

Research Report

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



HOWARD COUNTY
PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Post-secondary Outcomes for Graduates of the Howard County Public School System 2008–2015

Division of Accountability

March 1, 2016

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Executive Summary

The Howard County Public School System's (HCPSS) strategic plan, *Vision 2018: Fulfilling the Promise of Preparation* is a call to action to ensure that every student is prepared for success in college or a career upon graduation. In alignment with *Vision 2018*, 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 2008 to 2015, an average of 78.6 percent of HCPSS graduates enrolled in a college in the fall immediately after high school. In 2008, 76.9 percent of HCPSS graduates enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school compared to 80.9 percent in 2015. 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 2015, Asian and White graduates had higher fall enrollment rates (85.0 percent and 83.5 percent, respectively) than Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino graduates (72.0 percent and 61.8 percent, respectively). The widest gaps in fall college enrollment for the Class of 2015, by race/ethnicity, were observed between Asian and Hispanic/Latino graduates (30.2 percentage-point gap) and White and Hispanic/Latino graduates (26.4 percentage-point gap); followed by Asian and Black/African American graduates (18.9 percentage-point gap) and White and Black/African American graduates (15.1 percentage-point gap) See Table A2a, Appendix A for 2011 to 2015 fall college enrollment rates under the new federal racial/ethnic categories, Table A2 for 2008 to 2010 fall college enrollment rates by the old racial/ethnic categories.

By gender, the gap in fall college enrollment rates widened by 0.9 percentage points from 5.2 percentage points in 2008 to 6.1 percentage points in 2015. 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 2008 to 2015, 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 5.9 percentage points from 29.4 percentage points in 2008 to 23.5 percentage points in 2015.¹ Most promising was an increase of 11.5 percentage points from 2008 to 2015 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 2008 to 2014, an average of 82.0 percent of HCPSS graduates enrolled in college within the first year after high school graduation. Of 2008 to 2014 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 2.6 percent in 2008 to 5.2 percent in 2013, and then dipped to 3.7 percent in 2014.

By race/ethnicity, Hispanic/Latino and Black/African American graduates had lower fall college enrollment rates and higher delayed enrollment rates than Asian and White graduates between 2011 and 2014. Average first-year college enrollment from 2011 to 2015, by race/ethnicity, was higher for White (86.7 percent) and Asian (87.1 percent) graduates than for Black/African American (77.4 percent) and Hispanic/Latino (67.2 percent) graduates (Table A5a, Appendix A).

The gap in first-year college enrollment between female and male graduates decreased from 5.4 percentage points in 2008 to 4.4 percentage points in 2014. The gap in first-year college enrollment between non-FARMS and FARMS graduates narrowed from a 24.4 percentage-point gap in 2008 to a 21.7 percentage-point gap in 2014 (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 2008 to 2014, an average of 92.9 percent of fall college enrollees returned for a second year of college. Compared to 2008, overall 2014 fall enrollees' persistence rate decreased from 93.0 percent to 91.4 percent. Of the fall college enrollees in this seven-year period: 97.5 percent persisted in a four-year college and 82.7 percent persisted in a two-year college; 91.0 percent persisted in in-state institutions and 96.5 percent persisted in out-of-state institutions; and 92.2 percent persisted in public institutions and 95.9 percent persisted in private institutions (Table A7 and A8, Appendix A).

From 2008 to 2010, the average persistence rates for all racial/ethnic groups were 87 percent or higher. Specifically, 95.5 percent of Asian, 94.1 percent of White, 88.2 percent of Black/African American, and 87.7 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 (9.4 percentage-point gap), followed by White and Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees (7.3 percentage-point gap), and Asian and Black/African American fall enrollees (6.4 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 2008 to 2010 cannot be compared to results for race/ethnicity groups from 2011 to 2015.

From 2011 to 2014, the average persistence rates for all racial/ethnic groups were about 87 percent or higher. Specifically, 96.7 percent of Asian, 94.2 percent of White, 90.2 percent of Two or More Races, 88.4 percent of Hispanic/Latino, and 86.9 percent of Black/African American fall enrollees persisted to a second year of college. The widest gaps in persistence rates in 2014 were observed between Asian and Two or More Races fall enrollees (9.1 percentage-point gap), followed by Asian and Black/African American fall enrollees (8.7 percentage-point gap), and White and Two or More Races fall enrollees (7.1 percentage-point gap) (Table A9a, Appendix A).

By gender, female fall enrollees persisted at higher rates than male fall enrollees in all years examined. The gender gap in persistence ranged from a low of 0.3 percentage points in 2010 to a high of 4.1 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 2014, the persistence gap by FARMS status was 10.8 percentage points, with 92.6 percent of 2014 non-FARMS fall enrollees persisting into a second year in college, compared to 81.8 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 2008 and 2009 fall enrollees (70.5 percent and 70.1 percent, respectively) graduated from college within six years with an associate, bachelor's, or higher degree (Table A15, Appendix A). For 2008 and 2009 HCPSS graduates who enrolled full-time at a four-year institution in the fall, more than 80 percent (82.8 percent and 83.8 percent, respectively) graduated from college within six years with a bachelor's or higher degree (Table A15a, Appendix A).

In 2008 and 2009, Asian and White fall college enrollees had higher college completion rates than Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees. The gap in college completion for fall enrollees, by race/ethnicity was widest between White and Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees in 2008 (27.6 percentage-point gap) and between White and Black/African American fall enrollees in 2009 (26.6 percentage-point gap). The gap in college completion for fall enrollees, by gender, widened from a 9.9 percentage-point gap in 2008 to 11.2 percentage points in 2009. 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 34.4 percentage-point gap in 2008 to 35.4 percentage points in 2009. Non-FARMS fall enrollees completed college at higher rates than FARMS fall enrollees (Table A15, Appendix A).

All HCPSS graduates. As of November 2015, under 60 percent of all 2008 and 2009 HCPSS high school graduates (59.4 percent and 57.2 percent, respectively) graduated from college with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree (Table A17, Appendix A). More than 50 percent (54.1 percent and 51.5 percent, respectively) of all 2008 and 2009 HCPSS high school graduates completed college with a bachelor's or higher degree (Table A17a, Appendix A).

In 2008 and 2009, Asian and White HCPSS graduates had higher college completion rates (associate degree or higher) than Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino graduates as of November 2015 (Table A17, Appendix A). Across the Classes of 2008 and 2009 graduates, the gaps in college completion by racial/ethnic groups were widest between White or Asian graduates and Hispanic/Latino graduates at

greater than 30 percentage points. The gap in college completion by gender remained stable from 13.2 percentage points in 2008 to 13.4 percentage points in 2009. Female graduates completed college at higher rates than male graduates (Table A17, Appendix A). The gap in college completion by FARMS status widened slightly from 38.0 percentage points in 2008 to 38.7 percentage points in 2009. Non-FARMS graduates completed college at higher rates than FARMS graduates (Table A17, Appendix A).

College Completion within Four Years of High School Graduation

Just under half of 2008 to 2011 fall college enrollees completed college within four years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree, ranging from 47.7 percent for 2010 to 49.9 percent for 2008 fall enrollees (Figure 26; Table A16, Appendix A). Female fall enrollees had higher four-year college completion rates than males—a 15.8 percentage-point gap. Fall enrollees who received FARMS services completed college within four years at much lower rates than their peers—a 28.0 percentage-point gap over the four-year period from the Class of 2008 to the Class of 2011.

By race/ethnicity, overall for the Classes of 2008 to 2010, just under 30 percent of Black/African American fall enrollees completed college within four years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree, compared to 38.3 percent of Hispanic fall enrollees, and at least half of Asian or White fall enrollees (50.4 and 54.2 percent, respectively). The Class of 2011 fall enrollees' four-year completion rate by race/ethnicity is provided for completeness, but comparisons between these data and previous years' data are not interpreted due to differences in the federal definitions of the racial/ethnic categories (Figure 26a; 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). For graduates of 2008 through 2015, the institution in which the highest number of HCPSS graduates initially entered was 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 (2012–2015).

Recommendations

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

1. With the redesigned PSAT and SAT tests, examine implications of the new scoring systems and adjust the college-going trajectory.
2. Develop an early identification tool for schools to identify students at risk for not being college and/or career ready.
3. Continue to support graduates who demonstrate college-readiness but may not enroll in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation by identifying and removing factors that hinder college enrollment.
4. Continue to examine the root causes for higher proportions of delayed college enrollment among the following groups: Hispanic/Latino, Black/African American, male, and graduates who received FARMS services.

5. Develop a better understanding of college persistence in order to identify factors that are present prior to graduation from HCPSS that may predict persistence.
6. Continue to examine variations in college enrollment and persistence rates by school to allow administrators and school staff to provide locally relevant and targeted supports.
7. Examine the root causes for lower proportions of male compared to female students who complete college within six years of high school graduation to understand early predictors of the gender gap in college completion.
8. Examine the impact of dual enrollment on college completion.
9. Explore and/or develop tools that help students find college or career matches based on academic data as well as career and interest surveys.
10. Examine the characteristics of graduates who earn at least a bachelor's degree within four years compared to those who needed six years or more.

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 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 2008 to 2015 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 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 2015 includes all students with a recorded high school graduation date on September 1, 2014 through August 31, 2015. This practice is applied in the current report to calculate rates.

⁴ Includes GED recipients.

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

HCPSS Classes of 2008 through 2015 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 2015 includes all students with a recorded high school graduation date on September 1, 2014 through August 31, 2015.

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, 78.6 percent of HCPSS graduates from 2008 to 2015 enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation. Of the high school graduates from 2008 to 2015 ($N = 31,076$): 54.6 percent went to a four-year college and 24.0 percent went to a two-year college; 51.5 percent went to an in-state institution and 27.1 percent went to an out-of-state institution; 63.4 percent went to a public institution and 15.2 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 2008 and 2015, fall college enrollment ranged from 76.6 to 80.9 percent (Figure 1). In the two most recent HCPSS graduating classes, fall college enrollment remained fairly stable at just under 81 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 2008 to 2015 (see also Figures 2 through 4):

- 61.3–66.6% enrolled in a **public** institution
- 14.4–15.7% enrolled in a **private** institution
- 48.9–54.3% enrolled in an **in-state** institution
- 25.2–29.1% enrolled in an **out-of-state** institution
- 52.0–56.7% enrolled in a **4-year** institution
- 23.1–25.5% enrolled in a **2-year** institution

Figure 1. HCPSS Graduates' Fall College Enrollment Rate

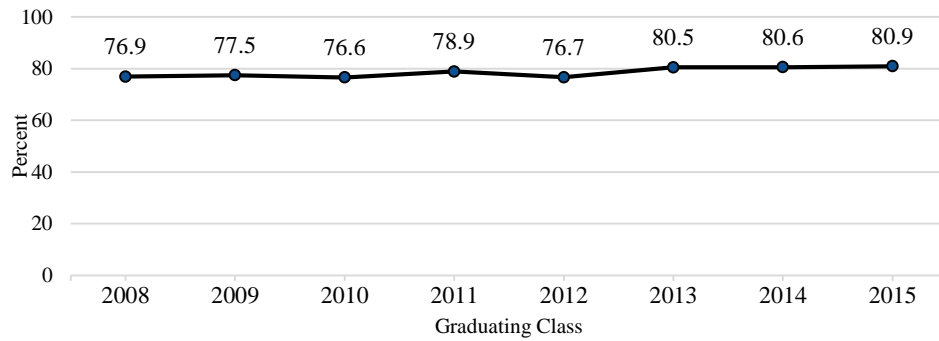


Figure 2. HCPSS Graduates' Fall Enrollment Rate by Institution Type

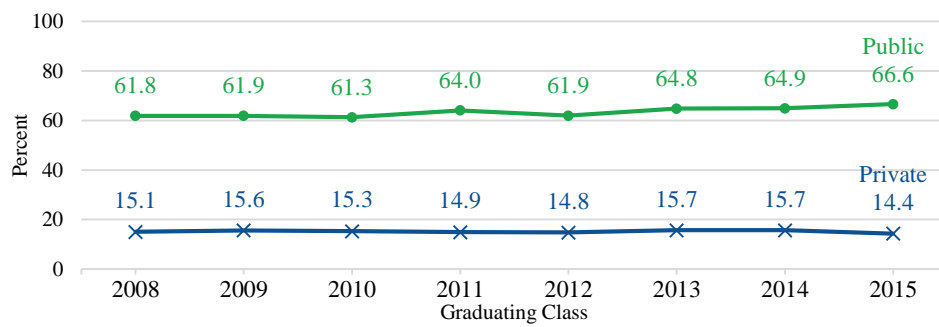


Figure 3. HCPSS Graduates' Fall Enrollment Rate by Institution State

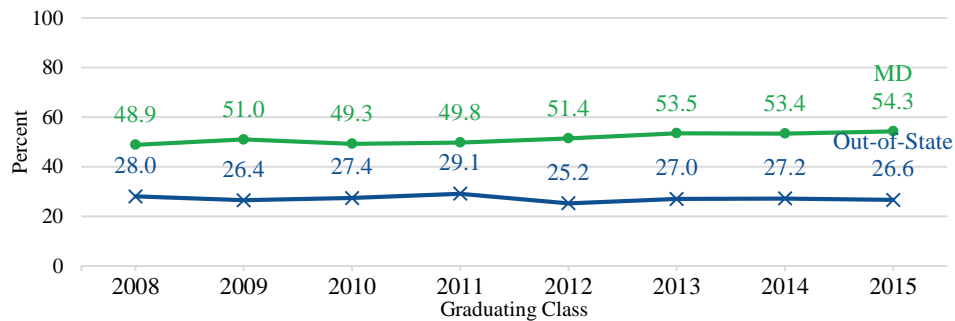
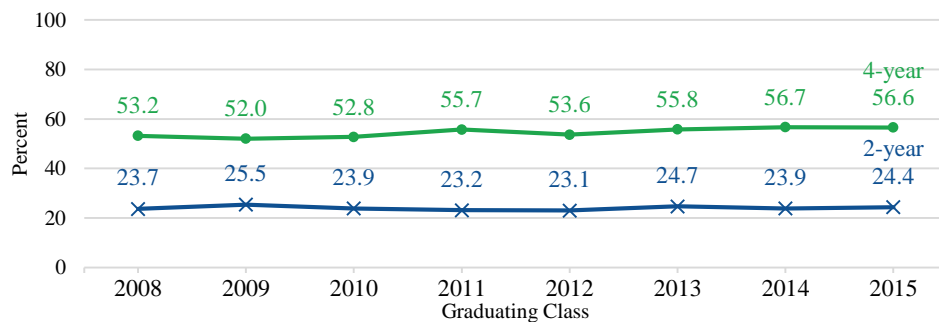


Figure 4. HCPSS Graduates' Fall Enrollment Rate by Institution Level



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 2015, 85.0 percent of Asian, 83.5 percent of White, 77.4 percent of Two or More Races, 72.0 percent of Black/African American, and 61.8 percent of Hispanic/Latino HCPSS graduates enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation (Table A2a).

