

DoDEA 2007 Postsecondary Plans and Scholarships Report



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Postsecondary Plans and Scholarships

This report presents a summary of postsecondary plans and scholarship monies of graduates of Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) high school seniors in SY06-07.

Postsecondary plans represent the intentions of seniors the year after graduation; students indicate whether they are planning on attending a 4-year College/University, Junior/Community College, or Vocational School/Technical School; seeking Employment or an Apprenticeship/On the Job Training; enlisting in the Military; joining Job Corps; or have other postsecondary plans. Students also report the scholarship monies they have been offered as well as indicate which of those scholarships offered they have or are planning on accepting.

It should be noted that both postsecondary plans and scholarship monies are self-reported by students, as such they may not represent the actual postsecondary status of DoDEA seniors or the totality of scholarship monies offered and accepted by students. In addition, all analyses in this report are based on those students (N=3,248) who were enrolled in twelfth grade in a DoDEA high school in April 2007. As such, these data do not include 12th graders who may have withdrawn prior to or entered after this date.

Of the 3,248 students enrolled in twelfth grade in April 2007, nine students were reported as not graduating, resulting in a graduation rate of 99%.

Postsecondary Plans

Of the 3,248 students who were seniors in a DoDEA high school in April 2007, 93% (N=2,999) had a valid documented postsecondary plan (243 students had no documented postsecondary plan and 6 students had two or more postsecondary plans and were thus counted as missing). The bulk of DoDEA SY06-07 seniors (82%) reported that they planned to continue their education after high school (Table 1), including 63% at a 4-year college or university, 17% at a junior/community college, and 2% at vocational or technical school. These figures are comparable to the postsecondary plans of DoDEA seniors in previous years.

Table 1. Postsecondary Plans of DoDEA Seniors (2004-2007)

	2004	2005	2006*	2007
	N=3228	N=3204	N=2875	N=2,999
4-year College/University	58%	58%	66%	63%
Junior/Community College ^a	16%	16%	13%	17%
Vocational School/Technical School ^b	2%	2%	2%	2%
Employment	8%	8%	9%	8%
Enlist Military	8%	8%	6%	7%
Apprenticeship/On the Job Training			1%	<1%
Undecided/Other ^c	8%	8%		
Job Corps ^d	-	-	0%	<1%
Other			4%	4%

Note. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding; N represents the number of graduates for whom a valid postsecondary plan was reported; a=Previously reported as 2-year college; b=Previously reported as vocational school; c=Beginning in SY05-06 students were no longer able to select undecided; d = category added in SY05-06. *These data should be interpreted with caution due to missing data and non-standard data entry.

An analysis of standardized chi-square residuals¹, which compares the number of observed individuals in a group to the number that would be expected in the group given the overall distribution, revealed that a larger percentage of students than expected in DDESS reported they planned to attend a junior/community college and enlist in the military, while a larger percentage of students in Europe reported that they planned on seeking employment (Table 2). Conversely, a smaller percentage of students than expected in Europe and the Pacific reported they were planning on attending a junior/community college or seeking employment respectively. No statistical difference among Areas in the percentages of students who reported they were planning to attend a 4-year college/university was observed.

Table 2. DoDEA 2007 Graduates' Postsecondary Plans by Area

	DDESS	Europe	Pacific
	N=411	N=1706	N=882
4-year College/University	56%	64%	63%
Junior Community College	20%	14%	20%
Technical School	5%	2%	2%
Employment	7%	9%	5%
Enlist Military	10%	6%	7%
Other	2%	4%	3%

Note. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding; N represents the number of graduates for whom a valid postsecondary plan was reported; Apprenticeship/On the job training and Job Corps are not presented as these groups have less than 10 students.

There was no significant relationship between postsecondary plans and ethnicity; however there was a significant relationship between the postsecondary plans of seniors and race (Table 3). Analysis of chi-square residuals revealed that a smaller percentage of African-Americans reported they were planning to attend a junior/community college, and fewer Asian/Pacific Islanders reported they were planning on attending a technical school than would be expected.

