

Summer Melt: College Intentions vs. College Enrollment of SDP Seniors (2016-17 through 2018-19)

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Overview

The summer after high school graduation is a critical transition time for high school graduates. Recent SDP research has shown that the percentage of SDP graduates who enroll in a college or university the following year—what we call the first-fall college matriculation rate—varies greatly between demographic groups, even among students with similar educational characteristics.¹

Recent SDP research has also examined “**summer melt**”: the rate at which students who say that they intend to pursue post-secondary education their senior year do not enroll in college in the fall following their high school graduation.² The national summer melt rate is between 10-40%;³ however, limited research has explored this phenomenon in Philadelphia. To that end, this brief examines summer melt rates among seniors who graduated in 2017, 2018, and 2019 and who completed the Senior Exit Survey during the spring of their senior year.

What is the Senior Exit Survey?

Key Findings

From 2016-17 through 2018-19:

- The overall percentage of SDP seniors who intended to pursue post-secondary education ranged from 85% to 88%.
- Across years, nearly one in three SDP seniors who intended to pursue post-secondary education did not follow through with their intention.
- GPA was the most reliable indicator of whether students who intended to pursue post-secondary education would enroll in postsecondary education or experience summer melt.
- Male students, English Learners (ELs), Hispanic/Latino students, students with IEPs, and students with lower GPAs were less likely to intend to pursue post-secondary education and more likely to experience summer melt.

¹ *Ninth Grade On-Track to College Matriculation: The Path of the 2015-16 SDP Ninth-Grade Cohort Report*: <https://www.philasd.org/research/2020/06/04/from-ninth-grade-on-track-to-college-matriculation-the-path-of-the-2015-16-sdp-ninth-grade-cohort/>

² Summer Melt: College Intentions vs. College Enrollment of 2017 SDP Seniors <https://www.philasd.org/research/2018/08/12/summer-melt-college-intentions-vs-college-enrollment-2017-sdp-seniors/>

³ Castleman, B. L., Page, L. C., & Snowdon, A. L. (2013). *Summer Melt Handbook: A Guide to Investigating and Responding to Summer Melt*. Harvard University Center for Education Policy Research.

The Senior Exit Survey is required by the Pennsylvania Department of Education (PDE) to be given to all high school seniors in each district in the state. It asks students about their high school activities (including volunteering, internships and clubs); whether they are planning to pursue additional education,⁴ employment or other activities after high school; and what support they received in preparing for college and career, including who the most influential people were when helping them plan for life after high school.⁵ Recent analysis has shown that Senior Exit Survey respondents are highly representative of SDP high school graduates.⁶

This brief uses findings from the Senior Exit Survey to build on previous research about college matriculation and summer to melt to examine whether there are differences in the rates at which different subgroups (as defined by gender, race/ethnicity, English Learner [EL] status, IEP status, and GPA at graduation) intend to pursue post-secondary education, the rates at which they experience summer melt, and how these rates have changed over time.

Why is Understanding Summer Melt Important?

Understanding summer melt in the District is an important part of supporting students in graduating from high school and ensuring that they are ready for college and/or a career (Anchor Goal 1). Understanding students' post-graduation intentions and rates of summer melt provides useful contextual information for District leadership and the District's multiple college readiness partners as they work to allocate resources and refine programming. Findings from this analysis also provide important baseline information for researchers interested in assessing the impact of COVID-19 and school closures on students' plans for post-secondary education.

Glossary of Key Terms

Education intent: A student's intent to pursue any type of post-secondary education within one year after high school graduation, as indicated on the Senior Exit Survey.

First-fall matriculation: Enrollment in any post-secondary education institution in the fall after high school graduation.

Summer melt: The phenomenon in which a high school senior's intention to attend college in the fall "melts away" during the summer. The summer melt rate is the percentage of students who intend to enroll in college the first fall after graduation (first-fall matriculation) but do not.

⁴ This includes two-year colleges, four-year colleges, and trade/technical schools.

⁵ For more information about the Senior Exit Survey and findings, refer to Senior Exit Survey Results District Reports, see: <https://www.philasd.org/research/programsservices/projects/senior-exit-survey/>.

⁶ For details on the representativeness of the Senior Exit Survey, see *Representativeness of the 2018-19 Senior Exit Survey*: <https://www.philasd.org/research/2020/07/30/representativeness-of-the-2018-19-senior-exit-survey/>.

Research Questions

This brief answers the following research questions for the SDP senior classes of 2017, 2018, and 2019:

1. At what rate do high school seniors intend to pursue post-secondary education within one year of graduation?
2. At what rate do high school seniors experience summer melt?
3. At what rates do different subgroups (as defined by gender, race/ethnicity, IEP status, EL status, and GPA at graduation) intend to pursue post-secondary education within one year of graduation?
4. At what rates do different subgroups (as defined by gender, race/ethnicity, IEP status, EL status, and GPA at graduation) experience summer melt?

Methods

We used three consecutive years of Senior Exit Survey data (Classes of 2017, 2018, and 2019) to identify high school seniors who intended to pursue post-secondary education within one year of graduation.⁷ Additionally, we used data available through the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) to determine the percentage of graduates who intended to pursue post-secondary education within one year and who followed through with their intention in the fall.⁸ Only students who indicated that they intended to pursue post-secondary education on the Senior Exit Survey and went on to graduate from SDP in the year that they responded are included in this sample. Students who intended to pursue post-secondary education but did not graduate from SDP in the year they completed the Senior Exit Survey do not have a matriculation record and are not included in the sample.

Findings

Across years, nearly one in three SDP seniors who intended to pursue post-secondary education did not follow through with their intention.

In 2016-17, 7,647 seniors were enrolled in the District⁹ and 5,046 completed the Senior Exit Survey and went on to graduate from SDP the same year that they responded. Of the seniors who responded to the survey and graduated, 4,418 (87.2%) expressed an intent to pursue post-secondary education (including two-year colleges, four-year colleges, and trade/technical schools). Of the Class of 2016-17 seniors who graduated and intended to pursue post-secondary education, 3,150 (71.3%) enrolled in college the fall following graduation, and 1,268 (28.7%) did not. Thus, the summer melt rate among the class of 2017 was 28.7% (Figure 1).

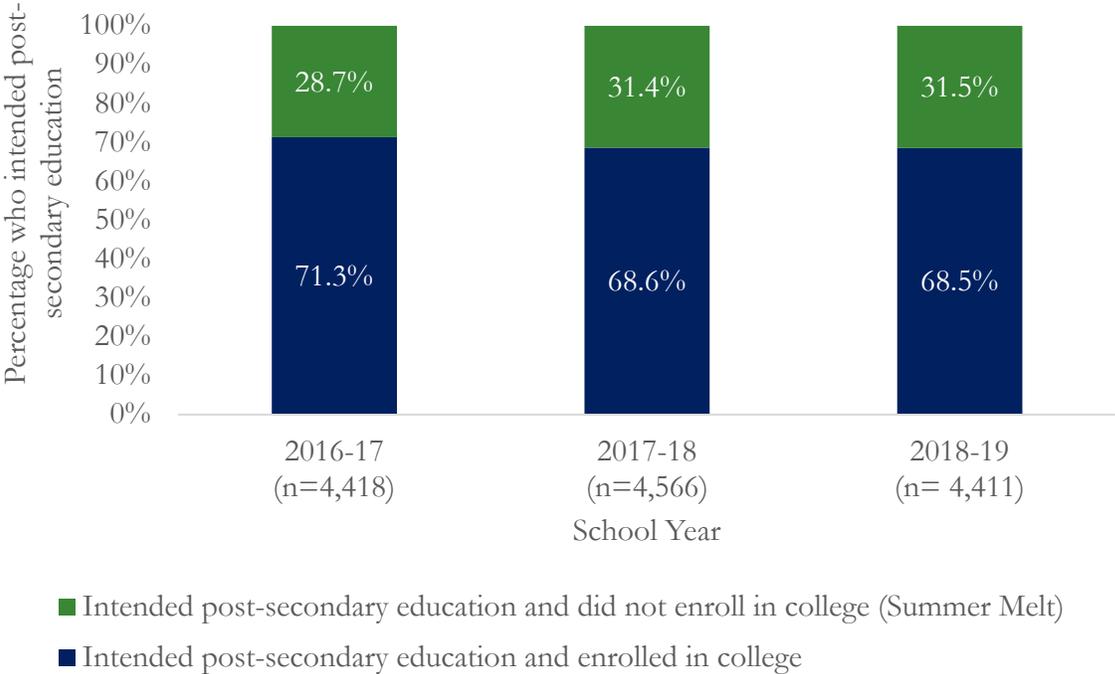
⁸ Seniors who graduated from Philadelphia Virtual Academy (PVA) are not included in this analysis.

