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Relationships Between Self-Esteem and Factors Known to Affect College Attendance

There are many factors impacting student's decisions to attend college. Researchers investigated self-esteem, perceived academic abilities, and intended college attendance in a group of high school seniors involved in a program aimed at assisting them to get into college. Participants were 83 senior high school students (men = 28, women = 55) from various high schools in Idaho. Many students come from low socioeconomic backgrounds and were White (White = 40, Latino = 28, Asian = 6, African American = 2, and other = 6). Participants were asked 39 questions concerning intended college attendance, self-esteem, perceived academic abilities, and other factors that influenced their decision to attend college. Significant correlations were found between self-esteem and perceived academic abilities.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (1997) conducted multiple surveys between 1967 and 1994 that revealed a drop in the income to poverty ratio scale from .74 to .66, suggesting that families are getting poorer and are in need of more help if children are planning to attend college in the future. Understanding the adversity that low-income families face, it is relatively easy to see the difficulties that students from these families endure when considering post-secondary education. The financial portion of school is only part of the equation. Because of the growing number of families classified as low-income, programs helping low-income youth overcome adversity are becoming increasingly important.

TriO offers an educational opportunity for low-income and disabled Americans and is present at more than 1,000 colleges, universities, community colleges, and agencies in America. Their commitment is to provide educational opportunities for all Americans regardless of race, ethnic background, or economic circumstance. Along with this commitment, Congress established a series of programs to help low-income Americans enter college, graduate, and move on to participate more fully in American society. Although student financial aid programs help students overcome financial barriers to higher education, TriO pro-

grams (U.S. Dept of Health & Human Services 1997) help students overcome class, social, and cultural barriers to higher education (<http://www.coenet.us>).

As mandated by Congress, two-thirds of the students served by TriO must come from families with incomes under \$28,000 where neither parent graduated from college. More than 2,700 TriO programs currently serve approximately 866,000 low-income American students in sixth through twelfth grade. According to TriO, 37% of the students are White, 35% are African-American, 19% are Hispanic, 4% are Native American, 4% are Asian-American, and 1% are listed as "Other," including multiracial students. TriO programs serve 22,000 students with disabilities and more than 5,000 U.S. veterans (<http://www.coenet.us>).

Students in TriO's Upward Bound program are said to be four times more likely to earn an undergraduate degree than students from similar backgrounds who did not participate in TriO. Nearly 20% of all Black and Hispanic freshmen entering college in 1981 received assistance through the TriO Talent Search or Educational Opportunity Center programs, and students in TriO's Student Support Services program are more than twice as likely to remain in college than are those students from similar backgrounds

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not enrolled in the program (<http://www.coenet.us>). Considering students in TRiO programs come from underrepresented groups, either in ethnicity or socioeconomic status, and the low percentage of these groups in higher education (Salle Mae Foundation, 2006), the effect of TRiO in diversifying higher education has been immense. Yet, there are still students who choose not to pursue post-secondary education despite having resources provided by TRiO; which poses the question of what additional factors impact student's intention of attending college.

There are many factors that influence student's decisions to attend college, such as finances, peer influence, and self-esteem (Coleman, 1965; Garfinkel, Huang, & Han, 2003). Due to the similarities between students that constitute TRiO programs (e.g., low-income status) it is important to examine some of these factors, such as neighborhood quality, which was related to self-perceived academic abilities, and in turn, related to school effort (Ceballo, McLoyd, & Toyokawa, 2004). In addition to the previous study, Gerardi (2005) found academic self-concept (perceived academic abilities) to significantly predict academic performance in low-income students. Furthermore, academic self-concept was shown to better predict learning persistence by other studies (House, 1992; Li-Fang, 2006).

