

Post-secondary Outcomes for Graduates of the Howard County Public School System 2007–2014

Division of Accountability

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Tables of Contents

Executive Summary	3
Background.....	7
Examining Post-secondary Outcomes at HCPSS	7
Limitations	7
HCPSS Classes of 2007 through 2014 Results.....	8
Fall College Enrollment.....	8
RQ1: What proportion of HCPSS graduates enrolled in college in the fall immediately after completing high school?.....	8
RQ2: What were the racial/ethnic, gender and poverty (FARMS) gaps in HCPSS graduates’ fall college enrollment rates?.....	9
RQ3: How does the poverty gap in fall college enrollment rates differ by racial/ethnic group for each gender?.....	11
First-Year College Enrollment.....	12
RQ4: What proportion of HCPSS graduates enrolled in college within a year after completing high school?.....	12
RQ5: What were the racial/ethnic, gender and poverty (FARMS) gaps in HCPSS graduates’ enrollment rate in college within a year after completing high school?.....	13
Persistence to a Second Year of College	15
RQ6: What proportion of fall enrollees persisted to a second year of college?.....	15
RQ7: Among fall enrollees, what were the racial/ethnic, gender and poverty (FARMS) gaps in college persistence rates?	16
RQ8: Among fall enrollees, how did persistence rates differ by poverty (FARMS) within each racial/ethnic by gender group?	18
College Completion	19
RQ9: What proportion of 2007 and 2008 fall college enrollees completed college within six years with an associate, bachelor’s or higher degree?	19
RQ10: What proportion of 2007 and 2008 fall college full-time enrollees at four-year institutions completed college within six years with a bachelor’s or higher degree?	21
RQ11: What proportion of all 2007 and 2008 high school graduates completed college with an associate, bachelor’s or higher degree, as of April 2015?	21
Most Common Colleges	23
RQ12: What were the most common colleges entered initially by 2007 to 2014 graduates?.....	23
Summary of Results.....	24
Recommendations.....	25
References.....	26
Appendix A: Tables	27
Appendix B: Methodology	45
Appendix C: Definition of Terms Used.....	46

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 college or a career upon graduation. In alignment with *Vision 2018*, the school system examined the post-secondary outcomes for HCPSS graduates. 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. All values in this report are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent. Calculations were performed using unrounded values and then rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent.¹

Fall College Enrollment

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

From 2007 to 2014, an average of 78.0 percent of HCPSS graduates enrolled in a college in the fall immediately after high school. In 2007, 76.5 percent of HCPSS graduates enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school compared to 80.2 percent in 2014. More graduates enrolled in four-year, in-state, or public institutions than two-year, out-of-state, or private institutions (Table A1, Appendix A).

Although the overall rate of fall college enrollment is high, gaps exist between student groups. For the four-year average from 2011 to 2014, Asian and White graduates had higher fall enrollment rates (83.8 percent and 82.6 percent, respectively) than Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino graduates (72.6 percent and 62.5 percent, respectively). The widest gaps in fall college enrollment for the Class of 2014, by race/ethnicity, were observed between Asian and Hispanic/Latino graduates (23.7 percentage-point gap) and White and Hispanic/Latino graduates (21.2 percentage-point gap); followed by Asian and Black/African American graduates (11.0 percentage-point gap) and White and Black/African American graduates (8.5 percentage-point gap) (see Table A2a, Appendix A for 2011 to 2014 fall college enrollment rates under the new federal racial/ethnic categories, Table A2 for 2007 to 2010 fall college enrollment rates by the old racial/ethnic categories).

By gender, the gap in fall college enrollment rates widened by 3.2 percentage points from 2.2 percentage points in 2007 to 5.4 percentage points in 2014. 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, Appendix A).

From 2007 to 2014, 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).² However, the gap in fall college enrollment rates, by FARMS status, narrowed by about 9.6 percentage points from 29.1 percentage points in 2007 to 19.6 percentage points in 2014.¹ Most promising was an increase of 13.9 percentage points from 2007 to 2014 in the fall college enrollment rate for FARMS graduates (Table A3, Appendix A).

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

² 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 October 31 of their high school graduation year, but within the first 12 months after high school graduation. First-year enrollees include both fall and delayed enrollees; they are defined as HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college sometime within the first year after high school graduation—from August 15 of their high school graduation year through August 14 of the following year.

From 2007 to 2013, an average of 81.2 percent of HCPSS graduates enrolled in college within the first year after high school graduation. Of 2007 to 2013 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 percentage of graduates delaying college enrollment increased from 2.8 percent in 2007 to 5.2 percent in 2013.

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. Average first-year college enrollment from 2011 to 2013, by race/ethnicity, was higher for White (86.3 percent) and Asian (86.4 percent) graduates than for Black/African American (76.6 percent) and Hispanic/Latino (68.1 percent) graduates (Table A5a, Appendix A).

The gap in first-year college enrollment between female and male graduates widened from 2.1 percentage points in 2007 to 4.2 percentage points in 2013. The gap in first-year college enrollment between non-FARMS and FARMS graduates narrowed from a 27.3 percentage-point gap in 2007 to a 17.3 percentage-point gap in 2013 (Table A6, Appendix A).

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 2007 to 2013, an average of 92.8 percent of fall college enrollees returned for a second year of college. Of the fall college enrollees in this seven-year period: 97.4 percent persisted in a four-year college and 82.5 percent persisted in a two-year college; 90.8 percent persisted in in-state institutions and 96.5 percent persisted in out-of-state institutions; and 92.0 percent persisted in public institutions and 96.3 percent persisted in private institutions. Compared to 2007, however, 2013 persistence rates declined by 3.0 percentage points for fall enrollees from 92.5 percent to 89.6 percent (Table A7 and A8, Appendix A).

From 2007 to 2010, the average persistence rates for all racial/ethnic groups were 87 percent or higher. Specifically, 95.8 percent of Asian, 94.1 percent of White, 87.7 percent of Black/African American, and 88.2 percent of Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees persisted to a second year of college. The widest gaps in persistence rates in 2010 were observed between Asian and Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees (9.7 percentage-point gap), followed by White and Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees (7.4 percentage-point gap), and Asian and Black/African American fall enrollees (6.6 percentage-point gap) (Table A9, Appendix A).³

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, 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 2007 to 2010 cannot be compared to results for race/ethnicity groups from 2011 to 2014.

By gender, female fall enrollees persisted at higher rates than male fall enrollees in all years examined. The gender gap in persistence ranged from a low of 0.4 percentage points in 2010 to a high of 4.5 percentage points in 2013.

Except for 2008, the gap in persistence between non-FARMS and FARMS fall enrollees was consistently above 10 percentage points. In 2013, the persistence gap by FARMS status was 14.6 percentage points, with 91.2 percent of 2013 non-FARMS fall enrollees persisting into a second year in college, compared to 76.6 percent of fall enrollees who received FARMS services (Table A10, Appendix A).

College Completion within Six Years of High School Graduation

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

Fall college enrollees. More than 70 percent of 2007 and 2008 fall enrollees (71.4 percent and 71.3 percent, respectively) graduated from college within six years with an associate, bachelor's, or higher degree (Table A15, Appendix A). For 2007 and 2008 HCPSS graduates who enrolled full-time at a four-year institution in the fall, more than 80 percent (82.5 percent and 82.2 percent, respectively) graduated from college within six years with a bachelor's or higher degree (Table A15a, Appendix A).

In 2007 and 2008, 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 race/ethnicity, were widest between Asian or White and Black/African American students in 2007 (22.7 and 22.0 percentage-point gaps, respectively) and between White and Hispanic fall enrollees in 2008 (27.1 percentage-point gap). The gap in college completion for fall enrollees, by gender, narrowed from a 13.9 percentage-point gap in 2007 to 10.2 percentage points in 2008 (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 a 21.4 percentage-point gap in 2007 to 31.6 percentage points in 2008 (non-FARMS fall enrollees completed college at higher rates than FARMS fall enrollees) (Table A15, Appendix A).

All HCPSS graduates. As of April 2015, about 60 percent of all 2007 and 2008 HCPSS high school graduates (60.8 percent and 58.0 percent, respectively) graduated from college with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree (Table A16, Appendix A). More than 50 percent (54.7 percent and 51.6 percent, respectively) of all 2007 and 2008 HCPSS high school graduates completed college with a bachelor's or higher degree (Table A16a, Appendix A).

In 2007 and 2008, Asian and White HCPSS graduates had higher college completion rates than Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino graduates. The gaps in college completion as of April 2015, by racial/ethnic groups, were widest between White and Black/African American graduates in 2007 (24.1 percentage-point gap) and between White and Hispanic/Latino graduates in 2008 (32.5 percentage-point gap). The gap in college completion as of April 2015, by gender, widened from 11.2 percentage points in 2007 to 13.1 percentage points in 2008 (female graduates completed college at higher rates than male graduates). The gap in college completion as of April 2015, by FARMS status, widened from 30.9 percentage points in 2007 to 35.7 percentage points in 2008 (non-FARMS graduates completed college at higher rates than FARMS graduates) (Table A16, Appendix A).

Most Common Colleges

The list of the most common post-secondary institutions entered by fall enrollees was examined (see Table 1). The highest number of 2007 to 2014 HCPSS graduates initially entered Howard Community College, followed by University of Maryland-College Park, Maryland, University of Maryland-Baltimore County, Maryland, and Towson University, Maryland. These continue to be the most common post-secondary institutions when examining only the most recent four classes of graduates (2011–2014).

Recommendations

The following recommendations are offered in light of these findings:

1. Build the college-going trajectory to include pre-Kindergarten through 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.
2. Develop an early identification tool for schools to identify students at-risk for not being college and/or career ready.
3. Examine the characteristics of graduates who were college-ready but did not enroll in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation to identify factors that hinder college enrollment.
4. Examine the root causes for higher proportions of delayed college enrollment among the following groups: Hispanic/Latino, Black/African American, male, and graduates who received FARMS services.
5. Identify factors that hinder college enrollment and persistence, particularly for Hispanic students, students who receive FARMS services, and for students who enroll in two-year colleges.
6. Examine variations in college enrollment and persistence rates by school to allow administrators and school staff to provide locally-relevant and targeted supports.
7. Examine which degrees were earned, by which students and from which institutions.
8. Examine the root causes for lower proportions of male compared to female students who complete college within six years of high school graduation.
9. Examine the characteristics of graduates who earn at least a bachelor's degree within four years compared to those who needed six years or more.

Background

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) has tracked enrollment and completion rates for 18- to 24-year-old students in degree-granting, post-secondary institutions in the U.S. since 1967. NCES (2014) reported that 40 percent of all 18- to 24-year-olds were enrolled in a degree-granting post-secondary institution in 2013, compared to 42 percent in 2011 and 39 percent in 2007. NCES (2015) also reported that 66 percent of all U.S. high school completers⁴ in 2013 enrolled in college in the fall of their high school completion year—42 percent of the 2013 high school completers enrolled in a four-year institution and 24 percent in a two-year institution.

Post-secondary completion rates reported by NCES include college graduation rates for first-time, full-time bachelor's degree-seeking students at four-year institutions. NCES (2015) reported that about 59 percent of students who enrolled in a four-year institution in the fall of 2007 seeking a bachelor's degree completed that degree within six 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 that every student is prepared for success in a post-secondary institution or a career upon graduation. In alignment with *Vision 2018*, this report examines post-secondary outcomes for HCPSS graduates. The report is based on data for 2007 to 2014 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 in compliance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and/or non-participation of some post-secondary institutions with the NSC. Thus, some HCPSS graduates actually enrolled in a post-secondary institution might not be counted as an enrollee in the current report.
2. Students who go on to a career without enrollment in a post-secondary institution are not captured in this report.
3. The results presented here are based on HCPSS graduates who were in the district at the end of Grade 12 and do not include students who dropped out or otherwise left the system prior to graduating from an HCPSS high school. The NSC uses the range of high school graduation dates from September 1 of the prior year through August 31 of the graduation year to define the total number of students in a graduating class. For example, the Class of 2014 includes all students with a recorded high school graduation date on September 1, 2013 through August 31, 2014. This practice is applied in the current report to calculate rates.

⁴ Includes GED recipients.

HCPSS Classes of 2007 through 2014 Results

Following the NSC's definition of a graduating class, this report categorizes graduates into a class using their recorded high school graduation date. Students with a graduation date that falls on September 1 of the previous year through August 31 of the following year are grouped into the same graduating class. For example, the Class of 2014 includes all students with a recorded high school graduation date on September 1, 2013 through August 31, 2014.

Fall College Enrollment

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

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

Overall, 78 percent of HCPSS graduates from 2007 to 2014 enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation. Of the high school graduates from 2007 to 2014 ($N = 30,654$): 54.1 percent went to a four-year college and 23.9 percent went to a two-year college; 50.9 percent went to an in-state institution and 27.1 percent went to an out-of-state institution; 62.7 percent went to a public institution and 15.3 percent went to a private institution (Table A1, 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). Between 2007 and 2014, fall college enrollment ranged from 76.5 to 80.6 percent (Figure 1). In the two most recent HCPSS graduating classes, fall college enrollment remained fairly stable at 80 percent.