⁹ Only District students with 12th-grade status who were enrolled at the time the Senior Exit Survey opened were eligible to take the Senior Exit Survey and are included in enrollment totals.

The summer melt rate for Class of 2017-18 seniors was slightly higher than the summer melt rate for Class of 2016-17 seniors (31.4% vs. 28.7%). In 2017-18, 7,938 seniors were enrolled in the District and 5,365 completed the Senior Exit Survey and went on to graduate from SDP the same year they responded. Of the students who completed the survey and graduated, 4,566 (87.6%) expressed an intent to pursue post-secondary education. Of the Class of 2017-18 seniors who intended to pursue post-secondary education and graduated, 3,132 (68.6%) enrolled in college the fall following graduation, and 1,434 (31.4%) did not enroll (summer melt rate).

In 2018-19, 8,348 seniors were enrolled in the District and 5,249 completed the Senior Exit Survey and went on to graduate from SDP the same year. Of the students who completed the survey and graduated, 4,411 (85.1%) expressed an intent to pursue post-secondary education. Of the 2018-19 seniors who intended to pursue post-secondary education and graduated, 3,023 (68.5%) enrolled in college the fall following graduation, and 1,388 (31.5%) did not enroll. Sample sizes are provided in the Appendix (Table A1).

Figure 1. Percentage of SDP seniors who intended to pursue post-secondary education and graduated who enrolled/did not enroll in college in the fall following their high school graduation.



Source: Qlik Senior Exit Survey Application. Data retrieved July 24, 2020.

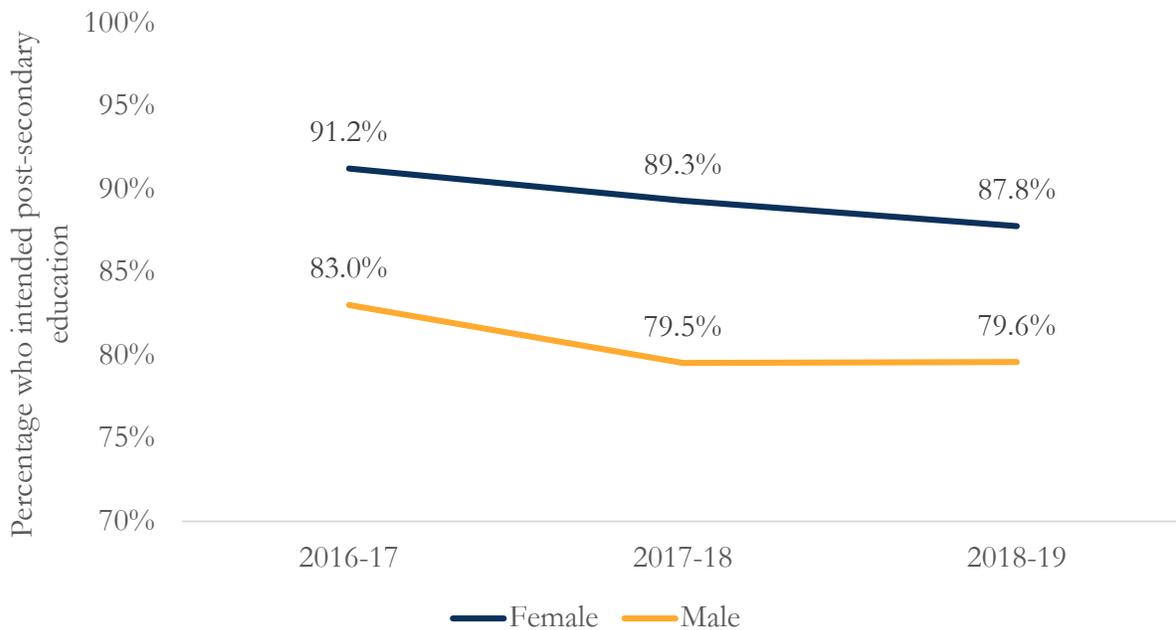
How to read this table: In 2018-19, 4,411 seniors indicated that they intended to enroll in post-secondary education following their high school graduation and went on to graduate from SDP the year that they responded to the Senior Exit Survey. Of these students, 68.5% enrolled in the fall following their high school graduation and 31.5% did not enroll (summer melt rate). Sample sizes are provided in the Appendix (Table A1).

Across years, a higher percentage of female than male students intended to pursue post-secondary education.

In 2016-17, 55.2% of Senior Exit Survey respondents who went on to graduate from SDP the same year were female and 44.8% were male. Of female respondents who graduated the same year, 91.2% intended to pursue post-secondary education within one year of graduation, compared to 83% of male respondents (a difference of 8.2 percentage points). This pattern was consistent in 2017-18 and in 2018-19.

In 2017-18, 57% of respondents were female and 43% were male. 89.3% of female respondents who went on to graduate from SDP intended to pursue post-secondary education compared to 79.5% of male respondents (a difference of 9.8 percentage points). In 2018-19, 54.5% of respondents were female and 45.5% were male. Among female respondents who went on to graduate from SDP, 87.8% intended to pursue post-secondary education compared to 79.6% of male respondents (a difference of 8.2 percentage points) (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Percentage of female and male students who intended to pursue post-secondary education within one year of graduation



Source: Qlik Senior Exit Survey Application. Data retrieved July 24, 2020.

Note: Students who responded to the Senior Exit Survey but did not graduate in the same year that they responded are not included in the sample. Sample sizes are provided in the Appendix (Table A2).

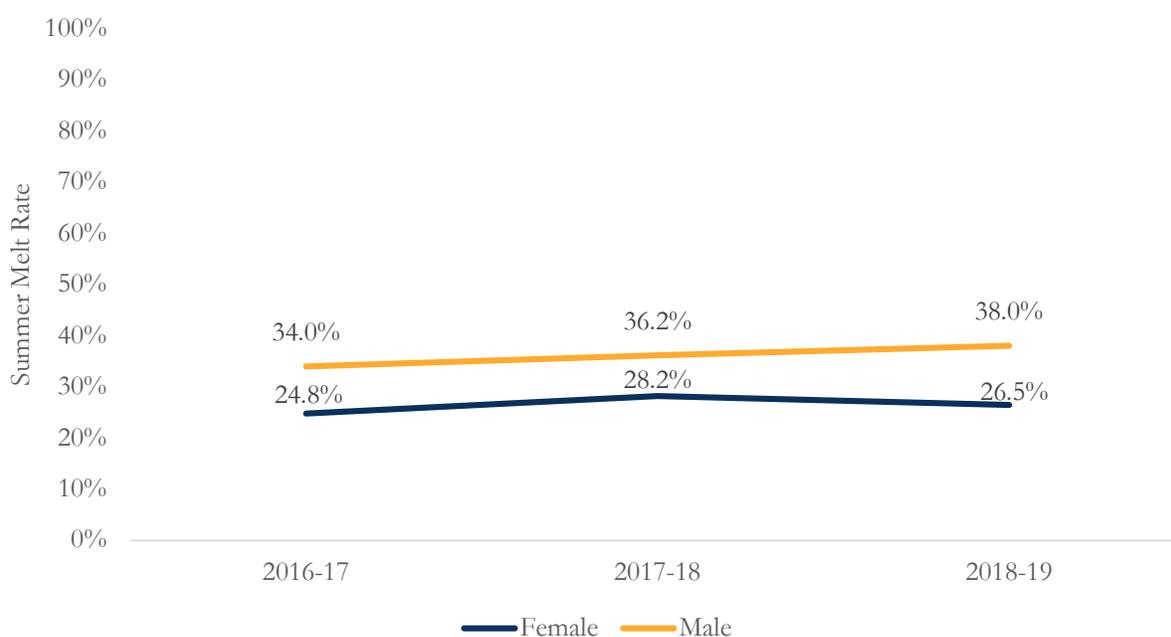
Across years, summer melt rate was higher for male students compared to female students.

