

DoDEA
Seniors'
Postsecondary
Plans and
Scholarships

2008

DoDEA Research and Evaluation

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For comments or questions
regarding this report contact
Sandra Embler
Sandra.embler@hq.dodea.edu or
Stephanie O'Neill
Stephanie.Oneill@hq.dodea.edu

Postsecondary Plans and Scholarships

This report summarizes the postsecondary plans and scholarship monies of graduates of Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) high school seniors in SY07-08. Postsecondary plans represent the intentions of seniors the year after graduation. Students indicate whether they plan to attend a 4-year college/university, junior/community college, or vocational/technical school; seek employment or an apprenticeship/on the job training; enlist in the military; join 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 to accept.

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=3,035) who were seniors enrolled in a DoDEA high school in April 2008. Therefore, the data in this report do not include seniors who may have withdrawn prior to or entered after April. Of the 3,035 seniors enrolled in April 2008, 77 students did not graduate, resulting in a graduation rate of 97.5%. This represents a decline from that reported in previous years, although it is most likely due to more accurate tracking and reporting of students as opposed to an actual decrease in the percentage of seniors graduating.

Postsecondary Plans

Ninety-one percent of DoDEA seniors (n=2,763) had a documented postsecondary plan entered in the Student Information System (SIS). The majority of seniors (82%) planned to continue their education after high school (Table 1), including 60% at a 4-year college or university and 19% at a junior/community college. This represents a decline in the percentage of students planning to attend a 4-year college or university and an increase in the percentage planning to attend a junior/community college.

Table 1. Postsecondary Plans of DoDEA Seniors (2005-2008)

	2005	2006*	2007	2008
	n=3204	n=2875	n=2,999	n=2,763
4-year College/University	58%	66%	63%	60%
Junior/Community College ^a	16%	13%	17%	19%
Vocational School/Technical School ^b	2%	2%	2%	3%
Employment	8%	9%	8%	8%
Enlist Military	8%	6%	7%	8%
Apprenticeship/On the Job Training		1%	<1%	0%
Undecided/Other ^c	8%			
Job Corps ^d	-	0%	<1%	0%
Other		4%	4%	3%

Note. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding; n represents the number of seniors with a valid postsecondary plan; 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.

There were no significant differences among the three Areas in the percentage of students planning to attend a 4-year college/university. However, in DDESS a lower percentage of students were planning to attend a junior/community college, while a larger percentage planned to attend a technical school (Table 2).

Table 2. DoDEA 2008 Graduates' Postsecondary Plans by Area

	DDESS	Europe	Pacific
	n=381	n=1483	n=899
4-year College/University	64%	60%	59%
Junior Community College	13%*	20%	19%
Technical School	7%*	2%	2%
Employment	6%	9%	8%
Enlist Military	9%	7%	9%
Other	1%	3%	2%

*Significant difference as measured by chi-square residuals +/- 2.0

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 were significant differences in the postsecondary plans of seniors based on ethnicity and race. A larger percentage of Hispanic students reported plans to attend a technical school. The percentage of Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander students who planned to attend a 4-year college or university was significantly lower and the percentage who planned to join the military was higher (Table 3). There were no differences in the postsecondary plans among White, African-American, and Asian students.

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

	Number	4-year College University	Junior Community College	Technical School	Employment	Enlist Military	Other
Ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino	410	58%	19%	5%*	8%	7%	3%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	2227	61%	19%	2%	8%	8%	3%
Race							
White	1475	61%	19%	2%	8%	7%	3%
African-American	438	59%	19%	3%	9%	8%	1%
Multiracial	319	56%	21%	2%	9%	8%	4%
Asian	262	62%	20%	1%	8%	6%	3%
American Indian±	36	67%	14%	3%	8%	3%	6%
Hawaiian±	45	42%*	20%	4%	7%	24%*	2%

*Significant difference as measured by chi-square residuals +/- 2.0

± Results should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of students in these groups.

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%; Comparisons between ethnic and racial groups should not be made as these are not mutually exclusive categories; Does not include students who did not report their ethnicity or race.

There was also a significant relationship between the postsecondary plans of seniors and gender, with a larger percentage of males reporting plans to join the military (Table 4). Although the

percentage of females who planned to attend a 4-year college or university was higher than that for males, this difference was not significant.

