

Atlanta Public Schools

Postsecondary Enrollment Trends

2012 - 2016



ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

DATA + INFORMATION GROUP

We dig data.

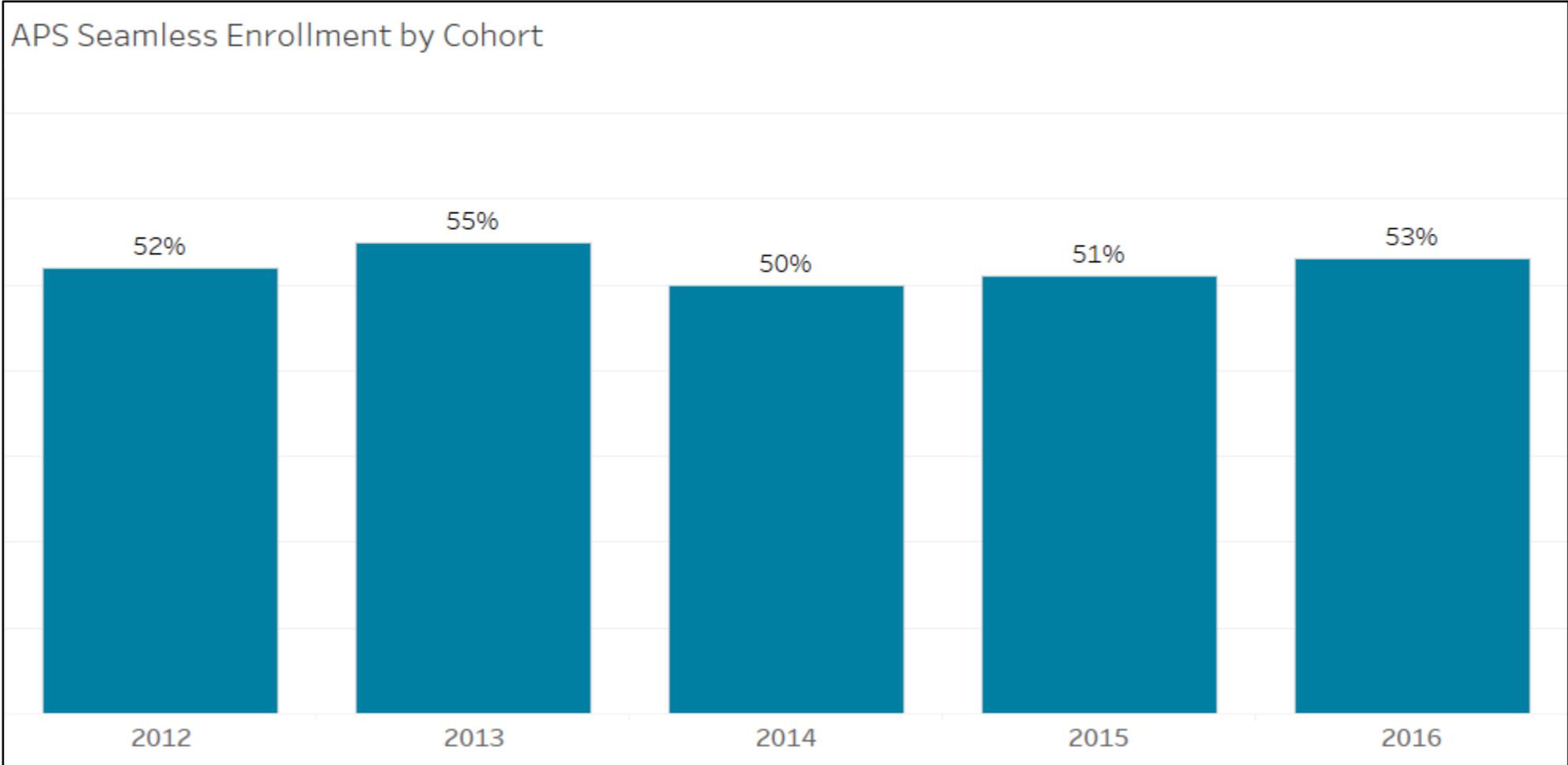
Updated June 2017 to account for late data from Savannah State University.

Introduction

This report looks at college enrollment for Atlanta Public School (APS) graduates since 2012. It focuses on "seamless enrollment" of each graduating cohort as defined by the Center for Education Policy Research at Harvard University. Seamless enrollment means a student enrolled in a postsecondary institution by October 1st following their high school graduation. Information about National Student Clearinghouse, the source of the post-secondary enrollment data, can be found at the end of this report.

