

Atlanta Public Schools

# Post-secondary Enrollment Trends

2012 - 2015



ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

**DATA + INFORMATION GROUP**

*We dig data.*

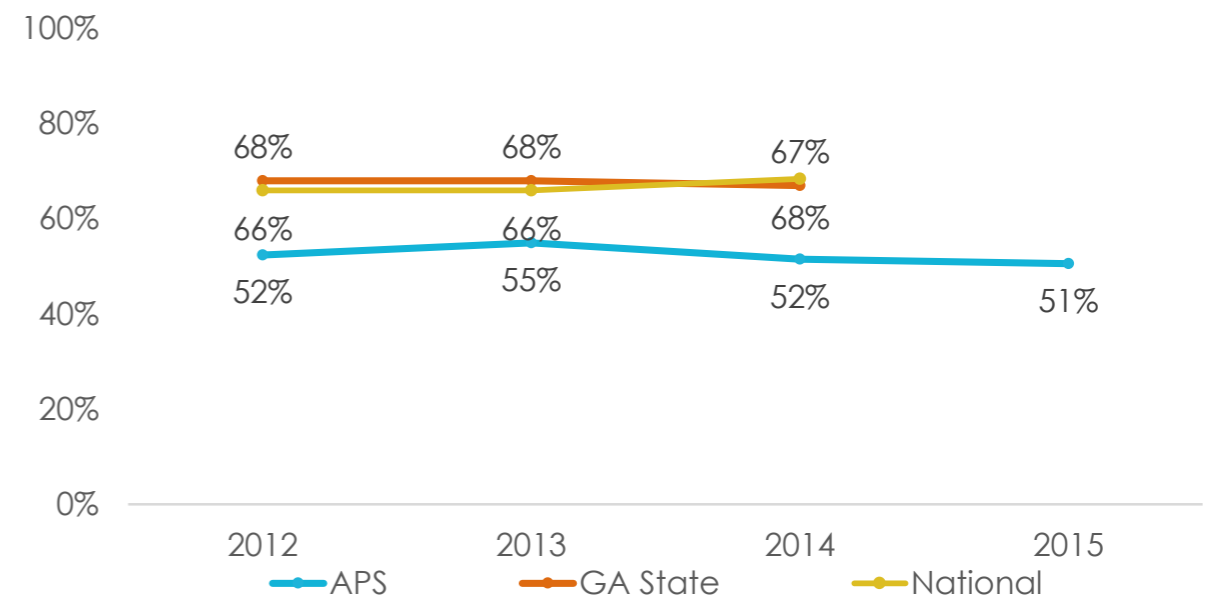
## INTRODUCTION

This report looks at college enrollment for Atlanta Public School (APS) graduates since 2012. The report focuses on "seamless" enrollment, defined as enrolling in a post-secondary institution in the fall immediately after high school graduation.

Enrollment rates are disaggregated by high-school and student demographic groups.

Since 2012, approximately **50% of APS four-year graduates enrolled in college** in the fall immediately following graduation. APS college enrollment rates are below the State of GA and national rates.