More HCPSS graduates enrolled in a four-year, in-state, or public institution than in a two-year, out-of-state, or private institution. The following summarizes the enrollment rate ranges for all HCPSS graduates from 2007 to 2014 (see also Figures 2 through 4):

- 61.0–64.8% enrolled in a **public** institution
- 14.8–15.7% enrolled in a **private** institution
- 48.6–53.5% enrolled in an **in-state** institution
- 25.3–29.1% enrolled in an **out-of-state** institution
- 52.0–56.1% enrolled in a **4-year** institution
- 23.0–25.2% enrolled in a **2-year** institution

Figure 1. HCPSS Graduates' Fall College Enrollment Rate

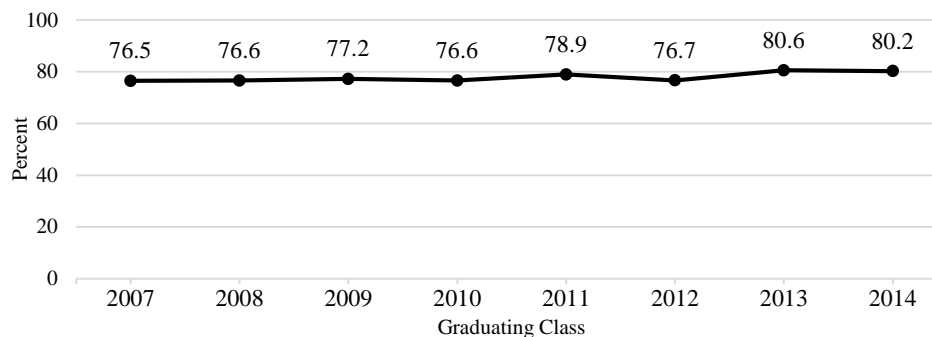


Figure 2. HCPSS Graduates' Fall Enrollment Rate by Institution Type

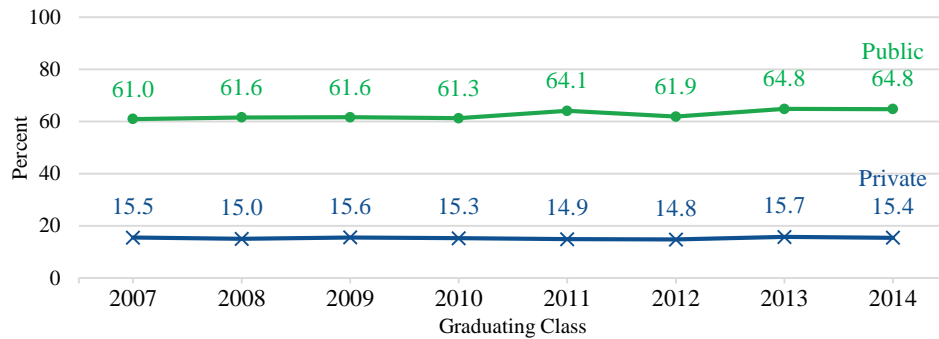


Figure 3. HCPSS Graduates' Fall Enrollment Rate by Institution State

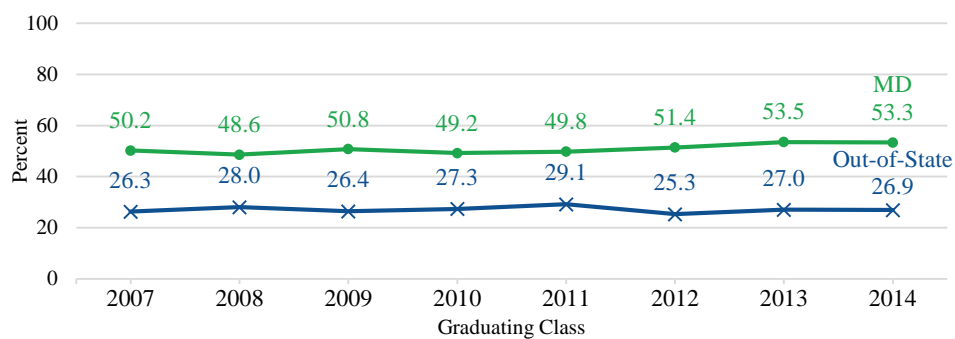
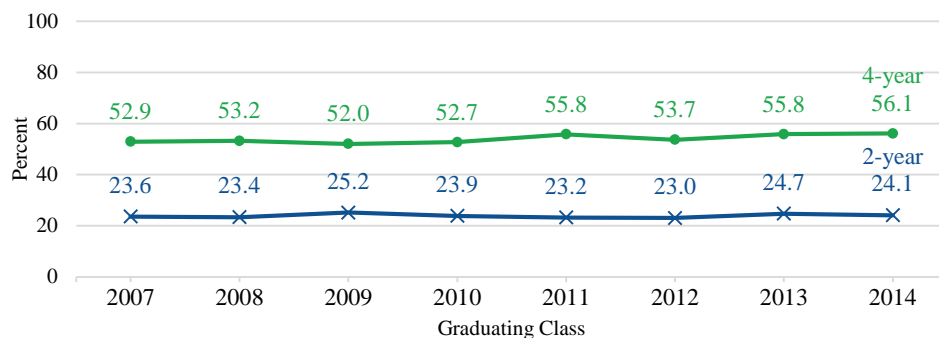


Figure 4. HCPSS Graduates' Fall Enrollment Rate by Institution Level



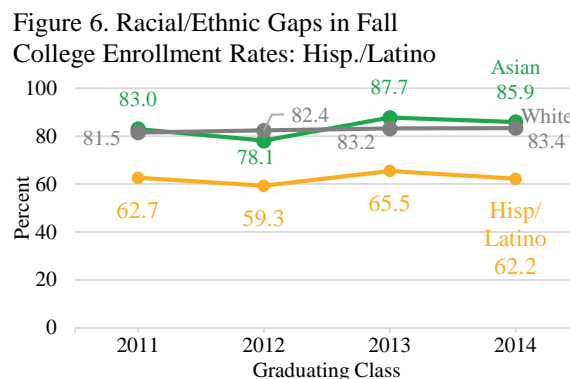
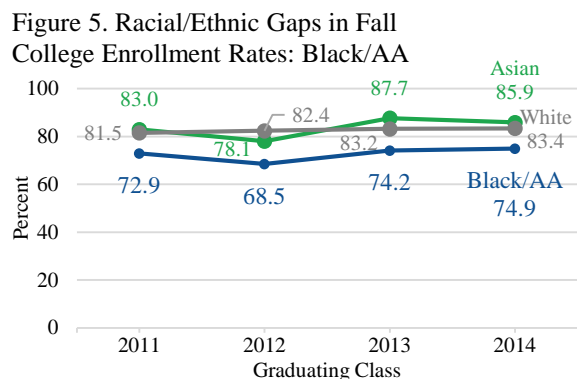
RQ2: What were the racial/ethnic, gender and poverty (FARMS) gaps in HCPSS graduates' fall college enrollment rates?

Racial/Ethnic gap. Of the graduates from 2011 to 2014, 82.6 percent of White, 83.8 percent of Asian, 77.1 percent of Two or More Races, 72.6 percent of Black/African American, and 62.5 percent of Hispanic/Latino HCPSS graduates enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation (Table A2a).

From 2011 to 2014, Asian and White graduates had higher fall enrollment rates than Black/African American graduates (Figure 5) and Hispanic/Latino graduates (Figure 6). Compared to 2011, in 2014 the fall enrollment rate increased for Asian (2.9 percentage points), Black/African American (2.0 percentage points), and White graduates (1.9 percentage points); but decreased for Hispanic/Latino graduates (0.4 percentage points) and graduates of Two or More Races (1.0 percentage point).

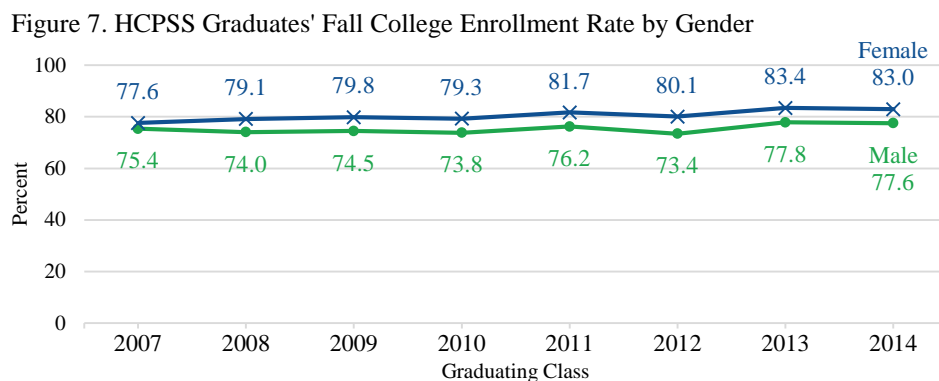
The widest gaps in fall college enrollment in 2014 were observed between Asian and Hispanic/Latino graduates (23.7 percentage-point gap) and White and Hispanic/Latino graduates (21.2 percentage-point gap), Asian and Black/African American graduates (11.0 percentage-point gap), and White and Black/African American graduates (8.5 percentage-point gap).

Comparisons of 2011 to 2014 data with prior years' cohorts, by racial/ethnic groups, are discouraged since federal government categories for reporting race/ethnicity changed in 2011. As a result, a student's racial/ethnic group in 2010 may differ from the same student's group in 2011 under the new codes. For completeness, fall college enrollment data, disaggregated by the old racial/ethnic codes are presented in Appendix Table A2.



Gender gap. Overall, female graduates enrolled in college in the fall at higher rates than male graduates. From 2007 through 2014, among female graduates, fall college enrollment rates ranged from 77.6 percent (2007) to 83.4 percent (2013); among male graduates, fall college enrollment rates ranged from 73.4 percent (2012) to 77.8 percent (2013) (Figure 7).

The gap in fall enrollment rates between male and female graduates widened from 2.2 percentage points in 2007 to 5.4 percentage points in 2014. The gap between female and male graduates' fall college enrollment rates ranged from a low of 2.2 percentage points in 2007 to a high of 6.7 percentage points in 2012 and narrowed since 2013 (see Table A3, Appendix A).

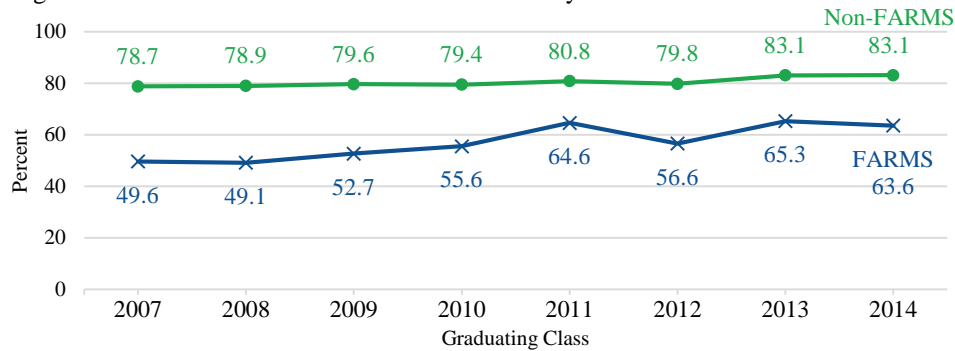


Poverty (FARMS) gap. In this report, students in poverty are defined as HCPSS graduates who received Free and Reduced-price Meals Services (FARMS) as reported at the end of Grade 12.

In all years from 2007 to 2014, graduates who did not receive FARMS (non-FARMS) enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school at higher rates than students who received FARMS services (Figure

8). However, the gap in fall college enrollment narrowed by 9.6 percentage points from a 29.1 percentage-point gap in 2007 to a 19.6 percentage-point gap in 2014. While the FARMS gap persists, most promising was the increase of 13.9 percentage points from 2007 to 2014 in the fall college enrollment rate for FARMS students. (See Table A3, Appendix A).

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



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

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

From 2011 to 2014, among male graduates by race/ethnicity, the fall college enrollment poverty gap was the widest for Hispanic/Latino male graduates (30.8 percentage-point gap), followed by White (25.5 percentage-point gap), Black/African American (7.1 percentage-point gap), Two or More Races (4.3 percentage-point gap), and Asian (1.5 percentage-point gap) male graduates (Figure 9; Table A3b, Appendix A).

Among female graduates by race/ethnicity in the same 2011 to 2014 period, the poverty gap in fall college enrollment rates was the widest for White female graduates (31.5 percentage-point gap), followed by Hispanic/Latino (21.7 percentage-point gap), Two or More Races (21.4 percentage-point gap), Black/African American (15.8 percentage-point gap), and Asian (3.4 percentage-point gap) female graduates (Figure 10; Table A3b, Appendix A).

Figure 9. 2011–14 Male HCPSS Grads' Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, FARMS

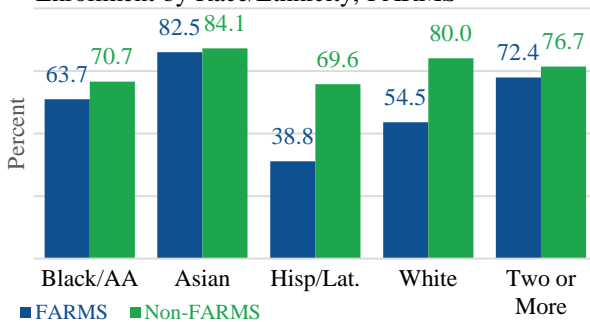


Figure 10. 2011–14 Female HCPSS Grads' Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, FARMS

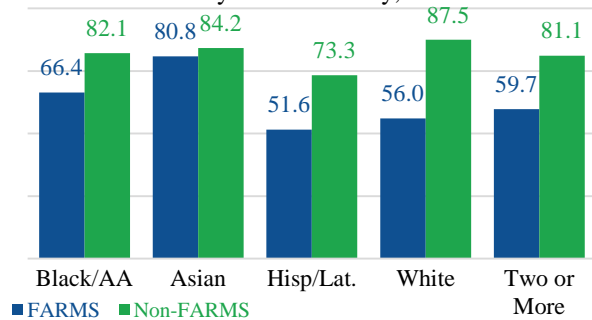


Figure 9a. 2011–14 **Male** HCPSS Grads' Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, FARMS

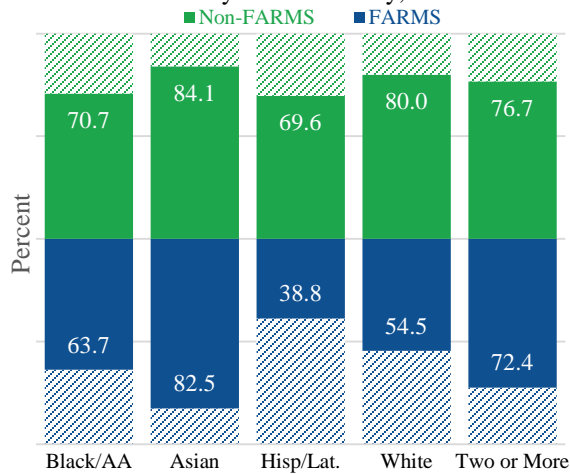
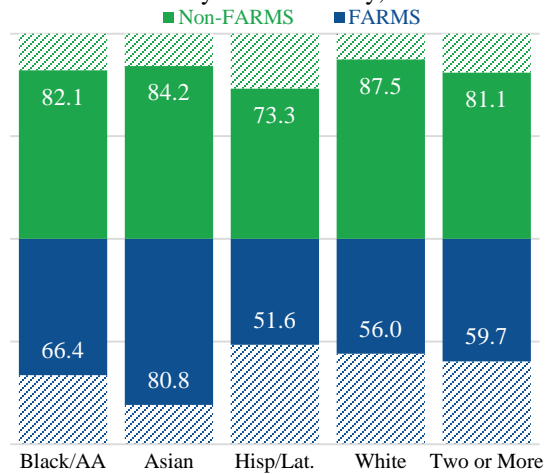


Figure 10a. 2011–14 **Female** HCPSS Grads' Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, FARMS



Figures 9a and 10a allow visual examinations of the racial/ethnic gaps in fall college enrollment rates by gender when FARMS status is held constant. For HCPSS male graduates who did not receive FARMS, Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino students appear less likely to enroll in college in the fall of their high school graduation year compared to their Asian, White, and Two or More Races peers; for HCPSS male graduates who received FARMS, Hispanic/Latino students were the least likely to enroll in college in the fall, followed by White and then Black/African American male graduates. Hispanic/Latino students were the only male, FARMS group with less than a 50 percent in fall college enrollment rate.

Except for Hispanic/Latina female graduates, HCPSS female graduates who did not receive FARMS had greater than an 80 percent in fall college enrollment rate across racial/ethnic groups; about 73 percent of non-FARMS, Hispanic/Latina, female graduates enrolled in college in the fall. For HCPSS female graduates who received FARMS, less than 60 percent each of Hispanic/Latina, White, or Two or More Races students enrolled in college in the fall after high school graduation, compared to almost two-thirds of Black/African American and 81 percent of Asian female, FARMS graduates who did so.

