2019 Common Data Project Excerpt

Race/Ethnicity

Improving the Quality and Comparability of State Educational Data across New England
Section I: High School Graduation (4-Year)
Race/Ethnicity

Averaged across the region, Asian/Pacific Islander and White students have reached the 90% graduation target. Multiracial, Black, and Native American students are within 10 points of the target, while Hispanic students have graduation rates trailing the NESSC target by more than 10 percentage points.
Section II: Extended High School Graduation (6-Year)
Race/Ethnicity

As with 4-year high school graduation rates, substantial variation exists in extended graduation rates by race/ethnicity. Race/ethnicity groups with lower four-year graduation rates—Hispanic, Native American, and Black students—tend to gain more from the additional time than Asian/Pacific Islander, Multiracial, and White students.

The NESSC has limited historical data on extended graduation rates by race/ethnicity since this is the second year that we have reported these data.
Section III: High School Dropouts
Race/Ethnicity

Dropout rates vary substantially by race/ethnicity in New England.

Since 2014, NESSC states have on average reported small decreases in dropout rates for students in most racial and ethnic groups.

Asian/Pacific Islander and White students meet the NESSC target of dropout rates below 5%. Multiracial and Black students have dropout rates two to three percentage points above the target, while Hispanic and Native American students have high school dropout rates above 10%.

High School Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity

- **Asian/Pacific Islander**: 3%, 2%
- **Black**: 10%, 9%
- **Hispanic**: 15%, 13%
- **Multiracial**: 7%
- **Native American**: 13%
- **White**: 5%, 4%
Section IV: College Enrollment
Race/Ethnicity

Significant differences in college enrollment by race are present across New England. Asian/Pacific Islander students enroll in college at the highest rates (80% in 2018), followed by White students (69%), Multiracial students (64%), Black students (60%), Native American students (53%), and Hispanic students (50%).

Asian/Pacific Islander and Black students have seen the largest increases in college enrollment rates since 2013 (7 and 5 percentage points, respectively), while college enrollment among Hispanic students has remained relatively constant around 50%.
Section V: College Persistence
Race/Ethnicity

College persistence rates vary substantially by race/ethnicity in New England. Asian/Pacific Islander students consistently have the highest college persistence rates (90% for those who entered college in 2017), followed by White students (86%) and Multiracial students (79%). Black students had the fourth-highest college persistence rates in 2016 (73%), followed by Native American students (71%) and Hispanic students (69%).

With the exception of Black students – who have seen a 2 percentage point gain – all other race/ethnicity groups have had unchanging or declining rates in college persistence among students who entered in 2017 as compared to those who entered in 2011.
Section VI: College Completion
Race/Ethnicity

There are notable variations in college completion rates across New England by race/ethnicity. About three in four Asian/Pacific Islander students (75%) now complete college within six years, compared with two in three White students (67%), 43% of Hispanic students, and 34% of Black students.

Asian/Pacific Islander, White, and Hispanic students have experienced steady increases in college completion over the past three years, while college completion for Black students dropped slightly.

We have insufficient data to show trendlines for Multiracial students.

We have insufficient data to show trendlines for Native American students.