Post-secondary enrollment rates, 2012 -2015

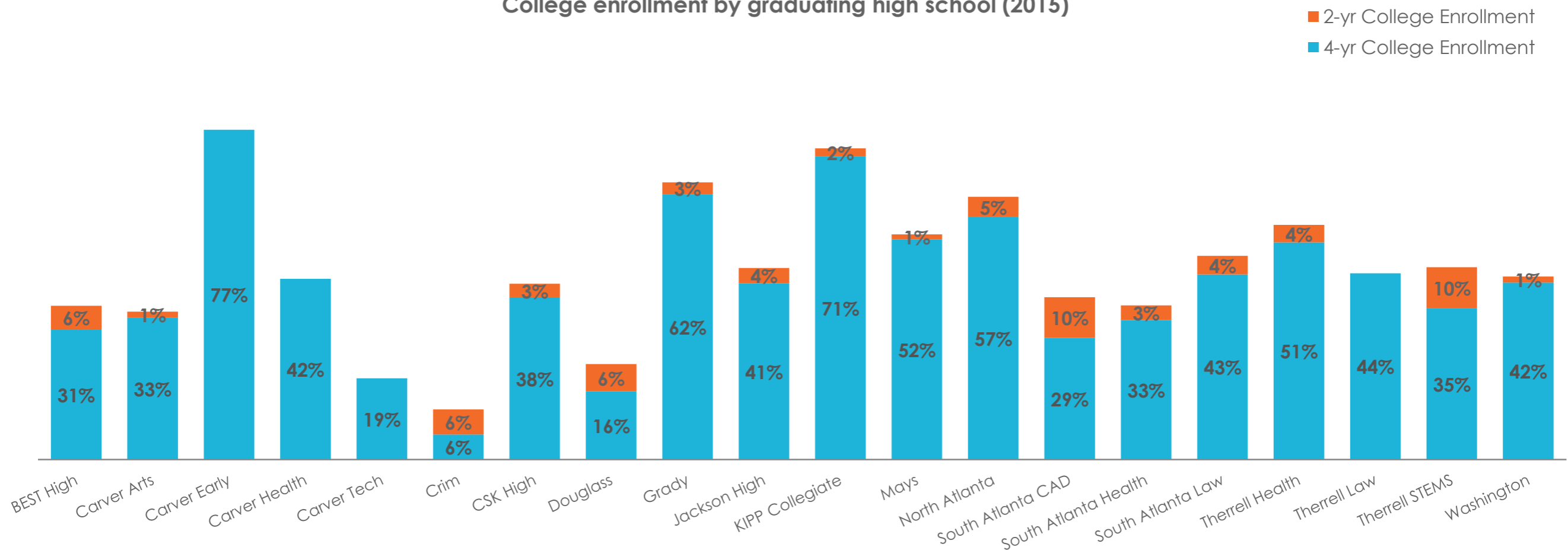


## 2015 post-secondary enrollment rates varied by high school

In 2015, there were substantial differences across high-schools in the percentage of students enrolling in college after graduation. For example, Carver Early had the highest post-secondary enrollment rate (77%), followed by KIPP Collegiate (73%) and Grady (65%) while Douglass high school (22%), Carver Technology (19%), and Crim (12%) had the lowest rates.

Enrollment by college type also varied substantially across schools. For example, 10% of students from South Atlanta CAD and Therrell STEM enrolled in a 2-year college while some other schools did not have any.

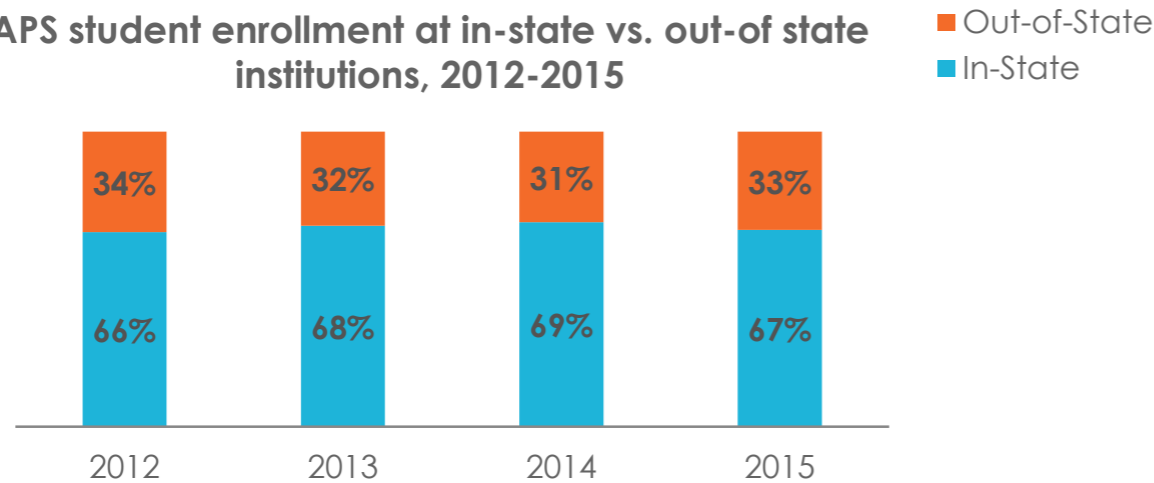
College enrollment by graduating high school (2015)



