

Class of 2007
Senior Opinions Survey



**Implications for College Access, College Choice,
and the PROMISE Scholarship Program**

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I. INTRODUCTION

Among the most pressing education challenges facing the nation and West Virginia are issues related to preparation for and participation in postsecondary education. Indeed, these issues represent two of the five categories in the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education’s biannual *Measuring Up* “report card.” In the most recent report card (NCPPE, 2006), West Virginia received grades of C- in both categories. The vitality of the state’s economy is directly linked to these indicators as a means of preparing West Virginia’s future workforce.

States have addressed the challenges of higher education preparation and participation with innovations in the organization and finance of the entire education sector. By creating P-16 initiatives at the county-, region-, and state-level, some states have aligned curricula between high schools and colleges and, thereby, bolstered the preparation of students by making college preparatory curriculum the “default” (SHEEO, 2003). Other states have sought to widen opportunities for college attendance by adopting policies to keep college affordable, such the “policies in sync” initiative which aims to align the state-level appropriations, tuition, and financial aid decisions (WICHE, 2003).

The Master Plan for West Virginia Higher Education sets a public agenda to address college participation and preparation through a series of recommendations across five Planning Areas: Economic Growth, Access, Cost and Affordability, Learning and Accountability, and Innovation. The Master Plan also acknowledges the significant demographic challenges facing West Virginia, especially the low level of education attainment of its citizenry (last among states in percentage of adults with a bachelor’s degree) and the low median family income of \$44,012, which ranks 49th among all states (U.S. Census, 2006). Given the persistent challenges of education attainment and family income, this report highlights the differences in responses to items in the *Class of 2007 Senior Opinions Survey*.

Before providing an overview of this report, Tables 1 - 3 serve as an introduction to the range of items covered in the *Senior Opinions Survey*—including items relevant to participation, preparation, and affordability. In addition to the first column reporting the frequency and percentage of all respondents, the second and third column respectively report responses of students from families with incomes below \$45,000 (roughly the median family income) and whose mothers’ education attainment does not include postsecondary education (roughly one-half of all respondents).

Table 1. High School Preparation Indicators

Preparation	ALL		< \$45,000		No College	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Selected college preparation curriculum	1746	58.0	804	53.1	859	51.7
Taken the PSAT or ACT Plan	1747	68.1	802	61.1	860	59.9
Taken 1 or more AP course	1737	38.9	804	33.2	855	31.0
GPA > 3.0	1665	77.7	768	74.3	815	75.5
ACT > 21	1001	54.2	418	47.6	428	45.6

N = Total number of respondents, % = Percent meeting/exceeding statement

First, Table 1 reports a few key indicators related to high school preparation. The first two rows show that more than one-half of all respondents are preparing for postsecondary education by virtue of their selected high school curriculum and their decision to take a preparatory national standardized test. In both cases, however, low-income students and potential first-generation college students prepared at lower rates than students from families whose mother had attended at least some college and whose income exceeds the state median. Nevertheless, respondents of PSAT and ACT Plan participation in both sub-groups exceed the college-going rate West Virginia high school graduates (53.7 percent), which suggests that some baseline efforts exist to “facilitate the transition from secondary to postsecondary” as recommended in the Master Plan. In addition to the differences between columns in the final two rows, consider that difference in mean GPA by income and by mother’s education is roughly 0.2 (<\$45k=3.18, >\$45k=3.36; no college=3.13, some college=3.33). The difference in ACT score is also roughly 2 points (19 ACT, 21 ACT) in both income and mother’s education.

Table 2. College Participation Indicators

Participation	ALL		< \$45,000		No College	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Aspire to Bachelor's degree or higher	1446	77.9	650	72.0	653	71.5
Applied to more than 1 college	1807	44.5	807	43.1	856	38.4
Decided for sure to attend college in fall	1738	75.2	773	72.4	826	66.5
Decided for sure which college to attend	1754	67.1	783	63.1	835	60.2
Plan to attend college full-time	1425	82.0	620	77.4	621	77.8
Intend to major in STEM field	1432	29.6	632	28.5	630	26.3
Expect to receive PROMISE	1440	28.4	642	21.5	643	21.5

N = Total number of respondents, % = Percent meeting/exceeding statement

Next, Table 2 reports indicators related to students’ plans for college participation. While nearly 78 percent of all respondents aspire to a bachelor’s degree or higher (including greater than 70 percent of both low-income and first-generation students), the differences between responses on the decision to attend college in fall immediately after high school graduation drops by nearly 10 percentage points between all students (75.2 percent) and first-generation students (66.5 percent). With regard to respondents intending to major in STEM (Sciences, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) fields, nearly 30 percent of all students report such plans with fairly consistent responses from low-income and first-generation students. These responses offer some hope for the Master Plan’s recommendation to “graduate more students in high-demand fields and workforce shortage areas.” Finally, regarding expected PROMISE eligibility, 28.4 percent of all respondents anticipate receiving PROMISE Scholarships compared to 21.5 percent of each sub-group.

Table 3. College Cost and Affordability Indicators

Affordability	ALL		< \$45,000		No College	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Submitted FAFSA	1455	75.7	649	73.0	654	73.2
At least some concern w/ finance	1460	74.8	648	82.1	648	76.5
Family income < \$30,000	1608	32.0			333	42.3

N = Total number of respondents, % = Percent meeting/exceeding statement

Table 3 reports indicators related to the cost and affordability of postsecondary education. More than three-quarters of all respondents indicate that they submitted the Free Application for Federal Financial Aid (FAFSA). However, the students most likely to benefit from federal and state financial aid opportunities indicate that they submit the FAFSA at lower rates. This discrepancy suggests that the Master Plan’s recommendation to “deliver financial aid and education cost information effectively” is necessary. Furthermore, the overwhelming proportion of respondents indicating at least some concern with their ability to pay for college supports the Master Plan’s recommendations to limit college costs and to provide financial aid opportunities.

The *Class of 2007 Senior Opinions Survey* data are reported in three sections. First, the College Access section reports students’ responses on survey items related to their decisions *whether (or not)* to attend college. This section considers when students first began to consider attending college and also reports which survey items best explain why some students choose not to attend college in the fall semester immediately following high school graduation. Next, the College Choice section reports responses related to students’ decisions on *where* to attend college. This section includes specific data on which institutions students report that they have applied and will be attending. This section also includes information on the reasons why students selected their specific college. The third section reports information related to the PROMISE Scholarship program. In addition to reporting students’ perceptions of PROMISE eligibility on their decisions of *whether* and *where* to attend college, this section compares PROMISE recipients on non-PROMISE recipients along a host of demographic characteristics.

The final section of this report discusses trends that emerge from the *Class of 2007 Senior Opinions Survey* in the broader state and national context presented in this introduction. Not surprisingly, the West Virginia Master Plan appears to address the college access and choice challenges identified by this survey of high school seniors. Furthermore, reflecting the state, regional, and national efforts to bolster STEM field offerings and participation, the *Senior Opinions Survey* suggests that while students intending to enroll in STEM fields attend out-of-state institutions at higher rates than non-STEM majors, the PROMISE Scholarship program has mitigated this trend.



II. COLLEGE ACCESS

College access has been identified in many national studies as one of the most pressing challenges facing postsecondary education (ACSFA, 2001, 2002; Heller 2002). West Virginia has also identified college access as a pillar of the 2007-2012 Master Plan for Higher Education. Through recommendations to strengthen student preparation, facilitate transitions from high school to college, enhance outreach initiatives, provide opportunities for adult learners, and find efficiencies in course offerings, the Master Plan emphasizes college access for all West Virginians.

According to *Measuring Up* (2006), West Virginia has remained stable in the *participation* category. And, according to the Master Plan, West Virginia's college-going rate has been increasing slightly and has mirrored state and regional averages. Despite these steady slight improvements on the overall college-going rate, disparities exist when comparing overall rates to college-going rates of students who are traditionally under-represented in postsecondary education. This disproportionate trend also exists at the national and regional level when considering under-represented students including: students from racial and ethnic minority groups, low-income households, and first-generation college students. While the *Class of 2007 Senior Opinions Survey* data are not conducive to racial breakdowns (less than 3 percent of respondents in each of the non-white classifications), sufficient variation does exist along the income and parental education attainment items. As such, the tables that follow in this section (and the others) will include data points on all respondents and respondents disaggregated by income and by first-generation categories. Also, Appendix B and C include additional information by these respective demographic characteristics.

For income, the survey data have been disaggregated into three categories according to the statewide median family income of roughly \$45,000. The categories include: (1) \$30,000 or less, (2) between \$30,001 - \$60,000, and (3) greater than \$60,001. The data reported in Appendix B include a fourth category, greater than \$100,000, which represents a sub-set of the third category and is included in order to readily identify students from six-figure households.

For first-generation students, the survey data have also been disaggregated into three categories based on the students' reported highest level of education attained by their mothers. The three categories are: (1) No college, respondents report their mother either did not complete high school or received a high school diploma or GED, (2) Some

college, mother attended postsecondary education and either attended (but did not graduate from) a four-year institution or attended (or graduated from) a two-year college, and (3) college graduated, mother received a four-year college degree, Master's degree, or Ph.D. or other advanced professional degree. The data reported in Appendix C include a fourth category, both parents are college graduates, which represents a sub-set of the third category and is included in order to readily identify students from dual college graduate households.

Table 4. When did you first consider attending college?

<i>When did you consider attending college?</i>	ALL		< \$30,000		\$30,000-\$60,000		> \$60,000	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
I have never considered attending college	155	9.0	59	11.5	39	7.3	32	6.3
in elementary school	606	35.0	131	25.4	176	33.0	235	46.1
in middle school	491	28.4	135	26.2	172	32.2	125	24.5
freshman year of high school	171	9.9	41	8.0	64	12.0	46	9.0
sophomore year of high school	96	5.5	26	5.0	29	5.4	22	4.3
junior year of high school	111	6.4	42	8.2	26	4.9	27	5.3
senior year of high school	100	5.8	43	8.3	28	5.2	23	4.5
Total	1730	100.0	477	100.0	534	100.0	510	100.0

<i>When did you consider attending college?</i>	ALL		No College		Some College		College Grad	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
I have never considered attending college	155	9.0	112	12.9	10	2.5	9	2.4
in elementary school	606	35.0	203	24.8	160	40.6	186	50.8
in middle school	491	28.4	247	30.2	102	25.9	104	28.4
freshman year of high school	171	9.9	88	10.8	31	7.9	31	8.5
sophomore year of high school	96	5.5	49	6.0	26	6.6	10	2.7
junior year of high school	111	6.4	58	7.1	26	6.6	13	3.6
senior year of high school	100	5.8	61	7.5	16	4.1	13	3.6
Total	1730	100.0	818	100.0	371	100.0	366	100.0

Table 4 reports when students first considered attending college. The most pronounced trend on this survey item is the difference between sub-groups in the proportion of respondents considering college attendance before high school (in elementary school or in middle school). For example, only slightly more than one-half of low-income students considered attending college before high school compared to 70 percent of students from the highest income category. Between first-generation categories, the percentage difference is almost one-fourth with 55 percent of students whose mothers did not attend college considering college attendance before high school compared to nearly 80 percent of students whose mothers were college graduates.

