

**Estimate of Non-College-Educated 18-to-24-Year-Olds in Columbia College’s Extended Region**

Columbia College Office of Research and Planning <sup>1</sup>

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**Executive Summary**

Researchers observed that 18-to-24-year-old students brought great value to Columbia College in terms of enrollments and completions, but that their annual headcounts had been declining over the last several years along. Primarily using *California Department of Education* high school graduation data, the researchers attempted to quantify non-college-educated 18-to-24-year-old high school graduates in the counties surrounding the college’s service area, as well as in the extended region, in an effort to estimate how many such students could drive refreshed enrollment. Initially, they considered the impacts of the ongoing statewide COVID-19 shelter-in-place order on recent high school graduates who were originally planning to attend something other than a community college (e.g., a four-year university), but who might be seeking alternatives as such institutions were likely shutting down on-campus operations for upcoming fall-terms. The researchers estimated that there were around 151 such persons in Columbia College’s immediate area (i.e., Tuolumne and Calaveras Counties) who could be absorbed into the college’s enrollment, as well as up to 1,952 within the greater Yosemite Community College District who could be absorbed into either Columbia or Modesto Junior College, up to 6,137 in the extended area who could be absorbed into regional California Community Colleges, and up to 124,608 who could be absorbed into California Community Colleges statewide.

The researchers also considered the numbers of 18-to-24-year-old high school graduates that had accumulated over time, but who had not attempted college. They estimated that there were at least 1,160 such persons in Columbia’s immediate area who could be targeted in enrollment drives, 11,902 within the Yosemite Community College District, 35,559 regionwide, and 431,123 who could be absorbed into community colleges across the state.

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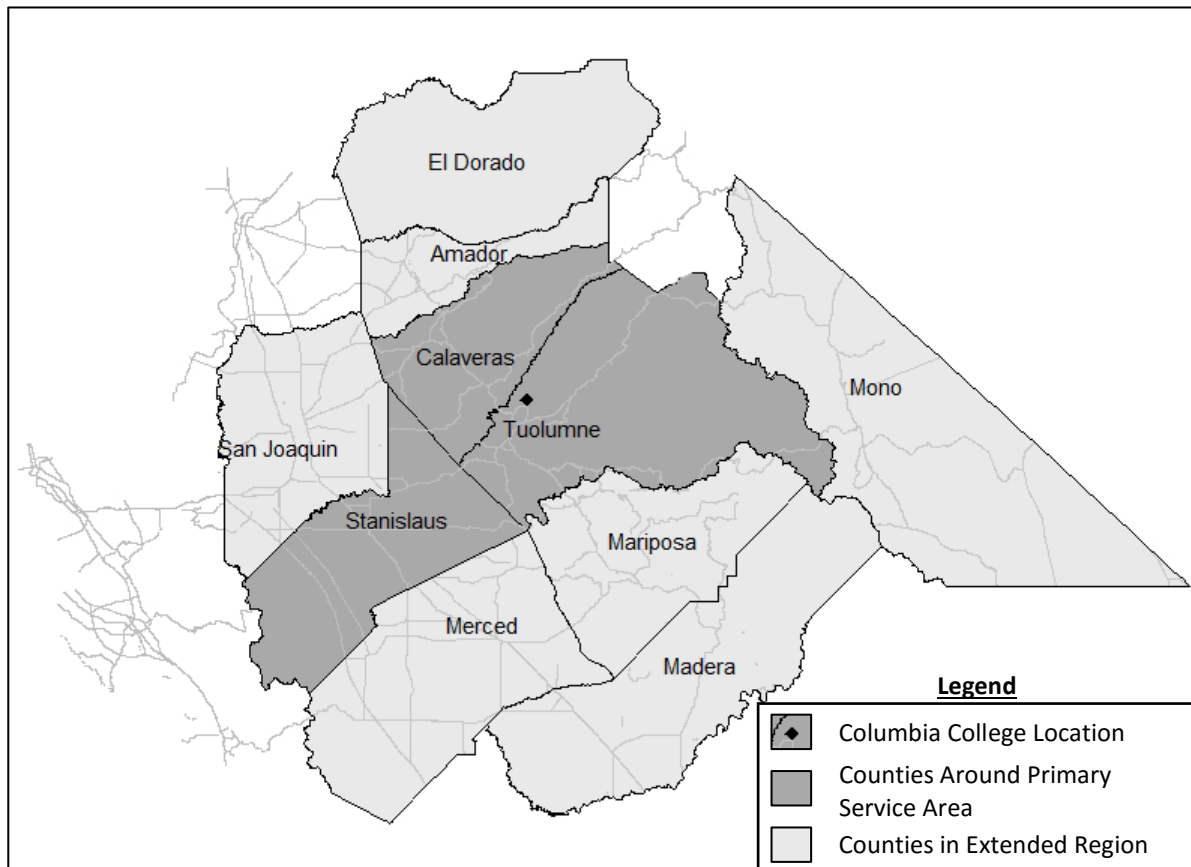
Columbia College Office of Research and Planning

