

Post-secondary Outcomes for Graduates of the Howard County Public School System: 2006-2013

Division of Accountability

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Executive Summary

The Howard County Public School System's (HCPSS) strategic plan, *Vision 2018: Fulfilling the Promise of Preparation* is a call to action that every student is prepared for success in a college or a career upon graduation. In alignment with *Vision 2018*, the school system examined the post-secondary outcomes for HCPSS graduates. To this end, the current report explores data received from the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC), a non-profit organization that collects and verifies high school graduates' college enrollment and degree attainment at a national level. The terms *post-secondary institution* and *college* are used interchangeably in this document.

Fall College Enrollment

In this report, fall college enrollment is defined as HCPSS graduates who enrolled in a post-secondary institution in the fall immediately after high school graduation.

From 2006 to 2013, an average of 78.1 percent of HCPSS graduates enrolled in a college in the fall immediately after high school. In 2006, 77.6 percent of HCPSS graduates enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation compared to 81.0 percent in 2013. More graduates enrolled in 4-year, in-state, or public institutions than 2-year, out-of-state, or private institutions (Table A1 in Appendix A).

Although the overall rate of fall college enrollment is high, gaps exist between student groups. From 2011 to 2013, Asian and White graduates had higher fall enrollment rates (82.8 percent and 83.2 percent, respectively) than Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino graduates (71.9 percent and 60.0 percent, respectively). The widest gaps in fall college enrollment in 2013, by race/ethnicity, were observed between Asian and Hispanic/Latino graduates (27.9 percentage points gap) and White and Hispanic/Latino graduates (26.1 percentage points gap), followed by Asian and Black/African American graduates (13.3 percentage points gap) and White and Black/African American graduates (11.5 percentage points gap) (see Table A2a in Appendix A for fall college enrollment rates for graduates of two or more races and Table A2 for 2006 to 2010 fall college enrollment rates by race/ethnicity).

By gender, the gap in fall college enrollment rates widened by 1.3 percentage points from 3.8 percentage points in 2006 to 5.1 percentage points in 2013. Female graduates enrolled in college in the fall after high school graduation at a higher rate than male graduates in all years examined (Table A3 in Appendix A).

From 2006 to 2013, graduates who did not receive Free and Reduced-price Meals Services (non-FARMS) enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school at higher rates than graduates who did receive these services (FARMS).¹ However, the gap in fall college enrollment rates, by FARMS status, significantly narrowed by 8.0 percentage points from 30.1 percentage points in 2006 to 22.1 percentage points in 2013. Most promising was an increase of 12.7 percentage points from 2006 to 2013 in the fall college enrollment rate for FARMS graduates (Table A3 in Appendix A).

¹ 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.

Delayed College Enrollment

In this report, delayed enrollees are defined as HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college sometime after the fall but within the first year after high school graduation. First-year enrollees are defined as HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college sometime within the first year after high school graduation, including both fall and delayed enrollees.

From 2006 to 2012, an average of 81.0 percent of HCPSS graduates enrolled in college within the first year after high school graduation. Of 2006 to 2012 HCPSS graduates who enrolled in the first year after high school graduation, the majority enrolled in the fall immediately after high school. Some graduates delayed enrollment by up to one year. The proportion of graduates delaying college enrollment increased from 2.6 percent in 2006 to 5.6 percent in 2012.

By race/ethnicity, Hispanic/Latino and Black/African American graduates had *lower* fall college enrollment rates and *higher* delayed enrollment rates than Asian and White graduates. Overall, first-year college enrollment in 2011 and 2012, by race/ethnicity, was higher for White (86.3 percent) and Asian (84.7 percent) graduates than for Black/African American (75.6 percent) and Hispanic/Latino (66.2 percent) graduates (Table A5a in Appendix A).

The gap in first-year college enrollment between female and male graduates widened from 4.0 percentage points in 2006 to 6.1 percentage points in 2012. The gap in first-year college enrollment between non-FARMS and FARMS graduates narrowed from 28.9 percentage points in 2006 to 22.6 percentage points in 2012 (Table A6 in Appendix A).²

Persistence to a Second-Year in College

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

From 2006 to 2011, an average of 95.5 percent of fall college enrollees persisted to a second year of college. Of the fall college enrollees in this six-year period: 98.7 percent persisted in a 4-year college and 88.4 percent persisted in a 2-year college; 94.1 percent persisted in in-state institutions and 98.2 percent persisted in out-of-state institutions; and 94.8 percent persisted in public institutions and 98.5 percent persisted in private institutions. Between 2006 and 2011, however, persistence rates declined by 2.1 percentage points for fall enrollees from 95.8 percent to 93.7 percent, respectively (Table A7 and A8 in Appendix A).

From 2006 to 2010, the average persistence rates for all racial/ethnic groups were 91.3 percent or higher. Specifically, 98.4 percent of Asian fall enrollees, 96.3 percent of White fall enrollees, 92.7 percent of Black/African American fall enrollees and 91.3 percent of Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees persisted to a second year of college. The widest gaps in persistence in 2010 were observed between Asian and Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees (10.0 percentage points gap) followed by White and Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees (8.2 percentage points gap), and Asian and Black/African American fall enrollees (5.3 percentage points gap) (Table A9 in Appendix A).³

² The gap in first-year college enrollment between non-FARMS and FARMS students in 2006 is 28.8 percentage points when calculated using the Figure 14 but is 28.9 percentage points when calculated using Table A6 in Appendix A. The difference in the two calculations is due to rounding.

³ For ease of reading, race/ethnicity categories from 2011 onwards are used throughout the text of the report while Tables in the Appendix use the categories that applied in each year. As a result, in the text, Asian American is referred to as Asian; African American is referred to as Black/African American; and Hispanic is referred to as Hispanic/Latino. Note, however, that results for race/ethnicity groups from 2006 to 2010 cannot be compared to results for race/ethnicity groups from 2011 to 2013.

While female fall enrollees persisted at higher rates than male fall enrollees, the gap in persistence, by gender, was similar in 2006 (1.4 percentage points gap) and 2011 (1.5 percentage points gap). The gap in persistence between non-FARMS and FARMS fall enrollees widened from 5.5 percentage points in 2006 to 14.0 percentage points in 2011 (Table A10 in Appendix A).

College Completion

In this report, college completion is defined as HCPSS graduates who completed college with an Associate's, Bachelor's, or higher degree. The six year college completion rate for fall enrollees and the college completion rate for *all* graduates were examined.

More than two-thirds of 2006 and 2007 fall enrollees (69.6 percent and 71.8 percent, respectively) graduated college within six years with an Associate's, Bachelor's, or higher degree. The college completion rate as of November 2013, for *all* HCPSS high school graduates, was lower than the six-year graduation rate for fall enrollees. Specifically, almost 60 percent of 2006 and 2007 high school graduates (59.8 percent and 59.2 percent, respectively) had completed college with an Associate's, Bachelor's or higher degree as of November 2013 (Table A15 and A16 in Appendix A).

Fall college enrollees. In 2006 and 2007, Asian and White fall college enrollees had higher college completion rates than Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees. The gaps in college completion for fall enrollees, by racial/ethnic groups, were widest between Asian and Black/African American fall enrollees in 2006 (22.6 percentage points gap) and between Asian or White and Black/African American students in 2007 (21.5 percentage points gap). The gap in college completion for fall enrollees, by gender, widened from 11.2 percentage points in 2006 to 13.9 percentage points in 2007 (female fall enrollees completed college at higher rates than male fall enrollees). The gap in college completion for fall enrollees, by FARMS status, widened from 17.0 percentage points in 2006 to 21.0 percentage points in 2007 (non-FARMS fall enrollees completed college at higher rates than FARMS fall enrollees) (Table A15 in Appendix A).

All HCPSS high school graduates. Gaps in college completion rates were also examined for *all* high school graduates. In 2006 and 2007, Asian and White graduates had higher college completion rates than Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino graduates. The gaps in college completion as of November 2013, by racial/ethnic groups, were widest between Asian and Hispanic/Latino graduates in 2006 (28.8 percentage points gap) and between White and Hispanic/Latino graduates in 2007 (26.0 percentage points gap). The gap in college completion as of November 2013, by gender, widened from 11.7 percentage points in 2006 to 13.3 percentage points in 2007 (female graduates completed college at higher rates than male graduates). The gap in college completion as of November 2013, by FARMS status, widened from 29.2 percentage points in 2006 to 31.0 percentage points in 2007 (non-FARMS graduates completed college at higher rates than FARMS graduates) (Table A16 in Appendix A).

Most Common Colleges

The list of the most common post-secondary institutions entered by fall enrollees was examined. The highest number of 2006 to 2013 HCPSS graduates initially entered Howard Community College, followed by University of Maryland-College Park, MD, University of Maryland-Baltimore County, MD, and Towson University, MD.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are offered in light of these findings:

- a) Build the college-going trajectory to include K-8 as predictors of success in high school and college readiness to allow school staff to monitor students' progress and prepare students to be on-track for college and/or career readiness;
- b) Develop an early identification tool for schools to identify students at-risk for not being college/career ready;
- c) Examine the characteristics of graduates who did not enroll in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation, but were college-ready to identify other factors that may hinder college enrollment;
- d) Examine the root causes for higher proportions of delayed college enrollment among the following groups: Hispanic/Latino, Black/African American, male and graduates who received FARMS services;
- f) Identify factors that hinder college enrollment and persistence particularly for Hispanic students, students who receive FARMS services and for students who enroll in 2-year colleges; and
- g) Examine variations in college enrollment and persistence rates by school to allow administrators and school staff to provide locally-relevant and targeted supports.

Background

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) tracks enrollment and completion rates for 18 to 24 year-old students in degree-granting post-secondary institutions in the US since 1967. In 2012, NCES reported that of all 18 to 24 year-olds, 41.0 percent were enrolled in a degree-granting institution (NCES, 2013). By institution level, 12.7 percent of all 18 to 24 year-olds were enrolled at a 2-year institution and 28.3 percent at a 4-year institution in 2012. NCES also calculates and reports the enrollment rate of high school graduates at 4-year post-secondary institutions. Of public US high school graduates in 2007, 39.5 percent attended a 4-year post-secondary institution. Of private US high school graduates in 2007, 66.5 percent attended a 4-year post-secondary institution.

Post-secondary completion rates reported by NCES include graduation rates for first-time, full-time bachelor's degree-seeking students at 4-year institutions and first-time, full-time degree/certificate seeking students at 2-year institutions. Of all students who started at a 4-year post-secondary institution in 2006, 58.7 percent graduated within six years. Of all students who started at a 2-year post-secondary institution in 2009, 31.0 percent received a degree or certificate within three years.

Examining Post-secondary Outcomes at HCPSS

Tracking post-secondary enrollment and graduation rates is a key part of The Howard County Public School System (HCPSS) strategic plan, *Vision 2018: Fulfilling the Promise of Preparation*. The plan is a call to action to ensure every student is prepared for success in a post-secondary institution or a career upon graduation. In alignment with this plan, this report examines post-secondary outcomes for HCPSS graduates. The report is based on data for 2006 to 2013 HCPSS graduates. The data were obtained from the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC), a non-profit organization that collects and verifies high school graduates' post-secondary enrollment and degree attainment at the national level. The terms *post-secondary institution* and *college* are used interchangeably in this report. Detailed methodology is provided in Appendix B and definitions of terms used are provided in Appendix C.

Limitations

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

1. College enrollment rate for HCPSS graduates may be underreported because of unavailability of some college records resulting from FERPA compliance and/or non-participation of some post-secondary institutions with NSC. Thus, some HCPSS graduates enrolled at a post-secondary institution might be counted as not enrolled in the current study. Students who go on to a career are counted as not enrolled. As a result, the current report is based on college outcome records for 87% of the HCPSS Graduating Classes of 2006 to 2013.
2. The results presented here are based on HCPSS graduates who were in the district at the end of Grade 12 and do not include students who dropped out or otherwise left the system prior to graduating from an HCPSS high school.

HCPSS 2006 to 2013 Results

Fall College Enrollment

Research Question One: 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 in the fall immediately after high school graduation.

Overall, 78.1 percent of HCPSS graduates from 2006 to 2013 enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation. Of the high school graduates from 2006 to 2013 (N=30,034): 53.8 percent went to a 4-year college and 24.3 percent went to a 2-year college; 51.0 percent went to an in-state institution and 27.1 percent went to an out-of-state institution; 62.8 percent went to a public institution and 15.3 percent went to a private institution (Table A1 in Appendix A).

The eight-year trend in HCPSS graduates’ fall college enrollment by post-secondary institution type (public or private), location (in- or out-of-state) and level (2- or 4-year) was examined (Figures 1 to 4). From 2006 to 2013, 77.6 to 81.0 percent, respectively, of HCPSS graduates enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school (Figure 1). Of note, there was a 4.3 percentage point increase in fall college enrollment from 2012 to 2013.

