

2022-2023 School Year College Enrollment within Two Years

Introduction

This measure reflects the percentage of students who enroll in a 2- or 4-year college within two years of when their cohort graduates from high school. Students must be enrolled for at least 60 days within two years of high school graduation. Enrollment does not have to be concurrent; all enrollment days are aggregated together to determine the 60-day requirement. The agency obtains this information through the National Student Clearinghouse Research Center.

Institutes of Higher Education (IHE) across the nation submit their enrollment data to NSC. ODE purchases the data, and the students are matched with Ohio Department of Education (ODE) student data to determine the enrollment numbers. In 2023, ODE received two years of college enrollment data for the 2020 graduation cohort (those students who entered 9th grade four years prior to the cohort year – i.e., freshmen in 2016-2017 school year who got assigned to the 2020 graduating class). For the 2023 Report Card, the denominator of the college enrollment measure is students in the Class of 2020. Because the graduation date for each student in the graduation cohort is unique (i.e., students may graduate early, on time, or late), a college enrollment deadline of Sept. 30 two years after the 4-year cohort graduation year to allow students to graduate over the summer and enroll in college in the fall.

For schools and districts to receive credit for students' post-high school college enrollment, students must meet the following criteria:

- 1. Enrollment must have occurred at a 2- or 4-year IHE.
- Enrollment must have occurred after the students' high school graduation date, unless the student
 earned a degree prior to high school graduation. In cases where students earn a degree prior to
 graduating from high school, districts and schools receive credit for student enrollment occurring prior
 to the student's EMIS-reported high school graduation date.
- 3. Enrollment must have occurred prior to the end of the 2-year observation period for the 4-year cohort.
- 4. NSC enrollment records must not have been marked with a "W (Withdrawal)", "D (Death)", or "A (Leave of Absence)".



	College Enrollment within 2 Years	
Definition:	The percentage of students who enrolled in a 2- or 4-year college within two years of high school graduation for schools and districts. For the 2023 report card, the 2020 4-year cohort is used.	
Calculation:		
	% Enrolled in College within 2 Years after High School Graduation Number of students enrolled in college for at least 60 days during the two-year observation period (excluding enrollment periods marked with a "D", "A", or "W" AND Excluding enrollment prior to high school graduation*) x 100 Number of students in the 4-year graduation cohort	
	*Note. Enrollment prior to high school graduation is included ONLY for students who earn a degree prior to high school graduation.	
Data Elements:	DIPLOMA_RECEIV_DATE	
Filter(s):	Includes students who meet the following criteria:	
	 All students in the 4-year graduation cohort, regardless of graduate status (i.e,. graduated/not graduated) AND Student is enrolled in a 2- or 4-year IHE AND Student has at least 60 days of college enrollment (excluding "W (Withdrawal)", "D (Death)", "A (Leave of Absence)") occurring after the EMIS-reported graduation date (DIPLOMA_RECEIV_DATE) OR Student earned a degree prior to high school graduation AND Student has at least 60 days of college enrollment (excluding "W (Withdrawal)", "D (Death)", "A (Leave of Absence)") occurring prior to or after the EMIS-reported 	
Data Source:	graduation date (DIPLOMA_RECEIV_DATE) College enrollment data is reported by colleges and universities across the U.S. to the National Student Clearinghouse Research Center (NSC). Student graduation data is reported by districts through EMIS.	