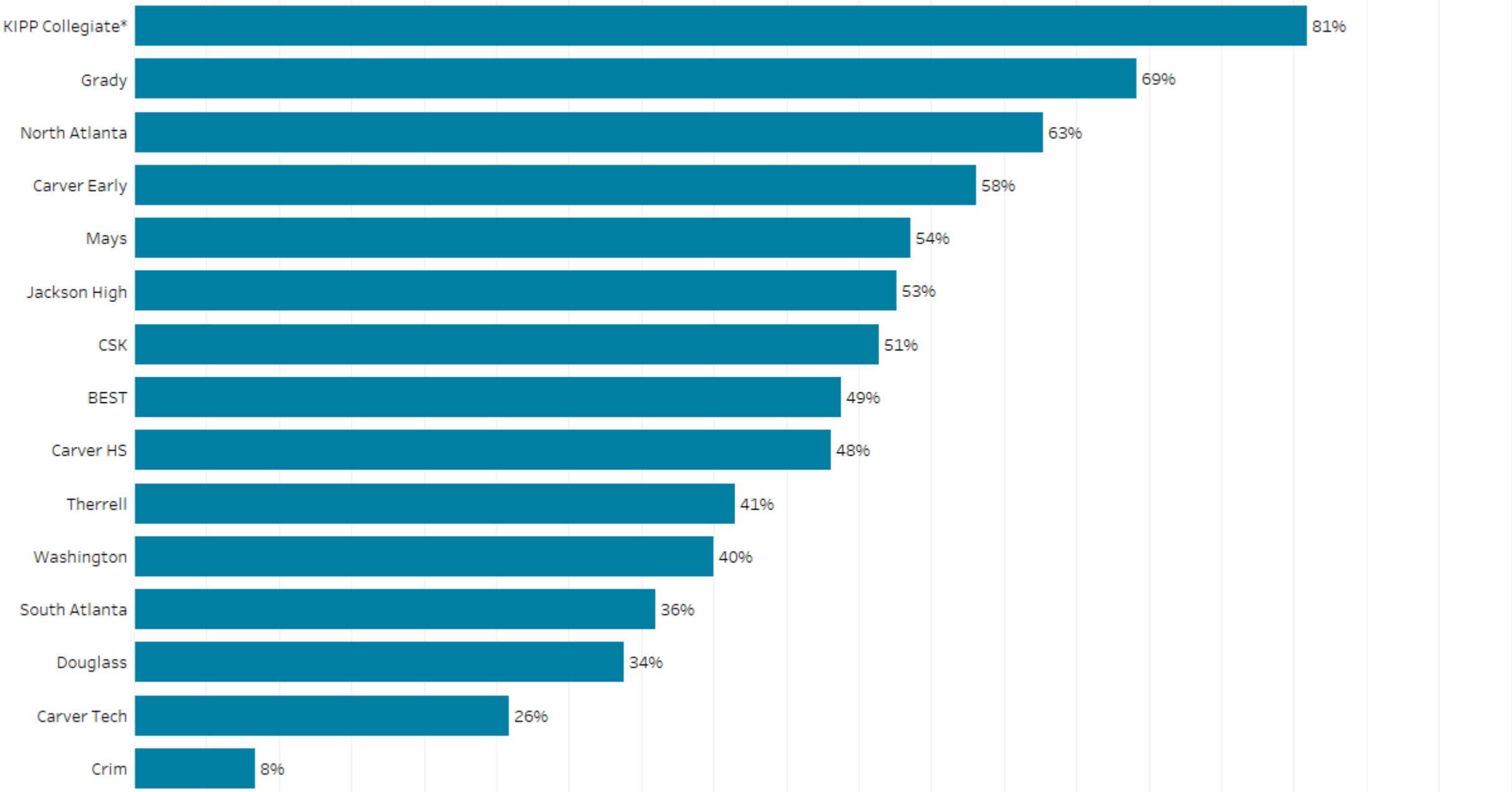
Enrollment rates are disaggregated by high school and student demographic groups.

Since 2012, slightly more than **half of APS four-year** graduates seamlessly enrolled in college. This is compared to a 2015 enrollment rate of 69% nationally.



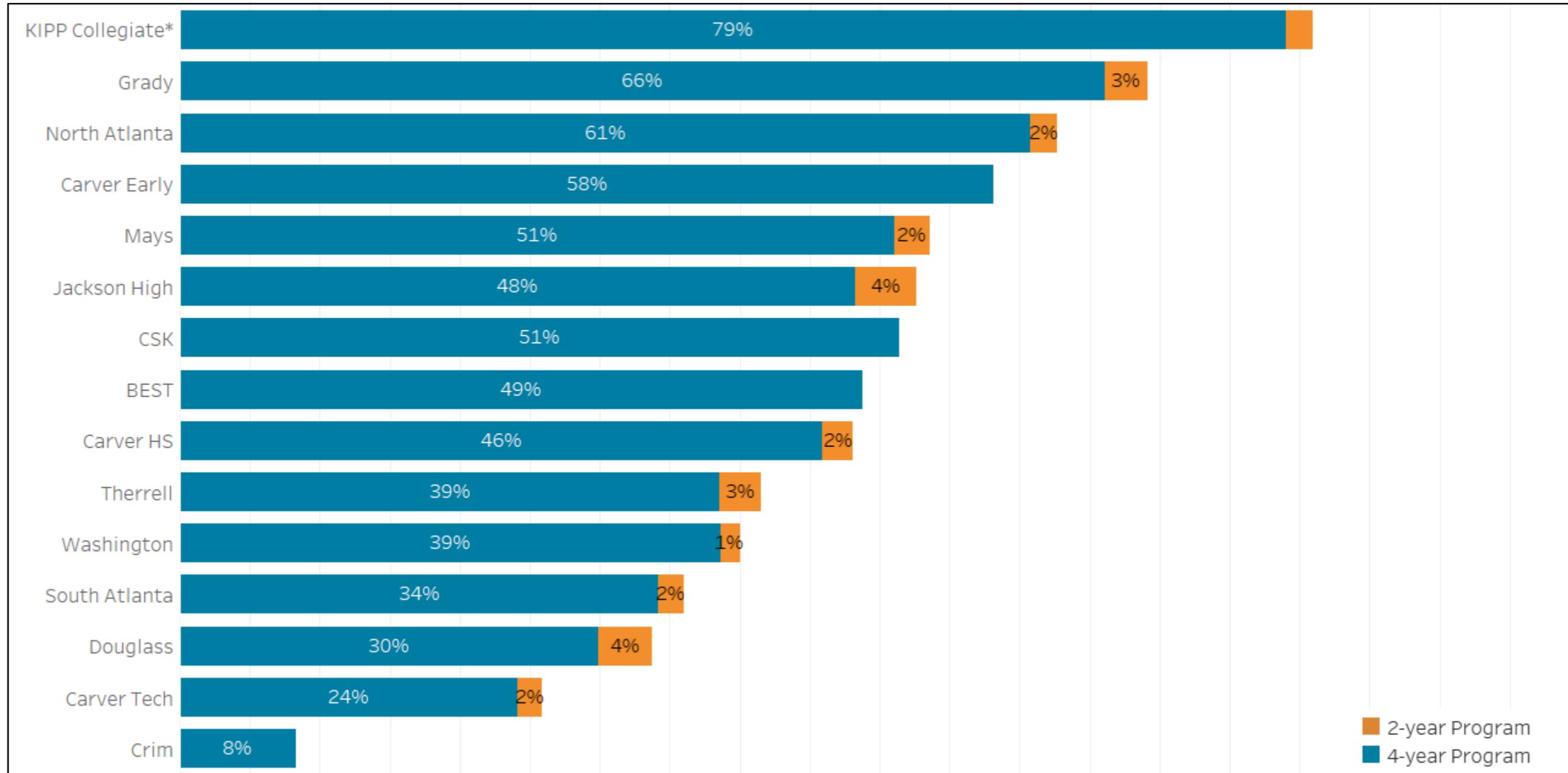
2016 postsecondary enrollment rates varied by high school