The largest number of graduates enrolled in a 4-year, in-state, or public institution than in a 2-year, out-of-state, or private institution. The following summarizes the range of results for all HCPSS graduates from 2006 to 2013 (lowest to highest):

- 61.8-65.7% enrolled in a **public** institution (Figure 2)
- 14.8-15.8% enrolled in a **private** institution (Figure 2)
- 48.9-54.4% enrolled in an **in-state** institution (Figure 3)
- 25.3-29.3% enrolled in an **out-of-state** institution (Figure 3)
- 51.9-56.1% enrolled in a **4-year** institution (Figure 4)
- 23.0-26.5% enrolled in a **2-year** institution (Figure 4)

Figure 1. HCPSS Graduates’ Fall College Enrollment Rate

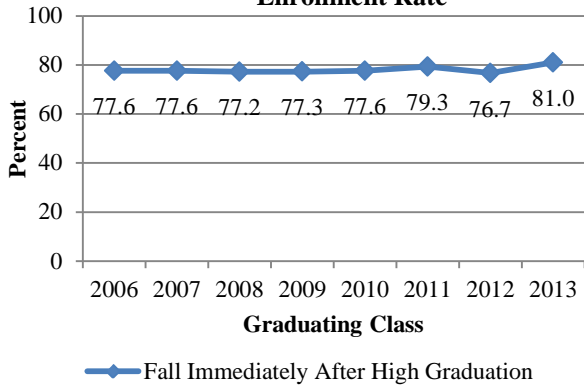
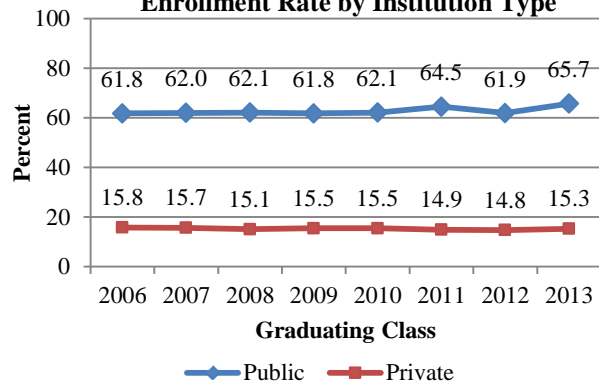
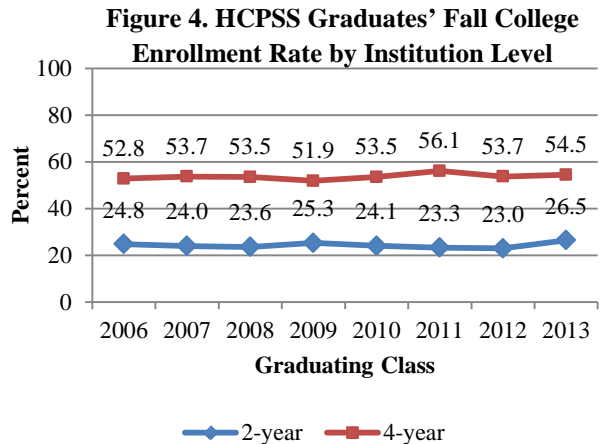
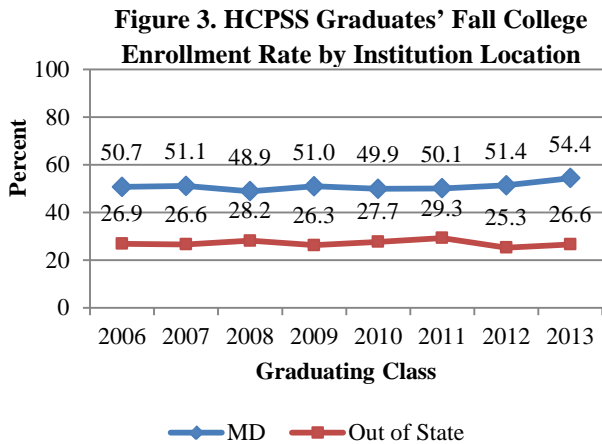


Figure 2. HCPSS Graduates’ Fall College Enrollment Rate by Institution Type





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

Racial/Ethnic gap. Of the graduates from 2011 to 2013, 83.2 percent of White, 82.8 percent of Asian, 71.9 percent of Black/African American, and 60.0 percent of Hispanic/Latino graduates enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation (see Table A2a in Appendix A for fall enrollment rates for graduates of Two or more races).

From 2011 to 2013, Asian and White graduates had higher fall enrollment rates than Black/African American graduates (Figure 5) and Hispanic/Latino graduates (Figure 6). Across the three-year period examined, the fall enrollment rate increased for Asian graduates (3.6 percentage points), White graduates (3.2 percentage points) and Black/African American graduates (0.1 percentage points) and decreased for Hispanic graduates (4.2 percentage points).

The widest gaps in fall college enrollment in 2013 were observed between Asian and Hispanic/Latino graduates (27.9 percentage points gap) and White and Hispanic/Latino graduates (26.1 percentage points gap), Asian and Black/African American graduates (13.3 percentage points gap), and White and Black/African American graduates (11.5 percentage points gap).

Fall college enrollment data, disaggregated by race/ethnicity, are presented in Table A2a and discussed above for 2011 to 2013 graduates while data for previous cohorts are available in Table A2 in Appendix A. Comparisons of 2011 to 2013 data with prior years' cohorts, by racial/ethnic groups, are discouraged since federal government categories for reporting race/ethnicity changed in 2011. As a result, a student's race/ethnicity grouping in 2010 may differ from the same student's grouping in 2011 under the new codes.

Figure 5. HCPSS 2011-2013 Graduates' Fall College Enrollment Rate by Race/Ethnicity (BL, AS, WH)

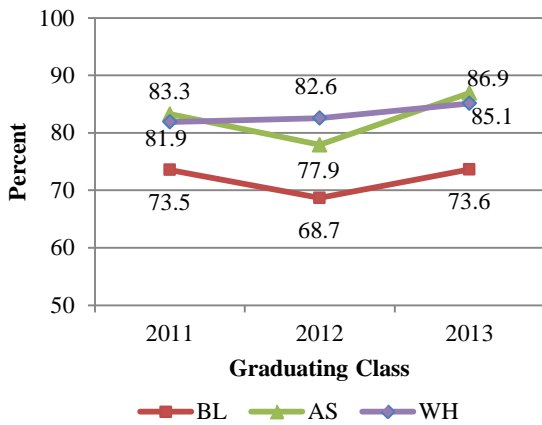
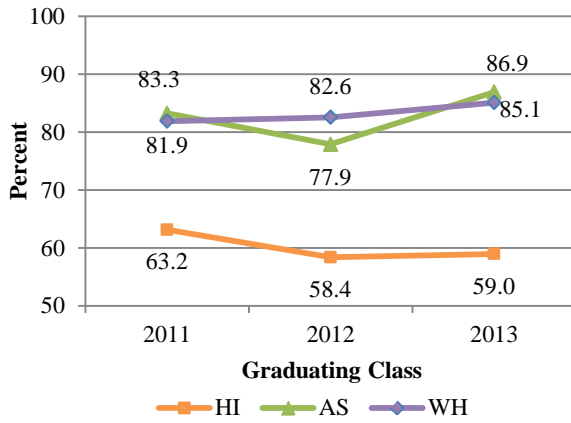


Figure 6. HCPSS 2011-2013 Graduates' Fall College Enrollment Rate by Race/Ethnicity (HI, AS, WH)

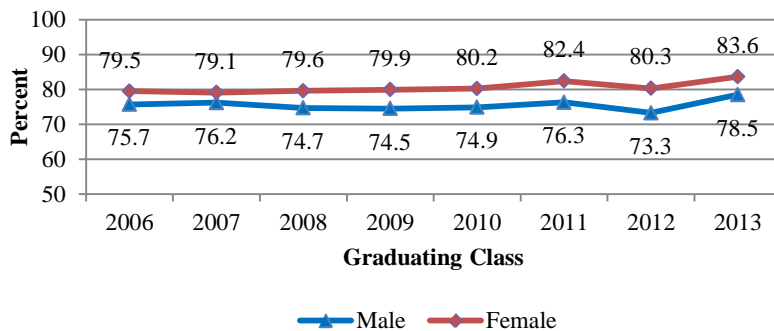


Note: BL= Black/African American; AS= Asian; HI=Hispanic/Latino; WH= White.
 This scale is truncated beginning at 50 (not zero) to adequately display and emphasize differences: thus, variation between observed values is magnified.

Gender gap. Overall, female graduates enrolled in college in the fall at higher rates than male graduates. Among female graduates, 79.5 percent (2006) to 83.6 percent (2013) enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school and among male graduates, the proportions were lower at 75.7 percent (2006) to 78.5 percent (2013) (Figure 7).

The gap in fall enrollment rates between male and female graduates widened from 3.8 percentage points in 2006 to 5.1 percentage points in 2013. The gap between female and male graduates' fall college enrollment rates ranged from a low of 2.9 percentage points in 2007 to a high of 7.0 percentage points in 2012 and narrowed in 2013 to 5.1 percentage points (see Table A3 in Appendix A).

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

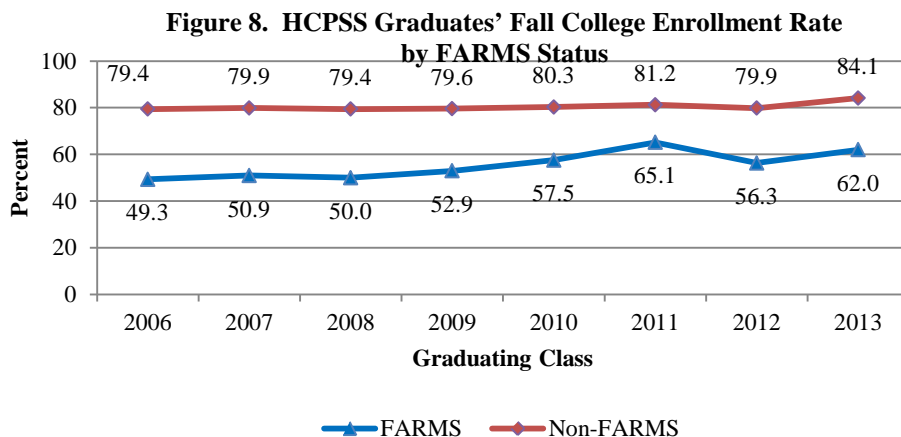


This scale is truncated beginning at 50 (not zero) to adequately display and emphasize differences: thus, variation between observed values is magnified.

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.

From 2006 to 2013, graduates who did not receive FARMS services (non-FARMS) enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school at higher rates than students who did receive FARMS services (Figure 8). However, the gap in fall college enrollment significantly narrowed by 8.0 percentage points from 30.1 percentage points in 2006 to 22.1 percentage points in 2013. While

the gap persists, most promising was the increase of 12.7 percentage points from 2006 to 2013 in the fall college enrollment rate for FARMS students. (See Table A3 in Appendix A).



Research Question Three: How did fall college enrollment rates differ by gender, when data are disaggregated by race/ethnicity and poverty (FARMS)?

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

From 2011 to 2013, the gaps in fall college enrollment between non-FARMS and FARMS male graduates, by race/ethnicity, were widest for Hispanic/Latino male graduates (34.6 percentage points gap), and White male graduates (26.4 percentage points gap), followed by Black/African American (8.4 percentage points gap), and Asian (5.0 percentage points gap) male graduates (Figure 9 and Table A3b in Appendix A). During the same period, the gaps in fall college enrollment between non-FARMS and FARMS female graduates, by race/ethnicity, were widest for White females (30.1 percentage points gap) and Hispanic/Latino females (21.0 percentage points gap), followed by Black/African American (14.8 percentage points gap), and Asian (6.1 percentage points gap) female graduates (Figure 10 and Table A3b in Appendix A).

Figure 9. HCPSS 2011-2013 Male Graduates' Fall College Enrollment Rate by Race/Ethnicity and FARMS Status*

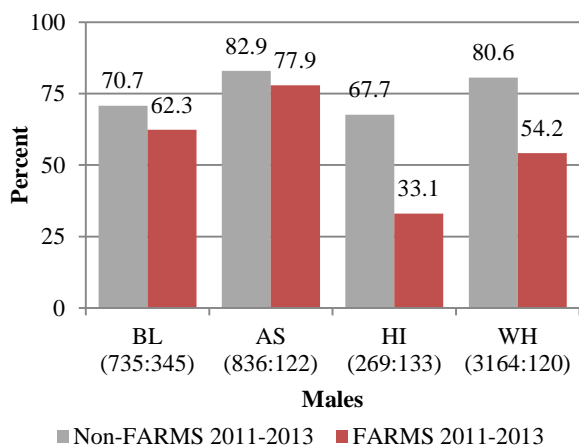
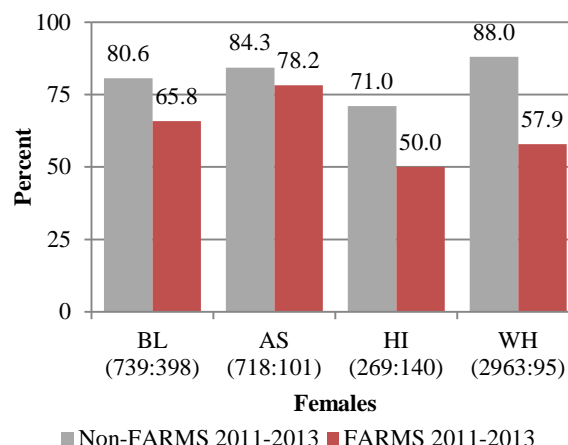


Figure 10. HCPSS 2011-2013 Female Graduates' Fall College Enrollment Rate by Race/Ethnicity and FARMS Status*



Note: BL=Black/African American; AS=Asian; HI=Hispanic/Latino; WH=White. All numbers in parentheses represent counts of high school graduates. For example, 735:345 indicates 735 Black/African American male non-FARMS graduates, and 345 Black/African American male FARMS graduates.

*The figures above should be interpreted with care because n size is small for some FARMS subgroups.

Delayed College Enrollment

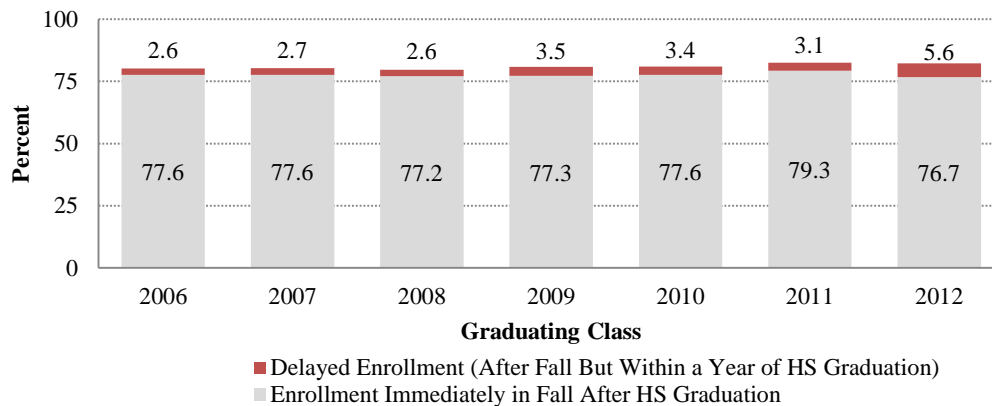
In this report, delayed enrollees are defined as HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college sometime after the fall but within the first year after high school graduation. First-year enrollees are defined as HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college sometime within the first year after high school graduation, including both fall and delayed enrollees.

