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The Kalamazoo Promise: 2022 By the Numbers

Kathleen Bolter

W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, [Bolter@upjohn.org](mailto:bolter@upjohn.org)

Brad J. Hershbein

W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, hershbein@upjohn.org

Alfonso Hernandez

W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research

Bridget F. Timmeney

W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, timmeney@upjohn.org

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THE KALAMAZOO PROMISE



2022

BY THE NUMBERS

Across the board, enrollment in college remains lower than it was pre-pandemic for Kalamazoo Promise–eligible students. However, the generous 10-year eligibility window for the Promise scholarship shows that extra time is having a large impact in helping students finish their degrees.

ENROLLMENT TRENDS



Compared to the state of Michigan overall, students eligible for the Kalamazoo Promise enrolled in college at a rate *5 percentage points higher* within six months of graduating high school. However, when compared to urban districts with similar levels of socioeconomic diversity, enrollment for Kalamazoo Promise–eligible students was *14 percentage points higher*.

Percent of Students Enrolling in College Six Months after Graduation

58%

Kalamazoo Promise–
Eligible Students

53%

High School Graduates
in the State of Michigan

44%

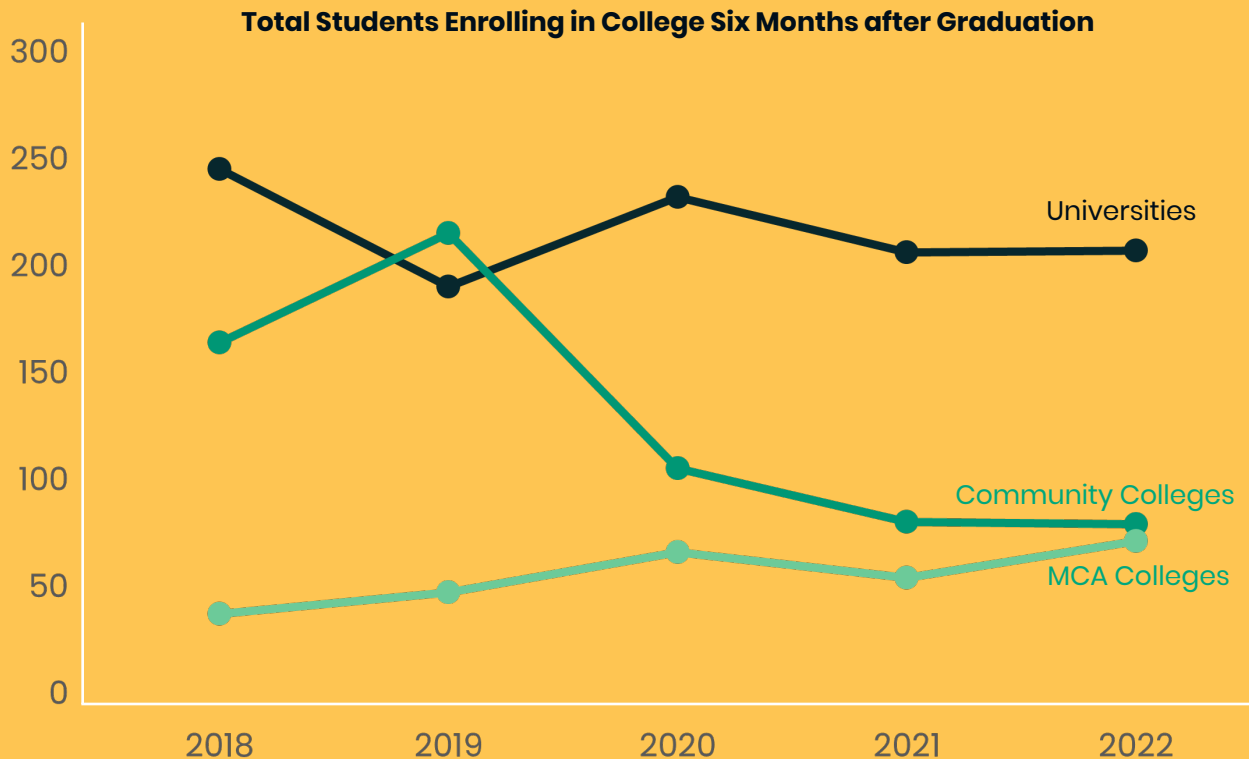
High School Graduates
in Similar Urban Districts



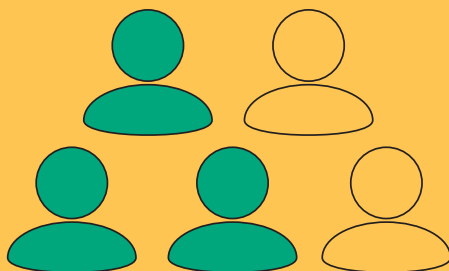
ENROLLMENT TRENDS

(continued)

Enrollment of Kalamazoo Promise scholars in community colleges remains *lower* than it was prior to the pandemic, but enrollment in universities is about the same, and enrollment in select private colleges (Michigan College Alliance, or MCA, colleges) is *higher* than before.