From 2011 to 2015, 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 2015 the fall enrollment rate increased for Asian (7.1 percentage points) and White graduates (4.6 percentage points); but decreased for Hispanic/Latino (3.0 percentage points), Black/African American (2.1 percentage points), and graduates of Two or More Races (0.8 percentage points).

The widest gaps in fall college enrollment in 2015 were observed between Asian and Hispanic/Latino graduates (30.2 percentage-point gap) and White and Hispanic/Latino graduates (26.4 percentage-point gap), Asian and Black/African American graduates (18.9 percentage-point gap), and White and Black/African American graduates (15.1 percentage-point gap).

Comparisons of 2011 to 2015 data with prior years' cohorts, by racial/ethnic groups, are discouraged since federal government categories for reporting race/ethnicity changed in 2011. As a result, a student's racial/ethnic group in 2010 may differ from the same student's group in 2011 under the new codes. For completeness, fall college enrollment data since 2008, disaggregated by the old racial/ethnic codes are presented in Appendix Table A2.

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

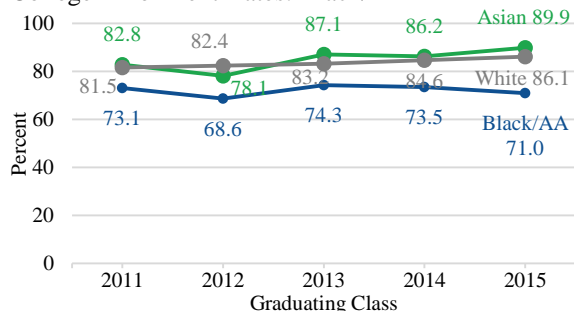
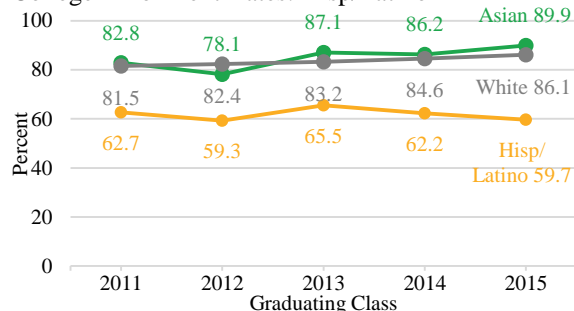
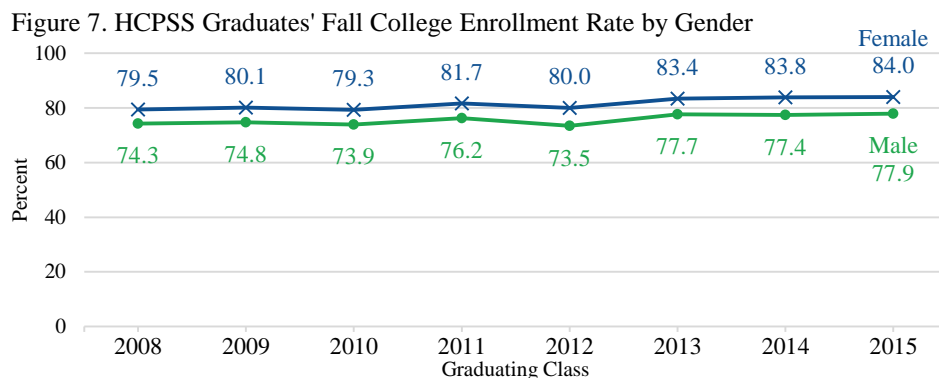


Figure 6. Racial/Ethnic Gaps in Fall College Enrollment Rates: Hisp/Latino



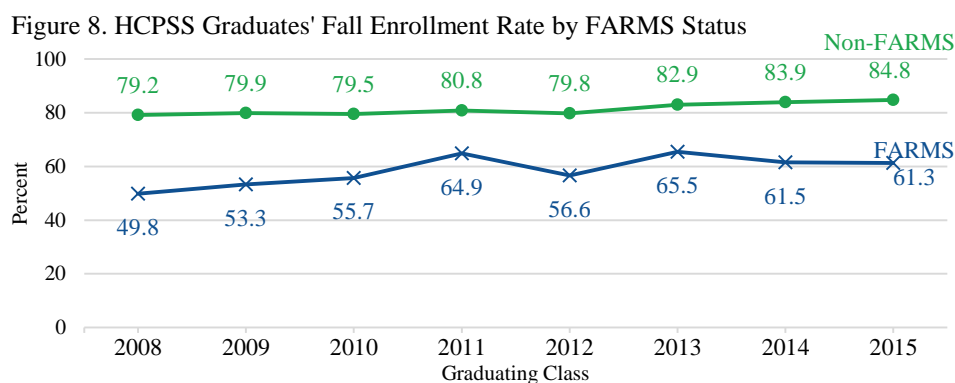
Gender gap. Overall, female graduates enrolled in college in the fall at higher rates than male graduates. From 2008 through 2015, among female graduates, fall college enrollment rates ranged from 79.3 percent (2010) to 84.0 percent (2015); among male graduates, fall college enrollment rates ranged from 73.5 percent (2012) to 77.9 percent (2015) (Figure 7).

The gap in fall enrollment rates between male and female graduates widened from 5.2 percentage points in 2008 to 6.1 percentage points in 2015. The gap between female and male graduates' fall college enrollment rates ranged from a low of 5.2 percentage points in 2008 to a high of 6.5 percentage points in 2012 (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 2008 to 2015, 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 5.9 percentage points from a 29.4 percentage-point gap in 2008 to a 23.5 percentage-point gap in 2015. While the FARMS gap persists, most promising was the increase of 11.5 percentage points from 2008 to 2015 in the fall college enrollment rate for FARMS students. (See Table A3, Appendix A).



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 2015, among male graduates by race/ethnicity, the fall college enrollment poverty gap was the widest for Hispanic/Latino male graduates (30.1 percentage-point gap), followed by White (26.7 percentage-point gap), Black/African American (10.9 percentage-point gap), Two or More Races (7.8 percentage-point gap), and Asian (2.5 percentage-point gap) male graduates (Figure 9; Table A3b, Appendix A).

Among female graduates by race/ethnicity in the same 2011 to 2015 period, the poverty gap in fall college enrollment rates was the widest for White female graduates (31.6 percentage-point gap), followed by Two or More Races (25.3 percentage-point gap), Hispanic/Latino (22.4 percentage-point gap),

Black/African American (14.2 percentage-point gap), and Asian (1.7 percentage-point gap) female graduates (Figure 10; Table A3b, Appendix A).

Figure 9. 2011-15 Male HCPSS Grads' Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, FARMS

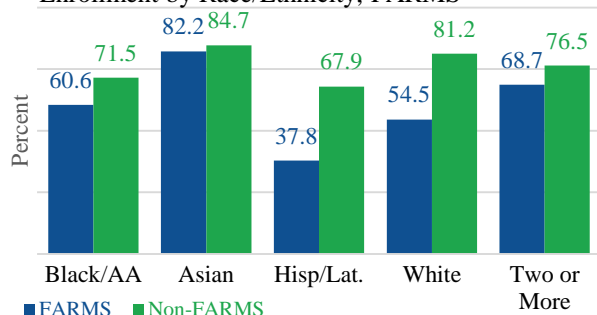


Figure 10. 2011-15 Female HCPSS Grads' Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, FARMS

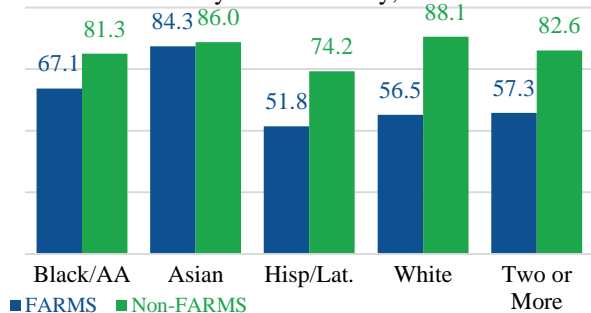


Figure 9a. 2011-15 Male HCPSS Grads' Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, FARMS

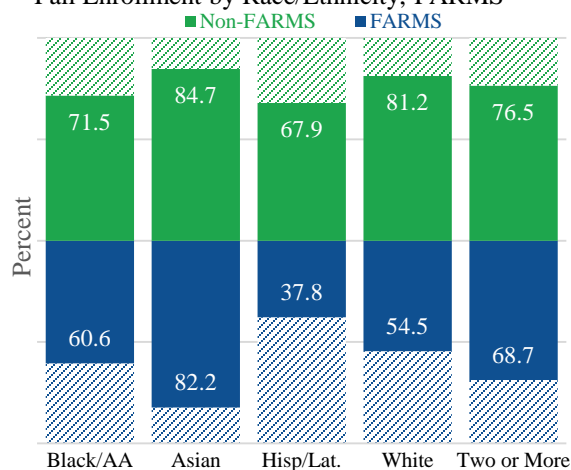
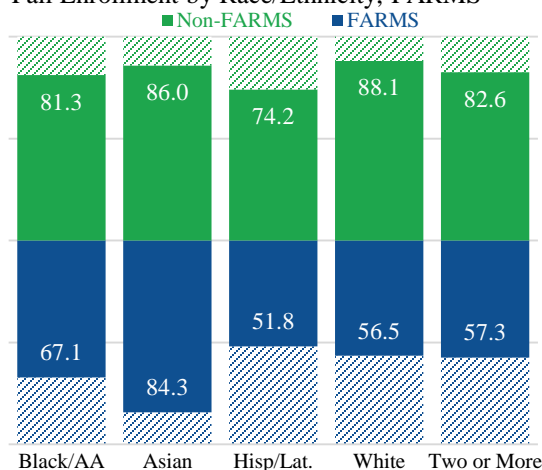


Figure 10a. 2011-15 Female HCPSS Grads' Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, FARMS



Whereas Figures 9 and 10 facilitate an examination of the poverty gaps for each gender by racial/ethnic group, Figures 9a and 10a allow visual examinations of the racial/ethnic gaps in fall college enrollment rates by gender when FARMS status is held constant for the combined Classes of 2011 through 2015.

For HCPSS male graduates who did not receive FARMS, Asian or White graduates enrolled in college in the fall of their high school graduation year at higher rates than their peers; for HCPSS male graduates who received FARMS, Hispanic/Latino students had the lowest fall college enrollment rate, followed by White, Black/African American, and then Two or More Races male, FARMS graduates. Less than 40 percent of Hispanic/Latino male graduates who received FARMS enrolled in college in the fall. Over 80 percent of Asian male graduates, regardless of FARMS status, enrolled in college in the fall of their high school graduation year.

HCPSS female 2011 through 2015 graduates who did not receive FARMS had over 70 percent fall college enrollment rates across racial/ethnic groups. For HCPSS female graduates who received FARMS, less than 60 percent of Hispanic/Latina, White, or Two or More Races students enrolled in college in the fall after high school graduation, compared to over two-thirds of Black/African American and 84 percent of Asian female, FARMS graduates who did so.

First-Year College Enrollment

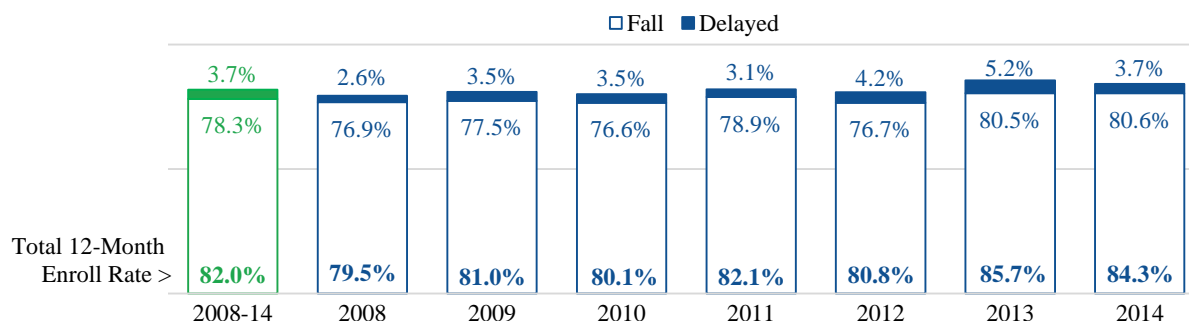
In this report, delayed enrollees are defined as HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college sometime after October 31 of their high school graduation year, but within the first 12 months after high school graduation. First-year enrollees include both fall and delayed enrollees; they are defined as HCPSS 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. Thus, first-year college enrollment is reported through the Class of 2014 because data through August 14, 2016 for the most recent Class of 2015 will not be available until next year's file.

From 2008 to 2014, an average of 82.0 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 79.5 percent in 2008 to 84.3 percent in 2014 (Table A4, Appendix A). Of 2008 to 2014 HCPSS graduates who enrolled in the first year after high school graduation, the majority (95.5 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 2008 to 2014, 78.3 percent (ranging from 76.6 percent in 2010 to 80.6 percent in 2014) of HCPSS graduates overall enrolled in college immediately in the fall after high school graduation; an additional 3.7 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). From 2008 to 2014, 82.0 percent of HCPSS graduates overall enrolled in college within a year after completing high school (Tables A1 & A4, Appendix A).

Figure 11. HCPSS 2008-2014 Grads' 12-Month College Enrollment Rates



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

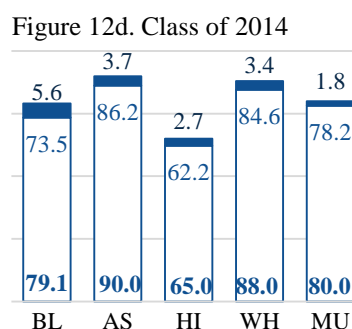
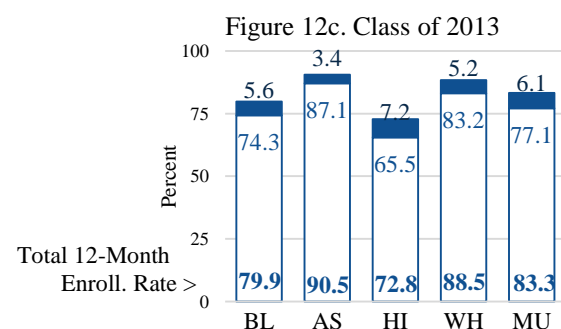
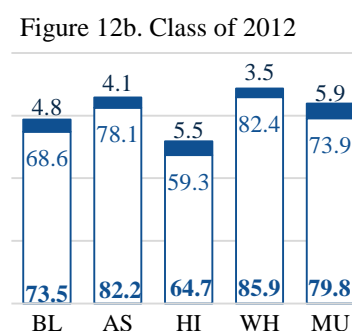
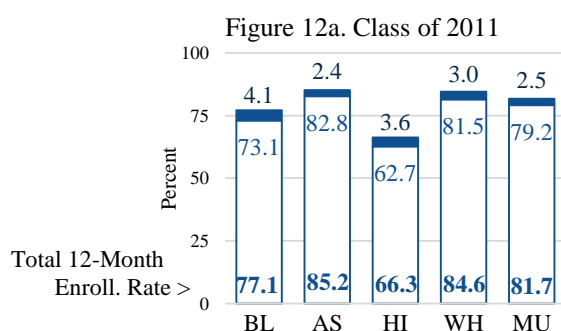
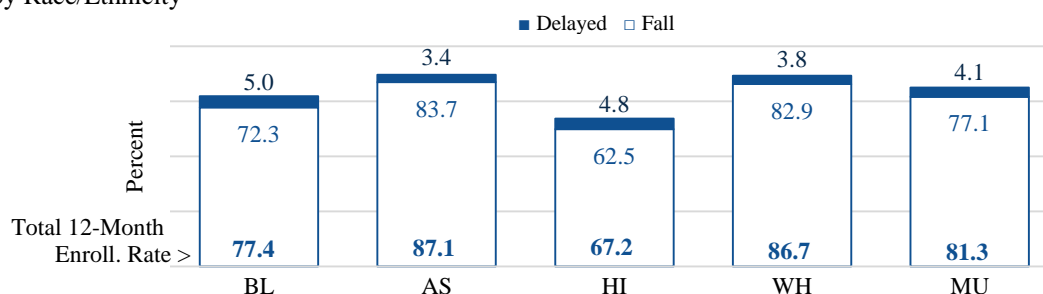
Figure 11 displays the percent of HCPSS graduates who enrolled in college within the first year of high school graduation, categorized by fall enrollment or enrollment after fall but before the next academic year. Overall, first-year college enrollment rates have remained fairly stable at about 80 percent from 2008 through 2012, with a more noticeable increase to 85.7 percent for the Class of 2013 that dipped to 84.3 percent for the Class of 2014. This increase is reflected primarily in a rise in the percent of fall college enrollees and an increase in the percent of delayed enrollees for HCPSS 2014 graduates compared to 2008.