Not only did a higher percentage of female students intend to pursue post-secondary education, a higher percentage of female students also enrolled in college the fall after graduation. In 2016-17,

34% of male students who intended to pursue post-secondary education and graduated from SDP the same year did not enroll in college the following fall compared to 24.8% of female students (a difference of 9.2 percentage points).

In 2017-18, 36.2% of male students who intended to pursue post-secondary education and graduated from SDP the same year did not enroll in college, compared to 28.2% of female students (a difference of 8 percentage points), and in 2018-19, 38% of male students who intended to pursue post-secondary education and graduated from SDP the same year did not enroll in college, compared to 26.5% of female students (a difference of 11.5 percentage points) (Figure 3). Sample sizes are provided in the Appendix (Table A2).

Figure 3. Summer Melt rates by gender



Source: Qlik Senior Exit Survey Application. Data retrieved July 24, 2020.

Note: Students who responded to the Senior Exit Survey but did not graduate in the same year that they responded are not included in the sample. Sample sizes are provided in the Appendix (Table A2).

Across years, a higher percentage of Asian and Multi-Racial/Other students intended to pursue post-secondary education compared to students of other races/ethnicities.

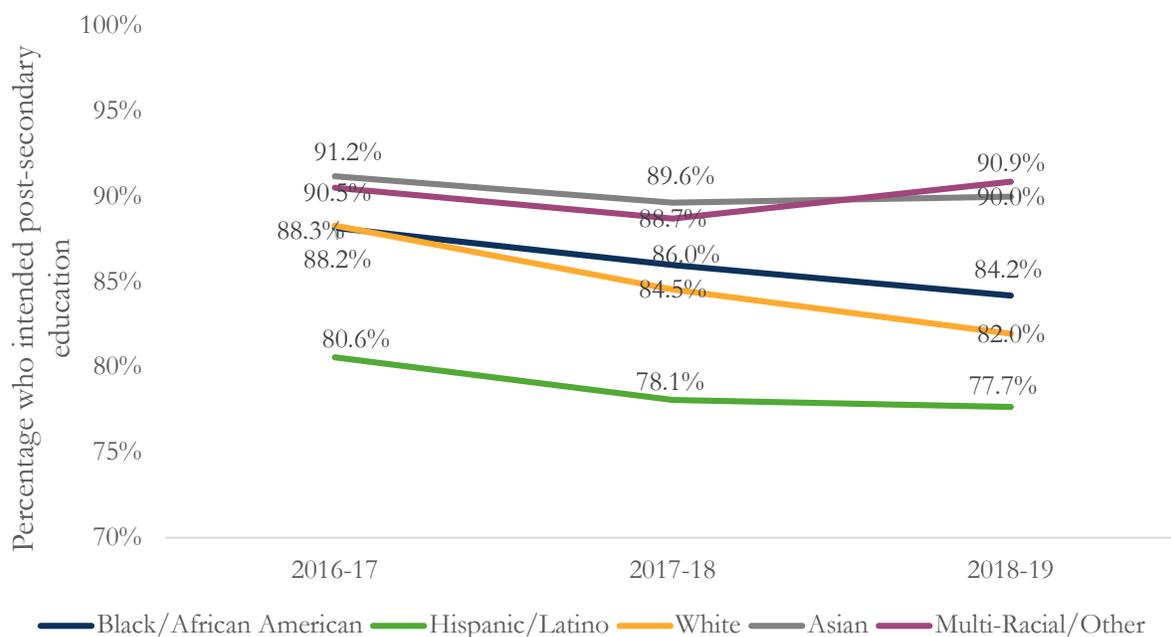
Across years, the rate at which students of different races/ethnicities who graduated from SDP the same year that they responded to the Senior Exit Survey intended to pursue post-secondary education was consistently and notably different, although cross-year trends were similar within the race/ethnicity groups themselves. A higher percentage of Asian and Multi-Racial/Other¹⁰

¹⁰ American Indian/Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander are combined with Multi-Racial/Other

students who graduated intended to pursue post-secondary education compared to students of other races/ethnicities who graduated. Black/African American and White students who graduated from SDP intended to pursue post-secondary education at similar rates, and Hispanic/Latino students were the least likely of any race/ethnicity to intend to pursue post-secondary education.

In 2016-17, 91.2% of Asian students, 90.5% of Multi-Racial/Other students, 88.3% of White students, 88.2% of Black/African American students, and 80.6% of Hispanic/Latino students who graduated intended to pursue post-secondary education within one year of graduation, a difference of 10.6 percentage points between the highest rate and the lowest rate. In 2017-18, the percentage of students who graduated from SDP and intended to pursue post-secondary education decreased across all races/ethnicities: 89.6% of Asian students who graduated intended to pursue post-secondary education, compared to 88.7% of Multi-Racial/Other students, 86.0% of Black/African American students, 84.5% of White students, and 78.1% of Hispanic/Latino students who graduated. In 2018-19, Asian and Multi-Racial/Other students saw an increase in the percentage of students who graduated from SDP and intended to pursue post-secondary education, while all other groups continued to show a decrease. In 2018-19 90.9% of Multi-Racial/Other students, 90% of Asian students, 84.2% of Black/African American students, 82.0% of White students, and 77.7% of Hispanic/Latino students who graduated intended to pursue post-secondary education (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Percentage of students who intended post-secondary education within one year of graduation by race/ethnicity



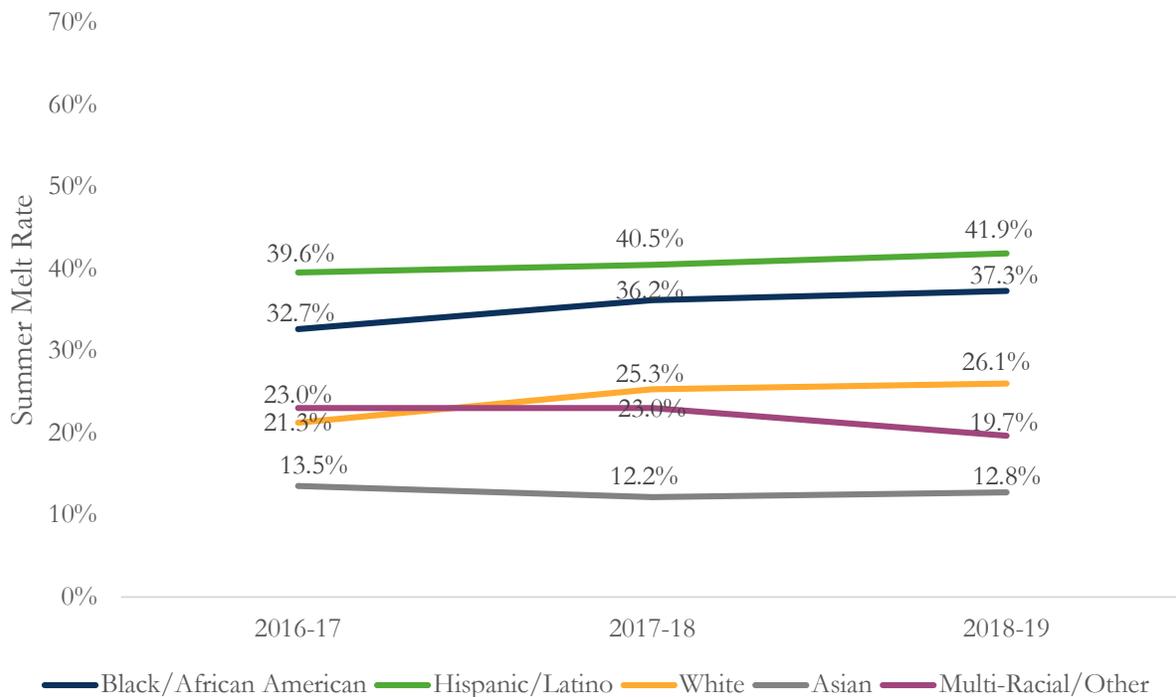
Source: Qlik Senior Exit Survey Application. Data retrieved July 24, 2020.

