

College Enrollment and Persistence (CEP)

Metric Overview

Metric Definition:

College Enrollment measures the percentage of students graduating from CPS in the previous year who enrolled in a 2-year or 4-year college in the fall or spring after graduation from high school.

College Persistence measures the percentage of students enrolled in college in the fall or spring after graduation from high school who remain enrolled in college the following fall or spring.

Metric Calculation: College Enrollment

Numerator: Number of students who enrolled in college in the fall or spring after graduating from high school.

Denominator: Number of students who graduated in the prior school year.

Metric Calculation: College Persistence

Numerator: Number of students who remain enrolled in college in the following fall or spring.

Denominator: Number of students who graduated two school years prior and who were enrolled in college in the fall or spring after graduating from high school.

Key Business Rules and Exclusions:

- To be considered enrolled in college in the fall or spring, the student must be active at the college any time between September 15 and April 30, inclusive.
- Students are attributed to the school in which they were annualized in their graduating year.
- Graduations dated October 1 through September 30 define the cohort for college enrollment. Students with backdated graduation dates will not count in the appropriate cohort if entered after September 30.
- Students are included in the calculation based on the year they graduated, regardless of their freshman year cohort.
- College enrollment records are determined based on data received from the National Student Clearinghouse.
- Students who participate in an alternate assessment are excluded from the denominator.

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Example Calculation: **College Enrollment**

SCHOOL A

$$\frac{\text{40 Students enrolled in a 2-year for 4-year college the following year (Year 1)}}{\text{50 Students graduated (Year 0)}} = \text{80\% College Enrollment}$$

The remaining 10 Students chose a postsecondary pathway other than college after graduation.

$$\frac{\text{ENROLLED STUDENTS}}{\text{GRADUATES}} = \frac{40}{50} = \text{80\%}$$

Example Calculation: **College Persistence**

SCHOOL A

$$\frac{\text{30 Students remained enrolled at the same institution fall and spring (Year 2) + 5 Students transferred to another college in fall (Year 2)}}{\text{40 Students enrolled in college (Year 1)}} = \text{87.5\% College Persistence}$$

5 Students took a gap year or leave from college in Year 2.

$$\frac{\text{STUDENTS REMAINED ENROLLED (YEAR 2)} + \text{TRANSFER STUDENTS (YEAR 2)}}{\text{ENROLLED STUDENTS (YEAR 1)}} = \frac{35}{40} = \text{87.5\%}$$

CEP Use Case and Reports

CEP is a lagging indicator which, when combined with other metrics, provides insight into the quality of the school's Postsecondary Preparation and Alumni Support Initiative programming. Schools experiencing low college enrollment and persistence rates or showing downward-trending data can review complementary data related to *Postsecondary Success*, *Access to Postsecondary Opportunities*, *Adult Capacity and Continuous Learning*, and *School and Community Partnerships and Engagement*. Schools can support students through the Alumni Support in the two years following students' high school graduation. The District will support schools by prioritizing corresponding supports through their strategic plans and by providing resourcing and data literacy support relative to root cause analysis. The [Office of School Counseling and Postsecondary Advising](#) ensures that school counseling teams have the support and resources necessary to implement comprehensive school counseling programs that advance the academic, personal/social, and career development of all students.

Related Reports: [CIDT CEP Report](#): All CIDT reports can be found in the Reports dropdown on CPS Dashboard. This report can be used for end-of-year data and trend analysis.