

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT COMMISSION ON EDUCATION ACCOUNTABILITY

Senate Finance Committee Room
December 12, 2011

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West Virginia
Higher Education
Policy Commission



**Report to the Legislative Oversight Commission
on Education Accountability**

December 12, 2011

**TENURE STATUS OF
FULL-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY**



WV Council for Community and Technical College Education

Tenure Status of Full-time Instructional Faculty November 2011

INSTITUTION	Number of Full-Time Instructional Faculty	Number of Tenured/ Tenured Track Faculty	Percent of Tenured/ Tenured Track Faculty
Blue Ridge Community and Technical College	43	3	7.0%
Bridgemont Community and Technical College	38	5	13.2%
Eastern WV Community and Technical College	7	0	0.0%
Kanawha Valley Community and Technical College	54	4	7.4%
Mountwest Community and Technical College	56	16	28.6%
New River Community and Technical College	50	11	22.0%
Pierpont Community and Technical College	64	12	18.8%
Southern WV Community and Technical College	74	26	35.1%
WV Northern Community College	62	24	38.7%
WVU at Parkersburg	91	41	45.1%
System Total	539	142	26.3%



**Report to the Legislative Oversight Commission
on Education Accountability**

December 12, 2011

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE REPORT

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

Annual Headcount Enrollment 2005-2006 through 2010-2011

Institution	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	% Change
Blue Ridge CTC	2,386	2,586	3,207	3,593	4,361	5,195	117.7%
Bridgemont CTC	810	889	943	983	1,129	1,167	44.1%
Eastern WV CTC	1,090	973	697	811	875	862	-20.9%
Kanawha Valley CTC	2,258	2,223	2,142	2,238	3,145	2,511	11.2%
Mountwest CTC	3,233	3,236	3,179	3,464	4,043	4,186	29.5%
New River CTC	2,464	2,637	3,206	3,564	4,011	4,268	73.2%
Pierpont CTC	3,892	3,650	3,696	3,604	3,693	3,969	2.0%
Southern WV CTC	3,189	3,103	2,985	3,169	3,289	3,131	-1.8%
WV Northern CC	4,134	4,189	5,134	4,507	5,946	5,877	42.2%
WVU at Parkersburg	4,959	4,977	4,944	4,888	5,547	5,691	14.8%
TOTAL	28,415	28,463	30,133	30,821	36,039	36,857	29.7%

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

Annual Headcount Enrollment

Age 25 and Above

2005-2006 through 2010-2011

Institution	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	% Change
Blue Ridge CTC	1,698	1,647	1,988	2,382	2,920	3,525	107.6%
Bridgemont CTC	359	338	313	324	508	511	42.3%
Eastern WV CTC	358	308	311	325	384	396	10.6%
Kanawha Valley CTC	1,126	1,122	1,106	1,138	1,460	1,358	20.6%
Mountwest CTC	1,840	1,755	1,565	1,704	2,330	2,411	31.0%
New River CTC	1,099	1,210	1,314	1,466	1,827	2,045	86.1%
Pierpont CTC	1,310	1,243	1,230	1,290	1,321	1,463	11.7%
Southern WV CTC	1,153	1,092	982	948	994	940	-18.5%
WV Northern CC	1,875	1,814	2,635	2,073	3,139	3,010	60.5%
WVU at Parkersburg	2,143	2,181	2,098	2,045	2,570	2,700	26.0%
TOTAL	12,961	12,710	13,542	13,695	17,453	18,359	41.6%

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

Annualized FTE
2005-2006 through 2010-2011

Institution	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	% Change
Blue Ridge CTC	746.57	961.33	1,033.57	1,175.17	1,493.97	1,854.37	148.4%
Bridgemont CTC	522.8	568.87	595.87	564.43	566.43	574.68	9.9%
Eastern WV CTC	247.87	241.37	197.83	259.7	330.47	369.43	49.0%
Kanawha Valley CTC	1,232.47	1,224.87	1,218.03	1,327.43	1,192.13	1,264.87	2.6%
Mountwest CTC	1,581.57	1,587.17	1,537.47	1,669.77	1,968.51	1,949.65	23.3%
New River CTC	1,296.23	1,290.77	1,516.81	1,668.57	2,094.57	2,184.00	68.5%
Pierpont CTC	2,057.43	1,884.80	1,928.60	1,896.97	2,049.50	2,224.10	8.1%
Southern WV CTC	1,672.23	1,595.07	1,614.67	1,637.43	1,721.67	1,672.53	0.0%
WV Northern CC	1,983.98	2,011.50	2,080.00	1,998.52	2,382.44	2,552.82	28.7%
WVU at Parkersburg	2,733.80	2,801.23	2,813.90	2,818.43	3,349.40	3,568.20	30.5%
TOTAL	14,075.0	14,167.0	14,536.8	15,016.4	17,149.1	18,214.7	29.4%

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

Credit Headcount Enrollment Early Fall 2006 to Early Fall 2011

Institution	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change
Blue Ridge CTC	1,953	2,192	2,466	3,248	3,813	4,317	121.0%
Bridgemont CTC	677	758	702	921	930	1,017	50.2%
Eastern WV CTC	766	540	546	636	645	774	1.0%
Kanawha Valley CTC	1,717	1,634	1,737	2,227	1,995	1,668	-2.9%
Mountwest CTC	2,515	2,363	2,449	2,999	3,067	3,011	19.7%
New River CTC	1,677	2,234	2,338	2,766	3,014	3,024	80.3%
Pierpont CTC	2,815	2,735	2,646	2,730	2,946	3,028	7.6%
Southern WV CTC	2,297	2,264	2,269	2,575	2,475	2,236	-2.7%
WV Northern CC	2,844	3,128	2,921	3,150	3,363	2,993	5.2%
WVU at Parkersburg	3,884	3,743	3,753	4,231	4,444	4,230	8.9%
TOTAL	21,145	21,591	21,827	25,483	26,692	26,298	24.4%

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

Degrees Conferred Academic Years 2006-2007 through 2010-2011

Institution	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	% Change
Blue Ridge CTC	329	314	193	307	376	14.3%
Bridgemont CTC	137	134	159	135	156	13.9%
Eastern WV CTC	30	30	27	51	62	106.7%
Kanawha Valley CTC	274	268	253	297	277	1.1%
Mountwest CTC	360	382	391	274	376	4.4%
New River CTC	216	202	183	156	140	-35.2%
Pierpont CTC	341	424	391	403	315	-7.6%
Southern WV CTC	328	263	323	252	235	-28.4%
WV Northern CC	312	331	369	407	419	34.3%
WVU at Parkersburg	549	599	581	707	834	51.9%
TOTAL	2,876	2,947	2,870	2,989	3,190	10.9%

WV COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM
System Performance Report
Academic Years 2009-2010 through 2010-2011

Positive Achievements

- a. Total degrees awarded increased by 11% from 09-10 to 10-11.
 - 2,789 to 3,104
- b. The 2010-11 compact goal for total degrees awarded was surpassed by 95.
 - 3,104 (degrees awarded) to 2,919 (goal)
- c. Total certificate degrees awarded increased by 10% over the two year period.
 - 539 to 591
- d. The 2010-11 compact goal for certificate degrees awarded was surpassed by 12.
 - 591 (certificates awarded) to 579 (goal)
- e. The student success rate increased slightly by 1.7 percentage points from 09-10 to 10-11.
 - 31.5% to 33.2%
- f. The student success rate for 2010-11 is 2.2 percentage points above the goal.
 - 33.2% (success rate) to 31.0% (goal)
- g. New technical programs implemented for 2010-11 met the compact goal of 14.
- h. The annual headcount enrollment increased by 2% from 09-10 to 10-11.
 - 36,039 to 36,857
- i. The System has exceeded the compact goal for 2010-11 by 620.
 - 36,857 (10-11) to 36,237 (goal)
- j. The adult student population enrollment increased by 5% over the two-year period.
 - 17,453 to 18,359
- k. The adult student population enrollment for 10-11 has exceeded the goal for 10-11 by 810.
 - 18,359 (10-11) to 17,549 (goal)

Areas of Concern

- a. The retention rate decreased from 09-10 to 10-11 by 1.2 percentage points.
 - 50.5% to 49.3%
- b. The licensure passage rate decreased by 8.6 percentage points over the two-year period.
 - 94.8% to 86.2%
- c. Developmental success rates of those students successfully completing the next college-level course within two years of enrolling decreased by 1 percentage point in both math and English.
 - Math: 17.0% to 16%
 - English: 36.0% to 35.0%
- d. The workforce training contact hours delivered decreased by 80,753 (10%) from 09-10 to 10-11
 - 821,066 to 740,313
- e. The headcount enrollment in underserved counties decreased by 96 (6%) during the two-year period.
 - 1,535 to 1,439

WV COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

System Performance Report

Academic Years 2009 - 2010 and 2010 - 2011

WV Community and Technical College System

Measure	Actual 2009-10	Actual 2010-11	Increase/ Decrease from 09-10	Compact Goals 2010-11	Compact Goals 2014-15
Goal 1. Student Success					
a. Total degrees awarded	2,789	3,014	225	2,919	16,036
i. Associate degrees	2,250	2,423	173	2,340	12,674
ii. Certificate degrees	539	591	52	579	3,362
b. Student success rate	31.5%	33.2%	1.7	31.0%	36.0%
c. Retention rate	50.5%	49.3%	-1.2	58.3%	66.0%
d. Licensure passage rate	94.8%	86.2%	-8.6	88.5%	90.0%
e. Placement rate: employment	71.9%	74.1%	2.2	74.8%	83.0%
f. Percentage of students enrolled in developmental math successfully completed next college-level course within two years of first enrolling	17.0%	16.0%	-1.0	20.5%	28.0%
g. Percentage of students enrolled in developmental English successfully completed next college-level course within two years of first enrolling	36.0%	35.0%	-1.0	39.5%	47.0%
Goal 2. Workforce Development					
a. Training contact (clock) hours delivered -	821,066	740,313	-80,753	837,487	4,358,317
b. Number of employers directly provided workforce education / training -	n/a	626	626	626	690
c. Total career-technical degrees awarded	2,450	2,653	203	2,574	14,248
i. Career-technical associate degrees	1,915	2,067	152	2,011	11,121
ii. Career-technical certificate degrees	535	586	51	563	3,127
d. Career-technical skill set certificates awarded	7,042	8,412	1,370	7,183	37,607
e. New technical programs implemented	n/a	14	14	14	24
f. Regional industry sector partnerships	n/a	17	17	10	29
Goal 3. Access					
a. Annual headcount enrollment	36,039	36,857	818	36,237	37,041
i. Age 25 and older	17,453	18,359	906	17,549	17,938
b. Headcount enrollment in underserved counties	1,535	1,439	-96	1,693	2,312
c. Student financial aid participation rate	43.8%	47.4%	3.6	46.5%	54.0%
Goal 4. Resource Development / Technology					
a. Percentage of classified employees fully funded on classified staff salary schedule	96.2%	96.6%	0.4	97.6%	100.0%
b. Credit hours earned through distance education and hybrid courses	n/a	44,311	44,311	45,419	48,742
c. Reduction in faculty salaries gap compared to national average	(13,925)	(14,599)	(674)	less than 13,925	less than 13,925

Cumulative total through 2014-2015

WV COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

System Performance Report

Academic Years 2009 - 2010 and 2010 - 2011

Blue Ridge Community and Technical College

Measure	Actual 2009-10	Actual 2010-11	Increase/ Decrease from 09-10	Compact Goals 2010-11	Compact Goals 2014-15
Goal 1. Student Success					
a. Total degrees awarded	307	376	69	323	401
i. Associate degrees	181	229	48	188	220
ii. Certificate degrees	126	147	21	135	181
b. Student success rate	44.5%	43.3%	-1.2	32.2%	36.2%
c. Retention rate	54.9%	55.4%	0.5	57.1%	65.1%
d. Licensure passage rate	79.3%	91.3%	12.0	88.0%	90.0%
e. Placement rate: employment	78.9%	69.7%	-9.2	73.0%	83.0%
f. Percentage of students enrolled in developmental math successfully completed next college-level course within two years of first enrolling	21.0%	33.0%	12.0	21.0%	29.0%
g. Percentage of students enrolled in developmental English successfully completed next college-level course within two years of first enrolling	52.0%	43.0%	-9.0	54.0%	62.0%
Goal 2. Workforce Development					
a. Training contact (clock) hours delivered	26,153	42,284	16,131	26,676	28,875
b. Number of employers directly provided workforce education / training -	n/a	18	18	13	17
c. Total career-technical degrees awarded	275	349	74	289	350
i. Career-technical associate degrees	152	203	51	160	194
ii. Career-technical certificate degrees	123	146	23	129	156
d. Career-technical skill set certificates awarded	671	851	180	684	832
e. New technical programs implemented	n/a	2	2	2	2
f. Regional industry sector partnerships	n/a	1	1	1	3
Goal 3. Access					
a. Annual headcount enrollment	4,361	5,195	834	4,385	4,482
i. Age 25 and older	2,920	3,525	605	2,936	3,001
b. Headcount enrollment in underserved counties	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
c. Student financial aid participation rate	28.3%	30.6%	2.3	30.8%	38.3%
Goal 4. Resource Development / Technology					
a. Percentage of classified employees fully funded on classified staff salary schedule	99.9%	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	100.0%
b. Credit hours earned through distance education and hybrid courses	n/a	3,986	3,986	4,086	4,385

WV COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

System Performance Report

Academic Years 2009 - 2010 and 2010 - 2011

Bridgemont Community and Technical College

Measure	Actual 2009-10	Actual 2010-11	Increase/ Decrease from 09-10	Compact Goals 2010-11	Compact Goals 2014-15
Goal 1. Student Success					
a. Total degrees awarded	135	156	21	141	167
i. Associate degrees	126	147	21	131	153
ii. Certificate degrees	9	9	0	10	14
b. Student success rate	39.5%	38.2%	-1.3	36.2%	40.2%
c. Retention rate	49.4%	49.3%	-0.1	58.4%	66.4%
d. Licensure passage rate	84.7%	83.3%	-1.4	88.0%	92.0%
e. Placement rate: employment	87.0%	80.2%	-6.8	80.0%	84.0%
f. Percentage of students enrolled in developmental math successfully completed next college-level course within two years of first enrolling	10.0%	16.0%	6.0	18.0%	26.0%
g. Percentage of students enrolled in developmental English successfully completed next college-level course within two years of first enrolling	34.0%	33.0%	-1.0	38.0%	46.0%
Goal 2. Workforce Development					
a. Training contact (clock) hours delivered	47,744	53,339	5,595	48,699	52,713
b. Number of employers directly provided workforce education / training -	n/a	46	46	20	28
c. Total career-technical degrees awarded	128	149	21	136	171
i. Career-technical associate degrees	119	140	21	125	152
ii. Career-technical certificate degrees	9	9	0	11	19
d. Career-technical skill set certificates awarded	72	312	240	73	79
e. New technical programs implemented	n/a	3	3	1	1
f. Regional industry sector partnerships	n/a	0	0	1	3
Goal 3. Access					
a. Annual headcount enrollment	1,129	1,167	38	1,135	1,160
i. Age 25 and older	508	511	3	511	522
b. Headcount enrollment in underserved counties	57	52	-5	56	82
c. Student financial aid participation rate	35.3%	36.7%	1.4	37.3%	45.3%
Goal 4. Resource Development / Technology					
a. Percentage of classified employees fully funded on classified staff salary schedule	95.8%	97.9%	2.1	100.0%	100.0%
b. Credit hours earned through distance education and hybrid courses	n/a	1,489	1,489	1,500	1,638

WV COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

System Performance Report

Academic Years 2009 - 2010 and 2010 - 2011

Eastern WV Community and Technical College

Measure	Actual 2009-10	Actual 2010-11	Increase/ Decrease from 09-10	Compact Goals 2010-11	Compact Goals 2014-15
Goal 1. Student Success					
a. Total degrees awarded	51	62	11	54	63
i. Associate degrees	47	51	4	52	57
ii. Certificate degrees	4	11	7	5	6
b. Student success rate	15.6%	17.6%	2.0	18.5%	28.0%
c. Retention rate	58.3%	44.1%	-14.2	54.2%	62.2%
d. Licensure passage rate	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
e. Placement rate: employment	71.4%	83.3%	11.9	74.0%	83.0%
f. Percentage of students enrolled in developmental math successfully completed next college-level course within two years of first enrolling	13.0%	13.0%	0.0	20.0%	28.0%
g. Percentage of students enrolled in developmental English successfully completed next college-level course within two years of first enrolling	50.0%	56.0%	6.0	39.0%	47.0%
Goal 2. Workforce Development					
a. Training contact (clock) hours delivered	28,255	8,323	-19,932	28,820	31,196
b. Number of employers directly provided workforce education / training -	n/a	29	29	9	18
c. Total career-technical degrees awarded	35	47	12	38	50
i. Career-technical associate degrees	31	36	5	33	41
ii. Career-technical certificate degrees	4	11	7	5	9
d. Career-technical skill set certificates awarded	260	199	-61	265	287
e. New technical programs implemented	n/a	3	3	5	1
f. Regional industry sector partnerships	n/a	1	1	0	2
Goal 3. Access					
a. Annual headcount enrollment	875	862	-13	880	899
i. Age 25 and older	384	396	12	386	395
b. Headcount enrollment in underserved counties	178	172	-6	183	205
c. Student financial aid participation rate	39.9%	52.7%	12.8	41.9%	49.9%
Goal 4. Resource Development / Technology					
a. Percentage of classified employees fully funded on classified staff salary schedule	98.9%	98.4%	-0.5	98.1%	100.0%
b. Credit hours earned through distance education and hybrid courses	n/a	1,042	1,042	976	1,146

WV COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

System Performance Report

Academic Years 2009 - 2010 and 2010 - 2011

Kanawha Valley Community and Technical College

Measure	Actual 2009-10	Actual 2010-11	Increase/ Decrease from 09-10	Compact Goals 2010-11	Compact Goals 2014-15
Goal 1. Student Success					
a. Total degrees awarded	297	277	-20	309	364
i. Associate degrees	281	252	-29	292	342
ii. Certificate degrees	16	25	9	17	22
b. Student success rate	21.0%	25.5%	4.5	22.3%	30.3%
c. Retention rate	40.7%	47.0%	6.3	57.9%	65.9%
d. Licensure passage rate	100.0%	90.6%	-9.4	87.0%	95.0%
e. Placement rate: employment	75.8%	88.8%	13.0	74.8%	83.0%
f. Percentage of students enrolled in developmental math successfully completed next college-level course within two years of first enrolling	22.0%	15.0%	-7.0	22.0%	32.0%
g. Percentage of students enrolled in developmental English successfully completed next college-level course within two years of first enrolling	44.0%	42.0%	-2.0	45.0%	54.0%
Goal 2. Workforce Development					
a. Training contact (clock) hours delivered	85,985	79,351	-6,634	87,705	94,934
b. Number of employers directly provided workforce education / training -	n/a	87	87	16	20
c. Total career-technical degrees awarded	257	255	-2	269	328
i. Career-technical associate degrees	241	230	-11	253	308
ii. Career-technical certificate degrees	16	25	9	16	20
d. Career-technical skill set certificates awarded	658	505	-153	671	726
e. New technical programs implemented	n/a	3	3	1	3
f. Regional industry sector partnerships	n/a	3	3	1	3
Goal 3. Access					
a. Annual headcount enrollment	3,145	2,511	-634	3,162	3,232
i. Age 25 and older	1,460	1,358	-102	1,468	1,501
b. Headcount enrollment in underserved counties	57	52	-5	56	82
c. Student financial aid participation rate	42.8%	53.5%	10.7	44.8%	52.8%
Goal 4. Resource Development / Technology					
a. Percentage of classified employees fully funded on classified staff salary schedule	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	100.0%	100.0%
b. Credit hours earned through distance education and hybrid courses	n/a	1,655	1,655	1,655	1,821

WV COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

System Performance Report

Academic Years 2009 - 2010 and 2010 - 2011

Mountwest Community and Technical College

Measure	Actual 2009-10	Actual 2010-11	Increase/ Decrease from 09-10	Compact Goals 2010-11	Compact Goals 2014-15
Goal 1. Student Success					
a. Total degrees awarded	274	376	102	285	336
i. Associate degrees	257	307	50	267	313
ii. Certificate degrees	17	69	52	18	23
b. Student success rate	27.9%	33.6%	5.7	27.2%	33.2%
c. Retention rate	41.6%	33.2%	-8.4	54.7%	62.7%
d. Licensure passage rate	96.3%	87.4%	-8.9	88.5%	90.5%
e. Placement rate: employment	66.4%	68.2%	1.8	74.0%	83.0%
f. Percentage of students enrolled in developmental math successfully completed next college-level course within two years of first enrolling	24.0%	18.0%	-6.0	29.0%	37.0%
g. Percentage of students enrolled in developmental English successfully completed next college-level course within two years of first enrolling	9.0%	4.0%	-5.0	23.0%	31.0%
Goal 2. Workforce Development					
a. Training contact (clock) hours delivered	106,700	257,694	150,994	262,848	284,515
b. Number of employers directly provided workforce education / training -	n/a	13	13	25	55
c. Total career-technical degrees awarded	268	371	103	282	343
i. Career-technical associate degrees	251	302	51	264	321
ii. Career-technical certificate degrees	17	69	52	18	22
d. Career-technical skill set certificates awarded	230	970	740	235	255
e. New technical programs implemented	n/a	1	1	1	3
f. Regional industry sector partnerships	n/a	1	1	1	3
Goal 3. Access					
a. Annual headcount enrollment	4,043	4,186	143	4,065	4,155
i. Age 25 and older	2,330	2,411	81	2,343	2,395
b. Headcount enrollment in underserved counties	566	429	-137	621	871
c. Student financial aid participation rate	39.8%	42.7%	2.9	41.8%	49.8%
Goal 4. Resource Development / Technology					
a. Percentage of classified employees fully funded on classified staff salary schedule	99.1%	97.8%	-1.3	99.9%	100.0%
b. Credit hours earned through distance education and hybrid courses	n/a	4,674	4,674	4,674	5,159

WV COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

System Performance Report

Academic Years 2009 - 2010 and 2010 - 2011

New River Community and Technical College

Measure	Actual 2009-10	Actual 2010-11	Increase/ Decrease from 09-10	Compact Goals 2010-11	Compact Goals 2014-15
Goal 1. Student Success					
a. Total degrees awarded	156	140	-16	163	195
i. Associate degrees	133	113	-20	138	162
ii. Certificate degrees	23	27	4	25	33
b. Student success rate	30.1%	38.9%	8.8	33.4%	37.4%
c. Retention rate	53.2%	50.6%	-2.6	59.4%	67.4%
d. Licensure passage rate	100.0%	94.1%	-5.9	100.0%	100.0%
e. Placement rate: employment	73.0%	72.5%	-0.5	75.0%	80.0%
f. Percentage of students enrolled in developmental math successfully completed next college-level course within two years of first enrolling	36.0%	31.0%	-5.0	39.0%	46.0%
g. Percentage of students enrolled in developmental English successfully completed next college-level course within two years of first enrolling	44.0%	43.0%	-1.0	43.0%	50.0%
Goal 2. Workforce Development					
a. Training contact (clock) hours delivered	88,781	124,292	35,511	90,557	98,021
b. Number of employers directly provided workforce education / training -	n/a	251	251	75	200
c. Total career-technical degrees awarded	109	98	-11	114	138
i. Career-technical associate degrees	86	71	-15	90	110
ii. Career-technical certificate degrees	23	27	4	24	28
d. Career-technical skill set certificates awarded	142	229	87	145	157
e. New technical programs implemented	n/a	0	0	4	3
f. Regional industry sector partnerships	n/a	7	7	4	8
Goal 3. Access					
a. Annual headcount enrollment	4,011	4,268	257	4,033	4,123
i. Age 25 and older	1,827	2,045	218	1,837	1,878
b. Headcount enrollment in underserved counties	53	47	-6	51	82
c. Student financial aid participation rate	52.9%	52.1%	-0.8	55.0%	62.9%
Goal 4. Resource Development / Technology					
a. Percentage of classified employees fully funded on classified staff salary schedule	99.9%	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	100.0%
b. Credit hours earned through distance education and hybrid courses	n/a	7,598	7,598	7,750	8,357

WV COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

System Performance Report

Academic Years 2009 - 2010 and 2010 - 2011

Pierpont Community and Technical College

Measure	Actual 2009-10	Actual 2010-11	Increase/ Decrease from 09-10	Compact Goals 2010-11	Compact Goals 2014-15
Goal 1. Student Success					
a. Total degrees awarded	403	315	-88	423	517
i. Associate degrees	281	252	-29	292	342
ii. Certificate degrees	122	63	-59	131	175
b. Student success rate	37.6%	36.6%	-1.0	31.0%	35.0%
c. Retention rate	50.9%	46.8%	-4.1	60.7%	68.7%
d. Licensure passage rate	86.6%	75.5%	-11.1	87.2%	90.0%
e. Placement rate: employment	77.6%	82.7%	5.1	78.8%	83.0%
f. Percentage of students enrolled in developmental math successfully completed next college-level course within two years of first enrolling	14.0%	14.0%	0.0	17.0%	25.0%
g. Percentage of students enrolled in developmental English successfully completed next college-level course within two years of first enrolling	40.0%	29.0%	-11.0	45.0%	53.0%
Goal 2. Workforce Development					
a. Training contact (clock) hours delivered	80,433	82,781	2,348	82,042	88,805
b. Number of employers directly provided workforce education / training -	n/a	106	106	31	35
c. Total career-technical degrees awarded	389	293	-96	408	495
i. Career-technical associate degrees	267	230	-37	280	340
ii. Career-technical certificate degrees	122	63	-59	128	155
d. Career-technical skill set certificates awarded	2,022	1,152	-870	2,062	2,232
e. New technical programs implemented	n/a	1	1	0	1
f. Regional industry sector partnerships	n/a	2	2	1	3
Goal 3. Access					
a. Annual headcount enrollment	3,693	3,969	276	3,713	3,795
i. Age 25 and older	1,321	1,463	142	1,328	1,358
b. Headcount enrollment in underserved counties	565	653	88	643	835
c. Student financial aid participation rate	49.7%	55.3%	5.6	51.0%	59.7%
Goal 4. Resource Development / Technology					
a. Percentage of classified employees fully funded on classified staff salary schedule	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	100.0%	100.0%
b. Credit hours earned through distance education and hybrid courses	n/a	4,967	4,967	5,066	5,464

WV COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

System Performance Report

Academic Years 2009 - 2010 and 2010 - 2011

Southern WV Community and Technical College

Measure	Actual 2009-10	Actual 2010-11	Increase/ Decrease from 09-10	Compact Goals 2010-11	Compact Goals 2014-15
Goal 1. Student Success					
a. Total degrees awarded	252	235	-17	263	311
i. Associate degrees	225	203	-22	234	273
ii. Certificate degrees	27	32	5	29	38
b. Student success rate	34.1%	30.7%	-3.4	33.4%	37.4%
c. Retention rate	54.6%	54.9%	0.3	60.7%	68.7%
d. Licensure passage rate	98.0%	86.2%	-11.8	98.0%	98.0%
e. Placement rate: employment	72.7%	78.2%	5.5	73.0%	80.0%
f. Percentage of students enrolled in developmental math successfully completed next college-level course within two years of first enrolling	9.0%	13.0%	4.0	13.0%	21.0%
g. Percentage of students enrolled in developmental English successfully completed next college-level course within two years of first enrolling	40.0%	29.0%	-11.0	47.0%	55.0%
Goal 2. Workforce Development					
a. Training contact (clock) hours delivered	61,447	86,067	24,620	62,676	67,843
b. Number of employers directly provided workforce education / training -	n/a	24	24	24	28
c. Total career-technical degrees awarded	212	201	-11	222	270
i. Career-technical associate degrees	185	169	-16	194	236
ii. Career-technical certificate degrees	27	32	5	28	34
d. Career-technical skill set certificates awarded	2,426	2,752	326	2,475	2,681
e. New technical programs implemented	n/a	0	0	2	1
f. Regional industry sector partnerships	n/a	1	1	0	0
Goal 3. Access					
a. Annual headcount enrollment	3,289	3,131	-158	3,307	3,380
i. Age 25 and older	994	940	-54	999	1,022
b. Headcount enrollment in underserved counties	88	49	-39	106	182
c. Student financial aid participation rate	49.6%	51.6%	2.0	51.6%	59.6%
Goal 4. Resource Development / Technology					
a. Percentage of classified employees fully funded on classified staff salary schedule	90.2%	87.7%	-2.5	88.0%	100.0%
b. Credit hours earned through distance education and hybrid courses	n/a	4,127	4,127	4,209	4,540

WV COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

System Performance Report

Academic Years 2009 - 2010 and 2010 - 2011

WV Northern Community and Technical College

Measure	Actual 2009-10	Actual 2010-11	Increase/ Decrease from 09-10	Compact Goals 2010-11	Compact Goals 2014-15
Goal 1. Student Success					
a. Total degrees awarded	407	419	12	427	519
i. Associate degrees	295	309	14	307	359
ii. Certificate degrees	112	110	-2	120	160
b. Student success rate	29.8%	28.4%	-1.4	31.6%	35.6%
c. Retention rate	50.7%	54.6%	3.9	57.1%	65.1%
d. Licensure passage rate	93.2%	84.0%	-9.2	90.0%	90.0%
e. Placement rate: employment	59.8%	60.9%	1.1	67.0%	83.0%
f. Percentage of students enrolled in developmental math successfully completed next college-level course within two years of first enrolling	11.0%	9.0%	-2.0	12.0%	20.0%
g. Percentage of students enrolled in developmental English successfully completed next college-level course within two years of first enrolling	37.0%	48.0%	11.0	30.0%	38.0%
Goal 2. Workforce Development					
a. Training contact (clock) hours delivered	96,076	75,295	-20,781	97,997	106,075
b. Number of employers directly provided workforce education / training -	n/a	17	17	20	30
c. Total career-technical degrees awarded	350	365	15	368	448
i. Career-technical associate degrees	239	259	20	251	306
ii. Career-technical certificate degrees	111	106	-5	117	142
d. Career-technical skill set certificates awarded	475	417	-58	485	525
e. New technical programs implemented	n/a	1	1	1	3
f. Regional industry sector partnerships	n/a	1	1	1	3
Goal 3. Access					
a. Annual headcount enrollment	5,946	5,877	-69	5,979	6,111
i. Age 25 and older	3,139	3,010	-129	3,156	3,226
b. Headcount enrollment in underserved counties	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
c. Student financial aid participation rate	40.5%	44.9%	4.4	42.5%	50.5%
Goal 4. Resource Development / Technology					
a. Percentage of classified employees fully funded on classified staff salary schedule	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	100.0%	100.0%
b. Credit hours earned through distance education and hybrid courses	n/a	4,572	4,572	4,663	5,029

WV COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

System Performance Report

Academic Years 2009 - 2010 and 2010 - 2011

WVU at Parkersburg

Measure	Actual 2009-10	Actual 2010-11	Increase/Decrease from 09-10	Compact Goals 2010-11	Compact Goals 2014-15
Goal 1. Student Success					
a. Total degrees awarded	507	658	151	530	635
i. Associate degrees	424	560	136	441	516
ii. Certificate degrees	83	98	15	89	119
b. Student success rate	30.1%	33.2%	3.1	31.7%	35.7%
c. Retention rate	54.1%	52.4%	-1.7	58.2%	66.2%
d. Licensure passage rate	96.5%	83.3%	-13.2	97.0%	100.0%
e. Placement rate: employment	70.0%	69.4%	-0.6	72.0%	80.0%
f. Percentage of students enrolled in developmental math successfully completed next college-level course within two years of first enrolling	10.0%	9.0%	-1.0	44.0%	48.0%
g. Percentage of students enrolled in developmental English successfully completed next college-level course within two years of first enrolling	51.0%	48.0%	-3.0	52.0%	56.0%
Goal 2. Workforce Development					
a. Training contact (clock) hours delivered	48,498	81,981	33,483	49,468	53,545
b. Number of employers directly provided workforce education / training -	n/a	35	35	17	24
c. Total career-technical degrees awarded	427	525	98	448	545
i. Career-technical associate degrees	344	427	83	361	439
ii. Career-technical certificate degrees	83	98	15	87	106
d. Career-technical skill set certificates awarded	86	1,025	939	88	96
e. New technical programs implemented	n/a	0	0	12	16
f. Regional industry sector partnerships	n/a	0	0	1	3
Goal 3. Access					
a. Annual headcount enrollment	5,547	5,691	144	5,578	5,701
i. Age 25 and older	2,570	2,700	130	2,584	2,641
b. Headcount enrollment in underserved counties	28	37	9	33	55
c. Student financial aid participation rate	51.3%	56.3%	5.0	53.3%	61.3%
Goal 4. Resource Development / Technology					
a. Percentage of classified employees fully funded on classified staff salary schedule	93.2%	96.0%	2.8	100.0%	100.0%
b. Credit hours earned through distance education and hybrid courses	n/a	10,201	10,201	11,201	15,201



West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission

Report to the Legislative Oversight Commission on Education Accountability

December 12, 2011

Series 32, Legislative Rule, Tuition and Fees

FISCAL NOTE FOR PROPOSED RULES

Rule Title: Tuition and Fee Policy

Type of Rule: Legislative Interpretive Procedural

Agency: Higher Education Policy Commission

Address: 1018 Kanawha Blvd. East, Suite 700, Charleston, WV 25301
 Contact: Rob Anderson

Phone Number: 304-558-4016 Email: randerson@hepc.wvnet.edu

Fiscal Note Summary

Summarize in a clear and concise manner what impact this measure will have on costs and revenues of state government.

No impact.

Fiscal Note Detail

Show over-all effect in Item 1 and 2 and, in Item 3, give an explanation of Breakdown by fiscal year, including long-range effect.

FISCAL YEAR			
Effect of Proposal	Current Increase/Decrease (use "-")	Next Increase/Decrease (use "-")	Fiscal Year (Upon Full Implementation)
1. Estimated Total Cost	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
Current Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00
Repairs & Alterations	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Estimated Total Revenues	0.00	0.00	0.00

Rule Title: Tuition and Fee Policy

3. Explanation of above estimates (including long-range effect):

Please include any increase or decrease in fees in your estimated total revenues.

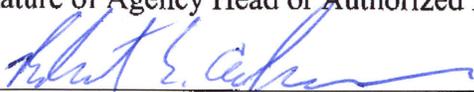
There will be no effect on cost or revenue.