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**Overview**

A research study examined the college-going behaviors of regional high school graduates to inform discussions about enrollments by 18-to-24-year-olds to Columbia College and quantify high school completion as potential pipelines of enrollment. The analysis examined high school graduates in counties that surrounded Columbia College’s service area (Tuolumne, Calaveras, and Stanislaus), as well as the surrounding regional counties (Amador, El Dorado, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, and San Joaquin), and California as a whole (Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Columbia College Extended Regional Area by County**

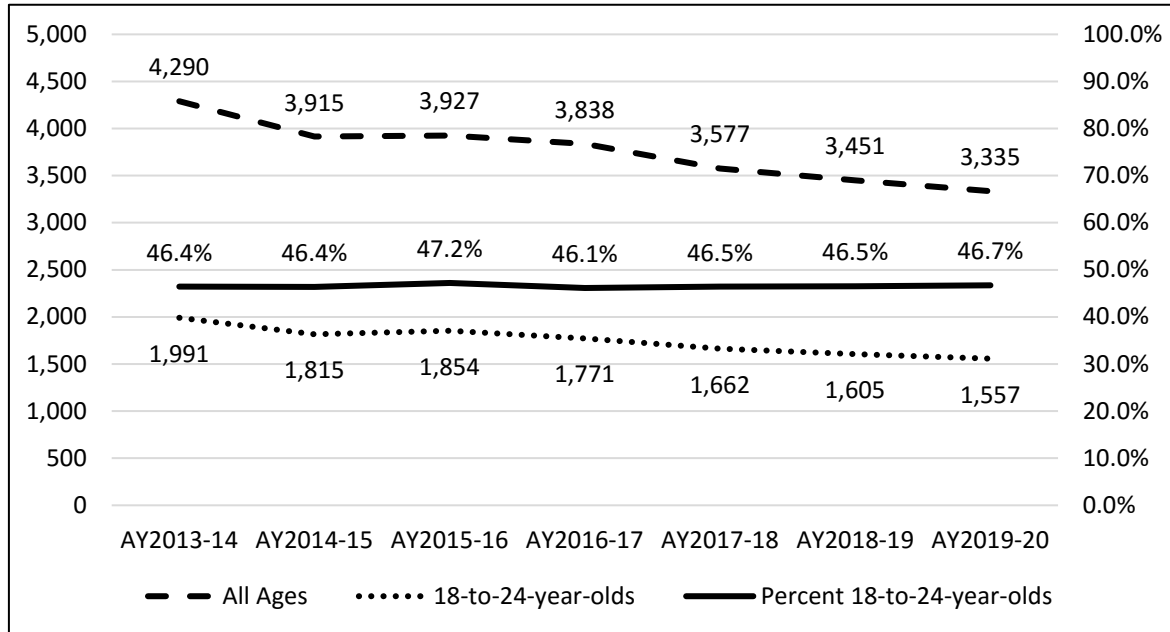


Although not the original intention of this report, estimating the potential enrollment of recent high school graduates is especially critical in 2020, as the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the ongoing California State shelter-in-place order have drastically impacted people’s lives and plans statewide. As exceptionally large numbers of people are out of work, and as students who were intending to pursue a traditional four-year education may have been diverted from those plans, both groups may be seeking alternative opportunities, including online options, that Columbia College or one of the several California Community Colleges in the region could provide.

