

Research Report

Goal 1: Every student achieves academic excellence in an inspiring, engaging, and supportive environment.



Postsecondary Educational Outcomes for Graduates of the Howard County Public School System 2009–2016

Division of Accountability
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Executive Summary

The Howard County Public School System's (HCPSS) strategic plan, "Vision 2018: Fulfilling the Promise of Preparation," is a call to action to ensure that every student is prepared for success in college or a career upon graduation. In alignment with "Vision 2018," this report examines the postsecondary outcomes for HCPSS graduates using data received from the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC), a non-profit organization that collects and verifies high school graduates' college enrollment and degree attainment at a national level. The terms "postsecondary institution" and "college" are used interchangeably in this document. All values in this report are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent. Calculations were performed using unrounded values and then rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent.¹

Fall College Enrollment

In this report, fall college enrollment is defined as HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college by October 31 of their high school graduation year.

From 2009 to 2016, an average of 79 percent of HCPSS graduates enrolled in a college in the fall immediately after high school. In 2009, 77.2 percent of HCPSS graduates enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school compared to 82.8 percent in 2016. More graduates enrolled in four-year, in-state, or public institutions than two-year, out-of-state, or private institutions (Table A1, Appendix A).

Although the overall rate of fall college enrollment is high, gaps exist between student groups. Results for race/ethnicity groups from 2009 to 2010 cannot be compared to results for race/ethnicity groups from 2011 to 2016 due to a change in the federal racial/ethnic categories. This report focuses on interpreting results by racial/ethnic group from 2011 onwards². For the six-year average from 2011 to 2016, Asian and White graduates had higher fall enrollment rates (85 percent and 83.7 percent, respectively) than Black/African-American and Hispanic/Latino graduates (72 percent and 63.8 percent, respectively). The widest gaps in fall college enrollment for the Class of 2016, by race/ethnicity, were observed between Asian and Hispanic/Latino graduates (16 percentage-point gap) and Asian and Black/African-American graduates (15.8 percentage-point gap); followed by White and Hispanic/Latino graduates (13.5 percentage-point gap) and White and Black/African-American graduates (13.3 percentage-point gap). See Table A2a, Appendix A for 2011 to 2016 fall college enrollment rates under the new federal racial/ethnic categories, Table A2 for 2009 to 2010 fall college enrollment rates by the old racial/ethnic categories.

¹ Slight discrepancies may exist when using the rounded values to calculate differences versus using the unrounded values to calculate differences; the values reported in the text were calculated using unrounded values.

² For ease of reading, race/ethnicity categories from 2011 onwards are used throughout the text of the report while Tables in the Appendix use the categories that applied in each year. As a result, in the text, African-American is referred to as Black/African-American and Hispanic is referred to as Hispanic/Latino.

By gender, the gap in fall college enrollment rates widened by 0.9 percentage points from a 5.3 percentage-point gap in 2009 to a 6.2 percentage-point gap in 2016. Female graduates enrolled in college in the fall after high school at a higher rate than male graduates in all years examined (Table A3, Appendix A).

From 2009 to 2016, graduates who did not receive Free and Reduced-price Meals Services (non-FARMS) enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school at higher rates than graduates who received FARMS.³ However, the gap in fall college enrollment rates, by FARMS status, narrowed by 6.6 percentage points from a 27 percentage-point gap in 2009 to a 20.4 percentage-point gap in 2016. Most promising was an increase of 13.1 percentage points from 2009 to 2016 in the fall college enrollment rate for FARMS graduates (Table A3, Appendix A)¹.

Delayed College Enrollment

In this report, delayed enrollees are defined as HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college sometime after October 31 of their high school graduation year, but within the first 12 months after high school graduation. First-year enrollees include both fall and delayed enrollees; they are defined as HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college sometime within the first year after high school graduation—from August 15 of their high school graduation year through August 14 of the following year.

From 2009 to 2015, about 2.3 percent of HCPSS graduates delayed enrollment into college. Together with fall enrollees, an average of 82.3 percent of HCPSS graduates enrolled in college within the first year after high school graduation. The percentage of graduates delaying college enrollment increased from 3.6 percent in 2009 to 5.2 percent in 2013, and then dipped to 3.7 percent in 2015 (Tables A1 and A4, Appendix A).

By race/ethnicity, Hispanic/Latino and Black/African-American graduates had lower fall college enrollment rates and higher delayed enrollment rates than Asian and White graduates between 2011 and 2015. Average first-year college enrollment from 2011 to 2015, by race/ethnicity, was higher for White (86.7 percent) and Asian (87.4 percent) graduates than for Black/African-American (77 percent) and Hispanic/Latino (66.1 percent) graduates (Table A5a, Appendix A).

The gap in first-year college enrollment between female and male graduates increased from 4.4 percentage points in 2009 to 8.1 percentage points in 2015. The gap in first-year college enrollment between non-FARMS and FARMS graduates narrowed from a 22.4 percentage-point gap in 2009 to a 21.2 percentage-point gap in 2015 (Table A6, Appendix A).

³ Students in poverty are defined as HCPSS graduates who received Free and Reduced-price Meals Services (FARMS) as reported at the end of Grade 12.

Persistence to a Second-Year in College

In this report, persistence is defined as HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation and returned for a second year to any college.

From 2009 to 2015, an average of 93.1 percent of fall college enrollees returned for a second year of college. Compared to 2009, overall 2015 fall enrollees' persistence rate decreased from 93.2 percent to 91.7 percent. Of the fall college enrollees in this seven-year period: 97.5 percent persisted in a four-year college and 83.1 percent persisted in a two-year college; 91.3 percent persisted in in-state institutions and 96.5 percent persisted in out-of-state institutions; and 92.3 percent persisted in public institutions and 96.3 percent persisted in private institutions (Table A7 and A8, Appendix A).

From 2009 to 2010, the average persistence rates for all racial/ethnic groups were 88 percent or higher (Table A9, Appendix A). From 2011 to 2015, the average persistence rates for all racial/ethnic groups were 87 percent or higher. Specifically, 96.7 percent of Asian, 94.3 percent of White, 91.6 percent of Two or More Races, 88.6 percent of Hispanic/Latino, and 87.3 percent of Black/African-American fall enrollees persisted to a second year of college. The widest gaps in persistence rates in the most recent Class of 2015 were observed between Asian and Black/African-American fall enrollees (9.4 percentage-point gap), followed by Asian and Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees (9 percentage-point gap), and White and Black/African-American or Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees (6.7 or 6.3 percentage-point gap, respectively) (Table A9a, Appendix A).

By gender, female fall enrollees persisted at higher rates than male fall enrollees in all years examined. The gender gap in persistence ranged from a low of 0.4 percentage points in 2010 to a high of 3.9 percentage points in 2013 (Table A10, Appendix A).

Except for 2012 and 2015, the gap in persistence between non-FARMS and FARMS fall enrollees was above 10 percentage points. In 2015, the persistence gap by FARMS status was 8.8 percentage points, with 92.8 percent of 2015 non-FARMS fall enrollees persisting into a second year in college, compared to 84.0 percent of fall enrollees who received FARMS (Table A10, Appendix A).

College Completion within Six Years of High School Graduation

In this report, college completion is defined as HCPSS graduates who completed college with an associate, bachelor's, or higher degree. The six-year college completion rate for fall enrollees and the college completion rate for *all* HCPSS graduates were examined in two ways: (a) college completers with an associate or higher degree and (b) college completers with a bachelor's or higher degree.

Fall college enrollees. About 70 percent or more of 2009 and 2010 fall enrollees (70.5 percent and 69.7 percent, respectively) graduated from college within six years with an associate, bachelor's, or higher degree (Table A15, Appendix A). For 2009 and 2010 HCPSS graduates who enrolled full-time at a four-year institution in the fall, more than 80 percent (84.4 percent and 82.4

percent, respectively) graduated from college within six years with a bachelor's or higher degree (Table A15a, Appendix A).

In 2009 and 2010, Asian and White fall college enrollees had higher college completion rates than Black/African-American and Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees. For both 2009 and 2010 fall college enrollees, the racial/ethnic gap in college completion was widest between White and Black/African-American students at an almost 27 percentage-point gap for both classes. The gender gap in college completion for fall enrollees narrowed slightly from an 11.3 percentage-point gap for the freshman class of 2009 to a 10.5 percentage-point gap for the freshman class of 2010. Female fall enrollees completed college at higher rates than male fall enrollees. The poverty gap in college completion for fall enrollees narrowed from a 36 percentage-point gap for the freshman class of 2009 to a 31.1 percentage-point gap for the freshman class of 2010. Non-FARMS fall enrollees completed college at higher rates than FARMS fall enrollees (Table A15, Appendix A).

All HCPSS graduates. As of November 2016, less than 60 percent of all 2009 and 2010 HCPSS high school graduates (59.8 and 56.1 percent, respectively) graduated from college with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree (Table A17, Appendix A). More than 50 percent (54.3 and 50.7 percent, respectively) of all 2009 and 2010 HCPSS high school graduates completed college with a bachelor's or higher degree (Table A17a, Appendix A).

In 2009 and 2010, Asian and White HCPSS graduates had higher college completion rates (associate degree or higher) than Black/African-American and Hispanic/Latino graduates as of November 2016 (Table A17, Appendix A). Across the Classes of 2009 and 2010 graduates, the racial/ethnic gaps in college completion rates were widest between Asian or White graduates and Hispanic/Latino or Black/African-American graduates at about 30 percentage points or more. The gender gap in college completion rates narrowed from 13.2 percentage points for the freshman class of 2009 to 11.5 percent points for the freshman class of 2010, with female college graduates completing college at higher rates than male graduates (Table A17, Appendix A). The poverty gap in college completion rates narrowed slightly from 38.3 percentage points for the freshman class of 2009 to 35.3 percentage points for the freshman class of 2010. Non-FARMS graduates completed college at higher rates than FARMS graduates (Table A17, Appendix A).

College Completion within Four Years of High School Graduation

Just under half of 2009 to 2012 fall college enrollees completed college within four years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree, ranging from 47.9 percent for 2010 to 49.7 percent for 2011 fall enrollees (Figure 26; Table A16, Appendix A). Female fall enrollees had higher four-year college completion rates than males—a 15.5 percentage-point gap. Fall enrollees who received FARMS services completed college within four years at much lower rates than their peers—a 27.3 percentage-point gap over the four-year period from the Class of 2009 to the Class of 2012.

By race/ethnicity, overall for the Classes of 2009 and 2010, just under 30 percent of Black/African-American fall enrollees completed college within four years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree, compared to 41.9 percent of Hispanic fall enrollees, and more than half of Asian or White fall enrollees (51.0 and 53.6 percent, respectively). For the Classes of 2011 and 2012, about 20

percent of Black/African-American fall enrollees completed college within four years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree, compared to 25.8 percent of Hispanic fall enrollees, and 34.3 percent of Two or More Races fall enrollees. Over 40 percent of Asian or White fall enrollees completed college within four years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree (42.5 and 45.4 percent, respectively).

Most Common Colleges

The list of the most common postsecondary institutions entered by fall enrollees was examined (see Table 1). For graduates of 2009 through 2016, the institution in which the highest number of HCPSS graduates initially entered was Howard Community College, followed by University of Maryland-College Park, University of Maryland-Baltimore County and Towson University. These continue to be the most common postsecondary institutions when examining only the most recent four classes of graduates (2013–2016).

Recommendations

HCPSS has taken steps to support students in becoming ready for college or a career by the time they graduate from the school system. Along with the existing efforts to support students' readiness for college, HCPSS is committed to continuous improvement. The following recommendations are provided based on the current report:

1. With the redesigned PSAT and SAT tests, examine implications of the new scoring systems and adjust the college-going trajectory.
2. Develop an early identification tool for schools to identify students at risk for not being college and/or career ready.
3. Continue to support graduates who demonstrate college-readiness but may not enroll in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation by identifying and removing factors that hinder college enrollment.
4. Continue to examine the root causes for higher proportions of delayed college enrollment among the following groups: Hispanic/Latino, Black/African-American, male, and graduates who received FARMS services.
5. Develop a better understanding of college persistence in order to identify factors that are present prior to graduation from HCPSS that may predict persistence.
6. Continue to examine variations in college enrollment and persistence rates by school to allow administrators and school staff to provide locally relevant and targeted supports.
7. Examine the root causes for lower proportions of male compared to female students who complete college within six years of high school graduation to understand early predictors of the gender gap in college completion.
8. Examine the impact of dual enrollment on college completion.
9. Explore and/or develop tools that help students find college or career matches based on academic data as well as career and interest surveys.

10. Examine the characteristics of graduates who earn at least a bachelor's degree within four years compared to those who needed six years or more.
11. Understand the factors that contribute to non-enrollment into college, such as alternate career pathways that graduates pursue and the workforce outcomes of these individuals, in order to inform career and technical education improvement needs.

Background

The Howard County Public School System (HCPSS) strategic plan, “Vision 2018: Fulfilling the Promise of Preparation,” is a call to action to ensure that every student is prepared for postsecondary success upon graduation. According to the Georgetown Public Policy Institute’s projections (Carnevale, Smith, & Strohl, 2013), 65 percent of all jobs will require a postsecondary degree by 2020. More recently, Georgetown Public Policy Institute (Carnevale, Jayasundera, & Gulish, 2016) reported that over 95 percent of the jobs in the recovery period since the Great Recession were filled by individuals with at least some postsecondary education. Almost two in every three workers now hold some postsecondary degree (Carnevale, Jayasundera, & Gulish, 2016). In alignment with “Vision 2018,” a key performance indicator for HCPSS to gauge whether graduates continue to be successful beyond high school is to examine graduates’ postsecondary educational outcomes.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES, 2015) reported that 66 percent of all U.S. high school completers⁴ in 2013 enrolled in college in the fall of their high school completion year—42 percent of the 2013 high school completers enrolled in a four-year institution and 24 percent in a two-year institution. In terms of postsecondary completion rates, NCES reported that about 59 percent of the students who enrolled full-time in a four-year institution in the fall of 2007 seeking a bachelor’s degree completed that degree within six years. As part of an effort to evaluate HCPSS’s performance to fulfill the promise of preparing students to be ready for college and, ultimately, a career, this report examines postsecondary educational outcomes for HCPSS graduates. The data used in this report were obtained from the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC), a non-profit organization that collects and verifies high school graduates’ postsecondary enrollment and degree attainment at the national level. This report includes college-going data for the HCPSS Classes of 2009 through 2016. The terms “postsecondary institution” and “college” are used interchangeably in this report. Select data tables by high school are provided in Appendix B, detailed methodology is provided in Appendix C, and definitions of terms used are provided in Appendix D.

Limitations

The following are limitations for interpreting the results presented in this report:

1. College enrollment rates for HCPSS graduates may be underreported because of unavailability of some college records in compliance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act and non-participation of some postsecondary institutions with the NSC.
2. The results presented here are based on HCPSS graduates who were in the district at the end of Grade 12 and do not include students who dropped out or otherwise left the system prior to graduating from an HCPSS high school. The NSC uses the range of high school graduation dates from September 1 of the prior year through August 31 of the graduation year to define the total number of students in a graduating class. For example, the Class of

⁴ Includes GED recipients.

2016 includes all students with a recorded high school graduation date on September 1, 2015 through August 31, 2016. This practice is applied in the current report to calculate rates.

3. This report counts students as a valid college enrollee if their enrollment status was not coded as “Withdrawn” in the NSC file. The accuracy of the data is current as of the download date. For example, students who were recorded as “Full-Time” status in a previous file may have withdrawn from their institution at a later date within the same semester, which would result in differences of reported figures in this year’s report versus previous years’ reports.

HCPSS Classes of 2009 through 2016 College-Going Outcomes

Following the NSC’s definition of a graduating class, this report categorizes graduates into a class using their recorded high school graduation date. Students with a graduation date that falls on September 1 of the previous year through August 31 of the following year are grouped into the same graduating class. For example, the Class of 2016 includes all students with a recorded high school graduation date on September 1, 2015 through August 31, 2016.

Fall College Enrollment

RQ1: What proportion of HCPSS graduates enrolled in college in the fall immediately after completing high school?

In this report, fall college enrollment is defined as HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college by October 31 of their high school graduation year. Overall, 79 percent of HCPSS graduates from 2009 to 2016 enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation. Of the high school graduates from 2009 to 2016 ($N = 31,353$): 54.9 percent went to a four-year college and 24.1 percent went to a two-year college; 52.3 percent went to an in-state institution and 26.7 percent went to an out-of-state institution; 63.9 percent went to a public institution and 15.1 percent went to a private institution (Table A1, Appendix A).

The eight-year trend in HCPSS graduates’ fall college enrollment by postsecondary institution type (public or private), location (in- or out-of-state) and level (2- or 4-year) was examined (Figures 1 to 4). Between 2009 and 2016, fall college enrollment ranged from 76.5 to 82.8 percent (Figure 1). In the four most recent HCPSS graduating classes, fall college enrollment remained fairly stable at about 80 percent.

More HCPSS graduates enrolled in a four-year, in-state, or public institution than in a two-year, out-of-state, or private institution. The following summarizes the enrollment rate ranges for all HCPSS graduates from 2009 to 2016 (see also Figures 2 through 4):

- 61.2–68.1 percent enrolled in a **public** institution
- 14.4–15.7 percent enrolled in a **private** institution
- 49.2–57.2 percent enrolled in an **in-state** institution
- 25.1–29.0 percent enrolled in an **out-of-state** institution

- 52.1–57.2 percent enrolled in a **4-year** institution
- 23.1–25.6 percent enrolled in a **2-year** institution

Figure 1. HCPSS Graduates' Fall College Enrollment Rate

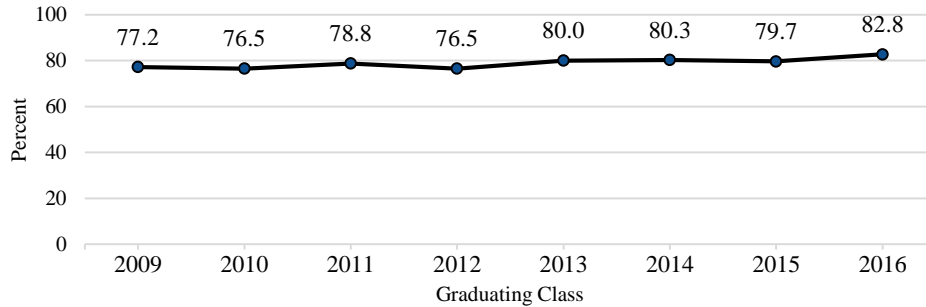


Figure 2. HCPSS Graduates' Fall Enrollment Rate by Institution Type

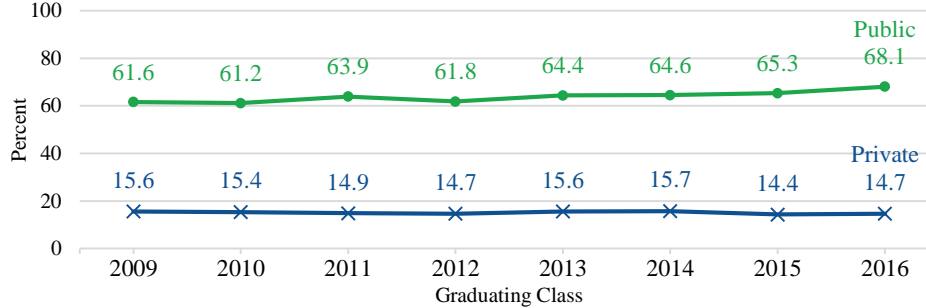


Figure 3. HCPSS Graduates' Fall Enrollment Rate by Institution State

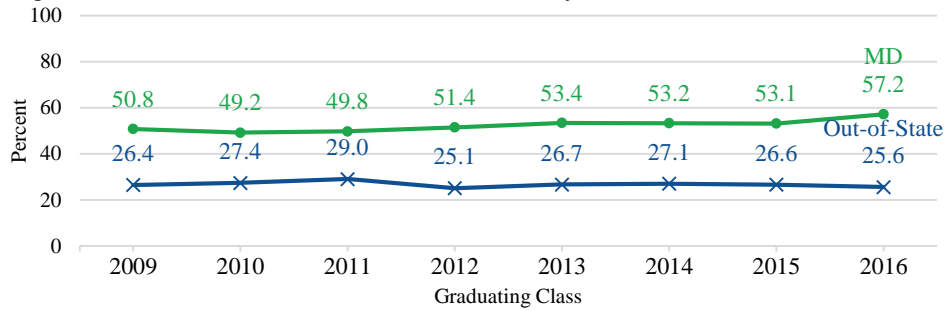
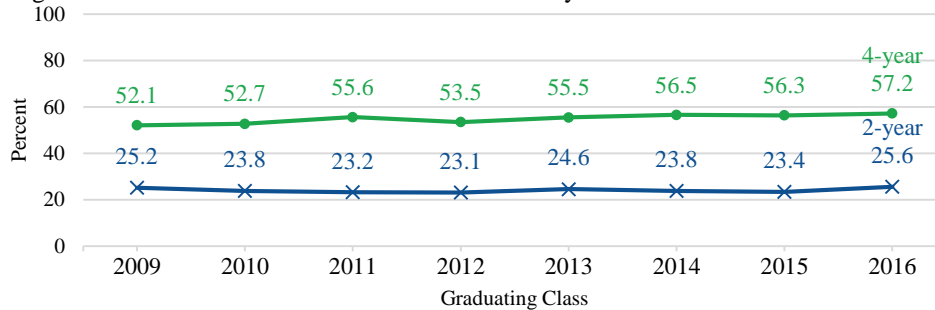


Figure 4. HCPSS Graduates' Fall Enrollment Rate by Institution Level



RQ2: What were the racial/ethnic, gender and poverty (FARMS) gaps in HCPSS graduates' fall college enrollment rates?

Racial/Ethnic gap. Comparisons of 2011 to 2016 data with prior years' cohorts, by racial/ethnic groups, are discouraged since federal government categories for reporting race/ethnicity changed in 2011. As a result, a student's racial/ethnic group in 2010 may differ from the same student's group in 2011 under the new codes. For completeness, fall college enrollment data since 2009, disaggregated by the old racial/ethnic codes are presented in Appendix Table A2; however, this report focuses on reporting results by race/ethnicity for the Classes of 2011 and later.

Of the graduates from 2011 to 2016, 85 percent of Asian, 83.7 percent of White, 77.4 percent of Two or More Races, 72 percent of Black/African-American, and 63.8 percent of Hispanic/Latino HCPSS graduates enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation (Table A2a). Compared to 2011, in 2016 the fall enrollment rate increased for Hispanic/Latino (10.7 percentage points), Asian (6.8 percentage points), and White graduates (5.6 percentage points); and remained fairly stable for Black/African-American (0.5 percentage-point increase) and graduates of Two or More Races (0.6 percentage-point decrease).

From 2011 to 2016, Asian and White graduates had higher fall enrollment rates than Black/African-American graduates (Figure 5) and Hispanic/Latino graduates (Figure 6). The widest gaps in fall college enrollment in 2016 were observed between Asian and Hispanic/Latino graduates (16 percentage-point gap) and Asian and Black/African-American graduates (15.8 percentage-point gap), followed by White and Hispanic/Latino graduates (13.5 percentage-point gap) and White and Black/African-American graduates (13.3 percentage-point gap).