Table 3. DoDEA Seniors' Postsecondary Plans by Ethnicity and Race

	N	4-year College University	Junior Community College	Technical School	Employment	Enlist Military	Other
Ethnicity*							
Hispanic or Latino	453	60%	17%	3%	9%	6%	4%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	2665	63%	17%	2%	7%	7%	4%
Race*							
White	1,715	63%	15%	2%	9%	7%	4%
African-American	561	59%	20%	3%	5%	8%	4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	324	68%	13%	0%	7%	8%	3%
American Indian	53	50%	22%	4%	12%	4%	4%
Multiracial	396	66%	19%	3%	4%	4%	3%

Note. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding; Apprenticeship/On the job training and Job Corps are not presented as these groups have less than 10 students and represent <1%; Students with a reported race of "Hawaiian" are included in the Asian/Pacific Islander category; Comparisons between ethnic and racial groups should not be made as these are not mutually exclusive categories; * Does not include students with no reported ethnicity (n=130) or race (n=199).

¹ Residuals of +/-2.0 are considered significant.

There was also a significant relationship between the postsecondary plans of seniors and gender, with a larger percentage of males reporting they were planning on enlisting in the military and seeking employment than would be expected (Table 4).

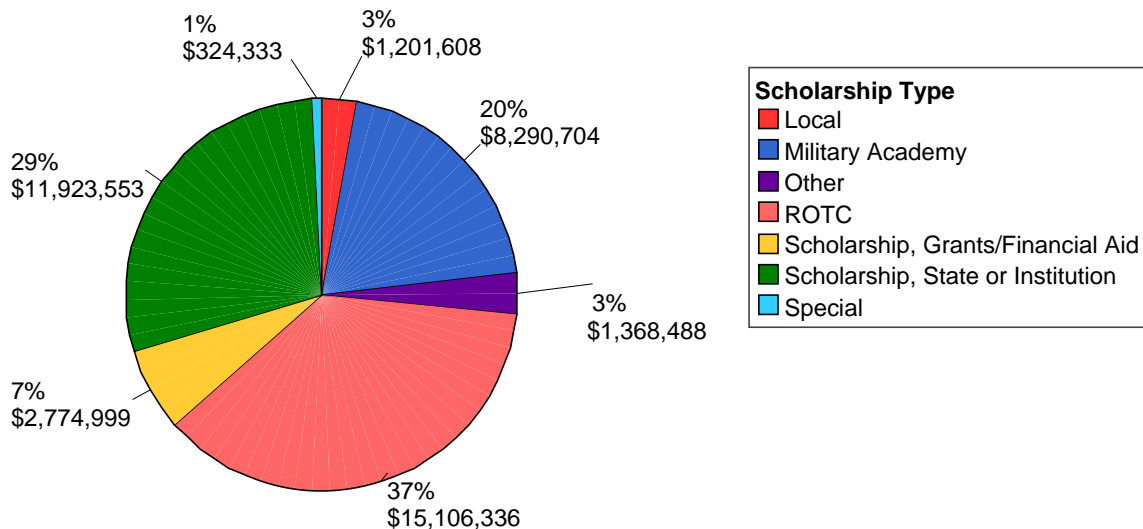
Table 4. DoDEA Seniors' Postsecondary Plans by Gender

	4-year College University	Junior Community College	Technical School	Employment	Enlist Military	Other
Male	59%	14%	2%	9%	10%	4%
Female	66%	19%	3%	6%	3%	3%

Scholarships and Financial Aid

Of the 3,248 students who were seniors in a DoDEA high school in April 2007, 33% (N=1,052) reported being offered at least one scholarship. Among those students who reported being offered a scholarship, 45% were offered more than one scholarship, and approximately 11% reported being offered four or more scholarships. The sum of scholarship monies, financial aid, and grants offered to DoDEA graduating seniors in 2007 was approximately 41 million dollars. The largest percentage of total **scholarship monies** offered was through ROTC (37%), state or institution scholarships (29%), and military academies (20%) (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Scholarships Offered to DoDEA Seniors Based on Total Monies