Kalamazoo Promise–eligible graduates continue to *enroll primarily* at local colleges and universities.

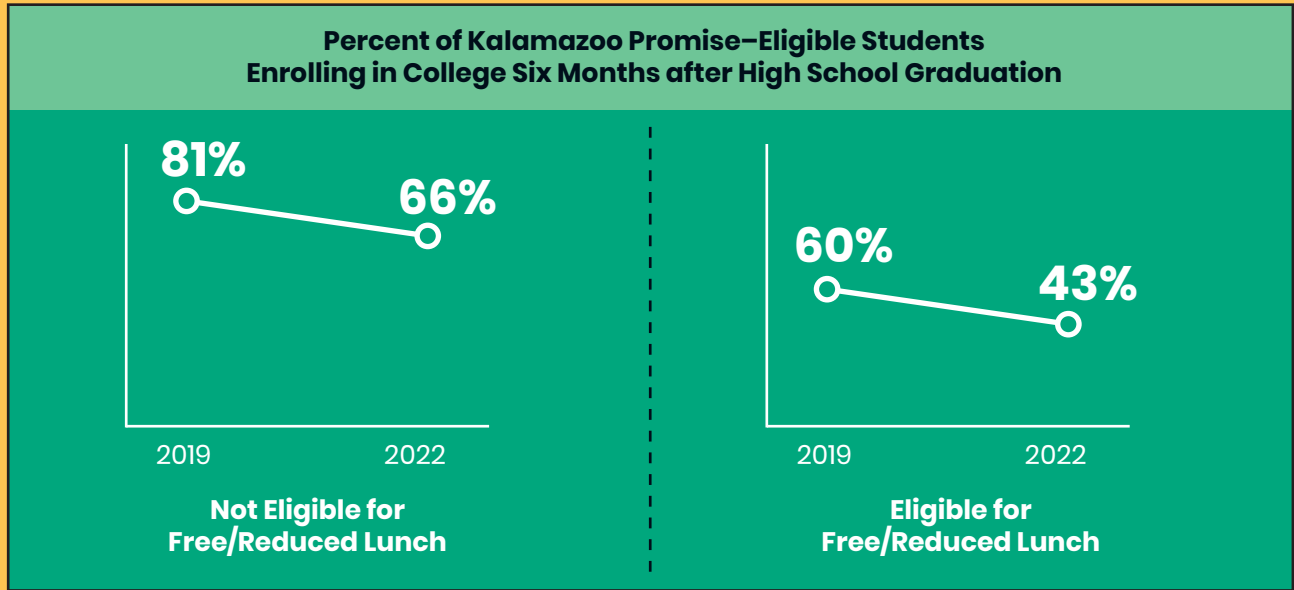


3 in 5
graduates who
use the Promise
enroll in colleges
or universities in
Kalamazoo

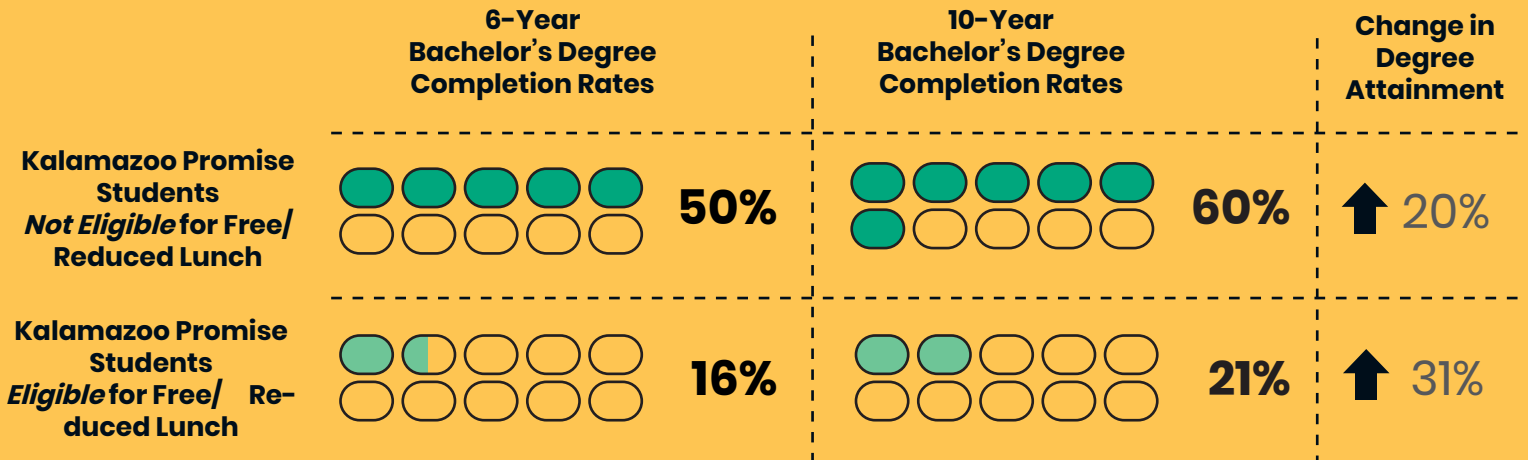
SCHOLARSHIP USE

by Socioeconomic Status

Usage of the Kalamazoo Promise within six months of graduation *remains lower* than before the pandemic for both students who were and were not eligible for free/reduced lunch.



