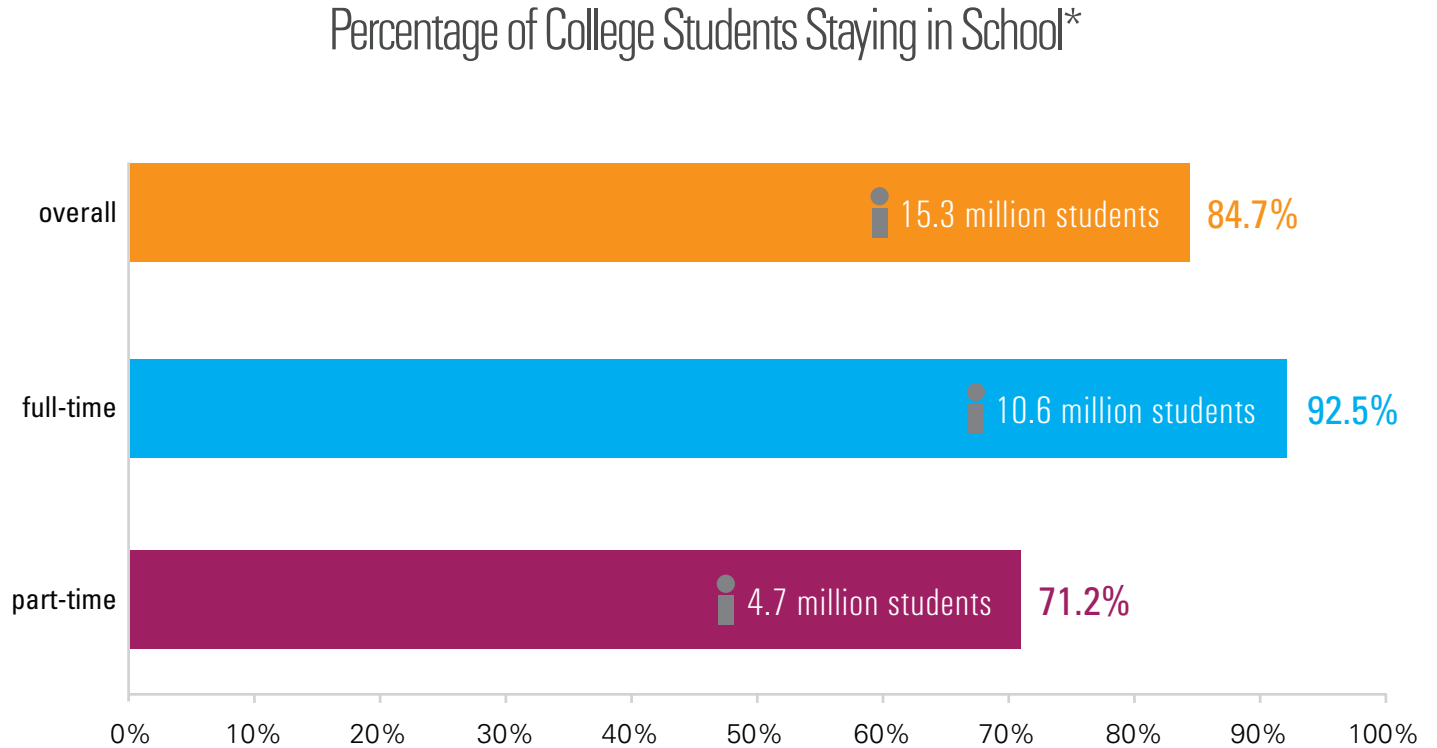


## The Persistence of College Students

Today's college student is not your '60s drop-out. In 2010, college students tended to stay enrolled (i.e., persist), even if it was in a different school, according to the National Student Clearinghouse Research Center. For a student enrolled in the fall, persistence is defined as either continued enrollment during the next term after the fall or degree completion, even if either occurs at a different U.S. higher education institution. Students who do not stay in school following their fall enrollment are often misclassified as drop-outs when they may have just transferred and persisted at another college or university. The chart at right shows the proportions of college students staying in school.