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, 83.7 and 82.9 percent of Asian and White 2011–2014 HCPSS graduates, respectively, compared to 62.5 and 72.3 percent of Hispanic/Latino and Black/African American graduates, respectively, enrolled in college in the fall. For delayed college enrollment, 3.4 and 3.8 percent of Asian and White 2011–2014 HCPSS graduates, respectively, compared to 4.8 and 5.0 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. Taken together, average first-year college enrollment from 2011 to 2014, by race/ethnicity, was higher for White (86.7 percent) and Asian (87.1 percent) graduates than for Black/African American (77.4 percent) and Hispanic/Latino (67.2 percent) graduates (Figure 12).

Comparisons of 2011 to 2014 data with prior years' cohorts by racial/ethnic groups are discouraged because federal government categories for reporting race/ethnicity changed in 2011. As a result, a student's race/ethnicity grouping in 2010 may differ from the same student's grouping in 2011 under the new codes. For completeness, first-year college enrollment data, disaggregated by the old racial/ethnic codes for 2008 to 2010 are presented in Appendix Table A5.

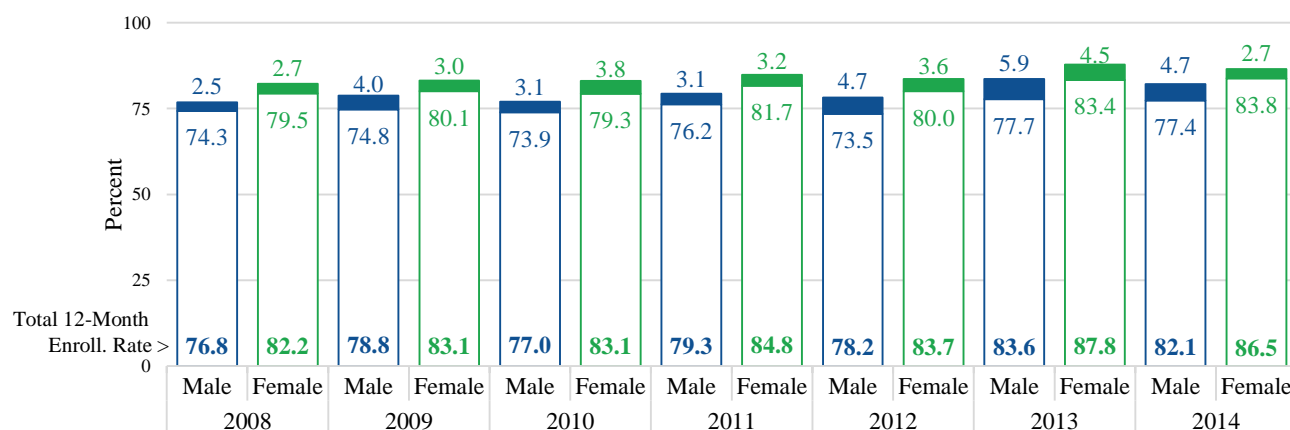
Figure 12. HCPSS 2011–2014 Graduates' College Enrollment Rate within a Year after High School Graduation by Race/Ethnicity



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 2008 through 2014. First-year college enrollment for females ranged from 82.2 percent in 2008 to 87.8 percent in 2013; for male graduates, from 76.8 percent in 2008 to 83.6 percent in 2013 (Table A6, Appendix A). The delayed college enrollment rate for female graduates ranged from 2.7 percent in 2008 and 2014 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 narrowed from 5.4 percentage points in 2008 to 4.4 percentage points in 2014, favoring female graduates. Female and male graduates had similar delayed college enrollment rates until 2014, when male graduates' delayed enrollment rate was about 2.0 percentage points higher than that of females (Figure 13).

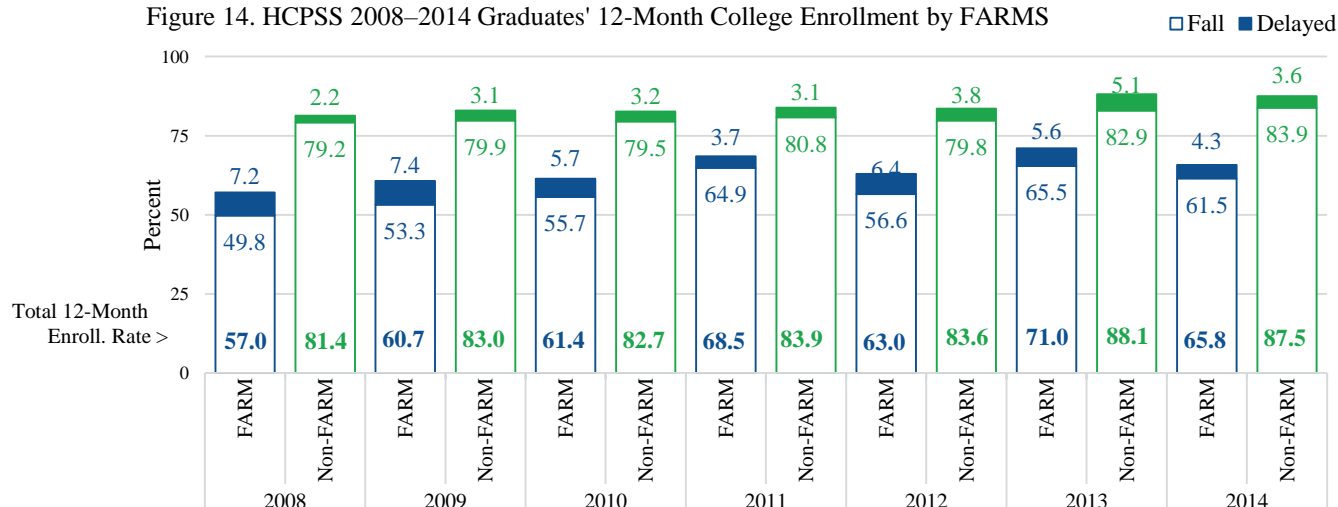
Figure 13. HCPSS 2008–2014 Graduates' 12-Month College Enrollment Rate by Gender □ Fall ■ Delayed



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

Poverty (FARMS) gap. The gap in first-year college enrollment between non-FARMS and FARMS graduates narrowed from 24.4 percentage points in 2008 to 21.7 percentage points in 2014 (Table A6, Appendix A). Proportionately, more HCPSS graduates who received FARMS delayed college enrollment than their non-FARMS peers (Figure 14). In 2008, 7.2 percent of FARMS and 2.2 percent of non-FARMS graduates delayed college enrollment until after October 31. In 2014, a smaller proportion of all graduates delayed enrollment: 4.3 percent for FARMS graduates and 3.6 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 2008–2014 Graduates' 12-Month College Enrollment by FARMS



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

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 2008 to 2014 fall enrollees are examined in research questions six through eight.

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

From 2008 to 2014, 92.9 percent of all fall college enrollees persisted to a second year of college. Of the fall college enrollees in this period, 97.5 percent of those who enrolled in a four-year institution and 82.7 percent of those who enrolled in a two-year institution persisted; 91.0 percent of in-state and 96.5 percent of out-of-state institution fall enrollees persisted; and 92.2 percent of public and 95.9 percent of private institution fall enrollees persisted (Tables A7 & A8, Appendix A).

The following summarizes the range in persistence rates for fall enrollees from 2008 through 2014:

- 91.4–94.3% of all fall enrollees persisted to a second year of college (Figure 15)
- 91.3–93.7% of public institution fall enrollees persisted (Figure 16)
- 91.9–97.1% of private institution fall enrollees persisted (Figure 16)
- 90.0–92.4% of in-state institution fall enrollees persisted (Figure 17)
- 94.0–97.6% of out-of-state institution fall enrollees persisted (Figure 17)
- 95.8–98.3% of four-year institution fall enrollees persisted (Figure 18)
- 79.9–84.8% of two-year institution fall enrollees persisted (Figure 18)

Figure 15. Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate

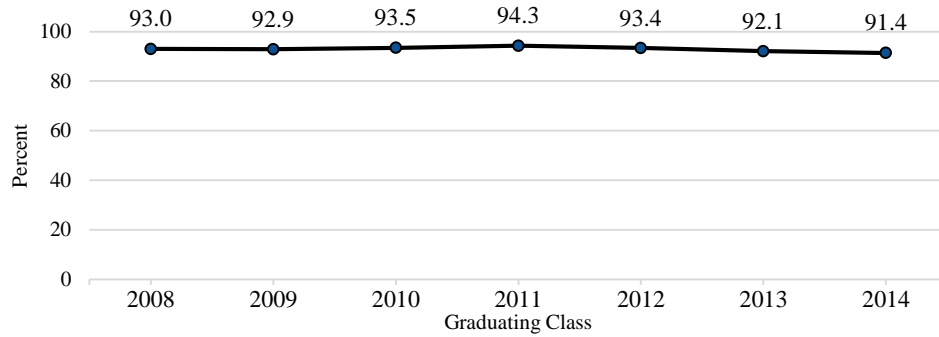


Figure 16. Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate by Institution Type

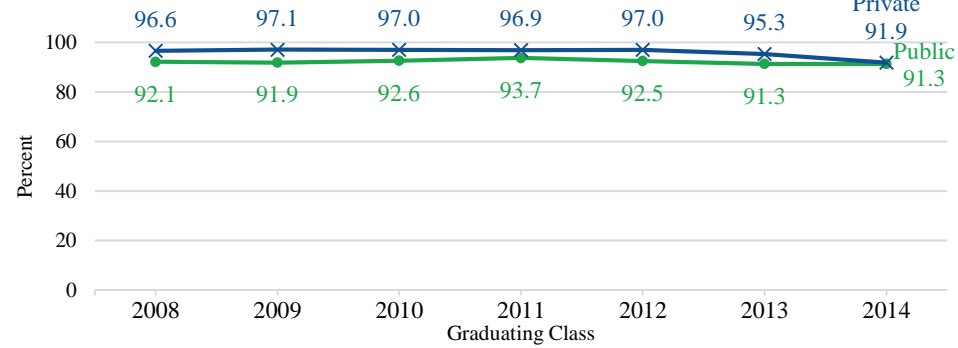


Figure 17. Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate by Institution Location

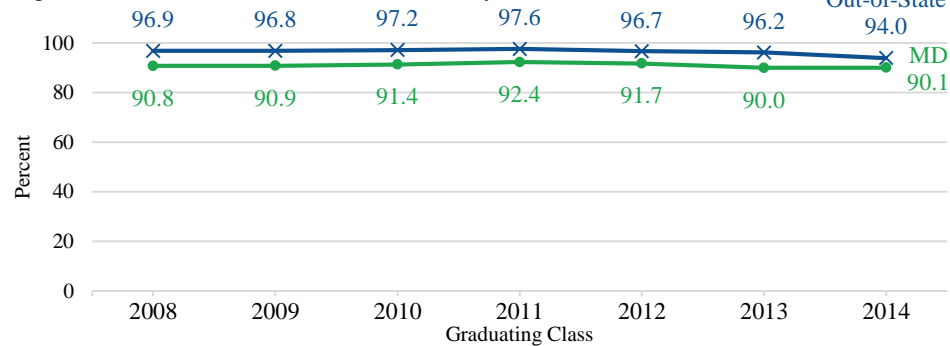
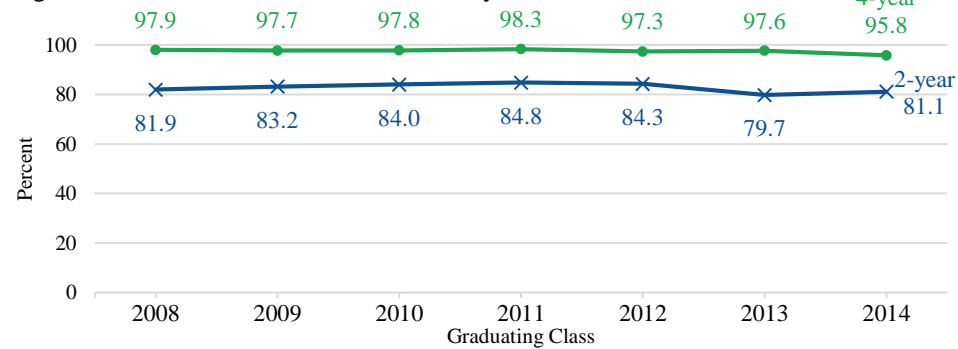


Figure 18. Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate by Institution Level



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

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

Racial/Ethnic gap. Of fall enrollees from 2011 through 2014, an average of 96.7 percent of Asian, 94.2 percent of White, 90.2 percent of Two or More Races, 88.4 percent of Hispanic/Latino, and 86.9 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 2014 decreased for all racial/ethnic groups except for Hispanic/Latino students, who experienced a 0.8 percentage-point increase in persistence rate; the decreases in persistence rate were 3.7 percentage points for Black/African American, 3.6 percentage points for Asian, 2.6 percentage points for White, and 3.9 percentage point for Two or More Races fall enrollees (Table A9a, Appendix A).

The widest gaps in persistence rates for the Class of 2014 were observed between Asian and Two or More Races fall enrollees (9.1 percentage-point gap) and between Asian and Black/African American fall enrollees (8.7 percentage-point gap).

As previously noted, comparisons of 2011 to 2015 data with prior years' cohorts, by racial/ethnic groups, are discouraged since federal government categories for reporting race/ethnicity changed in 2011. For completeness, persistence rates by race/ethnicity for the Classes of 2008 through 2010 are presented in Table A9 in Appendix A.