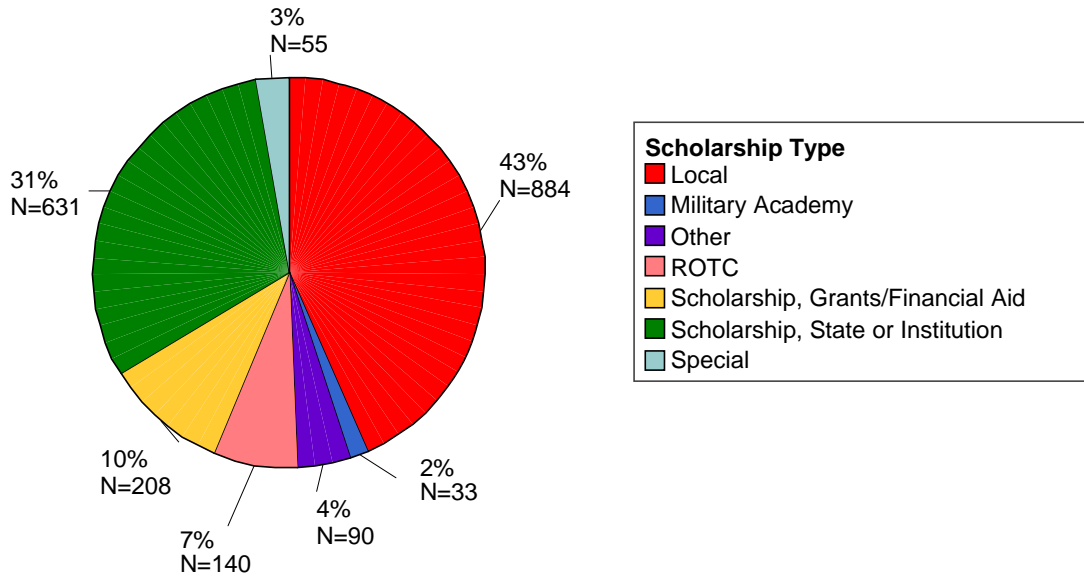


Note. Vocational Education and National Merit are not included as they represent <1% of total scholarship monies.

The largest **number** of scholarships offered was through local (43%) and state or institution scholarships (31%) (Figure 2). The differences in percentages based on total scholarship monies and total number of scholarships can be attributed to the fact that although DoDEA seniors

received more local scholarships than other types of scholarships, the average value of local scholarships was approximately \$1,356, compared to military and ROTC scholarships which averaged \$251,000 and \$108,000 respectively

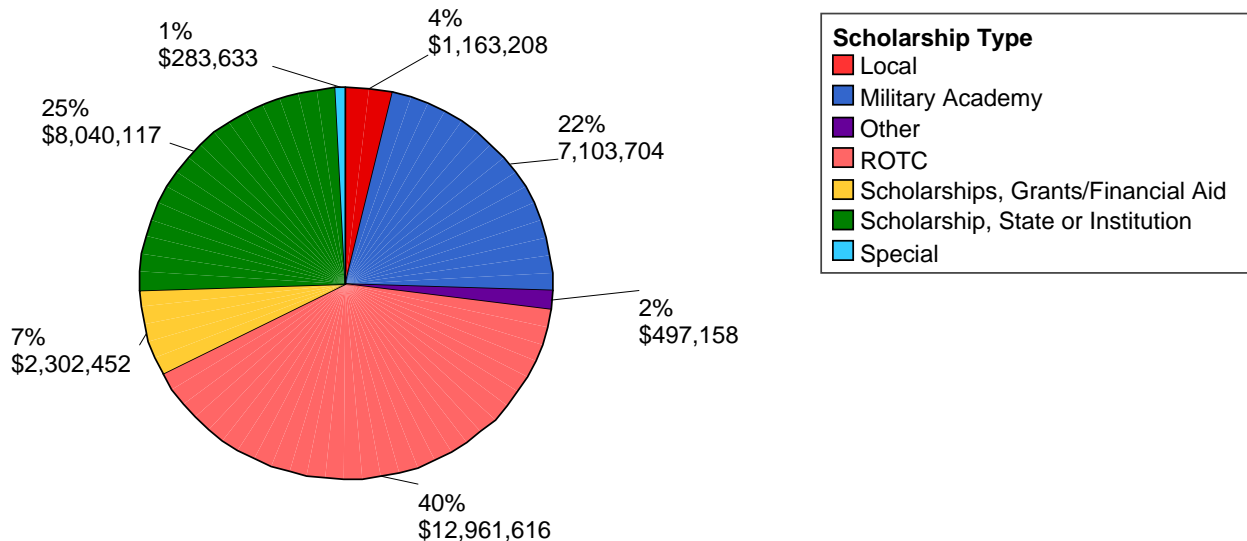
Figure 2. Scholarships Offered to DoDEA Seniors Based on Number of Scholarships



Note. Vocational Education and National Merit are not included as they represent <1% of total scholarship monies.