Table 4. DoDEA Seniors' Postsecondary Plans by Gender

	Number	4-year College University	Junior Community College	Technical School	Employment	Enlist Military	Other
Male	1373	57%	17%	3%	10%	11%*	2%
Female	1390	63%	21%	2%	7%	4%	3%

*Significant difference as measured by chi-square residuals +/- 2.0

Note. Apprenticeship/on the job training and Job Corps are not presented as these groups have less than 10 students and represent <1%.

The postsecondary plans of DoDEA students receiving special services are presented in Table 5. The percentage of students receiving special education services and English Language Learners (ELL) who planned to attend a 4-year college was significantly lower than students not receiving services, while the percentage of these students who planned on attending a junior/community college, technical school, or seek employment was higher than expected.

Table 5. DoDEA Seniors' Postsecondary Plans for Students Receiving Special Services

	Special Education				English Language Learner			
	Not Receiving Services		Receiving Services		Not Receiving Services		Receiving Services	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
4 year college	1611	62%	47	29%*	1606	55%	52	43%*
Junior/Community college	474	18%	47	29%*	508	18%	13	11%*
Other	63	2%	7	4%	56	2%	14	11%*
Military	193	7%	21	13%*	203	7%	11	9%
Technical School	52	2%	17	10%*	62	2%	7	6%*
Work	205	8%	26	16%*	207	7%	24	20%*
TOTAL	2598		165		2642		121	

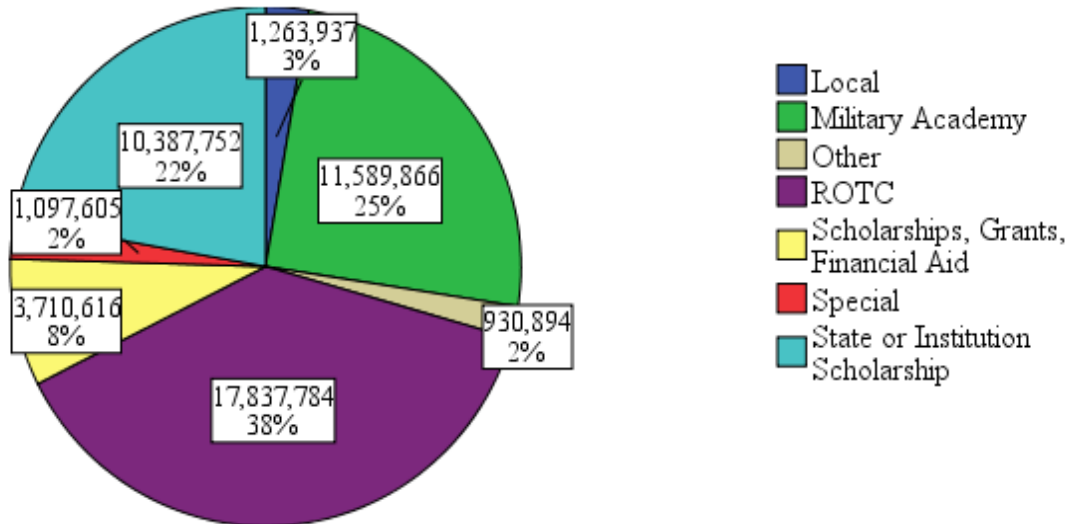
*Significant difference as measured by chi-square residuals +/- 2.0

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%

Scholarships and Financial Aid

Of the 3,035 seniors in a DoDEA high school in April 2008, 32% (n=975) reported being offered at least one scholarship. Forty-three percent of these students 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 seniors in 2008 was approximately 46.8 million dollars, a six million dollar increase over 2007. Consistent with previous years, the largest percentage of total **scholarship monies** offered was through ROTC (38%), state or institution scholarships (22%), and military academies (25%) (Figure 1).