Table 5. Statements regarding college plans

<i>College plans</i>	ALL		< \$30,000		\$30,000-\$60,000		> \$60,000	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
I plan to apply to college(s)	1756	79.6	498	75.3	528	84.1	512	82.2
I have already applied to college(s)	1760	69.0	497	63.0	537	72.3	511	75.7
I have already been accepted to college(s)	1765	63.7	498	57.2	536	65.3	517	72.1
I have decided for sure to attend college	1738	75.2	485	69.7	533	78.2	505	80.0
I have decided for sure to attend college next fall	1758	67.7	495	59.2	535	70.3	509	75.8
I have decided for sure which college to attend	1754	67.1	495	58.2	534	72.8	510	72.7

<i>College plans</i>	ALL		No College		Some College		College Grad	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
I plan to apply to college(s)	1756	79.6	838	73.5	379	87.9	353	89.2
I have already applied to college(s)	1760	69.0	836	60.8	381	79.8	361	84.2
I have already been accepted to college(s)	1765	63.7	841	55.5	379	72.0	364	82.4
I have decided for sure to attend college	1738	75.2	826	66.5	376	87.0	357	88.8
I have decided for sure to attend college next fall	1758	67.7	835	59.3	377	75.3	363	84.8
I have decided for sure which college to attend	1754	67.1	835	60.2	381	74.5	358	81.6

N = Total number of respondents, *%* = Percent "YES"

Table 5 includes students' responses to statements regarding their college plans. Compared to the West Virginia college-going rate of 53.7 percent, nearly 80 percent of respondents indicated that they plan to apply to college, 75 percent have decided for sure to attend college, and 68 percent plan to attend college in fall 2007. The most significant difference between sub-groups is among respondents by first-generation status who indicate that they have decided for sure to attend college. Nearly 90 percent of students whose mothers are college graduates report that they will definitely attend college, which is 22 percent higher than the 66.5 percent of students whose mothers never attended postsecondary education.

Table 6. Why students decided NOT to attend college

<i>Decision NOT to attend college</i>	ALL		< \$30,000		\$30,000-\$60,000		> \$60,000	
	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean
Q5c: I want to work and earn some money	369	3.38	129	3.45	94	3.28	87	3.39
Q5b: It costs too much	372	2.90	131	3.14	97	2.88	87	2.56
Q5a: I am tired of school	374	2.76	132	2.77	96	2.64	87	2.97
Q5m: I want to go to a tech., voc., or bus. school	361	2.60	126	2.68	93	2.72	87	2.57
Q5e: I probably could not do well in college	364	2.56	132	2.66	93	2.41	85	2.55

<i>Decision NOT to attend college</i>	ALL		No College		Some College		College Grad	
	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean
Q5c: I want to work and earn some money	369	3.38	233	3.43	42	3.33	40	3.38
Q5b: It costs too much	372	2.90	235	2.89	41	3.00	40	2.78
Q5a: I am tired of school	374	2.76	236	2.81	42	2.74	40	2.68
Q5m: I want to go to a tech., voc., or bus. school	361	2.60	230	2.56	40	2.83	37	2.81
Q5e: I probably could not do well in college	364	2.56	230	2.53	41	2.63	40	2.68

N = Total number of respondents, *Mean*: 1=very unimportant, 2=unimportant, 3=important, 4=very important

The previous tables have considered the responses of all students. Table 6, on the other hand, considers the five highest ranking reasons why students choose NOT to attend college. As such, only respondents selecting “No” to the question, “I have decided for sure to attend college,” are included. Among all respondents not planning to attend college, the top two reasons dealt with finance. In fact, in every sub-category with the exception of the income > \$60,000, these two finance reasons were in the top three ranking statements for not attending college. Despite the consistency across the columns in mean rankings, the low number of respondents in the non-first-generation student categories is striking. There proportionally fewer respondents whose mothers attended at least some college who themselves have determined not to attend college.

Table 7. Concern with ability to pay for college

<i>Concern with ability to pay for college</i>	ALL		< \$30,000		\$30,000-\$60,000		> \$60,000	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None (confident I will have sufficient funds)	303	24.8	44	13.6	85	21.6	147	38.6
Some (I will probably have enough funds)	679	55.5	169	52.2	242	61.4	195	51.2
Major (not sure I will have enough funds)	<u>242</u>	<u>19.8</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>34.3</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>17.0</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>10.2</u>
Total	1224	100.0	324	100.0	394	100.0	381	100.0

<i>Concern with ability to pay for college</i>	ALL		No College		Some College		College Grad	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None (confident I will have sufficient funds)	303	24.8	117	22.7	68	21.7	94	31.3
Some (I will probably have enough funds)	679	55.5	281	54.6	178	56.7	174	58.0
Major (not sure I will have enough funds)	<u>242</u>	<u>19.8</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>22.7</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>10.7</u>
Total	1224	100.0	515	100.0	314	100.0	300	100.0

While Table 6 considered only students who indicated that they would NOT be attending college, Tables 7 and 8 consider only students who WILL be attending college. Table 7 reports students' responses to whether they have concerns with their ability to pay for college. As would be expected, lower-income students report greater financial concerns

than upper-income students and similar trends exist in the first-generation student sub-group.

Table 8. Sources of funding for college

Funding sources for college costs	ALL		< \$30,000		\$30,000-\$60,000		> \$60,000	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
Q14a: Parents of other relative	1190	78.7	315	63.5	387	79.3	375	89.6
Q14c: Part-time job while in college	1186	70.4	317	76.7	387	75.5	371	60.9
Q14b: Personal savings	1178	58.0	316	54.7	382	59.2	370	57.6
Q14h: College scholarship	1168	55.2	312	47.8	382	55.0	366	59.8
Q14j: Other scholarship	1151	51.9	307	49.5	380	51.6	359	53.8
Q14i: Other loans	1152	51.1	303	53.5	380	55.3	365	44.1
Q14g: State need aid (WV Grant)	1158	38.1	311	52.4	382	41.4	361	23.3
Q14k: Federal loan (Stafford / Perkins)	1152	37.6	302	44.7	382	39.3	364	30.8
Q14i: College work study	1164	36.6	311	43.7	380	40.3	366	27.9
Q14f: PROMISE scholarship	1176	32.5	317	22.1	385	31.2	365	42.7
Q14e: Pell grant	1165	32.2	315	54.6	381	29.9	362	14.9
Q14d: Full-time job while in college	1153	19.9	308	24.4	374	21.9	364	12.1

Funding sources for college costs	ALL		No College		Some College		College Grad	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
Q14a: Parents of other relative	1190	78.7	501	74.7	303	79.2	296	86.5
Q14c: Part-time job while in college	1186	70.4	501	75.4	305	70.2	292	63.4
Q14b: Personal savings	1178	58.0	499	58.5	300	54.3	293	63.5
Q14h: College scholarship	1168	55.2	491	51.5	302	56.6	288	61.8
Q14j: Other scholarship	1151	51.9	485	50.1	296	50.7	289	57.4
Q14i: Other loans	1152	51.1	484	53.5	296	55.1	289	41.9
Q14g: State need aid (WV Grant)	1158	38.1	490	42.7	300	40.3	286	29.7
Q14k: Federal loan (Stafford / Perkins)	1152	37.6	482	37.8	302	39.7	288	35.4
Q14i: College work study	1164	36.6	490	37.6	303	38.6	287	32.8
Q14f: PROMISE scholarship	1176	32.5	497	30.4	301	29.2	293	42.0
Q14e: Pell grant	1165	32.2	496	38.3	299	33.1	284	20.1
Q14d: Full-time job while in college	1153	19.9	486	21.8	294	21.8	287	14.3

N = Total number of respondents, % = Percent "YES"

Table 8 lists the sources of funding, in order of popularity, which respondents identified they would use. There is near consensus among all sub-groups that the top three sources come from personal or family resources. Considering the income columns, lower-income students indicate that they rely more heavily on loans, need-based aid, and work, while upper-income students indicate greater reliance on scholarships, including a 20 percent difference in expected use of PROMISE Scholarships.

While Tables 7 and 8 include responses from students who have indicated that they will attend college, it seems that they will be doing so with at least some concern with their ability to afford it, especially among under-represented students. These data from the *Class of 2007 Senior Opinions Survey* suggest that the Master Plan's emphasis on containing costs and making college more affordable are necessary not only to encourage college attendance of students who have traditionally not enrolled, but also to address the concerns of current students.



III. COLLEGE CHOICE

Once students have determined *whether* to attend college, the next step is to consider *where*. A four-year or two-year college? A public or private institution? An in-state or out-of-state? This decision process has been examined quite thoroughly by higher education researchers (Heller, 1999; Hossler, Braxton, & Coopersmith, 1989). Furthermore, it has been identified by state policymakers and higher education officials as vital to the state workforce. In fact, states have often relied on strategies to retain the “best and brightest” students, such as lower tuition for state residents, incentives for entering high demand fields (including health professions, educators in select urban or rural locations, and STEM areas), and state financial aid programs.

As in the College Access section, this section reports survey data disaggregated by the same income and first-generation variables. Of the 1,898 total *Class of 2007 Senior Opinions Survey* respondents, 1,307 indicated that they definitely plan to attend college. Then, slightly less than one-half of all respondents (918) indicated the college that they will be attending in fall 2007.

Table 9. College student will definitely be attending in fall 2007

<i>Final College Choice</i>	ALL		< \$30,000		\$30,000-\$60,000		> \$60,000	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
WV Public 4-year Institution	468	51.0	99	45.8	155	51.0	162	52.6
WV Public 2-year Institution	241	26.3	66	30.6	82	27.0	73	23.7
WV Private Institution	106	11.5	25	11.6	37	12.2	35	11.4
Out-of-state Public Institution	56	6.1	15	6.9	19	6.3	19	6.2
Out-of-state Private Institution	47	5.1	11	5.1	11	3.6	19	6.2
Total	918	100.0	216	100.0	304	100.0	308	100.0
<i>Final College Choice</i>	ALL		No College		Some College		College Grad	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
WV Public 4-year Institution	468	51.0	183	48.4	112	49.8	138	55.0
WV Public 2-year Institution	241	26.3	118	31.2	61	27.1	45	17.9
WV Private Institution	106	11.5	45	11.9	26	11.6	31	12.4
Out-of-state Public Institution	56	6.1	18	4.8	16	7.1	18	7.2
Out-of-state Private Institution	47	5.1	14	3.7	10	4.4	19	7.6
Total	918	100.0	378	100.0	225	100.0	251	100.0

Table 9 reports the type of postsecondary institution that respondents indicated they would be attending. This table has been aggregated into broad five broad categories, however, a chart of respondents individual college choice is included in Appendix E. Slightly more than one-half of all respondents report that they will be attending a West Virginia public 4-year institution; only 11.2 percent of all respondents report that they

will attend college outside West Virginia. The distribution between sub-categories is relatively stable with the exception of more lower-income students indicating that they will attend a two-year institution and a greater proportion of students whose mothers are college graduates attending West Virginia independent institutions and out-of-state institutions.

