



**College Enrollment, Persistence, and Degree Attainment
for High School Graduates in Montgomery County
Public Schools, Maryland**

Office of Shared Accountability

June 2012

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Executive Summary

This report presents college enrollment, persistence, and degree attainment for Montgomery County Public Schools (MCPS) graduating classes from 2001 to 2010. The MCPS results are based on student-level data from StudentTracker Data of the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) as of May 2011. In the NSC data, the college outcome records were available for the majority of MCPS graduates, from 71% in 2001 to 85% in 2010. On average, about 80% of MCPS 2001–2010 graduates had college records in the NSC file.

The use of longitudinal data from high school graduation to postsecondary degree attainment presented a detailed picture of college success of MCPS graduates. The report also presents multiyear trend data. When available, national and state data were presented for comparison. Results were disaggregated by postsecondary institutional level, location, and type as well as by student groups. Trend data were reported when appropriate.

Summary of Findings

The key findings are summarized below according to the order of research questions.

Research Question 1: What proportion of MCPS graduates enrolled in various types of colleges in the fall immediately after high school?

From 2001 to 2010, 65,810 of 94,232 MCPS graduates (70%) went to college in the fall immediately after high school, including 47% who went to 4-year institutions and 23% who went to 2-year institutions; 42% of graduates who went to in-state institutions and 28% who went to out-of-state institutions.

Research Question 2: What proportion of MCPS graduates enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school among demographic groups?

From 2001 to 2010, 19,575 MCPS African American students graduated from high school and 11,266 (58%) went to college in the fall immediately after high school. During the same period, 14,798 Asian students graduated from high school and 11,600 (78%) of them went to college in the fall. Among 13,934 Hispanic graduates, 6,892 (50%) went to college in the fall. Of 45,689 White graduates, 35,898 (79%) went to college in the fall after high school.

From 2001 to 2010, 68% of MCPS male and 72% of female graduates went to college in the fall after high school. During the same time, 51% of graduates who received Free and Reduced-price Meals System (FARMS) services in Grade 12, 43% of graduates who received special education services in Grade 12, and 34% of graduates who received English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) services in Grade 12 went to college in the fall immediately after high school.

Research Question 3: What proportion of MCPS graduates enrolled in various types of colleges within the first year after high school?

From 2001 to 2009, 74% of MCPS graduates went to college within the first year after high school, including 40,576 (48%) who went to 4-year institutions and 26% who went to 2-year institutions; 45% of graduates went to in-state institutions and 29% went to out-of-state institutions. More MCPS graduates enrolled in 4-year, in-state, or public institutions than 2-year, out-of-state, or private institutions within the first year after high school. The full report also provides information on comparable national and Maryland data.

Research Question 4: What proportion of MCPS graduates enrolled in college within the first year after high school among demographic groups?

From 2001 to 2009, 17,203 MCPS African American students graduated from high school. Among them, 10,846 (63%) went to college within the first year after high school. During the same period, 13,045 Asian students graduated from high school, and 10,681 (82%) of them went to college within the first year after high school. Among 12,084 Hispanic graduates, 6,675 (55%) went to college within the first year after high school. Of 41,218 White graduates, 33,717 (82%) went to college within the first year after high school. The first year college enrollment rate was the highest for MCPS Asian and White graduates and the lowest was for MCPS Hispanic graduates.

Across the years, 72% of MCPS male graduates went to college within the first year after high school compared with 76% of their female counterparts. Of the MCPS graduates who received ESOL services in Grade 12, 41% of them enrolled within the first year after high school. From 2001 to 2009, 57% of graduates who received FARMS services in Grade 12, and 50% of graduates who received special education services in Grade 12 enrolled in college within the first year after high school.

Research Question 5: What postsecondary institutions did most MCPS college enrollees enter for their initial enrollment?

Based on initial enrollment for all MCPS 2001–2010 graduating classes, the University of Maryland at College Park received the most MCPS graduates among 4-year institutions, and Montgomery College at Rockville had the most MCPS graduates among 2-year institutions.

Research Question 6: What proportion of the MCPS fall college enrollees persisted from freshmen to sophomore year among various types of colleges and demographic groups?

Data for national and Maryland average persistence rates were available since 2004 for 2-year and 4-year fall college enrollees. The MCPS persistence rate was calculated in the same way for comparison purposes for those years. The freshmen to sophomore persistence rates for MCPS graduates were higher than those for the nation and Maryland in 2-year and 4-year institutions.

From 2004 to 2008, 84–87% of MCPS graduates who enrolled in the fall in 2-year colleges returned in their second year, compared to 53–54% in the nation and 51–55% in Maryland. During the same period, 97% of fall college enrollees who graduated from MCPS persisted in 4-year colleges from freshmen to sophomore year, compared to 75–77% for in the nation and 78–81% in Maryland.

From 2001 to 2008, 48,060 of 51,601 (93%) MCPS graduates who enrolled in college in the fall after high school persisted from freshmen to sophomore year, including 33,763 of 34,796 (97%) fall enrollees who persisted in 4-year institutions and 14,297 of 16,677 (86%) fall enrollees in 2-year institutions; the persistence rate for students attending out-of-state institutions (96%) was higher than that of students attending in-state institutions (91%). Students attending private institutions also had a higher rate of persistence (97%) compared to students attending public institutions (92%).

From 2001 to 2008, 90% of African American, 96% of Asian, 88% of Hispanic, and 94% of White fall college enrollees who graduated from MCPS persisted from freshman to sophomore year. Female college enrollees had a higher persistence rate (94%) compared to male college enrollees (92%). Among special service groups, fall enrollees who received FARMS services in Grade 12 showed the highest persistence rate (88–92%) compared to fall enrollees who received ESOL services in Grade 12 (84–92%) and fall enrollees who received special education services in Grade 12 (83–87%). The persistence rate was the highest for MCPS Asian fall college enrollees and the lowest for Hispanic enrollees; however, rates remained relatively stable for all student groups from 2001 to 2008.

Research Question 7: What proportion of the MCPS first year college enrollees persisted from freshmen to sophomore year among various types of colleges and demographic groups?

From 2001 to 2008, 92% of first year college enrollees who graduated from MCPS high schools persisted from freshmen to sophomore year, including 90% in in-state institutions and 96% in out-of-state institutions; 91% of first year college enrollees persisted from freshman to sophomore in public institutions, and 96% in private institutions. Over the years, the freshman to sophomore persistence rate for MCPS first year college enrollees remained relatively stable across institutional level, location, and type.

From 2001 to 2008, 88% of African American, 95% of Asian, 87% of Hispanic, and 94% of White first year college enrollees persisted from freshman to sophomore year. The persistence rate was the highest for MCPS Asian first year college enrollees and the lowest for Hispanic enrollees.

During the same period, the freshman to sophomore persistence rates were 94% for MCPS female and 91% for male first year college enrollees, 88% for first year college enrollees who received FARMS services in Grade 12, 85% for first year college enrollees who received special education services in Grade 12, and 88% for first year college enrollees who received ESOL services in Grade 12. The persistence rates of first year college enrollees remained relatively stable for all student groups.

Research Question 8: What proportion of the MCPS full-time fall college enrollees earned a bachelor's degree or higher within six years after high school among demographic groups?

Based on data available for the nation and Maryland for 2001–2003 graduates who enrolled in the fall full time, 67–68% of MCPS enrollees earned a bachelor's degree or higher within six years, compared with 56% in the nation and 64–65% in Maryland.

For MCPS 2001–2004 full-time fall college enrollees, 67% earned a bachelor's degree or higher within six years after high school graduation, including 49% of African American, 71% of Asian, 43% of Hispanic, and 74% of White students.

Of MCPS 2001–2004 full-time fall college enrollees, 62% of males and 72% of females earned a bachelor's degree or higher within six years after high school graduation. The gender gap was about 10 percentage points for full-time fall enrollees every year.

Of MCPS 2001–2004 full-time fall college enrollees who received FARMS services in Grade 12, 42% earned a bachelor's degree or higher within six years after high school graduation. Of MCPS 2001–2004 full-time fall college enrollees who received special education services in Grade 12, 41% earned a bachelor's degree or higher within six years after high school and among full-time fall college enrollees who received ESOL services in Grade 12, 26% earned a bachelor's degree or higher within six years after high school.

For the full-time fall college enrollees across the years, the bachelor's degree attainment rates within six years remained relatively stable for students who received FARMS and special education services; however, there was a decrease of 11 percentage points for students who received ESOL services in Grade 12.

Research Question 9: What proportion of the MCPS graduates who enrolled in college any time after high school earned some type of college degree among demographic groups?

Some type of college degree completion includes attainment of certificate, associate, bachelor's and graduate degrees. There are no comparable data available for the nation and Maryland.

Of 34,069 MCPS 2001–2004 graduates, 85% enrolled in college any time by May 2011. Among 29,048 college enrollees, 65% received some type of college degree, including 6% for a certificate or associate degree, 50% for a bachelor's degree, and 9% for a graduate degree (master's or Ph.D). It should be noted that the bachelor's degree completion rates increased for MCPS 2001–2004 graduates who enrolled in college from 47% in 2001 to 53% in 2004.

Among 2001–2004 MCPS graduates who enrolled any time in college after high school, 43% of Hispanic, 44% of African American, 72% of Asian, and 74% of White MCPS graduates earned some type of college degree prior to May 2011.

Of MCPS 2001–2004 male graduates who enrolled in college any time after high school, 60% obtained some type of college degree, compared to 70% of their female counterparts.

Among 2001–2004 MCPS graduates who enrolled in college any time after high school and received FARMS services in Grade 12, 43% obtained some type of college degree. Among 2001–2004 MCPS graduates who enrolled in college any time after high school and received special education services in Grade 12, 40% obtained some type of college degree, and for 2001–2004 MCPS graduates who enrolled in college any time after high school and received ESOL services in Grade 12, 38% obtained some type of college degree.

Recommendations

MCPS should consider examining—

- college readiness of MCPS Hispanic students to improve their college enrollment, persistence, and degree attainment;
- college readiness of MCPS ESOL students to improve their college enrollment, persistence, and degree attainment; and
- factors that may have led to an increase in the fall college enrollment after high school for MCPS African American graduates.

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College Enrollment, Persistence, and Degree Attainment for High School Graduates in Montgomery County Public Schools, Maryland

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Background

In 2008, Montgomery County Public Schools (MCPS) identified a pathway to college readiness. The *Seven Keys to College Readiness* is a framework that includes a trajectory that identifies important benchmarks to help students attain the knowledge and skills needed for college and career readiness beginning in kindergarten (Von Secker, 2009). To link secondary and postsecondary education and better prepare students for college and career readiness, it is important to examine postsecondary success for MCPS high school graduates.

This report presents college enrollment, persistence, and degree completion for MCPS graduating classes from 2001 to 2010. The MCPS results are based on student-level data from StudentTracker Data of the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC). Comparable national and Maryland results were obtained from National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS) Information Center for State Higher Education Policymaking and Analysis (2010) when available.

Literature

Value of Higher Education

Even though the economic value of higher education has been recognized for some time, it is a great challenge to get students to enroll in college, to persist, and to complete their degrees. The federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (2009) reports that unemployment rates fall and wages rise as educational attainment increases. As of October 2009, the aggregate jobless rate for people with a high school degree or less was 12.2%, compared with 6.6% for those with some college or higher. “Average yearly earnings jump at each additional level of educational attainment: in 2008, someone with an associate's degree earned an average of \$7,500 more than an individual with no schooling beyond high school” (Fischer, 2009).

Many experts believe that 55% of young Americans need to have a community college degree or higher by 2025¹ in order to maintain or reclaim America's international leadership role in education. To reach the goal, the College Board (2008) offered a 10-part action agenda. Some actions are directly related to K–12 education, such as providing a program of voluntary preschool education universally available to children from low-income families, improving middle and high school college counseling, implementing the best research-based dropout prevention programs, and aligning the K–12 education system with international standards and college admissions expectations.

¹ “Second to None in Attainment, Discovery, and Innovation: The National Agenda for Higher Education.” State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), *Change Magazine*, September/October, 2008.

Risk Factors of College Enrollment and Persistence

Delaying entry into college is a significant risk factor that adversely impacts college degree attainment. College enrollment in the fall after high school or within a year after high school graduation is an important indicator to measure postsecondary educational success (Tinto, 1993).

Once in college, students are more likely to drop out of college during the first year than any other time (Horn & Premo, 1995). If students return in their sophomore year, they are more likely to graduate. In addition to college readiness, college culture, work intensity, family responsibilities, financial aid, and the economy all play important roles in a student's decision to stay enrolled and complete a degree (Horn, Berger, & Carroll, 2004).

Persistence Versus Retention

According to the National Student Clearinghouse Research Center (NSCRC), persistence is different from retention (2011). Retention is defined as continued enrollment in the same institution, while persistence is defined as continued enrollment in any postsecondary institutions in the United States (Hagedorn, 2005; Reason, 2009; NSCRC, 2011). In general, persistence rate is higher than retention rate.

Efficiency of College Degree Attainment

Attaining a bachelor's degree in six years is a standard measure with which institutions report a graduation rate (150% of normal completion time). Students' academic preparedness, skills, and career goals during K–12 schooling are related to their graduation from college (Tinto, 1993). A strong college-oriented culture and guidance program in high school; a structure and support for students during the college search, planning, and application process; and the knowledge of real college costs and effective participation in Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) could help translate K–12 education preparation into postsecondary success (Roderick, Nagaoka, Coca, & Moeller, 2008).

Methodology

Student Information

Data used for this report came from the NSC in May 2011. Founded in 1993, the NSC is a nonprofit organization that collects and verifies students' postsecondary enrollment and degree attainment on a national level. StudentTracker Data are available for 93% of American collegiate enrollment. Over 3,300 participating colleges and universities nationwide provide data to the NSC. School districts, universities, and agencies can obtain information about students' postsecondary educational outcomes from the NSC (NSC, 2009). Students who declined to release their information were not included in the NSC data in order to comply with the *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act* (FERPA).