Note: Students who responded to the Senior Exit Survey but did not graduate in the same year that they responded are not included in the sample. Sample sizes are provided in the Appendix (Table A3).

A higher percentage of Asian students who intended to pursue post-secondary education enrolled in college the following fall compared to students of other races/ethnicities group.

Cross-year trends in summer melt across race/ethnicity groups were relatively consistent, although there was notable variation between groups. Across years, a higher percentage of Asian students who graduated and intended to pursue post-secondary education enrolled in college the following fall, and a lower percentage experienced summer melt. In 2016-17, only 13.5% of Asian students who graduated and intended to pursue post-secondary education did not enroll in college the following fall, compared to 21.3% of White students, 23% of Multi-Racial/Other students, 32.7% of Black/African American students, and 39.6% of Hispanic/Latino students (a difference of 25.1 percentage points between the highest rate and the lowest rate). In 2017-18, 12.2 % of Asian students experienced summer melt, compared to 25.3% of White students, 23% of Multi-Racial/Other students, 36.2% of Black/African American students, and 40.5% of Hispanic/Latino students (a difference of 28.3 percentage points between the highest rate and the lowest rate). In 2018-19, 12.8 % of Asian students experienced summer melt, compared to 19.7% of Multi-Racial/Other students, 26.1% of White students, 37.3% of Black/African American students, and 41.9% of Hispanic/Latino students (a difference of 29.1 percentage points between the highest rate and the lowest rate) (Figure 5). Sample sizes are provided in the Appendix (Table A3).

Figure 5. Summer melt rates by race/ethnicity



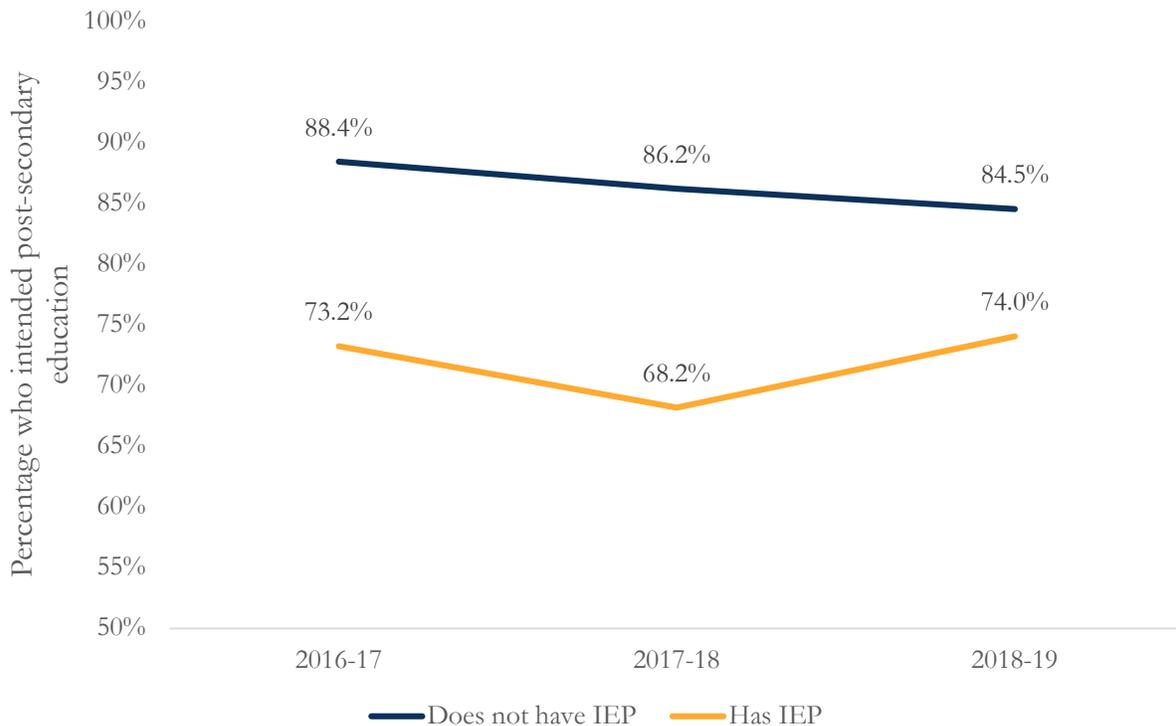
Source: Qlik Senior Exit Survey Application. Data retrieved July 24, 2020.

Note: Students who responded to the Senior Exit Survey but did not graduate in the same year that they responded are not included in the sample. Sample sizes are provided in the Appendix (Table A3).

A lower percentage of students with Individualized Education Plans (IEPs) intended to pursue post-secondary education.

In 2016-17, 73.2% of students with an IEP¹¹ who responded to the Senior Exit Survey and went on to graduate the same year intended to pursue post-secondary education compared to 88.4% of students without an IEP. This pattern was relatively consistent across years. In 2017-18, 68.2% of students with an IEP who graduated intended to pursue post-secondary education compared to 86.2% of students without an IEP who graduated. In 2018-19, 74% of students with an IEP who graduated intended to pursue post-secondary education compared to 84.5% of students without an IEP who graduated (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Percentage of students who intended to pursue post-secondary education within one year of graduation by IEP status



Source: Qlik Senior Exit Survey Application. Data retrieved July 24, 2020.

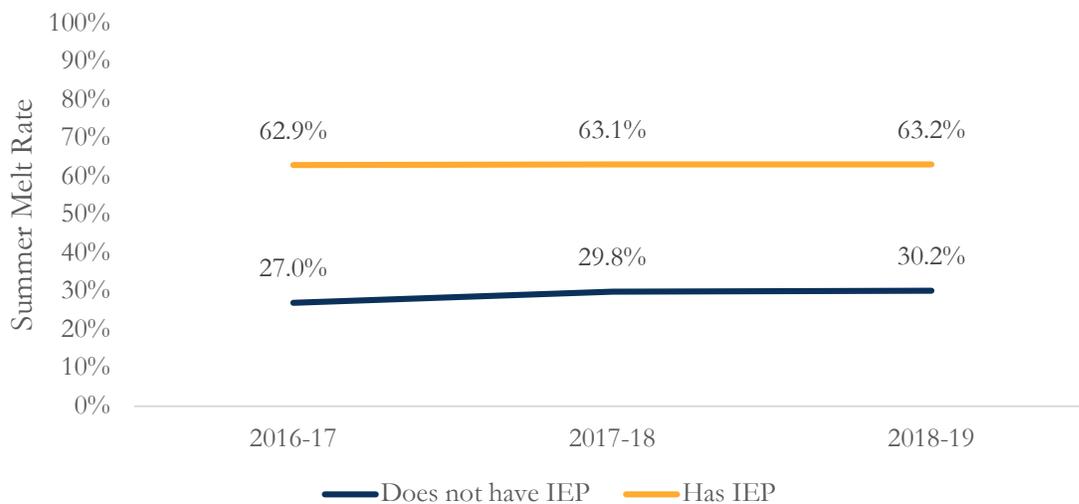
Note: Students who responded to the Senior Exit Survey but did not graduate in the same year that they responded are not included in the sample. Sample sizes are provided in the Appendix (Table A4).

¹¹ For this brief, *students with an IEP* excludes gifted students.

Across years, summer melt rates were notably higher for students with an IEP compared to students without an IEP.