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

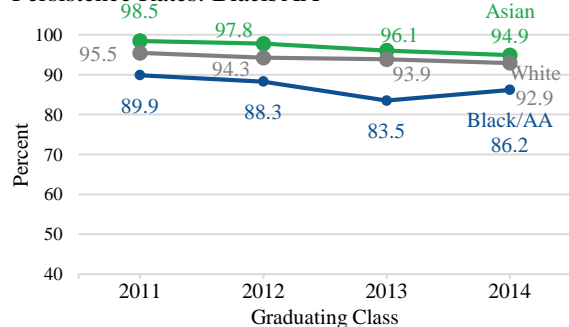
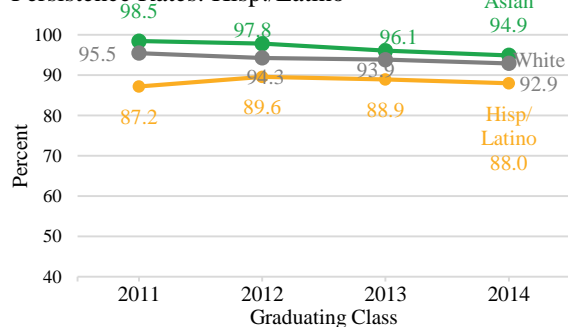
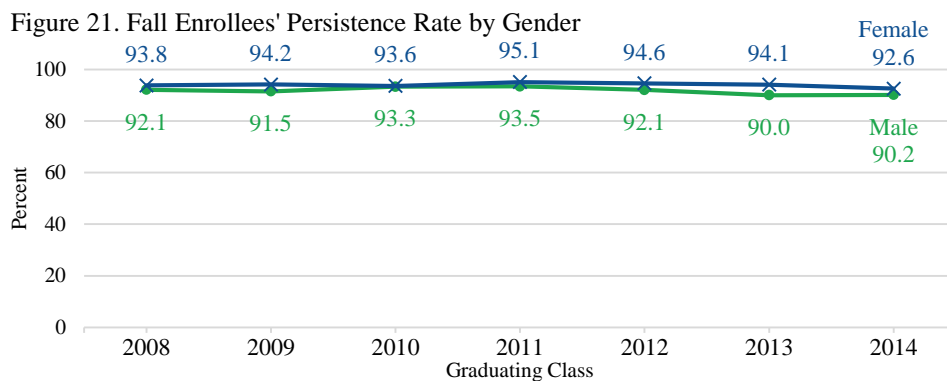


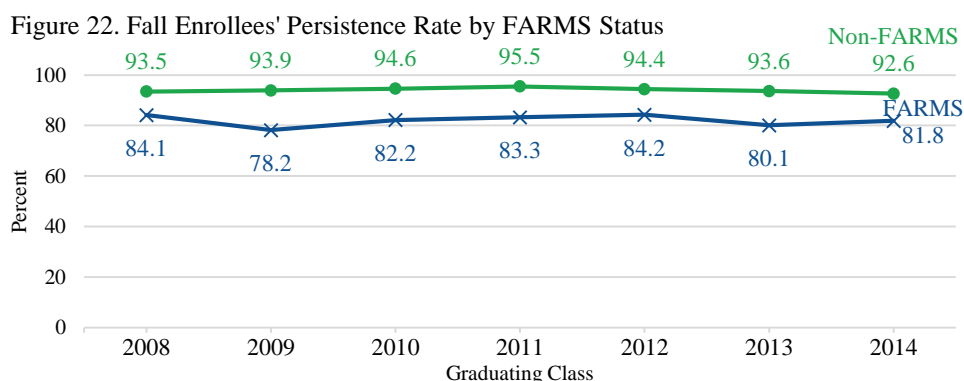
Figure 20. Racial/Ethnic Gaps in Persistence Rates: Hisp./Latino



Gender gap. Female fall enrollees persisted to a second year of college at higher rates than male fall enrollees in all Classes from 2008 through 2014: 94.0 percent seven-year average persistence rate for female compared to 91.8 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.



Poverty (FARMS) gap. Of 2008 to 2014 fall enrollees who persisted to a second year of college, those who received FARMS persisted at lower rates than their peers who did not receive FARMS (Figure 22). The seven-year average persistence rate for FARMS fall enrollees was 82.0 percent compared to 94.0 percent for non-FARMS fall enrollees, a 12.0 percentage-point poverty gap. The poverty gap ranged from a low of 9.4 percentage points in 2008 to a high of 15.7 percentage points in 2009, with the most recent being a 10.8 percentage-point poverty gap for the Class of 2014 (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 2014 overall, the gap in persistence between non-FARMS and FARMS fall enrollees, for male students by race/ethnicity, was widest for White (17.7 percentage-point gap) male fall enrollees, followed by Hispanic/Latino male fall enrollees (15.3 percentage-point gap), Two or More Races (14.7 percent-point gap), Black/African American (11.4 percentage-point gap), and Asian (4.7 percentage-point gap) male fall enrollees (Figure 23; Table A10b, Appendix A).

For female fall enrollees from the Classes of 2011 through 2014, the widest poverty gap in persistence rates was observed among White female fall enrollees (17.4 percentage-point gap), followed by Hispanic/Latino (9.9 percentage-point gap), Black/African American (9.6 percentage-point gap), and Asian (1.0 percentage-point gap) fall enrollees. For Classes of 2011 through 2014 Two or More Races female fall enrollees, those who received FARMS actually persisted at a higher rate than their non-

FARMS peers overall: 94.7 percent persistence rate for FARMS compared to 91.4 percent for non-FARMS females of Two or More Races (Figure 24; Table A10b, Appendix A).

Figure 23. 2011-14 **Male** Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate by Race/Ethnicity, FARMS

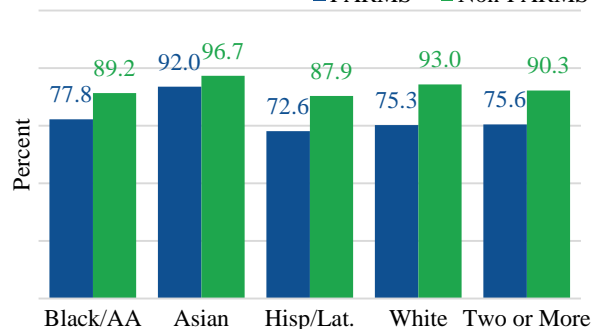


Figure 24. 2011-14 **Female** Fall Enrollees' Persistence Rate by Race/Ethnicity, FARMS

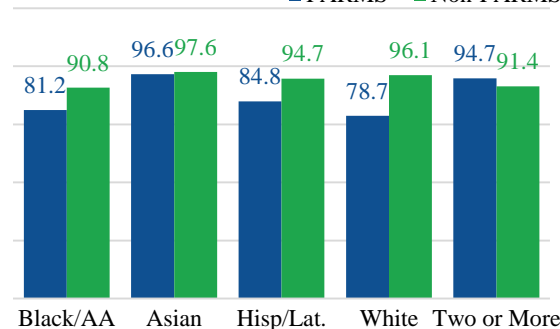


Figure 23a. 2011-14 **Male** Fall Enrollees' Persistence by Race/Ethnicity, FARMS

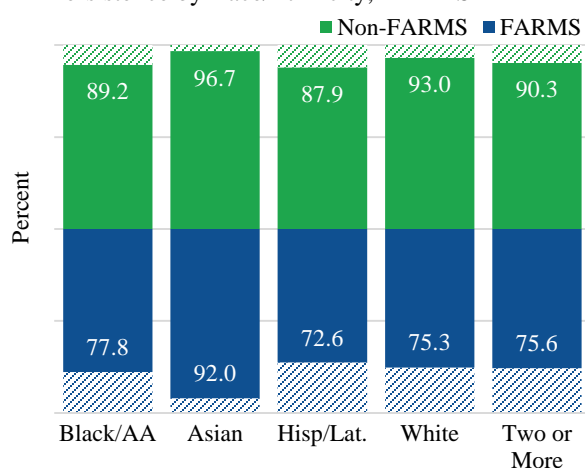
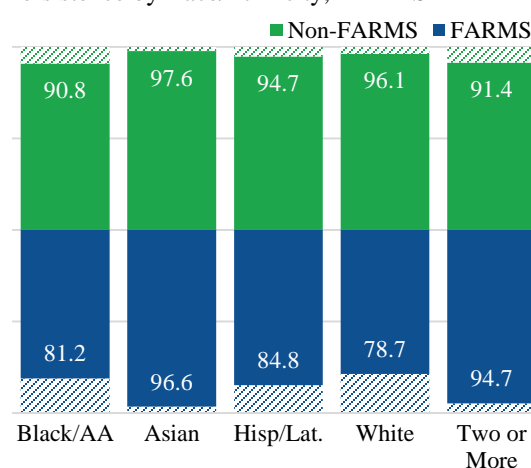


Figure 24a. 2011-14 **Female** Fall Enrollees' Persistence by Race/Ethnicity, FARMS



College Completion

In this report, college completion is defined as HCPSS graduates who completed college with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree. Research Questions 9 and 10 examine the six- and four-year college completion rates, respectively, for fall college enrollees. Research Question 10 examines the college completion rate for all high school graduates. College completion rates are based on data reported to NSC as of November 2015 and are reported for the Classes of 2008 and 2009.

RQ9: What proportion of 2008 and 2009 fall college enrollees completed college within six years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree?

More than two-thirds of 2008 and 2009 fall enrollees completed college within six years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree. Specifically, 70.5 percent of 2008 fall enrollees ($n=2,029$ of 2,876) and 70.1 percent of 2009 fall enrollees ($n=2,015$ of 2,876) completed college within six years. (Figure 25; Table A15, Appendix A).

By race/ethnicity, more than half of Black/African American fall enrollees in 2008 (50.1 percent) and 2009 (48.7 percent) completed college within six years. About 48.0 percent of Hispanic/Latino fall

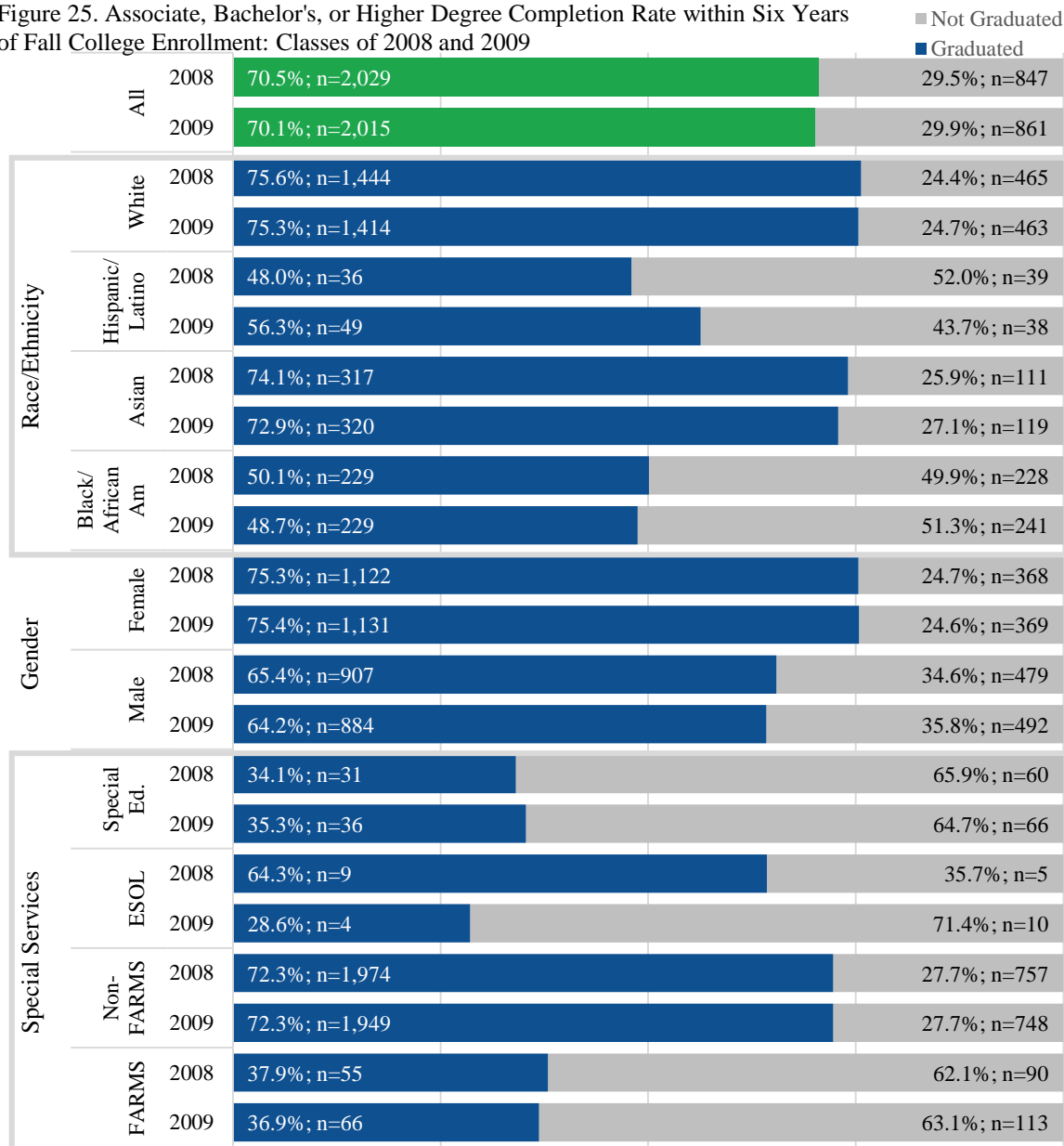
enrollees from the Class of 2008 and more than half (56.3 percent) from the Class of 2009 completed college in six years. The six-year college completion rates for Asian and White fall enrollees were similar at 74.1 and 75.6 percent, respectively, for the Class of 2008 and 72.9 and 75.3 percent, respectively, for the Class of 2009 (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 (27.6 or 26.1 percentage-point gap, respectively), followed by the gap between White or Asian and Black/African American fall enrollees (25.5 or 24.0 percentage-point gap, respectively). For the Class of 2009, the racial/ethnic gap in the six-year college completion rate for fall enrollees was widest between White or Asian and Black/African American fall enrollees (26.6 or 24.2 percentage-point gap, respectively), followed by White or Asian and Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees (19.0 or 16.6 percentage-point gap, respectively).

By gender, 2008 and 2009 female fall enrollees had higher six-year graduation rates (75.3 and 75.4 percent, respectively) than male fall enrollees (65.4 and 64.2 percent, respectively). This represents a gender gap in fall enrollees' six-year college completion rates of 9.9 percentage points for the Class of 2008 that increased to 11.2 percentage points for the Class of 2009.

In both 2008 and 2009, 72.3 percent of non-FARMS fall enrollees completed college within six years, compared to 37.9 and 36.9 percent of FARMS fall enrollees in 2008 and 2009, respectively. The poverty gap in fall enrollees' college completion rates widened by 1.0 percentage point from a 34.4 percentage-point gap for the Class of 2008 to 35.4 percentage points for the Class of 2009.