Table 10. Student will attend college of “first choice”

<i>Students attend their "first choice"</i>	ALL		< \$30,000		\$30,000-\$60,000		> \$60,000	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
WV Public 4-year Institution	322	52.8	68	48.9	109	54.2	112	53.1
WV Public 2-year Institution	140	23.0	42	30.2	39	19.4	46	21.8
WV Private Institution	78	12.8	17	12.2	27	13.4	27	12.8
Out-of-state Public Institution	36	5.9	8	5.8	17	8.5	8	3.8
Out-of-state Private Institution	<u>34</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>8.5</u>
Total	610	100.0	139	100.0	201	100.0	211	100.0
<i>Students attend their "first choice"</i>	ALL		No College		Some College		College Grad	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
WV Public 4-year Institution	322	52.8	123	49.6	77	51.7	99	58.6
WV Public 2-year Institution	140	23.0	73	29.4	32	21.5	23	13.6
WV Private Institution	78	12.8	30	12.1	23	15.4	22	13.0
Out-of-state Public Institution	36	5.9	12	4.8	11	7.4	9	5.3
Out-of-state Private Institution	<u>34</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>9.5</u>
Total	610	100.0	248	100.0	149	100.0	169	100.0

Table 10 reports the category of “first choice” institution for students indicating that they will attend the same college that they identified even if grades, ACT scores, and costs were not factors. Roughly two-thirds of all respondents who identified a college choice in Table 9 will be attending their first college choice. The distribution by income and first-generation categories aligns closely with the previous table.

Table 11. College choice by intended STEM major

<i>Students' intended majors</i>	ALL		STEM major		non-STEM major	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
WV Public 4-year Institution	468	51.0	155	53.4	305	50.2
WV Public 2-year Institution	241	26.3	52	17.9	181	29.8
WV Private Institution	106	11.5	35	12.1	71	11.7
Out-of-state Public Institution	56	6.1	24	8.3	29	4.8
Out-of-state Private Institution	<u>47</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>3.5</u>
Total	918	100.0	290	100.0	607	100.0

Table 11 reports the college choices of students by whether or not they identify themselves as STEM majors. With state and national attention being given to the need for workforce development in these scientific and technological fields, the West Virginia Master Plan recommends increasing STEM field graduates. However, the middle column in Table 11 suggests that twice the proportion of respondents intending to major in STEM fields choose to attend out-of-state institutions (16.6 percent) compared to non-STEM major respondents (8.3 percent).

Table 12. Statements regarding college choice

Importance in college choice decision	ALL		WV Public 4-year		WV Public 2-year	
	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>
Q9d: The college offers the kind of program I need	1209	3.62	457	3.58	233	3.66
Q9a: Cost that I could afford	1221	3.30	460	3.23	238	3.44
Q9k: Had a superior program in my intended major	1207	3.14	460	3.12	235	3.11
Q9r: Ease in obtaining financial aid / loans	1199	3.14	455	3.07	231	3.19
Q9t: Academic reputation of the college	1200	2.91	454	2.91	229	2.79
Q9z: Information received from school made a good impression	1192	2.91	446	2.90	232	2.87
Q9q: I have a scholarships to go there	1202	2.89	458	2.93	233	2.83
Q9n: The social life is attractive	1210	2.73	458	2.79	235	2.70
Q9m: The school's grads gain admission to the top grad and prof schools	1199	2.70	457	2.72	229	2.50
Q9j: Part-time employment opportunities available at this college	1209	2.68	460	2.56	235	2.71
Importance in college choice decision	ALL		WV Private		Out-of-state	
	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>
Q9d: The college offers the kind of program I need	1209	3.62	105	3.73	102	3.75
Q9a: Cost that I could afford	1221	3.30	105	3.24	102	3.10
Q9k: Had a superior program in my intended major	1207	3.14	105	3.29	100	3.30
Q9r: Ease in obtaining financial aid / loans	1199	3.14	106	3.42	102	3.10
Q9t: Academic reputation of the college	1200	2.91	106	3.20	102	3.07
Q9z: Information received from school made a good impression	1192	2.91	106	3.04	101	3.05
Q9q: I have a scholarships to go there	1202	2.89	106	3.49	101	2.83
Q9n: The social life is attractive	1210	2.73	106	2.68	102	2.62
Q9m: The school's graduates gain admission to the top grad and prof school	1199	2.70	106	3.03	101	2.79
Q9j: Part-time employment opportunities available at this college	1209	2.68	106	2.52	101	2.72

N = Total number of respondents, *Mean*: 1= very unimportant, 2=unimportant, 3=important, 4=very important

Table 12 reports students responses regarding the importance of certain factors related to the college choice process. The first and third highest rated factors relate to academics and the second and fourth relate to affordability. These four factors remain stable across all of the income and first-generation categories, so instead Table 11 reports difference by institution type. (See Appendix B and C for college choice data disaggregated by income and mother’s education.)

Despite being the seventh ranked factor according to all respondents, for students who have already finalized their college of choice, the size of the college is most important. Indeed, regardless of which institution type, college size mattered most to students. In fact, for students attending West Virginia independent institutions and out-of-state colleges the mean of this factor was .5 greater than any of the others. Students attending these institutions were also more like to rate “my parents wanted me to go there” higher than “important,” than were students who decided to attend either in-state public four- or two-year institutions. On the other hand, the mean scores of “cost that I could afford” were the second highest for students selecting West Virginia public colleges compared to the fourth highest means for factors rated by students selecting in-state privates or out-of-state institutions. Despite the broad popularity of the PROMISE Scholarship program, this factor ranked in the bottom half of all institution types and was rated higher by students deciding to attend West Virginia private colleges than by students who would be attending public institutions in-state.

IV. PROMISE SCHOLARSHIPS



When the West Virginia PROMISE Scholarship program was adopted in 2001, students in the high school class of 2007 were in the 6th grade. This arguably left enough time for these students to respond by “working hard and playing by the rules.” According to the program website (www.promisescholarships.org), “West Virginia PROMISE is a merit-based scholarship program designed to keep qualified students in West Virginia by making college affordable.” This section considers the extent to which PROMISE meets these goals by reporting how the *Class of 2007 Senior Opinions Survey* respondents perceive the impact of PROMISE eligibility on their decisions *whether* and *where* to attend college. First, however, Tables 13 and 14 report PROMISE eligibility rates by income, by first-generation status, and by intended major field of study. Of all survey respondents, 28 percent indicated that they expect to be eligible for PROMISE.

Table 13. PROMISE eligibility by income and first-generation

PROMISE eligibility by income	ALL		PROMISE		NON-PROMISE	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
\$30,000 or less	515	27.1	72	19.4	238	33.3
\$30,001 to \$60,000	559	29.5	125	33.7	261	36.5
Greater than \$60,000	<u>534</u>	<u>28.1</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>46.9</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>30.2</u>
Total	1608	100.0	371	100.0	715	100.0
PROMISE eligibility by first-generation	ALL		PROMISE		NON-PROMISE	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
No college	870	53.0	138	36.5	370	51.7
Some college	394	24.0	101	26.7	190	26.5
College graduate	<u>379</u>	<u>23.1</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>36.8</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>21.8</u>
Total	1643	100.0	378	100.0	716	100.0

Table 13 reports the distribution of PROMISE-expecting and non-PROMISE-expecting respondents by income and by mother’s education attainment. Also, considering the first column of all survey respondents, the income distribution is proportional and more than one-half of all respondents’ mothers have no postsecondary education experience with the remaining respondents roughly split between college graduates and some college experience. Among respondents expecting to receive PROMISE Scholarships, nearly one-half come from families from the highest income category and less than 20 percent come from families in the lowest income category. For students not expecting to receive PROMISE, the distribution more closely resembles that of ALL respondents. With regard to first-generation students, among PROMISE-expecting respondents, surprisingly, there is only one more student in the college graduate category than the no college category.

Table 14. PROMISE eligibility by intended major

<i>PROMISE eligibility by intended major</i>	ALL		PROMISE		NON-PROMISE	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Natural or Physical Sciences	180	12.6	92	22.7	75	10.0
Engineering / Mathematics	143	10.0	49	12.1	68	9.1
Computer Science / Technology	101	7.1	27	6.7	49	6.5
Allied Health or Nursing	287	20.0	65	16.0	165	22.0
Undecided	224	15.6	30	7.4	117	15.6
Business	173	12.1	62	15.3	85	11.3
Education	148	10.3	31	7.7	90	12.0
Social Sciences	99	6.9	27	6.7	53	7.1
Humanities	<u>77</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>6.4</u>
<i>STEM fields*</i>	<u>424</u>	<u>29.6%</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>41.5%</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>25.6%</u>
Total	1432	100.0	405	100.0	750	100.0

* Note: This is subset includes: Natural/Physical Sciences, Engin./Math., Comp. Sci./Tech.

As mentioned in the College Choice section, the West Virginia Master Plan has identified increasing the number of students enrolling in and graduating from STEM fields. Table 14 illustrates that just as respondents identifying STEM major were more likely to attend college out-of-state, respondents from STEM majors also serve as a greater proportion of PROMISE-expecting students (41.5 percent) than of all respondents (29.6 percent). This trend is primarily driven by the number of PROMISE-expecting students who intend to major in the natural or physical sciences. On the other hand, respondents expecting to receive PROMISE Scholarships appear to be less likely to be undecided about their major or to major in education or allied health/nursing. The results from Table 14 suggest that PROMISE may serve to address the workforce development and economic growth goals of the West Virginia Master Plan.

Table 15. PROMISE eligibility on whether to attend college

<i>PROMISE influence on whether to attend</i>	ALL		< \$30,000		\$30,000-\$60,000		> \$60,000	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
I would attend with or w/out PROMISE	1035	87.4	266	85.0	356	91.5	319	85.1
I would not attend without PROMISE	75	6.3	20	6.4	18	4.6	32	8.5
I never planned to attend w/ or w/out PROMISE	54	4.6	23	7.3	12	3.1	12	3.2
I am not attending, but would w/ PROMISE	<u>20</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>3.2</u>
Total	1184	100.0	313	100.0	389	100.0	375	100.0
<i>PROMISE influence on whether to attend</i>	ALL		No College		Some College		College Grad	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
I would attend with or w/out PROMISE	1035	87.4	438	86.9	277	91.1	257	87.1
I would not attend without PROMISE	75	6.3	33	6.5	15	4.9	19	6.4
I never planned to attend w/ or w/out PROMISE	54	4.6	25	5.0	9	3.0	11	3.7
I am not attending, but would w/ PROMISE	<u>20</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2.7</u>
Total	1184	100.0	504	100.0	304	100.0	295	100.0

Tables 15 and 16 report the perceived impact of PROMISE Scholarship eligibility on high school students' college attendance decisions. Table 15, above, indicates that PROMISE eligibility is unlikely to influence students' decision on whether to attend college. Indeed, more than 85 percent of respondents in every sub-category indicated that they would attend college with or without the PROMISE Scholarship. In fact, when compared to ALL respondents, even students from the most under-represented demographic categories (low-income and first-generation) indicated similarly less frequently that PROMISE had a "big impact" in that they would not have attended college without the PROMISE Scholarship (roughly 6.5 percent in shaded rows).