First-Year College Enrollment

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

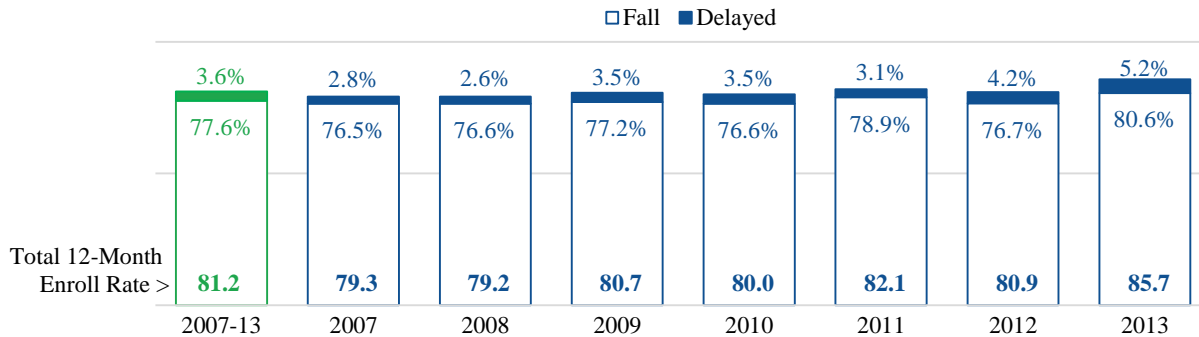
From 2007 to 2013, an average of 81.2 percent of HCPSS graduates enrolled in college within the first year after high school graduation. In this seven-year period, the first-year college enrollment rate increased from 79.3 percent in 2007 to 85.7 percent in 2013 (Table A4, Appendix A). Of 2007 to 2013 HCPSS graduates who enrolled in the first year after high school graduation, the majority (95.6 percent) enrolled in the fall immediately after high school (Tables A1 & A4, Appendix A).

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

From 2007 to 2013, 77.6 percent (ranging from 76.5 percent in 2007 to 80.6 percent in 2013) of HCPSS graduates overall enrolled in college immediately in the fall after high school graduation; an additional 3.6

percent (ranging from 2.6 percent in 2008 to 5.2 percent in 2013) enrolled in college after the fall but before the end of the academic year (Figure 11). Altogether, from 2007 to 2013, 81.2 percent of HCPSS graduates overall enrolled in college within a year after completing high school (Tables A1 & A4, Appendix A).

Figure 11. HCPSS 2007–2013 Graduates' 12-Month College Enrollment Rates



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

Figure 11 displays the percent of HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college within the first year of high school graduation, categorized by fall enrollment or enrollment after the fall but before the next academic year. Overall, first-year college enrollment rates have remained fairly stable at about 80 percent from 2007 through 2012, with a more noticeable increase to 85.7 percent for the Class of 2013. This increase is reflected in both a rise in the percent of fall college enrollees and in the percent of delayed enrollees for HCPSS 2013 graduates.

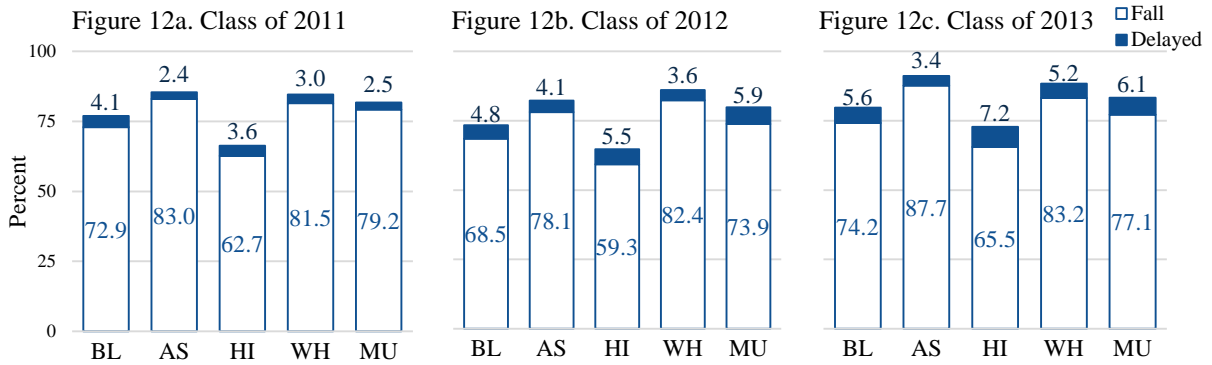
RQ5: What were the racial/ethnic, gender and poverty (FARMS) gaps in HCPSS graduates' enrollment rate in college within a year after completing high school?

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. Specifically, overall, 83.1 and 82.4 percent of Asian and White 2011–2013 HCPSS graduates, respectively, compared to 62.5 and 71.8 percent of Hispanic/Latino and Black/African American graduates, respectively, enrolled in college in the fall. For delayed college enrollment, 3.3 and 4.0 percent of Asian and White 2011–2013 HCPSS graduates, respectively, compared to 5.5 and 4.9 percent of Hispanic/Latino and Black/African American graduates, respectively, enrolled in college within the first year after high school graduation but after October 31 (Figure 12).

Taken together, average first-year college enrollment from 2011 to 2013, by race/ethnicity, was higher for White (86.3 percent) and Asian (86.4 percent) graduates than for Black/African American (76.6 percent) and Hispanic/Latino (68.1 percent) graduates (Table A5a, 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. For completeness, first-year college enrollment data, disaggregated by the old racial/ethnic codes are presented in Appendix Table A5.

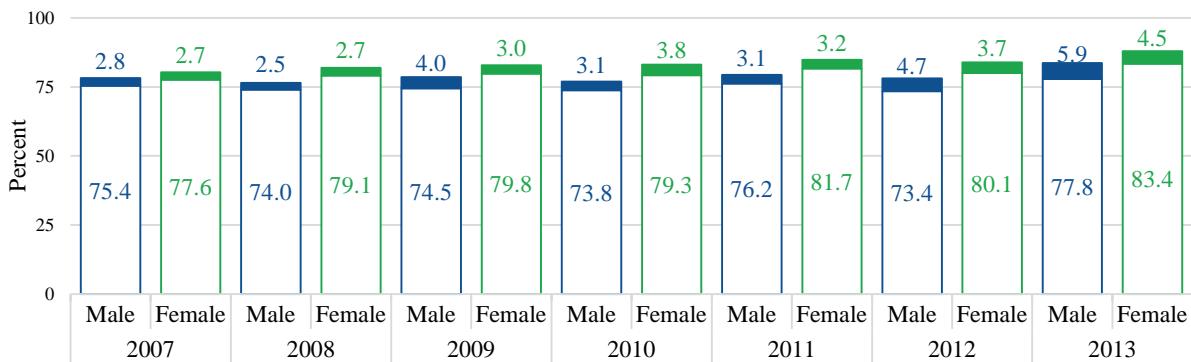
Figure 12a–12c. HCPSS 2011–2013 Graduates' College Enrollment Rate within a Year after High School Graduation by Race/Ethnicity



Gender gap. Overall, average college enrollment in the first year after high school (fall enrollment and delayed enrollment) was higher for female than male graduates from 2007 through 2013. First-year college enrollment for females ranged from 80.3 percent in 2007 to 87.9 percent in 2013; for male graduates, from 76.5 percent in 2008 to 83.7 percent in 2013 (Table A6, Appendix A). The delayed college enrollment rate for female graduates ranged from 2.7 percent in 2007 to 4.5 percent in 2013; the range for male graduates was from 2.5 percent in 2008 to 5.9 percent in 2013 (Figure 13).

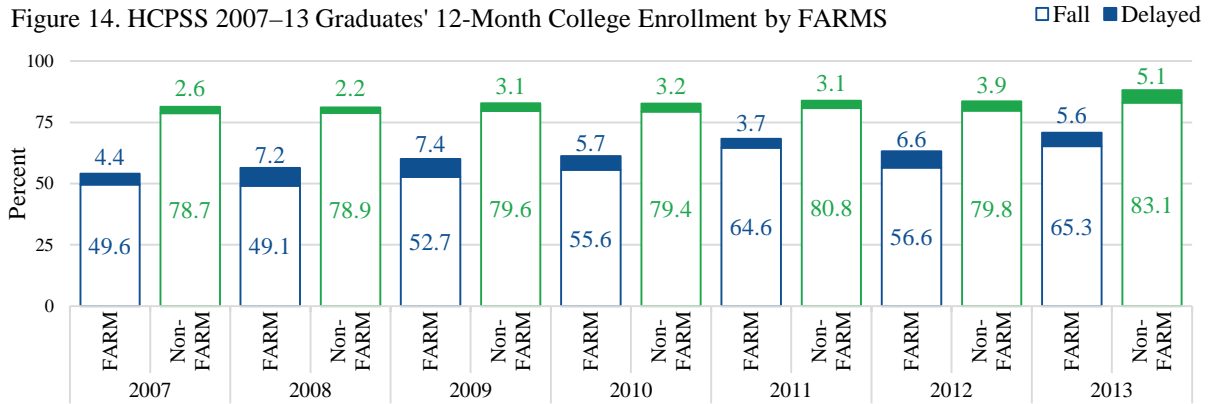
The gap in first-year college enrollment between female and male graduates widened from 2.1 percentage points in 2007 to 4.2 percentage points in 2013. The gap in delayed college enrollment between male and female graduates slightly widened from 0.1 percentage points in 2007 to 1.4 percentage points in 2013 (Figure 13). Taken together, the gender gap in first-year college enrollment rates widened from 2.1 percentage points in 2007 to 6.1 percentage points in 2010, and has tapered to 4.2 percentage points in 2013 (Table A6, Appendix A).

Figure 13. HCPSS 2007-13 Graduates' 12-Month College Enrollment Rate by Gender



Poverty (FARMS) gap. The gap in first-year college enrollment between non-FARMS and FARMS graduates narrowed from 27.3 percentage points in 2007 to 17.3 percentage points in 2013 (Table A6, Appendix A). Proportionately, more HCPSS graduates who received FARMS delayed college enrollment than their non-FARMS peers (Figure 14). In 2007, 4.4 percent of FARMS and 2.6 percent of non-FARMS graduates delayed college enrollment until after October 31. In 2013, a greater proportion of all graduates delayed enrollment: 5.6 percent for FARMS graduates and 5.1 percent for non-FARMS graduates. Overall, of HCPSS graduates who enroll in college within the first 12 months after high school graduation, higher proportions of non-FARMS graduates enroll by October 31 compared to FARMS graduates.

Figure 14. HCPSS 2007–13 Graduates' 12-Month College Enrollment by FARMS



Persistence to a Second Year of College

In this report, persistence is defined as HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college immediately after high school graduation and returned to any college in the following year. Persistence rates for 2007 to 2012 fall enrollees are examined in research questions six through eight.

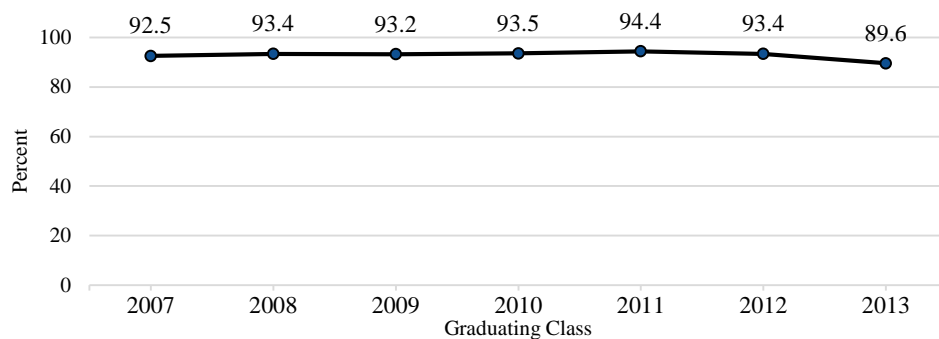
RQ6: What proportion of fall enrollees persisted to a second year of college?

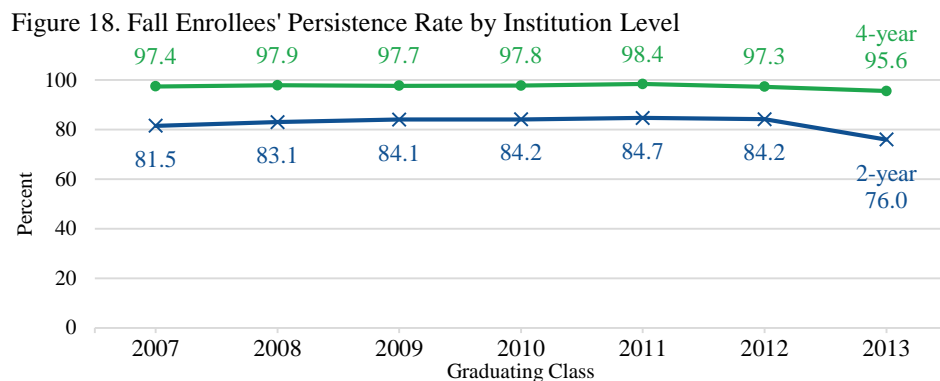
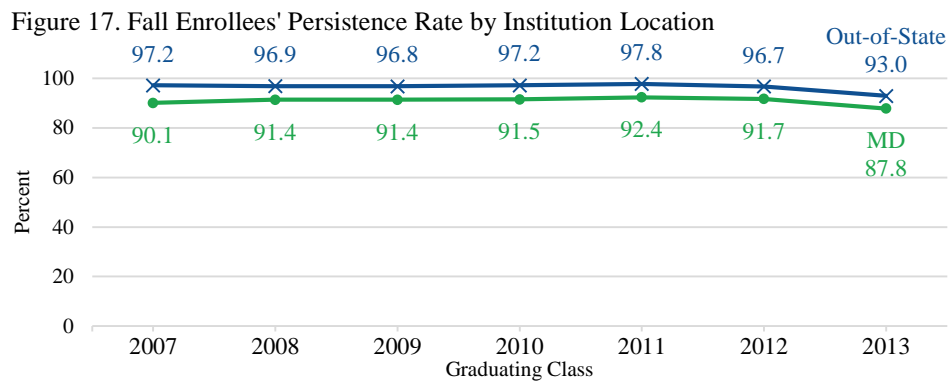
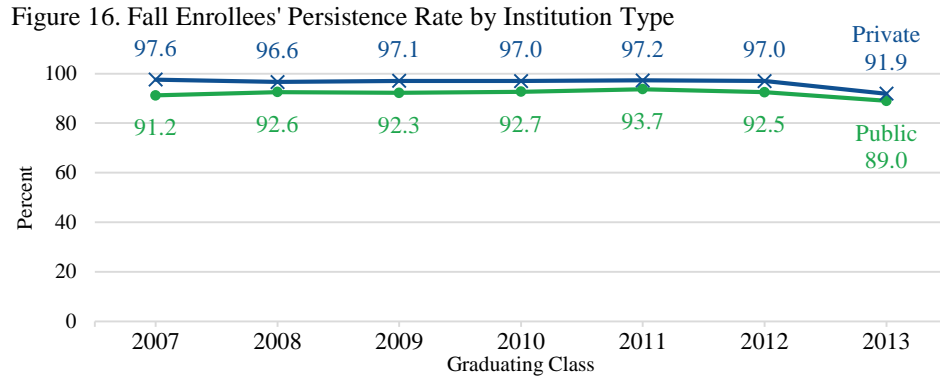
From 2007 to 2012, 92.8 percent of all fall college enrollees persisted to a second year of college. Of the fall college enrollees in this six-year period, 97.4 percent of those who enrolled in a four-year institution and 82.5 percent of those who enrolled in a two-year institution persisted; 90.8 percent of in-state and 96.5 percent of out-of-state institution fall enrollees persisted; and 92.0 percent of public and 96.3 percent of private institution fall enrollees persisted (Tables A7 & A8, Appendix A).