Figure 25. Associate, Bachelor's, or Higher Degree Completion Rate within Six Years of Fall College Enrollment: Classes of 2008 and 2009



RQ10: What proportion of 2008 to 2011 fall college enrollees completed college within four years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree?

Just under half of 2008 to 2011 fall college enrollees completed college within four years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree, ranging from 47.7 percent for 2010 fall enrollees to 49.9 percent for 2008 fall enrollees (Figure 26; Table A16, Appendix A). Female fall enrollees had higher four-year college completion rates than males—a 15.8 percentage-point gap. Fall enrollees who received FARMS services completed college within four years at much lower rates than their peers—a 28.0 percentage-point gap over the four-year period from the Class of 2008 to the Class of 2011.

By race/ethnicity, overall for the Classes of 2008 to 2010, just under 30 percent of Black/African American fall enrollees completed college within four years, compared to 38.3 percent of Hispanic fall enrollees, and at least half of Asian or White fall enrollees (50.4 and 54.2 percent, respectively). The

Class of 2011 fall enrollees' four-year completion rate by race/ethnicity is provided for completeness, but comparisons between these data and previous years' data are not interpreted due to differences in the federal definitions of the racial/ethnic categories (Figure 26a; Table A16, Appendix A).

Figure 26. Percent of Classes of 2008 through 2011 fall college enrollees who earned an associate or higher degree within four years overall, by gender, FARMS

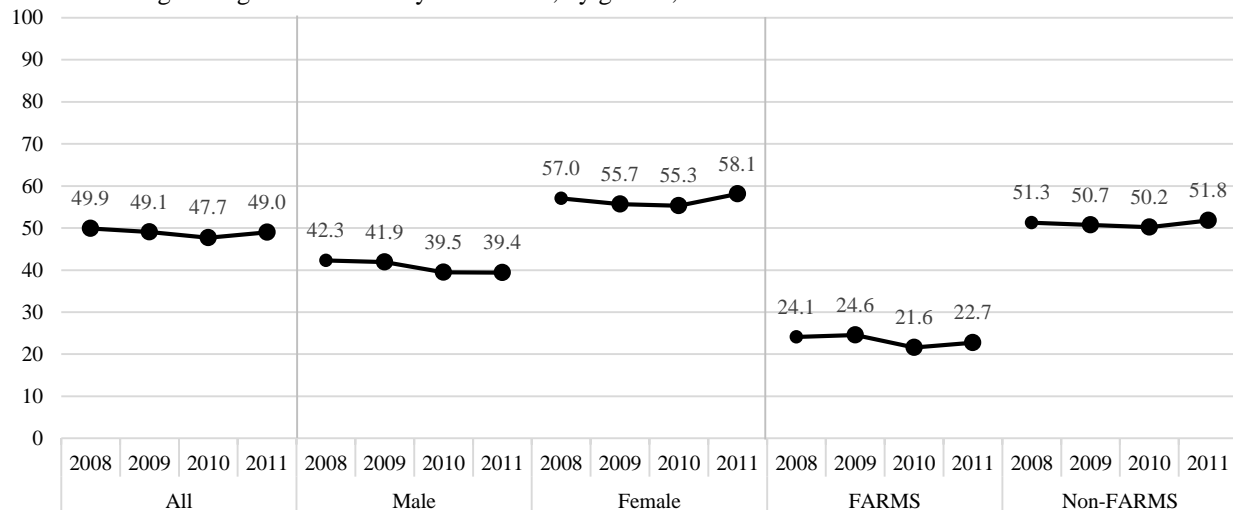
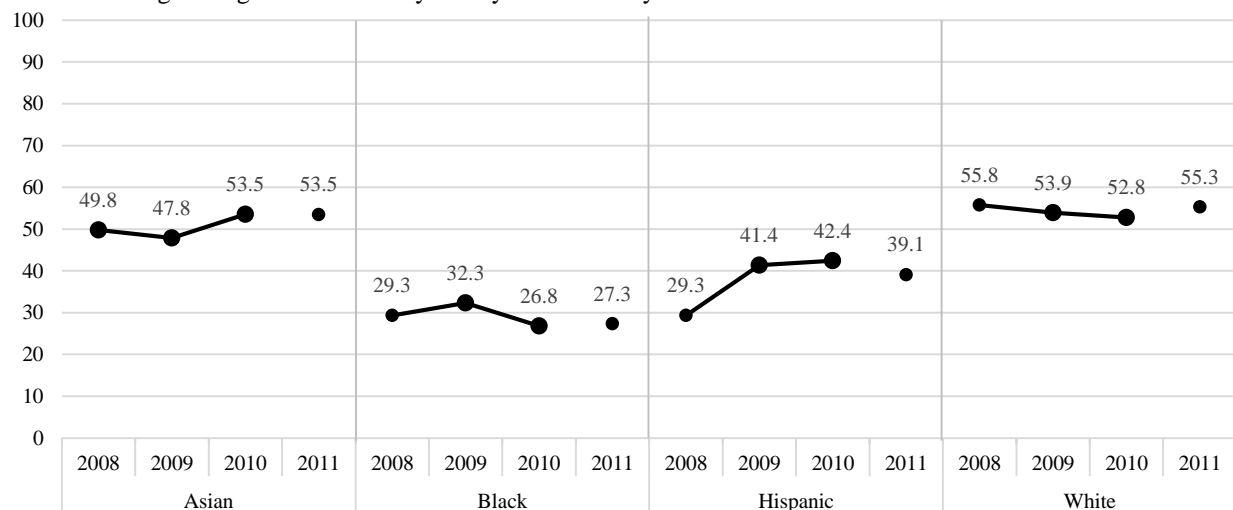


Figure 26a. Percent of Classes of 2008 through 2011 fall college enrollees who earned an associate or higher degree within four years by race/ethnicity



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

RQ11: What proportion of 2008 and 2009 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, 82.8 and 83.8 percent of full-time 2008 and 2009 fall enrollees, respectively, at four-year institutions graduated with a bachelor's or higher within six years (Table A15a, Appendix A).

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

RQ12: What proportion of all 2008 and 2009 high school graduates completed college with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree, as of November 2015?

Of all HCPSS graduates in 2008 and 2009, almost 60 percent had completed college with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree as of November 2015. Specifically, 59.4 percent of 2008 HCPSS graduates ($n=2,222$ of 3,740) and 57.2 percent of 2009 HCPSS graduates ($n=2,125$ of 3,713) completed college as of November 2015 (Figure 26; Table A17, Appendix A).

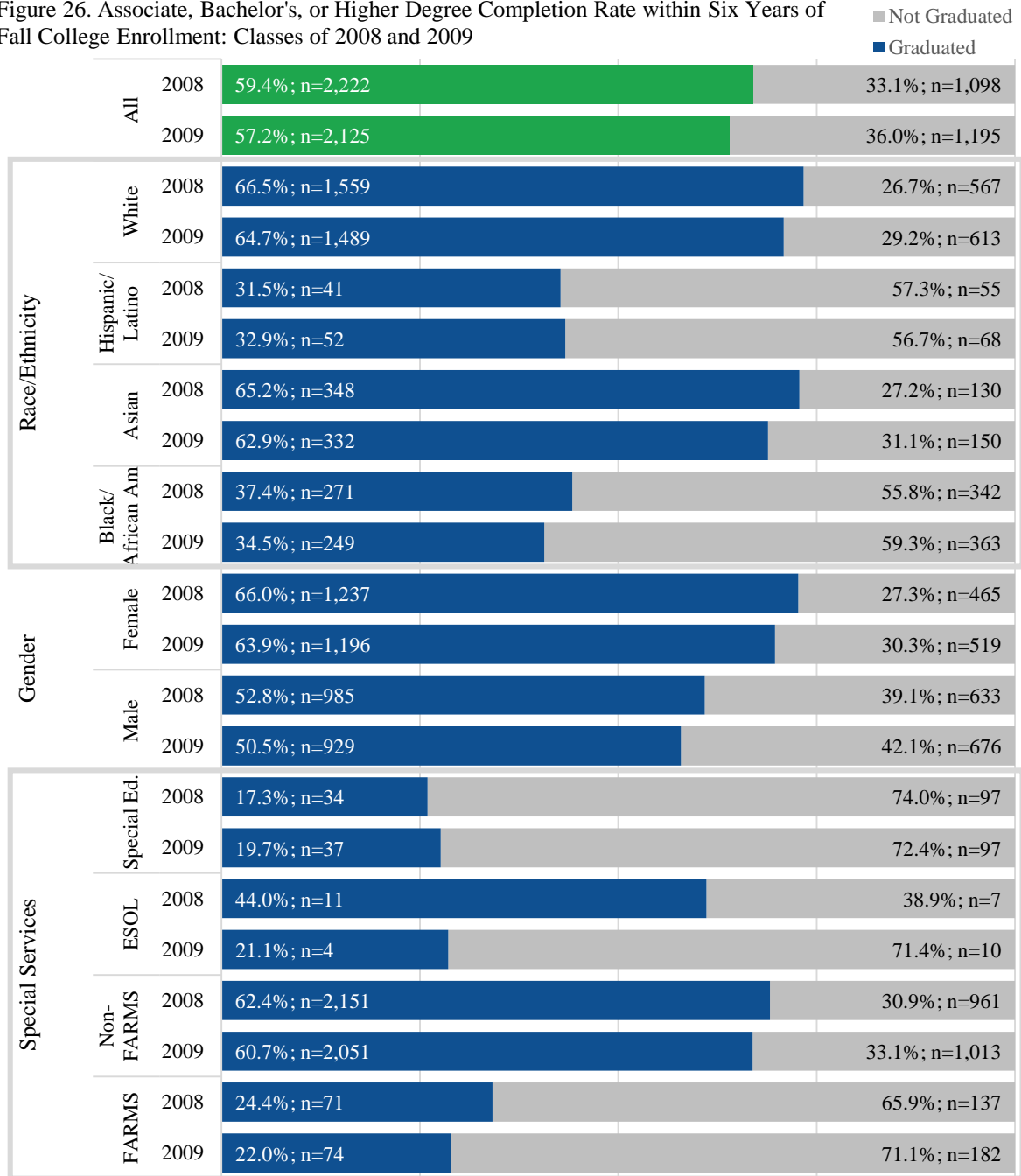
By race/ethnicity, Hispanic/Latino and Black/African American graduates had lower college completion rates than White and Asian graduates. Specifically, 32.3 percent of Hispanic/Latino and 36.0 percent of Black/African American 2008 and 2009 graduates completed college as of November 2015. In contrast, 65.6 percent of White and 64.0 percent of Asian 2008 and 2009 graduates completed college as of November 2015.

The racial/ethnic gap in college completion for all 2008 and 2009 graduates was widest between White or Asian and Hispanic/Latino graduates (33.3 or 31.7 percentage-point gap, respectively), followed by White or Asian and Black/African American graduates (29.6 or 28.0 percentage-point gap, respectively). The gaps between White or Asian and Hispanic/Latino graduates' college completion rates narrowed but widened for White or Asian and Black/African American graduates for the Class of 2009 compared to the Class of 2008.

By gender, female 2008 and 2009 graduates completed college as of November 2015 at higher rates than male graduates. Specifically, 64.9 percent of 2008 and 2009 female graduates had completed college compared to 51.7 percent for male graduates. The gender gap in college completion remained at about 13 percentage points in both Classes.

By FARMS status, non-FARMS graduates in 2008 and 2009 completed college as of November 2015 at higher rates than their peers who received FARMS. Specifically, 23.1 percent of all 2008 and 2009 FARMS graduates had completed college compared to 61.6 percent of non-FARMS graduates. The poverty gap in college completion rates widened from 38.0 percentage points for the Class of 2008 to 38.7 percentage points for the Class of 2009.

Figure 26. Associate, Bachelor's, or Higher Degree Completion Rate within Six Years of Fall College Enrollment: Classes of 2008 and 2009



Most Common Colleges

RQ13: What were the most common colleges entered initially by 2008 to 2015 graduates?

Table 1 lists the most common post-secondary institutions that HCPSS graduates of the Classes of 2008 to 2015 initially enrolled in the fall immediately after high school graduation. The top fourteen four-year institutions with at least 100 enrollees and the top four two-year institutions with at least 30 enrollees are included. The list is based on the first institution that an HCPSS graduate enrolled in immediately after high school graduation and does not reflect the movement between two- and four-year institutions. For example, if a HCPSS graduate's initial enrollment was at a two-year institution but later transferred to a four-year institution or vice-versa, this information is not captured.

As shown in Table 1, the highest number of HCPSS graduates (Classes of 2008 to 2015) 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 2008 to 2015)

Institution Name	State	<i>n</i> Enrolled
Four-Year Institutions		
University Of Maryland - College Park	MD	3,248
University Of Maryland - Baltimore County	MD	1,786
Towson University	MD	1,375
Salisbury University	MD	647
James Madison University	VA	337
Virginia Polytech And State University	VA	334
West Virginia University	WV	329
Pennsylvania State University	PA	293
St Mary's College Of Maryland	MD	257
University Of Delaware	DE	247
Frostburg State University	MD	227
University Of South Carolina	SC	226
Stevenson University	MD	208
Johns Hopkins University	MD	111
University Of Maryland Eastern Shore	MD	110
Morgan State University	MD	105
Elon University	NC	104
Two-Year Institutions		
Howard Community College	MD	6,773
Community College Of Baltimore County	MD	276
Anne Arundel Community College	MD	66
Montgomery College	MD	36

Summary of Results

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

- Overall, 78.6 percent of HCPSS classes of 2008 through 2015 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 (80.5 percent).
- More graduates enrolled in four-year, in-state, or public institutions than two-year, out-of-state, or private institutions.
- By race/ethnicity, Asian graduates in 2015 had the highest fall college enrollment rates (89.9 percent), followed by White (86.1 percent), Two or More Races (78.4 percent), Black/African American (71.0 percent), and Hispanic/Latino graduates (59.7 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 2015 was an increase of 11.5 percentage points compared to 2008.

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

- The proportion of delayed enrollees increased from 2.6 percent in 2008 to 5.2 percent in 2013, and then decreased to 3.7 percent in 2014; 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 2014 overall, Black/African American (5.0 percent) and Hispanic/Latino (4.8 percent) graduates had higher proportions of delayed enrollment than their Asian (3.4 percent) and White (3.8 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 2008 to 2014, 92.9 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 2014, an average of 96.7 percent of Asian, 94.2 percent of White, 90.2 percent of Two or More Races, 86.9 percent of Black/African American, and 88.4 percent of Hispanic/Latino fall enrollees persisted to a second year of college.
- By FARMS status, the gap in persistence rates widened from a 9.4 percentage-point gap in 2008 to a 13.5 percentage-point gap in 2013, and then decreased to a 10.8 percentage-point gap in 2014, with non-FARMS graduates persisting at higher rates than FARMS graduates.

College Completion: Fall College Enrollment

- More than 70 percent of 2008 and 2009 fall college enrollees (70.5 percent and 70.1 percent, respectively) completed college within six years with an associate, bachelor's or higher degree.
- By race/ethnicity, 50.1 and 48.7 percent of Black/African American fall enrollees in 2008 and 2009, respectively, completed college within six years with an associate or higher degree. About 48.0 and 56.3 percent of 2008 and 2009 Hispanic/Latino fall college enrollees, respectively, completed college with an associate or higher degree within six years with an associate or higher degree.