One innovative design decision by the Kalamazoo Promise is to allow students to access funding for up to 10 years and to extend the number of credits covered by the scholarship from 130 to 145. Comparing 6-year graduation rates to 10-year graduation rates shows that those extra years matter, especially for students eligible for free/reduced lunch where, with a bit more time, *31% more* students finish their degrees.



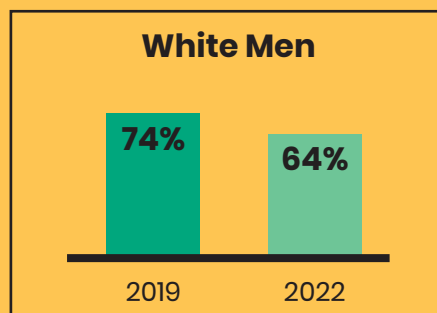
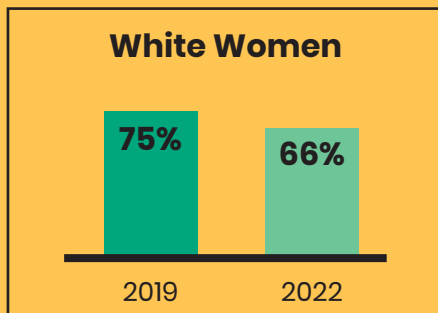
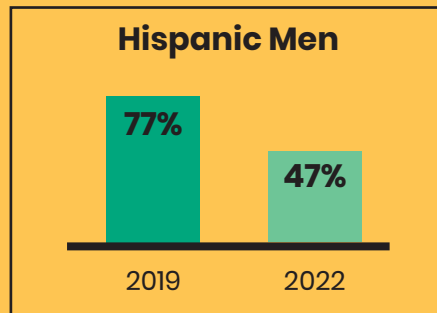
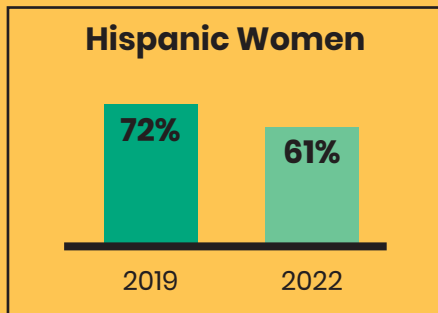
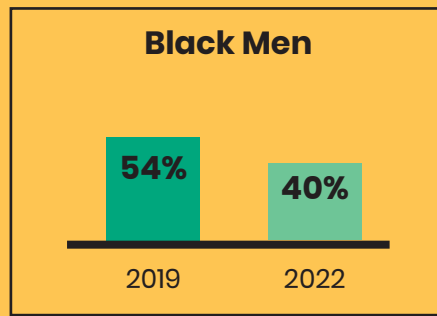
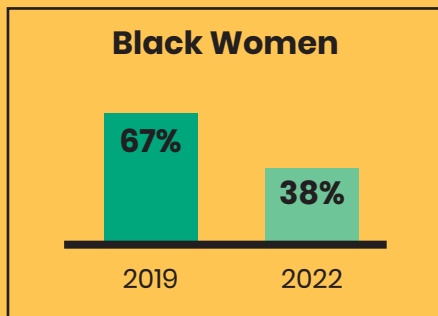
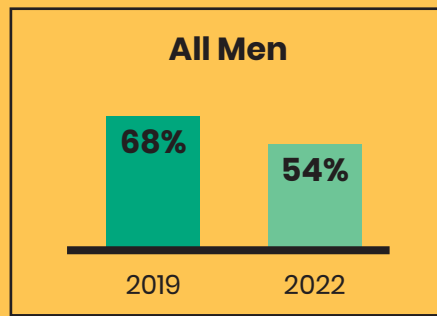
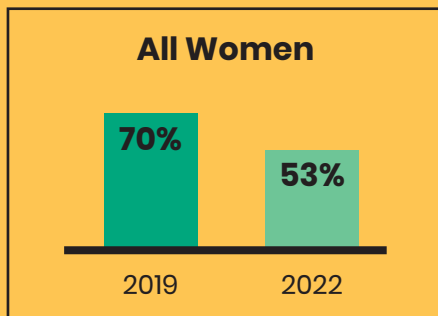
SCHOLARSHIP USE

by Race, Ethnicity, & Gender

Across all demographic groups, the number of eligible graduates who used the Promise within six months of high school graduation is *lower* than it was before the pandemic.

Hispanic men and Black women have seen the largest drop in enrollment.

Percent of Kalamazoo Promise-Eligible Students Enrolling in College Six Months after High School Graduation



SCHOLARSHIP USE

by Race, Ethnicity, & Gender

(continued)

Across all racial and ethnic groups, 10-year completion rates for bachelor's degrees are *higher* than 6-year completion rates. About 25% more women and 32% more men complete their bachelor's degree with some extra time. Hispanic women and Black men particularly benefit from having some additional time to finish their degrees.

