2022: Postsecondary Access & Success for Colorado's High School Grads

Following the HS Graduating Class of 2020



AKA: College-Going Info for Colorado's High School Grads

2020 high school grads were seniors when the pandemic began.

Purpose:

- Required by statute by April 15th each year: C.R.S. 23-1-113 (received permission to deliver in early May this year)
- Provide data on college-going trends for at least the preceding six years
- Information on gateway courses and developmental education
- First year college grades
- Disaggregated data by district & high school (online "district at a glance")
- Provide recommendations

Importance of Report:

- Provides critical information on status of reaching higher ed goals
- Highlight's areas of strength and opportunities for improvement, particularly surrounding equity
- Can help prioritize initiatives

How report is organized:

- 1) Pathway initiatives that lead to college-going (e.g., CTE & dual/concurrent enrollment)
- 2) College enrollment data
- 3) Factors impacting completion (e.g., Developmental Education, GPA and credit completion, etc.)

The Good

- Dual enrollment participation continues to increase;
- More students of color are participating in dual enrollment;
- Students are increasingly earning college credentials while in high school;
- There is a continued decrease in the need for developmental education courses at community colleges due to policy reform; and
- After multiple years of continued increases, first-year college GPA and course credits completed stayed at the same high level.

- Drop in college-going rates for all student groups – most significantly impacted were students from rural areas, and students eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch Rate
- Anecdotal reports from Admission Council suggest that students who did not enroll immediately after HS graduation did NOT enroll after a gap year (as hoped) – must reengage these students
- Supports for students of color and low-income students as measured by outcomes were greatly hindered by pandemic

Of Concern

Key Findings

- 50.5% enrolled in a college/university the fall after HS graduation (over 5% decrease).
- 42% enrolled in college courses while in high school (2% increase).
- 25% enrolled in an out-ofstate institution (about same).
- First-year college GPA (2.9) and course credits (32.1) about same after multiple years of increases.

Developmental Education Needs -A Mixed Bag

- 30% of enrolled students were either assessed as needing Dev Ed and/or enrolled in a Dev Ed course.
- Between 2017-2018, there was an almost 10% drop in need – attributed to dev ed reform!

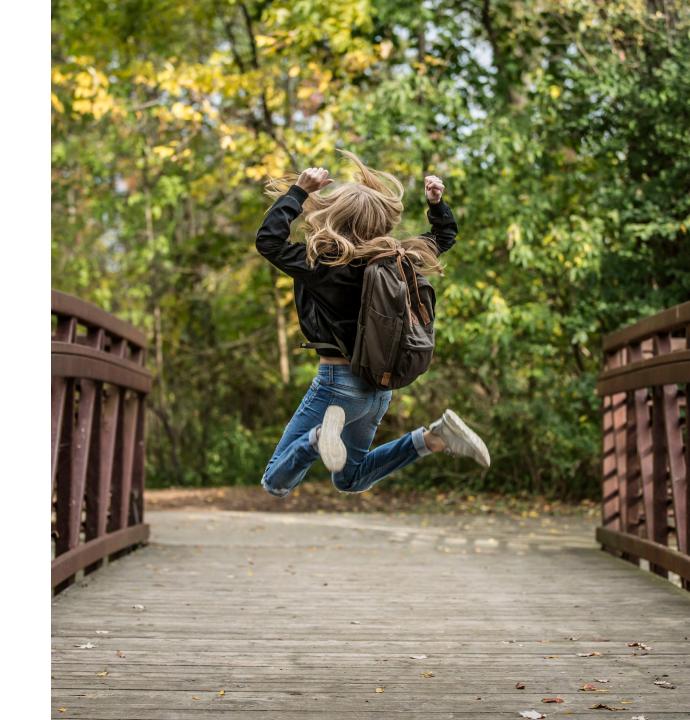
While statewide the rate increased for students who assessed as needing and/or enrolled in dev ed course:

- two-year IHE's continued to decrease
 (35% need 6% drop)
- Four-year IHEs continued to increase
 (28% need 7% increase)

30%

Rural Student Data

- 45% students from rural areas enrolled in college fall after graduation – 6% decrease (50.5% state avg)
- In 2009, rural enrollment was 54.3% - has fluctuated slightly up and down since then
- "Small" rural area (less than 1000 students) = 43.2% - almost 10% decrease – group with largest impact from pandemic



Race & Ethnicity Data

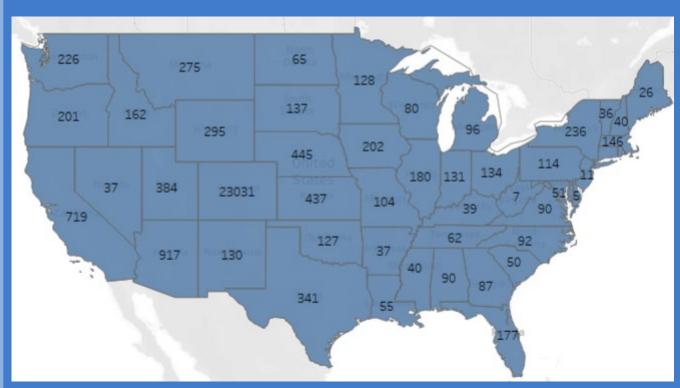
Equity gaps are especially evident by credentials earned by Coloradoans in 2020:

- 64.1 % Asian or Pacific Islander
- 59.1% White
- 30.9% American Indian or Alaska Native
- 37.9% Black or African American
- 25.1% Hispanic and/or Latino

(Data from Lumina Report on attainment rates.)

- College-going rates decreased for all groups most impacted:
 - American Indian or Alaska Native (dropped 10% to 34.6%);
 - Asian (dropped 7% to 71.9%);
 - Two or More Races (dropped almost 7% to 52.3%)
- Dual enrollment is increasing for nearly every race/ethnicity group
- Credential earning in 4 years (2017 grads):
 - 39.2% overall
 - White students without dev ed need most likely to graduate in 4 years (48.1%)
 - Least likely to graduate in 4 years are students with dev ed need:
 - American Indian or Alaskan: 11.5%
 - Black (not Hispanic): 13.3%
- 22.4% of students eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch (FRL) and have Dev Ed needs graduate in 4 years (compared to 47% for students with no FRL and no Dev Ed need)

College Enrollment by State



24.9% of high school graduates attended an out-of-state college, a slight decrease from last year but the second-highest percentage in 11 years. The number of high school students is declining nationally, as a result, more out-of-state institutions are recruiting with greater intensity in Colorado. Only 19.5% of 2009 graduates attended out-of-state institutions. More must be done to keep our Colorado graduates in-state especially, as reported by the state demographer, migration to our state is slowing as are state birth rates and international student enrollment.

Policy Recommendations

- CDHE should work with institutions of higher education, K-12 partners, My Colorado Journey and the workforce to encourage preparation, enrollment and credential attainment of lowincome, students of color and students from rural areas.
- Create new incremental credentials that recognize knowledge and skills developed along the degree pathway.

- CDHE, should work with college academic advisors to assist in training and designing student pathways, identify student pain points and solutions, and inform policy related to student success.
- CDHE must continue to work with institutions of higher education, CCHE, K-12 partners, and statewide leadership to intentionally remove structural barriers, providing students with the specific supports they need to succeed.

How the Commission can Help

 Assist CDHE in connecting with partner agencies in preparing K-12 students for higher education and careers.

 Help promote value of higher education to Coloradoans.

Thank You!

Department of Higher Education