Furthermore, Rosenberg (1989) has shown there to be a relationship between socioeconomic status and self-esteem. Contrary to these findings, some studies have found no relationship between socioeconomic status and scholastic self-perception (Schmitz, 2006) or socioeconomic status and self-esteem (Lever, Pinol, & Uralde, 2005). In addition to socioeconomic status influencing student's self-esteem and perceived academic abilities, a relationship between self-esteem and academic success has been developed in the literature. Some studies have found self-esteem to be positively correlated with academic achievement and negatively correlated with counterproductive behavior, like aggression and delinquency (Alves-Martins, Peixoto, Gouveia-Pereira, Amaral, & Pedro, 2002; Donnellan, Trzesniewski, Robins, Moffitt, & Caspi, 2005). In addition, another study found a positive relationship between academic achievement and self-esteem (El-Anzi, 2005) and also, self-control was found to lead to higher self-esteem and higher grades (Tangney, 2004). Yet contrary to the previous studies, Sirin (2004) found self-esteem to have no relationship to academic performance. Because self-esteem has been found to play a role in academic performance, we found it necessary to incorporate a shortened version of the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1989) in our study.

It is our goal to understand how self-esteem affects adolescents in their pre-college schooling to better help them adjust and become better prepared for higher education. Addressing the problem earlier or during a time when children are seeking the help of others, and doing what we can to encourage and increase their self-esteem would be beneficial to them in many ways. Thus, our study examines how self-esteem relates to intended college attendance. More specifically, we hypothesized that intended college attendance will decrease when self-esteem is low and conversely, intended college attendance will increase as self-esteem increases. In addition to questions about self-esteem, we also asked about the student's perception of their math skills, writing skills, grades, family support or pressure, helpfulness of career information and college visits, and level of involvement in TriO-related activities. Researchers felt it is necessary to ask exploratory questions due to the relationship between self-esteem and academic achievement. It is well-established that variables, such as perception of math skills, relate to intended college attendance, but we wanted to examine how other variables known to relate to college attendance relate to self-esteem. Also, these questions have more practical implications for TriO and are a way to understand student's perception of common activities and other pressures surrounding college. Researchers hypothesized a positive correlation between self-esteem, greater perceived academic abilities, family support, and helpfulness of current information and college visits.

Method

Participants

Participants were 83 senior high school students (men = 28, women = 55) from various urban high schools in Idaho. The majority of the students were White (White = 40, Latino = 28, Asian = 6, African American = 2, and other = 6). All students were involved in a college preparation program designed for low-income, underrepresented college students in TriO. The vast majority of students reported that they planned on attending college. In fact, only 7 of the 83 students reported not planning on attending college.

Materials

Students were asked whether they planned on attending college. In addition, self-esteem was measured by an abridged 5-item version of the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (1989; $\alpha = .87$). Although an abridged version is not ideal, it was used due to time constraints during data collection. In addition to self-esteem, researchers asked questions concerning stu-

dent's perception of their math and writing skills, grades, family support or pressure, helpfulness of career information and college visits, and level of involvement in TriO-related activities. A 4-point Likert scale was used, ranging from 0 (*strongly agree*) to 3 (*strongly disagree*). In addition to the above items, we collected demographic data.

TriO staff members were responsible for survey administration. TriO staff members pulled student out of their classes at different times of the day and interacted with them on a one-on-one basis. Staff members read to all students, prior to the survey, a disclaimer stating that if any questions made them feel uncomfortable, they did not have to answer it, and they had the option to quit the survey. The survey took 10 to 15 min to complete. Students completed the survey on scantron sheet.

Results

To examine the relationship between intention to attend college directly after high school and self-esteem, we ran an independent samples *t* test. Given a small number of students that reported that they did not plan on attending college, it is not surprising that we did not find a significant difference in self-esteem between individuals that planned to attend college ($M = 11.65$, $SD = 3.28$) and those who did not plan to attend college ($M = 10.17$, $SD = 2.36$), $t(81) = 1.08$. To further examine the influence of self-esteem on variables related to college attendance, we ran correlations between self-esteem and survey items. As displayed in Table 1, any of the factors known to influence college attendance related to self-esteem, including receptiveness to career information, college visits, perceived writing skills, perceived math skills, PGA, family support, family pressure, and participation in TriO activities.

