

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 427 277

CG 029 126

TITLE Immediate Transition from High School to College. Indicator of the Month.

INSTITUTION National Center for Education Statistics (ED), Washington, DC.

REPORT NO NCES-1999-006

PUB DATE 1999-03-00

NOTE 3p.; Extracted from "The Condition of Education, 1998."

AVAILABLE FROM Web site:
<http://nces.ed.gov/pubs98/condition98/c9807a01.html>

PUB TYPE Numerical/Quantitative Data (110)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS College Admission; College Applicants; *College Students; *Enrollment; *High School Graduates; High Schools; Higher Education; National Surveys

ABSTRACT

Because most college students enroll in college immediately after completing high school, the percentage of high school completers enrolled in college the October after finishing high school is an indicator of the total proportion of that year's high school completers who will ever enroll in college. The percentage enrolling not only reflects the accessibility of higher education to high school completers but also shows the value completers place on attending college as compared to working, entering the military, starting families, or pursuing other interests. Statistics are presented in data and graphs for 1972-1996, and show the percentage of high school completers ages 16-24 who were enrolled in college the October after completing high school, by type of institution, family income, and race or ethnicity. (EMK)

 * Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
 * from the original document. *

Immediate transition from high school to college

March 1999

Since most college students enroll in college immediately after completing high school, the percentage of high school completers enrolled in college the October after finishing high school is an indicator of the total proportion of that year's high school completers who will ever enroll in college. The percentage enrolling not only reflects the accessibility of higher education to high school completers, but also shows the value completers place on attending college as compared to working, entering the military, starting families, or pursuing other interests.

- Between 1985 and 1996, the percentage of high school completers going directly to college increased from 58 to 65 percent.
- Between 1985 and 1996, high school completers from high-income families were more likely than their counterparts from low-income families to go directly to college after completing high school.
- Between 1990 and 1996, the higher the education level of a student's parents, the more likely the student was to enroll in college the year after completing high school.
- The percentage of black high school completers going directly to college increased substantially between 1973 and 1995.

Percentage of high school completers ages 16-24 who were enrolled in college the October after completing high school, by type of institution, family income, and race/ethnicity: October 1972-96

| October | Total | Type of institution | | Family income ¹ | | | Race/ethnicity ² | | | | | |
|---------|-------|---------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|
| | | | | Low | Middle | High | White | Black | Hispanic | | | |
| | | 2-year | 4-year | 3-year Annual average | Annual | Annual | Annual | 3-year Annual average | 3-year Annual average | | | |
| 1972 | 49.2 | — | — | 26.1 | (3) | 45.2 | 63.8 | 49.7 | 44.6 | (3) | 45.0 | (3) |
| 1973 | 46.6 | 14.9 | 31.7 | 20.3 | (3) | 40.9 | 64.4 | 47.8 | 32.5 | 41.4 | 54.1 | 48.7 |
| 1975 | 50.7 | 18.2 | 32.6 | 31.2 | (3) | 46.2 | 64.5 | 51.1 | 41.7 | 44.4 | 58.0 | 52.5 |
| 1977 | 50.6 | 17.5 | 33.1 | 27.7 | 32.8 | 44.2 | 66.3 | 50.8 | 49.5 | 46.8 | 50.8 | 48.5 |
| 1979 | 49.3 | 17.5 | 31.8 | 30.5 | 31.5 | 43.2 | 63.2 | 49.9 | 46.7 | 45.3 | 45.0 | 46.4 |
| 1981 | 53.9 | 20.5 | 33.5 | 33.6 | 33.0 | 49.2 | 67.6 | 54.9 | 42.7 | 40.4 | 52.1 | 49.2 |
| 1983 | 52.7 | 19.2 | 33.5 | 34.6 | 34.0 | 45.2 | 70.3 | 55.0 | 38.2 | 37.9 | 54.2 | 47.3 |
| 1985 | 57.7 | 19.6 | 38.1 | 40.2 | 36.2 | 50.6 | 74.6 | 60.1 | 42.2 | 39.6 | 51.0 | 46.5 |
| 1987 | 56.8 | 18.9 | 37.9 | 36.9 | 37.8 | 50.0 | 73.8 | 58.6 | 52.2 | 44.5 | 33.5 | 44.9 |
| 1989 | 59.6 | 20.7 | 38.9 | 48.1 | 45.8 | 55.4 | 70.7 | 60.7 | 53.4 | 48.2 | 55.1 | 51.6 |
| 1990 | 60.1 | 20.1 | 40.0 | 46.7 | 44.7 | 54.4 | 76.6 | 63.0 | 46.8 | 48.9 | 42.7 | 51.7 |
| 1991 | 62.5 | 24.9 | 37.7 | 39.5 | 42.3 | 58.4 | 78.2 | 65.4 | 46.4 | 47.2 | 57.2 | 51.6 |
| 1992 | 61.9 | 23.0 | 38.9 | 40.9 | 43.6 | 57.0 | 79.0 | 64.3 | 48.2 | 50.1 | 55.0 | 58.1 |
| 1993 | 61.5 | 22.4 | 39.1 | 50.4 | 44.1 | 56.9 | 79.3 | 62.9 | 55.6 | 51.5 | 62.2 | 55.4 |
| 1994 | 61.9 | 21.0 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.9 | 57.8 | 78.4 | 64.5 | 50.8 | 52.5 | 49.1 | 55.0 |
| 1995 | 61.9 | 21.5 | 40.4 | 34.2 | 41.3 | 56.1 | 83.4 | 64.3 | 51.2 | 52.6 | 53.7 | 51.2 |
| 1996 | 65.0 | 23.1 | 41.9 | 48.6 | (3) | 62.7 | 78.0 | 67.4 | 56.0 | (3) | 50.8 | (3) |

— Not available. Data for type of institution were not collected until 1973.