MEMORANDUM

Please identify any areas of vagueness, technical defects, reasons the proposed rule **would not** have a fiscal impact, and/or any special issues **not** captured elsewhere on this form.

Date: December 12, 2011

Signature of Agency Head or Authorized Representative



**TITLE 133
LEGISLATIVE RULE
WEST VIRGINIA HIGHER EDUCATION POLICY COMMISSION**

FILED

2011 DEC 12 AM 9:17

**SERIES 32
TUITION AND FEE POLICY**

OFFICE WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE

§133-32-1. General.

- 1.1. Scope. This rule establishes the policy for the assessment of tuition and fees at West Virginia undergraduate public institutions of higher education.
- 1.2. Authority. West Virginia Code §18B-1-6 and §18B-10-1(d)
- 1.3. Filing Date. --
- 1.4. Effective Date. --

§133-32-2. Definitions.

- 2.1. Auxiliary Fees. Charges levied to all students to support auxiliary enterprises or optional charges levied only on students using the auxiliary service. Auxiliary fees include charges other than sales from entities that exist predominantly to furnish goods or services to students, faculty or staff such as residence halls, faculty and staff housing, food services, intercollegiate athletics, student unions, bookstores, parking and other service centers. Sales include revenue from merchandise and tickets, short term rental of space or equipment and sales of services to the general public.
- 2.2. Capital Fees. Charges levied on students to support debt service, capital projects and facilities maintenance and renewal. Capital Fees are divided into two categories, Education and General Capital Fees and Auxiliary Capital Fees. Education and General Capital Fees support instruction, research, academic support, student services, institutional support, operation and maintenance of plant, and scholarships and fellowship programs. Auxiliary Capital Fees support entities that exist predominantly to furnish goods or services to students, faculty or staff such as residence halls, faculty and staff housing, food services, intercollegiate athletics, student unions, bookstores, parking and other service centers.
- 2.3. Tuition and Required Educational and General Fees. Charges levied on all students of that class or category to support educational and general program services or optional charges levied for education and general services collected only from students using the service or from students

for whom the services are made available. Educational and general expenditures include instruction, research, academic support, student services, institutional support, operation and maintenance of plant and scholarships and fellowships. Education and general expenditures do not include expenditures for auxiliary enterprises or independent operations. An institution may create a category within Tuition and Required Education and General Fees named Tuition to classify a fee or group of fees charged for instructional services.

- 2.4. Full Cost of Instruction. Full cost of instruction includes the direct functional expenditures from each institution's audit for both instruction and student services expenditures.
- 2.5. Higher Education Price Index (HEPI). Inflation index designed specifically to track the main cost drivers in higher education and to measure the change in the price of the goods and services purchased by colleges and universities as measured by the Commonfund Institute.
- 2.6. Median Family Income. Median household income is household income which the U.S. Census Bureau gathers and reports annually from data gathered by various surveys. Median is the statistical center of all reported households income and is presumed to be a better gauge of income as opposed to average family income.
- 2.7. Peer. A higher education institution located in another state that is similar to a West Virginia college or university.
- 2.8. Special Fee. Operational charges or user fees charged to offset the specific costs for providing these services. These fees include, but are not limited to, course, lab, parking, late payments, drug testing, instrument fees, and other services provided to students. Charging students these fees allows financial aid to be used as a form of payment for qualifying students. These fees do not include sales of merchandise and tickets, short-term rental of space or equipment and sales or services to the general public.

§133-32-3. Goals.

- 3.1. The Commission seeks to achieve the following goals and objectives with its tuition rule:
 - 3.1.a. To establish equity in the ~~establishment~~ determination of tuition and fees charged to students.
 - 3.1.b. To foster goals related to program completion for West Virginia students.

- 3.1.c. To promote the future economic welfare of the state through an increased output of degree holders in West Virginia.
- 3.1.d. To establish tuition and fee rates that will provide for the most efficient blend of governmental, private, and student revenues based upon institutional mission, location, and student demographics.

§133-32-4. Tuition and Fee Adjustments.

- 4.1. Objectives. The Commission, in partnership with the institutional governing boards, shall enhance education opportunities for the widest range of state citizens:
 - 4.1.a. By establishing tuition and fee levels for in-state students that do not inhibit access to public education nor cause students to incur excessive debt; W. Va. Code §18B-1D-3(a)(2)(B); and
 - 4.1.b. By establishing tuition and fee rates for out-of-state students at levels which, at a minimum, cover the full cost of instruction unless doing so is inconsistent with a clearly delineated public policy goal established by the Legislature or the Commission. W. Va. Code §18B-1D-3(a)(2)(B).
- 4.2. Approval of Tuition and Required Fee Adjustments.
 - 4.2.a. Approval Guidelines. A governing board may approve auxiliary, tuition and required education and general, and capital fee increases for resident students each fiscal year of up to five percent collectively. Auxiliary, tuition and required education and general and capital fee increases above five percent collectively must be approved by the Commission. Governing boards are not required to approve sales prices. Programmed fee increases constituted as part of pre-existing institutional bond obligations/covenants shall be excluded from annual fee increase calculations.

A fee used solely for the purpose of complying with the athletic provisions of 20 U.S.C. 1681, *et seq.*, known as Title IX of the Education Amendment of 1972, is exempt from the limitations on fee increases set forth in this subsection for three years from ~~the effective date.~~ [See Section §18B-10-1.(k).2.] June 10, 2011.

- 4.2.a.1. For the purposes of this rule, calculation of five percent shall be based on all required tuition and fee rates charged to all West Virginia resident students.

- 4.2.a.2. Tuition increases related to fee simplification proposals that result in an expense neutral change for an in-state student shall not be counted toward the five percent allowance exempt from Commission approval.
- 4.2.b. In establishing guidelines, the Commission shall communicate annually by February 28 to institutions benchmarks and guidelines for consideration of any increase above five percent. The benchmarks and guidelines may include, but are not limited to, such items as:
 - 4.2.b.1. The HEPI, or other appropriate inflationary benchmark, which new appropriations to the institution's base budget for the corresponding fiscal year did not offset;
 - 4.2.b.2. Continued achievement of benchmarks in the institutional compact;
 - 4.2.b.3. Institution pursuit of the statewide compact for postsecondary education;
 - 4.2.b.4. The per capita income of West Virginia families and their ability to pay for college, statewide and specifically as to the county(ies) in which 75 percent of the institution's in-state students reside;
 - 4.2.b.5. Institutional distance of the sum of appropriations and tuition and fee revenues from peer equity levels as defined by the peer equity model;
 - 4.2.b.6. Institutional and state funding per full-time equivalent student;
 - 4.2.b.7. Most recent three-year history of tuition rates and increases;
 - 4.2.b.8. Total sources of student generated revenue, including special fee and program fee rates; and,
 - 4.2.b.9. Other factors as requested or deemed relevant by the Commission or in response to any new statutory language.
- 4.2.c. In responding to the guidelines and benchmarks provided by the Commission, each governing board shall provide the Commission

with an annual report that details:

- 4.2.c.1. All tuition and fee rates presently charged and the estimated number of students currently being charged the tuition and fees;
 - 4.2.c.2. The proposed total increase in any tuition and fees for the next fiscal year;
 - 4.2.c.3. The estimated number of students who will be charged the increased tuition and fees; and,
 - 4.2.c.4. The estimated increase in revenue to be generated from the increased tuition and fees.
- 4.2.d. A governing board shall propose tuition and required fee rates for non-resident students at levels that, at a minimum, cover the average full cost of instruction. Governing boards may submit for approval institutional policies that support a clearly delineated public policy goal established by the Legislature or the Commission, including but not limited to, proposals to increase the total number of graduates from the institution, aid in economic development or to maximize available capacity on campus.
- 4.2.d.1. Average full cost of instruction is based on the most recent financial statements. The average shall be determined by calculating the cost of instruction and student services per ~~FTE~~ full-time equivalent student. This calculation shall be provided to the institutions annually.
 - 4.2.d.2. Institutional governing boards may choose to set non-resident tuition based on the average institutional full cost of instruction or the average full cost of instruction for the system as a whole.

§133-32-5. Expenditure.

- 5.1. All tuition and fees collected may only be expended for the statutory purpose under which they were collected.

§133-32-6. Refunds.

- ~~6.1. Except for students receiving Title IV financial assistance, students who officially withdraw during a semester in the academic year shall receive a refund of regular fees in accordance with the following schedules.~~

~~6.1.a. Academic Year (Semester). Refunds for semesters shall be calculated using the following schedule:~~

~~6.1.a.1. During the first and second weeks, 90% refund.~~

~~6.1.a.2. During the third and fourth weeks, 70% refund.~~

~~6.1.a.3. During the fifth and sixth weeks, 50% refund.~~

~~6.1.a.4. Beginning with the seventh week, no refund.~~

~~6.1.b. Summer Terms and Nontraditional Periods. Refunds for summer sessions and nontraditional periods shall be established based upon the refund rate for the academic year and calculated using the following schedule:~~

~~6.1.b.1. During the first 13% of the term, 90% refund.~~

~~6.1.b.2. From 14% to 25% of the term, 70% refund.~~

~~6.1.b.3. From 26% to 38% of the term, 50% refund.~~

~~6.1.b.4. After 38% of term is completed, no refund.~~

~~6.1.c. Should the percentage calculation identify a partial day, the entire day should be included in the higher refund period.~~

~~6.1.2. Refunds of tuition and fees shall be effectuated in the same manner as the refunds dictated by federal financial aid rules or regulations.~~

6.1. Each governing board must establish a refund policy for students who officially withdraw during a semester that at minimum establishes refunds that complies with the following schedule:

6.1.a. A student who begins a term and withdraws after completing up to one (1) week or ten percent (10%) of the term is entitled to a refund of ninety percent (90%) of the charges;

6.1.b. A student who withdraws after completing more than ten percent (10%) through twenty-five percent (25%) of the term is entitled to a refund of seventy-five percent (75%) of the charges;

6.1.c. A student who withdraws after completing more than twenty-five percent (25%) through fifty percent (50%) of the term is entitled to a refund of fifty percent (50%) of the charges;

6.1.d. A student who withdraws after completing more than fifty percent (50%) of the term is not entitled to a refund; or

6.2. Each governing board may establish a refund policy for students who officially withdraw during a semester that establishes refunds based upon the same calculations that the United States Department of Education prescribes for the return of Title IV student financial aid funds.

§133-32-7. Deferred Payment Plans.

7.1. Each governing board may establish a policy that provides deferred payment plan for students allowing them to pay their tuition and fees in installments. The deferred payment plan(s) must provide for full payment prior to the end of the academic term. This policy must address:

7.1.a. The interest rates, if any, that will be charged during the plan.

7.1.b. The types of installment plans available either institutionally or through a third party provider.



West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission

Report to the Legislative Oversight Commission on Education Accountability

December 12, 2011

Comprehensive Financial Aid Report 2011



West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission
1018 Kanawha Boulevard East, Suite 700
Charleston, WV 25301
(304) 558-4016
www.hepc.wvnet.edu

MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Oversight Commission on Education Accountability

FROM: Angela Bell

DATE: December 12, 2011

RE: Comprehensive Financial Aid Report - 2011

The third annual Financial Aid Comprehensive Report provides the following: (a) information about the national status of financial aid; (b) descriptions of and changes to West Virginia aid programs; (c) longitudinal data about recipients of financial aid in the state and outcomes of these recipients; and (d) policy recommendations. It should be noted that the data points presented are for the 2009-2010 academic year; as data for the 2010-2011 academic year are currently being submitted by the institutions and are not available at the time of publication.

Changes in West Virginia Financial Aid Programs

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

The administration of the HEAPS Workforce Component was placed on the online Financial Aid Management System which is utilized for the PROMISE Scholarship Program, the Higher Education Grant Program, and the GEAR UP incentive award. This change was made to increase the efficiency and accuracy of program administration.

Higher Education Grant Program (HEGP)

Changes were also implemented for the Higher Education Grant Program (HEGP). The maximum award was reduced from \$3,300 to \$2,100 for the 2010-11 academic year to serve as many eligible students as possible. Preliminary data show the program served about 20,500 students that year, about 5,000 more than the previous year. The Legislature appropriated an additional \$4 million to HEGP for the 2011-2012 academic year, allowing the Commission to increase the maximum grant up to \$2,400 for Pell-eligible students. Also, the allocation reserved for late filing adult students was reduced for 2011-2012 based on the demand for these funds in the previous two years, thereby maximizing the amount of funds awarded to all students before

the school year starts. The program will likely serve a similar number of students as in 2010-2011.

PROMISE Scholarship Program

The 2010-11 academic year evidenced the first full class of PROMISE scholars under the new block award amount of \$4,750 or full tuition and fees, whichever is lower. Given a stable financial outlook, the Higher Education Student Financial Aid Advisory Board and the Commission recommended no changes for the 2011-2012 or 2012-2013 academic year in either the academic criteria necessary to receive the award or the amount of the block award. These decisions have made student financial planning for college more predictable.

The summer of 2011 was the second year in which PROMISE scholars could elect to use a term of their eligibility during the summer; 76 students took advantage of this opportunity. This year is also the second in which students awarded PROMISE, but who elect to initially enroll in an out-of-state or other ineligible institution, can regain eligibility if they enroll at an eligible institution within one year of high school graduation. This fall, 17 PROMISE recipients transferred back to an eligible institution to receive their award.

Higher Education Student Financial Aid Advisory Board

The Higher Education Student Financial Aid Advisory Board has two current subcommittees working on recommendations regarding community service of PROMISE scholars and the structure and administration of the HEAPS Grant. Both committees have met twice as of publication and are expected to make recommendations to the Commission in the Spring of 2012.

Data Highlights

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

The HEAPS Part-Time Enrollment Component awarded about the same number of students and dollars in 2009-2010 as in 2005-2006. Other key findings include:

- The average award has increased little over the time period.
- In 2009-2010, about 36 percent of recipients attended four-year public institutions; 51.4 percent attended public two-year institutions; 6.9 percent attended independent, non-profit institutions; and 5.9 percent attended public vocational/technical centers.
- Recipients are disproportionately female (72 percent) and 66 percent are aged 25 and older.
- Almost half of recipients in 2009-2010 were working toward a bachelor's degree.

In the HEAPS Workforce Development Component, the number of students awarded increased slightly while the actual dollars awarded declined from \$1.6 million to \$1.5 million. This resulted in a decline in average award from \$1,616 to \$1,460.

- In 2009-2010, 56 percent of recipients attended public two-year institutions; 29 percent attended public vocational-technical schools; 13 percent attended independent for-profit institutions; and 2 percent attended an independent, non-profit organization.

Higher Education Grant Program (HEGP)

The number of HEGP recipients increased from 10,104 in 2005-2006 to 15,203 in 2009-2010, an increase of 50 percent. The total amount awarded has virtually doubled from about \$20 million to \$40 million.

- In 2009-2010, 62 percent of HEGP recipients attended West Virginia public, four-year institutions; 21.7 percent attended West Virginia public, two-year institutions; 10.6 percent attended West Virginia independent, non-profit institutions; and 5.2 percent attended West Virginia for-profit institutions. Less than one percent attended Pennsylvania institutions.
- The elimination in 2009-2010 of a separate state application for the HEGP has resulted in more students getting the award as freshmen. This change is also responsible for a drop in the percentage of awarded students who enrolled and accepted the award.
- The percentage of recipients that are 25 and older has consistently been about 25 percent over the five-year period.
- Retention of the grant by first-time freshmen into their second and third fall semesters has increased but the percentage being retained to their fourth fall semester has declined.
- The percentage of grant recipients earning their bachelor's degree within four or five years increased from 2003 to 2005 but declined thereafter and was slightly lower than the general student body. Six-year graduation rates increased and actually ended higher than the general student body. This is remarkable given that historically low-income students have lower educational attainment.
- The percentage of grant recipients earning their associate's degree within three or four years, as well as rates of transfer from two-year institutions to four-year institutions, have increased and were higher than those of the overall student body.

PROMISE Scholarship Program

While the number of PROMISE Scholarship recipients declined from 2005-2006 to 2009-2010 due to increases in qualification criteria, total awards have risen because the scholarship amount has been tied to the rising cost of tuition and fees through 2009. Other findings of note:

- Over the five-year time period from 2005-2006 to 2009-2010, the share of PROMISE recipients attending West Virginia University has increased while the share attending a public two-year institution has declined slightly. The share attending independent, non-profit institutions has remained relatively stable.
- The number and share of high school seniors offered the PROMISE scholarship has increased from 2007-2008 to 2009-2010 despite an increase in the qualification criteria. The percentage of awarded students who accepted the award and enrolled at an eligible institution has also increased.

In terms of outcomes, retention of the scholarship has increased and the percentage of PROMISE scholars earning their associate's or bachelor's degree within four years has increased.

WEST VIRGINIA



Higher Education Policy Commission
and Community and Technical College System

FINANCIAL AID

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT - 2011



FINANCIAL AID

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT - 2011

West Virginia Higher Education
Policy Commission
Chancellor Brian Noland

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

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INTRODUCTION

This report represents the third annual Financial Aid Comprehensive Report, which is required by Senate Bill 373 passed during the 2009 legislative session. It contains (a) information about the national status of financial aid, (b) descriptions of and changes to West Virginia aid programs, (c) longitudinal data about recipients of financial aid in the state and outcomes of these recipients, and (d) policy recommendations for West Virginia aid programs. It should be noted that the data presented are for the 2009-10 academic year; financial aid data for the 2010-11 academic year are currently being submitted by institutions and are not available at the time of publication.

Changes in West Virginia

The Higher Education Student Financial Aid Advisory Board met three times in 2010-11 and made recommendations to the Higher Education Policy Commission regarding the academic criteria necessary to receive the Providing Real Opportunities to Maximize In-State Student Excellence (PROMISE) Scholarship, the eligibility of for-profit institutions for PROMISE, the PROMISE award amount, and the Higher Education Grant Program (HEGP) award structure. The Advisory Board has two current subcommittees working on recommendations regarding community service of PROMISE scholars and the structure and administration of the Higher Education Adult Part-Time Student (HEAPS) Grant.

The 2010-11 academic year saw the first full class of PROMISE scholars subject to the new block award amount of \$4,750 or full tuition and fees, whichever is lower. This change and a short-term funding increase, both parts of 2009 Senate Bill 373, have secured the long-term financial viability of the program. Given a stable financial outlook, the Higher Education Student Financial Aid Advisory Board and the Higher Education Policy Commission recommended no changes for 2011-12 or 2012-13 in either the academic criteria necessary to receive the award or the amount of the block award. These decisions have made student financial planning for college more predictable. The summers of 2010 and 2011 were the first in which PROMISE scholars could elect to use a term of their eligibility during the summer. This change in policy will enable students to complete their degrees in a more timely manner.

Changes were also implemented for the Higher Education Grant Program. The elimination of the separate state application for the HEGP in 2009-10 and moving the application deadline from March 1 to April 15 increased the number of eligible applicants for 2010-11. The Higher Education Student Financial Aid Advisory Board recommended, in order to serve as many students as possible, that the maximum award be reduced from \$3,300 to \$2,100 for the 2010-11 academic year. The legislature appropriated an additional \$4 million to HEGP for the 2011-12 academic year. This allowed the Board and the Higher Education Policy Commission to increase the maximum grant up to \$2,400. Also, the ten percent of the state HEGP allocation reserved for late filing adult students was reduced to five percent for 2011-12 based on the demand for these funds in the previous two years and to maximize the amount of funds awarded to all students before the school year starts.

The administration of the HEAPS Workforce Component was placed on the on-line Financial Aid Management System which is utilized for PROMISE, HEGP, and the incentive award provided by the state's Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP) federal grant. This change was made to increase the efficiency and accuracy of program administration.



Data Highlights

PROMISE Scholarship Program

While the number of PROMISE Scholarship recipients declined from 2005-06 to 2009-10 due to increases in qualification criteria, total awards have risen because the scholarship amount has been tied to the rising cost of tuition and fees. This will change with the new block award amount that began January 1, 2010. Other findings of note regarding the PROMISE Scholarship are:

- Over the five-year time period, the share of PROMISE recipients attending West Virginia University has increased while the share attending a public two-year institution has declined slightly.
- The public four-year institution with the highest share of its first-year students being PROMISE scholars in 2009-10 was West Virginia University with 41.5 percent. The public two-year institution with the highest share was Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College with 2.6 percent.
- The proportion of scholars with family income over \$90,000 increased from 2005-06 to 2009-10 while the proportion of scholars with incomes below this amount declined. The proportion also receiving the need-based Higher Education Grant has increased, however, due to the growth in HEGP.
- The number and share of high school seniors offered the PROMISE Scholarship has increased from 2007-08 to 2009-10 despite an increase in the qualification criteria. The percentage of awarded students who accepted the award and enrolled at an eligible institution has also increased.
- In terms of outcomes, retention of the scholarship has increased and the percentage of PROMISE scholars earning their associate's or bachelor's degree within four years has increased. PROMISE scholars' graduation and transfer rates have been consistently higher than those for the general student body as is expected given their higher academic credentials.

Higher Education Grant Program

The number of Higher Education Grant Program (HEGP) recipients and the total funds disbursed increased dramatically from 2005-06 to 2009-10. Other key findings for the Higher Education Grant Program include:

- The average award increased from \$2,009 in 2005-06 to \$2,636 in 2009-10.
- In 2009-10, 62 percent of HEGP recipients attended West Virginia public, four-year institutions; 21.7 percent attended West Virginia public, two-year institutions; 10.6 percent attended West Virginia independent, non-profit institutions; and 5.2 percent attended West Virginia for-profit institutions. Less than one percent attended Pennsylvania institutions.
- The elimination in 2009-10 of a separate state application for the HEGP in addition to the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) has resulted in more students getting the award as freshmen. This change is also responsible for a drop in the percentage of awarded students who enrolled and accepted the award.
- The percentage of recipients that are adult age has consistently been about 25 percent over the five-year period.
- Retention of the grant by first-time freshmen into their second and third fall semesters has increased but the percentage being retained to their fourth fall semester has declined.
- The percentage of grant recipients earning their bachelor's degree within four or five years increased from 2003 to 2005 but declined thereafter and was slightly lower than the general student body. Six-year graduation rates increased and actually ended higher than the general student body. This is remarkable given that historically low-income students have lower educational attainment.
- The percentage of grant recipients earning their associate's degree within three or four years, as well as rates of transfer from two-year institutions to four-year institutions, have increased and were higher than those of the overall student body.

Higher Education Adult Part-Time Student Grant Program

The Higher Education Adult Part-Time Student (HEAPS) Grant Part-Time Enrollment Component awarded about the same number of students and dollars in 2009-10 as in 2005-06. Other key findings include:

- The average award has increased little over the time period.
- In 2009-10, about 36 percent of recipients attended four-year public institutions; 51.4 percent attended public two-year institutions; 6.9 percent attended independent, non-profit institutions; and 5.9 percent attended public vocational/technical centers.
- Recipients are disproportionately female (72%) and 66 percent are age 25 and older.
- Almost half of recipients in 2009-10 were working toward a bachelor's degree.

In the HEAPS Workforce Development Component, the number of students awarded increased slightly while the actual dollars awarded declined from \$1.6 million to \$1.5 million. This has resulted in a decline in average award from \$1,616 to \$1,460.

- In 2009-10, 55.7 percent of recipients attended public two-year institutions; 29.1 percent attended public vocational/technical centers; 13.3 percent attended independent for-profit institutions; and 1.9 percent attended an independent, non-profit organization.

Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship Program

The number of Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship recipients and the total dollars awarded declined slightly from 2005-06 to 2009-10 but the average award increased.

- Students primarily received the award at the senior undergraduate or master's levels due to limited funding for the program. Recipients were disproportionately female (86%).
- In the 2004-05 to 2008-09 cohorts, about 72 percent of recipients have begun to repay their obligation through teaching service. The numbers were lowest for 2008-09 due to many students still being enrolled in school.

Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship Program

The number of Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship recipients and total funds disbursed have increased slightly from 2005-06 to 2009-10 while the average award declined.

- Recipients have been largely from a few four-year public institutions: Bluefield State College, Marshall University, West Virginia University and WVU Institute of Technology.
- Recipients have been disproportionately male but the share of female recipients has increased.
- The percentage that has begun to repay their obligation through work in the state has been relatively low due to large numbers of students still enrolled in school.

Medical Student Loan Program

The number of recipients from 2005-06 to 2009-10 fluctuated with the high mark of 323 in 2006-07 and the low of 289 in 2009-10. The total funds disbursed increased annually with the overall increase over the time period about \$1 million.

- The number of students from previous awards going into loan deferment or completing loan forgiveness through full-time employment in West Virginia has increased and the default rate on previous loans declined.

National Context

During the time period from 2005-06 to 2009-10, the amount of direct aid of all types—including federal grants, loans, work-study, and tax benefits as well as state, institutional, and private and employer grants—grew by 61 percent, from \$123.6 to \$199.2 billion in constant 2009 dollars.¹ The following sections summarize changes in aid over this five-year period at the federal, institutional, and state levels.

Total Student Aid in Constant (2009) Dollars (in Millions), 2005-06 and 2009-10

	2005-06	Preliminary 2009-10	5-Year % Change
Federal Programs			
Grants			
Pell Grants	\$12,693	\$28,213	122%
FSEOG	\$779	\$758	-3%
LEAP	\$65	\$63	-3%
Academic Competitiveness Grant	-	\$503	
SMART Grants	-	\$361	
Veterans	\$3,176	\$9,470	198%
Military	\$1,075	\$1,478	37%
Other Grants	\$426	\$476	12%
Total Federal Grants	\$18,214	\$41,321	127%
Loans			
Perkins Loans	\$1,594	\$1,106	-31%
Subsidized Stafford	\$24,440	\$36,741	50%
Unsubsidized Stafford	\$23,609	\$44,689	89%
PLUS	\$8,183	\$14,165	73%
Other Loans	\$157	\$133	-15%
Total Federal Loans	\$57,983	\$96,834	67%
Federal Work-Study	\$1,050	\$1,417	35%
Education Tax Benefits	\$6,210	\$6,970	12%
Total Federal Aid	\$83,457	\$146,542	76%
State Grant Programs	\$6,836	\$8,722	28%
Institutional Grants	\$23,840	\$33,380	40%
Private & Employer Grants	\$9,430	\$10,550	12%
Total Federal, State, Institutional, Private Aid	\$123,563	\$199,194	61%

Source: College Board, *Trends in Student Aid, 2010*; Author calculations.

Federal Programs

Federal financial aid programs consist of grants, loans, work-study, and tax credits. All forms of federal aid combined increased from \$83.5 billion to \$146.5 billion from 2005-06 to 2009-10, an increase of 76 percent. As an overview of changes during the period of interest, the following table provides data on the number of recipients of select federal programs in 2005-06 and 2009-10 along with awards per student. The only programs that saw an increase in funding per recipient over this time period when controlling for inflation were the federal Pell Grant which increased by 35 percent and the federal education tax benefits which increased 8 percent.

¹ All national figures are from the College Board's *Trends in Student Aid, 2010*.

Federal Programs Recipients (in thousands) and Aid per Recipient in Constant (2009) Dollars, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	Preliminary 2009-10	5-Year % Change
Pell Grants			
Recipients (000)	5,168	7,738	50%
Aid Per Recipient (Constant)	\$2,707	\$3,646	35%
Federal SEOG			
Recipients (000)	1,419	1,303	-8%
Aid Per Recipient (Constant)	\$605	\$581	-4%
Academic Competitiveness Grants			
Recipients (000)	-	716	
Aid Per Recipient (Constant)	-	\$703	
SMART Grants			
Recipients (000)	-	139	
Aid Per Recipient (Constant)	-	\$2,597	
Federal Work-Study			
Recipients (000)	711	930	31%
Aid Per Recipient (Constant)	\$1,629	\$1,524	-6%
Federal Perkins Loans			
Recipients (000)	728	521	-28%
Aid Per Recipient (Constant)	\$2,414	\$2,125	-12%
Federal Education Tax Benefits			
Recipients (000)	8,519	8,015	-6%
Aid Per Recipient (Constant)	\$803	\$870	8%

Source: College Board, *Trends in Student Aid, 2010*; Author's Calculations

Grants

Federal grants grew by 127 percent, mostly due to increases in the Pell Grant and veterans' benefits as well as the creation of two new grants, the Academic Competitiveness Grant and the SMART Grant. These new grants, which give additional funds to Pell Grant recipients who meet certain academic requirements, will no longer be awarded after the 2010-11 school year. The growth in Pell expenditures was driven by an increase in the maximum award up to \$5,350 as well as an increase of just over 2.5 million recipients.

There have been federal initiatives and legislative changes which will affect current and future grant expenditures. Several rounds of budget negotiations in 2010 and 2011 have managed to maintain the 2010-11 maximum Pell Grant of \$5,550 into 2011-12. However, to do this, Congress eliminated 2011-12 funding for the year-round Pell Grant Program (also known as summer Pell). Funding for the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Program was cut by \$20 million and the Leveraging Education Assistance Partnership, which was utilized in West Virginia to subsidize the Higher Education Grant Program, was eliminated. Federal funding for the Robert C. Byrd Scholarship was eliminated as well but carry forward funds and Higher Education Policy Commission Higher Education Resources Assessment (HERA) funds are being used to award returning recipients for a final year in 2011-12.

Loans

Total federal loans increased from \$58 billion to \$96.8 billion from 2005-06 to 2009-10, an increase of 67 percent. One of the reasons for the large increase was the expansion in 2008 of the annual and aggregate loan limits for undergraduate unsubsidized loans. The largest loan program is the Stafford Loan Program. The funds disbursed as subsidized Stafford loans, those for which students pay no interest while they are enrolled, increased by 50 percent from \$24.4 billion to \$36.7 billion. Unsubsidized Stafford loans grew from \$23.6 to \$44.7 billion, an increase of 89 percent. Perkins Loans declined by 31 percent from \$1.6 billion to \$1.1 billion because no new federal capital has been contributed to this program since fiscal year 2004. The PLUS loan program for students' parents and for graduate students grew by 73 percent from \$8.2 to \$14.2 billion.

The following table provides dollars disbursed in federal and non-federal loans along with the percentage of total loan volume in 2005-06 and 2009-10. Subsidized Stafford loans have increased in dollar amount and as a share of total loans during this period. Unsubsidized Stafford loans increased greatly in terms of both dollar amount and share of loan volume. PLUS loans for parents of undergraduate students remained steady in volume (\$9 billion) but declined as a share of total loans. Non-federal loans carry no subsidy and usually have less favorable terms than federal ones. They declined from \$19 to \$9 billion, which represents a decrease in share from 23 to 8 percent of loan volume.

Loans in Constant 2009 Dollars (in Billions) and Share of Total, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06 Dollars	Percent of Total	2009-10 Dollars	Percent of Total
Subsidized Stafford Loans	\$27	33%	\$37	35%
Unsubsidized Stafford Loans	\$26	31%	\$45	42%
PLUS Loans	\$9	11%	\$9	8%
Graduate PLUS Loans	NA	NA	\$5	5%
Perkins and Other Federal Loans	\$2	2%	\$1	1%
Nonfederal Loans	\$19	23%	\$9	8%
Total	\$83	100%	\$105	100%

Source: College Board, *Trends in Student Aid, 2010*

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

The main impending changes to the federal loan programs relate to institution cohort default rates (CDR). In the past, the proportion of students entering repayment in a fiscal year who go into default within two years has been utilized. A three-year rate will be published in addition to the two-year rate for students going into repayment during fiscal years 2009 through 2011; and only the three-year rate will be published for cohorts thereafter. Sanctions will be based on the two-year rate for cohorts entering repayment through FY 2010, both rates for FY 2011, and only the three-year rate thereafter. To compensate for the increase in time window analyzed, the CDR threshold for institutions losing loan eligibility is being raised to 30 percent from 25 and the threshold for privileges for low default rates is being raised to 15 percent from 10.

Other forms of federal aid

In other forms of federal aid, work-study awards increased from \$1.1 to \$1.4 billion from 2005-06 to 2009-10 and education tax benefits such as the HOPE Tax Credit, the Lifelong Learning Credit, and tax deductions for educational expenses increased from \$6.2 billion to \$7 billion.

In 2008, \$5.3 billion in federal HOPE and Lifetime Learning tax credits and \$1.4 billion in tuition and fees tax deductions were provided to 8.1 million students and their parents. While these tax incentives have income caps, they only provide benefits to those with tax liability and, therefore, tend to help students higher up the income ladder than need-based programs. For example, in 2008, 36 percent of those receiving tax credits and a

full 75 percent of those receiving deductions had incomes of \$75,000 or higher. Taxpayers also benefit from the use of state-sponsored 529 college savings plans which accumulate tax free and, if used for postsecondary education expenses, can be redeemed tax free. Total assets in 529 plans grew from \$90.4 billion in 2005 to \$135.2 billion in 2010 (in constant 2010 dollars).

A part of the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (a.k.a., the stimulus bill), the American Opportunity Tax Credit has been a temporary replacement for the Hope Tax Credit for the 2009 and 2010 tax years and has been renewed for the 2011 and 2012 tax years. The credit is more generous than the Hope Tax Credit, covers the first four years of undergraduate study, is available to students with modified adjusted gross income up to \$90,000 (\$180,000 for married couples filing jointly), and up to \$1,000 of the credit can be refunded if the credit exceeds the amount of tax owed.

Federal Aid by Institution Sector

The table below compares the amount of federal financial aid funds that went to different types of institutions in 2008-09 with what share of students that sector enrolled. Public two-year institutions enrolled 27 percent of students and received 31 percent of Pell Grant funds but only 8 percent of subsidized Stafford loans, 6 percent of unsubsidized Stafford loans, and 1 percent of PLUS loans. These institutions tend to enroll lower income students, as evidenced by their larger share of Pell Grants, but due to these institutions having lower tuition and fees, and low-income students often being loan averse, two-year students have low proportions of loan funds. Public four-year institutions enrolled 41 percent of students and received 31 percent of Pell Grants and between 34 and 38 percent of the different types of loans. Private not-for-profit institutions enrolled 21 percent of students but received only 14 percent of Pell Grant funds. These institutions accounted for 30 percent of all Stafford loans and over half of PLUS loans. Students at private non-profits are less likely to be low income and receive a Pell Grant; but due to the higher cost of these institutions, borrowers have higher loan values. Finally, the for-profit sector enrolled 10 percent of students but accounted for 24 percent of Pell Grants, 25 percent of subsidized loans, and 28 percent of unsubsidized loans. The fact that these institutions enroll a large number of low-income students and also have high tuition costs contributes to their disproportionate share of federal aid funds.