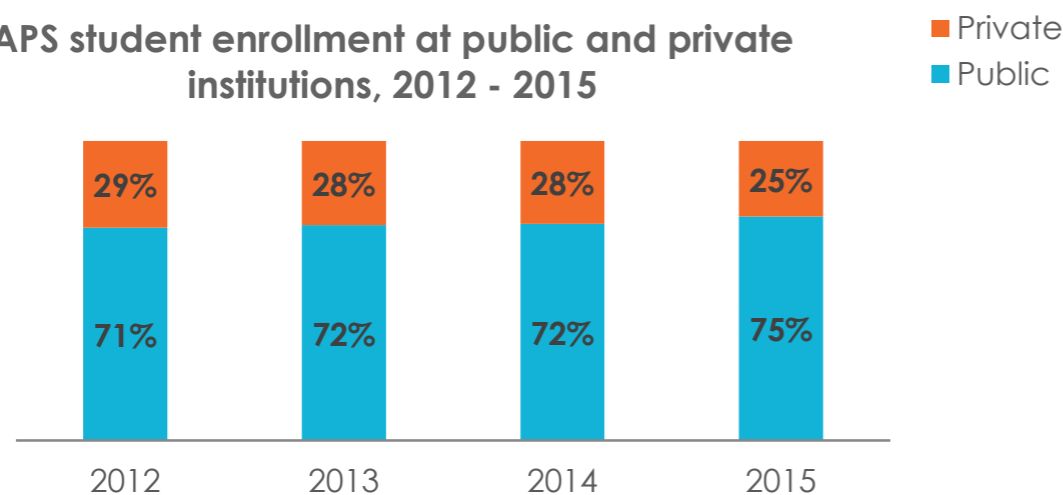
## The majority of APS graduates enroll in public institutions within Georgia

Since 2012, 59% of APS graduates enrolled in public institutions within Georgia. Georgia State University was the most commonly attended school in fall 2015, with 100 APS students enrolled.

**APS student enrollment at in-state vs. out-of state institutions, 2012-2015**



**APS student enrollment at public and private institutions, 2012 - 2015**



Colleges with 10 or more students enrolled during Fall 2015

Georgia State University	100
Savannah State University	70
Atlanta Metropolitan State College	63
Georgia Gwinnett College	54
University Of West Georgia	49
Miles College	40
University Of Georgia	35
Georgia Institute Of Technology	25
Georgia Southern University	25
Georgia Perimeter College	24
Columbus State University	23
Kennesaw State University	22
Fort Valley State University	21
Alabama A & M University	19
Benedict College	16
Clark Atlanta University	16
Gordon State College	16
Spelman College	16
Valdosta State University	16
Atlanta Technical College	13
Clayton State University	12
Albany State University	11
Agnes Scott College	10
Tennessee State University	10

