

Research Report

Learning and Leading with Equity: The Fierce Urgency of Now.



Postsecondary Educational Outcomes for Graduates of the Howard County Public School System 2011–2018

Office of Research and Program Evaluation
Office of Grants, Policy, and Strategy

July 2019

Tables of Contents

Report Summary	5
National Trends in Postsecondary Education and the Workforce	10
Limitations	11
HCPSS Classes of 2011 through 2018 College-Going Outcomes.....	11
Fall College Enrollment	11
RQ1: What proportion of HCPSS graduates enrolled in college in the fall immediately after completing high school?	11
RQ2: What were the gaps in HCPSS graduates' fall college enrollment rates among student groups?	13
RQ3: How does the poverty gap in fall college enrollment rates differ by racial/ethnic group for each gender?	16
First-Year College Enrollment	18
RQ4: What proportion of HCPSS graduates enrolled in college within a year after completing high school?	19
RQ5: What were the racial/ethnic, gender, and poverty gaps in HCPSS graduates' enrollment rate in college within a year after completing high school?	19
Persistence to a Second Year of College.....	21
RQ6: What proportion of fall enrollees persisted to a second year of college?	21
RQ7: Among fall enrollees, what were the racial/ethnic, gender, and poverty gaps in college persistence rates?	23
RQ8: Among fall enrollees, how did persistence rates differ by poverty status for male and female graduates in each racial/ethnic group?	25
College Completion.....	27
RQ9: What proportion of 2011 and 2012 fall college enrollees completed college within six years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree?	28
RQ10: What proportion of 2011 to 2014 fall college enrollees completed college within four years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree?	30
RQ11: What proportion of full-time, fall enrollees at four-year institutions in the Classes of 2011 and 2012 completed college within six years with a bachelor's or higher degree?	31
RQ12: What proportion of all 2011 and 2012 high school graduates completed college with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree, as of November 2018?	31
Most Common Colleges.....	34
RQ13: What were the most common colleges 2011 to 2018 graduates initially entered?.....	34
From Fall College Enrollment to Degree Attainment.....	35
RQ14: For the graduates in the Classes of 2011 and 2012, what percentage enrolled in college in the fall, persisted, and attained a postsecondary degree within six years?..	35
Progress Updates and Recommendations	37
References.....	40
Appendix List of Tables.....	41
Appendix A: Tables	43

Appendix B: Select Tables by School	68
Appendix C: Methodology	80
Appendix D: Definitions of Terms Used	82

Report Summary

The Howard County Public School System's (HCPSS) Strategic Call to Action outlines a commitment to close opportunity gaps in order to ensure that all students will acquire the skills, attributes, and knowledge necessary to become global citizens and obtain meaningful and rewarding employment in a dynamic, international workplace. Aligned to this mission, this report examines the college-going outcomes for HCPSS graduates in the context of equity to gauge the district's progress toward this desired outcome. College-going data were obtained from the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC), a non-profit organization that works with colleges and universities to collect and verify college enrollment and degree attainment at a national level. The terms "postsecondary institution" and "college" are used interchangeably in this document. Because career-focused data are not as readily available, this report focuses on postsecondary education in examining students' college and career outcomes.

College enrollment of HCPSS graduates has been and continues to be high, with almost 80 percent¹ enrolling in college by October 31 of their high school graduation year, outperforming the national average of 70 percent in 2016.² 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. Of HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college in the fall, the vast majority persisted to a second year in college and about 70 percent of fall enrollees earned a postsecondary degree within six years of college enrollment.

Despite the overall high performance in postsecondary educational outcomes of HCPSS graduates, gaps between student groups persist. Specifically, Black/African American and Hispanic/Latinx graduates, graduates who received free and reduced-price meals (FARMs), special education, or English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) services, and male graduates had lower college enrollment rates compared to their peers who are Asian or White, those who did not receive special services, and female graduates. Moreover, even though across groups, fall college enrollees tended to persist for a second year in college, lower proportions of fall enrollees in traditionally underserved groups (e.g., Black/African American, Hispanic/Latinx, students who received FARMs, students who received special education services) persisted for a second year. Following this pattern, fall college enrollees in these groups and male fall college enrollees were less likely to have attained a degree within six years of high school graduation compared to their peers. College persistence rates were also lower for students who enrolled in two- versus four-year institutions.

¹ 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. Slight discrepancies may exist when using rounded values to calculate differences versus using unrounded values to calculate differences.

² McFarland, J., Hussar, B., Wang, X., Zhang, J., Wang, K., Rathbun, A., Barmer, A., Forrest Cataldi, E., & Bullock Mann, F. (2018). *The Condition of Education 2018* (NCES 2018-144). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics. Retrieved [March 16, 2019] from <https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2018144>

Fall College Enrollment

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

From 2011 to 2018, an average of 79.6% of HCPSS graduates enrolled in a college in the fall immediately after high school. In general, fall college enrollment increased from 2011 to 2018. More graduates enrolled in four-year, in-state, or public institutions than two-year, out-of-state, or private institutions. The Class of 2018 fall enrollment rate of 80.0% exceeds the 2016 national average of 70%.

Although the overall rate of fall college enrollment is high, gaps in fall college enrollment rate exist between student groups.

- By race/ethnicity, the average 2011 to 2018 fall college enrollment rate was the lowest for Hispanic/Latinx graduates (63.2%). Black/African American graduates had the second lowest fall college enrollment rate (71.9%). Fall college enrollment rates were 78.1% for Two or More Races, 83.6% for White, and 85.7% for Asian graduates.
 - Compared to the Class of 2011, fall college enrollment rates for the Class of 2018 increased for Asian, White, and Two or More Races graduates; but decreased for Black/African American and Hispanic/Latinx graduates—resulting in widened racial/ethnic gaps in fall college enrollment rates.
 - Although they were still present, racial/ethnic gaps were smaller when FARMs status was taken into account.
- By gender, female graduates (83.1%) enrolled in college in the fall after high school at a higher rate than male graduates (76.3%). The gender gap in fall college enrollment widened from 5.5 percentage points in 2011 to 7.6 percentage points in 2018.
- By free and reduced-price meals services (FARMs) status, graduates who did not receive FARMs enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school at higher rates than their peers who received FARMs (82.7% compared to 62.5%). This gap widened by 4.4 percentage points from a 15.4 percentage-point gap in 2011 to a 19.8 percentage-point gap in 2018.¹
 - Regardless of race/ethnicity or gender, HCPSS graduates who received FARMs had lower fall college enrollment rates than their peers who did not receive FARMs.
 - Compared to the Class of 2011, the fall college enrollment rate decreased for graduates in the Class of 2018 who received FARMs; whereas it increased for those who did not receive FARMs—resulting in a widened poverty gap in fall college enrollment rates.

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.

From 2011 to 2017, about 3.8% of HCPSS graduates delayed enrollment into college. Together with fall enrollees, an average of 83.4% of HCPSS graduates enrolled in college within the first year after high school graduation. The percentage of graduates delaying college enrollment increased from 3.1% in 2011 to 5.2% in 2013, and then dipped to 2.8% in 2017. Hispanic/Latinx, Black/African American, and Two or More Races graduates had lower fall college enrollment and higher delayed enrollment rates than their Asian and White peers.

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.

Students who enroll in college tend to stay in college for another year. From 2011 to 2017, an average of 92.8% of fall college enrollees returned for a second year of college. Fall enrollees' persistence rate decreased from 94.4% in 2011 to 91.1% in 2017. Higher persistence rates were observed for four-year compared to two-year, for private compared to public, and for out-of-state compared to in-state institutions. High persistence rates were observed regardless of public or private and regardless of location. Persistence rates were more disparate by four- or two-year institution type: 96.5% of 2017 fall enrollees at four-year institutions persisted, compared to 78.3% of those at two-year institutions.

Although the overall persistence rate of fall enrollees is high, gaps exist between student groups.

- From 2011 to 2017, average persistence rates for all racial/ethnic groups were 87.0% or higher. Mirroring the overall decreasing trend in persistence rate, compared to the Class of 2011, persistence rates for the Class of 2017 decreased for all racial/ethnic groups. The 2011 to 2017 average persistence rate was the lowest for Black/African American (87.0%) and Hispanic/Latinx (87.5%) fall enrollees; compared to 90.5% for Two or More Races, 94.4% for White, and 96.8% for Asian fall enrollees.
- By gender, female fall enrollees persisted at higher rates than male fall enrollees in all years examined. The gender gap widened from 1.7 percentage points in 2011 to 4.0 percentage points in 2017.
- By FARMs status, 2011 to 2017 fall enrollees who received FARMs persisted at lower rates than their peers who did not receive FARMs. The poverty gap in college persistence remained similar in 2011 compared to 2017 at over 12 percentage points.

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 72% of 2011 and 2012 fall enrollees (72.8% and 71.9%, respectively) graduated from college within six years with an associate, bachelor's, or higher degree. For 2011 and 2012 HCPSS graduates who enrolled full-time at a four-year institution in the fall, about 85% (84.9% and 85.1%, respectively) graduated from college within six years with a bachelor's or higher degree.

By race/ethnicity, for the HCPSS Class of 2012, only half of Black/African American (51.0%) and two-thirds or less of Hispanic/Latinx (63.5%) and Two or More Races (67.0%) fall enrollees from the HCPSS Classes of 2011 and 2012 earned a college degree within six years; compared to over three-quarters of White (78.3%) and Asian (79.8%) fall enrollees.

By gender, Classes of 2011 and 2012 female (77.3%) fall enrollees had higher six-year college completion rates than males (67.2%), representing a gender gap in fall enrollees' six-year college completion rates of 11.2 percentage points for the Class of 2011 that decreased to 9.1 percentage points for the Class of 2012. Greater than three-quarters of female fall enrollees completed college within six years, compared to about two-thirds of male fall enrollees.

The poverty gap in college completion for Classes of 2011 and 2012 fall enrollees remained at over 30 percentage points. Three-fourths (75.4%) of non-FARMs fall enrollees completed college within six years, compared to less than half of their peers who received FARMs (44.7%).

All HCPSS graduates. As of November 2018, about 61% of all 2011 and 2012 HCPSS high school graduates (63.4% and 59.0%, respectively) completed college with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree.

Classes of 2011 and 2012 Asian (69.9%) and White (68.8%) HCPSS graduates had higher college completion rates (associate degree or higher) than Black/African American (40.3%), Hispanic/Latinx (42.7%), and Two or More Races (58.0%) graduates as of November 2018.

The gender gap in college completion rates was 12 percentage points for the Classes of 2011 and 2012, with female HCPSS graduates completing college at higher rates than male graduates—about 67% of female HCPSS graduates earned a postsecondary degree by November 2018, compared to 55% for male HCPSS graduates.

The poverty gap in college completion rates was 35.6 percentage points for the Class of 2011 2012. Across both classes, about 66% of non-FARMs graduates earned a postsecondary degree by November 2018, compared to 30% for their peers who received FARMs.

Most Common Colleges

For graduates of 2011 through 2018, 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.

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. Refine early identification tools for schools to identify students at risk for not being college and/or career ready.
2. Support students who demonstrate college and career readiness but may not plan to enroll in college or career-focused employment in the fall immediately after high school graduation.
3. Work with students to better understand the root causes for higher proportions of delayed college enrollment or pursuit of career-focused employment among the following groups: Hispanic/Latinx, Black/African American, male, and graduates who received FARMs services.
4. Based on the identification of root causes, provide locally-relevant and targeted supports to students and families that increase readiness for postsecondary success.
5. Examine the impact of dual enrollment on college outcomes.
6. Explore and/or develop tools that help students find college or career matches based on academic data as well as career and interest surveys, including through the request for proposals process for appropriate software.

National Trends in Postsecondary Education and the Workforce

Postsecondary education credentials have become increasingly important as individuals prepare for a career. In 2016, about 41 percent of 18 to 24 year-olds in the United States were enrolled in college³. According to the Georgetown Public Policy Institute's 2013 projections⁴, 65 percent of all jobs, or almost two out of every three jobs, will require a postsecondary degree by 2020. More recently, Georgetown Public Policy Institute⁵ 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.⁶

The National Center for Education Statistics⁷ reported that 70 percent of all U.S. high school completers⁸ in 2016 enrolled in college in the fall of their high school completion year—46 percent of the 2016 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 60 percent of the students who enrolled full-time in a four-year institution in the fall of 2010 seeking a bachelor's degree completed that degree within six years.

The Howard County Public School System's (HCPSS) Strategic Call to Action outlines a commitment to close opportunity gaps in order to ensure that all students will acquire the skills, attributes, and knowledge necessary to become global citizens and obtain meaningful and rewarding employment in a dynamic, international workplace. Aligned to that mission, this report examines the college-going outcomes for HCPSS graduates in the context of equity to gauge the district's progress toward this desired outcome.

The data used in this report were obtained from the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC), a non-profit organization that works with colleges and universities to collect and verify college enrollment and degree attainment at a national level. This report includes college-going data for the HCPSS Classes of 2011 through 2018. The terms “postsecondary institution” and “college” are used interchangeably in this report. Detailed methodology is provided in Appendix C and definitions of terms used are provided in Appendix D.

³ U.S. Department of Education: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). (2018). *Table 302.60: Percentage of 18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college, by level of institution and sex and race/ethnicity of student: 1970 through 2016* [Data table]. Retrieved [March 17, 2019] from https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d18/tables/dt18_302.60.asp

⁴ Carnevale, A. P., Smith, N., & Strohl, J. (2013). *Recovery: Projections of jobs and education requirements through 2020*. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Public Policy Institute, Center on Education and the Workforce. Retrieved from https://cew.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Recovery2020.FR_Web_.pdf

⁵ Carnevale, A. P., Jayasundera, T., & Gulish, A. (2016). *America's divided recovery: College haves and have-nots*. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Public Policy Institute, Center on Education and the Workforce. Retrieved from <https://cew.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/Americas-Divided-Recovery-web.pdf>

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ McFarland, J., Hussar, B., Wang, X., Zhang, J., Wang, K., Rathbun, A., Barmer, A., Forrest Cataldi, E., & Bullock Mann, F. (2018). *The Condition of Education 2018* (NCES 2018-144). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics. Retrieved [March 16, 2019] from <https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2018144>

⁸ Includes GED recipients.

Limitations

The following are limitations when interpreting the results in this report:

1. College enrollment rates may be underreported due to unavailability of some college records in compliance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and non-participation of some postsecondary institutions with the NSC.
2. Results 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.
3. To facilitate comparisons of current findings to other published figures, this report follows NSC definitions to calculate counts and percentages. Specifically, 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 2018 includes all students with a recorded high school graduation date on September 1, 2017 through August 31, 2018. This practice is applied in the current report.
4. This report counts students as valid college enrollees if their enrollment status was not coded as “Withdrawn” in the NSC file. The accuracy of the data is current as of the data file generation 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 prior years’ reports. Students with college records that contain missing values for their enrollment status are not excluded.

HCPSS Classes of 2011 through 2018 College-Going Outcomes

Following 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 2018 includes all students with a recorded high school graduation date on September 1, 2017 through August 31, 2018.

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.

Figures 1 to 4 display the eight-year trend in HCPSS graduates' fall college enrollment, overall and by institution type (public, private), location (in- or out-of-state), and level (2- or 4-year).^{9, 10}

- On average, 79.6 percent ($n = 25,100$ of 31,525) of all HCPSS graduates from 2011 to 2018 enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation.
- Fall college enrollment for the Class of 2018 (80.0%) stayed within a percentage point of their peers from the Class of 2017 (80.6%).
- In each year, more HCPSS graduates enrolled in four-year, in-state, or public institutions than in two-year, out-of-state, or private institutions. For the Class of 2018:
 - 66.4 percent went to public and 13.6 percent went to private institutions.
 - 55.2 percent went to in-state and 24.9 percent went to out-of-state colleges.
 - 55.0 percent went to four-year and 25.1 percent went to two-year colleges.

Figure 1. HCPSS Graduates' Fall College Enrollment Rate

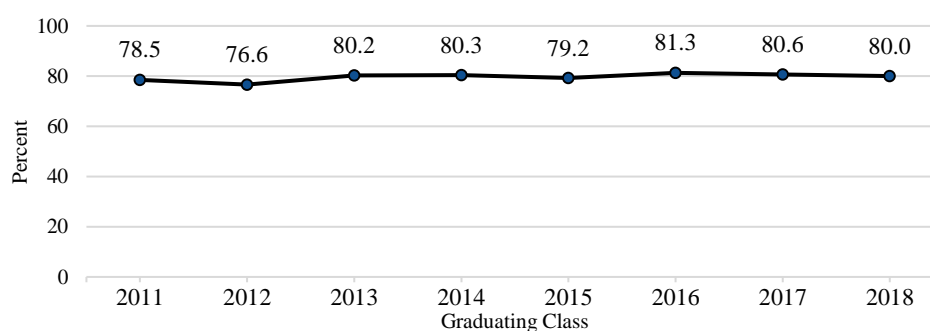
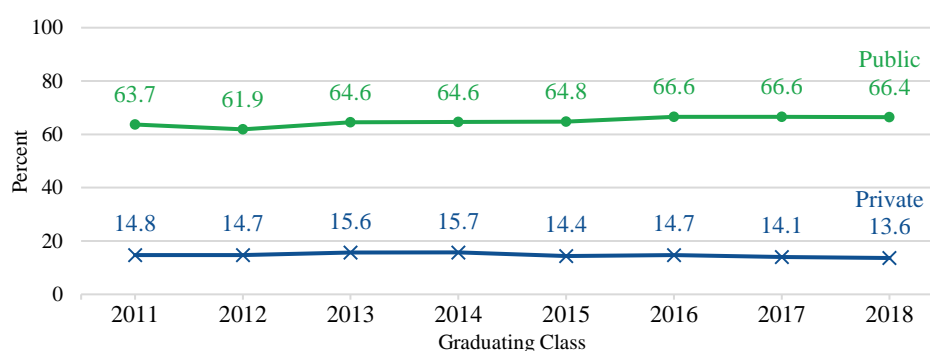


Figure 2. HCPSS Graduates' Fall Enrollment Rate by Institution Type



⁹ The values reported in the text were calculated using unrounded values; slight discrepancies may exist when using the rounded values to calculate differences versus using the unrounded values to calculate differences.

¹⁰ See Table A1 for the counts and percentages of fall college enrollment.

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

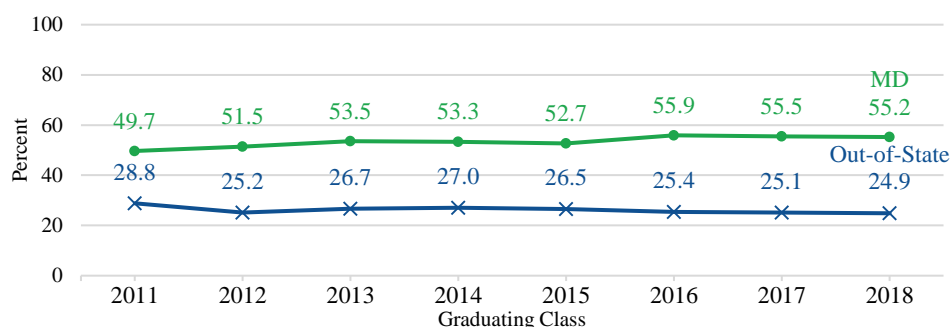
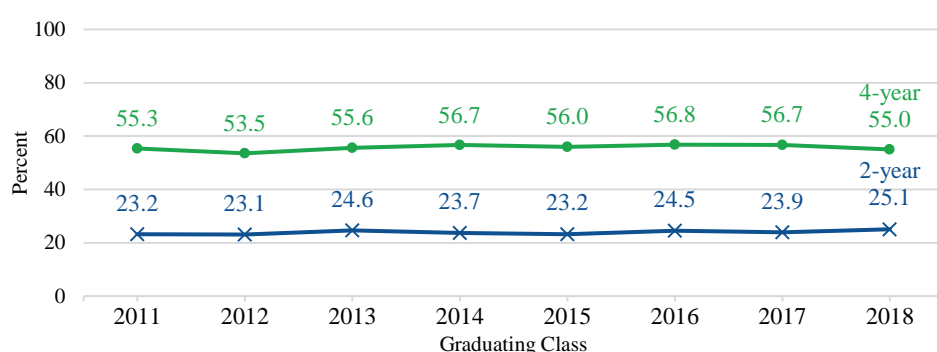


Figure 4. HCPSS Graduates' Fall Enrollment by Institution Level



RQ2: What were the gaps in HCPSS graduates' fall college enrollment rates among student groups?

Racial/Ethnic gap. Figure 5 displays the eight-year average fall college enrollment rate for each racial/ethnic group compared to their peers. The solid bar represents fall college enrollment rate for the student group labeled, whereas the dashed bar represents the fall college enrollment rate for all other students—those not in the student group labeled. The dotted line represents the fall college enrollment rate for all graduates. If no gap in persistence rates were observed, then the pair of bars would be of equal height.¹¹

Of the 31,525 graduates from 2011 to 2018⁸:

- Fall college enrollment rates were: 85.7 percent for Asian, 83.6 percent for White, 78.1 percent for Two or More Races, 71.9 percent for Black/African American, and 63.2 percent for Hispanic/Latinx HCPSS graduates.
- The gap in fall college enrollment rates was the largest between Hispanic/Latinx graduates and their peers—a 17.7 percentage-point gap.
- Black/African American graduates also had lower fall college enrollment rates compared to their peers—a gap of 9.7 percentage points.

¹¹ See Table A2 for counts and percentages of fall college enrollment rates by race/ethnicity.