From 2006 to 2012, an average of 81.0 percent of HCPSS graduates enrolled in college sometime within the first year after high school graduation. In the seven-year period, the first-year college enrollment rate increased from 80.2 percent in 2006 to 82.3 percent in 2012 (Table A4 in Appendix A). Of 2006 to 2012 HCPSS graduates who enrolled in the first year after high school graduation, the majority (93.2 to 96.7 percent) enrolled in the fall immediately after high school (Table A1 and A4 in Appendix A). The first-year and delayed college enrollment rates for 2006 to 2012 graduates are examined in Research Question Four and Research Question Five.

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

From 2006 to 2012, 77.6 percent to 76.7 percent, respectively, of HCPSS graduates enrolled in college immediately in the fall after high school graduation (Table A1 in Appendix A). From 2006 to 2012, delayed enrollees added an additional 2.6 to 5.6 percent, respectively, to the fall college enrollment rate (Figure 11).⁴ The lowest proportion of delayed enrollees was observed in 2006 to 2008 (2.6 to 2.7 percent). By contrast in 2012, the proportion of delayed enrollees was notably higher at 5.6 percent (Table A4 in Appendix A).

Figure 11. HCPSS 2006-2012 Graduates' College Enrollment Rate Within a Year After High School Graduation



⁴ In Figure 11, the percent of graduates who were delayed enrollees is calculated for each year based on the number of students in Tables A1 and A4. However, if calculating the percent of graduates as the difference between total first year enrollment (Table A4) and fall enrollment (Table A1), the percent of delayed enrollees is 0.1 percentage points higher in 2007 and 2011 and 0.1 percentage points lower in 2008 and 2010 compared to Figure 11.

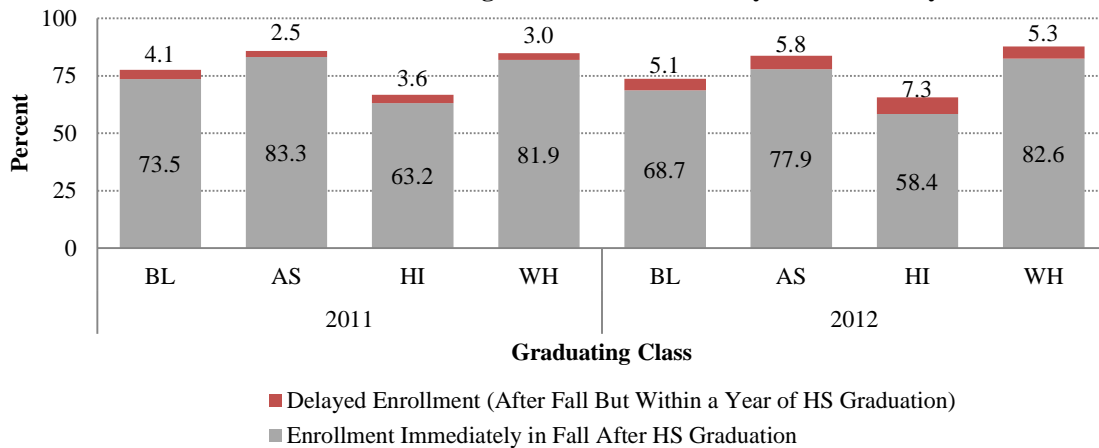
Research Question Five: What were the racial/ethnic, gender, and poverty (FARMS) gaps in HCPSS graduates’ enrollment rate in college within a year after completing high school?

Racial/Ethnic gap. Hispanic/Latino and Black/African American graduates had *lower* fall college enrollment rates and *higher* delayed enrollment rates than Asian and White graduates. In 2011 and 2012 specifically, 77.9 to 83.3 percent of Asian and White graduates were fall college enrollees compared to 58.4 to 73.5 percent of Hispanic/Latino and Black/African American graduates who were fall enrollees. The opposite held true for delayed college enrollment, however, with 2.5 to 5.8 percent of Asian and White graduates who delayed college enrollment compared to 3.6 to 7.3 percent of Hispanic/Latino and Black/African American graduates who delayed enrollment (Figure 12).

Overall, first-year college enrollment in 2011 and 2012 (fall college enrollment and delayed college enrollment within a year of high school graduation) was higher for White (86.3 percent) and Asian (84.7 percent) graduates than for Black/African American (75.6 percent) and Hispanic/Latino (66.2 percent) graduates (Table A5a in Appendix A).⁵

First-year college enrollment data, disaggregated by race/ethnicity, are presented in Table A5a and discussed above for 2011 and 2012 graduates while data for previous cohorts are available in Table A5 in Appendix A. Comparisons of 2011 to 2012 data with prior years’ cohorts, by racial/ethnic groups, are discouraged since federal government categories for reporting race/ethnicity changed in 2011. As a result, a student’s race/ethnicity grouping in 2010 may differ from the same student’s grouping in 2011 under the new codes.

Figure 12. HCPSS 2011 and 2012 Graduates’ College Enrollment Rate Within a Year After High School Graduation by Race/Ethnicity

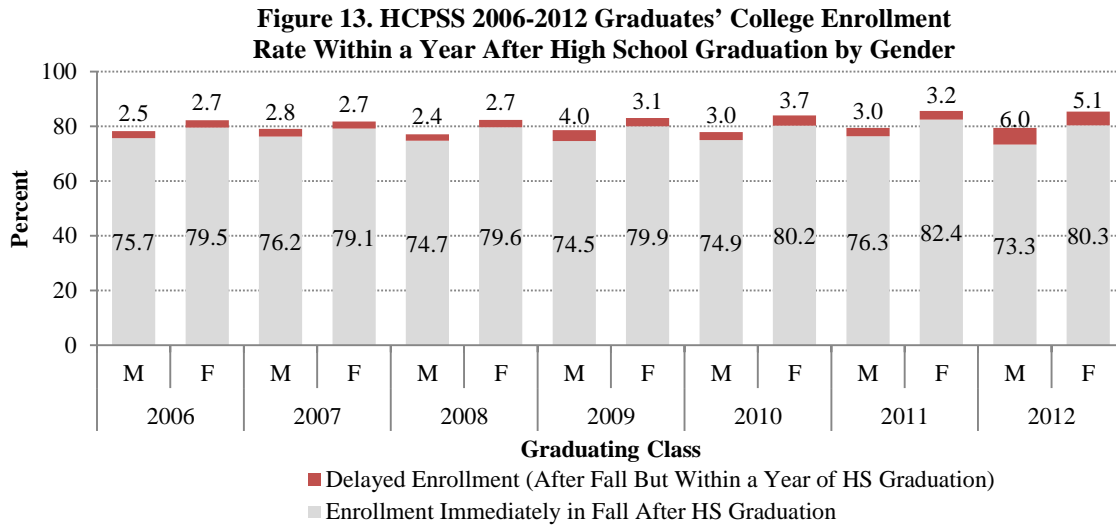


Gender gap. College enrollment in the first year after high school (fall enrollment and delayed enrollment) was higher for female graduates than male graduates. First-year college enrollment for females ranged from 82.2 percent in 2006 to 85.4 percent in 2012 and for male graduates, from 78.2 in 2006 to 79.3 percent in 2012 (Table A6 in Appendix A). The delayed college enrollment rate for

⁵ In Figure 12, the first-year college enrollment rate for White students in 2012, calculated as the sum of fall enrollment and delayed enrollment rates, is 87.9 percent. In Table A5a in Appendix A, this figure is reported as 87.8 percent. The difference is due to rounding.

female graduates was 2.7 percent in 2006 and 5.1 percent in 2012 and for male graduates, 2.5 percent in 2006 and 6.0 percent in 2012 (Figure 13).

The gap in fall enrollment between male and female graduates widened from 3.8 percentage points in 2006 to 7.0 percentage points in 2012 (note that Figure 7 reports an additional year of fall enrollment data for 2013, representing a gap of 5.1 percentage points, by gender). The gap in delayed college enrollment between male and female graduates slightly widened from 0.2 percentage points in 2006 to 0.9 percentage points in 2012 (Figure 13). Taken together, the gap in first-year enrollment between male and female graduates widened from 4.0 percentage points in 2006 to 6.1 percentage points in 2012 (Table A6 in Appendix A).

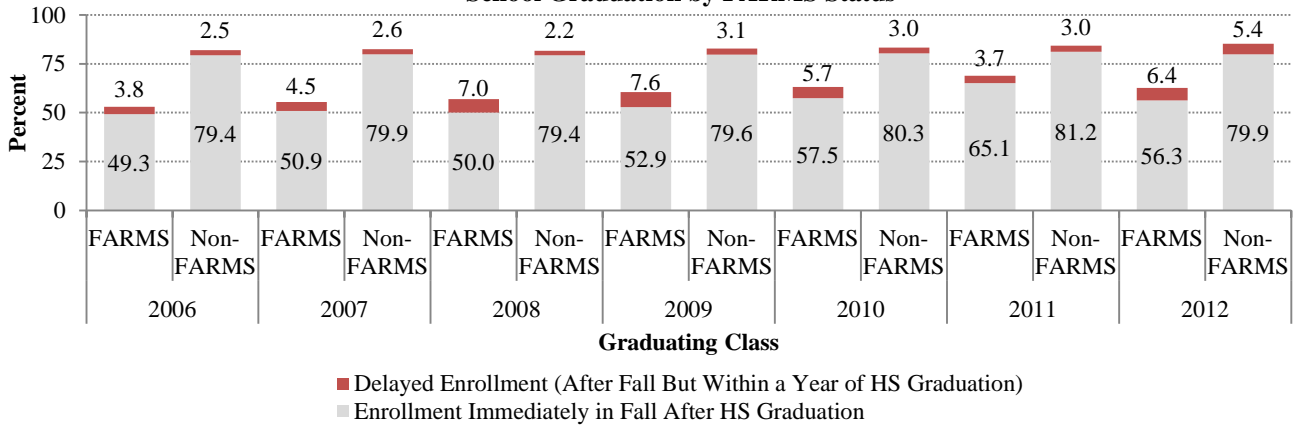


Poverty (FARMS) gap. Of graduates who delayed college enrollment, the proportion of FARMS graduates who delayed enrollment was greater than the proportion of non-FARMS graduates (Figure 14). In 2006, 3.8 percent of FARMS and 2.5 percent of non-FARMS graduates delayed enrollment. In 2012, a greater proportion of all graduates delayed enrollment with a slightly larger proportion of FARMS graduates delaying enrollment (6.4 percent) than non-FARMS graduates (5.4 percent).

The gap in fall college enrollment between non-FARMS and FARMS graduates narrowed from 30.1 percentage points in 2006 to 23.6 percentage points in 2012 (note that Figure 8 reports an additional year of data for 2013, representing a further narrowing of the fall enrollment gap, by FARMS status, to 22.1 percentage points). The gap in delayed enrollment between non-FARMS and FARMS graduates narrowed from 1.3 percentage points in 2006 to 1.0 percentage points in 2012. Taken together, the gap in first-year college enrollment between non-FARMS and FARMS graduates narrowed from 28.8 percentage points in 2006 to 22.6 percentage points in 2012 (Table A6 in Appendix A).⁶

⁶ The gap in first-year college enrollment for FARMS students in 2006 is 28.8 percentage points when calculated using Figure 14 but is 28.9 percentage points when calculated using Table A6 in Appendix A; the difference is due to rounding.

Figure 14. HCPSS 2006-2012 Graduates' College Enrollment Rate Within a Year After High School Graduation by FARMS Status



Persistence to Second Year of College

In this report, persistence is defined as HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college immediately after high school graduation and returned for a second year to *any* college. Persistence rates for 2006 to 2011 fall enrollees are examined in Research Question Six, Research Question Seven and Research Question Eight.

Research Question Six: What proportion of fall enrollees persisted to a second year in college?

From 2006 to 2011, 95.5 percent of fall college enrollees persisted to a second year in a college. Of the fall college enrollees in this six-year period, 98.7 percent persisted in a 4-year college and 88.4 percent persisted in a 2-year college; 94.1 percent persisted in in-state institutions and 98.2 percent persisted in out-of-state institutions; 94.8 percent persisted in public institutions and 98.5 percent persisted in private institutions (Table A7 and Table A8 in Appendix A).

