




FINANCIAL AID

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT - 2009

West Virginia **Higher**

Education Policy Commission 


Community and Technical

College System



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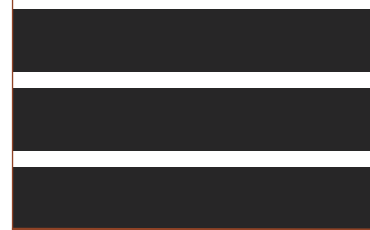
Education Policy Commission

Community and Technical

College System


West Virginia Higher Education
Policy Commission
Chancellor Brian Noland

West Virginia Council for Community
and Technical College Education
Chancellor James L. Skidmore



West Virginia **Higher**

Education Policy Commission

 Community and Technical

College System



Table of Contents

List of Tables	
Introduction	1
National Context	4
West Virginia Program Changes	8
Providing Real Opportunities to Maximize In-State Student Excellence (PROMISE) Scholarship	10
Higher Education Grant Program (HEGP)	18
Higher Education Adult Part-Time Student (HEAPS) Grant	27
Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship	29
Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship (ESTS)	31
Medical Student Loan Program	34
Policy Reflections and Recommendations	35
Appendix	36

List of Tables

Total Student Aid in Constant Dollars, 2003-04 and 2007-08	4
Federal Program Recipients and Aid per Recipient in Constant Dollars, 2003-04 to 2007-08	5
Loans in Constant Dollars and Share of Total, 2003-04 to 2007-08	6
Total PROMISE Recipients and Awards, 2003-04 to 2007-08	10
Total PROMISE Recipients and Awards by Institution, 2007-08	10
PROMISE Recipients at Public Institutions as Percent of Enrollment, 2003-04 to 2007-08	12
Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Student Level of PROMISE Recipients at Public Institutions, 2003-04 to 2007-08	13
PROMISE Recipients as Percent of County Undergraduate Enrollment, 2007-08	14
Total First-Year PROMISE Recipients by Adjusted Gross Income, 2003-04 to 2007-08	15
Number and Percentage of PROMISE Scholars also Receiving HEGP, 2003-04 to 2007-08	15
Yield Rate of First-Year Students Offered PROMISE Awards, 2004-05 to 2008-09	15
First-Year, Fall PROMISE Scholars Retaining Scholarship in Subsequent Fall Terms, 2002-03 to 2007-08	16
Four-, Five-, and Six-Year Bachelor Degree Rates of First-time, Full-time PROMISE Students at Public Four-Year Institutions, Fall Cohorts 2002-2005	16
Two-, Three-, and Four-Year Associate Degree Rates of First-time, Full-time PROMISE Students at Public Two-Year Institutions, Fall Cohorts 2002-2006	17
Two-, Three-, and Four-Year Rates of Transfer to Four-Year Institutions by First-time, Full-time PROMISE Students at Public Two-Year Institutions, Fall Cohorts 2002-2006	18
Total HEGP Recipients and Awards, 2003-04 to 2007-08	18
Total HEGP Recipients and Awards by Institution, 2007-08	19
HEGP Recipients at West Virginia Public Institutions as a Percent of Enrollment, 2003-04 to 2007-08	20
Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Student Level of HEGP Recipients, 2003-04 to 2007-08	21
First-Time HEGP Recipients by Student Level, 2003-04 to 2007-08	22
HEGP Recipients as Percent of County Undergraduate Enrollment at Public Institutions, 2007-08	22

HEGP Recipients by Adjusted Gross Income, 2003-04 to 2007-08	23
Yield Rate of First-Year Students Offered HEGP Awards, 2003-04 to 2007-08	23
First-Year HEGP Awardees Receiving Award in Subsequent Fall Terms, 2002-03 to 2007-08	24
Four-, Five-, and Six-Year Bachelor Degree Rates of First-time, Full-time HEGP Students at Public Four-Year Institutions, Fall Cohorts 2002-2005	24
Two-, Three-, and Four-Year Associate Degree Rates of First-time, Full-time HEGP Students at Public Two-Year Institutions, Fall Cohorts 2002-2006	25
Two-, Three-, and Four-Year Rates of Transfer to Four-Year Institutions by First-time, Full-time HEGP Students at Public Two-Year Institutions, Fall Cohorts 2002-2006	26
Work Participation and Wages in 2008 of West Virginia Public Higher Education Graduates by PROMISE and HEGP Receipt, 2003-04 to 2006-07	27
Total HEAPS Part-Time Enrollment Component Recipients and Awards, 2003-04 to 2007-08	27
HEAPS Part-Time Enrollment Component Recipient Characteristics, 2003-04 to 2007-08	28
HEAPS Workforce Component Recipients, Awards, and Average Award, 2003-04 to 2007-08	29
HEAPS Workforce Component Recipients by Sector, 2003-04 to 2007-08	29
Total Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship Recipients and Awards, 2003-04 to 2007-08	29
Total Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship Recipients by Institution, 2003-04 to 2007-08	30
Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Student Level of Underwood-Smith Recipients, 2003-04 to 2007-08	31
Underwood-Smith First-Time Recipients and Percent Meeting Obligation through Teaching Service, 2002-03 to 2006-07	31
Total Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship Recipients and Awards, 2003-04 to 2007-08	32
Total Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship Recipients by Institution, 2003-04 to 2007-08	32
Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Student Level of Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship Recipients, 2003-04 to 2007-08	33
Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship First-Time Recipients and Percent Meeting Obligation through In-State Employment, 2002-03 to 2006-07	34
Medical Student Loan Program Awards, Total Funds Disbursed, Cancellation, and Default Rate, 2004-05 to 2008-09	34

Appendix

West Virginia Financial Aid Program Descriptions	36
Table A. Institution Percent of Total PROMISE Recipients, 2003-04 to 2007-08	40
Table B. PROMISE Recipients at Public Institutions by County, 2003-04 to 2007-08	41
Table C. Institution Percent of Total HEGP Recipients, 2003-04 to 2007-08	43
Table D. HEGP Recipients at Public Institutions by County, 2003-04 to 2007-08	44
Table E. Underwood-Smith Scholarship Recipients at Public Institutions by County, 2003-04 to 2007-08	46
Table F. Engineering, Science, and Technology Scholarship Recipients at Public Institutions by County, 2003-04 to 2007-08	48

List of Figures

PROMISE Recipients as Percent of County Undergraduate Enrollment, 2007-08	14
HEGP Recipients as Percent of County Undergraduate Enrollment, 2007-08	22

Introduction

This report represents the first annual Financial Aid Comprehensive Report, and fulfills the statutory requirements as outlined in Senate Bill 373, which was passed during the 2009 legislative session. It contains (a) information about the national status of financial aid, particularly state programs, (b) changes to West Virginia aid programs, and (c) longitudinal data about

recipients of financial aid in the state and outcomes of these recipients. It should be noted that data contained therein are for the 2007-08 academic year; data for the 2008-09 academic year are currently being submitted by institutions and are not available at the time of publication.



Changes in West Virginia

The last few years have seen important changes to financial aid programs in West Virginia. A new web portal that is a one-stop shop for students to apply for all state financial aid programs as well as learn about, prepare for, and apply to college has been created at <http://www.cfww.com>. The new portal was funded through the Higher Education Policy Commission's receipt of a College Access Grant from the federal government. The Higher Education Student Financial Aid Advisory Board, consisting of a high school guidance counselor and representatives of public and private postsecondary institutions from around the state, was reconstituted to provide guidance for all state aid programs. The PROMISE Scholarship award amount was changed to \$4,750 per year (or a higher amount as funding permits) for students beginning receipt after January 1, 2010. Prior to this date, the award was full tuition and fees for those at public institutions and a comparable amount at independent institutions. This change and a short-term funding increase, both parts of SB373, secure the long-term financial viability of the program; eliminate the need to increase academic criteria for receipt of the award in order to reduce costs; and thus make student financial planning for college more predictable. PROMISE Scholarship Program oversight responsibilities were transferred from the PROMISE Board to the Higher Education Policy Commission which will have the authority to raise the amount of the scholarship and/or alter program criteria as deemed appropriate.

Changes were also made to the Higher Education Grant Program to broaden its reach. Filing a state application in addition to the FAFSA is no longer necessary; the March 1 priority deadline was eliminated; and all students with financial need are allowed to use the Higher Education Grant in conjunction with PROMISE. Full-time certificate students were included and the academic criteria to get the Higher Education Grant were simplified. The major change to the Medical Student Loan Program was an increase in maximum loan amounts.

Data Highlights

PROMISE Scholarship Program

PROMISE scholarship recipients and expenditures increased from 2003-04 to 2005-06. Since then, despite declining numbers of scholars due to increased academic criteria to receive the award, costs have continued to increase because the scholarship amount has been tied to the rising cost of tuition and fees. This will change with the new set award amount. Other findings of note regarding the PROMISE scholarship are:

- An increasing number of scholars have attended West Virginia University while the percent of scholars at independent, four-year institutions has declined.
- The proportion of scholars with family income over \$90,000 has increased from 2003-04 to 2007-08 while the proportion of scholars also receiving the need-based Higher Education Grant has declined.
- In terms of outcomes, retention of the scholarship has increased; four-year bachelor's graduation rates of PROMISE scholars have increased; associate degree graduation rates have held steady; and the rate of transfer to four-year institutions of PROMISE scholars at two-year institutions has increased. PROMISE scholars' graduation and transfer rates have been consistently higher than those for the general student body; this is not surprising given their higher academic credentials.
- Work participation rates of PROMISE scholar graduates were higher than rates for all graduates but lower than in-state graduates.

Higher Education Grant Program

The number of Higher Education Grant Program (HEGP) recipients and the total funds disbursed have increased from 2003-04 to 2007-08. Other key findings for the Higher Education Grant Program include:

- The percentage of students receiving HEGP awards has increased at public community and technical colleges and for-profit institutions while it has declined at public four-year institutions and independent, non-profit four-year institutions.
- The proportion of students receiving the grant for the first time who are freshmen has declined over the time period. Preliminary data, however, indicate that the proportion of new recipients that are freshman is markedly higher for the 2009-10 year.
- Retention of the grant by first-time freshmen into subsequent Fall semesters has increased markedly.
- Four- and five-year bachelor degree attainment rates of grant recipients have increased but are lower than the general student body.
- Three-year associate degree graduation rates, as well as rates of transfer from two-year institutions to four-year institutions, have increased and were higher than those of the overall student body.
- Work participation rates of HEGP recipient graduates were higher than rates for all graduates as well as all in-state graduates.

Higher Education Adult Part-Time Student Grant Program

The Higher Education Adult Part-Time Student (HEAPS) Grant Part-Time Enrollment Component has seen an increase in both the number of students and dollars awarded. Other key findings include:

- Almost 85 percent of recipients had income of \$30,000 or less. The proportion of students receiving larger awards (over \$1000) has increased.
- Most recipients were seeking a bachelor's degree, but the share seeking a certificate has increased over time.

The HEAPS Workforce Development Component has also experienced a substantial increase over time in number of students served and total dollars awarded though there has been a decline in the average size of awards.

- There has been a shift in HEAPS enrollment. Whereas most students in 2003-04 were enrolled in for-profit institutions or other entities, in 2007-08 the majority were enrolled at public community and technical colleges.

Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship Program

The number of Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship recipients and total funds disbursed increased from 2003-04 to 2005-06, but then declined back to original levels by 2007-08.

- Students primarily received the award at the senior undergraduate or master's levels due to limited funding for the program. Recipients were disproportionately female.
- In the 2003-04 to 2005-06 cohorts, over three-fourths of recipients have begun to repay their obligation through teaching service. The numbers were lower for more recent years due to some students still being enrolled in school.

Engineering, Science, and Technology Scholarship Program

The number of Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship recipients and total funds disbursed have declined from 2003-04 to 2007-08.

- Recipients have been disproportionately male, and the largest share of recipients has been at the senior level.
- The percentage that has begun to repay their obligation through work in the state has been relatively low due to large numbers of students still enrolled in school.

Medical Student Loan Program

Both the number of loans and the total amount awarded through the Medical Student Loan Program increased between 2004-05 and 2008-09.

- The number of students from previous awards going into loan deferment or completing loan forgiveness through full-time employment in West Virginia stayed roughly the same.
- The default rate on previous loans declined slightly over the time period examined in this report.



National Context

As a point of comparison for West Virginia's financial aid programs it is helpful to first consider changes from 2003-04 to 2007-08 in financial aid programs and spending at the national level. In sum, the amount of direct aid of all types—including federal grants, loans, work-study, and tax benefits as well as state, institution, and private and employer grants—grew by 18 percent during this time period, from \$121.4 to \$143.4 billion.¹ The following section summarizes changes in aid from 2003-04 to 2007-08 at the federal, institutional aid, and state levels.

Total Student Aid in Constant (2007) Dollars (in Millions), 2003-04 and 2007-08

	2003-04	Preliminary 2007-08	5-Year % Change
Federal Programs			
Grants			
Pell Grants	\$14,394	\$14,381	0%
Federal Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grant	\$861	\$771	-10%
Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership	\$75	\$65	-13%
Academic Competitiveness Grant		\$350	
Science and Mathematic Access to Retain Talent Grant		\$230	
Veterans Benefits	\$3,009	\$3,515	17%
Military/Other Grants	\$1,449	\$1,634	13%
Total Federal Grants	\$19,788	\$20,946	6%
Loans			
Perkins Loans	\$1,856	\$1,104	-41%
Subsidized Stafford	\$24,963	\$28,440	14%
Unsubsidized Stafford	\$22,199	\$26,513	19%
PLUS	\$7,060	\$10,590	50%
Other Loans	\$142	\$168	18%
Total Federal Loans	\$56,220	\$66,815	19%
Federal Work-Study	\$1,253	\$1,171	-7%
Education Tax Benefits	\$6,252	\$7,040	13%
Total Federal Aid	\$83,514	\$95,972	15%
State Grant Programs	\$6,786	\$7,963	17%
Institutional Grants	\$22,433	\$29,066	30%
Private & Employer Grants	\$8,722	\$10,440	20%
Total Federal, State, Institution, Private Aid	\$121,456	\$143,441	18%

Source: College Board, *Trends in Student Aid, 2008*; Author calculations.

Federal Programs

Federal financial aid programs consist of grants, loans, work-study, and tax credits. All forms of federal aid combined increased from \$83.5 billion to \$96.0 billion from 2003-04 to 2007-08, an increase of 15 percent. As an overview of changes during the period of interest, the following table provides data on the number of recipients of select federal programs in 2003-04 and 2007-08 along with awards per student. The only program that managed to increase funding per recipient over this time period when controlling for inflation was the federal education tax benefits.

¹All national figures are from the College Board's *Trends in Student Aid, 2008*.