The following summarizes the range in persistence rates for fall enrollees from 2007 through 2013:

- 89.6–94.4% of all fall enrollees persisted to a second year of college (Figure 15)
- 89.0–93.7% of public institution fall enrollees persisted (Figure 16)
- 91.9–97.6% of private institution fall enrollees persisted (Figure 16)
- 87.8–92.4% of in-state institution fall enrollees persisted (Figure 17)
- 93.0–97.8% of out-of-state institution fall enrollees persisted (Figure 17)
- 95.6–98.4% of four-year institution fall enrollees persisted (Figure 18)
- 76.0–84.7% of two-year institution fall enrollees persisted (Figure 18)

Figure 15. Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate





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

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

Racial/Ethnic gap. Of fall enrollees from 2011 through 2013, an average of 96.6 percent of Asian, 93.8 percent of White, 90.7 percent of Two or More Races, 88.2 percent of Hispanic/Latino, and 85.7 percent of Black/African American fall enrollees persisted to a second year of college. Asian, White, and Two or More Races fall enrollees had higher persistence rates than Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees (Figures 19 and 20).

Compared to the Class of 2011, the persistence rate for the Class of 2013 decreased for all racial/ethnic groups except for Hispanic/Latino students, who experienced a 0.7 percentage-point increase in persistence

rate; the decreases in persistence rate were 10.3 percentage points for Black/African American, 4.5 percentage points for Asian, 4.0 percentage points for White, and 1.0 percentage point for Two or More Races fall enrollees (Table A9a, Appendix A).

The widest gaps in persistence rates for the Class of 2013 were observed between Asian and Black/African American fall enrollees (14.4 percentage-point gap) and between White and Black/African American fall enrollees (12.0 percentage-point gap).

As previously noted, comparisons of 2011 to 2014 data with prior years' cohorts, by racial/ethnic groups, are discouraged since federal government categories for reporting race/ethnicity changed in 2011. For completeness, persistence rates by race/ethnicity for the Classes of 2007 through 2010 are presented in Table A9 in Appendix A.

Figure 19. Racial/Ethnic Gaps in Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate: Black/AA

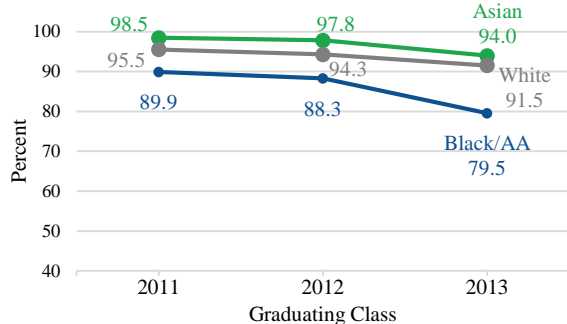
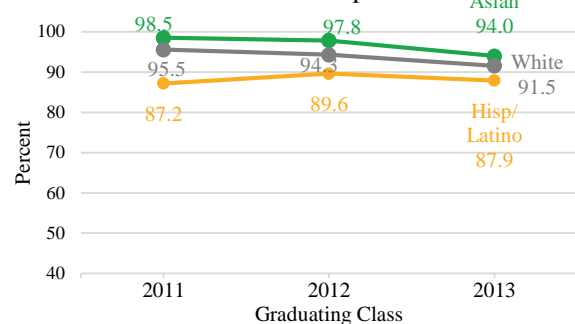
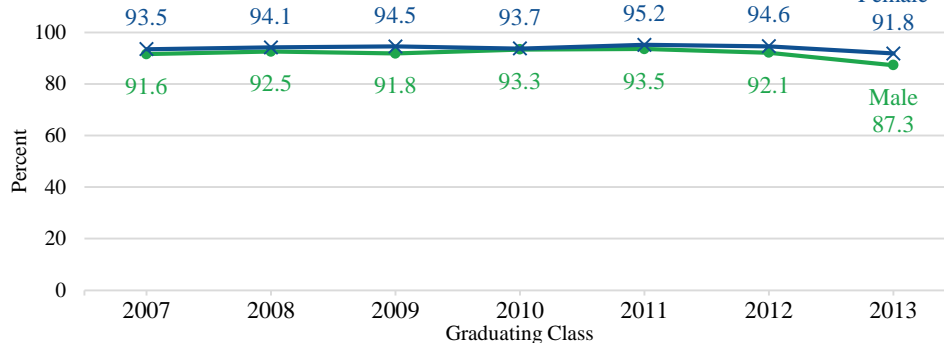


Figure 20. Racial/Ethnic Gaps in Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate: Hisp./Latino

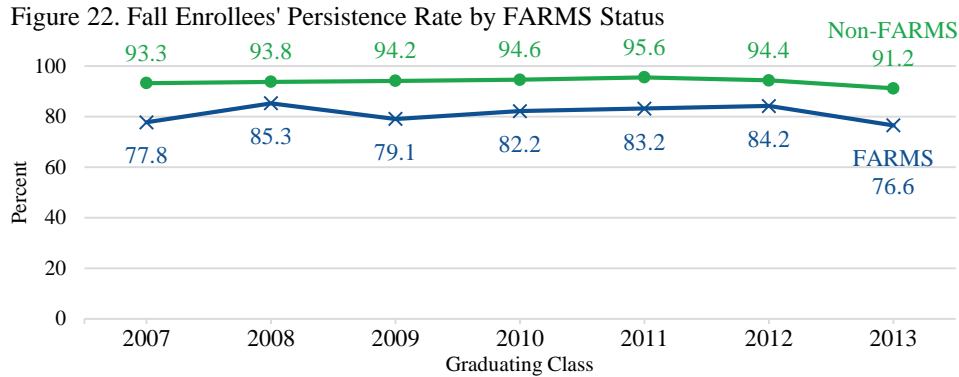


Gender gap. Female fall enrollees persisted to a second year of college at higher rates than male fall enrollees in all Classes from 2007 through 2013: 93.9 percent seven-year average persistence rate for female compared to 91.7 percent for male fall enrollees, a 2.2 percentage-point gender gap. See Figure 21 below and Table A10 in Appendix A for annual trend data.

Figure 21. Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate by Gender



Poverty (FARMS) gap. Of 2007 to 2012 fall enrollees who persisted to a second year of college, those who received FARMS persisted at lower rates than their peers who did not receive FARMS (Figure 22). The six-year average persistence rate for FARMS fall enrollees was 81.1 percent compared to 93.8 percent for non-FARMS fall enrollees, a 12.7 percentage-point poverty gap. The poverty gap ranged from a low of 8.5 percentage points in 2008 to a high of 15.5 percentage points in 2007, with the most recent being a 14.6 percentage-point poverty gap for the Class of 2013 (Table A10, Appendix A).



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

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

For the Classes of 2011 through 2013 overall, the gap in persistence between non-FARMS and FARMS fall enrollees, for male students by race/ethnicity, was widest for White (21.4 percentage-point gap) male fall enrollees, followed by Hispanic/Latino male fall enrollees (17.3 percentage-point gap), Two or More Races (11.7 percent-point gap), Black/African American (11.5 percentage-point gap), and Asian (5.5 percentage-point gap) male fall enrollees (Figure 23; Table A10b, Appendix A).

For female fall enrollees from the Classes of 2011 through 2013, the widest poverty gap in persistence rates was observed among White female fall enrollees (14.0 percentage-point gap), followed by Hispanic/Latino (12.5 percentage-point gap), Black/African American (10.5 percentage-point gap), and Asian (1.5 percentage-point gap) fall enrollees. For Classes of 2011 through 2013 Two or More Races female fall enrollees, those who received FARMS actually persisted at a higher rate than their non-FARMS peers overall: 96.4 percent persistence for FARMS compared to 91.8 percent for non-FARMS females of Two or More Races (Figure 24; Table A10b, Appendix A).

Figure 23. 2011–13 Male Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate by Race/Ethnicity and FARMS

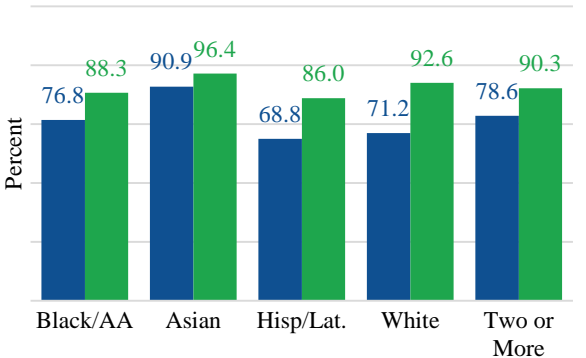


Figure 24. 2011–13 Female Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate by Race/Ethnicity and FARMS

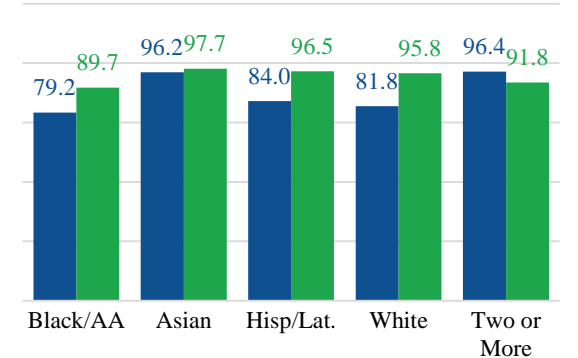


Figure 23a. 2011–13 **Male** Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate by Race/Ethnicity, ■ Non-FARMS ■ FARMS

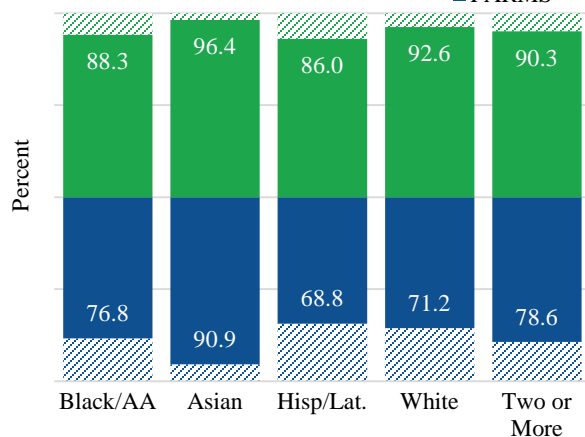
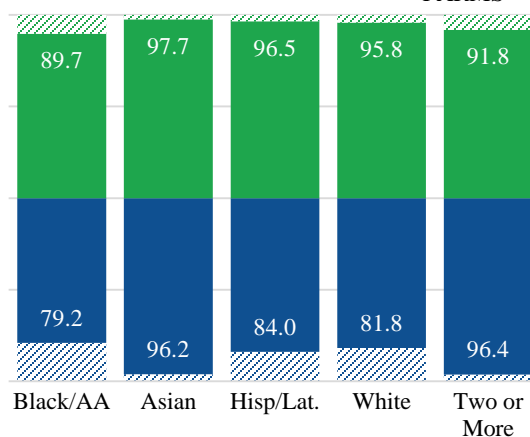


Figure 24a. 2011–13 **Female** Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate by Race/Ethnicity, ■ Non-FARMS ■ FARMS



College Completion

In this report, college completion is defined as HCPSS graduates who completed college with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree. Research 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 April 2015 and are reported for the Classes of 2007 and 2008.

RQ9: What proportion of 2007 and 2008 fall college enrollees completed college within six years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree?

More than two-thirds of 2007 and 2008 fall enrollees completed college within six years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree. Specifically, 71.4 percent of 2007 fall enrollees ($n = 1,920$ of 2,688) and 71.3 percent of 2008 fall enrollees ($n = 2,043$ of 2,865) completed college within six years. (Figure 25; Table A15, Appendix A).

By race/ethnicity, more than half of Black/African American fall enrollees in 2007 (52.7 percent) and 2008 (51.4 percent) completed college within six years. More than half (64.5 percent) of Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees from the Class of 2007 and almost half (49.3 percent) from the Class of 2008 completed college in six years. The six-year college completion rates for Asian and White fall enrollees were similar at 75.4 and 74.7 percent, respectively, for the Class of 2007 and 74.2 and 76.4 percent, respectively, for the Class of 2008 (Figure 25; Table A15, Appendix A).