In the NSC data, the college outcome records were available for the majority of MCPS graduates. Out of the 94,232 MCPS 2001–2010 graduates, 78,208 (83%) had college records in the NSC file. The NSC data were merged with MCPS graduating classes for analyses in the report. The results were based on unduplicated head counts of students across all institutions, even though a student might enroll in multiple institutions during their postsecondary education.

Research Questions

The following research questions were chosen because they addressed the postsecondary success of MCPS graduates with indicators commonly used by the NCS, postsecondary institutions, and educational researchers.

1. What proportion of MCPS graduates enrolled in various types of colleges in the fall immediately after high school?
2. What proportion of MCPS graduates enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school among demographic groups?
3. What proportion of MCPS graduates enrolled in various types of colleges within the first year after high school?
4. What proportion of MCPS graduates enrolled in college within the first year after high school among demographic groups?
5. What postsecondary institutions did most MCPS college enrollees enter for their initial enrollment?
6. What proportion of the MCPS fall college enrollees persisted from freshmen to sophomore year among various types of colleges and demographic groups?
7. What proportion of the MCPS first year college enrollees persisted from freshmen to sophomore year among various types of colleges and demographic groups?
8. What proportion of the MCPS full-time fall college enrollees earned a bachelor's degree or higher within six years after high school among demographic groups?
9. What proportion of the MCPS graduates who enrolled in college any time after high school earned some type of college degree among demographic groups?

Measures of College Success

The postsecondary education success measures include fall college enrollment immediately after high school, college enrollment within the first year after high school, freshman to sophomore persistence for the fall or first year college enrollees, bachelor's degree attainment within six years after high school, and some type of college degree completion prior to May 2011.

Fall college enrollment rate refers to the percentage of graduates who enrolled full time or part-time in any 2-year or 4-year postsecondary institution in the fall immediately after high school graduation. Fall enrollment was disaggregated by high school graduating class; postsecondary institutional level, location, and type; gender; race/ethnicity; and services MCPS graduates received in Grade 12. Fall enrollment is an indicator of immediate transition to college.

The first year college enrollment rate refers to the percentage of graduates who enrolled full time or part time in any 2-year or 4-year postsecondary institution within the first year after high

school graduation. The first year college enrollment was disaggregated by high school graduating class; postsecondary institutional level, location, and type; gender; race/ethnicity; and services MCPS graduates received in Grade 12.

Postsecondary institutions of initial enrollment refer to 2-year or 4-year postsecondary institutions in which most MCPS graduates initially enrolled. According to the NSCRC (2010), initial enrollment was based on the earliest college enrollment date as indicated by college sequence in the StudentTracker file.

The freshman to sophomore persistence rate for fall enrollees refers to the percentages of college enrollees in fall immediately after high school who returned for a second year in any postsecondary institution in the United States, not necessarily to the same institution of their initial enrollment. The persistence rate for fall enrollees was calculated in order to compare with the national and state averages.

The freshman to sophomore persistence rate for the first year college enrollees refers to the percentages of college enrollees within the first year after high school who returned for a second year in any postsecondary institution in the nation, not necessarily to the same institution of their initial enrollment. The persistence rate for the first year enrollees was calculated in the same manner as the NSC which provided the postsecondary data for MCPS graduates.

A bachelor's degree or higher completion rate in six years is the percentage of full-time college enrollees who enrolled immediately after high school and attained a bachelor's degree or higher within six years. This is calculated in order to compare to the national and state averages.

Completion rate for some type of college degree refers to the percentage of college enrollees who earned some type of college degree including certificate, associate, bachelor's, or graduate degree by May 2011. The completion rate for some type of college degree provides a more detailed picture of postsecondary success for graduates.

Cohort Samples

To present appropriate trend data, different graduating classes were used for calculating college enrollment, freshman to sophomore persistence, and college degree attainment. This is to ensure sufficient time for each measure across years.

Graduating class. In Maryland and MCPS, a graduating class is defined as high school students who graduate from July 1 to June 30 each year, while the NSC defines a graduating class as students who graduate from September 1 to August 31 each year. For example, if a student graduated in August of 2001, he/she belonged to the 2001 NSC graduating class. But the same student belonged to the Maryland or MCPS 2002 graduating class. As a result, there is a small difference in the number of students within a graduating class each year according to different definitions (less than 50 students per year). In this report, a graduating class was defined according to the Maryland definition.

Cohorts for fall college enrollment included MCPS 2001–2010 graduating classes. The 2011 graduating class was excluded because the NSC data had less than 200 records for this cohort by May 2011.

Cohorts for the first year college enrollment included MCPS 2001–2009 graduating classes. The later graduating classes were excluded because postsecondary institutions needed sufficient time to submit their student records to the NSC.

Cohorts for freshman to sophomore persistence for fall or first year enrollees included MCPS 2001–2008 graduating classes. The later graduating classes were excluded because postsecondary institutions needed sufficient time to submit their student records to the NSC.

Cohorts for bachelor's degree or higher attainment included MCPS 2001–2004 graduating classes. Students who graduated after 2004 may not have had sufficient time to finish their degree prior to May 2011.

Cohorts for some type of college degree completion included MCPS 2001–2004 graduating classes. Students who graduated after 2004 may not have had sufficient time to finish their degree prior to May 2011.

Findings

Findings are presented in the order of research questions. In reporting findings for each question, the numbers and percentages for all cohorts are presented first, followed by results for postsecondary institutions and demographic groups. For trend data, the results range from the lowest to the highest for different groups, with a focus on the largest increase or decrease.

Research Question 1: What proportion of MCPS graduates enrolled in various types of colleges in the fall immediately after high school?

From 2001 to 2010, 65,810 of 94,232 MCPS graduates (70%) went to college in the fall immediately after high school (Appendix Table A1) including 44,433 who went to 4-year institutions (47%), 21,248 who went to 2-year institutions (23%), 39,141 who went to in-state institutions (42%), 26,540 who went to out-of-state (28%) institutions, 49,570 who went to public institutions (53%), and 16,111 who went to private (17%) institutions.

Across the years, 69–71% of MCPS graduates went to college in the fall immediately after high school (Figure 1). During the same period, 46–48% of MCPS graduates went to 4-year institutions and 22–24% went to 2-year institutions; 40–43% of MCPS graduates went to in-state institutions and 27–29% went to out-of-state institutions; 52–53% went to public institutions and 16–18% went to private institutions.

Over the years, the percentage of graduates who went to college immediately after high school remained relatively stable across institutional level, location, and type. Figure 1 shows that more MCPS graduates enrolled in 4-year, in-state, or public institutions than 2-year, out-of-state, or private institutions. No comparative data were available for the nation and Maryland.

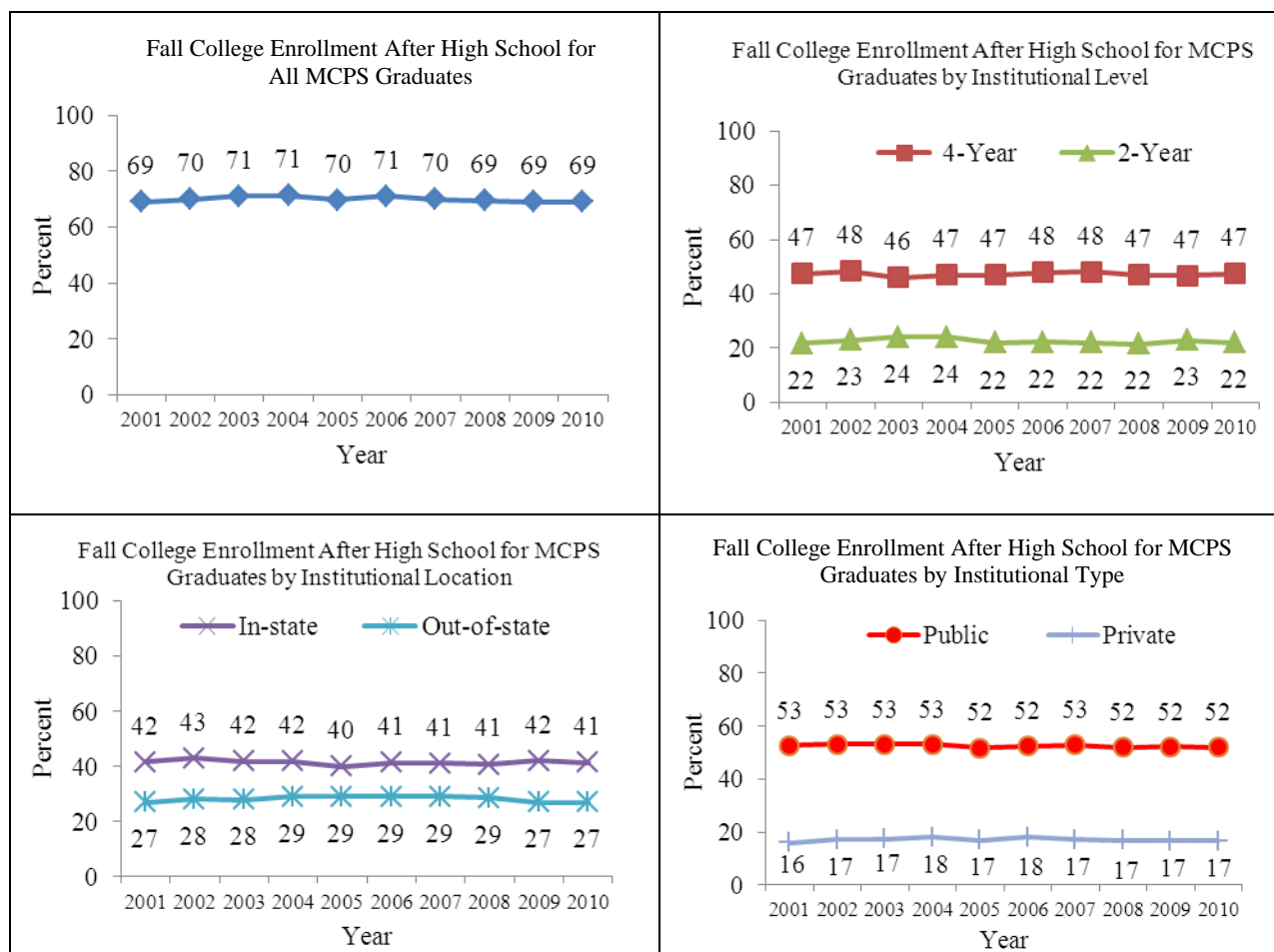


Figure 1. Percentage of MCPS graduates who enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation by institutional level, location, and type.

Research Question 2: What proportion of MCPS graduates enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school among demographic groups?

From 2001 to 2010, 19,575 African American students graduated from high school (Appendix Table A2). Among them, 11,266 went to college (58%) in the fall immediately after high school. During the same period, 14,798 Asian students graduated from high school and 11,600 of them went to college (78%) in the fall. Among 13,934 Hispanic graduates, 6,892 went to college (50%) in the fall. Of 45,689 White graduates, 35,898 went to college (79%) in the fall after high school. The fall college enrollment rate was the highest for MCPS White graduates and the lowest for MCPS Hispanic graduates.

Across years, 47–52% of Hispanic graduates, 54–61% of African American graduates, 76–80% of White graduates, and 77–80% of Asian graduates enrolled in the fall after high school (Figure 2). Over the years, there was an increase of 7 percentage points in the fall college enrollment after high school for African American graduates (from 54% in 2001 to 61% in 2010), and a decrease of 2 percentage points for Hispanic graduates (from 52% in 2001 to 50%

in 2010). The trend data were relatively stable for Asian and White graduates who enrolled in college in the fall after high school.

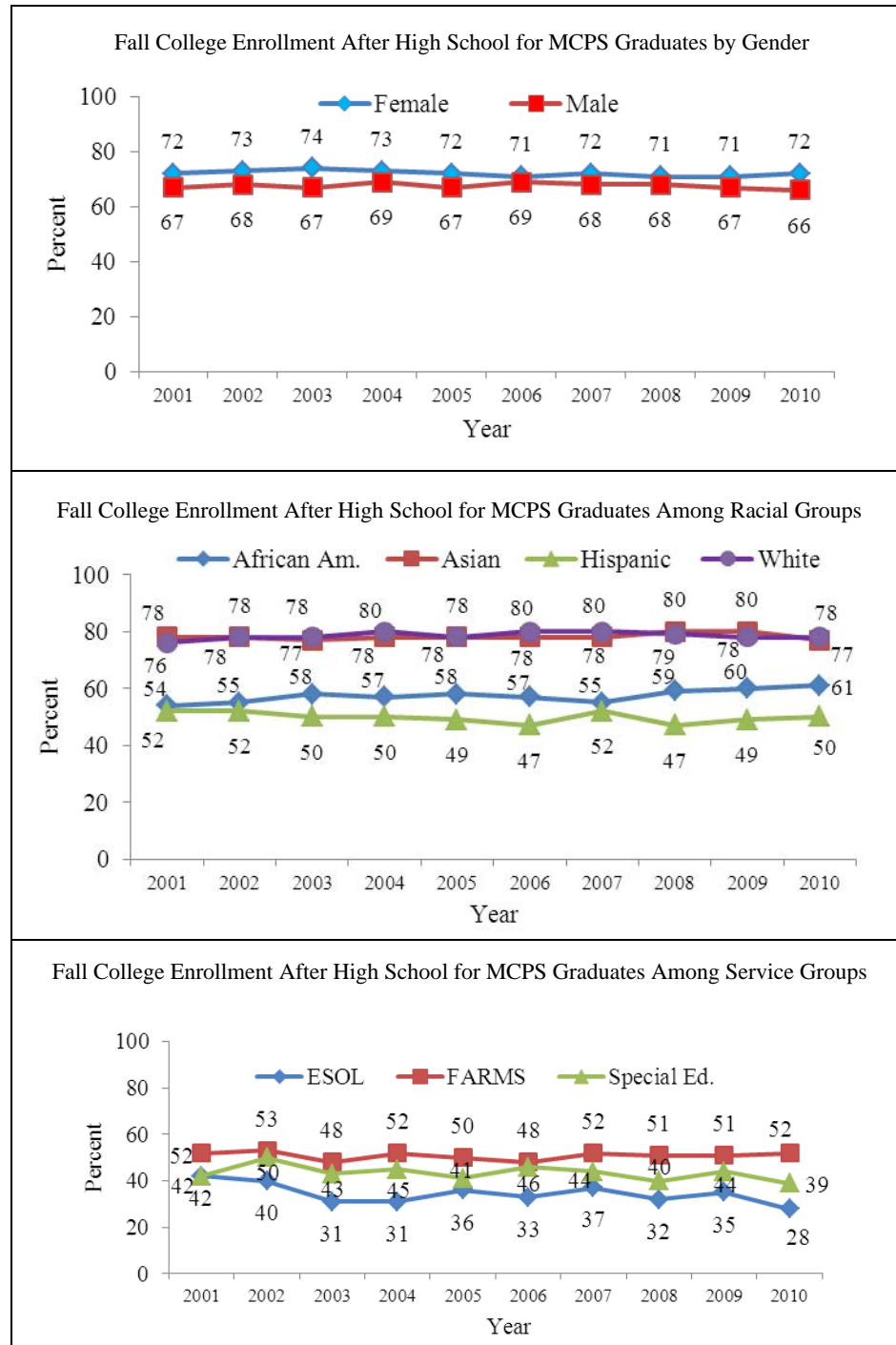


Figure 2. Percentage of MCPS graduates who enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation among demographic groups.