In 2016, there were substantial differences across high schools in seamless college enrollment. For example, KIPP Collegiate had the highest enrollment rate (81%), followed by Grady (69%) and North Atlanta (62%). Douglass (34%), Carver Technology (26%), and Crim (8%) had the lowest rates.



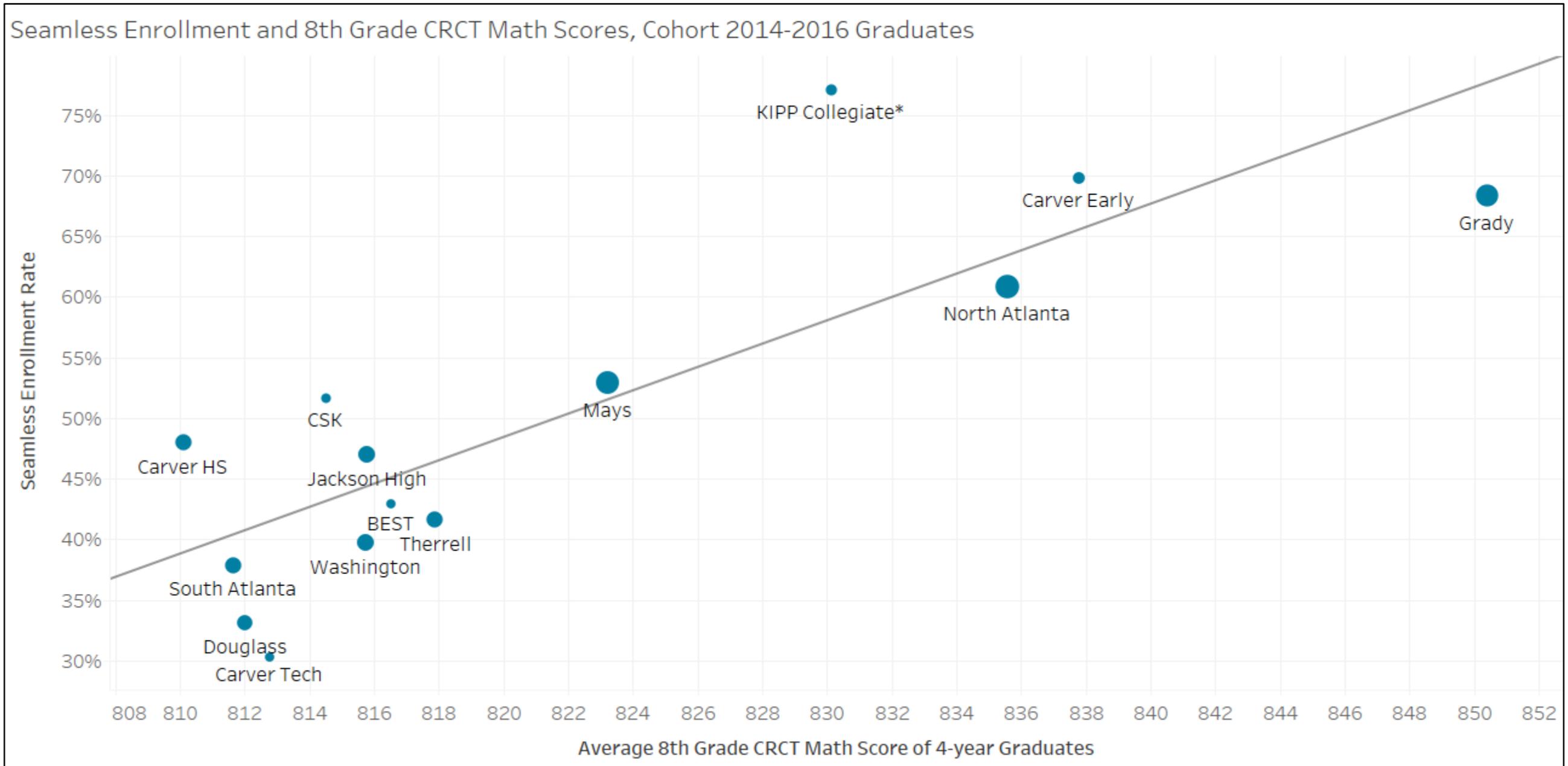
The majority of 2016 seamless college enrollees went to four-year colleges

Districtwide, only 2% of cohort 2016 graduates enrolled in a two-year program compared to 50% in a four-year program. This was consistent across high schools where the percentage of graduates enrolling in a two-year program ranged from 0% to 4% (Jackson and Douglass).