Table 16. PROMISE eligibility on *where* to attend college

<i>PROMISE influence on where to attend</i>	ALL		< \$30,000		\$30,000-\$60,000		> \$60,000	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
I will not attend college	63	5.3	25	7.9	17	4.4	16	4.3
I will attend same WV college w/ or w/out PROMISE	679	57.6	179	56.8	234	60.6	207	55.3
I will attend same non-WV college w/ or w/out PROMISE	162	13.8	46	14.6	45	11.7	60	16.0
I will attend a WV college instead of out-of-state college	163	13.8	32	10.2	56	14.5	63	16.8
I will attend a different public WV college	42	3.6	8	2.5	14	3.6	16	4.3
I will attend a different private WV college	12	1.0	2	0.6	6	1.6	3	0.8
I don't know where I will attend	57	4.8	23	7.3	14	3.6	9	2.4
Total	1178	100.0	315	100.0	386	100.0	374	100.0
<i>PROMISE influence on where to attend</i>	ALL		No College		Some College		College Grad	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
I will not attend college	63	5.3	36	7.2	11	3.6	9	3.1
I will attend same WV college w/ or w/out PROMISE	679	57.6	314	62.8	176	57.7	152	52.1
I will attend same non-WV college w/ or w/out PROMISE	162	13.8	55	11.0	43	14.1	52	17.8
I will attend a WV college instead of out-of-state college	163	13.8	48	9.6	41	13.4	62	21.2
I will attend a different public WV college	42	3.6	15	3.0	19	6.2	4	1.4
I will attend a different private WV college	12	1.0	6	1.2	2	0.7	3	1.0
I don't know where I will attend	57	4.8	26	5.2	13	4.3	10	3.4
Total	1178	100.0	500	100.0	305	100.0	292	100.0

Unlike the low perceived influence of PROMISE eligibility on *whether* to attend college, Table 16 suggests that PROMISE eligibility does influence students' decisions on *where* to attend college. The gray-shaded rows indicate the responses of students who report that PROMISE eligibility led them to attend college in West Virginia instead of an out-of-state institution. While only 13.8 percent of all respondents selected this option, compared to more than 70 percent of all respondents who indicate that they would attend the same college either in- or out-of-state, the number of students selecting the shaded response categories in Table 16 are twice that of students selected shaded row responses in Table 15. Again, this suggests that PROMISE seems to influence *where* rather than *whether* students attend college. However, in Table 16, differences by income and first-generation students emerge in that students from upper-income and college graduate households are much more likely to identify PROMISE eligibility as influences their decision to attend college West Virginia.

V. CONCLUSION



The implications on college access, college choice, and merit-based financial aid eligibility of the *Class of 2007 Senior Opinions Survey* tightly align with the trends identified in the *Measuring Up* and in West Virginia’s Master Plan for Higher Education. Respondents in this survey report that college costs and affordability affect not only their decisions of *whether* to attend college, but *where*. Not surprisingly, low-income students and first-generation students report lower levels of college attendance and higher levels of concern with college affordability. Yet, *Senior Opinions Survey* respondents appear to be influenced by the state’s current efforts to retain high performing students—PROMISE Scholarships—which also includes a broader proportion of students graduating from high demand areas.

The barriers of affordability and preparation posed to college participation tend to impede students who are already under-represented in postsecondary education. Indeed, while college plans and aspirations were fairly consistent across income and parental attainment level (Tables 4 and 5), under-represented students were more likely to indicate concerns with college funding and were more likely to identify college costs as the reason for not attending college (Tables 6 and 7). Moreover, low income students accounted for a much smaller share of all respondents expecting to receive PROMISE Scholarships (Table 13). Such lower rates of eligibility, may explain the reported limited influence of PROMISE of students decision *whether* to enroll in postsecondary education

Evidence from the *Senior Opinions Survey*, however, does suggest that PROMISE influence nearly 14 percent of respondent to attend a West Virginia college rather than attend college out-of-state (Table 16). Applying this proportion to the roughly 3,000 students receiving PROMISE as freshmen equates to an additional 420 per year that PROMISE retains. In addition to the academic preparation of these students inherent in meeting the eligibility criteria, 41.5 percent of *Senior Opinions Survey* respondents who expected to receive PROMISE also intended major in STEM fields (Table 14). This suggests that without PROMISE the higher proportion of STEM majors selecting to attend college out-of-state (Table 11) would be even higher. As West Virginia considers initiatives to meet the recommendations of the Master Plan, such as to increase the number STEM field graduates, policymakers might consider the implications of data from this survey of high school seniors’ perceptions on college access, college choice, and the PROMISE Scholarship program.

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APPENDIX A

Survey Design



The *Class of 2007 Senior Opinions Survey* was administered by the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission in late April of 2007. While this represents the first administration of this survey in West Virginia, the *Class of 2007 Senior Opinions Survey* was based on a similar survey administered in Tennessee in 1999, 2002, and 2004 - 2006. The current Tennessee instrument was substantially modified in 2004 at which time it was pilot tested and was reviewed by experts in survey design.

The headcount enrollment of 18,454 West Virginia high school seniors serves as the population for this study (WVDE, 2007). The late April timing of the survey administration was intended to ensure that respondents would have received financial aid eligibility notification and would have made their college choice decisions. The survey also reached students who do not plan to continue their education, which Becker (2004) recognizes as important, when studying college access and choice, to include in a sample students who may not attend college.

As outlined by Nardi (2003), this survey employed a stratified random sample of the 178 total West Virginia high schools. In an effort to ensure that our sample of high schools reflects the population of West Virginia high schools (numerically and demographically), the sample was stratified along three categories: (1) enrollment size (omitting high schools with fewer than 10 graduates), (2) public or private high school, and, (3) region of the state by Congressional district (north, central, south). Of the 30 high school in the sample (3,988 students), 20 schools chose to participate (1,899 respondents).

Despite efforts to secure a representative sample, and thereby generalizable to all class of 2007 West Virginia high school seniors, the collected survey data have three limitations. First, students from high schools with large graduating classes are over-represented. This is so primarily because 8 of the 10 high schools choosing not to participate had fewer than 110 students in their graduating class. Second, students from the first Congressional district (north) are over-represented. Respondents from this region exceed those of the other two Congressional districts combined. Third, private school students are under-represented in this survey. With only two of the five private high schools in the sample choosing to participate, there are no private high school respondents from the first Congressional district.

APPENDIX B

By Income



The following tables report survey data disaggregated by income category. These data are reported in four categories: (1) less than \$30,000, (2) between \$30,001 and \$60,000, (3) \$60,001 or greater, and (4) greater than \$100,000. The final income category represents a sub-set of the third category. The *Senior Opinions Survey* asked students to report their best estimate of their family's total income in one of nine income ranges. The chart below reports the number and proportion of respondents by income category.

Family Income	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
\$18,000 or less	226	14.05	14.05
\$18,001 - \$24,000	160	9.95	24.00
\$24,001 - \$30,000	129	8.02	32.03
\$30,001 - \$36,000	120	7.46	39.49
\$36,001 - \$45,000	180	11.19	50.68
\$45,001 - \$60,000	259	16.11	66.79
\$60,001 - \$80,000	224	13.93	80.72
\$80,001 - \$100,000	152	9.45	<u>90.17</u>
\$100,001 or more	<u>158</u>	<u>9.83</u>	100.00
Total	1608	100.00	
Missing	290		
TOTAL	1898		

Table B-1. When did you first consider attending college?

<i>When did you consider attending college?</i>	ALL		< \$30,000		\$30,000-\$60,000		> \$60,000		> \$100,000*	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
I have never considered attending college	155	9.0	59	11.5	39	7.3	32	6.3	13	8.6
in elementary school	606	35.0	131	25.4	176	33.0	235	46.1	78	51.3
in middle school	491	28.4	135	26.2	172	32.2	125	24.5	31	20.4
freshman year of high school	171	9.9	41	8.0	64	12.0	46	9.0	10	6.6
sophomore year of high school	96	5.5	26	5.0	29	5.4	22	4.3	5	3.3
junior year of high school	111	6.4	42	8.2	26	4.9	27	5.3	6	3.9
senior year of high school	<u>100</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5.9</u>
Total	1730	100.0	477	100.0	534	100.0	510	100.0	152	100.0

* Note: This is a subset of the > \$60,000 group.

Table B-2. Statements regarding college plans

<i>Responded YES to following statements</i>	ALL		< \$30,000		\$30,000-\$60,000		> \$60,000		> \$100,000*	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
I plan to apply to college(s)	1756	79.6	498	75.3	528	84.1	512	82.2	152	79.6
I have already applied to college(s)	1760	69.0	497	63.0	537	72.3	511	75.7	150	77.3
I have already been accepted to college(s)	1765	63.7	498	57.2	536	65.3	517	72.1	150	74.0
I have decided for sure to attend college	1738	75.2	485	69.7	533	78.2	505	80.0	146	80.8
I have decided for sure to attend college next fall	1758	67.7	495	59.2	535	70.3	509	75.8	148	77.0
I have decided for sure which college to attend	1754	67.1	495	58.2	534	72.8	510	72.7	150	71.3

* Note: This is a subset of the > \$60,000 group.

N = Total number of respondents, *%* = Percent "YES"

Table B-3. Why students decided NOT to attend college

<i>Decision NOT to attend college</i>	ALL		< \$30,000		\$30,000-\$60,000		> \$60,000		> \$100,000*	
	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>
Q5c: I want to work and earn some money	369	3.38	129	3.45	94	3.28	87	3.39	24	3.17
Q5b: It costs too much	372	2.90	131	3.14	97	2.88	87	2.56	24	2.58
Q5a: I am tired of school	374	2.76	132	2.77	96	2.64	87	2.97	24	3.08
Q5m: I want to go to a technical, vocational, or business school	361	2.60	126	2.68	93	2.72	87	2.57	24	2.79
Q5e: I probably could not do well in college	364	2.56	132	2.66	93	2.41	85	2.55	23	2.70
Q5h: College is not related to my future occupation	360	2.47	127	2.44	91	2.48	87	2.52	24	2.50
Q5j: I need to help support my family	360	2.43	127	2.61	91	2.41	87	2.16	24	2.63
Q5f: Would not know what to major in	366	2.43	130	2.53	92	2.35	85	2.44	23	2.61
Q5d: No college nearby that I want to attend	366	2.30	130	2.41	94	2.34	85	2.06	22	2.09
Q5l: I want to enter the armed forces	359	2.03	127	2.06	89	2.10	87	1.99	24	2.13
Q5k: No one in my family has ever attended college	354	2.01	119	2.13	93	2.09	86	1.90	23	2.30
Q5i: Most of my friends will not be going to college	368	2.01	131	2.03	94	1.91	87	2.06	24	2.42
Q5g: Member of high school staff advised me against college	369	1.80	131	1.75	94	1.83	87	1.82	24	2.08

* Note: This is a subset of the > \$60,000 group.