Across the three years of this study, summer melt trends were similar for students with and without IEPs. Across years, lower percentages of students with an IEP who intended to pursue post-secondary education and graduated the same year they responded to the Senior Exit survey enrolled in college the following fall, and a higher percentage experienced summer melt. In 2016-17, 62.9% of students with an IEP experienced summer melt compared to 27% of students without an IEP (a difference of 35.9 percentage points). In 2017-18, 63.1% of students with an IEP experienced summer melt compared to 29.8% of students without an IEP (a difference of 33.3 percentage points). Finally, in 2018-19, 63.2% of students with an IEP experienced summer melt compared to 30.2% of students without an IEP (a difference of 33 percentage points) (Figure 7). Sample sizes are provided in the Appendix (Table A4).

Figure 7. Summer melt rates by IEP status



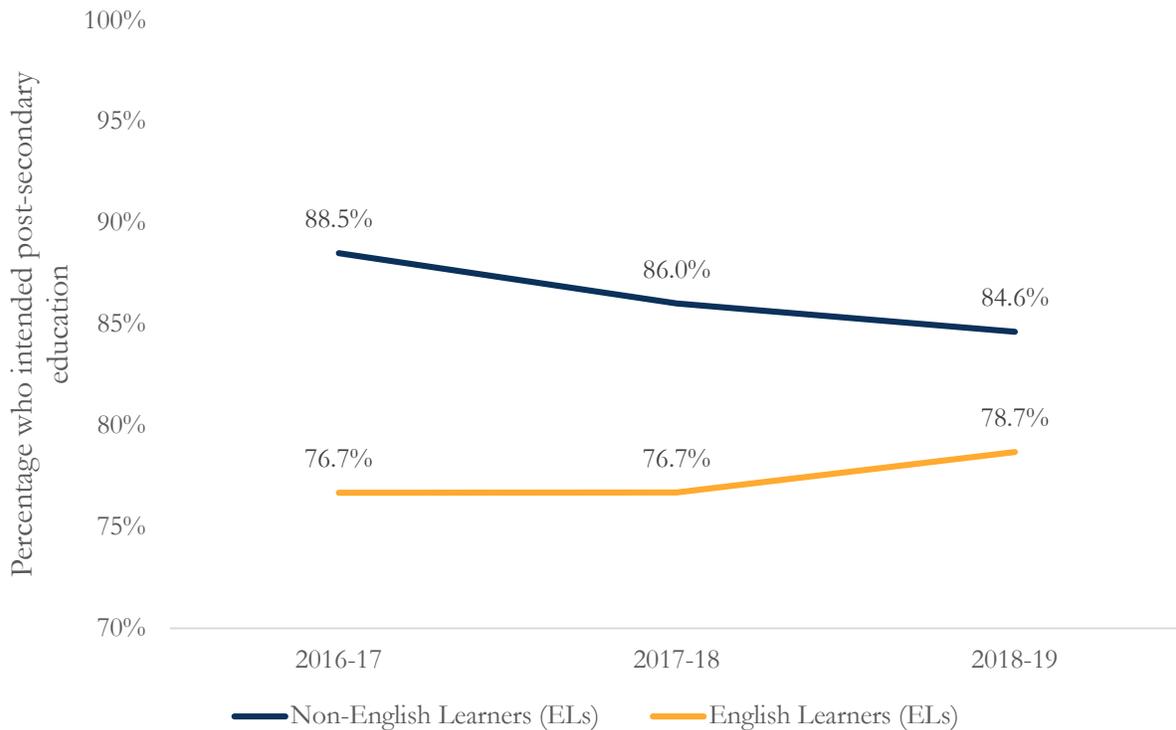
Source: Qlik Senior Exit Survey Application. Data retrieved July 24, 2020.

Note: Students who responded to the Senior Exit Survey but did not graduate in the same year that they responded are not included in the sample. Sample sizes are provided in the Appendix (Table A4).

A lower percentage of English Learners (ELs) intended to pursue post-secondary education compared to non-ELs.

Across the three years of this study, English Learners (ELs) were less likely to intend to pursue post-secondary education than non-ELs. In 2016-17, 88.5% of non-ELs intended to pursue post-secondary education and went on to graduate the same year that they responded to the Senior Exit survey, compared to 76.7% of ELs (a difference of 11.8 percentage points). In 2017-18, 86% of non-ELs who graduated intended to pursue post-secondary education, compared to 76.7% of ELs who graduated (a difference of 9.3 percentage points). Finally, in 2018-19, 78.7% of non-ELs who graduated intended to pursue post-secondary education, compared to 84.6% of ELs who graduated (a difference of 5.9 percentage points) (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Percentage of students who intended to pursue post-secondary education within one year of graduation by EL status



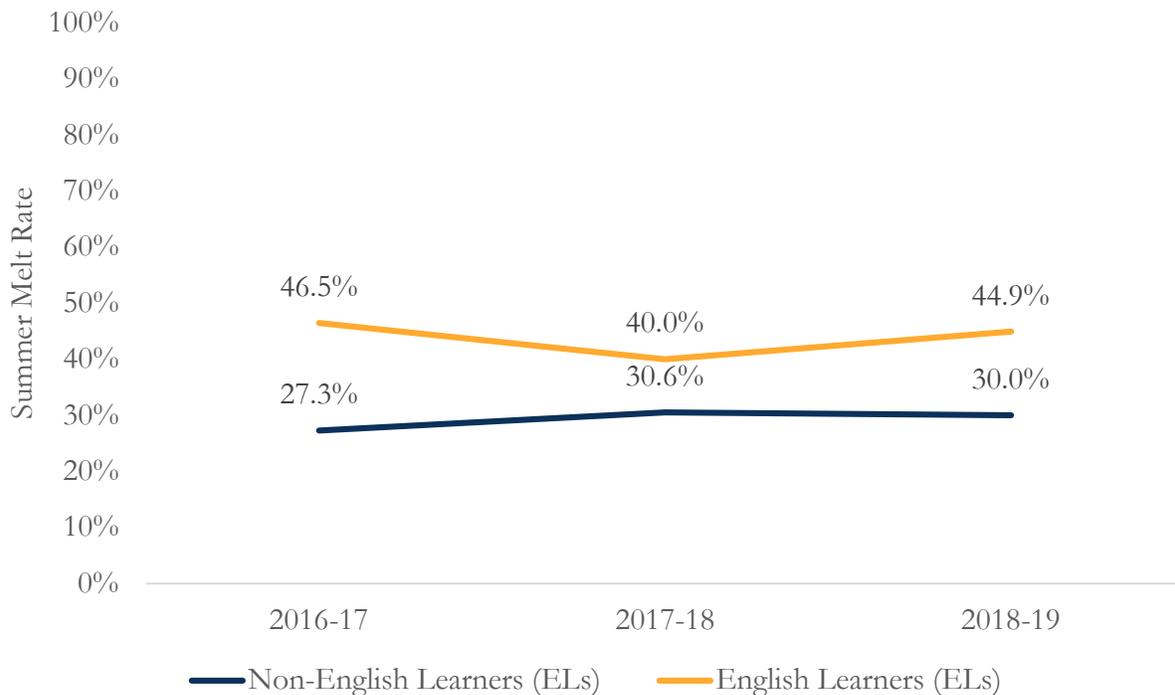
Source: Qlik Senior Exit Survey Application. Data retrieved July 24, 2020.

Note: Students who responded to the Senior Exit Survey but did not graduate in the same year that they responded are not included in the sample. Sample sizes are provided in the Appendix (Table A5).

Summer melt rates were higher for EL students than non-EL students.

Across the three years of this study, there were some changes in summer melt trends for both EL and non-EL students. Across years, lower percentages of ELs who intended to pursue post-secondary education and graduated the same year that they responded to the Senior Exit survey enrolled in college the following fall, and a higher percentage experienced summer melt. In 2016-17, 46.5% of ELs who graduated experienced summer melt, compared to 27.3% of non-ELs who graduated (a difference of 19.2 percentage points). In 2017-18, 40% of ELs who graduated experienced summer melt, compared to 30.6% of non-ELs who graduated (a difference of 9.4 percentage points). Finally, in 2018-19, 44.9% of ELs experienced summer melt, compared to 30% of non-ELs (a difference of 14.9 percentage points) (Figure 9). Sample sizes are provided in the Appendix (Table A5).