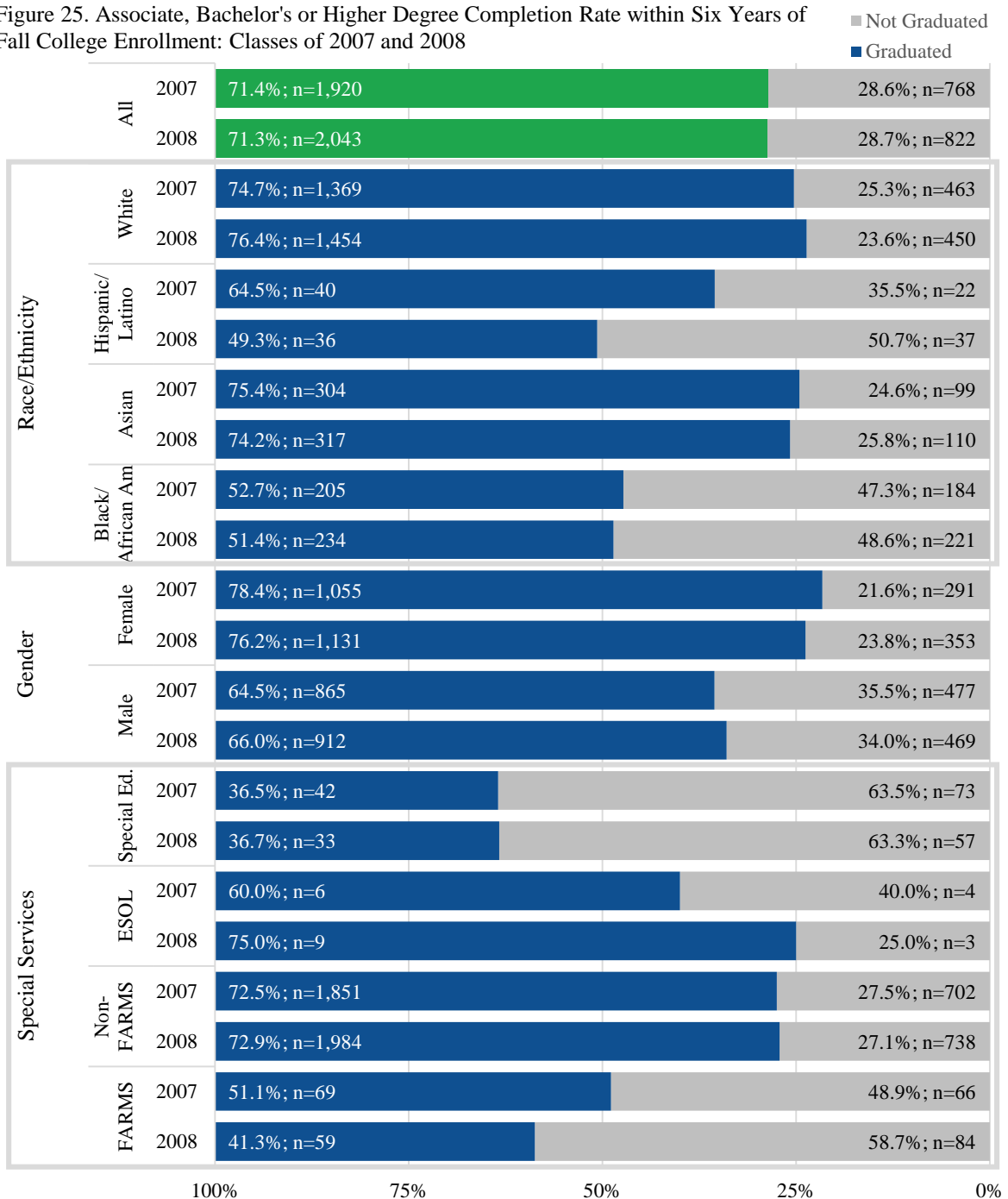
The racial/ethnic gap in the six-year college completion rate for the Class of 2008 fall enrollees was widest between White or Asian and Hispanic fall enrollees (27.1 or 24.9 percentage-point gap, respectively), followed by the gap between White or Asian and Black/African American fall enrollees (24.9 or 22.8 percentage-point gap, respectively). For the Class of 2007, the racial/ethnic gap in the six-year college completion rate for fall enrollees was widest between Asian or White and Black/African American fall enrollees (22.7 or 22.0 percentage-point gap, respectively), followed by Asian or White and Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees (10.9 or 10.2 percentage-point gap, respectively).

By gender, 2007 and 2008 female fall enrollees had higher six-year graduation rates (78.4 and 76.2 percent, respectively) than male fall enrollees (64.5 and 66.0 percent, respectively). This represents a gender gap in

fall enrollees' six-year college completion rates of 13.9 percentage points for the Class of 2007 that narrowed to 10.2 percentage points for the Class of 2008.

In 2007 and 2008, 72.5 and 72.9 percent of non-FARMS fall enrollees, respectively, completed college within six years, compared to 51.1 and 41.3 percent of FARMS fall enrollees in 2007 and 2008, respectively. The poverty gap in fall enrollees' college completion rates widened by 10.2 percentage points from a 21.4 percentage-point gap for the Class of 2007 to 31.6 percentage points for the Class of 2008.

Figure 25. Associate, Bachelor's or Higher Degree Completion Rate within Six Years of Fall College Enrollment: Classes of 2007 and 2008



RQ10: What proportion of 2007 and 2008 fall college full-time enrollees at four-year institutions completed college within six years with a bachelor's or higher degree?

Post-secondary completion rates reported by NCES include college graduation rates for first-time, full-time bachelor's degree-seeking students at four-year institutions. NCES (2015) reported that about 59 percent of students who enrolled in a four-year institution in the fall of 2007 seeking a bachelor's degree completed that degree within six years. In this report, the number of HCPSS graduates who enroll full-time in the fall of their high school graduation year at a four-year institution and completed a bachelor's degree or higher within six years is reported as a percentage of the total number of HCPSS graduates who enrolled as full-time students at a four-year institution in the fall of their high school graduation year. Overall, 82.5 and 82.2 percent of full-time 2007 and 2008 fall enrollees, respectively, at four-year institutions graduated with a bachelor's or higher within six years (Table A15a, Appendix A).

RQ11: What proportion of all 2007 and 2008 high school graduates completed college with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree, as of April 2015?

Of all HCPSS graduates in 2007 and 2008, almost 60 percent had completed college with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree as of April 2015. Specifically, 60.8 percent of 2007 HCPSS graduates ($n = 2,138$ of 3,514) and 58.0 percent of 2008 HCPSS graduates ($n = 2,168$ of 3,740) completed college as of April 2015 (Figure 26; Table A16, Appendix A).

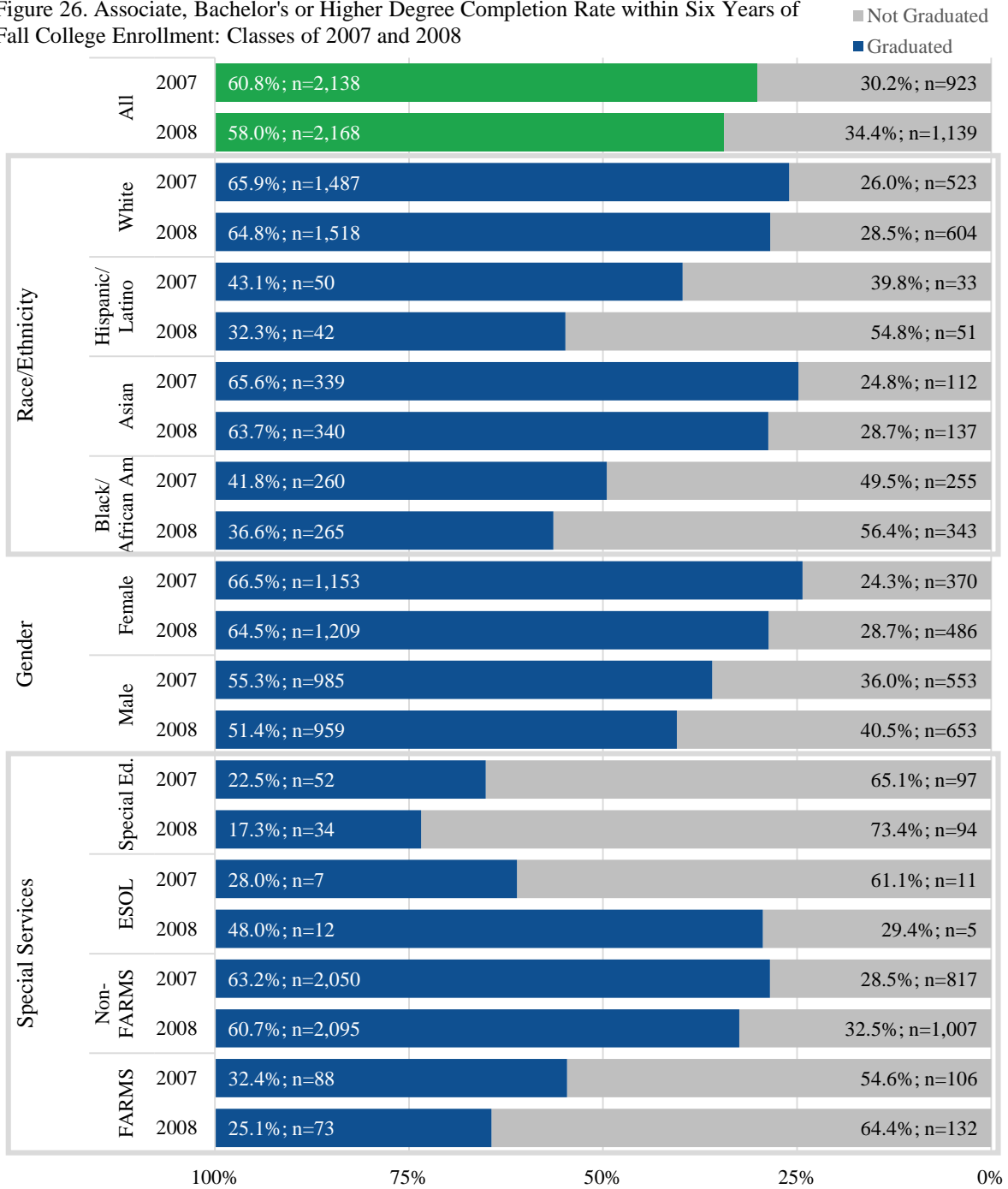
By race/ethnicity, Hispanic/Latino and Black/African American graduates had lower college completion rates than White and Asian graduates. Specifically, 37.4 percent of Hispanic/Latino and 39.0 percent of Black/African American 2007 and 2008 graduates completed college as of April 2015. In contrast, 65.3 percent of White and 64.6 percent of Asian 2007 and 2008 graduates completed college as of April 2015.

The racial/ethnic gap in college completion for all 2007 to 2008 graduates was widest between White or Asian and Hispanic/Latino graduates (27.9 or 27.2 percentage-point gap, respectively), followed by White or Asian and Black/African American graduates (26.3 or 25.6 percentage-point gap, respectively). All gaps between White or Asian and Hispanic/Latino or Black/African American college completion rates widened for the Class of 2008 compared to the Class of 2007.

By gender, female 2007 and 2008 graduates completed college as of April 2015 at higher rates than male graduates. Specifically, 65.4 percent of 2007 and 2008 female graduates had completed college compared to 53.3 percent for male graduates. The gender gap in college completion widened from 11.2 percentage points for the Class of 2007 to 13.1 percentage points for the Class of 2008.

By FARMS status, non-FARMS graduates in 2007 and 2008 completed college as of April 2015 at higher rates than their peers who received FARMS. Specifically, 28.6 percent of all 2007 and 2008 FARMS graduates had completed college compared to 61.9 percent of non-FARMS graduates. The poverty gap in college completion rates widened from 30.9 percentage points for the Class of 2007 to 35.7 percentage points for the Class of 2008.

Figure 26. Associate, Bachelor's or Higher Degree Completion Rate within Six Years of Fall College Enrollment: Classes of 2007 and 2008



Most Common Colleges

RQ12: What were the most common colleges entered initially by 2007 to 2014 graduates?

Table 1 lists the most common post-secondary institutions that HCPSS graduates of the Classes of 2007 to 2014 initially enrolled in the fall immediately after high school graduation. The top fourteen four-year institutions with more than 100 enrollees and the top four two-year institutions with more than 30 enrollees are included. The list is based on the first institution that an HCPSS graduate enrolled in immediately after high school graduation and does not reflect the movement between two- and four-year institutions. For example, if a HCPSS graduate's initial enrollment was at a two-year institution but later transferred to a four-year institution or vice-versa, this information is not captured.

As shown in Table 1, the highest number of HCPSS graduates (Classes of 2007 to 2014) initially entered Howard Community College, followed by University of Maryland-College Park, University of Maryland-Baltimore County, and Towson University.

Table 1
Most Common Post-secondary Institutions HCPSS Graduates Entered Initially
in the Fall After High School Graduation (Classes of 2007 to 2014)

Institution Name	State	<i>n</i> Enrolled
Four-Year Institutions		
University of Maryland - College Park	MD	3,142
University of Maryland - Baltimore County	MD	1,695
Towson University	MD	1,318
Salisbury University	MD	648
James Madison University	VA	346
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	VA	342
West Virginia University	WV	335
Pennsylvania State University	PA	293
St Mary's College of Maryland	MD	264
University of Delaware	DE	252
Frostburg State University	MD	236
University of South Carolina	SC	218
Stevenson University	MD	209
Johns Hopkins University	MD	116
Elon University	NC	110
Two-Year Institutions		
Howard Community College	MD	6,629
Community College of Baltimore County	MD	259
Anne Arundel Community College	MD	79
Montgomery College	MD	35

Summary of Results

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

- Overall, 78.0 percent of HCPSS classes of 2007 through 2014 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 (80.6 percent).
- More graduates enrolled in 4-year, in-state, or public institutions than 2-year, out-of-state, or private institutions.
- By race/ethnicity, Asian graduates in 2014 had the highest fall college enrollment rates (85.9 percent), followed by White (83.4 percent), Two or More Races (78.2 percent), Black/African American (74.9 percent), and Hispanic/Latino graduates (62.2 percent).
- By gender, female graduates had higher fall college enrollment rates than male graduates in all years examined.
- By FARMS status, FARMS graduates' fall college enrollment rate in 2014 was an increase of 13.9 percentage points compared to 2007.

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

- The proportion of delayed enrollees increased from 2.8 percent in 2007 to 4.2 percent in 2012 and then increased again in 2013 to 5.2 percent; the majority of graduates who enroll in college do so in the fall immediately following graduation.
- By race/ethnicity, for the Classes of 2011 through 2013 overall, Black/African American (4.9 percent) and Hispanic/Latino (5.5 percent) graduates had higher proportions of delayed enrollment than their Asian (3.3 percent) and White (4.0 percent) peers.
- Of graduates who delayed college enrollment, the proportion of FARMS graduates who delayed enrollment was greater than the proportion of non-FARMS graduates.

Persistence to Second Year of College: Fall College Enrollment

- From 2007 to 2013, 92.8 percent of fall college enrollees persisted to a second year of college.
- Persistence rates were higher for graduates who enrolled in four-year, out-of-state or private institutions than two-year, in-state or public institutions.
- By race/ethnicity, of fall enrollees from 2011 to 2013, an average of 96.6 percent of Asian, 93.8 percent of White, 90.7 percent of Two or More Races, 85.7 percent of Black/African American, and 88.2 percent of Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees persisted to a second year of college.
- By FARMS status, the gap in persistence rates widened from a 10.1 percentage-point gap in 2012 to a 14.6 percentage-point gap in 2013, with non-FARMS graduates persisting at higher rates than FARMS graduates.

College Completion: Fall College Enrollment

- More than 70 percent of 2007 and 2008 fall college enrollees (71.4 percent and 71.3 percent, respectively) completed college within six years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree.
- By race/ethnicity, more than half of Black/African American fall enrollees in 2007 (52.7 percent) and in 2008 (51.4 percent) completed college within six years with an associate or higher degree. Almost two-thirds of Hispanic/Latino fall college enrollees in 2007 (64.5 percent) and about half in 2008 (49.3 percent) completed college with an associate or higher degree within six years with an associate or higher degree.

- By gender, female fall enrollees completed college within six years with an associate or higher degree at higher rates (78.4 percent in 2007 and 76.2 percent in 2008) than male fall enrollees (64.5 percent in 2007 and 66.0 percent in 2008).
- By FARMS status, 72.5 and 72.9 percent of non-FARMS fall college enrollees in 2007 and 2008, respectively, completed college within six years with an associate or higher, compared to 51.1 percent and 41.3 percent of FARMS fall enrollees in 2007 and 2008, respectively.
- For 2007 and 2008 HCPSS graduates who enrolled full-time at a four-year institution in the fall, more than 80 percent (82.5 percent and 82.2 percent, respectively) graduated from college within six years with a bachelor's or higher degree.

