

HIGH SCHOOL METRICS OF POSTSECONDARY READINESS

February 8, 2018



EDUCATION COMMISSION
OF THE STATES

Your education policy team.



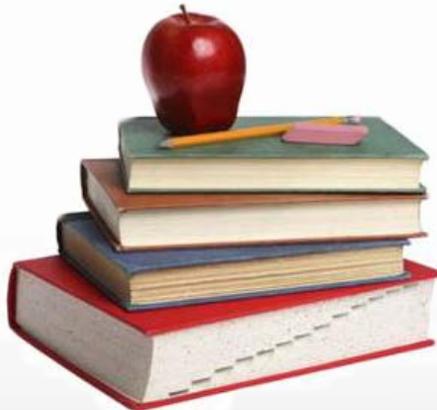
Who we are

The **essential, indispensable** member of any team addressing education policy.



What we do

We believe in the power of **learning from experience** and we know informed policymakers create **better education policy.**



How we do it



RESEARCH



REPORT



COUNSEL



CONVENE

Overview

What are HS indicators predictive of:

- PS completion
- Other PS success?

How are these reflected in requirements for other states' PS-ready diplomas and endorsements?

Postsecondary Completion Predictors

- Dual enrollment course completion
- Rigorous HS course completion
- ACT, SAT benchmark scores
- AP success
- HS grade point average (GPA)

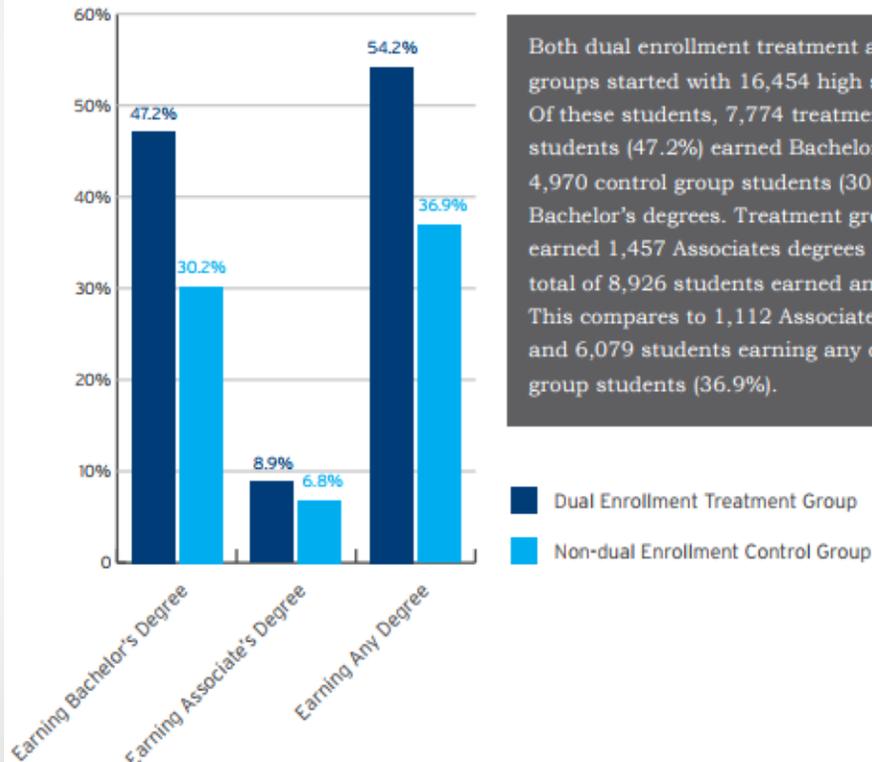
Dual enrollment course completion

“Dual enrollment” = HS students taking postsecondary courses for HS and PS credit

Not specific to course location, instructor type, etc.

Dual enrollment course completion

COLLEGE COMPLETION RATES FOR STATISTICALLY MATCHED COLLEGE ENROLLEES, TEXAS, 2004 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATING CLASS



Both dual enrollment treatment and control groups started with 16,454 high school graduates. Of these students, 7,774 treatment group students (47.2%) earned Bachelor's degrees, while 4,970 control group students (30.2%) earned Bachelor's degrees. Treatment group students earned 1,457 Associates degrees (8.9%), and a total of 8,926 students earned any degree (54.2%). This compares to 1,112 Associate's degrees (6.8%) and 6,079 students earning any degree for control group students (36.9%).

Dual enrollment course completion

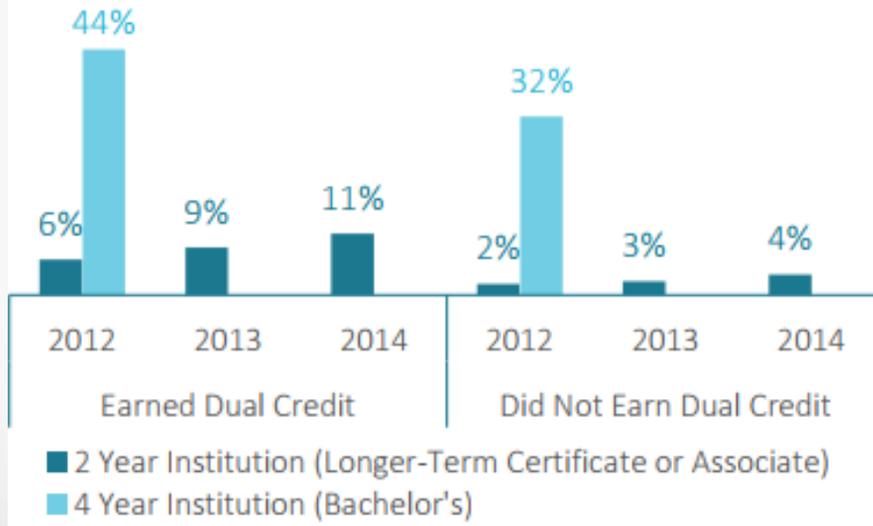
South Dakota Board of Regents, 2013 Study