¹ Low income is the bottom 20 percent of all family incomes; high income is the top 20 percent of all family incomes; and middle income is the 60 percent in-between.

² Included in the total but not shown separately are high school completers from other racial/ethnic groups.

³ Due to small sample sizes for the low income, black, and Hispanic categories, 3-year averages were also calculated for each category. For example, the 3-year average for blacks in 1973 is the average

percentage of black high school completers ages 16-24 who were enrolled in college the October after completing high school in 1972, 1973, and 1974. Thus, 3-year averages cannot be calculated for 1972 and 1996, and for groups of 3 years in which some data are not available (e.g., 1973-75 for the low income category).

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, October Current Population Surveys.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

U.S. Department of Education

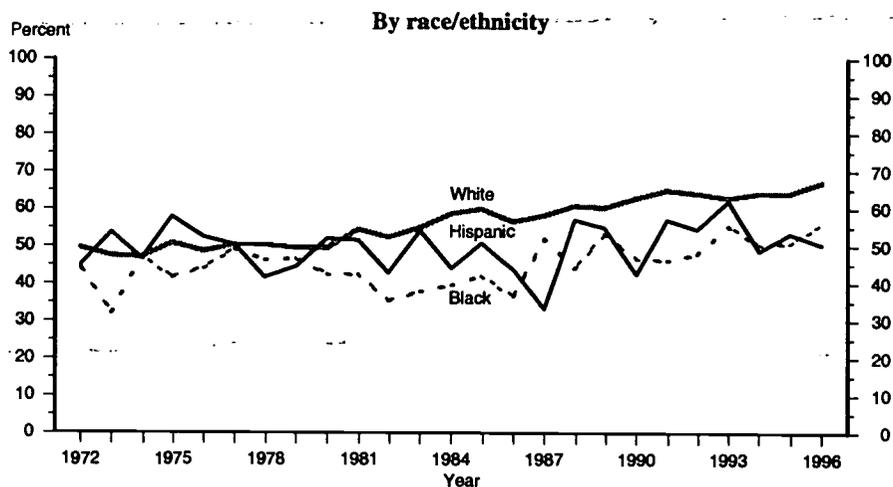
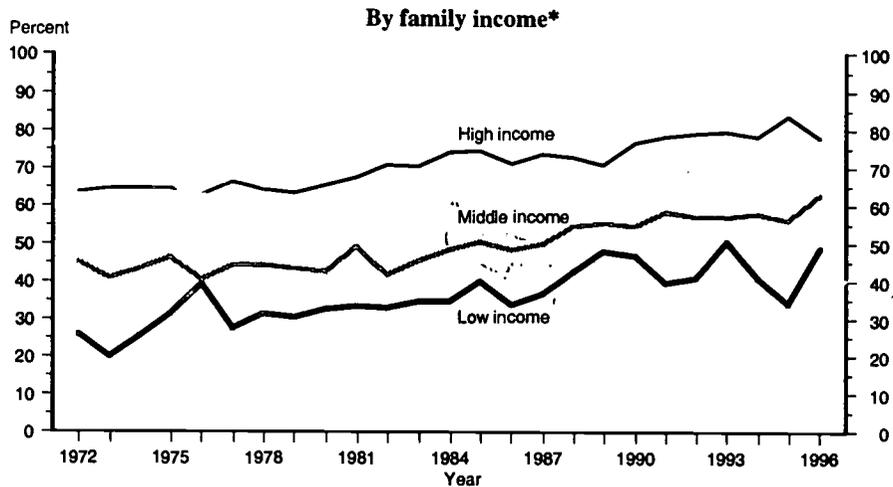
This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
 Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

Office of Educational Research and Improvement

NCES 1999-006

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

Percentage of high school completers ages 16-24 who were enrolled in college
the October after completing high school: October 1972-96



* Low income is the bottom 20 percent of all family incomes; high income is the top 20 percent of all family incomes; and middle income is the 60 percent in-between. Data on family income were not available in 1974.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, October Current Population Surveys.

This indicator is one of 60 from *The Condition of Education 1998*. It is in the public domain and may be reproduced without permission.

Suggested citation: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. *The Condition of Education 1998*, NCES 1999-006. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. To obtain a copy of the full volume of *The Condition of Education*, contact ED Pubs at (877) 433-7827 (E-mail: edpubs@inet.ed.gov). The full indicator and all supplemental tables and notes pertaining to this indicator may be viewed at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs98/condition98/c9807a01.html>.

United States
Department of Education
Washington, DC 20208-5650

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, \$300



Postage and Fees Paid
U.S. Department of
Education
Permit No. G-17

FIRST CLASS



U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)
National Library of Education (NLE)
Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)



NOTICE

REPRODUCTION BASIS



This document is covered by a signed “Reproduction Release (Blanket) form (on file within the ERIC system), encompassing all or classes of documents from its source organization and, therefore, does not require a “Specific Document” Release form.



This document is Federally-funded, or carries its own permission to reproduce, or is otherwise in the public domain and, therefore, may be reproduced by ERIC without a signed Reproduction Release form (either “Specific Document” or “Blanket”).