With data current through August 2011



\*Subsequent enrollment (or persistence) of postsecondary students who were enrolled on October 15, 2010. Students were counted as having persisted if they: 1) remained enrolled in any postsecondary institution 60 days after the end of the term that included October 15, 2010 or 2) completed a degree within 60 days of the end of the term that included October 15, 2010.

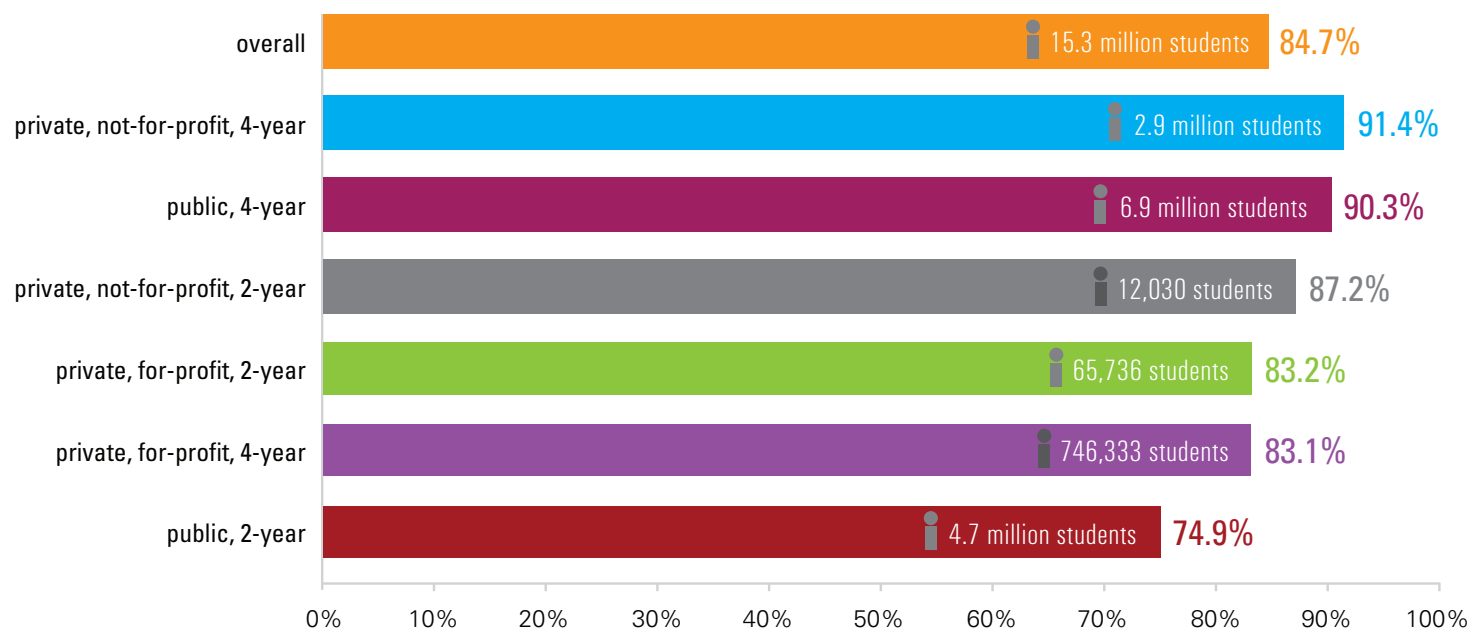
Note: Data for this report came from student-level college enrollment data provided to the National Student Clearinghouse by its participating institutions and reflect national coverage of 93% of student enrollments.

## Persistence by Type of Institution

When it comes to getting an education, today's college student has a lot of options. As shown in the chart at right, the National Student Clearinghouse Research Center has identified the persistence rates for students, depending on what type of institution they were enrolled in during Fall 2010. Different types of institutions have different mixes of full- and part-time students, which may affect the rates of persistence.