Figure 5. Racial/Ethnic Gaps in Fall College Enrollment Rates: Black/AA

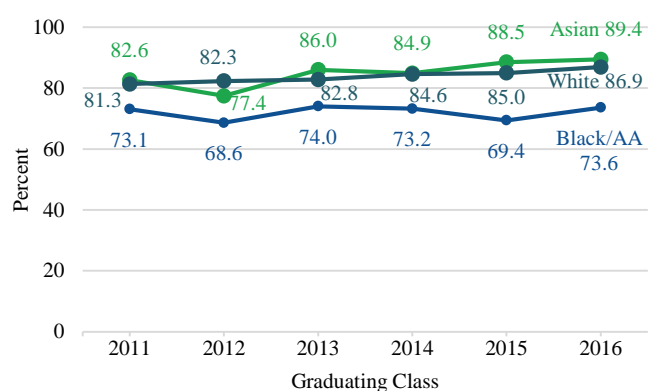
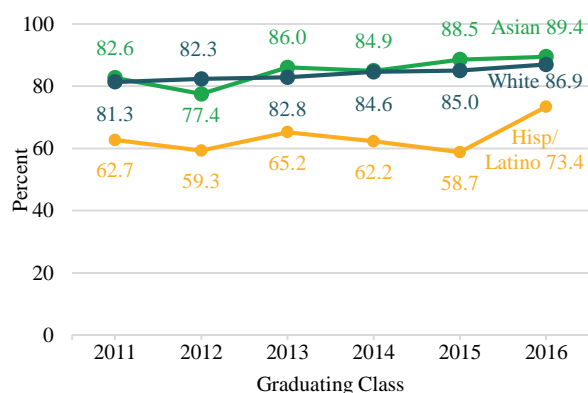
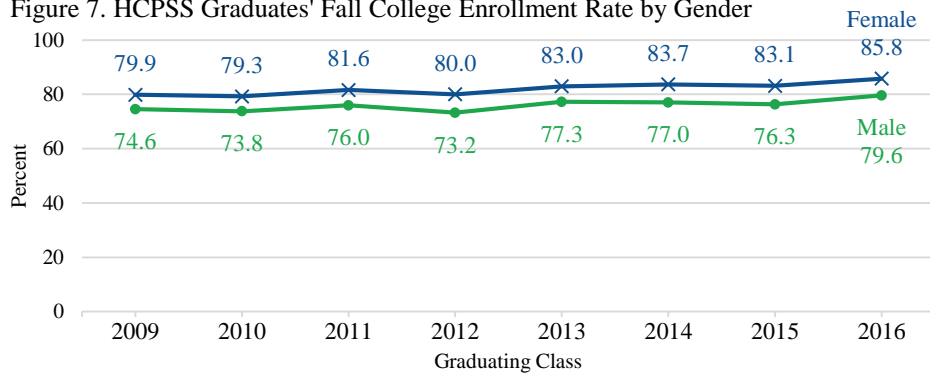


Figure 6. Racial/Ethnic Gaps in Fall College Enrollment Rates: Hisp/Latino



Gender gap. Overall, female graduates enrolled in college in the fall at higher rates than male graduates. From 2009 through 2016, among female graduates, fall college enrollment rates ranged from 79.3 percent (2010) to 85.8 percent (2016); among male graduates, fall college enrollment rates ranged from 73.2 percent (2012) to 79.6 percent (2016) (Figure 7). The gap in fall enrollment rates between male and female graduates widened from 5.3 percentage points in 2009 to 6.2 percentage points in 2016. (See Table A3, Appendix A).

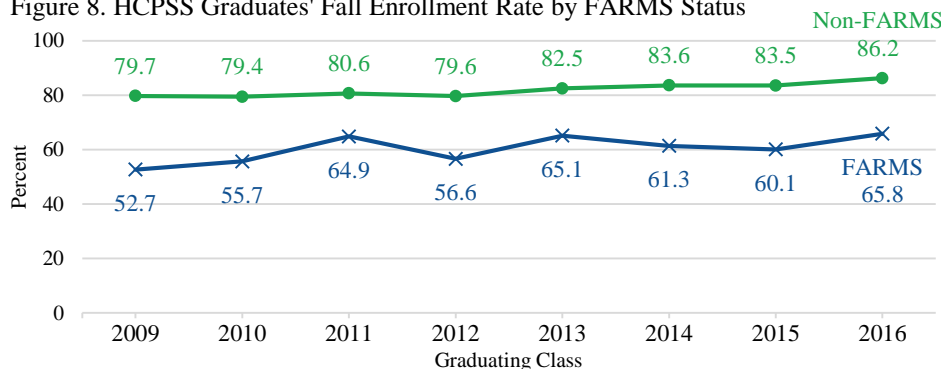
Figure 7. HCPSS Graduates' Fall College Enrollment Rate by Gender



Poverty (FARMS) gap. In this report, students in poverty are defined as HCPSS graduates who received Free and Reduced-price Meals Services (FARMS) as reported at the end of Grade 12.

In all years from 2009 to 2016, graduates who did not receive FARMS (non-FARMS) enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school at higher rates than students who received FARMS (Figure 8). However, the gap in fall college enrollment narrowed by 6.6 percentage points from a 27 percentage-point gap in 2009 to a 20.4 percentage-point gap in 2016. While the poverty gap persists, most promising was the increase of 13.2 percentage points from 2009 to 2016 in the fall college enrollment rate for FARMS students. (See Table A3, Appendix A).

Figure 8. HCPSS Graduates' Fall Enrollment Rate by FARMS Status



RQ3: How does the poverty gap in fall college enrollment rates differ by racial/ethnic group for each gender?

In order to better understand the gaps discussed above, data were examined by FARMS status within each race/ethnicity by gender. The findings presented here should be interpreted with caution because the number of students is small for some groups at this level of disaggregation.

From 2011 to 2016, among male graduates by race/ethnicity, the poverty gap in fall college enrollment was the widest for Hispanic/Latino male graduates (26.3 percentage-point gap), followed by White (24.1 percentage-point gap), Two or More Races (14.1 percentage-point gap), Black/African-American (11.5 percentage-point gap), and Asian (1.8 percentage-point gap) male graduates (Figure 9; Table A3b, Appendix A).

Among female graduates by race/ethnicity in the same 2011 to 2016 period, the poverty gap in fall college enrollment rates was the widest for White female graduates (31.5 percentage-point gap), followed by Two or More Races (25.4 percentage-point gap), Hispanic/Latino (23.2 percentage-point gap), Black/African-American (16.4 percentage-point gap), and Asian (1.5 percentage-point gap) female graduates (Figure 10; Table A3b, Appendix A).

Figure 9. 2011–16 **Male** HCPSS Grads' Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, FARMS

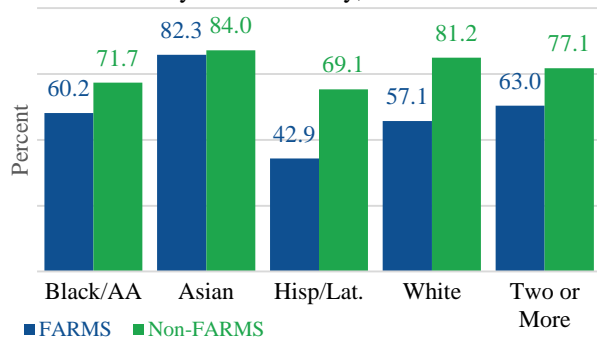


Figure 10. 2011–16 **Female** HCPSS Grads' Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, FARMS

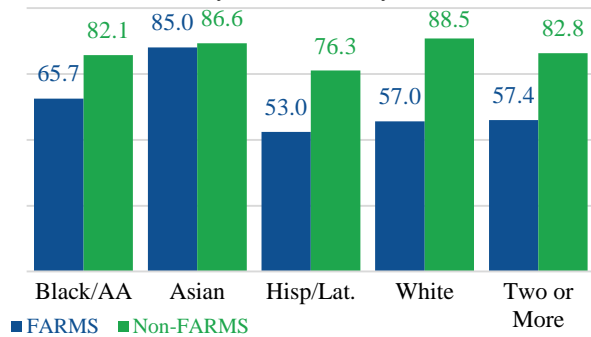


Figure 9a. 2011–16 **Male** HCPSS Grads' Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, FARMS

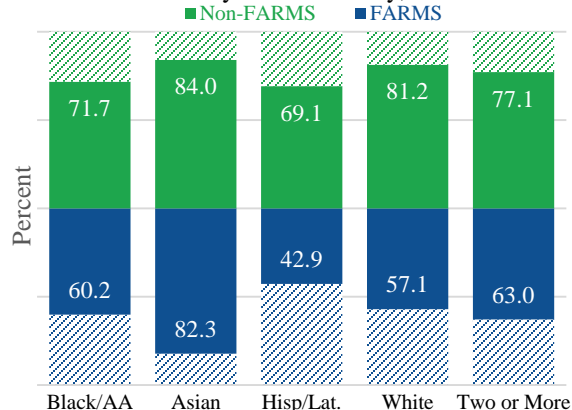


Figure 10a. 2011–16 **Female** HCPSS Grads' Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, FARMS



Whereas Figures 9 and 10 facilitate an examination of the poverty gaps for each gender by racial/ethnic group, Figures 9a and 10a facilitate visual examinations of the racial/ethnic gaps in fall college enrollment rates by gender when FARMS status is held constant for the combined Classes of 2011 through 2016.

For HCPSS male graduates who did not receive FARMS (Figure 9a green bars), at least two-thirds or more enrolled in college in the fall across racial/ethnic groups. Asian or White graduates enrolled in college in the fall of their high school graduation year at higher rates than their peers. The racial/ethnic gap for male, non-FARMS graduates in fall college enrollment was the widest between Asian and Hispanic/Latino students at 14.9 percentage points. For HCPSS male graduates who received FARMS (Figure 9a blue bars), except for Asian students, less than two-thirds enrolled in college in the fall. Hispanic/Latino male, FARMS graduates had the lowest fall college enrollment rate at 42.9 percent, followed by White, Black/African-American, and Two or More

Races male, FARMS graduates. Over 82 percent of Asian male graduates, regardless of FARMS status, enrolled in college in the fall after high school graduation.

For HCPSS female graduates who did not receive FARMS (Figure 10a green bars), over three-quarters enrolled in college in the fall across racial/ethnic groups. For HCPSS female graduates who received FARMS (Figure 10b green bars), besides Asian students, less than two-thirds enrolled in college in the fall after high school graduation. Hispanic/Latino female, FARMS graduates had the lowest fall college enrollment rate at 53 percent, followed by White, Two or More Races, and Black/African-American female, FARMS graduates. At least 85 percent of Asian female graduates, regardless of FARMS status, enrolled in college in the fall of their high school graduation year.

First-Year College Enrollment

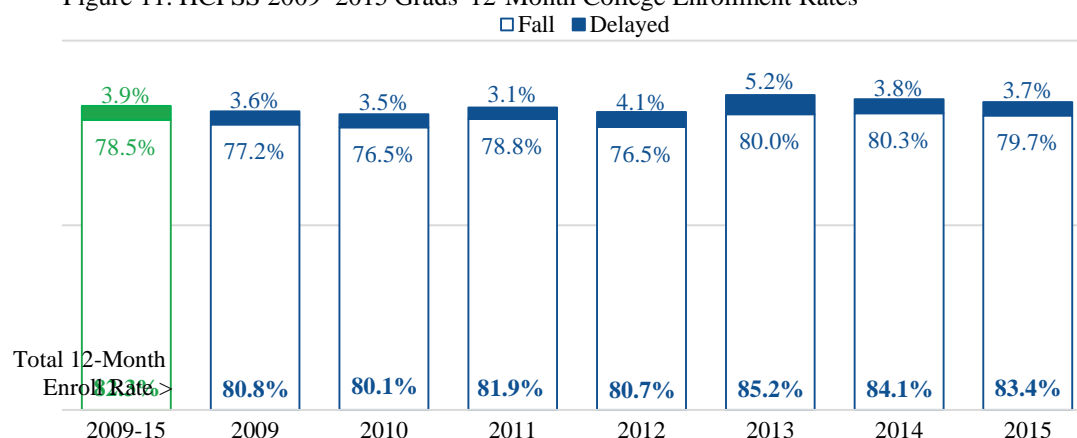
In this report, delayed enrollees are defined as HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college sometime after October 31 of their high school graduation year, but within the first 12 months after high school graduation. First-year enrollees include both fall and delayed enrollees; they are defined as HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college sometime within the first year after high school graduation—from August 15 of their high school graduation year through August 14 of the following year. Thus, first-year college enrollment is reported through the Class of 2015 because data through August 14, 2017 for the most recent Class of 2016 will not be available until next year's file.

From 2009 to 2015, an average of 82.3 percent of HCPSS graduates enrolled in college within the first year after high school graduation. In this seven-year period, the first-year college enrollment rate increased from 80.5 percent for the Class of 2009 to 83.4 percent for the Class of 2015 (Table A4, Appendix A). Of 2009 to 2015 HCPSS graduates who enrolled in the first year after high school graduation, the majority (95.3 percent) enrolled in the fall immediately after high school (Tables A1 & A4, Appendix A).

RQ4: What proportion of HCPSS graduates enrolled in college within a year after completing high school?

Figure 11 displays the percent of HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college within the first year of high school graduation, categorized by fall enrollment or enrollment after fall but before the next academic year. Overall, first-year college enrollment rates have remained fairly stable at about 81 percent from 2009 through 2012, with a more noticeable increase to 85.2 percent for the Class of 2013 that dipped to 83.4 percent for the Class of 2015. This increase is reflected primarily in a rise in the percent of fall college for HCPSS 2015 graduates compared to 2009.

Figure 11. HCPSS 2009–2015 Grads' 12-Month College Enrollment Rates



Note. Fall = college enrollment by October 31 of high school graduation year; Delayed = college enrollment after October 31 and before August 15 of year following high school graduation. Slight discrepancies may exist when using the rounded values to calculate sums versus using the unrounded values to calculate differences.

RQ5: What were the racial/ethnic, gender and poverty gaps in HCPSS graduates' enrollment rate in college within a year after completing high school?

Racial/Ethnic gap. The average first-year college enrollment from 2011 to 2015, by race/ethnicity, was higher for White (86.7 percent) and Asian (87.4 percent) graduates than for Black/African-American (77 percent) and Hispanic/Latino (66.1 percent) graduates. Hispanic/Latino and Black/African-American graduates had lower fall college enrollment rates and higher delayed enrollment rates than Asian and White graduates. Specifically, overall from 2011 through 2015, 84.1 and 83.1 percent of Asian and White graduates, respectively, compared to 61.6 and 71.6 percent of Hispanic/Latino and Black/African-American graduates, respectively, enrolled in college in the fall. For delayed college enrollment, 3.3 and 3.6 percent of Asian and White graduates, respectively, compared to 4.6 and 5.4 percent of Hispanic/Latino and Black/African-American graduates, respectively, enrolled in college within the first year after high school graduation but after October 31 (Figure 12).

Comparisons of 2011 to 2015 data with prior years' cohorts by racial/ethnic groups are discouraged because federal government categories for reporting race/ethnicity changed in 2011. As a result, a student's race/ethnicity grouping in 2010 may differ from the same student's grouping in 2011 under the new codes. For completeness, first-year college enrollment data,

disaggregated by the old racial/ethnic codes for 2009 and 2010 are presented in Appendix Table A5.

Figure 12. HCPSS 2011–2015 Graduates' College Enrollment Rate within a Year after High School Graduation by Race/Ethnicity

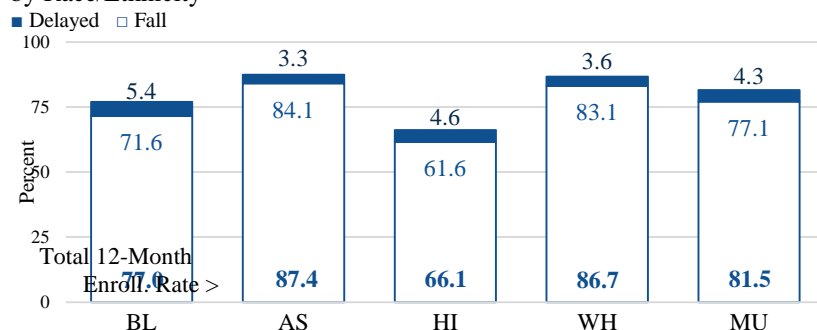


Figure 12a. Class of 2011

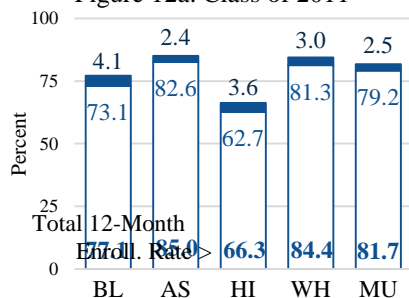


Figure 12b. Class of 2012

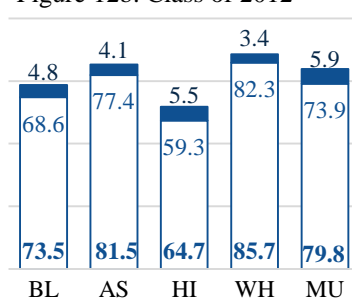


Figure 12c. Class of 2013

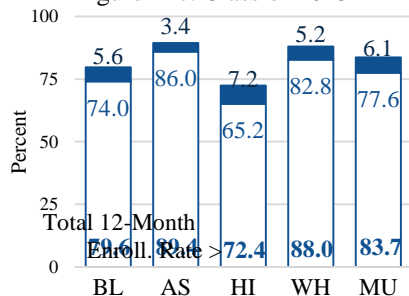


Figure 12d. Class of 2014

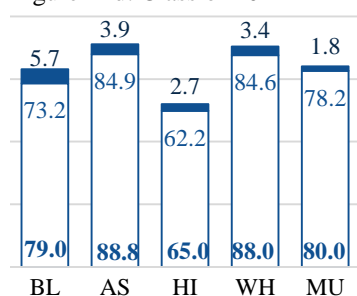
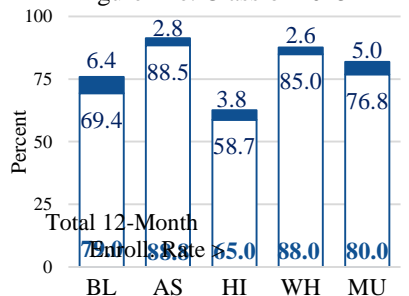
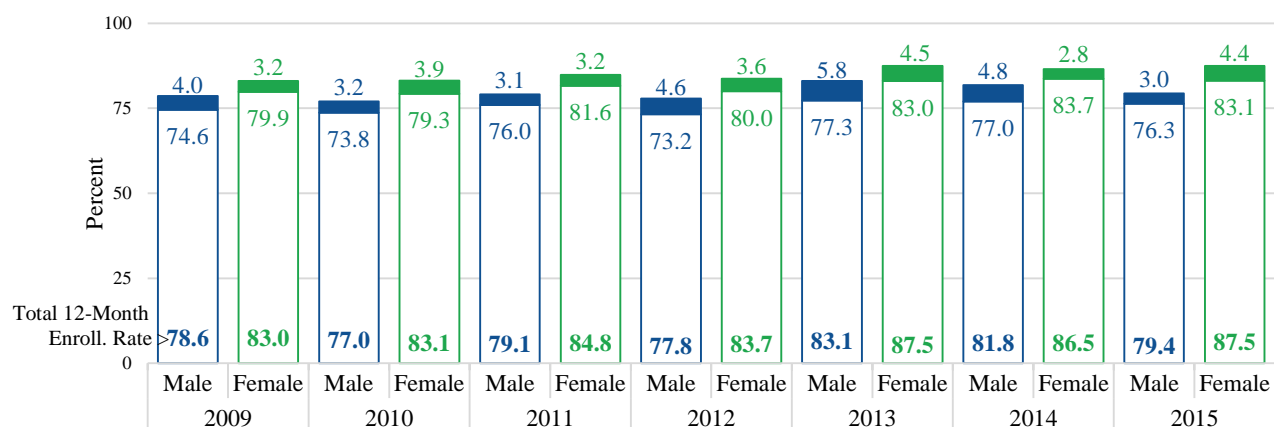


Figure 12e. Class of 2015



Gender gap. Overall, average college enrollment in the first year after high school (fall enrollment and delayed enrollment) was higher for female than male graduates from 2009 through 2015. First-year college enrollment for females ranged from 83 percent in 2009 to 87.5 percent in 2015; for male graduates, from 77 percent in 2010 to 83.1 percent in 2013 (Table A6, Appendix A). The delayed college enrollment rate for female graduates ranged from 2.8 percent in 2014 to 4.5 percent in 2013; the range for male graduates was from 3 percent in 2015 to 5.8 percent in 2013. The gap in first-year college enrollment between female and male graduates widened from 4.4 percentage points in 2009 to 8.1 percentage points in 2015, favoring female graduates (Figure 13)⁵.

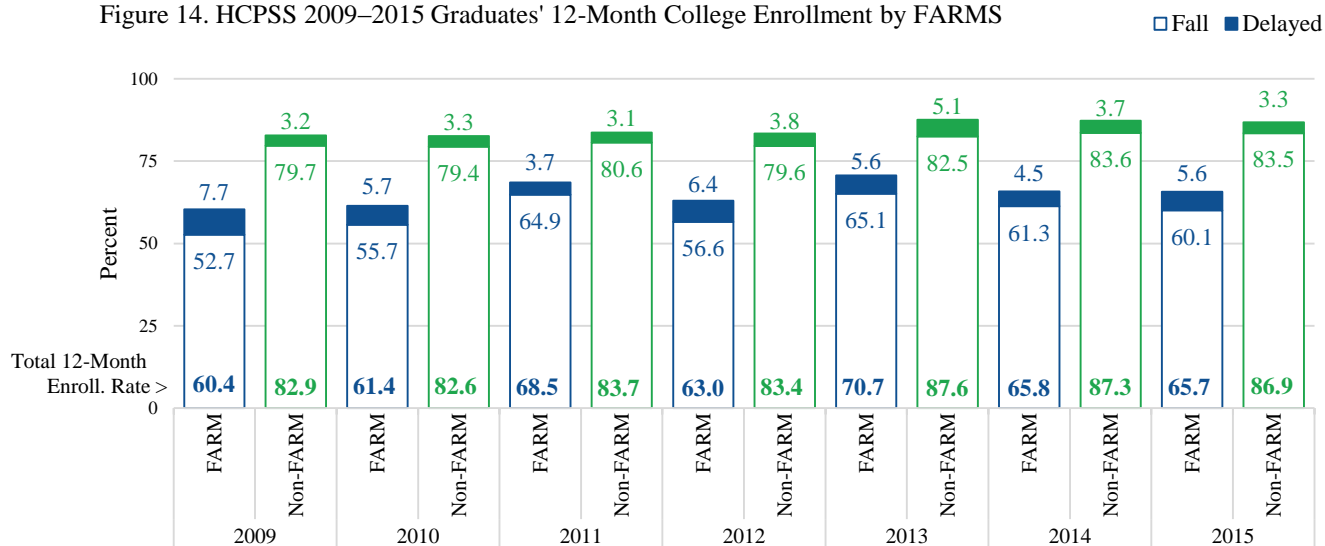
Figure 13. HCPSS 2009–2015 Graduates' 12-Month College Enrollment Rate by Gender □ Fall ■ Delayed



Poverty (FARMS) gap. Overall, average college enrollment in the first year after high school was higher for non-FARMS compared to FARMS graduates (Figure 14)⁵. The gap in first-year college enrollment between non-FARMS and FARMS graduates narrowed from 22.4 percentage points in 2009 to 21.2 percentage points in 2015 (Table A6, Appendix A). Proportionately, more HCPSS graduates who received FARMS delayed college enrollment than their non-FARMS peers. In 2009, 7.7 percent of FARMS and 3.2 percent of non-FARMS graduates delayed college enrollment until after October 31. In 2015, a smaller proportion of all graduates delayed enrollment: 5.6 percent for FARMS graduates and 3.3 percent for non-FARMS graduates.

⁵ Slight discrepancies may exist when using the rounded values to calculate sums versus using the unrounded values to calculate differences.

Figure 14. HCPSS 2009–2015 Graduates' 12-Month College Enrollment by FARMS



Persistence to a Second Year of College

In this report, persistence is defined as HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college immediately after high school graduation and returned to any college in the following year. Persistence rates for 2009 to 2015 fall enrollees are examined next.

RQ6: What proportion of fall enrollees persisted to a second year of college?

From 2009 to 2015, 93.1 percent of all fall college enrollees persisted to a second year of college. Of the fall college enrollees in this period, 97.5 percent of those who enrolled in a four-year institution and 83.1 percent of those who enrolled in a two-year institution persisted; 91.3 percent of in-state and 96.5 percent of out-of-state institution fall enrollees persisted; and 92.3 percent of public and 96.3 percent of private institution fall enrollees persisted (Tables A7 & A8, Appendix A).