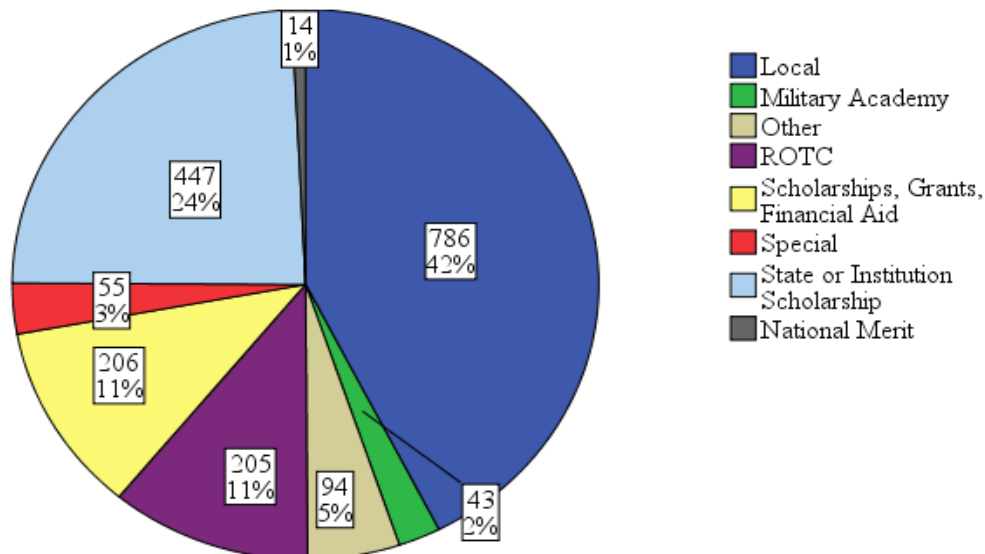
Figure 1. Scholarships Offered to DoDEA Seniors Based on Total Monies



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 (42 %) and state or institution scholarships (24%) (Figure 2). The difference in percentages based on total scholarship monies and total number of scholarships is due to the values associated with each type of scholarship. Seniors, for example, received 786 local scholarships, but these averaged only \$1,615, with some as low as \$50. In contrast, DoDEA seniors were offered only 43 military academy scholarships, but these averaged approximately \$270,000 and totaled over 11 million dollars.

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

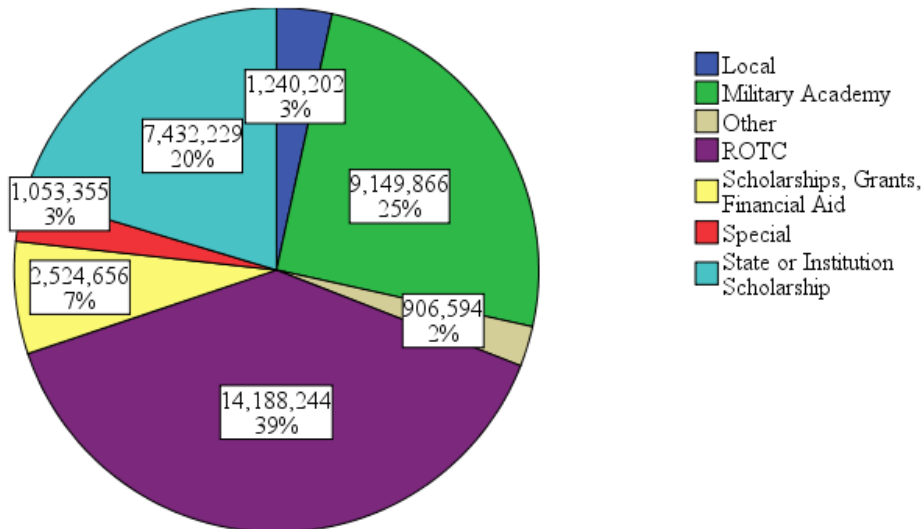


Note. Vocational Education scholarships are not included as they represent <1% of total scholarships.

Of the almost 47 million dollars in scholarships, financial aid, and grant monies offered, DoDEA seniors reported accepting approximately 36.7 million dollars. The difference between the total monies offered and accepted results from students receiving multiple scholarships but eligible to