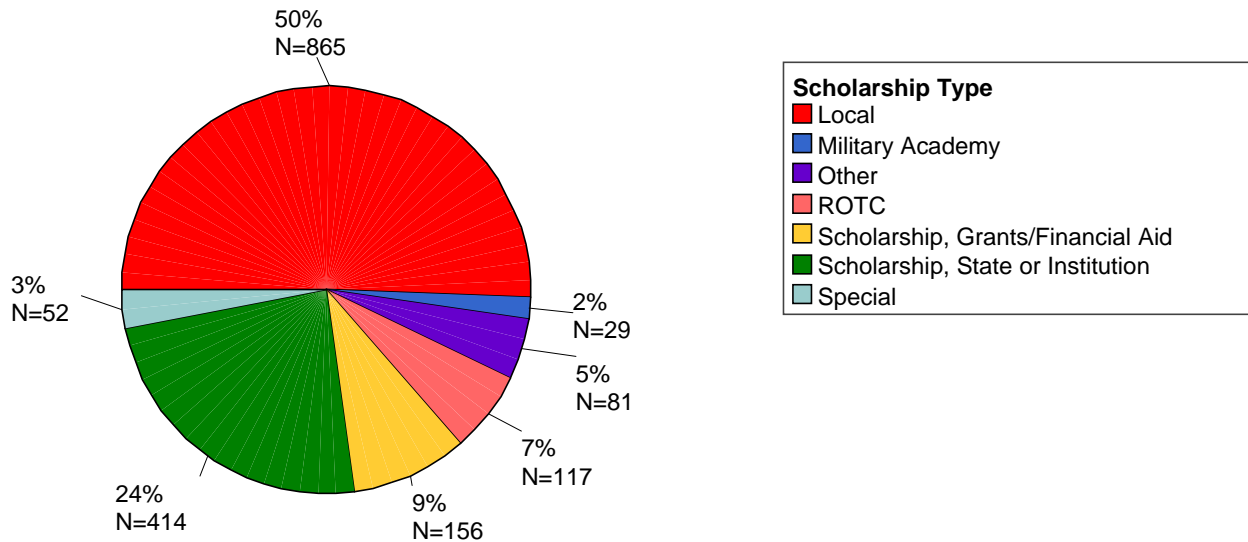
Of the 41 million dollars in scholarships, financial aid, and grant monies offered, DoDEA seniors reported accepting approximately 32.5 million dollars. The distribution of total scholarship monies accepted closely parallels that of monies offered (Figures 3 and 4).

Figure 3. Scholarships Accepted by DoDEA Seniors Based on Total Scholarship Monies



Note. Vocational Education and National Merit are not included as they represent <1% of total scholarship monies.

Figure 4. Scholarships Accepted by DoDEA Seniors Based on Number of Scholarships



The source of scholarship monies offered and accepted by DoDEA seniors varied by Area (Table 5). While the largest source of money for DDESS and Europe seniors was state or institution scholarships, the largest source of monies for seniors in the Pacific was ROTC. Although the total monies students reported being offered overall in DDESS was seven million dollars or more than the total monies reported offered in Europe and the Pacific, there was no statistically significant difference in the average monies offered per student across Areas[†].

Table 5. Scholarship Monies Offered and Accepted by Area

	DDESS (N=180)		Europe (N=600)		Pacific (N=272)	
	Offered	Accepted	Offered	Accepted	Offered	Accepted
Local	\$58,050	\$54,350	\$708,448	\$677,248	\$435,110	\$431,610
Military Academy	\$1,250,000	\$1,250,000	\$5,690,704	\$4,753,704	\$1,350,000	\$1,100,000
National Merit	\$2,500	\$2,500	-	-	\$60,000	\$60,000
Other	\$874,730	\$12,100	\$388,138	\$379,438	\$105,620	\$105,620
ROTC	\$1,564,720	\$939,000	\$5,891,616	\$4,768,616	\$7,650,000	\$7,254,000
Scholarship Grants, Financial Aid	\$188,561	\$146,411	\$1,178,015	\$1,092,192	\$1,408,423	\$1,063,849
Scholarship-State or Institution	\$2,677,031	\$1,102,234	\$7,087,985	\$5,000,566	\$2,158,537	\$1,937,317
Special	\$34,905	\$29,205	\$274,778	\$242,778	\$1,4650	\$14,650
Vocational Ed	-	-	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$4,000	\$4,000
Total	\$6,650,497	\$3,421,900	\$21,220,684	\$16,915,542	\$13,186,340	\$11,971,046

Note. N represents the number of students who were offered at least one scholarship.