Distribution of Federal Aid Funds and Enrollment by Sector, 2008-09

	Public Two-Year	Public Four-Year	Private Not-for-Profit	For-Profit
Enrollment Distribution	27%	41%	21%	10%
Pell Grants	31%	31%	14%	24%
Subsidized Stafford Loans	8%	38%	30%	25%
Unsubsidized Stafford Loans	6%	35%	30%	28%
PLUS Loans	1%	34%	54%	12%

Source: College Board, *Trends in Student Aid, 2010*

Institutional Aid

While the great majority of student aid comes from the federal government, institutional grants in 2009-10 made up 17 percent of overall undergraduate aid and 16 percent of graduate aid. Institutions contributed 36 percent of total grant aid. The amount of institutional aid grew by 40 percent from \$23.8 billion in 2005-06 to \$33.4 billion in 2009-10.

State-Sponsored Financial Aid

In the 2009-10 academic year, about \$10.8 billion in state-funded aid was awarded nationally, an increase of about 6 percent over the \$10.4 billion (in constant 2009 dollars) in the previous year.² About \$8.9 billion of

² All data on state aid come from the National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs' *41st Annual Survey Report on State-Sponsored Student Financial Aid, 2009-10 Academic Year*.

this aid was in the form of grants to 4.07 million students with 73 percent of aid being awarded based on need (completely or in part) and 27 percent completely non-need-based. Grants increased 3.6 percent over the previous year's total of \$8.6 billion. Undergraduate need-based aid increased 4.5 percent from \$6.1 billion in 2008-09 to \$6.3 billion in 2009-10. States also provided approximately \$1.9 billion in non-grant aid to students in the form of loans, loan assumptions, conditional grants, work-study, and tuition waivers. This was an increase of 4.4 percent from 2008-09 but similar to what was provided in 2007-08.

When states are ranked by their total grant aid awarded in 2009-10, West Virginia ranks 4th in the nation in grant dollars per capita (\$56) and 3rd per estimated population that is age 18 to 24 (\$597). West Virginia is 5th in terms of undergraduate grant dollars per undergraduate student (\$1,076) but is 15th in need-based grant dollars per undergraduate student (\$471). West Virginia ranks 16th in the number of awards per enrolled student (0.38). Finally, West Virginia ranks 5th in total state grant expenditures as a percentage of tax appropriation to higher education operating expenses (20.6%). This measure is a gauge of how much money is allotted to state aid compared to state investment in higher education as a whole.

West Virginia Financial Aid Program Descriptions

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

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

To qualify for a PROMISE Scholarship, a student must:

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

The scholarship is automatically renewed for up to eight continuous semesters or until a bachelor's degree is earned. To be considered for scholarship renewal, a student must have a minimum overall 2.75 GPA at the end

of the first 12-month period of enrollment on completed college coursework and a 3.0 GPA thereafter as well as earn 30 credit hours over each twelve-month period of enrollment. Recipients are also encouraged to engage in community service activities while in college.

Higher Education Grant Program (HEGP)

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

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

- A citizen of the United States;
- West Virginia residency for at least 12 months prior to date of application;
- Be a high school graduate or have earned a GED diploma;
- Demonstrate an established level of financial need through submission of the FAFSA;
- Demonstrate academic promise defined as a 2.0 cumulative high school GPA or a score of 2250 on the GED (this requirement does not apply to those more than five years out of high school) and meeting institutional admission requirements;
- Enroll at a participating institution in West Virginia or Pennsylvania as a full-time undergraduate student;
- Have not previously earned a bachelor's degree.

The West Virginia Higher Education Grant may be used at approved public and independent postsecondary institutions in West Virginia or Pennsylvania. The grant may be transferred from one eligible institution to another. Renewal is not automatic; students must reapply each year.

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

HEAPS Part-Time Component

The goal of the HEAPS Part-Time Component is to encourage and enable West Virginia students that demonstrate financial need to continue their education on a part-time basis at the postsecondary level.

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

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

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

HEAPS Workforce Development Component

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

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

Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship Program

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

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

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

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

Recipients of the Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship must agree to teach at the pre-school, elementary, middle, or secondary school level in West Virginia for two years for each year of scholarship assistance. However,

if a scholar enters a teacher shortage area, an exceptional children's program, a school having less than average academic results, or a school in an economically disadvantaged area as designated by the West Virginia Board of Education, then the scholar can teach one year for each year the scholarship was received.

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

Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship (ESTS) Program

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

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

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

The scholarship may be renewed so long as the recipient is enrolled as a full-time student in an eligible institution of higher education; is pursuing a certificate, associate's, or bachelor's degree in engineering, science, or technology; and maintains satisfactory progress according to that institution.

Recipients of the Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship agree to work full-time in an engineering, science, or technology field in West Virginia for one year for each year the scholarship was received or begin an approved program of community service related to engineering, science, or technology. Students who do not meet the employment or community service requirement must repay the scholarship received plus interest and any required collection fees.

Medical Student Loan Program

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

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

The institutional financial aid office is responsible for (1) determining eligibility for the loan and (2) notifying individual students of the action taken. Funding availability may limit the number of awards or the value of individual awards. Students may seek loan assistance for each year until the course of study is completed. An

annual application may be required. The educational institution is under no obligation to approve subsequent loan requests even though all eligibility requirements are met. The maximum annual loan amount cannot exceed \$10,000.

The first payment will be due one year following the date that the borrower ceases to be a full-time student at a school of medicine that participates in this program with a maximum of 10 years to repay the loan (principal and interest). Students will not be required to make payments during periods of authorized deferments such as required military service or approved additional medical training, including internships, residencies and fellowships (not to exceed 5 years). The minimum repayment amount shall be no less than \$50 per month.

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



West Virginia Program Changes

PROMISE Scholarship Program

2010-2011 Academic Year

- The incoming PROMISE scholars in the fall of 2010 were the first full class subject to the new block award amount provided for in 2009 Senate Bill 373. Students awarded and using a PROMISE award after January 1, 2010 receive an award equal to the lesser of \$4,750 or the actual tuition and mandatory fee charges for resident students at the institution. Students who were awarded and used the scholarship prior to this date continued to receive actual tuition and fees for resident students at public institutions or, at independent institutions, an award based on the average resident tuition and fees at comparable public institutions.
- Summer awards were offered for the first time in 2010 and 2011.
- Students awarded PROMISE, who elect not to enroll at an eligible institution, may now regain eligibility within one academic year after high school graduation by discontinuing enrollment from the ineligible institution and re-enrolling at an eligible institution. Any such student must meet PROMISE award renewal standards.

Higher Education Grant Program

2010-11 Academic Year

- Due to extension of the priority deadline to April 15 and the elimination of the separate state application, both of which caused an increase in eligible applicants, the maximum grant amount was reduced to \$2,100 for those with an expected family contribution (EFC) up to \$5,273; a maximum of \$1,900 for those with an EFC from \$5,274 to \$5,600; and a maximum of \$1,700 for eligible applicants with an EFC above \$5,600.

2011-12 Academic Year

- A four million dollar increase in the state appropriation to the Higher Education Grant Program during the 2011 legislative session allowed the maximum award to be increased to \$2,400 for students with an EFC up to \$5,273 and to \$2,000 for eligible students with an EFC above \$5,273.

Higher Education Adult Part-Time Student (HEAPS) Grant

2011-12 Academic Year

- To increase the efficiency and accuracy of the HEAPS Workforce Development Component, the administration of this program was placed on the secure Financial Aid Management System web portal, which is already used for PROMISE and the HEGP.

No recent changes have been made to the Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship Program, the Engineering, Science, and Technology Scholarship Program, or the Medical Student Loan Program.

PROMISE SCHOLARSHIP

PROMISE Scholarship Total Recipients and Funds Disbursed

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The number of PROMISE recipients declined from 10,303 in 2005-06 to 9,456 in 2009-10. This decline was due to an increase in the academic criteria to achieve the scholarship in 2005-06 and 2007-08 in order to control program costs.
- The total cost of the scholarship program has continued to rise from \$38.3 million in 2005-06 to \$45.7 million in 2009-10 due to the rising cost of tuition and fees at colleges and universities.

Total PROMISE Recipients, Awards, and Average Award, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Recipients	10,303	9,823	9,526	9,334	9,456
Awards	\$38,258,487	\$ 39,547,724	\$40,264,423	\$42,498,633	\$45,706,663
Average Award	\$3,713	\$4,026	\$4,227	\$4,553	\$4,834

PROMISE Scholarship Total Recipients by Institution

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Over 85 percent of PROMISE recipients in 2009-10 attended four-year public institutions. Of these, most attended either West Virginia University (45.7%) or Marshall University (16.5%).
- Appendix Table A shows how these percentages have changed since 2005-06. While the share of PROMISE scholars attending four-year public institutions has not changed much since 2005-06, the proportion attending West Virginia University has increased from 42.2 percent to 45.7 percent. The shares at other public four-year institutions remained relatively unchanged.
- Public community and technical colleges accounted for 3.6 percent of PROMISE scholars in 2009-10 with almost half of these attending WVU at Parkersburg. The share attending community and technical colleges was the lowest in 2009-10 that it has been over the five-year period since 2005-06.
- In 2009-10, 10.8 percent of PROMISE scholars attended independent, non-profit institutions in West Virginia. West Virginia Wesleyan College had the largest number of scholars at 375. The proportion attending independent institutions has remained relatively stable since 2005-06.

Total PROMISE Recipients and Awards by Institution, 2009-10

	Recipients	% of Total Recipients	Awards
Four-Year Public Institutions	8,098	85.6%	\$40,406,491
Bluefield State College	89	0.9%	\$381,468
Concord University	436	4.6%	\$2,080,156
Fairmont State University	488	5.2%	\$2,251,062
Glennville State College	115	1.2%	\$536,458
Marshall University	1,561	16.5%	\$7,932,570
Potomac State College of WVU	119	1.3%	\$328,701
Shepherd University	381	4.0%	\$1,897,330
West Liberty University	284	3.0%	\$1,343,785
West Virginia State University	137	1.4%	\$578,501
West Virginia University	4,318	45.7%	\$22,256,360
WVU Institute of Technology	170	1.8%	\$820,100

	Recipients	% of Total Recipients	Awards
Public Community and Technical Colleges	339	3.6%	\$767,031
Blue Ridge Community and Technical College	6	0.1%	\$15,360
Bridgemont Community and Technical College	12	0.1%	\$36,792
Eastern WV Community and Technical College	0	0.0%	\$0
Kanawha Valley Community and Technical College	18	0.2%	\$42,862
Mountwest Community and Technical College	10	0.1%	\$19,992
New River Community and Technical College	18	0.2%	\$41,731
Pierpont Community and Technical College	48	0.5%	\$142,350
Southern WV Community and Technical College	59	0.6%	\$119,814
WV Northern Community College	24	0.3%	\$50,697
WVU at Parkersburg	144	1.5%	\$297,433
Four-Year Private, Non-profit Institutions	1,019	10.8%	\$4,533,141
Alderson-Broaddus College	109	1.2%	\$481,936
Appalachian Bible College	8	0.1%	\$34,755
Bethany College	59	0.6%	\$264,138
Davis & Elkins College	46	0.5%	\$199,262
Mountain State University	66	0.7%	\$282,674
Ohio Valley University	29	0.3%	\$122,801
University of Charleston	206	2.2%	\$905,947
West Virginia Wesleyan College	375	4.0%	\$1,708,556
Wheeling Jesuit College	121	1.3%	\$533,072
Total	9,456	100.0%	\$45,706,663

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

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The proportion of enrollment at four-year public colleges and universities that is made up of PROMISE scholars has declined to 18.7 percent in 2009-10 from a high of 20.7 percent in 2005-06 when the program was at its maximum size. West Virginia University's proportion of enrollment that was PROMISE scholars was the highest in the system in 2009-10 with 35.6 percent. Other schools where PROMISE scholars made up a large proportion of students were Concord University (17.7%) and Marshall University (18.8%).
- The proportion of enrollment at public two-year institutions that is made up of PROMISE scholars has declined from 1.8 percent in 2005-06 to 1.1 percent in 2009-10. PROMISE scholars were the highest percentage of enrollment in 2009-10 at WVU at Parkersburg at 2.8 percent and Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College at 2.0 percent.
- The proportion of enrollment made up by PROMISE scholars at all public institutions has declined from 13.7 percent in 2005-06 to 11.4 percent in 2009-10. This has occurred as enrollment at institutions has increased and the number of scholars has declined due to higher qualification criteria.

ABOUT THIS MEASURE:

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

PROMISE Recipients at Public Institutions as a Percentage of Undergraduate, In-State Enrollment, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Four-Year Public Institutions	20.7%	20.2%	19.7%	19.6%	18.7%
Bluefield State College	5.5%	4.5%	4.0%	4.2%	4.1%
Concord University	17.7%	16.9%	18.0%	18.7%	17.7%
Fairmont State University	13.2%	13.8%	12.8%	12.0%	11.1%
Glenville State College	11.4%	8.7%	8.8%	8.3%	6.1%
Marshall University	21.8%	20.5%	19.7%	18.9%	18.8%
Potomac State College of WVU	8.4%	7.6%	7.2%	7.6%	7.8%
Shepherd University	14.3%	15.0%	14.4%	13.1%	13.7%
West Liberty University	15.6%	14.0%	13.5%	14.1%	14.8%
West Virginia State University	4.6%	4.1%	3.5%	3.8%	3.1%
West Virginia University	37.4%	36.8%	35.1%	35.1%	35.6%
WVU Institute of Technology	9.0%	10.8%	12.9%	14.6%	13.3%
Two-Year Public Institutions	1.8%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.1%
Blue Ridge Community and Technical College	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
Bridgemont Community and Technical College	2.8%	1.2%	1.9%	2.1%	1.1%
Eastern WV Community and Technical College	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kanawha Valley Community and Technical College	1.8%	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%	0.6%
Mountwest Community and Technical College	1.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%
New River Community and Technical College	1.2%	1.3%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%
Pierpont Community and Technical College	1.4%	1.1%	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%
Southern WV Community and Technical College	2.3%	1.6%	2.4%	2.3%	2.0%
WV Northern Community College	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%
WVU at Parkersburg	3.6%	3.2%	4.0%	3.6%	2.8%
Total	13.7%	13.2%	12.7%	12.4%	11.4%

First-Year PROMISE Recipients at Public Institutions as a Percentage of First-Year, In-State Enrollment

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The public four-year institution with the highest share of its first-year students being PROMISE scholars in 2009-10 was West Virginia University with 41.5 percent. The public two-year institution with the highest share was WVU at Parkersburg with 2.2 percent.
- The proportion of first-year students that were PROMISE scholars at four-year public institutions was basically the same in 2009-10 (19.1%) as it was in 2005-06 (19.3%). Five institutions saw an increase in the share of their first-year students that were PROMISE scholars (Fairmont State University, Shepherd University, West Liberty University, West Virginia State University, and West Virginia University) while the rest experienced declines.
- The proportion of first-year students that were PROMISE scholars in public two-year institutions also remained the same at about one percent between 2005-06 and 2009-10 and no institutions saw substantial changes.

First-Year PROMISE Recipients at Public Institutions as a Percentage of First-Year, In-State Enrollment, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Four-Year Public Institutions	19.3%	19.7%	21.6%	21.9%	19.1%
Bluefield State College	3.3%	2.3%	3.4%	3.9%	2.4%
Concord University	19.4%	18.3%	21.3%	19.2%	15.7%
Fairmont State University	6.8%	8.3%	12.7%	13.0%	10.8%
Glenville State College	9.5%	5.5%	8.2%	6.6%	5.4%
Marshall University	28.4%	26.2%	27.0%	25.3%	23.7%
Potomac State College of WVU	11.1%	12.2%	8.4%	11.5%	8.4%
Shepherd University	16.1%	16.9%	18.3%	17.7%	21.2%
West Liberty University	7.1%	7.7%	7.0%	10.3%	12.5%
West Virginia State University	2.4%	2.1%	3.1%	2.3%	3.2%
West Virginia University	39.8%	39.5%	40.3%	42.4%	41.5%
WVU Institute of Technology	10.9%	15.8%	13.7%	14.8%	8.7%
Two-Year Public Institutions	1.3%	1.2%	1.8%	1.2%	0.9%
Blue Ridge Community and Technical College	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%
Bridgemont Community and Technical College	1.5%	1.1%	2.1%	1.9%	0.5%
Eastern WV Community and Technical College	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kanawha Valley Community and Technical College	1.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Mountwest Community and Technical College	0.8%	0.4%	1.3%	0.5%	0.3%
New River Community and Technical College	1.5%	1.1%	1.0%	0.6%	0.2%
Pierpont Community and Technical College	0.4%	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%
Southern WV Community and Technical College	1.8%	1.8%	3.1%	2.6%	2.0%
WV Northern Community College	0.8%	1.4%	1.8%	0.9%	1.0%
WVU at Parkersburg	2.5%	1.9%	3.6%	2.2%	2.2%
Total	10.4%	10.5%	11.6%	11.3%	9.6%

ABOUT THIS MEASURE:

This measure provides the number of first-year PROMISE scholars at each institution as a percentage of the unduplicated fall/spring in-state, first-year undergraduate headcount at that institution.

Demographic Characteristics of PROMISE Recipients at Public Institutions

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The proportion of PROMISE scholars at public institutions who were White was 93.8 percent in 2009-10 and this figure has declined slightly from 95.6 percent in 2005-06. Conversely, the percentage of scholars that were Hispanic has increased slightly. Race/ethnicity reporting requirements changed for 2009-10. In that year, 1 percent of scholars identified as multi-racial.
- In 2009-10, the percentage of scholars that was female was 55.1 percent as compared with 44.4 percent male. The female percentage has declined slightly since 2005-06.
- In 2009-10, approximately one-quarter of PROMISE scholars were classified as freshmen and another quarter were sophomores; about 20 percent were juniors and 28 percent were seniors.
- The proportion of scholars aged 24 and younger has remained virtually 100 percent all five years.

Demographic Characteristics of PROMISE Recipients at Public Institutions, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Race/Ethnicity					
White	95.6%	95.3%	95.4%	95.0%	93.8%
Black	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%
Hispanic	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander (through 2008)	1.4%	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%	
Asian (starting 2009)					1.4%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (starting 2009)					0.0%
Multi-Racial (starting 2009)					1.0%
Unknown	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	1.4%	1.8%
Gender					
Female	57.8%	56.5%	55.9%	55.4%	55.1%
Male	42.0%	43.2%	44.0%	44.3%	44.4%
Unknown	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%
Student Level					
Freshmen	25.6%	24.6%	25.2%	26.1%	25.3%
Sophomore	25.9%	23.5%	24.0%	24.5%	25.5%
Junior	21.1%	21.2%	19.1%	19.4%	19.6%
Senior	26.0%	29.2%	30.6%	28.7%	28.0%
Unclassified Undergraduate	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Professional Pharmacy*	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Unknown	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%
Age					
24 or Younger	99.8%	99.6%	99.9%	99.7%	99.5%
25 or Older	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%

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

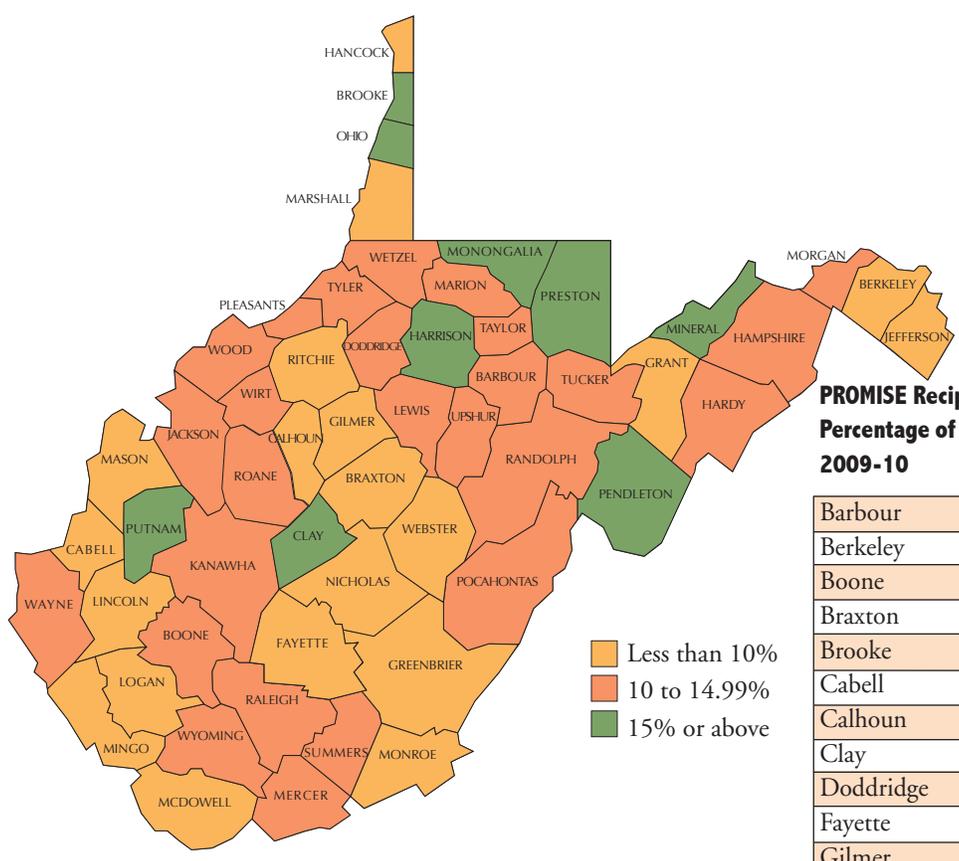
PROMISE Recipients at Public Institutions by County

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The percentage of the undergraduate enrollment at public institutions from each county who received the PROMISE Scholarship in 2009-10 was highest in Putnam County with 19.4 percent. Other counties with high proportions of PROMISE scholars among their students at public institutions were Monongalia (18.1%), Mineral (17.3%), and Brooke (17.1%).
- The total number of PROMISE scholars from each county from 2005-06 to 2009-10 is provided in Appendix Table B. Kanawha County has consistently had the highest number of scholars with 1,005 in 2009-10. The counties with the next highest numbers of recipients in 2009-10 were Monongalia (677) and Cabell (488).

ABOUT THIS MEASURE:

This measure provides the 2009-10 PROMISE scholars from each county enrolled in public colleges and universities as a percentage of the total undergraduate enrollment at public colleges and universities from that county.



PROMISE Recipients at Public Institutions as Percentage of County Undergraduate Enrollment, 2009-10

Barbour	13.9%	Mineral	17.3%
Berkeley	8.6%	Mingo	6.4%
Boone	11.1%	Monongalia	18.1%
Braxton	8.8%	Monroe	7.9%
Brooke	17.1%	Morgan	10.5%
Cabell	9.7%	Nicholas	9.7%
Calhoun	7.3%	Ohio	14.1%
Clay	16.0%	Pendleton	15.9%
Doddridge	13.4%	Pleasants	13.6%
Fayette	8.0%	Pocahontas	11.4%
Gilmer	7.6%	Preston	15.6%
Grant	9.6%	Putnam	19.4%
Greenbrier	6.6%	Raleigh	11.6%
Hampshire	13.2%	Randolph	12.8%
Hancock	9.0%	Ritchie	9.0%
Hardy	10.3%	Roane	10.4%
Harrison	15.4%	Summers	12.5%
Jackson	11.9%	Taylor	14.4%
Jefferson	7.7%	Tucker	12.8%
Kanawha	10.2%	Tyler	12.6%
Lewis	11.1%	Upshur	13.0%
Lincoln	8.8%	Wayne	12.0%
Logan	9.0%	Webster	7.0%
Marion	14.0%	Wetzel	12.5%
Marshall	9.0%	Wirt	10.7%
Mason	8.7%	Wood	11.8%
McDowell	5.7%	Wyoming	10.1%
Mercer	10.1%	Unknown	12.2%

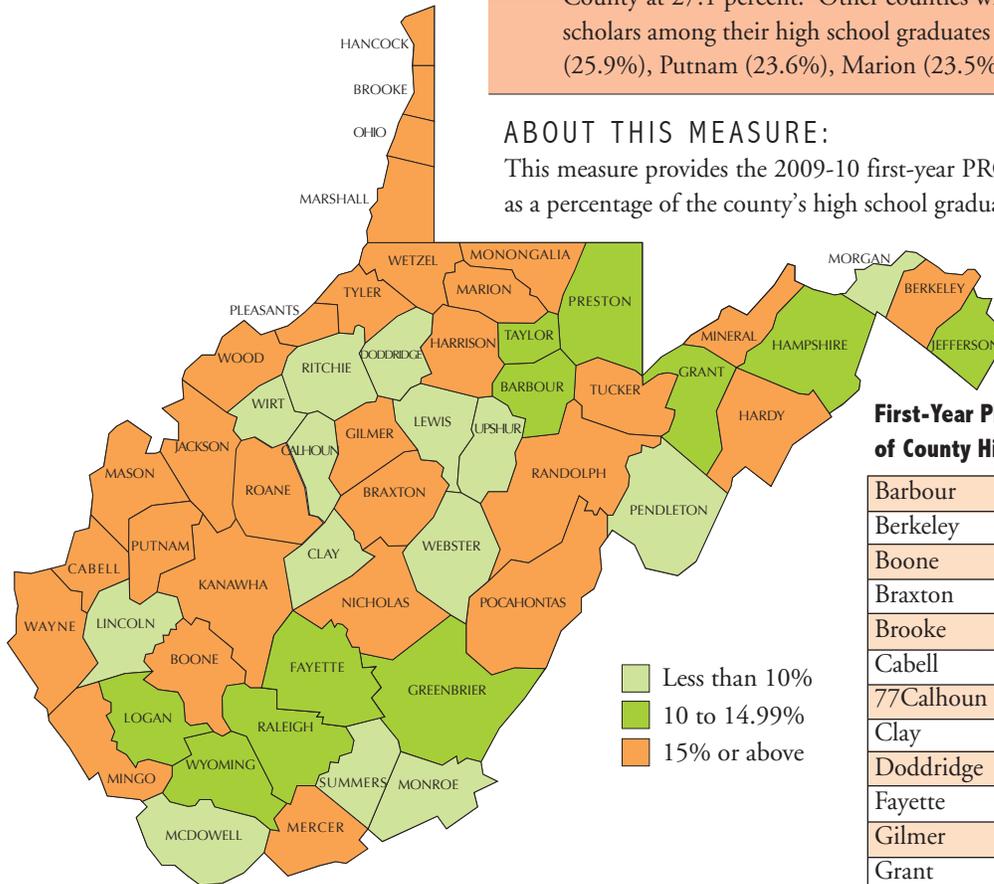
First-Year PROMISE Recipients as a Percentage of County High School Graduates

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The percentage of each county’s high school graduates that were awarded and received the PROMISE Scholarship in 2009-10 was highest in Monongalia County at 27.1 percent. Other counties with high proportions of PROMISE scholars among their high school graduates were Ohio (26.8%), Gilmer (25.9%), Putnam (23.6%), Marion (23.5%), and Jackson (23.2%).

ABOUT THIS MEASURE:

This measure provides the 2009-10 first-year PROMISE scholars from each county as a percentage of the county’s high school graduating class.



First-Year PROMISE Recipients as Percentage of County High School Graduates, 2009-10

Barbour	14.8%	Mineral	19.3%
Berkeley	15.3%	Mingo	16.9%
Boone	16.4%	Monongalia	27.1%
Braxton	18.9%	Monroe	6.3%
Brooke	15.6%	Morgan	9.9%
Cabell	17.6%	Nicholas	14.9%
77Calhoun	5.5%	Ohio	26.8%
Clay	7.8%	Pendleton	9.4%
Doddridge	8.9%	Pleasants	15.3%
Fayette	10.2%	Pocahontas	20.5%
Gilmer	25.9%	Preston	14.9%
Grant	14.9%	Putnam	23.6%
Greenbrier	10.2%	Raleigh	13.0%
Hampshire	12.3%	Randolph	15.9%
Hancock	18.2%	Ritchie	9.8%
Hardy	17.1%	Roane	17.9%
Harrison	18.2%	Summers	9.6%
Jackson	23.2%	Taylor	14.1%
Jefferson	12.4%	Tucker	15.7%
Kanawha	20.2%	Tyler	15.2%
Lewis	9.4%	Upshur	9.6%
Lincoln	7.9%	Wayne	15.3%
Logan	11.9%	Webster	8.6%
Marion	23.5%	Wetzel	16.7%
Marshall	15.8%	Wirt	11.8%
Mason	15.3%	Wood	19.2%
McDowell	3.9%	Wyoming	10.3%
Mercer	15.1%		

PROMISE Recipients by Income and Higher Education Grant Program Status

HIGHLIGHTS:

- In 2009-10, the share of incoming freshman PROMISE scholars with family adjusted gross income of less than \$30,000 was 14.7 percent. Approximately 20 percent had family income of \$30,000 to \$59,999, while 26.4 percent had income of \$60,000 to \$89,999 and 38.6 percent had income of \$90,000 or more.
- Over time, the proportion of students in the lower three income brackets has decreased while the proportion in the highest income bracket has increased. This is due to rising incomes in West Virginia as well as changing characteristics of PROMISE scholars as the academic criteria to receive the scholarship have been increased.
- The percentage of students receiving PROMISE that also are receiving the Higher Education Grant has increased from 18.0 percent in 2005-06 to 25.7 percent in 2009-10. This increase has occurred, despite rising family income of PROMISE scholars, due to the growth in the Higher Education Grant Program (HEGP).

ABOUT THIS MEASURE:

This measure provides the family adjusted gross income of the incoming class of first-year PROMISE scholars as indicated on their FAFSA form. This information is not available after students' first year because PROMISE recipients do not have to file a FAFSA for scholarship renewal. The second table below provides the number and percentage of all PROMISE scholars who also received HEGP funds.

First-Year PROMISE Recipients by Family Adjusted Gross Income, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Less than \$30,000	17.2%	16.3%	16.4%	15.5%	14.7%
\$30,000 to \$59,999	27.7%	26.5%	23.6%	21.8%	20.3%
\$60,000 to \$89,999	28.7%	28.3%	29.0%	26.5%	26.4%
\$90,000 or More	26.4%	29.0%	31.1%	36.1%	38.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Number and Percentage of PROMISE Scholars also Receiving HEGP, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	Number	Percent
2005-06	1,858	18.0%
2006-07	1,772	18.0%
2007-08	1,838	19.3%
2008-09	1,791	19.2%
2009-10	2,434	25.7%

PROMISE Scholarship Qualification and Yield Rates

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The number and share of high school seniors offered the PROMISE Scholarship has increased from 2005-06 to 2009-10. This increase occurred despite an increase in the required composite ACT score from 21 to 22 in 2007-08 and a smaller number of high school seniors in 2009-10.
- The percentage of awarded students who accepted the award and enrolled has increased from 86.8 percent in 2005-06 to 88.2 percent in 2009-10.

ABOUT THIS MEASURE:

This measure provides the number of high school seniors, the number who applied for the PROMISE Scholarship and met the minimum eligibility requirements, and the number out of those awardees who enrolled in an eligible institution as a full-time student.

Qualification and Yield Rate of High School Seniors for PROMISE Awards, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	High School Seniors	Qualified for PROMISE		Accepted Award and Enrolled	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2005-06	17,963	3,317	17.7%	3,002	86.8%
2006-07	18,454	3,522	19.1%	2,867	86.4%
2007-08	18,553	3,435	18.5%	3,082	87.5%
2008-09	18,855	3,496	18.5%	3,030	88.2%
2009-10	18,596	3,681	19.8%	3,084	88.2%

PROMISE Scholarship Retention

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Retention of PROMISE scholars has risen slightly over the past six years.
- The proportion of PROMISE scholars who keep the scholarship into the fall semester following their initial freshman enrollment was 79.6 percent for the 2004-05 fall cohort and has risen since then to 80.8 percent for the 2009-10 fall cohort.
- The proportion of PROMISE scholars keeping their scholarship into the third fall semester has also risen from 63.4 percent for the 2004-05 fall cohort to 65.9 percent for the most recent cohort available, 2008-09.
- The proportion returning with the scholarship their fourth fall semester has also risen from 54.3 percent for the 2004-05 cohort to 55.2 for the 2007-08 cohort. All of these increases in scholarship retention are likely due to increases since 2004-05 in academic criteria necessary for students to receive the scholarship.

ABOUT THIS MEASURE:

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

First-Year, Fall PROMISE Scholars Retaining Scholarship in Subsequent Fall Terms, 2004-05 to 2009-10

Year	First-Year Cohort	Received Award 2nd Fall	Received Award 3rd Fall	Received Award 4th Fall
2004-05	3,528	79.6%	63.4%	54.3%
2005-06	2,929	78.5%	65.1%	56.5%
2006-07	2,867	78.3%	64.8%	56.7%
2007-08	3,009	79.3%	64.9%	55.2%
2008-09	2,968	80.9%	65.9%	NA
2009-10	3,034	80.8%	NA	NA

PROMISE Scholar Bachelor’s Degree Graduation Rates at Public Four-Year Institutions

HIGHLIGHTS:

- PROMISE scholar bachelor’s degree graduation rates were higher than for all students and have risen slightly over the 2003 to 2007 cohorts.
- The proportion of first-time, full-time PROMISE scholars that graduate within four years was about 41 percent for both the 2003 and 2007 cohorts. This is considerably higher than the rates for all first-time, full-time freshmen, which have hovered between 22 and 25 percent.

- The five-year graduation rates of PROMISE scholars have risen from 61.5 percent for the 2003 cohort to 64 percent for the 2006 cohort. This compares favorably with the 41 to 43 percent rate for all students.
- The six-year graduation rate for PROMISE scholars was 67.7 percent for the 2003 cohort and rose to 70.2 percent for the 2005 cohort. The rate for all first-time, full-time freshmen in these years was 48 to 49 percent.

ABOUT THIS MEASURE:

This measure provides the percentage of first-time, full-time students at public four-year institutions that graduate with a bachelor’s degree within four, five, and six years. Note that students can normally only receive the scholarship for eight consecutive semesters. Summer graduation is counted as part of the previous academic year.