Persistence to Completion	Dual Enrolling	All Other Students
Bachelor's Seekers Earning B.A./B.S. in ≤ 4 Years	40.5%	22.4%
Bachelor's Seekers Earning B.A./B.S. in ≤ 6 Years	74.2%	54.0%
Average Time (in Years) to B.A./B.S. Degree Completion	4.52	4.72

Dual enrollment course completion

Indiana

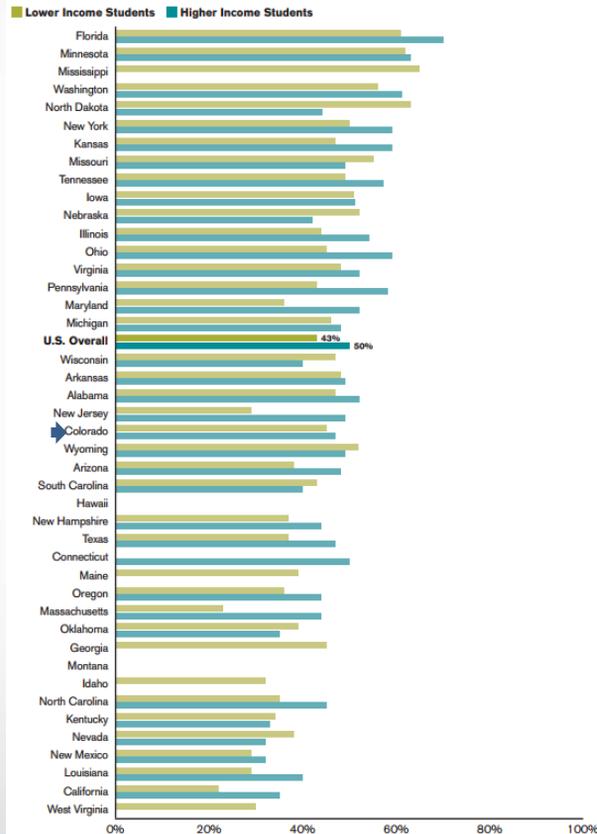
Figure 14: Percentage of Dual Credit Students **Completing On-Time, Same Campus and Degree Level**



Source: Indiana Commission for Higher Education, [College Readiness Report Supplement: Dual Credit Taking and College Performance Trends](#), April 2017

Dual enrollment course completion

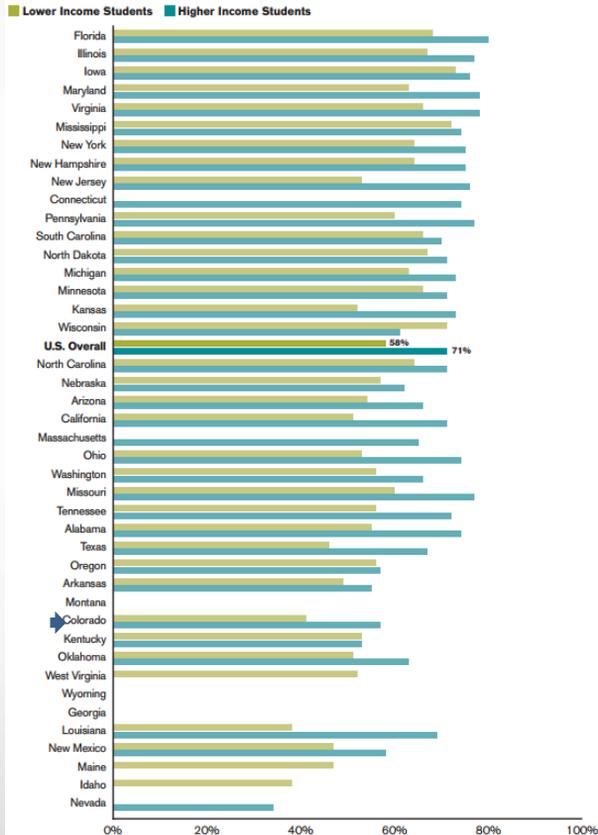
Figure 8. Completion of Any Award by Income Among Students Who Participated in Dual Enrollment at Age 17 and First Matriculated at a Community College at Ages 18-20



Source: Community College Research Center, [What Happens to Students Who Take Community College "Dual Enrollment" Courses in High School?](#), September 2017

Dual enrollment course completion

Figure 11. Completion of Any Award by Income Among Students Who Participated in Dual Enrollment at Age 17 and First Matriculated at a Four-Year College at Ages 18–20



Source: Community College Research Center, [What Happens to Students Who Take Community College "Dual Enrollment" Courses in High School?](#), September 2017