[†] Statistical significance measured at the .05 level by a one-way ANOVA.

The percentage of students offered at least one scholarship and the average of scholarships offered and accepted by ethnicity, race, and gender are presented in Table 6. There was no statistically significant difference in the scholarship monies offered or accepted based on ethnicity[±]; however differences in scholarship monies offered and accepted were observed based on race[†] and gender[±].

Table 6. Average Scholarship Monies Offered and Accepted by Ethnicity, Race, and Gender

	Total Seniors in April 2007	Percent Offered at Least One Scholarship	Average Monies Offered Per Student	Average Monies Accepted Per Student
Ethnicity*				
Hispanic/Latino	453	23%	\$31,332	\$30,615
Non-Hispanic/Latino	2665	34%	\$39,742	\$34,967
Race*				
White	1,715	35%	\$40,325	\$33,795
African-American	561	32%	\$19,542	\$20,176
Asian/Pacific Islander	324	32%	\$50,653	\$45,389
American Indian	53	21%	\$40,037	\$28,269
Multiracial	396	30%	\$51,606	\$51,167
Gender				
Male	1,627	27%	\$46,403	\$41,360
Female	1,621	36%	\$33,414	\$29,546
Total	3,248	32%	\$39,032	\$34,529

Note. Students with a reported race of “Hawaiian” are included in the Asian/Pacific Islander category; Does not include students with no reported ethnicity (n=130) or race (n=199).

The average scholarship monies reported offered to African American students was significantly lower than the monies reported offered to White, Asian/Pacific Islander, and multiracial students. However, the average scholarship monies accepted by African American students was only significantly lower than the monies reported accepted by Asian/Pacific-Islander and multiracial students; no significant difference in the scholarship monies accepted were observed between African American and White students. It is noteworthy that the average scholarship monies reported accepted by African American students is higher than the monies offered due to the fact that African-American students tended to accept larger scholarships, thus raising the per student average for this racial group. It is also noteworthy that approximately 10% more females than males reported being offered at least one scholarship, the per student average scholarship monies offered to and accepted by males was statistically higher than that reported by females.

A major factor in the differences in scholarship monies based on race and gender appear to be partially due to differences in the number of students who reported being offered large scholarships such as military academy and ROTC scholarships. White students and males were more likely to report being offered military academy and ROTC scholarships compared to African American and female students. For example, 22 White students reported being offered a military academy scholarship, compared to only one African American student. Similarly, 22 males reported being offered a military academy scholarship compared to 11 females.

[±] Statistical significance measured at the .05 level by an independent *t-test*.

[†] Statistical significance measured at the .05 level by a one-way ANOVA with post-hoc follow-up.

Overall, DoDEA seniors continue to report being offered millions of dollars in scholarships, grants, and financial aid from a variety of sources and from institutions throughout the world.

The DoDEA 2007 graduates plan to attend approximately 1,750 different colleges and universities in the United States and around the world. A sample of colleges and universities students reported they planned on attending is listed below.

Air Force Academy	San Diego State University
Arizona State University	Southern Methodist University
Auburn University	Texas A & M
Austin Peay State University	Texas Tech University
Baylor University	Universidad Metropolitana
Boise State University	Universidad Politecnica
Boston University	University of Arizona
Bowling Green State University	University of California
California State University	University of Colorado
Central Texas College	University of Florida
Citadel	University of Guam
Colorado State University	University of Houston
East Carolina University	University of Iowa
Eastern Washington University	University of Kentucky
El Paso Community College	University of Louisville
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University	University of Maryland
Florida Atlantic University	University of Maryland University College
Florida International University	University of New Mexico
Florida State University	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
George Washington University	University of North Florida
Hampton University	University of Notre Dame
Hawaii Pacific University	University of Puerto Rico - Bayamon
Hopkinsville Community College	University of Puerto Rico-Rio Pedras
Ithaca College	University of San Diego
James Madison University	University of South Alabama
Johnson and Wales University	University of South Florida
Kansas State University	University of Tennessee
Kentucky State	University of Texas
Liberty University	University of Texas-San Antonio
Macon State College	University of Utah
Michigan State University	University of Virginia
Mississippi State University	University of Washington
Murray State University	University of West Florida
New York University	Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Norfolk State University	Virginia State University
North Carolina State University	Virginia Tech
Oklahoma State University	Wake Forest University
Old Dominion University	Washington State University
Oregon State University	Western Kentucky University
Pennsylvania State University	