Federal Program Recipients (in thousands) and Aid per Recipient in Constant (2007) Dollars, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	Preliminary 2007-08	5-Year % Change
Pell Grants			
Recipients (000)	5,140	5,428	6%
Aid Per Recipient (Constant)	\$2,801	\$2,649	-5%
Federal SEOG			
Recipients (000)	1,390	1,277	-8%
Aid Per Recipient (Constant)	\$619	\$604	-3%
Federal Work-Study			
Recipients (000)	765	792	4%
Aid Per Recipient (Constant)	\$1,639	\$1,479	-10%
Federal Perkins Loans			
Recipients (000)	756	504	-33%
Aid Per Recipient (Constant)	\$2,454	\$2,190	-11%
Federal Education Tax Benefits			
Recipients (000)	8,122	8,473	4%
Aid Per Recipient (Constant)	\$770	\$831	8%

Source: College Board, *Trends in Student Aid, 2008*; Author calculations.

Grants

Federal grants grew by 6 percent overall, mostly due to increases in veterans and military/other grants as well as the creation of new grants, the Academic Competitiveness Grant and the SMART Grant, which give additional funds to Pell Grant recipients who meet certain academic requirements. The Pell Grant program funding declined by \$13 million over the time period, a decrease of less than 1 percent. The average Pell Grant award per recipient fell from \$2,801 in 2003-04 to \$2,649 in 2007-08. This award covered 16 percent of tuition and fees in 2003-04 at the average four-year private institution and 38 percent at the average four-year public. These percentages had fallen to 13 percent and 32 percent respectively by 2007-08. The funding for the Federal Supplementary Education Opportunity Grant (FSEOG) and the Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership Program (LEAP), both programs targeted at low-income students, declined by 10 percent and 13 percent respectively.

Loans

Total federal loans increased from \$56.2 billion to \$66.8 billion from 2003-04 to 2007-08, an increase of 19 percent. The largest loan program is the Stafford Loan Program. The funds disbursed as subsidized Stafford loans, those for which students pay no interest on loans while they are enrolled, increased by 14 percent from \$25 billion to \$28.4 billion. Unsubsidized Stafford loans grew from \$22.2 to \$26.5 billion, an increase of 19 percent. Perkins Loans declined by 41 percent from \$1.9 billion to \$1.1 billion while the PLUS loan program for parents grew by 50 percent from \$7.1 to \$10.6 billion.

The following table provides the amount of dollars disbursed in federal and non-federal loans along with the percentage of total loan volume. Subsidized and unsubsidized Stafford loans have increased in dollar amount during this period, but declined as a share of total loans. PLUS Loans gained in both volume (from \$7 to \$11 billion) and as a share of total loans partially due to these loans becoming available in 2006-07 to graduate students as well as parents of undergraduates. The largest growth has been in non-federal loans which carry no subsidy and usually have less favorable terms than federal ones. They grew from \$11 to \$19 billion, which represents an increase in share from 17 percent to 23 percent of loan volume.

Loans in Constant Dollars (in Billions) and Share of Total, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04 Dollars	Percent of Total	2007-08 Dollars	Percent of Total
Subsidized Stafford Loans	\$25	38%	\$28	34%
Unsubsidized Stafford Loans	\$22	34%	\$27	31%
PLUS Loans	\$7	11%	\$11	13%
Nonfederal Loans	\$11	17%	\$19	23%
Total	\$66	100%	\$85	100%

Source: College Board, 2008

Note: Components may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Another way of looking at the increases in loan volume is to analyze the debt of college graduates. From 2002-03 to 2006-07 the proportion of bachelor's degree recipients who borrowed to fund their education has held steady around 60 percent. Average debt per graduate who borrowed increased 15 percent from \$19,700 to \$22,700. On average, debt levels are highest for those who attended for-profit institutions and lowest for those who attended public institutions with those attending private not-for-profit colleges in between. Finally, while the share of all aid to students including non-federal loans that is made up of loans as opposed to grants has increased over time, this has largely been due to larger increases in distribution of loan dollars, not declining amount of grant funds. It should be noted that these figures do not reflect the recent constriction of credit markets which may affect non-federal loans.

Other forms of federal aid

In other forms of federal aid, work-study awards declined from \$1.3 to \$1.1 billion and education tax benefits such as the HOPE Tax Credit, the Lifelong Learning Credit, and tax deductions for educational expenses increased from \$6.3 billion to \$7 billion.

In 2006, \$5.1 billion in federal HOPE and Lifetime Learning tax credits were provided to 5.5 million students and their parents while tuition and fee tax deductions were granted to 2.9 million taxpayers totaling \$1.4 billion in deductions. While these tax incentives have income caps, they only provide benefits to those with tax liability and therefore tend to help students higher up the income ladder than need-based programs. For example, in 2006, 30 percent of those receiving tax credits and a full 74 percent of those receiving deductions had incomes of \$75,000 or higher. Taxpayers also benefit from the use of state-sponsored 529 college savings plans which accumulate tax free and, if used for postsecondary education expenses, can be redeemed tax free. Total assets in 529 plans grew by 101 percent from \$63.1 billion in 2004 to \$126.7 billion in 2008 (in constant 2008 dollars) and helped taxpayers save an estimated \$830 million in federal income taxes (U.S. Budget 2008, Analytical Perspectives). Changes were also made via the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act to the education tax benefits program (an increase in the number of years of the HOPE tax credit, increasing its income limits, and making it partially refundable).

Institutional Aid

While about 65 percent of undergraduate and 74 percent of graduate student aid emanates from the federal government, institutional grants make up 21 percent of overall undergraduate aid and 17 percent of graduate aid. At public four-year institutions, the aid per student increased by 27 percent from \$820 in 2003-04 to \$1,040 in 2007-08 with about 44 percent of this aid being need-based, 38 percent non-need-based, and 18 percent for athletic awards in the most recent year. At private four-year institutions, the increase was 13 percent from \$6,720 to \$7,420 with 70 percent for need-based aid, 24 percent non-need-based, and 6 percent for athletics.

State-Sponsored Financial Aid

In the 2007-08 academic year, about \$10 billion in state-funded aid was awarded nationally, which was an increase of about 6.6 percent over the \$9.3 billion (in constant 2007-08 dollars) in the previous year. ² About \$8 billion of this aid was in the form of grants to over 3.9 million students with 73 percent of aid being awarded based on need (completely or in part) and 27 percent completely non-need-based. Grants increased 5.3 percent over the previous year's total of \$7.6 billion but had the same distribution between need- and non-need-based awards. Undergraduate need-based aid increased about 8 percent from \$5.3 billion in 2006-07 to \$5.7 billion in 2007-08. States also provided approximately \$1.9 billion in non-grant aid to students in the form of loans, loan assumptions, conditional grants, work-study, and tuition waivers.

When states are ranked by their total grant aid awarded in 2007-08, West Virginia is 24th with its total of \$82.6 million. If population is controlled for, however, West Virginia ranks 5th in the nation in grant dollars per estimated population (\$46) and 3rd per estimated population that is aged 18 to 24 (\$519). West Virginia is 7th in terms of undergraduate grant dollars per undergraduate enrollment (\$959) but drops to 18th when states are ranked by their need-based grant dollars per undergraduate enrollment (\$402). West Virginia ranks 17th in the number of awards per enrollment (0.373). This lower ranking than the undergraduate grant dollars per undergraduate enrollment is shaped by West Virginia's focus on undergraduate aid, as opposed to graduate, and by the large size of PROMISE awards for the students who receive them. Finally, West Virginia ranks 6th in total state grant expenditures as a percentage of tax appropriation to higher education operating expenses (18.1%). This measure is a gauge of how much money is allotted to state aid compared to state investment in higher education as a whole.



² National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Providers. (2008). *39th Annual Survey Report on State-Sponsored Student Financial Aid 2007-2008 Academic Year*. Author.

West Virginia Program Changes

PROMISE Scholarship Program

2009-10 Academic Year (Legislative Rule Changes, effective March 23, 2008)

- The minimum scores required on the SAT or ACT tests were removed from the Legislative Rule. The new rule (March 2008) stated that the PROMISE Board (now the Higher Education Policy Commission) would set the criteria for awards annually.
- A student that misses the March 1 deadline for application may apply by June 1 for a spring semester award.
- The eligibility for GED recipients (unless they were home-schooled for both the 11th and 12th grades), graduates of alternative secondary educational programs, such as Mountaineer Challenge Academy, or those with other exceptional circumstances will be approved by the Director of State Financial Aid Programs.
- A minimum score of 2500 on the GED exam was set for those who are home-schooled (no mention of a specific score mentioned in previous rule).
- Home-schooled students must apply within two years of the date the applicant's high school class would have graduated.
- Parent or guardian of home-schooled students must meet the same residency requirements as applicant.
- If PROMISE recipients attend summer school to increase GPA for eligibility or to maintain 30 credit hour requirement, they must complete summer enrollment before the regular fall semester begins.
- All college credit hours are to be counted in determining continued eligibility.
- Leaves of absences may be granted for medical or family bereavement, military duty, programs related to the student's study, service, study abroad, volunteerism, extreme financial hardships, or extraordinary circumstances beyond the student's control.
- A student granted a leave of absence is only eligible for a total of four semesters while pursuing an associate degree or eight semesters to pursue a baccalaureate degree within a total of six years after initial award.
- PROMISE recipients are urged to perform community service in college as well as high school.
- For those students eligible for federal financial aid, the federal aid is to be considered the first source of aid. For students awarded both a PROMISE scholarship and a need-based grant through the WV Higher Education Grant Program, the PROMISE Scholarship award shall be considered the first source for these two scholarship/grant programs. This financial aid can be combined with PROMISE awards.

2010-2011 Academic Year (Senate Bill 373, 2009 Legislative Session)

- Transfers PROMISE Scholarship Program oversight responsibilities from the PROMISE Board to the Higher Education Policy Commission.
- Requires an otherwise eligible scholarship recipient to be a United States citizen or a legal immigrant to the United States.
- A student who was awarded and used a PROMISE scholarship prior to January 1, 2010 at a state institution of higher education will receive an award equal to the actual tuition and mandatory fee charges for resident students at the institution.
- A student who was awarded and used a PROMISE scholarship prior to January 1, 2010 at an eligible independent college or university will have an award based upon the average resident undergraduate tuition and mandatory fee rates at comparable state institutions of higher education.

- Students awarded and using a PROMISE Scholarship after January 1, 2010 will receive an award equal to the lesser of \$4,750 or the actual tuition and mandatory fee charges for resident students at the institution.
- Allows the Policy Commission, if it determines adequate funds are available, to make awards greater than \$4,750, but not in excess of actual resident tuition and fees.
- Establishes that the Policy Commission will report findings about recipients of the scholarship each year to the Legislative Oversight Commission on Education Accountability.

Higher Education Grant Program

2008-09 Academic Year

- Higher Education Grant award value linked to expected family contribution (award value however cannot exceed tuition and mandatory fees).

2009-10 Academic Year (2009 Legislative Rule)

- Eliminated the requirement for a secondary application (Application for State-Level Financial Aid) and provided that the filing of the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) by an individual indicating West Virginia as their state of legal residence would be considered as applying for the Higher Education Grant.
- Eliminated the March 1 priority date for awards allowing for flexibility to adjust award priority dates and deadlines. However, due to limited funding, March 2 was used as the deadline for 2009-10 awarding.
- Full-time students enrolled in certificate-producing programs became eligible for the grant.
- Eliminated the formula for demonstrating academic promise (HS GPA X 12.5 + ACT composite score or SAT equivalent = 45 points or higher) for high school graduates within five years of enrollment and replaced it with requirements that a student meet institution admission requirements and have 2.0 cumulative high school GPA and be verified by the institution.
- Removed the stacking policy for students receiving both the PROMISE Scholarship and the Higher Education Grant. Now students can receive both as long as the student has financial need. Previously, only Pell-eligible students could receive both.
- For 2009-10, prospective first-time students 25 years of age or older on January 1, 2009 and students who had earned undergraduate college credits, but had not been enrolled in a HEGP approved institution for two years preceding the fall semester of the 2009-10 academic year, regardless of age, had an extended FAFSA receipt date for priority HEGP consideration of July 1. However, due to limited funding, only those students who were incoming freshmen, at least 25 years of age, and with a zero expected family contribution were able to be awarded.

Medical Student Loan Program

2009-10 Academic Year (2009 Legislative Rule)

- Established the maximum annual loan amount at \$10,000.
- Increased the maximum loan forgiveness amount from \$5,000 to \$10,000 and clarified that a borrower may receive \$10,000 in loan forgiveness for each year of full-time practice.
- Recognized permanent and total disability as a reason for loan cancellation.
- Added that forbearance could be granted by the institutional financial aid officer and would be available for periods of documented disability, unemployment, or other economic hardship.
- Clarified that interest rates be tied to the prevailing graduate subsidized Federal Stafford Loan interest rates.

No recent changes have been made to the Higher Education Adult Part-Time Student (HEAPS) Grant , the Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship Program, or the Engineering, Science, and Technology Scholarship Program.

PROMISE Scholarship

PROMISE Scholarship Total Recipients and Funds Disbursed

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The number of PROMISE recipients increased from 6,745 in 2003-04 to 9,282 in 2007-08. During the 2003-04 academic year--the second of the scholarship program's existence--only freshmen and sophomores received scholarships. The number of recipients in 2007-08 is lower than the high of 9,904 in 2005-06 because the academic criteria to achieve the scholarship were raised in order to control program costs.
- The total cost of the scholarship has continued to rise from \$20.6 million in 2003-04 to \$40.3 million in 2007-08 due to the rising cost of tuition and fees at colleges and universities.

Total PROMISE Recipients and Awards (in Millions), 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Recipients	6,745	8,545	9,904	9,362	9,282
Awards	\$20.6	\$30.7	\$38.4	\$39.6	\$40.3

PROMISE Scholarship Total Recipients by Institution

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Over 85 percent of PROMISE recipients in 2007-08 attended four-year public institutions. Of these, most attended either West Virginia University (44.5%) or Marshall University (17.3%).
- Appendix Table A shows how these percentages have changed since 2003-04. While the share of PROMISE scholars attending four-year public institutions has not changed much since 2003-04, the proportion attending West Virginia University has increased from 37.3 percent to 44.5 percent and the proportion attending Marshall University has declined from 20.6 percent to 17.3 percent. The shares at other public four-year institutions remained relatively unchanged.
- Public community and technical colleges accounted for 4.3 percent of PROMISE scholars in 2007-08 with almost half of these attending WVU at Parkersburg. The share attending community and technical colleges has not changed very much since 2003-04.
- In 2007-08, 10.6 percent of PROMISE scholars attended independent, non-profit institutions in West Virginia. West Virginia Wesleyan College has the largest number of scholars at 327. The proportion attending independent institutions has declined slightly in the last five years from 11.5 to 10.6 percent; West Virginia Wesleyan has lost share while the University of Charleston has gained.