High schools receiving students with higher academic achievement have higher seamless college enrollment rates

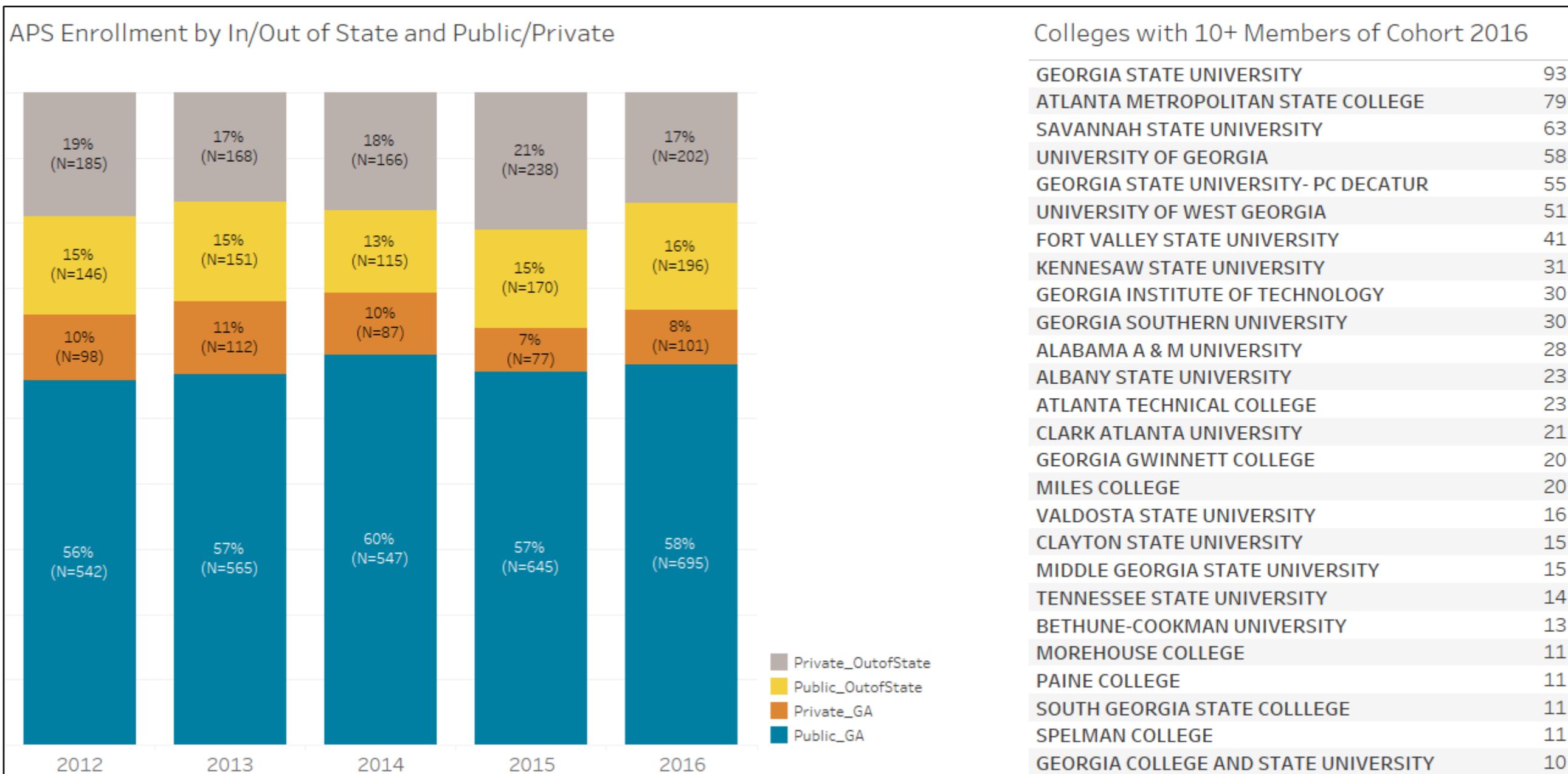
There is a relationship between 8th grade CRCT performance and seamless college enrollment. KIPP Collegiate, CSK and Carver HS enroll students in college at a higher rate than expected based on their 8th grade CRCT scores. Grady, Douglass, and Carver Tech enroll students at a lower rate than expected.



*KIPP Collegiate's figures only includes cohorts 2015 and 2016.