Four-, Five-, and Six-Year Bachelor’s Degree Rates of First-Time, Full-Time PROMISE Scholars at Public Four-Year Institutions, Fall Cohorts, 2003-2007

	Initial Cohort		Within Four Years		Within Five Years		Within 6 Years	
	All Students	PROMISE Recipients	All Students	PROMISE Recipients	All Students	PROMISE Recipients	All Students	PROMISE Recipients
2003	9,895	3,069	23.6%	40.7%	42.2%	61.5%	48.3%	67.7%
2004	9,573	2,864	24.8%	40.8%	43.1%	63.4%	49.0%	69.7%
2005	9,643	2,438	25.0%	44.3%	42.9%	64.8%	48.4%	70.2%
2006	9,800	2,326	25.1%	44.5%	40.9%	64.0%	NA	NA
2007	9,925	2,380	22.4%	41.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

- HIGHLIGHTS:**
- PROMISE scholar associate’s degree graduation rates were higher than for all students and have fluctuated over time but ended higher for the 2008 cohort than the 2004 cohort.
 - The proportion of first-time, full-time PROMISE scholars that graduate within two years was 21 percent for the 2004 cohort and 24.9 for the 2008 cohort. The rates for PROMISE students are considerably higher than the rates for all first-time, full-time freshmen which have hovered around 5 percent.
 - The three-year associate’s degree rates of PROMISE scholars have increased from 33.7 for the 2004 cohort to 35.8 percent for the 2008 cohort. This is higher than the rate for all students over this time period which ranged from 10 to 13 percent.
 - The four-year associate’s degree completion rate for PROMISE scholars has risen from 40.2 to 40.9 percent from the 2004 to 2007 cohort. The rate for all first-time, full-time freshmen during these years ranged from 15 to 17 percent.

ABOUT THIS MEASURE:

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

Two-, Three-, and Four-Year Associate's Degree Rates of First-Time, Full-Time PROMISE Scholars at Public Two-Year Institutions, Fall Cohorts 2004-2008

	Initial Cohort		Within Two Years		Within Three Years		Within Four Years	
	All Students	PROMISE Recipients	All Students	PROMISE Recipients	All Students	PROMISE Recipients	All Students	PROMISE Recipients
2004	3,439	291	4.6%	21.0%	11.4%	33.7%	15.3%	40.2%
2005	3,409	216	5.4%	19.4%	12.6%	30.6%	17.4%	40.7%
2006	3,630	205	4.8%	23.4%	11.5%	35.1%	16.4%	42.0%
2007	3,940	232	3.5%	14.7%	9.9%	30.2%	14.6%	40.9%
2008	3,868	201	4.7%	24.9%	11.3%	35.8%	NA	NA

PROMISE Scholar Rates of Transfer at Public Two-Year Institutions

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The proportion of first-time, full-time PROMISE scholars at two-year public institutions that transfer within two years to a four-year public institution was 18.2 percent for the 2004 cohort and declined to 17.4 percent for the 2008 cohort. The rates for PROMISE scholars are considerably higher than the rates for all first-time, full-time freshmen which increased from 5.2 percent up to 7.3 percent.
- The three-year transfer rates of PROMISE scholars have increased from 35.4 percent for the 2004 cohort to 43.3 percent for the 2008 cohort. This compares favorably with the rate for all students over this time period which increased from 10.3 percent to 14.7 percent.
- The four-year transfer rate for PROMISE scholars has declined from 39.9 to 37.9 percent from the 2004 to 2007 cohort. The rate for all first-time, full-time freshmen during these years rose from 13 to 16.5 percent.

ABOUT THIS MEASURE:

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

Two-, Three-, and Four-Year Rates of Transfer to Four-Year Institutions by First-Time, Full-Time PROMISE Scholars at Public Two-Year Institutions, Fall Cohorts 2004-2008

	Initial Cohort		Within Two Years		Within Three Years		Within Four Years	
	All Students	PROMISE Recipients	All Students	PROMISE Recipients	All Students	PROMISE Recipients	All Students	PROMISE Recipients
2004	3,439	291	5.2%	18.2%	10.3%	35.4%	13.0%	39.9%
2005	3,409	216	5.0%	16.2%	11.9%	33.3%	15.7%	35.2%
2006	3,630	205	6.2%	15.6%	12.5%	38.0%	16.0%	41.5%
2007	3,940	232	6.8%	15.9%	12.9%	32.8%	16.5%	37.9%
2008	3,868	201	7.3%	17.4%	14.7%	43.3%	NA	NA

HIGHER EDUCATION GRANT PROGRAM

Higher Education Grant Program Total Recipients and Funds Disbursed

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The number of recipients, total dollars awarded, and average award have all increased since 2005-06.
- The number of HEGP recipients has increased from 10,104 in 2005-06 to 15,203 in 2009-10, an increase of 50 percent.
- The total amount awarded has risen from \$20.3 million in 2005-06 to \$40.1 million in 2009-10, an increase of 97 percent.
- The average award has increased from \$2,009 to \$2,636.

Total HEGP Recipients, Awards, and Average Award, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Recipients	10,104	11,183	11,588	16,132	15,203
Awards	\$20,303,483	\$27,432,882	\$30,349,514	\$35,285,378	\$40,082,411
Average Award	\$2,009	\$2,453	\$2,619	\$2,187	\$2,636

HEGP Total Recipients by Institution

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Sixty-two percent of HEGP recipients in 2009-10 attended four-year public institutions. Of these, most students attended either West Virginia University (18.1%) or Marshall University (11.9%).
- Appendix Table C shows how these percentages have changed since 2005-06. The share of HEGP students attending four-year public institutions has declined from 74.3 percent in 2005-06 to 62.0 percent in 2009-10. A few institutions have seen increases in share over this period (Concord University, Potomac State College of WVU, Shepherd University, and West Liberty University) while the rest have seen declines.
- Public community and technical colleges accounted for 21.7 percent of HEGP awardees in 2009-10 with the largest percentage being at WVU at Parkersburg (4.8%). The share attending community and technical colleges has increased from 8.1 percent in 2005-06. This is mainly due to the separation of some of these institutions from their administratively linked four-year institutions.
- In 2009-10, 10.6 percent of HEGP recipients attended independent, non-profit institutions in West Virginia. Mountain State University had the largest number of awardees at 478. The proportion attending independent institutions has declined slightly in the last five years from 12.5 to 10.6 percent.
- West Virginia for-profit institutions made up 5.2 percent of HEGP awardees in 2009-10 with Huntington Junior College enrolling the most (309).
- Pennsylvania public institutions (15 recipients) and four-year non-profit independent institutions (63 recipients) combined to garner 0.5 percent of awardees in 2009-10. West Virginia has a reciprocity agreement with Pennsylvania which enables our students to use the Higher Education Grant at their public or private, non-profit institutions and enables Pennsylvania students to use Pennsylvania financial aid at the same types of institutions in West Virginia. These values have remained stable at one percent or less over the five-year period.

Total HEGP Recipients and Awards by Institution, 2009-10

	Recipients	% of Total Recipients	Awards
WV Four-Year Public Institutions	9,422	62.0%	\$26,380,616
Bluefield State College	479	3.2%	\$1,361,410
Concord University	641	4.2%	\$1,760,976
Fairmont State University	1,193	7.8%	\$3,289,317
Glenville State College	387	2.5%	\$1,085,308
Marshall University	1,809	11.9%	\$5,006,092
Potomac State College of WVU	324	2.1%	\$782,679
Shepherd University	534	3.5%	\$1,451,806
West Liberty University	535	3.5%	\$1,533,826
West Virginia State University	576	3.8%	\$1,560,736
West Virginia University	2,747	18.1%	\$8,008,609
WVU Institute of Technology	197	1.3%	\$539,857
WV Two-Year Public Institutions	3,298	21.7%	\$7,172,816
Blue Ridge Community and Technical College	194	1.3%	\$500,840
Bridgmont Community and Technical College	120	0.8%	\$337,900
Eastern WV Community and Technical College	26	0.2%	\$49,536
Kanawha Valley Community and Technical College	329	2.2%	\$778,888
Mountwest Community and Technical College	235	1.5%	\$556,920
New River Community and Technical College	449	3.0%	\$1,072,369
Pierpont Community and Technical College	532	3.5%	\$1,393,818
Southern WV Community and Technical College	304	2.0%	\$544,418
WV Northern Community College	379	2.5%	\$695,797
WVU at Parkersburg	730	4.8%	\$1,242,330
WV Four-Year Independent, Non-Profit Institutions	1,609	10.6%	\$4,470,206
Alderson-Broaddus College	224	1.5%	\$666,796
Appalachian Bible College	35	0.2%	\$108,600
Bethany College	74	0.5%	\$215,800
Davis & Elkins College	171	1.1%	\$472,250
Mountain State University	478	3.1%	\$1,163,900
Ohio Valley University	40	0.3%	\$115,300
University of Charleston	221	1.5%	\$634,100
West Virginia Wesleyan College	269	1.8%	\$807,960
Wheeling Jesuit College	97	0.6%	\$285,500
WV For-Profit Institutions	796	5.2%	\$2,013,853
Everest Institute	70	0.5%	\$156,750
Huntington Junior College	309	2.0%	\$778,500
Mountain State College	45	0.3%	\$122,100
Salem International University	56	0.4%	\$159,400
Valley College of Technology-Martinsburg	8	0.1%	\$18,990
Valley College of Technology-Princeton	1	0.0%	\$3,300
Valley College of Technology-Beckley	16	0.1%	\$36,300
WV Business College Inc.	17	0.1%	\$49,913
WV Junior College-Bridgeport	98	0.6%	\$245,650
WV Junior College-Charleston	111	0.7%	\$271,350
WV Junior College-Morgantown	65	0.4%	\$171,600
Pennsylvania Public Institutions	15	0.1%	\$8,020
PA Four-Year Independent, Non-Profit Institutions	63	0.4%	\$36,900
Total	15,203	100.0%	\$40,082,411

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

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The proportion of enrollment at all public institutions that is made up by HEGP awardees has risen substantially from 2005-06 to 2009-10 as the program has grown.
- The proportion of enrollment at four-year public colleges and universities that is made up of HEGP awardees has increased from 15.3 to 21.8 percent. The institutions in 2009-10 with the highest proportion of enrollment that was HEGP awardees were West Liberty University (27.9), Fairmont State University (27.1%), and Concord University (25.9%).
- The proportion of enrollment at two-year public institutions that was made up of HEGP awardees has increased from 7.6 percent in 2005-06 to 10.7 percent in 2009-10. Pierpont Community and Technical College had the largest HEGP share of enrollment in 2009-10 with 15.8 percent and its share has risen the most over the five-year time period.

ABOUT THIS MEASURE:

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

HEGP Recipients at Public Institutions as a Percentage of Undergraduate, In-State Enrollment, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Four-Year Public Institutions	15.3%	17.0%	17.9%	25.0%	21.8%
Bluefield State College	18.9%	17.8%	18.5%	27.0%	21.8%
Concord University	14.9%	19.3%	22.1%	29.3%	25.9%
Fairmont State University	20.0%	23.5%	21.0%	32.1%	27.1%
Glenville State College	26.4%	26.3%	26.0%	31.0%	20.7%
Marshall University	13.5%	15.9%	17.0%	23.0%	21.8%
Potomac State College of WVU	11.7%	10.4%	13.3%	17.8%	21.4%
Shepherd University	9.5%	10.4%	14.6%	21.8%	19.2%
West Liberty State University	16.3%	21.0%	20.3%	31.1%	27.9%
West Virginia State University	12.6%	13.1%	13.2%	17.6%	13.3%
West Virginia University	15.8%	17.1%	17.9%	24.5%	22.2%
WVU Institute of Technology	11.2%	11.8%	15.1%	25.0%	19.5%
Two-Year Public Institutions	7.6%	8.1%	8.4%	11.8%	10.7%
Blue Ridge Community and Technical College	1.8%	2.3%	2.1%	3.8%	5.0%
Bridgemont Community and Technical College	12.4%	6.1%	14.4%	20.1%	11.3%
Eastern WV Community and Technical College	1.4%	1.3%	1.6%	2.7%	2.7%
Kanawha Valley Community and Technical College	9.7%	9.4%	10.5%	15.6%	11.7%
Mountwest Community and Technical College	5.5%	6.8%	8.3%	9.9%	7.4%
New River Community and Technical College	11.3%	11.6%	11.1%	14.6%	12.0%
Pierpont Community and Technical College	9.2%	12.0%	10.2%	14.7%	15.8%
Southern WV Community and Technical College	6.8%	9.1%	8.6%	13.1%	10.5%
WV Northern Community College	6.5%	5.3%	6.2%	10.3%	9.7%
WVU at Parkersburg	9.1%	9.8%	9.9%	13.2%	14.5%
Total	12.4%	13.7%	14.2%	19.8%	17.2%

First-Year HEGP Recipients at Public Institutions as a Percentage of First-Year, In-State Enrollment

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The proportion of first-year students that were HEGP recipients at four-year public institutions increased from 9.6 percent in 2005-06 to 18.9 percent in 2009-10. Potomac State College had the highest share of HEGP recipients among its first-year students (23.3%) in 2009-10.
- The proportion of first-year students that were HEGP recipients at public two-year institutions increased from 2.5 to 6.3 percent between 2005-06 and 2009-10. West Virginia Northern Community College had the highest proportion of first-year enrollment made up by HEGP recipients (9.7%).

ABOUT THIS MEASURE:

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

First-Year HEGP Recipients at Public Institutions as a Percentage of First-Year, In-State Enrollment, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Public Four-Year Institutions	9.6%	11.1%	13.3%	21.0%	18.9%
Bluefield State College	4.5%	5.3%	6.7%	10.7%	15.0%
Concord University	10.9%	14.9%	12.8%	24.1%	20.7%
Fairmont State University	6.0%	7.9%	14.5%	25.4%	20.3%
Glenville State College	18.7%	16.7%	16.2%	20.7%	18.1%
Marshall University	12.9%	14.7%	16.0%	22.7%	21.7%
Potomac State College of WVU	11.3%	10.1%	14.8%	19.8%	23.3%
Shepherd University	5.8%	5.6%	8.7%	19.6%	19.0%
West Liberty University	7.6%	9.5%	10.4%	19.8%	19.1%
West Virginia State University	3.3%	4.1%	5.8%	10.1%	7.4%
West Virginia University	12.6%	14.3%	15.8%	23.1%	22.5%
WVU Institute of Technology	9.1%	9.4%	11.5%	24.3%	10.2%
Two-Year Public Institutions	2.5%	3.0%	3.9%	6.1%	6.3%
Blue Ridge Community and Technical College	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	2.9%	5.4%
Bridgemont Community and Technical College	4.8%	1.8%	6.0%	10.7%	5.3%
Eastern WV Community and Technical College	0.0%	0.9%	0.6%	2.1%	1.5%
Kanawha Valley Community and Technical College	2.2%	3.0%	3.8%	5.4%	4.9%
Mountwest Community and Technical College	3.2%	3.7%	5.6%	4.7%	5.1%
New River Community and Technical College	3.4%	4.2%	3.9%	8.6%	4.9%
Pierpont Community and Technical College	2.3%	2.7%	2.7%	5.3%	6.6%
Southern WV Community and Technical College	3.4%	6.1%	5.2%	8.5%	7.8%
WV Northern Community College	1.8%	1.2%	4.3%	5.0%	9.7%
WVU at Parkersburg	2.4%	2.4%	4.3%	5.9%	7.8%
Total	6.1%	7.1%	8.6%	13.4%	12.3%

Demographic Characteristics of HEGP Recipients at Public Institutions

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The proportion of HEGP recipients at public institutions that were White was 89.5 percent in 2009-10 and this figure has declined slightly from 91.4 percent in 2005-06. The Black percentage has also declined slightly from 5.1 percent to 4.8 percent. Conversely, the Hispanic percentage has increased from 0.6 percent to 1.2 percent. The race/ethnicity reporting categories changed in 2009-10 allowing us to capture that 1.2 percent of recipients identified as multi-racial.
- In 2009-10, the female percentage of HEGP recipients was 62 percent as compared with 37.6 percent male. The gender distribution has remained constant since 2005-06.
- In 2009-10, 31.5 percent of HEGP recipients were classified as freshmen; 25.1 percent as sophomores; about 16.2 percent were juniors; and 25.7 percent were seniors. The increasing share of freshmen is likely due to the elimination of a separate state application for this program in 2009-10. Filing a FAFSA claiming West Virginia residency is all students must do to apply for this program.
- The adult (age 25 and up) share of HEGP recipients was 25.8 percent in 2009-10, the same proportion as 2005-06.

Demographic Characteristics of HEGP Recipients at Public Institutions, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Race/Ethnicity					
White	91.4%	91.7%	91.7%	91.9%	89.5%
Black	5.1%	5.1%	4.9%	4.6%	4.8%
Hispanic	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander (through 2008)	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	
Asian (starting 2009)					0.6%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (starting 2009)					0.0%
Multi-Racial (starting 2009)					1.2%
Unknown	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%	2.2%
Gender					
Female	62.7%	61.9%	62.3%	61.6%	62.0%
Male	37.1%	37.9%	37.5%	38.3%	37.6%
Unknown	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%
Student Level					
Freshmen	26.0%	25.2%	24.0%	28.1%	31.5%
Sophomore	27.4%	26.9%	26.7%	25.0%	25.1%
Junior	18.9%	18.3%	18.6%	17.2%	16.2%
Senior	26.6%	28.3%	29.5%	28.5%	25.7%
Unclassified Undergraduate	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Professional Pharmacy*	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Unknown	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%
Age					
24 or Younger	74.0%	73.7%	74.8%	76.3%	73.8%
25 or Older	25.8%	26.1%	25.0%	23.6%	25.8%
Unknown	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%

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

First-Time HEGP Recipients by Student Level

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Almost two-thirds (66%) of first-time recipients in 2009-10 were freshmen; this was appreciably higher than the 54 percent figure in 2005-06. This was due to the elimination of the separate state application for the program in 2009-10. All students who filed a FAFSA claiming West Virginia residency, had an eligible expected family contribution, and designated an eligible institution were awarded. Only needing a FAFSA for eligibility makes it less likely that a student will receive the award for the first time after their freshman year.
- The percent of first-time recipients that were sophomores declined over the five-year time period from 27.5 to 18.8 percent; juniors, from 11.2 to 9.0 percent; and seniors, 7.3 to 6.2 percent.

First-Time HEGP Recipients by Student Level, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	Total	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior
2005-06	4,947	54.0%	27.5%	11.2%	7.3%
2006-07	5,201	50.2%	27.1%	13.2%	9.5%
2007-08	5,801	53.2%	26.9%	11.9%	7.9%
2008-09	8,909	51.2%	24.4%	13.2%	11.2%
2009-10	8,009	66.0%	18.8%	9.0%	6.2%

HEGP Recipients at Public Institutions by County

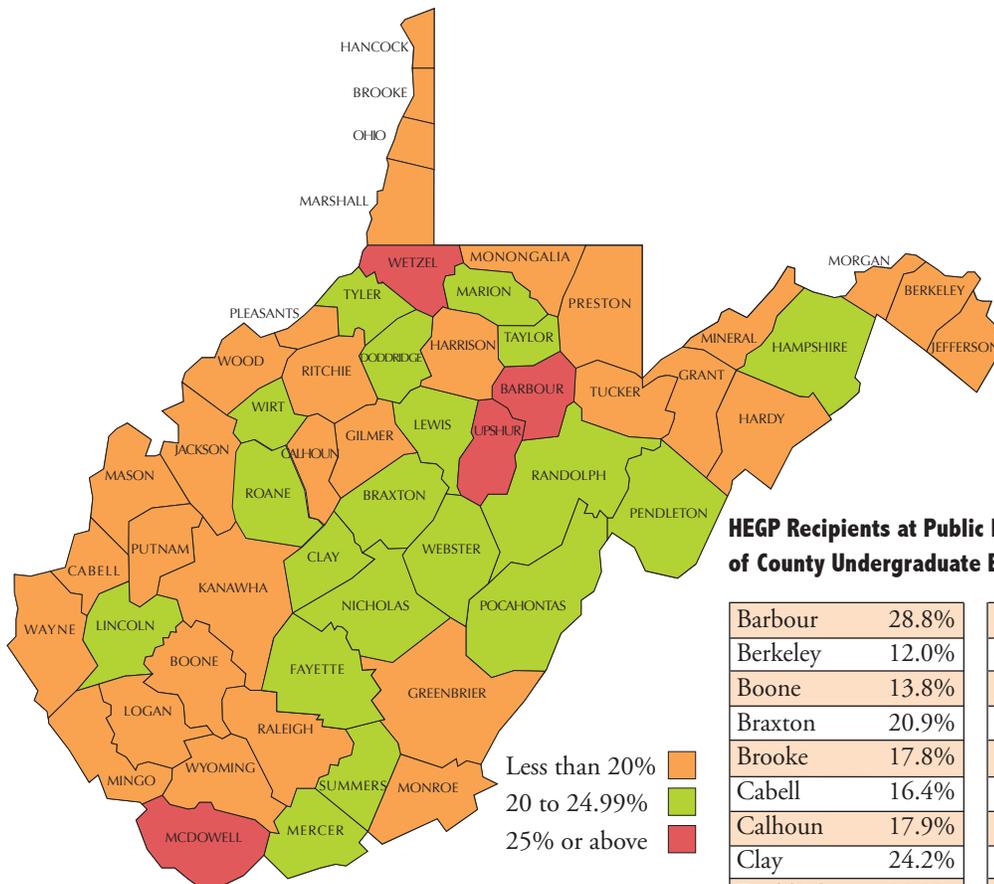
HIGHLIGHTS:

- The percentage of public institution undergraduate enrollment from each county that was receiving the HEGP in 2009-10 was highest in McDowell County with 29.6 percent. Other counties with high proportions of HEGP recipients among their students at public institutions were Barbour (28.8%), Upshur (27%), and Wetzel (25.6%).
- The total number of HEGP recipients from each county from 2005-06 to 2009-10 is provided in Appendix Table D. Kanawha County has consistently had the highest number of recipients with 1,427 in 2009-10. The counties with the next highest number of recipients in 2009-10 were Cabell (829), Monongalia (680), and Wood (680).

ABOUT THIS MEASURE:

This measure provides the 2009-10 HEGP recipients from each county enrolled in public colleges and universities as a percentage of the total undergraduate enrollment at public colleges and universities from that county.





HEGP Recipients at Public Institutions as Percentage of County Undergraduate Enrollment, 2009-10

Barbour	28.8%	Mineral	18.8%
Berkeley	12.0%	Mingo	16.4%
Boone	13.8%	Monongalia	18.2%
Braxton	20.9%	Monroe	19.5%
Brooke	17.8%	Morgan	17.1%
Cabell	16.4%	Nicholas	21.6%
Calhoun	17.9%	Ohio	15.1%
Clay	24.2%	Pendleton	24.8%
Doddridge	23.5%	Pleasants	16.4%
Fayette	21.5%	Pocahontas	23.6%
Gilmer	16.8%	Preston	18.4%
Grant	15.6%	Putnam	14.7%
Greenbrier	16.4%	Raleigh	16.5%
Hampshire	22.6%	Randolph	20.7%
Hancock	17.0%	Ritchie	14.6%
Hardy	17.2%	Roane	22.1%
Harrison	19.4%	Summers	24.3%
Jackson	16.7%	Taylor	21.3%
Jefferson	9.9%	Tucker	19.5%
Kanawha	14.5%	Tyler	20.6%
Lewis	23.3%	Upshur	27.0%
Lincoln	20.0%	Wayne	18.6%
Logan	14.3%	Webster	21.0%
Marion	22.6%	Wetzel	25.6%
Marshall	17.0%	Wirt	22.1%
Mason	18.1%	Wood	16.9%
McDowell	29.6%	Wyoming	15.7%
Mercer	20.1%	Unknown	17.3%

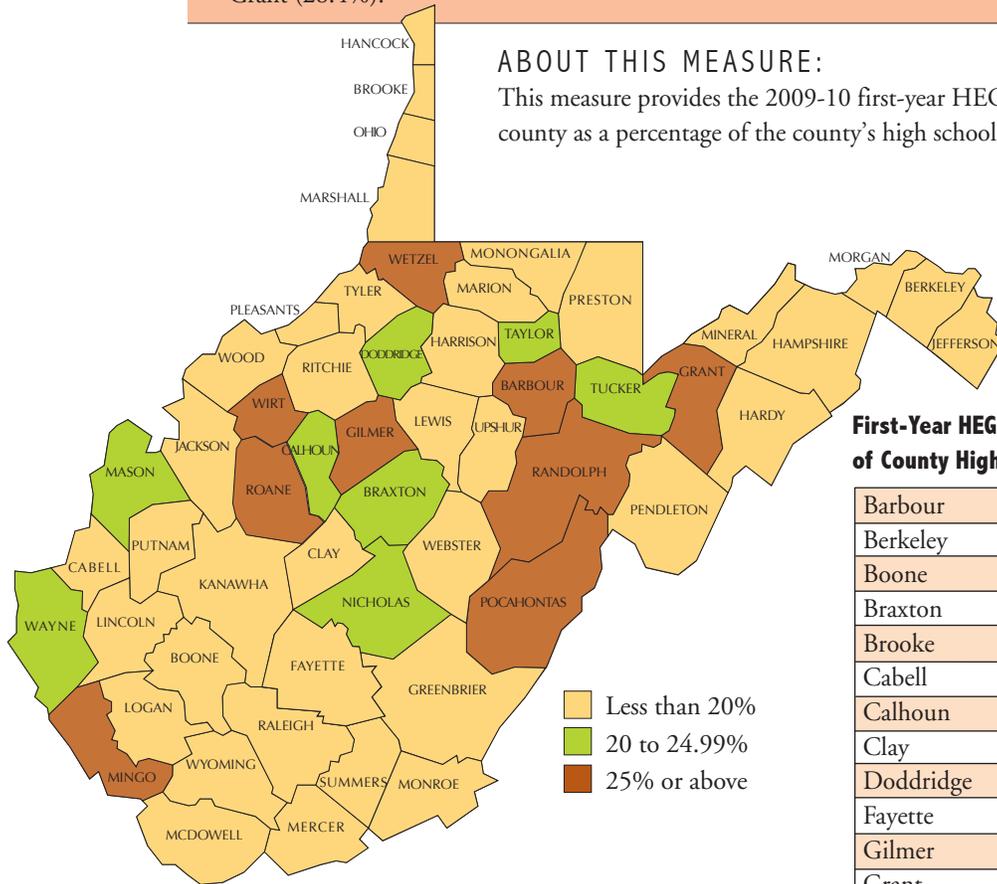
First-Year HEGP Recipients as a Percentage of County High School Graduates

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The percentage of each county's high school graduates that were awarded and received HEGP funds in 2009-10 was highest in Pocahontas County at 38.4 percent. Other counties with high proportions of HEGP recipients among their high school graduates were Wetzel (28.8%), Barbour (28.4%), and Grant (28.4%).

ABOUT THIS MEASURE:

This measure provides the 2009-10 first-year HEGP recipients from each county as a percentage of the county's high school graduating class.



First-Year HEGP Recipients as Percentage of County High School Graduates, 2009-10

Barbour	28.4%	Mineral	16.0%
Berkeley	10.0%	Mingo	26.0%
Boone	9.4%	Monongalia	10.9%
Braxton	23.8%	Monroe	16.7%
Brooke	19.9%	Morgan	11.6%
Cabell	15.1%	Nicholas	21.4%
Calhoun	23.1%	Ohio	16.0%
Clay	13.5%	Pendleton	10.6%
Doddridge	22.2%	Pleasants	16.3%
Fayette	18.8%	Pocahontas	38.4%
Gilmer	25.9%	Preston	15.7%
Grant	28.4%	Putnam	14.4%
Greenbrier	17.8%	Raleigh	11.6%
Hampshire	10.6%	Randolph	25.9%
Hancock	18.8%	Ritchie	12.2%
Hardy	17.1%	Roane	26.4%
Harrison	15.4%	Summers	17.3%
Jackson	18.2%	Taylor	21.5%
Jefferson	9.8%	Tucker	20.4%
Kanawha	17.1%	Tyler	19.6%
Logan	16.9%	Upshur	17.4%
Marion	16.6%	Wayne	22.9%
Marshall	19.8%	Webster	19.0%
Mason	21.7%	Wetzel	28.8%
McDowell	19.8%	Wirt	27.6%
Mercer	13.1%	Wood	12.6%
		Wyoming	15.5%

HEGP Recipients by Income

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2009-10, the share of all HEGP recipients with family adjusted gross income of less than \$30,000 was 61.7 percent. Another 32.6 percent had family income of \$30,000 to \$59,999; 5.6 percent had income of \$60,000 to \$89,999; and 0.2 percent had income of \$90,000 or more.
- Since 2005-06, the proportion of students in the lowest income bracket has declined while the proportion in the middle two income brackets has increased. The top bracket share was relatively the same in 2005-06 and 2009-10.

ABOUT THIS MEASURE:

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

HEGP Recipients by Family Adjusted Gross Income, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Less than \$30,000	66.6%	65.8%	63.2%	53.6%	61.7%
\$30,000 to \$59,999	30.4%	31.1%	32.5%	30.2%	32.6%
\$60,000 to \$89,999	2.9%	3.0%	4.1%	13.0%	5.6%
\$90,000 or More	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	3.2%	0.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

HEGP Award Offers and Yield Rates of First-Year Students by Sector

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The total number of first-year students offered a HEGP award increased from 2,564 in 2005-06 to 7,289 in 2009-10. The large increase in 2009-10 was due to the elimination of the separate state application. All students who filed a FAFSA claiming West Virginia residency, had an eligible expected family contribution, and designated an eligible institution were awarded.
- The yield rate in 2005-06 was 70.9 percent for first-year students and declined to 58.2 percent in 2009-10. The decline in yield rate was likely related to students not having to file a separate state application for the award in 2009-10. Students going through this extra application step were more likely to enroll. It is important to note that even with the lower yield rate, about 700 more first-year students were enrolled with a HEGP award in 2009-10 than the previous year.
- In 2009-10, the percentage of students offered HEGP awards who were eligible and enrolled was highest in the four-year public (62.7%) and four-year independent, non-profit (64.4%) sectors. It was lowest in the two-year public (49.3%) and independent, for-profit (50%) sectors.

ABOUT THIS MEASURE:

This measure provides the number of students who were offered HEGP awards and the percentage of those students who were academically eligible and enrolled.

Number and Yield Rate of First-Year Students Offered HEGP Awards by Sector, 2005-06 to 2009-10

		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
WV Four-Year Public Institutions	Awards Offered	2,040	1,853	1,956	2,990	4,098
	Percent Accepted	70.2%	70.6%	72.8%	77.2%	62.7%
WV Two-Year Public Institutions	Awards Offered	188	486	652	1,112	2,096
	Percent Accepted	71.3%	82.3%	80.8%	77.4%	49.3%
WV Four-Year Independent, Non-Profit Institutions	Awards Offered	259	340	372	456	708
	Percent Accepted	76.4%	75.3%	78.5%	78.5%	64.4%
WV Independent, For-Profit Institutions	Awards Offered	33	46	43	47	316
	Percent Accepted	84.8%	69.6%	62.8%	61.7%	50.0%
All Pennsylvania Institutions	Awards Offered	28	37	30	54	52
	Percent Accepted	82.1%	78.4%	96.7%	77.8%	53.8%
Other	Awards Offered	16	0	23	21	19
	Percent Accepted	6.3%	NA	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%
Total	Awards Offered	2,564	2,762	3,076	4,680	7,289
	Percent Accepted	70.9%	73.4%	74.7%	76.9%	58.2%

HEGP Award Retention

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The proportion of HEGP recipients who kept the grant into the fall semester following their initial freshman enrollment was 52.3 percent for the 2005-06 fall cohort and rose to 58.5 percent for the 2009-10 fall cohort.
- The proportion of HEGP recipients keeping their grant in the third fall semester has also risen from 46 percent for the 2005-06 fall cohort to 50.5 percent for the 2009-10 cohort.
- The proportion returning with the grant their fourth fall semester has declined from 46.6 percent for the 2005-06 cohort to 40.8 percent for the 2009-10 cohort.

ABOUT THIS MEASURE:

This measure provides the percentage of students enrolled with the HEGP award for the first time in the fall of one year that continue to receive the grant their second, third, and fourth years in college. Students are required to earn 24 credit hours per year, maintain a 2.0 cumulative GPA, and file a FAFSA demonstrating financial need to retain the grant. Students can recover the award after losing it or not enrolling.

First-Year HEGP Awardees Receiving Award in Subsequent Fall Terms, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	First-Year Cohort	Received Award 2nd Fall	Received Award 3rd Fall	Received Award 4th Fall
2005-06	1,817	52.3%	46.0%	46.6%
2006-07	2,026	53.1%	48.8%	39.3%
2007-08	2,299	59.1%	45.3%	44.0%
2008-09	3,599	43.0%	44.3%	40.8%
2009-10	4,245	58.5%	50.5%	NA

HEGP Recipient Bachelor’s Degree Graduation Rates at Public Four-Year Institutions

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The proportion of first-time, full-time HEGP recipients that graduate within four years has increased from 20.7 percent for the fall 2003 cohort to 23.7 percent for the 2005 cohort before falling to 18.3 percent for the 2007 cohort. These rates mirrored but were lower than the rates for all students.
- The five-year graduation rates of HEGP recipients have risen from 37.9 percent for the 2003 cohort to 44.2 percent for the 2004 cohort before falling to 34.7 percent for the 2006 cohort. Again these rates track but are lower than the rates for all students.
- The six-year graduation rate for HEGP recipients was 46.1 percent for the 2003 cohort and 51.1 percent for the 2005 cohort. HEGP rates were lower than for all students in the 2003 and 2004 cohorts but were actually higher in 2005.

ABOUT THIS MEASURE:

This measure provides the proportion of first-time, full-time students at public four-year institutions that graduate with a bachelor’s degree within four, five, and six years. Note that students can only receive HEGP funds for eight semesters but they do not have to be consecutive. Summer graduation is counted as part of the previous academic year.

Four-, Five-, and Six-Year Bachelor’s Degree Rates of First-time, Full-time HEGP Students at Public Four-Year Institutions, Fall Cohorts 2003-2007

	Initial Cohort		Within Four Years		Within Five Years		Within 6 Years	
	All Students	HEGP Recipients	All Students	HEGP Recipients	All Students	HEGP Recipients	All Students	HEGP Recipients
2003	9,895	1,570	23.6%	20.7%	42.2%	37.9%	48.3%	46.1%
2004	9,573	1,419	24.8%	21.5%	43.1%	40.3%	49.0%	47.4%
2005	9,643	1,182	25.0%	23.7%	42.9%	44.2%	48.4%	51.1%
2006	9,800	1,281	25.1%	16.8%	40.9%	34.7%	NA	NA
2007	9,925	1,408	22.4%	18.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Two-, three-, and four-year associate’s degree rates were higher for HEGP students than for all students. This is noteworthy given that they are low-income students who historically have tended to have lower outcomes than their more affluent peers.
- The proportion of first-time, full-time HEGP recipients that graduate within two years stayed relatively stable at about 7 percent between the 2004 to 2008 cohorts.
- The three-year associate’s degree rates of HEGP recipients have increased from 15.2 percent for the 2004 cohort to 20.7 percent for the 2006 cohort before falling to 16.5 percent for the 2008 cohort.
- The four-year associate’s graduation rate for HEGP recipients has risen from 20.7 to 24.9 percent from the 2004 to 2007 cohort, though it rose even higher in the intervening years. The rate for all first-time, full-time freshmen during these years ranged from 15 to 17 percent.