Total PROMISE Recipients and Awards by Institution, 2007-08

	Recipients	% of Total Recipients	Awards
Four-Year Public Institutions	8,108	85.1%	\$35,468,486
Bluefield State College	77	0.8%	\$289,438
Concord University	439	4.6%	\$1,868,446
Fairmont State University	549	5.8%	\$2,350,513
Glennville State College	129	1.4%	\$515,489
Marshall University	1,652	17.3%	\$6,950,167
Potomac State College of WVU	98	1.0%	\$243,946
Shepherd University	355	3.7%	\$1,519,812
West Liberty University	239	2.5%	\$959,898
West Virginia State University	140	1.5%	\$503,513
West Virginia University	4,243	44.5%	\$19,462,614
WVU Institute of Technology	187	2.0%	\$804,650

	Recipients	% of Total Recipients	Awards
Two-Year Public Institutions	413	4.3%	\$810,632
Blue Ridge CTC	13	0.1%	\$29,440
Bridgemont CTC	17	0.2%	\$51,112
Eastern WV CTC	0	0.0%	\$0
Kanawha Valley CTC	16	0.2%	\$33,192
Marshall CTC	20	0.2%	\$42,021
New River CTC	28	0.3%	\$63,204
Pierpont CTC	47	0.5%	\$122,046
Southern WV CTC	63	0.7%	\$93,506
WV Northern CC	29	0.3%	\$47,900
WVU at Parkersburg	180	1.9%	\$328,211
Four-Year Private, Non-profit Institutions	1,005	10.6%	\$3,985,305
Alderson-Broaddus College	105	1.1%	\$422,094
Appalachian Bible College	11	0.1%	\$43,029
Bethany College	58	0.6%	\$231,537
Davis & Elkins College	49	0.5%	\$182,361
Mountain State University	70	0.7%	\$272,517
Ohio Valley University	27	0.3%	\$100,401
Salem International University*	5	0.1%	\$18,441
University of Charleston	236	2.5%	\$936,393
West Virginia Wesleyan College	327	3.4%	\$1,311,360
Wheeling Jesuit University	117	1.2%	\$467,172
Total	9,526	100.0%	\$40,264,423

*Salem International became a for-profit several years ago but scholars already in attendance there were allowed to keep their scholarships.

PROMISE Recipients as Percent of Undergraduate, In-State Enrollment at Public Institutions

HIGHLIGHTS:

- PROMISE scholars represent a growing proportion of students on campuses across West Virginia.
- The proportion of enrollment at West Virginia Community and Technical College System institutions that is made up of PROMISE scholars has declined from 2.5 percent in 2003-04 to 1.6 percent in 2007-08. PROMISE scholars were the highest percentage of enrollment at WVU at Parkersburg at 4.0 percent in 2007-08.
- The proportion of enrollment at four-year public colleges and universities that is made up of PROMISE scholars has increased from 13.3 to 19.7 percent over the last five years. It reached a high of 20.7 percent in 2005-06 when the program was at its maximum size. West Virginia University's proportion of enrollment that was PROMISE scholars was the highest in the system and has risen from 23.2 percent in 2003-04 to 35.1 percent in 2007-08. Other schools where PROMISE scholars made up a large proportion of students were Concord University (18.0%) and Marshall University (19.7%).
- The proportion of enrollment made up by PROMISE scholars at all public institutions has risen from 9.2 percent in 2003-04 to 12.7 percent in 2007-08. Part of the reason for the increase is that it took until 2005-06 for the first class of scholars to become seniors and for there to be four classes.

About this measure:

This measure provides the number of PROMISE scholars at each institution as a percentage of the unduplicated fall/spring undergraduate headcount at that institution.

PROMISE Recipients at Public Institutions as Percent of Undergraduate, In-State Enrollment, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Two-Year Public Institutions	2.1%	2.2%	1.8%	1.4%	1.6%
Blue Ridge CTC	0.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Bridgemont CTC	4.0%	5.7%	2.8%	1.2%	1.9%
Eastern WV CTC	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Kanawha Valley CTC	1.2%	1.4%	1.8%	1.0%	0.7%
Marshall CTC	1.5%	2.1%	1.6%	0.7%	0.8%
New River CTC	2.1%	1.8%	1.2%	1.3%	0.9%
Pierpont CTC	2.1%	2.1%	1.4%	1.1%	1.4%
WV Northern CC	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%
Southern WV CTC	3.5%	2.8%	2.3%	1.6%	2.4%
WVU at Parkersburg	2.9%	3.4%	3.6%	3.2%	4.0%
Four-Year Public Institutions	13.3%	17.7%	20.7%	20.2%	19.7%
Bluefield State College	3.7%	4.4%	5.5%	4.5%	4.0%
Concord University	12.3%	15.5%	17.7%	16.9%	18.0%
Fairmont State University	7.8%	11.5%	13.2%	13.8%	12.8%
Glenville State College	6.6%	10.6%	11.4%	8.7%	8.8%
Marshall University	15.2%	19.3%	21.8%	20.5%	19.7%
Potomac State College of WVU	9.7%	9.3%	8.4%	7.6%	7.2%
Shepherd University	9.2%	11.9%	14.3%	15.0%	14.4%
West Liberty University	8.8%	12.5%	15.6%	14.0%	13.5%
West Virginia State University	3.2%	4.0%	4.6%	4.1%	3.5%
West Virginia University	23.2%	31.2%	37.4%	36.8%	35.1%
WVU Institute of Technology	9.3%	9.4%	9.0%	10.8%	12.9%
Total	9.2%	11.9%	13.7%	13.2%	12.7%

Characteristics of PROMISE Recipients at Public Institutions**HIGHLIGHTS:**

- The proportion of PROMISE scholars at public institutions who were Caucasian was 95.4 percent in 2007-08 and this figure has declined slightly from 96.3 percent in 2003-04. Conversely, the percentage of scholars that were African American, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaskan Native has increased slightly.
- In 2007-08, the percentage of scholars that was female was 56 percent as compared with 44 percent male. The percentage that was female has declined slightly since 2003-04.
- In 2007-08, approximately one-quarter of PROMISE scholars were classified as freshmen or sophomores; about 19 percent were juniors and 31 percent were seniors. The distribution in 2003-04 and 2004-05 is misleading because a full four classes of students had not been admitted yet. The number of seniors has been rising; this is likely due to the movement through the system of the largest in-coming class of scholars in 2005-06.

Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Student Level of PROMISE Recipients at Public Institutions,
2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Race/Ethnicity					
Caucasian	96.3%	96.2%	95.6%	95.3%	95.4%
African American	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
Hispanic	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.7%	1.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	0.9%	0.8%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%
Gender					
Female	57.0%	57.3%	57.8%	56.5%	55.9%
Male	42.1%	42.5%	42.0%	43.2%	44.0%
Unknown	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
Student Level					
Freshmen	44.9%	33.0%	25.6%	24.6%	25.2%
Sophomore	40.7%	32.5%	25.9%	23.5%	24.0%
Junior	13.0%	23.5%	21.1%	21.2%	19.1%
Senior	0.3%	10.2%	26.0%	29.2%	30.6%
Unclassified Undergraduate	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Professional Pharmacy*	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%
Unknown	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%

* Professional pharmacy students are part of a dual undergraduate/professional program and are eligible to receive PROMISE during the undergraduate years of the program.

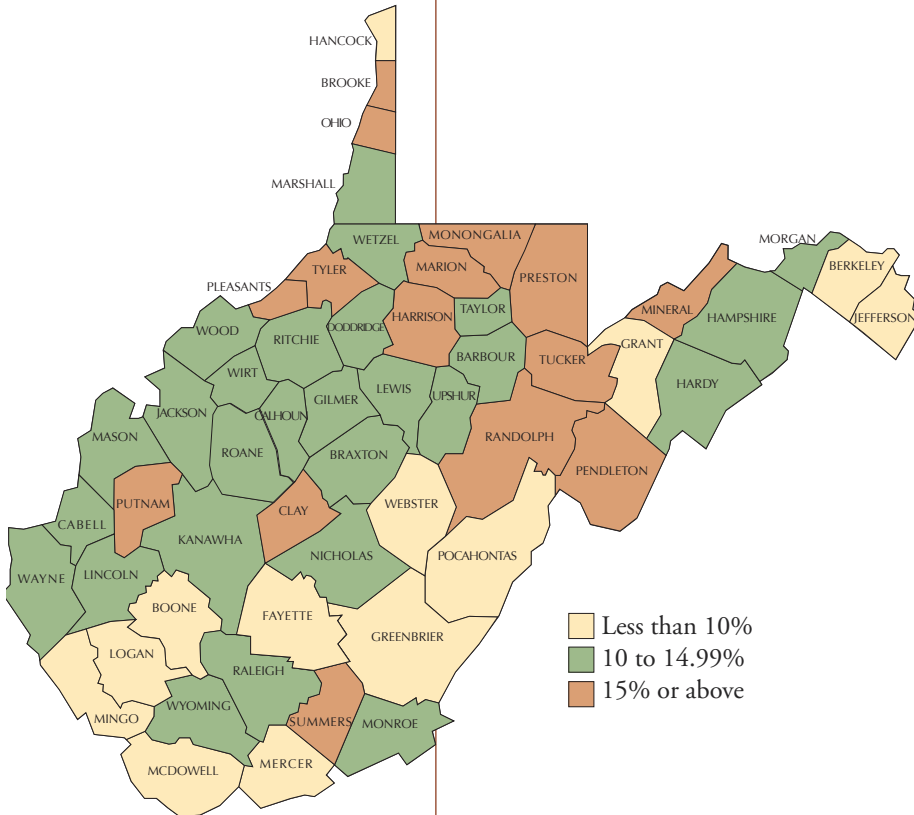
PROMISE Recipients at Public Institutions by County

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The percent of the undergraduate enrollment at public institutions from each county that received the PROMISE scholarship in 2007-08 was highest in Clay County with 21.1 percent. Other counties with high proportions of PROMISE scholars among their students at public institutions were Brooke (18.4%), Monongalia (18.4%), Mineral (18.0%), and Tyler (17.9%).
- The total number of PROMISE scholars from each county from 2003-04 to 2007-08 is provided in Appendix Table B. Kanawha County has consistently had the highest number of scholars with 935 in 2007-08. The next highest counties in 2007-08 were Monongalia (715) and Cabell (521).

About this measure:

This measure provides the 2007-08 PROMISE scholars from each county enrolled in public colleges and universities as a percentage of the total undergraduate enrollment at public colleges and universities from that county.



PROMISE Recipients as Percent of County Undergraduate Enrollment, 2007-08

Barbour	14.9%	Mineral	18.0%
Berkeley	8.6%	Mingo	8.3%
Boone	8.4%	Monongalia	18.4%
Braxton	12.8%	Monroe	10.4%
Brooke	18.4%	Morgan	14.3%
Cabell	11.5%	Nicholas	14.3%
Calhoun	12.8%	Ohio	15.2%
Clay	21.1%	Pendleton	16.6%
Doddridge	14.0%	Pleasants	17.6%
Fayette	8.9%	Pocahontas	6.8%
Gilmer	10.6%	Preston	17.2%
Grant	9.8%	Putnam	17.6%
Greenbrier	7.8%	Raleigh	13.2%
Hampshire	12.2%	Randolph	15.8%
Hancock	8.1%	Ritchie	10.3%
Hardy	13.9%	Roane	13.4%
Harrison	15.3%	Summers	13.8%
Jackson	14.0%	Taylor	14.6%
Jefferson	9.1%	Tucker	17.0%
Kanawha	11.8%	Tyler	17.9%
Lewis	11.6%	Upshur	13.3%
Lincoln	10.1%	Wayne	13.3%
Logan	9.1%	Webster	7.4%
Marion	15.6%	Wetzel	13.9%
Marshall	14.5%	Wirt	13.2%
Mason	11.1%	Wood	13.1%
McDowell	5.8%	Wyoming	14.2%
Mercer	9.2%	Unknown	8.9%

PROMISE Recipients by Income and Higher Education Grant Program Status

HIGHLIGHTS:

- In 2007-08, the share of incoming freshman PROMISE scholars with family adjusted gross income of less than \$30,000 was 26 percent. Approximately 30 percent had family income of \$30,000 to \$59,999 while 22 percent had income of \$60,000 to \$89,999 and 23 percent had incomes of \$90,000 or more.
- Over time, the proportion of students in the lower two income brackets has decreased while the proportion in the higher two income brackets has increased. This is likely due to rising incomes in West Virginia in general as well as changing characteristics of PROMISE scholars as the academic criteria to receive the scholarship have been increased.
- The percentage of students receiving PROMISE that also are receiving the Higher Education Grant has declined from 24.2 percent in 2003-04 to 19.3 percent in 2007-08.

About this measure:

This measure provides the adjusted gross income of the entire incoming class of freshman PROMISE scholars as indicated on their FAFSA form. This information is not available after students' first year because PROMISE recipients do not have to file a FAFSA for scholarship renewal.

Total First-Year PROMISE Recipients by Adjusted Gross Income, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Less than \$30,000	27.9%	27.4%	29.1%	27.7%	26.0%
\$30,000 to \$59,999	34.6%	31.0%	32.2%	31.8%	29.6%
\$60,000 to \$89,999	21.6%	23.0%	20.5%	20.3%	21.9%
\$90,000 or More	16.0%	18.5%	18.3%	20.2%	22.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Number and Percentage of PROMISE Scholars also Receiving HEGP, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	Number	Percent
2003-04	1,628	24.2%
2004-05	1,957	22.2%
2005-06	1,858	18.0%
2006-07	1,772	18.0%
2007-08	1,838	19.3%

PROMISE Scholarship Offers and Yield Rates

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The number of first-year students offered the PROMISE scholarship declined in 2005-06 and 2006-07 due to the raising of the minimum score students had to achieve on the ACT subject tests from 19 to 20. The number offered PROMISE increased in 2007-08 despite the raising of the required composite ACT score from 21 to 22. This increase was partly due to a larger number of high school graduates that year.
- The percentage of students offered the scholarship who actually enrolled that year remained constant around 86.5 percent from 2004-05 to 2006-07. The yield rate has risen slightly since then to 88.2 percent in 2007-08.

Yield Rate of First-year Students Offered PROMISE Awards, 2004-05 to 2008-09

	Awards Offered	Number Accepted and Enrolled	Percent Accepted and Enrolled
2004-05	4,086	3,538	86.6%
2005-06	3,460	3,002	86.8%
2006-07	3,317	2,867	86.4%
2007-08	3,522	3,082	87.5%
2008-09	3,435	3,030	88.2%

PROMISE Scholarship Retention

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Retention of PROMISE scholars has risen over the past five years.
- The proportion of PROMISE scholars who keep the scholarship into the fall semester following their initial freshman enrollment was 75.2 percent for the 2002-03 fall cohort and has risen since then to 79.3 percent for the 2007-08 fall cohort.
- The proportion of PROMISE scholars keeping their scholarship in the third fall has also risen from 59.7 percent for the 2002-03 fall cohort to 64.8 percent for the most recent cohort available, 2006-07.