**Introduction**

Excluding dual-enrolled current high school students and incarcerated students, Columbia’s overall enrollment has declined notably over time from an annual headcount of 4,290 in AY2013-14 to just 3,315 in AY2019-20 (Figure 2). Enrollment by 18-to-24-year-olds declined as well in the same time period, from 1,991 to 1,557, but consistently remained a stable and substantial proportion of the college’s headcount at between 46.1% and 47.2%.

**Figure 2. Columbia College Enrollment by All Students and 18-to-24-year-olds AY2013-14 to AY2019-20**



*Notes.* Enrollments were duplicated by academic year. Inclusion in the counts required at least one section enrollment at term census in one or more terms of a given year. Counts excluded dual-enrolled high school students and incarcerated students. *Source.* Columbia College CROA-EDS Research Database

Despite declining enrollment, people between the ages of 18 and 24 years old remain a critically important part of Columbia College’s student body. Accumulated across AY2013-14 to AY2019-20, 18-to-24-year-olds were about 46.5% of annual headcounts on average (Table 1). However, they drove majority portions of the college’s outcomes. They accounted for 56.9% of all section enrollments, for example, and 61.6% of credit-bearing section enrollments. They were more likely than other students to enroll in sections with any online component (57.7%), and in fully-online sections (57.9%). They accounted for more attempted and completed credits (63.4% and 62.6% respectively), generated a majority of the college’s *student full-time equivalencies* (FTES, 60.7%), and earned a majority of the college’s awards (57.4%). They were strong in earning terminal associate degrees (59.7%), and particularly strong in earning transfer-oriented associate degrees (79.5%).

**Table 1. Accumulated Enrollment Outcomes for All Students and 18-to-24-year-olds AY2013-14 to AY2019-20**

	All Ages	18-to-24 Year-Olds	Percent 18-to-24 Year-Olds
<b><u>Headcount</u></b>			
Enrollment Duplicated by AY	26,333	12,255	46.5%
Enrolled with Transfer Intent (by program code)	4,306	2,599	60.4%
<b><u>Section enrollment</u></b>			
All Sections	111,023	63,156	56.9%
Credit-Bearing	96,856	59,656	61.6%
Sections with Any Online Components	21,000	12,114	57.7%
Fully Online Sections	19,610	11,362	57.9%
<b><u>Credit and FTES Generation</u></b>			
Attempted Credits	266,408	168,869	63.4%
Completed Credits	203,814	127,564	62.6%
FTES	12,388	7,519	60.7%
<b><u>Award Completion</u></b>			
All Awards (including non-credit)	2,584	1,482	57.4%
Terminal Associates (AA, AAS, ASOE, etc.)	1,314	784	59.7%
Transfer Associates (AAT, AST, etc.)	376	299	79.5%
Certificates (C1 to C9)	891	398	44.7%

Source. Columbia College CROA-EDS Research Database

### ***College-Going Rate and Destination of High School Graduates***

Given the value that 18-to-24-year-olds brought to Columbia College, but combined with observations about declining enrollment, estimating the numbers of persons in this age range regionally who had not yet attended college or could be diverted from other types of institutions (e.g., a traditional four-year university) to start at a more affordable community college, was of interest in order to gauge the availability of potential students who could refresh its enrollment pipeline. Since such persons tended to be recent high school graduates, the analysis examined county-level data gathered from the *California Department of Education* (CDE) for high school completions between AY2014-15 and AY2017-18, which was the most recent year the data was available.<sup>2</sup> The analysis focused on the three counties surrounding Columbia College’s primary service area (i.e., Tuolumne, Calaveras, and Stanislaus Counties), but also examined counties surrounding the primary service area, loosely referred to as the extended region (see Figure 1). It is important to acknowledge that a number of other California Community Colleges operate within or near these extended boundaries, particularly towards the more densely populated Central Valley along the western border, including Clovis College, Consumnes River College, Folsom Lake College, Merced College, Modesto Junior College (Columbia’s sister college in the Yosemite Community College District), and San Joaquin Delta College. Lake Tahoe Community College operates in the distant northeast edge of the area, and Cerro Coso College extensions serve parts of