The following summarizes the range in persistence rates for fall enrollees between 2006 and 2011 (lowest to highest):

- 93.7-96.2% persisted to a second year college (Figure 15)
- 93.1-95.6% persisted in a public institution (Figure 16)
- 96.7-99.4% persisted in a private institution (Figure 16)
- 91.6-95.0% persisted in an in-state institution (Figure 17)
- 97.4-98.7% persisted in an out-of-state institution (Figure 17)
- 98.1- 99.0% persisted in a 4-year institution (Figure 18)
- 83.4-90.0% persisted in a 2-year institution (Figure 18)

Figure 15. HCPSS 2006-2011 Fall College Enrollees' Persistence Rate to a Second Year of College

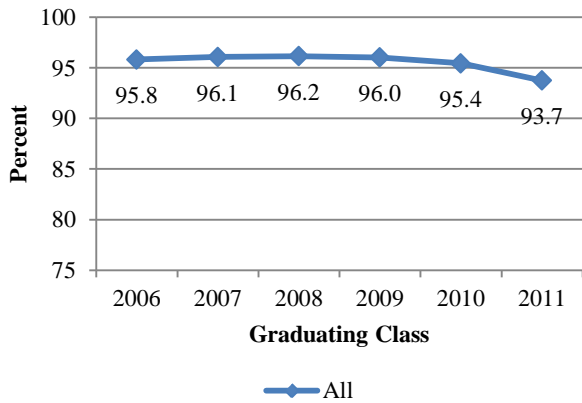


Figure 16. HCPSS 2006-2011 Fall College Enrollees' Persistence Rate to a Second Year in College by Institution Type

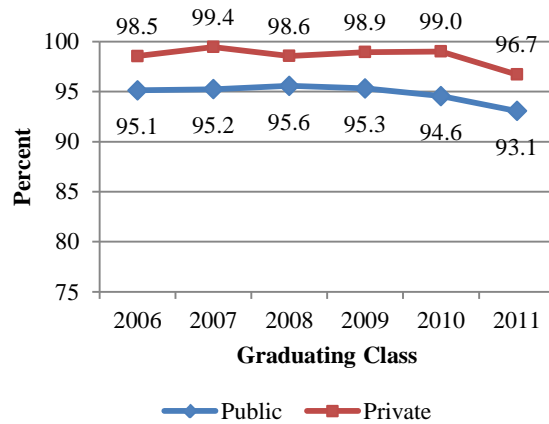


Figure 17. HCPSS 2006-2011 Fall College Enrollees' Persistence Rate to a Second Year of College by Institution Location

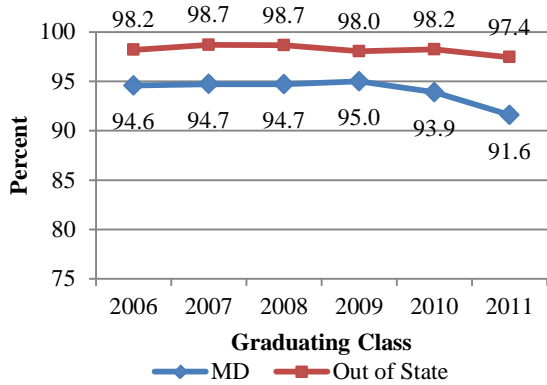
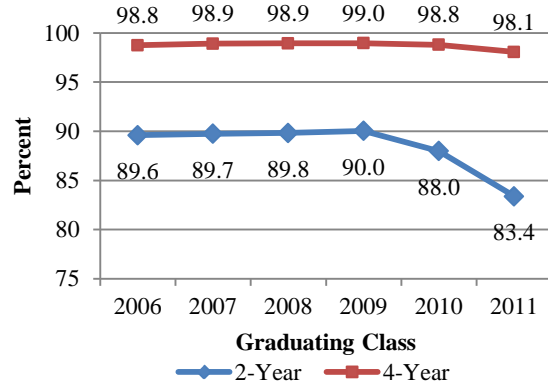


Figure 18. HCPSS 2006-2011 Fall College Enrollees' Persistence Rate to a Second Year of College by Institution Level



This scale is truncated beginning at 75 (not zero) to adequately display and emphasize differences (though small): thus, variation between observed values is magnified.

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

Research Question Seven: Among fall enrollees, what were the racial/ethnic, gender, and poverty (FARMS) gaps in persistence rates to a second year in college?

Racial/Ethnic gap.⁷ Of fall enrollees from 2006 to 2010, an average of 98.4 percent of Asian, 96.3 percent of White, 92.7 percent of Black/African American, and 91.3 percent of Hispanic/Latino fall

⁷ For ease of reading, race/ethnicity categories from 2011 onwards are used throughout the text of the report while Tables in the Appendix use the categories that applied in each year. As a result, in the text, Asian American is referred to as Asian; African American is referred to as Black/African American; and Hispanic is referred to as Hispanic/Latino.

enrollees persisted to a second year of college. During this period, Asian and White fall enrollees had higher persistence rates than Black/African American (Figure 19) and Hispanic/Latino (Figure 20) fall enrollees. From 2006 to 2010, the persistence rate increased for White fall enrollees (0.3 percentage points) and decreased for Asian (1.6 percentage points), Hispanic/Latino (1.3 percentage points), and Black/African American (0.9 percentage points) fall enrollees (Table A9 in Appendix A).

The widest gaps in persistence in 2010 were observed between Asian and Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees (10.0 percentage points gap) and White and Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees (8.2 percentage points gap), followed by Asian and Black/African American fall enrollees (5.3 percentage points gap).

Persistence data, disaggregated by race/ethnicity, are presented in Table A9 and discussed above for 2006 to 2010 graduates. For the Class of 2011, persistence data are available in Table A9a in Appendix A, but are not discussed in the report because only a single data point is available under the revised federal race/ethnicity categories. As previously noted, comparisons of 2011 data with prior years' cohorts, by racial/ethnic groups, are discouraged since federal government categories for reporting race/ethnicity changed in 2011.

Figure 19. HCPSS 2006-2010 Fall College Enrollees' Persistence Rate to a Second Year of College by Race/Ethnicity (BL, AS, WH)

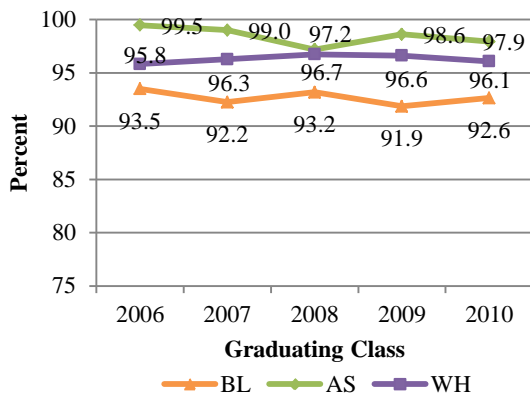
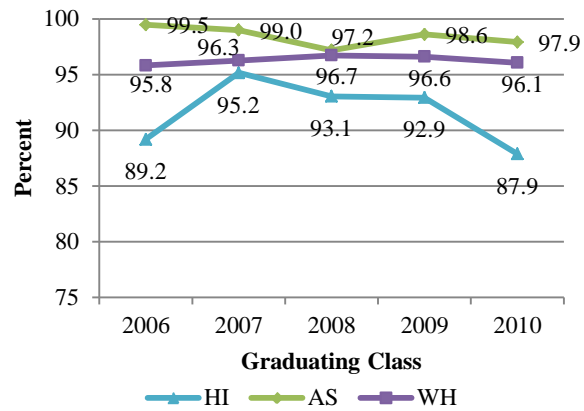


Figure 20. HCPSS 2006-2010 Fall College Enrollees' Persistence Rate to a Second Year of College by Race/Ethnicity (HI, AS, WH)



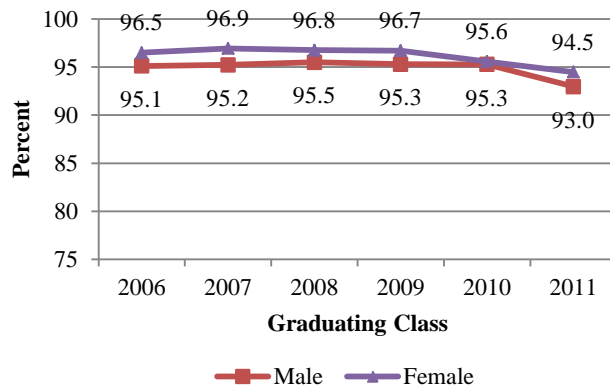
Note: BL=Black/African American; AS=Asian; HI=Hispanic; WH=White.

This scale is truncated beginning at 75 (not zero) to adequately display and emphasize differences (though small); thus, variation between observed values is magnified.

Gender gap. The persistence rates for female fall enrollees was 96.5 percent in 2006 and 94.5 percent in 2011 and for male fall enrollees, 95.1 percent in 2006 and 93.0 percent in 2011 (Figure 21). While female fall enrollees persisted to a second year of college at higher rates than male fall enrollees, the gap in persistence, by gender, was similar in 2006 (1.4 percentage points gap) and 2011 (1.5 percentage points gap) (Table A10 in Appendix A).

Note, however, that results for race/ethnicity groups from 2006 to 2010 cannot be compared to results for race/ethnicity groups from 2011 to 2013.

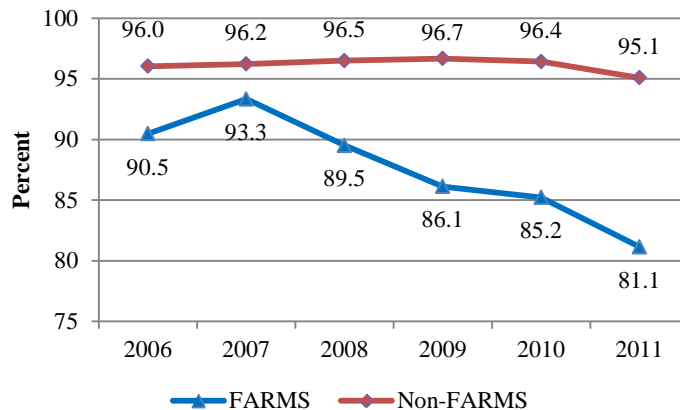
Figure 21. HCPSS 2006-2011 Fall College Enrollees' Persistence Rate to a Second Year of College by Gender



Note: This scale is truncated beginning at 75 (not zero) to adequately display and emphasize differences (though small); thus, variation between observed values is magnified.

Poverty (FARMS) gap. Of 2006 to 2011 fall enrollees who persisted to a second year of college, the proportion of FARMS fall enrollees who persisted was smaller than the proportion of non-FARMS enrollees (Figure 22). In 2006, 90.5 percent of FARMS fall enrollees and 96.0 percent of non-FARMS fall enrollees persisted to a second year in college. In 2011, persistence rates decreased for all students, with 81.1 percent of FARMS and 95.1 percent of non-FARMS fall enrollees persisting to a second year of college. In the six-year period examined, the gap in persistence between non-FARMS and FARMS fall enrollees widened from 5.5 percentage points in 2006 to 14.0 percentage points in 2011 (Table A10 in Appendix A).

Figure 22. HCPSS 2006-2011 Fall College Enrollees' Persistence Rate to a Second Year of College by FARMS Status



Note: This scale is narrow and truncated beginning at 75 (not zero) to adequately display and emphasize differences (though small); thus, variation between observed values is magnified.

Research Question Eight: Among fall enrollees, how did persistence rates differ by gender, when data are disaggregated by race/ethnicity and poverty (FARMS)?

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

In 2011, the gap in persistence between non-FARMS and FARMS male fall enrollees, by race/ethnicity, was widest for White male fall enrollees (34.8 percentage points gap) and Hispanic/Latino male fall enrollees (24.9 percentage points gap), followed by Black/African American (7.4 percentage points gap) and Asian (1.1 percentage points gap) male fall enrollees (Figure 23 and Table A10b in Appendix A). For female fall enrollees in 2011, the widest gap in persistence rates, by FARMS status, was observed among Hispanic/Latino female fall enrollees (19.1 percentage points gap) and Black/African American female fall enrollees (16.0 percentage points gap), followed by White (8.1 percentage points gap) female fall enrollees (Figure 24 and Table A10b in Appendix A).

Figure 23. HCPSS 2011 Male Fall College Enrollees' Persistence Rate to a Second Year of College by Race/Ethnicity and FARMS Status*

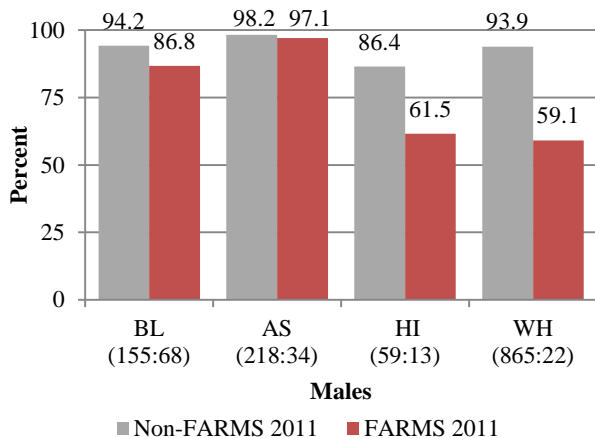
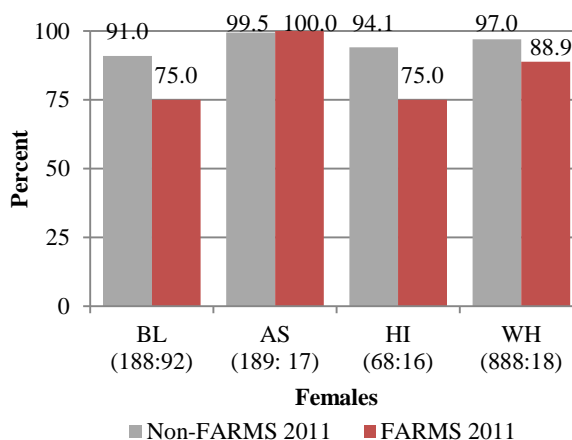


Figure 24. HCPSS 2011 Female Fall College Enrollees' Persistence Rate to a Second Year of College by Race/Ethnicity and FARMS Status*



Note: BL =Black/African American; AS=Asian; HI=Hispanic/Latino; WH=White.

All numbers in parentheses represent counts of fall enrollment. For example, 155:68 indicates 155 Black/African American male non-FARMS fall enrollees, and 68 Black/African American male FARMS fall enrollees.

*The figures above should be interpreted with caution because the n size is small for some FARMS subgroups.

College Completion

In this report, college completion is defined as HCPSS graduates who completed college with an Associate's, Bachelor's, or higher degree. Research Question Nine examines the six-year college completion rate for fall college enrollees. Research Question Ten examines the college completion rate for all high school graduates. College completion rates are based on data reported to NSC as of November 2013 and are reported for the Classes of 2006 and 2007.

Research Question Nine: What proportion of 2006 and 2007 fall college enrollees completed college within six years with an Associate's, Bachelor's, or higher degree?

More than two-thirds of 2006 and 2007 fall enrollees completed college within six years with an Associate's, Bachelor's, or higher degree. Specifically, 69.6 percent of 2006 fall enrollees (n=2,706) and 71.8 percent of 2007 fall enrollees (n=2,681) completed college within six years. (Figure 25 and Table A15 in Appendix A).