- By gender, female fall enrollees completed college within six years with an associate or higher degree at higher rates (75.3 percent in 2008 and 75.4 percent in 2009) than male fall enrollees (65.4 percent in 2008 and 64.2 percent in 2009).
- By FARMS status, 72.3 percent of non-FARMS fall college enrollees in 2008 and 2009 completed college within six years with an associate or higher, compared to 37.9 and 36.9 percent of FARMS fall enrollees in 2008 and 2009, respectively.
- For the Classes of 2008 through 2011, almost half (48.9 percent) of fall college enrollees completed college within four years with an associate or higher degree.
- Female fall enrollees from 2008 to 2011 had higher four-year college completion rates than males—a 15.8 percentage-point gap (56.5 percent for females compared to 40.7 percent for males).
- Classes of 2008 through 2011 fall enrollees who received FARMS services completed college within four years at much lower rates than their peers—a 28.0 percentage-point gap (23.0 percent for FARMS versus 51.0 percent for non-FARMS).
- By race/ethnicity, overall for the Classes of 2008 to 2010, just under 30 percent of Black/African American fall enrollees completed college within four years, compared to 38.3 percent of Hispanic fall enrollees, and at least half of Asian or White fall enrollees (50.4 and 54.2 percent, respectively).
- For 2008 and 2009 HCPSS graduates who enrolled full-time at a four-year institution in the fall, more than 80 percent (82.8 percent and 83.8 percent, respectively) graduated from college within six years with a bachelor's or higher degree; compared to about 60 percent for graduating with a bachelor's or higher degree within four years.

College Completion as of November 2015 for the Classes of 2008 and 2009

- Almost 60 percent of all 2008 and 2009 HCPSS graduates (59.4 and 57.2 percent, respectively) completed college with an associate or higher degree as of November 2015.
- By race/ethnicity, 32.3 percent of Hispanic/Latino and 36.0 percent of Black/African American 2008 and 2009 graduates completed college with an associate or higher degree as of November 2015. In contrast, 65.6 percent of White and 64.0 percent of Asian 2008 and 2009 graduates completed college as of November 2015.
- By gender, 64.9 percent of 2008 and 2009 female graduates had completed college with an associate or higher degree as of November 2015 compared to 51.7 percent for male graduates.
- By FARMS status, 23.1 percent of all 2008 and 2009 FARMS graduates had completed college with an associate or higher degree compared to 61.6 percent of non-FARMS graduates.

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.

Progress Updates and Recommendations

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

Data-Driven Indicators of Readiness

To facilitate discussions around college readiness, as a system, the quantifiable benchmark of a combined SAT score of 1650 or a composite ACT score of 24 is used to gauge college readiness. The 1650 benchmark on the SAT is used because many colleges require students to take remedial college courses if their SAT section scores were lower than 550. According to the College Board, an ACT score of 24 is comparable to an SAT score of 1650. Quantifiable data are used to indicate college readiness because they facilitate a more consistent foundation to begin the discussion of college and career readiness from school to school across the school system. Internal research using the SAT score of 1650 or ACT score of 24 as a college-ready indicator to predict enrollment in college has also demonstrated a strong relationship between the two. The ACT has also published findings to indicate that students with a composite of 24 or higher are more likely to be successful in college.

HCPSS developed a trajectory that spans Kindergarten through Grade 12 with grade-specific benchmarks to indicate whether students are likely to score college ready by Grade 12. These measures include the kindergarten readiness scores, Fountas and Pinnell reading benchmarks, Measures of Academic Progress (MAP) reading and math performance, HSA performance, AP participation, PSAT, SAT and ACT scores, and career-related experiences. Appropriate data (e.g., social skills) to monitor progress in pre-Kindergarten are also under consideration.

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

Ongoing Progress Monitoring of Student Performance

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

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

As a system, root causes for gaps in performance by student groups are examined at all school levels. One focus of the school improvement planning process requires school improvement teams to examine root

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

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

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

Targeted Supports

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

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

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

1. With the redesigned PSAT and SAT tests, examine implications of the new scoring systems and adjust the college-going trajectory.
2. Develop an early identification tool for schools to identify students at risk for not being college and/or career ready.
3. Continue to support graduates who demonstrate college-readiness but may not enroll in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation by identifying and removing factors that hinder college enrollment.
4. Continue to examine the root causes for higher proportions of delayed college enrollment among the following groups: Hispanic/Latino, Black/African American, male, and graduates who received FARMS services.
5. Develop a better understanding of college persistence to identify factors that are present prior to graduation from HCPSS that predict persistence.
6. Continue to examine variations in college enrollment and persistence rates by school to allow administrators and school staff to provide locally relevant and targeted supports.

7. Examine the root causes for lower proportions of male compared to female students who complete college within six years of high school graduation to understand early predictors of the gender gap in college completion.
8. Examine the impact of dual enrollment on college completion.
9. Explore and/or develop tools that help students find college or career matches based on academic data as well as career and interest surveys.
10. Examine the characteristics of graduates who earn at least a bachelor's degree within four years compared to those who needed six years or more.

References

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Appendix A: Tables

Table A1.

Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2008–2015 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 Location</u> 2-year	<u>Institutional Type</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 Location</u> 2-year	<u>Institutional Type</u> MD	<u>Institutional Location</u> Out-of-State	<u>Institutional Type</u> Public	<u>Institutional Type</u> Private
Total	31,076	24,427	16,961	7,465	15,999	8,428	19,711	4,716	78.6	54.6	24.0	51.5	27.1	63.4	15.2
2015	3,937	3,186	2,227	959	2,139	1,047	2,621	565	80.9	56.6	24.4	54.3	26.6	66.6	14.4
2014	3,913	3,153	2,218	935	2,089	1,064	2,539	614	80.6	56.7	23.9	53.4	27.2	64.9	15.7
2013	4,100	3,300	2,287	1,012	2,194	1,106	2,657	643	80.5	55.8	24.7	53.5	27.0	64.8	15.7
2012	3,859	2,959	2,069	890	1,985	974	2,389	570	76.7	53.6	23.1	51.4	25.2	61.9	14.8
2011	3,895	3,074	2,171	903	1,940	1,134	2,493	581	78.9	55.7	23.2	49.8	29.1	64.0	14.9
2010	3,919	3,003	2,068	935	1,930	1,073	2,403	600	76.6	52.8	23.9	49.3	27.4	61.3	15.3
2009	3,713	2,876	1,931	945	1,894	982	2,296	580	77.5	52.0	25.5	51.0	26.4	61.9	15.6
2008	3,740	2,876	1,990	886	1,828	1,048	2,313	563	76.9	53.2	23.7	48.9	28.0	61.8	15.1

Note: Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 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 2008–2010 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately
After High School Graduation by Race/Ethnicity

Class	All Students			African American			Asian			Hispanic			White		
	N	n	%	N	n	%	N	n	%	N	n	%	N	n	%
	Grads	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grads	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grads	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grads	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grads	Enr'd	Enr'd
08–10	11,372	8,755	77.0	2,257	1,483	65.7	1,606	1,304	81.2	481	261	54.3	7,005	5,694	81.3
2010	3,919	3,003	76.6	811	556	68.6	544	437	80.3	193	99	51.3	2,361	1,908	80.8
2009	3,713	2,876	77.5	722	470	65.1	528	439	83.1	158	87	55.1	2,300	1,877	81.6
2008	3,740	2,876	76.9	724	457	63.1	534	428	80.1	130	75	57.7	2,344	1,909	81.4

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

Table A2a.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2015 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		
	N	n	%	N	n	%	N	n	%	N	n	%	N	n	%	N	n	%
	Grads	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grads	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grads	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grads	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grads	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grads	Enr'd	Enr'd
11–15	19,704	15,672	79.5	3,806	2,742	72.0	3,051	2,594	85.0	1,423	880	61.8	10,231	8,542	83.5	1,129	874	77.4
2015	3,937	3,186	80.9	810	575	71.0	653	587	89.9	315	188	59.7	1,888	1,625	86.1	259	203	78.4
2014	3,913	3,153	80.6	770	566	73.5	617	532	86.2	294	183	62.2	1,990	1,684	84.6	225	176	78.2
2013	4,100	3,300	80.5	751	558	74.3	643	560	87.1	290	190	65.5	2,157	1,795	83.2	245	189	77.1
2012	3,859	2,959	76.7	784	538	68.6	585	457	78.1	275	163	59.3	1,996	1,644	82.4	203	150	73.9
2011	3,895	3,074	78.9	691	505	73.1	553	458	82.8	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 November 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Results for American Indian or Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander graduates are not reported separately but are included with all students.

Table A3.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2008–2015 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	15,671	11,872	75.8	15,405	12,555	81.5	3,880	2,309	59.5	27,196	22,118	81.3
2015	1,986	1,547	77.9	1,951	1,639	84.0	644	395	61.3	3,293	2,791	84.8
2014	1,983	1,535	77.4	1,930	1,618	83.8	582	358	61.5	3,331	2,795	83.9
2013	2,102	1,634	77.7	1,998	1,666	83.4	576	377	65.5	3,524	2,923	82.9
2012	1,980	1,455	73.5	1,879	1,504	80.0	516	292	56.6	3,343	2,667	79.8
2011	1,968	1,500	76.2	1,927	1,574	81.7	461	299	64.9	3,434	2,775	80.8
2010	1,947	1,439	73.9	1,972	1,564	79.3	474	264	55.7	3,445	2,739	79.5
2009	1,840	1,376	74.8	1,873	1,500	80.1	336	179	53.3	3,377	2,697	79.9
2008	1,865	1,386	74.3	1,875	1,490	79.5	291	145	49.8	3,449	2,731	79.2

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

Table A3a.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2008–2015 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	1,524	758	49.7	29,552	23,669	80.1	256	140	54.7	30,820	24,287	78.8
2015	224	121	54.0	3,713	3,065	82.5	29	15	51.7	3,908	3,171	81.1
2014	174	88	50.6	3,739	3,065	82.0	25	14	56.0	3,888	3,139	80.7
2013	205	112	54.6	3,895	3,188	81.8	32	20	62.5	4,068	3,280	80.6
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	199	83	41.7	3,720	2,920	78.5	36	20	55.6	3,883	2,983	76.8
2009	188	102	54.3	3,525	2,774	78.7	19	14	73.7	3,694	2,862	77.5
2008	197	91	46.2	3,543	2,785	78.6	25	14	56.0	3,715	2,862	77.0

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Special service statuses are based on status recorded in the end-of-year file for Grade 12. 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		
			<i>N</i> Grads	<i>n</i> Fall Enr.	% Fall Enr.	<i>N</i> Grads	<i>n</i> Fall Enr.	% Fall Enr.
Total (2011– 2015)	Male	Black/African Am.	639	387	60.6	1,243	889	71.5
		Asian	208	171	82.2	1,397	1,183	84.7
		Hispanic/Latino	251	95	37.8	468	318	67.9
		White	209	114	54.5	5,039	4,094	81.2
		Two or More	67	46	68.7	463	354	76.5
	Female	Black/African Am.	691	464	67.1	1,233	1,002	81.3
		Asian	191	161	84.3	1,255	1,079	86.0
		Hispanic/Latino	247	128	51.8	457	339	74.2
		White	184	104	56.5	4,799	4,230	88.1
		Two or More	82	47	57.3	517	427	82.6
2015	Male	Black/African Am.	160	90	56.3	249	186	74.7
		Asian	42	34	81.0	287	253	88.2
		Hispanic/Latino	63	22	34.9	99	62	62.6
		White	44	25	56.8	909	779	85.7
		Two or More	9	5	55.6	115	86	74.8
	Female	Black/African Am.	159	108	67.9	242	191	78.9
		Asian	45	44	97.8	279	256	91.8
		Hispanic/Latino	55	29	52.7	98	75	76.5
		White	50	29	58.0	885	792	89.5
		Two or More	15	9	60.0	120	103	85.8
2014	Male	Black/African Am.	132	77	58.3	254	188	74.0
		Asian	44	38	86.4	274	236	86.1
		Hispanic/Latino	55	25	45.5	99	70	70.7
		White	44	23	52.3	963	787	81.7
		Two or More	18	13	72.2	90	72	80.0
	Female	Black/African Am.	133	90	67.7	251	211	84.1
		Asian	44	38	86.4	255	220	86.3
		Hispanic/Latino	51	24	47.1	89	64	71.9
		White	39	20	51.3	944	854	90.5
		Two or More	21	10	47.6	96	81	84.4
2013	Male	Black/African Am.	123	84	68.3	250	181	72.4
		Asian	42	37	88.1	289	250	86.5
		Hispanic/Latino	50	19	38.0	87	65	74.7
		White	47	27	57.4	1,084	872	80.4
		Two or More	18	12	66.7	104	82	78.8
	Female	Black/African Am.	135	92	68.1	243	201	82.7
		Asian	47	40	85.1	265	233	87.9
		Hispanic/Latino	61	36	59.0	92	70	76.1
		White	33	17	51.5	993	879	88.5
		Two or More	18	11	61.1	105	84	80.0

Table 3b (continued).
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		
			<i>N</i> Grads	<i>n</i> Fall Enr.	% Fall Enr.	<i>N</i> Grads	<i>n</i> Fall Enr.	% Fall Enr.
2012	Male	Black/African Am.	117	67	57.3	269	179	66.5
		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	820	87.4
		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	219	83.9
		Hispanic/Latino	38	13	34.2	89	59	66.3
		White	36	23	63.9	1,096	868	79.2
		Two or More	10	7	70.0	69	52	75.4
	Female	Black/African Am.	132	92	69.7	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	885	85.2
		Two or More	15	9	60.0	103	88	85.4

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 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 2008–2014 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	<u>Institutional Level</u>		<u>Institutional Location</u>		<u>Institutional Type</u>		12- Month Enrollees	<u>Institutional Level</u>		<u>Institutional Location</u>		<u>Institutional Type</u>	
			4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of- State	Public	Private		4-year	2-year	MD	Out-of- State	Public	Private
Total	27,139	22,247	15,014	7,231	14,695	7,552	18,004	4,243	82.0	55.3	26.6	54.2	27.8	66.3	15.6
2014	3,913	3,299	2,263	1,036	2,210	1,089	2,671	628	84.3	57.8	26.5	56.5	27.8	68.3	16.0
2013	4,100	3,513	2,330	1,182	2,386	1,127	2,859	654	85.7	56.9	28.8	58.2	27.5	69.7	16.0
2012	3,859	3,120	2,104	1,016	2,121	999	2,542	578	80.8	54.5	26.3	55.0	25.9	65.9	15.0
2011	3,895	3,196	2,209	987	2,034	1,162	2,598	598	82.1	56.8	25.3	52.2	29.8	66.7	15.4
2010	3,919	3,139	2,106	1,033	2,042	1,097	2,522	617	80.1	53.8	26.4	52.1	28.0	64.4	15.7
2009	3,713	3,007	1,983	1,023	2,001	1,006	2,416	591	81.0	53.4	27.6	53.9	27.1	65.1	15.9
2008	3,740	2,973	2,019	954	1,901	1,072	2,396	577	79.5	54.0	25.5	50.8	28.7	64.1	15.4

Note: Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 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 2008–2010 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>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%
	Graduates	Enrolled	Enrolled	Graduates	Enrolled	Enrolled	Graduates	Enrolled	Enrolled	Graduates	Enrolled	Enrolled	Graduates	Enrolled	Enrolled
Total	11,372	9,119	80.2	2,257	1,627	72.1	1,606	1,335	83.1	481	282	58.6	7,005	5,861	83.7
2010	3,919	3,139	80.1	811	596	73.5	544	452	83.1	193	109	56.5	2,361	1,978	83.8
2009	3,713	3,007	81.0	722	533	73.8	528	448	84.8	158	93	58.9	2,300	1,930	83.9
2008	3,740	2,973	79.5	724	498	68.8	534	435	81.5	130	80	61.5	2,344	1,953	83.3

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

Table A5a.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2011–2014 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Any Time Within a Year
After High School Graduation by Race/Ethnicity

Class	All Students			Black/African American			Asian			Hispanic/Latino			White			Two or More Races		
	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%
	Grad	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grad	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grad	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grad	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grad	Enr'd	Enr'd	Grad	Enr'd	Enr'd
Total	15,767	13,128	83.3	2,996	2,318	77.4	2,398	2,089	87.1	1,108	745	67.2	8,343	7,234	86.7	870	707	81.3
2014	3,913	3,299	84.3	770	609	79.1	617	555	90.0	294	191	65.0	1,990	1,751	88.0	225	180	80.0
2013	4,100	3,513	85.7	751	600	79.9	643	582	90.5	290	211	72.8	2,157	1,908	88.5	245	204	83.3
2012	3,859	3,120	80.8	784	576	73.5	585	481	82.2	275	178	64.7	1,996	1,714	85.9	203	162	79.8
2011	3,895	3,196	82.1	691	533	77.1	553	471	85.2	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 November 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates. Results for American Indian or Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander graduates are not reported separately but are included with all students.