From 2001 to 2010, 31,768 of 47,025 male graduates (68%) and 34,042 of 47,207 female graduates (72%) went to college in the fall after high school (Appendix Table A3). During the

same time, 5,946 of 11,697 graduates who received FARMS services in Grade 12 (51%), 3,687 of 8,517 graduates who received special education services in Grade 12 (43%), and 1,103 of 3,207 graduates who received ESOL services in Grade 12 (34%) went to college in the fall immediately after high school.

Across the years, 71–74% of MCPS female graduates went to college in the fall compared with 66–69% of their male counterparts (Figure 2). About 48–53% of MCPS graduates who received FARMS services in Grade 12, 39–50% of graduates who received special education services in Grade 12 and 28–42% of MCPS graduates who received ESOL services in Grade 12 enrolled in the fall after high school from 2001 to 2010.

The trend data in Figure 2 show a decrease of 14 percentage points in the fall enrollment for MCPS graduates who received ESOL services in Grade 12 (from 42% in 2001 to 28% in 2010). During the same period, there was a decrease of 3 percentage points in the fall enrollment (from 42% to 39%) for graduates who received special education services in Grade 12.

Research Question 3: What proportion of MCPS graduates enrolled in various types of colleges within the first year after high school?

According to the NCHEMS Information Center for State Higher Education Policymaking and Analysis (NCHEMS, 2009), 56–63% of graduates in the nation and 57–66% of Maryland high school graduates went to college within a year after high school based on the data available in 2002, 2004, 2006, and 2008 (Figure 3). It is worth noting that the first year college enrollment rates in both the nation and Maryland increased from 57% in 2002 to 63% in 2008, while the enrollment rates for MCPS graduates remained at 74–75% during the same period.

From 2001 to 2009, 62,060 of 83,756 (74%) MCPS graduates went to college within the first year after high school (Appendix Table A4) including 40,576 (48%) graduates who went to 4-year institutions and 21,356 (26%) who went to 2-year institution; 37,557 (45%) graduates who went to in-state and 24,375 (29%) who went to out-of-state institutions; 47,148 (56%) graduates who went to public and 14,784 (18%) who went to private institutions.

Across the years, 73–75% of MCPS graduates went to college within the first year after high school including 47–50% of MCPS graduates who went to 4-year institutions and 25–27% who went to 2-year institutions; 43–46% who went to in-state and 28–30% who went to out-of-state institutions; 55–57% who went to public institutions and 17–18% who went to private institutions (Figure 3).

Over the years, the percentage of graduates who went to college within the first year after high school remained relatively stable across institutional level, location, and type (Figure 3). More MCPS graduates enrolled in 4-year, in-state or public institutions than 2-year, out-of-state, or private institutions within the first year after high school.

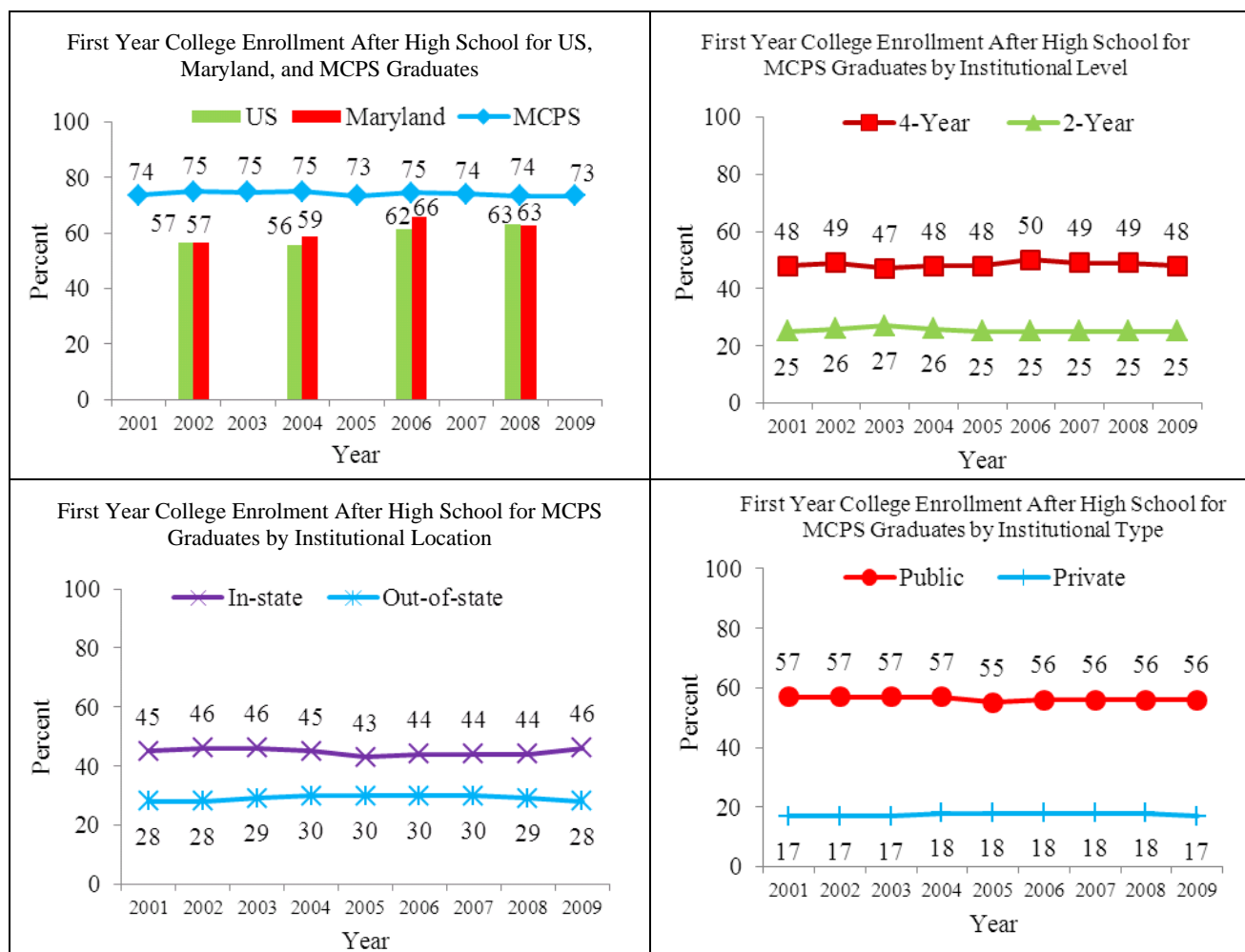


Figure 3. Percentage of graduates who enrolled in college within the first year after high school graduation for the United States (US), Maryland, and MCPS by institutional level, location, and type.

Research Question 4: What proportion of MCPS graduates enrolled in college within the first year after high school among demographic groups?

From 2001 to 2009, 17,203 MCPS African American students graduated from high school (Appendix Table A5). Among them, 10,846 went to college (63%) within the first year after high school. During the same period, 13,045 Asian students graduated from high school, and 10,681 of them went to college (82%) within the first year after high school. Among 12,084 Hispanic graduates, 6,675 went to college (55%) within the first year after high school. Of 41,218 White graduates, 33,717 went to college (82%) within the first year after high school. The first year college enrollment rate was the highest for MCPS Asian and White graduates and the lowest for MCPS Hispanic graduates.

Across the years, 53–59% of MCPS Hispanic graduates, 61–68% of African American graduates, 79–83% of White graduates, and 80–84% of Asian graduates enrolled in college within the first year after high school (Figure 4). Over the years, there was an increase of 7 percentage points in college enrollment within the first year after high school for African American graduates (from 61% in 2001 to 68% in 2009), and a decrease of 5 percentage points

for Hispanic graduates (from 59% in 2001 to 54% in 2009). The trend data for the first year college enrollment were relatively stable for Asian and White graduates who enrolled in college in the same period.

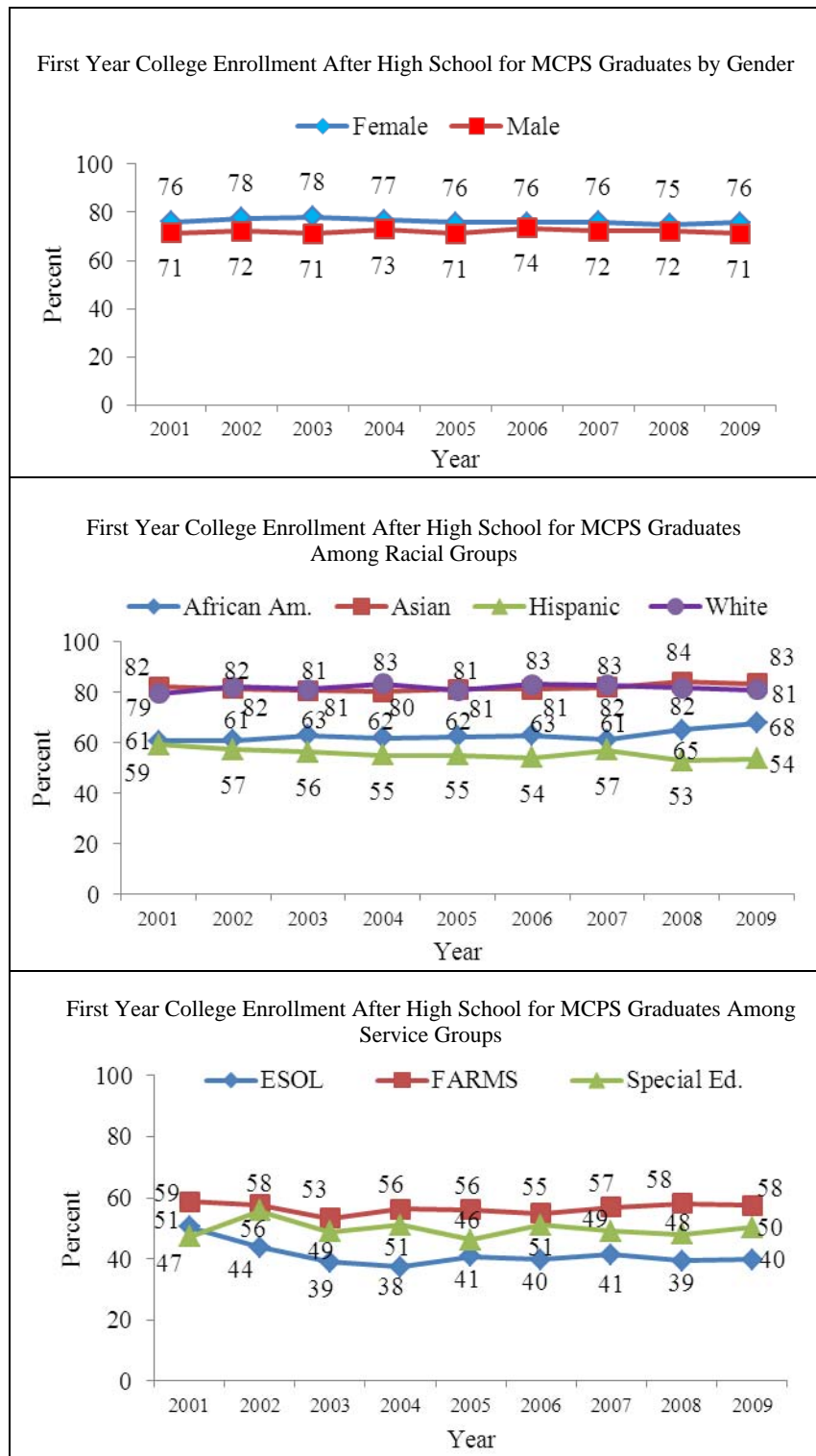


Figure 4. Percentage of MCPS high school graduates who enrolled in college within the first year among demographic groups.

From 2001 to 2009, 32,103 of 42,120 MCPS female (76%) and 29,957 of 41,636 male graduates (72%) went to college within the first year after high school (Appendix Table A6). During the same time, 5,489 of 9,670 graduates who received FARMS services in Grade 12 (57%), 3,717 of 7,494 graduates who received special education services in Grade 12 (50%), and 1,190 of 2,887 graduates who received ESOL services in Grade 12 (41%) went to college within the first year after high school.

Across the years, 71–74% of MCPS male graduates went to college within the first year after high school compared with 75–78% of their female counterparts (Figure 4). Of the MCPS graduates who received ESOL services in Grade 12, 38–51% of them enrolled within the first year after high school. From 2001 to 2009, 53–59% of graduates who received FARMS services in Grade 12, and 46–56% of graduates who received special education services in Grade 12 enrolled in college within the first year after high school.

The trend data in Figure 4 show a decrease of 11 percentage points in college enrollment within the first year for MCPS graduates who received ESOL services in Grade 12 (from 51% in 2001 to 40% in 2009). There was an increase of 3 percentage points in college enrollment within the first year after high school (47% in 2002 to 50% in 2009) for graduates who received special education services in Grade 12.

Research Question 5: What postsecondary institutions did most MCPS college enrollees enter for their initial enrollment?