N = Total number of non-college-bound respondents, *Mean*: 1= very unimportant, 2=unimportant, 3=important, 4=very important

Table B-4. Concern with ability to pay for college

<i>Concern with ability to pay for college</i>	ALL		< \$30,000		\$30,000-\$60,000		> \$60,000		> \$100,000*	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
None (I am confident that I will have sufficient funds)	303	24.8	44	13.6	85	21.6	147	38.6	57	52.8
Some (but I will probably have enough funds)	679	55.5	169	52.2	242	61.4	195	51.2	44	40.7
Major (not sure I will have enough funds to complete college)	<u>242</u>	<u>19.8</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>34.3</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>17.0</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6.5</u>
Total	1224	100.0	324	100.0	394	100.0	381	100.0	108	100.0

* Note: This is a subset of the > \$60,000 group.

N = Total number of college-bound respondents

Table B-5. Sources of funding for college

<i>Funding sources for college</i>	ALL		< \$30,000		\$30,000-\$60,000		> \$60,000		> \$100,000*	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Q 14a: Parents of other relative	1190	78.7	315	63.5	387	79.3	375	89.6	108	90.7
Q 14c: Part-time job while in college	1186	70.4	317	76.7	387	75.5	371	60.9	105	52.4
Q 14b: Personal savings	1178	58.0	316	54.7	382	59.2	370	57.6	107	57.9
Q 14h: College scholarship	1168	55.2	312	47.8	382	55.0	366	59.8	104	56.7
Q 14j: Other scholarship	1151	51.9	307	49.5	380	51.6	359	53.8	102	48
Q 14l: Other loans	1152	51.1	303	53.5	380	55.3	365	44.1	104	28.8
Q 14g: State need aid (WV Grant)	1158	38.1	311	52.4	382	41.4	361	23.3	101	14.9
Q 14k: Federal loan (Stafford / Perkins)	1152	37.6	302	44.7	382	39.3	364	30.8	105	22.9
Q 14i: College work study	1164	36.6	311	43.7	380	40.3	366	27.9	104	24.0
Q 14f: PROMISE scholarship	1176	32.5	317	22.1	385	31.2	365	42.7	105	43.8
Q 14e: Pell grant	1165	32.2	315	54.6	381	29.9	362	14.9	104	16.3
Q 14d: Full-time job while in college	1153	19.9	308	24.4	374	21.9	364	12.1	104	12.5

* Note: This is a subset of the > \$60,000 group.

N = Total number of college-bound respondents, *%* = Percent "YES"

Table B-6. College that student will definitely be attending in fall 2007

<i>Final College Choice</i>	ALL		< \$30,000		\$30,000-\$60,000		> \$60,000		> \$100,000*	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
WV Public 4-year Institution	468	51.0	99	45.8	155	51.0	162	52.6	43	51.8
WV Public 2-year Institution	241	26.3	66	30.6	82	27.0	73	23.7	20	24.1
WV Private Institution	106	11.5	25	11.6	37	12.2	35	11.4	4	4.8
Out-of-state Public Institution	56	6.1	15	6.9	19	6.3	19	6.2	11	13.3
Out-of-state Private Institution	<u>47</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6.0</u>
Total	918	100.0	216	100.0	304	100.0	308	100.0	83	100.0

* Note: This is a subset of the > \$60,000 group.

Table B-7. Statements regarding college choice

<i>Importance in college choice decision</i>	ALL		< \$30,000		\$30,000-\$60,000		> \$60,000		> \$100,000*	
	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>
Q9d: The college offers the kind of program I need	1209	3.62	319	3.63	382	3.67	376	3.55	109	3.45
Q9a: Cost that I could afford	1221	3.30	317	3.46	391	3.36	379	3.08	110	2.94
Q9k: Had a superior program in my intended major	1207	3.14	315	3.12	384	3.17	377	3.11	108	3.06
Q9r: Ease in obtaining financial aid / loans	1199	3.14	316	3.33	384	3.17	373	2.93	108	2.81
Q9t: Academic reputation of the college	1200	2.91	313	2.83	384	2.88	378	2.99	109	3.06
Q9z: Information received from school made a good impression	1192	2.91	312	2.96	385	2.94	371	2.84	108	2.81
Q9q: I have a scholarship to go there	1202	2.89	315	2.83	386	2.89	376	2.92	108	2.97
Q9n: The social life is attractive	1210	2.73	318	2.66	386	2.67	378	2.84	108	3.01
Q9m: School's graduates gain admission to top grad. and prof. schools	1199	2.70	311	2.68	383	2.67	378	2.72	109	2.79
Q9j: Part-time employment opportunities available at this college	1209	2.68	317	2.86	388	2.72	374	2.47	106	2.45
Q9c: Size of the college	1203	2.67	317	2.66	385	2.69	370	2.66	105	2.80
Q9y: PROMISE is accepted there	1197	2.63	312	2.44	386	2.64	376	2.78	107	2.73
Q9h: Located near my home	1213	2.57	318	2.61	385	2.60	379	2.47	109	2.43
Q9l: Plan to live and work in the same state after college	1196	2.55	312	2.63	382	2.56	373	2.47	106	2.41
Q9e: Special programs for academically talented students	1210	2.41	317	2.38	388	2.38	373	2.46	108	2.52
Q9i: It was easy to get admitted	1214	2.41	318	2.53	385	2.47	379	2.24	110	2.24
Q9b: Near enough that I could live at home	1215	2.39	318	2.54	388	2.44	376	2.20	108	2.15
Q9o: The athletic program is attractive	1202	2.39	315	2.23	385	2.34	375	2.54	107	2.85
Q9g: My friends are going there	1214	2.33	318	2.26	385	2.35	379	2.33	109	2.36
Q9p: The college has an active religious program	1192	2.30	315	2.21	380	2.26	372	2.38	106	2.56
Q9s: My parents wanted me to go there	1201	2.24	315	2.15	384	2.22	375	2.31	108	2.44
Q9x: Teacher or counselor recommended it	1195	2.20	315	2.22	384	2.22	372	2.14	106	2.19
Q9w: Racial / ethnic mix of students or faculty	1196	2.14	315	2.16	380	2.11	374	2.13	106	2.17
Q9f: Rankings in national magazines	1211	2.11	318	2.09	384	2.04	377	2.18	110	2.31
Q9aa: College recruiters convinced me to go there	1196	2.10	315	2.07	386	2.12	370	2.08	103	2.11
Q9v: Religious affiliation of the school	1186	2.09	313	2.04	380	2.06	371	2.12	105	2.29
Q9u: Parent(s) attended same school	1197	1.82	318	1.73	383	1.81	371	1.88	108	2.02

* Note: This is a subset of the > \$60,000 group.

N = Total number of college-bound respondents, *Mean*: 1= very unimportant, 2=unimportant, 3=important, 4=very important

Table B-8. PROMISE eligibility

PROMISE eligibility by income	ALL		PROMISE		NON-PROMISE	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
\$30,000 or less	515	27.1	72	19.4	238	33.3
\$30,001 to \$60,000	559	29.5	125	33.7	261	36.5
Greater than \$60,000	<u>534</u>	<u>28.1</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>46.9</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>30.2</u>
<i>Greater than \$100,000*</i>	<u>158</u>	<u>9.8%</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>14.3%</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>7.8%</u>
Total	1608	100.0	371	100.0	715	100.0

* Note: This is a subset of the > \$60,000 group.

Table B-9. PROMISE eligibility influence on *whether* to attend college

Did PROMISE influence whether to attend	ALL		< \$30,000		\$30,000-\$60,000		> \$60,000		> \$100,000*	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
I would attend with or w/out PROMISE	1035	87.4	266	85.0	356	91.5	319	85.1	86	81.1
I would not attend without PROMISE	75	6.3	20	6.4	18	4.6	32	8.5	13	12.3
I never planned to attend w/ or w/out PROMISE	54	4.6	23	7.3	12	3.1	12	3.2	6	5.7
I am not attending, but would w/ PROMISE	<u>20</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.9</u>
Total	1184	100.0	313	100.0	389	100.0	375	100.0	106	100.0

* Note: This is a subset of the > \$60,000 group.

Table B-10. PROMISE eligibility influence on *where* to attend college

Did PROMISE influence where to attend	ALL		< \$30,000		\$30,000-\$60,000		> \$60,000		> \$100,000*	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
I will not attend college	63	5.3	25	7.9	17	4.4	16	4.3	9	8.6
I will attend same WV college w/ or w/out PROMISE	679	57.6	179	56.8	234	60.6	207	55.3	45	42.9
I will attend same non-WV college w/ or w/out PROMISE	162	13.8	46	14.6	45	11.7	60	16.0	23	21.9
I will attend a WV college instead of out-of-state college	163	13.8	32	10.2	56	14.5	63	16.8	23	21.9
I will attend a different public WV college	42	3.6	8	2.5	14	3.6	16	4.3	1	1.0
I will attend a different private WV college	12	1.0	2	0.6	6	1.6	3	0.8	2	1.9
I don't know where I will attend	<u>57</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1.9</u>
Total	1178	100.0	315	100.0	386	100.0	374	100.0	105	100.0

* Note: This is a subset of the > \$60,000 group.

APPENDIX C

By First-Generation



The following tables report survey data disaggregated by whether the respondent is a first-generation college student. These data are reported in four categories: (1) no college, (2) some college, (3) college graduate, and (4) both parents college graduates. The final income category represents a sub-set of the third category. The *Senior Opinions Survey* asked students to report the highest level of education attained by their mother and father. The chart below reports the number and proportion of respondents by mother's education attainment category.

Highest level of mother's education	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Did not finish high school	149	8.53	8.53
Graduated from high school	615	35.22	43.76
GED	106	6.07	49.83
Some college, no degree	222	12.71	62.54
2-year college degree (Associate's)	172	9.85	72.39
4-year college degree (Bachelor's)	253	14.49	86.88
Master's degree	99	5.67	92.55
Doctoral degree	27	1.55	<u>94.10</u>
Don't know	<u>103</u>	<u>5.90</u>	100.00
Total	1746	100.00	
<i>Missing</i>	152		
TOTAL	1898		

Table C-1. When did you first consider attending college?

<i>When did you consider attending college?</i>	ALL		No College		Some College		College Grad		Both College Grad*	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
I have never considered attending college	155	9.0	112	12.9	10	2.5	9	2.4	1	0.5
in elementary school	606	35.0	203	24.8	160	40.6	186	50.8	111	59.7
in middle school	491	28.4	247	30.2	102	25.9	104	28.4	45	24.2
freshman year of high school	171	9.9	88	10.8	31	7.9	31	8.5	13	7.0
sophomore year of high school	96	5.5	49	6.0	26	6.6	10	2.7	5	2.7
junior year of high school	111	6.4	58	7.1	26	6.6	13	3.6	6	3.2
senior year of high school	<u>100</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2.7</u>
Total	1730	100.0	818	100.0	371	100.0	366	100.0	186	100.0

* Note: This is a subset of the College Grad group.