Rigorous high school course completion

- **English:** Min. **3** units
- **Math:** Min. **3.75** units
 - ◆ Highest math = calc, precalc, trigonometry
- **Science:** Min. **2.5** units
OR 2+ units core **lab** science
- **Social studies:** **2+** units

Source: Clifford Adelman, [The Toolbox Revisited](#), 2006

Rigorous high school course completion

- Foreign language: 2+ units
- Computer science: Min. 1 unit
- AP: 1+ course
- No remedial English, no remedial math

Source: Clifford Adelman, [The Toolbox Revisited](#), 2006



Rigorous high school course completion

“Of all pre-college curricula, the **highest level of mathematics** one studies in secondary school has the **strongest continuing influence** on bachelor's degree **completion**. Finishing a course beyond ... **Algebra 2** (for example, trigonometry or pre-calculus) **more than doubles the odds** that a student who enters postsecondary education will **complete a bachelor's degree.**”

Source: Clifford Adelman, [Answers in the Toolbox](#), 1999

Rigorous high school course completion

“The **impact** of a high school curriculum of high academic intensity and quality **on degree completion** is far more **pronounced** and positively - **for African-American and Latino students** than any other pre-college indicator of academic resources.

The **impact** for African-American and Latino students is also **much greater than** it is **for white students.**”

Source: Clifford Adelman, [Answers in the Toolbox](#), 1999

Rigorous high school course completion

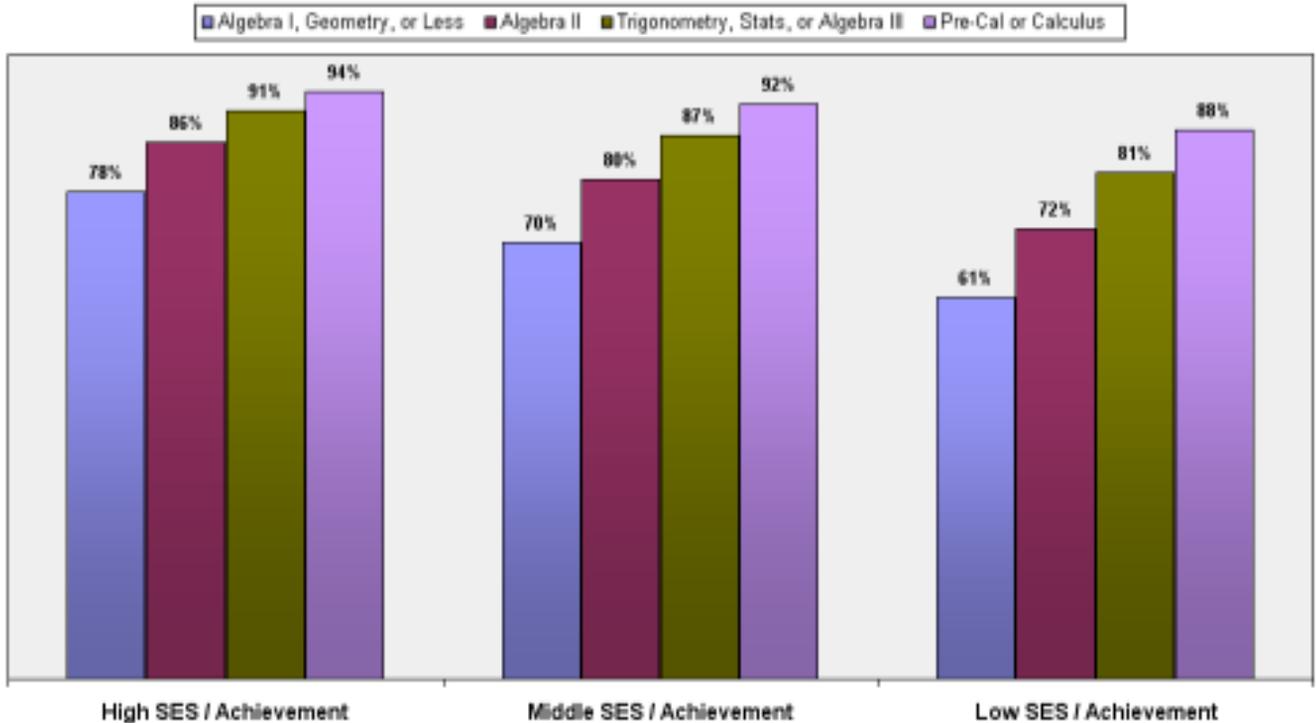
ACT recommended curriculum:

- 4 years English
- 3 years math
 - ◆ Math beyond Algebra II
- 3 years science
 - ◆ Science beyond Chemistry
- 3 years social studies

Source: ACT, What We Know About College Success: Using ACT Data to Inform Educational Issues, 2008