<sup>2</sup> California Department of Education (2019). *College-Going Rate for HS Completers (12-month)*. Accessed April 2020 from <https://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/sd/files/scgr12.asp>.

Mono County across the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the southeast. However, it is also important to acknowledge that the area between these institutions, in which Columbia College is centered, and particularly moving eastward from the Central Valley, comprises a vast and varied terrain with a widely dispersed population that may or may not have easy access to higher education, or even reside within a college district.

The CDE data indicated that California's statewide average rate of attending college within twelve months of completing high school was 65.2%, but the average rate of the counties regional to Columbia College was only 61.3% (Table 2, and see Appendix A for annual breakdowns). El Dorado County, to the North of Columbia College, had the greatest post-high school college-going rate of all the counties in the region (67.3%), and exceeded the statewide average, but also had better access to the Sacramento Metropolitan Area which hosts a number of public and private higher education institutions, including Folsom Lake Community College. El Dorado County is also served by Lake Tahoe Community College on its eastern periphery, and which is strong in distance education. Counties located further west of Columbia College in the California Central Valley, an area which offers relatively easy access to a wide variety of higher educational institutions and other economic amenities associated with denser populations, also tended to have relatively higher rates of attending college soon after high school. Merced and San Joaquin Counties, for instance, have comparatively large population centers with access to multiple California State University and University of California centers, private universities, as well as a number of community colleges, and showed relatively strong college-going rates (62.8% and 62.9% respectively). College-going rates in Stanislaus County were low relative to other Central Valley counties at just 59.2%, but still higher than the territories east of the Central Valley and towards the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Tuolumne County, in which Columbia College's main campus is located, showed a college-going rate of just 56.4%, followed by Calaveras County (55.3%) and Amador County (54.9%). Moving further east, Mono County, an extremely large territory with no major population centers within or adjacent to its boundaries, and served only by small satellite programs operated by Cerro Coso Community College, had an extremely low college-going rate of just 31.3%.

Interestingly, while the college-going rates for recent high school graduates in Columbia College's greater regional area tended to be lower than California as a whole, larger proportions of those students who did pursue college at all often attended community colleges first (Table 2). Compared to the statewide average (56.0%), this pattern was especially strong for Tuolumne County, in which an estimated 75.7% of recent high school graduates who pursued college at all attended a community college, followed by Mono County (70.3%) and Calaveras County (69.8%). Even counties situated closer to the population centers and larger public universities in the Central Valley tended to have greater proportions of recent high school graduates who attended college at all doing so at community colleges first, including Merced County (66.2%), San Joaquin County (64.2%), and Stanislaus County (59.2%). Indeed, with only one exception, El Dorado County (52.2%), rates of community college-going recent high school graduates in all area counties tended to exceed the statewide average, and even El Dorado County included a simple majority who pursued community college as an initial choice.