The majority of APS college enrollees attend public institutions within Georgia

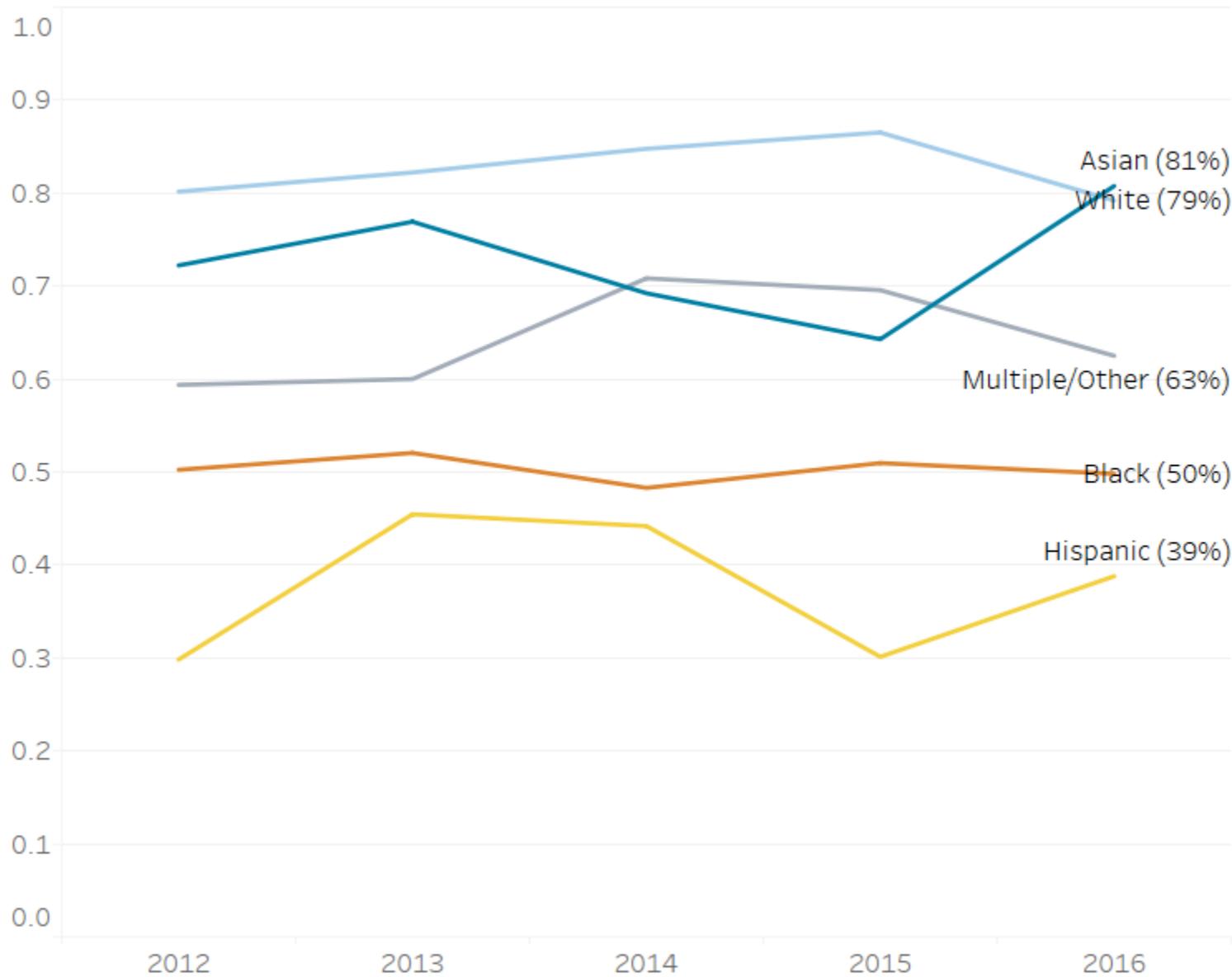
Since 2012, more than half of all seamless college enrollees from APS went to an in-state public institution. The breakdown between in/out of state and public/private has remained consistent over the past five years. For the second year in a row, Georgia State University enrolled the most APS graduates.



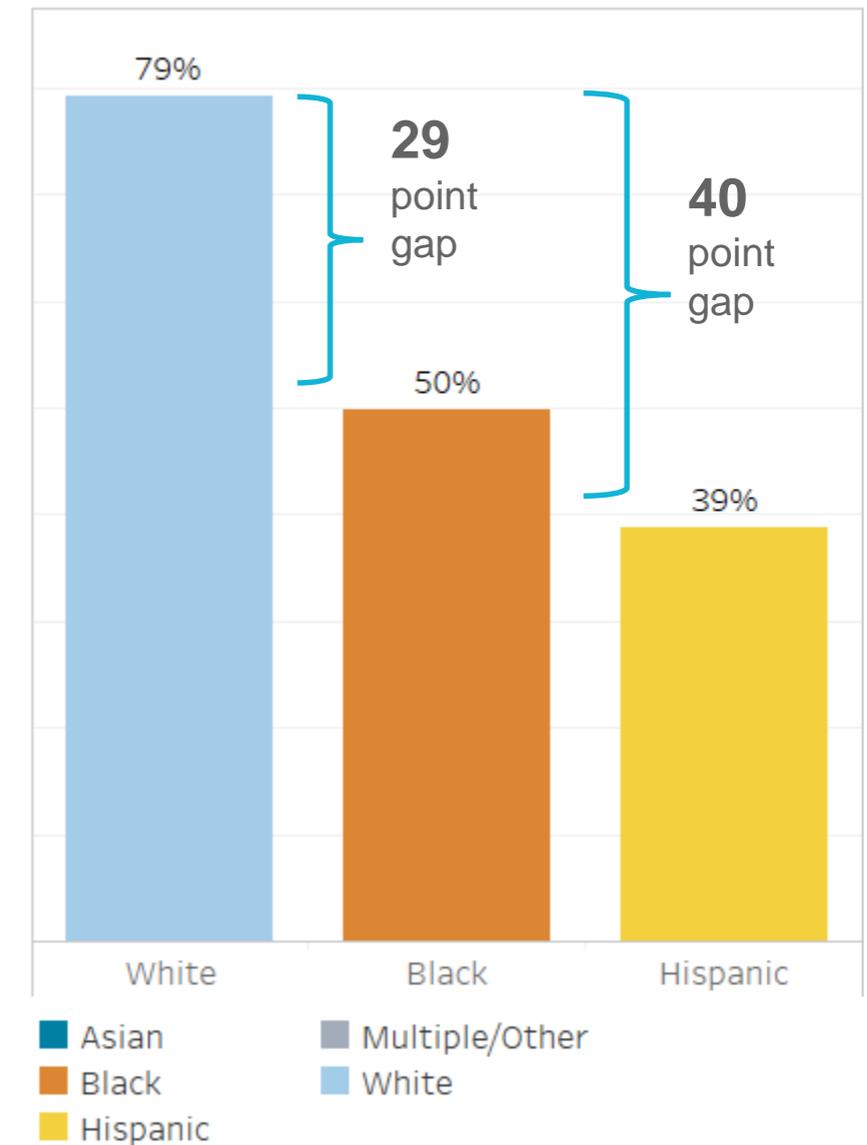
Postsecondary enrollment rates vary across student racial/ethnic groups