The following summarizes the range in persistence rates for fall enrollees from 2009 through 2015:

- 91.7–94.3 percent of all fall enrollees persisted to a second year of college (Figure 15)
- 91.1–93.7 percent of public institution fall enrollees persisted (Figure 16)
- 94.5–97.1 percent of private institution fall enrollees persisted (Figure 16)
- 90.2–92.4 percent of in-state institution fall enrollees persisted (Figure 17)
- 94.2–97.7 percent of out-of-state institution fall enrollees persisted (Figure 17)
- 96.3–98.3 percent of four-year institution fall enrollees persisted (Figure 18)
- 79.9–84.8 percent of two-year institution fall enrollees persisted (Figure 18)

Figure 15. Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate

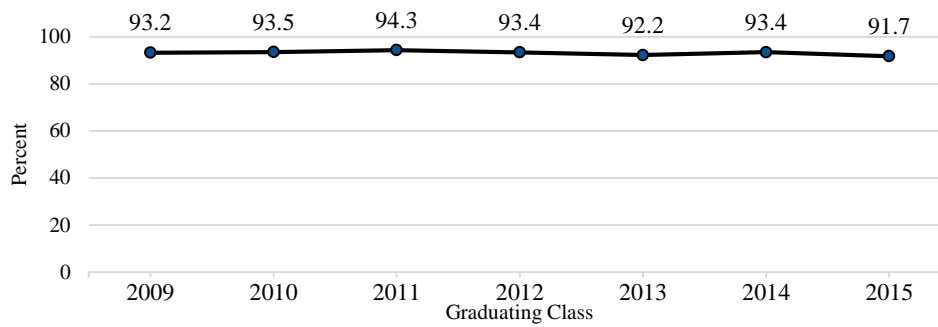


Figure 16. Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate by Institution Type

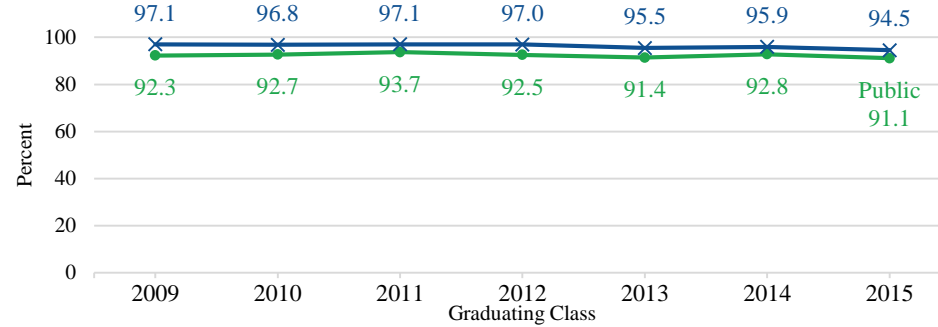


Figure 17. Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate by Institution Location

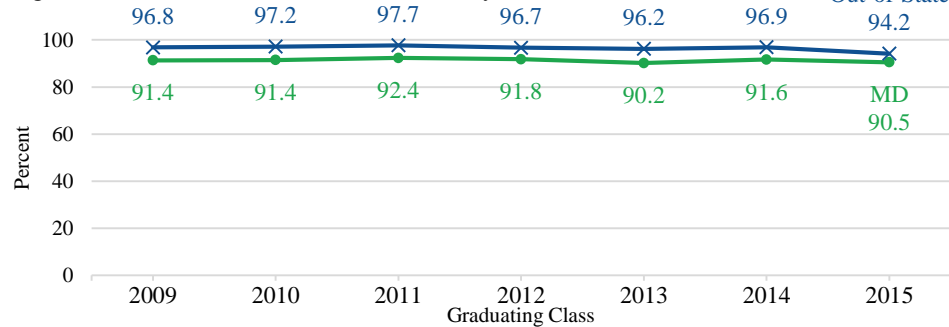
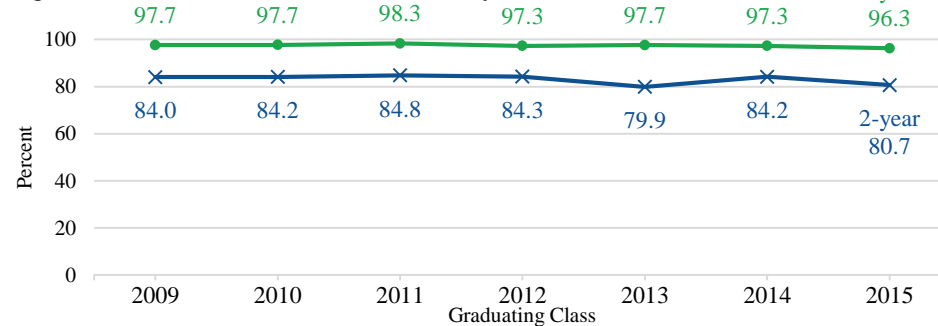


Figure 18. Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate by Institution Level



Persistence rates for first-year college enrollees (fall plus delayed enrollees) are provided in Tables A11–A14 in Appendix A.

RQ7: Among fall enrollees, what were the racial/ethnic, gender and poverty gaps in college persistence rates?

Racial/Ethnic gap. Of fall enrollees from 2011 through 2015, an average of 96.7 percent of Asian, 94.3 percent of White, 91.6 percent of Two or More Races, 88.6 percent of Hispanic/Latino, and 87.3 percent of Black/African-American fall enrollees persisted to a second year of college (Table A9a, Appendix A). Asian, White, and Two or More Races fall enrollees had higher persistence rates than Black/African-American and Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees (Figures 19 and 20).

Compared to the Class of 2011, the persistence rate for the Class of 2015 decreased for all racial/ethnic groups except for Two or More Races fall enrollees, who experienced a 3.2 percentage-point increase in persistence rate; the decreases in persistence rate were 3.8 percentage points for Black/African-American, 3 percentage points for Asian, 2.7 percentage points for White, and 0.7 percentage points for Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees (Table A9a, Appendix A).

The widest gaps in persistence rates for the Class of 2015 were observed between Asian and Black/African-American fall enrollees (9.4 percentage-point gap) and between Asian and Hispanic fall enrollees (9 percentage-point gap).

As previously noted, comparisons of 2011 to 2015 data with prior years' cohorts, by racial/ethnic groups, are discouraged since federal government categories for reporting race/ethnicity changed in 2011. For completeness, persistence rates by race/ethnicity for the Classes of 2009 and 2010 are presented in Table A9 in Appendix A.

Figure 19. Racial/Ethnic Gaps in Persistence Rates: Black/AA

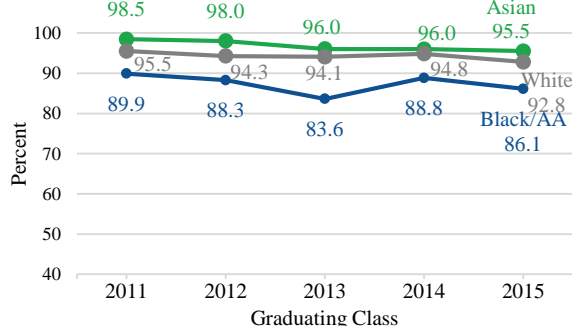
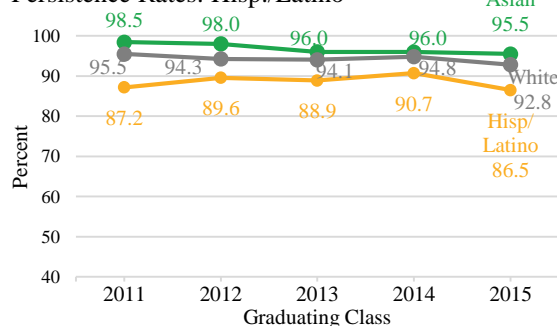
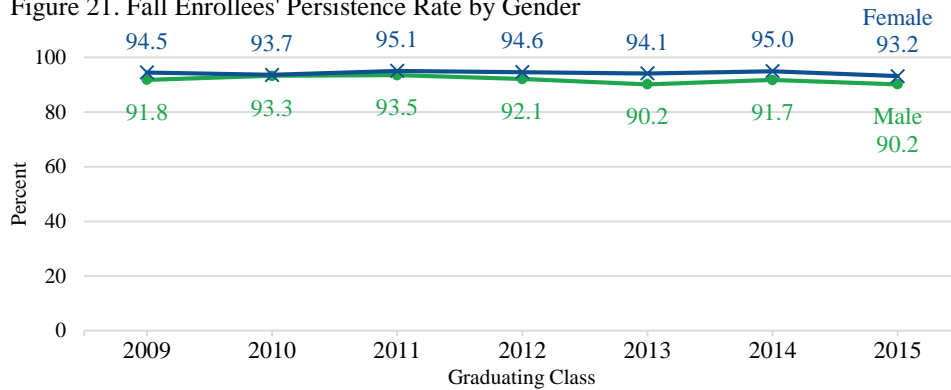


Figure 20. Racial/Ethnic Gaps in Persistence Rates: Hisp./Latino



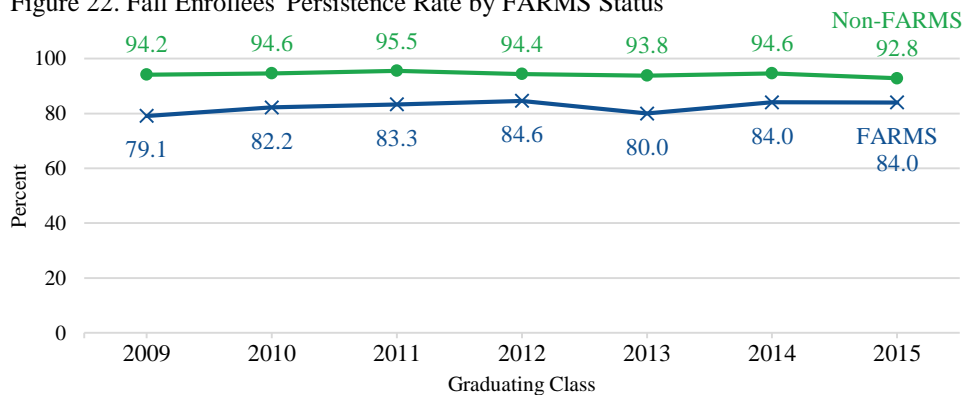
Gender gap. Female fall enrollees persisted to a second year of college at higher rates than male fall enrollees in all Classes from 2009 through 2015; at 94.3 percent for female compared to 91.8 percent for male fall enrollees who persisted in college over this seven-year period, or a 2.5 percentage-point gender gap. See Figure 21 and Table A10 in Appendix A for annual trend data.

Figure 21. Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate by Gender



Poverty (FARMS) gap. Of 2009 to 2015 fall enrollees who persisted to a second year of college, those who received FARMS persisted at lower rates than their peers who did not receive FARMS (Figure 22). The seven-year average persistence rate for FARMS fall enrollees was 82.7 percent compared to 94.3 percent for non-FARMS fall enrollees, an 11.6 percentage-point poverty gap. The poverty gap in college persistence narrowed from 15.1 percentage points in 2009 to 8.8 percentage points in 2015 (Table A10, Appendix A).

Figure 22. Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate by FARMS Status



RQ8: Among fall enrollees, how did persistence rates differ by poverty within each racial/ethnic by gender group?

In order to better understand the gaps discussed above, data were examined by FARMS status for each racial/ethnic by gender group. The findings presented here should be interpreted with care because the number of students is small for some groups at this level of disaggregation.

For the Classes of 2011 through 2015 overall, the gap in persistence rate between non-FARMS and FARMS fall enrollees, for male students by race/ethnicity, was widest for White (17.7 percentage-point gap) male fall enrollees, followed by Two or More Races male fall enrollees (16.0 percentage-point gap), Hispanic (13.9 percent-point gap), Black/African-American (10.8 percentage-point gap), and Asian (2.3 percentage-point gap) male fall enrollees (Figure 23; Table A10b, Appendix A).

For female fall enrollees from the Classes of 2011 through 2015, the widest poverty gap in persistence rates was observed among White female fall enrollees (14.7 percentage-point gap), followed by Hispanic/Latino (11.1 percentage-point gap), Black/African-American (8.7 percentage-point gap), Two or More Races (1.4 percentage-point gap), and Asian (1.1 percentage-point gap) fall enrollees. (Figure 24; Table A10b, Appendix A).

Figure 23. 2011–15 **Male** Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate by Race/Ethnicity, FARMs

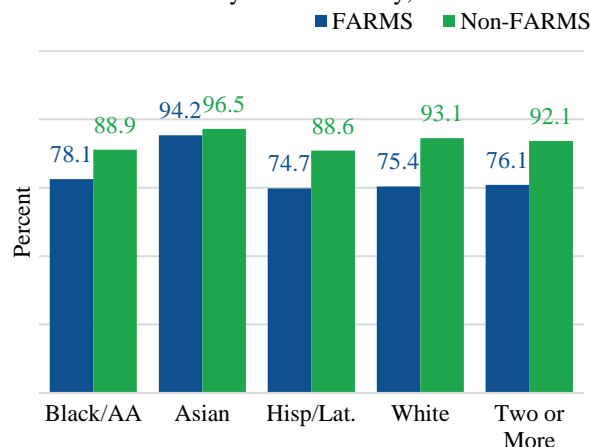


Figure 23a. 2011–15 **Male** Fall Enrollees' Persistence by Race/Ethnicity, FARMs

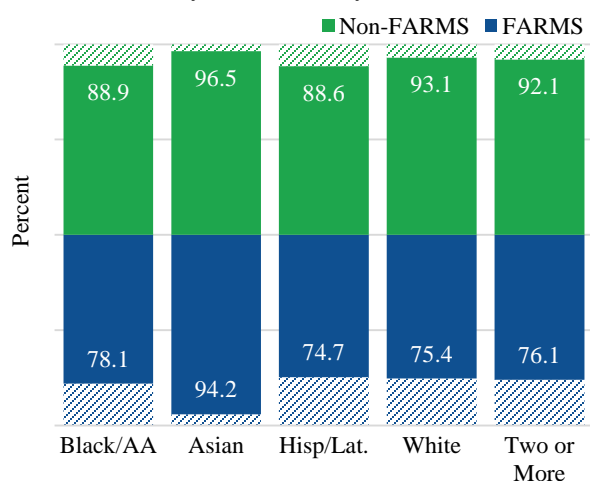


Figure 24. 2011–15 **Female** Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate by Race/Ethnicity, FARMs

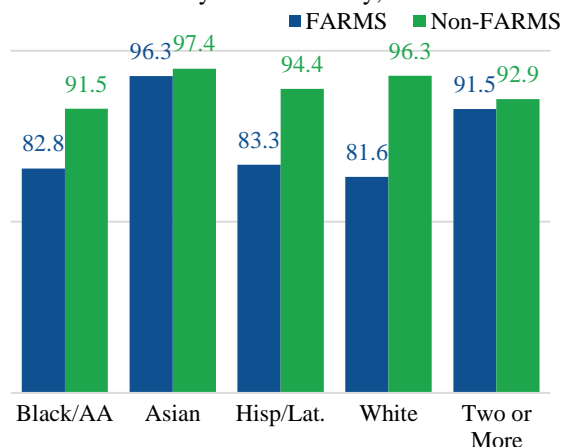
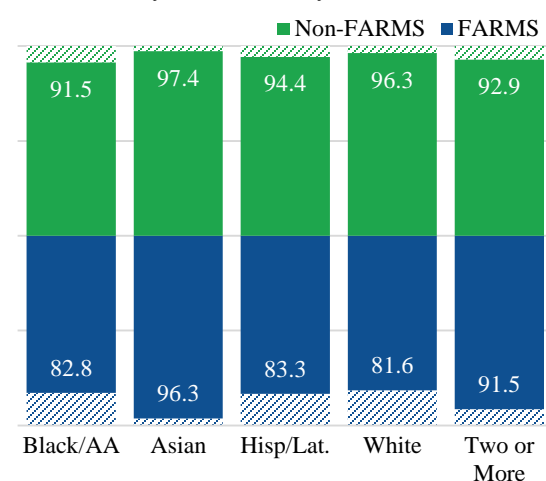


Figure 24a. 2011–15 **Female** Fall Enrollees' Persistence by Race/Ethnicity, FARMs



College Completion

In this report, college completion is defined as HCPSS graduates who completed college with an associate, bachelor's, or higher degree. Research Questions 9 and 10 examine the six- and four-year college completion rates, respectively, for fall college enrollees. Research Question 11 examines the six-year college completion rates for fall college enrollees at four-year institutions. Research Question 12 examines the college completion rate for all high school graduates. College completion rates are based on data reported to NSC as of November 2016 and are reported for the Classes of 2009 and 2010.

RQ9: What proportion of 2009 and 2010 fall college enrollees completed college within six years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree?

More than two-thirds of 2009 and 2010 fall enrollees completed college within six years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree. Specifically, 70.5 percent of 2009 fall enrollees ($n = 2,021$ of 2,868) and 69.7 percent of 2010 fall enrollees ($n = 2,089$ of 2,999) completed college within six years. (Figure 25; Table A15, Appendix A).

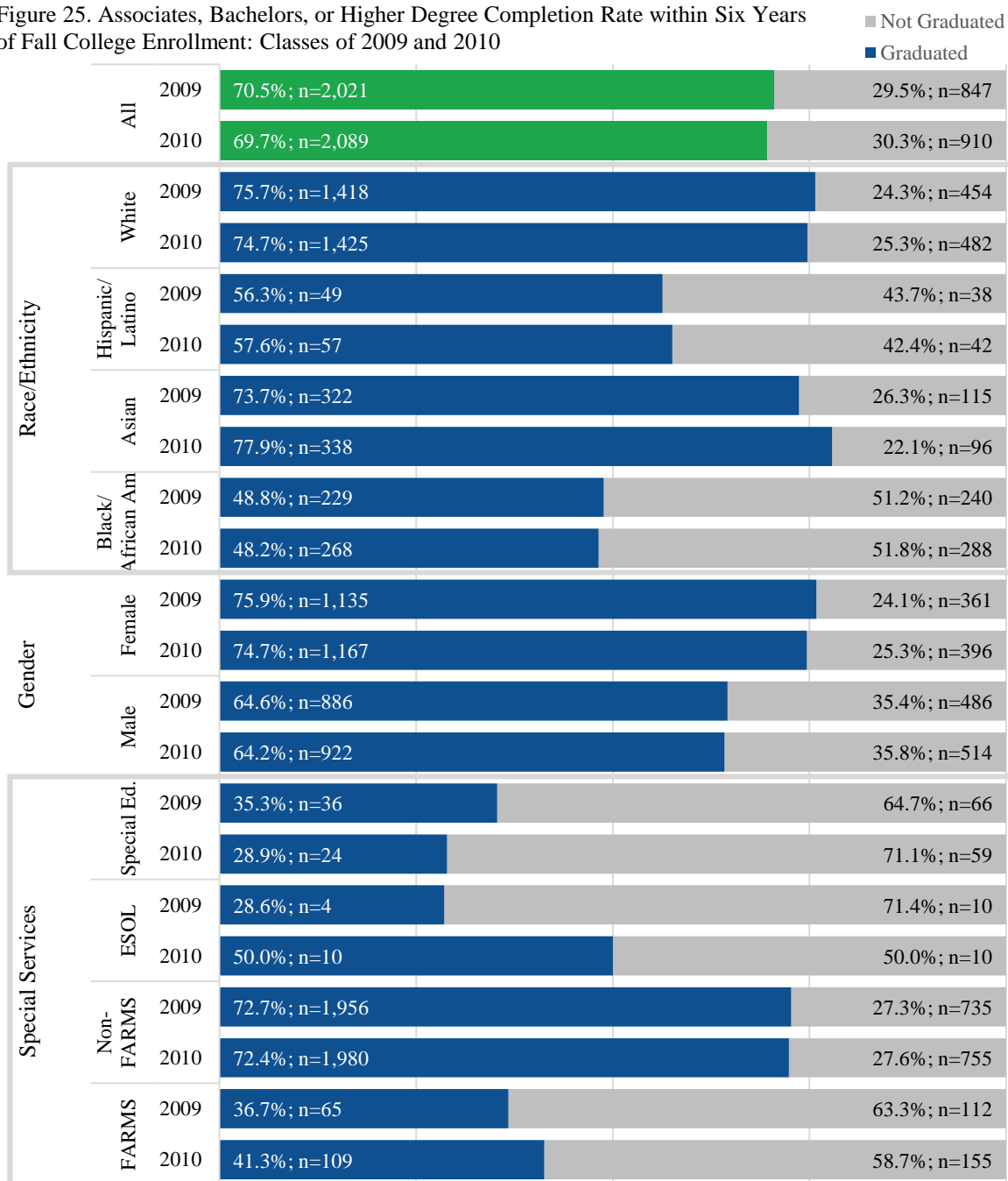
By race/ethnicity, less than half of Black/African-American fall enrollees in 2009 (48.8 percent) and 2010 (48.2 percent) completed college within six years. About 56.3 percent of Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees from the Class of 2009 and 57.6 percent from the Class of 2010 completed college in six years. The six-year college completion rates for Asian and White fall enrollees were 73.7 and 75.7 percent, respectively, for the Class of 2009; and 77.9 and 74.7 percent, respectively, for the Class of 2010 (Figure 25; Table A15, Appendix A).

The racial/ethnic gaps in the six-year college completion rate for both the Classes of 2009 and 2010 fall enrollees were widest between White or Asian and Black/African-American fall enrollees (at least a 25 percentage-point gap), followed by the gap between White or Asian and Hispanic fall enrollees (at least a 17 percentage-point gap).

By gender, 2009 and 2010 female fall enrollees had higher six-year graduation rates (75.9 and 74.7 percent, respectively) than male fall enrollees (64.6 and 64.2 percent, respectively). This represents a gender gap in fall enrollees' six-year college completion rates of 11.3 percentage points for the Class of 2009 that decreased to 10.5 percentage points for the Class of 2010.

By FARMS status, 72.7 and 72.4 percent of non-FARMS fall enrollees in 2009 and 2010, respectively, completed college within six years, compared to 36.7 and 41.3 percent of FARMS fall enrollees in 2009 and 2010, respectively. The poverty gap in fall enrollees' college completion rates narrowed by 4.9 percentage points from a 36 percentage-point gap for the Class of 2009 to 31.1 percentage points for the Class of 2010.

Figure 25. Associates, Bachelors, or Higher Degree Completion Rate within Six Years of Fall College Enrollment: Classes of 2009 and 2010



RQ10: What proportion of 2009 to 2012 fall college enrollees completed college within four years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree?

Just under half of 2009 to 2012 fall college enrollees completed college within four years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree, ranging from 47.9 percent for 2010 fall enrollees to 49.7 percent for 2011 fall enrollees (Figure 26; Table A16, Appendix A). Female fall enrollees had higher four-year college completion rates than males. Fall enrollees who received FARMS services completed college within four years at much lower rates than their peers—a fourth or less of fall

enrollees with FARMS completed college in four years compared to half or more of fall enrollees who did not receive FARMS.

By race/ethnicity, comparisons of 2011 to 2012 data with prior years' cohorts are discouraged since federal government categories for reporting race/ethnicity changed in 2011. For the Classes of 2011 and 2012, about 20 percent of Black/African-American fall enrollees completed college within four years, compared to 25.8 percent of Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees, 42.5 percent of Asian fall enrollees, and 45.4 percent of White fall enrollees. For the Classes of 2009 and 2010, just under 30 percent of Black fall enrollees completed college within four years, compared to 41.9 percent of Hispanic fall enrollees, and at least half of Asian or White fall enrollees (51 and 53.6 percent, respectively) (Figures 26a and 26b; Table A16, Appendix A).