Table C-2. Statements regarding college plans

<i>Responded YES to following statements</i>	ALL		No College		Some College		College Grad		Both College Grad*	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
I plan to apply to college(s)	1756	79.6	838	73.5	379	87.9	353	89.2	179	88.8
I have already applied to college(s)	1760	69.0	836	60.8	381	79.8	361	84.2	182	88.5
I have already been accepted to college(s)	1765	63.7	841	55.5	379	72.0	364	82.4	185	87.6
I have decided for sure to attend college	1738	75.2	826	66.5	376	87.0	357	88.8	181	90.6
I have decided for sure to attend college next fall	1758	67.7	835	59.3	377	75.3	363	84.8	183	88.5
I have decided for sure which college to attend	1754	67.1	835	60.2	381	74.5	358	81.6	184	83.7

* Note: This is a subset of the College Grad group.

N = Total number of respondents, *%* = Percent "YES"

Table C-3. Why students decided NOT to attend college

<i>Decision NOT to attend college</i>	ALL		No College		Some College		College Grad		Both College Grad*	
	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>
Q5c: I want to work and earn some money	369	3.38	233	3.43	42	3.33	40	3.38	17	3.12
Q5b: It costs too much	372	2.90	235	2.89	41	3.00	40	2.78	17	2.82
Q5a: I am tired of school	374	2.76	236	2.81	42	2.74	40	2.68	17	2.59
Q5m: I want to go to a technical, vocational, or business school	361	2.60	230	2.56	40	2.83	37	2.81	16	2.44
Q5e: I probably could not do well in college	364	2.56	230	2.53	41	2.63	40	2.68	17	2.76
Q5h: College is not related to my future occupation	360	2.47	228	2.44	40	2.45	39	2.62	16	2.75
Q5j: I need to help support my family	360	2.43	229	2.37	39	2.41	38	2.61	16	2.50
Q5f: Would not know what to major in	366	2.43	231	2.35	40	2.50	39	2.44	17	2.59
Q5d: No college nearby that I want to attend	366	2.30	234	2.23	40	2.48	40	2.28	17	2.24
Q5l: I want to enter the armed forces	359	2.03	227	1.96	40	1.88	37	2.38	16	2.81
Q5k: No one in my family has ever attended college	354	2.01	229	2.03	36	1.89	37	1.97	15	1.93
Q5i: Most of my friends will not be going to college	368	2.01	233	1.95	41	1.90	39	2.15	16	2.06
Q5g: Member of high school staff advised me against college	369	1.80	233	1.68	41	2.10	40	1.95	17	2.18

* Note: This is a subset of the College Grad group.

N = Total number of non-college-bound respondents, *Mean*: 1= very unimportant, 2=unimportant, 3=important, 4=very important

Table C-4. Concern with ability to pay for college

<i>Concern with ability to pay for college</i>	ALL		No College		Some College		College Grad		Both College Grad*	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
None (I am confident that I will have sufficient funds)	303	24.8	117	22.7	68	21.7	94	31.3	57	35.8
Some (but I will probably have enough funds)	679	55.5	281	54.6	178	56.7	174	58.0	92	57.9
Major (not sure I will have enough funds to complete college)	<u>242</u>	<u>19.8</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>22.7</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6.3</u>
Total	1224	100.0	515	100.0	314	100.0	300	100.0	159	100.0

* Note: This is a subset of the College Grad group.

N = Total number of college-bound respondents

Table C-5. Sources of funding for college

Funding sources for college	ALL		No College		Some College		College Grad		Both College Grad*	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
Q 14a: Parents of other relative	1190	78.7	501	74.7	303	79.2	296	86.5	156	90.4
Q 14c: Part-time job while in college	1186	70.4	501	75.4	305	70.2	292	63.4	153	52.4
Q 14b: Personal savings	1178	58.0	499	58.5	300	54.3	293	63.5	155	58.7
Q 14h: College scholarship	1168	55.2	491	51.5	302	56.6	288	61.8	149	65.1
Q 14j: Other scholarship	1151	51.9	485	50.1	296	50.7	289	57.4	150	62.7
Q 14l: Other loans	1152	51.1	484	53.5	296	55.1	289	41.9	152	36.2
Q 14g: State need aid (WV Grant)	1158	38.1	490	42.7	300	40.3	286	29.7	149	24.8
Q 14k: Federal loan (Stafford / Perkins)	1152	37.6	482	37.8	302	39.7	288	35.4	150	30
Q 14i: College work study	1164	36.6	490	37.6	303	38.6	287	32.8	150	30.7
Q 14f: PROMISE scholarship	1176	32.5	497	30.4	301	29.2	293	42.0	154	46.1
Q 14e: Pell grant	1165	32.2	496	38.3	299	33.1	284	20.1	150	14.0
Q 14d: Full-time job while in college	1153	19.9	486	21.8	294	21.8	287	14.3	152	12.5

* Note: This is a subset of the College Grad group.

N = Total number of college-bound respondents, % = Percent "YES"

Table C-6. College that student will definitely be attending in fall 2007

Final College Choice	ALL		No College		Some College		College Grad		Both College Grad*	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
WV Public 4-year Institution	468	51.0	183	48.4	112	49.8	138	55.0	76	57.1
WV Public 2-year Institution	241	26.3	118	31.2	61	27.1	45	17.9	20	15.0
WV Private Institution	106	11.5	45	11.9	26	11.6	31	12.4	16	12.0
Out-of-state Public Institution	56	6.1	18	4.8	16	7.1	18	7.2	11	8.3
Out-of-state Private Institution	<u>47</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7.5</u>
Total	918	100.0	378	100.0	225	100.0	251	100.0	133	100.0

* Note: This is a subset of the College Grad group.

Table C-7. Statements regarding college choice

<i>Importance in college choice decision</i>	ALL		No College		Some College		College Grad		Both College Grad*	
	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>
Q9d: The college offers the kind of program I need	1209	3.62	319	3.63	382	3.67	376	3.55	156	3.60
Q9a: Cost that I could afford	1221	3.30	317	3.46	391	3.36	379	3.08	157	3.15
Q9k: Had a superior program in my intended major	1207	3.14	315	3.12	384	3.17	377	3.11	156	3.19
Q9r: Ease in obtaining financial aid / loans	1199	3.14	316	3.33	384	3.17	373	2.93	155	3.01
Q9t: Academic reputation of the college	1200	2.91	313	2.83	384	2.88	378	2.99	157	3.09
Q9z: Information received from school made a good impression	1192	2.91	312	2.96	385	2.94	371	2.84	154	2.86
Q9q: I have a scholarship to go there	1202	2.89	315	2.83	386	2.89	376	2.92	155	3.06
Q9n: The social life is attractive	1210	2.73	318	2.66	386	2.67	378	2.84	157	2.88
Q9m: School's graduates gain admission to top grad. and prof. schools	1199	2.70	311	2.68	383	2.67	378	2.72	156	2.78
Q9j: Part-time employment opportunities available at this college	1209	2.68	317	2.86	388	2.72	374	2.47	155	2.45
Q9c: Size of the college	1203	2.67	317	2.66	385	2.69	370	2.66	153	2.78
Q9y: PROMISE is accepted there	1197	2.63	312	2.44	386	2.64	376	2.78	157	2.68
Q9h: Located near my home	1213	2.57	318	2.61	385	2.60	379	2.47	157	2.26
Q9l: Plan to live and work in the same state after college	1196	2.55	312	2.63	382	2.56	373	2.47	154	2.24
Q9e: Special programs for academically talented students	1210	2.41	317	2.38	388	2.38	373	2.46	156	2.55
Q9i: It was easy to get admitted	1214	2.41	318	2.53	385	2.47	379	2.24	158	2.16
Q9b: Near enough that I could live at home	1215	2.39	318	2.54	388	2.44	376	2.20	155	1.92
Q9o: The athletic program is attractive	1202	2.39	315	2.23	385	2.34	375	2.54	156	2.62
Q9g: My friends are going there	1214	2.33	318	2.26	385	2.35	379	2.33	157	2.22
Q9p: The college has an active religious program	1192	2.30	315	2.21	380	2.26	372	2.38	157	2.50
Q9s: My parents wanted me to go there	1201	2.24	315	2.15	384	2.22	375	2.31	156	2.21
Q9x: Teacher or counselor recommended it	1195	2.20	315	2.22	384	2.22	372	2.14	155	2.01
Q9w: Racial / ethnic mix of students or faculty	1196	2.14	315	2.16	380	2.11	374	2.13	155	2.06
Q9f: Rankings in national magazines	1211	2.11	318	2.09	384	2.04	377	2.18	157	2.21
Q9aa: College recruiters convinced me to go there	1196	2.10	315	2.07	386	2.12	370	2.08	155	1.90
Q9v: Religious affiliation of the school	1186	2.09	313	2.04	380	2.06	371	2.12	153	2.13
Q9u: Parent(s) attended same school	1197	1.82	318	1.73	383	1.81	371	1.88	156	1.79

* Note: This is a subset of the College Grad group.

N = Total number of college-bound respondents, Mean: 1= very unimportant, 2=unimportant, 3=important, 4=very important

Table C-8. PROMISE eligibility

PROMISE eligibility by first-generation	ALL		PROMISE		NON-PROMISE	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
No college	870	53.0	138	36.5	370	51.7
Some college	394	24.0	101	26.7	190	26.5
College graduate	<u>379</u>	<u>23.1</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>36.8</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>21.8</u>
<i>Both parents college graduates*</i>	193	11.7%	80	21.2%	83	11.6%
Total	1643	100.0	378	100.0	716	100.0

* Note: This is a subset of the College graduate group.

Table C-9. PROMISE eligibility influence on *whether* to attend college

Did PROMISE influence whether to attend	ALL		No College		Some College		College Grad		Both College Grad*	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
I would attend with or w/out PROMISE	1035	87.4	438	86.9	277	91.1	257	87.1	139	87.4
I would not attend without PROMISE	75	6.3	33	6.5	15	4.9	19	6.4	13	8.2
I never planned to attend w/ or w/out PROMISE	54	4.6	25	5.0	9	3.0	11	3.7	5	3.1
I am not attending, but would w/ PROMISE	<u>20</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Total	1184	100.0	504	100.0	304	100.0	295	100.0	159	100.0

* Note: This is a subset of the College Grad group.

Table C-10. PROMISE eligibility influence on *where* to attend college

Did PROMISE influence where to attend	ALL		No College		Some College		College Grad		Both College Grad*	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
I will not attend college	63	5.3	36	7.2	11	3.6	9	3.1	7	4.4
I will attend same WV college w/ or w/out PROMISE	679	57.6	314	62.8	176	57.7	152	52.1	75	47.5
I will attend same non-WV college w/ or w/out PROMISE	162	13.8	55	11.0	43	14.1	52	17.8	30	19.0
I will attend a WV college instead of out-of-state college	163	13.8	48	9.6	41	13.4	62	21.2	39	24.7
I will attend a different public WV college	42	3.6	15	3.0	19	6.2	4	1.4	2	1.3
I will attend a different private WV college	12	1.0	6	1.2	2	0.7	3	1.0	1	0.6
I don't know where I will attend	<u>57</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2.5</u>
Total	1178	100.0	500	100.0	305	100.0	292	100.0	158	100.0

* Note: This is a subset of the College Grad group.