Table 1 lists the most popular postsecondary institutions in which all classes of MCPS graduates (2001–2010) initially enrolled after high school. The institutions are ranked according to the largest number of MCPS graduates who initially enrolled. Twenty-five 4-year institutions are listed and ten 2-year institutions with more than 35 enrollees are listed.

Based on initial enrollment for all MCPS 2001–2010 graduating classes, the University of Maryland at College Park received the most MCPS graduates among 4-year institutions, and Montgomery College at Rockville had the most MCPS graduates among 2-year institutions.

Table 1
Postsecondary Institutions Most MCPS Graduates Entered for Their Initial Enrollment for
All Graduating Classes From 2001 to 2010

Rank	4-Year Institutions	<i>N</i> Enrolled	2-Year Institutions	<i>N</i> Enrolled
1	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND - COLLEGE PARK	8477	MONTGOMERY COLLEGE-ROCKVILLE	17911
2	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND - BALTIMORE COUNTY	2489	MONTGOMERY COLLEGE - GERMANTOWN	1350
3	TOWSON UNIVERSITY	1670	MONTGOMERY COLLEGE - TAKOMA PARK	698
4	FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY	1036	HOWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE	226
5	SALISBURY UNIVERSITY	1002	COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE COUNTY	89
6	PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY	964	PRINCE GEORGE'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE	73
7	ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND	665	FREDERICK COMMUNITY COLLEGE	67
8	VIRGINIA POLYTECH AND STATE UNIVERSITY	663	ALLEGANY COLLEGE OF MARYLAND	61
9	WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY	627	NORTHERN VIRGINIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE	44
10	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EASTERN SHORE	548	ANNE ARUNDEL COMMUNITY COLLEGE	36
11	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN-CENTRAL CAMPUS	451		
12	BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY	439		
13	JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY	427		
14	UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE	381		
15	NEW YORK UNIVERSITY	373		
16	GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	333		
17	THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA	317		
18	MC DANIEL COLLEGE	306		
19	TEMPLE UNIVERSITY	306		
20	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH	296		
21	UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	291		
22	AMERICAN UNIVERSITY	290		
23	HOWARD UNIVERSITY	288		
24	WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	270		
25	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MADISON	269		

Note. Initial enrollment was based on the earliest college enrollment data as indicated by college sequence in the StudentTracker file (NSCRC, 2010).

Research Question 6: What proportion of MCPS fall college enrollees persisted from freshmen to sophomore year among various types of colleges and demographic groups?

Since the national and Maryland average persistence rates were available for 2-year and 4-year fall college enrollees separately, the MCPS persistence rate was calculated in the same way for comparison purposes.

From 2001 to 2008, 48,060 of 51,601 (93%) MCPS graduates who enrolled in college in the fall after high school persisted from freshmen to sophomore year (Appendix Table A7), including 33,763 of 34,796 fall enrollees who persisted in 4-year institutions (97%) and 14,297 of 16,677 fall enrollees in 2-year institutions (86%); 27,885 of 30,523 enrollees who persisted in in-state (91%) and 20,175 of 20,950 in out-of-state (96%) institutions; 35,823 of 38,802 who persisted in public (92%) and 12,237 out of 12,671 in private (97%) institutions.

From 2004 to 2008, 84–87% of MCPS graduates who enrolled in the fall in 2-year colleges returned in their second year, compared to 53–54% in the nation and 51–55% in Maryland (Figure 5). During the same period, 97% of fall college enrollees who graduated from MCPS

persisted in 4-year colleges from freshmen to sophomore year, compared to 75–77% in the nation and 78–81% in Maryland. The freshmen to sophomore persistence rates for MCPS graduates were higher than those for the nation and Maryland in 2-year and 4-year institutions.

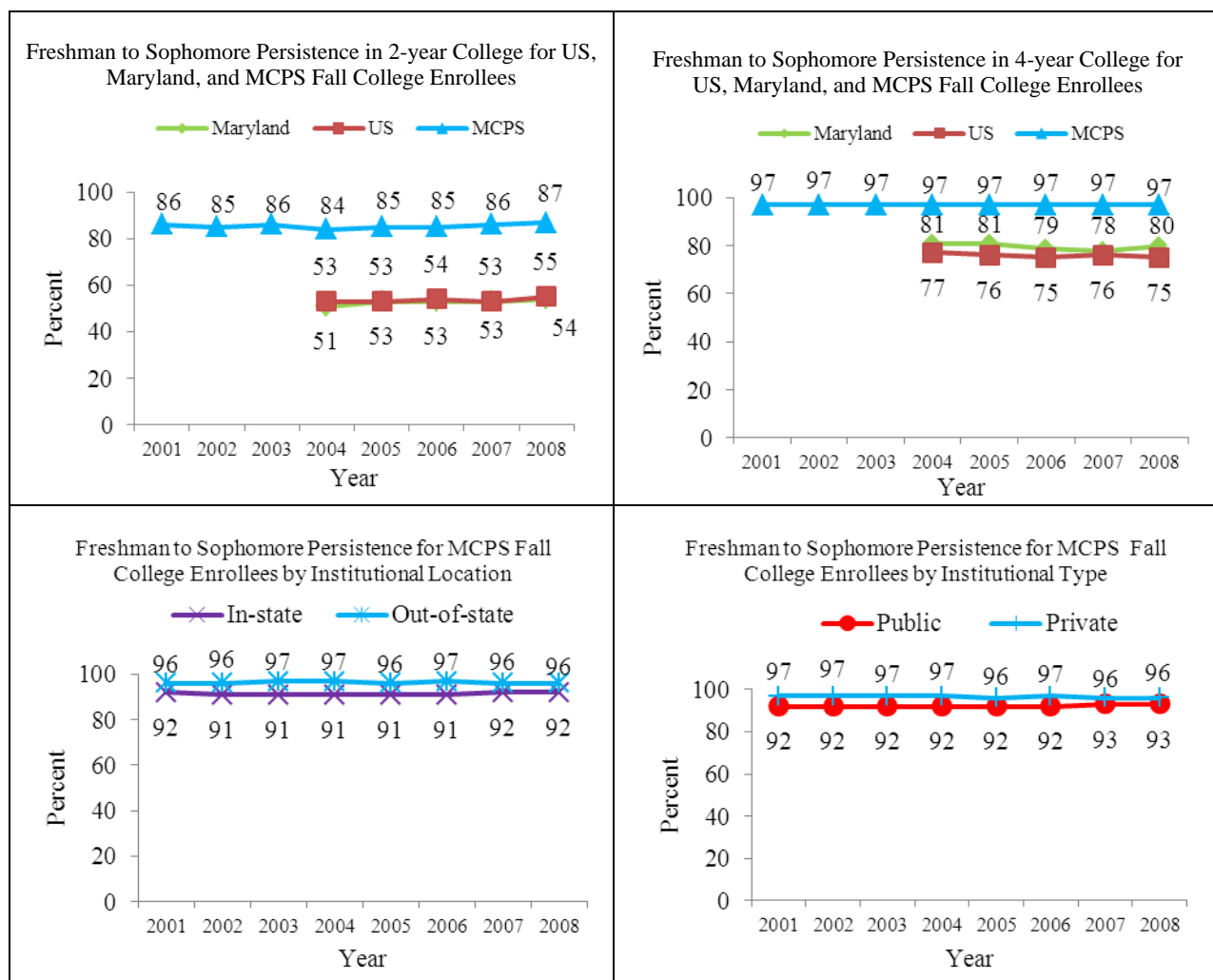


Figure 5. Percentage of graduates who enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation and returned for a second year in any postsecondary institutions for the United States (US), Maryland, and MCPS by institutional level, location, and type.

From 2001 to 2008, 7,593 of 8,487 African American (90%), 8,595 of 8,960 Asian (96%), 4,466 of 5,052 of Hispanic (88%), and 27,313 of 28,989 White (94%) fall college enrollees who graduated from MCPS persisted from freshman to sophomore year (Appendix Table A9). The persistence rate was the highest for MCPS Asian fall college enrollees and the lowest for Hispanic enrollees.

Across the years, freshman to sophomore persistence rates were 86–90% for Hispanic, 88–91% for African American, 94–95% for White, and 94–97% for Asian fall college enrollees who graduated from MCPS (Figure 6). The persistence rates remained relatively stable for all ethnic groups from 2001 to 2008.

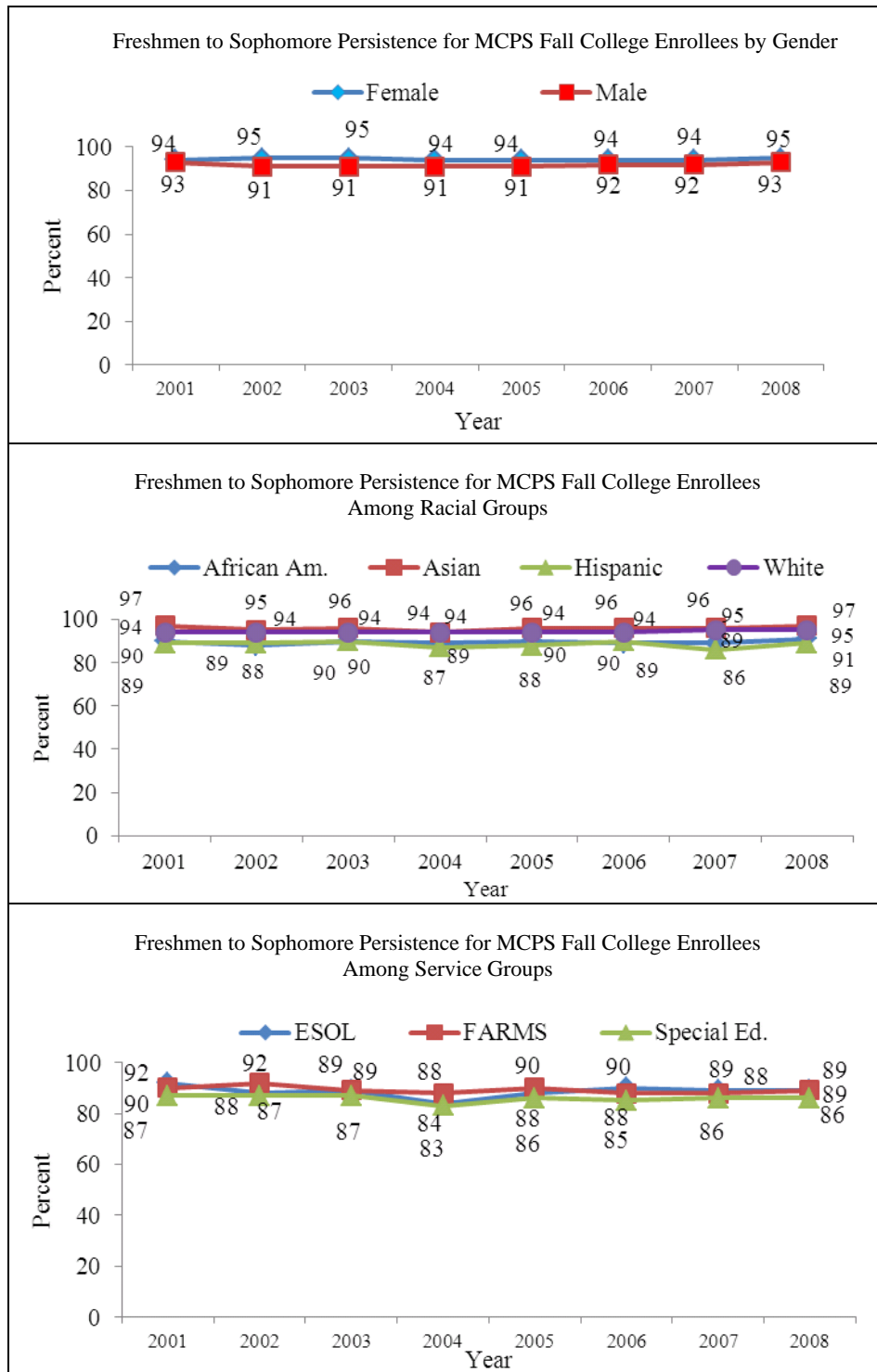


Figure 6. Percentage of MCPS graduates who enrolled in college in the fall immediately after high school graduation and returned for a second year in any postsecondary institution among demographic groups.

During the same period, the freshman to sophomore persistence rates were 94–95% for female and 91–93% for male fall college enrollees, 88–92% for fall enrollees who received FARMS services in Grade 12, 83–87% for fall enrollees who received special education services in Grade 12, and 84–92% for fall enrollees who received ESOL services in Grade 12 (Figure 6). The persistence rates remained relatively stable for all student groups from 2001 to 2008.

Research Question 7: What proportion of the MCPS first year college enrollees persisted from freshmen to sophomore year among various types of colleges and demographic groups?

From 2001 to 2008, 50,426 of 54,611 (92%) first year college enrollees who graduated from MCPS high schools persisted from freshmen to sophomore year (Appendix Table A11) including 34,520 of 35,680 first year enrollees who persisted in 4-year institutions (97%) and 15,906 of 18,803 first year college enrollees in 2-year institutions (85%).

From 2001 to 2008, 29,750 of 32,914 (90%) first year college enrollees persisted from freshman to sophomore year in in-state institutions and 20,676 of 21,569 (96%) in out-of-state institutions; 37,907 of 41,458 (91%) first year college enrollees persisted from freshman to sophomore year in public institutions, and 12,519 of 13,025 (96%) in private institutions (Appendix Table A12). Over the years, the freshman to sophomore persistence rate for MCPS first year college enrollees remained relatively stable across institutional level, location, and type.

From 2001 to 2008, 8,216 of 9,338 African American (88%), 8,914 of 9,343 Asian (95%), 4,934 of 5,663 Hispanic (87%), and 28,261 of 30,145 White (94%) first year college enrollees persisted from freshman to sophomore year (Appendix Table A13). The persistence rate was the highest for MCPS Asian first year college enrollees and the lowest for Hispanic enrollees.

Across the years, the freshman to sophomore persistence rates were 87–89% for African American, 85–89% for Hispanic, 94–97% for Asian, and 93–95% for White first year college enrollees.