ABOUT THIS MEASURE:

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

Two-, Three-, and Four-Year Associate's Degree Rates of First-Time, Full-Time HEGP Students at Public Two-Year Institutions, Fall Cohorts 2004-2008

	Initial Cohort		Within Two Years		Within Three Years		Within Four Years	
	All Students	HEGP Recipients	All Students	HEGP Recipients	All Students	HEGP Recipients	All Students	HEGP Recipients
2004	3,439	387	4.6%	7.0%	11.4%	15.2%	15.3%	20.7%
2005	3,409	363	5.4%	9.6%	12.6%	20.1%	17.4%	27.5%
2006	3,630	416	4.8%	7.2%	11.5%	20.7%	16.4%	27.2%
2007	3,940	515	3.5%	6.6%	9.9%	17.1%	14.6%	24.9%
2008	3,868	818	4.7%	6.5%	11.3%	16.5%	NA	NA

HEGP Recipient Rates of Transfer at Public Two-Year Institutions

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Transfer rates for HEGP recipients have risen over the time period and were higher than the rates for all students.
- The proportion of first-time, full-time HEGP recipients at two-year public institutions that transfer within two years to a four-year public institution was 7.8 percent for the 2004 cohort and rose to 8.8 for the 2008 cohort.
- The three-year transfer rates of HEGP recipients have increased from 16.5 percent for the 2004 cohort to 20 percent for the 2008 cohort. This compares favorably with the rate for all students over this time period which increased from 10.3 percent to 14.7 percent.
- The four-year transfer rate for HEGP recipients has risen from 21.2 to 21.9 percent from the 2004 to 2007 cohort. The rate for all first-time, full-time freshmen during these years rose from 13 percent to 16.5 percent.

ABOUT THIS MEASURE:

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

Two-, Three-, and Four-Year Rates of Transfer to Four-Year Institutions by First-Time, Full-Time HEGP Students at Public Two-Year Institutions, Fall Cohorts 2004-2008

	Initial Cohort		Within Two Years		Within Three Years		Within Four Years	
	All Students	HEGP Recipients	All Students	HEGP Recipients	All Students	HEGP Recipients	All Students	HEGP Recipients
2004	3,439	387	5.2%	7.8%	10.3%	16.5%	13.0%	21.2%
2005	3,409	363	5.0%	7.7%	11.9%	20.1%	15.7%	27.5%
2006	3,630	416	6.2%	6.5%	12.5%	15.1%	16.0%	20.9%
2007	3,940	515	6.8%	8.0%	12.9%	17.7%	16.5%	21.9%
2008	3,868	818	7.3%	8.8%	14.7%	20.0%	NA	NA

HIGHER EDUCATION ADULT PART-TIME STUDENT (HEAPS) GRANT PROGRAM

Part-Time Enrollment Component

HEAPS Part-Time Enrollment Component Total Recipients and Funds Disbursed

- HIGHLIGHTS:**
- The number of recipients, total dollars awarded, and the average award were about the same in 2005-06 as 2009-10.
 - The number of HEAPS recipients increased from 3,062 in 2005-06 to 3,751 in 2008-09 when there was supplemental funding and then declined back down to 2,935 in 2009-10.
 - The total amount of awards was roughly \$2.8 million in both 2005-06 and 2009-10.
 - The average award increased from \$925 in 2005-06 to \$946 in 2009-10.

Total HEAPS Part-Time Enrollment Component Recipients, Awards, and Average Award, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Recipients	3,062	3,605	3,247	3,751	2,935
Awards	\$2,832,512	\$2,988,602	\$2,936,633	\$3,388,230	\$2,776,039
Average Award	\$925	\$829	\$904	\$903	\$946

HEAPS Part-Time Enrollment Component Recipients and Awards by Institution, 2008-09

- HIGHLIGHTS:**
- In 2009-10, 35.8 percent of HEAPS Part-Time recipients were enrolled at public four-year institutions; 51.4 percent at public two-year institutions; 6.9 percent at independent, non-profit institutions; and 5.9 percent at public vocational/technical centers.
 - The institution with the largest share among four-year public institutions (besides West Virginia University whose total includes Potomac State and WVU Institute of Technology) was Shepherd University with 4.8 percent. Among two-year public institutions, the largest share was at WVU at Parkersburg (9.9%); among four-year independent, non-profit institutions, Mountain State University (5.3%); and among public vocational/technical centers, Ben Franklin Career Center (1.4%).
 - Table E in the appendix provides the institutional share of the HEAPS Part-Time Enrollment Component over time. Sector shares were virtually the same in 2009-10 as they were in 2005-06.

ABOUT THIS MEASURE:

This table provides each institution's number and share of HEAPS Part-Time awards and amount of funds. Allocations are made at the beginning of each year based on the institution's number of part-time students enrolled the previous year.

Total HEAPS Part-Time Component Recipients and Awards by Institution, 2009-10

	Recipients	% of Total Recipients	Awards
Public Four-Year Institutions	1,052	35.8%	\$1,179,796
Bluefield State College	42	1.4%	\$78,384
Concord University	44	1.5%	\$57,520
Fairmont State University	127	4.3%	\$146,642
Glennville State College	79	2.7%	\$65,473
Marshall University	98	3.3%	\$256,003
Potomac State College of WVU (included in WVU)			
Shepherd University	141	4.8%	\$85,761
West Liberty State College	13	0.4%	\$27,901
WV State University	125	4.3%	\$160,148
West Virginia University	383	13.0%	\$301,965
WVU Institute of Technology (included in WVU)			
Public Two-Year Institutions	1,509	51.4%	1284767
Blue Ridge Community and Technical College	143	4.9%	\$123,877
Bridgemont Community and Technical College	50	1.7%	\$50,529
Eastern WV Community and Technical College	63	2.1%	\$55,166
Kanawha Valley Community and Technical College	180	6.1%	\$180,946
Mountwest Community and Technical College	79	2.7%	\$66,192
New River Community and Technical College	131	4.5%	\$98,204
Pierpont Community and Technical College	111	3.8%	\$132,055
Southern WV Community and Technical College	239	8.1%	\$172,710
WV Northern Community College	221	7.5%	\$151,494
WVU at Parkersburg	292	9.9%	\$253,594
Four-Year Independent, Non-Profit Institutions	202	6.9%	\$189,481
Alderson-Broaddus College	12	0.4%	\$5,840
Appalachian Bible College	1	0.0%	\$154
Davis & Elkins College	4	0.1%	\$5,472
Mountain State University	156	5.3%	\$143,280
Ohio Valley University	5	0.2%	\$4,611
University of Charleston	5	0.2%	\$7,377
West Virginia Wesleyan College	1	0.0%	\$1,537
Wheeling Jesuit College	18	0.6%	\$21,210
Public Vocational/Technical Centers	172	5.9%	\$121,995
Academy of Careers & Technology	17	0.6%	\$16,599
Ben Franklin Career Center	42	1.4%	\$24,817
Cabell County Vocational-Technical Center	1	0.0%	\$300
Carver Career & Technical Center	15	0.5%	\$8,607
Fayette Institute of Technology	14	0.5%	\$3,110
Fred W. Eberly Technical Center	15	0.5%	\$5,840
Garnet Career Center	36	1.2%	\$31,348
James Rumsey Technical Institute	4	0.1%	\$3,074
Putnam Career & Technical Center	2	0.1%	\$1,865
United Technical Center	26	0.9%	\$26,435
Total Recipients	2,935	100.0%	\$2,776,039

Demographic Characteristics of HEAPS Part-Time Component Recipients at Public Institutions

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The proportion of HEAPS Part-Time Component recipients at public institutions that were White was 86.9 percent in 2009-10 and this figure has declined slightly from 89.4 percent in 2005-06. Conversely, the Hispanic percentage has increased from 0.5 percent to 1.2 percent. The race/ethnicity reporting categories changed in 2009-10.
- In 2009-10, the female percentage of HEAPS recipients was 72 percent as compared with 25.7 percent male. The percentage of male students has increased from 22.2 percent in 2005-06.
- In 2009-10, 29.1 percent of HEAPS recipients were classified as freshmen, 27.4 percent as sophomores, 16.1 percent as juniors, and 22.6 percent as seniors.
- The adult (age 25 and up) share of HEAPS recipients was 66.2 percent in 2009-10. This was slightly lower than the 68.9 percent adult in 2005-06.

Demographic Characteristics of HEAPS Part-Time Component Recipients at Public Institutions, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Race/Ethnicity					
White	89.4%	89.0%	89.1%	86.9%	86.9%
Black	5.9%	5.7%	5.9%	6.8%	6.0%
Hispanic	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	1.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander (through 2008)	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	
Asian (starting 2009)					0.4%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (starting 2009)					0.0%
Multi-Racial (starting 2009)					0.4%
Unknown	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%	4.2%	4.6%
Gender					
Female	76.1%	76.9%	77.2%	74.0%	72.0%
Male	22.2%	21.5%	21.0%	24.2%	25.7%
Unknown	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	1.9%	2.3%
Student Level					
Freshmen	32.4%	29.4%	28.1%	26.8%	29.1%
Sophomore	31.6%	30.3%	30.4%	30.0%	27.4%
Junior	13.9%	15.8%	14.6%	15.4%	16.1%
Senior	18.5%	21.0%	23.1%	24.1%	22.6%
Unclassified Undergraduate	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	2.4%
Unknown	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	2.3%
Age					
24 or Younger	29.3%	31.4%	30.3%	32.5%	31.5%
25 or Older	68.9%	67.0%	67.8%	65.6%	66.2%
Unknown	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	1.9%	2.3%

HEAPS Part-Time Enrollment Component Recipient Income, Award Amount, and Degree Sought

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Over half of 2009-10 HEAPS recipients (55%) earned \$20,000 or less in income. About 25 percent earned between \$20,000 and \$40,000 while 20.3 percent earned over \$40,000. From 2005-06 to 2009-10, the proportion making \$40,000 or less has declined while the proportion making more than this has increased.
- About 25 percent of HEAPS recipients received awards less than \$500 in 2009-10. About 20 percent received awards of \$501 to \$750; 20 percent awards of \$751 to \$1,000; and 19 percent awards of \$1,001 to \$1,500. About 16 percent received awards over \$1,500. The shares of students receiving the largest three award sizes increased over the five-year period while those receiving smaller awards declined.
- Almost half of students (47.5%) in the HEAPS program in 2009-10 were seeking a bachelor's degree and this share has grown over time. The second most popular credential sought was the Associate of Applied Science by 22.5 percent of recipients. Students seeking certificates accounted for 9.7 percent of recipients; Associate of Arts degrees, 7.4 percent; and Associate of Science degrees, 10 percent.

HEAPS Part-Time Enrollment Component Recipient Income, Award Amount, and Degree Sought, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Income					
Less than \$10,000	37.0%	32.3%	31.7%	33.5%	33.2%
\$10,001 - \$20,000	24.1%	25.4%	22.8%	23.8%	21.8%
\$20,001 - \$30,000	17.9%	17.1%	18.4%	15.5%	15.2%
\$30,001 - \$40,000	10.1%	10.7%	10.9%	10.1%	9.7%
Over \$40,000	10.8%	14.5%	16.2%	17.1%	20.3%
Award Amount					
Less than \$200	2.4%	4.6%	1.8%	1.1%	1.8%
\$201-\$500	26.3%	34.4%	31.4%	25.0%	23.2%
\$501-\$750	20.0%	16.2%	21.9%	21.1%	19.9%
\$751-\$1000	19.0%	21.7%	16.0%	21.1%	20.2%
\$1001-\$1500	17.9%	13.5%	17.1%	18.6%	18.9%
Over \$1500	14.3%	9.5%	11.7%	13.1%	15.9%
Credential Sought					
Certificate	10.2%	14.3%	11.8%	8.5%	9.7%
Associate of Arts	9.6%	11.1%	10.7%	12.2%	7.4%
Associate of Science	13.5%	13.5%	12.2%	11.9%	10.0%
Associate of Applied Science	26.5%	23.9%	23.2%	24.0%	22.5%
Bachelor's Degree	38.8%	35.1%	39.3%	39.8%	47.5%
All Other Programs	1.4%	2.1%	2.8%	3.6%	2.8%

*Cells may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

HEAPS WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT

HEAPS Workforce Development Component Total Recipients and Funds Disbursed

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The number of students awarded increased from 981 in 2005-06 to 1,042 in 2009-10 while the actual dollars awarded declined from \$1.6 million to \$1.5 million. This has resulted in a decline in average award from \$1,616 to \$1,460.
- There was a one-time increase in funding in 2008-09 up to \$2.2 million which allowed 1,801 students to be awarded.

Total HEAPS Workforce Component Recipients, Awards, and Average Award, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Recipients	981	1,034	1,051	1,801	1,042
Awards	\$1,585,502	\$1,254,309	\$1,251,968	\$2,248,563	\$1,521,114
Average Award	\$1,616	\$1,213	\$1,191	\$1,249	\$1,460

HEAPS Workforce Development Component Total Recipients by Institution

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Just over half of HEAPS Workforce recipients were enrolled in public two-year institutions in 2009-10 (55.7%). Public vocational/technical schools accounted for 29.1 percent of recipients while 13.3 percent attended independent, for-profit institutions, and 1.9 percent attended an independent, non-profit organization.
- Overall, Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College had the largest number of recipients in 2009-10 at 122.
- Table F in the appendix provides the institution share of recipients since 2005-06. The proportion attending two-year public institutions has risen from 37 percent in 2005-06 to 55.7 percent in 2009-10. The share attending public vocational/technical centers declined by 3 percentage points; the share attending independent, for-profit institutions declined by 8 percentage points; and private, non-profit organizations declined 7.5 percentage points.

Total HEAPS Workforce Development Component Recipients and Awards by Institution, 2009-10

	Recipients	% of Total Recipients	Awards
Two-Year Public Institutions	580	55.7%	\$658,451
Blue Ridge Community and Technical College	61	5.9%	\$73,759
Bridgemont Community and Technical College	10	1.0%	\$15,000
Eastern WV Community and Technical College	110	10.6%	\$160,406
Kanawha Valley Community and Technical College	100	9.6%	\$127,336
Mountwest Community and Technical College	8	0.8%	\$11,842
Pierpont Community and Technical College	69	6.6%	\$77,350
Southern WV Community and Technical College	122	11.7%	\$41,690
WV Northern Community College	34	3.3%	\$45,861
WVU at Parkersburg	66	6.3%	\$105,207
Public Vocational/Technical Schools	303	29.1%	\$565,646
Academy of Careers & Technology	33	3.2%	\$66,000
Ben Franklin Career Center	29	2.8%	\$57,993

	Recipients	% of Total Recipients	Awards
Cabell County Vocational-Technical Center	37	3.6%	\$67,684
Carver Career & Technical Center	49	4.7%	\$92,934
Fayette Institute of Technology	16	1.5%	\$32,000
Fred W. Eberly Technical Center	13	1.2%	\$24,184
Garnet Career Center	83	8.0%	\$145,745
Putnam Career & Technical Center	8	0.8%	\$11,798
Roane-Jackson Technical Center	21	2.0%	\$39,308
Wood County School of Nursing	14	1.3%	\$28,000
Independent, For-Profit Institutions	139	13.3%	\$257,017
Everest Institute	59	5.7%	\$118,000
Stanley Technical Institute	4	0.4%	\$8,000
Valley College - Beckley	24	2.3%	\$41,237
Valley College - Martinsburg	26	2.5%	\$46,782
Valley College - Princeton	16	1.5%	\$22,998
WV Business College	10	1.0%	\$20,000
Independent, Not-for-Profit Organizations	20	1.9%	\$40,000
North Central OIC	20	1.9%	\$40,000
Total	1,042	100.0%	\$1,521,114

UNDERWOOD-SMITH TEACHER SCHOLARSHIP

Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship Total Recipients and Funds Disbursed

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Both the number of recipients and the total dollars awarded declined slightly from 2005-06 to 2009-10 but the average award increased.
- The number of Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship recipients has declined from 59 in 2005-06 to 49 in 2009-10.
- The total amount of awards has decreased from \$270,000 in 2005-06 to \$245,000 in 2009-10.
- The average award in 2009-10 was the maximum award of \$5,000.

Total Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship Recipients and Awards, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Recipients	59	57	47	52	49
Awards	\$270,000	\$272,018	\$212,162	\$257,500	\$245,000
Average Award	\$4,576	\$4,772	\$4,514	\$4,952	\$5,000

Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship Total Recipients by Institution

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The largest number of Underwood-Smith recipients historically have come from West Virginia University and Marshall University, the largest institutions in the state. West Virginia University's number of scholars has increased while Marshall University's has declined.
- While most scholars attend public four-year institutions, there have consistently been a few scholars attending independent four-year institutions as well and their share has increased over time.

Total Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship Recipients by Institution, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Four-Year Public Institutions					
Concord University	2	4	2	2	1
Fairmont State University	5	7	5	5	4
Glenville State College	4	3	2	2	3
Marshall University	18	14	8	8	8
Shepherd University	4	3	1	2	2
West Liberty University	4	1	1	3	2
West Virginia State University	3	2	5	5	3
West Virginia University	12	14	13	16	18
Two-Year Public Institutions					
WVU at Parkersburg	2	2	3	3	0
Four-Year Independent, Non-profit Institutions					
Alderson-Broadus College	2	2	2	1	2
Davis & Elkins College	0	1	1	1	2
Ohio Valley University	1	0	0	1	1
University of Charleston	0	1	0	1	3
West Virginia Wesleyan College	2	3	4	2	0
Total	59	57	47	52	49

Demographic Characteristics of Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship Recipients at Public Institutions

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The proportion of Underwood-Smith recipients at public institutions that were White was 95.2 percent in 2009-10. This figure has increased slightly from 93.8 percent in 2005-06. In 2009-10, 4.8 percent of recipients identified as multi-racial.
- Females made up 85.7 percent of Underwood-Smith recipients in 2009-10, a similar share to 2005-06.
- In 2009-10, 2.4 percent of recipients were juniors; 57.1 percent were seniors; and 35.7 percent were at the master's level. Limited funding requires restricting awards to upper level students.
- Adults (age 25 and older) made up 21.4 percent of awardees in 2009-10. This is lower than the 33.3 percent share in 2005-06.
- The county of residence of Underwood-Smith recipients at public institutions is provided in Appendix Table G.

Demographic Characteristics of Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship Recipients at Public Institutions, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Race/Ethnicity					
White	93.8%	93.9%	91.7%	97.6%	95.2%
Black	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander (through 2008)	0.0%	4.1%	5.6%	0.0%	

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Asian (starting 2009)					0.0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (starting 2009)					0.0%
Multi-Racial (starting 2009)					4.8%
Unknown	6.3%	2.0%	2.8%	2.4%	0.0%
Gender					
Female	85.4%	83.7%	86.1%	85.4%	85.7%
Male	14.6%	16.3%	13.9%	14.6%	14.3%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Student Level					
Freshmen	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sophomore	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Junior	6.3%	4.1%	5.6%	7.3%	2.4%
Senior	43.8%	38.8%	61.1%	48.8%	57.1%
Master's	43.8%	57.1%	33.3%	43.9%	35.7%
Unclassified Graduate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Age					
24 or Younger	66.7%	63.3%	75.0%	68.3%	78.6%
25 or Older	33.3%	36.7%	25.0%	31.7%	21.4%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Out of the total 148 new Underwood-Smith recipients from 2004-05 to 2009-10, 71.6% percent have since begun teaching to cancel their obligation.
- The percentage of recipients entering service cancellation was lower in 2009-10 as 44.4 percent of the students were still enrolled in school.

Underwood-Smith First-Time Recipients and Percent Meeting Obligation Through Teaching Service at Public Institutions, 2004-05 to 2008-09

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
First-Time Recipients	25	37	36	23	27
Cancellation through Service	76.0%	78.4%	69.4%	82.6%	51.9%
Still in School	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	44.4%

*Cancellation data refer to the percentage of students from that year's cohort who have begun or completed service cancellation by October, 2011.

ENGINEERING, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SCHOLARSHIP

Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship Total Recipients and Funds Disbursed

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Both the number of Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship recipients and the total dollars awarded increased between 2005-06 and 2009-10, but the average award declined.
- The number of recipients increased from 199 in 2005-06 to 270 in 2009-10.
- The total amount of awards increased from about \$519,000 in 2005-06 to about \$601,000 in 2009-10.
- The average award declined from \$2,608 to \$2,226.

Total Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship Recipients, Awards, and Average Award, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Recipients	199	197	192	244	270
Awards	\$518,952	\$525,997	\$534,399	\$722,211	\$600,984
Average Award	\$2,608	\$2,670	\$2,783	\$2,960	\$2,226

Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship Total Recipients by Institution

HIGHLIGHTS:

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

Total Engineering, Science, and Technology Scholarship Recipients by Institution, 2004-05 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Four-Year Public Institutions					
Bluefield State College	16	17	14	15	23
Concord University	0	0	0	0	1
Fairmont State University	15	14	9	9	7
Glennville State College	0	1	0	0	0
Marshall University	10	8	5	13	26
Potomac State College of WVU	3	1	1	2	3
Shepherd University	1	2	2	0	1
West Liberty University	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia State University	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia University	124	124	127	164	169
WVU Institute of Technology	15	17	20	27	26
Two-Year Public Institutions					
Blue Ridge Community and Technical College	0	0	0	0	1
New River Community and Technical College	2	2	0	0	0
Southern WV Community and Technical College	0	3	3	1	0
WV Northern Community College	4	3	5	5	6
WVU at Parkersburg	0	1	1	2	2

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Four-Year Independent, Non-Profit Institutions					
Alderson-Broadus College	0	1	1	2	0
Davis & Elkins College	0	1	2	0	0
Mountain State University	1	1	0	0	0
Ohio Valley University	2	0	0	0	0
Salem International University*	3	0	0	0	0
University of Charleston	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia Wesleyan College	3	1	2	3	4
Wheeling Jesuit College	0	0	0	0	1
Total	199	197	192	243	270

*Salem International University became a for-profit institution in 2005-06 but recipients already enrolled there were allowed to keep their awards.

Demographic Characteristics of Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship Recipients

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The proportion of Engineering, Science and Technology recipients at public institutions that were White was 90.9 percent in 2009-10. This figure is down from 94 percent in 2005-06. The Black share has grown from 0.5 percent to 3.3 percent over that time period and 2.5 percent of recipients identified as multi-racial in 2009-10.
- In 2009-10, the percentage of Engineering, Science and Technology recipients that was female was 19.3. This figure has increased from the 2005-06 figure of 14.6 percent.
- In 2009-10, 14.8 percent of recipients were freshmen; 28 percent were sophomores; 15.6 percent were juniors; 35.4 percent were seniors; and 6.2 percent were at the graduate level.
- Only 5.3 percent of recipients were adults (age 25 and over) in 2009-10. This was lower than the 8.5 percent adult in 2005-06.
- The county of residence of Engineering, Science and Technology recipients at public institutions is provided in Appendix Table H.

Demographic Characteristics of Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship Recipients at Public Institutions, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Race/Ethnicity					
White	94.0%	97.0%	97.3%	96.7%	90.9%
Black	0.5%	1.0%	1.1%	2.1%	3.3%
Hispanic	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	1.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander (through 2008)	1.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	
Asian (starting 2009)					1.2%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (starting 2009)					0.4%
Multi-Racial (starting 2009)					2.5%
Unknown	3.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Gender					
Female	14.6%	9.4%	12.8%	15.5%	19.3%
Male	83.9%	90.1%	87.2%	84.5%	80.7%
Unknown	1.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Student Level					
Freshmen	22.6%	18.7%	12.8%	28.5%	14.8%
Sophomore	18.6%	22.2%	22.3%	16.7%	28.0%
Junior	19.1%	19.2%	22.9%	18.0%	15.6%
Senior	32.7%	34.0%	35.1%	31.4%	35.4%
Unclassified Undergraduate	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Graduate	5.5%	4.9%	6.9%	5.0%	6.2%
Unknown	1.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age					
24 or Younger	89.9%	92.1%	94.1%	95.0%	94.7%
25 or Older	8.5%	7.4%	5.9%	5.0%	5.3%
Unknown	1.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Out of the 420 new Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship recipients from 2004-05 to 2008-09, about 22 percent have since begun working in the state to cancel their obligation. About 31 percent from all years were still in school.
- There were a large number of students in 2008-09 who reported that they were seeking employment (48).

Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship First-Time Recipients and Percent Meeting Obligation Through In-State Employment, 2004-05 to 2008-09

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
First-Time Recipients	64	86	78	75	117
Cancellation through Service	39.1%	34.9%	26.9%	18.7%	3.4%
Still in School	7.8%	18.6%	29.5%	36.0%	52.1%

*Cancellation data refer to the percentage of students from that year's cohort who have begun or completed service cancellation by October, 2011.

MEDICAL STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The number of recipients from 2005-06 to 2009-10 fluctuated with the high mark of 323 in 2006-07 and the low of 289 in 2009-10. The total funds disbursed increased annually with an overall increase over the time period of about \$1 million.
- The number of recipients requesting loan deferment because they have begun medical practice in the state and the number receiving loan forgiveness by completing a year of full-time practice both increased.
- The default rate on previous awards declined from 3 percent in 2005-06 to 2.7 percent in 2009-10.

ABOUT THIS MEASURE:

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

Medical Student Loan Program Awards, Total Funds Disbursed, Cancellation and Default Rate, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Recipients	317	323	296	312	289
Funds Disbursed	\$1,023,705	\$1,349,155	\$1,861,456	\$1,881,843	\$2,033,237
Loan Deferment	15	20	12	22	23
Loan Forgiveness	47	37	40	47	49
Default Rate on Previous Awards	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.5%	2.7%



POLICY REFLECTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PROMISE Scholarship Program

The 2010-11 academic year saw the first full class of PROMISE scholars subject to the new block award amount of \$4,750 or full tuition and fees, whichever is lower. This change and a short-term funding increase, both parts of 2009 SB 373, have secured the long-term financial viability of the program. Given a stable financial outlook, the Higher Education Student Financial Aid Advisory Board and the Higher Education Policy Commission recommended no changes for either 2011-12 or 2012-13 in either the academic criteria necessary to receive the award or the amount of the block award. These decisions have made student financial planning for college more predictable. Related positive trends reflected in this report are an increase in both the share of high school students qualifying for the award and an increase in the percentage of awardees accepting the award. These trends continue in preliminary data for 2010-11 and 2011-12 not included in this report. We recommend that the academic criteria to earn the award remain as they are now.

Another recent change to the PROMISE Scholarship allows students to use a term of award eligibility in the summer provided they are eligible for renewal and enroll for a minimum of 12 hours. In the summer of 2011, 76 students availed themselves of this opportunity. This is a successful policy change that is helping students move efficiently toward degree completion.

As of fall 2010, PROMISE awardees, who elect to initially enroll out-of-state or in another ineligible institution, are able to enroll at an eligible institution within one academic year of high school graduation and receive their PROMISE award in full. These students are required to be meeting the first-year PROMISE renewal criteria to be eligible. In fall 2011, 17 students returned to college in West Virginia and began receiving their PROMISE award. This change helps fulfill one of the stated purposes of the program to keep the best and brightest in the state.

At the request of the Higher Education Policy Commission, a subcommittee of the Higher Education Student Financial Aid Advisory Board has been formed to explore ways to further encourage community service for PROMISE scholars. This subcommittee has met twice as of publication of this report, is reviewing data on service activities already being performed by scholars and how institutions are encouraging service, and is expected to make recommendations in the spring of 2012.

No further policy changes are recommended at this time.

Higher Education Grant Program

The elimination of the separate state application for the HEGP in 2009-10 and moving the application deadline from March 1 to April 15 in the spring of 2010 were both intended to increase access to the program and thereby increase access to and retention in college. Data in this report show that the elimination of the separate state application had the intended effect of increasing the number of students receiving the award their first year in college. At the same time, the percent of students awarded who enrolled with the award was reduced. Students who filled out another application in addition to their FAFSA were more likely to actually enroll and utilize the award. Nevertheless, even with the reduced yield rate, about 700 more first-year students were enrolled in 2009-10 with an HEGP award than the previous year.

In light of the extended application deadline in the spring of 2010, and in order to serve as many eligible students as possible, the Higher Education Student Financial Aid Advisory Board recommended that the maximum award

for the 2010-11 academic year be reduced from \$3,300 to \$2,100. Preliminary data indicate that about 20,500 students received funds in 2010-11 as compared with 15,203 the previous year.

The legislature appropriated an additional \$4 million dollars to HEGP for the 2011-12 academic year. This appropriation, along with use of carry forward funds, allowed the Board and the Higher Education Policy Commission to increase the maximum grant up to \$2,400. Also, the 10 percent of the state HEGP allocation reserved for late filing adult students was reduced to 5 percent for 2011-12 based on historical demand for these funds and to maximize the funds awarded to all students before the school year starts. It is anticipated that we are serving about the same number of students in 2011-12 as the year prior. Given the likelihood of minimal carry forward at the end of the 2011-12 year, the Higher Education Policy Commission and Council for Community and Technical College Education are requesting an increase in the appropriation to HEGP so that the \$2,400 maximum award can be maintained and perhaps even increased somewhat.

Higher Education Adult Part-Time Student Grant

At the request of the state's financial aid community, the Higher Education Student Financial Aid Advisory Board has formed a subcommittee charged with making a thorough assessment of the status of the two HEAPS components and to make recommendations to improve its effectiveness and efficiency. That subcommittee has met twice in 2011, is examining a variety of data on the outcomes and administration of the programs, and is expected to make recommendations in the spring of 2012.

Data compiled for this subcommittee indicate that there are about 2,500 eligible students going unserved by these programs. It would require about \$3 million to fund these students. The Higher Education Policy Commission and Council for Community and Technical College Education are requesting an increase in the state appropriation to the HEAPS program to meet this demand and to support the existing adult learner initiatives in the state such as Degree Now.

Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship; Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship; and Medical Student Loan Program

No changes are recommended at this time.