Figure 26. Percent of Classes of 2009 through 2012 fall college enrollees who earned an associate or higher degree within four years overall, by gender, FARMS

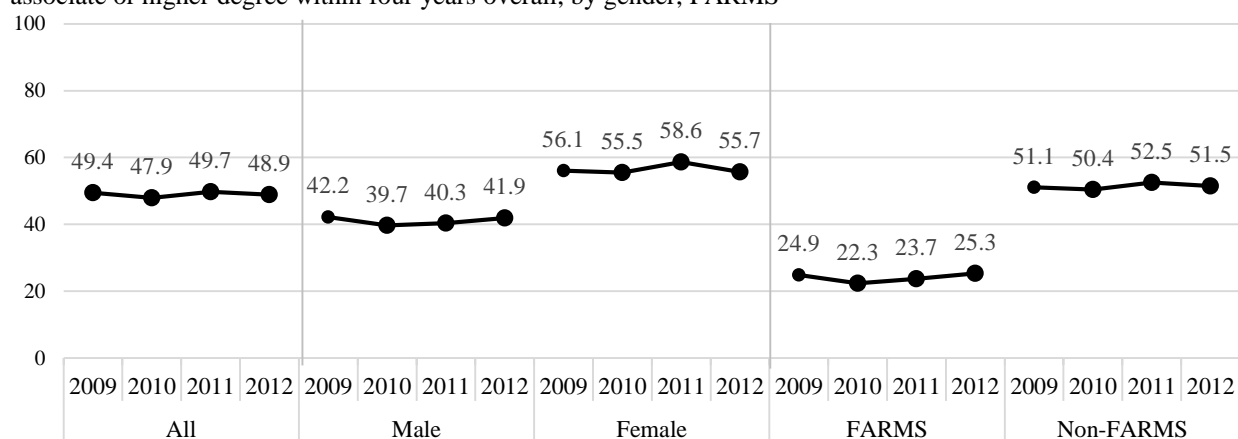


Figure 26a. Percent of Classes of 2009 through 2010 all college enrollees who earned an associate or higher degree within four years by race/ethnicity

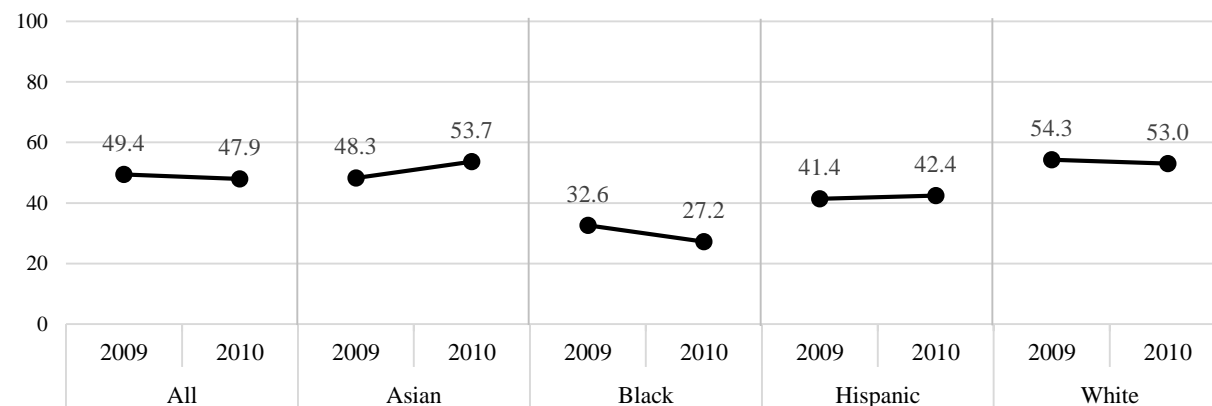
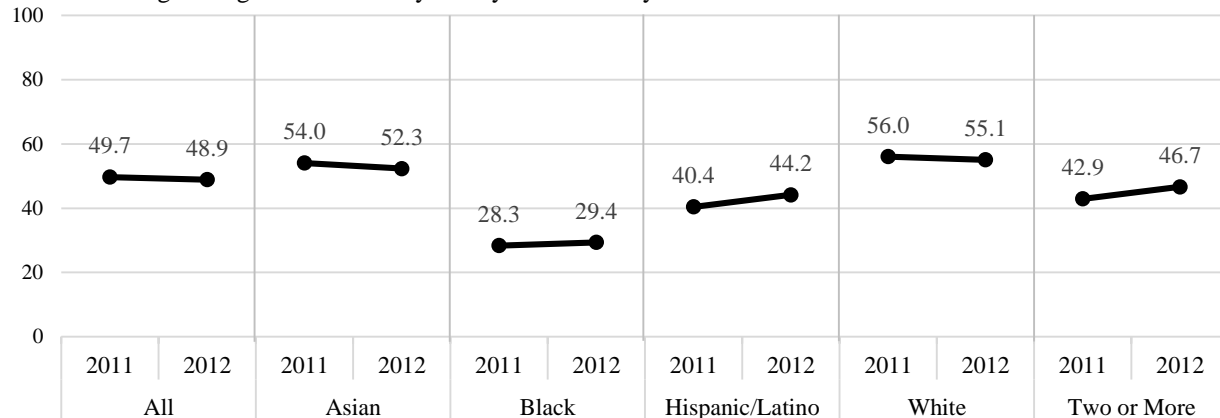


Figure 26b. Percent of Classes of 2011 through 2012 all college enrollees who earned an associate or higher degree within four years by race/ethnicity



Note. Comparing racial/ethnic groups in 2011 to previous years is not recommended because of a change in the federal definitions of these groups; starting in 2011, the “Hispanic/Latino” category was treated as a separate question, “Asian” and “Pacific Islander” were separated into two groups, and the “Two or More Races” racial category was introduced, which resulted in re-categorization of certain students’ racial/ethnic membership.

RQ11: What proportion of 2009 and 2010 full-time, fall enrollees at four-year institutions completed college within six years with a bachelor’s or higher degree?

Postsecondary completion rates reported by NCES include college graduation rates for first-time, full-time bachelor’s degree-seeking students at four-year institutions. NCES (2016) reported that about 60 percent of students who enrolled in a four-year institution in the fall of 2008 seeking a bachelor’s degree completed that degree within six years. In this report, the number of HCPSS graduates who enroll full-time in the fall of their high school graduation year at a four-year institution and completed a bachelor’s degree or higher within six years is reported as a percentage of the total number of HCPSS graduates who enrolled as full-time students at a four-year institution in the fall of their high school graduation year. Overall, 84.4 and 82.4 percent of full-time 2009 and 2010 fall enrollees, respectively, at four-year institutions graduated with a bachelor’s or higher within six years (Table A15a, Appendix A).

For comparative purposes, Table A16a in Appendix A provides bachelor’s or higher degree attainment within four years by fall enrollees who enroll at a full-time, four-year college.

RQ12: What proportion of all 2009 and 2010 high school graduates completed college with an associate, bachelor’s or higher degree, as of November 2016?

Of all HCPSS graduates in 2009 and 2010, almost 58 percent had completed college with an associate, bachelor’s or higher degree as of November 2016. Specifically, 59.8 percent of 2009 HCPSS graduates ($n = 2,220$ of 3,713) and 56.1 percent of 2010 HCPSS graduates ($n = 2,200$ of 3,919) completed college as of November 2016 (Figure 27; Table A17, Appendix A).

By race/ethnicity, Hispanic/Latino and Black/African-American graduates had lower college completion rates than White and Asian graduates. Specifically, 34.2 percent of Hispanic/Latino and 35.7 percent of Black/African-American 2009 and 2010 graduates completed college as of November 2016. In contrast, 65.2 percent of White and 66.1 percent of Asian 2009 and 2010

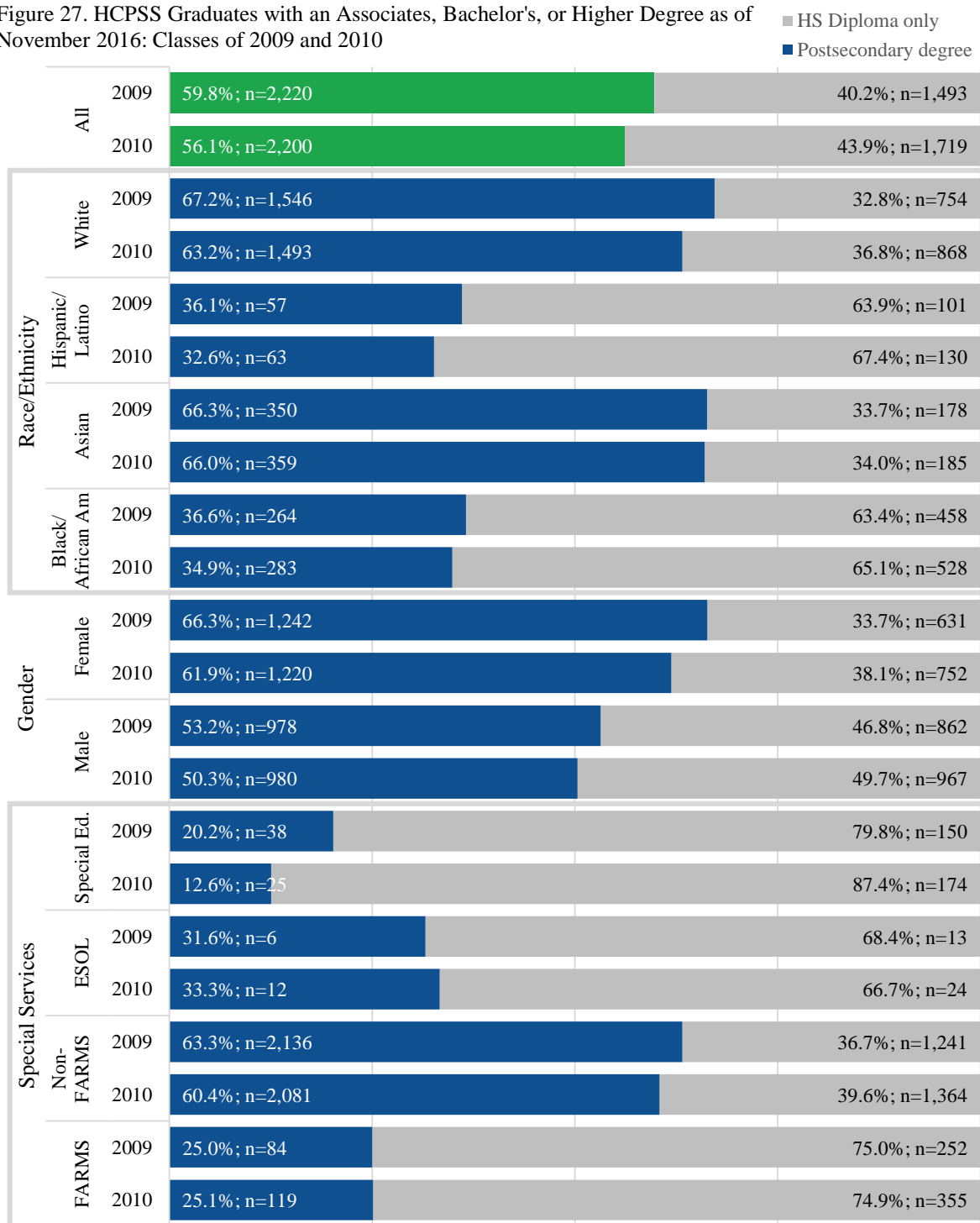
graduates completed college as of November 2016. The racial/ethnic gap in college completion for all 2009 and 2010 graduates was widest between White or Asian and Hispanic/Latino graduates, followed by White or Asian and Black/African-American graduates, at a 30 percentage-point gap

The racial/ethnic gap in college completion for all 2009 and 2010 graduates was widest between White or Asian and Hispanic/Latino graduates (31 or 32.0 percentage-point gap, respectively), followed by White or Asian and Black/African-American graduates (29.5 or 30.5 percentage-point gap, respectively). The gaps between White and Hispanic/Latino or Black/African-American graduates' college completion rates narrowed but widened for Asian and Hispanic/Latino or Black/African-American graduates for the Class of 2010 compared to the Class of 2009.

By gender, female 2009 and 2010 graduates completed college as of November 2016 at higher rates than male graduates. Specifically, 64 percent of 2009 and 2010 female graduates had completed college compared to 51.7 percent for male graduates. The gender gap in college completion remained at over 10 percentage points for the Classes of 2009 and 2010.

By FARMS status, non-FARMS graduates in 2009 and 2010 completed college as of November 2016 at higher rates than their peers who received FARMS. Specifically, 25.1 percent of all 2009 and 2010 FARMS graduates had completed college compared to 61.8 percent of non-FARMS graduates. The poverty gap in college completion rates narrowed from 38.3 percentage points for the Class of 2009 to 35.3 percentage points for the Class of 2010.

Figure 27. HCPSS Graduates with an Associates, Bachelor's, or Higher Degree as of November 2016: Classes of 2009 and 2010



Most Common Colleges

RQ13: What were the most common colleges entered initially by 2009 to 2016 graduates?

Table 1 lists the most common postsecondary institutions that HCPSS graduates of the Classes of 2009 to 2016 initially enrolled in the fall immediately after high school graduation. The top seventeen four-year institutions with at least 100 enrollees and the top four two-year institutions with at least 30 enrollees are included. The list is based on the first institution that an HCPSS graduate enrolled in immediately after high school graduation and does not reflect the movement between two- and four-year institutions. For example, if a HCPSS graduate's initial enrollment was at a two-year institution but later transferred to a four-year institution or vice-versa, this information is not captured.

As shown in Table 1, the highest number of HCPSS graduates (Classes of 2009 to 2016) initially entered Howard Community College, followed by University of Maryland-College Park, University of Maryland-Baltimore County, and Towson University.

Table		1
Most Common Post-secondary Institutions HCPSS Graduates Entered Initially in the Fall After HS Graduation (Classes of 2009 to 2016)		
Institution Name	State	<i>n</i> Enrolled
Four-Year Institutions		
University Of Maryland - College Park	MD	3,447
University Of Maryland - Baltimore County	MD	1,824
Towson University	MD	1,435
Salisbury University	MD	636
James Madison University	VA	311
West Virginia University	WV	308
Pennsylvania State University	PA	299
Virginia Polytech and State University	VA	282
St Mary's College Of Maryland	MD	255
University Of Delaware	DE	244
University Of South Carolina	SC	230
Frostburg State University	MD	229
Stevenson University	MD	214
Johns Hopkins University	MD	110
University Of Maryland Eastern Shore	MD	109
Morgan State University	MD	107
York College Of Pennsylvania	PA	104
Two-Year Institutions		
Howard Community College	MD	6,843
Community College Of Baltimore County	MD	284
Anne Arundel Community College	MD	64
Montgomery College	MD	31

Summary of Results

Fall College Enrollment (by October 31 of high school graduation year)

- Overall, 79 percent of HCPSS classes of 2009 through 2016 graduates enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation; the largest increase in fall enrollment was observed between 2012 (76.5 percent) and 2013 (80 percent).
- More graduates enrolled in four-year, in-state, or public institutions than two-year, out-of-state, or private institutions.
- By race/ethnicity, Asian graduates in 2016 had the highest fall college enrollment rates (89.4 percent), followed by White (86.9 percent), Two or More Races (78.6 percent), Black/African-American (73.6 percent), and Hispanic/Latino graduates (73.4 percent).
- By gender, female graduates had higher fall college enrollment rates than male graduates in all years examined.
- By FARMS status, FARMS graduates' fall college enrollment rate in 2016 was an increase of 13.2 percentage points compared to 2009.

Delayed College Enrollment (November 1 of high school graduation year through August 14 of the following year)

- The proportion of delayed enrollees increased from 3.6 percent in 2009 to 5.2 percent in 2013, and then decreased to 3.7 percent in 2015; the majority of graduates who enroll in college do so in the fall immediately following graduation.
- By race/ethnicity, for the Classes of 2011 through 2015 overall, Black/African-American (5.4 percent) and Hispanic/Latino (4.6 percent) graduates had higher proportions of delayed enrollment than their Asian (3.3 percent) and White (3.6 percent) peers.
- Of graduates who delayed college enrollment, the proportion of FARMS graduates who delayed enrollment was greater than the proportion of non-FARMS graduates.

Persistence to Second Year of College: Fall College Enrollment

- From 2009 to 2015, 93.1 percent of fall college enrollees persisted to a second year of college.
- Persistence rates were higher for graduates who enrolled in four-year, out-of-state, or private institutions, than two-year, in-state, or public institutions.
- By race/ethnicity, of fall enrollees from 2011 to 2015, an average of 96.7 percent of Asian, 94.3 percent of White, 91.6 percent of Two or More Races, 87.3 percent of Black/African-American, and 88.6 percent of Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees persisted to a second year of college.
- By FARMS status, the gap in persistence rates decreased from a 15.1 percentage-point gap in 2009 to a 8.8 percentage-point gap in 2015, with non-FARMS graduates persisting at higher rates than FARMS graduates.

College Completion: Fall College Enrollment

- About 70 percent of 2009 and 2010 fall college enrollees (70.5 percent and 69.7 percent, respectively) completed college within six years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree.
- By race/ethnicity, 48.8 and 48.2 percent of Black/African-American fall enrollees in 2009 and 2010, respectively, completed college within six years with an associate or higher degree. About 56.3 and 57.6 percent of 2009 and 2010 Hispanic/Latino fall college enrollees, respectively, completed college with an associate or higher degree within six years with an associate or higher degree.
- By gender, female fall enrollees completed college within six years with an associate or higher degree at higher rates (75.9 percent in 2009 and 74.7 percent in 2010) than male fall enrollees (64.6 percent in 2009 and 64.2 percent in 2010).
- By FARMS status, 72.7 percent and 72.4 percent of non-FARMS fall college enrollees in 2009 and 2010 completed college within six years with an associate or higher, compared to 36.7 and 41.3 percent of FARMS fall enrollees in 2009 and 2010, respectively.
- For the Classes of 2009 through 2012, almost half (49 percent) of fall college enrollees completed college within four years with an associate or higher degree.
- Female fall enrollees from 2009 to 2012 had higher four-year college completion rates than males—a 15.5 percentage-point gap (56.5 percent for females compared to 41 percent for males).
- Classes of 2009 through 2012 fall enrollees who received FARMS services completed college within four years at much lower rates than their peers—a 27.3 percentage-point gap (24 percent for FARMS versus 51.4 percent for non-FARMS).
- By race/ethnicity, comparisons of 2011 to 2012 data with prior years' cohorts are discouraged since federal government categories for reporting race/ethnicity changed in 2011. For the Classes of 2011 to 2012, just about 20 percent of Black/African-American fall enrollees completed college within four years, compared to 25.8 percent of Hispanic fall enrollees, 42.5 percent of Asian fall enrollees, and 45.4 percent of White fall enrollees.
- For 2009 and 2010, HCPSS graduates who enrolled full-time at a four-year institution in the fall, more than 80 percent (84.4 percent and 82.4 percent, respectively) graduated from college within six years with a bachelor's or higher degree.

College Completion as of November 2016 for the Classes of 2009 and 2010

- About 58 percent of all 2009 and 2010 HCPSS graduates (59.8 and 56.1 percent, respectively) completed college with an associate or higher degree as of November 2016.
- By race/ethnicity, 34.2 percent of Hispanic/Latino and 35.7 percent of Black/African-American 2009 and 2010 graduates completed college with an associate or higher degree as of November 2016. In contrast, 65.2 percent of White and 66.1 percent of Asian 2009 and 2010 graduates completed college as of November 2016.
- By gender, 64 percent of 2009 and 2010 female graduates had completed college with an associate or higher degree as of November 2016 compared to 51.7 percent for male graduates.
- By FARMS status, 25.1 percent of all 2009 and 2010 FARMS graduates had completed college with an associate or higher degree compared to 61.8 percent of non-FARMS graduates.

Most Common Postsecondary Institutions

- The most common postsecondary institutions that HCPSS graduates initially entered were Howard Community College, followed by University of Maryland-College Park, University of Maryland-Baltimore County and Towson University.

Progress Updates and Recommendations

HCPSS has taken steps to support students in becoming ready for college or a career by the time they graduate from the school system, including the following:

Data-Driven Indicators of Readiness

To facilitate discussions around college readiness, as a system, the quantifiable benchmark of a combined SAT score of 1650 or a composite ACT score of 24 is used to gauge college readiness. The 1650 benchmark on the SAT is used because many colleges require students to take remedial college courses if their SAT section scores were lower than 550. According to the College Board, an ACT score of 24 is comparable to an SAT score of 1650. Quantifiable data are used to indicate college readiness because they facilitate a more consistent foundation to begin the discussion of college and career readiness from school to school across the school system. Internal research using the SAT score of 1650 or ACT score of 24 as a college-ready indicator to predict enrollment in college has also demonstrated a strong relationship between the two. The ACT has also published findings to indicate that students with a composite of 24 or higher are more likely to be successful in college. In transitioning to the College Board's redesigned SAT Suite of Assessments, the SAT Total score of 1190 is used in the interim until further research from the College Board. The temporary benchmark score is obtained using concordance tables provided by the College Board, indicating that the old 1650 combined score concords to an 1190 on the new scale.

HCPSS developed a trajectory that spans Kindergarten through Grade 12 with grade-specific benchmarks to indicate whether students are likely to score college ready by Grade 12. These measures include the kindergarten readiness scores, Fountas and Pinnell reading benchmarks, Measures of Academic Progress reading and math performance, HSA performance, AP participation, PSAT, SAT and ACT scores, and career-related experiences.

Previously, predictive analyses using HCPSS students' data have been conducted internally to better understand factors that are associated with the college-ready score ($\text{SAT} \geq 1650$ or $\text{ACT} \geq 24$). These analyses strongly suggested the importance of PSAT performance and participation in above-grade level coursework and Algebra 2 in college-ready performance on the SAT or ACT. These results corroborate information from the College Board and the ACT Inc., which has found algebraic skills to be strongly associated with SAT and ACT performance. For these reasons, the HCPSS math progression from elementary through high school is also used by HCPSS staff as an additional piece of information to determine whether students are on track toward being ready for college or a career.

Ongoing Progress Monitoring of Student Performance

In addition to the K–12 college readiness benchmarks mentioned above, school staff receives support in the form of data coaching and access to data systems. Data dashboards that allow real time updates of student performance to help school staff from pre-Kindergarten through Grade 12 will soon be released.

Naviance is one tool that HCPSS school counselors use to provide college and career guidance to middle and high school students. Naviance contains a repository of college information that facilitates college decision making and application processes. Students and parents also have access to Naviance to investigate colleges of interest to learn about their acceptance rates, academic characteristics of admitted students, minimum admission requirements and other information. Students may also use Naviance to organize their college application process and progress toward completing high school graduation requirements. School Counselors and students work together to monitor progress toward graduation and to make postsecondary plans.

As a system, root causes for gaps in performance by student groups are examined at all school levels. One focus of the school improvement planning process requires school improvement teams to examine root causes for performance gaps they observe in their own schools. An emphasis of school improvement planning is to set school-specific targets that aim to increase performance of all students. Narrowing of performance gaps among student groups will lead to the narrowing of gaps at the system level. Throughout the year, staff implements data protocols to examine data systematically at various levels (e.g., classroom level data analyses to curricular office level data dives) and take appropriate actions to support students, families and staff toward progress.

High school principals receive data on the percentage of their graduates who enroll in college. In the future, data on college persistence will also be provided to high school principals as a way to reflect on the supports that might be required to increase college enrollment and persistence rates.

As a system, Central Office staff and leaders will continue to review analyses of postsecondary success.

Targeted Supports

The Office of Research and Program Evaluation works collaboratively with the Office of School Counseling and Related Services to support college and career planning through data analyses. School counselors provide individual counseling and support to students and families as needed in the college-planning process and are always available to meet with families. One specific area of targeted support from school counselors is to address the “summer melt” phenomenon, in which students who were ready and intended to attend college in the fall after graduation fail to do so. Counselors also hold events specific to the college application and financial aid processes.

HCPSS has traditionally provided all Grade 10 and Grade 11 students with a census administration of the PSAT, the assessment that serves as a practice test for the SAT exam. Starting in school year 2017, all Grade 9 students are also administered the PSAT. School staff can assess students’ probability to succeed in Advanced Placement coursework based on their PSAT performance. This allows school staff to identify students who have not chosen to enroll in AP courses yet demonstrate potential to be successful in these college-level courses. This information allows school staff to provide individualized supports to students who may otherwise have foregone the experience so they may access advanced coursework.

As shown by existing efforts to support students' readiness for college, HCPSS is committed to continuous improvement. The following recommendations are provided based on the current report:

1. With the redesigned PSAT and SAT tests, examine implications of the new scoring systems and adjust the college-going trajectory.
2. Develop an early identification tool for schools to identify students at risk for not being college and/or career ready.
3. Continue to support graduates who demonstrate college-readiness but may not enroll in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation by identifying and removing factors that hinder college enrollment.
4. Continue to examine the root causes for higher proportions of delayed college enrollment among the following groups: Hispanic/Latino, Black/African-American, male, and graduates who received FARMS services.
5. Develop a better understanding of college persistence to identify factors that are present prior to graduation from HCPSS that predict persistence.
6. Continue to examine variations in college enrollment and persistence rates by school to allow administrators and school staff to provide locally relevant and targeted supports.
7. Examine the root causes for lower proportions of male compared to female students who complete college within six years of high school graduation to understand early predictors of the gender gap in college completion.
8. Examine the impact of dual enrollment on college completion.
9. Explore and/or develop tools that help students find college or career matches based on academic data as well as career and interest surveys.
10. Examine the characteristics of graduates who earn at least a bachelor's degree within four years compared to those who needed six years or more.
11. Understand the factors that contribute to non-enrollment into college, such as alternate career pathways that graduates pursue and the workforce outcomes of these individuals, in order to inform career and technical education improvement needs.