College Completion as of April 2015 for the Classes of 2007 and 2008

- Almost 60 percent of all 2007 and 2008 HCPSS graduates (60.8 percent and 58.0 percent, respectively) completed college with an associate or higher degree as of April 2015.
- By race/ethnicity, 43.1 and 32.3 percent of Hispanic/Latino graduates and 41.8 and 36.6 percent of Black/African American graduates in 2007 and 2008, respectively, completed college with an associate or higher degree as of April 2015. By contrast, 65.9 and 64.8 percent of White graduates and 65.6 and 63.7 percent of Asian graduates in 2007 and 2008, respectively, completed college as of April 2015.
- By gender, female graduates completed college with an associate or higher degree as of April 2015 at higher rates (66.5 and 64.5 percent in 2007 and 2008, respectively) than male graduates (55.3 and 51.4 percent in 2007 and 2008, respectively).
- By FARMS status, 63.2 and 60.7 percent of non-FARMS graduates in 2007 and 2008, respectively, completed college with an associate or higher degree as of April 2015, compared to 32.4 and 25.1 percent of FARMS graduates in 2007 and 2008, respectively.
- More than 50 percent of all 2007 and 2008 HCPSS high school graduates (54.7 percent and 51.6 percent, respectively) completed college with a bachelor's or higher degree as of April 2015.

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, University of Maryland-Baltimore County and Towson University.

Recommendations

1. Build the college-going trajectory to include pre-Kindergarten through 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.
2. Develop an early identification tool for schools to identify students at risk for not being college and/or career ready.
3. Examine the characteristics of graduates who were college-ready but did not enroll in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation to identify factors that hinder college enrollment.
4. Examine the root causes for higher proportions of delayed college enrollment among the following groups: Hispanic/Latino, Black/African American, male, and graduates who received FARMS services.
5. Identify factors that hinder college enrollment and persistence, particularly for Hispanic students, students who receive FARMS services, and for students who enroll in two-year colleges.
6. Examine variations in college enrollment and persistence rates by school to allow administrators and school staff to provide locally-relevant and targeted supports.

7. Examine which degrees were earned, by which students and from which institutions.
8. Examine the root causes for lower proportions of male compared to female students who complete college within six years of high school graduation.
9. Examine the characteristics of graduates who earn at least a bachelor's degree within four years compared to those who needed six years or more.

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U.S. Department of Education: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). (2014). *Table 302.60: Percentage of 18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in degree-granting institutions, by level of institution and sex and race/ethnicity of student: 1967 through 2013* [Data table]. Retrieved [August 4, 2015] from http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d14/tables/dt14_302.60.asp

Appendix A: Tables

Table A1.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2007–2014 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately
After High School Graduation by Institutional Level, Location and Type

Class Year	Total Graduates	Number of Graduates Enrolled in the Fall							Percent of Graduates Enrolled in Fall						
		Fall Enrollees	<u>Institutional Level</u> 4-year	<u>Institutional Level</u> 2-year	<u>Institutional Location</u> MD	<u>Institutional Location</u> Out-of-State	<u>Institutional Type</u> Public	<u>Institutional Type</u> Private	Fall Enrollees	<u>Institutional Level</u> 4-year	<u>Institutional Level</u> 2-year	<u>Institutional Location</u> MD	<u>Institutional Location</u> Out-of-State	<u>Institutional Type</u> Public	<u>Institutional Type</u> Private
Total	30,654	23,895	16,572	7,322	15,598	8,297	19,209	4,686	78.0	54.1	23.9	50.9	27.1	62.7	15.3
2014	3,913	3,139	2,195	944	2,086	1,053	2,535	604	80.2	56.1	24.1	53.3	26.9	64.8	15.4
2013	4,100	3,303	2,289	1,013	2,195	1,108	2,658	645	80.6	55.8	24.7	53.5	27.0	64.8	15.7
2012	3,859	2,959	2,071	888	1,983	976	2,388	571	76.7	53.7	23.0	51.4	25.3	61.9	14.8
2011	3,895	3,074	2,170	904	1,939	1,135	2,494	580	78.9	55.8	23.2	49.8	29.1	64.1	14.9
2010	3,920	3,001	2,066	935	1,929	1,072	2,402	599	76.6	52.7	23.9	49.2	27.3	61.3	15.3
2009	3,713	2,866	1,931	935	1,885	981	2,287	579	77.2	52.0	25.2	50.8	26.4	61.6	15.6
2008	3,740	2,865	1,991	874	1,816	1,049	2,303	562	76.6	53.2	23.4	48.6	28.0	61.6	15.0
2007	3,514	2,688	1,859	829	1,765	923	2,142	546	76.5	52.9	23.6	50.2	26.3	61.0	15.5

Note. Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of April 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Percentages reported may not add up to total due to information missing on institutional level, location or type of postsecondary institution enrolled. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. The percentages by institutional level, location and type were calculated based on the number of graduates as the denominator.

Table A2.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2007–2010 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately
After High School Graduation by Race/Ethnicity

Class	All Students			African American			Asian			Hispanic			White		
	<i>N</i> Grads	<i>n</i> Enr'd	% Enr'd	<i>N</i> Grads	<i>n</i> Enr'd	% Enr'd	<i>N</i> Grads	<i>n</i> Enr'd	% Enr'd	<i>N</i> Grads	<i>n</i> Enr'd	% Enr'd	<i>N</i> Grads	<i>n</i> Enr'd	% Enr'd
07–10	14,887	11,420	76.7	2,880	1,869	64.9	2,123	1,702	80.2	597	321	53.8	9,261	7,514	81.1
2010	3,920	3,001	76.6	812	556	68.5	544	436	80.1	193	99	51.3	2,361	1,907	80.8
2009	3,713	2,866	77.2	722	469	65.0	528	436	82.6	158	87	55.1	2,300	1,871	81.3
2008	3,740	2,865	76.6	724	455	62.8	534	427	80.0	130	73	56.2	2,344	1,904	81.2
2007	3,514	2,688	76.5	622	389	62.5	517	403	77.9	116	62	53.4	2,256	1,832	81.2

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

Table A2a.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2014 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately
After High School Graduation by Race/Ethnicity

Class	All Students			Black/African American			Asian			Hispanic/Latino			White			Two or More Races		
	<i>N</i> Grads	<i>n</i> Enr'd	% Enr'd	<i>N</i> Grads	<i>n</i> Enr'd	% Enr'd	<i>N</i> Grads	<i>n</i> Enr'd	% Enr'd	<i>N</i> Grads	<i>n</i> Enr'd	% Enr'd	<i>N</i> Grads	<i>n</i> Enr'd	% Enr'd	<i>N</i> Grads	<i>n</i> Enr'd	% Enr'd
11–14	15,767	12,475	79.1	2,996	2,175	72.6	2,398	2,010	83.8	1,108	692	62.5	8,343	6,894	82.6	870	671	77.1
2014	3,913	3,139	80.2	770	577	74.9	617	530	85.9	294	183	62.2	1,990	1,660	83.4	225	176	78.2
2013	4,100	3,303	80.6	751	557	74.2	643	564	87.7	290	190	65.5	2,157	1,795	83.2	245	189	77.1
2012	3,859	2,959	76.7	784	537	68.5	585	457	78.1	275	163	59.3	1,996	1,645	82.4	203	150	73.9
2011	3,895	3,074	78.9	691	504	72.9	553	459	83.0	249	156	62.7	2,200	1,794	81.5	197	156	79.2

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

Table A3.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2007–2014 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately
After High School Graduation by Gender and FARMS Status

Class	Male			Female			FARMS			Non-FARMS		
	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled
Total	15,466	11,660	75.4	15,188	12,235	80.6	3,509	2,055	58.6	27,145	21,840	80.5
2014	1,983	1,538	77.6	1,930	1,601	83.0	582	370	63.6	3,331	2,769	83.1
2013	2,102	1,636	77.8	1,998	1,667	83.4	576	376	65.3	3,524	2,927	83.1
2012	1,980	1,454	73.4	1,879	1,505	80.1	516	292	56.6	3,343	2,667	79.8
2011	1,968	1,500	76.2	1,927	1,574	81.7	461	298	64.6	3,434	2,776	80.8
2010	1,948	1,438	73.8	1,972	1,563	79.3	475	264	55.6	3,445	2,737	79.4
2009	1,840	1,371	74.5	1,873	1,495	79.8	336	177	52.7	3,377	2,689	79.6
2008	1,865	1,381	74.0	1,875	1,484	79.1	291	143	49.1	3,449	2,722	78.9
2007	1,780	1,342	75.4	1,734	1,346	77.6	272	135	49.6	3,242	2,553	78.7

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

Table A3a.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2007–2014 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately
After High School Graduation by Special Education and ESOL Statuses

Class	Special Ed.			General Ed.			ESOL			Non-ESOL		
	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled
Total	1,532	751	49.0	29,122	23,144	79.5	252	134	53.2	30,402	23,761	78.2
2014	174	89	51.1	3,739	3,050	81.6	25	15	60.0	3,888	3,124	80.3
2013	205	111	54.1	3,895	3,192	82.0	32	20	62.5	4,068	3,283	80.7
2012	136	68	50.0	3,723	2,891	77.7	53	25	47.2	3,806	2,934	77.1
2011	201	93	46.3	3,694	2,981	80.7	37	18	48.6	3,858	3,056	79.2
2010	200	83	41.5	3,720	2,918	78.4	36	20	55.6	3,884	2,981	76.8
2009	188	102	54.3	3,525	2,764	78.4	19	14	73.7	3,694	2,852	77.2
2008	197	90	45.7	3,543	2,775	78.3	25	12	48.0	3,715	2,853	76.8
2007	231	115	49.8	3,283	2,573	78.4	25	10	40.0	3,489	2,678	76.8

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of April 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Special service statuses are based on status recorded in the end-of-year file for Grade 12. ESOL=English for Speakers of Other Languages

Table 3b.
 Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011-2014 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately
 After High School Graduation by FARMS, Gender and Race

Class	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	FARMS			Non-FARMS		
			N Grads	n Fall Enr.	% Fall Enr.	N Grads	n Fall Enr.	% Fall Enr.
Total (2011– 2014)	Male	Black/African Am.	479	305	63.7	994	703	70.7
		Asian	166	137	82.5	1,110	933	84.1
		Hispanic/Latino	188	73	38.8	369	257	69.6
		White	165	90	54.5	4,130	3,305	80.0
		Two or More	58	42	72.4	348	267	76.7
	Female	Black/African Am.	532	353	66.4	991	814	82.1
		Asian	146	118	80.8	976	822	84.2
		Hispanic/Latino	192	99	51.6	359	263	73.3
		White	134	75	56.0	3,914	3,424	87.5
		Two or More	67	40	59.7	397	322	81.1
2014	Male	Black/African Am.	132	85	64.4	254	189	74.4
		Asian	44	38	86.4	274	236	86.1
		Hispanic/Latino	55	25	45.5	99	71	71.7
		White	44	24	54.5	963	777	80.7
		Two or More	18	14	77.8	90	72	80.0
	Female	Black/African Am.	133	89	66.9	251	214	85.3
		Asian	44	39	88.6	255	217	85.1
		Hispanic/Latino	51	24	47.1	89	63	70.8
		White	39	20	51.3	944	839	88.9
		Two or More	21	12	57.1	96	78	81.3
2013	Male	Black/African Am.	123	84	68.3	250	181	72.4
		Asian	42	37	88.1	289	252	87.2
		Hispanic/Latino	50	19	38.0	87	65	74.7
		White	47	27	57.4	1,084	873	80.5
		Two or More	18	12	66.7	104	81	77.9
	Female	Black/African Am.	135	91	67.4	243	201	82.7
		Asian	47	40	85.1	265	235	88.7
		Hispanic/Latino	61	36	59.0	92	70	76.1
		White	33	17	51.5	993	878	88.4
		Two or More	18	11	61.1	105	85	81.0
2012	Male	Black/African Am.	117	67	57.3	269	178	66.2
		Asian	40	28	70.0	286	225	78.7
		Hispanic/Latino	45	16	35.6	94	62	66.0
		White	38	16	42.1	987	788	79.8
		Two or More	12	9	75.0	85	62	72.9
	Female	Black/African Am.	132	82	62.1	266	210	78.9
		Asian	31	22	71.0	228	182	79.8
		Hispanic/Latino	51	23	45.1	85	62	72.9
		White	33	20	60.6	938	821	87.5
		Two or More	13	8	61.5	93	71	76.3
2011	Male	Black/African Am.	107	69	64.5	221	155	70.1
		Asian	40	34	85.0	261	220	84.3
		Hispanic/Latino	38	13	34.2	89	59	66.3
		White	36	23	63.9	1,096	867	79.1
		Two or More	10	7	70.0	69	52	75.4
	Female	Black/African Am.	132	91	68.9	231	189	81.8
		Asian	24	17	70.8	228	188	82.5
		Hispanic/Latino	29	16	55.2	93	68	73.1
		White	29	18	62.1	1,039	886	85.3
		Two or More	15	9	60.0	103	88	85.4

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

Table A4.
 Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2007–2013 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Any Time Within a Year
 After High School Graduation by Institutional Level, Location, and Type

Class Year	Total Graduates	Number of Graduates Enrolled within 12 Months							Percent of Graduates Enrolled within 12 Months						
		12-Month Enrollees	Institutional Level		Institutional Location		Institutional Type		12-Month Enrollees	Institutional Level		Institutional Location		Institutional Type	
			4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-State	Public	Private		4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of-State	Public	Private
Total	26,741	21,714	14,673	7,039	14,283	7,431	17,527	4,187	81.2	54.9	26.3	53.4	27.8	65.6	15.7
2013	4,100	3,515	2,334	1,180	2,384	1,131	2,857	658	85.7	57.0	28.8	58.1	27.6	69.7	16.0
2012	3,859	3,122	2,110	1,012	2,118	1,004	2,542	580	80.9	54.7	26.2	54.9	26.0	65.9	15.0
2011	3,895	3,196	2,215	981	2,030	1,166	2,596	600	82.1	56.9	25.2	52.1	29.9	66.7	15.4
2010	3,920	3,137	2,111	1,026	2,037	1,100	2,520	617	80.0	53.9	26.2	52.0	28.1	64.3	15.7
2009	3,713	2,997	1,987	1,009	1,991	1,006	2,406	591	80.7	53.5	27.2	53.6	27.1	64.8	15.9
2008	3,740	2,962	2,022	940	1,889	1,073	2,385	577	79.2	54.1	25.1	50.5	28.7	63.8	15.4
2007	3,514	2,785	1,894	891	1,834	951	2,221	564	79.3	53.9	25.4	52.2	27.1	63.2	16.1

Note. Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of April 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Percentages reported may not add up to total due to information missing on institutional level, location or type of postsecondary institution enrolled. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. The percentages by institutional level, location and type were calculated based on the number of graduates as the denominator.