APS white and Asian students enroll in college at a higher rate than Hispanic and black students. Cohort 2016 white students saw a decrease in enrollment compared to cohort 2015 while Asian and Hispanic students saw an increase. In 2016, the black/white enrollment gap was 29 percentage points and the Hispanic/white enrollment gap was 40 percentage points.

APS Seamless Enrollment Rates by Race, 2012-2016



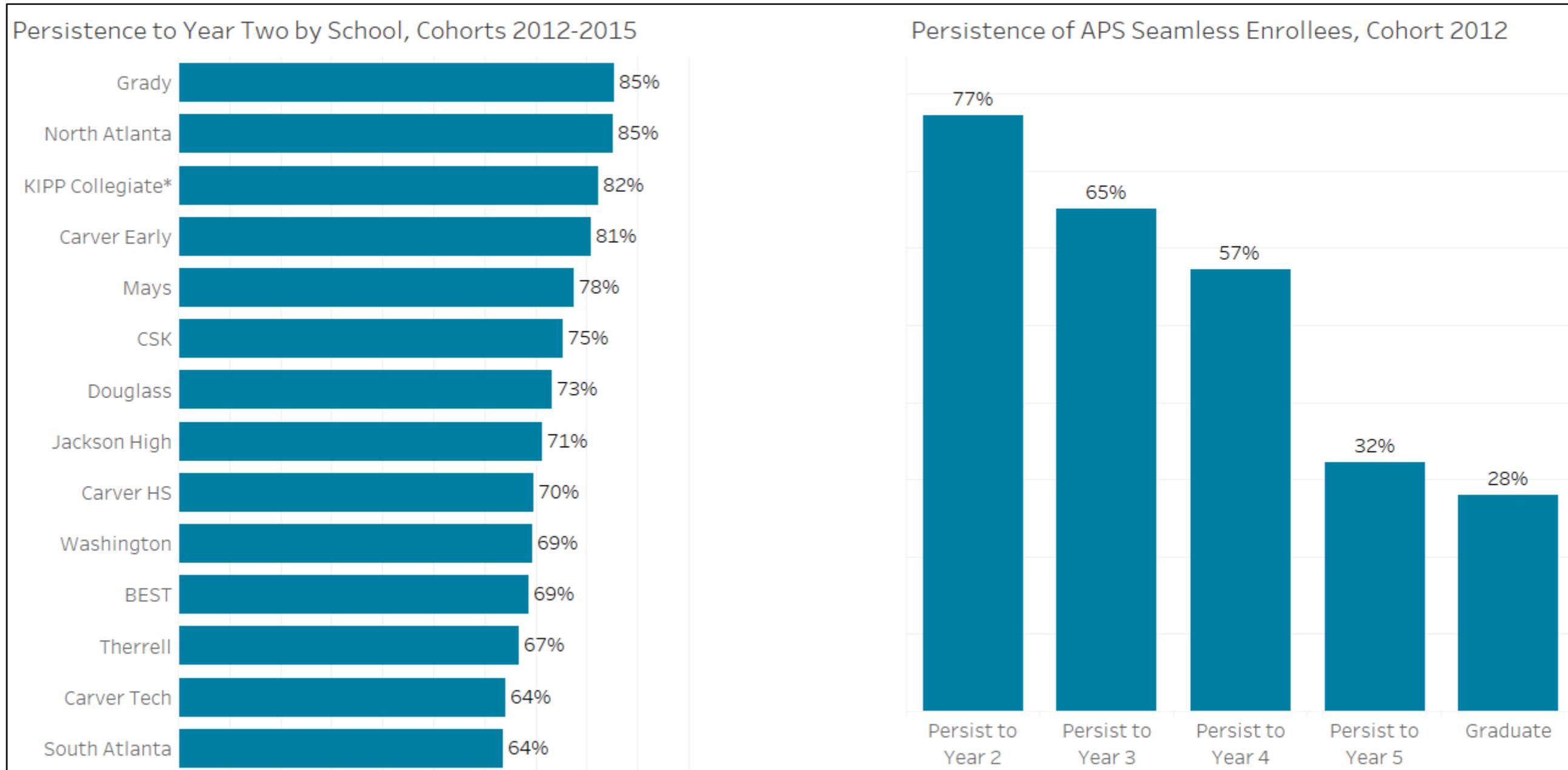
Enrollment Gap, 2016



Three out of four APS students seamlessly enrolling in college stay for year two

Persistence to year two of college varies by school, ranging from 85% of seamless enrollees at Grady and North Atlanta to 64% of seamless enrollees at Carver Tech and South Atlanta. Districtwide, 77% of enrollees persisted to year two.