APPENDIX TABLES

Table A. Institution Percentage of Total PROMISE Recipients, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
Four-Year Public Institutions	85.1%	86.2%	85.1%	85.3%	85.6%
Bluefield State College	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%
Concord University	4.8%	4.5%	4.6%	5.0%	4.6%
Fairmont State University	6.0%	6.1%	5.8%	5.4%	5.2%
Glenville State College	1.5%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%
Marshall University	18.8%	18.1%	17.3%	16.2%	16.5%
Potomac State College of WVU	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%
Shepherd University	3.5%	3.8%	3.7%	3.6%	4.0%
West Liberty University	2.6%	2.4%	2.5%	2.8%	3.0%
West Virginia State University	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%
West Virginia University	42.2%	44.6%	44.5%	45.9%	45.7%
WVU Institute of Technology	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%
Two-Year Public Institutions	4.3%	3.7%	4.3%	4.2%	3.6%
Blue Ridge Community and Technical College	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Bridgmont Community and Technical College	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Eastern WV Community and Technical College	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kanawha Valley Community and Technical College	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Mountwest Community and Technical College	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
New River Community and Technical College	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Pierpont Community and Technical College	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Southern WV Community and Technical College	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
WV Northern Community College	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
WVU at Parkersburg	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%
Four-Year Independent, Non-Profit Institutions	10.6%	10.1%	10.6%	10.5%	10.8%
Alderson-Broadus College	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%
Appalachian Bible College	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Bethany College	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Davis & Elkins College	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
Mountain State University	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%
Ohio Valley University	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Salem International University	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
University of Charleston	1.5%	2.0%	2.5%	2.5%	2.2%
West Virginia Wesleyan College	3.6%	3.1%	3.4%	3.7%	4.0%
Wheeling Jesuit College	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table B. PROMISE Recipients at Public Institutions by County, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Barbour	57	40	39	33	40
Berkeley	327	336	318	322	371
Boone	99	78	61	71	75
Braxton	63	61	55	48	38
Brooke	128	109	190	190	178
Cabell	617	579	521	503	488
Calhoun	27	31	26	23	17
Clay	39	42	49	38	35
Doddridge	21	22	23	22	24
Fayette	153	129	120	117	116
Gilmer	52	49	48	51	43
Grant	51	32	40	48	58
Greenbrier	124	116	107	108	105
Hampshire	66	66	71	88	92
Hancock	166	184	92	102	99
Hardy	58	61	71	70	61
Harrison	461	414	409	411	410
Jackson	153	154	165	152	161
Jefferson	148	165	182	183	206
Kanawha	1,030	977	935	964	1,005
Lewis	64	75	63	56	60
Lincoln	50	51	50	38	43
Logan	128	100	110	102	112
Marion	426	420	426	408	385
Marshall	218	201	183	166	131
Mason	114	108	106	95	96
McDowell	47	39	31	30	27
Mercer	270	233	212	218	232
Mineral	208	195	184	173	181
Mingo	82	73	71	53	66
Monongalia	691	697	715	700	677
Monroe	53	41	45	35	33
Morgan	42	45	46	47	45
Nicholas	139	129	121	118	109
Ohio	364	346	336	346	371
Pendleton	41	46	37	38	36
Pleasants	41	44	40	37	39
Pocahontas	21	23	18	29	34
Preston	170	174	156	162	150
Putnam	353	359	335	321	342

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Raleigh	304	313	280	284	294
Randolph	108	104	116	100	98
Ritchie	57	46	39	43	37
Roane	48	41	53	33	42
Summers	38	41	32	33	33
Taylor	67	65	66	67	69
Tucker	31	28	31	24	25
Tyler	77	62	63	53	52
Upshur	75	82	63	63	49
Wayne	151	156	167	165	166
Webster	26	29	20	22	22
Wetzel	118	114	112	99	103
Wirt	36	36	34	28	29
Wood	483	465	473	477	473
Wyoming	100	82	90	79	68
Unknown	71	89	58	66	72
Total	9,152	8,797	8,504	8,352	8,423

Table C. Institution Percentage of Total HEGP Recipients, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
WV Four-Year Public Institutions	74.3%	63.9%	63.6%	62.9%	62.0%
Bluefield State College	6.2%	3.3%	3.1%	3.3%	3.2%
Concord University	4.1%	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%	4.2%
Fairmont State University	12.5%	9.2%	7.8%	8.4%	7.8%
Glenville State College	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%	2.8%	2.5%
Marshall University	13.2%	12.3%	12.4%	11.4%	11.9%
Potomac State College of WVU	0.0%	1.2%	1.6%	1.5%	2.1%
Shepherd University	2.7%	2.3%	3.1%	3.5%	3.5%
West Liberty University	2.8%	3.2%	3.1%	3.5%	3.5%
West Virginia State University	6.6%	4.4%	4.0%	3.6%	3.8%
West Virginia University	19.5%	18.2%	18.7%	18.6%	18.1%
WVU Institute of Technology	3.1%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	1.3%
WV Two-Year Public Institutions	8.1%	18.3%	18.6%	19.6%	21.7%
Blue Ridge Community and Technical College	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	1.3%
Bridgemont Community and Technical College	0.0%	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%
Eastern WV Community and Technical College	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Kanawha Valley Community and Technical College	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%	2.2%
Mountwest Community and Technical College	0.0%	1.5%	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%
New River Community and Technical College	0.0%	2.5%	2.8%	3.0%	3.0%
Pierpont Community and Technical College	0.0%	3.5%	3.0%	3.0%	3.5%
Southern WV Community and Technical College	2.0%	2.4%	2.1%	2.3%	2.0%
WV Northern Community College	2.0%	1.5%	1.8%	2.0%	2.5%
WVU at Parkersburg	4.1%	4.1%	3.8%	3.6%	4.8%
WV Four-Year Independent, Non-Profit Institutions	12.5%	12.1%	12.0%	12.2%	10.6%
Alderson-Broaddus College	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%
Appalachian Bible College	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Bethany College	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Davis & Elkins College	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Mountain State University	4.2%	4.0%	3.9%	4.0%	3.1%
Ohio Valley University	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
University of Charleston	1.3%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	1.5%
West Virginia Wesleyan College	1.8%	1.4%	1.5%	1.9%	1.8%
Wheeling Jesuit College	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%
WV Independent, For-Profit Institutions	4.3%	5.1%	5.3%	4.2%	5.2%
Pennsylvania Public Institutions	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
PA Four-Year Independent, Non-Profit Institutions	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%
PA Independent, For-Profit Institutions	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table D. HEGP Recipients at Public Institutions by County, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Barbour	55	63	80	88	83
Berkeley	174	188	233	449	522
Boone	90	99	90	104	93
Braxton	93	94	89	113	90
Brooke	98	99	145	225	185
Cabell	474	566	605	814	829
Calhoun	40	59	47	57	42
Clay	60	55	63	70	53
Doddridge	24	34	29	38	42
Fayette	246	203	267	376	313
Gilmer	88	83	86	81	95
Grant	47	47	44	86	94
Greenbrier	198	208	213	316	262
Hampshire	61	61	90	142	158
Hancock	117	118	116	165	188
Hardy	50	63	81	106	102
Harrison	445	465	403	578	517
Jackson	169	164	157	229	227
Jefferson	79	98	146	223	263
Kanawha	954	982	1,069	1,475	1,427
Lewis	117	118	127	139	126
Lincoln	59	81	89	117	98
Logan	128	147	128	197	178
Marion	447	492	422	636	621
Marshall	169	191	209	280	249
Mason	100	140	149	197	199
McDowell	109	116	109	146	141
Mercer	323	366	382	501	462
Mineral	119	131	152	179	196
Mingo	96	133	122	202	168
Monongalia	592	641	656	807	680
Monroe	61	82	71	102	81
Morgan	27	33	54	80	73
Nicholas	169	155	173	272	244
Ohio	198	233	251	418	397
Pendleton	52	55	50	85	56
Pleasants	31	48	28	41	47
Pocahontas	28	36	46	72	70
Preston	141	157	147	186	177
Putnam	169	216	229	301	259

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Raleigh	249	269	301	458	418
Randolph	88	126	132	180	158
Ritchie	65	64	59	84	60
Roane	64	70	69	76	89
Summers	35	37	50	61	64
Taylor	82	116	75	107	102
Tucker	32	31	39	42	38
Tyler	58	57	70	86	85
Upshur	88	103	81	136	102
Wayne	118	151	174	235	257
Webster	38	61	56	73	66
Wetzel	121	118	130	217	211
Wirt	48	44	29	39	60
Wood	362	387	411	602	680
Wyoming	111	122	123	144	105
Unknown	43	56	69	72	102
Total	8,299	9,132	9,515	13,305	12,704

Table E. Institution Percentage of HEAPS Part-Time Enrollment Component Recipients, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Public Four-Year Institutions	36.4%	33.8%	32.9%	34.1%	35.8%
Bluefield State College	2.1%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%
Concord University	2.3%	2.1%	1.7%	1.1%	1.5%
Fairmont State University	7.1%	6.0%	6.6%	7.0%	4.3%
Glenville State College	1.2%	1.3%	1.5%	1.9%	2.7%
Marshall University	6.5%	4.4%	3.7%	4.0%	3.3%
Potomac State Coll of WVU	0.9%	*	*	*	*
Shepherd University	3.0%	3.3%	3.5%	5.1%	4.8%
West Liberty State College	1.3%	0.7%	1.0%	0.6%	0.4%
WV State University	5.6%	5.1%	4.7%	4.9%	4.3%
West Virginia University	6.5%	8.0%	8.2%	8.0%	13.0%
WVU Institute of Technology	**	1.6%	0.8%	*	*
Public Two-Year Institutions	51.5%	44.1%	51.0%	52.4%	51.4%
Blue Ridge Community and Technical College	2.1%	2.3%	4.0%	4.7%	4.9%
Bridgemont Community and Technical College	0.0%	0.7%	1.7%	1.3%	1.7%
Eastern WV Community and Technical College	1.6%	1.9%	2.2%	2.5%	2.1%
Kanawha Valley Community and Technical College	5.5%	4.5%	4.8%	5.7%	6.1%
Mountwest Community and Technical College	3.4%	2.8%	4.3%	4.6%	2.7%
New River Community and Technical College	3.0%	3.0%	3.5%	3.5%	4.5%
Pierpont Community and Technical College	5.7%	4.4%	5.1%	5.7%	3.8%
Southern WV Community and Technical College	8.9%	7.1%	6.9%	7.9%	8.1%
WV Northern Community College	9.3%	7.7%	8.3%	6.6%	7.5%
WVU at Parkersburg	12.0%	9.6%	10.1%	9.9%	9.9%
Four-Year Independent, Non-profit Institutions	5.3%	11.1%	8.2%	8.6%	6.9%
Alderson-Broadbudd College	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Appalachian Bible College	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Davis & Elkins College	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Mountain State University	3.7%	9.0%	6.9%	7.1%	5.3%
Ohio Valley University	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
University of Charleston	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
West Virginia Wesleyan College	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Wheeling Jesuit College	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%
Public Vocational/Technical Centers	6.7%	11.1%	7.9%	5.0%	5.9%
Academy of Careers & Technology	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%
Ben Franklin Career Center	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.5%	1.4%
Cabell County Career Technology Center	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Carver Career & Technical Center	0.0%	1.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%
Fayette Institute of Technology	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%
Fred W. Eberly Technical Center	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Garnet Career Center	2.1%	2.7%	3.0%	1.7%	1.2%
James Rumsey Technical Institute	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Mercer County Technical Education Center	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Monongalia County Technical Education Center	0.0%	2.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Putnam Career & Technical Center	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Roane-Jackson Technical Center	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
United Technical Center	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%
Total Recipients	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Included in WVU totals for these years.

** Data not reported.

Table F. Institution Percentage of Total HEAPS Workforce Development Component, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Two-Year Public Institutions	37.0%	67.5%	60.2%	60.2%	55.7%
Blue Ridge Community and Technical College	3.3%	7.2%	7.1%	7.1%	5.9%
Bridgemont Community and Technical College	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%
Eastern WV Community and Technical College	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.6%
Kanawha Valley Community and Technical College	4.3%	6.2%	6.4%	6.4%	9.6%
Mountwest Community and Technical College	6.4%	7.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Pierpont Community and Technical College	20.6%	17.4%	19.4%	19.4%	6.6%
Southern WV Community and Technical College	0.0%	13.1%	13.5%	13.5%	11.7%
WV Northern Community College	0.9%	11.8%	9.0%	9.0%	3.3%
WVU at Parkersburg	1.5%	4.4%	3.2%	3.2%	6.3%
Public Vocational/Technical Centers	32.3%	21.2%	27.7%	27.7%	29.1%
Academy of Careers & Technology	6.6%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	3.2%
Ben Franklin Career Center	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%	2.8%
Cabell County Vocational-Technical Center	1.1%	4.3%	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%
Carver Career & Technical Center	0.2%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%
Fayette Institute of Technology	1.9%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.5%
Fred W. Eberly Technical Center	1.3%	0.1%	0.7%	0.7%	1.2%
Garnet Career Center	12.7%	4.7%	7.3%	7.3%	8.0%
Mercer County Technical Education Center	0.0%	2.2%	2.9%	2.9%	0.0%
Putnam Career & Technical Center	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%
Randolph Technical Center	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Roane-Jackson Technical Center	5.1%	3.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.0%
South Branch Career and Technical Center	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
United Technical Center	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Wood County School of Nursing	0.0%	2.2%	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%
Independent, For-Profit Institutions	21.3%	8.3%	9.1%	9.1%	13.3%
Everest Institute	12.0%	3.8%	5.0%	5.0%	5.7%
Stanley Technical Institute	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Valley College - Beckley	2.8%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	2.3%
Valley College - Martinsburg	3.0%	3.2%	0.7%	0.7%	2.5%
Valley College - Princeton	1.8%	0.6%	2.4%	2.4%	1.5%
WV Business College	1.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%
Private, Not-for-Profit Organizations	9.4%	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%	1.9%
North Central OIC	7.7%	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%	1.9%
West Virginia Women Work	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table G. Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship Recipients at Public Institutions by County, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Barbour	1	2	1	1	0
Berkeley	3	2	2	1	1
Boone	1	2	1	1	0
Braxton	1	1	0	0	0
Brooke	1	1	2	1	0
Cabell	2	3	2	1	1
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0
Clay	0	0	0	0	0
Doddridge	1	0	0	1	1
Fayette	1	0	1	0	0
Gilmer	2	1	0	0	0
Grant	0	1	1	2	0
Greenbrier	0	0	0	0	0
Hampshire	0	0	0	0	1
Hancock	0	1	0	0	0
Hardy	0	0	0	1	1
Harrison	3	4	1	2	2
Jackson	2	0	0	1	2
Jefferson	1	1	0	2	0
Kanawha	2	5	6	6	8
Lewis	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	5	1	0	0	0
Logan	1	1	0	0	0
Marion	0	4	3	3	3
Marshall	1	0	2	4	2
Mason	0	0	0	0	1
McDowell	0	0	0	1	1
Mercer	1	1	1	1	0
Mineral	0	3	3	2	2
Mingo	0	0	0	0	0
Monongalia	4	4	0	0	3
Monroe	2	2	1	1	1
Morgan	0	0	0	1	0
Nicholas	0	2	3	3	3
Ohio	2	0	0	1	0
Pendleton	1	0	0	0	0
Pleasants	0	0	0	0	0
Pocahontas	0	0	0	0	1
Preston	1	1	1	0	2
Putnam	2	1	1	1	1

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Raleigh	0	2	0	0	0
Randolph	0	0	1	1	0
Ritchie	0	0	0	1	1
Roane	1	1	1	0	0
Summers	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor	1	0	0	0	0
Tucker	0	0	0	0	0
Tyler	1	0	0	0	1
Upshur	0	0	0	0	3
Wayne	1	2	1	1	0
Webster	0	0	0	0	0
Wetzel	0	0	0	0	0
Wirt	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	1	0	1	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0
Total	48	49	36	41	42

Table H. Engineering, Science and Technology Scholarship Recipients at Public Institutions by County, 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Barbour	0	0	0	2	1
Berkeley	5	5	4	5	6
Boone	0	2	0	3	2
Braxton	4	5	3	1	0
Brooke	4	2	4	5	2
Cabell	5	6	8	11	13
Calhoun	1	0	1	0	0
Clay	0	0	1	1	2
Doddridge	1	1	1	1	0
Fayette	4	3	3	4	2
Gilmer	0	0	0	0	1
Grant	1	1	1	3	3
Greenbrier	6	2	3	3	3
Hampshire	3	3	4	3	2
Hancock	1	3	1	3	1
Hardy	0	1	2	1	1
Harrison	12	13	15	17	26
Jackson	4	3	3	4	8
Jefferson	1	1	0	1	1
Kanawha	12	12	16	18	22
Lewis	4	3	5	4	3
Lincoln	0	3	1	1	0
Logan	3	6	6	4	5
Marion	15	17	11	10	8
Marshall	8	4	3	7	5
Mason	0	1	2	3	1
McDowell	6	5	2	2	4
Mercer	7	11	11	14	19
Mineral	6	7	3	4	4
Mingo	1	1	0	1	1
Monongalia	7	15	16	25	20
Monroe	3	0	0	0	0
Morgan	0	2	1	0	0
Nicholas	5	2	1	4	6
Ohio	10	8	10	8	10
Pendleton	0	1	1	1	1
Pleasants	2	2	2	3	2
Pocahontas	1	1	1	3	1
Preston	4	2	0	2	4
Putnam	9	12	11	14	15

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Raleigh	10	9	5	4	4
Randolph	3	2	1	3	5
Ritchie	2	2	1	2	1
Roane	3	1	4	2	1
Summers	3	2	1	1	1
Taylor	1	3	4	6	3
Tucker	0	0	0	0	0
Tyler	4	2	2	3	2
Upshur	2	2	0	1	1
Wayne	1	0	0	0	1
Webster	1	0	0	1	2
Wetzel	3	4	5	4	3
Wirt	1	1	1	1	0
Wood	4	7	6	14	12
Wyoming	2	0	1	1	2
Unknown	4	2	0	0	0
Total	199	203	188	239	243

West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission and
West Virginia Community and Technical College System

1018 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Suite 700
Charleston, West Virginia 25301

www.hepc.wvnet.edu
www.wvctcs.org



West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission

Report to the Legislative Oversight Commission on Education Accountability

December 12, 2011

Enrollment Trends in Higher Education



West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission
1018 Kanawha Boulevard East, Suite 700
Charleston, WV 25301
(304) 558-4016
www.hepc.wvnet.edu

MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Oversight Commission on Education Accountability

FROM: Rob Anderson and Sarah Tucker

DATE: December 12, 2011

RE: Enrollment Trends in Higher Education

The Fall 2011 Enrollment Report examines enrollment trends within West Virginia from an institutional, system, and state perspective. Demographic trends portend a decreasing subset of traditional students in the educational pipeline. Fall 2011 is the first academic term in which the four-year system has realized a decline in headcount enrollment since the two- and four-year system split. Several other findings include:

- Headcount enrollment declined 0.1 percent within the four-year public sector and 0.5 percent statewide;
- First-time freshmen enrollment declined 0.4 percent within the four-year public sector and 0.9 percent statewide;
- Enrollment for students aged 24 or younger increased 0.4 percent within the four-year public sector but declined 0.7 percent statewide;
- Enrollment for students aged 25 or older decreased 0.6 percent within the four-year public sector but increased 0.6 percent statewide; and
- In-state enrollment decreased 1.8 percent within the public four-year sector and decreased 1.9 percent statewide.

Absent vibrant public policy innovations, West Virginia's demographic context suggests that college enrollment may continue to decline. West Virginia's public higher education system must deepen partnerships with the Department of Education to increase academic preparation while concurrently striving to attract more non-traditional adult students. Continued attention to current initiatives such as the College Foundation of West Virginia, DegreeNow, the revamping of college remediation, and the statewide College Completion Task Force will ensure that West Virginia is prepared to meet state workforce needs as well as equip our citizenry with the knowledge and skills needed to compete in today's economy.

Enrollment Trends in West Virginia



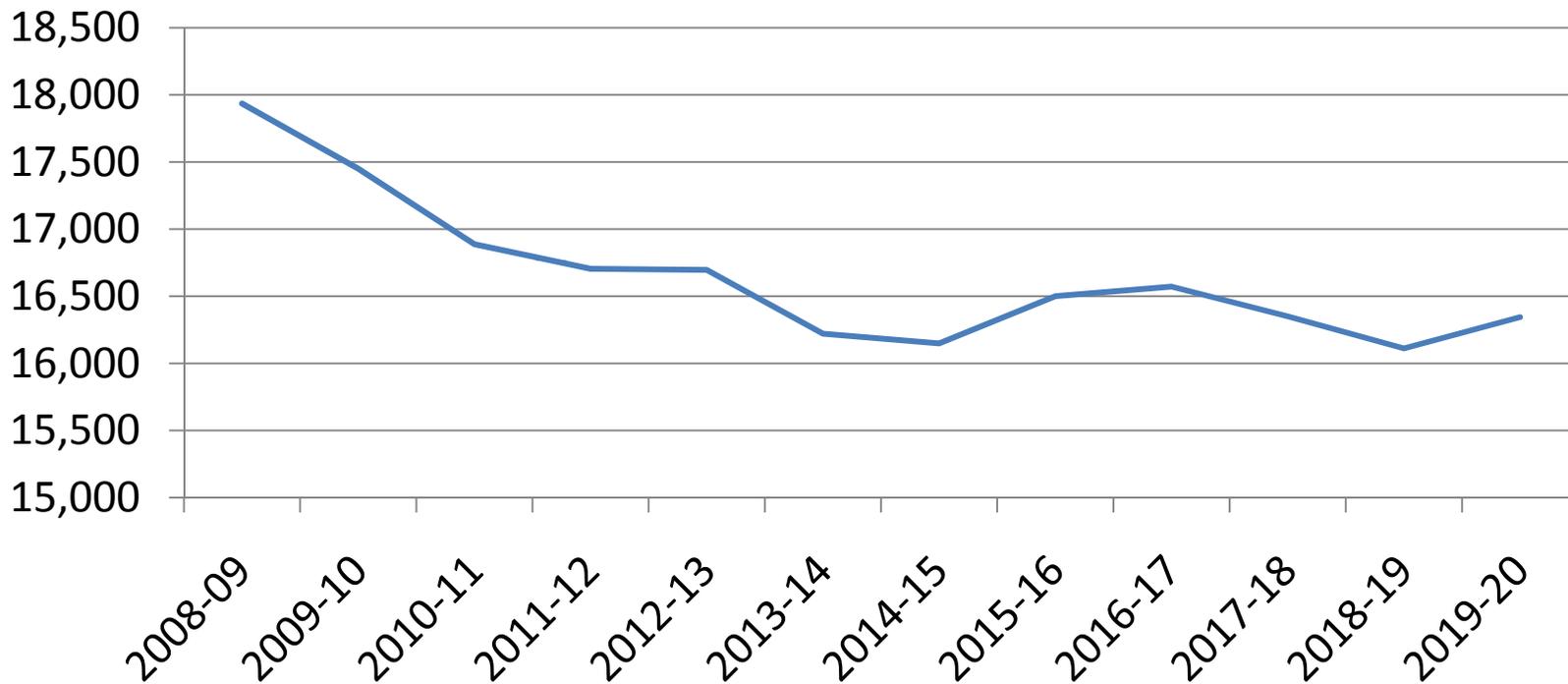
December 12, 2011

Enrollment Trends

The National Center for Education Statistics reported on enrollment projections for the country and found the following key points:

- The number of high school graduates will flatten, with only a 1 percent increase nationally from 2006-2019.
- The number of 25- to 29-year olds entering college will spike. This group is projected to make up 15.3 percent of all college students by 2019.
- Families continue to feel the effects of the recession, which influence their college-going decisions. In 2010, students were more likely to turn down offers of acceptance after receiving their financial aid packages than ever before, citing insufficient aid to attend.

High School Graduate Projections: 2008-2019

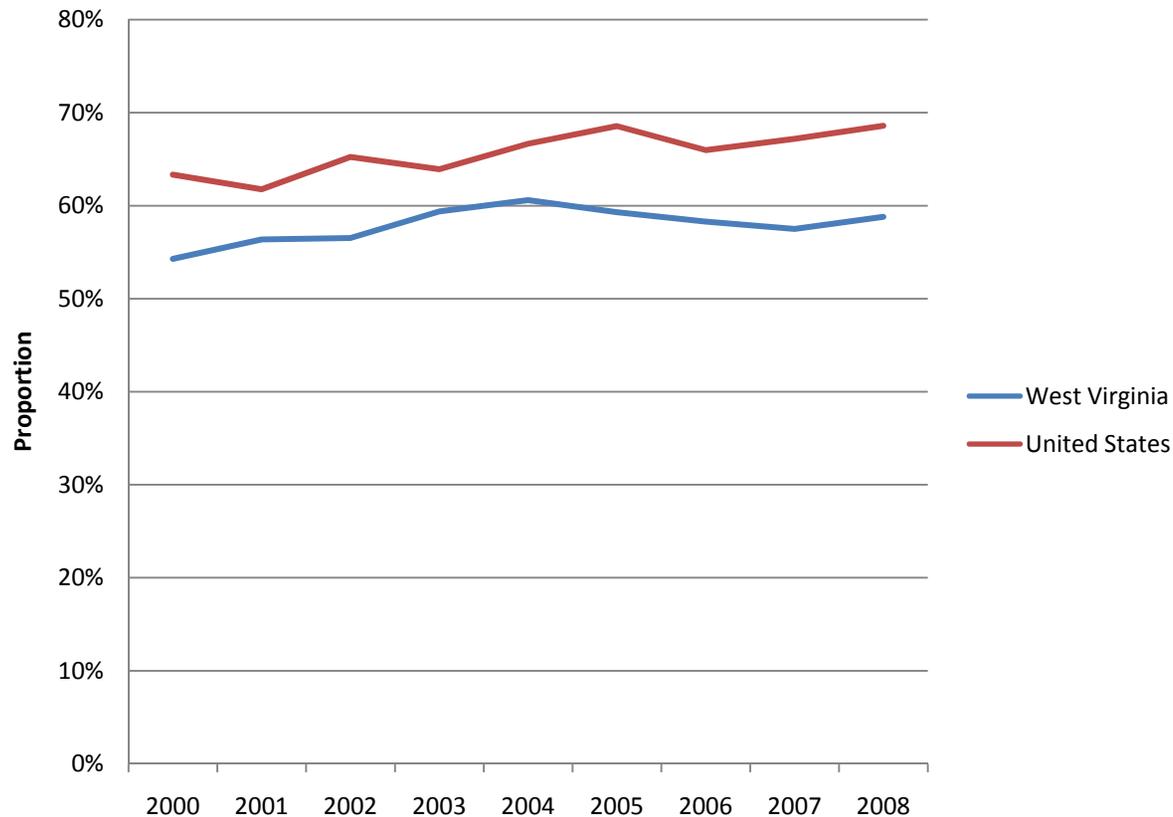


According to SREB, the number of graduates produced by public and private high schools in West Virginia will decrease by **1,591** students from 2008 to 2019. All other factors held constant, this will yield about **940** fewer freshmen.

Source: SREB Factbook 2005-06



College-Going Rate Among Recent H.S. Graduates

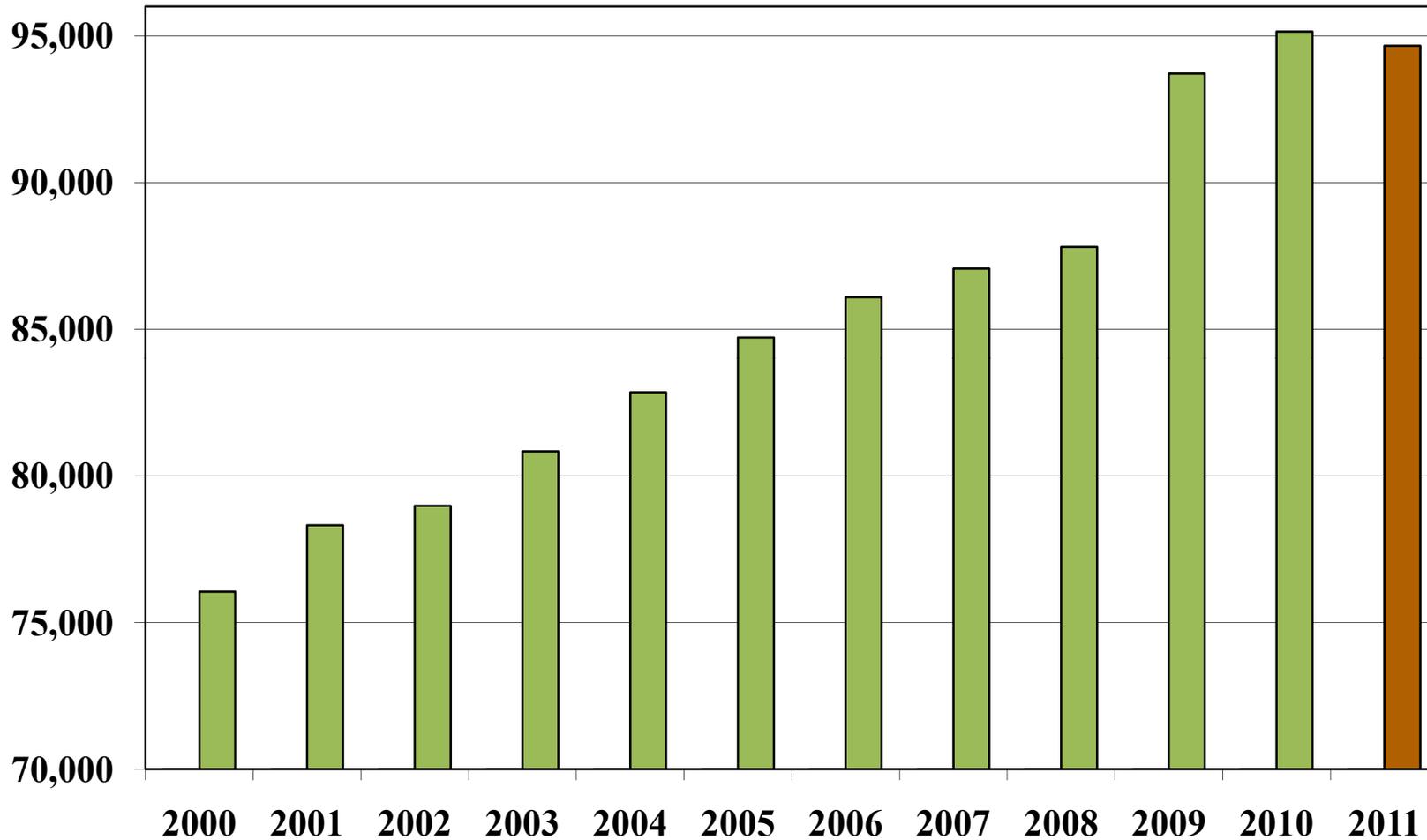


West Virginia 2008 college-going rate: 59 percent

U.S. 2008 college-going rate: 69 percent



Total Headcount Enrollment



Total headcount enrollment: 94,662

Headcount decreased 0.5 percent over Fall 2010, but increased 8.7 percent over Fall 2007.

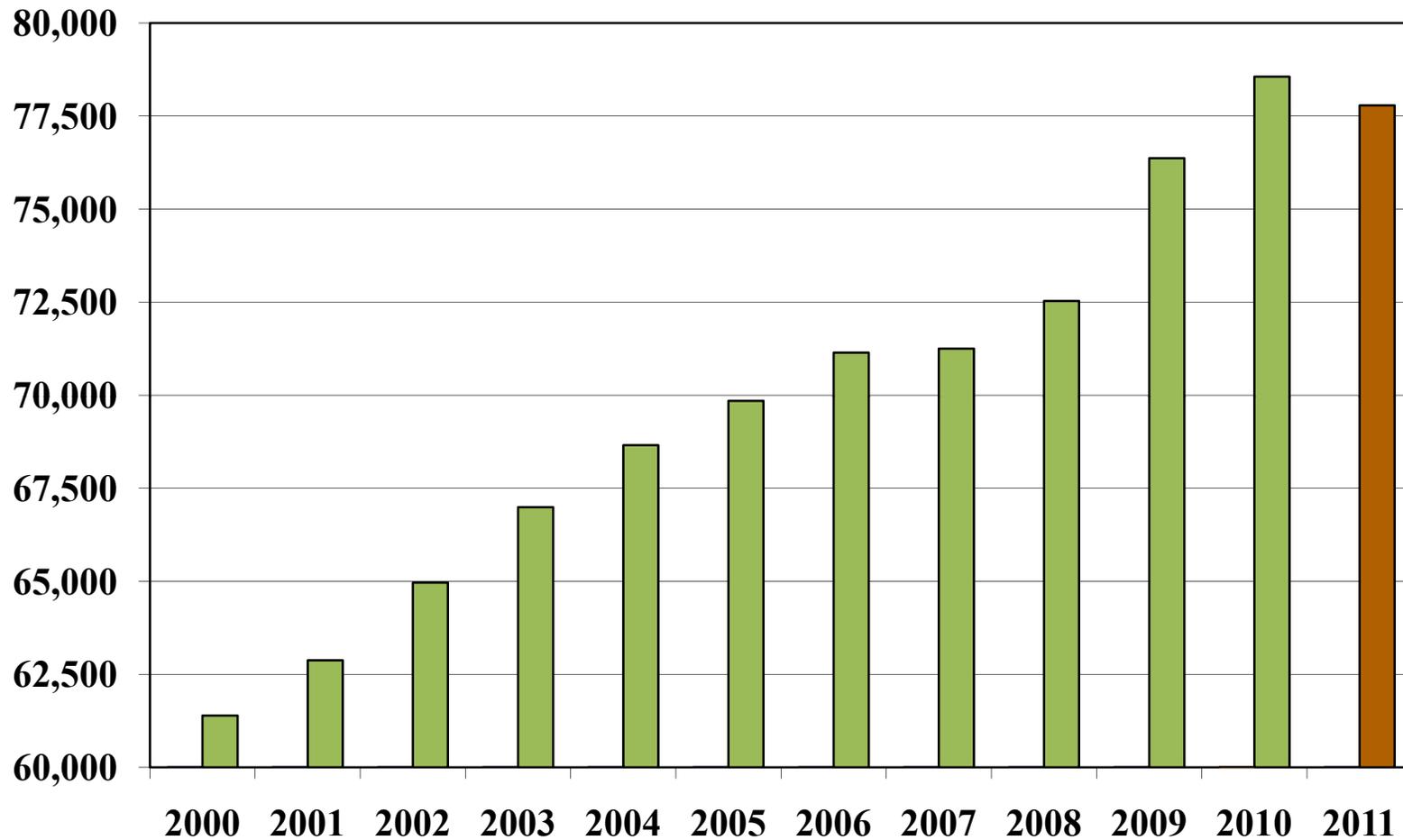


Headcount Enrollment by Institution

Institution	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change	
								2010-11	2007-11
Total Headcount									
Bluefield State College	1,710	1,788	1,804	1,868	1,989	2,063	1,929	-6.5%	6.9%
Concord University	2,958	2,928	2,735	2,812	2,882	2,822	2,797	-0.9%	2.3%
Fairmont State University	4,710	4,602	4,331	4,546	4,572	4,709	4,617	-2.0%	6.6%
Glenville State College	1,392	1,381	1,441	1,443	1,721	1,828	1,857	1.6%	28.9%
Marshall University	13,805	13,810	13,659	13,282	13,434	13,717	13,610	-0.8%	-0.4%
Potomac State College	1,279	1,485	1,608	1,582	1,810	1,836	1,800	-2.0%	11.9%
Shepherd University	3,901	4,091	4,119	4,185	4,256	4,234	4,393	3.8%	6.7%
West Liberty University	2,246	2,272	2,404	2,500	2,642	2,733	2,787	2.0%	15.9%
West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine	397	503	598	691	778	806	816	1.2%	36.5%
WV State University	3,491	3,502	3,218	3,003	4,003	3,190	2,827	-11.4%	-12.2%
West Virginia University	26,051	27,115	28,113	28,840	28,898	29,306	29,616	1.1%	5.3%
WVU Institute of Technology	1,535	1,466	1,445	1,224	1,244	1,209	1,315	8.8%	-9.0%
Total 4 Yr	63,475	64,943	65,475	65,976	68,229	68,453	68,364	-0.1%	4.4%
Total 2 Yr	21,238	21,145	21,591	21,827	25,483	26,692	26,298	-1.5%	21.8%
Grand Total	84,713	86,088	87,066	87,803	93,712	95,145	94,662	-0.5%	8.7%



Total FTE Enrollment



Total FTE enrollment: 77,785

FTE enrollment decreased .99 percent over Fall 2010, but increased 9.2 percent over Fall 2007.