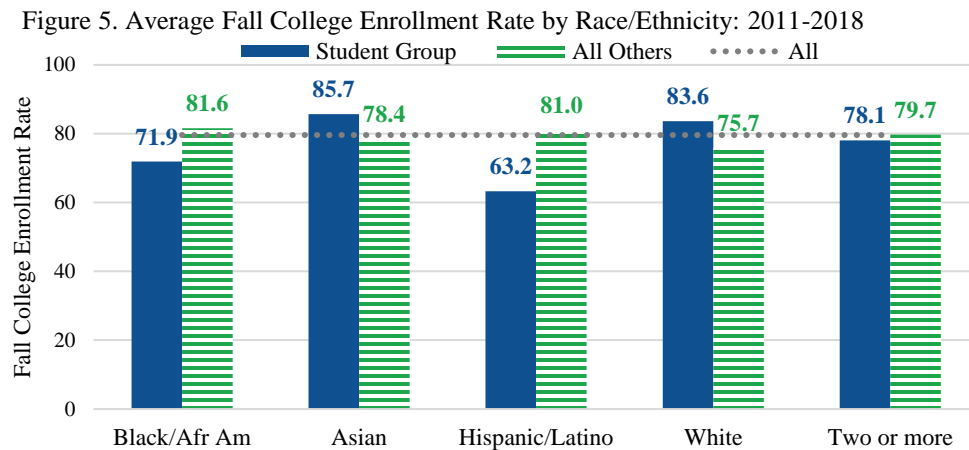
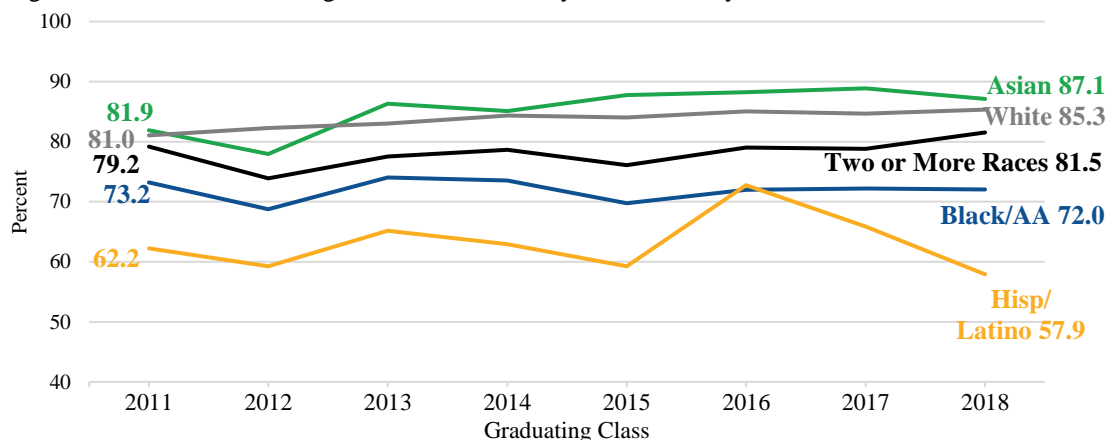


Figure 6 illustrates the trend in fall college enrollment rates by race/ethnicity.⁸

- Compared to 2011, fall enrollment in 2018 increased for Asian (by 5.2 percentage points), White (by 4.3 percentage points), and Two or More Races (by 2.3 percentage points); but decreased for Black/African American (by 1.2 percentage points) and Hispanic/Latinx graduates (by 4.3 percentage points).
- Of note, fall college enrollment rate increased in 2016 for Hispanic/Latinx graduates, but declined steadily thereafter.

Figure 6. Trends in Fall College Enrollment Rates by Race/Ethnicity

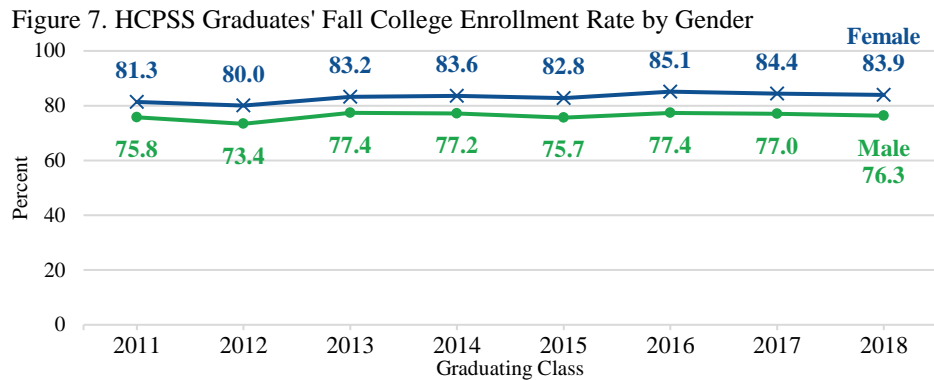


Gender gap. Figure 7 displays Classes of 2011 to 2018 fall enrollment trends by gender.¹²

- Overall, female graduates enrolled in college in the fall at higher rates than males.
- For the Class of 2018, the female fall college enrollment rate was 83.9 percent.
- For the Class of 2018, the male fall college enrollment rate was 76.3 percent.

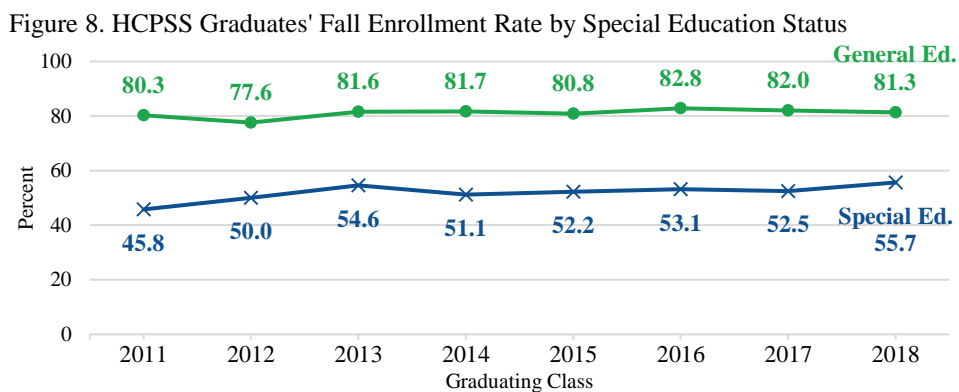
¹² See Table A3 for counts and percentages of fall college enrollment rates by gender and special services.

- While both groups increased in enrollment from 2011 to 2018, the gap in fall enrollment rates between male and female graduates increased by 2.0 percentage points from a 5.6 percentage-point gap in 2011 to 7.6 percentage points in 2018.



Special education status gap. Figure 8 displays trends in fall enrollment by special education status for the Classes of 2011 to 2018.¹¹

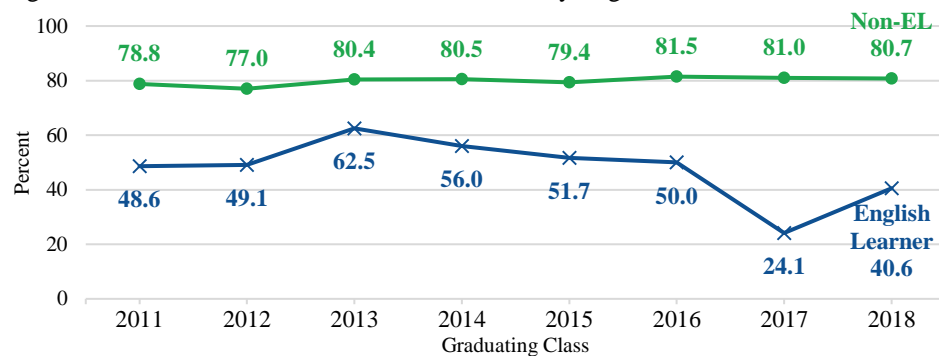
- Over the eight years, 81.0% ($n = 24,304$ of 29,994) of the graduates who did not receive special education services enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school, compared to 52.0% ($n = 796$ of 1,531) of their peers who received special education services—a 29.0 percentage-point gap.
- The gap in fall college enrollment by special education status narrowed by 8.8 percentage points in 2018 compared to 2011.



English learner (EL) status gap. Figure 9 displays trends in fall enrollment by EL status for the Classes of 2011 to 2018.¹¹

- Over the eight years, 79.9% ($n = 24,962$ of 31,231) of the graduates who were not ELs enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school, compared to 46.9% ($n = 138$ of 294) of their peers who were ELs—a 33.0 percentage-point gap.
- The gap in fall college enrollment by EL status widened by 10.0 percentage points in 2018 compared to 2011.

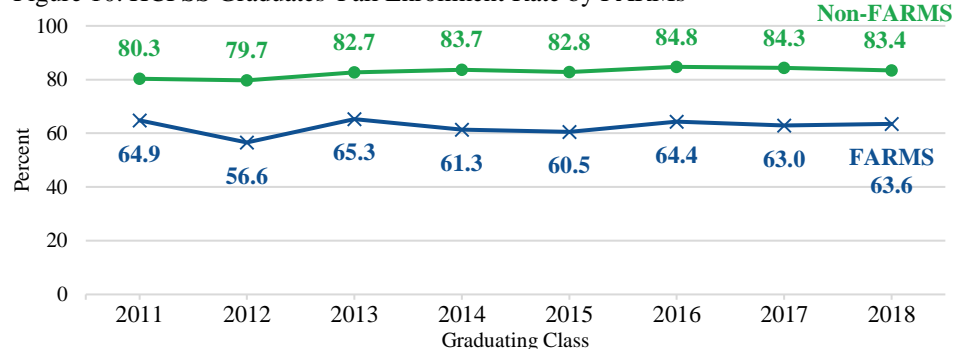
Figure 9. HCPSS Graduates' Fall Enrollment Rate by English Learner Status



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. Figure 10 displays trends in fall enrollment by FARMs status for the Classes of 2011 to 2018.¹¹

- Over the eight years, 82.7% ($n = 22,101$ of 26,726) of the graduates who did not receive FARMs enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school, compared to 62.5% ($n = 2,999$ of 4,799) of their peers who received FARMs—a 20.2 percentage-point gap.
- The gap in fall college enrollment by FARMs status widened by 4.4 percentage points in 2018 compared to 2011.
- As the poverty gap persists, the fall college enrollment rate for graduates who received FARMs decreased by 1.3 percentage points in 2018 compared to 2011, and it increased by 3.1 percentage points for graduates who did not receive FARMs.

Figure 10. HCPSS Graduates' Fall Enrollment Rate by FARMs

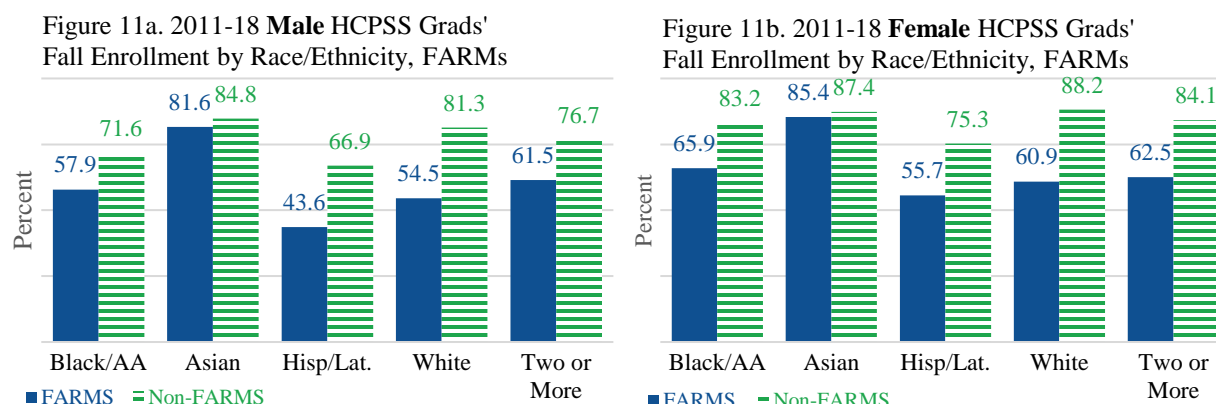


RQ3: How does the poverty gap in fall college enrollment rates differ by racial/ethnic group for each gender?

This section examines the data by FARMs status within each race/ethnicity for each gender separately. The findings presented should be interpreted with caution because the number of students is small for some groups at this level of disaggregation.

Figure 11a displays male graduates' fall college enrollment rate by FARMs status for each race/ethnicity from 2011 to 2018. Figure 11b displays this information for female graduates.¹³ The solid bars represent students in the labeled racial/ethnic group who received FARMs and the dashed bars represent students in the labeled racial/ethnic group who did not receive FARMs. If no gap exists between the two groups, then the pair of bars would be of equal height.

- Regardless of race/ethnicity or gender, HCPSS graduates who received FARMs had lower fall college enrollment rates than their peers who did not receive FARMs.
- Among male graduates, the poverty gap in fall college enrollment was the widest for White (26.8 percentage-point gap), followed by Hispanic/Latinx (23.4 percentage-point gap), Two or More Races (15.2 percentage-point gap), Black/African American (13.8 percentage-point gap), and Asian (3.2 percentage-point gap) graduates.
- Among female graduates, the poverty gap in fall college enrollment rates was the widest for White (27.3 percentage-point gap), followed by Two or More Races (21.6 percentage-point gap), Hispanic/Latina (19.6 percentage-point gap), Black/African American (17.3 percentage-point gap), and Asian (2.0 percentage-point gap) graduates.
- About 82 percent or more of Asian male graduates, regardless of FARMs status, enrolled in college in the fall after high school graduation.
- About 85 percent or more of Asian female graduates, regardless of FARMs status, enrolled in college in the fall after high school graduation.



Whereas Figures 11a-b facilitate an examination of the poverty gaps for each gender by racial/ethnic group, Figures 12a-b on the next page 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 2018. Although they are still present, racial/ethnic gaps are smaller when FARMs status is taken into account.

For HCPSS male graduates who did not receive FARMs (Figure 12a dashed bars):

- More than two-thirds enrolled in college in the fall across racial/ethnic groups.

¹³ See Table A4 for counts and percentages of fall college enrollment rates by race/ethnicity and FARMs status for each gender group.

- About three-fourths or fewer of Two or More Races (76.7%), Black/African American (71.6%), and Hispanic/Latinx (66.9%) graduates enrolled in college in the fall of their high school graduation year.
- More than four in five Asian (84.8%) or White (81.3%) graduates enrolled in college in the fall of their high school graduation year.

For HCPSS male graduates who received FARMs (Figure 12a solid bars):

- Except for Asian (81.6%) students, less than two-thirds of male FARMs graduates across the other racial/ethnic groups enrolled in college in the fall.
- At 43.6 percent, Hispanic/Latinx male FARMs graduates had the lowest fall college enrollment rate.

For HCPSS female graduates who did not receive FARMs (Figure 12b dashed bars):

- Over three-fourths enrolled in college in the fall across racial/ethnic groups.
- About three in four (75.3%) of Hispanic/Latina female non-FARMs graduates enrolled in college in the fall; compared to more than four in five of the graduates in the other racial groups.

For HCPSS female graduates who received FARMs (Figure 12b solid bars):

- Except for Asian students (85.4%), about two-thirds or less of female FARMs graduates across the other racial/ethnic groups enrolled in college in the fall.
- At 55.7 percent, Hispanic/Latina female FARMs graduates had the lowest fall college enrollment rate.

Figure 12a. 2011-18 **Male** HCPSS Grads' Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, FARMs

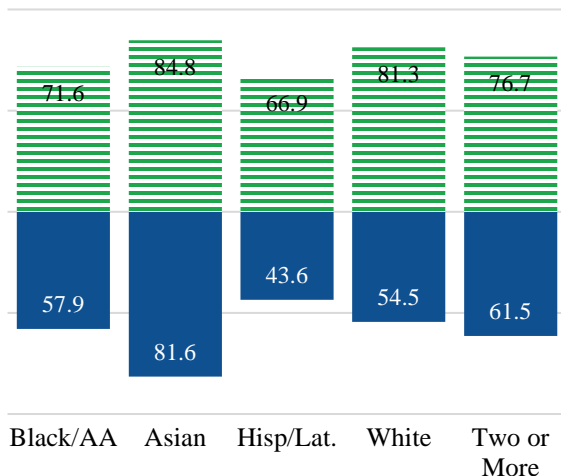
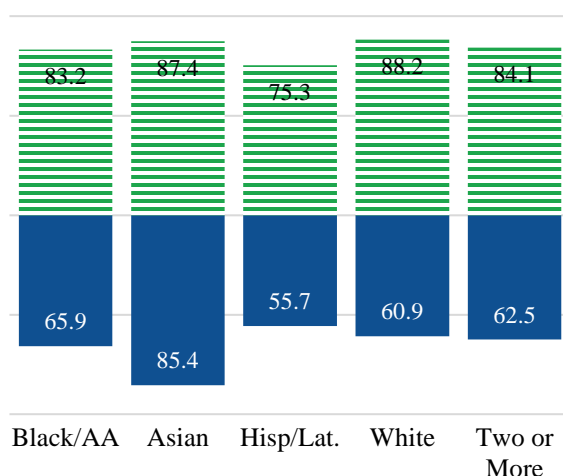


Figure 12b. 2011-18 **Female** HCPSS Grads' Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, FARMs



First-Year College Enrollment

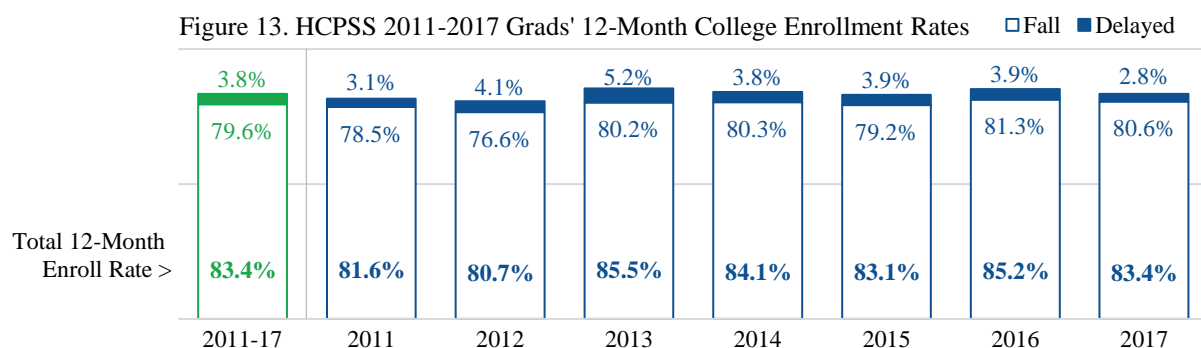
In this report, delayed enrollees are defined as HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college sometime after October 31 of their high school graduation year, but within the first 12 months

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 2017 because data through August 14, 2019 for the most recent Class of 2018 will not be available until next year’s update.

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

Figure 13 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.¹⁴

- From 2011 to 2017, an average of 83.4 percent of HCPSS graduates ($n = 22,970$ of 27,542) enrolled in college within the first year after high school graduation.
- In this seven-year period, the first-year college enrollment rate increased from 81.6 percent for the Class of 2011 to 83.4 percent for the Class of 2017.
- Of 2011 to 2017 HCPSS graduates who enrolled in the first year after high school graduation, the majority ($n = 21,912$, of 22,970) enrolled in the fall after high school.



Note. Fall = college enrollment by October 31 of high school graduation year; Delayed = college enrollment after October 31 and before August 15 of the 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?

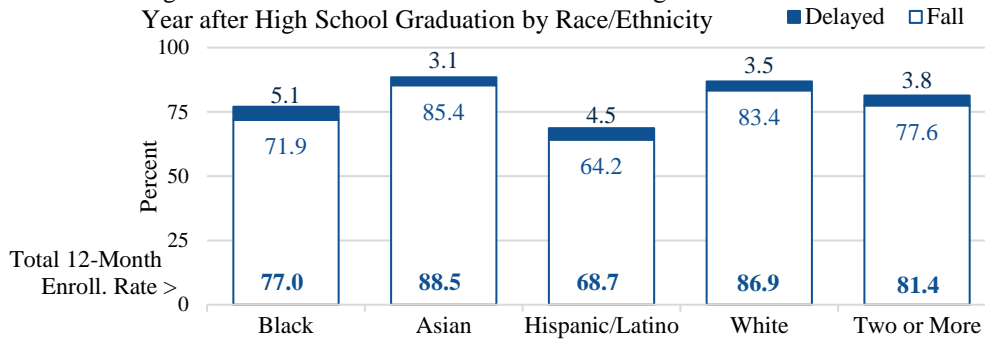
Racial/Ethnic gap. Figure 14 displays the average first-year college enrollment rate from 2011 to 2017 for each race/ethnicity.¹⁵

¹⁴ See Table A5 for counts and rates of college enrollment within one year of high school graduation.

¹⁵ See Table A6 for the counts and percentages of first-year college enrollment rates by race/ethnicity.

- The seven-year average first-year college enrollment rate was higher for Asian (88.5 percent), White (86.9 percent), and Two or More Races (81.4 percent) graduates than for Black/African American (77.0 percent) and Hispanic/Latinx (68.7 percent) graduates.
- Hispanic/Latinx, Black/African American, and Two or More Races graduates had lower fall college enrollment rates and higher delayed enrollment rates than their Asian and White peers.

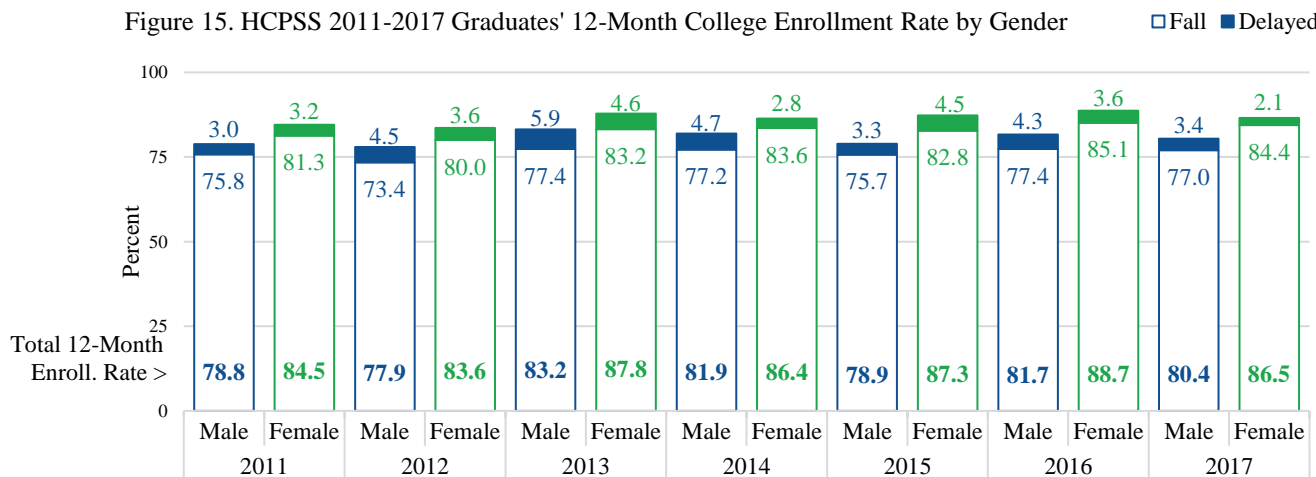
Figure 14. HCPSS 2011–2017 Graduates' College Enrollment Rate within a Year after High School Graduation by Race/Ethnicity



Gender gap. Figure 15 displays the average first-year college enrollment rate from 2011 to 2017 for each gender.¹⁶

- Overall, college enrollment within the first year after high school was higher for female than male graduates from 2011 through 2017.
- Average first-year college enrollment for female graduates was 86.4 percent in this seven-year period, compared to 80.4 percent for male graduates.
- The gender gap in first-year college enrollment slightly widened from 5.7 percentage points in 2011 to 6.1 percentage points in 2017, favoring female graduates.¹⁷

Figure 15. HCPSS 2011-2017 Graduates' 12-Month College Enrollment Rate by Gender



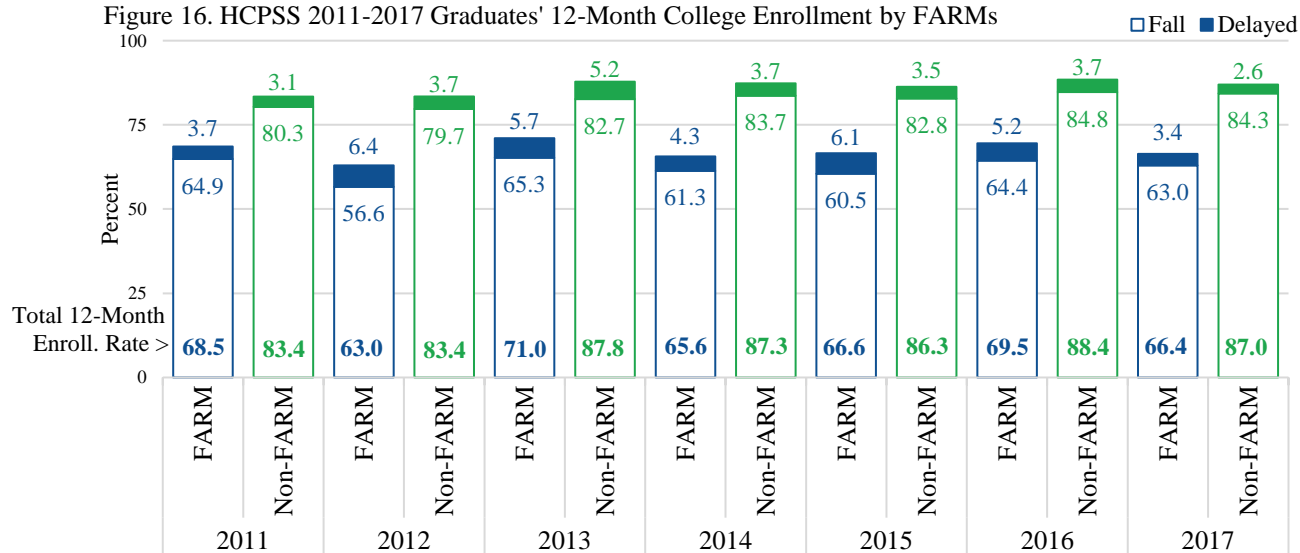
¹⁶ See Table A7 for the counts and percentages of first-year college enrollment rates by gender and special services.