Rigorous high school course completion

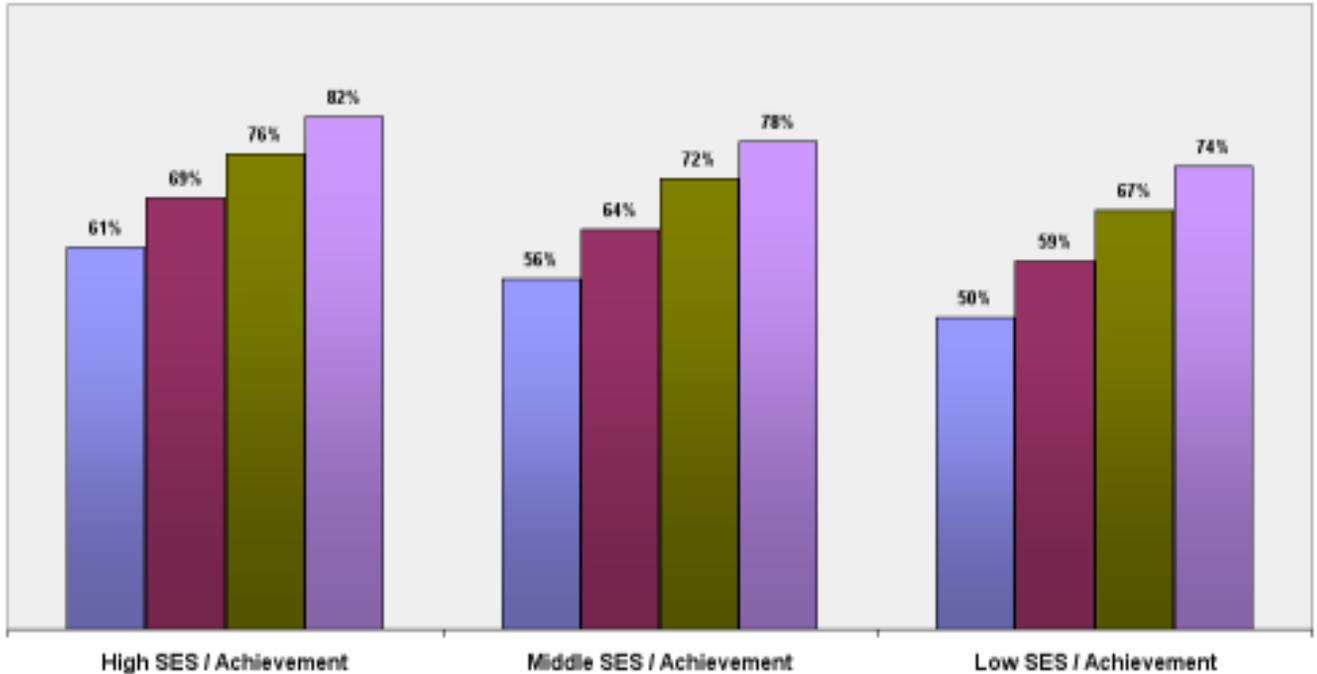
Chart 1: Probability of Persistence in a Four-Year institution by Highest Math Course



Rigorous high school course completion

Chart 2: Probability of Persistence in a Two-Year institution by Highest Math Course

■ Algebra I, Geometry, or Less ■ Algebra II ■ Trigonometry, Stats, or Algebra II ■ Pre-Cal or Calculus



Source: [High school rigor and good advice: Setting up students to succeed](#), October 2012

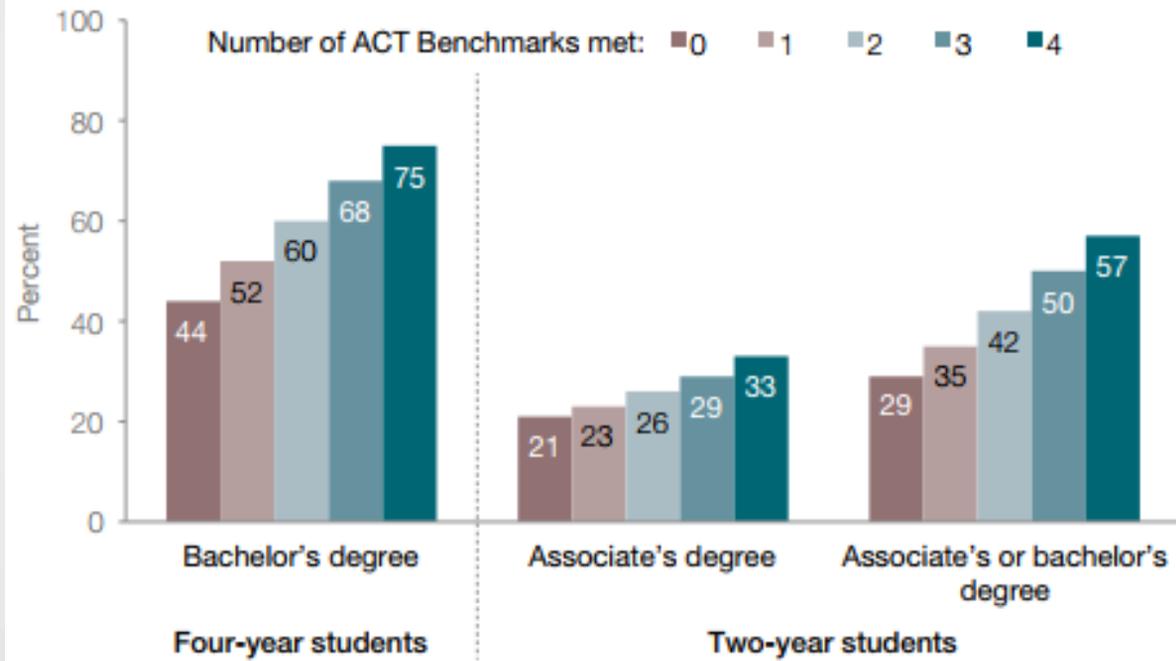
ACT Benchmark Scores

College Course or Course Area	ACT Subject-Area Test	ACT Test Benchmark
English Composition	English	18
Social Sciences	Reading	22
College Algebra	Mathematics	22
Biology	Science	23