During the same period, the freshman to sophomore persistence rates were 93–94% for MCPS female and 90–92% for male first year college enrollees, 86–90% for first year college enrollees who received FARMS services in Grade 12, 84–86% for first year college enrollees who received special education services in Grade 12, and 84–90% for first year college enrollees who received ESOL services in Grade 12 (Appendix Table A14). The persistence rates of first year college enrollees remained relatively stable for all student groups.

Research Question 8: What proportion of the MCPS full-time fall college enrollees earned a bachelor's degree or higher within six years after high school among demographic groups?

For MCPS 2001–2004 full-time fall college enrollees (Appendix Table A15), 12,480 of 18,505 (67%) earned a bachelor's degree or higher within six years after high school graduation, including 1,323 of 2,694 African American (49%), 2,276 of 3,186 Asian (71%), 597 of 1,399

Hispanic (43%), and 8,265 of 11,189 White (74%) students. The bachelor’s degree or higher attainment rate in six years after high school was the lowest for MCPS Hispanic full-time enrollees and the highest for White enrollees.

Of MCPS 2001–2003 full-time fall college enrollees, 67–68% of them earned a bachelor’s degree or higher within six years (Figure 7), compared with 56% in the nation and 64–65% in Maryland (NCHEMS, 2009) during the same period.

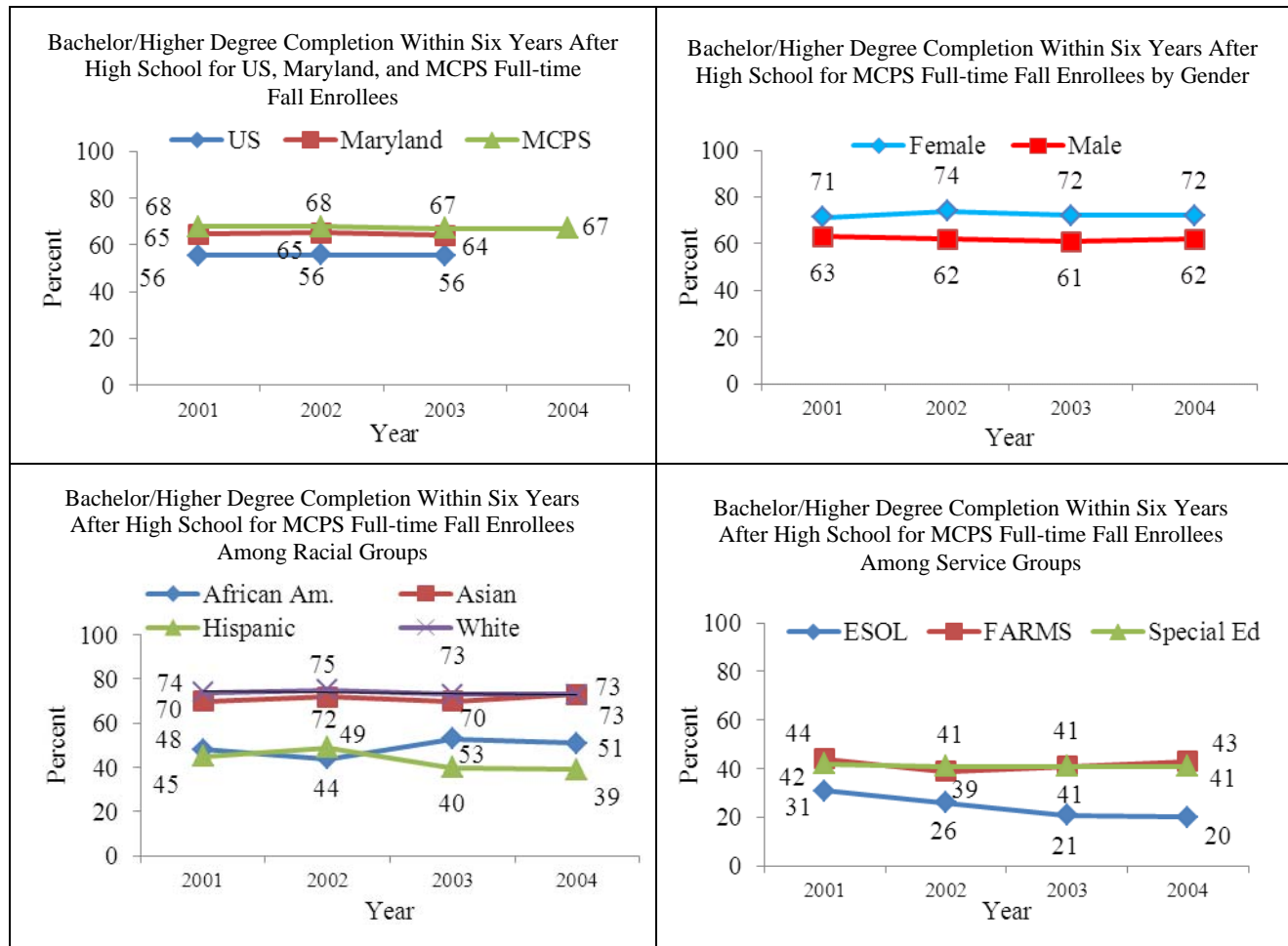


Figure 7. Percentage of graduates who enrolled full time in the fall after high school and earned a bachelor’s degree or higher within six years for the United States (US), Maryland, and MCPS among demographic groups.

Among MCPS 2001–2004 full-time fall college enrollees, 39–49% of Hispanic, 44–53% of African American, 70–73% of Asian, and 73–75% of White students completed a bachelor’s degree or higher within six years after high school (Figure 7). It is worth noting that the bachelor’s degree or higher completion rate for Hispanic full-time fall college enrollees decreased from 45% for 2001 to 39% for 2004 enrollees.

Of MCPS 2001–2004 full-time fall college enrollees, 5,397 of 8,684 males (62%) and 7,083 of 9,821 females (72%) earned a bachelor’s degree or higher within six years after high school graduation (Appendix Table A16). The gender gap was about 10 percentage points for full-time

fall enrollees every year. Across the years, 71–74% of female and 61–63% of male full-time fall college enrollees earned a bachelor’s degree or higher within six years after high school.

For MCPS 2001–2004 full-time fall college enrollees who received FARMS services in Grade 12, 475 of 1,138 (42%) earned a bachelor’s degree or higher within six years after high school graduation (Appendix Table A16). For MCPS 2001–2004 full-time fall college enrollees who received special education services in Grade 12, 364 of 879 (41%) earned a bachelor’s degree or higher within six years after high school. For MCPS 2001–2004 full-time fall college enrollees who received ESOL services in Grade 12, 59 of 231 (26%) earned a bachelor’s degree or higher within six years after high school.

For full-time fall college enrollees across the years, the bachelor’s degree attainment rates within six years remained relatively stable for students who received FARMS and special education services (39–44% and 41–42%, respectively). However, there was a decrease of 11 percentage points for students who received ESOL services in Grade 12 (31% in 2001 to 20% in 2004).

Research Question 9: What proportion of the MCPS graduates who enrolled in college any time after high school earned some type of college degree among demographic groups?

To provide a more detailed picture for postsecondary success, the number and percentage of college degree completion of any type by May 2011 are presented for MCPS 2001–2004 graduates. Type of college degree completion includes attainment of certificate, associate, bachelor’s, and graduate degrees. There are no comparable data available for the nation and Maryland.

Of 34,069 MCPS 2001–2004 graduates, 29,048 (85%) enrolled in college any time by May 2011 (Table 2). Among 29,048 college enrollees, 18,820 (65%) received some type of college degree, including 6% for certificate or associate degree, 50% for bachelor’s degree, and 9% for graduate degree (master’s or Ph.D.). The bachelor’s degree completion rates increased for MCPS 2001–2004 graduates who enrolled in college from 47% in 2001 to 53% in 2004. The certificate or associate degree attainment rate remained stable (6%), while the graduate degree attainment rate decreased from 14% in 2001 to 4% in 2004 for MCPS graduates who enrolled in college any time.

Table 2
MCPS 2001–2004 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Any Time After High School and Attained Some Type of College Degree as of May 2011

	MCPS Graduates	College Enrollees		Received Any College Degree		Certificate or Associate Degree		Bachelor’s Degree		Graduate Degree	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	34069	29048	85.3	18820	64.8	1670	5.7	14629	50.4	2521	8.7
2004	9062	7730	85.3	4852	62.8	444	5.7	4086	52.9	322	4.2
2003	8865	7514	84.8	4845	64.5	451	6.0	3876	51.6	518	6.9
2002	8305	7079	85.2	4687	66.2	401	5.7	3529	49.9	757	10.7
2001	7837	6725	85.8	4436	66.0	374	5.6	3138	46.7	924	13.7

Note. College enrollees refer to MCPS graduates who enrolled in college any time after high school as of May 2011.

Among 2001–2004 MCPS graduates who enrolled any time in college after high school, 39–46% of Hispanic, 42–47% of African American, 70–76% of Asian, and 72–75% of White MCPS graduates earned some type of college degree prior to May 2011 (Appendix Table A20). The attainment of some type of college degree was the lowest for the Hispanic students.

As shown in Table 3, MCPS 2001–2004 Asian and White graduates who enrolled in college any time after high school had higher bachelor's degree attainment (54–59% and 53–62%, respectively) when compared to their African American and Hispanic peers (31–37% and 28–30%, respectively). Hispanic enrollees had the highest completion rate for attaining a certificate or associate degree (10–11%), compared to their African American (6%), Asian (4–6%), and White peers (5%).

Table 3
MCPS 2001–2004 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Any Time After High School and Attained Some Type of College Degree as of May 2011 by Race/Ethnicity

	Any Time College Enrollees <i>N</i>	Received Some Type of College Degree <i>N</i>	Received Some Type of College Degree %	Certificate or Associate Degree %	Bachelor's Degree %	Graduate Degree %
Total	29048	18820	64.8	5.7	50.4	8.7
2004						
African Am.	1387	586	42.2	5.7	34.4	2.2
Asian	1265	877	69.3	4.7	59.0	5.6
Hispanic	822	324	39.4	10.5	27.5	1.5
White	4246	3061	72.1	5.1	62.1	4.9
2003						
African Am.	1263	588	46.6	5.7	37.2	3.6
Asian	1190	835	70.2	6.0	56.6	7.6
Hispanic	768	321	41.8	10.7	27.5	3.6
White	4274	3092	72.3	5.2	58.8	8.3
2002						
African Am.	1271	536	42.2	5.5	30.8	5.8
Asian	1189	900	75.7	5.5	57.6	12.6
Hispanic	722	329	45.6	10.2	29.9	5.4
White	3878	2911	75.1	4.9	57.5	12.7
2001						
African Am.	1226	553	45.1	6.0	31.4	7.7
Asian	1036	759	73.3	3.6	53.9	15.8
Hispanic	712	328	46.1	11.0	29.2	5.9
White	3733	2789	74.7	4.9	53.1	16.7

Note. College enrollees referred to MCPS graduates who enrolled in college any time after high school as of May 2011.

Of 14,026 MCPS 2001–2004 male graduates who enrolled in college any time after high school, 8,382 (60%) obtained some type of college degree (Appendix Table A21). Of 15,022 MCPS 2001–2004 female graduates who enrolled in college any time after high school, 10,438 (70%) obtained some type of college degree. The gender difference in attaining some type of college degree was about 10 percentage points.

The percentage of MCPS male graduates who enrolled in college any time after high school and attained some type of college degree prior to May 2011 decreased from 62% in 2001 to 58% in 2004. The percentage of female college graduates who enrolled in college any time after high school and who earned some type of college degree prior to May 2011 also decreased from 70% in 2001 to 67% in 2004 (Appendix Table A21). The largest decrease occurred in graduate degree attainment for both genders with a decrease of 7 percentage points for males and a decrease of 12 percentage points for females.

For 2001–2004 MCPS graduates who enrolled in college any time after high school and received FARMS services in Grade 12, 982 of 2,267 (43%) obtained some type of college degree (Appendix Table A22). The some type of college degree attainment for this group (FARMS) decreased from 45% in 2001 to 41% in 2004.

For 2001–2004 MCPS graduates who enrolled in college any time after high school and received special education services in Grade 12, 770 of 1,949 (40%) obtained some type of college degree (Appendix Table A22). The some type of college degree attainment for this group (special education) decreased from 41% in 2001 to 37% in 2004.

For 2001–2004 MCPS graduates who enrolled in college any time after high school and received ESOL services in Grade 12, 257 of 670 (38%) obtained some type of college degree (Appendix Table A22). The some degree attainment for this group (ESOL) had a decrease of 12 percentage points (from 44% in 2001 to 32% in 2004).

Conclusion

This report describes the postsecondary educational outcomes—college enrollment, persistence, and degree completion for the MCPS graduating classes of 2001–2010. The use of longitudinal data from high school graduation to postsecondary degree attainment presents a detailed picture of college success of MCPS graduates. The report also presents multiyear trend data.

When available, national and state data are presented for comparison. Comparable national and Maryland results provide normative information for MCPS graduates. Results are disaggregated in postsecondary institutional level, location, and type as well as by student groups.

The results in the report show a higher percentage of MCPS graduates enrolled in 4-year, in-state, or public institutions than 2-year, out-of-state, or private institutions. College enrollment rates of MCPS graduates were higher than the national and Maryland averages. Among ethnic groups, a higher percentage of Asian and White students enrolled in college, compared with African American and Hispanic students. Hispanic students had the lowest college enrollment among ethnic groups. College enrollment rates were higher for MCPS female graduates than their male counterparts. MCPS graduates who received ESOL services in Grade 12 had the lowest college enrollment rate than any other student group.

The college freshman to sophomore persistence rates of MCPS graduates were higher than that in the nation or Maryland. Higher percentages of MCPS Asian and White graduates who enrolled in college returned in their second year, compared to their African American and

Hispanic peers. Higher percentages of MCPS female college enrollees returned as sophomores, compared to their male counterparts.