¹⁷ Slight discrepancies may exist when using the rounded values to calculate sums versus using the unrounded values to calculate differences.

Poverty (FARMs) gap. Figure 16 displays the average first-year college enrollment rate from 2011 to 2017 by FARMs status.¹⁷

- Overall, average college enrollment in the first year after high school was higher for graduates who did not receive FARMs compared to their peers who received FARMs.
- The gap in first-year college enrollment between non-FARMs and FARMs graduates widened from 14.9 percentage points in 2011 to 20.6 percentage points in 2017.
- While the first-year college enrollment rate for graduates who did not receive FARMs increased by 3.6 percentage points in 2017 compared to 2011, it decreased by 2.1 percentage points for their peers who received FARMs.

Figure 16. HCPSS 2011-2017 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 2011 to 2017 fall enrollees are examined next.

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

Figure 17 displays overall fall college enrollees' persistence rates for graduates from 2011 to 2017; Figures 18 to 20 display persistence rates by institution type.¹⁸

- On average, 92.8 percent of all fall college enrollees ($n = 20,344$ of 21,912) persisted to a second year of college.

¹⁸ See Table A8 for counts and rates of college persistence of fall college enrollees. Persistence rates for first-year college enrollees (fall plus delayed enrollees) are provided in Table A12 through Table A14.

- Higher persistence rates were observed for private compared to public, as well as for out-of-state compared to in-state institutions; nevertheless, high persistence rates (about 90 percent or higher) were observed, regardless of institution type and location.
- Persistence rates were more disparate by institution level; over the seven years, 97.5 percent of those who enrolled in a four-year institution returned for a second year, compared to 82.0 percent of those who enrolled in a two-year institution.

Figure 17. Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate

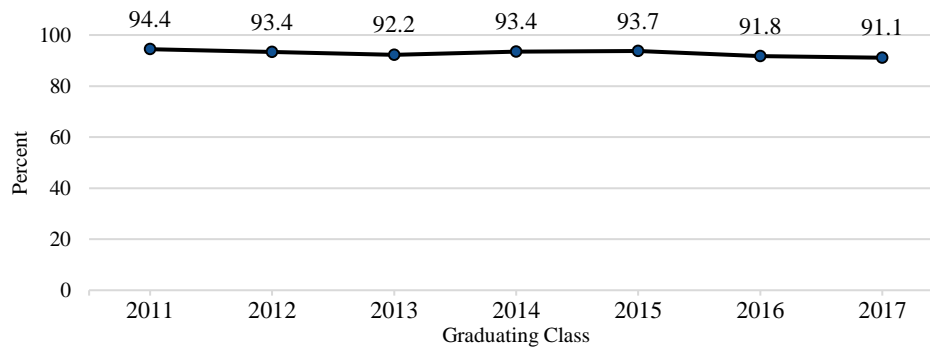


Figure 18. Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate by Institution Type

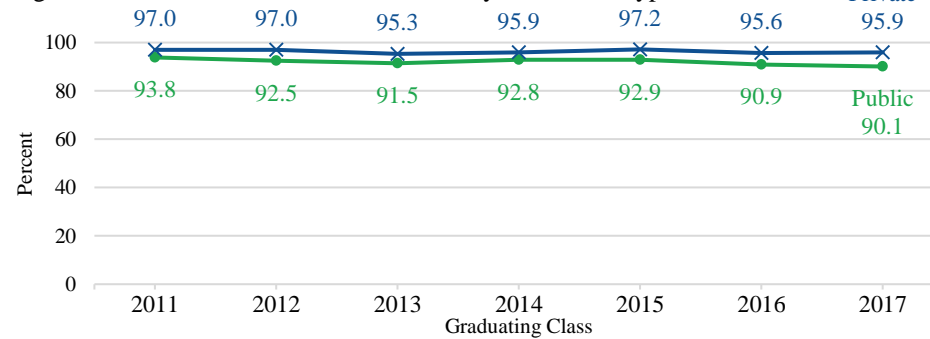
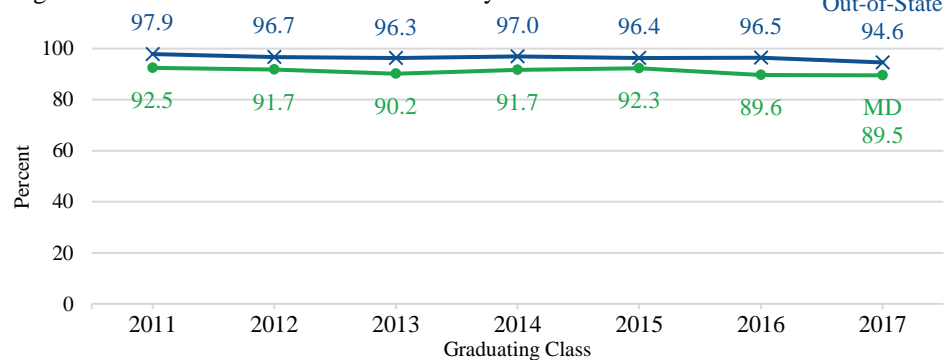
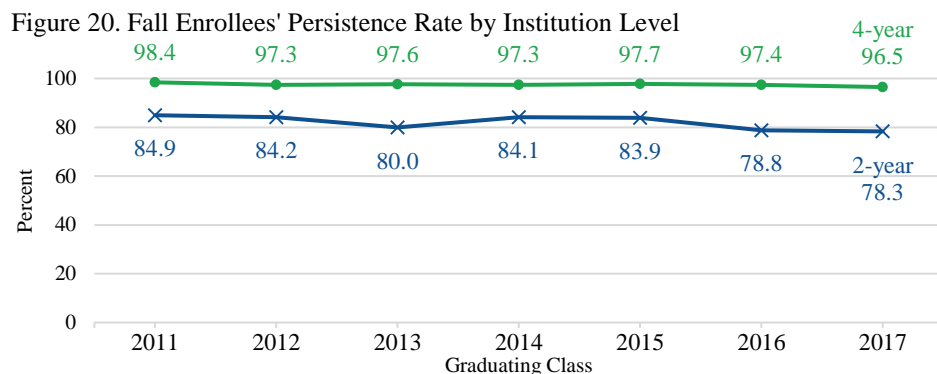


Figure 19. Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate by Institution Location





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

Racial/Ethnic gap. Figure 21 displays the average college persistence rates for fall college enrollees from 2011 through 2017 for each racial/ethnic group compared to their peers. The solid bar represents the college persistence rate for the student group labeled, whereas the dashed bar represents the college persistence rate for all other students not in the student group labeled. If no gap in persistence rates were observed, then the pair of bars would be of equal height.

Of the 21,912 fall college enrollees from 2011 to 2017:

- Regardless of race/ethnicity, college persistence rates were at least 87 percent across student groups—students who enroll in college tend to stay in college for another year.
- College persistence rates were: 96.8 percent for Asian, 94.4 percent for White, 90.5 percent for Two or More Races, 87.5 percent for Hispanic/Latinx, and 87.0 percent for Black/African American HCPSS graduates.
- The gap in college persistence rates was the largest between Black/African American graduates and their peers—a 7.1 percentage-point gap.
- Hispanic/Latinx graduates also had lower college persistence rates compared to their peers—a gap of 5.7 percentage points.

Figure 21. Average Fall Enrollees' College Persistence Rate: 2011-2017

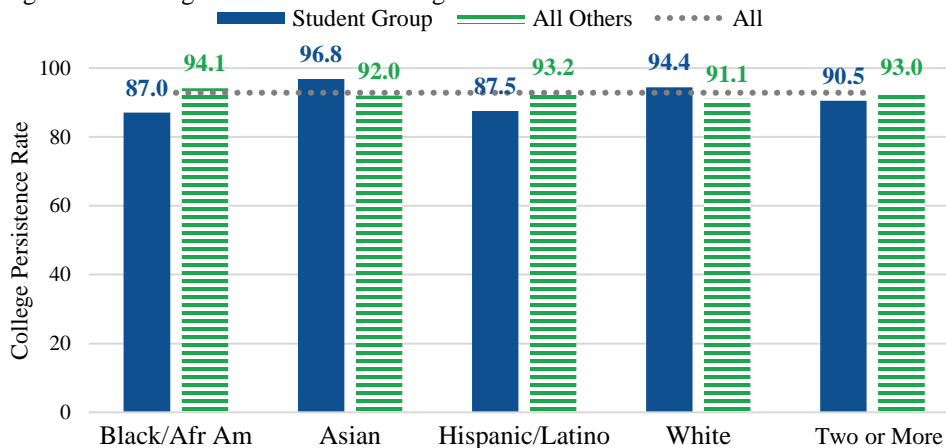
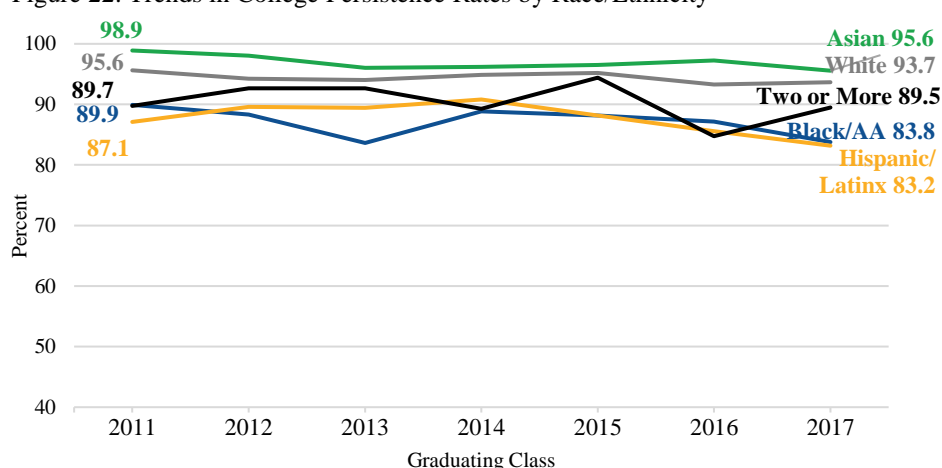


Figure 22 illustrates the 2011 to 2017 trend in fall enrollees' college persistence rates by race/ethnicity.

- Across racial/ethnic groups, about 83 percent or more of fall enrollees persist to a second year of college for the Class of 2017.
- Asian, White, and Two or More Races fall enrollees had higher persistence rates than Black/African American and Hispanic/Latinx fall enrollees.
- Compared to the Class of 2011, the persistence rate for the Class of 2017 decreased for all racial/ethnic groups.
 - The decrease in persistence rate was the greatest for Black/African American fall enrollees at 6.1 percentage points.

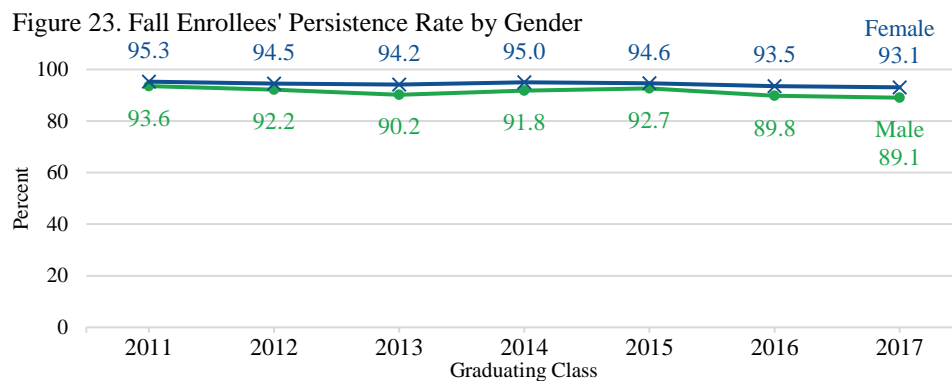
Figure 22. Trends in College Persistence Rates by Race/Ethnicity



Gender gap. Figure 23 displays the 2011 to 2017 trend in fall enrollees' college persistence rates by gender.¹⁹

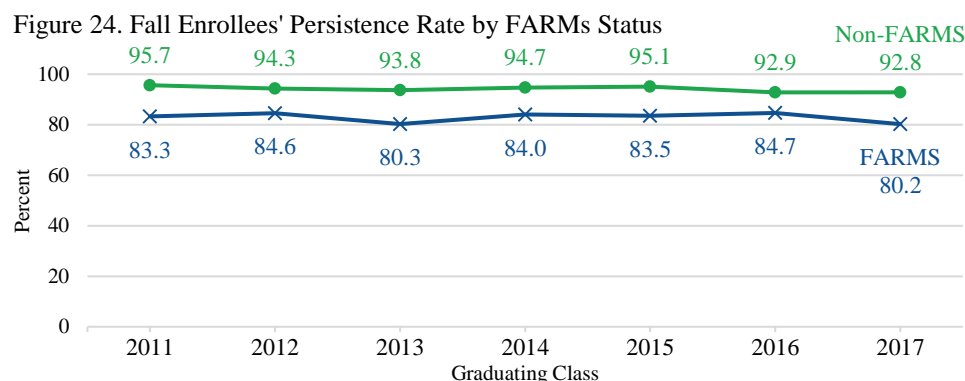
- Female fall enrollees persisted to a second year of college at higher rates than male fall enrollees in all Classes from 2011 through 2017.
- The average seven-year college persistence rate for female fall college enrollees was 94.3 percent; for males, it was 91.3 percent—a 3.0 percentage-point gender gap.
- The gender gap in persistence widened from 1.7 percentage points in 2011 to 4.0 percentage points in 2017.

¹⁹ See Table A10 for counts and rates of college persistence for fall enrollees by gender and special service groups.



Poverty (FARMs) gap. Figure 24 displays the 2011 to 2017 trend in fall enrollees' college persistence rates by FARMs status.²¹

- Of 2011 to 2017 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.
- The seven-year average persistence rate for FARMs fall enrollees was 82.9 percent, compared to 94.2 percent for non-FARMs fall enrollees—a 11.3 percentage-point poverty gap.
- The poverty gap in college persistence remained similar over time, from 12.4 percentage points in 2011 to 12.6 percentage points in 2017.



RQ8: Among fall enrollees, how did persistence rates differ by poverty status for male and female graduates in each racial/ethnic group?

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

- Among male 2011 to 2017 fall enrollees (Figure 25a)²⁰:

²⁰ See Table A11 for counts and percentages of fall enrollees' college persistence rates by race/ethnicity and FARMs status for each gender group.

- The poverty gap in college persistence rates was widest for White (18.8 percentage-point gap), followed by Two or More Races (14.5 percentage-point gap), Black/African American (11.5 percentage-point gap), Hispanic/Latinx (10.6 percentage-point gap), and Asian (3.4 percentage-point gap).
- For male fall enrollees who received FARMs, except for Asians, about 75 to 77 percent persisted to a second year of college; compared to at least 88 percent for male fall enrollees who did not receive FARMs.
- Regardless of gender and FARMs status, more than nine in ten Asian male fall college enrollees persisted to a second year in college.
- Among female 2011 to 2017 fall enrollees (Figure 25b):
 - The poverty gap in college persistence rates was the widest for White fall enrollees (14.6 percentage-point gap), followed by Hispanic/Latina (13.6 percentage-point gap), Black/African American (8.3 percentage-point gap), Two or More Races (3.9 percentage-point gap), and Asian (1.2 percentage-point gap).
 - For female fall enrollees, except for Asians, about 80 to 89 percent persisted to a second year of college; compared to at least 91 percent for female fall enrollees who did not receive FARMs.
- The seven-year average poverty gap in fall enrollees' college persistence rate is over ten percentage points for Hispanic/Latinx and White students, regardless of gender; as well as for male Black/African American and Two or More Races students.

Figure 25a. 2011-17 **Male** Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate by Race/Ethnicity, FARMs

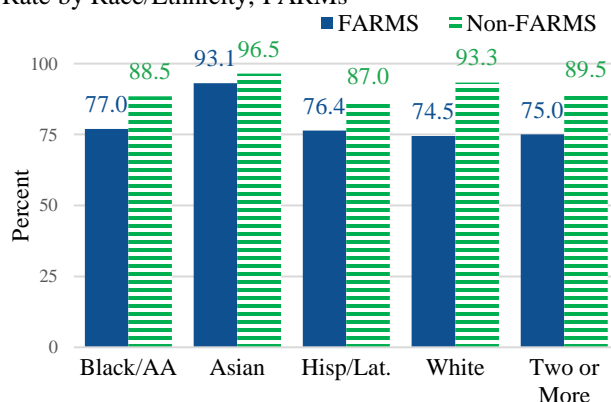
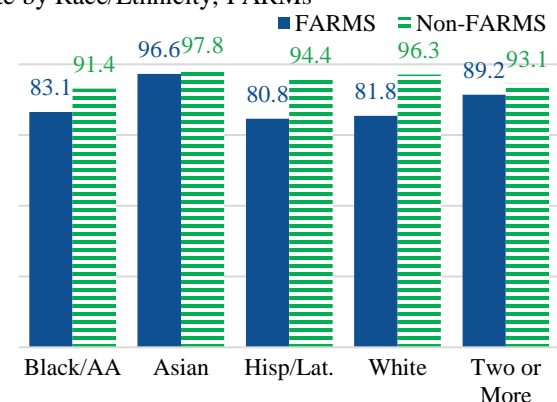


Figure 25b. 2011-17 **Female** Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate by Race/Ethnicity, FARMs



Whereas Figures 25a-b above facilitate an examination of the poverty gaps for each gender by racial/ethnic group, Figures 26a-b facilitate visual examinations of the racial/ethnic gaps in fall enrollees' college persistence rates by gender when FARMs status is held constant for the combined Classes of 2011 through 2017. When FARMs status is taken into account, although they still exist, racial/ethnic gaps in college persistence rates of fall enrollees are smaller.

For HCPSS male fall college enrollees who did not receive FARMs (Figure 26a dashed bars):

- At least 87 percent across racial/ethnic groups persisted to a second year in college.

- At 87.0 percent Hispanic/Latinx male fall enrollees who did not receive FARMs had the lowest college persistence rate, followed by Black/African American (88.5%) and Two or More Races (89.5%).
- At over 93 percent, Asian and White male, non-FARMs fall enrollees persisted at higher rates than their peers.

For HCPSS male fall college enrollees who received FARMs (Figure 26a solid bars):

- Except for Asian students, about three-fourths persisted to a second year in college.
- White (74.5%) male fall enrollees who received FARMs had the lowest persistence rate, followed by Two or More Races (75.0%), Hispanic/Latinx (76.4%), and Black/African American (77.0%) male fall enrollees who received FARMs.

For HCPSS female fall college enrollees who did not receive FARMs (Figure 26b dashed bars):

- Over 91 percent across racial/ethnic groups persisted to a second year in college.
- At 91.4 percent Black/African American female, non-FARMs fall enrollees had the lowest persistence rate.
- At over 96 percent, Asian and White female, non-FARMs fall enrollees persisted at higher rates than their peers.

For HCPSS female fall college enrollees who received FARMs (Figure 26b solid bars):

- Except for Asian fall enrollees, less than 90 percent across racial/ethnic groups persisted.
- At 80.8 percent Hispanic/Latinx female, FARMs fall enrollees had the lowest persistence rate, followed by White (81.8%), Black/African American (83.1%), and Two or More Races (89.2%).

Figure 26a. 2011-17 **Male** Fall Enrollees' Persistence by Race/Ethnicity, FARMs

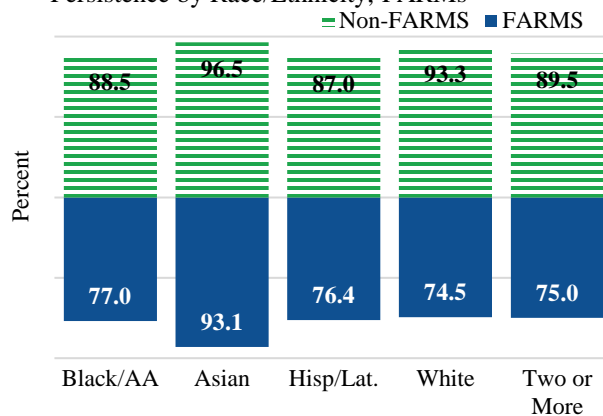
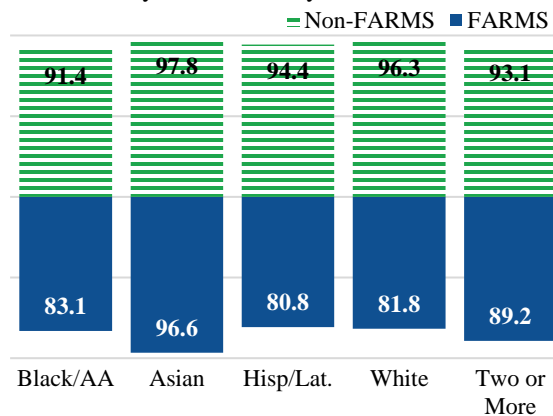


Figure 26b. 2011-17 **Female** Fall Enrollees' Persistence by Race/Ethnicity, FARMs



College Completion

In this report, college completion is defined as HCPSS graduates who completed college with an associate, bachelor's, or higher degree. College completion rates are based on data reported from NSC as of November 2018. Six-year college completion rates are reported for the Classes of 2011 and 2012; four-year college completion rates are reported for the Classes of 2011 to 2014.

RQ9: What proportion of 2011 and 2012 fall college enrollees completed college within six years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree?

Figure 27 displays six-year college completion rates for fall college enrollees by student group.²¹

- Over 70 percent of 2011 and 2012 fall enrollees completed college within six years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree.
- Specifically, 72.8 percent of 2011 fall enrollees ($n = 2,226$ of 3,058) and 71.9 percent of 2012 fall enrollees ($n = 2,127$ of 2,957) completed college within six years.