With data current through August 2011

### How Persistence Varied by Type of Institution\*



\*Subsequent enrollment (or persistence) by type of institution for postsecondary students who were enrolled on October 15, 2010. Students were counted as having persisted if they: 1) remained enrolled in any postsecondary institution 60 days after the end of the term that included October 15, 2010 or 2) completed a degree within 60 days of the end of the term that included October 15, 2010.

Note: Data for this report came from student-level college enrollment data provided to the National Student Clearinghouse by its participating institutions and reflect national coverage of 93% of student enrollments.

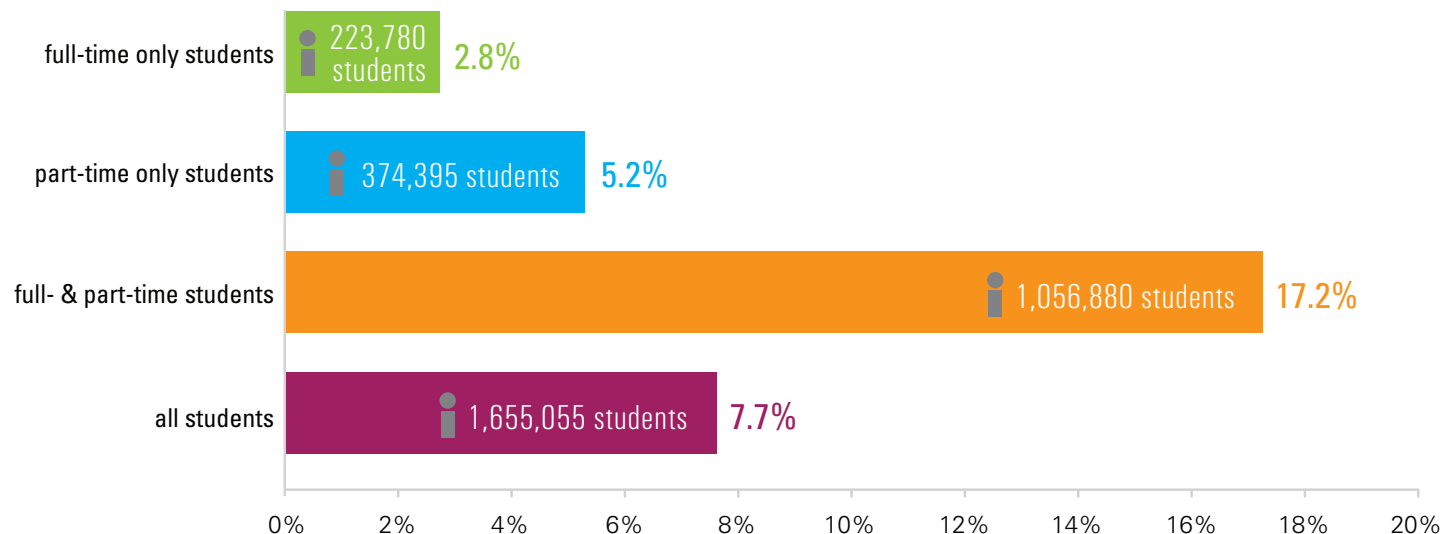
## College Students on the Move

Not every student spends his or her college career at one school. According to the National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, 8% of the students studied\* attended more than one postsecondary institution in 2010-2011.

The most mobile students were those with both full- and part-time statuses, with 17.2% of these students attending more than one institution during a single year. Students who were enrolled exclusively full-time tended to stay put the most, with only 2.8% attending more than one institution. Student mobility — attending more than one postsecondary institution concurrently or consecutively — is shown in the chart at right.

With data current through August 2011

### Mobility Rates by Student Enrollment Status†



\*Students who were enrolled at postsecondary institutions for at least 30 consecutive days between August 15, 2010 and August 14, 2011.