Figure 9. Summer melt rates by EL status



Source: Qlik Senior Exit Survey Application. Data retrieved July 24, 2020.

Note: Students who responded to the Senior Exit Survey but did not graduate in the same year that they responded are not included in the sample. Sample sizes are provided in the Appendix (Table A5).

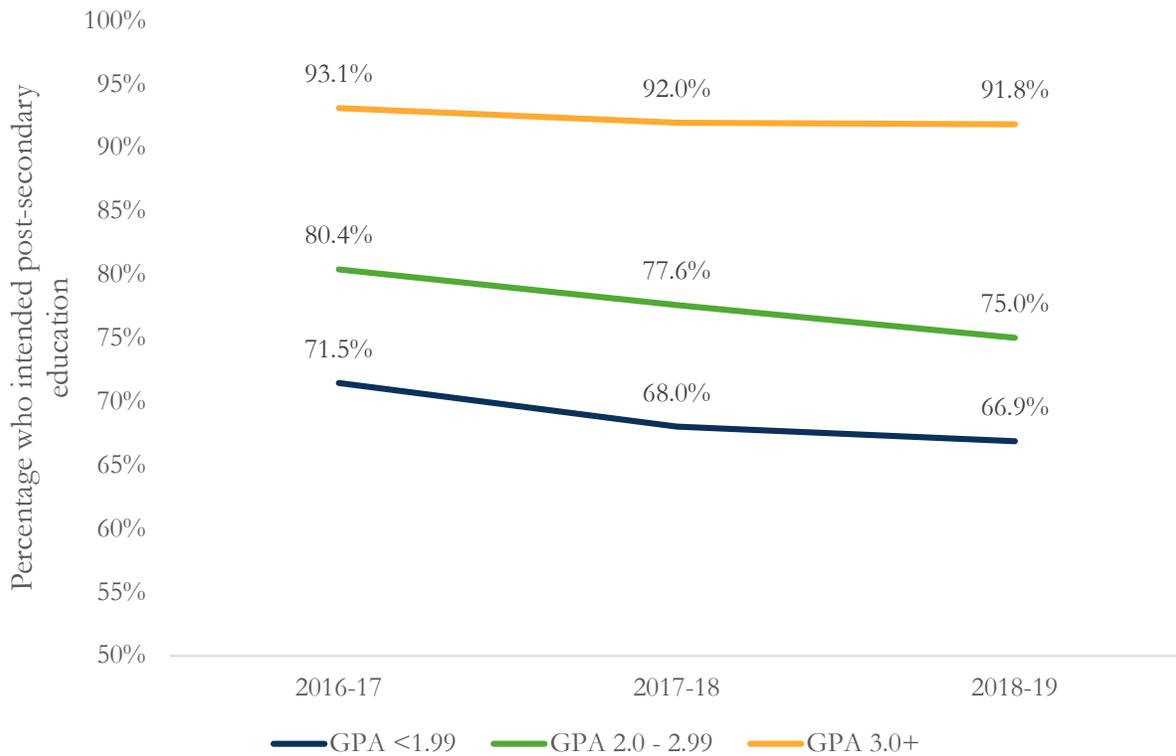
Students with GPAs of 3.0 or greater at graduation intended to pursue post-secondary education at much higher rates than students with lower GPAs.

Across years, students with higher GPAs at graduation intended to pursue post-secondary education at much higher rates, a finding that is not surprising given what is known about college admissions criteria.¹² In 2016-17, 93.1% of students who graduated with a GPA greater than 3.0 intended to pursue post-secondary education. This number remained relatively consistent in 2017-18 and 2018-19, with 92% and 91.8% of students with a GPA greater than 3.0 intending to pursue post-secondary education.

For students whose GPA at graduation was between 2.0 and 2.99, the percentage who intended to pursue post-secondary education decreased slightly over time. In 2016-17, 80.4% of students with a GPA of 2.0-2.99 intended to pursue post-secondary education, compared to 77.6% of students in 2017-18 and 75% of students in 2018-19. For students whose GPA at graduation was less than 1.99, the percentage who intended to pursue post-secondary education also decreased slightly. In 2016-17, 71.5% of students with a GPA less than 1.99 intended to pursue post-secondary education, compared to 68% of students in 2017-18 and 66.9% of students in 2018-19 (Figure 10).

¹² The sample used for GPA analysis is further restricted to only include students whose GPA status is available in the QlikBAM Graduation Application. Students who do not have a GPA status available are not included in the sample.

Figure 10. Percentage of students who intended to pursue post-secondary education within one year of graduation by GPA status



Source: Qlik Senior Exit Survey Application. Data retrieved July 24, 2020.

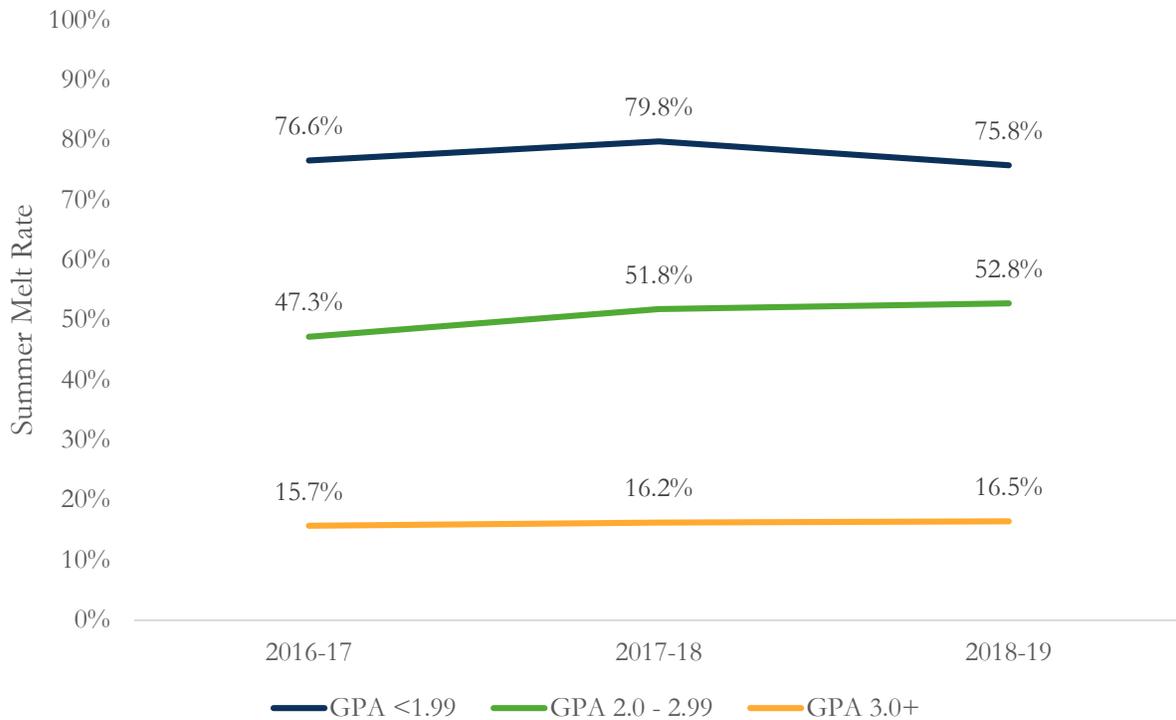
Note: Students who responded to the Senior Exit Survey but did not graduate in the same year that they responded are not included in the sample. Students who do not have a GPA status available at the time of graduation are also excluded from this portion of the analysis. Sample sizes are provided in the Appendix (Table A6).

Students with lower GPAs at graduation who intended to pursue post-secondary education were far less likely to follow through with their education plans compared to students with higher GPAs.