By gender:

- 2011 and 2012 female fall enrollees had higher six-year college completion rates (78.2 and 76.4 percent, respectively) than male fall enrollees (67.1 and 67.3 percent, respectively).
- This represents a gender gap in fall enrollees' six-year college completion rates of 11.1 percentage points for the Class of 2011 that decreased to 9.1 percentage points for the Class of 2012.

By race/ethnicity:

- Black/African American fall enrollees had the lowest six-year college completion rate: just over half (51.8 and 50.3 percent from the Classes of 2011 and 2012, respectively) completed college within six years.
- 60.6 and 66.3 percent of Hispanic/Latinx fall enrollees from the Classes of 2011 and 2012, respectively, completed college in six years.
- 66.0 and 68.0 percent of Two or More Races fall enrollees from the Classes of 2011 and 2012, respectively, completed college in six years.
- Over 78 percent of Asian and White fall enrollees the Classes of 2011 and 2012 completed college within six years.

By FARMs status:

- Three in four non-FARMs fall enrollees in 2011 and 2012 (75.8% and 75.0%, respectively) completed college within six years, compared to less than half of FARMs fall enrollees in 2011 and 2012 (45.2% and 44.2%, respectively).
- The poverty gap in fall enrollees' college completion rates was similar for these two classes: from a 30.6 percentage-point gap for the Class of 2011 to 30.8 percentage points for the Class of 2012.

By special education status:

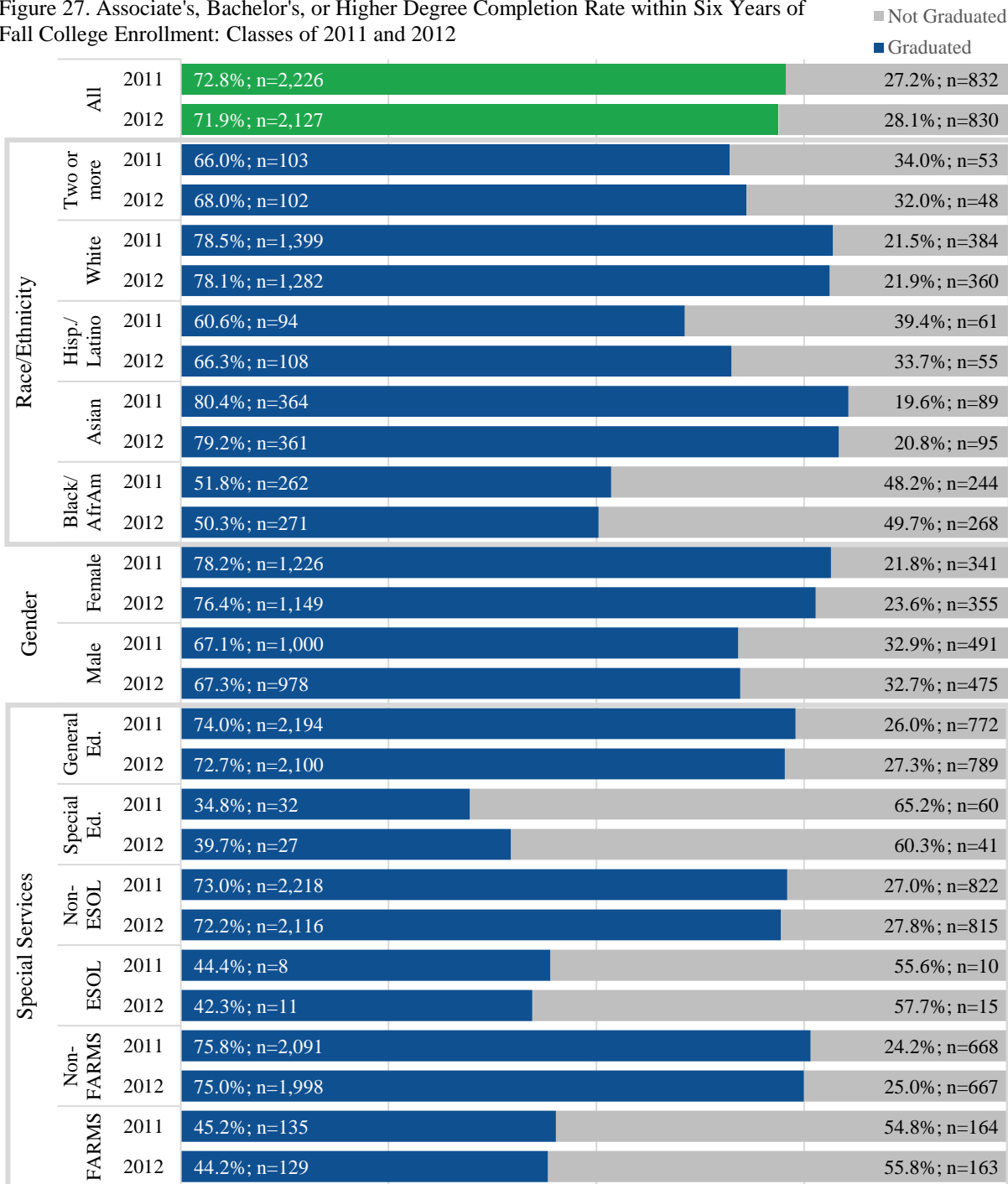
- Over 72% of general education fall enrollees in 2011 and 2012 (74.0% and 72.7%, respectively) completed college within six years, compared to less than 40% of those who received special education services. Note that the number of HCPSS graduates who received special education services who enrolled in college in the fall was small.

²¹ See Table A15 for counts and percentages of six-year college completion for fall enrollees by student group.

By English Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) status:

- Over 72% of non-ESOL fall enrollees in 2011 and 2012 (73.0% and 72.2%, respectively) completed college within six years, compared to less than half of ESOL fall enrollees in 2011 and 2012. Note that the number of HCPSS graduates who received ESOL services who enrolled in college in the fall was small.

Figure 27. Associate's, Bachelor's, or Higher Degree Completion Rate within Six Years of Fall College Enrollment: Classes of 2011 and 2012

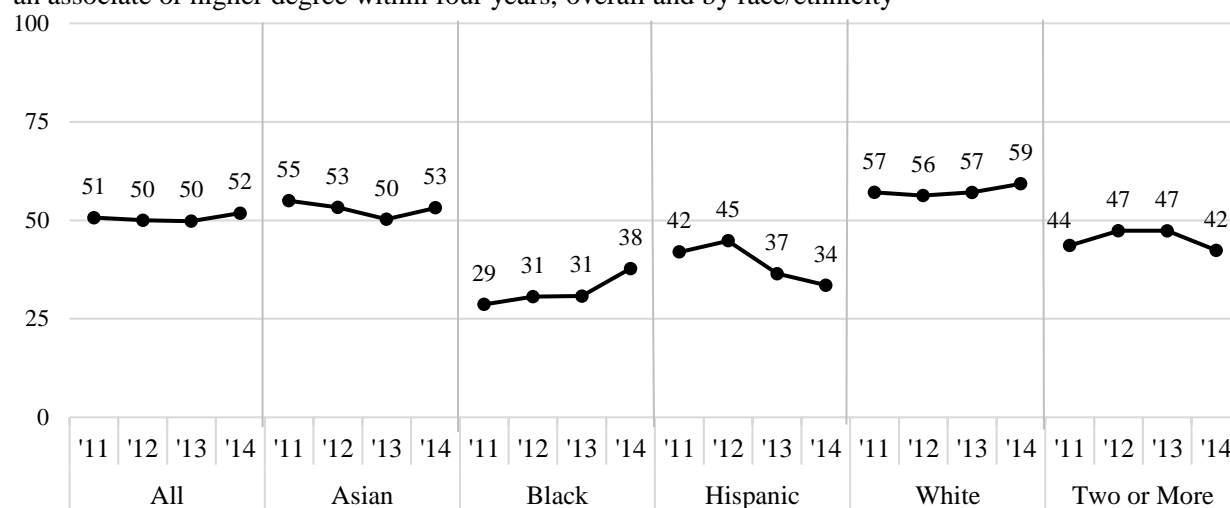


RQ10: What proportion of 2011 to 2014 fall college enrollees completed college within four years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree?

Figure 28 displays four-year college completion rates for fall college enrollees overall and by race/ethnicity.²² Values in the figure are rounded to the nearest whole for simplicity.

- About half or more of 2011 to 2014 fall college enrollees completed college within four years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree.
- The four-year college completion rate for Black/African American fall enrollees increased by 9.2 percentage points from 28.7 percent for the Class of 2011 to 37.8 percent for the Class of 2014, but it decreased for Hispanic/Latinx fall enrollees by 8.4 percentage points from 41.9 percent for the Class of 2011 to 33.5 percent for the Class of 2014.
- White fall college enrollees had the highest four-year college completion rate, with over half (about 56 percent or more) earning an associate or higher degree within four years.

Figure 28. Percent of Classes of 2011 through 2014 all college enrollees who earned an associate or higher degree within four years, overall and by race/ethnicity



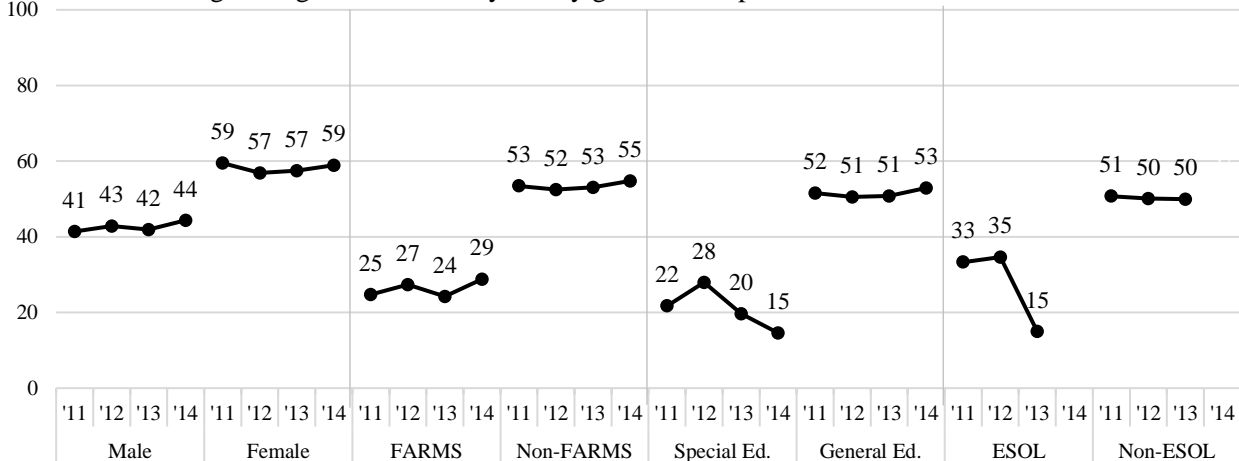
Next, Figure 29 displays four-year college completion rates for fall college enrollees by gender and special services for the Classes of 2011 to 2014. Values in the figure are rounded to the nearest whole for simplicity.

- 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—less than 30 percent of fall enrollees receiving FARMs completed college in four years compared to more than 50 percent of fall enrollees who did not receive FARMs.

²² See Table A17 for counts and percentages of four-year college completion for fall enrollees by student group.

- Decreases in four-year college completion rates are observed for fall enrollees who received special education services and who were eligible for ESOL services.

Figure 29. Percent of Classes of 2011 through 2014 fall college enrollees who earned an associate or higher degree within four years by gender and special services



Note. Less than or equal to five percent of Class of 2014 fall college enrollees who were eligible for ESOL services completed college in four years and so data are suppressed; complementary data suppression is applied.

RQ11: What proportion of full-time, fall enrollees at four-year institutions in the Classes of 2011 and 2012 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 (2018) reported that about 60 percent of students who enrolled in a four-year institution in the fall of 2010 seeking a bachelor's degree completed that degree within six years.

In this report, this value is calculated 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* and completed a bachelor's or higher within six years. In HCPSS 84.9 and 85.1 percent of full-time 2011 and 2012 fall enrollees, respectively, at four-year institutions graduated with a bachelor's or higher degree within six years.²³

RQ12: What proportion of all 2011 and 2012 high school graduates completed college with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree, as of November 2018?

Figure 30 displays college completion rates for HCPSS 2011 and 2012 graduates, regardless of college enrollment.²⁴

²³ See Table A16 for fall enrollees' six-year bachelor's or higher degree completion rate. Table A18 provides bachelor's or higher degree attainment within four years by fall enrollees who enroll at a full-time, four-year college.

²⁴ See Table A19 for HCPSS graduates' college completion rates by student group.

- Of all HCPSS graduates in 2011 and 2012, at least 59 percent had completed college with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree as of November 2018.
- Specifically, 63.4 percent of 2011 HCPSS graduates ($n = 2,469$ of 3,895) and 59.0 percent of 2012 HCPSS graduates ($n = 2,275$ of 3,859) completed college as of November 2018.

By gender:

- Female 2011 and 2012 graduates completed college as of November 2018 at higher rates than male graduates.
- Specifically, at least 64 percent of 2011 and 2012 female graduates had completed college compared to under 60 percent for male graduates.
- The gender gap in college completion remained at over 11 percentage points for the Classes of 2011 and 2012.

By race/ethnicity:

- Black/African American, Hispanic/Latinx, and Two or More races graduates had lower college completion rates than White and Asian graduates.
- Specifically, 37.5 percent of Black/African American, 42.5 percent of Hispanic/Latinx, and 56.2 percent of two or more races 2012 graduates had completed college as of November 2018.
- In contrast, 67.9 percent of White and 66.7 percent of Asian 2012 graduates had completed college as of November 2018.

By FARMs status:

- Non-FARMs graduates in 2011 and 2012 completed college as of November 2018 at higher rates than their peers who received FARMs.
- Specifically, less than 32 percent of all 2011 and 2012 FARMs graduates had completed college compared to at least 63 percent of non-FARMs graduates.
- The poverty gap in college completion rates narrowed from 36.0 percentage points for the Class of 2011 to 34.9 percentage points for the Class of 2012.

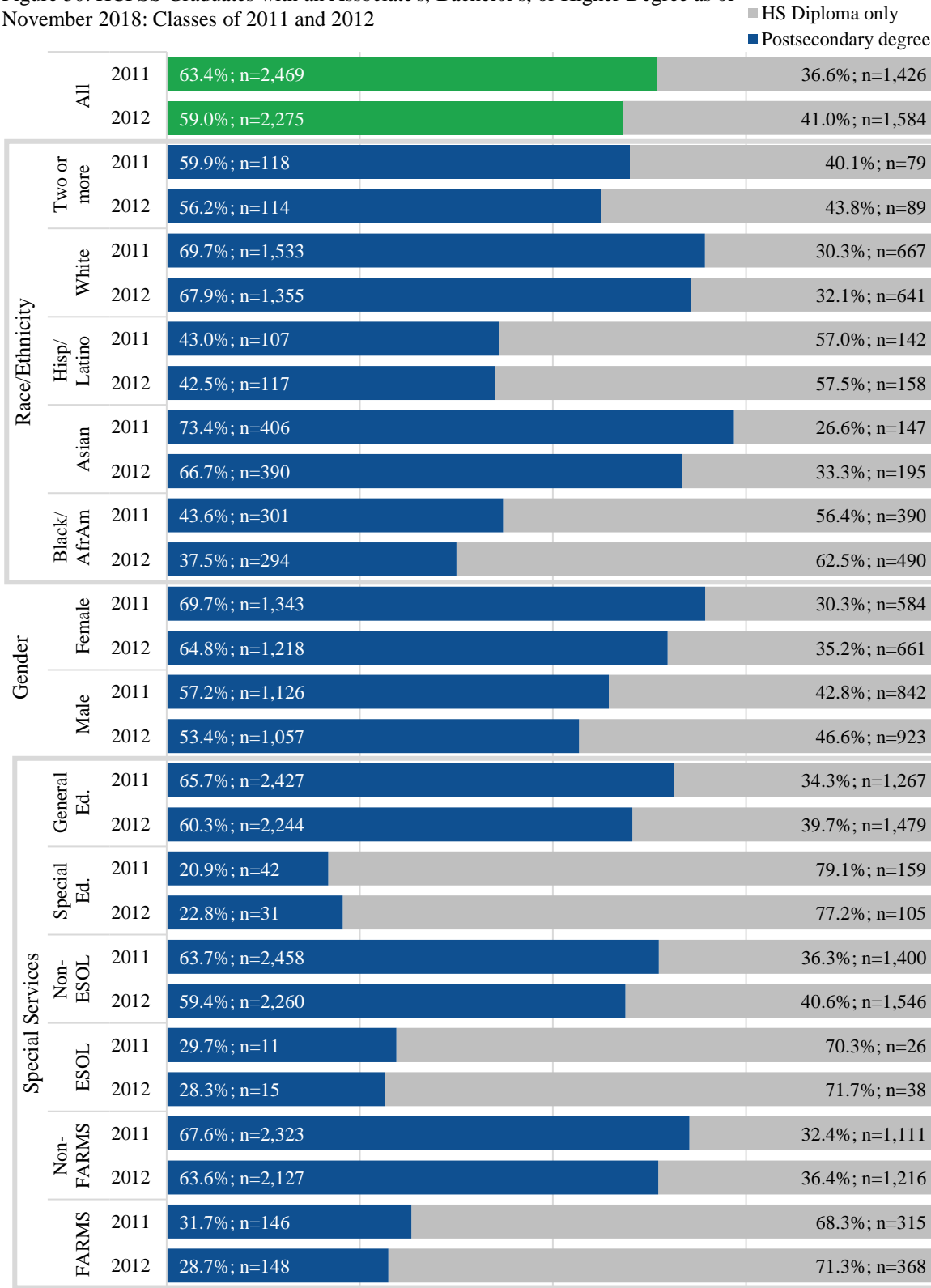
By special education service status:

- General education graduates in 2011 and 2012 completed college as of November 2018 at higher rates than their peers who received special education services.
- Specifically, less than 23 percent of all 2011 and 2012 graduates who received special education services had completed college compared to at least 60 percent of their peers who did not receive special education services.

By ESOL service status:

- Non-ESOL graduates in 2011 and 2012 completed college as of November 2018 at higher rates than their peers who received ESOL services.
- Specifically, less than 30 percent of all 2011 and 2012 graduates who received ESOL services had completed college compared to at least 59 percent of non-ESOL graduates.

Figure 30. HCPSS Graduates with an Associate's, Bachelor's, or Higher Degree as of November 2018: Classes of 2011 and 2012



Most Common Colleges

RQ13: What were the most common colleges 2011 to 2018 graduates initially entered?

Table 1 lists the most common postsecondary institutions that HCPSS Classes of 2011 to 2018 graduates initially attended in the fall immediately after high school graduation. Four-year institutions with at least 100 enrollees and two-year institutions with at least 30 enrollees over this eight-year period are included. The list is based on the first institution in which an HCPSS graduate enrolled and does not reflect movement between institutions, if any. 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.

- The highest number of HCPSS graduates (Classes of 2011 to 2018) initially entered Howard Community College, followed by University of Maryland-College Park, University of Maryland-Baltimore County, and Towson University.
- The majority of post-secondary institutions were in-state institutions.

Table 1
Most Common Post-secondary Institutions HCPSS Graduates Entered Initially in the Fall After HS Graduation (Classes of 2011 to 2018)

Institution Name	State	<i>n</i> Enrolled
Four-Year Institutions		
University of Maryland - College Park	MD	3,630
University of Maryland - Baltimore County	MD	1,989
Towson University	MD	1,588
Salisbury University	MD	603
Pennsylvania State University	PA	300
West Virginia University	WV	284
Virginia Polytech and State University	VA	268
James Madison University	VA	256
University of South Carolina	SC	243
University of Delaware	DE	241
Frostburg State University	MD	213
St Mary's College of Maryland	MD	208
Stevenson University	MD	207
Morgan State University	MD	131
Johns Hopkins University	MD	106
Bowie State University	MD	105
University of Pittsburgh	PA	103
York College of Pennsylvania	PA	102
Hampton University	VA	100
Two-Year Institutions		
Howard Community College	MD	6,870
Community College of Baltimore County	MD	277
Anne Arundel Community College	MD	61

From Fall College Enrollment to Degree Attainment

RQ14: For the graduates in the Classes of 2011 and 2012, what percentage enrolled in college in the fall, persisted, and attained a postsecondary degree within six years of graduation from high school?

Figure 31 displays 2011 and 2012 graduates' fall enrollment, persistence, and degree attainment trajectory overall and by student group. Across groups, similar patterns are observed in which 2011 and 2012 graduates who enrolled in college in the fall tended to persist for a second year in college. However, lower proportions of fall enrollees in traditionally underserved groups (e.g., Black/African American, Hispanic/Latinx, students who received FARMs, students who received special education services) persisted for a second year. Following this pattern, fall enrollees in these groups and male fall enrollees were less likely to have attained a degree within six years of high school graduation compared to their peers.

Figure 31. Percent of 2011 and 2012 graduates who enrolled in college in the fall, persisted, and earned a degree within six years after high school graduation, overall and by student group.