†Mobility is defined as attending more than one postsecondary institution concurrently or consecutively during the study period.

Note: Data for this report came from student-level college enrollment data provided to the National Student Clearinghouse by its participating institutions and reflect national coverage of 93% of student enrollments.

## Student Mobility by Type of Institution

As shown in the charts at right, the National Student Clearinghouse Research Center has identified the types of institutions in which mobile students enrolled during the study period.

### 2-/4-Year Institutions

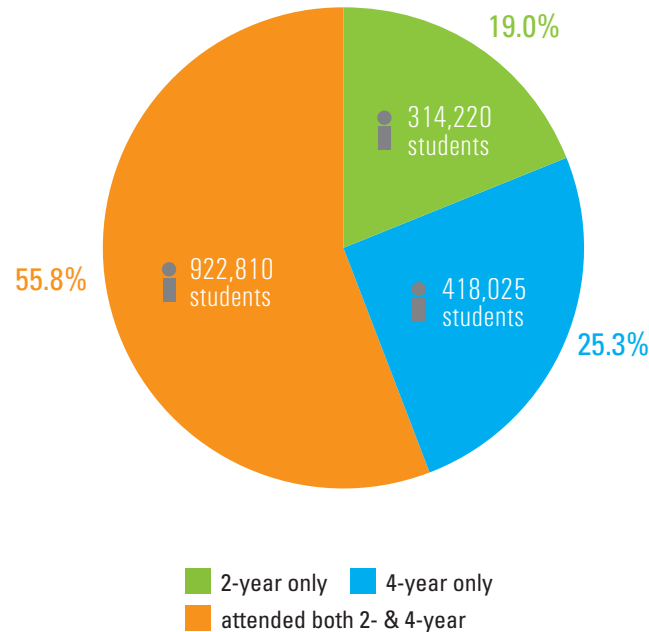
The majority of mobile students (55.8%) attended a combination of 2- and 4-year institutions at some point during the study period. One quarter (25.3%) attended only 4-year institutions; 19% attended only 2-year or less than 2-year institutions.

### Public/Private Institutions

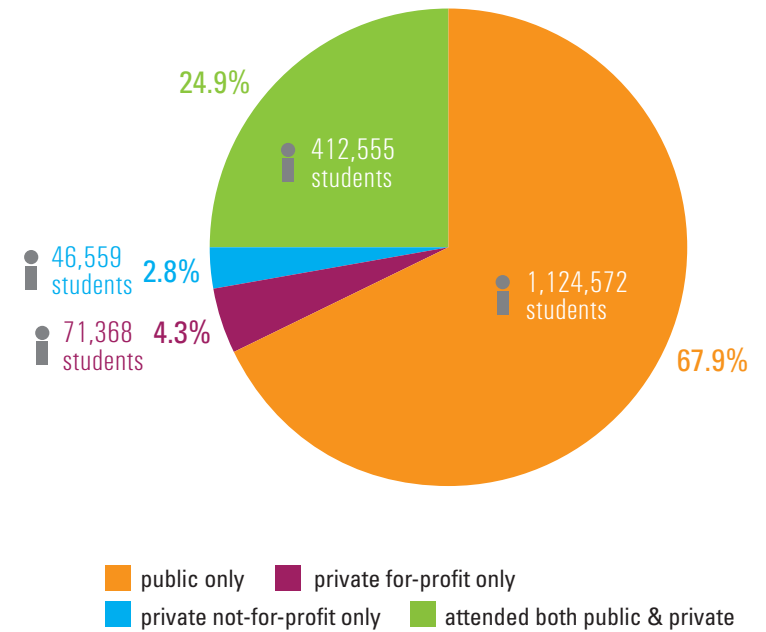
Most students (67.9%) attended only public institutions. One quarter (24.9%) attended a combination of public and private institutions. A small percentage of students attended only private for-profit institutions (4.3%) or private not-for-profit institutions (2.8%).