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

Class	All Students			African American			Asian			Hispanic			White		
	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled
Total	14,887	11,881	79.8	2,880	2,043	70.9	2,123	1,738	81.9	597	349	58.5	9,261	7,736	83.5
2010	3,920	3,137	80.0	812	596	73.4	544	451	82.9	193	109	56.5	2,361	1,977	83.7
2009	3,713	2,997	80.7	722	532	73.7	528	445	84.3	158	93	58.9	2,300	1,924	83.7
2008	3,740	2,962	79.2	724	496	68.5	534	434	81.3	130	78	60.0	2,344	1,948	83.1
2007	3,514	2,785	79.3	622	419	67.4	517	408	78.9	116	69	59.5	2,256	1,887	83.6

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

Table A5a.
 Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2013 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Any Time Within a Year
 After High School Graduation by Race/Ethnicity

Class	All Students			Black/African American			Asian			Hispanic/Latino			White			Two or More Races		
	<i>N</i> Grad	<i>n</i> Enr'd	% Enr'd	<i>N</i> Grad	<i>n</i> Enr'd	% Enr'd	<i>N</i> Grad	<i>n</i> Enr'd	% Enr'd	<i>N</i> Grad	<i>n</i> Enr'd	% Enr'd	<i>N</i> Grad	<i>n</i> Enr'd	% Enr'd	<i>N</i> Grad	<i>n</i> Enr'd	% Enr'd
Total	11,854	9,833	83.0	2,226	1,706	76.6	1,781	1,539	86.4	814	554	68.1	6,353	5,485	86.3	645	527	81.7
2013	4,100	3,515	85.7	751	599	79.8	643	586	91.1	290	211	72.8	2,157	1,907	88.4	245	204	83.3
2012	3,859	3,122	80.9	784	575	73.3	585	481	82.2	275	178	64.7	1,996	1,717	86.0	203	162	79.8
2011	3,895	3,196	82.1	691	532	77.0	553	472	85.4	249	165	66.3	2,200	1,861	84.6	197	161	81.7

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

Table A6.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2007–2013 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Any Time Within a Year
After High School Graduation by Gender and Service Group

Class	Male			Female			FARMS			Non-FARMS		
	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled
Total	13,483	10,630	78.8	13,258	11,084	83.6	2,927	1,853	63.3	23,814	19,861	83.4
2013	2,102	1,759	83.7	1,998	1,756	87.9	576	408	70.8	3,524	3,107	88.2
2012	1,980	1,547	78.1	1,879	1,575	83.8	516	326	63.2	3,343	2,796	83.6
2011	1,968	1,561	79.3	1,927	1,635	84.8	461	315	68.3	3,434	2,881	83.9
2010	1,948	1,499	77.0	1,972	1,638	83.1	475	291	61.3	3,445	2,846	82.6
2009	1,840	1,445	78.5	1,873	1,552	82.9	336	202	60.1	3,377	2,795	82.8
2008	1,865	1,427	76.5	1,875	1,535	81.9	291	164	56.4	3,449	2,798	81.1
2007	1,780	1,392	78.2	1,734	1,393	80.3	272	147	54.0	3,242	2,638	81.4

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

Table A6a.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2007-2013 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Within a Year
After High School Graduation by Special Education and ESOL Statuses

Class	Special Ed.			General Ed.			ESOL			Non-ESOL		
	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled
Total	1,358	744	54.8	25,383	20,970	82.6	227	132	58.1	26,514	21,582	81.4
2013	205	130	63.4	3,895	3,385	86.9	32	21	65.6	4,068	3,494	85.9
2012	136	76	55.9	3,723	3,046	81.8	53	32	60.4	3,806	3,090	81.2
2011	201	103	51.2	3,694	3,093	83.7	37	20	54.1	3,858	3,176	82.3
2010	200	92	46.0	3,720	3,045	81.9	36	20	55.6	3,884	3,117	80.3
2009	188	114	60.6	3,525	2,883	81.8	19	14	73.7	3,694	2,983	80.8
2008	197	105	53.3	3,543	2,857	80.6	25	14	56.0	3,715	2,948	79.4
2007	231	124	53.7	3,283	2,661	81.1	25	11	44.0	3,489	2,774	79.5

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of April 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Special service statuses are based on status recorded in the end-of-year file for Grade 12.
ESOL=English for Speakers of Other Languages

Table A7
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2007–2013 Fall College Enrollees by Institutional Level

Class	All Fall Enrollees			4-Year Institution			2-Year Institution		
	Total Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	Total 4-Yr Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	Total 2-Yr Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted
Total	20,756	19,263	92.8	14,377	14,004	97.4	6,378	5,259	82.5
2013	3,303	2,958	89.6	2,289	2,188	95.6	1,013	770	76.0
2012	2,959	2,763	93.4	2,071	2,015	97.3	888	748	84.2
2011	3,074	2,901	94.4	2,170	2,135	98.4	904	766	84.7
2010	3,001	2,807	93.5	2,066	2,020	97.8	935	787	84.2
2009	2,866	2,672	93.2	1,931	1,886	97.7	935	786	84.1
2008	2,865	2,675	93.4	1,991	1,949	97.9	874	726	83.1
2007	2,688	2,487	92.5	1,859	1,811	97.4	829	676	81.5

Note. Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of April 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Numbers may not add up to total due to missing data. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. Fall enrollees are HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college in by October 31 of their high school graduation year. Persistence is defined as college enrollees who returned to any college in the following school year.

Table A8
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2007–2013 Fall College Enrollees by Institutional Location and Type

Class	Maryland Institution			Out-of-State Institution			Public Institution			Private Institution		
	<i>N</i> MD Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> OoS Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Pub. Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Priv. Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted
Total	13,512	12,274	90.8	7,244	6,989	96.5	16,674	15,333	92.0	4,082	3,930	96.3
2013	2,195	1,928	87.8	1,108	1,030	93.0	2,658	2,365	89.0	645	593	91.9
2012	1,983	1,819	91.7	976	944	96.7	2,388	2,209	92.5	571	554	97.0
2011	1,939	1,791	92.4	1,135	1,110	97.8	2,494	2,337	93.7	580	564	97.2
2010	1,929	1,765	91.5	1,072	1,042	97.2	2,402	2,226	92.7	599	581	97.0
2009	1,885	1,722	91.4	981	950	96.8	2,287	2,110	92.3	579	562	97.1
2008	1,816	1,659	91.4	1,049	1,016	96.9	2,303	2,132	92.6	562	543	96.6
2007	1,765	1,590	90.1	923	897	97.2	2,142	1,954	91.2	546	533	97.6

Note. Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of April 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Numbers may not add up to total due to missing data. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. Fall enrollees are HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college in by October 31 of their high school graduation year. Persistence is defined as college enrollees who returned to any college in the following school year.

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

Class	All Students			African American			Asian			Hispanic			White		
	<i>N</i> Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted
Total	11,420	10,641	93.2	1,869	1,639	87.7	1,702	1,631	95.8	321	283	88.2	7,514	7,074	94.1
2010	3,001	2,807	93.5	556	500	89.9	436	421	96.6	99	86	86.9	1,907	1,797	94.2
2009	2,866	2,672	93.2	469	410	87.4	436	416	95.4	87	80	92.0	1,871	1,763	94.2
2008	2,865	2,675	93.4	455	398	87.5	427	408	95.6	73	62	84.9	1,904	1,801	94.6
2007	2,688	2,487	92.5	389	331	85.1	403	386	95.8	62	55	88.7	1,832	1,713	93.5

Note. Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of April 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation—fall college enrollees. HCPSS fall college enrollees who returned to colleges the second year.

Table A9a
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2011–2013 Fall College Enrollees by Race/Ethnicity

Class	All Students			Black/African American			Asian			Hispanic/Latino			White			Two or More Races		
	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Pers.	% Pers.	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Pers.	% Pers.	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Pers.	% Pers.	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Pers.	% Pers.	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Pers.	% Pers.	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Pers.	% Pers.
Total	9,336	8,622	92.4	1,598	1,370	85.7	1,480	1,429	96.6	509	449	88.2	5,234	4,908	93.8	495	449	90.7
2013	3,303	2,958	89.6	557	443	79.5	564	530	94.0	190	167	87.9	1,795	1,643	91.5	189	169	89.4
2012	2,959	2,763	93.4	537	474	88.3	457	447	97.8	163	146	89.6	1,645	1,551	94.3	150	139	92.7
2011	3,074	2,901	94.4	504	453	89.9	459	452	98.5	156	136	87.2	1,794	1,714	95.5	156	141	90.4

Note. Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of April 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation—fall college enrollees. HCPSS fall college enrollees who returned to colleges the second year.

Table A10.
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2007–2013 Fall College Enrollees by Gender and Service Group

Class	Male			Female			FARMS			Non-FARMS		
	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted
Total	10,122	9,278	91.7	10,634	9,985	93.9	1,685	1,366	81.1	19,071	17,897	93.8
2013	1,636	1,428	87.3	1,667	1,530	91.8	376	288	76.6	2,927	2,670	91.2
2012	1,454	1,339	92.1	1,505	1,424	94.6	292	246	84.2	2,667	2,517	94.4
2011	1,500	1,403	93.5	1,574	1,498	95.2	298	248	83.2	2,776	2,653	95.6
2010	1,438	1,342	93.3	1,563	1,465	93.7	264	217	82.2	2,737	2,590	94.6
2009	1,371	1,259	91.8	1,495	1,413	94.5	177	140	79.1	2,689	2,532	94.2
2008	1,381	1,278	92.5	1,484	1,397	94.1	143	122	85.3	2,722	2,553	93.8
2007	1,342	1,229	91.6	1,346	1,258	93.5	135	105	77.8	2,553	2,382	93.3

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of April 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Special service statuses are based on status recorded in the end-of-year file for Grade 12. Results are not reported (--) for groups with fewer than ten enrollees. FARMS=Free and Reduced-Price Meal System

Table A10a.
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2007-2013 Fall College Enrollees by Special Education and ESOL Statuses

Class	Special Ed.			General Ed.			ESOL			Non-ESOL		
	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enr	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted
Total	662	531	80.2	20,094	18,732	93.2	119	102	85.7	20,637	19,161	92.8
2013	111	77	69.4	3,192	2,881	90.3	20	14	70.0	3,283	2,944	89.7
2012	68	57	83.8	2,891	2,706	93.6	25	23	92.0	2,934	2,740	93.4
2011	93	78	83.9	2,981	2,823	94.7	18	17	94.4	3,056	2,884	94.4
2010	83	67	80.7	2,918	2,740	93.9	20	18	90.0	2,981	2,789	93.6
2009	102	85	83.3	2,764	2,587	93.6	14	11	78.6	2,852	2,661	93.3
2008	90	71	78.9	2,775	2,604	93.8	12	9	75.0	2,853	2,666	93.4
2007	115	96	83.5	2,573	2,391	92.9	10	10	100.0	2,678	2,477	92.5

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of April 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Special service statuses are based on status recorded in the end-of-year file for Grade 12. Results are not reported (--) for groups with fewer than ten enrollees. ESOL=English for Speakers of Other Languages

Table 10b.
Persistence Rates of HCPSS 2011–2013 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately
After High School Graduation by FARMS, Gender and Race

Class	Gender	Race/ Ethnicity	FARMS			Non-FARMS		
			N Fall Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted	N Fall Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted
Total (2011- 2013)	Male	Black/African Am.	220	169	76.8	514	454	88.3
		Asian	99	90	90.9	697	672	96.4
		Hispanic/Latino	48	33	68.8	186	160	86.0
		White	66	47	71.2	2,528	2,340	92.6
		Two or More	28	22	78.6	195	176	90.3
	Female	Black/African Am.	264	209	79.2	600	538	89.7
		Asian	79	76	96.2	605	591	97.7
		Hispanic/Latino	75	63	84.0	200	193	96.5
		White	55	45	81.8	2,585	2,476	95.8
		Two or More	28	27	96.4	244	224	91.8
2013	Male	Black/African Am.	84	55	65.5	181	147	81.2
		Asian	37	31	83.8	252	236	93.7
		Hispanic/Latino	19	14	73.7	65	56	86.2
		White	27	21	77.8	873	782	89.6
		Two or More	12	9	75.0	81	73	90.1
	Female	Black/African Am.	91	66	72.5	201	175	87.1
		Asian	40	37	92.5	235	226	96.2
		Hispanic/Latino	36	30	83.3	70	67	95.7
		White	17	14	82.4	878	826	94.1
		Two or More	11	11	100.0	85	76	89.4
2012	Male	Black/African Am.	67	53	79.1	178	161	90.4
		Asian	28	26	92.9	225	221	98.2
		Hispanic/Latino	16	11	68.8	62	53	85.5
		White	16	12	75.0	788	737	93.5
		Two or More	9	8	88.9	62	55	88.7
	Female	Black/African Am.	82	70	85.4	210	190	90.5
		Asian	22	22	100.0	182	178	97.8
		Hispanic/Latino	23	21	91.3	62	61	98.4
		White	20	15	75.0	821	787	95.9
		Two or More	8	8	100.0	71	68	95.8
2011	Male	Black/African Am.	69	61	88.4	155	146	94.2
		Asian	34	33	97.1	220	215	97.7
		Hispanic/Latino	13	8	61.5	59	51	86.4
		White	23	14	60.9	867	821	94.7
		Two or More	7	5	71.4	52	48	92.3
	Female	Black/African Am.	91	73	80.2	189	173	91.5
		Asian	17	17	100.0	188	187	99.5
		Hispanic/Latino	16	12	75.0	68	65	95.6
		White	18	16	88.9	886	863	97.4
		Two or More	9	8	88.9	88	80	90.9

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of April 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates FARMS status is based on services received during Grade 12.
FARMS=Free and Reduced-Price Meal System

Table A11.
Persistence Rates for HCPSS 2007–2012 12-Month College Enrollees by Institutional Level

Class	All 12-Month Enrollees			4-Year Institution			2-Year Institution		
	<i>N</i> 12M Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> 4-Yr 12M Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> 2-Yr 12M Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted
Total	18,199	16,806	92.3	12,339	12,017	97.4	5,859	4,789	81.7
2012	3,122	2,882	92.3	2,110	2,050	97.2	1,012	832	82.2
2011	3,196	2,933	91.8	2,215	2,156	97.3	981	777	79.2
2010	3,137	2,900	92.4	2,111	2,056	97.4	1,026	844	82.3
2009	2,997	2,771	92.5	1,987	1,933	97.3	1,009	838	83.1
2008	2,962	2,748	92.8	2,022	1,977	97.8	940	771	82.0
2007	2,785	2,572	92.4	1,894	1,845	97.4	891	727	81.6

Note. Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of April 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Numbers may not add up to total due to missing data. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. Twelve-month college enrollees are HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college within the first year of high school graduation. Persistence is defined as college enrollees who returned to any colleges in the following school year.

