Introduction
The International Baccalaureate (IB) Diploma Programme (DP) is an academically challenging and balanced educational programme that prepares students to succeed in postsecondary education and life beyond. Research suggests that IB participation improves secondary school academic performance (Caspary 2011, Saavedra 2011, Wade 2011), college enrollment and postsecondary persistence and achievement (Coca et al 2012, Caspary, Bland 2011, HESA 2011, Inkelas, Swan, Pretlow and Jones 2013). This study examines the pathways and outcomes of DP students in the United States who took IB exams in 2008, enabling analysis of four- and six-year graduation rates for the 2008 cohort. The full report also examines some data from DP students from Latin American countries, although data availability was limited for this cohort of students. Additionally, it extends previous research conducted by Halic (2013) reporting on the postsecondary outcomes of IB students graduating from US high schools in 2005.

DATA SOURCES
This study used data from two sources: the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) student tracker system and the International Baccalaureate information system (IBIS). NSC is a non-profit organization providing student enrollment, performance and related information for more than 3,600 colleges and universities in the United States. IBIS is maintained by the IB and collects student demographic data and assessment data for DP students who register for exams. Exam scores, performance on other diploma requirements, diploma result codes and exam dates are recorded in IBIS. Data on all DP candidates (n=15,680) who took IB examinations in 2008 in public and private high schools in the US was requested in October 2014. Complete data was obtained for 13,555 students (94% attended public high schools and 6% attended private schools) which was used for these analyses.

Findings
Postsecondary enrollment
Ninety-two per cent of diploma students graduating from US high schools in 2008 enrolled in US postsecondary institutions between May 2008 and May 2014 (Figure 1). Seventy-eight per cent of students enrolled immediately. In comparison, in 2008 the national rate of immediate enrollment was 69% (Department of Labor 2009). Additionally, of all the DP students who enrolled immediately after high school graduation, 95% enrolled at a four-year institution. This is notably higher than the 2008 national average of 60% (Figure 2).
Postsecondary retention

The first year retention rate of DP students enrolled in four-year institutions was 98% (Figure 3), while the national rate was 77% (NCHEMS n.d.).

Graduation rates

The average four-year graduation rate of all DP students (both diploma earners and non-earners) was 79% (Figure 4). When considering diploma earners alone, the average four-year graduation (all four-year institutions) rate increases to 84%. Furthermore, DP students (both diploma earners and non-earners) have notably higher six-year graduation rates (83%) than the 2009 national average of 56% (NCHEMS n.d.).