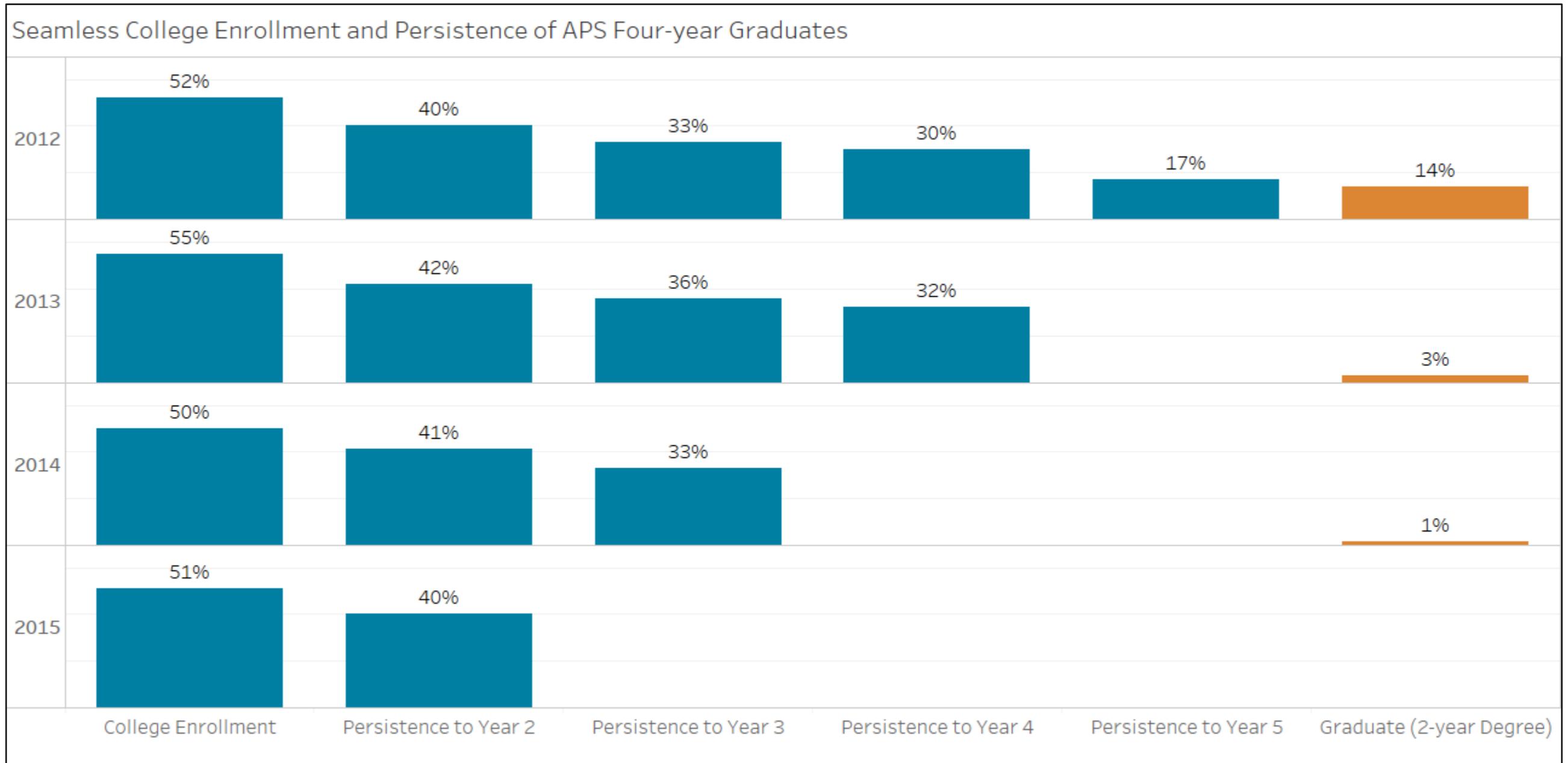
Five years after high school graduation, 32% of cohort 2012 seamless college enrollees are still enrolled in college and 28% received a degree. College persistence is defined as being enrolled in a postsecondary institution by October 1 of each year.



*KIPP Collegiate's persistence rate only includes cohort 2015.

Persistence of APS graduates rather than APS seamless enrollees looks different.