By racial/ethnic groups, more than half of Black/African American fall enrollees in 2006 (51.3 percent) and in 2007 (53.7 percent) completed college within six years. More than half of Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees in 2006 (55.4 percent) completed college in six years; this proportion

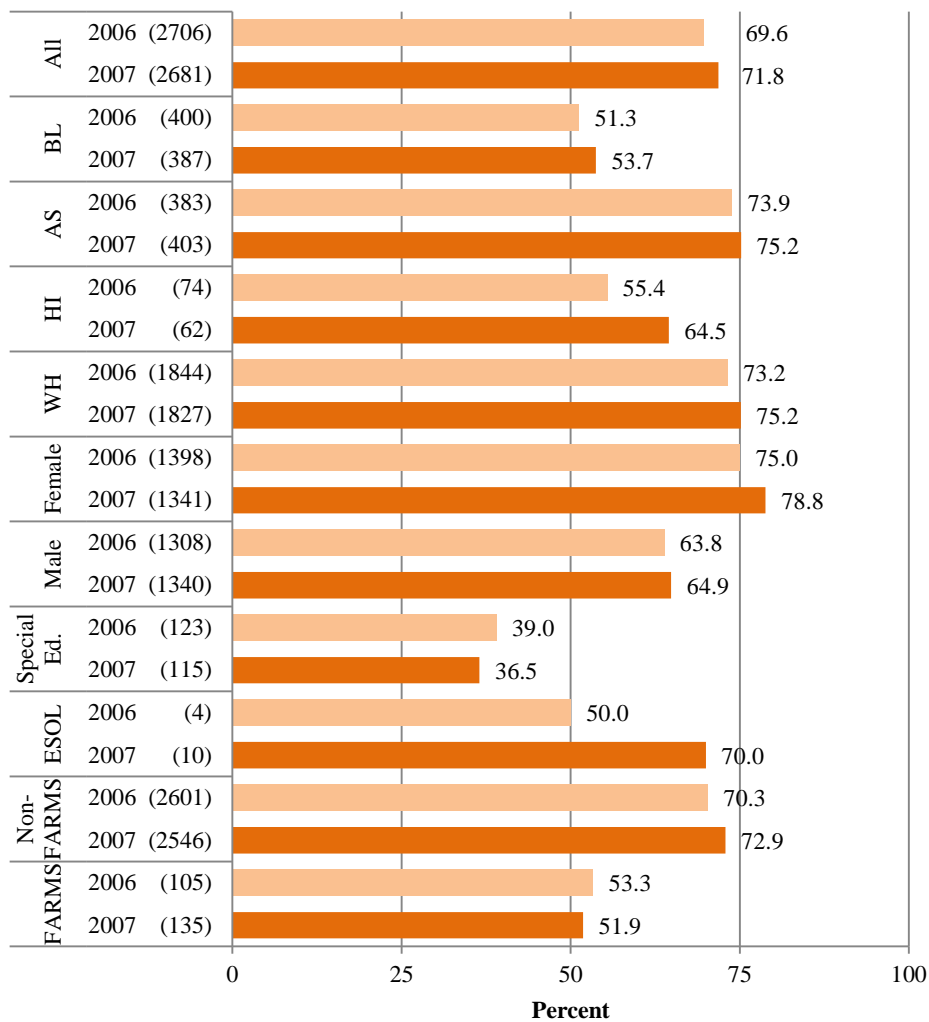
notably increased with the Class of 2007 to almost two-thirds (64.5 percent) of Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees completing college in six years. The six-year college completion rates for Asian and White fall enrollees were relatively comparable, at 73.9 and 73.2 percent, respectively, in 2006 and 75.2 percent in 2007 for both groups (Figure 25).

In 2006, the gaps in the six-year college completion rate for fall enrollees, by racial/ethnic groups, were widest between Asian and Black/African American fall enrollees (22.6 percentage points gap), White and Black/African American fall enrollees (21.9 percentage points gap), Asian and Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees (18.5 percentage points gap) and White and Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees (17.8 percentage points gap). In 2007, the gaps in the six-year college completion rate for fall enrollees, by racial/ethnic groups, were widest between Asian or White and Black/African American fall enrollees (21.5 percentage points gap), and Asian or White and Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees (10.7 percentage points gap).

By gender, 2006 and 2007 female fall enrollees graduated at higher rates (75.0 percent and 78.8 percent, respectively) than male fall enrollees (63.8 percent and 64.9 percent, respectively). The gap in college completion rates for fall enrollees, by gender, widened from 11.2 percentage points in 2006 to 13.9 percentage points in 2007.

By FARMS status, 70.3 and 72.9 percent of non-FARMS fall enrollees in 2006 and 2007, respectively, completed college within six years compared to 53.3 percent and 51.9 percent of FARMS fall enrollees, respectively. The gap in college completion rates for fall enrollees, by FARMS status, widened from 17.0 percentage points in 2006 to 21.0 percentage points in 2007.

Figure 25. Associate's, Bachelor's or Higher Degree Completion Rate Within Six Years of Fall College Enrollment (2006 and 2007 Fall Enrollees)



Note: BL =Black/African American; AS=Asian; HI=Hispanic/Latino; WH=White.
 FARMS = Free and Reduced-price Meals Services.
 ESOL = English for Speakers of Other Languages.
 College completion=Completing an associate's, bachelor's or higher degree.
 All numbers in parentheses represent counts of HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college in fall immediately after high school graduation.

Research Question Ten: What proportion of all 2006 and 2007 high school graduates completed college with an Associate's, Bachelor's or higher degree, as of November 2013?

Of all graduates in 2006 and 2007, almost 60 percent had completed college with an Associate's, Bachelor's or higher degree as of November 2013. Specifically, 59.8 percent of 2006 HCPSS graduates (n=3,487) and 59.2 percent of 2007 HCPSS graduates (n=3,453) completed college as of November 2013 (Figure 26 and Table A16 of Appendix A).

By racial/ethnic groups, Hispanic/Latino and Black/African American graduates had lower college completion rates than did White and Asian graduates. Specifically, 37.6 percent and 38.9 percent of

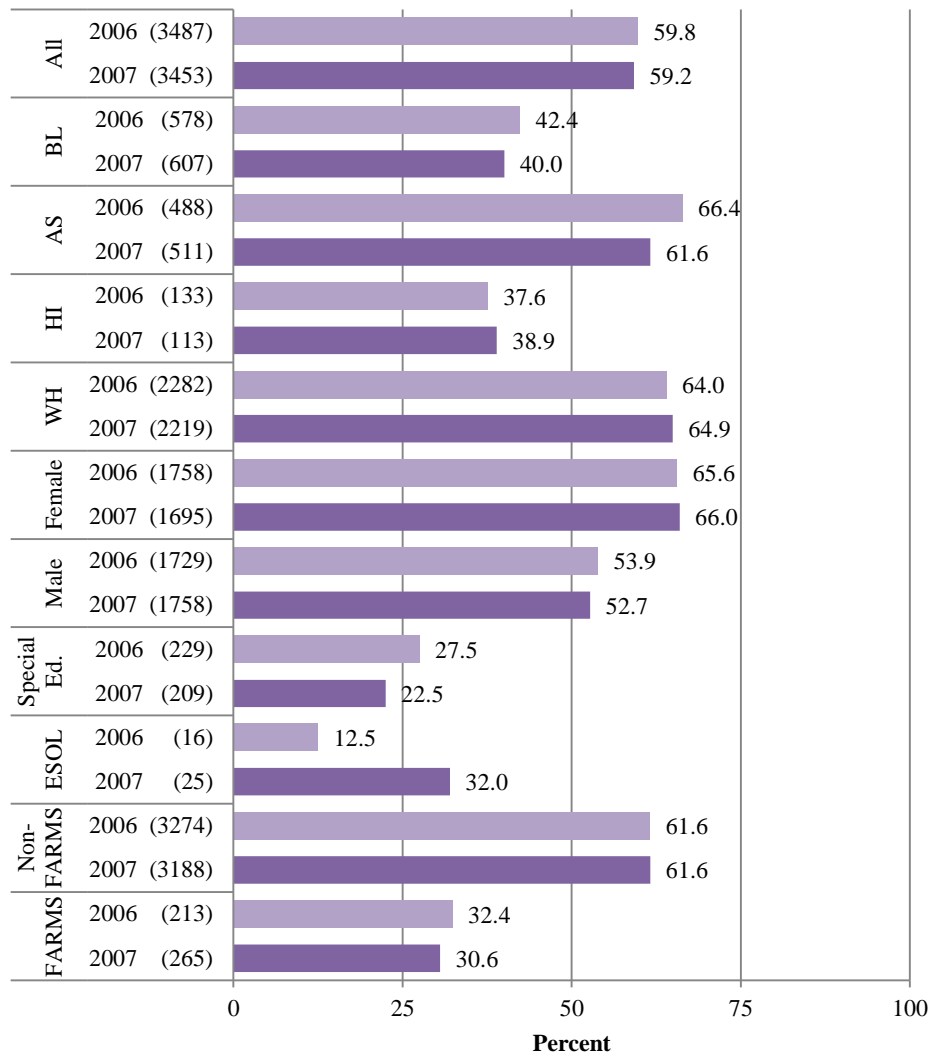
Hispanic/Latino graduates and 42.4 percent and 40.0 percent of Black/African American graduates in 2006 and 2007, respectively, completed college as of November 2013. By contrast, 64.0 percent and 64.9 percent of White graduates and 66.4 percent and 61.6 percent of Asian graduates in 2006 and 2007, respectively, completed college as of November 2013.

The gaps in college completion for all graduates in 2006, by racial/ethnic groups, were widest between Asian and Hispanic/Latino graduates (28.8 percentage points gap), White and Hispanic/Latino graduates (26.4 percentage points gap) and Asian and Black/African American graduates (24.0 percentage points gap). In 2007, the widest gaps in college completion for graduates were observed between White and Hispanic/Latino graduates (26.0 percentage points gap), White and Black/African American graduates (24.9 percentage points gap), Asian and Hispanic/Latino graduates (22.7 percentage points gap) and Asian and Black/African American graduates (21.6 percentage points gap).

By gender, female graduates had completed college as of November 2013 at higher rates than male graduates. Specifically, 65.6 percent of female graduates in 2006 and 66.0 percent in 2007 had completed college compared to 53.9 percent in 2006 and 52.7 percent in 2007 for male graduates. The gap in college completion for graduates, by gender, widened from 11.7 percentage points in 2006 to 13.3 percentage points in 2007.

By FARMS status, 61.6 percent of non-FARMS graduates in 2006 and 2007 completed college within six years compared to 32.4 percent and 30.6 percent of FARMS fall enrollees in 2006 and 2007, respectively. The gap in college completion as of November 2013 for all graduates, by FARMS status, widened from 29.2 percentage points in 2006 to 31.0 percentage points in 2007.

**Figure 26. Associate's, Bachelor's or Higher Degree Completion Rate as of November 2013
(All High School Graduates of 2006 and 2007)**



Note: BL =Black/African American; AS=Asian; HI=Hispanic; WH=White.
 FARMS = Free and Reduced-price Meals Services.
 ESOL = English for Speakers of Other Languages.
 College completion=Completing an associate's, bachelor's or higher degree.
 All numbers in parentheses represent counts of HCPSS graduates.

Most Common Colleges

Research Question Eleven: What were the most common colleges entered initially by 2006 to 2013 graduates?

Table 1 lists the most common post-secondary institutions that HCPSS graduates of the Classes of 2006 to 2013 initially enrolled in the fall immediately after high school graduation. The top fourteen 4-year institutions with more than 100 enrollees and the top four 2-year institutions with more than 25 enrollees are included. The list is based on the first institution that a HCPSS graduate enrolled in

immediately after high school graduation and does not reflect the movement between 2- and 4-year institutions. For example, if a HCPSS graduate’s initial enrollment was at a 2-year institution but the student later moved to a 4-year institution and vice-versa, this information is not captured in the analysis below.

As shown in Table 1, the highest number of HCPSS graduates (Classes of 2006 to 2013) initially entered Howard Community College, followed by University of Maryland-College Park, MD, University of Maryland-Baltimore County, MD, and Towson University, MD.

Table 1. Most Common Post-secondary Institutions HCPSS Graduates Entered Initially in Fall After HS Graduation (Classes of 2006 to 2013)

4-Year Institutions	N Enrolled
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND - COLLEGE PARK, MD	2,994
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND - BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD	1,602
TOWSON UNIVERSITY, MD	1,273
SALISBURY UNIVERSITY, MD	656
JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY, VA	358
VIRGINIA POLYTECH AND STATE UNIVERSITY, VA	363
WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, WV	346
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, PA	309
ST MARYS COLLEGE OF MARYLAND, MD	246
FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY, MD	253
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE, DE	244
STEVENSON UNIVERSITY, MD	192
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, SC	201
MC DANIEL COLLEGE, MD	121
2-Year Institutions	N Enrolled
HOWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE, MD	6,631
COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD	258
ANNE ARUNDEL COMMUNITY COLLEGE, MD	80
MONTGOMERY COLLEGE, MD	35

Summary of Results

College Enrollment

- Overall, 78.1 percent of HCPSS classes of 2006 through 2013 graduates enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation; the largest increase in fall enrollment was observed between 2012 (76.7 percent) and 2013 (81.0 percent).
- More graduates enrolled in 4-year, in-state, or public institutions than 2-year, out-of-state, or private institutions.
- By racial/ethnic groups, Asian graduates in 2013 had the highest fall college enrollment rates (86.9 percent), followed by White graduates (85.1 percent), Black/African American graduates (73.6 percent) and Hispanic/Latino graduates (59.0 percent).
- By gender, female graduates had higher fall college enrollment rates than male graduates in all years examined.
- By FARMS status, most promising was an increase of 12.7 percentage points from 2006 to 2013 in the fall college enrollment rate for FARMS graduates.

Delayed College Enrollment

- The proportion of delayed enrollees increased from 2006 (2.6 percent) to 2012 (5.6 percent). The majority of graduates who enroll in college still did so in the fall immediately following graduation, ranging from 76.7 to 79.3 percent between 2006 and 2012 (lowest to highest).
- By racial/ethnic groups, Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino graduates in 2011 and 2012 had higher proportions of delayed enrollment (3.6 to 7.3 percent) than Asian and White graduates (2.5 to 5.8 percent).
- Of graduates who delayed college enrollment, the proportion of FARMS graduates who delayed enrollment was greater than the proportion of non-FARMS graduates. The gap in delayed college enrollment between non-FARMS and FARMS graduates narrowed slightly from 1.3 percentage points in 2006 to 1.0 percentage points in 2012.