FTE Enrollment by Institution

Institution	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change	
								2010-11	2007-11
Total FTE									
Bluefield State College	1,486	1,530	1,561	1,632	1,730	1,729	1,660	-4.0%	6.3%
Concord University	2,770	2,646	2,558	2,705	2,753	2,706	2,723	0.6%	6.5%
Fairmont State University	4,220	4,045	3,647	3,956	4,031	4,121	4,023	-2.4%	10.3%
Glenville State College	1,277	1,216	1,207	1,262	1,356	1,468	1,412	-3.8%	17.0%
Marshall University	10,922	10,803	10,778	10,599	10,843	11,422	11,305	-1.0%	4.9%
Potomac State College	1,013	1,154	1,266	1,242	1,468	1,524	1,489	-2.3%	17.6%
Shepherd University	3,330	3,467	3,512	3,569	3,721	3,748	3,837	2.4%	9.3%
West Liberty University	2,251	2,246	2,293	2,408	2,546	2,636	2,656	0.8%	15.8%
West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine	397	503	598	691	778	806	816	1.2%	36.5%
West Virginia State University	2,694	2,727	2,569	2,337	2,739	2,459	2,259	-8.1%	-12.1%
West Virginia University	24,601	25,678	26,287	26,997	27,212	27,704	27,945	0.9%	6.3%
WVU Institute of Technology	1,227	1,297	1,208	1,044	1,104	1,056	1,104	4.5%	-8.6%
Total 4 Yr	56,188	57,312	57,485	58,443	60,282	61,377	61,227	-0.2%	6.5%
Total 2 Yr	13,659	13,831	13,768	14,089	16,085	17,182	16,558	-3.6%	20.3%
Grand Total	69,847	71,143	71,253	72,532	76,367	78,559	77,785	-1.0%	9.2%



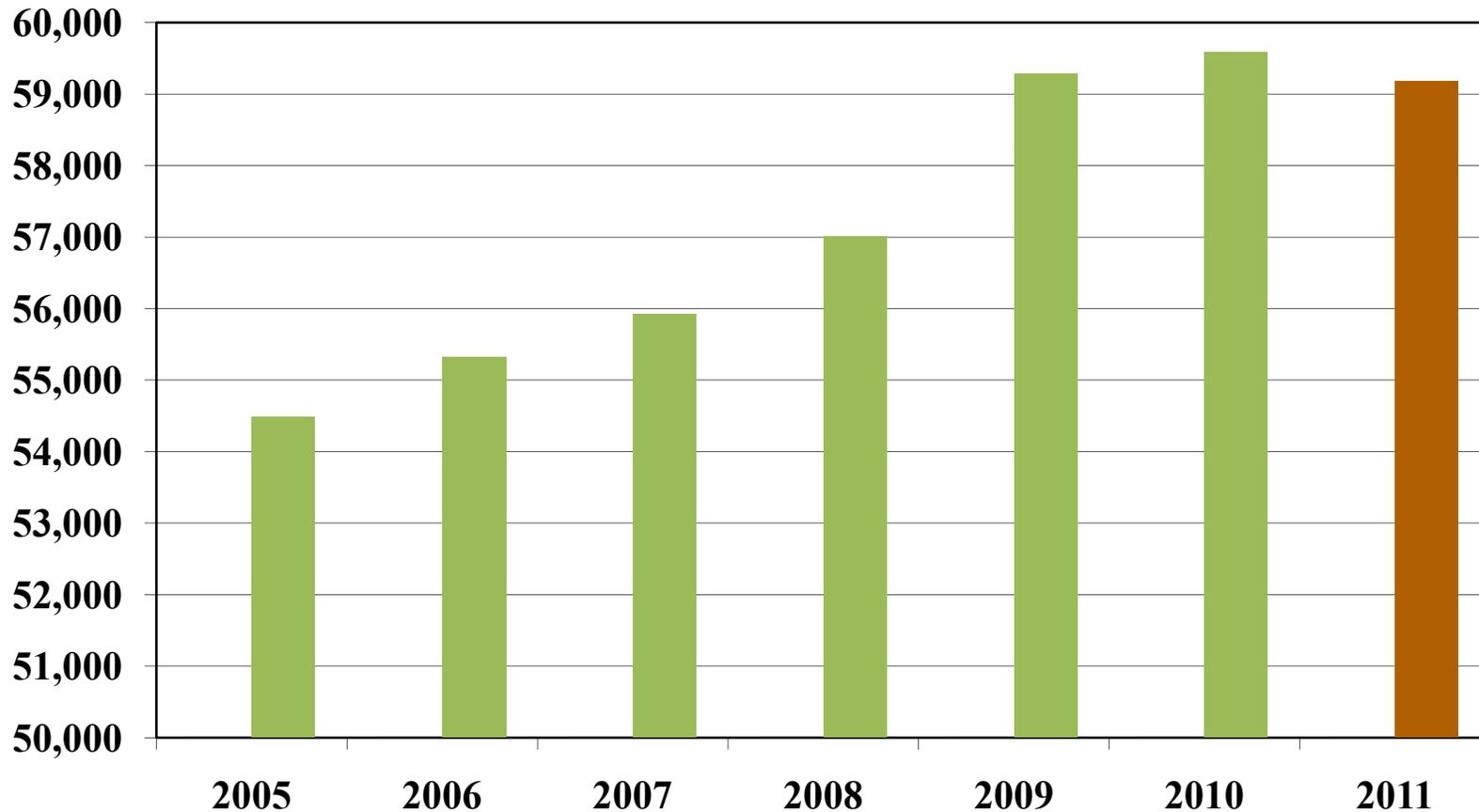
First-Time Freshmen by Institution

Institution	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2010-11	2007-11
Total First-Time Freshmen Headcount							
Bluefield State College	307	283	314	301	268	-11.0%	-12.7%
Concord University	627	719	611	575	585	1.7%	-6.7%
Fairmont State University	618	771	820	776	751	-3.2%	21.5%
Glenville State College	291	303	331	416	355	-14.7%	22.0%
Marshall University	1,686	1,690	1,885	1,961	2,006	2.3%	19.0%
Potomac State College	616	639	723	710	720	1.4%	16.9%
Shepherd University	706	707	801	769	794	3.3%	12.5%
West Liberty University	475	507	578	534	555	3.9%	16.8%
West Virginia State University	391	372	455	358	309	-13.7%	-21.0%
West Virginia University	4,731	5,135	4,589	5,034	5,022	-0.2%	6.2%
WVU Institute of Technology	253	232	291	260	284	9.2%	12.3%
Total 4 Yr	10,701	11,358	11,398	11,694	11,649	-0.4%	8.9%
Total 2 Yr	3,921	3,928	4,604	4,713	4,604	-2.3%	17.4%
Grand Total	14,622	15,286	16,002	16,407	16,253	-0.9%	11.2%

Source: SREB Data Exchange 2009



Total Enrollment Age 24 or Younger



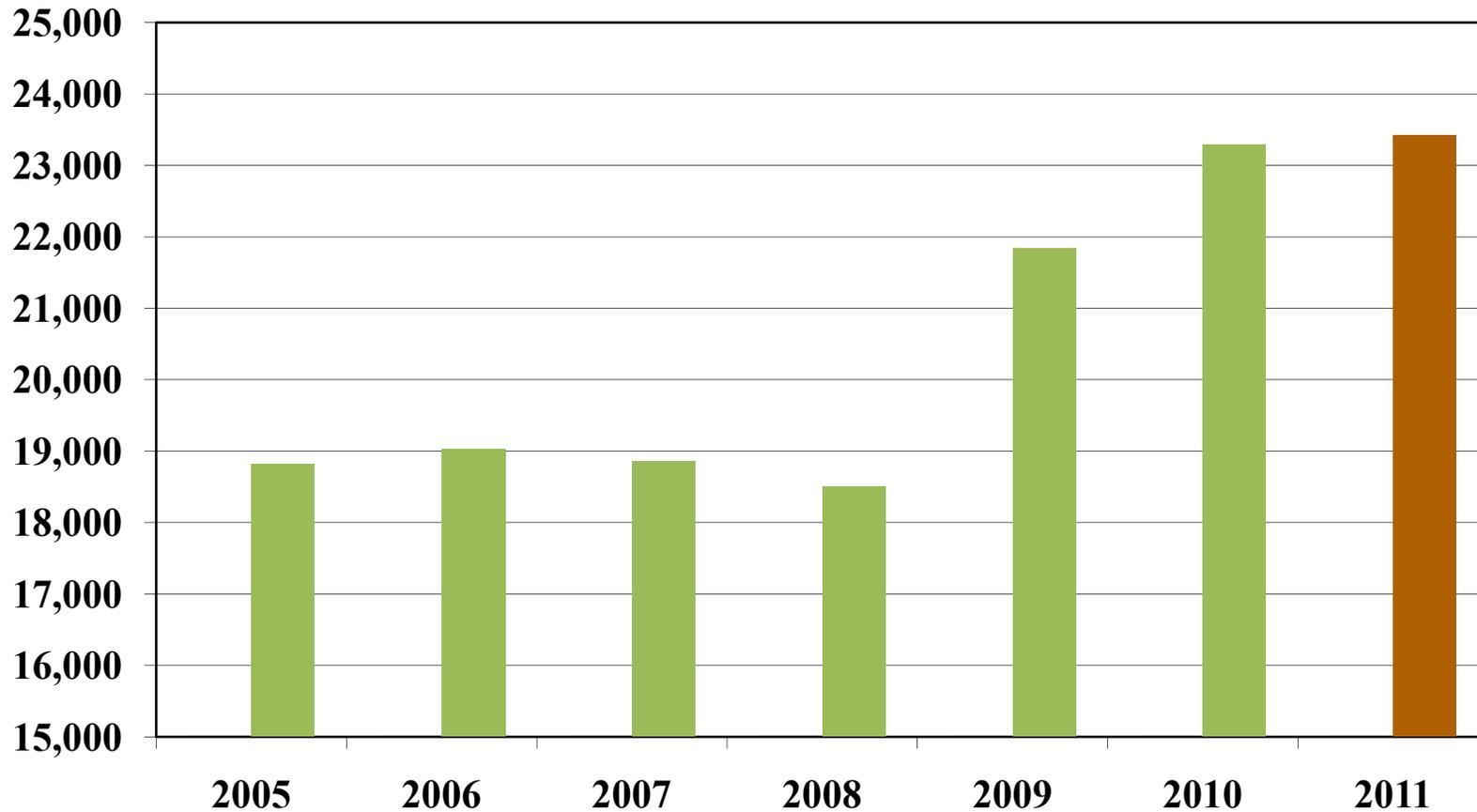
Total enrollment age \leq 24: 59,178

Age \leq 24 enrollment decreased **1 percent** over Fall 2010 and increased **6 percent** over Fall 2007.

Enrollment Age 24 or Younger by Institution

Institution	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change	
								2010-11	2007-11
Total Headcount									
Bluefield State College	954	990	1,036	1,114	1,169	1,191	1,090	-8.5%	5.2%
Concord University	2,312	2,293	2,208	2,288	2,221	2,206	2,129	-3.5%	-3.6%
Fairmont State University	3,281	3,089	2,873	3,001	3,015	3,020	2,938	-2.7%	2.3%
Glenville State College	1,096	1,114	1,135	1,088	1,175	1,226	1,216	-0.8%	7.1%
Marshall University	8,018	7,745	7,540	7,372	7,601	7,839	7,977	1.8%	5.8%
Potomac State College	1,116	1,274	1,366	1,387	1,549	1,567	1,521	-2.9%	11.3%
Shepherd University	2,764	2,887	2,911	2,960	3,009	3,010	3,099	3.0%	6.5%
West Liberty University	1,894	1,926	2,072	2,197	2,287	2,336	2,411	3.2%	16.4%
WV State University	2,181	2,184	1,987	1,932	2,465	2,027	1,765	-12.9%	-11.2%
West Virginia University	18,132	19,182	19,613	20,394	20,208	20,620	21,011	1.9%	7.1%
WVU Institute of Technology	1,093	1,052	1,024	909	967	924	1,002	8.4%	-2.1%
Total 4 Yr	42,841	43,736	43,765	44,642	45,666	45,966	46,159	0.4%	5.5%
Total 2 Yr	11,645	11,592	12,159	12,364	13,623	13,616	13,019	-4.4%	7.1%
Grand Total	54,486	55,328	55,924	57,006	59,289	59,582	59,178	-0.7%	5.8%

Total Enrollment Age 25 or Older



Total enrollment age ≥ 25 : 23,425

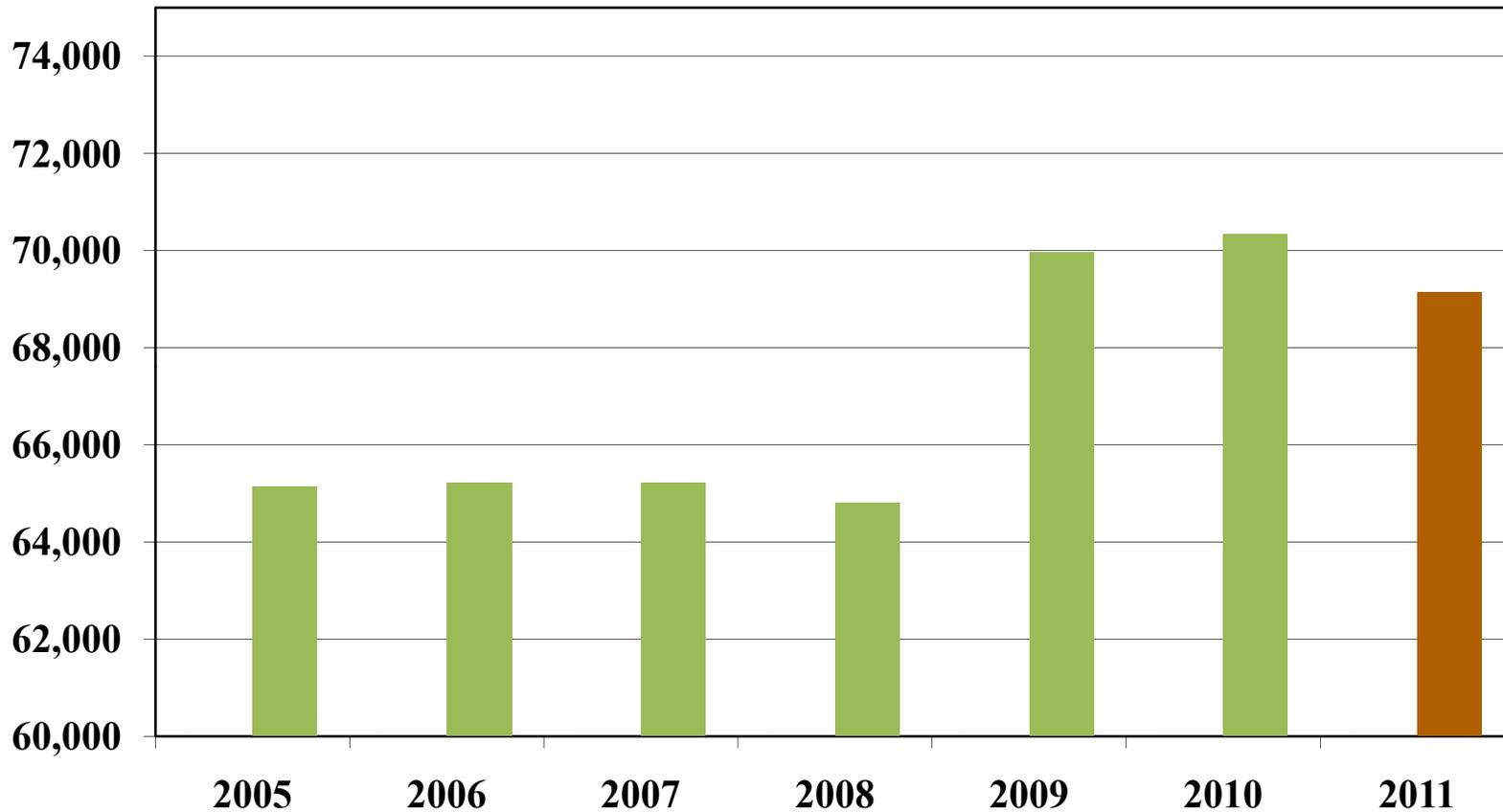
Age ≥ 25 enrollment increased 0.6 percent over Fall 2010 and 24.2 percent over Fall 2007.

Enrollment Age 25 or Older by Institution

Institution	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change	
								2010-11	2007-11
Total Headcount									
Bluefield State College	756	798	768	754	820	872	839	-3.8%	9.2%
Concord University	516	512	423	431	429	471	487	3.4%	15.1%
Fairmont State University	1,203	1,163	1,103	1,113	1,208	1,342	1,330	-0.9%	20.6%
Glenville State College	296	267	306	355	546	602	641	6.5%	109.5%
Marshall University	1,831	2,005	2,068	1,948	2,040	2,152	2,092	-2.8%	1.2%
Potomac State College	163	211	242	195	261	269	279	3.7%	15.3%
Shepherd University	1,045	1,083	1,054	1,084	1,093	1,070	1,141	6.6%	8.3%
West Liberty University	347	339	329	287	308	347	317	-8.6%	-3.6%
West Virginia State University	1,274	1,281	1,188	1,029	1,488	1,118	1,007	-9.9%	-15.2%
West Virginia University	1,378	1,408	1,532	1,536	1,512	1,683	1,700	1.0%	11.0%
WVU Institute of Technology	426	407	419	315	277	285	313	9.8%	-25.3%
Total 4 Yr	9,235	9,474	9,432	9,047	9,982	10,211	10,146	-0.6%	7.6%
Total 2 Yr	9,593	9,553	9,432	9,463	11,860	13,076	13,279	1.6%	40.8%
Grand Total	18,828	19,027	18,864	18,510	21,842	23,287	23,425	0.6%	24.2%



Total In-State Enrollment



Total in-state enrollment : 69,149

In-state enrollment decreased 2 percent over Fall 2010 and increased 6 percent over Fall 2007.

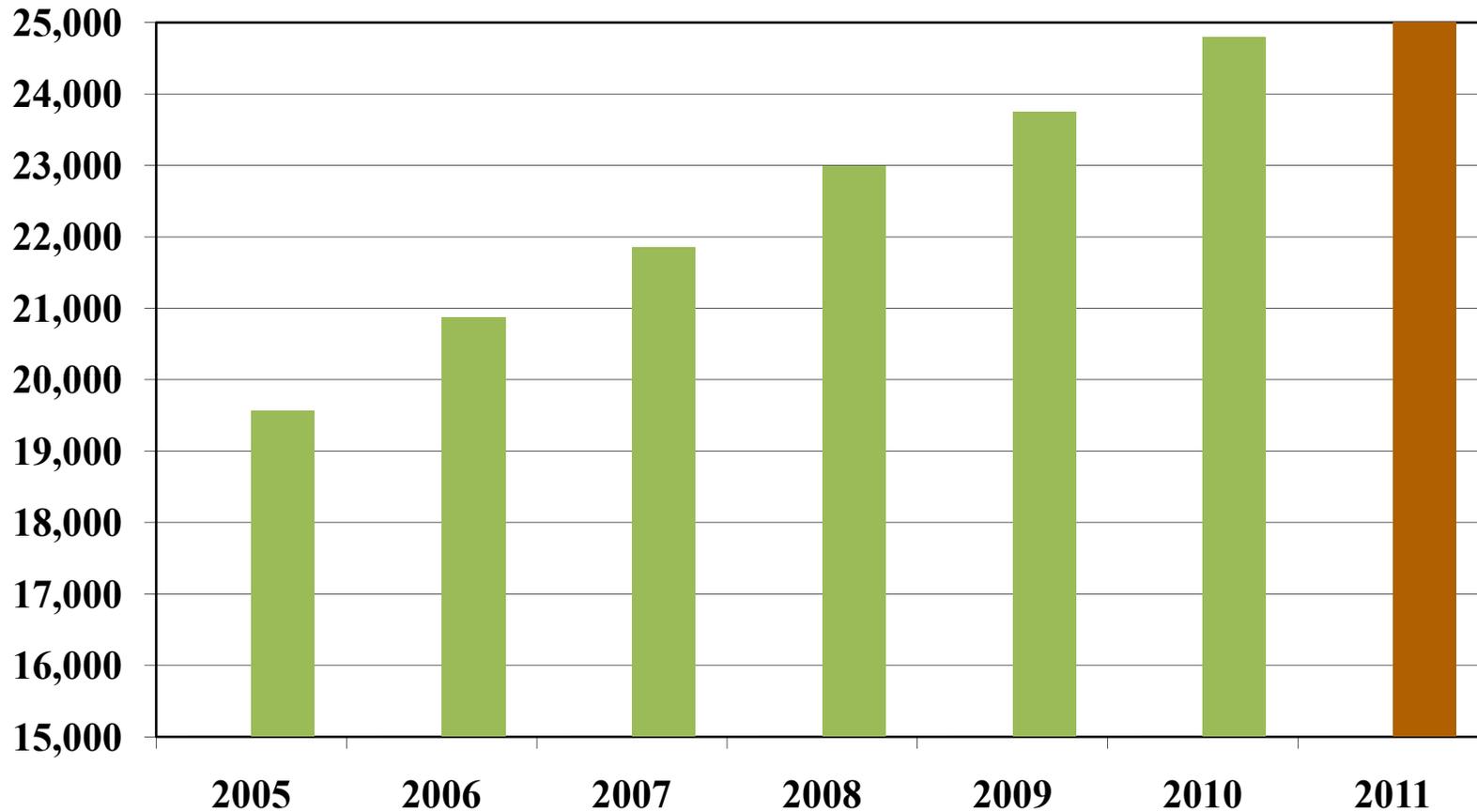


In-State Enrollment by Institution

Institution	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change	
								2010-11	2007-11
Total Headcount									
Bluefield State College	1,602	1,663	1,625	1,638	1,753	1,821	1,727	-5.2%	6.3%
Concord University	2,526	2,462	2,283	2,304	2,371	2,299	2,281	-0.8%	-0.1%
Fairmont State University	4,394	4,326	4,071	4,188	4,237	4,330	4,175	-3.6%	2.6%
Glenville State College	1,259	1,260	1,281	1,263	1,545	1,643	1,630	-0.8%	27.2%
Marshall University	11,271	11,165	10,875	10,426	10,390	10,469	10,320	-1.4%	-5.1%
Potomac State College	1,036	1,155	1,162	1,173	1,379	1,385	1,333	-3.8%	14.7%
Shepherd University	2,339	2,323	2,309	2,325	2,455	2,530	2,625	3.8%	13.7%
West Liberty University	1,626	1,600	1,662	1,708	1,846	1,887	1,898	0.6%	14.2%
West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine	216	217	213	219	221	202	230	13.9%	8.0%
West Virginia State University	3,167	3,143	2,866	2,690	3,575	2,866	2,566	-10.5%	-10.5%
West Virginia University	14,942	15,224	15,709	15,654	15,669	15,524	15,293	-1.5%	-2.6%
WVU Institute of Technology	1,404	1,325	1,292	1,078	1,066	1,065	1,132	6.3%	-12.4%
Total 4 Yr	45,782	45,863	45,348	44,666	46,507	46,021	45,210	-1.8%	-0.3%
Total 2 Yr	19,362	19,357	19,867	20,144	23,452	24,325	23,939	-1.6%	20.5%
Grand Total	65,144	65,220	65,215	64,810	69,959	70,346	69,149	-1.7%	6.0%



Total Out-of-State Enrollment



Total out-of-state enrollment : 25,513

Out-of-state enrollment increased 3 percent over Fall 2010 and 17 percent over Fall 2007.



Out-of-State Enrollment by Institution

Institution	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change	
								2010-11	2007-11
Total Headcount									
Bluefield State College	108	125	179	230	236	242	202	-16.5%	12.8%
Concord University	432	466	452	508	511	523	516	-1.3%	14.2%
Fairmont State University	316	276	260	358	335	379	442	16.6%	70.0%
Glenville State College	133	121	160	180	176	185	227	22.7%	41.9%
Marshall University	2,534	2,645	2,784	2,856	3,044	3,248	3,290	1.3%	18.2%
Potomac State College	243	330	446	409	431	451	467	3.5%	4.7%
Shepherd University	1,562	1,768	1,810	1,860	1,801	1,704	1,768	3.8%	-2.3%
West Liberty University	620	672	742	792	796	846	889	5.1%	19.8%
West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine	181	286	385	472	557	604	586	-3.0%	52.2%
West Virginia State University	324	359	352	313	428	324	261	-19.4%	-25.9%
West Virginia University	11,109	11,891	12,404	13,186	13,229	13,782	14,323	3.9%	15.5%
WVU Institute of Technology	131	141	153	146	178	144	183	27.1%	19.6%
Total 4 Yr	17,693	19,080	20,127	21,310	21,722	22,432	23,154	3.2%	15.0%
Total 2 Yr	1,876	1,788	1,724	1,683	2,031	2,367	2,359	-0.3%	36.8%
Grand Total	19,569	20,868	21,851	22,993	23,753	24,799	25,513	2.9%	16.8%



Initiatives That Move The Needle

- College Foundation of West Virginia
- *DegreeNow*
- RBA Today
- Complete College America
- GEAR UP



West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission

**Report to the Legislative Oversight Commission
on Education Accountability**

December 12, 2011

**West Virginia Higher Education Graduate Employment
and Wage Trends: 2003-2010**

West Virginia Higher Education Graduate Employment And Wage Trends: 2003-2010

Summary Results For Work Participation And
Wages With Analysis By Year, Experience,
Residency Status, Degree, And Gender

October 2011

Prepared for the
West Virginia Higher Education Policy
Commission

By

George W. Hammond, Associate Director
With assistance from
Adam Hoffer, Graduate Research Assistant

Bureau of Business and Economic Research
College of Business and Economics
West Virginia University

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Funding for this research was provided by the
West Virginia Higher Education Policy
Commission. The opinions herein are those of
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University Board of Governors.

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Executive Summary

The employment of college graduates in West Virginia depends on the structure and performance of the state's labor market. The Great Recession produced massive job losses in West Virginia and nationally in 2009. These job losses were reflected in skyrocketing unemployment rates and significantly slower wage growth. The good news is that the recession is over and both the state and the nation are generating job growth. That job growth, however, has not been sufficient to produce significant improvement in either the state or national unemployment rate.

This report presents a comprehensive look at the labor market experience of students that graduated from West Virginia public higher education institutions during the past 13 years. In particular, we analyze the employment and wages earned by graduates at establishments located in West Virginia. We show how graduate employment and wages have evolved during the past seven years, with a focus on performance before, during, and after the recession. We disaggregate these results across several dimensions, including year, experience, residency, degree, and gender. Selected highlights of this report include:

Results By Experience

- In 2010, 55.7 percent of graduates from West Virginia public higher education institutions during the 2008-2009 academic year worked at establishments in West Virginia.
- Work participation rates gradually decline as time since graduation rises, with 36.4 percent of graduates during 1996-1997 working in the state in 2010.
- The economic downturn had the biggest impact on the work participation rates of graduates with the least experience. This impact persisted into 2010, with the work participation rate for graduates with 2-3 years of experience well below the rates posted by graduates with similar experience in 2008.
- In addition, annualized wages for graduates with at most five years of experience declined by 0.4 percent per year from 2008-2010. In contrast, wages for graduates with six-to-nine years of experience rose by 0.4 percent during the same period.
- Of the 142,047 West Virginia public higher education graduates during the 1996-1997 to 2008-2009 period, 64,272 worked at establishments in the state in 2010. That translated into an overall work participation rate of 45.2 percent.
- In 2010, West Virginia public higher education graduates during the past 13 years earned \$2.7 billion working at establishments located in the state. That translated into an average annualized wage of \$42,247 per worker.

For Graduates With At Most Nine Years Of Experience

In order to control for the impact of experience on work participation and wages, the following results focus on graduates with at most nine years of experience.

Results By Year

- Graduate work participation rates rose slightly during the downturn of 2009 and the recovery in 2010. This suggests that graduate employment was a bit more stable during the downturn than average.
- For graduates with at most nine years of experience, the work participation rate rose slightly in 2009, to 48.0 percent, and in 2010, to 48.1 percent.
- Annualized wages earned by graduates declined slightly from 2008-2010, at a rate of 0.1 percent per year.

- Annualized wage growth for graduates was slow during the 2003 to 2010 period, just keeping pace with the national rate of inflation.

Results By Residency

- In-state graduates are more likely to work in the state than are out-of-state graduates. In 2010, 61.3 percent of in-state graduates worked in West Virginia compared to 9.4 percent of out-of-state graduates.
- Work participation rates for both in-state and out-of-state graduates rose slightly from 2008-2010.
- Annualized wages were higher in 2010 for in-state graduates (\$39,347) than for out-of-state graduates (\$36,369).
- Annualized wages were lower in 2010 than 2008 for both in-state and out-of-state graduates.

Results By Degree

- Work participation rates in 2010 were highest for Associate's degree graduates (65.7 percent), followed by Master's (49.5 percent), First Professional (44.8 percent), Bachelor's (43.3 percent), and Doctoral (26.4 percent) graduates.
- Work participation rates fell from 2008 to 2009 for Master's and First Professional graduates. Work participation rates rose for Associate's, Bachelor's, and Doctoral graduates during the same period.
- In 2010, annualized wages were highest for First Professional (\$100,632) graduates, followed by Doctoral (\$64,655), Master's (\$49,047), Bachelor's (\$33,780), and Associate's graduates (\$32,397).
- From 2008 to 2010, annualized wages fell for Associate's and Bachelor's graduates, but increased for Master's, First Professional, and Doctoral graduates.

Results By Gender

- In 2010, the female work participation rate, at 52.6 percent, exceeded the male rate of 42.1 percent.
- From 2008 to 2009, the female participation rate increased while the male rate decreased. This suggests that the impact of the downturn hit male graduates harder than female graduates. This likely reflects the large job losses in mining, construction, and manufacturing.
- Rebounding job growth in mining and manufacturing in 2010 set the stage for the male work participation rate to increase. The rate for females remained stable.
- In 2010, annualized wages for male graduates were \$45,285, compared to \$35,439 for female graduates. That means that wages for males were 27.8 percent higher than wages for females.
- From 2008 to 2010, wages for females rose by 0.4 percent per year while wages for males declined by 0.6 percent per year.

The Data

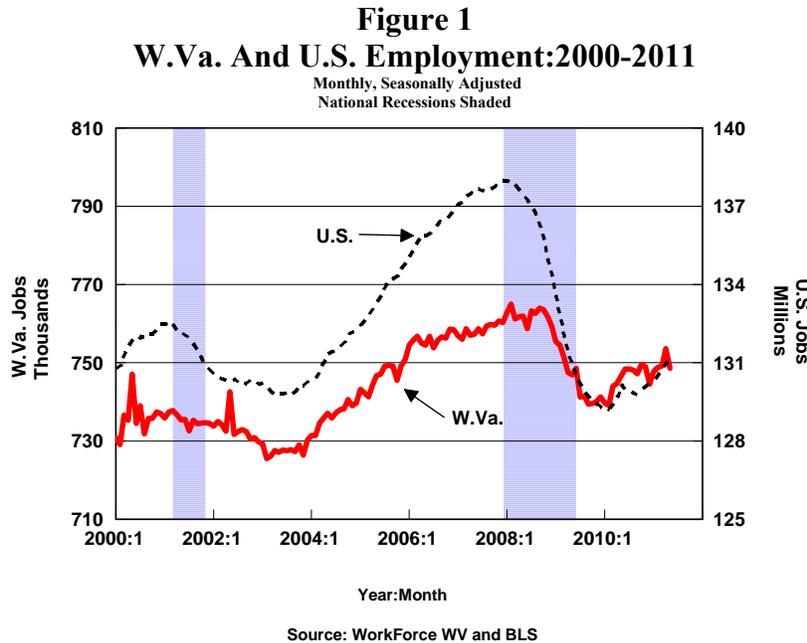
The data analyzed in this study come from the matching of demographic information on graduates from West Virginia public institutions of higher education with employment records maintained by Workforce West Virginia. Graduates reflect the highest degree earned during the 1996-1997 to 2008-2009 period. The self-employed, student workers, most church workers, and unpaid family workers are generally not covered by this data. **For this report, we do not include civilian federal government employment and wages due to recent administrative problems with the FEDES match.**

West Virginia's Labor Market In 2010

The employment of college graduates in West Virginia depends on the structure and performance of the state's labor market. The West Virginia economy was hit hard by the Great Recession, with the largest negative employment impacts concentrated in 2009. As Figure 1 shows, nonfarm payroll jobs in West Virginia were stable during most of 2008, in contrast to the large job losses already being posted nationally. This relative stability in employment reflects in part the importance of the energy sector to the state. The coal and natural gas sectors continued to post strong performance during most of 2008, boosting state performance. In addition, most housing markets in the state did not participate in the housing boom and thus missed the bust as well.

As Figure 1 also shows, in late 2008 and 2009 the state was sucked into the same vortex that swallowed the national economy, with West Virginia posting huge job losses as well. Indeed, the state lost 23,000 jobs during the five quarters from the third quarter of 2008 to the fourth quarter of 2009. Those losses erased 64.2 percent of the jobs gained during the second quarter of 2003 to third quarter of 2008 period. In other words, by the fourth quarter of 2009, the employment level in the state hit its lowest level since the fourth quarter of 2004.

West Virginia's job losses during the Great Recession mirrored huge losses nationally. Indeed, national job losses were even more severe. As Figure 1 shows, national job losses from the first quarter of 2008 to the first quarter of 2010 wiped out all of the jobs gained during the decade. At its lowest point, national employment fell back to a level last seen in 1999.



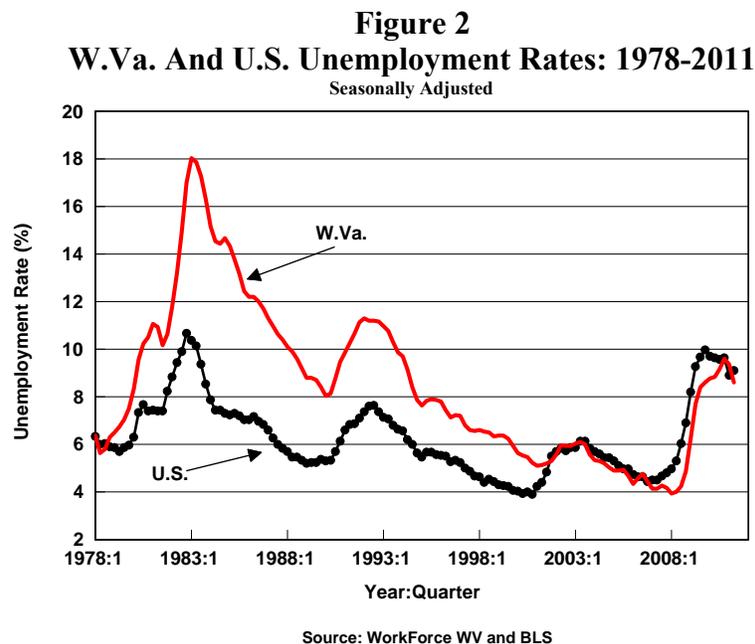
Overall, the Great Recession hit state employment very hard, with a percentage decline of 3.0 percent from the third quarter of 2008 to the fourth quarter of 2009. However, the national economy fared even worse, with a 6.2 percent decline from the first quarter of 2008 to the first quarter of 2010. In addition, the downturn lasted longer nationally than it did in West Virginia.

The good news at this point is that the state employment downturn ended in late 2009 (early 2010 for the U.S.). Since the fourth quarter of 2009, the state has added 8,200 nonfarm payroll jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis. That translated into an increase of 0.9 percent on an annualized basis. As Figure 1 shows, the national economy has also begun to add jobs again, generating growth of 1.0 percent from the first quarter of 2010 to the same quarter of 2011.

The recovery in West Virginia employment has been broad based, with most sectors adding jobs during the past five quarters. This includes job gains in natural resources and mining, which reflect rebounding coal production and increased production of natural gas related to the development of the Marcellus Shale play. Manufacturing jobs have also rebounded, reflecting export gains driven by resurgent world growth and a declining value of the U.S. dollar. As the U.S. dollar depreciates, U.S. exports become more price competitive, other things constant. Most of the job gains in West Virginia during the recovery have come in service-providing sectors, primarily professional and business services; health care; and leisure and hospitality.¹

The huge job losses suffered by both the state and the nation during the Great Recession were reflected in a surge in the unemployment rate, as Figure 2 shows. Indeed, the West Virginia unemployment rate rose from 4.2 percent in 2008 to 7.7 percent in 2009 and increased again to 9.1 percent by 2010. This was similar to the national experience during the downturn.