Discussion

The goal of this study was to examine associations between those who planned to attend college and those who did not. Some of our hypotheses were confirmed, whereas others were not. Our first hypothesis was that high self-esteem would predict planned college attendance. Previous research has suggested that high self-esteem is related to academic achievement (Alves-Martins et al., 2002; Donnellan et al., 2005). However, it was not found to be significant in the present study, which was likely due to the low number of student who reported they were not planning on attending college after high school. It also may be that we used the wrong five questions from the Rosenberg Self-Esteem scale, instead of the full scale due to the time constraints placed on the survey. This possibility should be investigated further because of the strong relationship between academic achievement and self-esteem in the literature.

There were some interesting correlations between self-esteem and other variables known to relate to college attendance. First, there was a negative correlation between student's perception of how helpful the career information was and self-esteem. It could be that students are discouraged about their future because they do not have a specific interest or know what they would like to do. Also, there was a negative correlation between self-esteem and how students perceived the college visits. That is, those students who have a low self-esteem were likely to have realized that college was not a possibility through college visits. In this case again, they may be discouraged about attending college. It could be that leaving their social support network makes it difficult for them to go to college. Probably the most interesting findings was that those who had lower self-esteem also reported that their

TABLE 1

Correlations Between Self-Esteem and Various Survey Questions

Survey Question	
The career information did not help me in any way	-.26*
The college visits made me realize that college was not a possibility for me	-.41**
My writing skills are holding me back from going to college.	-.37**
My math skills are holding me back from attending college	-.49**
My grades are adequate for college.	.40**
My family is supportive of me going to college	.38**
My family is pressuring me not to attend college	-.34**
How many hours per month do you participate in TriO activities?	-.24*

Note: * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

math and writing skills were holding them back from attending college. Perhaps these students have anxiety over their abilities in these areas, which could contribute to lower self-esteem. Also, there was a positive correlation between self-esteem and student perception of adequacy of their grades for college; that is, those who had higher self-esteem also perceived their grades as adequate for college. Perhaps math and writing skills provide a greater source of self-esteem measure than do grades and therefore, a reference point as to whether they ought to attend college.

Limitations

As with any study, there is room for improvement. First, we were not able to survey the entire population of TriO students, nor were researchers able to ensure the survey was taken in the same setting for each student. Secondly, we did not have an adequate sample size. A third limitation was that we were surveying high school students that consisted primarily of White females. Fourth, survey length was an issue in the present study. If it were possible to create a longer survey with multiple questions for each variable of interest, the end results may be different. Finally, our sample was composed of high school seniors who are waiting graduation and basing their perceptions on what they foresee in the future. The fact that we did not have access to students who graduate and either advanced to college or not, contributed to a major loss of valuable information that might have influenced our results. Although only 7 of the 83 students surveyed reported not planning to attend college after high school, the number could be more than 7 that actually do not attend college when it comes time to enroll. Thus, attending college was measured by expressed intentions which may or may not reflect actual college attendance. In addition, the result in this study are a survey of potential reasons for these students not to attend college, whereas if we had access to graduates, they could inform us better about which variables actually contributed to their not advancing to college in retrospect.

Conclusion

Our study examined the influence of self-esteem on intended college attendance, as well as the relation between self-esteem and several variables known to predict college attendance. Future research should examine why self-esteem is negatively correlated with college visits and career information. This could help guidance counselors and staff involved in planning college visits change aspect of college visits and career information in order to make them more appealing to students with lower self-esteem or help students

not to be discouraged if they do not have a specific academic plan. Another interesting correlation found in our survey was that lower self-esteem individuals were more likely to report that their math and writing skills were holding them back from attending college. Research should be done to discover if students are dealing with anxiety or are actually lacking in their math and writing skills and how each affects self-esteem by utilizing standardized test scores and comparing them to their perceived abilities. Regardless, to enhance college enrollment, guidance counselors and staff involved in college recruiting programs need to address issues such as anxiety over math and/or writing skills and self-esteem.

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