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Appendix A: Tables

Table A1.

Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009–2016 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School Graduation
by Institutional Level, Location and Type

Class Year	Total Graduates	Number of Graduates Enrolled in the Fall							Percent of Graduates Enrolled in Fall						
		Fall	Institutional Level		Institutional Location		Institutional Type		Fall	Institutional Level		Institutional Location		Institutional Type	
		Enrollees	4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-State	Public	Private	Enrollees	4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-State	Public	Private
Total	31,353	24,776	17,228	7,547	16,396	8,380	20,033	4,743	79.0	54.9	24.1	52.3	26.7	63.9	15.1
2016	4,017	3,325	2,297	1,028	2,297	1,028	2,734	591	82.8	57.2	25.6	57.2	25.6	68.1	14.7
2015	3,937	3,138	2,218	920	2,091	1,047	2,572	566	79.7	56.3	23.4	53.1	26.6	65.3	14.4
2014	3,913	3,142	2,212	930	2,083	1,059	2,526	616	80.3	56.5	23.8	53.2	27.1	64.6	15.7
2013	4,100	3,282	2,274	1,007	2,189	1,093	2,641	641	80.0	55.5	24.6	53.4	26.7	64.4	15.6
2012	3,859	2,954	2,063	891	1,985	969	2,386	568	76.5	53.5	23.1	51.4	25.1	61.8	14.7
2011	3,895	3,068	2,164	904	1,938	1,130	2,489	579	78.8	55.6	23.2	49.8	29.0	63.9	14.9
2010	3,919	2,999	2,066	933	1,927	1,072	2,397	602	76.5	52.7	23.8	49.2	27.4	61.2	15.4
2009	3,713	2,868	1,934	934	1,886	982	2,288	580	77.2	52.1	25.2	50.8	26.4	61.6	15.6

Note: Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Percentages reported may not add up to total due to information missing on institutional level, location or type of postsecondary institution enrolled. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. The percentages by institutional level, location and type were calculated based on the number of graduates as the denominator.

Table A2.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009–2010 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately
After High School Graduation by Old Race/Ethnicity

Class	All Students			African-American			Asian			Hispanic			White		
	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%
	Grads	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grads	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grads	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grads	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grads	Enr'd	Enr'd
09–10	7,632	5,867	76.9	1,533	1,025	66.9	1,072	871	81.3	351	186	53.0	4,661	3,779	81.1
2010	3,919	2,999	76.5	811	556	68.6	544	434	79.8	193	99	51.3	2,361	1,907	80.8
2009	3,713	2,868	77.2	722	469	65.0	528	437	82.8	158	87	55.1	2,300	1,872	81.4

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Results for American Indian graduates are not reported separately but are included with all students. Percentages may not average to total due to rounding.

Table A2a.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2016 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately
After High School Graduation by Race/Ethnicity

Class	All Students			Black/African-American			Asian			Hispanic/Latino			White			Two or More Races		
	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%
	Grads	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grads	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grads	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grads	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grads	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grads	Enr'd	Enr'd
11–16	23,721	18,909	79.7	4,681	3,369	72.0	3,713	3,157	85.0	1,757	1,121	63.8	12,139	10,163	83.7	1,353	1,047	77.4
2016	4,017	3,325	82.8	875	644	73.6	662	592	89.4	334	245	73.4	1,908	1,658	86.9	224	176	78.6
2015	3,937	3,138	79.7	810	562	69.4	653	578	88.5	315	185	58.7	1,888	1,604	85.0	259	199	76.8
2014	3,913	3,142	80.3	770	564	73.2	617	524	84.9	294	183	62.2	1,990	1,683	84.6	225	176	78.2
2013	4,100	3,282	80.0	751	556	74.0	643	553	86.0	290	189	65.2	2,157	1,786	82.8	245	190	77.6
2012	3,859	2,954	76.5	784	538	68.6	585	453	77.4	275	163	59.3	1,996	1,643	82.3	203	150	73.9
2011	3,895	3,068	78.8	691	505	73.1	553	457	82.6	249	156	62.7	2,200	1,789	81.3	197	156	79.2

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Results for American Indian or Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander graduates are not reported separately but are included with all students. Comparing racial/ethnic groups in 2011 to previous years is not recommended because of a change in the federal definitions of these groups; starting in 2011, the “Hispanic/Latino” category was treated as a separate question, “Asian” and “Pacific Islander” were separated into two groups, and the “Two or More Races” racial category was introduced, which resulted in re-categorization of certain students’ racial/ethnic membership.

Table A3.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009–2016 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately
After High School Graduation by Gender and FARMS Status

Class	Male			Female			FARMS			Non-FARMS		
	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled
Total	15,780	11,992	76.0	15,573	12,784	82.1	4,268	2,598	60.9	27,085	22,178	81.9
2016	1,974	1,572	79.6	2,043	1,753	85.8	679	447	65.8	3,338	2,878	86.2
2015	1,986	1,516	76.3	1,951	1,622	83.1	644	387	60.1	3,293	2,751	83.5
2014	1,983	1,527	77.0	1,930	1,615	83.7	582	357	61.3	3,331	2,785	83.6
2013	2,102	1,624	77.3	1,998	1,658	83.0	576	375	65.1	3,524	2,907	82.5
2012	1,980	1,450	73.2	1,879	1,504	80.0	516	292	56.6	3,343	2,662	79.6
2011	1,968	1,495	76.0	1,927	1,573	81.6	461	299	64.9	3,434	2,769	80.6
2010	1,947	1,436	73.8	1,972	1,563	79.3	474	264	55.7	3,445	2,735	79.4
2009	1,840	1,372	74.6	1,873	1,496	79.9	336	177	52.7	3,377	2,691	79.7

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates.
Special service statuses are based on status recorded in the end-of-year file for Grade 12. FARMS=Free and Reduced-Price Meal System

Table A3a.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009–2016 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately
After High School Graduation by Special Education and ESOL Statuses

Class	Special Ed.			General Ed.			ESOL			Non-ESOL		
	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled
Total	1,534	785	51.2	29,819	23,991	80.5	251	138	55.0	31,102	24,638	79.2
2016	207	119	57.5	3,810	3,206	84.1	20	11	55.0	3,997	3,314	82.9
2015	224	119	53.1	3,713	3,019	81.3	29	15	51.7	3,908	3,123	79.9
2014	174	89	51.1	3,739	3,053	81.7	25	14	56.0	3,888	3,128	80.5
2013	205	112	54.6	3,895	3,170	81.4	32	20	62.5	4,068	3,262	80.2
2012	136	68	50.0	3,723	2,886	77.5	53	26	49.1	3,806	2,928	76.9
2011	201	93	46.3	3,694	2,975	80.5	37	18	48.6	3,858	3,050	79.1
2010	199	83	41.7	3,720	2,916	78.4	36	20	55.6	3,883	2,979	76.7
2009	188	102	54.3	3,525	2,766	78.5	19	14	73.7	3,694	2,854	77.3

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates.
Special service statuses are based on status recorded in the end-of-year file for Grade 12. ESOL=English for Speakers of Other Languages

Table 3b.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2016 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately
After High School Graduation by FARMS, Gender and Race

Class	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	FARMS			Non-FARMS		
			<i>N</i> Grads	<i>n</i> Fall Enr.	% Fall Enr.	<i>N</i> Grads	<i>n</i> Fall Enr.	% Fall Enr.
Total (2011– 2016)	Male	Black/African-Am.	788	474	60.2	1,515	1,086	71.7
		Asian	265	218	82.3	1,658	1,393	84.0
		Hispanic/Latino	315	135	42.9	573	396	69.1
		White	240	137	57.1	5,954	4,834	81.2
		Two or More	81	51	63.0	559	431	77.1
	Female	Black/African-Am.	874	574	65.7	1,504	1,235	82.1
		Asian	254	216	85.0	1,536	1,330	86.6
		Hispanic/Latino	313	166	53.0	556	424	76.3
		White	214	122	57.0	5,731	5,070	88.5
		Two or More	101	58	57.4	612	507	82.8
2016	Male	Black/African-Am.	149	90	60.4	272	206	75.7
		Asian	57	47	82.5	261	231	88.5
		Hispanic/Latino	64	40	62.5	105	81	77.1
		White	31	23	74.2	915	765	83.6
		Two or More	14	5	35.7	96	77	80.2
	Female	Black/African-Am.	183	115	62.8	271	233	86.0
		Asian	63	55	87.3	281	259	92.2
		Hispanic/Latino	66	40	60.6	99	84	84.8
		White	30	19	63.3	932	851	91.3
		Two or More	19	11	57.9	95	83	87.4
2015	Male	Black/African-Am.	160	88	55.0	249	178	71.5
		Asian	42	34	81.0	287	247	86.1
		Hispanic/Latino	63	22	34.9	99	59	59.6
		White	44	25	56.8	909	766	84.3
		Two or More	9	5	55.6	115	85	73.9
	Female	Black/African-Am.	159	103	64.8	242	193	79.8
		Asian	45	44	97.8	279	253	90.7
		Hispanic/Latino	55	28	50.9	98	76	77.6
		White	50	29	58.0	885	784	88.6
		Two or More	15	9	60.0	120	100	83.3
2014	Male	Black/African-Am.	132	77	58.3	254	188	74.0
		Asian	44	38	86.4	274	229	83.6
		Hispanic/Latino	55	25	45.5	99	70	70.7
		White	44	23	52.3	963	786	81.6
		Two or More	18	13	72.2	90	72	80.0
	Female	Black/African-Am.	133	90	67.7	251	209	83.3
		Asian	44	38	86.4	255	219	85.9
		Hispanic/Latino	51	24	47.1	89	64	71.9
		White	39	19	48.7	944	855	90.6
		Two or More	21	10	47.6	96	81	84.4

Table 3b (continued).
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2016 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately
After High School Graduation by FARMS, Gender and Race

Class	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	FARMS			Non-FARMS		
			<i>N</i> Grads	<i>n</i> Fall Enr.	% Fall Enr.	<i>N</i> Grads	<i>n</i> Fall Enr.	% Fall Enr.
2013	Male	Black/African-Am.	123	84	68.3	250	180	72.0
		Asian	42	37	88.1	289	246	85.1
		Hispanic/Latino	50	19	38.0	87	65	74.7
		White	47	27	57.4	1,084	866	79.9
		Two or More	18	12	66.7	104	83	79.8
	Female	Black/African-Am.	135	91	67.4	243	201	82.7
		Asian	47	40	85.1	265	230	86.8
		Hispanic/Latino	61	35	57.4	92	70	76.1
		White	33	17	51.5	993	876	88.2
		Two or More	18	11	61.1	105	84	80.0
2012	Male	Black/African-Am.	117	67	57.3	269	179	66.5
		Asian	40	28	70.0	286	221	77.3
		Hispanic/Latino	45	16	35.6	94	62	66.0
		White	38	16	42.1	987	787	79.7
		Two or More	12	9	75.0	85	62	72.9
	Female	Black/African-Am.	132	82	62.1	266	210	78.9
		Asian	31	22	71.0	228	182	79.8
		Hispanic/Latino	51	23	45.1	85	62	72.9
		White	33	20	60.6	938	820	87.4
		Two or More	13	8	61.5	93	71	76.3
2011	Male	Black/African-Am.	107	68	63.6	221	155	70.1
		Asian	40	34	85.0	261	219	83.9
		Hispanic/Latino	38	13	34.2	89	59	66.3
		White	36	23	63.9	1,096	864	78.8
		Two or More	10	7	70.0	69	52	75.4
	Female	Black/African-Am.	132	93	70.5	231	189	81.8
		Asian	24	17	70.8	228	187	82.0
		Hispanic/Latino	29	16	55.2	93	68	73.1
		White	29	18	62.1	1,039	884	85.1
		Two or More	15	9	60.0	103	88	85.4

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. FARMS status is based on status recorded in the end-of-year file for Grade 12. FARMS=Free and Reduced-Price Meal System

Table A4.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009–2015 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Any Time Within a Year
After High School Graduation by Institutional Level, Location, and Type

Class Year	Total Graduates	Number of Graduates Enrolled within 12 Months							Percent of Graduates Enrolled within 12 Months						
		12- Month Enrollees	Institutional Level		Institutional Location		Institutional Type		12- Month Enrollees	Institutional Level		Institutional Location		Institutional Type	
			4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of- State	Public	Private		4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of- State	Public	Private
Total	27,336	22,510	15,245	7,263	14,972	7,538	18,252	4,258	82.3	55.8	26.6	54.8	27.6	66.8	15.6
2015	3,937	3,283	2,270	1,013	2,198	1,085	2,692	591	83.4	57.7	25.7	55.8	27.6	68.4	15.0
2014	3,913	3,291	2,258	1,033	2,206	1,085	2,660	631	84.1	57.7	26.4	56.4	27.7	68.0	16.1
2013	4,100	3,494	2,318	1,175	2,380	1,114	2,842	652	85.2	56.5	28.7	58.0	27.2	69.3	15.9
2012	3,859	3,113	2,098	1,015	2,119	994	2,537	576	80.7	54.4	26.3	54.9	25.8	65.7	14.9
2011	3,895	3,190	2,205	985	2,032	1,158	2,594	596	81.9	56.6	25.3	52.2	29.7	66.6	15.3
2010	3,919	3,138	2,108	1,030	2,042	1,096	2,519	619	80.1	53.8	26.3	52.1	28.0	64.3	15.8
2009	3,713	3,001	1,988	1,012	1,995	1,006	2,408	593	80.8	53.5	27.3	53.7	27.1	64.9	16.0

Note: Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Percentages reported may not add up to total due to information missing on institutional level, location or type of postsecondary institution enrolled. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. The percentages by institutional level, location and type were calculated based on the number of graduates as the denominator.

Table A5.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009–2010 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Any Time Within a Year
After High School Graduation by Old Race/Ethnicity

Class	All Students			African-American			Asian			Hispanic			White		
	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%
	Graduates	Enrolled	Enrolled	Graduates	Enrolled	Enrolled	Graduates	Enrolled	Enrolled	Graduates	Enrolled	Enrolled	Graduates	Enrolled	Enrolled
Total	7,632	6,139	80.4	1,533	1,129	73.6	1,072	897	83.7	351	202	57.5	4,661	3,904	83.8
2010	3,919	3,138	80.1	811	596	73.5	544	450	82.7	193	109	56.5	2,361	1,979	83.8
2009	3,713	3,001	80.8	722	533	73.8	528	447	84.7	158	93	58.9	2,300	1,925	83.7

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Results for American Indian graduates are not reported separately but are included with all students. Percentages may not average to total due to rounding.

Table A5a.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2015 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Any Time Within a Year
After High School Graduation by Race/Ethnicity

Class	All Students			Black/African-American			Asian			Hispanic/Latino			White			Two or More Races		
	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%
	Grad	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grad	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grad	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grad	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grad	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grad	Enr'd	Enr'd
Total	19,704	16,371	83.1	3,806	2,929	77.0	3,051	2,666	87.4	1,423	941	66.1	10,231	8,870	86.7	1,129	920	81.5
2015	3,937	3,283	83.4	810	614	75.8	653	596	91.3	315	197	62.5	1,888	1,654	87.6	259	212	81.9
2014	3,913	3,291	84.1	770	608	79.0	617	548	88.8	294	191	65.0	1,990	1,751	88.0	225	180	80.0
2013	4,100	3,494	85.2	751	598	79.6	643	575	89.4	290	210	72.4	2,157	1,898	88.0	245	205	83.7
2012	3,859	3,113	80.7	784	576	73.5	585	477	81.5	275	178	64.7	1,996	1,711	85.7	203	162	79.8
2011	3,895	3,190	81.9	691	533	77.1	553	470	85.0	249	165	66.3	2,200	1,856	84.4	197	161	81.7

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Results for American Indian or Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander graduates are not reported separately but are included with all students.

Table A6.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009–2015 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Any Time Within a Year
After High School Graduation by Gender and Service Group

Class	Male			Female			FARMS			Non-FARMS		
	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled
Total	13,806	10,986	79.6	13,530	11,524	85.2	3,589	2,348	65.4	23,747	20,162	84.9
2015	1,986	1,576	79.4	1,951	1,707	87.5	644	423	65.7	3,293	2,860	86.9
2014	1,983	1,622	81.8	1,930	1,669	86.5	582	383	65.8	3,331	2,908	87.3
2013	2,102	1,746	83.1	1,998	1,748	87.5	576	407	70.7	3,524	3,087	87.6
2012	1,980	1,541	77.8	1,879	1,572	83.7	516	325	63.0	3,343	2,788	83.4
2011	1,968	1,556	79.1	1,927	1,634	84.8	461	316	68.5	3,434	2,874	83.7
2010	1,947	1,499	77.0	1,972	1,639	83.1	474	291	61.4	3,445	2,847	82.6
2009	1,840	1,446	78.6	1,873	1,555	83.0	336	203	60.4	3,377	2,798	82.9

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates.

Special service statuses are based on status recorded in the end-of-year file for Grade 12.

FARMS=Free and Reduced-Price Meal System

Table A6a.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009–2015 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Within a Year
After High School Graduation by Special Education and ESOL Statuses

Class	Special Ed.			General Ed.			ESOL			Non-ESOL		
	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled
Total	1,327	744	56.1	26,009	21,766	83.7	231	140	60.6	27,105	22,370	82.5
2015	224	128	57.1	3,713	3,155	85.0	29	17	58.6	3,908	3,266	83.6
2014	174	101	58.0	3,739	3,190	85.3	25	15	60.0	3,888	3,276	84.3
2013	205	130	63.4	3,895	3,364	86.4	32	21	65.6	4,068	3,473	85.4
2012	136	76	55.9	3,723	3,037	81.6	53	33	62.3	3,806	3,080	80.9
2011	201	103	51.2	3,694	3,087	83.6	37	20	54.1	3,858	3,170	82.2
2010	199	92	46.2	3,720	3,046	81.9	36	20	55.6	3,883	3,118	80.3
2009	188	114	60.6	3,525	2,887	81.9	19	14	73.7	3,694	2,987	80.9

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates.

Special service statuses are based on status recorded in the end-of-year file for Grade 12.

ESOL=English for Speakers of Other Languages

Table A7
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2009–2015 Fall College Enrollees by Institutional Level

Class	All Fall Enrollees			4-Year Institution			2-Year Institution		
	Total Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	Total 4-Yr Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	Total 2-Yr Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted
Total	21,451	19,970	93.1	14,927	14,549	97.5	6,523	5,421	83.1
2015	3,138	2,878	91.7	2,218	2,136	96.3	920	742	80.7
2014	3,142	2,935	93.4	2,212	2,152	97.3	930	783	84.2
2013	3,282	3,026	92.2	2,274	2,221	97.7	1,007	805	79.9
2012	2,954	2,759	93.4	2,063	2,008	97.3	891	751	84.3
2011	3,068	2,894	94.3	2,161	2,125	98.3	907	769	84.8
2010	2,999	2,804	93.5	2,065	2,018	97.7	934	786	84.2
2009	2,868	2,674	93.2	1,934	1,889	97.7	934	785	84.0

Note: Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Numbers may not add up to total due to missing data. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. Fall enrollees are HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college in by October 31 of their high school graduation year. Persistence is defined as college enrollees who returned to any college in the following school year.

Table A8
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2009–2015 Fall College Enrollees by Institutional Location and Type

Class	Maryland Institution			Out-of-State Institution			Public Institution			Private Institution		
	<i>N</i> Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted
Total	14,099	12,872	91.3	7,352	7,098	96.5	17,299	15,973	92.3	4,152	3,997	96.3
2015	2,091	1,892	90.5	1,047	986	94.2	2,572	2,343	91.1	566	535	94.5
2014	2,083	1,909	91.6	1,059	1,026	96.9	2,526	2,344	92.8	616	591	95.9
2013	2,189	1,974	90.2	1,093	1,052	96.2	2,641	2,414	91.4	641	612	95.5
2012	1,985	1,822	91.8	969	937	96.7	2,386	2,208	92.5	568	551	97.0
2011	1,938	1,790	92.4	1,130	1,104	97.7	2,489	2,332	93.7	579	562	97.1
2010	1,927	1,762	91.4	1,072	1,042	97.2	2,397	2,221	92.7	602	583	96.8
2009	1,886	1,723	91.4	982	951	96.8	2,288	2,111	92.3	580	563	97.1

Note: Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Numbers may not add up to total due to missing data. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. Fall enrollees are HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college in by October 31 of their high school graduation year. Persistence is defined as college enrollees who returned to any college in the following school year.

Table A9
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2009–2010 Fall College Enrollees by Old Race/Ethnicity

Class	All Students			African-American			Asian			Hispanic			White		
	<i>N</i> Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted
Total	5,867	5,478	93.4	1,025	910	88.8	871	836	96.0	186	166	89.2	3,779	3,560	94.2
2010	2,999	2,804	93.5	556	500	89.9	434	419	96.5	99	86	86.9	1,907	1,796	94.2
2009	2,868	2,674	93.2	469	410	87.4	437	417	95.4	87	80	92.0	1,872	1,764	94.2

Note: Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation—fall college enrollees. HCPSS fall college enrollees who returned to colleges the second year.

Table A9a
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2011–2015 Fall College Enrollees by Race/Ethnicity

Class	All Students			Black/African-American			Asian			Hispanic/Latino			White			Two or More Races		
	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Pers.	% Pers.	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Pers.	% Pers.	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Pers.	% Pers.	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Pers.	% Pers.	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Pers.	% Pers.	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Pers.	% Pers.
Total	15,584	14,492	93.0	2,725	2,379	87.3	2,565	2,480	96.7	876	776	88.6	8,505	8,023	94.3	871	798	91.6
2015	3,138	2,878	91.7	562	484	86.1	578	552	95.5	185	160	86.5	1,604	1,489	92.8	199	185	93.0
2014	3,142	2,935	93.4	564	501	88.8	524	503	96.0	183	166	90.7	1,683	1,596	94.8	176	158	89.8
2013	3,282	3,026	92.2	556	465	83.6	553	531	96.0	189	168	88.9	1,786	1,680	94.1	190	176	92.6
2012	2,954	2,759	93.4	538	475	88.3	453	444	98.0	163	146	89.6	1,643	1,549	94.3	150	139	92.7
2011	3,068	2,894	94.3	505	454	89.9	457	450	98.5	156	136	87.2	1,789	1,709	95.5	156	140	89.7

Note: Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation—fall college enrollees. HCPSS fall college enrollees who returned to colleges the second year.

Table A10.

Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2009–2015 Fall College Enrollees by Gender and Service Group

Class	Male			Female			FARMS			Non-FARMS		
	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%
	Fall Enr	Persisted	Persisted	Fall Enr	Persisted	Persisted	Fall Enr	Persisted	Persisted	Fall Enr	Persisted	Persisted
Total	10,420	9,567	91.8	11,031	10,403	94.3	2,151	1,778	82.7	19,300	18,192	94.3
2015	1,516	1,367	90.2	1,622	1,511	93.2	387	325	84.0	2,751	2,553	92.8
2014	1,527	1,401	91.7	1,615	1,534	95.0	357	300	84.0	2,785	2,635	94.6
2013	1,624	1,465	90.2	1,658	1,561	94.1	375	300	80.0	2,907	2,726	93.8
2012	1,450	1,336	92.1	1,504	1,423	94.6	292	247	84.6	2,662	2,512	94.4
2011	1,495	1,398	93.5	1,573	1,496	95.1	299	249	83.3	2,769	2,645	95.5
2010	1,436	1,340	93.3	1,563	1,464	93.7	264	217	82.2	2,735	2,587	94.6
2009	1,372	1,260	91.8	1,496	1,414	94.5	177	140	79.1	2,691	2,534	94.2

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates.

Special service statuses are based on status recorded in the end-of-year file for Grade 12. Results are not reported (--) for groups with fewer than ten enrollees.

FARMS=Free and Reduced-Price Meal System

Table A10a.

Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2009–2015 Fall College Enrollees by Special Education and ESOL Statuses

Class	Special Ed.			General Ed.			ESOL			Non-ESOL		
	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%
	Fall Enr	Persisted	Persisted	Fall Enr	Persisted	Persisted	Fall Enr	Persisted	Persisted	Fall Enr	Persisted	Persisted
Total	666	534	80.2	20,785	19,436	93.5	127	107	84.3	21,324	19,863	93.1
2015	119	94	79.0	3,019	2,784	92.2	15	13	86.7	3,123	2,865	91.7
2014	89	72	80.9	3,053	2,863	93.8	14	8	57.1	3,128	2,927	93.6
2013	112	81	72.3	3,170	2,945	92.9	20	16	80.0	3,262	3,010	92.3
2012	68	57	83.8	2,886	2,702	93.6	26	24	92.3	2,928	2,735	93.4
2011	93	78	83.9	2,975	2,816	94.7	18	17	94.4	3,050	2,877	94.3
2010	83	67	80.7	2,916	2,737	93.9	20	18	90.0	2,979	2,786	93.5
2009	102	85	83.3	2,766	2,589	93.6	14	11	78.6	2,854	2,663	93.3

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates.

Special service statuses are based on status recorded in the end-of-year file for Grade 12. Results are not reported (--) for groups with fewer than ten enrollees.

ESOL=English for Speakers of Other Languages

Table A10b.
Persistence Rates of HCPSS 2011–2015 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately
After High School Graduation by FARMS, Gender and Race

Class	Gender	Race/ Ethnicity	FARMS			Non-FARMS		
			N Fall Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted	N Fall Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted
Total (2011– 2015)	Male	Black/African-Am.	384	300	78.1	880	782	88.9
		Asian	171	161	94.2	1,162	1,121	96.5
		Hispanic/Latino	95	71	74.7	315	279	88.6
		White	114	86	75.4	4,069	3,788	93.1
		Two or More	46	35	76.1	354	326	92.1
	Female	Black/African-Am.	459	380	82.8	1,002	917	91.5
		Asian	161	155	96.3	1,071	1,043	97.4
		Hispanic/Latino	126	105	83.3	340	321	94.4
		White	103	84	81.6	4,219	4,065	96.3
		Two or More	47	43	91.5	424	394	92.9
2015	Male	Black/African-Am.	88	69	78.4	178	151	84.8
		Asian	34	32	94.1	247	234	94.7
		Hispanic/Latino	22	16	72.7	59	53	89.8
		White	25	19	76.0	766	704	91.9
		Two or More	5	4	80.0	85	80	94.1
	Female	Black/African-Am.	103	89	86.4	193	175	90.7
		Asian	44	42	95.5	253	244	96.4
		Hispanic/Latino	28	22	78.6	76	69	90.8
		White	29	25	86.2	784	741	94.5
		Two or More	9	7	77.8	100	94	94.0
2014	Male	Black/African-Am.	77	61	79.2	188	169	89.9
		Asian	38	35	92.1	229	220	96.1
		Hispanic/Latino	25	22	88.0	70	65	92.9
		White	23	18	78.3	786	730	92.9
		Two or More	13	8	61.5	72	67	93.1
	Female	Black/African-Am.	90	75	83.3	209	196	93.8
		Asian	38	36	94.7	219	212	96.8
		Hispanic/Latino	24	21	87.5	64	58	90.6
		White	19	15	78.9	855	833	97.4
		Two or More	10	9	90.0	81	74	91.4
2013	Male	Black/African-Am.	84	57	67.9	180	154	85.6
		Asian	37	34	91.9	246	236	95.9
		Hispanic/Latino	19	14	73.7	65	57	87.7
		White	27	23	85.2	866	800	92.4
		Two or More	12	10	83.3	83	76	91.6
	Female	Black/African-Am.	91	71	78.0	201	183	91.0
		Asian	40	38	95.0	230	223	97.0
		Hispanic/Latino	35	29	82.9	70	68	97.1
		White	17	13	76.5	876	844	96.3
		Two or More	11	11	100.0	84	79	94.0

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates FARMS status is based on services received during Grade 12.
FARMS=Free and Reduced-Price Meal System

Table A10b (continued).
Persistence Rates of HCPSS 2011–2015 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately

After High School Graduation by FARMS, Gender and Race

Class	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	FARMS			Non-FARMS		
			N Grads	n Fall Enr.	% Fall Enr.	N Grads	n Fall Enr.	% Fall Enr.
2012	Male	Black/African-Am.	67	53	79.1	179	162	90.5
		Asian	28	27	96.4	221	217	98.2
		Hispanic/Latino	16	11	68.8	62	53	85.5
		White	16	12	75.0	787	736	93.5
		Two or More	9	8	88.9	62	55	88.7
	Female	Black/African-Am.	82	70	85.4	210	190	90.5
		Asian	22	22	100.0	182	178	97.8
		Hispanic/Latino	23	21	91.3	62	61	98.4
		White	20	15	75.0	820	786	95.9
		Two or More	8	8	100.0	71	68	95.8
2011	Male	Black/African-Am.	68	60	88.2	155	146	94.2
		Asian	34	33	97.1	219	214	97.7
		Hispanic/Latino	13	8	61.5	59	51	86.4
		White	23	14	60.9	864	818	94.7
		Two or More	7	5	71.4	52	48	92.3
	Female	Black/African-Am.	93	75	80.6	189	173	91.5
		Asian	17	17	100.0	187	186	99.5
		Hispanic/Latino	16	12	75.0	68	65	95.6
		White	18	16	88.9	884	861	97.4
		Two or More	9	8	88.9	88	79	89.8

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. FARMS status is based on status recorded in the end-of-year file for Grade 12. FARMS=Free and Reduced-Price Meal System

Table A11.

Persistence Rates for HCPSS 2009–2014 First-Year College Enrollees by Institutional Level

Class	All 12-Month Enrollees			4-Year Institution			2-Year Institution		
	<i>N</i> 12M Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> 4-Yr 12M Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> 2-Yr 12M Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted
Total	19,227	17,728	92.2	12,970	12,620	97.3	6,255	5,108	81.7
2014	3,291	3,049	92.6	2,258	2,192	97.1	1,033	857	83.0
2013	3,494	3,207	91.8	2,317	2,261	97.6	1,176	946	80.4
2012	3,113	2,874	92.3	2,098	2,039	97.2	1,015	835	82.3
2011	3,190	2,926	91.7	2,202	2,142	97.3	988	784	79.4
2010	3,138	2,899	92.4	2,107	2,053	97.4	1,031	846	82.1
2009	3,001	2,773	92.4	1,988	1,933	97.2	1,012	840	83.0

Note: Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Numbers may not add up to total due to missing data. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. Twelve-month college enrollees are HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college within the first year of high school graduation. Persistence is defined as college enrollees who returned to any colleges in the following school year.

Table A12.

Persistence Rates for HCPSS 2009–2014 First-Year College Enrollees by Institutional Location and Type

Class	Maryland Institution			Out-of-State Institution			Public Institution			Private Institution		
	<i>N</i> 12M Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> 12M Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> 12M Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> 12M Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted
Total	12,774	11,506	90.1	6,453	6,222	96.4	15,560	14,212	91.3	3,667	3,516	95.9
2014	2,206	2,001	90.7	1,085	1,048	96.6	2,660	2,446	92.0	631	603	95.6
2013	2,380	2,139	89.9	1,114	1,068	95.9	2,842	2,587	91.0	652	620	95.1
2012	2,119	1,916	90.4	994	958	96.4	2,537	2,316	91.3	576	558	96.9
2011	2,032	1,809	89.0	1,158	1,117	96.5	2,594	2,357	90.9	596	569	95.5
2010	2,042	1,839	90.1	1,096	1,060	96.7	2,519	2,305	91.5	619	594	96.0
2009	1,995	1,802	90.3	1,006	971	96.5	2,408	2,201	91.4	593	572	96.5

Note: Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Numbers may not add up to total due to missing data. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. Twelve-month college enrollees are HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college within the first year of high school graduation. Persistence is defined as college enrollees who returned to any colleges in the following school year.

Table A13.
Persistence Rates for HCPSS 2009–2010 First-Year College Enrollees by Old Race/Ethnicity

Class	All Students			African-American			Asian			Hispanic			White		
	<i>N</i> 12M	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i> 12M	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i> 12M	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i> 12M	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i> 12M	<i>n</i>	%
	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted
Total	6,139	5,672	92.4	1,129	981	86.9	897	852	95.0	202	179	88.6	3,904	3,653	93.6
2010	3,138	2,899	92.4	596	525	88.1	450	429	95.3	109	93	85.3	1,979	1,848	93.4
2009	3,001	2,773	92.4	533	456	85.6	447	423	94.6	93	86	92.5	1,925	1,805	93.8

Note: Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Twelve-month college enrollees are HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college within the first year of high school graduation. Persistence is defined as college enrollees who returned to any colleges in the following school year.

Table A13a.
Persistence Rates for HCPSS 2011–2014 First-Year College Enrollees by Race/Ethnicity

Class	All Students			Black/African-American			Asian			Hispanic/Latino			White			Two or More Races		
	<i>N</i> 12M	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i> 12M	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i> 12M	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i> 12M	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i> 12M	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i> 12M	<i>n</i>	%
	Enr	Pers'd	Pers'd	Enr	Pers'd	Pers'd	Enr	Pers'd	Pers'd	Enr	Pers'd	Pers'd	Enr	Pers'd	Pers'd	Enr	Pers'd	Pers'd
Total	13,088	12,056	92.1	2,315	1,974	85.3	2,070	1,995	96.4	744	654	87.9	7,216	6,762	93.7	708	641	90.5
2014	3,291	3,049	92.6	608	529	87.0	548	521	95.1	191	169	88.5	1,751	1,656	94.6	180	162	90.0
2013	3,494	3,207	91.8	598	496	82.9	575	552	96.0	210	186	88.6	1,898	1,777	93.6	205	190	92.7
2012	3,113	2,874	92.3	576	502	87.2	477	465	97.5	178	157	88.2	1,711	1,596	93.3	162	147	90.7
2011	3,190	2,926	91.7	533	447	83.9	470	457	97.2	165	142	86.1	1,856	1,733	93.4	161	142	88.2

Note: Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Twelve-month college enrollees are HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college within the first year of high school graduation. Persistence is defined as college enrollees who returned to any colleges in the following school year.

Table A14.
Persistence Rates for HCPSS 2009–2014 First Year College Enrollees by Gender and FARMS Status

Class	Male			Female			FARMS			Non-FARMS		
	N 12M Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted	N 12M Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted	N 12M Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted	N 12M Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted
Total	9,410	8,533	90.7	9,817	9,195	93.7	1,925	1,549	80.5	17,302	16,179	93.5
2014	1,622	1,473	90.8	1,669	1,576	94.4	383	315	82.2	2,908	2,734	94.0
2013	1,746	1,566	89.7	1,748	1,641	93.9	407	321	78.9	3,087	2,886	93.5
2012	1,541	1,397	90.7	1,572	1,477	94.0	325	271	83.4	2,788	2,603	93.4
2011	1,556	1,406	90.4	1,634	1,520	93.0	316	246	77.8	2,874	2,680	93.2
2010	1,499	1,380	92.1	1,639	1,519	92.7	291	237	81.4	2,847	2,662	93.5
2009	1,446	1,311	90.7	1,555	1,462	94.0	203	159	78.3	2,798	2,614	93.4

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates.
Special service statuses are based on status recorded in the end-of-year file for Grade 12.
FARMS=Free and Reduced-Price Meal System

Table A14a.
Persistence Rates for HCPSS 2009–2014 First Year College Enrollees by Special Education and ESOL Statuses

Class	Special Ed.			General Ed.			ESOL			Non-ESOL		
	N 12M Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted	N 12M Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted	N 12M Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted	N 12M Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted
Total	616	482	78.2	18,611	17,246	92.7	123	102	82.9	19,104	17,626	92.3
2014	101	79	78.2	3,190	2,970	93.1	15	8	53.3	3,276	3,041	92.8
2013	130	99	76.2	3,364	3,108	92.4	21	17	81.0	3,473	3,190	91.9
2012	76	63	82.9	3,037	2,811	92.6	33	31	93.9	3,080	2,843	92.3
2011	103	78	75.7	3,087	2,848	92.3	20	17	85.0	3,170	2,909	91.8
2010	92	72	78.3	3,046	2,827	92.8	20	18	90.0	3,118	2,881	92.4
2009	114	91	79.8	2,887	2,682	92.9	14	11	78.6	2,987	2,762	92.5

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates.
Special service statuses are based on status recorded in the end-of-year file for Grade 12.
ESOL=English for Speakers of Other Languages

Table A15.

Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009 and 2010 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School and Earned an Associate, Bachelor's or Higher Degree within Six Years by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Service Group

Class	Race/ Ethnicity	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled in Fall	% Enrolled in Fall	<i>n</i> Earned at least AA	% Earned at least AA
2009	All	3,713	2,868	77.2	2,021	70.5
	Black	722	469	65.0	229	48.8
	Asian	528	437	82.8	322	73.7
	Hispanic	158	87	55.1	49	56.3
	White	2,300	1,872	81.4	1,418	75.7
	Male	1,840	1,372	74.6	886	64.6
	Female	1,873	1,496	79.9	1,135	75.9
	FARMS	336	177	52.7	65	36.7
	Non-FARMS	3,377	2,691	79.7	1,956	72.7
	Special Ed.	188	102	54.3	36	35.3
	General Ed.	3,525	2,766	78.5	1,985	71.8
	ESOL	19	14	73.7	4	28.6
	Non-ESOL	3,694	2,854	77.3	2,017	70.7
2010	All	3,919	2,999	76.5	2,089	69.7
	Black	811	556	68.6	268	48.2
	Asian	544	434	79.8	338	77.9
	Hispanic	193	99	51.3	57	57.6
	White	2,361	1,907	80.8	1,425	74.7
	Male	1,947	1,436	73.8	922	64.2
	Female	1,972	1,563	79.3	1,167	74.7
	FARMS	474	264	55.7	109	41.3
	Non-FARMS	3,445	2,735	79.4	1,980	72.4
	Special Ed.	199	83	41.7	24	28.9
	General Ed.	3,720	2,916	78.4	2,065	70.8
	ESOL	36	20	55.6	10	50.0
	Non-ESOL	3,883	2,979	76.7	2,079	69.8

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. Percentage of any degree completion was based on the number of fall enrollees as the denominator. Special service statuses are based on status recorded in the end-of-year file for Grade 12. FARMS=Free and Reduced-Price Meal System ESOL=English for Speakers of Other Languages

Table A15a.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009 and 2010 Graduates Who Enrolled Full-Time in a
Four-Year College in the Fall Immediately After High School and Earned a
Bachelor's or Higher Degree within Six Years by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Service Group

Class	Race/ Ethnicity	Full-Time Fall Enrollee at 4-Year College	Earned Bachelor's or Higher Degree	
		<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%
2009	All	1,696	1,431	84.4
	Black	215	162	75.3
	Asian	275	237	86.2
	Hispanic	39	35	89.7
	White	1,165	995	85.4
	Male	772	614	79.5
	Female	924	817	88.4
	FARMS	37	25	67.6
	Non-FARMS	1,659	1,406	84.7
	Special Ed.	15	11	73.3
	General Ed.	1,681	1,420	84.5
	ESOL	0	0	0.0
	Non-ESOL	1,696	1,431	84.4
2010	All	1,821	1,501	82.4
	Black	281	184	65.5
	Asian	306	259	84.6
	Hispanic	46	37	80.4
	White	1,188	1,021	85.9
	Male	873	681	78.0
	Female	948	820	86.5
	FARMS	83	50	60.2
	Non-FARMS	1,738	1,451	83.5
	Special Ed.	14	7	50.0
	General Ed.	1,807	1,494	82.7
	ESOL	7	3	42.9
	Non-ESOL	1,814	1,498	82.6

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016.
Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Analyses are based on first institution
enrolled. Percentage of any degree completion was based on the number of full-time fall enrollees at a four-
year college as the denominator. Special service statuses are based on the end-of-year file for Grade 12.
FARMS=Free and Reduced-Price Meal System ESOL=English for Speakers of Other Languages

Table A16.

Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009 to 2010 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School and Earned an Associates, Bachelors or Higher Degree within Four Years by Student Group

Class	Race/Ethnicity	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled in Fall	% Enrolled in Fall	<i>n</i> Earned AA+	% Earned AA+
2009	All	3,713	2,868	77.2	1,418	49.4
	Black	722	469	65.0	153	32.6
	Asian	528	437	82.8	211	48.3
	Hispanic	158	87	55.1	36	41.4
	White	2,300	1,872	81.4	1,016	54.3
	Male	1,840	1,372	74.6	579	42.2
	Female	1,873	1,496	79.9	839	56.1
	FARMS	336	177	52.7	44	24.9
	Non-FARMS	3,377	2,691	79.7	1,374	51.1
	Special Ed.	188	102	54.3	17	16.7
	General Ed.	3,525	2,766	78.5	1,401	50.7
	ESOL	19	14	73.7	3	21.4
	Non-ESOL	3,694	2,854	77.3	1,415	49.6
2010	All	3,919	2,999	76.5	1,438	47.9
	Black	811	556	68.6	151	27.2
	Asian	544	434	79.8	233	53.7
	Hispanic	193	99	51.3	42	42.4
	White	2,361	1,907	80.8	1,011	53.0
	Male	1,947	1,436	73.8	570	39.7
	Female	1,972	1,563	79.3	868	55.5
	FARMS	474	264	55.7	59	22.3
	Non-FARMS	3,445	2,735	79.4	1,379	50.4
	Special Ed.	199	83	41.7	18	21.7
	General Ed.	3,720	2,916	78.4	1,420	48.7
	ESOL	36	20	55.6	5	25.0
	Non-ESOL	3,883	2,979	76.7	1,433	48.1

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. Percentage of any degree completion was based on the number of fall enrollees as the denominator. Special service statuses are based on the end-of-year file for Grade 12.

Table A16 (Continued).

Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011 to 2012 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School and Earned an Associates, Bachelors or Higher Degree within Four Years by Student Group

Class	Race/Ethnicity	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled in Fall	% Enrolled in Fall	<i>n</i> Earned AA+	% Earned AA+
2011	All	3,895	3,068	78.8	1,525	49.7
	Black	691	505	73.1	143	28.3
	Asian	553	457	82.6	247	54.0
	Hispanic	249	156	62.7	63	40.4
	White	2,200	1,789	81.3	1,002	56.0
	Two or More	197	156	79.2	67	42.9
	Male	1,968	1,495	76.0	603	40.3
	Female	1,927	1,573	81.6	922	58.6
	FARMS	461	299	64.9	71	23.7
	Non-FARMS	3,434	2,769	80.6	1,454	52.5
	Special Ed.	201	93	46.3	20	21.5
	General Ed.	3,694	2,975	80.5	1,505	50.6
	ESOL	37	18	48.6	6	33.3
	Non-ESOL	3,858	3,050	79.1	1,519	49.8
2012	All	3,859	2,954	76.5	1,445	48.9
	Black	784	538	68.6	158	29.4
	Asian	585	453	77.4	237	52.3
	Hispanic	275	163	59.3	72	44.2
	White	1,996	1,643	82.3	905	55.1
	Two or More	203	150	73.9	70	46.7
	Male	1,980	1,450	73.2	608	41.9
	Female	1,879	1,504	80.0	837	55.7
	FARMS	516	292	56.6	74	25.3
	Non-FARMS	3,343	2,662	79.6	1,371	51.5
	Special Ed.	136	68	50.0	17	25.0
	General Ed.	3,723	2,886	77.5	1,428	49.5
	ESOL	53	26	49.1	9	34.6
	Non-ESOL	3,806	2,928	76.9	1,436	49.0

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. Percentage of any degree completion was based on the number of fall enrollees as the denominator. Special service statuses are based on the end-of-year file for Grade 12.

Table A16a.

Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009 to 2010 Graduates Who Enrolled Full-Time in a Four-Year College in the Fall Immediately After High School and Earned a Bachelors or Higher Degree within Four Years by Student Group

Class	Race/ Ethnicity	Full-Time Fall Enrollee at 4-Year College <i>N</i>	Earned Bachelors or Higher Degree <i>n</i>	%
2009	All	1,696	1,020	60.1
	Black	215	104	48.4
	Asian	275	151	54.9
	Hispanic	39	24	61.5
	White	1,165	740	63.5
	Male	772	394	51.0
	Female	924	626	67.7
	FARMS	37	13	35.1
	Non-FARMS	1,659	1,007	60.7
	Special Ed.	15	7	46.7
	General Ed.	1,681	1,013	60.3
	ESOL	0	0	0.0
	Non-ESOL	1,696	1,020	60.1
2010	All	1,821	1,062	58.3
	Black	281	107	38.1
	Asian	306	194	63.4
	Hispanic	46	31	67.4
	White	1,188	730	61.4
	Male	873	416	47.7
	Female	948	646	68.1
	FARMS	83	27	32.5
	Non-FARMS	1,738	1,035	59.6
	Special Ed.	14	6	42.9
	General Ed.	1,807	1,056	58.4
	ESOL	7	1	14.3
	Non-ESOL	1,814	1,061	58.5

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. Percentage of any degree completion was based on the number of full-time fall enrollees at a four-year college as the denominator. Special service statuses are based on the end-of-year file for Grade 12.

Table A16a (Continued).

Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011 to 2012 Graduates Who Enrolled Full-Time in a Four-Year College in the Fall Immediately After High School and Earned a Bachelors or Higher Degree within Four Years by Student Group

Class	Race/ Ethnicity	Full-Time Fall Enrollee at 4-Year College	Earned Bachelors or Higher Degree	
		<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%
2011	All	1,951	1,185	60.7
	Black	251	103	41.0
	Asian	310	196	63.2
	Hispanic	80	40	50.0
	White	1,206	788	65.3
	Two or More	101	55	54.5
	Male	884	448	50.7
	Female	1,067	737	69.1
	FARMS	104	39	37.5
	Non-FARMS	1,847	1,146	62.0
	Special Ed.	19	7	36.8
	General Ed.	1,932	1,178	61.0
	ESOL	4	0	0.0
	Non-ESOL	1,947	1,185	60.9
2012	All	1,794	1,080	60.2
	Black	263	115	43.7
	Asian	305	181	59.3
	Hispanic	76	46	60.5
	White	1,062	691	65.1
	Two or More	84	45	53.6
	Male	840	429	51.1
	Female	954	651	68.2
	FARMS	105	37	35.2
	Non-FARMS	1,689	1,043	61.8
	Special Ed.	15	7	46.7
	General Ed.	1,779	1,073	60.3
	ESOL	6	2	33.3
	Non-ESOL	1,788	1,078	60.3

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. Percentage of any degree completion was based on the number of full-time fall enrollees at a four-year college as the denominator. Special service statuses are based on the end-of-year file for Grade 12.

Table A17.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009 and 2010 Graduates Who Earned an
Associate, Bachelor's or Higher Degree as of November 2016 by
Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Service Group

Class	Race/ Ethnicity	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Earned at least AA	% Earned at least AA
2009	All	3,713	2,220	59.8
	Black	722	264	36.6
	Asian	528	350	66.3
	Hispanic	158	57	36.1
	White	2,300	1,546	67.2
	Male	1,840	978	53.2
	Female	1,873	1,242	66.3
	FARMS	336	84	25.0
	Non-FARMS	3,377	2,136	63.3
	Special Ed.	188	38	20.2
	General Ed.	3,525	2,182	61.9
	ESOL	19	6	31.6
	Non-ESOL	3,694	2,214	59.9
2010	All	3,919	2,200	56.1
	Black	811	283	34.9
	Asian	544	359	66.0
	Hispanic	193	63	32.6
	White	2,361	1,493	63.2
	Male	1,947	980	50.3
	Female	1,972	1,220	61.9
	FARMS	474	119	25.1
	Non-FARMS	3,445	2,081	60.4
	Special Ed.	199	25	12.6
	General Ed.	3,720	2,175	58.5
	ESOL	36	12	33.3
	Non-ESOL	3,883	2,188	56.3

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. Percentage of any degree completion was based on the number of HCPSS high school diploma graduates as the denominator. Special service statuses are based the end-of-year file for Grade 12. FARMS=Free and Reduced-Price Meal System ESOL=English for Speakers of Other Languages

Table A17a.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009 and 2010 Graduates Who Earned
a Bachelor's or Higher Degree as of November 2016 by
Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Service Group

Class	Race/ Ethnicity	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Earned at least BA	% Earned at least BA
2009	All	3,713	2,017	54.3
	Black	722	237	32.8
	Asian	528	326	61.7
	Hispanic	158	48	30.4
	White	2,300	1,403	61.0
	Male	1,840	887	48.2
	Female	1,873	1,130	60.3
	FARMS	336	59	17.6
	Non-FARMS	3,377	1,958	58.0
	Special Ed.	188	25	13.3
	General Ed.	3,525	1,992	56.5
	ESOL	19	4	21.1
	Non-ESOL	3,694	2,013	54.5
2010	All	3,919	1,987	50.7
	Black	811	248	30.6
	Asian	544	332	61.0
	Hispanic	193	51	26.4
	White	2,361	1,354	57.3
	Male	1,947	892	45.8
	Female	1,972	1,095	55.5
	FARMS	474	92	19.4
	Non-FARMS	3,445	1,895	55.0
	Special Ed.	199	13	6.5
	General Ed.	3,720	1,974	53.1
	ESOL	36	9	25.0
	Non-ESOL	3,883	1,978	50.9

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2016. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. Percentage of any degree completion was based on the number of HCPSS high school diploma graduates as the denominator. Special service statuses are based the end-of-year file for Grade 12. FARMS=Free and Reduced-Price Meal System ESOL=English for Speakers of Other Languages

Appendix B: Select Tables by School

Table B1.

Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009–2016 Graduates Who Enrolled in College **in the Fall Immediately After High School Graduation**
by Institutional Level, Location, and Type by High School

Class Year	High School	Total Grads	Number of Graduates Enrolled in the Fall							Percent of Graduates Enrolled in the Fall						
			<i>n</i> Fall Enr	Institutional Level 4-year	Institutional Level 2-year	Institutional Location MD	Institutional Location Out-of-St	Institutional Type Public	Institutional Type Private	% Fall Enr	Institutional Level 4-year	Institutional Level 2-year	Institutional Location MD	Institutional Location Out-of-St	Institutional Type Public	Institutional Type Private
2009	Total	31,353	24,776	17,228	7,547	16,396	8,380	20,033	4,743	79.0	54.9	24.1	52.3	26.7	63.9	15.1
2016	Atholton	2,846	2,420	1,840	580	1,487	933	1,923	497	85.0	64.7	20.4	52.2	32.8	67.6	17.5
	Centennial	2,864	2,444	1,915	529	1,597	847	1,916	528	85.3	66.9	18.5	55.8	29.6	66.9	18.4
	Glenelg	2,392	1,961	1,415	546	1,149	812	1,590	371	82.0	59.2	22.8	48.0	33.9	66.5	15.5
	Hammond	2,388	1,699	955	744	1,254	445	1,431	268	71.1	40.0	31.2	52.5	18.6	59.9	11.2
	Howard	3,131	2,475	1,719	756	1,640	835	2,025	450	79.0	54.9	24.1	52.4	26.7	64.7	14.4
	Long Reach	2,367	1,662	910	752	1,244	418	1,412	250	70.2	38.4	31.8	52.6	17.7	59.7	10.6
	Marriotts Ridge	2,437	2,076	1,632	444	1,240	836	1,632	444	85.2	67.0	18.2	50.9	34.3	67.0	18.2
	Mount Hebron	2,804	2,336	1,721	615	1,589	747	1,905	431	83.3	61.4	21.9	56.7	26.6	67.9	15.4
	Oakland Mills	2,103	1,447	735	712	1,101	346	1,221	226	68.8	35.0	33.9	52.4	16.5	58.1	10.7
	Reservoir	2,853	2,151	1,325	826	1,547	604	1,786	365	75.4	46.4	29.0	54.2	21.2	62.6	12.8
	River Hill	2,652	2,321	1,968	353	1,293	1,028	1,757	564	87.5	74.2	13.3	48.8	38.8	66.3	21.3
	Wilde Lake	2,453	1,771	1,090	680	1,245	526	1,422	349	72.2	44.4	27.7	50.8	21.4	58.0	14.2
2016	Total	4,017	3,325	2,297	1,028	2,297	1,028	2,734	591	82.8	57.2	25.6	57.2	25.6	68.1	14.7
	Atholton	345	308	239	69	194	114	236	72	89.3	69.3	20.0	56.2	33.0	68.4	20.9
	Centennial	351	306	239	67	220	86	249	57	87.2	68.1	19.1	62.7	24.5	70.9	16.2
	Glenelg	340	291	226	65	168	123	235	56	85.6	66.5	19.1	49.4	36.2	69.1	16.5
	Hammond	300	218	115	103	168	50	186	32	72.7	38.3	34.3	56.0	16.7	62.0	10.7
	Howard	434	369	257	112	249	120	306	63	85.0	59.2	25.8	57.4	27.6	70.5	14.5
	Long Reach	339	262	137	125	206	56	219	43	77.3	40.4	36.9	60.8	16.5	64.6	12.7
	Marriotts Ridge	287	261	221	40	164	97	202	59	90.9	77.0	13.9	57.1	33.8	70.4	20.6
	Mount Hebron	335	299	221	78	216	83	253	46	89.3	66.0	23.3	64.5	24.8	75.5	13.7
	Oakland Mills	252	185	79	106	153	32	163	22	73.4	31.3	42.1	60.7	12.7	64.7	8.7
	Reservoir	377	301	169	132	229	72	259	42	79.8	44.8	35.0	60.7	19.1	68.7	11.1
	River Hill	325	304	270	34	169	135	242	62	93.5	83.1	10.5	52.0	41.5	74.5	19.1
	Wilde Lake	298	217	124	93	158	59	180	37	72.8	41.6	31.2	53.0	19.8	60.4	12.4

Table B1 (continued).
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009–2016 Graduates Who Enrolled in College **in the Fall Immediately After High School Graduation**
by Institutional Level, Location, and Type by High School

Class Year	High School	Total Grads	Number of Graduates Enrolled in the Fall							Percent of Graduates Enrolled in the Fall						
			<i>n</i>	<u>Institutional Level</u>	<u>Institutional Location</u>	<u>Institutional Type</u>				%	<u>Institutional Level</u>	<u>Institutional Location</u>	<u>Institutional Type</u>			
			Enr	4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-St			Enr	4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-St	Public	Private
2015	Total	3,937	3,138	2,218	920	2,091	1,047	2,572	566	79.7	56.3	23.4	53.1	26.6	65.3	14.4
	Atholton	364	307	236	71	192	115	253	54	84.3	64.8	19.5	52.7	31.6	69.5	14.8
	Centennial	332	295	234	61	195	100	229	66	88.9	70.5	18.4	58.7	30.1	69.0	19.9
	Glenelg	304	256	191	65	151	105	203	53	84.2	62.8	21.4	49.7	34.5	66.8	17.4
	Hammond	280	188	110	78	135	53	154	34	67.1	39.3	27.9	48.2	18.9	55.0	12.1
	Howard	414	334	228	106	217	117	281	53	80.7	55.1	25.6	52.4	28.3	67.9	12.8
	Long Reach	322	217	111	106	163	54	190	27	67.4	34.5	32.9	50.6	16.8	59.0	8.4
	Marriotts Ridge	286	253	209	44	143	110	200	53	88.5	73.1	15.4	50.0	38.5	69.9	18.5
	Mount Hebron	378	327	254	73	227	100	269	58	86.5	67.2	19.3	60.1	26.5	71.2	15.3
	Oakland Mills	238	162	82	80	131	31	139	23	68.1	34.5	33.6	55.0	13.0	58.4	9.7
	Reservoir	357	282	175	107	210	72	238	44	79.0	49.0	30.0	58.8	20.2	66.7	12.3
	River Hill	331	296	254	42	167	129	231	65	89.4	76.7	12.7	50.5	39.0	69.8	19.6
	Wilde Lake	302	212	131	81	153	59	176	36	70.2	43.4	26.8	50.7	19.5	58.3	11.9
2014	Total	3,913	3,142	2,212	930	2,083	1,059	2,526	616	80.3	56.5	23.8	53.2	27.1	64.6	15.7
	Atholton	362	312	248	64	180	132	247	65	86.2	68.5	17.7	49.7	36.5	68.2	18.0
	Centennial	353	315	251	64	208	107	246	69	89.2	71.1	18.1	58.9	30.3	69.7	19.5
	Glenelg	294	249	178	71	151	98	201	48	84.7	60.5	24.1	51.4	33.3	68.4	16.3
	Hammond	308	239	133	106	181	58	196	43	77.6	43.2	34.4	58.8	18.8	63.6	14.0
	Howard	406	322	235	87	185	137	250	72	79.3	57.9	21.4	45.6	33.7	61.6	17.7
	Long Reach	317	219	125	94	178	41	189	30	69.1	39.4	29.7	56.2	12.9	59.6	9.5
	Marriotts Ridge	335	289	224	65	187	102	223	66	86.3	66.9	19.4	55.8	30.4	66.6	19.7
	Mount Hebron	338	289	212	77	196	93	235	54	85.5	62.7	22.8	58.0	27.5	69.5	16.0
	Oakland Mills	269	180	95	85	135	45	151	29	66.9	35.3	31.6	50.2	16.7	56.1	10.8
	Reservoir	323	244	157	87	169	75	205	39	75.5	48.6	26.9	52.3	23.2	63.5	12.1
	River Hill	318	273	226	47	157	116	212	61	85.8	71.1	14.8	49.4	36.5	66.7	19.2
	Wilde Lake	290	211	128	83	156	55	171	40	72.8	44.1	28.6	53.8	19.0	59.0	13.8

Table B1 (continued).
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009–2016 Graduates Who Enrolled in College **in the Fall Immediately After High School Graduation**
by Institutional Level, Location, and Type by High School

Class Year	High School	Total Grads	Number of Graduates Enrolled in the Fall							Percent of Graduates Enrolled in the Fall						
			<i>n</i>	<u>Institutional Level</u>	<u>Institutional Location</u>	<u>Institutional Type</u>				%	<u>Institutional Level</u>	<u>Institutional Location</u>	<u>Institutional Type</u>			
			Enr	4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-St			Enr	4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-St	Public	Private
2013	Total	4,100	3,282	2,274	1,007	2,189	1,093	2,641	641	80.0	55.5	24.6	53.4	26.7	64.4	15.6
	Atholton	387	327	260	67	191	136	251	76	84.5	67.2	17.3	49.4	35.1	64.9	19.6
	Centennial	395	338	260	78	235	103	270	68	85.6	65.8	19.7	59.5	26.1	68.4	17.2
	Glenelg	314	250	180	70	139	111	194	56	79.6	57.3	22.3	44.3	35.4	61.8	17.8
	Hammond	323	252	133	119	196	56	211	41	78.0	41.2	36.8	60.7	17.3	65.3	12.7
	Howard	423	335	231	104	222	113	273	62	79.2	54.6	24.6	52.5	26.7	64.5	14.7
	Long Reach	278	200	116	84	139	61	166	34	71.9	41.7	30.2	50.0	21.9	59.7	12.2
	Marriotts Ridge	297	263	203	60	170	93	218	45	88.6	68.4	20.2	57.2	31.3	73.4	15.2
	Mount Hebron	361	297	226	71	208	89	243	54	82.3	62.6	19.7	57.6	24.7	67.3	15.0
	Oakland Mills	290	207	92	115	151	56	166	41	71.4	31.7	39.7	52.1	19.3	57.2	14.1
	Reservoir	393	291	180	111	206	85	237	54	74.0	45.8	28.2	52.4	21.6	60.3	13.7
	River Hill	357	313	268	45	187	126	239	74	87.7	75.1	12.6	52.4	35.3	66.9	20.7
	Wilde Lake	282	209	125	83	145	64	173	36	74.1	44.3	29.4	51.4	22.7	61.3	12.8
2012	Total	3,859	2,954	2,063	891	1,985	969	2,386	568	76.5	53.5	23.1	51.4	25.1	61.8	14.7
	Atholton	348	295	216	79	190	105	230	65	84.8	62.1	22.7	54.6	30.2	66.1	18.7
	Centennial	328	278	213	65	193	85	228	50	84.8	64.9	19.8	58.8	25.9	69.5	15.2
	Glenelg	286	226	165	61	141	85	187	39	79.0	57.7	21.3	49.3	29.7	65.4	13.6
	Hammond	307	203	123	80	143	60	175	28	66.1	40.1	26.1	46.6	19.5	57.0	9.1
	Howard	381	297	213	84	202	95	240	57	78.0	55.9	22.0	53.0	24.9	63.0	15.0
	Long Reach	281	185	108	77	134	51	153	32	65.8	38.4	27.4	47.7	18.1	54.4	11.4
	Marriotts Ridge	333	270	206	64	166	104	210	60	81.1	61.9	19.2	49.8	31.2	63.1	18.0
	Mount Hebron	326	252	181	71	177	75	198	54	77.3	55.5	21.8	54.3	23.0	60.7	16.6
	Oakland Mills	253	172	86	86	138	34	150	22	68.0	34.0	34.0	54.5	13.4	59.3	8.7
	Reservoir	373	275	179	96	190	85	230	45	73.7	48.0	25.7	50.9	22.8	61.7	12.1
	River Hill	330	283	234	49	161	122	216	67	85.8	70.9	14.8	48.8	37.0	65.5	20.3
	Wilde Lake	313	218	139	79	150	68	169	49	69.6	44.4	25.2	47.9	21.7	54.0	15.7

Table B1 (continued).
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009–2016 Graduates Who Enrolled in College **in the Fall Immediately After High School Graduation**
by Institutional Level, Location, and Type by High School

Class Year	High School	Total Grads	Number of Graduates Enrolled in the Fall							Percent of Graduates Enrolled in the Fall						
			<i>n</i>	<u>Institutional Level</u>	<u>Institutional Location</u>	<u>Institutional Type</u>				<i>%</i>	<u>Institutional Level</u>	<u>Institutional Location</u>	<u>Institutional Type</u>			
			Enr	4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-St			Enr	4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-St	Public	Private
2011	Total	3,895	3,068	2,164	904	1,938	1,130	2,489	579	78.8	55.6	23.2	49.8	29.0	63.9	14.9
	Atholton	361	306	230	76	187	119	252	54	84.8	63.7	21.1	51.8	33.0	69.8	15.0
	Centennial	368	306	241	65	192	114	246	60	83.2	65.5	17.7	52.2	31.0	66.8	16.3
	Glenelg	307	248	181	67	135	113	209	39	80.8	59.0	21.8	44.0	36.8	68.5	12.7
	Hammond	306	220	129	91	158	62	186	34	71.9	42.2	29.7	51.6	20.3	60.8	11.1
	Howard	359	281	195	86	184	97	237	44	78.3	54.3	24.0	51.3	27.0	66.0	12.3
	Long Reach	252	170	101	69	121	49	149	21	67.5	40.1	27.4	48.0	19.4	59.1	8.3
	Marriotts Ridge	318	261	201	60	138	123	197	64	82.1	63.2	18.9	43.4	38.7	61.9	20.1
	Mount Hebron	380	310	238	72	191	119	246	64	81.6	62.6	18.9	50.3	31.3	64.7	16.8
	Oakland Mills	260	176	107	69	126	50	149	27	67.7	41.2	26.5	48.5	19.2	57.3	10.4
	Reservoir	358	278	173	105	199	79	228	50	77.7	48.3	29.3	55.6	22.1	63.7	14.0
	River Hill	328	284	237	47	144	140	208	76	86.6	72.3	14.3	43.9	42.7	63.4	23.2
	Wilde Lake	298	228	131	97	163	65	182	46	76.5	44.0	32.6	54.7	21.8	61.1	15.4
2010	Total	3,919	2,999	2,066	933	1,927	1,072	2,397	602	76.5	52.7	23.8	49.2	27.4	61.2	15.4
	Atholton	340	285	207	78	185	100	237	48	83.8	60.9	22.9	54.4	29.4	69.7	14.1
	Centennial	379	308	245	63	184	124	228	80	81.3	64.6	16.6	48.5	32.7	60.2	21.1
	Glenelg	268	218	145	73	125	93	179	39	81.3	54.1	27.2	46.6	34.7	66.8	14.6
	Hammond	309	212	121	91	145	67	182	30	68.6	39.2	29.4	46.9	21.7	58.9	9.7
	Howard	375	287	195	92	196	91	230	57	76.5	52.0	24.5	52.3	24.3	61.3	15.2
	Long Reach	286	197	108	89	145	52	164	33	68.9	37.8	31.1	50.7	18.2	57.3	11.5
	Marriotts Ridge	308	257	199	58	147	110	201	56	83.4	64.6	18.8	47.7	35.7	65.3	18.2
	Mount Hebron	354	284	203	81	188	96	229	55	80.2	57.3	22.9	53.1	27.1	64.7	15.5
	Oakland Mills	274	185	100	85	130	55	151	34	67.5	36.5	31.0	47.4	20.1	55.1	12.4
	Reservoir	349	238	137	101	176	62	200	38	68.2	39.3	28.9	50.4	17.8	57.3	10.9
	River Hill	346	296	251	45	157	139	215	81	85.5	72.5	13.0	45.4	40.2	62.1	23.4
	Wilde Lake	331	232	155	77	149	83	181	51	70.1	46.8	23.3	45.0	25.1	54.7	15.4

Table B1 (continued).
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009–2016 Graduates Who Enrolled in College **in the Fall Immediately After High School Graduation**
by Institutional Level, Location, and Type by High School

Class Year	High School	Total Grads	Number of Graduates Enrolled in the Fall							Percent of Graduates Enrolled in the Fall						
			<i>n</i> Fall	<u>Institutional Level</u>	<u>Institutional Location</u>	<u>Institutional Type</u>				% Fall	<u>Institutional Level</u>	<u>Institutional Location</u>	<u>Institutional Type</u>			
			Enr	4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-St			Enr	4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-St	Public	Private
2009	Total	3,713	2,868	1,934	934	1,886	982	2,288	580	77.2	52.1	25.2	50.8	26.4	61.6	15.6
	Atholton	339	280	204	76	168	112	217	63	82.6	60.2	22.4	49.6	33.0	64.0	18.6
	Centennial	358	298	232	66	170	128	220	78	83.2	64.8	18.4	47.5	35.8	61.5	21.8
	Glenelg	279	223	149	74	139	84	182	41	79.9	53.4	26.5	49.8	30.1	65.2	14.7
	Hammond	255	167	91	76	128	39	141	26	65.5	35.7	29.8	50.2	15.3	55.3	10.2
	Howard	339	250	165	85	185	65	208	42	73.7	48.7	25.1	54.6	19.2	61.4	12.4
	Long Reach	292	212	104	108	158	54	182	30	72.6	35.6	37.0	54.1	18.5	62.3	10.3
	Marriotts Ridge	273	222	169	53	125	97	181	41	81.3	61.9	19.4	45.8	35.5	66.3	15.0
	Mount Hebron	332	278	186	92	186	92	232	46	83.7	56.0	27.7	56.0	27.7	69.9	13.9
	Oakland Mills	267	180	94	86	137	43	152	28	67.4	35.2	32.2	51.3	16.1	56.9	10.5
	Reservoir	323	242	155	87	168	74	189	53	74.9	48.0	26.9	52.0	22.9	58.5	16.4
	River Hill	317	272	228	44	151	121	194	78	85.8	71.9	13.9	47.6	38.2	61.2	24.6
	Wilde Lake	339	244	157	87	171	73	190	54	72.0	46.3	25.7	50.4	21.5	56.0	15.9

Table B2.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009–2015 Graduates Who Enrolled in College **Within 12 Months After High School Graduation**
by Institutional Level, Location, and Type by High School

Class Year	High School	Total Grads	Number of Graduates Enrolled within 12 Months							Percent of Graduates Enrolled within 12 Months						
			12-Mo.	<u>Institutional Level</u>	<u>Institutional Location</u>	<u>Institutional Type</u>				12-Mo.	<u>Institutional Level</u>	<u>Institutional Location</u>	<u>Institutional Type</u>			
			Enr	4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-St			Enr	4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-St	Public	Private
2009–	Total	27,336	22,510	15,245	7,263	14,972	7,538	18,252	4,258	82.3	55.8	26.6	54.8	27.6	66.8	15.6
2015	Atholton	2,501	2,201	1,630	571	1,360	841	1,764	437	88.0	65.2	22.8	54.4	33.6	70.5	17.5
	Centennial	2,513	2,222	1,715	507	1,446	776	1,743	479	88.4	68.2	20.2	57.5	30.9	69.4	19.1
	Glenelg	2,052	1,723	1,202	521	1,027	696	1,405	318	84.0	58.6	25.4	50.0	33.9	68.5	15.5
	Hammond	2,088	1,572	861	711	1,163	409	1,324	248	75.3	41.2	34.1	55.7	19.6	63.4	11.9
	Howard	2,697	2,220	1,504	715	1,481	739	1,823	397	82.3	55.8	26.5	54.9	27.4	67.6	14.7
	Long Reach	2,028	1,499	796	703	1,121	378	1,283	216	73.9	39.3	34.7	55.3	18.6	63.3	10.7
	Marriotts Ridge	2,150	1,886	1,438	448	1,129	757	1,493	393	87.7	66.9	20.8	52.5	35.2	69.4	18.3
	Mount Hebron	2,469	2,105	1,514	591	1,434	671	1,715	390	85.3	61.3	23.9	58.1	27.2	69.5	15.8
	Oakland Mills	1,851	1,348	683	665	1,017	331	1,133	215	72.8	36.9	35.9	54.9	17.9	61.2	11.6
	Reservoir	2,476	1,977	1,192	785	1,427	550	1,643	334	79.8	48.1	31.7	57.6	22.2	66.4	13.5
	River Hill	2,327	2,086	1,722	364	1,179	907	1,575	511	89.6	74.0	15.6	50.7	39.0	67.7	22.0
	Wilde Lake	2,155	1,661	985	675	1,181	480	1,342	319	77.1	45.7	31.3	54.8	22.3	62.3	14.8
2015	Total	3,937	3,283	2,270	1,013	2,198	1,085	2,692	591	83.4	57.7	25.7	55.8	27.6	68.4	15.0
	Atholton	364	316	240	76	198	118	260	56	86.8	65.9	20.9	54.4	32.4	71.4	15.4
	Centennial	332	304	240	64	200	104	236	68	91.6	72.3	19.3	60.2	31.3	71.1	20.5
	Glenelg	304	263	192	71	157	106	209	54	86.5	63.2	23.4	51.6	34.9	68.8	17.8
	Hammond	280	202	113	89	147	55	165	37	72.1	40.4	31.8	52.5	19.6	58.9	13.2
	Howard	414	348	235	113	227	121	292	56	84.1	56.8	27.3	54.8	29.2	70.5	13.5
	Long Reach	322	235	116	119	177	58	204	31	73.0	36.0	37.0	55.0	18.0	63.4	9.6
	Marriotts Ridge	286	262	214	48	148	114	208	54	91.6	74.8	16.8	51.7	39.9	72.7	18.9
	Mount Hebron	378	336	255	81	236	100	278	58	88.9	67.5	21.4	62.4	26.5	73.5	15.3
	Oakland Mills	238	175	87	88	139	36	149	26	73.5	36.6	37.0	58.4	15.1	62.6	10.9
	Reservoir	357	294	179	115	219	75	249	45	82.4	50.1	32.2	61.3	21.0	69.7	12.6
	River Hill	331	310	261	49	176	134	242	68	93.7	78.9	14.8	53.2	40.5	73.1	20.5
	Wilde Lake	302	228	135	93	167	61	191	37	75.5	44.7	30.8	55.3	20.2	63.2	12.3

Table B2 (continued).
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009–2015 Graduates Who Enrolled in College **Within 12 Months After High School Graduation**
by Institutional Level, Location, and Type by High School