Source: ACT, [What Are the ACT College Readiness Benchmarks?](#), September 2013

ACT Benchmark Scores

Six-year degree completion rates by number of ACT Benchmarks met and institution type

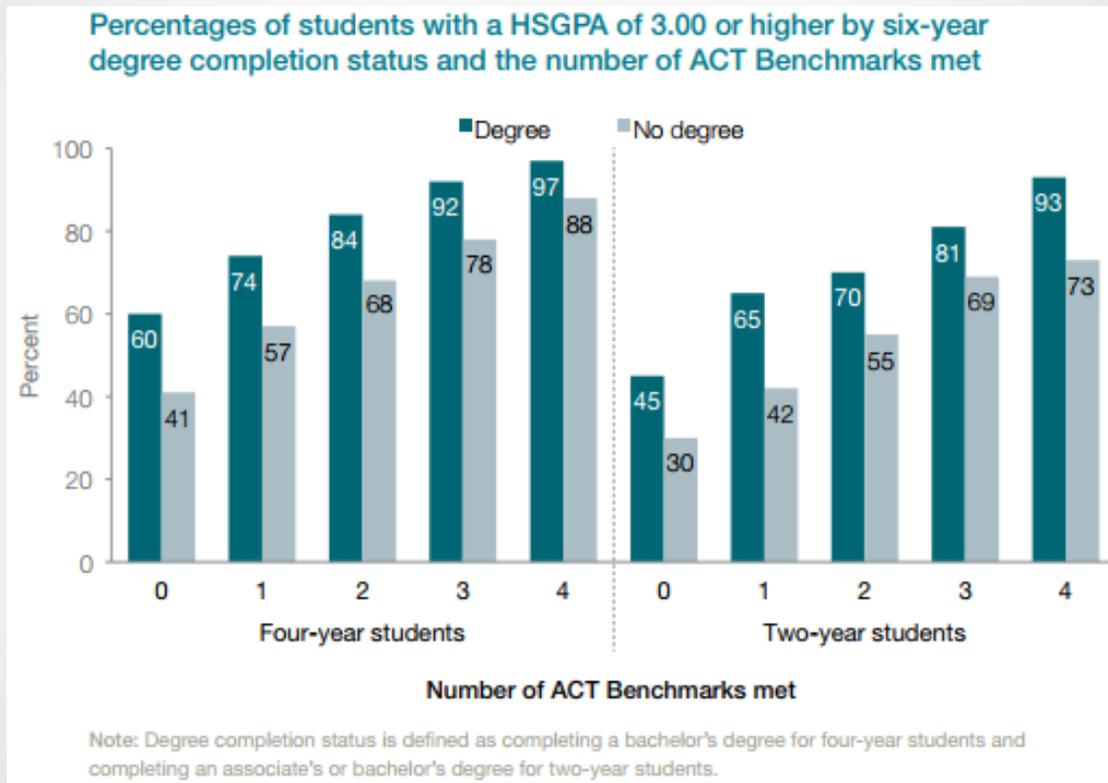


Source: ACT, [Readiness Matters: The Impact of College Readiness on College Persistence and Degree Completion](#), February 2013

ACT Benchmark Scores

- ACT recommends **multiple measures** as more accurate predictor of college success.
- “**HSGPA likely measures** aspects of ... **cognitive and noncognitive components** of college readiness...For students who meet the same number of ACT Benchmarks, **degree completers are more likely to have” min. 3.0 HS GPA.**

ACT Benchmark Scores



Source: ACT, [Readiness Matters: The Impact of College Readiness on College Persistence and Degree Completion](#), February 2013

SAT Benchmark Scores

The Values of the College and Career Readiness Benchmarks

Across the SAT Suite of Assessments, the benchmark scores* are as follows:

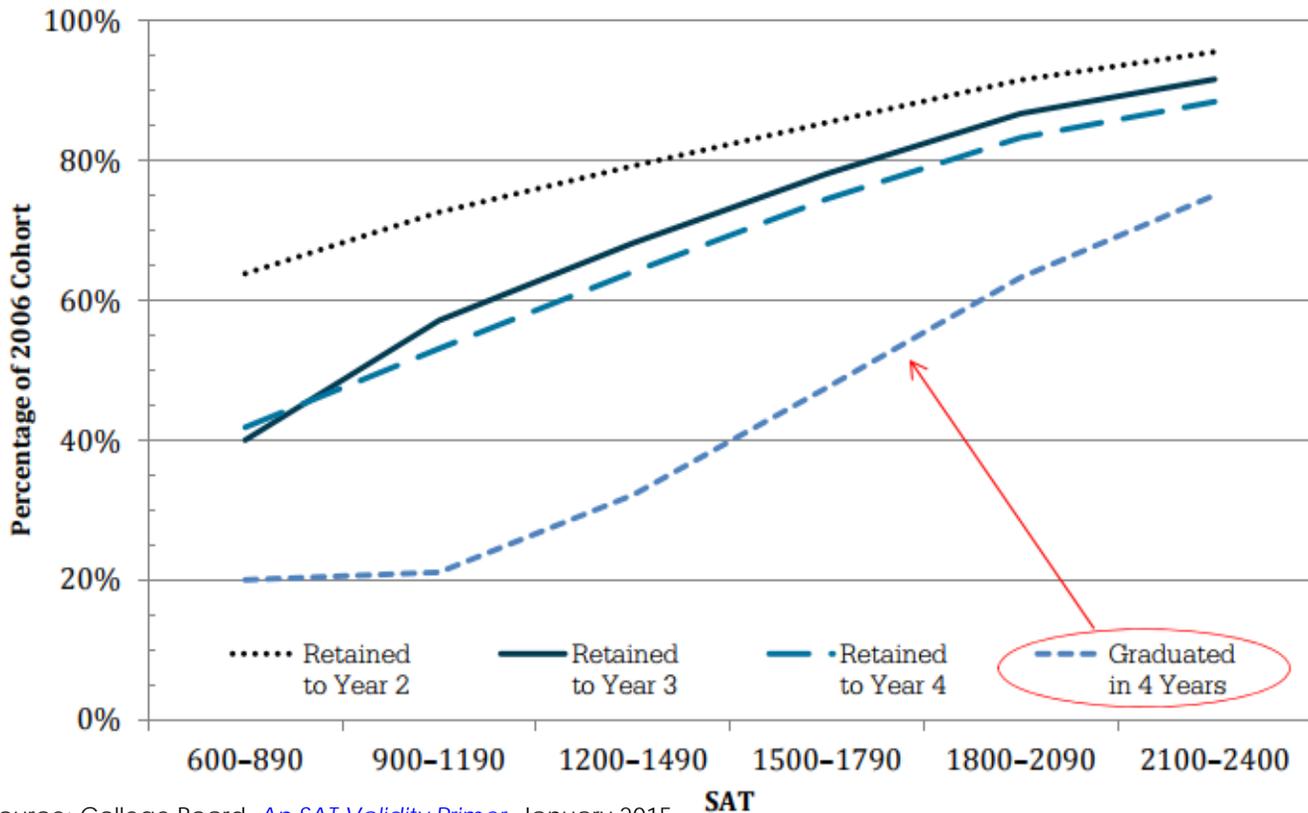
Assessment – Grade Level	Evidence-Based Reading and Writing Benchmark	Math Benchmark
SAT	480	530
Grade 11	460	510
Grade 10	430	480
Grade 9	410	450
Grade 8	390	430

*Once students who have taken the redesigned SAT have entered college and earned course grades in the relevant subjects in 2017-18, an additional benchmark study will be conducted.

Source: College Board, [The College and Career Readiness Benchmarks for the SAT Suite of Assessments](#), n.d.