- The proportion returning with the scholarship their fourth fall has also risen from 51.9 percent for the 2002-03 cohort to 56.5 for the 2005-06 cohort. All of these increases in scholarship retention are likely due to the three increases since 2003-04 in academic criteria necessary for students to receive the scholarship.

About this measure:

This measure provides the percentage of students enrolled with the PROMISE scholarship for the first time in the fall of one year that continue to receive the scholarship their second, third, and fourth falls in college. Students are required to earn 30 credit hours per year to retain the scholarship and to maintain a 2.75 GPA their first year in college and a 3.0 thereafter.

First-year, Fall PROMISE scholars retaining Scholarship in Subsequent Fall Terms
2002-03 to 2007-08

Year	First-Year Cohort	Returned for 2nd Fall	Returned for 3rd Fall	Returned for 4th Fall
2002-03	3,497	75.2%	59.7%	51.9%
2003-04	3,848	75.4%	59.5%	51.8%
2004-05	3,528	79.6%	63.4%	54.3%
2005-06	2,929	78.5%	65.1%	56.5%
2006-07	2,867	78.3%	64.8%	NA
2007-08	3,009	79.3%	NA	NA

PROMISE Scholar Bachelor Degree Graduation Rates at Public Four-Year Institutions**HIGHLIGHTS:**

- PROMISE scholar bachelor's degree graduation rates were higher than for all students and have remained basically stable over the 2002 to 2006 cohorts.
- The proportion of first-time, full-time PROMISE scholars that graduate within four years has risen from 39.2 percent for the fall 2002 cohort to 41.8 percent for the 2005 cohort. This is considerably higher than the rates for all first-time, full-time freshmen which have hovered between 22 and 25 percent.
- The five-year graduation rates of PROMISE scholars have remained relatively stable at 62 percent for the 2002 through 2005 cohorts. This compares favorably with the 41 to 42 percent rate for all students.
- The six-year graduation rate for PROMISE scholars was 68 percent for the 2002 cohort and 67.2 percent for the 2003 cohort. The rate for all first-time, full-time freshmen in both years was 47.6 percent.

About this measure:

This measure provides the proportion of first-time, full-time students at public four-year institutions that graduate with a bachelor's degree within four, five, and six years. Summer graduation is counted as part of the previous academic year.

Four-, Five-, and Six-Year Bachelor Degree Rates of First-time, Full-time PROMISE scholars at Public Four-Year Institutions, Fall Cohorts 2002-2005

	Initial Cohort		Within Four Years		Within Five Years		Within Six Years	
	All Students	PROMISE Recipients	All Students	PROMISE Recipients	All Students	PROMISE Recipients	All Students	PROMISE Recipients
2002	9,217	2,706	21.9%	39.2%	41.0%	61.6%	47.6%	68.0%
2003	9,843	3,034	23.6%	40.7%	42.2%	61.6%	47.6%	67.2%
2004	9,526	2,837	24.9%	41.0%	41.3%	61.8%	NA	NA
2005	9,616	2,423	22.2%	41.8%	NA	NA	NA	NA

PROMISE Scholar Associate’s Degree Graduation Rates at Public Two-Year Institutions

HIGHLIGHTS:

- PROMISE scholar associate’s degree graduation rates were higher than for all students and have remained basically stable over the 2002 to 2006 cohorts.
- The proportion of first-time, full-time PROMISE scholars that graduate within two years was 24 percent for both the 2002 and 2006 cohorts with the cohorts in between a little lower. The rates for PROMISE students are considerably higher than the rates for all first-time, full-time freshmen which have hovered around 5 percent.
- The three-year associate’s degree rates of PROMISE scholars have declined from their high of 36.7 percent for the 2002 cohort to 34.6 percent for the 2006 cohort. This nevertheless compares favorably with the 11 to 13 percent rate for all students over this time period.
- The four-year associate’s degree completion rate for PROMISE scholars has risen from 42 to 43 percent from the 2002 to 2005 cohort though dropping in between. The rate for all first-time, full-time freshmen during these years ranged from 15 to 18 percent.

About this measure:

This measure provides the proportion of first-time, full-time students at public two-year institutions that graduate with an associate’s degree within two, three, and four years. Summer graduation is counted as part of the previous academic year.

Two-, Three-, and Four-Year Associate Degree Rates of First-time, Full-time PROMISE Scholars at Public Two-Year Institutions, Fall Cohorts 2002-06

	Initial Cohort		Within Two Years		Within Three Years		Within Four Years	
	All Students	PROMISE Recipients	All Students	PROMISE Recipients	All Students	PROMISE Recipients	All Students	PROMISE Recipients
2002	3,349	300	5.2%	24.3%	11.6%	36.7%	15.3%	42.3%
2003	3,555	328	5.1%	18.6%	11.2%	30.5%	16.0%	39.0%
2004	3,439	291	4.7%	21.3%	11.7%	34.4%	15.9%	41.6%
2005	3,409	216	5.5%	20.4%	12.9%	32.4%	17.5%	43.1%
2006	3,630	205	4.9%	24.4%	11.5%	34.6%	NA	NA

PROMISE Scholar Rates of Transfer at Public Two-Year Institutions

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Transfer rates among PROMISE scholars have risen and were higher than for all students.
- The proportion of first-time, full-time PROMISE scholars at two-year public institutions that transfer within two years to a four-year public institution was 13 percent for the 2002 cohort and rose to 15.6 percent for the 2006 cohort. The rates for PROMISE scholars were considerably higher than the rates for all first-time, full-time freshmen which increased from 3.9 percent up to 6.5 percent.
- The three-year transfer rates of PROMISE scholars have increased from 26.7 percent for the 2002 cohort to 37.6 percent for the 2006 cohort. This compares favorably with the rate for all students over this time period which increased from 8.7 percent to 12.9 percent.
- The four-year associate transfer rate for PROMISE scholars has risen from 31 to 36.6 percent from the 2002 to 2005 cohort. The rate for all first-time, full-time freshmen during these years rose from 11.1 to 16.1 percent.

About this measure:

This measure provides the proportion of first-time, full-time students at public two-year institutions that transfer to a four-year public institution within two, three, and four years. Summer transfer is counted as part of the previous academic year.

Two-, Three-, and Four-Year Rates of Transfer to Four-Year Institutions by First-time, Full-time PROMISE Scholars at Public Two-Year Institutions, Fall Cohorts 2002-2006

	Initial Cohort		Within Two Years		Within Three Years		Within Four Years	
	All Students	PROMISE Recipients	All Students	PROMISE Recipients	All Students	PROMISE Recipients	All Students	PROMISE Recipients
2002	3,349	300	3.9%	13.0%	8.7%	26.7%	11.1%	31.0%
2003	3,555	328	4.6%	13.4%	10.0%	29.3%	12.6%	33.5%
2004	3,439	291	5.5%	18.9%	10.7%	36.4%	13.5%	40.9%
2005	3,409	216	5.2%	16.7%	12.4%	34.7%	16.1%	36.6%
2006	3,630	205	6.5%	15.6%	12.9%	37.6%	NA	NA

*Higher Education Grant Program**Higher Education Grant Program Total Recipients and Funds Disbursed***HIGHLIGHTS:**

- Both the number of recipients and total dollars awarded have increased.
- The number of HEGP recipients has increased from 10,327 in 2003-04 to 11,588 in 2007-08, an increase of 12 percent.
- The total amount awarded has risen from \$20.3 million in 2003-04 to \$30.3 million in 2007-08, an increase of 50 percent.

Total HEGP Recipients and Awards, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Recipients	10,327	10,226	10,104	11,183	11,588
Awards	\$20,322,999	\$20,544,912	\$20,303,483	\$27,432,882	\$30,349,514

*HEGP Total Recipients by Institution***HIGHLIGHTS:**

- About 64 percent of HEGP recipients in 2007-08 attended four-year public institutions. Of these, most students attend either West Virginia University (18.7%) or Marshall University (12.4%).
- Appendix Table C shows how these percentages have changed since 2003-04. The share of HEGP students attending four-year public institutions has declined from 75.8 percent in 2003-04 to 63.6 percent in 2007-08. These losses have been seen across the system except at Potomac State College and Shepherd University which saw small gains over the period.
- Public community and technical colleges accounted for 18.6 percent of HEGP awardees in 2007-08 with the largest percentage being at WVU at Parkersburg. The share attending community and technical colleges has increased from 7.4 percent in 2003-04 to 18.6 percent in 2007-08.
- In 2007-08, 12.2 percent of HEGP recipients attended independent, non-profit institutions in West Virginia. Mountain State University had the largest number of awardees at 447. The proportion attending independent institutions has declined slightly in the last five years from 15.4 to 12.2 percent.
- West Virginia for-profit institutions made up 5.1 percent of HEGP awardees in 2007-08 with Huntington Junior College leading the way with 283 recipients. The West Virginia for-profit sector has seen a large gain in grant awardee share from its 0.6 percent in 2003-04.
- Pennsylvania public institutions (12 recipients) and four-year non-profit independent institutions (49 recipients) combined to garner 0.5 percent of awardees in 2007-08. These values have remained stable over the five-year period.

Total HEGP Recipients and Awards by Institution, 2007-08

	Recipients	% of Total Recipients	Awards
WV Four-Year Public Institutions	7,366	63.6%	\$21,766,615
Bluefield State College	359	3.1%	\$978,719
Concord University	538	4.6%	\$1,566,113
Fairmont State University	903	7.8%	\$2,699,026
Glenville State College	381	3.3%	\$1,077,728
Marshall University	1,432	12.4%	\$4,194,359
Potomac State College of WVU	180	1.6%	\$310,617
Shepherd University	360	3.1%	\$1,106,610
West Liberty University	358	3.1%	\$1,030,984
West Virginia State University	467	4.0%	\$1,268,849
West Virginia University	2,169	18.7%	\$6,869,171
WVU Institute of Technology	219	1.9%	\$664,439
WV Two-Year Public Institutions	2,156	18.6%	\$3,505,910
Blue Ridge CTC	62	0.5%	\$107,088
Bridgemont CTC	126	1.1%	\$273,336
Eastern WV CTC	0	0.0%	\$0
Kanawha Valley CTC	201	1.7%	\$354,314
Marshall CTC	211	1.8%	\$398,254
New River CTC	327	2.8%	\$609,940
Pierpont CTC	343	3.0%	\$711,612
Southern WV CTC	240	2.1%	\$275,241
WV Northern CC	203	1.8%	\$237,533
WVU at Parkersburg	443	3.8%	\$538,592
WV Four-Year Independent, Non-profit Institutions	1,385	12.0%	\$3,815,468
Alderson-Broaddus College	212	1.8%	\$604,778
Appalachian Bible College	24	0.2%	\$70,702
Bethany College	49	0.4%	\$144,990
Davis & Elkins College	134	1.2%	\$376,565
Mountain State University	447	3.9%	\$1,141,991
Ohio Valley University	40	0.3%	\$104,516
University of Charleston	223	1.9%	\$633,244
West Virginia Wesleyan College	179	1.5%	\$526,576
Wheeling Jesuit University	77	0.7%	\$212,106
West Virginia For-Profit Institutions	619	5.3%	\$1,224,921
Everest Institute	27	0.2%	\$39,648
Huntington Junior College	283	2.4%	\$571,592
Mountain State College	19	0.2%	\$41,300
Salem International University	24	0.2%	\$64,554
Valley College of Technology-Martinsburg	5	0.0%	\$9,912
Valley College of Technology-Beckley	19	0.2%	\$38,246
WV Business College Inc.	4	0.0%	\$9,912
WV Junior College-Bridgeport	111	1.0%	\$214,347
WV Junior College-Charleston	65	0.6%	\$126,378
WV Junior College-Morgantown	62	0.5%	\$109,032
Pennsylvania Public Institutions	12	0.1%	\$6,900
PA Four-Year Independent, Non-profit Institutions	49	0.4%	\$29,100
Total	11,588	100.0%	\$30,349,514

HEGP Recipients as Percent of Undergraduate, In-State Enrollment at Public Institutions

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The proportion of enrollment at all public institutions that is made up by HEGP awardees has risen slightly from 2003-04 to 2007-08.
- The proportion of enrollment at two-year public institutions that was made up of HEGP awardees has increased from 7.5 percent in 2003-04 to 8.4 percent in 2007-08. Most institutions, except Blue Ridge CTC, have seen a slight increase in HEGP share of enrollment.
- The proportion of enrollment at four-year public colleges and universities that was made up of HEGP awardees has also increased, from 16.7 to 17.9 percent. Glenville State University (26.0%), Concord University (22.1%), Fairmont State University (21.0%), and West Liberty University (20.3) had the highest proportion of enrollment that was HEGP awardees.

About this measure:

This measure provides the number of HEGP recipients at each public institution as a percentage of the unduplicated fall/spring undergraduate in-state headcount at that institution.

HEGP Recipients at Public Institutions as a Percent of Undergraduate, In-State Enrollment, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Two-Year Public Institution	7.5%	7.3%	7.6%	8.1%	8.4%
Blue Ridge CTC	3.1%	3.0%	1.8%	2.3%	2.1%
Bridgmont CTC	12.7%	10.7%	12.4%	6.1%	14.4%
Eastern WV CTC	0.8%	1.7%	1.4%	1.3%	1.6%
Kanawha Valley CTC	9.4%	7.4%	9.7%	9.4%	10.5%
Marshall CTC	5.6%	5.7%	5.5%	6.8%	8.3%
New River CTC	9.8%	11.8%	11.3%	11.6%	11.1%
Pierpont CTC	8.8%	7.7%	9.2%	12.0%	10.2%
WV Northern CC	5.4%	5.5%	6.5%	5.3%	6.2%
Southern WV CTC	7.0%	7.8%	6.8%	9.1%	8.6%
WVU at Parkersburg	8.5%	8.7%	9.1%	9.8%	9.9%
Four-Year Public Institutions	16.7%	15.9%	15.3%	17.0%	17.9%
Bluefield State College	16.2%	16.8%	18.9%	17.8%	18.5%
Concord University	19.7%	18.2%	14.9%	19.3%	22.1%
Fairmont State University	21.7%	21.9%	20.0%	23.5%	21.0%
Glenville State College	26.1%	25.1%	26.4%	26.3%	26.0%
Marshall University	14.6%	13.1%	13.5%	15.9%	17.0%
Potomac State College of WVU	8.9%	11.8%	11.7%	10.4%	13.3%
Shepherd University	9.4%	9.1%	9.5%	10.4%	14.6%
West Liberty University	17.6%	15.7%	16.3%	21.0%	20.3%
West Virginia State University	12.8%	13.6%	12.6%	13.1%	13.2%
West Virginia University	18.2%	17.5%	15.8%	17.1%	17.9%
WVU Institute of Technology	17.3%	10.4%	11.2%	11.8%	15.1%
Total	13.3%	12.7%	12.4%	13.7%	14.2%

Characteristics of HEGP Recipients at Public Institutions

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The proportion of HEGP recipients at public institutions that were Caucasian was 91.7 percent in 2007-08 and this figure has declined slightly from 92.7 percent in 2003-04. Conversely, the percentage of recipients that were African American, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaskan Native has increased slightly.
- In 2007-08, the percentage of HEGP recipients that was female was 62.3 percent as compared with 37.5 percent male. The gender distribution has remained constant since 2003-04.
- In 2007-08, 24 percent of HEGP recipients were classified as freshmen, 26.7 percent as sophomores, about 18.6 percent were juniors and 29.5 percent were seniors. The share of sophomores, juniors, and seniors has risen somewhat while the share of freshmen has declined.

Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Student Level of HEGP Recipients, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Race/Ethnicity					
Caucasian	92.7%	93.0%	91.4%	91.7%	91.7%
African American	4.5%	4.7%	5.1%	5.1%	4.9%
Hispanic	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Unknown	1.7%	0.9%	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%
Gender					
Female	62.1%	63.1%	62.7%	61.9%	62.3%
Male	36.2%	36.7%	37.1%	37.9%	37.5%
Unknown	1.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Student Level					
Freshmen	25.7%	25.8%	26.0%	25.2%	24.0%
Sophomore	26.5%	27.6%	27.4%	26.9%	26.7%
Junior	18.2%	17.0%	18.9%	18.3%	18.6%
Senior	27.0%	27.9%	26.6%	28.3%	29.5%
Unclassified Undergraduate	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
Professional Pharmacy*	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Unknown	1.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%

* Professional pharmacy students are part of a dual undergraduate/professional program and are eligible to receive HEGP during the undergraduate years of the program.

First-Time HEGP Recipients by Student Level

HIGHLIGHTS:

- While the bulk of first-time recipients are freshman, an increasing number receive the award for the first time as sophomores, juniors, and seniors.
- Just over half (53.2%) of first-time recipients in 2007-08 were freshmen; this was appreciably lower than the 60 percent figure in 2003-04.
- The percent of first-time recipients that were sophomores increased from 23.7 to 26.9 percent; juniors, from 9.4 to 11.9 percent; and seniors, 6.7 to 7.9 percent.

First-Time HEGP Recipients by Student Level, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Total	5,070	5,144	4,947	5,201	5,801
Freshman	60.2%	56.4%	54.0%	50.2%	53.2%
Sophomore	23.7%	25.2%	27.5%	27.1%	26.9%
Junior	9.4%	10.6%	11.2%	13.2%	11.9%
Senior	6.7%	7.8%	7.3%	9.5%	7.9%

HEGP Recipients at Public Institutions by County

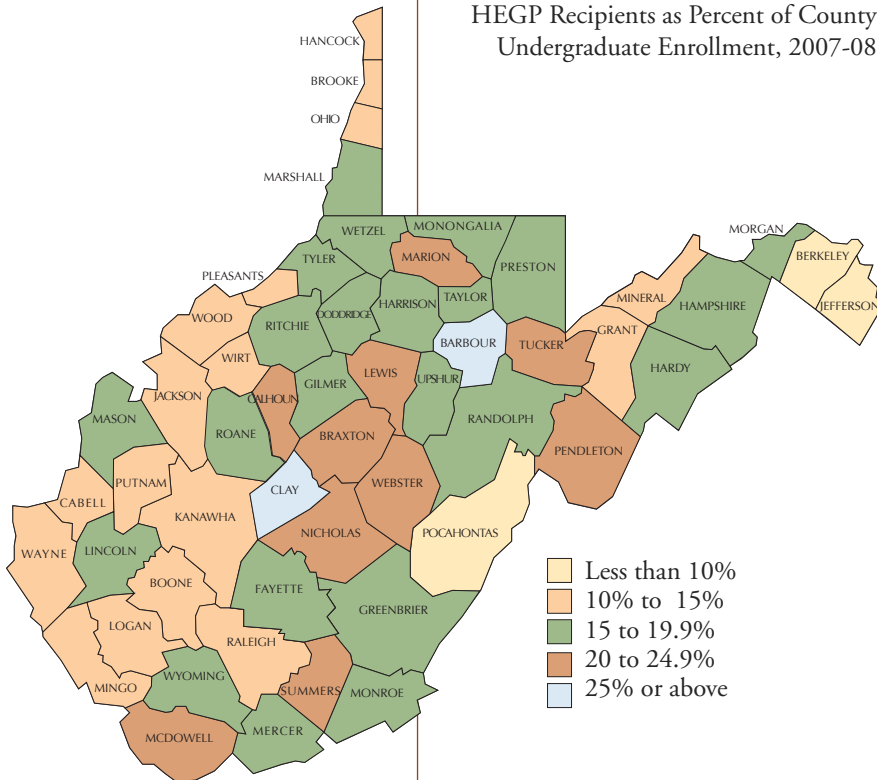
HIGHLIGHTS:

- The percent of public institution undergraduate enrollment from each county that was receiving the HEGP in 2007-08 was highest in Barbour County with 30.5 percent. Other counties with high proportions of HEGP recipients among their students at public institutions were Clay (27.2%), Lewis (23.3%), Calhoun (23.2%), and Pendleton (22.4%).
- The total number of HEGP recipients from each county from 2003-04 to 2007-08 is provided in Appendix Table B. Kanawha County has consistently had the highest number of recipients with 1,069 in 2007-08. The next highest counties in 2007-08 were Monongalia (656) and Cabell (605).

About this measure:

This measure provides the 2007-08 HEGP recipients from each county enrolled in public colleges and universities as a percentage of the total undergraduate enrollment at public colleges and universities from that county.

HEGP Recipients as Percent of County Undergraduate Enrollment, 2007-08



Barbour	30.5%
Berkeley	6.3%
Boone	12.4%
Braxton	20.7%
Brooke	14.0%
Cabell	13.3%
Calhoun	23.2%
Clay	27.2%
Doddridge	17.7%
Fayette	19.8%
Gilmer	19.0%
Grant	10.7%
Greenbrier	15.5%
Hampshire	15.4%
Hancock	10.3%
Hardy	15.9%
Harrison	15.1%
Jackson	13.3%
Jefferson	7.3%
Kanawha	13.5%
Lewis	23.3%
Lincoln	17.9%
Logan	10.5%
Marion	15.5%
Marshall	16.5%
Mason	15.7%
McDowell	20.3%
Mercer	16.5%

Mineral	14.8%
Mingo	14.3%
Monongalia	16.9%
Monroe	16.5%
Morgan	16.8%
Nicholas	20.5%
Ohio	11.3%
Pendleton	22.4%
Pleasants	12.3%
Pocahontas	17.5%
Preston	16.2%
Putnam	12.0%
Raleigh	14.2%
Randolph	18.0%
Ritchie	15.5%
Roane	17.4%
Summers	21.6%
Taylor	16.6%
Tucker	21.4%
Tyler	19.9%
Upshur	17.1%
Wayne	13.8%
Webster	20.8%
Wetzel	16.1%
Wirt	11.2%
Wood	11.4%
Wyoming	19.4%
Unknown	10.6%

HEGP Recipients by Income

- In 2007-08, the share of all HEGP recipients with family adjusted gross income of less than \$30,000 was 63.2 percent. Approximately 32.5 percent had family income of \$30,000 to \$59,999 while 4 percent had income of \$60,000 to \$89,999 and 0.2 percent had income of \$90,000 or more.
- Since 2003-04, the proportion of students in the lowest income bracket has increased while the proportion in the second lowest income bracket has decreased. The top two brackets remained relatively unchanged during the period.

About this measure:

This measure provides the adjusted gross income of all HEGP recipients as indicated on the FAFSA form they must file annually.

HEGP Recipients by Adjusted Gross Income, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Less than \$30,000	61.3%	70.4%	66.6%	64.7%	63.2%
\$30,000 to \$59,999	35.3%	28.2%	30.4%	32.1%	32.5%
\$60,000 to \$89,999	3.4%	1.4%	3.0%	3.1%	4.1%
\$90,000 or More	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

HEGP Award Offers and Yield Rates

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The number of first-year students offered an HEGP award declined after its high of 3,088 in 2003-04 to a low of 2,481 in 2005-06 and then rebounded to 2,929 in 2007-08.
- The percentage of students offered the award who actually enrolled was about 79 percent in both 2003-04 and 2007-08 but declined to 73.1 percent in 2005-06.

Yield Rate of First-year Students Offered HEGP Awards, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	Awards Offered	Number Accepted and Enrolled	Percent Accepted and Enrolled
2003-04	3,088	2,427	78.6%
2004-05	2,750	2,171	78.9%
2005-06	2,481	1,814	73.1%
2006-07	2,574	1,973	76.7%
2007-08	2,929	2,299	78.5%

HEGP Award Retention

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Retention rates for the HEGP have risen markedly.
- The proportion of HEGP recipients who keep the grant into the fall semester following their initial freshman enrollment was 44.2 percent for the 2002-03 fall cohort and has risen steeply since then to 86.3 percent for the 2007-08 fall cohort.
- The proportion of HEGP recipients keeping their grant in the third fall has also risen from 34.2 percent for the 2002-03 fall cohort to 70.8 percent for the most recent cohort available, 2006-07.
- The proportion returning with the grant their fourth fall has also risen from 30.1 percent for the 2002-03 cohort to 63.5 for the 2005-06 cohort.

About this measure:

This measure provides the percentage of students enrolled with the HEGP award for the first time in the fall of one year that continue to receive the grant their second, third, and fourth falls in college. Students are required to earn 24 credit hours per year, maintain a 2.0 cumulative GPA, and file a FAFSA to retain the grant.

First-Year HEGP Awardees Receiving Award in Subsequent Fall Terms, 2002-03 to 2007-08

	First-Year Cohort	Returned for 2nd Fall	Returned for 3rd Fall	Returned for 4th Fall
2002-03	2,625	44.2%	34.2%	30.1%
2003-04	2,427	44.0%	41.0%	43.0%
2004-05	2,171	51.7%	55.4%	47.7%
2005-06	1,814	75.6%	62.3%	63.5%
2006-07	1,973	76.4%	70.8%	NA
2007-08	2,299	86.3%	NA	NA

HEGP Recipient Bachelor Degree Graduation Rates at Public Four-Year Institutions**HIGHLIGHTS:**

- Four- and five-year graduation rates of HEGP recipients have risen but are still lower than those for all students.
- The proportion of first-time, full-time HEGP recipients that graduate within four years has risen from 17.3 percent for the fall 2002 cohort to 21.5 percent for the 2005 cohort. This is lower than the rates for all first-time, full-time freshmen which have hovered between 22 and 25 percent.
- The five-year graduation rates of HEGP recipients have risen from 36.4 percent for the 2002 cohort to 38.3 percent for the 2004 cohort. These rates are lower than those for all students which were 41 to 42 percent for these years.
- The six-year graduation rate for HEGP recipients was 45.1 percent for the 2002 cohort and 44.8 percent for the 2003 cohort. The rate for all first-time, full-time freshmen in both years was 47.6 percent.

About this measure:

This measure provides the proportion of first-time, full-time students at public four-year institutions that graduate with a bachelor's degree within four, five, and six years. Summer graduation is counted as part of the previous academic year.

Four-, Five-, and Six-Year Bachelor Degree Rates of First-time, Full-time HEGP Students at Public Four-Year Institutions, Fall Cohorts 2002-2005

	Initial Cohort		Within Four Years		Within Five Years		Within Six Years	
	All Students	HEGP Recipients	All Students	HEGP Recipients	All Students	HEGP Recipients	All Students	HEGP Recipients
2002	9,217	2,706	21.9%	17.3%	41.0%	36.4%	47.6%	45.1%
2003	9,843	3,034	23.6%	20.6%	42.2%	37.8%	47.6%	44.8%
2004	9,526	2,837	24.9%	21.4%	41.3%	38.3%	NA	NA
2005	9,616	2,423	22.2%	21.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA

HEGP Recipient Associate Degree Graduation Rates at Public Two-Year Institutions

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Three- and four-year associate graduation rates of HEGP recipients increased over the time period and are higher than all students.
- The proportion of first-time, full-time HEGP recipients that graduate within two years was about eight percent for both the 2002 and 2006 cohorts with the cohorts in between fluctuating. The rates for HEGP students are higher than the rates for all first-time, full-time freshmen which hovered around five percent.
- The three-year associate degree rates of HEGP recipients have increased from 17.5 percent for the 2002 cohort to 20.2 percent for the 2006 cohort. This compares favorably with the 11 to 13 percent rate for all students over this time period.
- The four-year associate graduation rate for HEGP recipients has risen from 24.9 to 28.9 percent from the 2002 to 2005 cohort, though a small drop occurred in the intervening years. The rate for all first-time, full-time freshmen during these years ranged from 15 to 18 percent.

About this measure:

This measure provides the proportion of first-time, full-time students at public two-year institutions that graduate with an associate's degree within two, three, and four years. Summer graduation is counted as part of the previous academic year.

Two-, Three-, and Four-Year Associate Degree Rates of First-time, Full-time HEGP Students at Public Two-Year Institutions, Fall Cohorts 2002-2006

	Initial Cohort		Within Two Years		Within Three Years		Within Four Years	
	All Students	HEGP Recipients	All Students	HEGP Recipients	All Students	HEGP Recipients	All Students	HEGP Recipients
2002	3,349	515	5.2%	8.0%	11.6%	17.5%	15.3%	24.9%
2003	3,555	490	5.1%	6.7%	11.2%	15.3%	16.0%	20.8%
2004	3,439	387	4.7%	7.2%	11.7%	15.8%	15.9%	21.4%
2005	3,409	363	5.5%	9.6%	12.9%	20.9%	17.5%	28.9%
2006	3,630	416	4.9%	7.5%	11.5%	20.2%	NA	NA

HEGP Recipient Rates of Transfer at Public Two-Year Institutions

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Transfer rates for HEGP recipients have risen over the time period and were, in general, higher than the rates for all students.
- The proportion of first-time, full-time HEGP recipients at two-year public institutions that transfer within two years to a four-year public institution was 5.8 percent for the 2002 cohort and rose to 8.8 for the 2004 cohort before settling at 6.5 percent for the 2006 cohort which was the same rate for all students.
- The three-year transfer rates of HEGP recipients have increased from 10.9 percent for the 2002 cohort to 15.1 percent for the 2006 cohort. This compares favorably with the rate for all students over this time period which increased from 8.7 percent to 12.9 percent.
- The four-year associate transfer rate for HEGP recipients has risen from 14.8 to 27.8 percent from the 2002 to 2005 cohort. The rate for all first-time, full-time freshmen during these years rose from 11.1 percent to 16.1 percent.