Persistence to Second Year of College

- From 2006 to 2011, 95.5 percent of fall college enrollees persisted to a second year of college.
- Persistence rates were higher for graduates who enrolled in 4-year, out-of-state, or private institutions than 2-year, in-state, or public institutions.
- By racial/ethnic groups, of fall enrollees from 2006 to 2010, an average of 98.4 percent of Asian, 96.3 percent of White, 92.7 percent of Black/African American, and 91.3 percent of Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees persisted to a second year of college.
- By FARMS status, the gap in persistence rates widened from 5.5 percentage points in 2006 to 14.0 percentage points in 2011. Non-FARMS graduates persisted at higher rates than FARMS graduates.

College Completion

Fall Enrollees

- More than two-thirds of 2006 and 2007 fall college enrollees (69.6 percent and 71.8 percent, respectively) completed college within six years with an Associate's, Bachelor's, or higher degree.
- By racial/ethnic groups, more than half of Black/African American fall enrollees in 2006 (51.3 percent) and in 2007 (53.7 percent) completed college within six years. More than half of Hispanic/Latino fall college enrollees in 2006 (55.4 percent) and almost two-thirds in 2007 (64.5 percent) completed college within six years.
- By gender, female fall enrollees graduated at higher rates (75.0 percent in 2006 and 78.8 percent in 2007) than male fall enrollees (63.8 percent in 2006 and 64.9 percent in 2007).

- By FARMS status, 70.3 and 72.9 percent of non-FARMS fall college enrollees in 2006 and 2007, respectively, completed college within six years compared to 53.3 percent and 51.9 percent of FARMS fall enrollees in 2006 and 2007, respectively.

All Graduates

- Almost 60 percent of all 2006 and 2007 HCPSS graduates (59.8 percent and 59.2 percent, respectively) completed college as of November 2013.
- By racial/ethnic groups, 37.6 percent and 38.9 percent of Hispanic/Latino graduates and 42.4 percent and 40.0 percent of Black/African American graduates in 2006 and 2007, respectively, completed college as of November 2013. By contrast, 64.0 percent and 64.9 percent of White graduates and 66.4 percent and 61.6 percent of Asian graduates in 2006 and 2007, respectively, completed college as of November 2013.
- By gender, female graduates had completed college as of November 2013 at higher rates (65.6 percent in 2006 and 66.0 percent in 2007) than male graduates (53.9 percent in 2006 and 52.7 percent in 2007).
- By FARMS status, 61.6 percent of non-FARMS graduates in both 2006 and 2007 completed college within six years compared to 32.4 percent and 30.6 percent of FARMS graduates in 2006 and 2007, respectively.

Most Common Post-secondary Institutions

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

Recommendations

- a. Build the college-going trajectory to include Kindergarten to Grade 8 as predictors of success in high school and college readiness to allow school staff to monitor students' progress and prepare students to be on-track for college and/or career readiness;
- b. Develop an early identification tool for schools to identify students at-risk for not being college/career ready to identify other factors that may hinder college enrollment;
- c. Examine the characteristics of graduates who did not enroll in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation, but were college-ready;
- d. Examine the root causes for higher proportions of delayed college enrollment among the following groups: Hispanic/Latino, Black/African American, male and graduates who received FARMS services;
- e. Identify factors that hinder college enrollment and persistence particularly for Hispanic students, students who receive FARMS services and for students who enroll in 2-year colleges; and
- f. Examine variations in college enrollment and persistence rates by school to allow administrators and school staff to provide locally-relevant and targeted supports.

References

U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October, 1967 through 2012. Retrieved from http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d13/tables/dt13_302.60.asp

Appendix A: Tables

Table A1
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2006–2013 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School Graduation by Institutional Level, Location, and Type

Class	N Graduates	N Enrolled in Fall	N Enrolled in the Fall by						% Enrolled in Fall	% Enrolled in the Fall by					
			<u>Institutional Level^a</u>		<u>Institutional Location^a</u>		<u>Institutional Type^a</u>			<u>Institutional Level^b</u>		<u>Institutional Location^b</u>		<u>Institutional Type^b</u>	
			4-year	2-year	MD	State	Public	Private		4-year	2-year	MD	State	Public	Private
Total	30,034	23,451	16,147	7,310	15,307	8,148	18,860	4,595	78.1	53.8	24.3	51.0	27.1	62.8	15.3
2013	4,100	3,322	2,236	1,087	2,230	1,092	2,694	628	81.0	54.5	26.5	54.4	26.6	65.7	15.3
2012	3,855	2,957	2,072	885	1,980	977	2,387	570	76.7	53.7	23.0	51.4	25.3	61.9	14.8
2011	3,871	3,071	2,171	903	1,938	1,134	2,496	577	79.3	56.1	23.3	50.1	29.3	64.5	14.9
2010	3,872	3,004	2,073	932	1,932	1,073	2,405	599	77.6	53.5	24.1	49.9	27.7	62.1	15.5
2009	3,689	2,850	1,916	934	1,881	970	2,280	571	77.3	51.9	25.3	51.0	26.3	61.8	15.5
2008	3,707	2,860	1,985	875	1,814	1,046	2,302	558	77.2	53.5	23.6	48.9	28.2	62.1	15.1
2007	3,453	2,681	1,853	829	1,764	918	2,140	541	77.6	53.7	24.0	51.1	26.6	62.0	15.7
2006	3,487	2,706	1,841	865	1,768	938	2,156	551	77.6	52.8	24.8	50.7	26.9	61.8	15.8

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary information was not available for all graduates.

^a Numbers may not add up to total due to information missing on institutional level, location, or type of post-secondary institution enrolled. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled.

^b The percentages by institutional level, location, and type were calculated based on the number of graduates as the denominator. Percentages may not average to total due to rounding.

Table A2
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2006–2010 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After
High School Graduation by Race/Ethnicity

Class	African American			Asian American			Hispanic			White		
	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled ^a	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled
Total	3,409	2,266	66.5	2,598	2,081	80.1	724	392	54.1	11,446	9,343	81.6
2010	794	557	70.2	542	435	80.3	192	99	51.6	2,335	1,910	81.8
2009	714	467	65.4	526	433	82.3	158	85	53.8	2,286	1,862	81.5
2008	716	455	63.5	531	427	80.4	128	72	56.3	2,324	1,900	81.8
2007	607	387	63.8	511	403	78.9	113	62	54.9	2,219	1,827	82.3
2006	578	400	69.2	488	383	78.5	133	74	55.6	2,282	1,844	80.8

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary information was not available for all graduates. Results for American Indian graduates are not reported here.

^a Percentages may not average to total due to rounding.

Table A2a
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2013 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After
High School Graduation by Race/Ethnicity

Class	Black/African American			Asian			Hispanic/Latino			White			Two or More Races		
	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled ^a	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled ^a	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled ^a
Total	2,217	1,593	71.9	1,777	1,472	82.8	811	487	60.0	6,342	5,277	83.2	644	501	77.8
2013	751	553	73.6	643	559	86.9	290	171	59.0	2,157	1,836	85.1	245	195	79.6
2012	782	537	68.7	584	455	77.9	274	160	58.4	1,996	1,648	82.6	203	150	73.9
2011	684	503	73.5	550	458	83.3	247	156	63.2	2,189	1,793	81.9	196	156	79.6

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary 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 here.

^a Percentages may not average to total due to rounding.

Table A3
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2006–2013 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School
Graduation by Gender and FARMS Status

Class	Male			Female			FARMS			Non-FARMS		
	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled ^a	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled
Total	15,121	11,424	75.6	14,913	12,027	80.6	3,097	1,764	57.0	26,937	21,687	80.5
2013	2,102	1,651	78.5	1,998	1,671	83.6	576	357	62.0	3,524	2,965	84.1
2012	1,979	1,451	73.3	1,876	1,506	80.3	515	290	56.3	3,340	2,667	79.9
2011	1,957	1,494	76.3	1,914	1,577	82.4	456	297	65.1	3,415	2,774	81.2
2010	1,923	1,440	74.9	1,949	1,564	80.2	459	264	57.5	3,413	2,740	80.3
2009	1,826	1,361	74.5	1,863	1,489	79.9	327	173	52.9	3,362	2,677	79.6
2008	1,847	1,379	74.7	1,860	1,481	79.6	286	143	50.0	3,421	2,717	79.4
2007	1,758	1,340	76.2	1,695	1,341	79.1	265	135	50.9	3,188	2,546	79.9
2006	1,729	1,308	75.7	1,758	1,398	79.5	213	105	49.3	3,274	2,601	79.4

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary information was not available for all graduates. FARMS Status is based on services received, as reported at the end of Grade 12.

FARMS=Free and Reduced-price Meal Services.

^a Percentages may not average to total due to rounding.

Table A3a
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2006–2013 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School Graduation by
Special Education and ESOL Status

Class	Special Ed.			Non-Special Ed.			ESOL			Non-ESOL		
	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled ^a	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled ^a	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled
Total	1,471	791	53.8	28,563	22,660	79.3	243	123	50.6	29,791	23,328	78.3
2013	205	119	58.0	3,895	3,203	82.2	32	20	62.5	4,068	3,302	81.2
2012	137	68	49.6	3,718	2,889	77.7	53	25	47.2	3,802	2,932	77.1
2011	179	92	51.4	3,692	2,979	80.7	37	18	48.6	3,834	3,053	79.6
2010	165	83	50.3	3,707	2,921	78.8	36	20	55.6	3,836	2,984	77.8
2009	172	101	58.7	3,517	2,749	78.2	19	14	73.7	3,670	2,836	77.3
2008	175	90	51.4	3,532	2,770	78.4	25	12	48.0	3,682	2,848	77.3
2007	209	115	55.0	3,244	2,566	79.1	25	10	40.0	3,428	2,671	77.9
2006	229	123	53.7	3,258	2,583	79.3	16	4	25.0	3,471	2,702	77.8

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary information was not available for all graduates.

Special Education and ESOL Status is based on services received, as reported at the end of Grade 12.

ESOL=English for Speakers of Other Languages.

^a Percentages may not average to total due to rounding.

Table A3b
 Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011-2013 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School Graduation by
 FARMS Status, Gender and Race/Ethnicity

Class	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	FARMS			Non-FARMS		
			N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled ^a	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled ^a
Total	Male	Black/African American	345	215	62.3	735	520	70.7
		Asian	122	95	77.9	836	693	82.9
		Hispanic/Latino	133	44	33.1	269	182	67.7
		White	120	65	54.2	3,164	2,550	80.6
		Two or More Races	40	27	67.5	258	196	76.0
	Female	Black/African American	398	262	65.8	739	596	80.6
		Asian	101	79	78.2	718	605	84.3
		Hispanic/Latino	140	70	50.0	269	191	71.0
		White	95	55	57.9	2,963	2,607	88.0
		Two or More Races	46	28	60.9	300	250	83.3
2013	Male	Black/African American	123	81	65.9	250	187	74.8
		Asian	42	34	81.0	289	251	86.9
		Hispanic/Latino	50	15	30.0	87	61	70.1
		White	47	27	57.4	1,084	897	82.7
		Two or More Races	18	11	61.1	104	82	78.8
	Female	Black/African American	135	87	64.4	243	198	81.5
		Asian	47	40	85.1	265	234	88.3
		Hispanic/Latino	61	32	52.5	92	63	68.5
		White	33	17	51.5	993	895	90.1
		Two or More Races	18	11	61.1	105	91	86.7
2012	Male	Black/African American	116	66	56.9	268	178	66.4
		Asian	40	27	67.5	286	224	78.3
		Hispanic/Latino	45	16	35.6	94	62	66.0
		White	38	16	42.1	988	788	79.8
		Two or More Races	12	9	75.0	85	62	72.9
	Female	Black/African American	132	83	62.9	266	210	78.9
		Asian	31	22	71.0	227	182	80.2
		Hispanic/Latino	51	22	43.1	84	60	71.4
		White	33	20	60.6	937	824	87.9
		Two or More Races						
2011	Male	Black/African American	13	8	61.5	93	71	76.3
		Asian	106	68	64.2	217	155	71.4
		Hispanic/Latino	40	34	85.0	261	218	83.5
		White	38	13	34.2	88	59	67.0
		Two or More Races	35	22	62.9	1,092	865	79.2
	Female	Black/African American	10	7	70.0	69	52	75.4
		Asian	131	92	70.2	230	188	81.7
		Hispanic/Latino	23	17	73.9	226	189	83.6
		White	28	16	57.1	93	68	73.1
		Two or More Races	29	18	62.1	1,033	888	86.0

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary information was not available for all graduates. FARMS Status is based on services received, as reported at the end of Grade 12. Results for American Indian or Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander graduates are not reported here. FARMS=Free and Reduced-price Meal Services. ^a Percentages may not average to total due to rounding.

Table A4
 Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2006–2012 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Any Time Within a Year After
 High School Graduation by Institutional Level, Location, and Type

Class	N Graduates	N Enrolled within the First Year								% Enrolled within the First Year							
		All	<u>Institutional Level^a</u>		<u>Institutional Location Out of</u>		<u>Institutional Type</u>		All	<u>Institutional Level^b</u>		<u>Institutional Location Out of</u>		<u>Institutional Type^b</u>			
			4-year	2-year	MD	State	Public	Private		4-year	2-year	MD	State	Public	Private		
Total	25,934	21,005	14,175	6,834	13,776	7,233	16,949	4,060	81.0	54.7	26.4	53.1	27.9	65.4	15.7		
2012	3,855	3,172	2,105	1,067	2,171	1,001	2,598	574	82.3	54.6	27.7	56.3	26.0	67.4	14.9		
2011	3,871	3,192	2,216	979	2,029	1,164	2,597	597	82.5	57.2	25.3	52.4	30.1	67.1	15.4		
2010	3,872	3,134	2,114	1,021	2,037	1,098	2,520	614	80.9	54.6	26.4	52.6	28.4	65.1	15.9		
2009	3,689	2,980	1,971	1,008	1,987	994	2,398	583	80.8	53.4	27.3	53.9	26.9	65.0	15.8		
2008	3,707	2,955	2,014	941	1,887	1,068	2,384	571	79.7	54.3	25.4	50.9	28.8	64.3	15.4		
2007	3,453	2,775	1,887	889	1,832	944	2,216	559	80.4	54.6	25.7	53.1	27.3	64.2	16.2		
2006	3,487	2,797	1,868	929	1,833	964	2,236	562	80.2	53.6	26.6	52.6	27.6	64.1	16.1		

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary information was not available for all graduates.