APPENDIX D

By Region



The following tables report survey data disaggregated by the three Congressional districts in West Virginia: (1) north, (2) central, and (3) south. The *Senior Opinions Survey* asked students to report their home ZIP codes, which were then sorted to counties and, ultimately, to Congressional district. The chart below reports the number and proportion of respondents by county (including 10 respondents who report ZIP codes from other states).

County	Frequency	Percent	County	Frequency	Percent
Barbour	73	3.85	Mingo	2	0.11
Berkeley	66	3.48	Monongalia	5	0.26
Boone	83	4.37	Morgan	6	0.32
Cabell	4	0.21	Pendleton	67	3.53
Gilmer	1	0.05	Preston	151	7.96
Grant	1	0.05	Putnam	1	0.05
Hampshire	97	5.11	Randolph	4	0.21
Hardy	1	0.05	Ritchie	1	0.05
Harrison	49	2.58	Roane	87	4.58
Jackson	81	4.27	Taylor	86	4.53
Jefferson	6	0.32	Tucker	1	0.05
Kanawha	7	0.37	Upshur	6	0.32
Lewis	60	3.16	Wayne	6	0.32
Lincoln	26	1.37	Wetzel	35	1.84
Logan	41	2.16	Wirt	48	2.53
Marion	70	3.69	Wood	226	11.91
Mason	3	0.16	Wyoming	<u>49</u>	<u>2.58</u>
McDowell	5	0.26	<i>Out of state</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>0.05</i>
Mercer	68	3.58	<i>Missing</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>19.18</i>
Mineral	1	0.05	Total	1898	100.00

Table D-1. When did you first consider attending college?

<i>When did you consider attending college?</i>	ALL		First District		Second District		Third District	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
I have never considered attending college	155	9.0	47	7.1	41	7.9	27	10.2
in elementary school	606	35.0	242	36.7	165	31.8	101	38.1
in middle school	491	28.4	221	33.5	148	28.5	58	21.9
freshman year of high school	171	9.9	51	7.7	64	12.3	25	9.4
sophomore year of high school	96	5.5	36	5.5	33	6.4	15	5.7
junior year of high school	111	6.4	27	4.1	43	8.3	20	7.5
senior year of high school	<u>100</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>7.2</u>
Total	1730	100.0	659	100.0	519	100.0	265	100.0

Table D-2. Statements regarding college plans

<i>Responded YES to following statements</i>	ALL		First District		Second District		Third District	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
I plan to apply to college(s)	1756	79.6	672	80.7	516	81.2	272	81.6
I have already applied to college(s)	1760	69.0	678	71.1	520	73.3	270	68.2
I have already been accepted to college(s)	1765	63.7	681	66.5	528	67.8	270	60.7
I have decided for sure to attend college	1738	75.2	674	78.2	513	75.8	263	77.2
I have decided for sure to attend college next fall	1758	67.7	681	69.8	521	68.9	267	71.2
I have decided for sure which college to attend	1754	67.1	678	70.1	520	68.9	270	64.4

Table D-3. Why students decided NOT to attend college

Decision NOT to attend college	ALL		First District		Second District		Third District	
	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>
Q5c: I want to work and earn some money	369	3.38	130	3.45	101	3.37	54	3.37
Q5b: It costs too much	372	2.90	132	2.86	104	2.97	54	2.83
Q5a: I am tired of school	374	2.76	131	2.73	103	2.69	54	2.89
Q5m: I want to go to a technical, vocational, or business school	361	2.60	127	2.50	100	2.68	53	2.79
Q5e: I probably could not do well in college	364	2.56	127	2.61	103	2.43	53	2.51
Q5h: College is not related to my future occupation	360	2.47	127	2.44	102	2.44	51	2.49
Q5j: I need to help support my family	360	2.43	126	2.30	101	2.48	52	2.46
Q5f: Would not know what to major in	366	2.43	130	2.34	100	2.42	53	2.40
Q5d: No college nearby that I want to attend	366	2.30	128	2.15	102	2.40	54	2.31
Q5l: I want to enter the armed forces	359	2.03	127	1.98	100	2.09	51	1.98
Q5k: No one in my family has ever attended college	354	2.01	123	1.99	97	1.80	53	2.11
Q5i: Most of my friends will not be going to college	368	2.01	129	1.84	103	2.02	53	2.06
Q5g: Member of high school staff advised me against college	369	1.80	130	1.66	104	1.79	52	1.87

N = Total number of non-college-bound respondents, *Mean*: 1= very unimportant, 2=unimportant, 3=important, 4=very important

Table D-4. Concern with ability to pay for college

Concern with ability to pay for college	ALL		First District		Second District		Third District	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
None (I am confident that I will have sufficient funds)	303	24.8	111	22.2	85	22.8	47	24.9
Some (but I will probably have enough funds)	679	55.5	265	53.1	225	60.5	112	59.3
Major (not sure I will have enough funds to complete college)	<u>242</u>	<u>19.8</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>24.6</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>15.9</u>
Total	1224	100.0	499	100.0	372	100.0	189	100.0

N = Total number of college-bound respondents

Table D-5. Sources of funding for college

<i>Funding sources for college</i>	ALL		First District		Second District		Third District	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Q 14a: Parents of other relative	1190	78.7	491	77.0	364	81.6	183	77.0
Q 14c: Part-time job while in college	1186	70.4	489	71.0	365	74.0	181	64.6
Q 14b: Personal savings	1178	58.0	487	55.4	361	64.5	181	55.2
Q 14h: College scholarship	1168	55.2	483	52.2	355	56.6	184	62.5
Q 14j: Other scholarship	1151	51.9	474	48.7	353	55.5	181	55.8
Q 14l: Other loans	1152	51.1	474	49.8	354	55.1	179	43.8
Q 14g: State need aid (WV Higher Educa	1158	38.1	478	36.4	357	42.3	180	38.9
Q 14k: Federal loan (Stafford / Perkins)	1152	37.6	477	36.7	355	40.8	180	31.7
Q 14i: College work study	1164	36.6	482	34.2	355	41.7	182	30.8
Q 14f: PROMISE scholarship	1176	32.5	482	33.0	360	31.4	185	33.0
Q 14e: Pell grant	1165	32.2	481	28.5	356	34.3	182	32.4
Q 14d: Full-time job while in college	1153	19.9	476	18.9	353	21.5	178	14.0

N = Total number of college-bound respondents, % = Percent "YES"

Table D-6. College that student will definitely be attending in fall 2007

<i>Final College Choice</i>	ALL		First District		Second District		Third District	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
WV Public 4-year Institution	468	51.0	202	53.3	150	52.1	56	40.3
WV Public 2-year Institution	241	26.3	82	21.6	74	25.7	61	43.9
WV Private Institution	106	11.5	54	14.2	31	10.8	13	9.4
Out-of-state Public Institution	56	6.1	22	5.8	18	6.3	5	3.6
Out-of-state Private Institution	<u>47</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2.9</u>
Total	918	100.0	379	100.0	288	100.0	139	100.0

Table D-7. Statements regarding college choice

<i>Importance in college choice decision</i>	ALL		First District		Second District		Third District	
	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>
Q9d: The college offers the kind of program I need	1209	3.62	490	2.32	365	2.48	183	2.44
Q9a: Cost that I could afford	1221	3.30	494	3.31	368	3.25	184	3.35
Q9k: Had a superior program in my intended major	1207	3.14	487	2.54	362	2.53	181	2.63
Q9r: Ease in obtaining financial aid / loans	1199	3.14	490	2.17	365	2.15	184	2.43
Q9t: Academic reputation of the college	1200	2.91	490	1.73	363	1.75	181	1.94
Q9z: Information received from school made a good impression	1192	2.91	489	2.07	368	2.06	180	2.17
Q9q: I have a scholarship to go there	1202	2.89	492	3.15	365	3.16	182	3.12
Q9n: The social life is attractive	1210	2.73	493	2.35	362	2.43	183	2.33
Q9m: School's graduates gain admission to top grad. and prof. schools	1199	2.70	494	2.71	367	2.71	183	2.72
Q9j: Part-time employment opportunities available at this college	1209	2.68	491	3.16	364	3.17	182	3.10
Q9c: Size of the college	1203	2.67	493	3.64	363	3.66	181	3.64
Q9y: PROMISE is accepted there	1197	2.63	487	2.90	365	2.91	180	2.94
Q9h: Located near my home	1213	2.57	493	2.42	366	2.34	183	2.43
Q9l: Plan to live and work in the same state after college	1196	2.55	489	2.63	365	2.70	181	2.80
Q9e: Special programs for academically talented students	1210	2.41	492	2.04	364	2.12	183	2.15
Q9i: It was easy to get admitted	1214	2.41	492	2.63	364	2.74	182	2.66
Q9b: Near enough that I could live at home	1215	2.39	488	2.70	361	2.64	185	2.61
Q9o: The athletic program is attractive	1202	2.39	486	2.21	363	2.25	182	2.49
Q9g: My friends are going there	1214	2.33	493	2.60	364	2.48	185	2.59
Q9p: The college has an active religious program	1192	2.30	490	2.87	365	2.85	183	3.07
Q9s: My parents wanted me to go there	1201	2.24	487	2.87	364	2.91	184	3.01
Q9x: Teacher or counselor recommended it	1195	2.20	489	2.63	365	2.62	183	2.73
Q9w: Racial / ethnic mix of students or faculty	1196	2.14	489	2.16	363	2.16	182	2.33
Q9f: Rankings in national magazines	1211	2.11	491	2.29	367	2.29	184	2.34
Q9aa: College recruiters convinced me to go there	1196	2.10	491	2.37	365	2.29	185	2.48
Q9v: Religious affiliation of the school	1186	2.09	488	2.06	365	2.13	181	2.19
Q9u: Parent(s) attended same school	1197	1.82	483	1.98	362	2.03	181	2.28

N = Total number of college-bound respondents, *Mean*: 1= very unimportant, 2=unimportant, 3=important, 4=very important

Table D-8. PROMISE eligibility

<i>PROMISE eligibility by region</i>	ALL		PROMISE		NON-PROMISE	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
First District	700	45.9	180	51.4	297	44.2
Second District	540	35.4	104	29.7	250	37.2
Third District	<u>284</u>	<u>18.6</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>18.9</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>18.6</u>
Total	1524	100.0	350	100.0	672	100.0

Table D-9. PROMISE eligibility influence on *whether* to attend college

<i>Did PROMISE influence whether to attend</i>	ALL		First District		Second District		Third District	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
I would attend with or w/out PROMISE	1035	87.4	440	89.8	322	89.0	156	85.7
I would not attend without PROMISE	75	6.3	30	6.1	21	5.8	6	3.3
I never planned to attend w/ or w/out PROMISE	54	4.6	16	3.3	12	3.3	16	8.8
I am not attending, but would w/ PROMISE	<u>20</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2.2</u>
Total	1184	100.0	490	100.0	362	100.0	182	100.0

Table D-10. PROMISE eligibility influence on *where* to attend college

<i>Did PROMISE influence where to attend</i>	ALL		First District		Second District		Third District	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
I will not attend college	63	5.3	15	3.1	21	5.8	13	7.2
I will attend same WV college w/ or w/out PROMISE	679	57.6	302	61.8	215	59.2	101	56.1
I will attend same non-WV college w/ or w/out PROMISE	162	13.8	65	13.3	53	14.6	18	10.0
I will attend a WV college instead of out-of-state college	163	13.8	61	12.5	45	12.4	29	16.1
I will attend a different public WV college	42	3.6	19	3.9	12	3.3	8	4.4
I will attend a different private WV college	12	1.0	4	0.8	3	0.8	2	1.1
I don't know where I will attend	<u>57</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5.0</u>
Total	1178	100.0	489	100.0	363	100.0	180	100.0

APPENDIX E

By College Type



The following tables report survey data disaggregated by the four categories of higher education institutions: (1) West Virginia public 4-year institutions, (2) West Virginia public 2-year institutions, (3) West Virginia private institutions, and (4) Out-of-state institutions. The *Senior Opinions Survey* asked students who definitely knew where they would attend college in fall 2007 to report the institution based on a list of all 30 West Virginia higher education institutions, 21 out-of-state institutions, and 4 broader categories of institutions. The first table in Appendix E identifies the institution that students indicate that they will definitely attend in fall 2007. Since the decision to definitely attend college is necessary for this category, Appendix E does not include some of the tables included in Appendix B – D.