With data current through August 2011

### Mobile Student Enrollment at 2-/4-Year Institutions<sup>‡</sup>



### Mobile Student Enrollment at Public/Private Institutions<sup>‡</sup>



<sup>‡</sup>Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding.

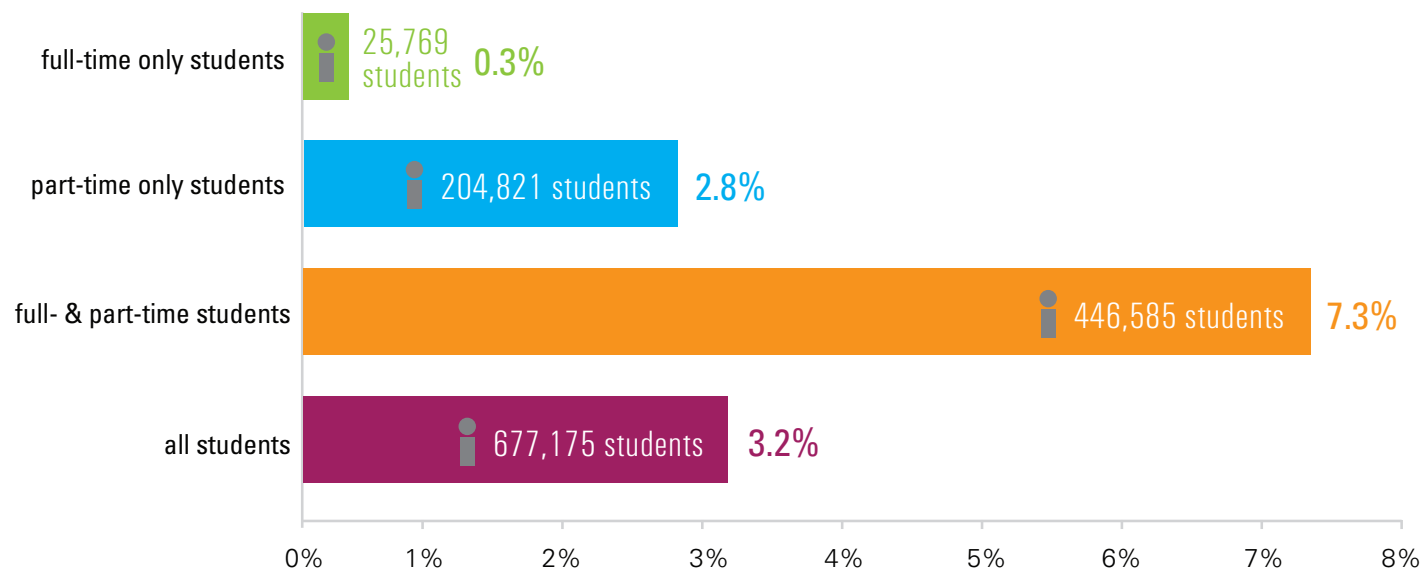
Note: Data for this report came from student-level college enrollment data provided to the National Student Clearinghouse by its participating institutions and reflect national coverage of 93% of student enrollments.

## Same Time, Different School

For some students, attending one college at a time isn't enough. According to the National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, 3.2% of all students attended two or more postsecondary institutions concurrently during its one-year study period.\* Concurrent enrollment in this report occurs when a student's enrollment at two or more postsecondary institutions overlaps by at least 30 days. The highest rate of concurrency (7.3%) was among students who had a combination of full- and part-time statuses. The lowest rate of concurrency (0.3%) was among students who maintained full-time status in all enrollments throughout the year. Among students who were enrolled exclusively part-time throughout the year, 2.8% had concurrent enrollments at two or more institutions.