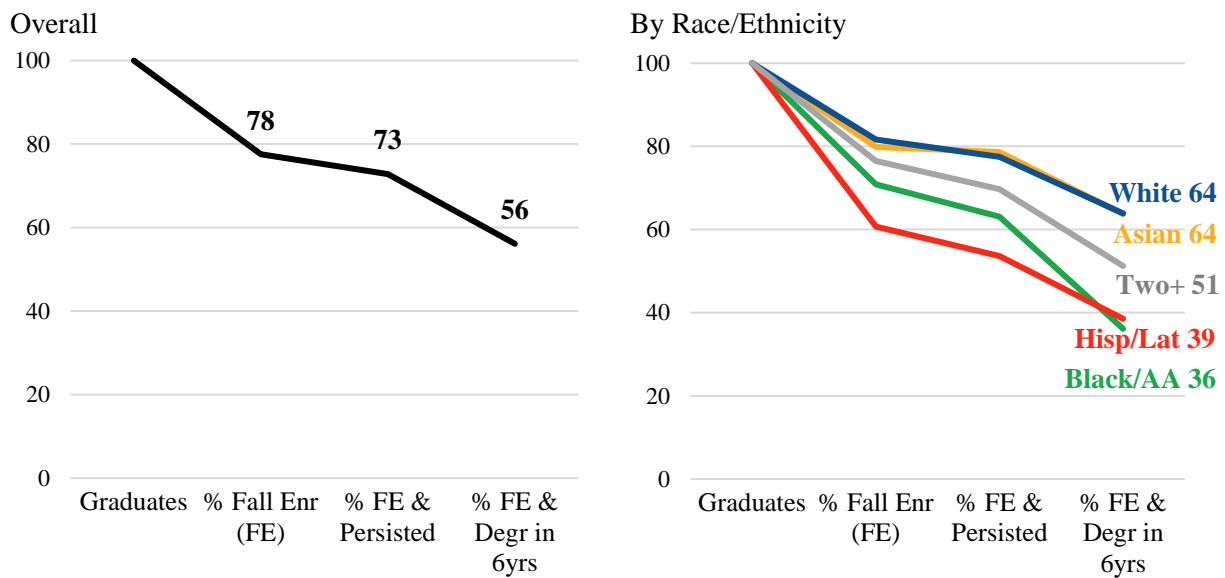
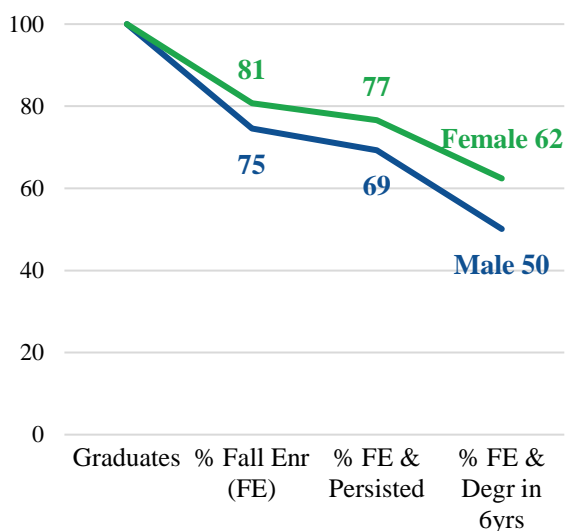
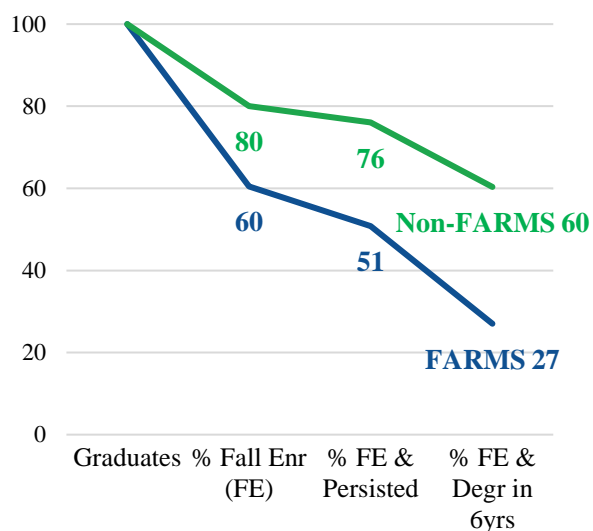


Figure 31 (continued). Percent of 2011 and 2012 graduates who enrolled in college in the fall, persisted, and earned a degree within six years, overall and by student group.

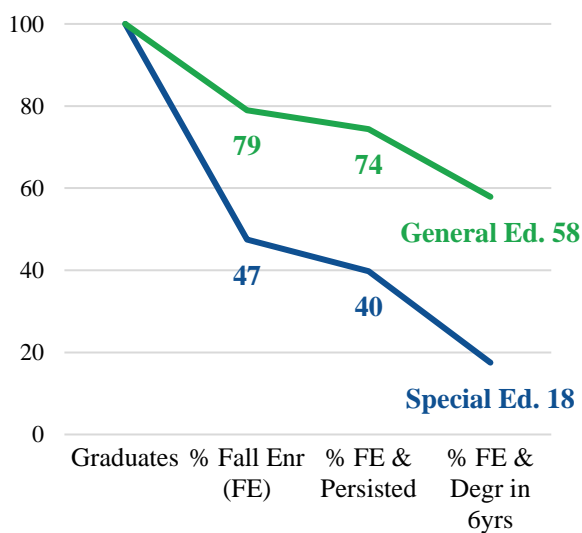
By Gender



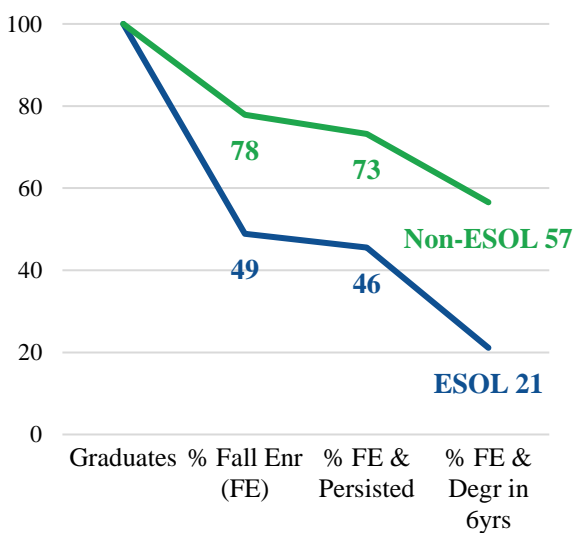
By FARMs Status



By Special Education Status



By ESOL Eligibility Status



Progress Updates and Recommendations

College enrollment of HCPSS graduates has been and continues to be high, with almost 80 percent enrolling in college by October 31 of their high school graduation year, outperforming the national average of 70 percent in 2016.²⁵ An additional four percent of HCPSS graduates enroll in college within one year of high school graduation. 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. Of HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college in the fall, the vast majority persisted to a second year in college and about 70 percent of fall enrollees earned a postsecondary degree within six years of college enrollment.

Despite the overall high performance in postsecondary outcomes of HCPSS graduates, gaps in performance between student groups persist. Specifically, Black/African American and Hispanic/Latinx graduates, graduates who received FARMs, special education, or ESOL services, and male graduates had lower college enrollment, persistence, and completion rates compared to their peers who are Asian or White, those who did not receive special services, and female graduates. College persistence rates were also lower for students who enrolled in two- versus four-year institutions. 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

HCPSS educators leverage multiple measures of academic growth and achievement to inform instruction and support students toward meeting grade-level performance expectations. Results from state assessments provide an end-of-year summary of student performance in mathematics and English language arts from Grades 3 through 8, as well as in Algebra and English in high school. While these results indicate whether students are acquiring the skills and knowledge for their grade level and help staff reflect on the past year's instruction, this information may not be as useful when teachers are looking to make day-to-day decisions about instruction based on where students are performing in real-time.

In order to provide more timely information about student performance, HCPSS implements an assessment system aligned with the Maryland College and Career Readiness Standards that spans Kindergarten through Grade 12. Instead of relying on one data point, multiple grade-specific benchmarks are available to provide teachers and administrators with a fuller picture of whether students are making progress toward grade-level standards. These measures include kindergarten readiness scores, Fountas and Pinnell reading benchmarks, Measures of Academic Progress (MAP) reading and math performance, PSAT, and career and technical education outcomes.

²⁵ McFarland, J., Hussar, B., Wang, X., Zhang, J., Wang, K., Rathbun, A., Barmer, A., Forrest Cataldi, E., & Bullock Mann, F. (2018). *The Condition of Education 2018* (NCES 2018-144). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics. Retrieved [March 16, 2019] from <https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2018144>

As for more proximal indicators of college and career readiness, both the test makers of the SAT and the ACT have published benchmarks associated with college readiness in math and in English. Previously, predictive analyses using HCPSS students' data have been conducted internally to better understand factors associated with college-ready scores on the SAT and ACT. These analyses strongly suggested the importance of PSAT performance and participation in above-grade level coursework and Algebra 2 in meeting criteria for college readiness. 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 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.

With the implementation of the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), students' readiness for postsecondary success will also be monitored through the use of multiple indicators, ranging from performance on Advanced Placement (AP) exams to career and technical education experiences, as well as on-track coursework in Grade 9. Student attendance, behavior, and course access and performance data will also be used to paint a fuller picture of how well HCPSS is providing a rigorous educational experiences for each student that prepares them for postsecondary education and careers.

Data Conversations and Ongoing Progress Monitoring of Student Performance

HCPSS works to remove barriers in staff being able to access and interpret student data to inform instruction. School staff receives support in the form of data coaching to help them better understand how to use data to answer questions they have about teaching and learning. More recently, dashboards that visualize the data and update student performance overnight have been implemented to facilitate data conversations across teacher teams in each school building.

In addition, school counselors and students work together to monitor progress toward graduation and to make postsecondary plans. Naviance is one tool that HCPSS school counselors currently 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.

As a system, root causes for gaps in performance among 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 schools. Narrowing gaps at the school level will lead to the narrowing of gaps at the system level. Throughout the year, staff implements data dive 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. Central Office staff and leaders will continue to review and share analyses of college outcomes.

Targeted Supports

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 evening 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, the PSAT is now also offered to all Grade 9 students. School staff can assess students’ probability to succeed in AP 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 and to provide individualized supports to students who may otherwise have foregone the experience.

Taken together, HCPSS takes a Multi-Tiered System of Supports (MTSS) approach to creating a safe and nurturing learning environment that delivers strong first instruction to all students and targeted supports to students who need them.

Recommendations

HCPSS recognizes that students have a myriad of post-graduation choices. HCPSS will continue to examine the root causes for disproportionate college outcomes. Staff will work with students to better understand the factors that contribute to non-enrollment into college and/or students not immediately pursuing career-tracked job opportunities, apprenticeships, and certifications. The following recommendations are provided based on the current report:

1. Refine early identification tools for schools to identify students at risk for not being college and/or career ready.
2. Support students who demonstrate college and career readiness but may not plan to enroll in college or career-focused employment in the fall immediately after high school graduation.
3. Work with students to better understand the root causes for higher proportions of delayed college enrollment or pursuit of career-focused employment among the following groups: Hispanic/Latinx, Black/African American, male, and graduates who received FARMs services.
4. Based on the identification of root causes, provide locally-relevant and targeted supports to students and families that increase readiness for postsecondary success.
5. Examine the impact of dual enrollment on college outcomes.
6. Explore and/or develop tools that help students find college or career matches based on academic data as well as career and interest surveys, including through the request for proposals process for appropriate software.

References

- Carnevale, A. P., Jayasundera, T., & Gulish, A. (2016). *America's divided recovery: College haves and have-nots*. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Public Policy Institute, Center on Education and the Workforce. Retrieved from <https://cew.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/Americas-Divided-Recovery-web.pdf>
- Carnevale, A. P., Smith, N., & Strohl, J. (2013). *Recovery: Projections of jobs and education requirements through 2020*. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Public Policy Institute, Center on Education and the Workforce. Retrieved from https://cew.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Recovery2020.FR_.Web_.pdf
- McFarland, J., Hussar, B., Wang, X., Zhang, J., Wang, K., Rathbun, A., Barmer, A., Forrest Cataldi, E., & Bullock Mann, F. (2018). *The Condition of Education 2018* (NCES 2018-144). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics. Retrieved [March 16, 2019] from <https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2018144>
- U.S. Department of Education: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). (2018). *Table 302.60: Percentage of 18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college, by level of institution and sex and race/ethnicity of student: 1970 through 2017* [Data table]. Retrieved [March 17, 2019] from

Appendix List of Tables

Table A1. Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2018 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School by Institutional Level, Location and Type	43
Table A2. Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2018 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately after High School by Race/Ethnicity	44
Table A3. Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2018 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately after High School by Gender and Special Services	45
Table A4. Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2018 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School by FARMs, Gender and Race.....	46
Table A5. Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2017 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Any Time Within a Year after High School by Institutional Level, Location, and Type.....	49
Table A6. Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2017 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Any Time Within a Year after High School by Race/Ethnicity	50
Table A7. Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2017 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Within a Year after High School by Gender and Special Services	51
Table A8. Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2011–2017 Fall College Enrollees by Institutional Type	52
Table A9. Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2011–2017 Fall College Enrollees by Race/Ethnicity...	53
Table A10. Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2011–2017 Fall College Enrollees by Gender and Special Services.....	54
Table A11. Persistence Rates of HCPSS 2011–2017 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately after High School by FARMs, Gender, and Race.....	55
Table A12. Persistence Rates for HCPSS 2011–2016 First-Year College Enrollees by Institutional Type	57
Table A13. Persistence Rates for HCPSS 2011–2016 First-Year College Enrollees by Race/Ethnicity	58
Table A14. Persistence Rates for HCPSS 2011–2016 First Year College Enrollees by Gender and Special Services.....	59
Table A15. Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011 and 2012 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.....	60
Table A16. Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011 and 2012 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.....	61
Table A17. Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2013 to 2014 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School and Earned an Associate, Bachelors or Higher Degree within Four Years by Student Group.....	62

Table A18. Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2013 to 2014 Graduates Who Enrolled Full-Time (FT) 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.....	64
Table A19. Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011 and 2012 Graduates Who Earned an Associate, Bachelor's or Higher Degree as of November 2018 by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Service Group	66
Table A20. Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011 and 2012 Graduates Who Earned a Bachelor's or Higher Degree as of November 2018 by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Service Group.....	67
Table B1. Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011-2018 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School Graduation by Institutional Level, Location, and Type by High School.....	68
Table B2. Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011-2017 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Within 12 Months After High School Graduation by Institutional Level, Location, and Type by High School.....	73
Table B3. Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011 and 2012 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School and Earned a Degree within Six Years by High School	77
Table B4. Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011 to 2014 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School and Earned a Degree within Four Years by High School.....	78

Appendix A: Tables

Table A1.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2018 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School
by Institutional Level, Location and Type

Class Year	Total Graduates	Number of Graduates Enrolled in the Fall							Percent of Graduates Enrolled in Fall						
		Fall Enrollees	<u>Institutional Level</u> 4-year	<u>Institutional Location</u> 2-year	<u>Institutional Type</u> MD	<u>Institutional Type</u> Out-of-State	<u>Institutional Type</u> Public	<u>Institutional Type</u> Private	Fall Enrollees	<u>Institutional Level</u> 4-year	<u>Institutional Location</u> 2-year	<u>Institutional Type</u> MD	<u>Institutional Type</u> Out-of-State	<u>Institutional Type</u> Public	<u>Institutional Type</u> Private
Total	31,525	25,100	17,560	7,539	16,840	8,260	20,460	4,640	79.6	55.7	23.9	53.4	26.2	64.9	14.7
2018	3,983	3,188	2,190	998	2,198	990	2,645	543	80.0	55.0	25.1	55.2	24.9	66.4	13.6
2017	3,822	3,081	2,168	913	2,121	960	2,544	537	80.6	56.7	23.9	55.5	25.1	66.6	14.1
2016	4,017	3,266	2,281	985	2,246	1,020	2,674	592	81.3	56.8	24.5	55.9	25.4	66.6	14.7
2015	3,936	3,117	2,203	914	2,074	1,043	2,550	567	79.2	56.0	23.2	52.7	26.5	64.8	14.4
2014	3,913	3,144	2,217	927	2,086	1,058	2,528	616	80.3	56.7	23.7	53.3	27.0	64.6	15.7
2013	4,100	3,289	2,280	1,008	2,194	1,095	2,648	641	80.2	55.6	24.6	53.5	26.7	64.6	15.6
2012	3,859	2,957	2,066	891	1,986	971	2,388	569	76.6	53.5	23.1	51.5	25.2	61.9	14.7
2011	3,895	3,058	2,155	903	1,935	1,123	2,483	575	78.5	55.3	23.2	49.7	28.8	63.7	14.8

Note. Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 2011–2018 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately after High School by Race/Ethnicity

Class	All Students			Black/African American			Asian			Hispanic/Latinx			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
Total	31,525	25,100	79.6	6,424	4,619	71.9	5,207	4,460	85.7	2,435	1,540	63.2	15,568	13,019	83.6	1,792	1,399	78.1
2018	3,983	3,188	80.0	880	634	72.0	784	683	87.1	354	205	57.9	1,732	1,478	85.3	222	181	81.5
2017	3,822	3,081	80.6	863	623	72.2	710	631	88.9	325	214	65.8	1,697	1,437	84.7	217	171	78.8
2016	4,017	3,266	81.3	875	630	72.0	662	584	88.2	334	243	72.8	1,908	1,623	85.1	224	177	79.0
2015	3,936	3,117	79.2	810	565	69.8	653	573	87.7	314	186	59.2	1,888	1,586	84.0	259	197	76.1
2014	3,913	3,144	80.3	770	566	73.5	617	525	85.1	294	185	62.9	1,990	1,679	84.4	225	177	78.7
2013	4,100	3,289	80.2	751	556	74.0	643	555	86.3	290	189	65.2	2,157	1,791	83.0	245	190	77.6
2012	3,859	2,957	76.6	784	539	68.8	585	456	77.9	275	163	59.3	1,996	1,642	82.3	203	150	73.9
2011	3,895	3,058	78.5	691	506	73.2	553	453	81.9	249	155	62.2	2,200	1,783	81.0	197	156	79.2

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 A3.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2018 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately after High School
by Gender and Special Services

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	15,996	12,200	76.3	15,529	12,900	83.1	4,799	2,999	62.5	26,726	22,101	82.7
2018	2,033	1,552	76.3	1,950	1,636	83.9	675	429	63.6	3,308	2,759	83.4
2017	1,971	1,518	77.0	1,851	1,563	84.4	667	420	63.0	3,155	2,661	84.3
2016	1,974	1,527	77.4	2,043	1,739	85.1	679	437	64.4	3,338	2,829	84.8
2015	1,985	1,502	75.7	1,951	1,615	82.8	643	389	60.5	3,293	2,728	82.8
2014	1,983	1,531	77.2	1,930	1,613	83.6	582	357	61.3	3,331	2,787	83.7
2013	2,102	1,626	77.4	1,998	1,663	83.2	576	376	65.3	3,524	2,913	82.7
2012	1,980	1,453	73.4	1,879	1,504	80.0	516	292	56.6	3,343	2,665	79.7
2011	1,968	1,491	75.8	1,927	1,567	81.3	461	299	64.9	3,434	2,759	80.3

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 Services

Table A3 (continued).
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2018 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately after High School
by Gender and Special Services

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	1,531	796	52.0	29,994	24,304	81.0	294	138	46.9	31,231	24,962	79.9
2018	203	113	55.7	3,780	3,075	81.3	69	28	40.6	3,914	3,160	80.7
2017	181	95	52.5	3,641	2,986	82.0	29	7	24.1	3,793	3,074	81.0
2016	207	110	53.1	3,810	3,156	82.8	20	10	50.0	3,997	3,256	81.5
2015	224	117	52.2	3,712	3,000	80.8	29	15	51.7	3,907	3,102	79.4
2014	174	89	51.1	3,739	3,055	81.7	25	14	56.0	3,888	3,130	80.5
2013	205	112	54.6	3,895	3,177	81.6	32	20	62.5	4,068	3,269	80.4
2012	136	68	50.0	3,723	2,889	77.6	53	26	49.1	3,806	2,931	77.0
2011	201	92	45.8	3,694	2,966	80.3	37	18	48.6	3,858	3,040	78.8

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 A4.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2018 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately
After High School 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.
Total (2011– 2018)	Male	Black/African Am.	1,111	643	57.9	2,042	1,463	71.6
		Asian	385	314	81.6	2,284	1,936	84.8
		Hispanic/Latinx	443	193	43.6	774	518	66.9
		White	299	163	54.5	7,714	6,274	81.3
		Two or More	109	67	61.5	776	595	76.7
	Female	Black/African Am.	1,208	796	65.9	2,063	1,717	83.2
		Asian	370	316	85.4	2,168	1,894	87.4
		Hispanic/Latinx	449	250	55.7	769	579	75.3
		White	289	176	60.9	7,266	6,406	88.2
		Two or More	120	75	62.5	787	662	84.1
2018	Male	Black/African Am.	156	91	58.3	278	193	69.4
		Asian	64	53	82.8	327	275	84.1
		Hispanic/Latinx	69	32	46.4	101	57	56.4
		White	29	14	48.3	885	745	84.2
		Two or More	15	7	46.7	104	83	79.8
	Female	Black/African Am.	163	104	63.8	283	246	86.9
		Asian	58	52	89.7	335	303	90.4
		Hispanic/Latinx	73	37	50.7	111	79	71.2
		White	37	28	75.7	781	691	88.5
		Two or More	10	10	100.0	93	81	87.1
2017	Male	Black/African Am.	167	81	48.5	249	188	75.5
		Asian	56	45	80.4	299	269	90.0
		Hispanic/Latinx	60	29	48.3	100	68	68.0
		White	30	15	50.0	875	724	82.7
		Two or More	13	9	69.2	113	86	76.1
	Female	Black/African Am.	171	118	69.0	276	236	85.5
		Asian	58	49	84.5	297	268	90.2
		Hispanic/Latinx	63	43	68.3	102	74	72.5
		White	38	25	65.8	754	673	89.3
		Two or More	-	-	-	82	70	85.4
2016	Male	Black/African Am.	149	83	55.7	272	201	73.9
		Asian	57	46	80.7	261	232	88.9
		Hispanic/Latinx	64	39	60.9	105	78	74.3
		White	31	21	67.7	915	743	81.2
		Two or More	14	5	35.7	96	73	76.0
	Female	Black/African Am.	183	116	63.4	271	230	84.9
		Asian	63	53	84.1	281	253	90.0
		Hispanic/Latinx	66	42	63.6	99	84	84.8
		White	30	19	63.3	932	840	90.1
		Two or More	19	12	63.2	95	87	91.6

Note. Values for groups with fewer than 10 students are suppressed (-) to protect student privacy.

Table A4 (continued).
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2018 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately
After High School 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.
2015	Male	Black/African Am.	160	90	56.3	249	178	71.5
		Asian	42	34	81.0	287	242	84.3
		Hispanic/Latinx	62	21	33.9	99	59	59.6
		White	44	24	54.5	909	758	83.4
		Two or More	-	-	-	115	84	73.0
	Female	Black/African Am.	159	103	64.8	242	194	80.2
		Asian	45	44	97.8	279	253	90.7
		Hispanic/Latinx	55	29	52.7	98	77	78.6
		White	50	30	60.0	885	774	87.5
		Two or More	15	9	60.0	120	99	82.5
2014	Male	Black/African Am.	132	77	58.3	254	190	74.8
		Asian	44	38	86.4	274	231	84.3
		Hispanic/Latinx	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	89	66.9	251	210	83.7
		Asian	44	38	86.4	255	218	85.5
		Hispanic/Latinx	51	25	49.0	89	65	73.0
		White	39	19	48.7	944	851	90.1
		Two or More	21	10	47.6	96	82	85.4
2013	Male	Black/African Am.	123	85	69.1	250	179	71.6
		Asian	42	37	88.1	289	245	84.8
		Hispanic/Latinx	50	18	36.0	87	65	74.7
		White	47	27	57.4	1,084	870	80.3
		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	41	87.2	265	232	87.5
		Hispanic/Latinx	61	35	57.4	92	71	77.2
		White	33	17	51.5	993	877	88.3
		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	223	78.0
		Hispanic/Latinx	45	16	35.6	94	62	66.0
		White	38	16	42.1	987	788	79.8
		Two or More	12	9	75.0	85	62	72.9
	Female	Black/African Am.	132	82	62.1	266	211	79.3
		Asian	31	22	71.0	228	183	80.3
		Hispanic/Latinx	51	23	45.1	85	62	72.9
		White	33	20	60.6	938	818	87.2
		Two or More	13	8	61.5	93	71	76.3

Note. Values for groups with fewer than 10 students are suppressed (-) to protect student privacy.

