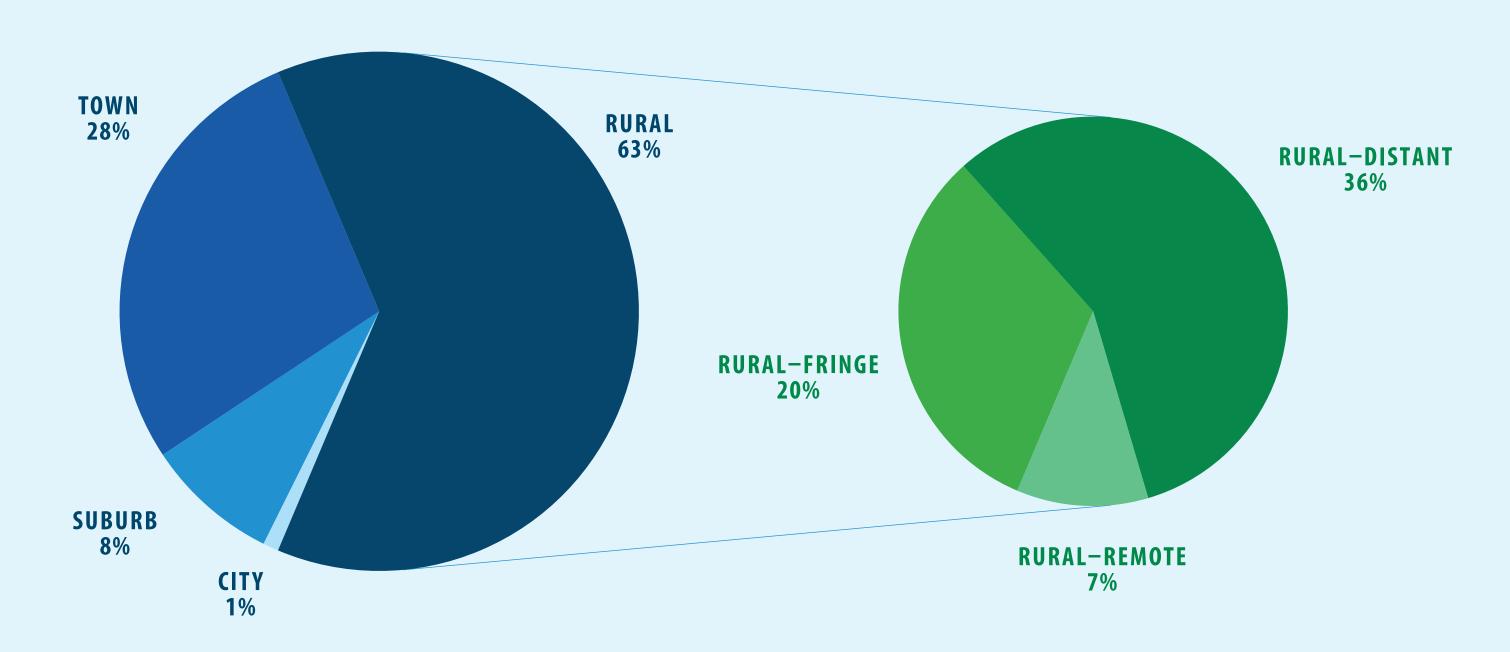


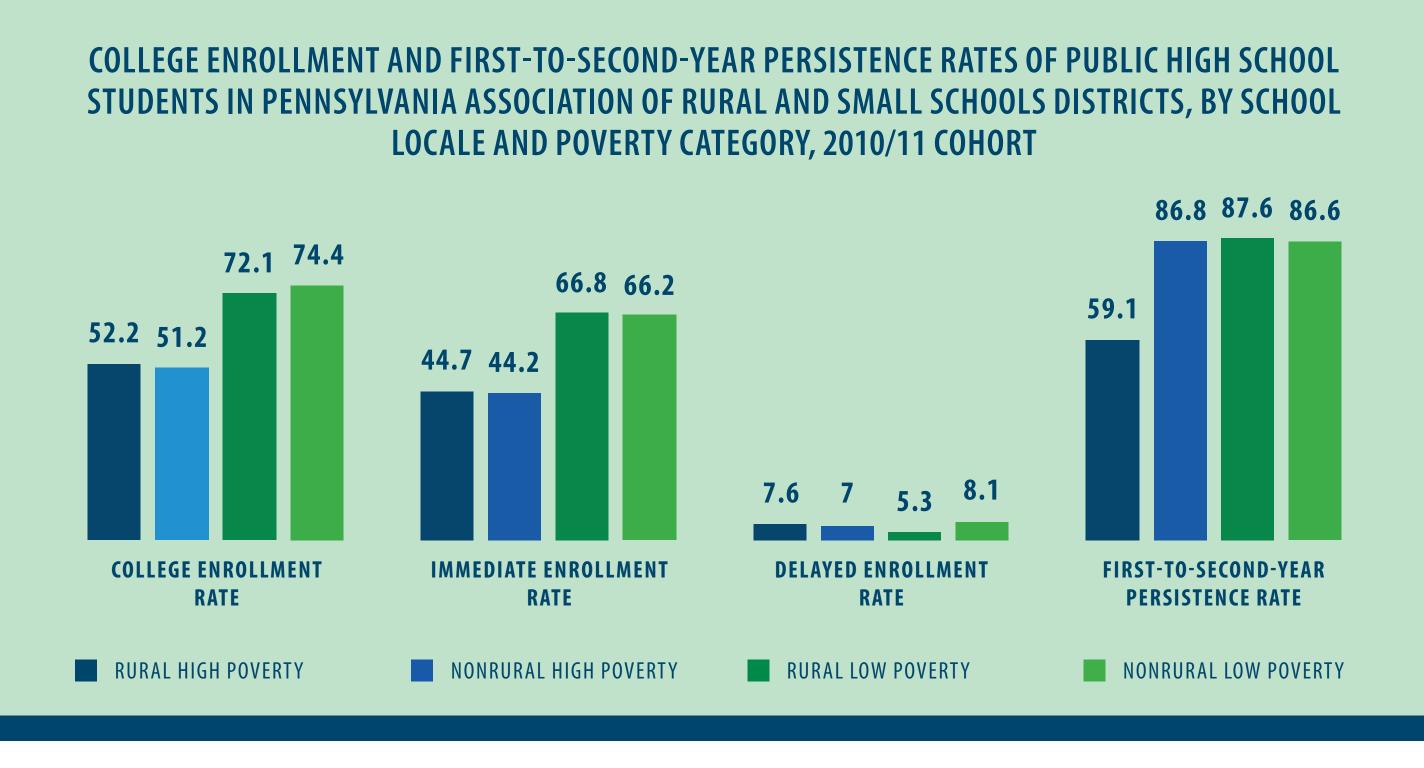
## COLLEGE ENROLLMENT AND PERSISTENCE IN RURAL PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOLS



STUDY SAMPLE: PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS IN PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF RURAL AND SMALL SCHOOLS DISTRICTS, BY LOCALE, 2010/11



The findings suggest that in Pennsylvania, the relative poverty of rural areas, rather than a rural location itself, may compromise college enrollment and persistence.



- Level of poverty not location seems to be more strongly related to college enrollment rate and immediate college enrollment rate.
- Rural location and level of poverty were not strongly related to delayed enrollment.
- Rural, high-poverty students had the lowest first-to-second-year persistence rate.

## **SUGGESTED NEXT STEPS:**

Examine factors associated with persistence, such as high school course-taking patterns, high school grade point averages, achievement scores, and college credit accumulation patterns.

Explore how proximity to cities, suburbs, or towns may offer students from rural-fringe schools access to resources and supports that are less available in rural-distant and rural-remote schools.

Identify evidence-based college access and success strategies that target economically disadvantaged youth who attend rural schools that serve a large population of these students.



The information in this infographic can be found in the full report: Howley, C., Johnson, J., Passa, A., & Uekawa, K. (2014). *College enrollment and persistence in rural Pennsylvania schools*. (REL 2015–053). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance, Regional Educational Laboratory Mid-Atlantic. Retrieved from http://ies.ed.gov/ncee/edlabs/projects/project.asp?ProjectID=370.