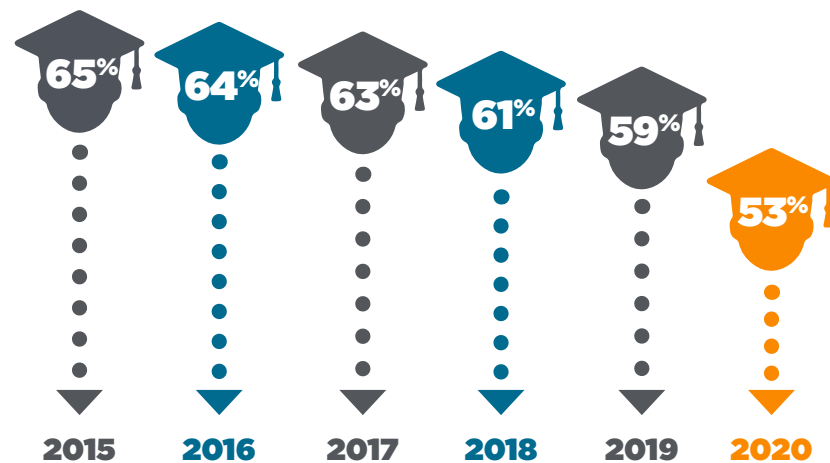


### HIGH SCHOOLERS GOING STRAIGHT TO COLLEGE

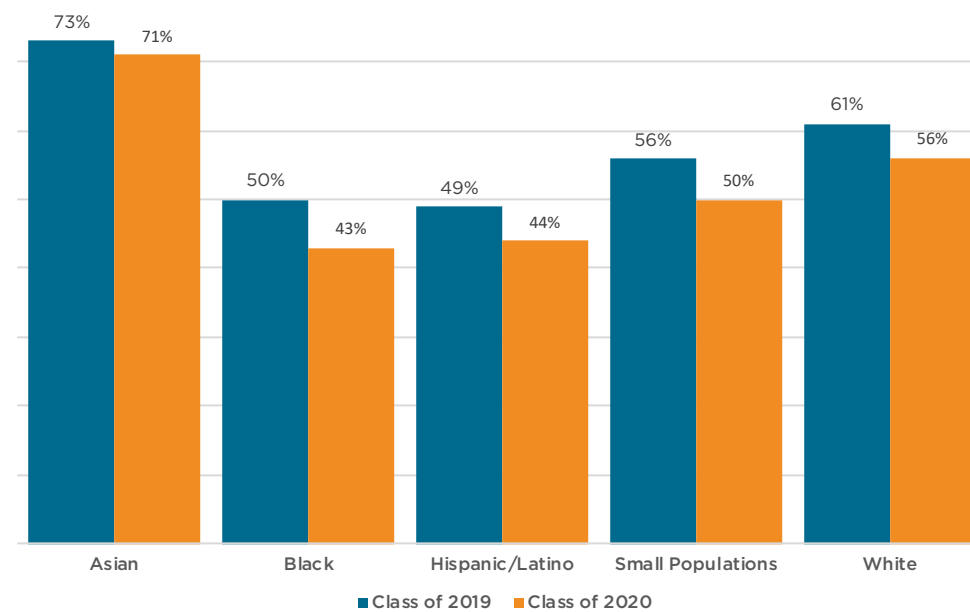
Pandemic Worsened Indiana's College-Going Decline



Fewer Hoosiers sought education beyond high school in 2020-2021 than in any time in Indiana's recent history.

### COLLEGE EQUITY AND ACCESS

All races and ethnicities declined in college-going rates, but at different rates. Racial and ethnic gaps grew as a result.



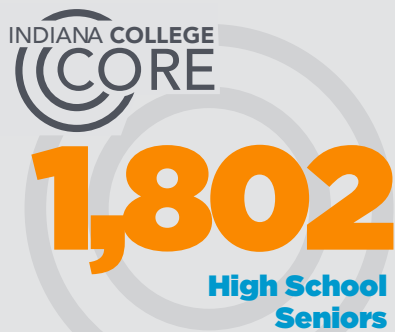
**COVID-19** impacted Indiana's graduating high school class of 2020 and enrollment trends deviated in numerous ways throughout the first year of the pandemic.