Class Year	High School	Total Grads	Number of Graduates Enrolled within 12 Months							Percent of Graduates Enrolled within 12 Months						
			12-Mo.	Institutional Level	Institutional Location	Institutional Type		12-Mo.	Institutional Level	Institutional Location	Institutional Type					
			Enr	4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-St	Public	Private	Enr	4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-St	Public	Private
2014	Total	3,913	3,291	2,258	1,033	2,206	1,085	2,660	631	84.1	57.7	26.4	56.4	27.7	68.0	16.1
	Atholton	362	326	253	73	190	136	260	66	90.1	69.9	20.2	52.5	37.6	71.8	18.2
	Centennial	353	329	257	72	219	110	258	71	93.2	72.8	20.4	62.0	31.2	73.1	20.1
	Glenelg	294	256	179	77	158	98	208	48	87.1	60.9	26.2	53.7	33.3	70.7	16.3
	Hammond	308	250	137	113	190	60	205	45	81.2	44.5	36.7	61.7	19.5	66.6	14.6
	Howard	406	339	243	96	196	143	266	73	83.5	59.9	23.6	48.3	35.2	65.5	18.0
	Long Reach	317	231	125	106	189	42	201	30	72.9	39.4	33.4	59.6	13.2	63.4	9.5
	Marriotts Ridge	335	303	229	74	199	104	237	66	90.4	68.4	22.1	59.4	31.0	70.7	19.7
	Mount Hebron	338	297	213	84	203	94	242	55	87.9	63.0	24.9	60.1	27.8	71.6	16.3
	Oakland Mills	269	189	96	93	144	45	160	29	70.3	35.7	34.6	53.5	16.7	59.5	10.8
	Reservoir	323	265	162	103	186	79	223	42	82.0	50.2	31.9	57.6	24.5	69.0	13.0
	River Hill	318	284	231	53	166	118	221	63	89.3	72.6	16.7	52.2	37.1	69.5	19.8
	Wilde Lake	290	222	133	89	166	56	179	43	76.6	45.9	30.7	57.2	19.3	61.7	14.8
2013	Total	4,100	3,494	2,318	1,175	2,380	1,114	2,842	652	85.2	56.5	28.7	58.0	27.2	69.3	15.9
	Atholton	387	349	266	83	210	139	273	76	90.2	68.7	21.4	54.3	35.9	70.5	19.6
	Centennial	395	356	271	85	251	105	286	70	90.1	68.6	21.5	63.5	26.6	72.4	17.7
	Glenelg	314	265	183	82	152	113	208	57	84.4	58.3	26.1	48.4	36.0	66.2	18.2
	Hammond	323	264	133	131	208	56	223	41	81.7	41.2	40.6	64.4	17.3	69.0	12.7
	Howard	423	360	234	126	245	115	298	62	85.1	55.3	29.8	57.9	27.2	70.4	14.7
	Long Reach	278	219	119	100	155	64	185	34	78.8	42.8	36.0	55.8	23.0	66.5	12.2
	Marriotts Ridge	297	274	207	67	178	96	226	48	92.3	69.7	22.6	59.9	32.3	76.1	16.2
	Mount Hebron	361	313	231	82	222	91	258	55	86.7	64.0	22.7	61.5	25.2	71.5	15.2
	Oakland Mills	290	227	95	132	169	58	184	43	78.3	32.8	45.5	58.3	20.0	63.4	14.8
	Reservoir	393	317	184	133	230	87	261	56	80.7	46.8	33.8	58.5	22.1	66.4	14.2
	River Hill	357	328	269	59	202	126	254	74	91.9	75.4	16.5	56.6	35.3	71.1	20.7
	Wilde Lake	282	222	126	95	158	64	186	36	78.7	44.7	33.7	56.0	22.7	66.0	12.8

Table B2 (continued).
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009–2015 Graduates Who Enrolled in College **Within 12 Months After High School Graduation**
by Institutional Level, Location, and Type by High School

Class Year	High School	Total Grads	Number of Graduates Enrolled within 12 Months							Percent of Graduates Enrolled within 12 Months						
			12-Mo.	Institutional Level	Institutional Location	Institutional Type		Enr	4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-St	Public	Private		
			Enr	4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-St								Public	Private
2012	Total	3,859	3,113	2,098	1,015	2,119	994	2,537	576	80.7	54.4	26.3	54.9	25.8	65.7	14.9
	Atholton	348	309	218	91	201	108	243	66	88.8	62.6	26.1	57.8	31.0	69.8	19.0
	Centennial	328	285	215	70	200	85	235	50	86.9	65.5	21.3	61.0	25.9	71.6	15.2
	Glenelg	286	235	169	66	149	86	196	39	82.2	59.1	23.1	52.1	30.1	68.5	13.6
	Hammond	307	219	125	94	157	62	191	28	71.3	40.7	30.6	51.1	20.2	62.2	9.1
	Howard	381	309	221	88	213	96	251	58	81.1	58.0	23.1	55.9	25.2	65.9	15.2
	Long Reach	281	198	110	88	144	54	165	33	70.5	39.1	31.3	51.2	19.2	58.7	11.7
	Marriotts Ridge	333	285	208	77	179	106	224	61	85.6	62.5	23.1	53.8	31.8	67.3	18.3
	Mount Hebron	326	270	185	85	191	79	214	56	82.8	56.7	26.1	58.6	24.2	65.6	17.2
	Oakland Mills	253	182	89	93	145	37	159	23	71.9	35.2	36.8	57.3	14.6	62.8	9.1
	Reservoir	373	291	182	109	203	88	246	45	78.0	48.8	29.2	54.4	23.6	66.0	12.1
	River Hill	330	295	237	58	171	124	227	68	89.4	71.8	17.6	51.8	37.6	68.8	20.6
	Wilde Lake	313	235	139	96	166	69	186	49	75.1	44.4	30.7	53.0	22.0	59.4	15.7
2011	Total	3,895	3,190	2,205	985	2,032	1,158	2,594	596	81.9	56.6	25.3	52.2	29.7	66.6	15.3
	Atholton	361	318	236	82	194	124	260	58	88.1	65.4	22.7	53.7	34.3	72.0	16.1
	Centennial	368	321	245	76	205	116	261	60	87.2	66.6	20.7	55.7	31.5	70.9	16.3
	Glenelg	307	252	183	69	137	115	212	40	82.1	59.6	22.5	44.6	37.5	69.5	13.0
	Hammond	306	235	133	102	171	64	199	36	76.8	43.5	33.3	55.9	20.9	65.0	11.8
	Howard	359	296	200	96	197	99	251	45	82.5	55.7	26.7	54.9	27.6	69.9	12.5
	Long Reach	252	177	105	72	126	51	155	22	70.2	41.7	28.6	50.0	20.2	61.5	8.7
	Marriotts Ridge	318	271	207	64	143	128	205	66	85.2	65.1	20.1	45.0	40.3	64.5	20.8
	Mount Hebron	380	314	239	75	195	119	250	64	82.6	62.9	19.7	51.3	31.3	65.8	16.8
	Oakland Mills	260	186	109	77	134	52	156	30	71.5	41.9	29.6	51.5	20.0	60.0	11.5
	Reservoir	358	293	178	115	212	81	242	51	81.8	49.7	32.1	59.2	22.6	67.6	14.2
	River Hill	328	290	239	51	148	142	213	77	88.4	72.9	15.5	45.1	43.3	64.9	23.5
	Wilde Lake	298	237	131	106	170	67	190	47	79.5	44.0	35.6	57.0	22.5	63.8	15.8

Table B2 (continued).

Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009–2015 Graduates Who Enrolled in College **Within 12 Months After High School Graduation**
by Institutional Level, Location, and Type by High School

Class Year	High School	Total Grads	Number of Graduates Enrolled within 12 Months							Percent of Graduates Enrolled within 12 Months						
			12-Mo.	Institutional Level	Institutional Location	Institutional Type		12-Mo.	Institutional Level	Institutional Location	Institutional Type					
			Enr	4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-St	Public	Private	Enr	4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-St	Public	Private
2010	Total	3,919	3,138	2,108	1,030	2,042	1,096	2,519	619	80.1	53.8	26.3	52.1	28.0	64.3	15.8
	Atholton	340	295	209	86	194	101	245	50	86.8	61.5	25.3	57.1	29.7	72.1	14.7
	Centennial	379	318	251	67	191	127	237	81	83.9	66.2	17.7	50.4	33.5	62.5	21.4
	Glenelg	268	224	147	77	131	93	185	39	83.6	54.9	28.7	48.9	34.7	69.0	14.6
	Hammond	309	224	123	101	155	69	192	32	72.5	39.8	32.7	50.2	22.3	62.1	10.4
	Howard	375	299	197	102	204	95	240	59	79.7	52.5	27.2	54.4	25.3	64.0	15.7
	Long Reach	286	208	110	98	154	54	173	35	72.7	38.5	34.3	53.8	18.9	60.5	12.2
	Marriotts Ridge	308	263	200	63	153	110	207	56	85.4	64.9	20.5	49.7	35.7	67.2	18.2
	Mount Hebron	354	292	205	87	196	96	236	56	82.5	57.9	24.6	55.4	27.1	66.7	15.8
	Oakland Mills	274	198	105	93	140	58	163	35	72.3	38.3	33.9	51.1	21.2	59.5	12.8
	Reservoir	349	260	146	114	194	66	219	41	74.5	41.8	32.7	55.6	18.9	62.8	11.7
	River Hill	346	304	257	47	162	142	221	83	87.9	74.3	13.6	46.8	41.0	63.9	24.0
Wilde Lake	331	253	158	95	168	85	201	52	76.4	47.7	28.7	50.8	25.7	60.7	15.7	
2009	Total	3,713	3,001	1,988	1,012	1,995	1,006	2,408	593	80.8	53.5	27.3	53.7	27.1	64.9	16.0
	Atholton	339	288	208	80	173	115	223	65	85.0	61.4	23.6	51.0	33.9	65.8	19.2
	Centennial	358	309	236	73	180	129	230	79	86.3	65.9	20.4	50.3	36.0	64.2	22.1
	Glenelg	279	228	149	79	143	85	187	41	81.7	53.4	28.3	51.3	30.5	67.0	14.7
	Hammond	255	178	97	81	135	43	149	29	69.8	38.0	31.8	52.9	16.9	58.4	11.4
	Howard	339	269	174	94	199	70	225	44	79.4	51.3	27.7	58.7	20.6	66.4	13.0
	Long Reach	292	231	111	120	176	55	200	31	79.1	38.0	41.1	60.3	18.8	68.5	10.6
	Marriotts Ridge	273	228	173	55	129	99	186	42	83.5	63.4	20.1	47.3	36.3	68.1	15.4
	Mount Hebron	332	283	186	97	191	92	237	46	85.2	56.0	29.2	57.5	27.7	71.4	13.9
	Oakland Mills	267	191	102	89	146	45	162	29	71.5	38.2	33.3	54.7	16.9	60.7	10.9
	Reservoir	323	257	161	96	183	74	203	54	79.6	49.8	29.7	56.7	22.9	62.8	16.7
	River Hill	317	275	228	47	154	121	197	78	86.8	71.9	14.8	48.6	38.2	62.1	24.6
Wilde Lake	339	264	163	101	186	78	209	55	77.9	48.1	29.8	54.9	23.0	61.7	16.2	

Table B3.

Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009 and 2010 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School and Earned a Degree **within Six Years** by High School

Class	High School	N Grads	Enrolled in College and Earned an Associates, Bachelors or Higher Degree			Enrolled in a Four-Year College and Earned a Bachelors or Higher Degree		
			<i>n</i> Enr in Fall	<i>n</i> Earned at AA+	% Fall Enr Earned AA+	<i>n</i> FT Fall 4-Yr Enr	<i>n</i> Earned BA/BS+	% FT Fall 4-Yr Earned BA/BS+
2009– 2010	Total	7,632	5,867	4,110	70.1	3,517	2,932	83.4
	Atholton	679	565	431	76.3	362	310	85.6
	Centennial	737	606	476	78.5	433	380	87.8
	Glenelg	547	441	322	73.0	267	224	83.9
	Hammond	564	379	220	58.0	190	152	80.0
	Howard	714	537	389	72.4	313	270	86.3
	Long Reach	578	409	232	56.7	180	129	71.7
	Marriotts Rdg	581	479	360	75.2	317	273	86.1
	Mt Hebron	686	562	399	71.0	345	286	82.9
	Oakland Mills	541	365	206	56.4	176	132	75.0
	Reservoir	672	480	301	62.7	248	206	83.1
	River Hill	663	568	450	79.2	420	352	83.8
	Wilde Lake	670	476	324	68.1	266	218	82.0
2010	Total	3,919	2,999	2,089	69.7	1,821	1,501	82.4
	Atholton	340	285	217	76.1	184	156	84.8
	Centennial	379	308	241	78.2	220	191	86.8
	Glenelg	268	218	160	73.4	134	116	86.6
	Hammond	309	212	119	56.1	106	78	73.6
	Howard	375	287	210	73.2	167	143	85.6
	Long Reach	286	197	108	54.8	93	63	67.7
	Marriotts Rdg	308	257	195	75.9	168	143	85.1
	Mt Hebron	354	284	202	71.1	184	152	82.6
	Oakland Mills	274	185	98	53.0	93	63	67.7
	Reservoir	349	238	145	60.9	115	98	85.2
	River Hill	346	296	237	80.1	220	186	84.5
	Wilde Lake	331	232	157	67.7	137	112	81.8
2009	Total	3,713	2,868	2,021	70.5	1,696	1,431	84.4
	Atholton	339	280	214	76.4	178	154	86.5
	Centennial	358	298	235	78.9	213	189	88.7
	Glenelg	279	223	162	72.6	133	108	81.2
	Hammond	255	167	101	60.5	84	74	88.1
	Howard	339	250	179	71.6	146	127	87.0
	Long Reach	292	212	124	58.5	87	66	75.9
	Marriotts Rdg	273	222	165	74.3	149	130	87.2
	Mt Hebron	332	278	197	70.9	161	134	83.2
	Oakland Mills	267	180	108	60.0	83	69	83.1
	Reservoir	323	242	156	64.5	133	108	81.2
	River Hill	317	272	213	78.3	200	166	83.0
	Wilde Lake	339	244	167	68.4	129	106	82.2

Table B4.

Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009 to 2012 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School and Earned a Degree **within Four Years** by High School

Class	High School	N Grads	Enrolled in College and Earned an Associates, Bachelors or Higher Degree			Enrolled in a Four-Year College and Earned a Bachelors or Higher Degree		
			<i>n</i> Enr in Fall	<i>n</i> Earned at AA+	% Fall Enr Earned AA+	<i>n</i> FT Fall 4-Yr Enr	<i>n</i> Earned BA/BS+	% FT Fall 4-Yr Earned BA/BS+
2009–	Total	15,386	11,889	5,826	49.0	7,262	4,347	59.9
2012	Atholton	1,388	1,166	648	55.6	765	481	62.9
	Centennial	1,433	1,190	676	56.8	848	561	66.2
	Glenelg	1,140	915	480	52.5	571	342	59.9
	Hammond	1,177	802	316	39.4	406	222	54.7
	Howard	1,454	1,115	575	51.6	674	433	64.2
	Long Reach	1,111	764	278	36.4	362	174	48.1
	Marriotts Rdg	1,232	1,010	533	52.8	679	422	62.2
	Mt Hebron	1,392	1,124	577	51.3	726	435	59.9
	Oakland Mills	1,054	713	265	37.2	334	163	48.8
	Reservoir	1,403	1,033	435	42.1	564	323	57.3
	River Hill	1,321	1,135	634	55.9	837	506	60.5
	Wilde Lake	1,281	922	409	44.4	496	285	57.5
2012	Total	3,859	2,954	1,445	48.9	1,794	1,080	60.2
	Atholton	348	295	160	54.2	193	121	62.7
	Centennial	328	278	162	58.3	195	132	67.7
	Glenelg	286	226	124	54.9	140	83	59.3
	Hammond	307	203	74	36.5	101	51	50.5
	Howard	381	297	146	49.2	184	117	63.6
	Long Reach	281	185	74	40.0	94	52	55.3
	Marriotts Rdg	333	270	142	52.6	179	109	60.9
	Mt Hebron	326	252	128	50.8	159	96	60.4
	Oakland Mills	253	172	60	34.9	70	32	45.7
	Reservoir	373	275	117	42.5	159	94	59.1
	River Hill	330	283	170	60.1	201	134	66.7
	Wilde Lake	313	218	88	40.4	119	59	49.6
2011	Total	3,895	3,068	1,525	49.7	1,951	1,185	60.7
	Atholton	361	306	168	54.9	210	128	61.0
	Centennial	368	306	169	55.2	220	143	65.0
	Glenelg	307	248	137	55.2	164	102	62.2
	Hammond	306	220	91	41.4	115	62	53.9
	Howard	359	281	149	53.0	177	119	67.2
	Long Reach	252	170	63	37.1	88	45	51.1
	Marriotts Rdg	318	261	147	56.3	183	119	65.0
	Mt Hebron	380	310	166	53.5	222	136	61.3
	Oakland Mills	260	176	71	40.3	88	49	55.7
	Reservoir	358	278	109	39.2	157	82	52.2
	River Hill	328	284	166	58.5	216	135	62.5
	Wilde Lake	298	228	89	39.0	111	65	58.6

Table B4 (continued).

Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2009 to 2012 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School and Earned a Degree **within Four Years** by High School

Class	High School	N Grads	Enrolled in College and Earned an Associates, Bachelors or Higher Degree			Enrolled in a Four-Year College and Earned a Bachelors or Higher Degree		
			<i>n</i> Enr in Fall	<i>n</i> Earned at AA+	% Fall Enr Earned AA+	<i>n</i> FT Fall 4-Yr Enr	<i>n</i> Earned BA/BS+	% FT Fall 4-Yr Earned BA/BS+
2010	Total	3,919	2,999	1,438	47.9	1,821	1,062	58.3
	Atholton	340	285	163	57.2	184	118	64.1
	Centennial	379	308	169	54.9	220	137	62.3
	Glenelg	268	218	105	48.2	134	77	57.5
	Hammond	309	212	80	37.7	106	58	54.7
	Howard	375	287	150	52.3	167	104	62.3
	Long Reach	286	197	61	31.0	93	40	43.0
	Marriotts Rdg	308	257	133	51.8	168	106	63.1
	Mt Hebron	354	284	145	51.1	184	111	60.3
	Oakland Mills	274	185	65	35.1	93	39	41.9
	Reservoir	349	238	102	42.9	115	71	61.7
	River Hill	346	296	161	54.4	220	126	57.3
	Wilde Lake	331	232	104	44.8	137	75	54.7
2009	Total	3,713	2,868	1,418	49.4	1,696	1,020	60.1
	Atholton	339	280	157	56.1	178	114	64.0
	Centennial	358	298	176	59.1	213	149	70.0
	Glenelg	279	223	114	51.1	133	80	60.2
	Hammond	255	167	71	42.5	84	51	60.7
	Howard	339	250	130	52.0	146	93	63.7
	Long Reach	292	212	80	37.7	87	37	42.5
	Marriotts Rdg	273	222	111	50.0	149	88	59.1
	Mt Hebron	332	278	138	49.6	161	92	57.1
	Oakland Mills	267	180	69	38.3	83	43	51.8
	Reservoir	323	242	107	44.2	133	76	57.1
	River Hill	317	272	137	50.4	200	111	55.5
	Wilde Lake	339	244	128	52.5	129	86	66.7

Appendix C: Methodology

Data Sources

Data on college enrollment, persistence and completion were obtained from the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC), a non-profit corporation that assists higher education institutions in verifying enrollment and degree completion. In 2004, NSC expanded its services to high school districts by allowing school systems to follow their graduates. More than 3,300 colleges participate in the NSC, which constitutes 93 percent of all student enrollments in postsecondary institutions in the U.S. School districts obtain information about their students' postsecondary educational outcomes from the NSC. The NSC offers Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) compliant access to postsecondary enrollment and degree records. Therefore, high school graduates who refused to release their information were not included in the file that school districts receive. If a high school graduate went to a postsecondary institution that does not participate in the NSC, enrollment information for that student was not available (for more information on the NSC, see www.studentclearinghouse.org).

The NSC data file was merged with HCPSS end-of-year enrollment data to obtain demographic and special service status information.

Study Population

The participants for this study were the HCPSS Graduating Classes of 2009 through 2016. The study included only students who were high school diploma graduates. Students' gender, race/ethnicity, Free and Reduced-price Meals Services (FARMS), special education services, and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) services data were based on the school district's central records as reported at the end of Grade 12 for each cohort. A lag time in postsecondary institutions submitting their student records to the NSC exists. Therefore, some of the analyses in this study did not use the most recent HCPSS graduating cohorts (i.e., Classes of 2015 and 2016).

College outcome records were available for a majority of HCPSS graduates; 99.7 percent of the HCPSS Classes of 2009 to 2016 had records in the NSC file. Specifically, of the 31,353 HCPSS 2009 to 2016 graduates submitted to the NSC database for postsecondary data, 31,256 were found in the return file from the NSC. Of these records in the NSC return file, 27,641 had matches to college records.

Procedures

The NSC student file is a multi-record per student file and requires removal of duplicate records. In order to create a single-record file by student for analyses, certain decision rules were applied. College enrollment was counted based on student enrollment at any postsecondary institution for the first time; any movement between institutions was not captured in the analyses. Degree attainment was based on the highest college degree attained. For instance, if a college graduate obtained an associate and a master's degree, only the master's degree was captured. If an institution recorded that a student graduated but did not specify the degree title, the student was coded as having obtained a bachelor's degree if the institution were reported as a four-year institution; an associate if the institution were a two-year institution; or a certificate if the institution were less than two years. Almost all students who were coded as having graduated from college were from two- and four-year institutions.

Descriptive statistics were employed in this report, including frequencies and two-way contingency tables.

Appendix D: Definitions of Terms Used

Term	Definition
HCPSS graduating class	Includes students who graduated from an HCPSS high school with a diploma between September 1 of the prior year and August 31 of the graduating year.
Fall college enrollment	HCPSS graduates enrolled in any postsecondary (two- or four-year, full- or part-time, in-state or out-of-state, public or private) institution by October 31 of their high school graduation year. For example, fall college enrollment for a Class of 2016 graduate is defined as enrollment in a postsecondary institution by October 31, 2016.
Delayed college enrollment	HCPSS graduates enrolled in any postsecondary (two- or four-year, full- or part-time, in-state or out-of-state, public or private) institution sometime after October 31 of their high school graduation year, but within the first 12 months after high school graduation. For example, delayed college enrollment for a 2015 graduate is defined as enrollment in a postsecondary institution between November 1, 2015 and August 14, 2016.
First-year college enrollment (Includes both fall and delayed college enrollment)	HCPSS graduates enrolled in any postsecondary (two- or four-year, full- or part-time, in-state or out-of-state, public or private) institution within a year after high school graduation—from August 15 of their high school graduation year through August 14 of the following year. In other words, first-year enrollees include both fall and delayed enrollees. For example, college enrollment during the first year for a 2015 graduate is defined as enrollment in a postsecondary institution by August 14, 2016.
Persistence to a second year of college (for fall enrollees)	HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school and returned for a second year to any postsecondary institution. For example, persistence for a 2015 graduate who enrolled in college in fall after high school graduation is defined as enrollment in any postsecondary institution for a second year any time after August 15, 2016.
Persistence to a second year of college (for first year enrollees)	HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college in the first year after high school and returned for a second year to any postsecondary institutions. For example, persistence for a 2015 graduate who enrolled in college within a year after high school graduation is defined as enrollment in any postsecondary institution for a second year any time after August 15, 2016.
College completion within six years for fall college enrollees	HCPSS graduates who enrolled in the fall immediately after high school graduation and completed an associate, bachelor's or higher degree within six years (time-to-degree). For example, degree completion for a 2009 graduate who enrolled in college in fall after high school graduation is defined as completing a degree before August 14, 2015. Data available for HCPSS 2009 and 2010 graduates and examined for (a) associate or higher degree for all fall enrollees, and (b) bachelor's or higher degree for fall enrollees who enrolled full-time at a four-year institution.
College completion for all high school graduates	HCPSS graduates who completed an associate, bachelor's or higher degree as of April 2015. Data available for HCPSS 2008 and 2010 graduates and examined for (a) associate or higher degree and (b) bachelor's or higher degree. Time-to-degree is not examined.
College readiness	SAT combined score of 1650 or ACT composite score of 24.
FARMS	High school graduates who received Free and Reduced-price Meals Services (FARMS), as reported at the end of Grade 12. Data are based on school district's records.
ESOL	High school graduates who received English as Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) services, as reported at the end of Grade 12. Data are based on school district's records.
Special education	High school graduates who received special education services, as reported at the end of Grade 12. Data are based on school district's records.
Race/ethnicity (old reporting)	Old race codes are used for cohorts ending with the Class of 2010 and are based on school district's end-of-year records.
Race/ethnicity (new reporting)	New race codes are used for cohorts starting with the Class of 2011 and are based on school district's end-of-year records.