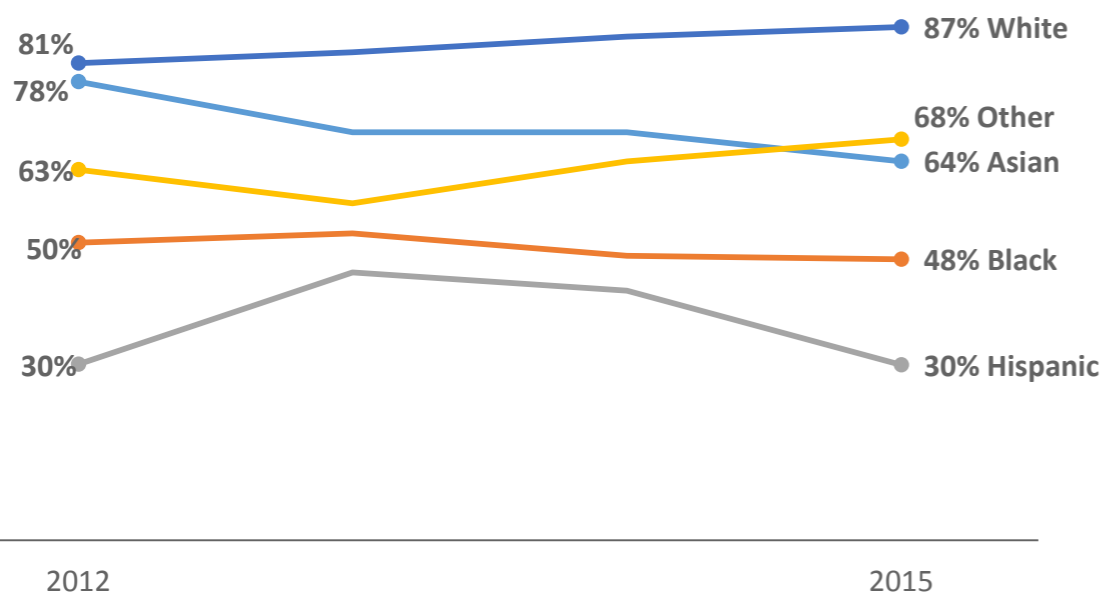
## Post-secondary enrollment rates varied significantly across student racial/ethnic groups

White and Asian APS students are more likely than Hispanic and Black students to enroll in a post-secondary institution immediately following graduation. In 2012, 81% of white students enrolled in college, compared to only 30% of Hispanic students and 50% of Black students.

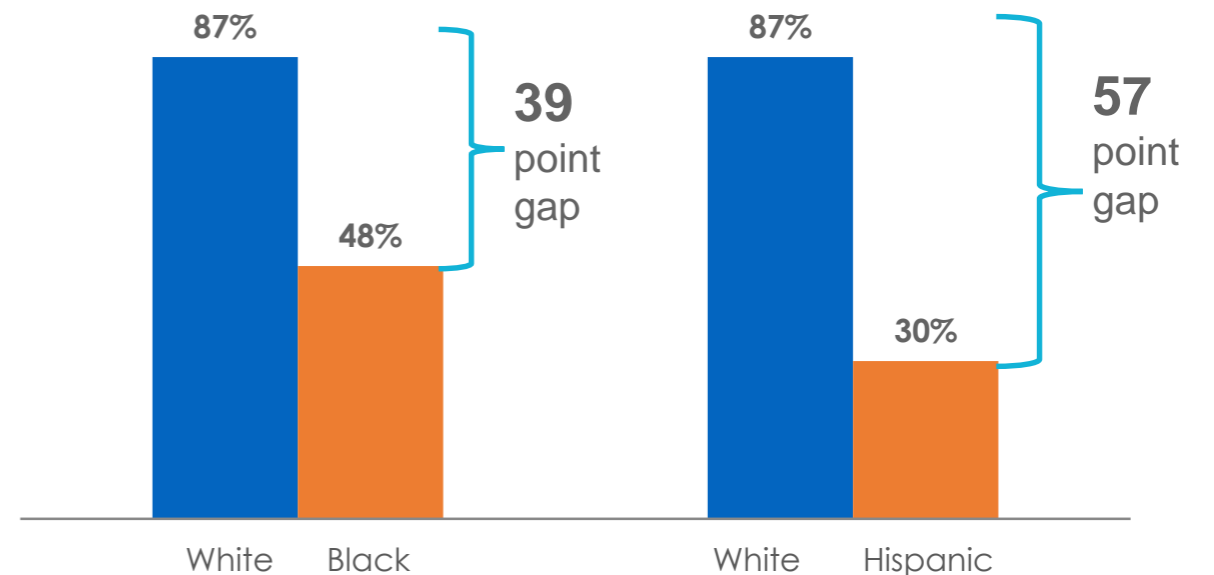
From 2012 to 2015, while the percent of white students enrolling in college increased by 7 points, college enrollment for Hispanic students increased slightly then decreased, back to 30%. The Black student college enrollment rate decreased by 2 points to 48%.