**Table 2. Regional College-Going within One Year of High School Completion between AY2014-15 to AY2017-18 by County**

	Around Columbia's Service Area				Counties in Extended Region						Regional	Statewide
	Tuolumne	Calaveras	Stanislaus	Amador	El Dorado	Madera	Mariposa	Merced	Mono	San Joaquin		
<b><u>Accumulated Cohort</u></b>												
Total Over Time	1,974	1,982	29,844	1,190	8,379	7,774	529	15,751	1,219	38,938	107,580	1,734,027
Annual Average Cohort Size	494	496	7,461	298	2,095	1,944	132	3,938	305	9,735	26,898	433,507
<b><u>Enrolled in Any College</u></b>												
Total Over Time	1,113	1,096	17,665	653	5,638	4,705	293	9,894	382	24,489	65,928	1,131,073
Percent of Accumulated Cohort	56.4%	55.3%	59.2%	54.9%	67.3%	60.5%	55.4%	62.8%	31.3%	62.9%	61.3%	65.2%
Annual Average	278	274	4,416	163	1,410	1,176	73	2,474	96	6,122	16,482	282,768
<b><u>Enrolled in any California</u></b>												
<b><u>Community College</u></b>												
Total Over Time	843	765	10,463	387	2,944	3,237	195	6,554	269	15,732	41,389	633,040
Percent of Accumulated Cohort	42.7%	38.6%	35.1%	32.5%	35.1%	41.6%	36.8%	41.6%	22.1%	40.4%	38.5%	36.5%
Percent of Any College-Going	75.7%	69.8%	59.2%	59.3%	52.2%	68.8%	66.6%	66.2%	70.4%	64.2%	62.8%	56.0%
Annual Average Cohort Size	211	191	2,616	97	736	809	49	1,639	67	3,933	10,348	158,260
<b><u>Enrolled in Another Type of College</u></b>												
Total Over Time	270	331	7,202	266	2,694	1,468	98	3,340	113	8,757	24,539	498,033
Percent of Accumulated Cohort	13.7%	16.7%	24.1%	22.4%	32.2%	18.9%	18.5%	21.2%	9.3%	22.5%	22.8%	28.7%
Percent of Any College-Going	24.3%	30.2%	40.8%	40.7%	47.8%	31.2%	33.4%	33.8%	29.6%	35.8%	37.2%	44.0%
<i>Percent CSU or UC</i>	52.6%	58.3%	78.6%	44.4%	48.1%	75.3%	66.3%	85.2%	42.5%	64.6%	69.8%	66.6%
<i>Percent In-State-Private</i>	10.4%	14.5%	6.1%	14.3%	9.9%	8.2%	9.2%	4.1%	12.4%	19.2%	11.3%	10.4%
<i>Percent Out-of-State</i>	37.0%	27.1%	15.2%	41.4%	41.9%	16.6%	24.5%	10.7%	45.1%	16.2%	18.9%	22.9%
Annual Average	68	83	1,801	67	674	367	25	835	28	2,189	6,137	124,508
<b><u>Did Not Enroll in College</u></b>												
Total Over Time	861	886	12,179	537	2,741	3,069	236	5,857	727	14,449	41,542	602,954
Percent of Accumulated Cohort	43.6%	44.7%	40.8%	45.1%	32.7%	39.5%	44.6%	37.2%	59.6%	37.1%	38.6%	34.8%
Annual Average	215	222	3,045	134	685	767	59	1,464	182	3,612	10,385	150,739

If nothing else, these findings show that recent high school graduates who pursued college at all found the community college pathway to be of primacy. Nevertheless, only around 38.5% of all recent high school graduates in the region attended a community college (Table 1), suggesting that there was large additional capacity in the enrollment pipeline that could be fed both by recent high school graduates who have not attended college at all, as well as by students who opted to attend another type of college and could be diverted to begin their academic careers at a California Community College.

### ***Potential Diversion of High School Graduates from a Four-Year to a Community College***

Without delving into the pros and cons that individual high school graduates might consider, enrolling in a community college is viewed by Columbia College as an effective way to begin a pathway to a four-year degree, for example in terms of affordable and practical access to quality academics. As described, many high school graduates who go to college at all do start at a community college. Many others, however, between 24.3% and 40.8% in the counties surrounding Columbia College's service area and about 37.2% regionally, proceed to another type of institution, like one of California's public universities (Table 1). In normal times, the potential to persuade such students to start at a community college is somewhat time-limited because they tend to develop their plans before completing high school. That is, if they weren't convinced to attend a community college and committed to something else while still in high school, their likelihood of being convinced after the fact is probably much lower. However, the statewide shelter-in-place order due to the COVID-19 pandemic in effect at the drafting of this report, along with the consequence that many colleges and universities are not planning to hold on-campus classes in fall-term, raised the possibility that students could be more likely to consider alternatives, for example by taking advantage of online offerings at a community college, or by attending smaller classes locally that allow them to live at home while large college dorms remain closed.