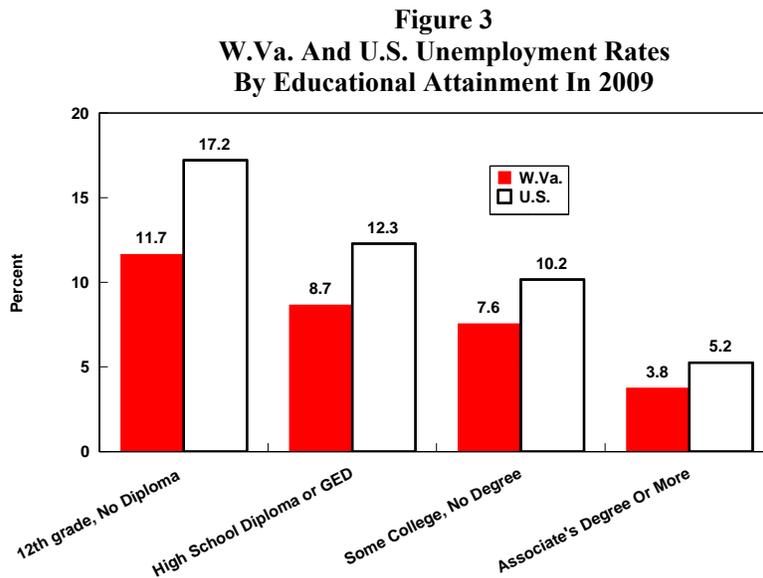
While renewed job growth during the recovery has resulted in a modest decline of the national unemployment rate during 2010, the state rate continued to increase, although at a reduced rate. West Virginia's unemployment rate finally began to drop during the first half of 2011.



¹ Professional and business services includes, for example, accountants, management consultants, lawyers, computer programmers, and call center workers. Leisure and hospitality includes hotels, motels, restaurants, and bars. It also includes the gaming sector.

While the state and national unemployment rates rose significantly during the downturn, and remain elevated, it is important to remember that different demographic groups tend to post different rates of job growth and different unemployment rates. For instance, unemployment rates vary significantly by the level of educational attainment.

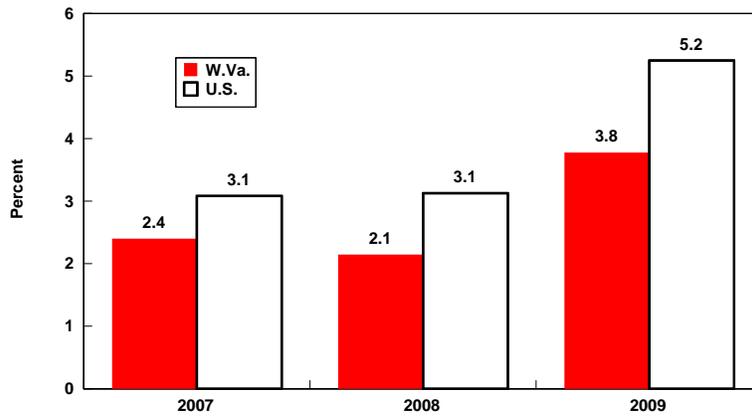
Figure 3 presents unemployment rates in 2009 for West Virginia and the nation by level of educational attainment. These data are from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey and the most recent data available are for 2009. As the figure shows, unemployment rates tend to fall as educational attainment rises. For instance, in 2009 state residents with a high school diploma reported an unemployment rate of 8.7 percent, which was far higher than the unemployment rate for residents with an Associate’s degree or more of 3.8 percent.



Source: Census Bureau American Community Survey
and author calculations

While unemployment rates tend to be lower for residents with higher levels of academic achievement, this does not imply that the Great Recession by-passed college graduates. Indeed, as Figure 4 shows unemployment rates for college graduates rose significantly from 2007 to 2009. For West Virginia, the college graduate unemployment rate rose from 2.1 percent in 2008 to 3.8 percent in 2009. Likewise, the national unemployment rate for college graduates rose from 3.1 percent in 2008 to 5.2 percent in 2009.

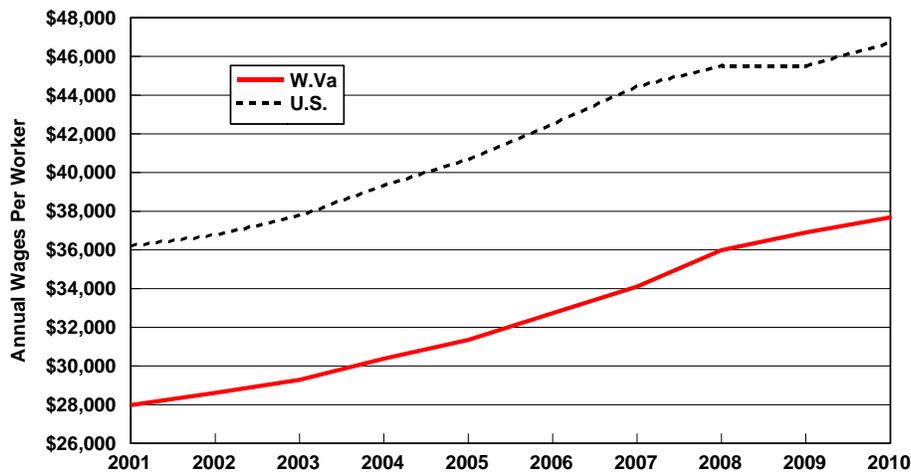
Figure 4
Unemployment Rates For College Graduates
Rise During The Downturn



Source: Census Bureau American Community Survey and author calculations
 Includes Associate's, Bachelor's, Master's, Professional, and Doctoral graduates.

The downturn also impacted state wage growth, as Figure 5 shows. Nominal annual wages per worker in West Virginia increased at an average annual rate of 3.7 percent per year from 2001 to 2008.² That was above the national rate of growth of 3.3 percent per year and well above the national rate of inflation of 2.5 percent per year. Since 2008, wage growth has slowed significantly in West Virginia, falling to 2.3 percent per year during the past two years. That growth rate again exceeded the national rate of 1.3 percent per year and remained well above the national inflation rate of 0.9 percent per year, measured by the personal consumption expenditures deflator.

Figure 5
Nominal Average Annual Wages Per Worker
For W.Va. And The U.S.



Source: WorkForce WV And BLS

² Nominal wages are expressed in current dollars, i.e. before adjustment for inflation.

We now turn to an analysis of the latest data on work participation and wages earned by graduates from West Virginia public higher education institutions. We disaggregate this data by year, experience, residency, degree, and gender. Our focus will be on the data for 2010, but we will also evaluate trends in work participation and wages. These data provide a summary of the workplace performance of graduates, both during the downturn and during the recovery.

Work Participation By Year, Experience, Residency, Degree, And Gender

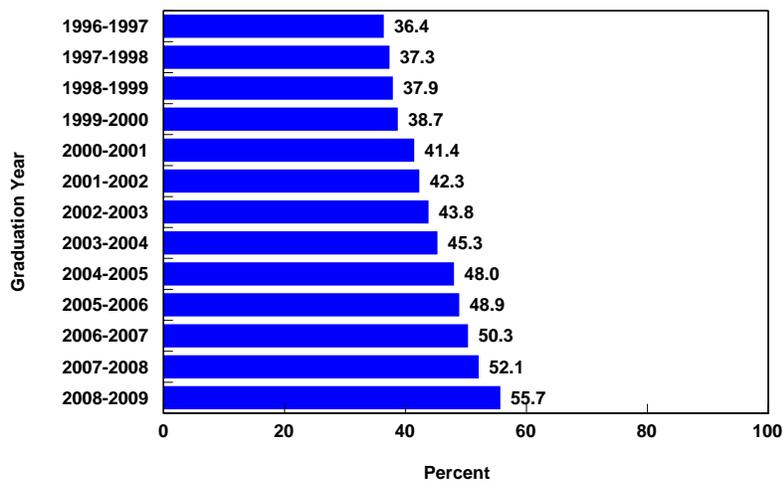
Year And Experience

Of the 142,047 public higher education graduates during the 1996-1997 to 2008-2009 period, 64,272 worked at establishments in West Virginia during 2010. That translated into an average work participation rate of 45.2 percent.

It is important to keep in mind that work participation rates tend to fall as the time since graduation increases. As Figure 6 shows, graduates during the 2008-2009 academic year posted an average work participation rate of 55.7 percent in 2010. Work participation rates gradually decline as time since graduation rises, with 36.4 percent of graduates during 1996-1997 working in the state in 2010.

There are a variety of reasons for the decline in work participation rates over time. First, graduates may be more likely to be self-employed as they get older and gain workforce experience. This phenomenon will tend to reduce measured work participation rates, because the self-employed are not included in this dataset. Second, graduates may be more likely to drop out of the labor force as time passes, which might be the case for a stay-at-home spouse. Finally, as graduates gain workforce experience they may find employment opportunities in other states.

Figure 6
Percent Of Graduates From W.Va. Higher Education
Institutions Working In The State In 2010



Source: author calculations

In what follows, we will use time since graduation as an indicator of workplace experience. It is important to remember this it is not a perfect measure of experience. For instance, a graduate may have less experience than expected, if she endured periods of unemployment after graduation. A graduate may also have more experience than expected, if she worked before attending and graduating from college.

Figure 7 shows how the graduate work participation rate has changed during the 2003-2010 period. Note that the graph shows employment in West Virginia for graduates with one to nine years of experience. This improves the comparability of the data over time, since work participation rates tend to fall with experience.³ The graduate work participation rate has been fairly steady since 2008, when state growth began to slow dramatically. The results for 2010 suggest that graduate employment has fared about as well during the recovery as it did during the downturn. This is likely due to the large numbers of graduates that work in the education and health care sectors, which tend to be more stable over business cycle expansions and contractions.

Figure 7
Percent Of Graduates From W.Va. Higher Education
Institutions Working In The State 2003-2010



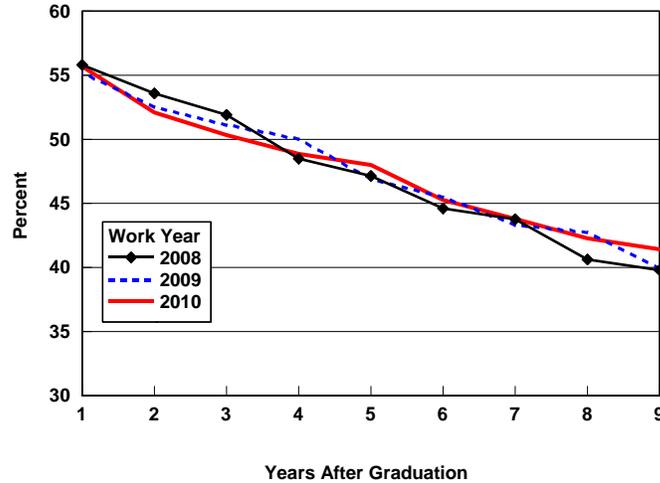
Source: author calculations

While the overall work participation rate has been fairly stable during the downturn and recovery of the state economy, the impacts have not been the same for graduates at each experience level. As Figure 8 shows, the downturn had the biggest impact on the work participation rates of graduates with the least experience. This impact persisted into 2010, with the work participation rate for graduates with 2-3 years of experience well below the rates posted by graduates with similar experience in 2008.

³ Also, to maintain comparability we remove federal government employees from the data for 2007 and 2008.

The employment data suggests that public higher education graduates have fared a bit better than expected, based on the unemployment rate results discussed above. This suggests that the recession may have hit college graduates with more than nine years of experience harder than more recent graduates, particularly those with 4-9 years of experience. In addition, the recession may have more severely affected self-employed graduates, which are not included in the work participation data but are included in the unemployment rate estimates.

Figure 8
Percent Of Graduates From W.Va. Higher Education Institutions Working In The State 2008-2010



Source: author calculations

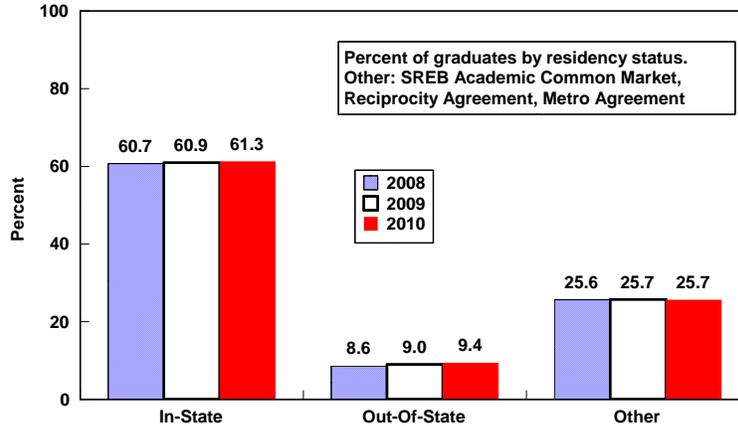
Residency, Degree, And Gender

West Virginia graduate work participation rates vary significantly by residency status. As Figure 9 shows, in-state graduates with one-to-nine years of experience tended to have much higher work participation rates than either out-of-state graduates or other graduates.⁴ The figure also shows that the recession had a minimal impact on the work participation of in-state graduates, with the rate rising from 60.7 percent in 2008 to 60.9 percent in 2009. Likewise, the work participation rate for out-of-state graduates rose from 8.6 percent to 9.0 percent in 2009. This may reflect the fact that the state economy came through the downturn in somewhat better shape than many states. With rebounding job gains in 2010, the in-state work participation rate rose to 61.3 percent and the out-of-state rate rose to 9.4 percent.

⁴ Other graduates include SREB Academic Common Market, Reciprocity Agreement, and Metro Agreement graduates.

Figure 9
Percent Of Graduates From W.Va. Higher Education
Institutions Working In The State 2008-2010
By Residency

Graduates With 1-9 Years Experience

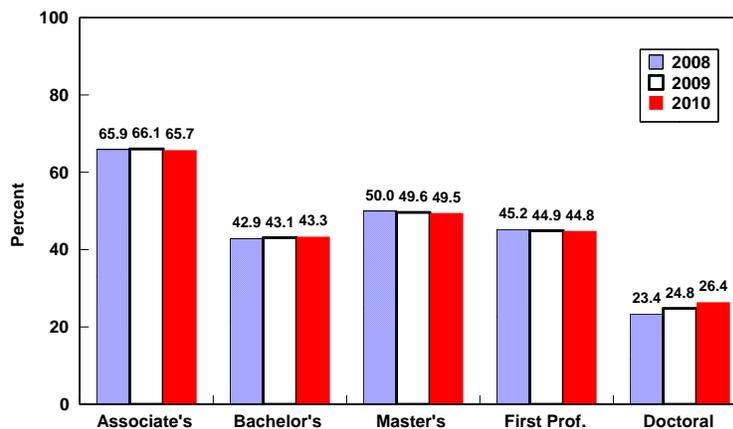


Source: author calculations

West Virginia work participation rates also vary significantly by summary degree. As Figure 10 shows, Associate's degree recipients posted by far the highest work participation rate in 2010. For Associate's degree graduates with one to nine years of experience, 65.7 percent worked in West Virginia in 2010. That was far higher than the 43.3 percent rate for Bachelor's degree graduates. It also exceeded work participation rates for Master's (49.5 percent), First Professional (44.8 percent), and Doctoral (26.4 percent) graduates.

Figure 10
Percent Of Graduates From W.Va. Higher Education
Institutions Working In The State 2008-2010
By Degree

Graduates With 1-9 Years Experience



Source: author calculations

Figure 10 also shows the impact of the recession on work participation rates by degree. Associate's, Bachelor's, and Doctoral degree graduates posted higher work participation rates in 2009 than 2008, while the rate fell for Master's and First Professional graduates. Work participation rates rose again in 2010 for Bachelor's and Doctoral graduates, but fell for Associate's degree recipients. Master's and First Professional graduates posted declines again in 2010.

Recessions can also have different impacts on men than on women. Indeed, the national downturn generated more severe job losses for men than for women. As Figure 11 shows, the West Virginia work participation rate for female graduates rose from 52.4 percent in 2008 to 52.6 percent in 2009. In contrast, the work participation rate for male graduates fell slightly, from 42.0 percent in 2008 to 41.9 percent in 2009. This likely reflects the concentration of job losses during the downturn in the goods-producing sectors (mining, manufacturing, construction) which tend to employ more men. Note as well that the work participation rate for men increased in 2010, which may reflect the rebound in natural resources and mining (coal and natural gas) and manufacturing.

Figure 11
Percent Of Graduates From W.Va. Higher Education
Institutions Working In The State 2008-2010
By Gender



Source: author calculations

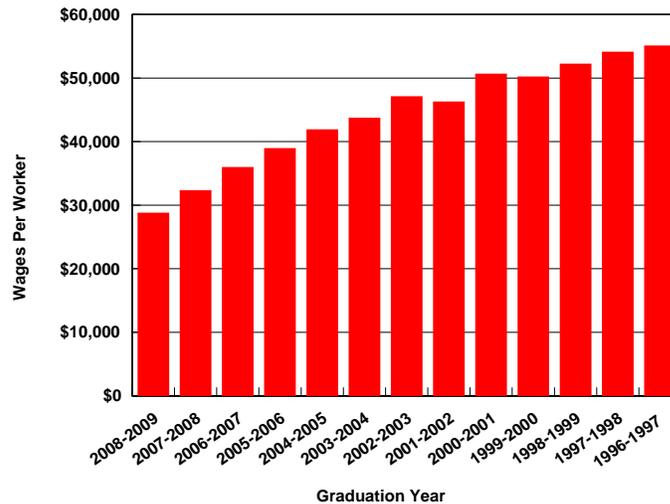
Annualized Wages By Year, Experience, Residency, Degree, And Gender

Year And Experience

In 2010, West Virginia public higher education graduates during the past 13 years earned \$2.7 billion working at establishments located in the state. That translated into an average annualized wage of \$42,247 per worker.⁵

As Figure 12 shows, graduates with more experience tend to earn higher wages. Indeed, graduates with one year of experience earned \$28,820 in 2010, while graduates with 13 years of experience earned \$55,117. Thus, graduates with 13 years of experience earned 91.2 percent more than graduates with one year of experience.

Figure 12
Annualized Wages Of Graduates From W.Va. Higher Education Institutions In 2010



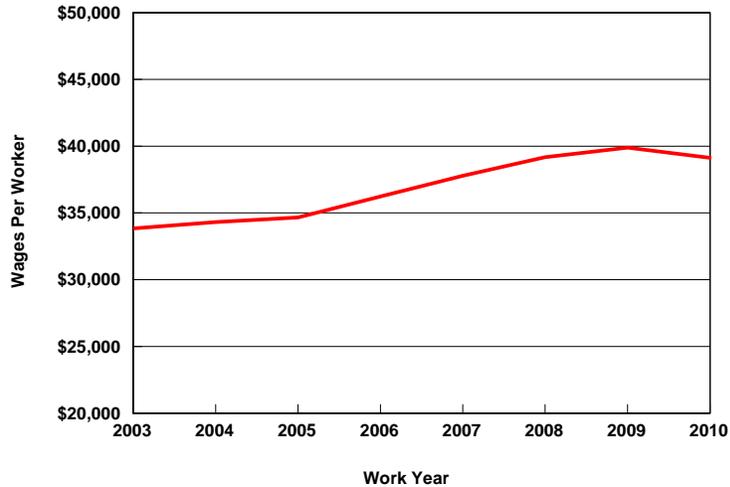
Source: author calculations

Annualized wages for graduates have risen during the past seven years, as Figure 13 shows. Indeed, for graduates with between one and nine years of experience, annual wages rose from \$33,836 in 2003 to \$39,133 in 2010. That translated into an average annual increase of 2.1 percent per year, which was equal to the national inflation rate of 2.1 percent per year.⁶ Wage growth was most rapid during the 2003-2008 period, when graduate wages rose by 3.0 percent per year, but this was slightly below the national inflation rate of 3.3 percent per year.

⁵ To compute annualized wages we divide a worker's total wages for the year by the number of quarters worked. The resulting quarterly wage is then 'annualized' by multiplying by four. Thus, a worker with total wages of \$33,000 for the year, with three quarters worked, will have an average annualized wage of \$44,000 $(= (\$33,000/3)*4)$.

⁶ The inflation rate is measured as the compound annual percent change in the U.S. personal consumption expenditures deflator.

Figure 13
Annualized Wages Of Graduates From W.Va. Higher
Education Institutions 2003-2010
 Graduates With 1-9 Years Experience

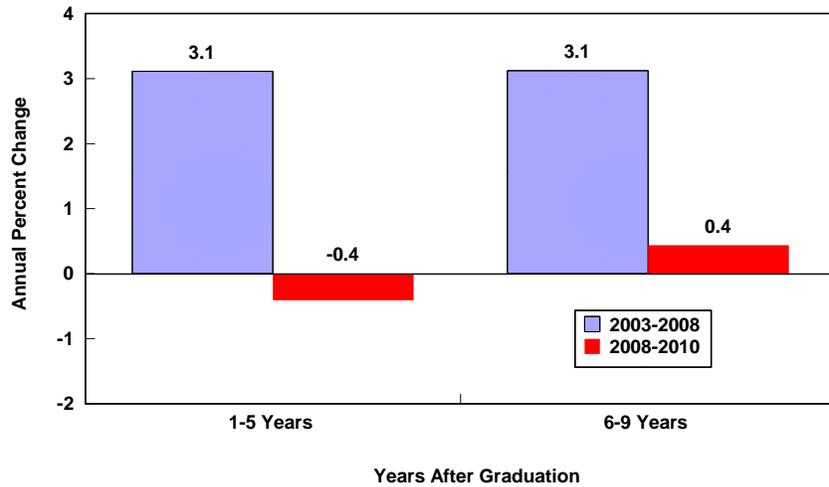


Source: author calculations

Annualized wages of graduates continued to rise in 2009, even as employment declined, as Figure 13 also shows. However, wage growth was considerably weaker in 2010, with nominal wages falling by 1.9 percent. Overall, annualized wages in 2010 were slightly below their 2008 level for graduates with one-to-nine years of experience.

Graduate wage growth was weak during the past two years for graduates with at most nine years of experience. Figure 14 shows average annual wage growth by experience level for two periods: 2003-2008 and 2008-2010. The figure shows that wage growth rates have differed significantly by experience level during the past two years, in contrast to the previous five years. In particular, average wages declined from 2008 to 2010 for graduates with one-to-five years of experience, in contrast to modest wage increases for graduates with six-to-nine years of experience. This suggests that graduates with the least experience have been hit the hard by the downturn. These graduates have posted both lower work participation rates and lower annual wages since 2008.

Figure 14
Annualized Wage Growth For W.Va. Higher Education Graduates By Years Of Experience

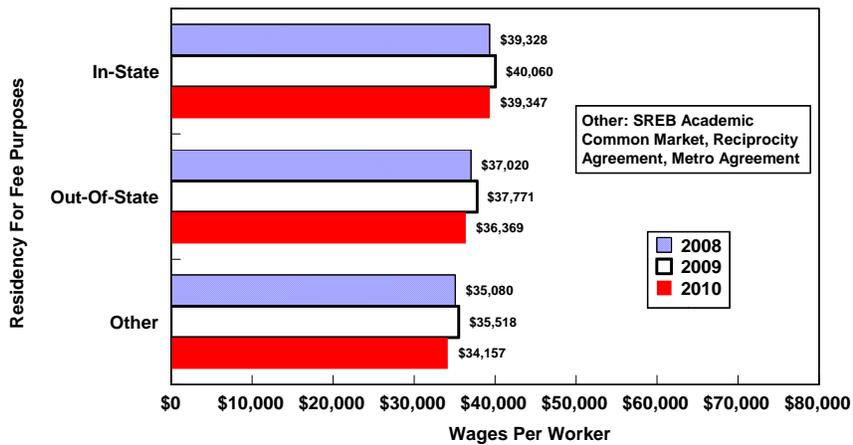


Source: author calculations

Residency, Degree, And Gender

Annualized wages also tend to differ by residency. As Figure 15 shows for graduates with at most nine years of experience, wages in 2010 were highest for in-state graduates (\$39,347) followed by out-of-state graduates (\$36,369) and other graduates (\$34,157). In-state graduates posted a slight increase in wages from 2008-2010, in contrast to wage declines for out-of-state and other graduates.

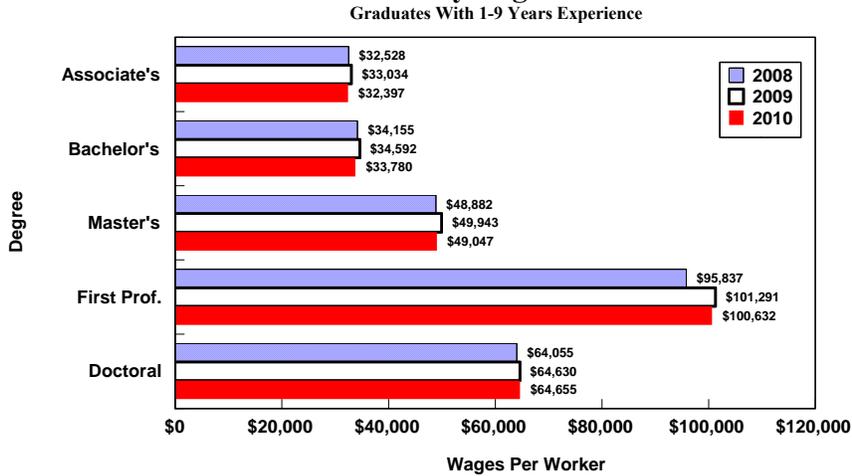
Figure 15
Annualized Wages Of Graduates From W.Va. Higher Education Institutions Working In The State 2008-2010
By Residency
 Graduates With 1-9 Years Experience



Source: author calculations

Graduate wages also differ significantly by degree. Figure 16 shows that graduate wages in 2010 were highest for First Professional graduates (\$100,632), followed by Doctoral (\$64,655), Master’s (\$49,047), Bachelor’s (\$33,780), and Associate’s (\$32,397) graduates. These results demonstrate strong returns to additional educational attainment beyond the Bachelor’s degree.

Figure 16
Percent Of Graduates From W.Va. Higher Education
Institutions Working In The State 2008-2010
By Degree



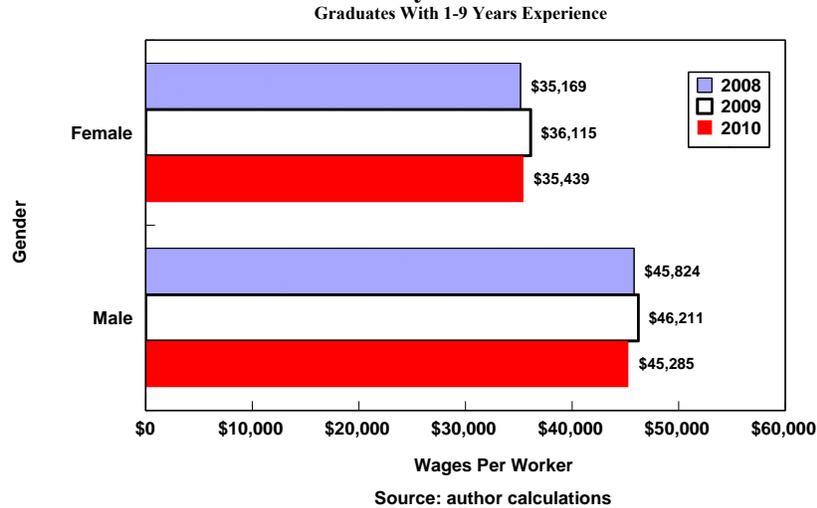
Source: author calculations

The figure also shows that wages of graduates with Associate’s and Bachelor’s degrees were hit harder during the past two years than were wages of graduates with higher levels of attainment. Wages of Associate’s and Bachelor’s graduates fell by 0.2 percent per year and 0.6 percent per year, respectively. In contrast, wages for First Professional graduates rose by 2.5 percent per year, Doctoral graduates wages rose by 0.5 percent per year, and Master’s graduate wages rose by 0.2 percent per year.

Figure 17 shows average annual wages for the 2008-2010 period for female and male graduates with at most nine years of experience. In 2010, male graduates posted annual wages of \$45,285. This exceeded female wages in 2010 (of \$35,439) by 27.8 percent, on average. That gap was down slightly from 2008, when it hit 30.3 percent. It is important to remember that this is an average difference, which does not control for differences in degrees, majors, and other influences on wages.

In addition to the decline in the male participation rate from 2008 to 2010, wages for males experienced a decline from 2008 to 2010 of 0.6 percent per year on an annualized basis. In contrast, wages for females rose by 0.4 percent from 2008 to 2010.

Figure 17
Annualized Wages Of Graduates From W.Va. Higher
Education Institutions Working In The State 2008-2010
By Gender



Conclusion And Directions For Future Research

This report examined trends in West Virginia work participation and wages during the past seven years. Overall, graduate work participation rates and wages have increased from 2003-2010. In addition, graduate employment in West Virginia was stable during the severe downturn of 2009, in contrast to the massive job losses posted by both the state and the nation. However, graduates did not escape unscathed, because both employment and wage growth appear to have slowed since 2008. Indeed, average annualized wages for graduates with at most nine years of experience declined from 2008 to 2010. In addition, wage growth during the past seven years has been slow, barely keeping pace with the national rate of inflation.

In upcoming reports, we will further disaggregate graduate work participation and wages by area of concentration, race, industry of work, county of work, academic achievement, tuition assistance, and work in nearby states. We will also contrast selected results for work in West Virginia with a new administrative match based on county of residence. Finally, we will analyze the employment of graduates by establishment size. This will shed light on the extent to which graduates work in large versus small firms and the associated wage levels.

Appendix I: Detailed Description Of Employment Data

The West Virginia data analyzed in this study come from the matching of demographic information on graduates from West Virginia institutions of higher education (compiled by the HEPC⁷) with employment records maintained by Workforce West Virginia. Graduates reflect the highest degree earned at the time of measurement (during the 1996-1997 to 2007-2008 period).

The employment data used is gathered from West Virginia unemployment compensation records. This is a well-known dataset which measures employment by place of work. It covers jobs and wages reported by firms participating in the West Virginia Unemployment Compensation system. As a general rule, any firm which employs one or more workers for some part of a day in at least 20 different weeks of a calendar year is required to contribute to the state's unemployment insurance system. Major exceptions are railroad companies and the federal government, which contribute to separate systems. The self-employed, student workers, most church workers, and unpaid family workers are also generally not covered.

Finally, in 2009, the county of employment could not be identified for roughly 13,000 employed graduates. This can occur due to the administrative nature of the data. For instance, for a firm with multiple establishments located in multiple states, the unemployment insurance contact information (and thus the geographic identifier) is sometimes only available for a centralized payroll processing center that happens to be located out of the state. Thus, for some graduates, we know they are employed in the state, but we cannot narrow the location down any further.

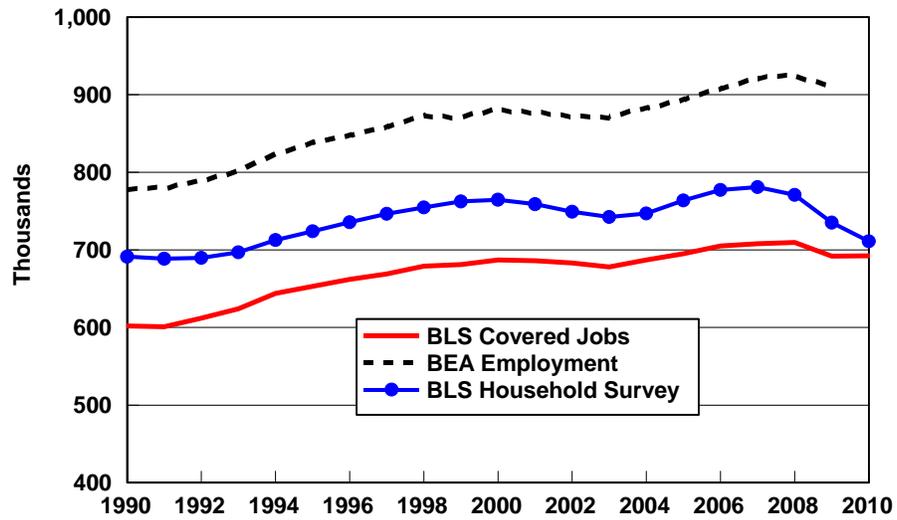
Covered employment counts 692,305 jobs at establishments in West Virginia in 2009.⁸ As Figure 18 shows, this measure of employment is lower than two other major measures of employment: employment measured by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and employment measured by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) household survey. Differences arise because of the treatment of the self-employed, who are excluded from covered jobs but are included in the BEA measure and in the BLS household survey, as well as the exclusion of student workers, most church workers, and unpaid family members from the measure of covered jobs. Further, BLS household employment is measured by place of residence, which includes state residents working out of state.

Finally, the wages documented in the report are an important source of compensation, but they are not the only source. Data on wage income is readily available, well understood, and is useful in the evaluation of returns to work of state higher education graduates. However, wage data does not include fringe benefits provided by firms, particularly employer-paid pension and health insurance. This source of income has accounted for an increasing share of work compensation during the last 30 years. Indeed, the share of private other labor income to gross earnings by place of work has risen from 6.3 percent in 1969 to 14.4 percent by 2010 for West Virginia.

⁷ We would like to thank Rob Anderson and Larry Ponder of the WVHEPC for providing the bulk of the data used in this study.

⁸ Federal government jobs are added in separately for completeness.

Figure 18
Three Measures Of West Virginia Employment



Appendix II: List Of Institutions And Degrees

Public Higher Education Institutions

Bluefield State College
Community and Technical College at WVU Tech
Community and Technical College of Shepherd
Concord University
Fairmont State University
Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College
Fairmont State Community and Technical College
Glenville State College
Marshall Community and Technical College
Marshall University
New River Community and Technical College
Potomac State College of West Virginia University
Shepherd University
Southern West Virginia Community & Tech College
West Liberty State College
West Virginia Northern Community College
West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine
West Virginia State Community and Technical College
West Virginia State University
West Virginia University
West Virginia University Institute of Technology
West Virginia University at Parkersburg

Degrees

Undergraduate Certificate
Associate's Degree
Bachelor's Degree
First Professional
Master's Degree
Post-Master's Certificate
Doctoral Degree