In 2015, the Black/White enrollment gap increased to 39 points and the Hispanic/White enrollment gap was 57 points.

Post-secondary enrollment rates by race, 2012 - 2015



2015 post-secondary enrollment gap



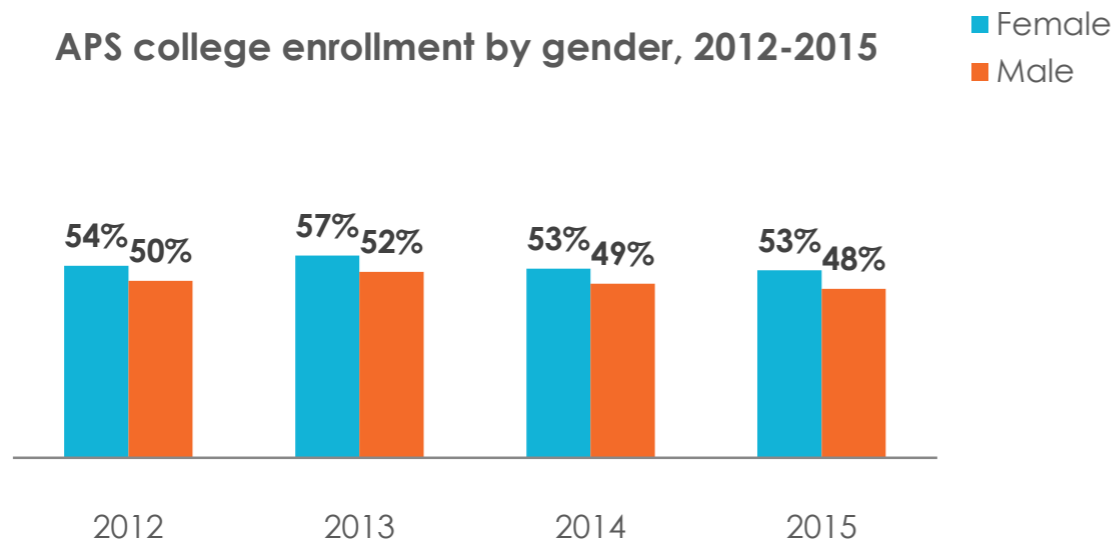
## Post-secondary enrollment rates varied significantly between males and females

In 2015, female graduates enrolled in college at a significantly higher rate than male graduates, 53% compared to 48%, respectively. This trend of higher female enrollment has been consistent since 2012.

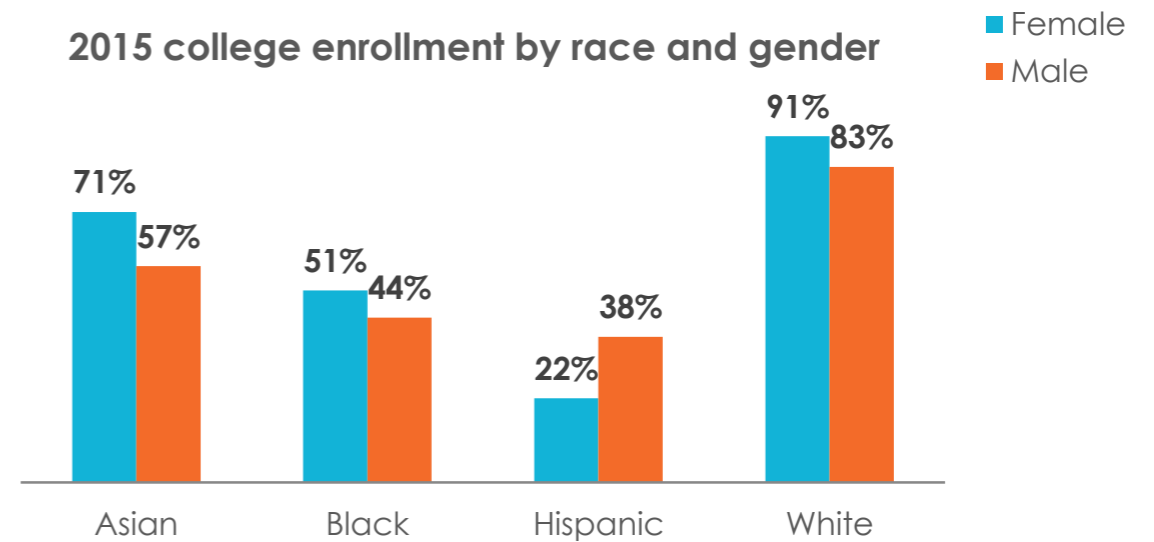
The gender gap was even more pronounced within race/ethnicity. In 2015, this gap was largest for Asian students, with 71% percent of Asian female students enrolling in college compared to 57% of their male counterparts.