About this measure:

This measure provides the proportion of first-time, full-time students at public two-year institutions that transfer to a four-year public institution within two, three, and four years. Summer transfer is counted as part of the previous academic year.

Two-, Three-, and Four-Year Rates of Transfer to Four-Year Institutions by First-time, Full-time HEGP Students at Public Two-Year Institutions, Fall Cohorts 2002-2008

	Initial Cohort		Within Two Years		Within Three Years		Within Four Years	
	All Students	HEGP Recipients	All Students	HEGP Recipients	All Students	HEGP Recipients	All Students	HEGP Recipients
2002	3,349	515	3.9%	5.8%	8.7%	10.9%	11.1%	14.8%
2003	3,555	490	4.6%	7.6%	10.0%	14.9%	12.6%	19.0%
2004	3,439	387	5.5%	8.8%	10.7%	17.6%	13.5%	22.5%
2005	3,409	363	5.2%	8.0%	12.4%	20.4%	16.1%	27.8%
2006	3,630	416	6.5%	6.5%	12.9%	15.1%	NA	NA

PROMISE and HEGP Recipient Work Participation and Wages of Graduates

HIGHLIGHTS:

- In general, West Virginia work participation rates for PROMISE scholars and HEGP recipients were higher than for all graduates. PROMISE scholar graduates, however, had a lower work participation rate than in-state graduates while HEGP recipients had a higher rate than in-state graduates.
- The work participation rate for all graduates was 53.8 percent while the rate for PROMISE scholars was 62.3 percent and for HEGP recipients was 70.3 percent. The work participation rate for in-state graduates was in-between that of PROMISE and HEGP recipients at 67.4 percent. Wages for scholars and grant recipients, however, were lower than all graduates and in-state graduates.
- The work participation rates in general were higher for those whose highest degree was an associate's degree. PROMISE scholars had the highest rate at 80.6 percent, HEGP recipients second highest at 76.4 percent, and all graduates lowest at 71.9 percent.
- Among students whose highest degree was a bachelor's, the work participation rate was 49.5 percent for all graduates, 58.4 percent for PROMISE scholars, and 67.7 percent for grant recipients.
- Work and wages were related to whether graduates were enrolled in further schooling at West Virginia public institutions. PROMISE scholars who were enrolled had a higher work participation rate (68%) than those who were not enrolled (59%). This higher rate is partly a function of the fact that those enrolled are most likely living in the state while those not enrolled may not be. Wages of those enrolled, however, were lower reflecting part-time work due to schooling. This same pattern of higher work rates but lower wages for enrolled graduates was seen among HEGP recipients as well.

About this measure:

This work participation and wages analysis was performed by George Hammond and Adam Hoffer at the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at West Virginia University. It presents 2008 work participation data on graduates from the 2003-04 to 2006-07 academic years. Data were derived from matching information on graduates with employment records maintained by Workforce West Virginia and the federal government. Self-employed workers, student workers, most church workers, unpaid family workers, and U.S. Postal Service workers are not covered by this data. Students were included as recipients if they ever received one of the awards.

Work Participation and Wages in 2008 of West Virginia Public Higher Education Graduates by PROMISE and HEGP Receipt, 2003-04 to 2006-07

	PROMISE Recipients		HEGP Recipients		All Graduates	
	Work Participation Rate	Annualized Wages	Work Participation Rate	Annualized Wages	Work Participation Rate	Annualized Wages
Total	62.3%	\$24,805	70.3%	\$31,828	53.8%	\$34,350
Residency						
In-State					67.4%	\$34,446
Out-of-State					11.4%	\$33,353
Degree						
Associate	80.6%	\$27,556	76.4%	\$27,354	71.9%	\$30,153
Bachelor	58.4%	\$23,947	67.7%	\$29,080	49.5%	\$29,877
Enrollment Status						
Not Enrolled	59.0%	\$28,906	67.2%	\$34,308	49.6%	\$36,970
Enrolled	68.0%	\$18,727	80.7%	\$24,968		

Higher Education Adult Part-Time Student (HEAPS) Grant Program Part-Time Enrollment Component

HEAPS Part-Time Enrollment Component Total Recipients and Funds Disbursed

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Both the number of recipients and the total dollars awarded have increased.
- The number of HEAPS recipients has increased from 3,094 in 2003-04 to 3,247 in 2007-08, an increase of 5 percent.
- The total amount of awards has risen from \$2.54 million in 2003-04 to \$2.94 million in 2007-08, an increase of 16 percent.

Total HEAPS Part-Time Enrollment Component Recipients and Awards, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Recipients	3,094	3,010	3,062	3,605	3,247
Awards	\$2,539,612	\$2,410,224	\$2,832,512	\$2,988,602	\$2,936,633

HEAPS Part-Time Enrollment Component Recipients Characteristics

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Most HEAPS recipients attended public colleges and universities (83.9%) with less than ten percent attending independent institutions (8.2%) or public vocational-technical schools (7.9%). These shares have changed little over the past five years.
- Over half of 2007-08 HEAPS recipients (54.5%) earned \$20,000 or less. About one-fifth made between \$20,000 and \$30,000 while 11 percent made between \$30,000 and \$40,000. Finally, 16 percent made over \$40,000. From 2003-04 to 2007-08, the proportion making \$20,000 or less has declined while the proportion making more than this has increased.
- The average award in 2007-08 was \$904; this is \$83 more than the average award in 2003-04.
- Over half of HEAPS recipients (53.3%) received awards between \$201 and \$750 in 2007-08. Awards of \$751 to \$1,000 were granted to 16 percent of recipients while 17 percent received awards of \$1,001 to \$1,500. Only 12 percent received awards over \$1,500. The shares of students receiving the largest two award sizes increased over the five-year period from 22.7 percent to 28.8 percent.

- Most students (39.3%) in the HEAPS program in 2007-08 were seeking a bachelor's degree. The second most popular credential sought was the Associate of Applied Science by 23.2 percent of recipients. Students seeking certificates, Associate of Arts degrees, and Associate of Science degrees each accounted for a little over 10 percent of recipients. The share of students seeking certificates and other programs increased while the shares of all other credentials declined a small amount.

HEAPS Part-Time Enrollment Component Recipient Characteristics, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Sector					
Public Colleges and Universities	85.1%	84.2%	86.2%	77.9%	83.9%
Independent Colleges and Universities	6.4%	5.7%	6.1%	11.1%	8.2%
Public Vocational-Technical Schools	8.6%	10.1%	7.7%	11.1%	7.9%
Income					
Less than \$10,000	35.8%	34.4%	37.0%	32.3%	31.7%
\$10,001-\$20,000	25.0%	25.9%	24.1%	25.4%	22.8%
\$20,001 - \$30,000	17.1%	17.2%	17.9%	17.1%	18.4%
\$30,001 - \$40,000	10.8%	10.5%	10.1%	10.7%	10.9%
Over \$40,000	11.4%	11.9%	10.8%	14.5%	16.2%
Award Amount					
Less than \$200	4.8%	5.5%	2.4%	4.6%	1.8%
\$201-\$500	29.9%	36.0%	26.3%	34.4%	31.4%
\$501-\$750	25.7%	20.2%	20.0%	16.2%	21.9%
\$751-\$1000	16.9%	15.5%	19.0%	21.7%	16.0%
\$1001-\$1500	14.3%	13.6%	17.9%	13.5%	17.1%
Over \$1500	8.4%	9.1%	14.3%	9.5%	11.7%
Average Award	\$821	\$801	\$820	\$829	\$904
Credential Sought					
Certificate	9.1%	11.8%	10.2%	14.3%	11.8%
AA Degree	10.9%	9.6%	9.6%	11.1%	10.7%
AS Degree	13.6%	10.7%	13.5%	13.5%	12.2%
AAS Degree	24.9%	28.1%	26.5%	23.9%	23.2%
Bachelor's Degree	40.6%	38.9%	38.8%	35.1%	39.3%
All Other Programs	0.9%	1.0%	1.4%	2.1%	2.8%

HEAPS Workforce Development Component

HEAPS Workforce Development Component Total Recipients and Funds Disbursed

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Both the number of recipients and total dollars awarded have increased dramatically while average award has declined.
- The number of HEAPS recipients has increased from 413 in 2003-04 to 1,051 in 2007-08, an increase of 150 percent.
- The total amount of awards has risen from \$867,970 in 2003-04 to \$1.25 million in 2007-08, an increase of 44 percent.
- The average award in 2007-08 was \$1,191. This is \$911 less than the average award of \$2,102 in 2003-04.

HEAPS Workforce Component Recipients, Awards, and Average Award, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Recipients	413	422	981	1,034	1,051
Awards	\$867,970	\$1,010,489	\$1,585,502	\$1,254,309	\$1,251,968
Average Award	\$2,102	\$2,395	\$1,616	\$1,213	\$1,191

HEAPS Workforce Development Component Total Recipients by Sector

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The bulk of HEAPS Workforce recipients were enrolled in public community and technical colleges in 2007-08 whereas most were enrolled at for-profit institutions and other entities in 2003-04.
- The proportion of recipients attending public community and technical colleges increased from 19 percent to 60 percent while the share attending for-profit institutions and other entities dropped from 51 percent to 12 percent.
- The share attending public vocational-technical schools declined a small amount.

HEAPS Workforce Component Recipients by Sector, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Public Community and Technical Colleges	19%	11%	36%	67%	60%
Public Vocational-Technical Schools	30%	34%	34%	20%	28%
For-profit Institutions and other entities	51%	55%	30%	13%	12%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship

Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship Total Recipients and Funds Disbursed

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Both the number of recipients and the total dollars awarded were about the same in 2003-04 and 2007-08 but were higher in the intervening years.
- The number of Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship recipients has increased from 46 in 2003-04 to 59 in 2005-06 and then declined back down to 47 in 2007-08.
- The total amount of awards has risen from about \$209,000 in 2003-04 to \$270,000 in 2005-06 and then declined to \$212,000 in 2007-08.

Total Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship Recipients and Awards, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Recipients	46	51	59	57	47
Awards	\$209,120	\$227,312	\$270,000	\$272,018	\$212,162

Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship Total Recipients by Institution

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The largest numbers of Underwood-Smith recipients have come from West Virginia University and Marshall University, the largest institutions in the state. Fairmont State University and West Virginia State University have also traditionally had several scholars.
- While most scholars attend public four-year institutions, there have consistently been a few scholars attending independent four-year institutions as well.

Total Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship Recipients by Institution, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Four-Year Public Institutions					
Concord University	6	5	2	4	2
Fairmont State University	5	8	5	7	5
Glenville State College	1	2	4	3	2
Marshall University	11	10	18	14	8
Shepherd University	0	1	4	3	1
West Liberty University	1	0	4	1	1
West Virginia State University	9	7	3	2	5
West Virginia University	9	13	12	14	13
Two-Year Public Institutions					
WVU at Parkersburg	0	0	2	2	3
Four-Year Independent, Non-profit Institutions					
Alderson-Broaddus College	1	1	2	2	2
Davis & Elkins College	0	0	0	1	1
Ohio Valley University	0	0	1	0	0
Salem International University*	0	1	0	0	0
University of Charleston	2	2	0	1	0
West Virginia Wesleyan University	1	1	2	3	4
Total	46	51	59	57	47

* Salem International University became a for-profit institution in 2005.

Characteristics of Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship Recipients at Public Institutions

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Most Underwood-Smith recipients are Caucasian, female, and at the senior or master's level.
- The proportion of Underwood-Smith recipients at public institutions that were Caucasian was 91.7 percent in 2007-08. This figure has declined from 97.7 percent in 2003-04.
- In 2007-08, the percentage of Underwood-Smith recipients that was female was 86.1 percent. This figure has declined from the 2003-04 figure of 90.9 percent.
- In 2007-08, 5.6 percent of recipients were juniors; 61.1 percent were seniors; and 33.3 percent were at the master's level. The shares of seniors and master's students have varied widely over the five-year period.
- Due to limited funding, scholarships rarely are given to freshmen or sophomores.
- The county of residence of Underwood-Smith recipients at public institution recipients is provided in Appendix Table E.

Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Student Level of Underwood-Smith Recipients at Public Institutions, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Race/Ethnicity					
Caucasian	97.7%	90.2%	93.8%	93.9%	91.7%
African American	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	2.3%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	4.1%	5.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown	0.0%	4.9%	6.3%	2.0%	2.8%
Gender					
Female	90.9%	87.8%	85.4%	83.7%	86.1%
Male	9.1%	12.2%	14.6%	16.3%	13.9%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Student Level					
Freshmen	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sophomore	0.0%	2.4%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Junior	6.8%	4.9%	6.3%	4.1%	5.6%
Senior	72.7%	51.2%	43.8%	38.8%	61.1%
Masters	20.5%	39.0%	43.8%	57.1%	33.3%
Unclassified Graduate	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship First-Time Recipients Cancelling Obligation through Teaching Service

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Out of the 154 new Underwood-Smith recipients from 2002-03 to 2006-07, 102, or 66 percent, have since begun teaching to cancel their obligation.
- The percentage of recipients entering service cancellation was highest in 2002-03 and 2003-04 (83 and 89 percent respectively) and was lower in the last two years because some of the students remained enrolled.

Underwood-Smith First-Time Recipients and Percent Meeting Obligation Through Teaching Service, 2002-03 to 2006-07

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
First-Time Recipients	30	26	25	37	36
Cancellation through Service*	83.3%	88.5%	76.0%	64.9%	30.6%
Still in School	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.8%	41.7%

*Cancellation data refer to the percentage of students from that year's cohort who have begun or completed service cancellation by October, 2009.

Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship

Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship Total Recipients and Funds Disbursed

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Both the number of Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship recipients and the total dollars awarded declined between 2003-04 and 2007-08.
- The number of recipients declined from 208 in 2003-04 to 192 in 2007-08.
- The total amount of awards declined from about \$519,000 in 2003-04 to \$502,000 in 2007-08.

Total Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship Recipients and Awards, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Recipients	208	185	199	197	192
Awards	\$518,952	\$518,952	\$525,997	\$534,399	\$501,605

*Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship Total Recipients by Institution***HIGHLIGHTS:**

- The largest numbers of Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship recipients have come from West Virginia University, WVU Institute of Technology, and Marshall University.
- While most scholars have attended public four-year institutions, there have consistently been a few scholars attending independent four-year institutions and public community and technical colleges as well.