^a Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. The percentages by institutional level, location, and type were calculated based on number of graduates as denominator.

^b Percentages may not average to total due to rounding.

Table A5
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2006–2010 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Any time Within a
Year After High School Graduation by Race/Ethnicity

Class	<u>African American</u>			<u>Asian American</u>			<u>Hispanic</u>			<u>White</u>		
	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>N</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>N</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>N</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>N</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled
Total	3,409	2,455	72.0	2,598	2,124	81.8	724	427	59.0	11,446	9,615	84.0
2010	794	594	74.8	542	449	82.8	192	109	56.8	2,335	1,978	84.7
2009	714	529	74.1	526	442	84.0	158	91	57.6	2,286	1,915	83.8
2008	716	494	69.0	531	434	81.7	128	77	60.2	2,324	1,944	83.6
2007	607	416	68.5	511	408	79.8	113	69	61.1	2,219	1,880	84.7
2006	578	422	73.0	488	391	80.1	133	81	60.9	2,282	1,898	83.2

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary information was not available for all graduates. Results for American Indian graduates are not reported here.

^a Percentages may not average to total due to rounding.

Table A5a
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2012 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Any Time Within a
Year After High School Graduation by Race/Ethnicity

Class	<u>Black/African American</u>			<u>Asian</u>			<u>Hispanic/Latino</u>			<u>White</u>			<u>Two or More Races</u>		
	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>N</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>N</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>N</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>N</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>N</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled
Total	1,466	1,108	75.6	1,134	961	84.7	521	345	66.2	4,185	3,611	86.3	399	324	81.2
2012	782	577	73.8	584	489	83.7	274	180	65.7	1,996	1,753	87.8	203	163	80.3
2011	684	531	77.6	550	472	85.8	247	165	66.8	2,189	1,858	84.9	196	161	82.1

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary 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.

^a Percentages may not average to total due to rounding.

Table A6
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2006–2012 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Any Time Within a Year After High School Graduation by Gender and FARMS Status

Class	Male			Female			FARMS			Non-FARMS		
	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled ^a	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled
Total	13,019	10,220	78.5	12,915	10,785	83.5	2,521	1,548	61.4	23,413	19,457	83.1
2012	1,979	1,570	79.3	1,876	1,602	85.4	515	323	62.7	3,340	2,849	85.3
2011	1,957	1,553	79.4	1,914	1,639	85.6	456	314	68.9	3,415	2,878	84.3
2010	1,923	1,498	77.9	1,949	1,636	83.9	459	290	63.2	3,413	2,844	83.3
2009	1,826	1,434	78.5	1,863	1,546	83.0	327	198	60.6	3,362	2,782	82.7
2008	1,847	1,424	77.1	1,860	1,531	82.3	286	163	57.0	3,421	2,792	81.6
2007	1,758	1,389	79.0	1,695	1,386	81.8	265	147	55.5	3,188	2,628	82.4
2006	1,729	1,352	78.2	1,758	1,445	82.2	213	113	53.1	3,274	2,684	82.0

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary information was not available for all graduates. FARMS Status is based on services received, as reported at the end of Grade 12.

^a Percentages may not average to total due to rounding.

Table A6a
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2006–2012 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Any Time Within a Year After High School Graduation by Special Education and ESOL Status

Class	Special Ed.			Non-Special Ed.			ESOL			Non-ESOL		
	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled ^a	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled ^a	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled
Total	1,266	747	59.0	24,668	20,258	82.1	211	115	54.5	25,723	20,890	81.2
2012	137	81	59.1	3,718	3,091	83.1	53	32	60.4	3,802	3,140	82.6
2011	179	100	55.9	3,692	3,092	83.7	37	20	54.1	3,834	3,172	82.7
2010	165	92	55.8	3,707	3,042	82.1	36	20	55.6	3,836	3,114	81.2
2009	172	113	65.7	3,517	2,867	81.5	19	14	73.7	3,670	2,966	80.8
2008	175	105	60.0	3,532	2,850	80.7	25	14	56.0	3,682	2,941	79.9
2007	209	124	59.3	3,244	2,651	81.7	25	11	44.0	3,428	2,764	80.6
2006	229	132	57.6	3,258	2,665	81.8	16	4	25.0	3,471	2,793	80.5

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary information was not available for all graduates. Special education and ESOL Status is based on services received, as reported at the end of Grade 12.

ESOL= English for Speakers of Other Language.

^a Percentages may not average to total due to rounding.

Table A7
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2006–2011 Fall College Enrollees by Institutional Level

Class	<u>All</u>			<u>4-year College^a</u>			<u>2-year College^a</u>		
	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^b	<i>N</i> Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^c	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^b	<i>N</i> Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^b	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^b	<i>N</i> Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^c
Total	17,172	16,402	95.5	11,839	11,688	98.7	5,338	4,719	88.4
2011	3,071	2,879	93.7	2,171	2,129	98.1	903	753	83.4
2010	3,004	2,867	95.4	2,073	2,048	98.8	932	820	88.0
2009	2,850	2,737	96.0	1,916	1,896	99.0	934	841	90.0
2008	2,860	2,750	96.2	1,985	1,964	98.9	875	786	89.8
2007	2,681	2,576	96.1	1,853	1,833	98.9	829	744	89.7
2006	2,706	2,593	95.8	1,841	1,818	98.8	865	775	89.6

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary information was not available for all graduates.

^a Analyses are based on first institution enrolled.

^b HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation—fall college enrollees.

^c HCPSS fall college enrollees who returned to a second year of college.

Table A8
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2006–2011 Fall College Enrollees by Institutional Location and Type

Class	<u>Maryland^a</u>			<u>Out of State^a</u>			<u>Public^a</u>			<u>Private^a</u>		
	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^b	<i>N</i> Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^c	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^b	<i>N</i> Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^c	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^b	<i>N</i> Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^c	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^b	<i>N</i> Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^c
Total	11,097	10,437	94.1	6,079	5,969	98.2	13,779	13,059	94.8	3,397	3,347	98.5
2011	1,938	1,775	91.6	1,134	1,105	97.4	2,496	2,323	93.1	577	558	96.7
2010	1,932	1,814	93.9	1,073	1,054	98.2	2,405	2,274	94.6	599	593	99.0
2009	1,881	1,787	95.0	970	951	98.0	2,280	2,173	95.3	571	565	98.9
2008	1,814	1,718	94.7	1,046	1,032	98.7	2,302	2,200	95.6	558	550	98.6
2007	1,764	1,671	94.7	918	906	98.7	2,140	2,038	95.2	541	538	99.4
2006	1,768	1,672	94.6	938	921	98.2	2,156	2,051	95.1	551	543	98.5

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary information was not available for all graduates.

^a Analyses are based on first institution enrolled.

^b HCPSS graduates who enrolled in colleges in the fall immediately after high school graduation—fall college enrollees.

^c HCPSS fall college enrollees who returned to a second year of college.

Table A9
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2006–2010 Fall College Enrollees by Race/Ethnicity

Class	African American			Asian American			Hispanic			White		
	N Enrolled ^a	N Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	N Enrolled ^a	N Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	N Enrolled ^a	N Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^{b,c}	N Enrolled ^a	N Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b
Total	2,266	2,100	92.7	2,081	2,048	98.4	392	358	91.3	9,343	8,998	96.3
2010	557	516	92.6	435	426	97.9	99	87	87.9	1,910	1,835	96.1
2009	467	429	91.9	433	427	98.6	85	79	92.9	1,862	1,799	96.6
2008	455	424	93.2	427	415	97.2	72	67	93.1	1,900	1,838	96.7
2007	387	357	92.2	403	399	99.0	62	59	95.2	1,827	1,759	96.3
2006	400	374	93.5	383	381	99.5	74	66	89.2	1,844	1,767	95.8

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary information was not available for all graduates.

Results for American Indian students are not reported separately but are included with all students.

^a HCPSS graduates who enrolled in colleges in the fall immediately after high school graduation—fall college enrollees.

^b HCPSS fall college enrollees who returned to a second year of college.

^c Percentages may not average to total due to rounding.

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

Class	All			Black/African American			Asian			Hispanic/Latino			White			Two or More Races		
	N Enrolled ^a	N Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	N Enrolled ^a	N Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	N Enrolled ^a	N Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	N Enrolled ^a	N Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	N Enrolled ^a	N Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	N Enrolled ^a	N Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b
2011	3,071	2,879	93.7	503	445	88.5	458	452	98.7	156	135	86.5	1,793	1,702	94.9	156	140	89.7

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary information was not available for all graduates. Results for American Indian or Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander students are not reported separately but are included with all students.

^a HCPSS graduates who enrolled in colleges in the fall immediately after high school graduation—fall college enrollees.

^b HCPSS fall college enrollees who returned to a second year of college.

Table A10
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2006–2011 Fall College Enrollees by Gender and FARMS Status

Class	<u>Male</u>			<u>Female</u>			<u>FARMS</u>			<u>Non-FARMS</u>		
	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^{b,c}	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^{b,c}	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^{b,c}	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b
Total	8,322	7,895	94.9	8,850	8,507	96.1	1,117	964	86.3	16,055	15,438	96.2
2011	1,494	1,389	93.0	1,577	1,490	94.5	297	241	81.1	2,774	2,638	95.1
2010	1,440	1,372	95.3	1,564	1,495	95.6	264	225	85.2	2,740	2,642	96.4
2009	1,361	1,297	95.3	1,489	1,440	96.7	173	149	86.1	2,677	2,588	96.7
2008	1,379	1,317	95.5	1,481	1,433	96.8	143	128	89.5	2,717	2,622	96.5
2007	1,340	1,276	95.2	1,341	1,300	96.9	135	126	93.3	2,546	2,450	96.2
2006	1,308	1,244	95.1	1,398	1,349	96.5	105	95	90.5	2,601	2,498	96.0

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary information was not available for all graduates. FARMS status is based on services received during Grade 12.

^a Fall college enrollees are defined as HCPSS graduates who enrolled in colleges in the fall immediately after high school graduation.

^b HCPSS fall college enrollees who returned to a second year of college.

^c Percentages may not average to total due to rounding.

Table A10a
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2006–2011 Fall College Enrollees by Special Education and ESOL Status

Class	<u>Special Ed.</u>			<u>Non-Special Ed.</u>			<u>ESOL</u>			<u>Non-ESOL</u>		
	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^{b,c}	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^{b,c}	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^{b,c}	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^{b,c}
Total	604	523	86.6	16,568	15,879	95.8	78	71	91.0	17,094	16,331	95.5
2011	92	73	79.3	2,979	2,806	94.2	18	17	94.4	3,053	2,862	93.7
2010	83	69	83.1	2,921	2,798	95.8	20	18	90.0	2,984	2,849	95.5
2009	101	91	90.1	2,749	2,646	96.3	14	13	92.9	2,836	2,724	96.1
2008	90	77	85.6	2,770	2,673	96.5	12	10	83.3	2,848	2,740	96.2
2007	115	105	91.3	2,566	2,471	96.3	10	10	100.0	2,671	2,566	96.1
2006	123	108	87.8	2,583	2,485	96.2	4	3	75.0	2,702	2,590	95.9

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary information was not available for all graduates.

Special education and ESOL status is based on services received during Grade 12. ESOL= English for Speakers of Other Language

^a Fall college enrollees are defined as HCPSS graduates who enrolled in colleges in the fall immediately after high school graduation.

^b HCPSS fall college enrollees who returned to a second year of college.

^c Percentages may not average to total due to rounding.

Table A10b
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2011 Fall College Enrollees By FARMS Status, Gender and Race/Ethnicity

Class	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	FARMS			Non-FARMS		
			N Enrolled ^a	N Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	N Enrolled ^a	N Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b
2011	Male	Black/African American	68	59	86.8	155	146	94.2
		Asian	34	33	97.1	218	214	98.2
		Hispanic/Latino	13	8	61.5	59	51	86.4
		White	22	13	59.1	865	812	93.9
		Two or More Races	7	5	71.4	52	47	90.4
	Female	Black/African American	92	69	75.0	188	171	91.0
		Asian	17	17	100.0	189	188	99.5
		Hispanic/Latino	16	12	75.0	68	64	94.1
		White	18	16	88.9	888	861	97.0
		Two or More Races	9	8	88.9	88	80	90.9

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary information was not available for all graduates.

FARMS status is based on services received during Grade 12. Results for American Indian or Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander students are not reported.

^a Fall college enrollees are defined as HCPSS graduates who enrolled in colleges in the fall immediately after high school graduation.

^b HCPSS fall college enrollees who returned to a second year of college.

^c Percentages may not average to total due to rounding.

Table A11
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2006–2011 First Year College Enrollees by Institutional Level

Class	All ^a			4-year College ^a			2-year College ^a		
	N Enrolled ^b	N Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^c	N Enrolled ^b	N Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^{c,d}	N Enrolled ^b	N Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^{c,d}
Total	17,833	16,959	95.1	12,070	11,907	98.6	5,767	5,057	87.7
2011	3,192	2,979	93.3	2,216	2,172	98.0	979	810	82.7
2010	3,134	2,968	94.7	2,114	2,086	98.7	1,021	883	86.5
2009	2,980	2,843	95.4	1,971	1,945	98.7	1,008	898	89.1
2008	2,955	2,834	95.9	2,014	1,993	99.0	941	841	89.4
2007	2,775	2,665	96.0	1,887	1,867	98.9	889	799	89.9
2006	2,797	2,670	95.5	1,868	1,844	98.7	929	826	88.9

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary information was not available for all graduates.

^a Analyses are based on first institution enrolled.

^b HCPSS graduates who enrolled in colleges within the first year of high school graduation—first year college enrollees.