The female-male gaps for Black and White students were 7 and 8 points respectively. Hispanic males, however enrolled in college at a significantly higher rate than Hispanic females, 38% compared to 22%.

APS college enrollment by gender, 2012-2015



2015 college enrollment by race and gender



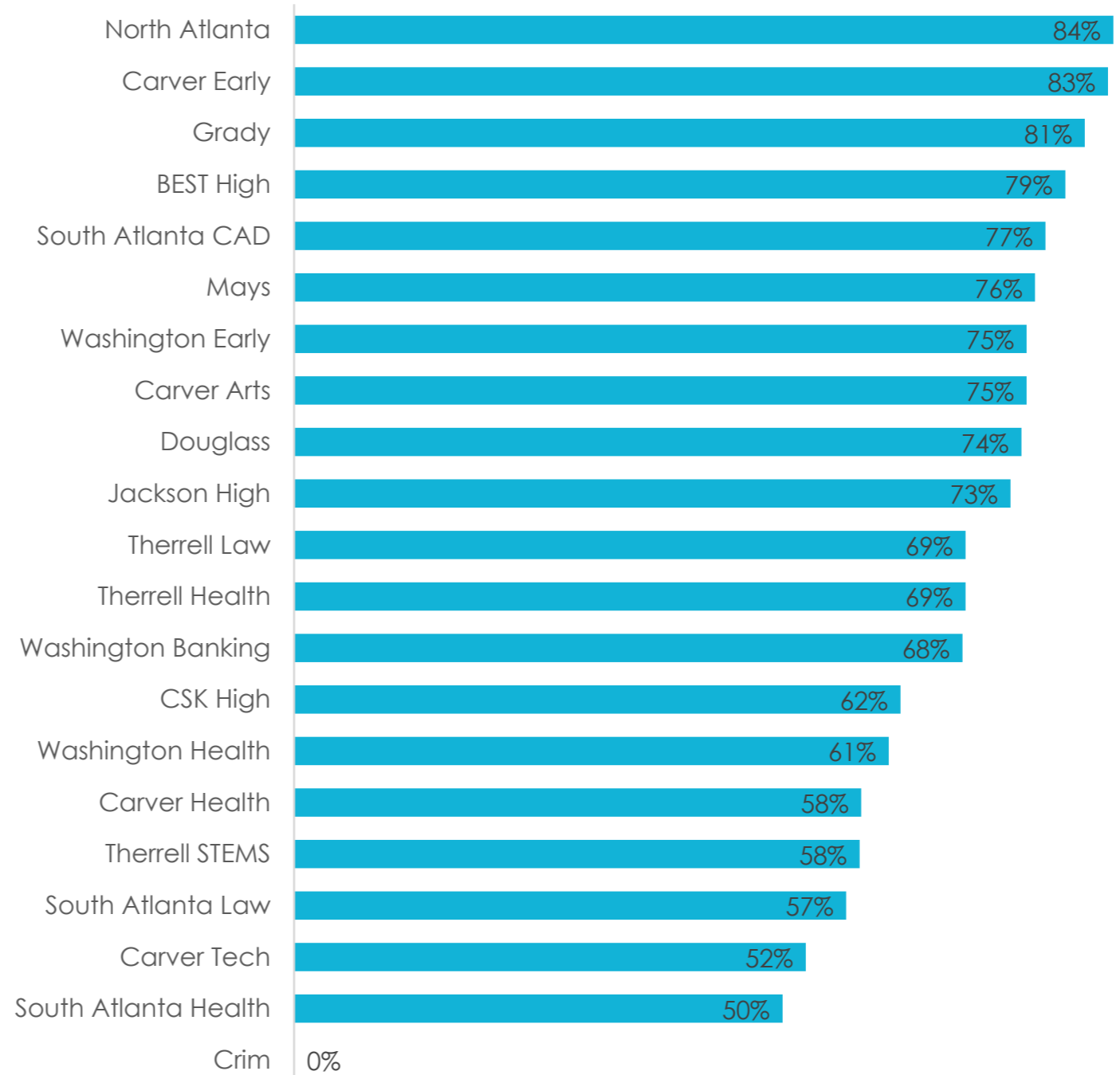
## 2014 second year college persistence rates varied by high school