SAT Benchmark Scores

Figure 8. Retention through four-year graduation by SAT (2006 cohort).³⁰

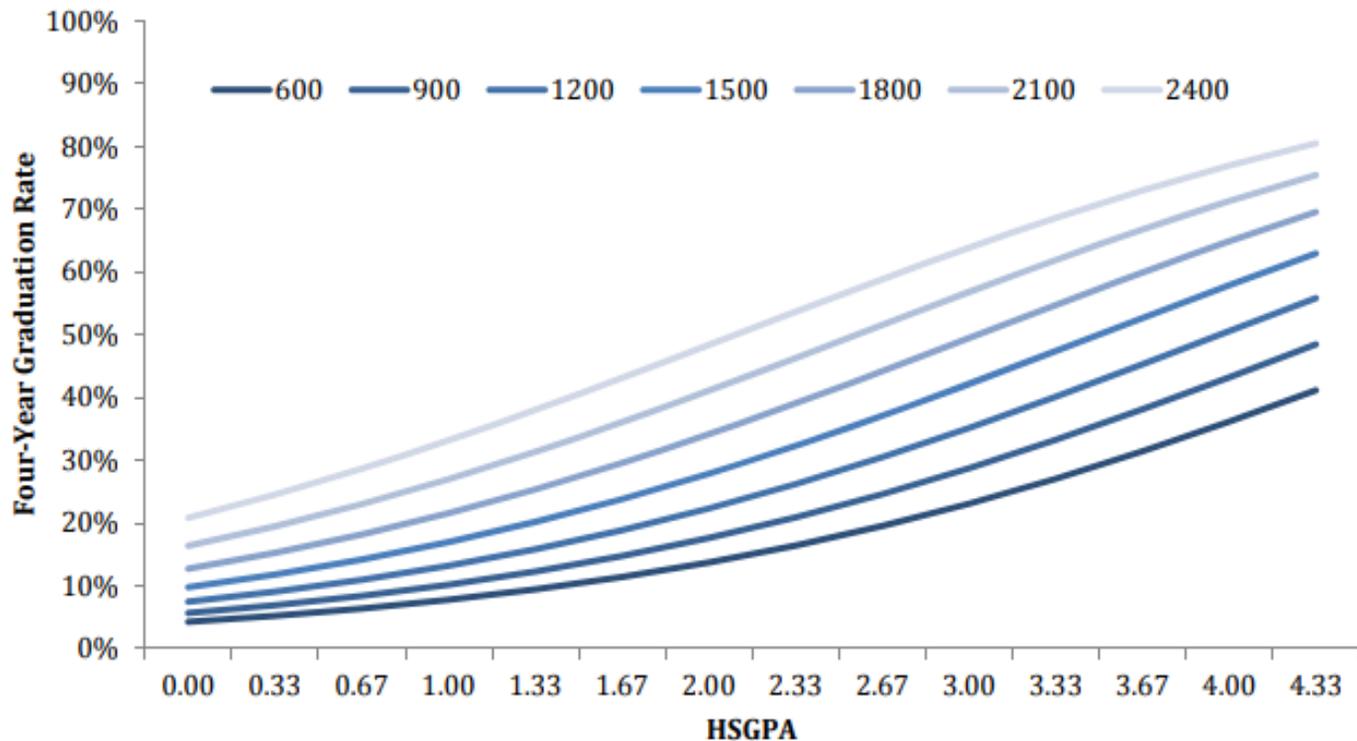


SAT Benchmark Scores

SAT also finds that **SAT scores AND HS GPA** are a **more accurate predictor** of college completion **than SAT or HS GPA alone**.

SAT Benchmark Scores

Figure 9. Expected four-year graduation rates by SAT and HSGPA.³²

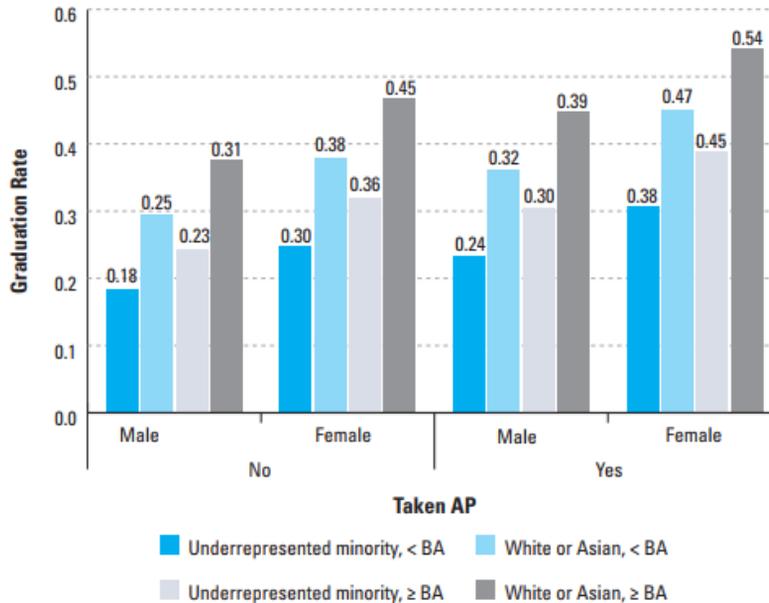


Source: College Board, [An SAT Validity Primer](#), January 2015

AP Participation, Success

Figure 1.

Four-year graduation rates by AP Exam participation and student characteristics:
Sample 1.



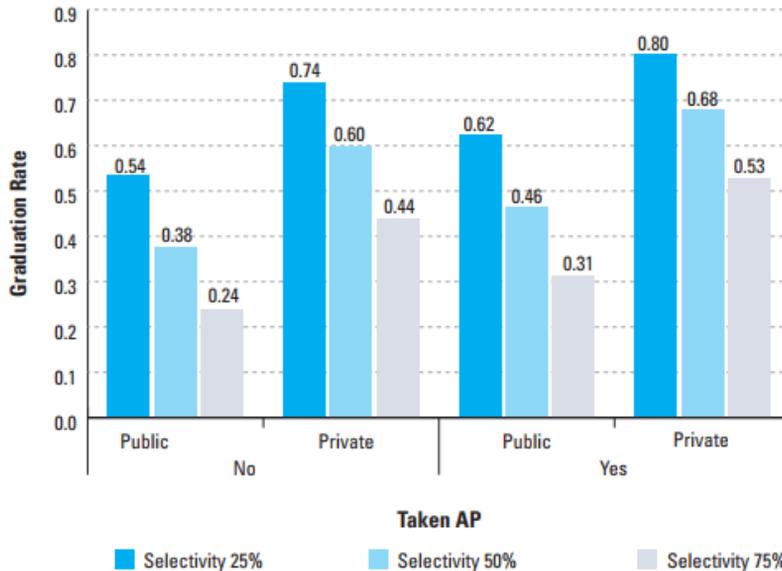
Based on parameter estimates for Model 5 (Table 2), expected four-year graduation rate by AP Exam participation and student characteristics were computed. These values are associated with a student with an average PSAT/NMSQT score attending a public institution of average selectivity.

Source: College Board, [Are AP Students More Likely to Graduate from College on Time?](#), 2013

AP Participation, Success

Figure 2.

Four-year graduation rates by AP Exam participation and institutional characteristics:
Sample 1.