Precise numbers of AY2019-20 graduating high schoolers who intended to attend something other than community college within twelve months were not immediately available, so researchers used the average annual number of such students aggregated between AY2014-15 to AY2017-18 as a proxy for this estimate (Table 1). There were 68 of these students, on average, from Tuolumne County, and another 83 in Calaveras County directly to the north, or an estimated 151 in the college's immediate proximity. This may seem like a rather small number of potential students, but equated nearly ten percent (9.7%) of the most recent annual headcount of 1,557 18-to-24-year-olds (Figure 1). A far larger portion of potentially diverted students were an average-based estimate of 1,801 from Stanislaus County, or 1,952 in all three counties surrounding Columbia's service area. The bulk of Stanislaus County is serviced by Modesto Junior College, which like Columbia College is in the Yosemite Community College District, and enrolling even a fraction of these students at either institution would be beneficial districtwide. Considering the broader area, there could be an average-based estimate of around 6,137 high school graduates regionwide, and 124,508 statewide, whose four-year college plans have been shaken by the shelter-in-place order and could be absorbed by one of the area community colleges, providing a systemwide boon to the California Community Colleges at large.

***Estimated Counts of Non-College-Going 18-to-24-Year-Old High School Graduates***

Using the earlier reported CDE data, Columbia College researchers attempted to quantify the number of 18-to-24-year-olds regionally who had not begun college at all, or were not necessarily intending to, but might be motivated to do so (Table 2). Note that high schoolers were assumed to graduate at about 18, so those who graduated in mid-2020 would be about that age, and students who had graduated in mid-2014 would be around 24 by mid-2020. The CDE data only provided annual tallies of high school graduates, by county, in a 4-year range from AY2014-15 to AY2017-18 who had not attended college within 12 months of their high school completion, however the range from 18 to 24 is 7 years, or 3 additional years. As such, the average annual number of non-college-going high school graduates in the CDE data was used to impute 3 additional years of non-college-going individuals for a full range of non-college-going high school graduates from AY2013-14 to AY2019-20. When used in this way, the CDE data provided a reasonable estimate of recent high school students who did not begin college within 12 months of graduation, but did not necessarily account for the fact that they might begin college after the 12-month tracking period, or be so committed for those recent high school graduates who were still in the tracking period. As such, they represented an upper range, or a maximum possible count of non-college-going high school graduates, followed by an assumption that at least some of them eventually attended college anyway. Data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS) was used to estimate a lower range of non-college-going high school graduates.<sup>3</sup> Specifically, the ACS included a sample of 18-to-24-year-olds and reported their maximum educational attainment, including counts who had completed high school but not attempted any college. This data was used to construct a rate at which 18-to-24-year-old high school graduates did not go to college at all, which was simply applied to the upper range estimate to determine a lower range estimate, or minimum likely count of non-college-going high school graduates after accounting for those who did ultimately attempt college anyway.

As an applied example, the CDE tracking data indicated that there were 861 Tuolumne County high schoolers between AY2014-15 and AY2017-18 who did not enroll in college within twelve months of graduation (Table 3). There was an average of 215 such persons annually, which was the value used to impute the numbers of non-college-going high school graduates in each of AY2013-14, AY2018-19, and AY2019-20, or 645 across all three of those years. The sum of the tracked CDE values between AY2014-15 and AY2017-18 and the imputed values (861 and 645) was 1,506. As such it was estimated that 1,506 18-to-24-year-olds who had graduated a Tuolumne County high school did not enroll in college within twelve months of graduation, but further that a portion of these (52.0% based on ACS data, or 783) likely never did so at all. Therefore, it was estimated that at least 783, and up to 1,506, individuals had graduated from a Tuolumne County high school since AY2013-14 but had not enrolled in college (or intended to for the most recent graduates).