Students with lower GPAs at graduation who intended to pursue post-secondary education after high school were far less likely to follow through with their education plans, a pattern that was consistent across years. In fact, summer melt rates for students with a GPA greater than 3.0 and students with a GPA less than 1.99 differed by approximately 60 percentage points for each year analyzed, indicating that GPA is highly predictive of summer melt among seniors who intended to pursue post-secondary education. In 2016-17, 15.6% of students with a GPA greater than 3.0 experienced summer melt, compared to 47.3% of students with a GPA of 2.00-2.99 and 76.6% of students with a GPA less than 1.99 (a difference of 60.9 percentage points between the highest rate and the lowest rate). In 2017-18, 79.8% of students experienced summer melt, compared to 51.8% of students with a GPA 2.0-2.99 and 16.2% of students with a GPA less than 1.99 (a difference of 63.6 percentage points between the highest rate and the lowest rate). Finally, in 2018-19 75.8% of students with a GPA less than 1.99 experienced summer melt, compared to 52.8% of students with a GPA of 2.0-2.99 and 16.5% of students with a GPA less than 1.99 (a difference of 59.3 percentage

points between the highest rate and the lowest rate) (Figure 11). Sample sizes are provided in the Appendix (Table A6).

Figure 11. Summer Melt rates by GPA status



Source: Qlik Senior Exit Survey Application. Data retrieved July 24, 2020.

Note: Students who responded to the Senior Exit Survey but did not graduate in the same year that they responded are not included in the sample. Students who do not have a GPA status available at the time of graduation are also excluded from this portion of the analysis. Sample sizes are provided in the Appendix (Table A6).

Conclusion

The overall rates at which high school seniors intended to pursue post-secondary education were relatively consistent across the three years of this study and differed by less than three percentage points. There was also little variation over time across demographic subgroups, with the percentage who intended to pursue post-secondary education remaining relatively stable for each subgroup analyzed (gender, race/ethnicity, IEP status, EL status, and GPA at graduation). However, there were some notable differences between subgroups in the rates at which seniors intended to pursue post-secondary education, and these differences were observed consistently across years. Lower percentages of male students, Hispanic/Latino students, students with IEPs, EL students, and students with lower GPAs intended to pursue post-secondary education relative to their peers.

Overall summer melt rates were also mostly consistent across years and differed by less than three percentage points. There were some notable differences between subgroups in the rates at which seniors did not follow through with their post-secondary education plans. Male students who

intended to pursue post-secondary education, though smaller in number than to female students, experienced summer melt at notably higher rates (a margin of 8–11.5 percentage points across years). The same pattern was true for ELs and students with IEPs (who also intended to pursue post-secondary education at lower rates and experienced summer melt at higher rates). There was a 9.4–19.2 percentage point difference in summer melt rates between ELs and non-ELs across years, and a 33–35.9 percentage point difference in summer melt rates between students with IEPs and students without IEPs across years.

In terms of race/ethnicity, Black/African American students and White students intended to pursue post-secondary education at similar rates, although a higher percentage of Black/African American students experienced summer melt. A lower percentage of Hispanic/Latino students intended to pursue post-secondary education and a higher percentage experienced summer melt compared to students of other races/ethnicities. Conversely, a higher percentage of Asian students intended to pursue post-secondary education, and a lower percentage experienced summer melt compared to students of other races/ethnicities. In fact, the difference in summer melt rates between Hispanic/Latino and Asian students ranged from 26.1 percentage points in 2016-17 to 29.1 percentage points in 2018-19.

GPA was the most reliable indicator of whether students who intended to pursue post-secondary education would enroll in postsecondary education or experience summer melt. Summer melt rates for students who intended to pursue post-secondary education after graduation differed by approximately 60 percentage points in all years analyzed between students who graduated with a GPA less than 1.99 and students who graduated with a GPA greater than 3.0. Further cross-sectional analysis should compare post-secondary intentions and summer melt rates across demographic groups in relation to GPA given the high degree of correlation observed with GPA and melt.

Appendix

Table A1. Overall percentages of seniors intending post-secondary education who enrolled/did not enroll in college in the fall following their high school graduation

School Year	Enrolled Seniors	Senior Exit Survey Respondents <i>(all respondents who graduated)</i>	Intended Education <i>(all respondents who graduated)</i>		Enrolled in College <i>(all respondents who graduated and intended education)</i>		Summer Melt: Did Not Enroll in College <i>(all respondents who graduated and intended education)</i>	
			#	%	#	%	#	%
2016-17	7,647	5,046	4,418	87.2%	3,150	71.3%	1,268	28.7%
2017-18	7,938	5,365	4,566	87.6%	3,132	68.6%	1,434	31.4%
2018-19	8,348	5,249	4,411	85.1%	3,023	68.5%	1,388	31.5%

Source: Qlik Senior Exit Survey Application. Data retrieved July 21, 2020.

Note: Only students who indicated that they intended to pursue post-secondary education on the Senior Exit Survey and went on to graduate from SDP in the year that they responded are included in this sample.

How to read this table: In 2018-19, 5,249 Seniors responded to the Senior Exit Survey and graduated in the same year that they responded to the survey. Of all respondents who graduated, 85.1% indicated that they intended to enroll in post-secondary education following their high school graduation. Of all students who intended post-secondary education, 68.5% enrolled in the fall following their high school graduation and 31.5% did not enroll (Summer Melt Rate).

Table A2. Percentage of seniors intending post-secondary education who enrolled/did not enroll in college in the fall following their high school graduation by gender

School Year	Gender	Senior Exit Survey Respondents (all respondents who graduated)		Intended Education (all respondents who graduated)		Enrolled in College (all respondents who graduated and intended education)		Summer Melt: Did Not Enroll in College (all respondents who graduated and intended education)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2016-17	Female	2,783	55.2%	2,539	91.2%	1,910	75.2%	629	24.8%
	Male	2,263	44.8%	1,879	83.0%	1,240	66.0%	639	34.0%
	Overall	5,046	100%	4,418	87.6%	3,150	71.3%	1,268	28.7%
2017-18	Female	3,057	57.0%	2,730	89.3%	1,960	71.8%	770	28.2%
	Male	2,308	43.0%	1,836	79.5%	1,172	63.8%	664	36.2%
	Overall	5,365	100%	4,566	85.1%	3,132	68.6%	1,434	31.4%
2018-19	Female	2,853	54.4%	2,504	87.8%	1,841	73.5%	663	26.5%
	Male	2,396	45.6%	1,907	79.6%	1,182	62.0%	725	38.0%
	Overall	5,249	100%	4,411	84.0%	3,023	68.5%	1,388	31.5%

Source: Qlik Senior Exit Survey Application. Data retrieved July 24, 2020.

Note: Only students who indicated that they intended to pursue post-secondary education on the Senior Exit Survey and went on to graduate from SDP in the year that they responded are included in this sample.

How to read this table: In 2018-19, 5,249 Seniors responded to the Senior Exit Survey and graduated the same year. Of these students, 48.7% were Black/African American. Of these Black/African American students, 84.2% indicated that they intended to pursue post-secondary education on the Senior Exit Survey. Of these Black/African American students who intended to pursue post-secondary education, 44.6% enrolled and 37.3% did not enroll (Summer Melt Rate).