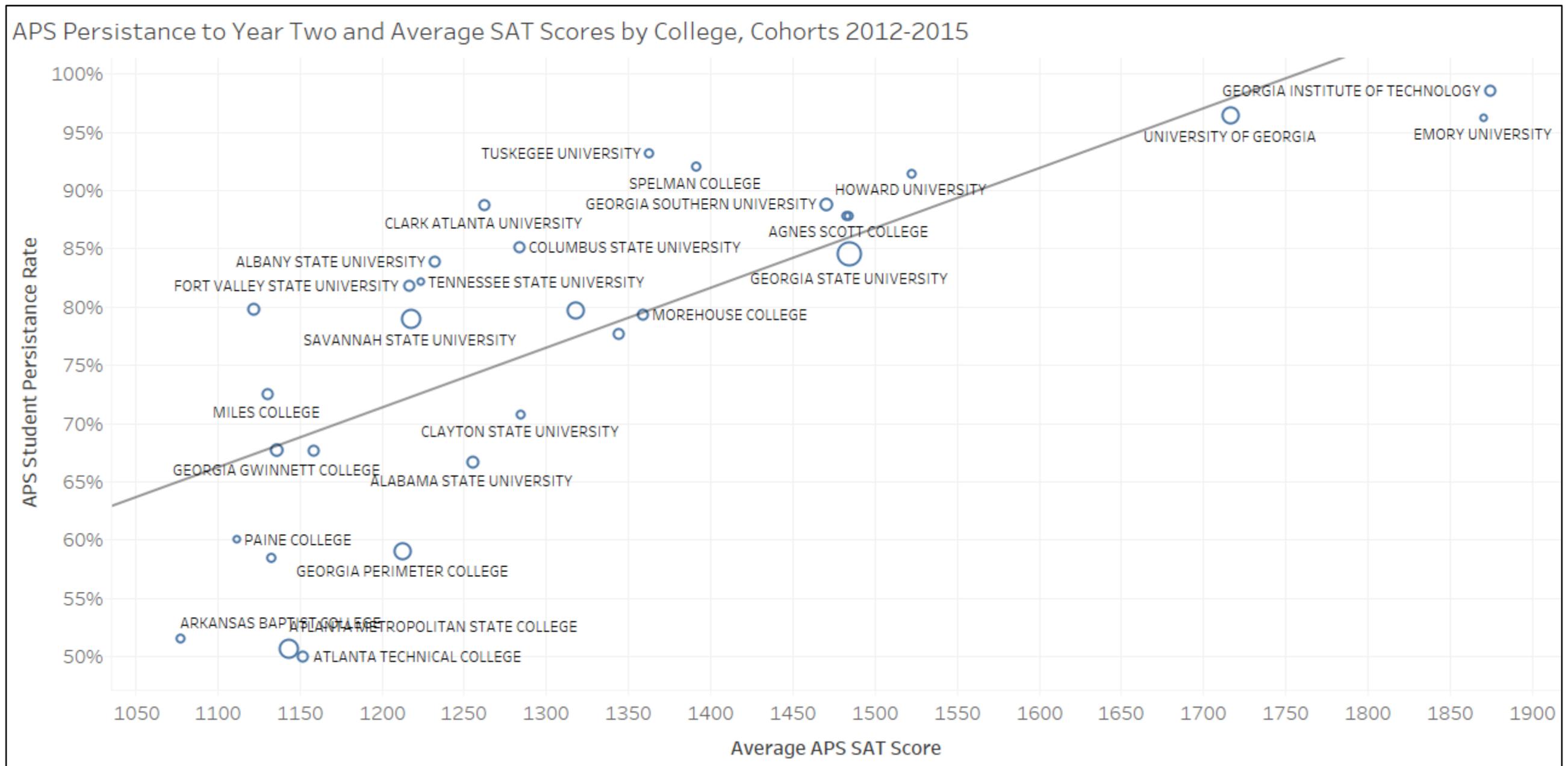
The graph on the previous slide showed the persistence rates of APS students who seamlessly enrolled in college. Another way to look at the data is by all APS graduates. For example, 52% of cohort 2012 graduates seamlessly enrolled in college. Forty percent persisted to year two, and 33% persisted to year three. To date, 14% of cohort 2012 graduates have received college degree. Like seamless enrollment rates, persistence rates have been consistent across cohorts.



Persistence rates of APS students vary by postsecondary institution

Schools with more rigorous admissions criteria tend to retain APS students at a higher rate. There is a wider range of persistence to year two, however, among schools admitting APS students with lower SAT scores. APS students at several HBCUs, including Clark Atlanta University, Albany State University, and Benedict College persist to year two at higher rates than other schools admitting students with similar SAT scores.

SAT scores come from College Board data files and may not include all APS students at that institution.



Some postsecondary institutions attended by APS students have low graduation rates

While we do not have enough years of data to make conclusions about the graduation rates of APS students at specific institutions, the National Center for Education Statistics publishes institutional graduation rates. The schools included in this table enrolled at least 15 APS students in cohorts 2012-2016 and have graduation rates lower than the national average (about 45%).

Graduation rates come from the Department of Education’s [College Scorecards](#) and are the percent of students who enrolled in the fall as first-time, full-time students and completed within 150 percent of the expected time. To reduce variability from year to year, rates are averaged across to years.

Institutions Enrolling 15+ APS Students (cohorts 2012-2016) with Graduation Rates Lower than National Average

Atlanta Metropolitan State College	305	10%
University of West Georgia	223	42%
Savannah State University	218	28%
Georgia Perimeter College	167	7%
Georgia Gwinnett College	122	27%
Fort Valley State University	107	31%
Alabama A & M University	96	32%
Clark Atlanta University	92	40%
Albany State University	91	41%
Miles College	89	21%
Benedict College	87	30%
Atlanta Technical College	85	25%
Alabama State University	84	26%
Valdosta State University	83	40%
Kennesaw State University	72	43%
Columbus State University	69	31%
Gordon State College	58	13%
Clayton State University	56	29%
Atlanta Metropolitan State College	50	10%
Tennessee State University	42	35%
Arkansas Baptist College*	39	17%
Paine College	36	19%
Florida Agricultural and Mechanical Unive..	25	40%
South Georgia State College	25	15%
Middle Georgia State University	22	14%
Lane College	20	31%
Chattahoochee Technical College	19	8%
Gordon State College	18	13%
Southern Polytechnic State University	18	36%
Jackson State University	15	41%

*This institution is under monitoring by the Department of Education because of financial or federal compliance issues.

Data Sources

National Student Clearinghouse

Postsecondary 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. 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. Known postsecondary institutions enrolling APS students that do not participate with NSC include Keiser University-Ft Lauderdale.

Additionally, 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. According to NSC, Georgia has a [FERPA block rate](#) of about 1.6%.

Savannah State University was late in submitting their data to NSC for fall 2016, and the original version of this report did not include Savannah State University enrollments past January, 2016. The figures have been updated based on their latest submission.

SAT

APS SAT scores came from district-level score reports received from College Board. Scores are matched back to APS students using name, date of birth and Social Security numbers.

National College Enrollment

National 2015 college enrollment rates come from the [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#).

College Graduation Rates

College graduation rates come from the Department of Education's [College Scorecards](#).