Table A4 (continued).
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2018 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately
After High School 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.
2011	Male	Black/African Am.	107	69	64.5	221	155	70.1
		Asian	40	33	82.5	261	219	83.9
		Hispanic/Latinx	38	13	34.2	89	59	66.3
		White	36	23	63.9	1,096	860	78.5
		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	184	80.7
		Hispanic/Latinx	29	16	55.2	93	67	72.0
		White	29	18	62.1	1,039	882	84.9
		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 2018. 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 Services

Table A5.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2017 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Any Time Within a Year
after High School 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	<u>Institutional Level</u> 4-year	<u>Institutional Level</u> 2-year	<u>Institutional Location</u> MD	<u>Institutional Location</u> Out-of-State	<u>Institutional Type</u> Public	<u>Institutional Type</u> Private	12-Month Enrollees	<u>Institutional Level</u> 4-year	<u>Institutional Level</u> 2-year	<u>Institutional Location</u> MD	<u>Institutional Location</u> Out-of-State	<u>Institutional Type</u> Public	<u>Institutional Type</u> Private
Total	27,542	22,970	15,692	7,277	15,509	7,461	18,772	4,198	83.4	57.0	26.4	56.3	27.1	68.2	15.2
2017	3,822	3,187	2,209	978	2,205	982	2,642	545	83.4	57.8	25.6	57.7	25.7	69.1	14.3
2016	4,017	3,424	2,341	1,083	2,376	1,048	2,816	608	85.2	58.3	27.0	59.1	26.1	70.1	15.1
2015	3,936	3,270	2,257	1,013	2,188	1,082	2,677	593	83.1	57.3	25.7	55.6	27.5	68.0	15.1
2014	3,913	3,291	2,262	1,029	2,207	1,084	2,660	631	84.1	57.8	26.3	56.4	27.7	68.0	16.1
2013	4,100	3,504	2,326	1,177	2,386	1,118	2,852	652	85.5	56.7	28.7	58.2	27.3	69.6	15.9
2012	3,859	3,114	2,101	1,013	2,118	996	2,537	577	80.7	54.4	26.3	54.9	25.8	65.7	15.0
2011	3,895	3,180	2,196	984	2,029	1,151	2,588	592	81.6	56.4	25.3	52.1	29.6	66.4	15.2

Note. Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 A6.

Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2017 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Any Time Within a Year after High School by Race/Ethnicity

Class	All Students			Black/African American			Asian			Hispanic/Latinx			White			Two or More Races		
	<i>N</i> Grad	<i>n</i> Enr'd	% Enr'd	<i>N</i> Grad	<i>n</i> Enr'd	% Enr'd	<i>N</i> Grad	<i>n</i> Enr'd	% Enr'd	<i>N</i> Grad	<i>n</i> Enr'd	% Enr'd	<i>N</i> Grad	<i>n</i> Enr'd	% Enr'd	<i>N</i> Grad	<i>n</i> Enr'd	% Enr'd
Total	27,542	22,970	83.4	5,544	4,267	77.0	4,423	3,915	88.5	2,081	1,429	68.7	13,836	12,021	86.9	1,570	1,278	81.4
2017	3,822	3,187	83.4	863	650	75.3	710	645	90.8	325	225	69.2	1,697	1,485	87.5	217	176	81.1
2016	4,017	3,424	85.2	875	682	77.9	662	605	91.4	334	257	76.9	1,908	1,689	88.5	224	182	81.3
2015	3,936	3,270	83.1	810	618	76.3	653	591	90.5	314	202	64.3	1,888	1,638	86.8	259	211	81.5
2014	3,913	3,291	84.1	770	609	79.1	617	549	89.0	294	192	65.3	1,990	1,747	87.8	225	181	80.4
2013	4,100	3,504	85.5	751	598	79.6	643	578	89.9	290	211	72.8	2,157	1,904	88.3	245	205	83.7
2012	3,859	3,114	80.7	784	577	73.6	585	480	82.1	275	178	64.7	1,996	1,708	85.6	203	162	79.8
2011	3,895	3,180	81.6	691	533	77.1	553	467	84.4	249	164	65.9	2,200	1,850	84.1	197	161	81.7

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 A7.

Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2017 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Within a Year after High School by Gender and Special Services

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	13,963	11,231	80.4	13,579	11,739	86.4	4,124	2,775	67.3	23,418	20,195	86.2
2017	1,971	1,585	80.4	1,851	1,602	86.5	667	443	66.4	3,155	2,744	87.0
2016	1,974	1,612	81.7	2,043	1,812	88.7	679	472	69.5	3,338	2,952	88.4
2015	1,985	1,567	78.9	1,951	1,703	87.3	643	428	66.6	3,293	2,842	86.3
2014	1,983	1,624	81.9	1,930	1,667	86.4	582	382	65.6	3,331	2,909	87.3
2013	2,102	1,749	83.2	1,998	1,755	87.8	576	409	71.0	3,524	3,095	87.8
2012	1,980	1,543	77.9	1,879	1,571	83.6	516	325	63.0	3,343	2,789	83.4
2011	1,968	1,551	78.8	1,927	1,629	84.5	461	316	68.5	3,434	2,864	83.4

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 Services

Table A7 (continued).

Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2017 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Within a Year after High School by Gender and Special Services

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	1,328	765	57.6	26,214	22,205	84.7	225	128	56.9	27,317	22,842	83.6
2017	181	107	59.1	3,641	3,080	84.6	29	10	34.5	3,793	3,177	83.8
2016	207	124	59.9	3,810	3,300	86.6	20	12	60.0	3,997	3,412	85.4
2015	224	127	56.7	3,712	3,143	84.7	29	17	58.6	3,907	3,253	83.3
2014	174	100	57.5	3,739	3,191	85.3	25	15	60.0	3,888	3,276	84.3
2013	205	130	63.4	3,895	3,374	86.6	32	21	65.6	4,068	3,483	85.6
2012	136	76	55.9	3,723	3,038	81.6	53	33	62.3	3,806	3,081	81.0
2011	201	101	50.2	3,694	3,079	83.4	37	20	54.1	3,858	3,160	81.9

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 A8.
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2011–2017 Fall College Enrollees by Institutional Type

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	21,912	20,344	92.8	15,371	14,983	97.5	6,541	5,361	82.0
2017	3,081	2,807	91.1	2,168	2,092	96.5	913	715	78.3
2016	3,266	2,997	91.8	2,281	2,221	97.4	985	776	78.8
2015	3,117	2,920	93.7	2,203	2,153	97.7	914	767	83.9
2014	3,144	2,938	93.4	2,217	2,158	97.3	927	780	84.1
2013	3,289	3,033	92.2	2,281	2,227	97.6	1,008	806	80.0
2012	2,957	2,761	93.4	2,066	2,011	97.3	891	750	84.2
2011	3,058	2,888	94.4	2,155	2,121	98.4	903	767	84.9

Note. Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 (continued).
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2011–2017 Fall College Enrollees by Institutional 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	14,642	13,329	91.0	7,270	7,015	96.5	17,815	16,400	92.1	4,097	3,944	96.3
2017	2,121	1,899	89.5	960	908	94.6	2,544	2,292	90.1	537	515	95.9
2016	2,246	2,013	89.6	1,020	984	96.5	2,674	2,431	90.9	592	566	95.6
2015	2,074	1,915	92.3	1,043	1,005	96.4	2,550	2,369	92.9	567	551	97.2
2014	2,086	1,912	91.7	1,058	1,026	97.0	2,528	2,347	92.8	616	591	95.9
2013	2,194	1,979	90.2	1,095	1,054	96.3	2,648	2,422	91.5	641	611	95.3
2012	1,986	1,822	91.7	971	939	96.7	2,388	2,209	92.5	569	552	97.0
2011	1,935	1,789	92.5	1,123	1,099	97.9	2,483	2,330	93.8	575	558	97.0

Note. Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 2011–2017 Fall College Enrollees by Race/Ethnicity

Class	All Students			Black/African American			Asian			Hispanic/Latinx			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>	%
Fall Enr	Fall Enr	Pers.	Pers.	Fall Enr	Pers.	Pers.	Fall Enr	Pers.	Pers.	Fall Enr	Pers.	Pers.	Fall Enr	Pers.	Pers.	Fall Enr	Pers.	Pers.
Total	21,912	20,344	92.8	3,985	3,468	87.0	3,777	3,657	96.8	1,335	1,168	87.5	11,541	10,899	94.4	1,218	1,102	90.5
2017	3,081	2,807	91.1	623	522	83.8	631	603	95.6	214	178	83.2	1,437	1,346	93.7	171	153	89.5
2016	3,266	2,997	91.8	630	549	87.1	584	568	97.3	243	208	85.6	1,623	1,514	93.3	177	150	84.7
2015	3,117	2,920	93.7	565	498	88.1	573	553	96.5	186	164	88.2	1,586	1,510	95.2	197	186	94.4
2014	3,144	2,938	93.4	566	503	88.9	525	505	96.2	185	168	90.8	1,679	1,593	94.9	177	158	89.3
2013	3,289	3,033	92.2	556	465	83.6	555	533	96.0	189	169	89.4	1,791	1,684	94.0	190	176	92.6
2012	2,957	2,761	93.4	539	476	88.3	456	447	98.0	163	146	89.6	1,642	1,547	94.2	150	139	92.7
2011	3,058	2,888	94.4	506	455	89.9	453	448	98.9	155	135	87.1	1,783	1,705	95.6	156	140	89.7

Note. Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 2011–2017 Fall College Enrollees by Gender and Special Services

Class	Male			Female			FARMs			Non-FARMs		
	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted
Total	10,648	9,722	91.3	11,264	10,622	94.3	2,570	2,130	82.9	19,342	18,214	94.2
2017	1,518	1,352	89.1	1,563	1,455	93.1	420	337	80.2	2,661	2,470	92.8
2016	1,527	1,371	89.8	1,739	1,626	93.5	437	370	84.7	2,829	2,627	92.9
2015	1,502	1,392	92.7	1,615	1,528	94.6	389	325	83.5	2,728	2,595	95.1
2014	1,531	1,406	91.8	1,613	1,532	95.0	357	300	84.0	2,787	2,638	94.7
2013	1,626	1,467	90.2	1,663	1,566	94.2	376	302	80.3	2,913	2,731	93.8
2012	1,453	1,339	92.2	1,504	1,422	94.5	292	247	84.6	2,665	2,514	94.3
2011	1,491	1,395	93.6	1,567	1,493	95.3	299	249	83.3	2,759	2,639	95.7

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 Services

Table A10 (continued).
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2011–2017 Fall College Enrollees by Gender and Special Services

Class	Special Ed.			General Ed.			ESOL			Non-ESOL		
	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted
Total	683	549	80.4	21,229	19,795	93.2	110	93	84.5	21,802	20,251	92.9
2017	95	75	78.9	2,986	2,732	91.5	7	5	71.4	3,074	2,802	91.2
2016	110	90	81.8	3,156	2,907	92.1	10	10	100.0	3,256	2,987	91.7
2015	117	97	82.9	3,000	2,823	94.1	15	13	86.7	3,102	2,907	93.7
2014	89	72	80.9	3,055	2,866	93.8	14	8	57.1	3,130	2,930	93.6
2013	112	81	72.3	3,177	2,952	92.9	20	16	80.0	3,269	3,017	92.3
2012	68	57	83.8	2,889	2,704	93.6	26	24	92.3	2,931	2,737	93.4
2011	92	77	83.7	2,966	2,811	94.8	18	17	94.4	3,040	2,871	94.4

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 A11.
Persistence Rates of HCPSS 2011–2017 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately
after High School by FARMs, Gender, and Race

Class	Gender	Race/ Ethnicity	FARMs			Non-FARMs		
			<i>N</i> Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted
Total (2011– 2017)	Male	Black/African Am.	552	425	77.0	1,270	1,124	88.5
		Asian	261	243	93.1	1,661	1,603	96.5
		Hispanic/Latinx	161	123	76.4	461	401	87.0
		White	149	111	74.5	5,529	5,161	93.3
		Two or More	60	45	75.0	512	458	89.5
	Female	Black/African Am.	692	575	83.1	1,471	1,344	91.4
		Asian	264	255	96.6	1,591	1,556	97.8
		Hispanic/Latinx	213	172	80.8	500	472	94.4
		White	148	121	81.8	5,715	5,506	96.3
		Two or More	65	58	89.2	581	541	93.1
2017	Male	Black/African Am.	81	55	67.9	188	154	81.9
		Asian	45	39	86.7	269	258	95.9
		Hispanic/Latinx	29	20	69.0	68	55	80.9
		White	15	11	73.3	724	674	93.1
		Two or More	9	7	77.8	86	75	87.2
	Female	Black/African Am.	118	100	84.7	236	213	90.3
		Asian	49	46	93.9	268	260	97.0
		Hispanic/Latinx	43	33	76.7	74	70	94.6
		White	25	20	80.0	673	641	95.2
		Two or More	6	6	100.0	70	65	92.9
2016	Male	Black/African Am.	83	67	80.7	201	177	88.1
		Asian	46	44	95.7	232	221	95.3
		Hispanic/Latinx	39	32	82.1	78	67	85.9
		White	21	15	71.4	743	683	91.9
		Two or More	5	3	60.0	73	57	78.1
	Female	Black/African Am.	116	98	84.5	230	207	90.0
		Asian	53	52	98.1	253	251	99.2
		Hispanic/Latinx	42	32	76.2	84	77	91.7
		White	19	16	84.2	840	800	95.2
		Two or More	12	10	83.3	87	80	92.0
2015	Male	Black/African Am.	90	70	77.8	178	161	90.4
		Asian	34	32	94.1	242	232	95.9
		Hispanic/Latinx	21	16	76.2	59	53	89.8
		White	24	18	75.0	758	719	94.9
		Two or More	5	4	80.0	84	81	96.4
	Female	Black/African Am.	103	87	84.5	194	180	92.8
		Asian	44	43	97.7	253	246	97.2
		Hispanic/Latinx	29	23	79.3	77	72	93.5
		White	30	26	86.7	774	747	96.5
		Two or More	9	6	66.7	99	95	96.0

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates FARMs status is based on services received during Grade 12.

FARMs=Free and Reduced-Price Meal Services

Table A11 (continued).
Persistence Rates of HCPSS 2011–2017 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately
after High School 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.
2014	Male	Black/African Am.	77	61	79.2	190	171	90.0
		Asian	38	35	92.1	231	223	96.5
		Hispanic/Latinx	25	22	88.0	70	65	92.9
		White	23	18	78.3	786	731	93.0
		Two or More	13	8	61.5	72	66	91.7
	Female	Black/African Am.	89	74	83.1	210	197	93.8
		Asian	38	36	94.7	218	211	96.8
		Hispanic/Latinx	25	22	88.0	65	59	90.8
		White	19	15	78.9	851	829	97.4
		Two or More	10	9	90.0	82	75	91.5
2013	Male	Black/African Am.	85	58	68.2	179	153	85.5
		Asian	37	34	91.9	245	235	95.9
		Hispanic/Latinx	18	14	77.8	65	57	87.7
		White	27	23	85.2	870	803	92.3
		Two or More	12	10	83.3	83	76	91.6
	Female	Black/African Am.	91	71	78.0	201	183	91.0
		Asian	41	39	95.1	232	225	97.0
		Hispanic/Latinx	35	29	82.9	71	69	97.2
		White	17	13	76.5	877	845	96.4
		Two or More	11	11	100.0	84	79	94.0
2012	Male	Black/African Am.	67	53	79.1	179	162	90.5
		Asian	28	27	96.4	223	219	98.2
		Hispanic/Latinx	16	11	68.8	62	53	85.5
		White	16	12	75.0	788	737	93.5
		Two or More	9	8	88.9	62	55	88.7
	Female	Black/African Am.	82	70	85.4	211	191	90.5
		Asian	22	22	100.0	183	179	97.8
		Hispanic/Latinx	23	21	91.3	62	61	98.4
		White	20	15	75.0	818	783	95.7
		Two or More	8	8	100.0	71	68	95.8
2011	Male	Black/African Am.	69	61	88.4	155	146	94.2
		Asian	33	32	97.0	219	215	98.2
		Hispanic/Latinx	13	8	61.5	59	51	86.4
		White	23	14	60.9	860	814	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	184	184	100.0
		Hispanic/Latinx	16	12	75.0	67	64	95.5
		White	18	16	88.9	882	861	97.6
		Two or More	-	-	-	88	79	89.8

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 Services. Values for groups with fewer than 10 students are suppressed (-) to protect student privacy.

Table A12.

Persistence Rates for HCPSS 2011–2016 First-Year College Enrollees by Institutional Type

Class	All 12-Month Enrollees			4-Year Institution			2-Year Institution		
	<i>N</i> 12M	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i> 4-Yr 12M	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i> 2-Yr 12M	<i>n</i>	%
	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted
Total	19,783	18,216	92.1	13,484	13,120	97.3	6,299	5,096	80.9
2016	3,424	3,111	90.9	2,341	2,274	97.1	1,083	837	77.3
2015	3,270	3,040	93.0	2,257	2,200	97.5	1,013	840	82.9
2014	3,291	3,051	92.7	2,262	2,197	97.1	1,029	854	83.0
2013	3,504	3,217	91.8	2,327	2,270	97.6	1,177	947	80.5
2012	3,114	2,876	92.4	2,101	2,042	97.2	1,013	834	82.3
2011	3,180	2,921	91.9	2,196	2,137	97.3	984	784	79.6

Note. Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 (continued).

Persistence Rates for HCPSS 2011–2016 First-Year College Enrollees by Institution Type

Class	Maryland Institution			Out-of-State Institution			Public Institution			Private Institution		
	<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
Total	13,304	11,983	90.1	6,479	6,233	96.2	16,130	14,718	91.2	3,653	3,498	95.8
2016	2,376	2,105	88.6	1,048	1,006	96.0	2,816	2,532	89.9	608	579	95.2
2015	2,188	2,004	91.6	1,082	1,036	95.7	2,677	2,466	92.1	593	574	96.8
2014	2,207	2,003	90.8	1,084	1,048	96.7	2,660	2,448	92.0	631	603	95.6
2013	2,386	2,145	89.9	1,118	1,072	95.9	2,852	2,598	91.1	652	619	94.9
2012	2,118	1,916	90.5	996	960	96.4	2,537	2,317	91.3	577	559	96.9
2011	2,029	1,810	89.2	1,151	1,111	96.5	2,588	2,357	91.1	592	564	95.3

Note. Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 2011–2016 First-Year College Enrollees by Race/Ethnicity

Class	All Students			Black/African American			Asian			Hispanic/Latinx			White			Two or More Races		
	<i>N</i>	<i>12M</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>12M</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>12M</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>12M</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>12M</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>12M</i>	<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	19,783	18,216	92.1	3,617	3,102	85.8	3,270	3,155	96.5	1,204	1,048	87.0	10,536	9,871	93.7	1,102	993	90.1
2016	3,424	3,111	90.9	682	586	85.9	605	585	96.7	257	217	84.4	1,689	1,560	92.4	182	155	85.2
2015	3,270	3,040	93.0	618	538	87.1	591	568	96.1	202	174	86.1	1,638	1,554	94.9	211	197	93.4
2014	3,291	3,051	92.7	609	531	87.2	549	523	95.3	192	171	89.1	1,747	1,652	94.6	181	162	89.5
2013	3,504	3,217	91.8	598	496	82.9	578	555	96.0	211	188	89.1	1,904	1,782	93.6	205	190	92.7
2012	3,114	2,876	92.4	577	503	87.2	480	468	97.5	178	157	88.2	1,708	1,594	93.3	162	147	90.7
2011	3,180	2,921	91.9	533	448	84.1	467	456	97.6	164	141	86.0	1,850	1,729	93.5	161	142	88.2

Note. Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 2011–2016 First Year College Enrollees by Gender and Special Services

Class	Male			Female			FARMs			Non-FARMs		
	N 12M	n	%	N 12M	n	%	N 12M	n	%	N 12M	n	%
	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted
Total	9,646	8,721	90.4	10,137	9,495	93.7	2,332	1,896	81.3	17,451	16,320	93.5
2016	1,612	1,431	88.8	1,812	1,680	92.7	472	391	82.8	2,952	2,720	92.1
2015	1,567	1,442	92.0	1,703	1,598	93.8	428	349	81.5	2,842	2,691	94.7
2014	1,624	1,476	90.9	1,667	1,575	94.5	382	315	82.5	2,909	2,736	94.1
2013	1,749	1,569	89.7	1,755	1,648	93.9	409	324	79.2	3,095	2,893	93.5
2012	1,543	1,399	90.7	1,571	1,477	94.0	325	271	83.4	2,789	2,605	93.4
2011	1,551	1,404	90.5	1,629	1,517	93.1	316	246	77.8	2,864	2,675	93.4

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 Services

Table A14 (continued).
Persistence Rates for HCPSS 2011–2016 First Year College Enrollees by Gender and Special Services

Class	Special Ed.			General Ed.			ESOL			Non-ESOL		
	N 12M	n	%	N 12M	n	%	N 12M	n	%	N 12M	n	%
	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted
Total	658	524	79.6	19,125	17,692	92.5	118	99	83.9	19,665	18,117	92.1
2016	124	99	79.8	3,300	3,012	91.3	12	11	91.7	3,412	3,100	90.9
2015	127	107	84.3	3,143	2,933	93.3	17	15	88.2	3,253	3,025	93.0
2014	100	79	79.0	3,191	2,972	93.1	15	8	53.3	3,276	3,043	92.9
2013	130	99	76.2	3,374	3,118	92.4	21	17	81.0	3,483	3,200	91.9
2012	76	63	82.9	3,038	2,813	92.6	33	31	93.9	3,081	2,845	92.3
2011	101	77	76.2	3,079	2,844	92.4	20	17	85.0	3,160	2,904	91.9

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 2011 and 2012 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	Student group	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled in Fall	% Enrolled in Fall	<i>n</i> Earned at least AA	% Earned at least AA
2012	All	3,859	2,957	76.6	2,127	71.9
	Black/African Am.	784	539	68.8	271	50.3
	Asian	585	456	77.9	361	79.2
	Hispanic/Latinx	275	163	59.3	108	66.3
	White	1,996	1,642	82.3	1,282	78.1
	Two or More	203	150	73.9	102	68.0
	Male	1,980	1,453	73.4	978	67.3
	Female	1,879	1,504	80.0	1,149	76.4
	FARMs	516	292	56.6	129	44.2
	Non-FARMs	3,343	2,665	79.7	1,998	75.0
	Special Ed.	136	68	50.0	27	39.7
	General Ed.	3,723	2,889	77.6	2,100	72.7
	ESOL	53	26	49.1	11	42.3
	Non-ESOL	3,806	2,931	77.0	2,116	72.2
2011	All	3,895	3,058	78.5	2,226	72.8
	Black/African Am.	691	506	73.2	262	51.8
	Asian	553	453	81.9	364	80.4
	Hispanic/Latinx	249	155	62.2	94	60.6
	White	2,200	1,783	81.0	1,399	78.5
	Two or More	197	156	79.2	103	66.0
	Male	1,968	1,491	75.8	1,000	67.1
	Female	1,927	1,567	81.3	1,226	78.2
	FARMs	461	299	64.9	135	45.2
	Non-FARMs	3,434	2,759	80.3	2,091	75.8
	Special Ed.	201	92	45.8	32	34.8
	General Ed.	3,694	2,966	80.3	2,194	74.0
	ESOL	37	18	48.6	8	44.4
	Non-ESOL	3,858	3,040	78.8	2,218	73.0

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 Services ESOL=English for Speakers of Other Languages

Table A16.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011 and 2012 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	Student group	Full-Time Fall Enrollee at 4-Year College <i>N</i>	Earned Bachelor's or Higher Degree <i>n</i>	%
2012	All	1,796	1,528	85.1
	Black/African Am.	264	184	69.7
	Asian	307	267	87.0
	Hispanic/Latinx	76	69	90.8
	White	1,061	940	88.6
	Two or More	84	66	78.6
	Male	842	683	81.1
	Female	954	845	88.6
	FARMs	105	66	62.9
	Non-FARMs	1,691	1,462	86.5
	Special Ed.	15	11	73.3
	General Ed.	1,781	1,517	85.2
	ESOL	6	3	50.0
	Non-ESOL	1,790	1,525	85.2
2011	All	1,945	1,651	84.9
	Black/African Am.	253	177	70.0
	Asian	308	270	87.7
	Hispanic/Latinx	80	65	81.3
	White	1,200	1,060	88.3
	Two or More	101	76	75.2
	Male	883	708	80.2
	Female	1,062	943	88.8
	FARMs	106	74	69.8
	Non-FARMs	1,839	1,577	85.8
	Special Ed.	19	10	52.6
	General Ed.	1,926	1,641	85.2
	ESOL	4	2	50.0
	Non-ESOL	1,941	1,649	85.0

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 Services
ESOL=English for Speakers of Other Languages

Table A17.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2013 to 2014 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall
Immediately After High School and Earned an Associate, Bachelors or Higher Degree within Four Years by
Student Group

Class	Student group	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled in Fall	% Enrolled in Fall	<i>n</i> Earned AA+	% Earned AA+
2014	All	3,913	3,144	80.3	1,630	51.8
	Black/African Am.	770	566	73.5	214	37.8
	Asian	617	525	85.1	279	53.1
	Hispanic/Latinx	294	185	62.9	62	33.5
	White	1,990	1,679	84.4	995	59.3
	Two or More	225	177	78.7	75	42.4
	Male	1,983	1,531	77.2	679	44.4
	Female	1,930	1,613	83.6	951	59.0
	FARMs	582	357	61.3	103	28.9
	Non-FARMs	3,331	2,787	83.7	1,527	54.8
	Special Ed.	174	89	51.1	13	14.6
	General Ed.	3,739	3,055	81.7	1,617	52.9
	ESOL	25	14	56.0	0	0.0
	Non-ESOL	3,888	3,130	80.5	1,630	52.1
2013	All	4,100	3,289	80.2	1,637	49.8
	Black/African Am.	751	556	74.0	171	30.8
	Asian	643	555	86.3	279	50.3
	Hispanic/Latinx	290	189	65.2	69	36.5
	White	2,157	1,791	83.0	1,023	57.1
	Two or More	245	190	77.6	90	47.4
	Male	2,102	1,626	77.4	681	41.9
	Female	1,998	1,663	83.2	956	57.5
	FARMs	576	376	65.3	91	24.2
	Non-FARMs	3,524	2,913	82.7	1,546	53.1
	Special Ed.	205	112	54.6	22	19.6
	General Ed.	3,895	3,177	81.6	1,615	50.8
	ESOL	32	20	62.5	3	15.0
	Non-ESOL	4,068	3,269	80.4	1,634	50.0

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 A17 (Continued).