Table A3. Percentage of seniors intending post-secondary education who enrolled/did not enroll in college in the fall following their high school graduation by race/ethnicity

School Year	Race/Ethnicity	Senior Exit Survey Respondents <i>(all respondents who graduated)</i>		Intended Education <i>(all respondents who graduated)</i>		Enrolled in College <i>(all respondents who graduated and intended education)</i>		Summer Melt: Did Not Enroll in College <i>(all respondents who graduated and intended education)</i>	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2016-17	Black/African American	2,588	51.3%	2,282	88.2%	1,536	48.8%	746	32.7%
	Hispanic/Latino	762	15.1%	614	80.6%	371	60.4%	243	39.6%
	White	804	15.9%	710	88.3%	559	78.7%	151	21.3%
	Asian	681	13.5%	621	91.2%	537	86.5%	84	13.5%
	Multi-Racial/Other	211	4.2%	191	90.5%	147	77.0%	44	23.0%
	Overall	5,046	100%	4,418	87.6%	3,150	71.3%	1,268	28.7%
2017-18	Black/African American	2,841	53.0%	2,443	86.0%	1,559	49.8%	884	36.2%
	Hispanic/Latino	857	16.0%	669	78.1%	398	59.5%	271	40.5%
	White	757	14.1%	640	84.5%	478	74.7%	162	25.3%
	Asian	724	13.5%	649	89.6%	570	87.8%	79	12.2%
	Multi-Racial/Other	186	3.5%	165	88.7%	127	77.0%	38	23.0%
	Overall	5,365	100%	4,566	85.1%	3,132	68.6%	1,434	31.4%
2018-19	Black/African American	2,557	48.7%	2,153	84.2%	1,349	62.7%	804	37.3%
	Hispanic/Latino	882	16.8%	685	77.7%	398	58.1%	287	41.9%
	White	726	13.8%	595	82.0%	440	73.9%	155	26.1%
	Asian	810	15.4%	729	90.0%	636	87.2%	93	12.8%
	Multi-Racial/Other	274	5.2%	249	90.9%	200	80.3%	49	19.7%
	Overall	5,249	100%	4,411	84.0%	3,023	68.5%	1,388	31.5%

Source: Qlik Senior Exit Survey Application. Data retrieved July 24, 2020.

Note: Only students who indicated that they intended to pursue post-secondary education on the Senior Exit Survey and went on to graduate from SDP in the year that they responded are included in this sample.

How to read this table: In 2018-19, 5,249 Seniors responded to the Senior Exit Survey and graduated the same year. Of these students, 48.7% were Black/African American. Of these Black/African American students, 84.2% indicated that they intended to pursue post-secondary education on the Senior Exit Survey. Of these Black/African American students who intended to pursue post-secondary education, 44.6% enrolled and 37.3% did not enroll (Summer Melt Rate).

Table A4. Percentage of seniors intending post-secondary education who enrolled/did not enroll in college in the fall following their high school graduation by English Learner (EL) status

School Year	English Language Learner	Senior Exit Survey Respondents <i>(all respondents who graduated)</i>		Intended Education <i>(all respondents who graduated)</i>		Enrolled in College <i>(all respondents who graduated and intended education)</i>		Summer Melt: Did Not Enroll in College <i>(all respondents who graduated and intended education)</i>	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2016-17	No	4,634	91.8%	4,102	88.5%	2,981	72.7%	1,121	27.3%
	Yes	412	8.2%	316	76.7%	169	53.5%	147	46.5%
	Overall	5,046	100%	4,418	87.6%	3,150	71.3%	1,268	28.7%
2017-18	No	4,837	90.2%	4,161	86.0%	2,889	69.4%	1,272	30.6%
	Yes	528	9.8%	405	76.7%	243	60.0%	162	40.0%
	Overall	5,365	100%	4,566	85.1%	3,132	68.6%	1,434	31.4%
2018-19	No	4,709	89.7%	3,986	84.6%	2,789	70.0%	1,197	30.0%
	Yes	540	10.3%	425	78.7%	234	55.1%	191	44.9%
	Overall	5,249	100%	4,411	84.0%	3,023	68.5%	1,388	31.5%

Source: Qlik Senior Exit Survey Application. Data retrieved July 24, 2020.

Note: Only students who indicated that they intended to pursue post-secondary education on the Senior Exit Survey and went on to graduate from SDP in the year that they responded are included in this sample.

How to read this table: In 2018-19, 5,249 Seniors responded to the Senior Exit Survey and graduated the same year. Of these students, 89.7% were not English Language Learners. Of these non-ELL students, 84.6% indicated that they intended to pursue post-secondary education on the Senior Exit Survey. Of these non-ELL students who intended to pursue post-secondary education, 70% enrolled and 30% did not enroll (Summer Melt Rate).

Table A5. Percentage of seniors intending post-secondary education who enrolled/did not enroll in college in the fall following their high school graduation by IEP status

School Year	Has IEP	Senior Exit Survey Respondents <i>(all respondents who graduated)</i>		Intended Education <i>(all respondents who graduated)</i>		Enrolled in College <i>(all respondents who graduated and intended education)</i>		Summer Melt: Did Not Enroll in College <i>(all respondents who graduated and intended education)</i>	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2016-17	No	4,766	94.5%	4,213	88.4%	3,074	73.0%	1,139	27.0%
	Yes	280	5.5%	205	73.2%	76	37.1%	129	62.9%
	Overall	5,046	100%	4,418	87.6%	3,150	71.3%	1,268	28.7%
2017-18	No	5,051	94.1%	4,352	86.2%	3,053	70.2%	1,299	29.8%
	Yes	314	5.9%	214	68.2%	79	36.9%	135	63.1%
	Overall	5,365	100%	4,566	85.1%	3,132	68.6%	1,434	31.4%
2018-19	No	5,018	95.6%	4,240	84.5%	2,960	69.8%	1,280	30.2%
	Yes	231	4.4%	171	74.0%	63	36.8%	108	63.2%
	Overall	5,249	100%	4,411	84.0%	3,023	68.5%	1,388	31.5%

Source: Qlik Senior Exit Survey Application. Data retrieved July 24, 2020.

Note: Only students who indicated that they intended to pursue post-secondary education on the Senior Exit Survey and went on to graduate from SDP in the year that they responded are included in this sample.

How to read this table: In 2018-19, 5,249 Seniors responded to the Senior Exit Survey and graduated the same year. Of these students, 95.6% did not have an IEP. Of these students without an IEP, 84.5% indicated that they intended to pursue post-secondary education on the Senior Exit Survey. Of these students without an IEP who intended to pursue post-secondary education, 69.8% enrolled and 30.2% did not enroll (Summer Melt Rate).

Table A6. Percentage of seniors intending post-secondary education who enrolled/did not enroll in college in the fall following their high school graduation by GPA at graduation

School Year	GPA	Senior Exit Survey Respondents <i>(all respondents who graduated with GPA available)</i>		Intended Education <i>(all respondents who graduated with GPA available)</i>		Enrolled in College <i>(all respondents who graduated and intended education with GPA available)</i>		Summer Melt: Did Not Enroll in College <i>(all respondents who graduated and intended education with GPA available)</i>	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2016-17	GPA <1.99	305	6.2%	218	71.5%	51	23.4%	167	76.6%
	GPA 2.0 - 2.99	1,589	32.1%	1,278	80.4%	674	52.7%	604	47.3%
	GPA 3.0+	3,056	61.7%	2,846	93.1%	2,399	84.3%	447	15.7%
	Overall	4,950	100%	4,342	87.7%	3,124	71.9%	1,218	39.0%
2017-18	GPA <1.99	466	8.7%	317	68.0%	64	20.2%	253	79.8%
	GPA 2.0 - 2.99	1,777	33.1%	1,379	77.6%	664	48.2%	715	51.8%
	GPA 3.0+	3,121	58.2%	2,870	92.0%	2,404	83.8%	466	16.2%
	Overall	5,364	100%	4,566	85.1%	3,132	68.6%	1,434	31.4%
2018-19	GPA <1.99	556	10.6%	372	66.9%	90	24.2%	282	75.8%
	GPA 2.0 - 2.99	1,615	30.8%	1,212	75.0%	572	47.2%	640	52.8%
	GPA 3.0+	3,078	58.6%	2,827	91.8%	2,361	83.5%	466	16.5%
	Overall	5,249	100%	4,411	84.0%	3,023	68.5%	1,388	31.5%

Source: Qlik Senior Exit Survey Application. Data retrieved July 24, 2020.

Note: Only students who indicated that they intended to pursue post-secondary education on the Senior Exit Survey and went on to graduate from SDP in the year that they responded are included in this sample.

How to read this table: In 2018-19, 5,249 seniors responded to the Senior Exit Survey, graduated the same year, and had a GPA at graduation available. Of these students, 10.6% had a GPA less than 1.99 at graduation. Of these students with a GPA <1.99, 66.9% indicated that they intended to pursue post-secondary education on the Senior Exit Survey. Of these students with a GPA less than 1.99 who intended to pursue post-secondary education, 24.2% enrolled and 75.8% did not enroll (Summer Melt Rate).