Today, more Hoosiers still go to college than the number of those who do not. In 2020, more than 35,600 high school graduates did not enroll in any form of college.

*"College" covers the range of education options beyond a high school diploma, including credentials of less than one year up through a four-year degree.*

Overall, fewer low-income students went to college during 2020 than higher-income students.

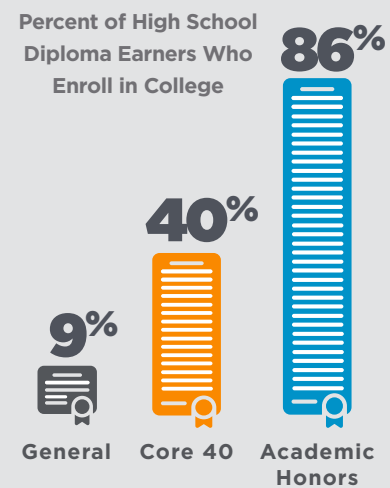
### INDIANA COLLEGE CORE



1,802 students earned the Indiana College Core in 2020, up from 1,638 in 2019. The Indiana College Core is a 30-hour block of credits that transfers among all of Indiana's public institutions.

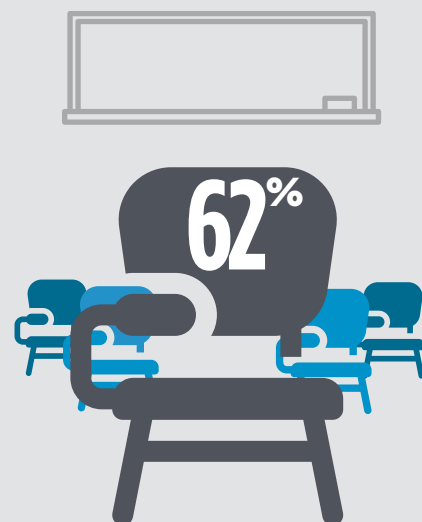
### HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA TYPE

Academic Honors diploma earners are far more likely to go to college.



### EARLY COLLEGE CREDIT

62% of 2020 high school graduates had some form of early college credit, such as dual credit or Advanced Placement.



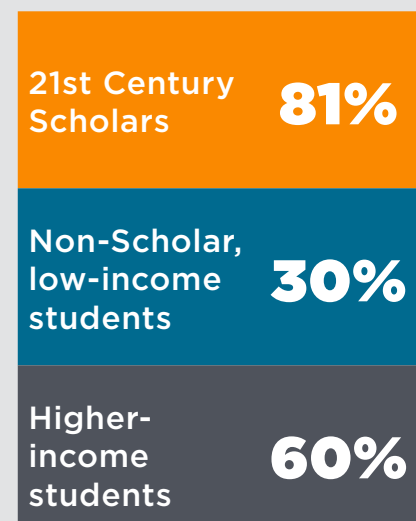
### GEOGRAPHY GAP

Rural students are less likely to go to college than non-rural students.



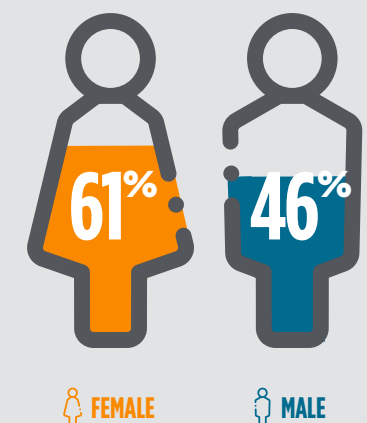
### SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

21st Century Scholars are nearly **three times** as likely to go to college as their low-income peers.



### GENDER GAP

**College-Going**



Women are far more likely to go to college than men and the gap continues to widen.