Table A12.
Persistence Rates for HCPSS 2007–2012 First Year College Enrollees by Institutional Location and Type

Class	Maryland Institution			Out-of-State Institution			Public Institution			Private Institution		
	<i>N</i> 12M Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> 12M Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> 12M Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> 12M Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted
Total	11,899	10,720	90.1	6,300	6,086	96.6	14,670	13,400	91.3	3,529	3,406	96.5
2012	2,118	1,914	90.4	1,004	968	96.4	2,542	2,320	91.3	580	562	96.9
2011	2,030	1,807	89.0	1,166	1,126	96.6	2,596	2,359	90.9	600	574	95.7
2010	2,037	1,837	90.2	1,100	1,063	96.6	2,520	2,307	91.5	617	593	96.1
2009	1,991	1,800	90.4	1,006	971	96.5	2,406	2,200	91.4	591	571	96.6
2008	1,889	1,714	90.7	1,073	1,034	96.4	2,385	2,193	91.9	577	555	96.2
2007	1,834	1,648	89.9	951	924	97.2	2,221	2,021	91.0	564	551	97.7

Note. Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of April 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Numbers may not add up to total due to missing data. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. Twelve-month college enrollees are HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college within the first year of high school graduation. Persistence is defined as college enrollees who returned to any colleges in the following school year.

Table A13.
Persistence Rates for HCPSS 2007–2010 First Year College Enrollees by Race/Ethnicity

Class	All Students			African American			Asian			Hispanic			White		
	N 12M Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted	N 12M Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted	N 12M Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted	N 12M Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted	N 12M Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted
Total	11,881	10,991	92.5	2,043	1,767	86.5	1,738	1,658	95.4	349	305	87.4	7,736	7,246	93.7
2010	3,137	2,900	92.4	596	525	88.1	451	431	95.6	109	93	85.3	1,977	1,847	93.4
2009	2,997	2,771	92.5	532	456	85.7	445	422	94.8	93	86	92.5	1,924	1,804	93.8
2008	2,962	2,748	92.8	496	426	85.9	434	414	95.4	78	66	84.6	1,948	1,836	94.3
2007	2,785	2,572	92.4	419	360	85.9	408	391	95.8	69	60	87.0	1,887	1,759	93.2

Note: Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of April 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Twelve-month college enrollees are HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college within the first year of high school graduation. Persistence is defined as college enrollees who returned to any colleges in the following school year.

Table A13a.
Persistence Rates for HCPSS 2011–2012 First Year College Enrollees by Race/Ethnicity

Class	All Students			Black/African American			Asian			Hispanic/Latino			White			Two or More Races		
	N 12M Enr	n Pers'd	% Pers'd	N 12M Enr	n Pers'd	% Pers'd	N 12M Enr	n Pers'd	% Pers'd	N 12M Enr	n Pers'd	% Pers'd	N 12M Enr	n Pers'd	% Pers'd	N 12M Enr	n Pers'd	% Pers'd
Total	6,318	5,815	92.0	1,107	947	85.5	953	928	97.4	343	299	87.2	3,578	3,340	93.3	323	289	89.5
2012	3,122	2,882	92.3	575	501	87.1	481	468	97.3	178	157	88.2	1,717	1,602	93.3	162	147	90.7
2011	3,196	2,933	91.8	532	446	83.8	472	460	97.5	165	142	86.1	1,861	1,738	93.4	161	142	88.2

Note: Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of April 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Twelve-month college enrollees are HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college within the first year of high school graduation. Persistence is defined as college enrollees who returned to any colleges in the following school year.

Table A14.
Persistence Rates for HCPSS 2007–2012 First Year College Enrollees by Gender and FARMS Status

Class	Male			Female			FARMS			Non-FARMS		
	N 12M Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted	N 12M Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted	N 12M Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted	N 12M Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted
Total	8,871	8,086	91.2	9,328	8,720	93.5	1,445	1,166	80.7	16,754	15,640	93.4
2012	1,547	1,402	90.6	1,575	1,480	94.0	326	271	83.1	2,796	2,611	93.4
2011	1,561	1,412	90.5	1,635	1,521	93.0	315	246	78.1	2,881	2,687	93.3
2010	1,499	1,380	92.1	1,638	1,520	92.8	291	237	81.4	2,846	2,663	93.6
2009	1,445	1,310	90.7	1,552	1,461	94.1	202	159	78.7	2,795	2,612	93.5
2008	1,427	1,309	91.7	1,535	1,439	93.7	164	137	83.5	2,798	2,611	93.3
2007	1,392	1,273	91.5	1,393	1,299	93.3	147	116	78.9	2,638	2,456	93.1

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

Table A14a.
Persistence Rates for HCPSS 2007–2012 First Year College Enrollees by Special Education and ESOL Statuses

Class	Special Ed.			General Ed.			ESOL			Non-ESOL		
	N 12M Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted	N 12M Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted	N 12M Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted	N 12M Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted
Total	614	490	79.8	17,585	16,316	92.8	111	98	88.3	18,088	16,708	92.4
2012	76	63	82.9	3,046	2,819	92.5	32	30	93.8	3,090	2,852	92.3
2011	103	78	75.7	3,093	2,855	92.3	20	17	85.0	3,176	2,916	91.8
2010	92	72	78.3	3,045	2,828	92.9	20	18	90.0	3,117	2,882	92.5
2009	114	91	79.8	2,883	2,680	93.0	14	11	78.6	2,983	2,760	92.5
2008	105	82	78.1	2,857	2,666	93.3	14	11	78.6	2,948	2,737	92.8
2007	124	104	83.9	2,661	2,468	92.7	11	11	100.0	2,774	2,561	92.3

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of April 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Special service statuses are based on status recorded in the end-of-year file for Grade 12.
ESOL=English for Speakers of Other Languages

Table A15.

Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2007 and 2008 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School and Earned an Associate, Bachelor's or Higher Degree within Six Years by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Service Group

Class	Race/ Ethnicity	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled in Fall	% Enrolled in Fall	<i>n</i> Earned at least AA	% Earned at least AA
2007	All	3,514	2,688	76.5	1,920	71.4
	Black	622	389	62.5	205	52.7
	Asian	517	403	77.9	304	75.4
	Hispanic	116	62	53.4	40	64.5
	White	2,256	1,832	81.2	1,369	74.7
	Male	1,780	1,342	75.4	865	64.5
	Female	1,734	1,346	77.6	1,055	78.4
	FARMS	272	135	49.6	69	51.1
	Non-FARMS	3,242	2,553	78.7	1,851	72.5
	Special Ed.	231	115	49.8	42	36.5
	General Ed.	3,283	2,573	78.4	1,878	73.0
	ESOL	25	10	40.0	6	60.0
	Non-ESOL	3,489	2,678	76.8	1,914	71.5
	2008	All	3,740	2,865	76.6	2,043
Black		724	455	62.8	234	51.4
Asian		534	427	80.0	317	74.2
Hispanic		130	73	56.2	36	49.3
White		2,344	1,904	81.2	1,454	76.4
Male		1,865	1,381	74.0	912	66.0
Female		1,875	1,484	79.1	1,131	76.2
FARMS		291	143	49.1	59	41.3
Non-FARMS		3,449	2,722	78.9	1,984	72.9
Special Ed.		197	90	45.7	33	36.7
General Ed.		3,543	2,775	78.3	2,010	72.4
ESOL		25	12	48.0	9	75.0
Non-ESOL		3,715	2,853	76.8	2,034	71.3

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of April 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. Percentage of any degree completion was based on the number of fall enrollees as the denominator. Special service statuses are based on status recorded in the end-of-year file for Grade 12. FARMS=Free and Reduced-Price Meal System
ESOL=English for Speakers of Other Languages

Table A15a.
 Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2007 and 2008 Graduates Who Enrolled Full-Time in a
 Four-Year College in the Fall Immediately After High School and Earned a
 Bachelor's or Higher Degree within Six Years by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Service Group

Class	Race/ Ethnicity	Full-Time Fall Enrollee at 4-Year College <i>N</i>	Earned Bachelor's or Higher Degree <i>n</i>	%
2007	All	1,690	1,395	82.5
	Black	199	132	66.3
	Asian	276	226	81.9
	Hispanic	31	26	83.9
	White	1,183	1,010	85.4
	Male	776	592	76.3
	Female	914	803	87.9
	FARMS	41	31	75.6
	Non-FARMS	1,649	1,364	82.7
	Special Ed.	24	15	62.5
	General Ed.	1,666	1,380	82.8
	ESOL	2	2	100.0
	Non-ESOL	1,688	1,393	82.5
	2008	All	1,833	1,507
Black		243	175	72.0
Asian		307	239	77.9
Hispanic		31	22	71.0
White		1,249	1,069	85.6
Male		856	658	76.9
Female		977	849	86.9
FARMS		55	36	65.5
Non-FARMS		1,778	1,471	82.7
Special Ed.		16	10	62.5
General Ed.		1,817	1,497	82.4
ESOL		3	1	33.3
Non-ESOL		1,830	1,506	82.3

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of April 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. Percentage of any degree completion was based on the number of full-time fall enrollees at a four-year college as the denominator. Special service statuses are based on the end-of-year file for Grade 12. FARMS=Free and Reduced-Price Meal System
 ESOL=English for Speakers of Other Languages

Table A16.
 Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2007 and 2008 Graduates Who Earned an
 Associate, Bachelor's or Higher Degree as of April 2015 by
 Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Service Group

Class	Race/ Ethnicity	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Earned at least AA	% Earned at least AA
2007	All	3,514	2,138	60.8
	Black	622	260	41.8
	Asian	517	339	65.6
	Hispanic	116	50	43.1
	White	2,256	1,487	65.9
	Male	1,780	985	55.3
	Female	1,734	1,153	66.5
	FARMS	272	88	32.4
	Non-FARMS	3,242	2,050	63.2
	Special Ed.	231	52	22.5
	General Ed.	3,283	2,086	63.5
	ESOL	25	7	28.0
	Non-ESOL	3,489	2,131	61.1
	2008	All	3,740	2,168
Black		724	265	36.6
Asian		534	340	63.7
Hispanic		130	42	32.3
White		2,344	1,518	64.8
Male		1,865	959	51.4
Female		1,875	1,209	64.5
FARMS		291	73	25.1
Non-FARMS		3,449	2,095	60.7
Special Ed.		197	34	17.3
General Ed.		3,543	2,134	60.2
ESOL		25	12	48.0
Non-ESOL		3,715	2,156	58.0

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of April 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. Percentage of any degree completion was based on the number of HCPSS high school diploma graduates as the denominator.

Special service statuses are based the end-of-year file for Grade 12.

FARMS=Free and Reduced-Price Meal System

ESOL=English for Speakers of Other Languages

Table A16a.
 Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2007 and 2008 Graduates Who Earned
 a Bachelor's or Higher Degree as of April 2015 by
 Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Service Group

Class	Race/ Ethnicity	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Earned at least BA	% Earned at least BA
2007	All	3,514	1,923	54.7
	Black	622	224	36.0
	Asian	517	315	60.9
	Hispanic	116	37	31.9
	White	2,256	1,346	59.7
	Male	1,780	864	48.5
	Female	1,734	1,059	61.1
	FARMS	272	67	24.6
	Non-FARMS	3,242	1,856	57.2
	Special Ed.	231	34	14.7
	General Ed.	3,283	1,889	57.5
	ESOL	25	6	24.0
	Non-ESOL	3,489	1,917	54.9
	2008	All	3,740	1,929
Black		724	223	30.8
Asian		534	303	56.7
Hispanic		130	33	25.4
White		2,344	1,368	58.4
Male		1,865	833	44.7
Female		1,875	1,096	58.5
FARMS		291	55	18.9
Non-FARMS		3,449	1,874	54.3
Special Ed.		197	20	10.2
General Ed.		3,543	1,909	53.9
ESOL		25	2	8.0
Non-ESOL		3,715	1,927	51.9

Note. Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of April 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Analyses are based on first institution enrolled. Percentage of any degree completion was based on the number of HCPSS high school diploma graduates as the denominator. FARMS, Special Education and ESOL status are based on services received at the end of Grade 12. FARMS=Free and Reduced-Price Meal System
 ESOL=English for Speakers of Other Languages

Appendix B: Methodology

Study Population

The participants for this study were the HCPSS Graduating Classes of 2007 through 2014. The study included only students who were high school diploma graduates. Students' gender, race/ethnicity, Free and Reduced-price Meals Services (FARMS), special education services, and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) services data were based on the school district's central records as reported at the end of Grade 12 for each cohort. A lag time in postsecondary institutions submitting their student records to the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) exists. Therefore, some of the analyses in this study did not use the most recent HCPSS graduating cohorts (e.g. Classes of 2013 and 2014).

Data Source

Data on college enrollment, persistence and completion were obtained from the NSC, a non-profit corporation that assists higher education institutions in verifying enrollment and degree completion. In 2004, NSC expanded its services to high school districts by allowing school systems to follow their graduates. More than 3,300 colleges participate in the NSC, which constitutes 93 percent of all student enrollments in 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 the NSC, enrollment information for that student was not available (for more information on the NSC, see www.studentclearinghouse.org).

College outcome records were available for a majority of HCPSS graduates; 87 percent of the HCPSS Classes of 2007 to 2014 had records in the NSC file. Specifically, of the 30,654 HCPSS 2007 to 2014 graduates submitted to the NSC database for postsecondary data, 26,737 (87.2 percent) were found in the return file from the NSC.

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

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

Statistical Procedures

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

Appendix C: Definition of Terms Used

Term	Definition
HCPSS 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	HCPSS graduates enrolled in any post-secondary (two- or four-year, full- or part-time, in-state or out-of-state, public or private) institution by October 31 of their high school graduation year. For example, fall college enrollment for a Class of 2014 graduate is defined as enrollment in a post-secondary institution by October 31, 2014.
Delayed college enrollment	HCPSS graduates enrolled in any post-secondary (two- or four-year, full- or part-time, in-state or out-of-state, public or private) institution sometime after October 31 of their high school graduation year, but within the first 12 months after high school graduation. For example, delayed college enrollment for a 2013 graduate is defined as enrollment in a post-secondary institution between November 1, 2013 and August 14, 2014.
First-year college enrollment (includes both fall and delayed college enrollment)	HCPSS graduates enrolled in any post-secondary (two- or four-year, full- or part-time, in-state or out-of-state, public or private) institution within a year after high school graduation—from August 15 of their high school graduation year through August 14 of the following year. In other words, first-year enrollees include both fall and delayed enrollees. For example, college enrollment during the first year for a 2013 graduate is defined as enrollment in a post-secondary institution by August 14, 2014.
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 2013 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, 2014.
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 2013 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, 2014.
College completion within six years for fall college enrollees	HCPSS graduates who enrolled in the fall immediately after high school graduation and completed an associate, bachelor's or higher degree within six years (time-to-degree). For example, degree completion for a 2007 graduate who enrolled in college in fall after high school graduation is defined as completing a degree before August 14, 2013. Data available for HCPSS 2007 and 2008 graduates and examined for (a) associate or higher degree for all fall enrollees and (b) bachelor's or higher degree for fall enrollees who enrolled full-time at a four-year institution.
College completion for all high school graduates	HCPSS graduates who completed an associate, bachelor's or higher degree as of April 2015. Data available for HCPSS 2007 and 2008 graduates and examined for (a) associate or higher degree and (b) bachelor's or higher degree. 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 ending with the Class of 2010 and are based on school district's end-of-year records.
Race/ethnicity (new reporting)	New race codes and are used for cohorts starting with the Class of 2011 and are based on school district's end-of-year records.