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

Class	Student group	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled in Fall	% Enrolled in Fall	<i>n</i> Earned AA+	% Earned AA+
2012	All	3,859	2,957	76.6	1,479	50.0
	Black/African Am.	784	539	68.8	165	30.6
	Asian	585	456	77.9	243	53.3
	Hispanic/Latinx	275	163	59.3	73	44.8
	White	1,996	1,642	82.3	924	56.3
	Two or More	203	150	73.9	71	47.3
	Male	1,980	1,453	73.4	623	42.9
	Female	1,879	1,504	80.0	856	56.9
	FARMs	516	292	56.6	80	27.4
	Non-FARMs	3,343	2,665	79.7	1,399	52.5
	Special Ed.	136	68	50.0	19	27.9
	General Ed.	3,723	2,889	77.6	1,460	50.5
	ESOL	53	26	49.1	9	34.6
	Non-ESOL	3,806	2,931	77.0	1,470	50.2
2011	All	3,895	3,058	78.5	1,549	50.7
	Black/African Am.	691	506	73.2	145	28.7
	Asian	553	453	81.9	249	55.0
	Hispanic/Latinx	249	155	62.2	65	41.9
	White	2,200	1,783	81.0	1,018	57.1
	Two or More	197	156	79.2	68	43.6
	Male	1,968	1,491	75.8	617	41.4
	Female	1,927	1,567	81.3	932	59.5
	FARMs	461	299	64.9	74	24.7
	Non-FARMs	3,434	2,759	80.3	1,475	53.5
	Special Ed.	201	92	45.8	20	21.7
	General Ed.	3,694	2,966	80.3	1,529	51.6
	ESOL	37	18	48.6	6	33.3
	Non-ESOL	3,858	3,040	78.8	1,543	50.8

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of January 2018. 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 A18.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2013 to 2014 Graduates Who Enrolled Full-Time (FT)
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	Student group	FT Fall Enrollee at 4-Yr College	Earned Bachelors or Higher	
		<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%
2014	All	1,944	1,206	62.0
	Black/African Am.	291	150	51.5
	Asian	358	221	61.7
	Hispanic/Latinx	86	38	44.2
	White	1,105	741	67.1
	Two or More	99	52	52.5
	Male	898	471	52.4
	Female	1,046	735	70.3
	FARMs	128	58	45.3
	Non-FARMs	1,816	1,148	63.2
	Special Ed.	-	-	-
	General Ed.	-	-	-
	ESOL	-	-	-
	Non-ESOL	-	-	-
2013	All	2,026	1,230	60.7
	Black/African Am.	262	107	40.8
	Asian	361	215	59.6
	Hispanic/Latinx	83	42	50.6
	White	1,209	796	65.8
	Two or More	107	66	61.7
	Male	968	505	52.2
	Female	1,058	725	68.5
	FARMs	127	45	35.4
	Non-FARMs	1,899	1,185	62.4
	Special Ed.	13	6	46.2
	General Ed.	2,013	1,224	60.8
	ESOL	-	-	-
	Non-ESOL	-	-	-

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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. Results for groups with fewer than 10 fall enrollees are suppressed (-) to protect student privacy; complementary data suppression is applied.

Table A18 (continued).
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011 to 2012 Graduates Who Enrolled Full-Time (FT)
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	Student group	FT Fall Enrollee at 4-Yr College <i>N</i>	Earned Bachelors or Higher <i>n</i>	%
2012	All	1,796	1,105	61.5
	Black/African Am.	264	121	45.8
	Asian	307	185	60.3
	Hispanic/Latinx	76	48	63.2
	White	1,061	702	66.2
	Two or More	84	47	56.0
	Male	842	446	53.0
	Female	954	659	69.1
	FARMs	105	41	39.0
	Non-FARMs	1,691	1,064	62.9
	Special Ed.	15	7	46.7
	General Ed.	1,781	1,098	61.7
	ESOL	-	-	-
	Non-ESOL	-	-	-
2011	All	1,945	1,196	61.5
	Black/African Am.	253	108	42.7
	Asian	308	196	63.6
	Hispanic/Latinx	80	41	51.3
	White	1,200	793	66.1
	Two or More	101	55	54.5
	Male	883	457	51.8
	Female	1,062	739	69.6
	FARMs	106	39	36.8
	Non-FARMs	1,839	1,157	62.9
	Special Ed.	19	7	36.8
	General Ed.	1,926	1,189	61.7
	ESOL	-	-	-
	Non-ESOL	-	-	-

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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. Results for groups with fewer than 10 fall enrollees are suppressed (-) to protect student privacy; complementary data suppression is applied.

Table A19.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011 and 2012 Graduates Who
Earned an Associate, Bachelor's or Higher Degree as of November 2018
by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Service Group

Class	Student group	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Earned at least AA	% Earned at least AA
2012	All	3,859	2,275	59.0
	Black/African Am.	784	294	37.5
	Asian	585	390	66.7
	Hispanic/Latinx	275	117	42.5
	White	1,996	1,355	67.9
	Two or More	203	114	56.2
	Male	1,980	1,057	53.4
	Female	1,879	1,218	64.8
	FARMs	516	148	28.7
	Non-FARMs	3,343	2,127	63.6
	Special Ed.	136	31	22.8
	General Ed.	3,723	2,244	60.3
	ESOL	53	15	28.3
	Non-ESOL	3,806	2,260	59.4
2011	All	3,895	2,469	63.4
	Black/African Am.	691	301	43.6
	Asian	553	406	73.4
	Hispanic/Latinx	249	107	43.0
	White	2,200	1,533	69.7
	Two or More	197	118	59.9
	Male	1,968	1,126	57.2
	Female	1,927	1,343	69.7
	FARMs	461	146	31.7
	Non-FARMs	3,434	2,323	67.6
	Special Ed.	201	42	20.9
	General Ed.	3,694	2,427	65.7
	ESOL	37	11	29.7
	Non-ESOL	3,858	2,458	63.7

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 Services; ESOL=English for Speakers of Other Languages.

Table A20.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011 and 2012 Graduates Who Earned
a Bachelor's or Higher Degree as of November 2018 by
Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Service Group

Class	Student group	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Earned at least BA	% Earned at least BA
2012	All	3,859	2,083	54.0
	Black/African Am.	784	265	33.8
	Asian	585	367	62.7
	Hispanic/Latinx	275	101	36.7
	White	1,996	1,247	62.5
	Two or More	203	98	48.3
	Male	1,980	943	47.6
	Female	1,879	1,140	60.7
	FARMs	516	119	23.1
	Non-FARMs	3,343	1,964	58.7
	Special Ed.	136	24	17.6
	General Ed.	3,723	2,059	55.3
	ESOL	53	11	20.8
	Non-ESOL	3,806	2,072	54.4
2011	All	3,895	2,276	58.4
	Black/African Am.	691	268	38.8
	Asian	553	377	68.2
	Hispanic/Latinx	249	95	38.2
	White	2,200	1,424	64.7
	Two or More	197	108	54.8
	Male	1,968	1,020	51.8
	Female	1,927	1,256	65.2
	FARMs	461	124	26.9
	Non-FARMs	3,434	2,152	62.7
	Special Ed.	201	27	13.4
	General Ed.	3,694	2,249	60.9
	ESOL	37	8	21.6
	Non-ESOL	3,858	2,268	58.8

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2018. 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 Services; ESOL=English for Speakers of Other Languages.

Appendix B: Select Tables by School

Table B1.

Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011-2018 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
2011-	Total	31,525	25,100	17,560	7,539	16,840	8,260	20,460	4,640	79.6	55.7	23.9	53.4	26.2	64.9	14.7
2018	Atholton	2,846	2,422	1,872	550	1,493	929	1,924	498	85.1	65.8	19.3	52.5	32.6	67.6	17.5
	Centennial	2,856	2,480	1,951	529	1,681	799	1,999	481	86.8	68.3	18.5	58.9	28.0	70.0	16.8
	Glenelg	2,418	1,994	1,482	512	1,167	827	1,609	385	82.5	61.3	21.2	48.3	34.2	66.5	15.9
	Hammond	2,414	1,734	978	756	1,309	425	1,463	271	71.8	40.5	31.3	54.2	17.6	60.6	11.2
	Howard	3,280	2,664	1,878	786	1,753	911	2,188	476	81.2	57.3	24.0	53.4	27.8	66.7	14.5
	Long Reach	2,453	1,718	937	781	1,308	410	1,459	259	70.0	38.2	31.8	53.3	16.7	59.5	10.6
	Marriotts Ridge	2,446	2,118	1,689	429	1,297	821	1,668	450	86.6	69.1	17.5	53.0	33.6	68.2	18.4
	Mount Hebron	2,854	2,379	1,792	587	1,641	738	1,948	431	83.4	62.8	20.6	57.5	25.9	68.3	15.1
	Oakland Mills	2,051	1,414	705	709	1,103	311	1,203	211	68.9	34.4	34.6	53.8	15.2	58.7	10.3
	Reservoir	2,903	2,202	1,359	843	1,590	612	1,849	353	75.9	46.8	29.0	54.8	21.1	63.7	12.2
	River Hill	2,565	2,267	1,910	357	1,263	1,004	1,752	515	88.4	74.5	13.9	49.2	39.1	68.3	20.1
	Wilde Lake	2,321	1,685	1,003	681	1,215	470	1,375	310	72.6	43.2	29.3	52.3	20.2	59.2	13.4
2018	Total	3,983	3,188	2,190	998	2,198	990	2,645	543	80.0	55.0	25.1	55.2	24.9	66.4	13.6
	Atholton	343	290	232	58	189	101	233	57	84.5	67.6	16.9	55.1	29.4	67.9	16.6
	Centennial	379	333	263	70	227	106	275	58	87.9	69.4	18.5	59.9	28.0	72.6	15.3
	Glenelg	268	222	158	64	147	75	183	39	82.8	59.0	23.9	54.9	28.0	68.3	14.6
	Hammond	293	207	109	98	161	46	180	27	70.6	37.2	33.4	54.9	15.7	61.4	9.2
	Howard	464	402	288	114	264	138	328	74	86.6	62.1	24.6	56.9	29.7	70.7	15.9
	Long Reach	356	253	124	129	199	54	214	39	71.1	34.8	36.2	55.9	15.2	60.1	11.0
	Marriotts Ridge	298	270	224	46	168	102	219	51	90.6	75.2	15.4	56.4	34.2	73.5	17.1
	Mount Hebron	371	321	244	77	227	94	275	46	86.5	65.8	20.8	61.2	25.3	74.1	12.4
	Oakland Mills	249	166	78	88	131	35	144	22	66.7	31.3	35.3	52.6	14.1	57.8	8.8
	Reservoir	357	258	159	99	185	73	218	40	72.3	44.5	27.7	51.8	20.4	61.1	11.2
	River Hill	304	266	211	55	147	119	208	58	87.5	69.4	18.1	48.4	39.1	68.4	19.1
	Wilde Lake	277	198	100	98	151	47	166	32	71.5	36.1	35.4	54.5	17.0	59.9	11.6

Table B1 (continued).
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011-2018 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	Institutional Level	Institutional Location		Institutional Type		%	Fall	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
2017	Total	3,822	3,081	2,168	913	2,121	960	2,544	537	80.6	56.7	23.9	55.5	25.1	66.6	14.1
	Atholton	336	283	212	71	175	108	227	56	84.2	63.1	21.1	52.1	32.1	67.6	16.7
	Centennial	350	312	250	62	216	96	260	52	89.1	71.4	17.7	61.7	27.4	74.3	14.9
	Glenelg	305	257	204	53	140	117	203	54	84.3	66.9	17.4	45.9	38.4	66.6	17.7
	Hammond	297	208	125	83	168	40	177	31	70.0	42.1	27.9	56.6	13.5	59.6	10.4
	Howard	399	333	236	97	235	98	279	54	83.5	59.1	24.3	58.9	24.6	69.9	13.5
	Long Reach	308	214	110	104	176	38	188	26	69.5	35.7	33.8	57.1	12.3	61.0	8.4
	Marriotts Ridge	292	259	204	55	167	92	208	51	88.7	69.9	18.8	57.2	31.5	71.2	17.5
	Mount Hebron	365	304	230	74	213	91	246	58	83.3	63.0	20.3	58.4	24.9	67.4	15.9
	Oakland Mills	241	171	86	85	139	32	144	27	71.0	35.7	35.3	57.7	13.3	59.8	11.2
	Reservoir	365	289	174	115	213	76	247	42	79.2	47.7	31.5	58.4	20.8	67.7	11.5
	River Hill	272	252	213	39	134	118	200	52	92.6	78.3	14.3	49.3	43.4	73.5	19.1
	Wilde Lake	261	191	123	68	137	54	157	34	73.2	47.1	26.1	52.5	20.7	60.2	13.0
2016	Total	4,017	3,266	2,281	985	2,246	1,020	2,674	592	81.3	56.8	24.5	55.9	25.4	66.6	14.7
	Atholton	345	304	239	65	191	113	233	71	88.1	69.3	18.8	55.4	32.8	67.5	20.6
	Centennial	351	308	241	67	219	89	248	60	87.7	68.7	19.1	62.4	25.4	70.7	17.1
	Glenelg	340	287	223	64	164	123	232	55	84.4	65.6	18.8	48.2	36.2	68.2	16.2
	Hammond	300	218	118	100	165	53	184	34	72.7	39.3	33.3	55.0	17.7	61.3	11.3
	Howard	434	364	255	109	244	120	301	63	83.9	58.8	25.1	56.2	27.6	69.4	14.5
	Long Reach	339	255	137	118	198	57	210	45	75.2	40.4	34.8	58.4	16.8	61.9	13.3
	Marriotts Ridge	287	255	219	36	160	95	198	57	88.9	76.3	12.5	55.7	33.1	69.0	19.9
	Mount Hebron	335	286	213	73	207	79	241	45	85.4	63.6	21.8	61.8	23.6	71.9	13.4
	Oakland Mills	252	182	81	101	151	31	159	23	72.2	32.1	40.1	59.9	12.3	63.1	9.1
	Reservoir	377	290	167	123	219	71	247	43	76.9	44.3	32.6	58.1	18.8	65.5	11.4
	River Hill	325	298	264	34	168	130	239	59	91.7	81.2	10.5	51.7	40.0	73.5	18.2
	Wilde Lake	298	215	124	91	157	58	178	37	72.1	41.6	30.5	52.7	19.5	59.7	12.4

Table B1 (continued).
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011-2018 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	3,936	3,117	2,203	914	2,074	1,043	2,550	567	79.2	56.0	23.2	52.7	26.5	64.8	14.4
	Atholton	364	303	233	70	190	113	249	54	83.2	64.0	19.2	52.2	31.0	68.4	14.8
	Centennial	332	290	232	58	191	99	226	64	87.3	69.9	17.5	57.5	29.8	68.1	19.3
	Glenelg	304	252	190	62	148	104	199	53	82.9	62.5	20.4	48.7	34.2	65.5	17.4
	Hammond	280	190	109	81	138	52	156	34	67.9	38.9	28.9	49.3	18.6	55.7	12.1
	Howard	414	332	227	105	215	117	279	53	80.2	54.8	25.4	51.9	28.3	67.4	12.8
	Long Reach	322	216	111	105	161	55	188	28	67.1	34.5	32.6	50.0	17.1	58.4	8.7
	Marriotts Ridge	286	254	210	44	144	110	198	56	88.8	73.4	15.4	50.3	38.5	69.2	19.6
	Mount Hebron	378	321	249	72	222	99	265	56	84.9	65.9	19.0	58.7	26.2	70.1	14.8
	Oakland Mills	237	164	82	82	132	32	140	24	69.2	34.6	34.6	55.7	13.5	59.1	10.1
	Reservoir	357	281	174	107	208	73	237	44	78.7	48.7	30.0	58.3	20.4	66.4	12.3
	River Hill	331	292	251	41	164	128	227	65	88.2	75.8	12.4	49.5	38.7	68.6	19.6
	Wilde Lake	302	213	132	81	154	59	177	36	70.5	43.7	26.8	51.0	19.5	58.6	11.9
2014	Total	3,913	3,144	2,217	927	2,086	1,058	2,528	616	80.3	56.7	23.7	53.3	27.0	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	314	250	64	207	107	245	69	89.0	70.8	18.1	58.6	30.3	69.4	19.5
	Glenelg	294	249	178	71	152	97	201	48	84.7	60.5	24.1	51.7	33.0	68.4	16.3
	Hammond	308	237	133	104	180	57	195	42	76.9	43.2	33.8	58.4	18.5	63.3	13.6
	Howard	406	320	234	86	184	136	249	71	78.8	57.6	21.2	45.3	33.5	61.3	17.5
	Long Reach	317	221	127	94	179	42	190	31	69.7	40.1	29.7	56.5	13.2	59.9	9.8
	Marriotts Ridge	335	290	225	65	187	103	223	67	86.6	67.2	19.4	55.8	30.7	66.6	20.0
	Mount Hebron	338	292	215	77	198	94	237	55	86.4	63.6	22.8	58.6	27.8	70.1	16.3
	Oakland Mills	269	179	95	84	134	45	151	28	66.5	35.3	31.2	49.8	16.7	56.1	10.4
	Reservoir	323	244	156	88	170	74	205	39	75.5	48.3	27.2	52.6	22.9	63.5	12.1
	River Hill	318	274	227	47	158	116	213	61	86.2	71.4	14.8	49.7	36.5	67.0	19.2
	Wilde Lake	290	212	129	83	157	55	172	40	73.1	44.5	28.6	54.1	19.0	59.3	13.8

Table B1 (continued).
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011-2018 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	3,289	2,280	1,008	2,194	1,095	2,648	641	80.2	55.6	24.6	53.5	26.7	64.6	15.6
	Atholton	387	328	261	67	191	137	252	76	84.8	67.4	17.3	49.4	35.4	65.1	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	251	181	70	140	111	194	57	79.9	57.6	22.3	44.6	35.4	61.8	18.2
	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	337	232	105	225	112	275	62	79.7	54.8	24.8	53.2	26.5	65.0	14.7
	Long Reach	278	202	118	84	140	62	167	35	72.7	42.4	30.2	50.4	22.3	60.1	12.6
	Marriotts Ridge	297	261	201	60	168	93	216	45	87.9	67.7	20.2	56.6	31.3	72.7	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	204	89	115	151	53	166	38	70.3	30.7	39.7	52.1	18.3	57.2	13.1
	Reservoir	393	290	180	110	205	85	237	53	73.8	45.8	28.0	52.2	21.6	60.3	13.5
	River Hill	357	317	272	45	188	129	242	75	88.8	76.2	12.6	52.7	36.1	67.8	21.0
	Wilde Lake	282	212	127	84	147	65	175	37	75.2	45.0	29.8	52.1	23.0	62.1	13.1
2012	Total	3,859	2,957	2,066	891	1,986	971	2,388	569	76.6	53.5	23.1	51.5	25.2	61.9	14.7
	Atholton	348	296	217	79	190	106	231	65	85.1	62.4	22.7	54.6	30.5	66.4	18.7
	Centennial	328	277	212	65	193	84	228	49	84.5	64.6	19.8	58.8	25.6	69.5	14.9
	Glenelg	286	228	167	61	141	87	187	41	79.7	58.4	21.3	49.3	30.4	65.4	14.3
	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	296	212	84	202	94	240	56	77.7	55.6	22.0	53.0	24.7	63.0	14.7
	Long Reach	281	186	109	77	134	52	153	33	66.2	38.8	27.4	47.7	18.5	54.4	11.7
	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	173	87	86	139	34	151	22	68.4	34.4	34.0	54.9	13.4	59.7	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	284	235	49	161	123	216	68	86.1	71.2	14.8	48.8	37.3	65.5	20.6
	Wilde Lake	313	217	138	79	150	67	169	48	69.3	44.1	25.2	47.9	21.4	54.0	15.3