With data current through August 2011

### Concurrent Enrollment by Student Enrollment Status\*



\* Students who were enrolled at postsecondary institutions for at least 30 consecutive days between August 15, 2010 and August 14, 2011. Concurrent enrollment is defined as at least 30 consecutive days of overlapping enrollments at two or more postsecondary institutions during the study period, including full-time only, part-time only, or a mix of full- and part-time.

Note: Data for this report came from student-level college enrollment data provided to the National Student Clearinghouse by its participating institutions and reflect national coverage of 93% of student enrollments.

## Concurrent Enrollment by Type of Institution

The mix of institutions attended were studied for students who had overlapping enrollments at more than one institution in 2010-2011.\*

### 2-/4-Year Institutions

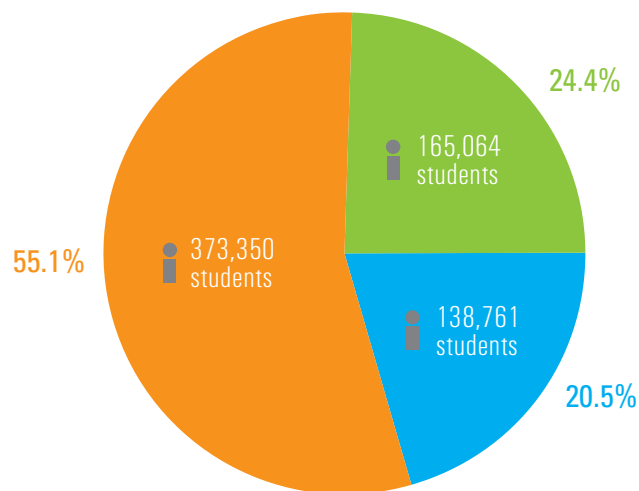
The majority of students with concurrent enrollments (55.1%) were enrolled in both a 2- and a 4-year institution at the same time. One quarter (24.4%) were enrolled concurrently at two or more 2-year institutions; 20.5% were enrolled concurrently at two or more 4-year institutions.

### Public/Private Institutions†

Most students (75.7%) who were concurrently enrolled attended only public institutions. One-fifth (21.0%) attended a combination of public and private institutions concurrently. A very small percentage of students (3.3%) were concurrently enrolled in two or more private institutions.

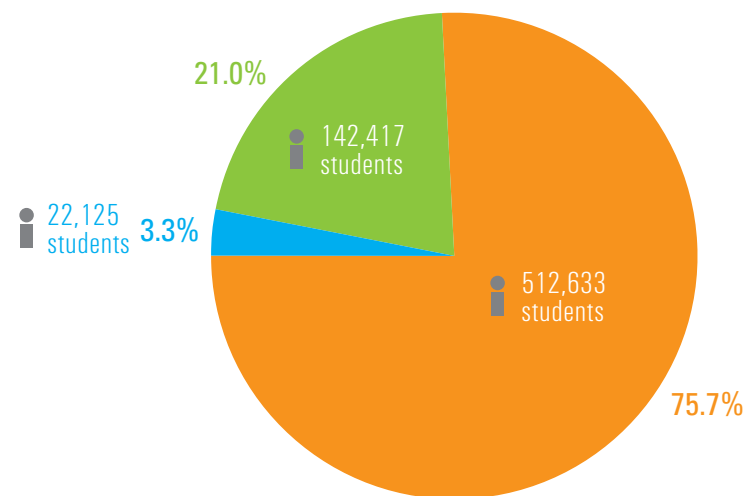
With data current through August 2011

### Concurrent Enrollment at 2-/4-Year Institutions



■ 2-year only    ■ 4-year only  
■ attended both 2- & 4-year

### Concurrent Enrollment at Public/Private Institutions



■ public only    ■ private only  
■ attended both public & private

\* Students who were enrolled at postsecondary institutions for at least 30 consecutive days between August 15, 2010 and August 14, 2011. Concurrent enrollment is defined as at least 30 consecutive days of overlapping enrollments at two or more postsecondary institutions during the study period, including full-time only, part-time only, or a mix of full- and part-time.