The majority of APS graduates who enroll in college persist to their second year.

Among the 2014 cohort 75% of students persisted to their second year of college. This rate is slightly higher than the national rate of 68.7%.

College persistence varied by high school with 84% of North Atlanta students persisting, while only 50% of South Atlanta – Health students persisted to a second year.

College persistence by graduating high school, 2014 cohort



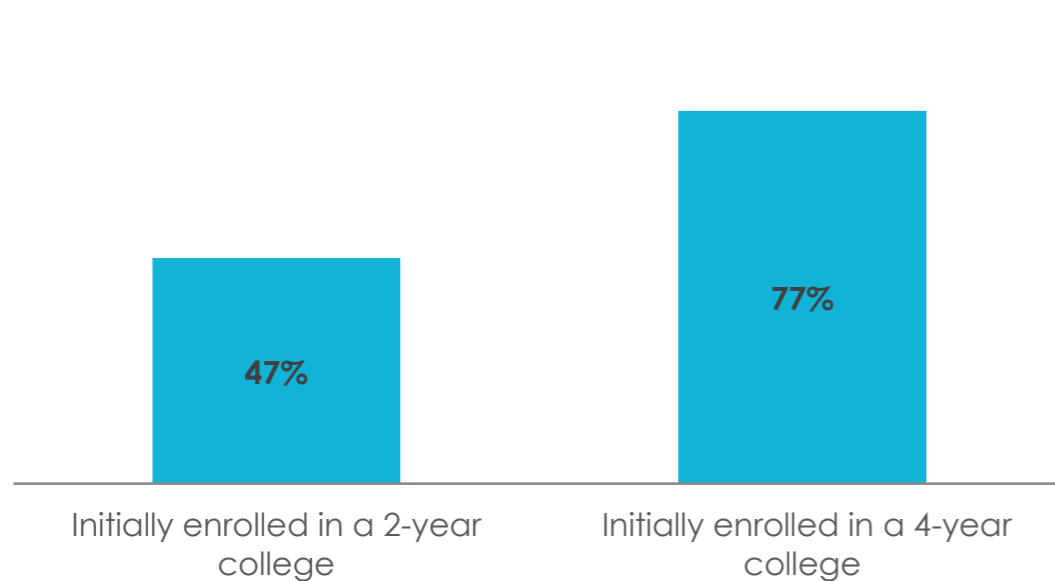
## APS students persist to their second year of college

As with college enrollment, persistence in college varied by student group, high school, and college type.