Table B1 (continued).
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011-2018 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
2011	Total	3,895	3,058	2,155	903	1,935	1,123	2,483	575	78.5	55.3	23.2	49.7	28.8	63.7	14.8
	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	308	243	65	193	115	247	61	83.7	66.0	17.7	52.4	31.3	67.1	16.6
	Glenelg	307	248	181	67	135	113	210	38	80.8	59.0	21.8	44.0	36.8	68.4	12.4
	Hammond	306	219	128	91	158	61	185	34	71.6	41.8	29.7	51.6	19.9	60.5	11.1
	Howard	359	280	194	86	184	96	237	43	78.0	54.0	24.0	51.3	26.7	66.0	12.0
	Long Reach	252	171	101	70	121	50	149	22	67.9	40.1	27.8	48.0	19.8	59.1	8.7
	Marriotts Ridge	318	259	200	59	137	122	196	63	81.4	62.9	18.6	43.1	38.4	61.6	19.8
	Mount Hebron	380	306	234	72	189	117	243	63	80.5	61.6	18.9	49.7	30.8	63.9	16.6
	Oakland Mills	260	175	107	68	126	49	148	27	67.3	41.2	26.2	48.5	18.8	56.9	10.4
	Reservoir	358	275	170	105	200	75	228	47	76.8	47.5	29.3	55.9	20.9	63.7	13.1
	River Hill	328	284	237	47	143	141	207	77	86.6	72.3	14.3	43.6	43.0	63.1	23.5
	Wilde Lake	298	227	130	97	162	65	181	46	76.2	43.6	32.6	54.4	21.8	60.7	15.4

Table B2.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011-2017 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
2011-2017	Total	27,542	22,970	15,692	7,277	15,509	7,461	18,772	4,198	83.4	57.0	26.4	56.3	27.1	68.2	15.2
	Atholton	2,503	2,226	1,675	551	1,372	854	1,770	456	88.9	66.9	22.0	54.8	34.1	70.7	18.2
	Centennial	2,477	2,230	1,728	502	1,521	709	1,799	431	90.0	69.8	20.3	61.4	28.6	72.6	17.4
	Glenelg	2,150	1,833	1,343	490	1,070	763	1,482	351	85.3	62.5	22.8	49.8	35.5	68.9	16.3
	Hammond	2,121	1,616	887	729	1,224	392	1,363	253	76.2	41.8	34.4	57.7	18.5	64.3	11.9
	Howard	2,816	2,375	1,634	741	1,579	796	1,964	411	84.3	58.0	26.3	56.1	28.3	69.7	14.6
	Long Reach	2,097	1,564	835	729	1,188	376	1,334	230	74.6	39.8	34.8	56.7	17.9	63.6	11.0
	Marriotts Ridge	2,148	1,916	1,490	426	1,180	736	1,510	406	89.2	69.4	19.8	54.9	34.3	70.3	18.9
	Mount Hebron	2,483	2,142	1,571	571	1,486	656	1,753	389	86.3	63.3	23.0	59.8	26.4	70.6	15.7
	Oakland Mills	1,802	1,328	643	685	1,040	288	1,130	198	73.7	35.7	38.0	57.7	16.0	62.7	11.0
	Reservoir	2,546	2,066	1,235	831	1,507	559	1,741	325	81.1	48.5	32.6	59.2	22.0	68.4	12.8
	River Hill	2,261	2,072	1,726	346	1,173	899	1,608	464	91.6	76.3	15.3	51.9	39.8	71.1	20.5
Wilde Lake	2,044	1,577	921	655	1,148	429	1,294	283	77.2	45.1	32.0	56.2	21.0	63.3	13.8	
2017	Total	3,822	3,187	2,209	978	2,205	982	2,642	545	83.4	57.8	25.6	57.7	25.7	69.1	14.3
	Atholton	336	290	216	74	179	111	231	59	86.3	64.3	22.0	53.3	33.0	68.8	17.6
	Centennial	350	319	255	64	221	98	267	52	91.1	72.9	18.3	63.1	28.0	76.3	14.9
	Glenelg	305	268	208	60	148	120	213	55	87.9	68.2	19.7	48.5	39.3	69.8	18.0
	Hammond	297	215	127	88	173	42	183	32	72.4	42.8	29.6	58.2	14.1	61.6	10.8
	Howard	399	345	241	104	242	103	289	56	86.5	60.4	26.1	60.7	25.8	72.4	14.0
	Long Reach	308	225	113	112	184	41	198	27	73.1	36.7	36.4	59.7	13.3	64.3	8.8
	Marriotts Ridge	292	264	205	59	172	92	213	51	90.4	70.2	20.2	58.9	31.5	72.9	17.5
	Mount Hebron	365	319	234	85	226	93	261	58	87.4	64.1	23.3	61.9	25.5	71.5	15.9
	Oakland Mills	241	176	87	89	144	32	149	27	73.0	36.1	36.9	59.8	13.3	61.8	11.2
	Reservoir	365	296	176	120	220	76	254	42	81.1	48.2	32.9	60.3	20.8	69.6	11.5
	River Hill	272	257	217	40	137	120	205	52	94.5	79.8	14.7	50.4	44.1	75.4	19.1
Wilde Lake	261	203	129	74	149	54	169	34	77.8	49.4	28.4	57.1	20.7	64.8	13.0	

Table B2 (continued).
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011-2017 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. Enr	Institutional Level	Location	Institutional Type				12-Mo. Enr	Institutional Level	Location	Institutional Type			
			4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-St	Public			4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-St	Public		
2016	Total	4,017	3,424	2,341	1,083	2,376	1,048	2,816	608	85.2	58.3	27.0	59.1	26.1	70.1	15.1
	Atholton	345	318	246	72	200	118	243	75	92.2	71.3	20.9	58.0	34.2	70.4	21.7
	Centennial	351	319	246	73	228	91	258	61	90.9	70.1	20.8	65.0	25.9	73.5	17.4
	Glenelg	340	295	227	68	170	125	239	56	86.8	66.8	20.0	50.0	36.8	70.3	16.5
	Hammond	300	233	122	111	177	56	198	35	77.7	40.7	37.0	59.0	18.7	66.0	11.7
	Howard	434	382	264	118	259	123	318	64	88.0	60.8	27.2	59.7	28.3	73.3	14.7
	Long Reach	339	273	142	131	212	61	225	48	80.5	41.9	38.6	62.5	18.0	66.4	14.2
	Marriotts Ridge	287	262	221	41	166	96	205	57	91.3	77.0	14.3	57.8	33.4	71.4	19.9
	Mount Hebron	335	299	219	80	218	81	254	45	89.3	65.4	23.9	65.1	24.2	75.8	13.4
	Oakland Mills	252	193	82	111	162	31	170	23	76.6	32.5	44.0	64.3	12.3	67.5	9.1
	Reservoir	377	312	177	135	236	76	265	47	82.8	46.9	35.8	62.6	20.2	70.3	12.5
	River Hill	325	306	269	37	175	131	246	60	94.2	82.8	11.4	53.8	40.3	75.7	18.5
	Wilde Lake	298	227	126	101	169	58	190	37	76.2	42.3	33.9	56.7	19.5	63.8	12.4
2015	Total	3,936	3,270	2,257	1,013	2,188	1,082	2,677	593	83.1	57.3	25.7	55.6	27.5	68.0	15.1
	Atholton	364	314	238	76	198	116	258	56	86.3	65.4	20.9	54.4	31.9	70.9	15.4
	Centennial	332	300	239	61	196	104	233	67	90.4	72.0	18.4	59.0	31.3	70.2	20.2
	Glenelg	304	259	191	68	154	105	205	54	85.2	62.8	22.4	50.7	34.5	67.4	17.8
	Hammond	280	205	112	93	151	54	168	37	73.2	40.0	33.2	53.9	19.3	60.0	13.2
	Howard	414	346	233	113	225	121	290	56	83.6	56.3	27.3	54.3	29.2	70.0	13.5
	Long Reach	322	235	116	119	176	59	203	32	73.0	36.0	37.0	54.7	18.3	63.0	9.9
	Marriotts Ridge	286	263	215	48	149	114	206	57	92.0	75.2	16.8	52.1	39.9	72.0	19.9
	Mount Hebron	378	330	250	80	231	99	274	56	87.3	66.1	21.2	61.1	26.2	72.5	14.8
	Oakland Mills	237	178	87	91	141	37	151	27	75.1	36.7	38.4	59.5	15.6	63.7	11.4
	Reservoir	357	295	180	115	218	77	249	46	82.6	50.4	32.2	61.1	21.6	69.7	12.9
	River Hill	331	306	257	49	174	132	239	67	92.4	77.6	14.8	52.6	39.9	72.2	20.2
	Wilde Lake	302	229	136	93	168	61	192	37	75.8	45.0	30.8	55.6	20.2	63.6	12.3

Table B2 (continued).
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011-2017 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	2,262	1,029	2,207	1,084	2,660	631	84.1	57.8	26.3	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	256	73	219	110	258	71	93.2	72.5	20.7	62.0	31.2	73.1	20.1
	Glenelg	294	256	179	77	159	97	208	48	87.1	60.9	26.2	54.1	33.0	70.7	16.3
	Hammond	308	246	136	110	187	59	202	44	79.9	44.2	35.7	60.7	19.2	65.6	14.3
	Howard	406	337	242	95	195	142	265	72	83.0	59.6	23.4	48.0	35.0	65.3	17.7
	Long Reach	317	233	127	106	190	43	202	31	73.5	40.1	33.4	59.9	13.6	63.7	9.8
	Marriotts Ridge	335	303	230	73	198	105	236	67	90.4	68.7	21.8	59.1	31.3	70.4	20.0
	Mount Hebron	338	300	216	84	205	95	244	56	88.8	63.9	24.9	60.7	28.1	72.2	16.6
	Oakland Mills	269	188	96	92	143	45	160	28	69.9	35.7	34.2	53.2	16.7	59.5	10.4
	Reservoir	323	266	161	105	188	78	224	42	82.4	49.8	32.5	58.2	24.1	69.3	13.0
	River Hill	318	285	232	53	167	118	222	63	89.6	73.0	16.7	52.5	37.1	69.8	19.8
	Wilde Lake	290	222	134	88	166	56	179	43	76.6	46.2	30.3	57.2	19.3	61.7	14.8
2013	Total	4,100	3,504	2,326	1,177	2,386	1,118	2,852	652	85.5	56.7	28.7	58.2	27.3	69.6	15.9
	Atholton	387	350	267	83	210	140	274	76	90.4	69.0	21.4	54.3	36.2	70.8	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	266	184	82	153	113	208	58	84.7	58.6	26.1	48.7	36.0	66.2	18.5
	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	362	235	127	248	114	300	62	85.6	55.6	30.0	58.6	27.0	70.9	14.7
	Long Reach	278	221	121	100	156	65	186	35	79.5	43.5	36.0	56.1	23.4	66.9	12.6
	Marriotts Ridge	297	272	205	67	176	96	224	48	91.6	69.0	22.6	59.3	32.3	75.4	16.2
	Mount Hebron	361	314	232	82	222	92	259	55	87.0	64.3	22.7	61.5	25.5	71.7	15.2
	Oakland Mills	290	225	92	133	170	55	185	40	77.6	31.7	45.9	58.6	19.0	63.8	13.8
	Reservoir	393	316	184	132	229	87	261	55	80.4	46.8	33.6	58.3	22.1	66.4	14.0
	River Hill	357	333	274	59	203	130	258	75	93.3	76.8	16.5	56.9	36.4	72.3	21.0
	Wilde Lake	282	225	128	96	160	65	188	37	79.8	45.4	34.0	56.7	23.0	66.7	13.1

Table B2 (continued).
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011-2017 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. Enr	<u>Institutional Level</u>	<u>Institutional Location</u>	<u>Institutional Type</u>	12-Mo. Enr	<u>Institutional Level</u>	<u>Institutional Location</u>	<u>Institutional Type</u>						
			4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-St	Public	Private	4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-St	Public	Private		
2012	Total	3,859	3,114	2,101	1,013	2,118	996	2,537	577	80.7	54.4	26.3	54.9	25.8	65.7	15.0
	Atholton	348	310	219	91	201	109	244	66	89.1	62.9	26.1	57.8	31.3	70.1	19.0
	Centennial	328	284	214	70	200	84	235	49	86.6	65.2	21.3	61.0	25.6	71.6	14.9
	Glenelg	286	237	171	66	149	88	196	41	82.9	59.8	23.1	52.1	30.8	68.5	14.3
	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	308	220	88	213	95	251	57	80.8	57.7	23.1	55.9	24.9	65.9	15.0
	Long Reach	281	199	111	88	144	55	165	34	70.8	39.5	31.3	51.2	19.6	58.7	12.1
	Marriotts Ridge	333	283	208	75	177	106	222	61	85.0	62.5	22.5	53.2	31.8	66.7	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	183	90	93	146	37	160	23	72.3	35.6	36.8	57.7	14.6	63.2	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	238	57	170	125	226	69	89.4	72.1	17.3	51.5	37.9	68.5	20.9
Wilde Lake	313	235	138	97	167	68	187	48	75.1	44.1	31.0	53.4	21.7	59.7	15.3	
2011	Total	3,895	3,180	2,196	984	2,029	1,151	2,588	592	81.6	56.4	25.3	52.1	29.6	66.4	15.2
	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	323	247	76	206	117	262	61	87.8	67.1	20.7	56.0	31.8	71.2	16.6
	Glenelg	307	252	183	69	137	115	213	39	82.1	59.6	22.5	44.6	37.5	69.4	12.7
	Hammond	306	234	132	102	171	63	198	36	76.5	43.1	33.3	55.9	20.6	64.7	11.8
	Howard	359	295	199	96	197	98	251	44	82.2	55.4	26.7	54.9	27.3	69.9	12.3
	Long Reach	252	178	105	73	126	52	155	23	70.6	41.7	29.0	50.0	20.6	61.5	9.1
	Marriotts Ridge	318	269	206	63	142	127	204	65	84.6	64.8	19.8	44.7	39.9	64.2	20.4
	Mount Hebron	380	310	235	75	193	117	247	63	81.6	61.8	19.7	50.8	30.8	65.0	16.6
	Oakland Mills	260	185	109	76	134	51	155	30	71.2	41.9	29.2	51.5	19.6	59.6	11.5
	Reservoir	358	290	175	115	213	77	242	48	81.0	48.9	32.1	59.5	21.5	67.6	13.4
	River Hill	328	290	239	51	147	143	212	78	88.4	72.9	15.5	44.8	43.6	64.6	23.8
Wilde Lake	298	236	130	106	169	67	189	47	79.2	43.6	35.6	56.7	22.5	63.4	15.8	

Table B3.

Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011 and 2012 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 Associate, 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+
2011- 2012	Total	7,754	6,015	4,353	72.4	3,741	3,179	85.0
	Atholton	709	602	455	75.6	403	339	84.1
	Centennial	696	585	478	81.7	415	372	89.6
	Glenelg	593	476	379	79.6	306	272	88.9
	Hammond	613	422	271	64.2	215	169	78.6
	Howard	740	576	403	70.0	359	309	86.1
	Long Reach	533	357	209	58.5	186	138	74.2
	Marriotts Rdg	651	529	414	78.3	362	309	85.4
	Mt Hebron	706	558	429	76.9	377	330	87.5
	Oakland Mills	513	348	199	57.2	159	120	75.5
	Reservoir	731	550	357	64.9	313	260	83.1
	River Hill	658	568	475	83.6	418	370	88.5
	Wilde Lake	611	444	284	64.0	228	191	83.8
2012	Total	3,895	3,058	2,226	72.8	1,945	1,651	84.9
	Atholton	361	306	236	77.1	210	176	83.8
	Centennial	368	308	252	81.8	221	196	88.7
	Glenelg	307	248	196	79.0	164	146	89.0
	Hammond	306	219	149	68.0	114	94	82.5
	Howard	359	280	196	70.0	176	152	86.4
	Long Reach	252	171	101	59.1	91	68	74.7
	Marriotts Rdg	318	259	197	76.1	183	155	84.7
	Mt Hebron	380	306	237	77.5	218	192	88.1
	Oakland Mills	260	175	102	58.3	88	66	75.0
	Reservoir	358	275	180	65.5	154	126	81.8
	River Hill	328	284	236	83.1	216	190	88.0
	Wilde Lake	298	227	144	63.4	110	90	81.8
2011	Total	3,859	2,957	2,127	71.9	1,796	1,528	85.1
	Atholton	348	296	219	74.0	193	163	84.5
	Centennial	328	277	226	81.6	194	176	90.7
	Glenelg	286	228	183	80.3	142	126	88.7
	Hammond	307	203	122	60.1	101	75	74.3
	Howard	381	296	207	69.9	183	157	85.8
	Long Reach	281	186	108	58.1	95	70	73.7
	Marriotts Rdg	333	270	217	80.4	179	154	86.0
	Mt Hebron	326	252	192	76.2	159	138	86.8
	Oakland Mills	253	173	97	56.1	71	54	76.1
	Reservoir	373	275	177	64.4	159	134	84.3
	River Hill	330	284	239	84.2	202	180	89.1
	Wilde Lake	313	217	140	64.5	118	101	85.6

Table B4.

Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011 to 2014 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 Associate, 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+
2011- 2014	Total	15,767	12,448	6,295	50.6	7,711	4,737	61.4
	Atholton	1,458	1,242	703	56.6	850	539	63.4
	Centennial	1,444	1,237	704	56.9	869	566	65.1
	Glenelg	1,201	976	539	55.2	630	405	64.3
	Hammond	1,244	911	371	40.7	448	240	53.6
	Howard	1,569	1,233	633	51.3	772	490	63.5
	Long Reach	1,128	780	318	40.8	406	223	54.9
	Marriotts Rdg	1,283	1,080	607	56.2	729	470	64.5
	Mt Hebron	1,405	1,147	612	53.4	771	471	61.1
	Oakland Mills	1,072	731	267	36.5	315	160	50.8
	Reservoir	1,447	1,084	460	42.4	608	340	55.9
	River Hill	1,333	1,159	701	60.5	870	576	66.2
	Wilde Lake	1,183	868	380	43.8	443	257	58.0
2014	Total	3,895	3,058	1,549	50.7	1,945	1,196	61.5
	Atholton	361	306	169	55.2	210	128	61.0
	Centennial	368	308	175	56.8	221	146	66.1
	Glenelg	307	248	138	55.6	164	103	62.8
	Hammond	306	219	95	43.4	114	63	55.3
	Howard	359	280	149	53.2	176	120	68.2
	Long Reach	252	171	64	37.4	91	45	49.5
	Marriotts Rdg	318	259	149	57.5	183	120	65.6
	Mt Hebron	380	306	168	54.9	218	136	62.4
	Oakland Mills	260	175	75	42.9	88	50	56.8
	Reservoir	358	275	108	39.3	154	81	52.6
	River Hill	328	284	167	58.8	216	138	63.9
	Wilde Lake	298	227	92	40.5	110	66	60.0
2013	Total	3,859	2,957	1,479	50.0	1,796	1,105	61.5
	Atholton	348	296	162	54.7	193	121	62.7
	Centennial	328	277	162	58.5	194	132	68.0
	Glenelg	286	228	127	55.7	142	87	61.3
	Hammond	307	203	78	38.4	101	53	52.5
	Howard	381	296	148	50.0	183	120	65.6
	Long Reach	281	186	78	41.9	95	57	60.0
	Marriotts Rdg	333	270	144	53.3	179	109	60.9
	Mt Hebron	326	252	133	52.8	159	98	61.6
	Oakland Mills	253	173	63	36.4	71	33	46.5
	Reservoir	373	275	120	43.6	159	96	60.4
	River Hill	330	284	173	60.9	202	136	67.3
	Wilde Lake	313	217	91	41.9	118	63	53.4

Table B4 (continued).

Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011 to 2014 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 Associate, 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+
2012	Total	4,100	3,289	1,637	49.8	2,026	1,230	60.7
	Atholton	387	328	188	57.3	226	142	62.8
	Centennial	395	338	171	50.6	229	134	58.5
	Glenelg	314	251	132	52.6	165	106	64.2
	Hammond	323	252	96	38.1	117	57	48.7
	Howard	423	337	179	53.1	207	133	64.3
	Long Reach	278	202	79	39.1	108	58	53.7
	Marriotts Rdg	297	261	151	57.9	174	114	65.5
	Mt Hebron	361	297	154	51.9	209	125	59.8
	Oakland Mills	290	204	64	31.4	77	41	53.2
	Reservoir	393	290	124	42.8	160	88	55.0
	River Hill	357	317	201	63.4	245	167	68.2
	Wilde Lake	282	212	98	46.2	109	65	59.6
2011	Total	3,913	3,144	1,630	51.8	1,944	1,206	62.0
	Atholton	362	312	184	59.0	221	148	67.0
	Centennial	353	314	196	62.4	225	154	68.4
	Glenelg	294	249	142	57.0	159	109	68.6
	Hammond	308	237	102	43.0	116	67	57.8
	Howard	406	320	157	49.1	206	117	56.8
	Long Reach	317	221	97	43.9	112	63	56.3
	Marriotts Rdg	335	290	163	56.2	193	127	65.8
	Mt Hebron	338	292	157	53.8	185	112	60.5
	Oakland Mills	269	179	65	36.3	79	36	45.6
	Reservoir	323	244	108	44.3	135	75	55.6
	River Hill	318	274	160	58.4	207	135	65.2
	Wilde Lake	290	212	99	46.7	106	63	59.4

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 3,600 colleges participate in the NSC, which constitutes 98 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. 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 (FERPA) and non-participation of some postsecondary institutions with the NSC.

Study Population

The participants for this study were the HCPSS Graduating Classes of 2011 through 2018. The study included only students who were high school diploma graduates. Results 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. 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 data summaries in this study did not use the most recent HCPSS graduating cohorts.

College outcome records were available from the NSC for a majority of HCPSS graduates; 99.9 percent of the HCPSS Classes of 2011 to 2018 had records in the file returned from the NSC. Specifically, of the 31,525 HCPSS 2011 to 2018 graduates submitted to the NSC database for postsecondary data, 31,501 were found in the return file from the NSC. Of these 31,501 records in the NSC return file 27,930 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, described below.

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. This report counts students as valid college enrollees if their enrollment status was not coded as "Withdrawn" in the NSC file. The accuracy of the data is current as of the data file generation 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 prior years' reports.

To facilitate comparisons of current findings to other published figures, this report follows NSC definitions to calculate counts and percentages. Specifically, 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 2017 includes all students with a recorded high school graduation date on September 1, 2016 through August 31, 2017. This practice is applied in the current report.

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 used to develop 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 2018 graduate is defined as enrollment in a postsecondary institution by October 31, 2018.
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 2017 graduate is defined as enrollment in a postsecondary institution between November 1, 2017 and August 14, 2018.
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 2017 graduate is defined as enrollment in a postsecondary institution by August 14, 2018.
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 2017 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, 2018.
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 2017 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, 2018.
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 2012 graduate who enrolled in college in fall after high school graduation is defined as completing a degree before August 14, 2018. Data available for HCPSS 2011 and 2012 graduates are 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 November 2018. Data available for HCPSS 2011 to 2014 graduates and examined for (a) associate or higher degree and (b) bachelor's or higher degree. Time-to-degree is not examined.
College readiness	Prior to 2016, combined SAT score of 1650 or ACT composite score of 24. 2016 and after: SAT Math section score of 530 and Evidence-Based Reading and Writing section score of 480 or ACT Math score of 21 and Reading and English average of 21.
Free and Reduced-price Meals Services	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.
English learner	High school graduates who were identified as English learners (ELs) eligible for 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.