Table E-1. Institutions that students will definitely attend in fall 2007

		N	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
West Virginia Public 2-year	Blue Ridge CTC	14	1.40	
	Eastern WV CTC	4	0.40	
	Marshall CTC	3	0.30	
	New River CTC	1	0.10	
	Pierpont CTC	8	0.80	
	Potomac State College of WVU	36	3.61	
	Southern WV CTC	55	5.52	
	West Virginia Northern CTC	2	0.20	
	West Virginia State University	11	1.10	
	WVU of Technology CTC	6	0.60	14.04
West Virginia Public 4-year	Bluefield State College	23	2.31	
	Concord University	32	3.21	
	Fairmont State University	132	13.24	
	Glennville State University	22	2.21	
	Marshall University	53	5.32	
	Shepherd University	41	4.11	
	West Liberty State College	9	0.90	
	West Virginia University	214	21.46	
	WVU at Parkersburg	84	8.43	
	WVU of Technology	15	1.50	62.69
West Virginia Private	Alderson-Broadus College	36	3.61	
	Appalachian Bible College	1	0.10	
	Bethany College	1	0.10	
	Davis & Elkins College	5	0.50	
	Mountain State University	8	0.80	
	Ohio Valley University	5	0.50	
	University of Charleston	19	1.91	
	West Virginia Wesleyan College	23	2.31	
	Wheeling Jesuit University	10	1.00	10.83
Out-of-State	Allegany College of Maryland	9	0.90	
	Emory & Henry College (VA)	1	0.10	
	Liberty University (VA)	3	0.30	
	Marietta College (OH)	10	1.00	
	Ohio State University	2	0.20	
	Ohio University	1	0.10	
	Pittsburgh Institute of Aeronautics	1	0.10	
	Pittsburgh Technical Institute	1	0.10	
	University of Kentucky	1	0.10	
	University of Pittsburgh	1	0.10	
	Virginia Tech	2	0.20	
	Out-of-State Public College or University	47	4.71	
	Out-of-State Private College or University	38	3.81	11.74
	Other	Salem Int'l University	4	0.40
Online Institution (Phoenix, DeVry, etc.)		<u>3</u>	<u>0.30</u>	<u>0.70</u>
Total		997	100.00	100.00

Table E-2. Concern with ability to pay for college

Concern with ability to pay for college	ALL		WV Public 4-year		WV Public 2-year		WV Private		Out-of-state	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
None (I am confident that I will have sufficient funds)	303	24.8	114	24.8	58	24.8	25	23.8	30	29.1
Some (but I will probably have enough funds)	679	55.5	274	59.7	134	57.3	58	55.2	52	50.5
Major (not sure I will have enough funds to complete college)	<u>242</u>	<u>19.8</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>15.5</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>17.9</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>21.0</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>20.4</u>
Total	1224	100.0	459	100.0	234	100.0	105	100.0	103	100.0

N = Total number of college-bound respondents

Table E-3. Sources of funding for college

Funding sources for college	ALL		WV Public 4-year		WV Public 2-year		WV Private		Out-of-state	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
Q 14a: Parents of other relative	1190	78.7	450	83.8	231	80.1	105	79.0	101	78.2
Q 14c: Part-time job while in college	1186	70.4	446	71.3	231	72.3	105	60.0	101	69.3
Q 14b: Personal savings	1178	58.0	443	57.1	229	56.8	105	62.9	99	58.6
Q 14h: College scholarship	1168	55.2	443	58.2	225	45.8	104	91.3	99	62.6
Q 14j: Other scholarship	1151	51.9	437	54.5	227	46.3	101	80.2	97	61.9
Q 14l: Other loans	1152	51.1	434	42.4	225	48.0	103	59.2	98	63.3
Q 14g: State need aid (WV Grant)	1158	38.1	433	39.5	227	37.0	104	48.1	99	16.2
Q 14k: Federal loan (Stafford / Perkins)	1152	37.6	435	33.3	227	29.5	105	58.1	99	47.5
Q 14i: College work study	1164	36.6	440	35.7	227	26.4	104	62.5	100	44.0
Q 14f: PROMISE scholarship	1176	32.5	443	43.6	229	27.9	105	49.5	100	12.0
Q 14e: Pell grant	1165	32.2	441	29.0	228	29.8	103	39.8	99	37.4
Q 14d: Full-time job while in college	1153	19.9	434	13.1	225	19.6	102	17.6	95	20.0

Table E-4. Statements regarding college choice

<i>Importance in college choice decision</i>	ALL		WV Public 4-year		WV Public 2-year		WV Private		Out-of-state	
	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>
Q9d: The college offers the kind of program I need	1209	3.62	457	3.58	233	3.66	105	3.73	102	3.75
Q9a: Cost that I could afford	1221	3.30	460	3.23	238	3.44	105	3.24	102	3.10
Q9k: Had a superior program in my intended major	1207	3.14	460	3.12	235	3.11	105	3.29	100	3.30
Q9r: Ease in obtaining financial aid / loans	1199	3.14	455	3.07	231	3.19	106	3.42	102	3.10
Q9t: Academic reputation of the college	1200	2.91	454	2.91	229	2.79	106	3.20	102	3.07
Q9z: Information received from school made a good impression	1192	2.91	446	2.90	232	2.87	106	3.04	101	3.05
Q9q: I have a scholarships to go there	1202	2.89	458	2.93	233	2.83	106	3.49	101	2.83
Q9n: The social life is attractive	1210	2.73	458	2.79	235	2.70	106	2.68	102	2.62
Q9m: The school's grads gain admission to the top grad and prof schools	1199	2.70	457	2.72	229	2.50	106	3.03	101	2.79
Q9j: Part-time employment opportunities available at this college	1209	2.68	460	2.56	235	2.71	106	2.52	101	2.72
Q9c: Size of the college	1203	2.67	451	2.69	236	2.66	106	2.80	99	2.63
Q9y: PROMISE is accepted there	1197	2.63	453	2.88	231	2.61	106	2.92	101	1.94
Q9h: Located near my home	1213	2.57	458	2.50	237	2.71	106	2.53	101	2.14
Q9l: Plan to live and work in the same state after college	1196	2.55	452	2.43	233	2.77	105	2.55	101	2.21
Q9e: Special programs for academically talented students	1210	2.41	457	2.45	237	2.30	106	2.52	101	2.59
Q9i: It was easy to get admitted	1214	2.41	461	2.27	236	2.55	106	2.29	101	2.27
Q9b: Near enough that I could live at home	1215	2.39	459	2.22	238	2.59	104	2.16	102	2.09
Q9o: The athletic program is attractive	1202	2.39	457	2.49	233	2.25	106	2.46	102	2.20
Q9g: My friends are going there	1214	2.33	461	2.44	236	2.36	106	2.12	102	1.96
Q9p: The college has an active religious program	1192	2.30	450	2.25	233	2.33	104	2.43	102	2.24
Q9s: My parents wanted me to go there	1201	2.24	455	2.20	234	2.35	106	2.25	102	2.04
Q9x: Teacher or counselor recommended it	1195	2.20	454	2.19	233	2.28	104	2.08	101	2.01
Q9w: Racial / ethnic mix of students or faculty	1196	2.14	454	2.09	232	2.10	104	2.06	102	2.11
Q9f: Rankings in national magazines	1211	2.11	459	2.12	232	1.98	106	2.19	102	2.20
Q9aa: College recruiters convinced me to go there	1196	2.10	454	2.05	232	2.01	106	2.29	100	2.06
Q9v: Religious affiliation of the school	1186	2.09	448	2.04	229	2.07	105	2.17	101	1.98
Q9u: Parent(s) attended same school	1197	1.82	456	1.81	229	1.85	105	1.61	102	1.60

N = Total number of college-bound respondents, *Mean*: 1= very unimportant, 2=unimportant, 3=important, 4=very important

Table E-5. PROMISE eligibility

<i>PROMISE eligibility by college choice</i>	ALL		PROMISE		NON-PROMISE	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
WV Public 4-year institution	499	50.4	197	56.9	245	49.6
WV Public 2-year institution	266	26.9	60	17.3	145	29.4
WV Private institution	108	10.9	48	13.9	49	9.9
Out-of-state institution	117	11.8	41	11.8	55	11.1
Total	990	100.0	346	100.0	494	100.0

Table E-6. PROMISE eligibility influence on *whether* to attend college

<i>Did PROMISE influence whether to attend</i>	ALL		WV Public 4-year		WV Public 2-year		WV Private		Out-of-state	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
I would attend with or w/out PROMISE	1035	87.4	388	86.4	197	86.4	92	89.3	93	93.0
I would not attend without PROMISE	75	6.3	32	7.1	15	6.6	8	7.8	4	4.0
I never planned to attend w/ or w/out PROMISE	54	4.6	20	4.5	12	5.3	1	1.0	2	2.0
I am not attending, but would w/ PROMISE	20	1.7	9	2.0	4	1.8	2	1.9	1	1.0
Total	1184	100.0	449	100.0	228	100.0	103	100.0	100	100.0

Table E-7. PROMISE eligibility influence on *where* to attend college

<i>Did PROMISE influence where to attend</i>	ALL		WV Public 4-year		WV Public 2-year		WV Private		Out-of-state	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
I will not attend college	63	5.3	20	4.5	11	4.9	3	2.9	1	1.0
I will attend same WV college w/ or w/out PROMISE	679	57.6	296	66.1	160	71.1	73	71.6	5	5.0
I will attend same non-WV college w/ or w/out PROMISE	162	13.8	14	3.1	4	1.8	4	3.9	88	88.0
I will attend a WV college instead of out-of-state college	163	13.8	92	20.5	31	13.8	16	15.7	3	3.0
I will attend a different public WV college	42	3.6	22	4.9	10	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
I will attend a different private WV college	12	1.0	2	0.4	1	0.4	6	5.9	1	1.0
I don't know where I will attend	57	4.8	2	0.4	8	3.6	0	0.0	2	2.0
Total	1178	100.0	448	100.0	225	100.0	102	100.0	100	100.0