Total Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship Recipients by Institution, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Four-Year Public Institutions					
Bluefield State College	6	3	16	17	14
Concord University	4	2	0	0	0
Fairmont State University	8	11	15	14	9
Glenville State College	2	3	0	1	0
Marshall University	19	15	10	8	5
Potomac State College of WVU	2	1	3	1	1
Shepherd University	0	1	1	2	2
West Liberty University	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia State University	1	22	0	0	0
West Virginia University	116	116	124	124	127
WVU Institute of Technology	34	0	15	17	20
Two-Year Public Institutions					
New River CTC	0	0	2	2	0
Southern WV CTC	0	1	0	3	3
WV Northern CC	2	0	4	3	5
WVU at Parkersburg	1	1	0	1	1
Four-Year Independent, Non-profit Institutions					
Alderson-Broaddus College	0	0	0	1	1
Davis & Elkins College	0	0	0	1	2
Mountain State University	1	1	1	1	0
Ohio Valley University	0	0	2	0	0
Salem International University*	1	0	3	0	0
University of Charleston	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia Wesleyan College	4	4	3	1	2
Wheeling Jesuit University	4	4	0	0	0
Total	205	185	199	197	192

* Salem International University became a for-profit institution in 2005.

Characteristics of Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship Recipients at Public Institutions

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Most Engineering, Science and Technology recipients have been Caucasian, male, and at the senior level.
- The proportion of Engineering, Science and Technology recipients at public institutions that were White was 97.3 percent in 2007-08. This figure is up from 91.3 percent in 2003-04.
- In 2007-08, the percentage of Engineering, Science and Technology recipients that was male was 87.2. This figure has increased from the 2003-04 figure of 80.3 percent.
- In 2007-08, 12.8 percent of recipients were freshmen; 22.3 percent were sophomores; 22.9 percent were juniors; 35.1 percent were seniors; and 6.9 percent were at the graduate level.
- The county of residence of Engineering, Science and Technology recipients at public institutions is provided in Appendix Table F.

Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Student Level of Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship Recipients at Public Institutions, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Race/Ethnicity					
Caucasian	91.3%	95.5%	94.0%	97.0%	97.3%
African American	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	1.0%	1.1%
Hispanic	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%	0.6%	1.5%	0.5%	0.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown	6.7%	1.7%	3.0%	1.0%	0.5%
Gender					
Female	13.0%	14.2%	14.6%	9.4%	12.8%
Male	80.3%	85.2%	83.9%	90.1%	87.2%
Unknown	6.7%	0.6%	1.5%	0.5%	0.0%
Student Level					
Freshmen	12.0%	13.6%	22.6%	18.7%	12.8%
Sophomore	23.1%	18.8%	18.6%	22.2%	22.3%
Junior	15.9%	18.2%	19.1%	19.2%	22.9%
Senior	41.8%	46.6%	32.7%	34.0%	35.1%
Unclassified Undergraduate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Graduate	0.5%	2.3%	5.5%	4.9%	6.9%
Unknown	6.7%	0.6%	1.5%	0.5%	0.0%

Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship First-Time Recipients Cancelling Obligation through In-State Employment

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Out of the 367 new Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship recipients from 2002-03 to 2006-07, about 23 percent have since begun working in the state to cancel their obligation. About 58 percent from all years were still in school.
- The percentage of recipients entering service cancellation was highest in 2002-03 (42.1%) when only about a quarter of the students were still enrolled.

Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship First-Time Recipients and Percent Meeting Obligation Through In-State Employment, 2002-03 to 2006-07

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
First-Time Recipients	76	63	64	86	78
Cancellation through Service*	42.1%	31.7%	29.7%	9.3%	9.0%
Still in School	21.1%	44.4%	48.4%	81.4%	84.6%

*Cancellation data refer to the percentage of students from that year's cohort who have begun or completed service cancellation by October, 2009.

Medical Student Loan Program

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The number of recipients and total funds disbursed increased between 2004-05 and 2008-09, but loan cancellation through service has not changed.
- The number of recipients increased from 306 in 2004-05 to 312 in 2008-09 while the amount of money disbursed increased from \$1.6 to \$1.9 million.
- The number of recipients requesting loan deferment each year has remained basically the same while those receiving loan forgiveness declined from 50 in 2004-05 down to 37 in 2006-07 and then rose again to 47 in 2008-09.
- The default rate on previous awards declined from 3.3 percent in 2004-05 to 2.5 percent in 2007-08.

About this Measure:

Loan deferment data show the number of previous borrowers who began practicing in West Virginia each year. Loan forgiveness data show the number of previous borrowers who completed full-time practice in West Virginia each year resulting in a loan payment on their behalf which reduced their loan debt.

Medical Student Loan Program Awards, Total Funds Disbursed, Cancellation and Default Rate, 2004-05 to 2008-09

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Recipients	306	317	323	296	312
Funds Disbursed	\$1,586,700	\$1,023,705	\$1,349,155	\$1,861,456	\$1,881,843
Loan Deferment	20	15	20	12	22
Loan Forgiveness	50	47	37	40	47
Default Rate on Previous Awards	3.3%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.5%

Policy Reflections and Recommendations

PROMISE Scholarship Program

Senate Bill 373 made considerable changes to the PROMISE Scholarship Program. Specifically, it changed the award amount; required that recipients be US citizens or legal immigrants; extended to one year the amount of time for recipients to return to the state and reclaim their scholarship after initial out-of-state attendance; transferred program oversight to the Higher Education Policy Commission; and increased funding for the scholarship. The uncoupling of the award amount from full tuition and fees enables the Policy Commission to keep the program within budget without continually changing the academic criteria for the scholarship. Changing criteria, or a moving target, reduce the effectiveness of the scholarship in encouraging students to aim for PROMISE. Increasing the amount of time for students to return to West Virginia after out-of-state enrollment and reclaim the PROMISE is aimed at encouraging students to do just that.

As these new changes take effect, no further policy recommendations are offered.

Higher Education Grant Program

Consistent with a push at the federal level to simplify financial aid, several changes have been made to simplify application for, and awards of, the Higher Education Grant Program. The state-level application and the March 1 priority date were eliminated and the academic criteria were made more straightforward. Furthermore, certificate-seeking students were included and all needy students can now stack the state grant with the PROMISE Scholarship and federal need-based aid. These changes, along with the new www.cfww.com access portal and increased outreach efforts across the state, should help the Higher Education Grant Program assist more students in pursuing and completing postsecondary education.

No further policy changes are recommended at this time.

Medical Student Loan Program

The most significant change to the Medical Student Loan Program has been the increase in the maximum annual loan amount, as well as the maximum loan forgiveness amount, from \$5,000 to \$10,000. This change should make pursuing one's medical education and subsequently practicing medicine in West Virginia both more attractive and feasible. Furthermore, a new Vice Chancellor for Health Services is coming on board and a realignment of the Rural Health Education Partnerships is expected. Amid these ongoing changes, no new policy recommendations are suggested at this time.

Higher Education Adult Part-Time Student Grant, Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship, and Engineering, Science, and Technology Scholarship Programs

No changes are recommended at this time.

Appendix: West Virginia Financial Aid Program Descriptions

Providing Real Opportunities to Maximize In-State Student Excellence (PROMISE) Scholarship

The PROMISE Scholarship is a merit-based financial aid program designed to: (1) improve high school and postsecondary academic achievement through scholarship incentives; (2) promote access to higher education by reducing costs to students; (3) retain the “best and brightest” students in West Virginia colleges and universities; and (4) create a more educated workforce, which, in turn, will lead to greater economic development. Prior to January 1, 2010, the scholarship amount has been full tuition and mandatory fees at public postsecondary institutions and a comparable amount at West Virginia non-profit, independent institutions. After January 1, 2010, eligible high school graduates will receive annual awards up to \$4,750 to cover the cost of tuition and mandatory fees at public or non-profit, independent institutions in West Virginia. Awards can be used in conjunction with other forms of state, federal, and institutional financial aid.

To qualify for a PROMISE Scholarship, a student must:

- Complete high school graduation requirements at a West Virginia high school with at least half of credits required for graduation obtained at a public or private high school in the state (unless meeting the military dependent exemption);
- Apply for the scholarship within two years of graduation from high school by submitting both the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and the PROMISE application form;
- Have attained a cumulative core and overall high school GPA of 3.0 on a 4.0 scale according to local standardized grading in coursework required for graduation by the State Board of Education;
- Have attained a composite ACT score of 22 (or the comparable SAT score) with a minimum score of 20 on all four subject tests;
- Have attained a 2500 minimum score on the General Education Development (GED) exam if student was home-schooled or attended an alternative educational program;
- Have resided in West Virginia continuously for 12 months immediately preceding application for the PROMISE (unless meeting the military dependent exemption);
- Be a US citizen or a legal immigrant to the US.

The scholarship is automatically renewed for up to eight continuous semesters or until a bachelor’s degree is earned. To be considered for scholarship renewal, a student must have a minimum overall 2.75 GPA at the end of the first 12-month period of enrollment on completed college coursework and a 3.0 GPA thereafter as well as earn 30 credit hours over each twelve-month period of enrollment. Recipients are also encouraged to engage in community service activities while in college.

Higher Education Grant Program (HEGP)

The West Virginia Higher Education Grant is a need-based financial aid program designed to ensure that West Virginia students with financial need are given an opportunity to pursue postsecondary education. The grant may be renewed until the student's course of study is completed, but may not exceed an additional three academic years beyond the initial award. Students must file a FAFSA each year to be eligible for renewal. Awards are based on demonstrated financial need and generally may be used in conjunction with other forms of state, federal, and institutional financial aid.

The West Virginia Higher Education Grant is available to degree-seeking residents of West Virginia. The following criteria are used to determine student eligibility:

- A citizen of the United States;
- West Virginia residency for at least 12 months prior to date of application;

- Be a high school graduate or have earned a GED diploma;
- Demonstrate an established level of financial need through submission of the FAFSA;
- Demonstrate academic promise defined as a 2.0 cumulative high school GPA and meeting institutional admission requirements;
- Enroll at a participating institution in West Virginia or Pennsylvania as a full-time undergraduate student;
- Have not previously earned a bachelor's degree.

The West Virginia Higher Education Grant may be used at approved public and independent postsecondary institutions in West Virginia or Pennsylvania. The grant may be transferred from one eligible institution to another.

Higher Education Adult Part-time Student (HEAPS) Grant Program

The goal of the Higher Education Adult Part-Time Student Grant Program is to encourage and enable West Virginia students that demonstrate financial need to continue their education on a part-time basis at the postsecondary level.

For students enrolled at a public college or university, the maximum grant is based on the actual per credit hour tuition and required fees charged. For students enrolled at other eligible institutions, the award is based upon the average per credit hour tuition and required fees charged by public undergraduate institutions of higher education. Total aid, including a HEAPS award, may not exceed the recipient's total cost of education. Aid may be used at a community college, a state college or university, or an independent college or university in West Virginia. Recipients are selected each year by institutions based on the student's eligibility and the availability of funds. The following criteria are used to determine student eligibility:

- A West Virginia resident for at least 12 months prior to date of application;
- Citizen or a permanent resident of the United States;
- Submit the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA);
- Demonstrate financial need;
- Not be in default on a higher education loan;
- Not incarcerated in a correctional facility;
- Comply with the Military Selective Service Act.

HEAPS grants can be renewed until the program of study is completed but cannot exceed an additional nine years beyond the first year of the award. Renewal consideration will be based on meeting satisfactory academic progress, filing the FAFSA, demonstrating financial need, and completing an institutional application.

HEAPS Workforce Development Component

The HEAPS Workforce Development Component is awarded to students that demonstrate financial need and enroll in a postsecondary certificate, industry recognized credential, or other skill development program in a high-demand occupation in West Virginia. Students demonstrating financial need who are enrolled in an approved program may receive the cost of the program up to \$2,000. Students enrolled in multiple approved programs for a single academic year can receive a cumulative maximum of \$2,000 for all programs. Eligible programs for funding reimbursement are non-credit skill upgrade programs that complement West Virginia Development Office initiatives for targeted industries or employers, promote job creation or retention, or assist in developing skills for new economy jobs or

high performance workplaces. The West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education, with input from the West Virginia Development Office, annually sets programmatic funding priorities. The following criteria are used to determine student eligibility:

- A West Virginia resident for at least 12 months prior to date of application;
- A citizen or a permanent resident of the United States;
- Submit the HEAPS Workforce Development application;
- Have a high school diploma or GED, or be pursuing the GED;
- Not be in default on a higher education loan;
- Not incarcerated in a correctional facility;
- Enrolled or accepted for enrollment in postsecondary certificate, industry recognized credential, or other skill development programs of study;
- Demonstrate financial need.

Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship Program

The Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship Program is a student financial aid program designed to enable and encourage West Virginians to pursue teaching careers at the pre-school, elementary, middle, or secondary school level. Undergraduate and graduate scholarships, not to exceed \$5,000 per academic year, are awarded on the basis of academic qualifications and interest in teaching.

Eligibility for an Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship is limited to West Virginia residents who:

- Have graduated from high school and rank in the top ten percent of their graduating class or the top ten percent statewide of West Virginia students taking the ACT test;
- Have a cumulative GPA of at least 3.25 on a scale of 4.0 after successfully completing two years of coursework at an approved institution of higher education;
- Are public school aides or paraprofessionals who have a cumulative GPA of 3.25 on a scale of 4.0 after successfully completing two years of coursework at an approved institution of higher education; or
- Are graduate students at the master's level who have graduated in the top ten percent of their college graduating class.

The scholarship may be renewed so long as the recipient is enrolled as a full-time student in an accredited institution of higher education in West Virginia; is pursuing a course of study leading to teacher certification at the preschool, elementary, middle, or secondary level; and maintains satisfactory progress according to that institution.

Recipients of the Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship must agree to teach at the pre-school, elementary, middle, or secondary school level in West Virginia for two years for each year of scholarship assistance. However, if a scholar enters a teacher shortage area, an exceptional children's program, a school having less than average academic results, or a school in an economically disadvantaged area as designated by the West Virginia Board of Education, then the scholar must teach one year for each year the scholarship was received.

There are also limited provisions for meeting the teaching requirement through alternative service. Students who fail to meet the teaching or alternative service requirements are required to repay the scholarship received plus interest and any required collection fees.

Engineering, Science, and Technology Scholarship (ESTS) Program

The West Virginia Engineering, Science, and Technology Scholarship Program is a student financial aid program designed to enable and encourage academically talented individuals to pursue careers in the fields of engineering, science, and technology. Scholarships, not to exceed \$3,000 per academic year, are awarded to degree- or certificate-seeking students on the basis of academic qualifications and interest in the fields of engineering, science, and technology.

To qualify for the West Virginia Engineering, Science, and Technology Scholarship, a student must meet the following basic selection criteria:

- Be a US citizen or resident alien who is an eligible non-citizen;
- Have a cumulative GPA of 3.0 on a 4.0 scale upon graduation from high school or have a cumulative GPA of at least 3.0 on a 4.0 scale after completing two semesters of coursework at an eligible institution of higher education;
- Be enrolled or accepted for enrollment in an engineering, science, or technology program leading to a certificate, associate, or bachelor's degree at an eligible institution of higher education.