† Because of the small percentage of concurrent enrollments at private for-profit institutions (about 0.3%), concurrent enrollments at private not-for-profit and private for-profit institutions were combined.

Note: Data for this report came from student-level college enrollment data provided to the National Student Clearinghouse by its participating institutions and reflect national coverage of 93% of student enrollments.

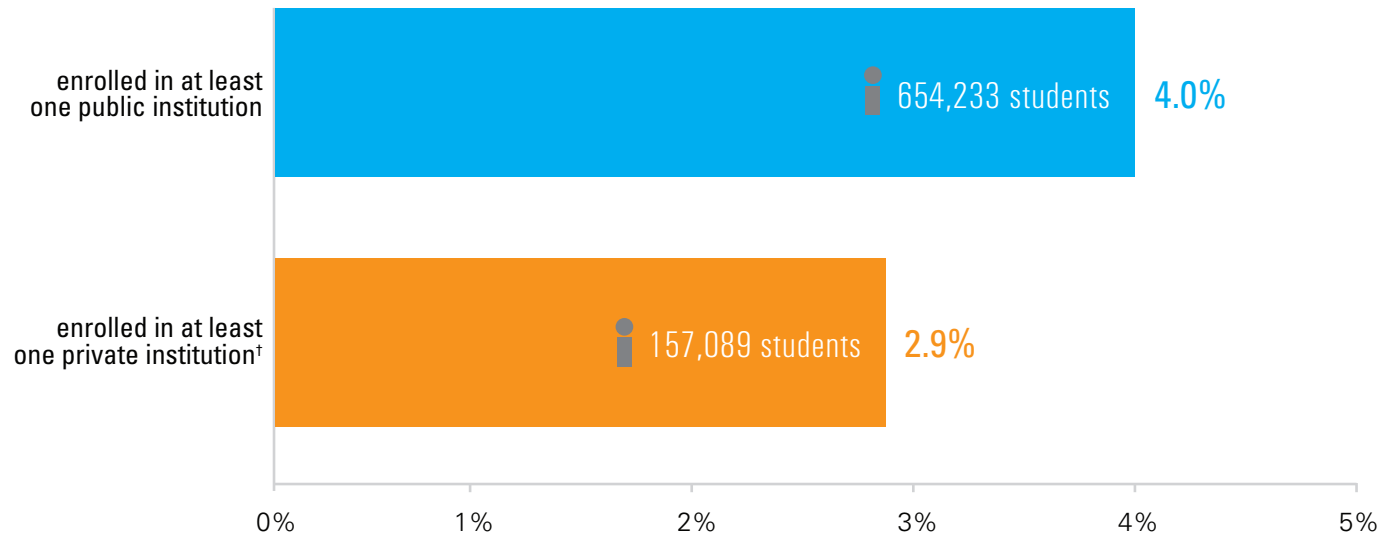
## Public vs. Private Concurrency

More students at public institutions had concurrent enrollments than students at private institutions.\*

Of the students who attended at least one public institution, 4.0% were concurrently enrolled at some point during the study period. Similarly, among those who attended at least one not-for-profit or for-profit private institution†, 2.9% were concurrently enrolled at some point during the study period.

With data current through August 2011

### Concurrent Enrollment of Students Attending Public vs. Private Institutions\*



\* Students who were enrolled at postsecondary institutions for at least 30 consecutive days between August 15, 2010 and August 14, 2011. Concurrent enrollment is defined as at least 30 consecutive days of overlapping enrollments at two or more postsecondary institutions during the study period, including full-time only, part-time only, or a mix of full- and part-time.

† Because of the small percentage of concurrent enrollments at private for-profit institutions (about 0.3%), concurrent enrollments at private not-for-profit and private for-profit institutions were combined.

Note: Data for this report came from student-level college enrollment data provided to the National Student Clearinghouse by its participating institutions and reflect national coverage of 93% of student enrollments.