Researchers focused conservatively on the lower range value of possible 18-to-24-year-olds who had graduated a county high school and not attended college (Table 3). As indicated, at least 783 such

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<sup>3</sup> United States Census Bureau (2020). *Explore Census Data* (web page). Accessed May 2020 from <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>.



persons were estimated in Tuolumne County alone, a value which equated more than half (50.2%) of Columbia College’s most recent annual headcount of 18-to-24-year-olds (1,557), and nearly a quarter (23.5%) of its entire headcount. Including at least 377 additional such persons from Calaveras county pushed the estimate of non-college-educated 18-to-24-year-old high school graduates to 1,160, and adding 10,472 from Stanislaus County pushed the estimate to 11,902 within the general Yosemite Community College District area. Regionwide was an estimate of at least 35,559 such students, and 431,123 statewide, that could be absorbed into any number of California Community Colleges.

**Table 3. Estimated Counts of Non-College Going 18-to-24-Year-Old High School Graduates**

	Range Estimation Components				Range Estimations	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(Upper)	(Lower)
<b><u>Primary Service Area</u></b>						
Tuolumne County (Columbia)	861	215	645	52.0%	1,506	783
Calaveras County	886	22	66	39.6%	952	377
Stanislaus County	12,179	3,045	9,135	50.4%	21,314	10,742
<b><u>Surrounding Counties</u></b>						
Amador County	537	134	402	69.0%	939	648
El Dorado County	2,741	685	2,055	51.9%	4,796	2,489
Madera County	3,069	767	2,301	54.1%	5,370	2,905
Mariposa County	236	59	177	45.6%	413	188
Merced County	5,857	1,464	4,392	40.6%	10,249	4,161
Mono County	727	182	546	47.0%	1,273	598
San Joaquin County	14,449	3,612	10,836	50.1%	25,285	12,668
<b><u>Geographic Totals</u></b>						
Primary Service Area *	13,926	3,282	6,564	--	23,772	11,902
Regional Total *	41,542	10,185	20,370	--	72,097	35,559
Statewide	602,954	150,739	451,137	40.9%	1,054,091	431,123

**(A)** AY2014-15 – AY2017-18 tallies of high school graduates who did not go to college within 12 months  
(California Department of Education)

**(B)** AY2014-15 – AY2017-18 annual average high school graduates who did not go to college within 12 months  
(California Department of Education)

**(C)** AY2013-14, AY2018-19, and AY2019-20 calculated additional high school graduates who might not go to college within 12 months as (B x 3)

**(D)** Estimated percentage of 18-to-24-year-olds who do not attend college at all based on five-year estimates from the *American Community Survey*

**(Upper)** Calculated upper range of total high school graduates since AY2013-14 who may not have attended any college as (A + C)

**(Lower)** Calculated lower range of total high school graduates since AY2013-14 who may not have attended any college as ((A + C) x D)

\* Calculated as sums of individual county totals

***Conclusion***

Although perhaps aspirational in their extent, the findings suggested that there were relatively large numbers of 18-to-24-year-olds, who could help to refresh the enrollment of Columbia College and other California Community Colleges, and who could presumably value from the education and services that the colleges provide, including at least 1,160 in Columbia's immediate vicinity and 35,559 regionwide who had never attempted college at all, and an additional 151 in Columbia's area and 6,137 regionwide who had recently intended to attend college but whose plans may have been waylaid by the impacts of the COVID-19 shelter-in-place order. Whether previously or never intending to attend college, many persons in this age range may have been impacted by the order, for example by facing unemployment and financial insecurity, and may be looking for reliable options. This can be viewed as an opportunity to attract more Californians into higher education. Although Columbia College and many California Community Colleges are themselves facing a range of operational uncertainties, the extent that they can adapt to accommodate greater numbers of such students, and even actively recruit them, may provide institutional and systemic benefits in addition to the societal benefits of ongoing service fulfillment.