The scholarship may be renewed so long as the recipient is enrolled as a full-time student in an eligible institution of higher education; is pursuing a certificate, associate, or bachelor's degree in engineering, science, or technology; and maintains satisfactory progress according to that institution. Recipients of the Engineering, Science, and Technology Scholarship agree to work full-time in an engineering, science, or technology field in West Virginia for one year for each year the scholarship was received or begin an approved program of community service related to engineering, science, or technology. Students who do not meet the employment or community service requirement must repay the scholarship received plus interest and any required collection fees.

Medical Student Loan Program

The purpose of this program is to enable needy medical students to obtain loan funds to pursue a degree of Medical Doctor (M.D.) or Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (D. O.) at Marshall University School of Medicine, West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine, or West Virginia University School of Medicine. To be eligible for loan consideration, an applicant must:

- Be a United States citizen or legal immigrant pursuing United State citizenship;
- Be accepted for enrollment or be enrolled full-time at an approved West Virginia school of medicine with priority consideration given to residents of the state;
- Meet designated academic standards;
- Demonstrate financial need as determined by the participating educational institution;
- Not be in default on any previous student loan(s).

The institutional financial aid office is responsible for (1) determining eligibility for the loan and (2) notifying individual students of the action taken. Funding availability may limit the number of awards or the value of individual awards. Students may seek loan assistance for each year until the course of study is completed. An annual application may be required. The educational institution is under no obligation to approve subsequent loan requests even though all eligibility requirements are met. The maximum annual loan amount cannot exceed \$10,000.

The first payment will be due one year following the date that the borrower ceases to be a full-time student at a school of medicine that participates in this program with a maximum of 10 years to repay the loan (principal and interest). Students will not be required to make payments during periods of authorized deferments such as required military service or approved additional medical training, including internships, residencies and fellowships (not to exceed 5 years). The minimum repayment amount shall be no less than \$50.00 per month.

Loan indebtedness (principal and accumulated interest) will be forgiven at the rate of up to \$10,000 for each period of twelve consecutive calendar months of full-time practice in West Virginia commencing on or after July 1, 2008 in a qualifying medically underserved area or in a qualified medical specialty in which there is a shortage of physicians. The medical specialties that qualify for loan forgiveness are the following; family medicine/family practice; general surgery; internal medicine; obstetrics/gynecology; pediatrics; and psychiatry.

*Appendix Tables**Table A. Institution Percent of Total PROMISE Recipients, 2003-04 to 2007-08*

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Four-Year Public Institutions	84.5%	86.0%	85.1%	86.2%	85.1%
Bluefield State College	1.9%	1.5%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
Concord University	5.1%	4.8%	4.8%	4.5%	4.6%
Fairmont State University	6.0%	6.5%	6.0%	6.1%	5.8%
Glenville State College	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	1.4%
Marshall University	20.6%	20.0%	18.8%	18.1%	17.3%
Potomac State College of WVU	1.7%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Shepherd University	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%	3.8%	3.7%
West Liberty University	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%	2.5%
West Virginia State University	2.1%	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%
West Virginia University	37.3%	40.0%	42.2%	44.6%	44.5%
WVU Institute of Technology	2.6%	2.3%	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%
Two-Year Public Institutions	4.0%	3.0%	4.3%	3.7%	4.3%
Blue Ridge CTC	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Bridgemont CTC	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Eastern WV CTC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kanawha Valley CTC	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Marshall CTC	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
New River CTC	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Pierpont CTC	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
Southern WV CTC	1.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%
WV Northern CC	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
WVU at Parkersburg	2.1%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%
Four-Year Independent, Non-profit Institutions	11.5%	10.9%	10.6%	10.1%	10.6%
Alderson-Broadus College	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%
Appalachian Bible College	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Bethany College	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%
Davis & Elkins College	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Mountain State University	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Ohio Valley University	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Salem International University	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
University of Charleston	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	2.0%	2.5%
West Virginia Wesleyan College	4.4%	3.7%	3.6%	3.1%	3.4%
Wheeling Jesuit University	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table B. PROMISE Recipients at Public Institutions by County, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Barbour	35	47	57	40	39
Berkeley	187	272	327	336	318
Boone	73	82	99	78	61
Braxton	46	64	63	61	55
Brooke	86	104	128	109	190
Cabell	360	530	617	579	521
Calhoun	18	28	27	31	26
Clay	26	38	39	42	49
Doddridge	19	18	21	22	23
Fayette	128	139	153	129	120
Gilmer	23	43	52	49	48
Grant	43	46	51	32	40
Greenbrier	85	109	124	116	107
Hampshire	48	64	66	66	71
Hancock	112	137	166	184	92
Hardy	37	41	58	61	71
Harrison	269	388	461	414	409
Jackson	100	145	153	154	165
Jefferson	96	136	148	165	182
Kanawha	689	886	1,030	977	935
Lewis	54	54	64	75	63
Lincoln	49	51	50	51	50
Logan	120	126	128	100	110
Marion	274	378	426	420	426
Marshall	131	177	218	201	183
Mason	77	103	114	108	106
McDowell	54	52	47	39	31
Mercer	161	230	270	233	212
Mineral	123	175	208	195	184
Mingo	62	77	82	73	71
Monongalia	345	553	691	697	715
Monroe	37	52	53	41	45
Morgan	22	36	42	45	46
Nicholas	101	108	139	129	121
Ohio	211	297	364	346	336
Pendleton	27	37	41	46	37
Pleasants	23	29	41	44	40
Pocahontas	21	18	21	23	18
Preston	127	148	170	174	156
Putnam	222	302	353	359	335
Raleigh	242	258	304	313	280
Randolph	74	88	108	104	116

Table B Continued

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Ritchie	45	47	57	46	39
Roane	31	50	48	41	53
Summers	26	39	38	41	32
Taylor	57	64	67	65	66
Tucker	26	30	31	28	31
Tyler	51	67	77	62	63
Upshur	48	70	75	82	63
Wayne	127	143	151	156	167
Webster	26	27	26	29	20
Wetzel	66	95	118	114	112
Wirt	26	33	36	36	34
Wood	273	391	483	465	473
Wyoming	72	92	100	82	90
Unknown	88	46	71	89	58
Total	5,999	7,860	9,152	8,797	8,504

Table C. Institution Percent of Total HEGP Recipients, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
WV Four-Year Public Institutions	75.8%	73.8%	74.3%	63.9%	63.6%
Bluefield State College	5.7%	5.9%	6.2%	3.3%	3.1%
Concord University	5.1%	4.9%	4.1%	4.5%	4.6%
Fairmont State University	12.0%	12.0%	12.5%	9.2%	7.8%
Glenville State College	3.6%	3.3%	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%
Marshall University	13.9%	12.7%	13.2%	12.3%	12.4%
Potomac State College of WVU	1.0%	1.3%	0.0%	1.2%	1.6%
Shepherd University	2.5%	2.8%	2.7%	2.3%	3.1%
West Liberty University	3.3%	2.8%	2.8%	3.2%	3.1%
West Virginia State University	6.3%	6.2%	6.6%	4.4%	4.0%
West Virginia University	19.0%	19.4%	19.5%	18.2%	18.7%
WVU Institute of Technology	3.2%	2.5%	3.1%	1.8%	1.9%
Two-Year Public Institutions	7.4%	7.9%	8.1%	18.3%	18.6%
Blue Ridge CTC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Bridgemont CTC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.1%
Eastern WV CTC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kanawha Valley CTC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%
Marshall CTC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.8%
New River CTC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	2.8%
Pierpont CTC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	3.0%
Southern WV CTC	2.1%	2.4%	2.0%	2.4%	2.1%
WV Northern CC	1.7%	1.6%	2.0%	1.5%	1.8%
WVU at Parkersburg	3.7%	3.8%	4.1%	4.1%	3.8%
WV Four-Year Independent, Non-profit Institutions	15.4%	14.9%	12.7%	12.3%	12.2%
Alderson-Broadus College	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%
Appalachian Bible College	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Bethany College	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Davis & Elkins College	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%
Mountain State University	4.9%	5.5%	4.2%	4.0%	3.9%
Ohio Valley University	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Salem International University	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
University of Charleston	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.8%	1.9%
West Virginia Wesleyan College	2.7%	2.3%	1.8%	1.4%	1.5%
Wheeling Jesuit University	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
West Virginia For-Profit Institutions	0.6%	2.4%	4.1%	4.9%	5.1%
Pennsylvania Public Institutions	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
PA Four-Year Independent, Non-profit Institutions	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
PA For-profit Institution	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table D. HEGP Recipients at Public Institutions by County, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Barbour	88	74	55	63	80
Berkeley	154	192	174	188	233
Boone	107	99	90	99	90
Braxton	106	91	93	94	89
Brooke	111	106	98	99	145
Cabell	439	423	474	566	605
Calhoun	43	44	40	59	47
Clay	70	55	60	55	63
Doddridge	35	31	24	34	29
Fayette	260	252	246	203	267
Gilmer	72	60	88	83	86
Grant	55	52	47	47	44
Greenbrier	219	194	198	208	213
Hampshire	65	75	61	61	90
Hancock	115	102	117	118	116
Hardy	47	51	50	63	81
Harrison	419	472	445	465	403
Jackson	139	182	169	164	157
Jefferson	80	78	79	98	146
Kanawha	968	897	954	982	1,069
Lewis	116	111	117	118	127
Lincoln	89	71	59	81	89
Logan	160	134	128	147	128
Marion	441	437	447	492	422
Marshall	180	156	169	191	209
Mason	92	110	100	140	149
McDowell	120	128	109	116	109
Mercer	335	345	323	366	382
Mineral	85	115	119	131	152
Mingo	99	113	96	133	122
Monongalia	570	565	592	641	656
Monroe	78	68	61	82	71
Morgan	26	34	27	33	54
Nicholas	178	176	169	155	173
Ohio	236	208	198	233	251
Pendleton	50	41	52	55	50
Pleasants	31	37	31	48	28
Pocahontas	42	31	28	36	46
Preston	155	155	141	157	147
Putnam	201	170	169	216	229
Raleigh	295	268	249	269	301

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Randolph	110	98	88	126	132
Ritchie	68	68	65	64	59
Roane	72	72	64	70	69
Summers	42	38	35	37	50
Taylor	87	72	82	116	75
Tucker	44	44	32	31	39
Tyler	60	57	58	57	70
Upshur	92	100	88	103	81
Wayne	130	83	118	151	174
Webster	53	44	38	61	56
Wetzel	100	124	121	118	130
Wirt	39	36	48	44	29
Wood	328	340	362	387	411
Wyoming	113	122	111	122	123
Unknown	192	47	43	56	69
Total	8,701	8,348	8,299	9,132	9,515

Table E. Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship Recipients at Public Institutions by County, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Barbour	2	0	1	2	1
Berkeley	1	1	3	2	2
Boone	2	2	1	2	1
Braxton	0	1	1	1	0
Brooke	0	1	1	1	2
Cabell	4	2	2	3	2
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0
Clay	0	0	0	0	0
Doddridge	0	1	1	0	0
Fayette	2	2	1	0	1
Gilmer	0	0	2	1	0
Grant	0	0	0	1	1
Greenbrier	0	1	0	0	0
Hampshire	1	1	0	0	0
Hancock	0	1	0	1	0
Hardy	0	0	0	0	0
Harrison	3	6	3	4	1
Jackson	0	1	2	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	1	1	0
Kanawha	5	1	2	5	6
Lewis	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	2	2	5	1	0
Logan	1	0	1	1	0
Marion	1	1	0	4	3
Marshall	1	0	1	0	2
Mason	1	1	0	0	0
McDowell	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	0	0	1	1	1
Mineral	2	1	0	3	3
Mingo	0	0	1	0	0
Monongalia	0	2	4	4	0
Monroe	1	2	2	2	1
Morgan	0	0	0	0	0
Nicholas	1	0	0	2	3
Ohio	2	1	2	0	0
Pendleton	0	0	1	0	0
Pleasants	0	0	0	0	0
Pocahontas	0	0	0	0	0
Preston	1	2	1	1	1
Putnam	4	1	2	1	1

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Raleigh	1	1	0	2	0
Randolph	1	0	0	0	1
Ritchie	0	0	0	0	0
Roane	0	1	1	1	1
Summers	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor	0	0	1	0	0
Tucker	0	0	0	0	0
Tyler	0	0	1	0	0
Upshur	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne	0	1	1	2	1
Webster	0	0	0	0	0
Wetzel	0	0	0	0	0
Wirt	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	1	2	1	0	1
Wyoming	3	2	0	0	0
Unknown	1	0	1	0	0
Total	44	41	48	49	36


Table F. Engineering, Science, and Technology Scholarship Recipients at Public Institutions by County, 2003-04 to 2007-08

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Barbour	0	0	0	0	0
Berkeley	2	7	5	5	4
Boone	3	2	0	2	0
Braxton	0	1	4	5	3
Brooke	2	3	4	2	4
Cabell	15	7	5	6	8
Calhoun	2	1	1	0	1
Clay	0	0	0	0	1
Doddridge	0	0	1	1	1
Fayette	9	6	4	3	3
Gilmer	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	1	2	1	1	1
Greenbrier	0	1	6	2	3
Hampshire	0	1	3	3	4
Hancock	1	0	1	3	1
Hardy	0	1	0	1	2
Harrison	15	15	12	13	15
Jackson	3	4	4	3	3
Jefferson	1	1	1	1	0
Kanawha	19	18	12	12	16
Lewis	2	1	4	3	5
Lincoln	3	1	0	3	1
Logan	1	1	3	6	6
Marion	7	13	15	17	11
Marshall	8	5	8	4	3
Mason	2	1	0	1	2
McDowell	3	2	6	5	2
Mercer	4	2	7	11	11
Mineral	2	4	6	7	3
Mingo	3	4	1	1	0
Monongalia	6	7	7	15	16
Monroe	0	1	3	0	0
Morgan	0	0	0	2	1
Nicholas	4	3	5	2	1
Ohio	10	8	10	8	10
Pendleton	1	1	0	1	1
Pleasants	0	1	2	2	2
Pocahontas	0	0	1	1	1
Preston	6	4	4	2	0

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Putnam	14	10	9	12	11
Raleigh	9	6	10	9	5
Randolph	4	3	3	2	1
Ritchie	2	2	2	2	1
Roane	0	3	3	1	4
Summers	0	0	3	2	1
Taylor	3	1	1	3	4
Tucker	2	2	0	0	0
Tyler	4	2	4	2	2
Upshur	1	2	2	2	0
Wayne	0	0	1	0	0
Webster	1	0	1	0	0
Wetzel	2	2	3	4	5
Wirt	0	0	1	1	1
Wood	8	8	4	7	6
Wyoming	2	1	2	0	1
Unknown	21	5	4	2	0
Total	208	176	199	203	188

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