Higher percentages of MCPS full-time fall enrollees earned a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to the nation and Maryland. Among ethnic groups, higher percentages of Asian and White students earned a bachelor's degree or higher, compared with their African American and Hispanic peers. Hispanic students had the lowest bachelor's degree or higher attainment among ethnic groups. Bachelor's degree or higher attainment was higher for MCPS female graduates than their male counterparts. MCPS graduates who received ESOL services in Grade 12 had a lower degree attainment rate than any other student group.

Recommendations

MCPS should consider examining—

- college readiness of MCPS Hispanic students to improve their college enrollment, persistence, and degree attainment; and
- college readiness of MCPS ESOL students to improve their college enrollment, persistence, and degree attainment.
- factors that may have led to an increase in the fall college enrollment after high school for MCPS African American graduates.

Limitations

When interpreting the results, it is important for readers to keep in mind the following limitations of the report. First, college enrollment for MCPS graduates may be underestimated because not all college records are available for MCPS graduates due to FERPA compliance and non-participating colleges with the NSC. In the NSC data, the college outcome records were available for the majority of MCPS graduates (83%) for MCPS 2001–2010 graduates. However, all MCPS graduates were included in the calculation for fall college enrollment or enrollment within a year after high school graduation. For instance, if a student denied the release of his/her college records, he or she was still included in the denominator and counted as not enrolled in college.

Second, the report focused on MCPS students who graduated from high school and excluded students who dropped out before high school graduation. Third, the bachelor's degree or higher completion in six years included MCPS graduates who first enrolled in college full time in the fall semester after high school graduation, and excludes part-time students, or students who started college in semesters other than fall of high school graduation year, or students who took longer than six years for their bachelor's or higher degrees.

Acknowledgements

The authors thank Dr. Shahpar Modarresi and Mrs. Trisha McGaughey for their valuable comments on the report.

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Appendix

Table A1
 Number and Percentage of MCPS 2001–2010 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School Graduation by Institutional Level, Location, and Type

Class	N Graduates	N Enrolled in the Fall							% Enrolled in the Fall						
		<u>Institutional</u> <u>Level</u> ^a		<u>Institutional</u> <u>Location</u> ^a			<u>Institutional</u> <u>Type</u> ^a		<u>Institutional</u> <u>Level</u> ^a		<u>Institutional</u> <u>Location</u> ^a			<u>Institutional</u> <u>Type</u> ^a	
		All	4-year	2-year	MD	Out of State	Public	Private	All	4-year	2-year	MD	Out of State	Public	Private
Total	94,232	65,810	44,433	21,248	39,141	26,540	49,570	16,111	69.8	47.2	22.5	41.5	28.2	52.6	17.1
2010	10,476	7,205	4,919	2,285	4,336	2,868	5,464	1,740	68.8	47.0	21.8	41.4	27.4	52.2	16.6
2009	10,151	7,004	4,718	2,286	4,282	2,722	5,304	1,700	69.0	46.5	22.5	42.2	26.8	52.3	16.7
2008	10,224	7,095	4,842	2,253	4,186	2,909	5,321	1,774	69.4	47.4	22.0	40.9	28.5	52.0	17.4
2007	10,143	7,100	4,844	2,243	4,167	2,920	5,367	1,720	70.0	47.8	22.1	41.1	28.8	52.9	17.0
2006	9,856	6,944	4,721	2,207	4,075	2,853	5,163	1,765	70.5	47.9	22.4	41.3	28.9	52.4	17.9
2005	9,313	6,493	4,381	2,090	3,748	2,723	4,847	1,624	69.7	47.0	22.4	40.2	29.2	52.0	17.4
2004	9,062	6,460	4,288	2,152	3,810	2,630	4,826	1,614	71.3	47.3	23.7	42.0	29.0	53.3	17.8
2003	8,865	6,246	4,105	2,128	3,730	2,503	4,729	1,504	70.5	46.3	24.0	42.1	28.2	53.3	17.0
2002	8,305	5,847	3,952	1,871	3,532	2,291	4,425	1,398	70.4	47.6	22.5	42.5	27.6	53.3	16.8
2001	7,837	5,416	3,663	1,733	3,275	2,121	4,124	1,272	69.1	46.7	22.1	41.8	27.1	52.6	16.2

Note. Postsecondary data are based on data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse as of May 2011. Postsecondary records were not available for all graduates.

^aNumbers of enrollees may not add up to total due to unidentified institutional level, location, and type of the first enrolled postsecondary institution.

Table A2
Number and Percentage of MCPS 2001–2010 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School Graduation by Race and Ethnicity

Class	N Graduates	All		African American			Asian			Hispanic			White		
		N Enrolled	% Enrolled	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled
Total	94,232	65,810	69.8	19,575	11,266	57.6	14,798	11,600	78.4	13,934	6,892	49.5	45,689	35,898	78.6
2010	10,476	7,205	68.8	2,372	1,440	60.7	1,753	1,350	77.0	1,850	926	50.1	4,471	3,467	77.5
2009	10,151	7,004	69.0	2,226	1,339	60.2	1,605	1,290	80.4	1,885	914	48.5	4,408	3,442	78.1
2008	10,224	7,095	69.4	2,219	1,304	58.8	1,557	1,252	80.4	1,709	807	47.2	4,705	3,710	78.9
2007	10,143	7,100	70.0	2,190	1,208	55.2	1,562	1,221	78.2	1,577	818	51.9	4,791	3,840	80.2
2006	9,856	6,944	70.5	1,987	1,139	57.3	1,591	1,245	78.3	1,404	662	47.2	4,857	3,890	80.1
2005	9,313	6,493	69.7	1,988	1,143	57.5	1,452	1,139	78.4	1,262	613	48.6	4,582	3,581	78.2
2004	9,062	6,460	71.3	1,782	1,018	57.1	1,427	1,106	77.5	1,189	591	49.7	4,651	3,735	80.3
2003	8,865	6,246	70.5	1,622	932	57.5	1,352	1,041	77.0	1,110	549	49.5	4,761	3,708	77.9
2002	8,305	5,847	70.4	1,648	907	55.0	1,333	1,044	78.3	1,015	525	51.7	4,288	3,358	78.3
2001	7,837	5,416	69.1	1,541	836	54.3	1,166	912	78.2	933	487	52.2	4,175	3,167	75.9

Note. Postsecondary data are based on data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse as of May 2011. Postsecondary records were not available for all graduates. Results for American Indian students are not reported separately but are included with all students.

Table A3
Number and Percentage of MCPS 2001–2010 Graduates Who Enrolled in College in the Fall Immediately After High School Graduation by Gender and Service Group

Class	Male			Female			FARMS			Special Education			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	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>N</i> Enrolled	% Enrolled
Total	47,025	31,768	67.6	47,207	34,042	72.1	11,697	5,946	50.8	8,517	3,687	43.3	3,207	1,103	34.4
2010	5,389	3,544	65.8	5,087	3,661	72.0	2,027	1,043	51.5	1,023	399	39.0	320	89	27.8
2009	5,078	3,390	66.8	5,073	3,614	71.2	1,722	877	50.9	882	390	44.2	349	122	35.0
2008	5,096	3,460	67.9	5,128	3,635	70.9	1,513	775	51.2	916	370	40.4	330	104	31.5
2007	5,145	3,499	68.0	4,998	3,601	72.0	1,248	646	51.8	869	381	43.8	314	117	37.3
2006	4,859	3,374	69.4	4,997	3,570	71.4	1,097	526	47.9	942	431	45.8	282	93	33.0
2005	4,622	3,112	67.3	4,691	3,381	72.1	912	458	50.2	813	332	40.8	422	150	35.5
2004	4,412	3,051	69.2	4,650	3,409	73.3	903	465	51.5	808	365	45.2	291	90	30.9
2003	4,357	2,919	67.0	4,508	3,327	73.8	813	390	48.0	805	348	43.2	298	93	31.2
2002	4,221	2,861	67.8	4,084	2,986	73.1	725	384	53.0	729	364	49.9	324	128	39.5
2001	3,846	2,558	66.5	3,991	2,858	71.6	737	382	51.8	730	307	42.1	277	117	42.2

Note. Postsecondary data are based on data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse as of May 2011. Postsecondary records were not available for all graduates. Results are reported separately for graduates who received Free and Reduced-price Meals System (FARMS), special education, and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) services in Grade 12.

Table A4
 Number and Percentage of MCPS 2001–2009 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Anytime Within the First Year After High School Graduation by Institutional Level, Location, and Type

Class	N Graduates	N Enrolled within the First Year							% Enrolled within the First Year						
		<u>Institutional Level^a</u>		<u>Institutional Location^a</u>			<u>Institutional Type^a</u>		<u>Institutional Level^a</u>		<u>Institutional Location^a</u>			<u>Institutional Type^a</u>	
		All	4-year	2-year	MD	Out of State	Public	Private	All	4-year	2-year	MD	Out of State	Public	Private
Total	83,756	62,060	40,576	21,356	37,557	24,375	47,148	14,784	74.1	48.4	25.5	44.8	29.1	56.3	17.7
2009	10,151	7,449	4,896	2,553	4,643	2,806	5,690	1,759	73.4	48.2	25.2	45.7	27.6	56.1	17.3
2008	10,224	7,516	4,965	2,551	4,519	2,997	5,683	1,833	73.5	48.6	25.0	44.2	29.3	55.6	17.9
2007	10,143	7,510	4,991	2,506	4,470	3,027	5,715	1,782	74.0	49.2	24.7	44.1	29.8	56.3	17.6
2006	9,856	7,352	4,874	2,462	4,362	2,974	5,519	1,817	74.6	49.5	25.0	44.3	30.2	56.0	18.4
2005	9,313	6,837	4,480	2,335	4,025	2,790	5,158	1,657	73.4	48.1	25.1	43.2	30.0	55.4	17.8
2004	9,062	6,785	4,370	2,395	4,086	2,679	5,120	1,645	74.9	48.2	26.4	45.1	29.6	56.5	18.2
2003	8,865	6,618	4,177	2,428	4,041	2,564	5,070	1,535	74.7	47.1	27.4	45.6	28.9	57.2	17.3
2002	8,305	6,217	4,041	2,152	3,855	2,338	4,768	1,425	74.9	48.7	25.9	46.4	28.2	57.4	17.2
2001	7,837	5,776	3,782	1,974	3,556	2,200	4,425	1,331	73.7	48.3	25.2	45.4	28.1	56.5	17.0

Note. Postsecondary data are based on data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse as of May 2011. Postsecondary records were not available for all graduates.

^aNumbers of enrollees may not add up to total due to unidentified institutional level, location, and type of the first enrolled postsecondary institution.

Table A5
Number and Percentage of MCPS 2001–2009 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Anytime Within the First Year After High School Graduation by Race and Ethnicity

Class	N Graduates	All		African American			Asian			Hispanic			White		
		N Enrolled	% Enrolled	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled
Total	83,756	62,060	74.1	17,203	10,846	63.0	13,045	10,681	81.9	12,084	6,675	55.2	41,218	33,717	81.8
2009	10,151	7,449	73.4	2,226	1,508	67.7	1,605	1,338	83.4	1,885	1,012	53.7	4,408	3,572	81.0
2008	10,224	7,516	73.5	2,219	1,443	65.0	1,557	1,312	84.3	1,709	897	52.5	4,705	3,840	81.6
2007	10,143	7,510	74.0	2,190	1,340	61.2	1,562	1,280	81.9	1,577	898	56.9	4,791	3,977	83.0
2006	9,856	7,352	74.6	1,987	1,251	63.0	1,591	1,291	81.1	1,404	759	54.1	4,857	4,042	83.2
2005	9,313	6,837	73.4	1,988	1,240	62.4	1,452	1,181	81.3	1,262	696	55.2	4,582	3,703	80.8
2004	9,062	6,785	74.9	1,782	1,103	61.9	1,427	1,144	80.2	1,189	654	55.0	4,651	3,874	83.3
2003	8,865	6,618	74.7	1,622	1,019	62.8	1,352	1,091	80.7	1,110	625	56.3	4,761	3,867	81.2
2002	8,305	6,217	74.9	1,648	1,006	61.0	1,333	1,087	81.5	1,015	582	57.3	4,288	3,526	82.2
2001	7,837	5,776	73.7	1,541	936	60.7	1,166	957	82.1	933	552	59.2	4,175	3,316	79.4

Note. Postsecondary data are based on data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse as of May 2011. Postsecondary records were not available for all graduates. Results for American Indian students are not reported separately but are included with all students.

Table A6
Number and Percentage of MCPS 2001–2009 Graduates Who Enrolled in College Anytime Within a Year After High School Graduation by Gender and Service Group

Class	N Graduates	Male		Female			FARMS			Special Education			ESOL		
		N Enrolled	% Enrolled	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled	N Graduates	N Enrolled	% Enrolled
Total	41,636	29,957	71.9	42,120	32,103	76.2	9,670	5,489	56.8	7,494	3,717	49.6	2,887	1,190	41.2
2009	5,078	3,610	71.1	5,073	3,839	75.7	1,722	992	57.6	882	444	50.3	349	139	39.8
2008	5,096	3,673	72.1	5,128	3,843	74.9	1,513	879	58.1	916	435	47.5	330	130	39.4
2007	5,145	3,708	72.1	4,998	3,802	76.1	1,248	710	56.9	869	427	49.1	314	130	41.4
2006	4,859	3,573	73.5	4,997	3,779	75.6	1,097	603	55.0	942	482	51.2	282	112	39.7
2005	4,622	3,284	71.1	4,691	3,553	75.7	912	511	56.0	813	376	46.2	422	172	40.8
2004	4,412	3,216	72.9	4,650	3,569	76.8	903	509	56.4	808	408	50.5	291	109	37.5
2003	4,357	3,097	71.1	4,508	3,521	78.1	813	433	53.3	805	394	48.9	298	116	38.9
2002	4,221	3,051	72.3	4,084	3,166	77.5	725	419	57.8	729	406	55.7	324	142	43.8
2001	3,846	2,745	71.4	3,991	3,031	75.9	737	433	58.8	730	345	47.3	277	140	50.5

Note. Postsecondary data are based on data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse as of May 2011. Postsecondary records were not available for all graduates. Results are reported separately for graduates who received Free and Reduced-price Meals System (FARMS), special education, and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) services in Grade 12.