**Appendix A: Breakdowns of College-Going Rate and College Destination by Academic Year**

**Table A.1 College Going Rate by County and Academic Year**

Indicator by Year	Around Columbia's Service Area				Counties in Extended Region					Statewide	
	Tuolumne	Calaveras	Stanislaus	Amador	El Dorado	Madera	Mariposa	Merced	Mono	San Joaquin	
<b>Student Cohort</b>											
AY2014-15	535	546	7,485	293	2,135	1,934	136	3,895	340	9,247	430,696
AY2015-16	468	510	7,331	275	2,070	1,951	157	3,856	441	9,710	432,407
AY2016-17	456	492	7,577	298	2,131	1,959	138	3,953	253	9,680	431,713
AY2017-18	515	434	7,451	324	2,043	1,930	98	4,047	185	10,301	439,211
<b>Enrolled in College</b>											
AY2014-15	303	288	4,383	165	1,415	1,132	78	2,461	119	5,770	277,720
AY2015-16	258	292	4,397	166	1,437	1,193	92	2,508	118	6,399	289,305
AY2016-17	240	249	4,464	169	1,438	1,197	70	2,482	75	6,067	281,308
AY2017-18	312	267	4,421	153	1,348	1,183	53	2,443	70	6,253	282,740
<b>Did Not Enroll in College</b>											
AY2014-15	232	258	3,102	128	720	802	58	1,434	221	3,477	152,976
AY2015-16	210	218	2,934	109	633	758	65	1,348	323	3,311	143,102
AY2016-17	216	243	3,113	129	693	762	68	1,471	68	3,613	150,405
AY2017-18	203	167	3,030	171	695	747	45	1,604	115	4,048	156,471

Source: California Department of Education (2019). *College-Going Rate for HS Completers (12-month)*. Accessed April 2020 from <https://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/sd/files/cgr12.asp>.

**Table A.2. College Destination Amongst College Going Students by County and Academic Year**

Indicator by Year	Around Columbia's Service Area				Counties in Extended Region						Statewide	
	Tuolumne	Calaveras	Stanislaus	Amador	El Dorado	Madera	Mariposa	Merced	Mono	San Joaquin		
<b>Enrolled at CCC</b>												
AY2014-15	228	202	2,617	96	756	740	54	1,650	89	3,745	158,462	
AY2015-16	195	207	2,666	105	742	841	64	1,643	87	4,093	162,984	
AY2016-17	176	179	2,612	94	734	854	46	1,619	43	3,845	155,742	
AY2017-18	244	177	2,568	92	712	802	31	1,642	50	4,049	155,852	
<b>Enrolled at CSU or UC</b>												
AY2014-15	36	42	1,371	29	292	309	19	687	13	1,266	77,897	
AY2015-16	33	55	1,341	28	353	266	19	723	12	1,538	85,060	
AY2016-17	36	45	1,457	37	357	252	14	752	16	1,414	84,903	
AY2017-18	37	51	1,495	24	294	278	13	683	7	1,438	84,011	
<b>Enrolled In-State-Private</b>												
AY2014-15	6	17	113	15	64	33	1	35	1	408	12,297	
AY2015-16	5	10	107	7	60	23	2	35	6	419	12,692	
AY2016-17	7	10	120	9	67	28	3	36	3	438	13,112	
AY2017-18	10	11	101	7	77	36	3	30	4	413	13,914	
<b>Enrolled Out-of-State</b>												
AY2014-15	33	27	282	25	303	50	4	89	16	351	29,064	
AY2015-16	25	20	283	26	282	63	7	107	13	349	28,569	
AY2016-17	21	15	275	29	280	63	7	75	13	370	27,551	
AY2017-18	21	28	257	30	265	67	6	88	9	353	28,963	

Source. California Department of Education (2019). *College-Going Rate for HS Completers (12-month)*. Accessed April 2020 from <https://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/sd/files/scgr12.asp>.