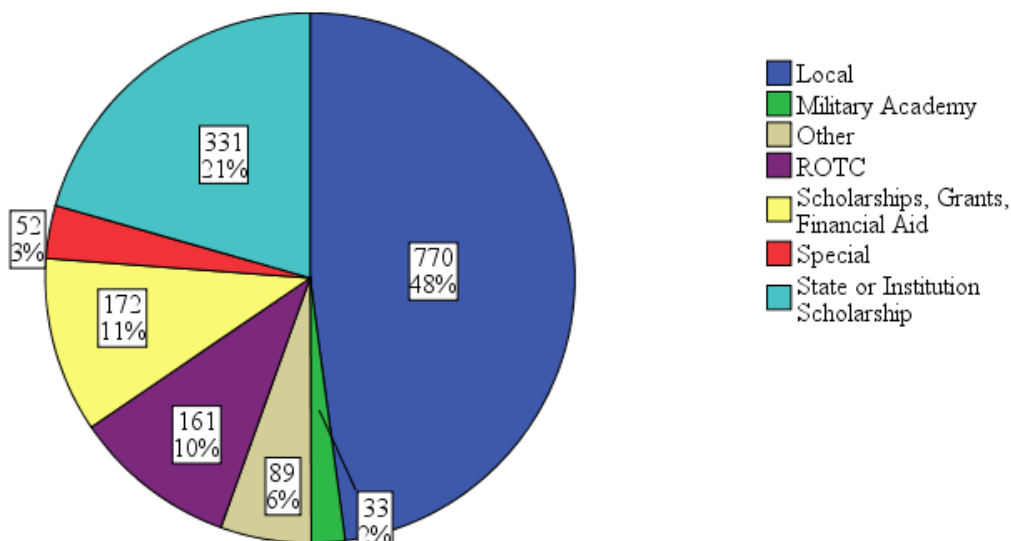
accept only a portion of those offered. For example, several students were offered United States Air Force Academy scholarships as well as United States Military Academy (Army) scholarships, and other students were offered scholarships to state institutions in multiple states. The distribution of total scholarships accepted, in overall monies and number of scholarships, 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



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

The total and source of scholarship monies offered and accepted by DoDEA seniors varied by Area (Table 6). While the largest source of money for seniors in DDESS and Europe was through ROTC, the largest source of monies for seniors in the Pacific was military academy scholarships.

Although the total monies students reported being offered overall in DDESS was at least 13 million dollars less than the total monies offered to students in Europe and the Pacific, there was no statistically significant difference in the average monies offered per student among Areas. Differences in total monies are due to the smaller number of students in DDESS compared to Europe and the Pacific.

Table 6. Scholarship Monies Offered and Accepted by Area

	DDESS (n=146)		Europe (n=515)		Pacific (n=314)	
	Offered	Accepted	Offered	Accepted	Offered	Accepted
Local	\$83,190	\$83,190	\$751,162	\$730,627	\$429,585	\$426,385
Military Academy	\$1,152,466	\$1,002,466	\$3,457,000	\$3,207,000	\$6,980,400	\$4,940,400
National Merit	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$19,500	\$9,500	\$30,000	\$30,000
Other	\$229,444	\$229,444	\$378,700	\$355,900	\$322,750	\$321,250
ROTC	\$2,603,530	\$1,756,314	\$8,482,200	\$7,371,400	\$6,752,054	\$506,0530
Scholarship Grants, Financial Aid	\$488,896	\$363,196	\$2,374,158	\$1,478,898	\$847,562	\$682,562
Scholarship-State or Institution	\$1,580,231	\$809,342	\$4,872,244	\$3,697,110	\$838,150	\$836,900
Special	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$258,455	\$215,455	\$3,932,777	\$2,952,277
Vocational			\$80,000	\$80,000	.	.
Total	\$6,155,757	\$4,309,319	\$20,673,419	\$17,148,890	\$20,135,778	\$15,256,304

Note. N represents the number of students who were offered at least one scholarship; Totals include scholarship monies with no category designation and therefore may be higher than the sum of each column.

Overall, approximately one-third of DoDEA seniors reported being offered at least one scholarship. The percentage of students offered at least one scholarship and the average of scholarships offered and accepted by Area, ethnicity, race, gender, and special services are presented in Table 7. There were no differences in the percentage of seniors offered a scholarship among the three Areas or between Hispanic/Latino and Non-Hispanic/Latino students. A smaller percentage of Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islanders and females were offered at least one scholarship, and the percentage of students receiving special education and English Language Learners was significantly less than their peers not receiving special services.

The average scholarship monies offered to Non-Hispanic/Latino students and males was higher than the average monies offered to Hispanic/Latino students and females respectively, and Asian students were offered more scholarship monies than White, African-American, and Multiracial students. Although the average monies offered to White students is higher than that for African-American and Multiracial students, these differences were not significant. Students receiving special services were offered significantly less in scholarship monies than their peers not receiving services.