^c HCPSS first year college enrollees who returned to a second year of college.

^d Percentages may not average to total due to rounding.

Table A12
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2006–2011 First Year College Enrollees by Institutional Location and Type

Class	Maryland ^a			Out of State ^a			Public ^a			Private ^a		
	N Enrolled ^b	N Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^{c,d}	N Enrolled ^b	N Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^{c,d}	N Enrolled ^b	N Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^{c,d}	N Enrolled ^b	N Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^{c,d}
Total	11,605	10,852	93.5	6,232	6,111	98.1	14,351	13,532	94.3	3,486	3,431	98.4
2011	2,029	1,846	91.0	1,164	1,134	97.4	2,597	2,404	92.6	597	577	96.6
2010	2,037	1,893	92.9	1,098	1,076	98.0	2,520	2,361	93.7	614	607	98.9
2009	1,987	1,871	94.2	994	973	97.9	2,398	2,268	94.6	583	576	98.8
2008	1,887	1,781	94.4	1,068	1,053	98.6	2,384	2,271	95.3	571	563	98.6
2007	1,832	1,734	94.7	944	932	98.7	2,216	2,109	95.2	559	556	99.5
2006	1,833	1,727	94.2	964	943	97.8	2,236	2,119	94.8	562	552	98.2

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary information was not available for all graduates

^a Numbers may not add up to total due to information missing on institutional level, location, and type of post-secondary institution enrolled. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled.

^b HCPSS graduates who enrolled in colleges within the first year of high school graduation—first year college enrollees.

^c HCPSS first year college enrollees who returned to a second year of college.

^d Percentages may not average to total due to rounding.

Table A13
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2006–2010 First Year College Enrollees by Race and Ethnicity

Class	All			African American			Asian American			Hispanic			White		
	N Enrolled ^a	N Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	N Enrolled ^a	N Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	N Enrolled ^a	N Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^{b,c}	N Enrolled ^a	N Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^{b,c}	N Enrolled ^a	N Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b
Total	14,641	13,980	95.5	2,455	2,260	92.1	2,124	2,084	98.1	427	385	90.2	9,615	9,231	96.0
2010	3,134	2,968	94.7	594	545	91.8	449	436	97.1	109	94	86.2	1,978	1,889	95.5
2009	2,980	2,843	95.4	529	480	90.7	442	433	98.0	91	85	93.4	1,915	1,842	96.2
2008	2,955	2,834	95.9	494	457	92.5	434	422	97.2	77	71	92.2	1,944	1,878	96.6
2007	2,775	2,665	96.0	416	385	92.5	408	404	99.0	69	64	92.8	1,880	1,810	96.3
2006	2,797	2,670	95.5	422	393	93.1	391	389	99.5	81	71	87.7	1,898	1,812	95.5

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary information was not available for all graduates. Results for American Indian students are not reported separately but are included with all students.

^a HCPSS graduates who enrolled in colleges within the first year of high school graduation—first year college enrollees.

^b HCPSS first year college enrollees who returned to colleges for a second year.

^c Percentages may not average to total due to rounding.

Table A13a
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2011 First Year College Enrollees by Race and Ethnicity

Class	<u>Black/African American</u>			<u>Asian</u>			<u>Hispanic/Latino</u>			<u>White</u>			<u>Two or More Races</u>		
	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b
2011	531	465	87.6	472	465	98.5	165	143	86.7	1,858	1,757	94.6	161	144	89.4

Note. Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary information was not available for all graduates.

Results for American Indian or Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander students are not reported.

^a HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college within the first year of high school graduation—first year college enrollees.

^b HCPSS first year college enrollees who returned to colleges for a second year.

Table A14
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2006–2011 First Year College Enrollees by Gender and FARMS Status

Class	<u>Male</u>			<u>Female</u>			<u>FARMS</u>			<u>Non-FARMS</u>		
	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^{b,c}	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b
Total	8,650	8,157	94.3	9,183	8,802	95.9	1,225	1,052	85.9	16,608	15,907	95.8
2011	1,553	1,435	92.4	1,639	1,544	94.2	314	253	80.6	2,878	2,726	94.7
2010	1,498	1,414	94.4	1,636	1,554	95.0	290	245	84.5	2,844	2,723	95.7
2009	1,434	1,352	94.3	1,546	1,491	96.4	198	170	85.9	2,782	2,673	96.1
2008	1,424	1,355	95.2	1,531	1,479	96.6	163	145	89.0	2,792	2,689	96.3
2007	1,389	1,321	95.1	1,386	1,344	97.0	147	138	93.9	2,628	2,527	96.2
2006	1,352	1,280	94.7	1,445	1,390	96.2	113	101	89.4	2,684	2,569	95.7

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates.

FARMS status is based on services received, as reported at the end of Grade 12.

FARMS=Free and Reduced-price Meals Services

^a HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college within the first year of high school graduation -- first year college enrollees.

^b HCPSS first year college enrollees who returned to colleges the second year.

^c Percentages may not average to total due to rounding.

Table A14a
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2006–2011 First Year College Enrollees by Special Education and ESOL Status

Class	<u>Special Ed.</u>			<u>Non-Special Ed.</u>			<u>ESOL</u>			<u>Non-ESOL</u>		
	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^{b,c}	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^{b,c}
Total	666	569	85.4	17,167	16,390	95.5	83	75	90.4	17,750	16,884	95.1
2011	100	80	80.0	3,092	2,899	93.8	20	18	90.0	3,172	2,961	93.3
2010	92	74	80.4	3,042	2,894	95.1	20	18	90.0	3,114	2,950	94.7
2009	113	98	86.7	2,867	2,745	95.7	14	13	92.9	2,966	2,830	95.4
2008	105	88	83.8	2,850	2,746	96.4	14	12	85.7	2,941	2,822	96.0
2007	124	114	91.9	2,651	2,551	96.2	11	11	100.0	2,764	2,654	96.0
2006	132	115	87.1	2,665	2,555	95.9	4	3	75.0	2,793	2,667	95.5

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates.

Special Education and ESOL Status are based on services received, as reported at the end of Grade 12.

ESOL= English for Speakers of Other Language.

^a HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college within the first year of high school graduation -- first year college enrollees.

^b HCPSS first year college enrollees who returned to colleges for a second year.

^c Percentages may not average to total due to rounding.

Table A15
 Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2006–2007 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School and Earned an Associate’s, Bachelor’s or Higher Degree Within Six Years by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Service Group

Class	Race/Ethnicity	<i>N</i> Graduates ^b	<i>N</i> Enrolled in Fall ^b	% Enrolled in Fall ^c	<i>N</i> Some Type of Degree Completion of Fall Enrollees ^b	% Some Type of Degree Completion of Fall Enrollees ^{a,c}
2006	All	3,487	2,706	77.6	1,884	69.6
	African American	578	400	69.2	205	51.3
	Asian American	488	383	78.5	283	73.9
	Hispanic	133	74	55.6	41	55.4
	White	2,282	1,844	80.8	1,350	73.2
	Male	1,729	1,308	75.7	835	63.8
	Female	1,758	1,398	79.5	1,049	75.0
	FARMS	213	105	49.3	56	53.3
	Non-FARMS	3,274	2,601	79.4	1,828	70.3
	Special Education	229	123	53.7	48	39.0
	Non-Special Ed.	3,258	2,583	79.3	1,836	71.1
	ESOL	16	4	25.0	2	50.0
	Non-ESOL	3,471	2,702	77.8	1,882	69.7
	2007	All	3,453	2,681	77.6	1,926
African American		607	387	63.8	208	53.7
Asian American		511	403	78.9	303	75.2
Hispanic		113	62	54.9	40	64.5
White		2,219	1,827	82.3	1,373	75.2
Male		1,758	1,340	76.2	869	64.9
Female		1,695	1,341	79.1	1,057	78.8
FARMS		265	135	50.9	70	51.9
Non-FARMS		3,188	2,546	79.9	1,856	72.9
Special Education		209	115	55.0	42	36.5
Non-Special Ed.		3,244	2,566	79.1	1,844	73.4
ESOL		25	10	40.0	7	70.0
Non-ESOL		3,248	2,671	77.9	1,919	71.8

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary information was not available for all graduates. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. FARMS, Special Education, and ESOL status is based on services received as reported at the end of Grade 12. FARMS=Free and Reduced-price Meals Services; ESOL= English for Speakers of Other Language.

^a Percentage of any degree completion was based on the number of fall enrollees as the denominator.

^b Results for American Indian graduates are not reported separately but are included with All students.

^c Percentages may not average to percentages reported for All students because results for American Indian students are not included and/or due to rounding.

Table A16
 Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2006–2007 Graduates Who Earned an Associate’s, Bachelor’s or Higher Degree as of
 November, 2013 by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Service Group

Class	Race/Ethnicity	<i>N</i> Graduates ^b	<i>N</i> Some Type of Degree Completion ^b	% Some Type of Degree Completion ^{a,c}
2006	All	3,487	2085	59.8
	African American	578	245	42.4
	Asian American	488	324	66.4
	Hispanic	133	50	37.6
	White	2,282	1,461	64.0
	Male	1,729	932	53.9
	Female	1,758	1,153	65.6
	FARMS	213	69	32.4
	Non-FARMS	3,274	2,016	61.6
	Special Ed.	229	63	27.5
	Non-Special Ed.	3,258	2,022	62.1
	ESOL	16	2	12.5
	Non-ESOL	3,471	2,083	60.0
	2007	All	3,453	2,045
African American		607	243	40.0
Asian American		511	315	61.6
Hispanic		113	44	38.9
White		2,219	1,441	64.9
Male		1,758	927	52.7
Female		1,695	1,118	66.0
FARMS		265	81	30.6
Non-FARMS		3,188	1,964	61.6
Special Education		209	47	22.5
Non-Special Ed.		3,244	1,998	61.6
ESOL		25	8	32.0
Non-ESOL		3,428	2,037	59.4

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2013. Post-secondary information was not available for all graduates. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. FARMS, Special Education, and ESOL status is based on services received as reported at the end of Grade 12. FARMS=Free and Reduced-price Meals Services; ESOL= English for Speakers of Other Language.

^a Percentage of any degree completion was based on the number of fall enrollees as the denominator.

^b Results for American Indian graduates are not reported separately but are included with All students.

^c Percentages may not average to percentages reported for All students because results for American Indian students are not included and/or due to rounding.

Appendix B: Methodology

Study Population

The participants for this study were the HCPSS Graduating Classes of 2006 through 2013. The study included only students who were high school diploma graduates of HCPSS. 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.

Data Source

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

College outcome records were available for a majority of HCPSS graduates; 87% of the HCPSS Graduating Classes of 2006 to 2013 had college records in the NSC file. Of the 30,050 HCPSS 2006 to 2013 graduates, 26,142 (87.0%) had college records.

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, useful for analyses, several decision rules were created. Students were counted based on their enrollment at any institution for the first time. The data on students' movement between institutions were not captured in the analyses file. Students were counted based on their highest college degree attained. If a college graduate obtained an associate's and a master's degree, only the master's degree was captured. Students who obtained a certificate after an associate's or higher degree were included in the degree completion category. Students who obtained only a certificate and did not receive any degree were not counted as completing a degree (this number was negligible).

The NSC data were merged with the district's graduates' file to obtain demographic, eligibility for services, and high school information.

Statistical Procedures

The statistical techniques such as descriptive and two-way contingency table analyses using crosstabs were conducted for this study.

There is a lag time in post-secondary institutions submitting their student records to NSC. Therefore, some of the analyses in this study did not use the later graduating cohorts (e.g. Classes of 2012 and 2013).

Appendix C: Definition of Terms Used

Graduating Class	Includes students who graduated high school with a diploma between September 1 of the prior year and August 31 of the graduating year.
Fall College enrollment	Graduates enrolled in any post-secondary (2- or 4-year, full- or part-time, in-state or out-of-state, public or private) institution in the fall immediately after high school graduation. For example, fall college enrollment for a 2006 graduate is defined as enrollment in a post-secondary institution by October 31, 2006.
Delayed College Enrollment	Graduates enrolled in any post-secondary (2- or 4-year, full- or part-time, in-state or out-of-state, public or private) institution sometime after the fall but within the first year following high school graduation. For example, delayed college enrollment for a 2006 graduate is defined as enrollment in a post-secondary institution between November 1, 2006 and August 14, 2007.
First-year college enrollment (includes both fall college enrollment and delayed college enrollment)	Graduates enrolled in any post-secondary (2- or 4-year, full- or part-time, in-state or out-of-state, public or private) institution within a year after high school graduation. For example, college enrollment during the first year for a 2006 graduate is defined as enrollment in a post-secondary institution by August 14, 2007. College enrollment during the first year is the sum of fall college enrollment and delayed college enrollment.
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 post-secondary institution. For example, persistence for a 2006 graduate who enrolled in college in fall after high school graduation is defined as enrollment in any post-secondary institution for a second year any time after August 15, 2007.
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 post-secondary institutions. For example, persistence for a 2006 graduate who enrolled in college within a year after high school graduation is defined as enrollment in any post-secondary institution for a second year any time after August 15, 2007.
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's, bachelor's or higher degree within six years (time-to-degree). Data available for HCPSS 2006 and 2007 graduates. For example, degree completion for a 2006 graduate who enrolled in college in fall after high school graduation is defined as completing any degree before August 14, 2012.
College completion as of November 2013 for all high school graduates	HCPSS graduates who completed an associate's, bachelor's or higher degree as of November 2013. Data available for HCPSS 2006 and 2007 graduates. Time-to-degree is not examined.
FARMS	High school graduates who received Free and Reduced-price Meals Services (FARMS), as reported at the end of Grade 12. Data are based on school district's records.
ESOL	High school graduates who received English as Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) services, as reported at the end of Grade 12. Data are based on school district's records.
Special education	High school graduates who received special education services, as reported at the end of Grade 12. Data are based on school district's records.
Race/ethnicity (old reporting)	Old race codes are used for cohorts 2006 to 2010 and are based on school district's records.
Race/ethnicity (new reporting)	New race codes and are used for cohorts 2011 to 2013 and are based on school district's records.