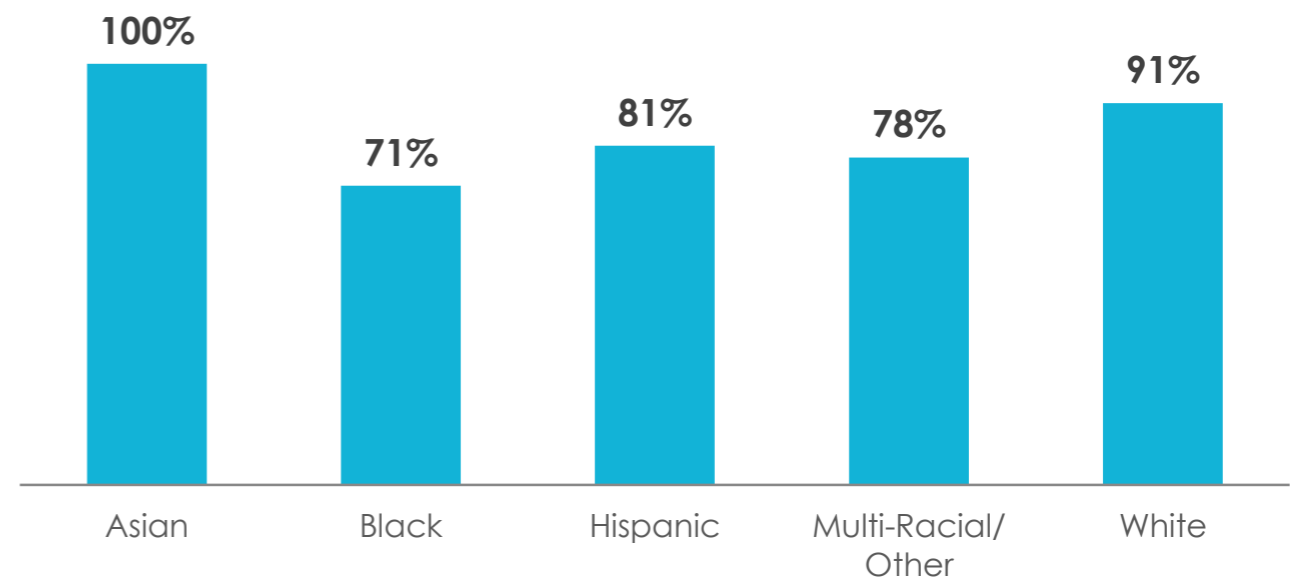
Among the 2014 graduating cohort, 77% of students who enrolled in a 4-year college persisted to their second year of college, whereas only 47% of students who initially enrolled in a 2-year school persisted to their second year of college.

In terms of race/ethnicity groups, in 2014, Black students were least likely to persist in college for a second year. Only 71% of Black students enrolled for a second year, whereas 91% of white students and 81% of Hispanic students enrolled in college for a second year. Male and female students were similarly likely to persist to a second year of college, 76% of female students persisted, compared to 73% of male students.

**Persistence in college to year 2 by college type, 2014**



**Persistence in College to year 2 by race (2-year & 4-year), 2014**





## Data Sources

Post-secondary enrollment rates are calculated using data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC). NSC is a subscription service used by APS to match graduates with college enrollment records. NSC obtains student data directly from participating college and university registrars typically on a monthly basis. Currently, 96 percent of all public institutions and 73% of all private, non-profit four-year institutions participate in NSC. NSC claims that about 96 percent of all students enrolled in degree granting institutions in the U.S. are attending schools that regularly send their data to NSC.

The NSC matches students based on the student's name and date of birth. For students that require additional attention, a number of other factors are included in the match, including student's high school, graduation date, and enrollment history. The NSC provides college of enrollment, type of college enrolled (2-year or 4-year; private or public), graduation date, degree earned and major.

NSC reports do not include students enrolled in most US military academies, most tribal colleges, and many very small institutions. International and undocumented students are often not reported to NSC and are thus not included in NSC reports.

There are several limitations to matching and reporting of enrollment data which may result in underreporting of college enrollment. Limitations such as name variations, name changes, and FERPA blocks may result in lower levels of matching.

Data from NSC is matched to APS student records for student demographics and school information.