Table A7
Freshmen to Sophomore Persistence Rate for
MCPS 2001–2008 Fall College Enrollees by Institutional Level

Class	All			4-year College ^a			2-year College ^a		
	N Enrolled ^b	N Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^c	N Enrolled ^b	N Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^b	N Enrolled ^b	N Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^c
Total	51,601	48,060	93.1	34,796	33,763	97.0	16,677	14,297	85.7
2008	7,095	6,660	93.9	4,842	4,692	96.9	2,253	1,968	87.4
2007	7,100	6,615	93.2	4,844	4,687	96.8	2,243	1,928	86.0
2006	6,944	6,476	93.3	4,721	4,593	97.3	2,207	1,883	85.3
2005	6,493	6,026	92.8	4,381	4,242	96.8	2,090	1,784	85.4
2004	6,460	5,989	92.7	4,288	4,175	97.4	2,152	1,814	84.3
2003	6,246	5,825	93.3	4,105	3,986	97.1	2,128	1,839	86.4
2002	5,847	5,422	92.7	3,952	3,833	97.0	1,871	1,589	84.9
2001	5,416	5,047	93.2	3,663	3,555	97.1	1,733	1,492	86.1

Note. Postsecondary data are based on data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse as of May 2011. Postsecondary records were not available for all graduates.

^aNumbers of enrollees may not add up to total due to unidentified institutional level, location, and type of the first enrolled postsecondary institution.

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

^cIncludes MCPS fall college enrollees who returned to colleges during their sophomore year.

Table A8
Freshmen to Sophomore Persistence Rate for
MCPS 2001–2008 Fall College Enrollees by Institutional Location and Type

Class	Maryland ^a			Out of State ^a			Public ^a			Private ^a		
	N Enrolled ^b	N Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^c	N Enrolled ^b	N Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^c	N Enrolled ^b	N Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^c	N Enrolled ^b	N Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^c
Total	30,523	27,885	91.4	20,950	20,175	96.3	38,802	35,823	92.3	12,671	12,237	96.6
2008	4,186	3,859	92.2	2,909	2,801	96.3	5,321	4,952	93.1	1,774	1,708	96.3
2007	4,167	3,817	91.6	2,920	2,798	95.8	5,367	4,966	92.5	1,720	1,649	95.9
2006	4,075	3,723	91.4	2,853	2,753	96.5	5,163	4,763	92.3	1,765	1,713	97.1
2005	3,748	3,404	90.8	2,723	2,622	96.3	4,847	4,466	92.1	1,624	1,560	96.1
2004	3,810	3,449	90.5	2,630	2,540	96.6	4,826	4,422	91.6	1,614	1,567	97.1
2003	3,730	3,405	91.3	2,503	2,420	96.7	4,729	4,369	92.4	1,504	1,456	96.8
2002	3,532	3,215	91.0	2,291	2,207	96.3	4,425	4,073	92.0	1,398	1,349	96.5
2001	3,275	3,013	92.0	2,121	2,034	95.9	4,124	3,812	92.4	1,272	1,235	97.1

Note. Postsecondary data are based on data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse as of May 2011. Postsecondary records were not available for all graduates.

^aNumbers of enrollees may not add up to total due to unidentified institutional level, location, and type of the first enrolled postsecondary institution.

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

^cInclude MCPS fall college enrollees who returned to colleges during their sophomore year.

Table A9
Freshmen to Sophomore Persistence Rate for
MCPS 2001–2008 Fall College Enrollees by Race and Ethnicity

Class	<u>All</u>			<u>African American</u>			<u>Asian</u>			<u>Hispanic</u>			<u>White</u>		
	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b
Total	51,601	48,060	93.1	8,487	7,593	89.5	8,960	8,595	95.9	5,052	4,466	88.4	28,989	27,313	94.2
2008	7,095	6,660	93.9	1,304	1,186	91.0	1,252	1,217	97.2	807	719	89.1	3,710	3,520	94.9
2007	7,100	6,615	93.2	1,208	1,077	89.2	1,221	1,174	96.2	818	706	86.3	3,840	3,647	95.0
2006	6,944	6,476	93.3	1,139	1,009	88.6	1,245	1,199	96.3	662	597	90.2	3,890	3,665	94.2
2005	6,493	6,026	92.8	1,143	1,026	89.8	1,139	1,094	96.0	613	539	87.9	3,581	3,352	93.6
2004	6,460	5,989	92.7	1,018	908	89.2	1,106	1,041	94.1	591	511	86.5	3,735	3,521	94.3
2003	6,246	5,825	93.3	932	835	89.6	1,041	1,000	96.1	549	494	90.0	3,708	3,482	93.9
2002	5,847	5,422	92.7	907	801	88.3	1,044	990	94.8	525	467	89.0	3,358	3,151	93.8
2001	5,416	5,047	93.2	836	751	89.8	912	880	96.5	487	433	88.9	3,167	2,975	93.9

Note. Postsecondary data are based on data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse as of May 2011. Postsecondary records were not available for all graduates. Results for American Indian students are not reported separately but are included with all students.

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

^bIncludes MCPS fall college enrollees who returned to colleges during their sophomore year.

Table A10
Freshmen to Sophomore Persistence Rate for
MCPS 2001–2008 Fall College Enrollees by Gender and Service Group

Class	<u>Male</u>			<u>Female</u>			<u>FARMS</u>			<u>Special Education</u>			<u>ESOL</u>		
	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b
Total	24,834	22,789	91.8	26,767	25,271	94.4	4,026	3,581	88.9	2,898	2,483	85.7	892	791	88.7
2008	3,460	3,215	92.9	3,635	3,445	94.8	775	688	88.8	370	317	85.7	104	93	89.4
2007	3,499	3,220	92.0	3,601	3,395	94.3	646	566	87.6	381	326	85.6	117	104	88.9
2006	3,374	3,109	92.1	3,570	3,367	94.3	526	462	87.8	431	368	85.4	93	84	90.3
2005	3,112	2,837	91.2	3,381	3,189	94.3	458	413	90.2	332	284	85.5	150	132	88.0
2004	3,051	2,785	91.3	3,409	3,204	94.0	465	409	88.0	365	303	83.0	90	76	84.4
2003	2,919	2,662	91.2	3,327	3,163	95.1	390	348	89.2	348	304	87.4	93	83	89.2
2002	2,861	2,596	90.7	2,986	2,826	94.6	384	352	91.7	364	315	86.5	128	112	87.5
2001	2,558	2,365	92.5	2,858	2,682	93.8	382	343	89.8	307	266	86.6	117	107	91.5

Note. Postsecondary data are based on data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse as of May 2011. Postsecondary records were not available for all graduates. Results are reported separately for graduates who received Free and Reduced-price Meals System (FARMS), special education, and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) services in Grade 12.

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

^bIncludes MCPS fall college enrollees who returned to colleges during their sophomore year.

Table A11
Freshmen to Sophomore Persistence Rate for
MCPS 2001–2008 First Year College Enrollees by Institutional Level

Class	All			4-year College ^a			2-year College ^a		
	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^b	<i>N</i> Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^c	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^b	<i>N</i> Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^c	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^b	<i>N</i> Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^c
Total	54,611	50,426	92.3	35,680	34,520	96.7	18,803	15,906	84.6
2008	7,516	6,985	92.9	4,965	4,787	96.4	2,551	2,198	86.2
2007	7,510	6,932	92.3	4,991	4,811	96.4	2,506	2,121	84.6
2006	7,352	6,798	92.5	4,874	4,726	97.0	2,462	2,072	84.2
2005	6,837	6,314	92.4	4,480	4,326	96.6	2,335	1,988	85.1
2004	6,785	6,256	92.2	4,370	4,251	97.3	2,395	2,005	83.7
2003	6,618	6,117	92.4	4,177	4,053	97.0	2,428	2,064	85.0
2002	6,217	5,704	91.7	4,041	3,911	96.8	2,152	1,793	83.3
2001	5,776	5,320	92.1	3,782	3,655	96.6	1,974	1,665	84.3

Note. Postsecondary data are based on data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse as of May 2011. Postsecondary records were not available for all graduates.

^aNumbers of enrollees may not add up to total due to unidentified institutional level, location, and type of the first enrolled postsecondary institution.

^bIncludes MCPS graduates who enrolled in colleges during the first year after high school graduation—first year college enrollees.

^cIncludes MCPS first year college enrollees who returned to colleges during their sophomore year.

Table A12
Freshmen to Sophomore Persistence Rate for
MCPS 2001–2008 First Year College Enrollees by Institutional Location and Type

Class	Maryland ^a			Out of State ^a			Public ^a			Private ^a		
	N Enrolled ^b	N Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^c	N Enrolled ^b	N Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^c	N Enrolled ^b	N Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^c	N Enrolled ^b	N Persisted ^c	% Persisted ^c
Total	32,914	29,750	90.4	21,569	20,676	95.9	41,458	37,907	91.4	13,025	12,519	96.1
2008	4,519	4,123	91.2	2,997	2,862	95.5	5,683	5,234	92.1	1,833	1,751	95.5
2007	4,470	4,051	90.6	3,027	2,881	95.2	5,715	5,236	91.6	1,782	1,696	95.2
2006	4,362	3,941	90.3	2,974	2,857	96.1	5,519	5,042	91.4	1,817	1,756	96.6
2005	4,025	3,636	90.3	2,790	2,678	96.0	5,158	4,728	91.7	1,657	1,586	95.7
2004	4,086	3,675	89.9	2,679	2,581	96.3	5,120	4,662	91.1	1,645	1,594	96.9
2003	4,041	3,641	90.1	2,564	2,476	96.6	5,070	4,633	91.4	1,535	1,484	96.7
2002	3,855	3,458	89.7	2,338	2,246	96.1	4,768	4,332	90.9	1,425	1,372	96.3
2001	3,556	3,225	90.7	2,200	2,095	95.2	4,425	4,040	91.3	1,331	1,280	96.2

Note. Postsecondary data are based on data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse as of May 2011. Postsecondary records were not available for all graduates.

^aNumbers of enrollees may not add up to total due to unidentified institutional level, location, and type of the first enrolled postsecondary institution.

^bIncludes MCPS graduates who enrolled in colleges during the first year after high school graduation—first year college enrollees.

^cIncludes MCPS first year college enrollees who returned to colleges during their sophomore year.

Table A13
Freshmen to Sophomore Persistence Rate for
MCPS 2001–2008 First Year College Enrollees by Race and Ethnicity

Class	All			African American			Asian			Hispanic			White		
	N Enrolled ^a	N Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	N Enrolled ^a	N Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	N Enrolled ^a	N Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	N Enrolled ^a	N Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	N Enrolled ^a	N Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b
Total	54,611	50,426	92.3	9,338	8,216	88.0	9,343	8,914	95.4	5,663	4,934	87.1	30,145	28,261	93.8
2008	7,516	6,985	92.9	1,443	1,287	89.2	1,312	1,271	96.9	897	790	88.1	3,840	3,617	94.2
2007	7,510	6,932	92.3	1,340	1,171	87.4	1,280	1,223	95.5	898	764	85.1	3,977	3,761	94.6
2006	7,352	6,798	92.5	1,251	1,091	87.2	1,291	1,234	95.6	759	667	87.9	4,042	3,799	94.0
2005	6,837	6,314	92.4	1,240	1,101	88.8	1,181	1,128	95.5	696	607	87.2	3,703	3,463	93.5
2004	6,785	6,256	92.2	1,103	977	88.6	1,144	1,076	94.1	654	557	85.2	3,874	3,638	93.9
2003	6,618	6,117	92.4	1,019	899	88.2	1,091	1,038	95.1	625	558	89.3	3,867	3,608	93.3
2002	6,217	5,704	91.7	1,006	872	86.7	1,087	1,026	94.4	582	510	87.6	3,526	3,281	93.1
2001	5,776	5,320	92.1	936	818	87.4	957	918	95.9	552	481	87.1	3,316	3,094	93.3

Note. Postsecondary data are based on data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse as of May 2011. Postsecondary records were not available for all graduates. Results for American Indian students are not reported separately but are included with all students.

^aIncludes MCPS graduates who enrolled in colleges during the first year after high school graduation—first year college enrollees.

^bIncludes MCPS first year college enrollees who returned to colleges during their sophomore year.

Table A14
Freshmen to Sophomore Persistence Rate for
MCPS 2001–2008 First Year College Enrollees by Gender and Service Group

Class	<u>Male</u>			<u>Female</u>			<u>FARMS</u>			<u>Special Education</u>			<u>ESOL</u>		
	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Persisted ^b	% Persisted ^b
Total	26,347	23,968	91.0	28,264	26,458	93.6	4,497	3,951	87.9	3,273	2,774	84.8	1,051	920	87.5
2008	3,673	3,379	92.0	3,843	3,606	93.8	879	768	87.4	435	366	84.1	130	115	88.5
2007	3,708	3,376	91.0	3,802	3,556	93.5	710	616	86.8	427	361	84.5	130	114	87.7
2006	3,573	3,260	91.2	3,779	3,538	93.6	603	518	85.9	482	409	84.9	112	96	85.7
2005	3,284	2,980	90.7	3,553	3,334	93.8	511	460	90.0	376	324	86.2	172	151	87.8
2004	3,216	2,923	90.9	3,569	3,333	93.4	509	446	87.6	408	341	83.6	109	92	84.4
2003	3,097	2,802	90.5	3,521	3,315	94.1	433	386	89.1	394	339	86.0	116	104	89.7
2002	3,051	2,741	89.8	3,166	2,963	93.6	419	375	89.5	406	346	85.2	142	122	85.9
2001	2,745	2,507	91.3	3,031	2,813	92.8	433	382	88.2	345	288	83.5	140	126	90.0

Note. Postsecondary data are based on data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse as of May 2011. Postsecondary records were not available for all graduates. Results are reported separately for graduates who received Free and Reduced-price Meals System (FARMS), special education, and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) services in Grade 12.

^aIncludes MCPS graduates who enrolled in colleges during the first year after high school graduation—first year college enrollees.

^bIncludes MCPS first year college enrollees who returned to colleges during their sophomore year.