Table A6.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2008–2014 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	13,685	10,878	79.5	13,454	11,369	84.5	3,236	2,094	64.7	23,903	20,153	84.3
2014	1,983	1,629	82.1	1,930	1,670	86.5	582	383	65.8	3,331	2,916	87.5
2013	2,102	1,758	83.6	1,998	1,755	87.8	576	409	71.0	3,524	3,104	88.1
2012	1,980	1,548	78.2	1,879	1,572	83.7	516	325	63.0	3,343	2,795	83.6
2011	1,968	1,561	79.3	1,927	1,635	84.8	461	316	68.5	3,434	2,880	83.9
2010	1,947	1,500	77.0	1,972	1,639	83.1	474	291	61.4	3,445	2,848	82.7
2009	1,840	1,450	78.8	1,873	1,557	83.1	336	204	60.7	3,377	2,803	83.0
2008	1,865	1,432	76.8	1,875	1,541	82.2	291	166	57.0	3,449	2,807	81.4

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates.

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

FARMS=Free and Reduced-Price Meal System

Table A6a.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2008–2014 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	1,300	722	55.5	25,839	21,525	83.3	227	138	60.8	26,912	22,109	82.2
2014	174	100	57.5	3,739	3,199	85.6	25	15	60.0	3,888	3,284	84.5
2013	205	131	63.9	3,895	3,382	86.8	32	21	65.6	4,068	3,492	85.8
2012	136	76	55.9	3,723	3,044	81.8	53	32	60.4	3,806	3,088	81.1
2011	201	103	51.2	3,694	3,093	83.7	37	20	54.1	3,858	3,176	82.3
2010	199	92	46.2	3,720	3,047	81.9	36	20	55.6	3,883	3,119	80.3
2009	188	114	60.6	3,525	2,893	82.1	19	14	73.7	3,694	2,993	81.0
2008	197	106	53.8	3,543	2,867	80.9	25	16	64.0	3,715	2,957	79.6

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 2015. Postsecondary information was not available for all graduates.

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

ESOL=English for Speakers of Other Languages

Table A7
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2008–2014 Fall College Enrollees by Institutional Level

Class	All Fall Enrollees			4-Year Institution			2-Year Institution		
	Total Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	Total 4-Yr Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	Total 2-Yr Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted
Total	21,241	19,737	92.9	14,730	14,356	97.5	6,510	5,381	82.7
2014	3,153	2,882	91.4	2,218	2,124	95.8	935	758	81.1
2013	3,300	3,039	92.1	2,287	2,232	97.6	1,012	807	79.7
2012	2,959	2,763	93.4	2,069	2,013	97.3	890	750	84.3
2011	3,074	2,899	94.3	2,168	2,131	98.3	906	768	84.8
2010	3,003	2,807	93.5	2,067	2,021	97.8	936	786	84.0
2009	2,876	2,672	92.9	1,931	1,886	97.7	945	786	83.2
2008	2,876	2,675	93.0	1,990	1,949	97.9	886	726	81.9

Note: Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 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 2008–2014 Fall College Enrollees by Institutional Location and Type

Class	Maryland Institution			Out-of-State Institution			Public Institution			Private Institution		
	<i>N</i> Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> Fall Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted
Total	13,860	12,615	91.0	7,381	7,122	96.5	17,090	15,755	92.2	4,151	3,982	95.9
2014	2,089	1,882	90.1	1,064	1,000	94.0	2,539	2,318	91.3	614	564	91.9
2013	2,194	1,975	90.0	1,106	1,064	96.2	2,657	2,426	91.3	643	613	95.3
2012	1,985	1,821	91.7	974	942	96.7	2,389	2,210	92.5	570	553	97.0
2011	1,940	1,792	92.4	1,134	1,107	97.6	2,493	2,336	93.7	581	563	96.9
2010	1,930	1,764	91.4	1,073	1,043	97.2	2,403	2,225	92.6	600	582	97.0
2009	1,894	1,721	90.9	982	951	96.8	2,296	2,109	91.9	580	563	97.1
2008	1,828	1,660	90.8	1,048	1,015	96.9	2,313	2,131	92.1	563	544	96.6

Note: Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 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 2008–2010 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	8,755	8,154	93.1	1,483	1,308	88.2	1,304	1,245	95.5	261	229	87.7	5,694	5,360	94.1
2010	3,003	2,807	93.5	556	500	89.9	437	421	96.3	99	86	86.9	1,908	1,797	94.2
2009	2,876	2,672	92.9	470	410	87.2	439	416	94.8	87	80	92.0	1,877	1,763	93.9
2008	2,876	2,675	93.0	457	398	87.1	428	408	95.3	75	63	84.0	1,909	1,800	94.3

Note: Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 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 2011–2014 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	12,486	11,583	92.8	2,167	1,883	86.9	2,007	1,941	96.7	692	612	88.4	6,917	6,513	94.2	671	605	90.2
2014	3,153	2,882	91.4	566	488	86.2	532	505	94.9	183	161	88.0	1,684	1,565	92.9	176	151	85.8
2013	3,300	3,039	92.1	558	466	83.5	560	538	96.1	190	169	88.9	1,795	1,685	93.9	189	175	92.6
2012	2,959	2,763	93.4	538	475	88.3	457	447	97.8	163	146	89.6	1,644	1,550	94.3	150	139	92.7
2011	3,074	2,899	94.3	505	454	89.9	458	451	98.5	156	136	87.2	1,794	1,713	95.5	156	140	89.7

Note: Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 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 2008–2014 Fall College Enrollees by Gender and Service Group

Class	Male			Female			FARMS			Non-FARMS		
	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%
	Fall Enr	Persisted	Persisted	Fall Enr	Persisted	Persisted	Fall Enr	Persisted	Persisted	Fall Enr	Persisted	Persisted
Total	10,325	9,476	91.8	10,916	10,261	94.0	1,914	1,569	82.0	19,327	18,168	94.0
2014	1,535	1,384	90.2	1,618	1,498	92.6	358	293	81.8	2,795	2,589	92.6
2013	1,634	1,471	90.0	1,666	1,568	94.1	377	302	80.1	2,923	2,737	93.6
2012	1,455	1,340	92.1	1,504	1,423	94.6	292	246	84.2	2,667	2,517	94.4
2011	1,500	1,402	93.5	1,574	1,497	95.1	299	249	83.3	2,775	2,650	95.5
2010	1,439	1,343	93.3	1,564	1,464	93.6	264	217	82.2	2,739	2,590	94.6
2009	1,376	1,259	91.5	1,500	1,413	94.2	179	140	78.2	2,697	2,532	93.9
2008	1,386	1,277	92.1	1,490	1,398	93.8	145	122	84.1	2,731	2,553	93.5

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

Table A10a.
Persistence Rate for HCPSS 2008–2014 Fall College Enrollees by Special Education and ESOL Statuses

Class	Special Ed.			General Ed.			ESOL			Non-ESOL		
	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%
	Fall Enr	Persisted	Persisted	Fall Enr	Persisted	Persisted	Fall Enr	Persisted	Persisted	Fall Enr	Persisted	Persisted
Total	637	511	80.2	20,604	19,226	93.3	125	105	84.0	21,116	19,632	93.0
2014	88	72	81.8	3,065	2,810	91.7	14	10	71.4	3,139	2,872	91.5
2013	112	81	72.3	3,188	2,958	92.8	20	16	80.0	3,280	3,023	92.2
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	2,821	94.6	18	17	94.4	3,056	2,882	94.3
2010	83	67	80.7	2,920	2,740	93.8	20	18	90.0	2,983	2,789	93.5
2009	102	85	83.3	2,774	2,587	93.3	14	11	78.6	2,862	2,661	93.0
2008	91	71	78.0	2,785	2,604	93.5	14	10	71.4	2,862	2,665	93.1

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

Table 10b.
Persistence Rates of HCPSS 2011–2014 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 Fall Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted	N Fall Enrollees	n Persisted	% Persisted
Total (2011– 2014)	Male	Black/African Am.	297	231	77.8	703	627	89.2
		Asian	137	126	92.0	930	899	96.7
		Hispanic/Latino	73	53	72.6	256	225	87.9
		White	89	67	75.3	3,315	3,083	93.0
		Two or More	41	31	75.6	268	242	90.3
	Female	Black/African Am.	356	289	81.2	811	736	90.8
		Asian	117	113	96.6	823	803	97.6
		Hispanic/Latino	99	84	84.8	264	250	94.7
		White	75	59	78.7	3,438	3,304	96.1
		Two or More	38	36	94.7	324	296	91.4
2014	Male	Black/African Am.	77	60	77.9	188	165	87.8
		Asian	38	33	86.8	236	224	94.9
		Hispanic/Latino	25	20	80.0	70	64	91.4
		White	23	18	78.3	787	722	91.7
		Two or More	13	8	61.5	72	64	88.9
	Female	Black/African Am.	90	73	81.1	211	190	90.0
		Asian	38	36	94.7	220	212	96.4
		Hispanic/Latino	24	21	87.5	64	56	87.5
		White	20	15	75.0	854	810	94.8
		Two or More	10	9	90.0	81	70	86.4
2013	Male	Black/African Am.	84	57	67.9	181	154	85.1
		Asian	37	34	91.9	250	240	96.0
		Hispanic/Latino	19	14	73.7	65	57	87.7
		White	27	23	85.2	872	803	92.1
		Two or More	12	10	83.3	82	75	91.5
	Female	Black/African Am.	92	72	78.3	201	183	91.0
		Asian	40	38	95.0	233	226	97.0
		Hispanic/Latino	36	30	83.3	70	68	97.1
		White	17	13	76.5	879	846	96.2
		Two or More	11	11	100.0	84	79	94.0
2012	Male	Black/African Am.	67	53	79.1	179	162	90.5
		Asian	28	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	820	786	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	219	214	97.7
		Hispanic/Latino	13	8	61.5	59	51	86.4
		White	23	14	60.9	868	821	94.6
		Two or More	7	5	71.4	52	48	92.3
	Female	Black/African Am.	92	74	80.4	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	885	862	97.4
		Two or More	9	8	88.9	88	79	89.8

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 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 2008–2013 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	18,948	17,433	92.0	12,751	12,403	97.3	6,195	5,030	81.2
2013	3,513	3,221	91.7	2,330	2,272	97.5	1,182	949	80.3
2012	3,120	2,880	92.3	2,104	2,044	97.1	1,016	836	82.3
2011	3,196	2,932	91.7	2,209	2,149	97.3	987	783	79.3
2010	3,139	2,895	92.2	2,106	2,048	97.2	1,033	847	82.0
2009	3,007	2,761	91.8	1,983	1,919	96.8	1,023	842	82.3
2008	2,973	2,744	92.3	2,019	1,971	97.6	954	773	81.0

Note: Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 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 2008–2013 First Year College Enrollees by Institutional Location and Type

Class	Maryland Institution			Out-of-State Institution			Public Institution			Private Institution		
	<i>N</i> 12M Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> 12M Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> 12M Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted	<i>N</i> 12M Enrollees	<i>n</i> Persisted	% Persisted
Total	12,485	11,215	89.8	6,463	6,218	96.2	15,333	13,972	91.1	3,615	3,461	95.7
2013	2,386	2,141	89.7	1,127	1,080	95.8	2,859	2,600	90.9	654	621	95.0
2012	2,121	1,917	90.4	999	963	96.4	2,542	2,320	91.3	578	560	96.9
2011	2,034	1,811	89.0	1,162	1,121	96.5	2,598	2,361	90.9	598	571	95.5
2010	2,042	1,836	89.9	1,097	1,059	96.5	2,522	2,305	91.4	617	590	95.6
2009	2,001	1,797	89.8	1,006	964	95.8	2,416	2,194	90.8	591	567	95.9
2008	1,901	1,713	90.1	1,072	1,031	96.2	2,396	2,192	91.5	577	552	95.7

Note: Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 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 2008–2010 First Year College Enrollees by Race/Ethnicity

Class	All Students			African American			Asian			Hispanic			White		
	N 12M	n	%	N 12M	n	%	N 12M	n	%	N 12M	n	%	N 12M	n	%
	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted
Total	9,119	8,400	92.1	1,627	1,407	86.5	1,335	1,264	94.7	282	246	87.2	5,861	5,470	93.3
2010	3,139	2,895	92.2	596	525	88.1	452	430	95.1	109	93	85.3	1,978	1,843	93.2
2009	3,007	2,761	91.8	533	456	85.6	448	420	93.8	93	86	92.5	1,930	1,796	93.1
2008	2,973	2,744	92.3	498	426	85.5	435	414	95.2	80	67	83.8	1,953	1,831	93.8

Note: Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 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 2011–2013 First Year College Enrollees by Race/Ethnicity