Table 7. Average Scholarship Monies Offered by Ethnicity, Race, Gender, and Special Services

	Number of Seniors in April 2008	Percent Offered at Least One Scholarship	Average Monies Offered Per Student
Area			
DDESS	411	36%	\$42,163
Europe	1649	31%	\$40,143
Pacific	975	32%	\$64,127
Ethnicity			
Hispanic/Latino	449	29%	\$39,535
Non-Hispanic/Latino	2447	33%	\$50,930*
Race			
White	1619	35%	\$44,618
African-American	482	31%	\$33,578
Asian	282	34%	\$94,784 ^a
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	55	11%*	\$21,833
American Indian/Alaska Native	42	17%	\$144,830
Multiracial	350	29%	\$43,144
Gender			
Male	1521	28%	\$62,746*
Female	1514	36%*	\$36,905
Special Education Status			
Not receiving services	2839	33%	\$48,134*
Receiving services	196	13%*	\$3,898
English Language Status			
Not ELL	2884	33%	\$47,208*
English Language Learner	151	4%*	\$4,867
DoDEA	3,035	32%	\$46,946

Note. Does not include students who did not report their ethnicity or race.

*Significant difference as measured by independent t-test;

a = Significantly higher than White, African-American, and Multiracial students as measured by one-way ANOVA with post hoc followup.

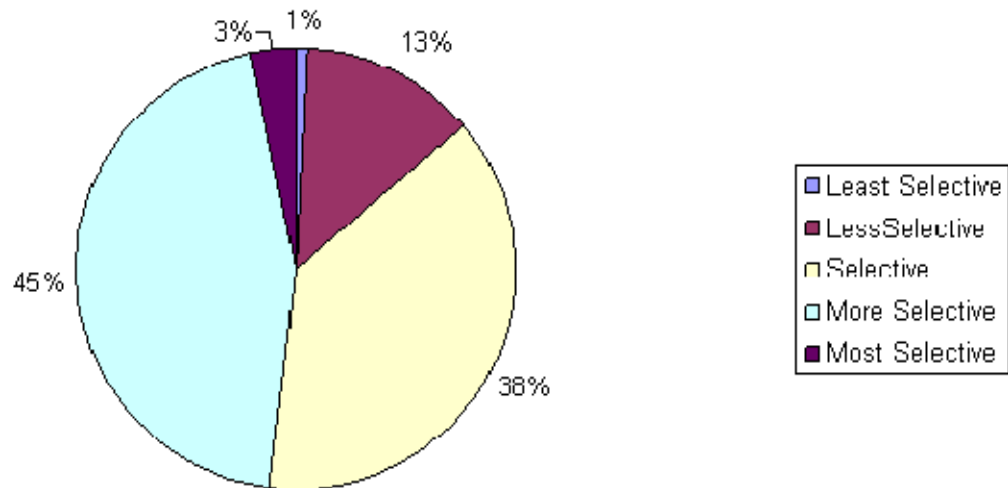
A major factor in the differences in scholarship monies based on race and gender can be attributed to differences in the type and number of scholarships offered to students. For example, 22 White students reported being offered a military academy scholarship compared to only one African American student. Similarly, one hundred males were offered an ROTC scholarship compared to 67 females.

Selectivity of Colleges and Universities

Figure 5 illustrates the selectivity of the colleges and universities DoDEA seniors planned to attend, with selectivity defined and reported by *US News and World Report*. The US News and World Report ranking system is a multi-stage process involving both objective school characteristics and more subjective peer rankings. First, schools are sorted into one of several

categories based on their overall mission and their geographic region: national universities, liberal arts colleges, universities-masters, and baccalaureate colleges. Next, schools are ranked on 15 different indicators of quality which are weighted based on their relative importance. These categories range from peer assessment and graduation rate to academic performance. Finally, these rankings are then compared to other schools with similar missions in order to generate their final rating.

Figure 5. Selectivity of Universities of DoDEA Graduates as Defined by US News and World Report



Note: Selectivity determined by US News and World Report

As presented in Figure 5, the majority of schools DoDEA seniors planned to attend were classified as “Selective” or “More Selective.” It is important to note that not all schools DoDEA students plan to attend are ranked. Schools that do not use SAT or ACT scores in admission decisions for first time, degree seeking students; schools with enrollments under 200; and private, for-profit universities are not included in *US News and Report* rankings. While these rankings are imperfect, they do provide a general baseline of information regarding the type of institutions DoDEA students planned to attend. Appendix A provides a sample listing of the more than 1,750 specific colleges and universities in the United States and around the world that DoDEA seniors plan to attend.

Appendix A

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	United States Military Academy (West Point)
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	