Table A15
Number and Percentage of MCPS 2001–2004 Graduates Who Enrolled Full Time in Colleges in the Fall Immediately After
High School and Earned a Bachelor’s Degree or Higher Within Six Years by Race/Ethnicity

Class	<u>All</u>			<u>African American</u>			<u>Asian</u>			<u>Hispanic</u>			<u>White</u>		
	<i>N</i> Enrolled	<i>N</i> Earned	% Earned	<i>N</i> Enrolled	<i>N</i> Earned	% Earned	<i>N</i> Enrolled	<i>N</i> Earned	% Earned	<i>N</i> Enrolled	<i>N</i> Earned	% Earned	<i>N</i> Enrolled	<i>N</i> Earned	% Earned
Total	18,505	12,480	67.4	2,694	1,323	49.1	3,186	2,276	71.4	1,399	597	42.7	11,189	8,265	73.9
2004	4,965	3,337	67.2	729	369	50.6	870	637	73.2	396	153	38.6	2,965	2,175	73.4
2003	4,812	3,232	67.2	689	366	53.1	801	557	69.5	350	139	39.7	2,959	2,165	73.2
2002	4,524	3,075	68.0	668	295	44.2	792	573	72.3	333	162	48.6	2,722	2,039	74.9
2001	4,204	2,836	67.5	608	293	48.2	723	509	70.4	320	143	44.7	2,543	1,886	74.2

Note. Postsecondary data are based on data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse as of May 2011. Postsecondary records were not available for all graduates. Results for American Indian students are not reported separately but are included with all students.

Table A16
Number and Percentage of MCPS 2001–2004 Graduates Who Enrolled Full Time in College in the Fall Immediately After High School and Earned a Bachelor’s Degree or Higher Within Six Years by Gender and Service Group

Class	<u>Male</u>			<u>Female</u>			<u>FARMS</u>			<u>Special Education</u>			<u>ESOL</u>		
	<i>N</i> Enrolled	<i>N</i> Earned	% Earned	<i>N</i> Enrolled	<i>N</i> Earned	% Earned	<i>N</i> Enrolled	<i>N</i> Earned	% Earned	<i>N</i> Enrolled	<i>N</i> Earned	% Earned	<i>N</i> Enrolled	<i>N</i> Earned	% Earned
Total	8,684	5,397	62.1	9,821	7,083	72.1	1,138	475	41.7	879	364	41.4	231	59	25.5
2004	2,313	1,440	62.3	2,652	1,897	71.5	336	143	42.6	219	90	41.1	49	10	20.4
2003	2,182	1,334	61.1	2,630	1,898	72.2	278	115	41.4	227	94	41.4	47	10	21.3
2002	2,180	1,353	62.1	2,344	1,722	73.5	262	101	38.5	227	93	41.0	65	17	26.2
2001	2,009	1,270	63.2	2,195	1,566	71.3	262	116	44.3	206	87	42.2	70	22	31.4

Note. Postsecondary data are based on data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse as of May 2011. Postsecondary records were not available for all graduates. Results are reported separately for graduates who received Free and Reduced-price Meals System (FARMS), special education, and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) services in Grade 12.

Table A17
Number and Percentage of MCPS 2001–2004 Graduates Who Enrolled in College as of May 2011 by Race/Ethnicity

Class	<u>All</u>			<u>African American</u>			<u>Asian</u>			<u>Hispanic</u>			<u>White</u>		
	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	% Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	% Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	% Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	% Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	% Enrolled ^a
Total	34,069	29,048	85.3	6,593	5,147	78.1	5,278	4,680	88.7	4,247	3,024	71.2	17,875	16,131	90.2
2004	9,062	7,730	85.3	1,782	1,387	77.8	1,427	1,265	88.6	1,189	822	69.1	4,651	4,246	91.3
2003	8,865	7,514	84.8	1,622	1,263	77.9	1,352	1,190	88.0	1,110	768	69.2	4,761	4,274	89.8
2002	8,305	7,079	85.2	1,648	1,271	77.1	1,333	1,189	89.2	1,015	722	71.1	4,288	3,878	90.4
2001	7,837	6,725	85.8	1,541	1,226	79.6	1,166	1,036	88.9	933	712	76.3	4,175	3,733	89.4

Note. Postsecondary data are based on data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse as of May 2011. Postsecondary records were not available for all graduates. Results for American Indian students are not reported separately but are included with all students.

^aIncludes MCPS graduates who enrolled in colleges any time after high school graduation.

Table A18
Number and Percentage of MCPS 2001–2004 Graduates Who Enrolled in College as of May 2011 by Gender and Service Group

Class	Male			Female			FARMS			Special Education			ESOL		
	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	% Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	% Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	% Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	% Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Graduates	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	% Enrolled ^a
Total	16,836	14,026	83.3	17,233	15,022	87.2	3,178	2,267	71.3	3,072	1,949	63.4	1,190	670	56.3
2004	4,412	3,695	83.7	4,650	4,035	86.8	903	633	70.1	808	505	62.5	291	149	51.2
2003	4,357	3,592	82.4	4,508	3,922	87.0	813	546	67.2	805	495	61.5	298	152	51.0
2002	4,221	3,517	83.3	4,084	3,562	87.2	725	516	71.2	729	487	66.8	324	194	59.9
2001	3,846	3,222	83.8	3,991	3,503	87.8	737	572	77.6	730	462	63.3	277	175	63.2

Note. Postsecondary data are based on data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse as of May 2011. Postsecondary records were not available for all graduates. Results are reported separately for graduates who received Free and Reduced-price Meals System (FARMS), special education, and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) services in Grade 12.

^aIncludes MCPS graduates who enrolled in colleges any time after high school graduation.

Table A19
Number and Percentage of MCPS 2001–2004 Graduates Who Attained Some Type of College Degree as of May 2011

	All								
	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Some Type of College Degree ^b	<i>N</i> Certificate or Associate Degree	<i>N</i> Bachelor's Degree	<i>N</i> Graduate Degree	% Some Type of College Degree ^b	% Certificate or Associate Degree	% Bachelor's Degree	% Graduate Degree
Total	29,048	18,820	1,670	14,629	2,521	64.8	5.7	50.4	8.7
2004	7,730	4,852	444	4,086	322	62.8	5.7	52.9	4.2
2003	7,514	4,845	451	3,876	518	64.5	6.0	51.6	6.9
2002	7,079	4,687	401	3,529	757	66.2	5.7	49.9	10.7
2001	6,725	4,436	374	3,138	924	66.0	5.6	46.7	13.7

Note. Postsecondary data are based on data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse as of May 2011.

^aIncludes MCPS graduates who enrolled in colleges any time after high school graduation.

^bIncludes certificates, associate, bachelor, or graduate degrees.

Table A20
 Number and Percentage of MCPS 2001–2004 Graduates Who Attained
 Some Type of College Degree as of May 2011 by Race/Ethnicity

<u>African American</u>									
	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Some Type of College Degree ^b	<i>N</i> Certificate or Associate Degree	<i>N</i> Bachelor's Degree	<i>N</i> Graduate Degree	% Some Type of College Degree ^b	% Certificate or Associate Degree	% Bachelor's Degree	% Graduate Degree
Total	5,147	2,263	295	1,724	244	44.0	5.7	33.5	4.7
2004	1,387	586	79	477	30	42.2	5.7	34.4	2.2
2003	1,263	588	72	470	46	46.6	5.7	37.2	3.6
2002	1,271	536	70	392	74	42.2	5.5	30.8	5.8
2001	1,226	553	74	385	94	45.1	6.0	31.4	7.7

Table A20 (Continued)

<u>Asian</u>									
	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Some Type of College Degree ^b	<i>N</i> Certificate or Associate Degree	<i>N</i> Bachelor's Degree	<i>N</i> Graduate Degree	% Some Type of College Degree ^b	% Certificate or Associate Degree	% Bachelor's Degree	% Graduate Degree
Total	4,680	3,371	233	2,663	475	72.0	5.0	56.9	10.1
2004	1,265	877	60	746	71	69.3	4.7	59.0	5.6
2003	1,190	835	71	674	90	70.2	6.0	56.6	7.6
2002	1,189	900	65	685	150	75.7	5.5	57.6	12.6
2001	1,036	759	37	558	164	73.3	3.6	53.9	15.8

Table A20 (Continued)

<u>Hispanic</u>									
	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Some Type of College Degree ^b	<i>N</i> Certificate or Associate's Degree	<i>N</i> Bachelor's Degree	<i>N</i> Graduate Degree	% Some Type of College Degree ^b	% Certificate or Associate Degree	% Bachelor's Degree	% Graduate Degree
Total	3,024	1,302	320	861	121	43.1	10.6	28.5	4.0
2004	822	324	86	226	12	39.4	10.5	27.5	1.5
2003	768	321	82	211	28	41.8	10.7	27.5	3.6
2002	722	329	74	216	39	45.6	10.2	29.9	5.4
2001	712	328	78	208	42	46.1	11.0	29.2	5.9

Table A20 (Continued)

<u>White</u>									
	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Some Type of College Degree ^b	<i>N</i> Certificate or Associate Degree	<i>N</i> Bachelor's Degree	<i>N</i> Graduate Degree	% Some Type of College Degree ^b	% Certificate or Associate Degree	% Bachelor's Degree	% Graduate Degree
Total	16,131	11,853	815	9,361	1,677	73.5	5.1	58.0	10.4
2004	4,246	3,061	218	2,635	208	72.1	5.1	62.1	4.9
2003	4,274	3,092	224	2,515	353	72.3	5.2	58.8	8.3
2002	3,878	2,911	189	2,230	492	75.1	4.9	57.5	12.7
2001	3,733	2,789	184	1,981	624	74.7	4.9	53.1	16.7

Note. Postsecondary data are based on data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse as of May 2011. Postsecondary records were not available for all graduates. Results for American Indian students are not reported separately but are included with all students.

^aIncludes MCPS graduates who enrolled in colleges any time after high school graduation.

^bIncludes certificates, associate, bachelor, or graduate degrees.

Table A21
 Number and Percentage of MCPS 2001–2004 Graduates Who Attained
 Some Type of College Degree as of May 2011 by Gender

		<u>Male</u>							
	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Some Type of College Degree ^b	<i>N</i> Certificate or Associate Degree	<i>N</i> Bachelor's Degree	<i>N</i> Graduate Degree	% Some Type of College Degree ^b	% Certificate or Associate Degree	% Bachelor's Degree	% Graduate Degree
Total	14,026	8,382	822	6,657	903	59.8	5.9	47.5	6.4
2004	3,695	2,146	219	1,810	117	58.1	5.9	49.0	3.2
2003	3,592	2,117	222	1,714	181	58.9	6.2	47.7	5.0
2002	3,517	2,131	209	1,656	266	60.6	5.9	47.1	7.6
2001	3,222	1,988	172	1,477	339	61.7	5.3	45.8	10.5

Table A21 (Continued)

		<u>Female</u>							
	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Some Type of College Degree ^b	<i>N</i> Certificate or Associate Degree	<i>N</i> Bachelor's Degree	<i>N</i> Graduate Degree	% Some Type of College Degree ^b	% Certificate or Associate Degree	% Bachelor's Degree	% Graduate Degree
Total	15,022	10,438	848	7,972	1,618	69.5	5.6	53.1	10.8
2004	4,035	2,706	225	2,276	205	67.1	5.6	56.4	5.1
2003	3,922	2,728	229	2,162	337	69.6	5.8	55.1	8.6
2002	3,562	2,556	192	1,873	491	71.8	5.4	52.6	13.8
2001	3,503	2,448	202	1,661	585	69.9	5.8	47.4	16.7

Note. Postsecondary data are based on data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse as of May 2011.

^aIncludes MCPS graduates who enrolled in colleges any time after high school graduation.

^bIncludes certificates, associate, bachelor, or graduate degrees.

Table A22
 Number and Percentage of MCPS 2001–2004 Graduates Who Attained
 Some Type of College Degree as of May 2011 by Service Group.

<u>FARMS</u>									
	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Some Type of College Degree ^b	<i>N</i> Certificate or Associate Degree	<i>N</i> Bachelor's Degree	<i>N</i> Graduate Degree	% Some Type of College Degree ^b	% Certificate or Associate Degree	% Bachelor's Degree	% Graduate Degree
Total	2,267	982	223	682	77	43.3	9.8	30.1	3.4
2004	633	262	57	201	4	41.4	9.0	31.8	.6
2003	546	232	58	153	21	42.5	10.6	28.0	3.8
2002	516	231	53	161	17	44.8	10.3	31.2	3.3
2001	572	257	55	167	35	44.9	9.6	29.2	6.1

Table A22 (Continued)

<u>Special Education</u>									
	<i>N</i> Enrolled ^a	<i>N</i> Some Type of College Degree ^b	<i>N</i> Certificate or Associate Degree	<i>N</i> Bachelor's Degree	<i>N</i> Graduate Degree	% Some Type of College Degree ^b	% Certificate or Associate Degree	% Bachelor's Degree	% Graduate Degree
Total	1,949	770	156	554	60	39.5	8.0	28.4	3.1
2004	505	185	47	131	7	36.6	9.3	25.9	1.4
2003	495	186	40	135	11	37.6	8.1	27.3	2.2
2002	487	211	40	154	17	43.3	8.2	31.6	3.5
2001	462	188	29	134	25	40.7	6.3	29.0	5.4

Table A22 (Continued)

	N Enrolled ^a	ESOL				% Some Type of College Degree ^b	% Certificate or Associate Degree	% Bachelor's Degree	% Graduate Degree
		N Some Type of College Degree ^b	N Certificate or Associate Degree	N Bachelor's Degree	N Graduate Degree				
Total	670	257	93	143	21	38.4	13.9	21.3	3.1
2004	149	47	21	22	4	31.5	14.1	14.8	2.7
2003	152	57	25	28	4	37.5	16.4	18.4	2.6
2002	194	76	27	44	5	39.2	13.9	22.7	2.6
2001	175	77	20	49	8	44.0	11.4	28.0	4.6

Note. Postsecondary data are based on data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse as of May 2011. Postsecondary records were not available for all graduates. Results are reported separately for graduates who received Free and Reduced-price Meals System (FARMS), special education, and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) services in Grade 12.

^aIncludes MCPS graduates who enrolled in colleges any time after high school graduation.

^bIncludes certificate, associate, bachelor, or graduate degrees.