Class	All Students			Black/African American			Asian			Hispanic/Latino			White			Two or More Races		
	N 12M	n	%	N 12M	n	%	N 12M	n	%	N 12M	n	%	N 12M	n	%	N 12M	n	%
	Enr	Pers'd	Pers'd	Enr	Pers'd	Pers'd	Enr	Pers'd	Pers'd	Enr	Pers'd	Pers'd	Enr	Pers'd	Pers'd	Enr	Pers'd	Pers'd
Total	9,829	9,033	91.9	1,709	1,446	84.6	1,534	1,486	96.9	554	486	87.7	5,483	5,119	93.4	527	478	90.7
2013	3,513	3,221	91.7	600	497	82.8	582	559	96.0	211	187	88.6	1,908	1,783	93.4	204	189	92.6
2012	3,120	2,880	92.3	576	502	87.2	481	468	97.3	178	157	88.2	1,714	1,599	93.3	162	147	90.7
2011	3,196	2,932	91.7	533	447	83.9	471	459	97.5	165	142	86.1	1,861	1,737	93.3	161	142	88.2

Note: Numbers are based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse as of November 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 2008–2013 First Year College Enrollees by Gender and FARMS Status

Class	Male			Female			FARMS			Non-FARMS		
	<i>N</i> 12M	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i> 12M	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i> 12M	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i> 12M	<i>n</i>	%
	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted
Total	9,249	8,376	90.6	9,699	9,057	93.4	1,711	1,372	80.2	17,237	16,061	93.2
2013	1,758	1,574	89.5	1,755	1,647	93.8	409	323	79.0	3,104	2,898	93.4
2012	1,548	1,403	90.6	1,572	1,477	94.0	325	270	83.1	2,795	2,610	93.4
2011	1,561	1,411	90.4	1,635	1,521	93.0	316	247	78.2	2,880	2,685	93.2
2010	1,500	1,377	91.8	1,639	1,518	92.6	291	237	81.4	2,848	2,658	93.3
2009	1,450	1,305	90.0	1,557	1,456	93.5	204	158	77.5	2,803	2,603	92.9
2008	1,432	1,306	91.2	1,541	1,438	93.3	166	137	82.5	2,807	2,607	92.9

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

Table A14a.
Persistence Rates for HCPSS 2008–2013 First Year College Enrollees by Special Education and ESOL Statuses

Class	Special Ed.			General Ed.			ESOL			Non-ESOL		
	<i>N</i> 12M	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i> 12M	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i> 12M	<i>n</i>	%	<i>N</i> 12M	<i>n</i>	%
	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted	Enrollees	Persisted	Persisted
Total	622	486	78.1	18,326	16,947	92.5	123	105	85.4	18,825	17,328	92.0
2013	131	100	76.3	3,382	3,121	92.3	21	17	81.0	3,492	3,204	91.8
2012	76	63	82.9	3,044	2,817	92.5	32	30	93.8	3,088	2,850	92.3
2011	103	78	75.7	3,093	2,854	92.3	20	17	85.0	3,176	2,915	91.8
2010	92	72	78.3	3,047	2,823	92.6	20	18	90.0	3,119	2,877	92.2
2009	114	91	79.8	2,893	2,670	92.3	14	11	78.6	2,993	2,750	91.9
2008	106	82	77.4	2,867	2,662	92.8	16	12	75.0	2,957	2,732	92.4

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

Table A15.

Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2008 and 2009 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
2008	All	3,740	2,876	76.9	2,029	70.5
	Black	724	457	63.1	229	50.1
	Asian	534	428	80.1	317	74.1
	Hispanic	130	75	57.7	36	48.0
	White	2,344	1,909	81.4	1,444	75.6
	Male	1,865	1,386	74.3	907	65.4
	Female	1,875	1,490	79.5	1,122	75.3
	FARMS	291	145	49.8	55	37.9
	Non-FARMS	3,449	2,731	79.2	1,974	72.3
	Special Ed.	197	91	46.2	31	34.1
	General Ed.	3,543	2,785	78.6	1,998	71.7
	ESOL	25	14	56.0	9	64.3
	Non-ESOL	3,715	2,862	77.0	2,020	70.6
2009	All	3,713	2,876	77.5	2,015	70.1
	Black	722	470	65.1	229	48.7
	Asian	528	439	83.1	320	72.9
	Hispanic	158	87	55.1	49	56.3
	White	2,300	1,877	81.6	1,414	75.3
	Male	1,840	1,376	74.8	884	64.2
	Female	1,873	1,500	80.1	1,131	75.4
	FARMS	336	179	53.3	66	36.9
	Non-FARMS	3,377	2,697	79.9	1,949	72.3
	Special Ed.	188	102	54.3	36	35.3
	General Ed.	3,525	2,774	78.7	1,979	71.3
	ESOL	19	14	73.7	4	28.6
	Non-ESOL	3,694	2,862	77.5	2,011	70.3

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 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 2008 and 2009 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>	%
2008	All	1,806	1,496	82.8
	Black	234	167	71.4
	Asian	301	237	78.7
	Hispanic	32	23	71.9
	White	1,236	1,067	86.3
	Male	839	651	77.6
	Female	967	845	87.4
	FARMS	52	33	63.5
	Non-FARMS	1,754	1,463	83.4
	Special Ed.	15	9	60.0
	General Ed.	1,791	1,487	83.0
	ESOL	4	3	75.0
	Non-ESOL	1,802	1,493	82.9
2009	All	1,720	1,442	83.8
	Black	224	169	75.4
	Asian	275	237	86.2
	Hispanic	39	35	89.7
	White	1,180	999	84.7
	Male	779	618	79.3
	Female	941	824	87.6
	FARMS	39	26	66.7
	Non-FARMS	1,681	1,416	84.2
	Special Ed.	16	12	75.0
	General Ed.	1,704	1,430	83.9
	ESOL	1	1	100.0
	Non-ESOL	1,719	1,441	83.8

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 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 2008 to 2011 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School and Earned an Associates, Bachelors or Higher Degree within Four Years by Student Group

Class	Race/Ethnicity	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>n</i> Enrolled in Fall	% Enrolled in Fall	<i>n</i> Earned AA+	% Earned AA+
2008	All	3,740	2,876	76.9	1,436	49.9
	Black	724	457	63.1	134	29.3
	Asian	534	428	80.1	213	49.8
	Hispanic	130	75	57.7	22	29.3
	White	2,344	1,909	81.4	1,065	55.8
	Male	1,865	1,386	74.3	586	42.3
	Female	1,875	1,490	79.5	850	57.0
	FARMS	291	145	49.8	35	24.1
	Non-FARMS	3,449	2,731	79.2	1,401	51.3
	Special Ed.	197	91	46.2	12	13.2
	General Ed.	3,543	2,785	78.6	1,424	51.1
	ESOL	25	14	56.0	7	50.0
	Non-ESOL	3,715	2,862	77.0	1,429	49.9
2009	All	3,713	2,876	77.5	1,412	49.1
	Black	722	470	65.1	152	32.3
	Asian	528	439	83.1	210	47.8
	Hispanic	158	87	55.1	36	41.4
	White	2,300	1,877	81.6	1,012	53.9
	Male	1,840	1,376	74.8	577	41.9
	Female	1,873	1,500	80.1	835	55.7
	FARMS	336	179	53.3	44	24.6
	Non-FARMS	3,377	2,697	79.9	1,368	50.7
	Special Ed.	188	102	54.3	17	16.7
	General Ed.	3,525	2,774	78.7	1,395	50.3
	ESOL	19	14	73.7	3	21.4
	Non-ESOL	3,694	2,862	77.5	1,409	49.2
2010	All	3,919	3,003	76.6	1,433	47.7
	Black	811	556	68.6	149	26.8
	Asian	544	437	80.3	234	53.5
	Hispanic	193	99	51.3	42	42.4
	White	2,361	1,908	80.8	1,007	52.8
	Male	1,947	1,439	73.9	568	39.5
	Female	1,972	1,564	79.3	865	55.3
	FARMS	474	264	55.7	57	21.6
	Non-FARMS	3,445	2,739	79.5	1,376	50.2
	Special Ed.	199	83	41.7	18	21.7
	General Ed.	3,720	2,920	78.5	1,415	48.5
	ESOL	36	20	55.6	5	25.0
	Non-ESOL	3,883	2,983	76.8	1,428	47.9
2011	All	3,895	3,074	78.9	1,506	49.0
	Black	691	505	73.1	138	27.3
	Asian	553	458	82.8	245	53.5
	Hispanic	249	156	62.7	61	39.1
	White	2,200	1,794	81.5	992	55.3
	Male	1,968	1,500	76.2	591	39.4
	Female	1,927	1,574	81.7	915	58.1
	FARMS	461	299	64.9	68	22.7
	Non-FARMS	3,434	2,775	80.8	1,438	51.8
	Special Ed.	201	93	46.3	20	21.5
	General Ed.	3,694	2,981	80.7	1,486	49.8
	ESOL	37	18	48.6	6	33.3
	Non-ESOL	3,858	3,056	79.2	1,500	49.1

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 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 the end-of-year file for Grade 12.

Table A16a.

Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2008 to 2011 Graduates Who Enrolled Full-Time in a Four-Year College in the Fall Immediately After High School and Earned a Bachelors or Higher Degree within Four Years by Student Group

Class	Race/ Ethnicity	Full-Time Fall Enrollee at 4-Year College	Earned Bachelors or Higher Degree	
		<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	%
2008	All	1,806	1,092	60.5
	Black	234	99	42.3
	Asian	301	170	56.5
	Hispanic	32	14	43.8
	White	1,236	808	65.4
	Male	839	422	50.3
	Female	967	670	69.3
	FARMS	52	19	36.5
	Non-FARMS	1,754	1,073	61.2
	Special Ed.	15	3	20.0
	General Ed.	1,791	1,089	60.8
	ESOL	4	2	50.0
	Non-ESOL	1,802	1,090	60.5
2009	All	1,720	1,030	59.9
	Black	224	110	49.1
	Asian	275	151	54.9
	Hispanic	39	24	61.5
	White	1,180	744	63.1
	Male	779	396	50.8
	Female	941	634	67.4
	FARMS	39	14	35.9
	Non-FARMS	1,681	1,016	60.4
	Special Ed.	16	7	43.8
	General Ed.	1,704	1,023	60.0
	ESOL	1	1	100.0
	Non-ESOL	1,719	1,029	59.9
2010	All	1,855	1,068	57.6
	Black	287	108	37.6
	Asian	312	192	61.5
	Hispanic	46	31	67.4
	White	1,210	737	60.9
	Male	880	409	46.5
	Female	975	659	67.6
	FARMS	85	26	30.6
	Non-FARMS	1,770	1,042	58.9
	Special Ed.	16	7	43.8
	General Ed.	1,839	1,061	57.7
	ESOL	7	1	14.3
	Non-ESOL	1,848	1,067	57.7
2011	All	1,982	1,186	59.8
	Black	261	104	39.8
	Asian	308	193	62.7
	Hispanic	81	41	50.6
	White	1,226	791	64.5
	Male	899	444	49.4
	Female	1,083	742	68.5
	FARMS	107	39	36.4
	Non-FARMS	1,875	1,147	61.2
	Special Ed.	22	8	36.4
	General Ed.	1,960	1,178	60.1
	ESOL	4	0	0.0
	Non-ESOL	1,978	1,186	60.0

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

Table A17.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2008 and 2009 Graduates Who Earned an
Associate, Bachelor's or Higher Degree as of November 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
2008	All	3,740	2,222	59.4
	Black	724	271	37.4
	Asian	534	348	65.2
	Hispanic	130	41	31.5
	White	2,344	1,559	66.5
	Male	1,865	985	52.8
	Female	1,875	1,237	66.0
	FARMS	291	71	24.4
	Non-FARMS	3,449	2,151	62.4
	Special Ed.	197	34	17.3
	General Ed.	3,543	2,188	61.8
	ESOL	25	11	44.0
	Non-ESOL	3,715	2,211	59.5
2009	All	3,713	2,125	57.2
	Black	722	249	34.5
	Asian	528	332	62.9
	Hispanic	158	52	32.9
	White	2,300	1,489	64.7
	Male	1,840	929	50.5
	Female	1,873	1,196	63.9
	FARMS	336	74	22.0
	Non-FARMS	3,377	2,051	60.7
	Special Ed.	188	37	19.7
	General Ed.	3,525	2,088	59.2
	ESOL	19	4	21.1
	Non-ESOL	3,694	2,121	57.4

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 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 A17a.
Number and Percentage of HCPSS 2008 and 2009 Graduates Who Earned
a Bachelor's or Higher Degree as of November 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
2008	All	3,740	2,022	54.1
	Black	724	241	33.3
	Asian	534	321	60.1
	Hispanic	130	34	26.2
	White	2,344	1,424	60.8
	Male	1,865	879	47.1
	Female	1,875	1,143	61.0
	FARMS	291	60	20.6
	Non-FARMS	3,449	1,962	56.9
	Special Ed.	197	21	10.7
	General Ed.	3,543	2,001	56.5
	ESOL	25	4	16.0
	Non-ESOL	3,715	2,018	54.3
2009	All	3,713	1,912	51.5
	Black	722	219	30.3
	Asian	528	308	58.3
	Hispanic	158	42	26.6
	White	2,300	1,340	58.3
	Male	1,840	833	45.3
	Female	1,873	1,079	57.6
	FARMS	336	50	14.9
	Non-FARMS	3,377	1,862	55.1
	Special Ed.	188	24	12.8
	General Ed.	3,525	1,888	53.6
	ESOL	19	2	10.5
	Non-ESOL	3,694	1,910	51.7

Note: Numbers are based on data received from National Student Clearinghouse as of November 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

Appendix B: Methodology

Study Population

The participants for this study were the HCPSS Graduating Classes of 2008 through 2015. 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 (i.e., Classes of 2014 and 2015).

Data Sources

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; 88 percent of the HCPSS Classes of 2008 to 2015 had records in the NSC file. Specifically, of the 31,076 HCPSS 2008 to 2015 graduates submitted to the NSC database for postsecondary data, 27,340 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 HCPSS end-of-year data 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: Definitions of Terms Used

Term	Definition
HCPSS graduating class	Includes students who graduated from an HCPSS high school with a diploma between September 1 of the prior year and August 31 of the graduating year.
Fall college enrollment	HCPSS graduates enrolled in any 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 2008 and 2009 graduates and examined for (a) associate or higher degree for all fall enrollees, and (b) bachelor's or higher degree for fall enrollees who enrolled full-time at a four-year institution.
College completion for all high school graduates	HCPSS graduates who completed an associate, bachelor's or higher degree as of April 2015. Data available for HCPSS 2008 and 2009 graduates and examined for (a) associate or higher degree and (b) bachelor's or higher degree. Time-to-degree is not examined.
College readiness	SAT combined score of 1650 or ACT composite score of 24.
FARMS	High school graduates who received Free and Reduced-price Meals Services (FARMS), as reported at the end of Grade 12. Data are based on school district's records.
ESOL	High school graduates who received English as Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) services, as reported at the end of Grade 12. Data are based on school district's records.
Special education	High school graduates who received special education services, as reported at the end of Grade 12. Data are based on school district's records.
Race/ethnicity (old reporting)	Old race codes are used for cohorts ending with the Class of 2010 and are based on school district's end-of-year records.
Race/ethnicity (new reporting)	New race codes and are used for cohorts starting with the Class of 2011 and are based on school district's end-of-year records.

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