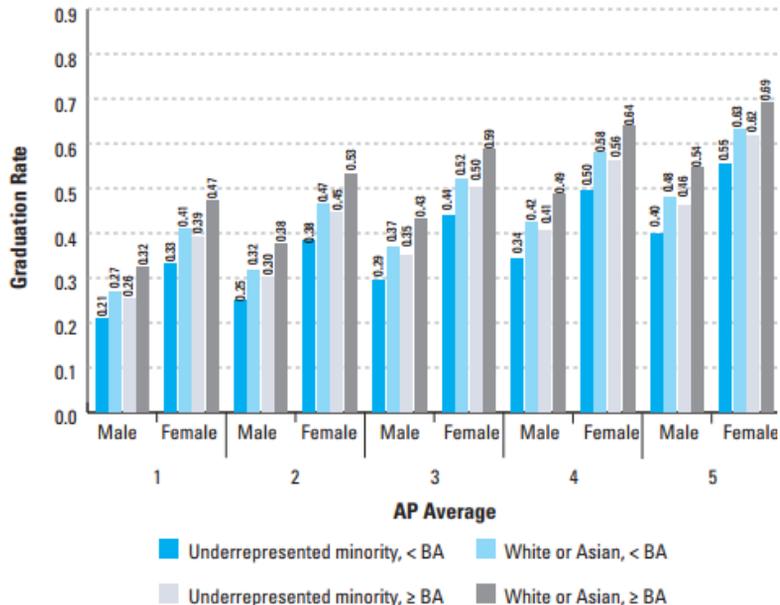
Based on parameter estimates for Model 5 (Table 2), expected four-year graduation rate by AP Exam participation and institutional characteristics were computed. These values are associated with a white or Asian, non-first-generation status male with an average PSAT/NMSQT score.

Source: College Board, [Are AP Students More Likely to Graduate from College on Time?](#), 2013

AP Participation, Success

Figure 3.

Four-year graduation rates by AP performance and student characteristics: Sample 1.



Source: College Board, [Are AP Students More Likely to Graduate from College on Time?](#), 2013

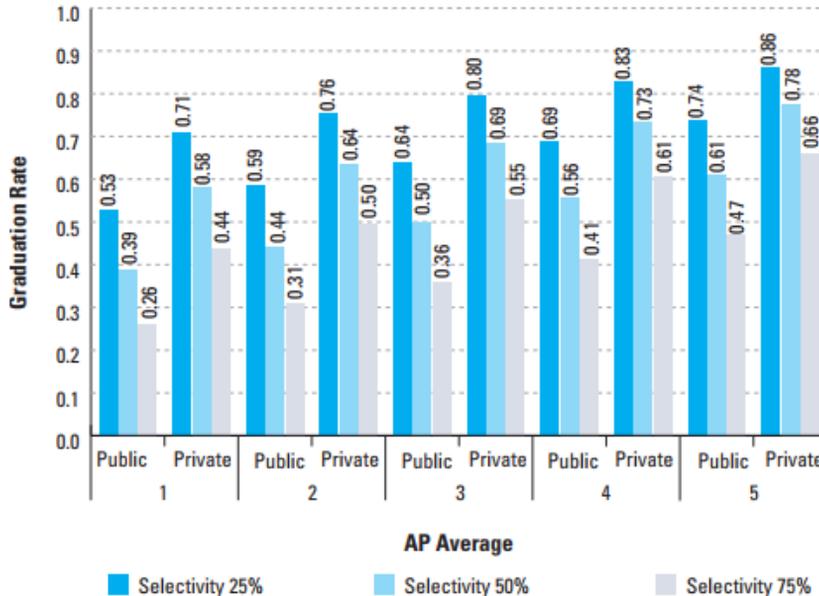
Based on parameter estimates for Model 10 (Table 3), expected four-year graduation rate by AP performance and student characteristics were computed. These values are associated with a student with an average PSAT/NMSQT score attending a public institution of average selectivity.

AP Participation, Success

Source: College Board, [Are AP Students More Likely to Graduate from College on Time?](#), 2013

Figure 4.

Four-year graduation rates by AP performance and institutional characteristics: Sample 1.



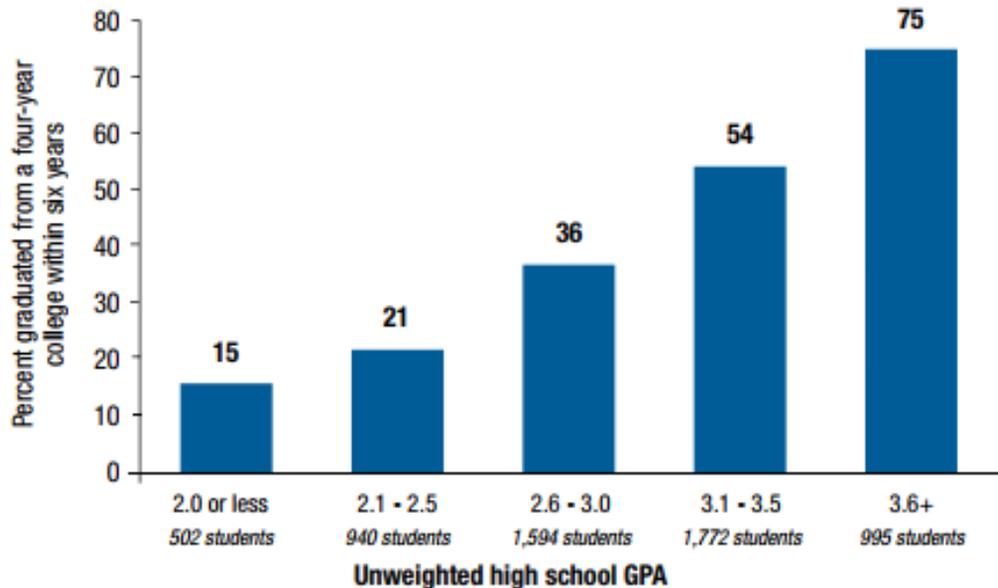
Based on parameter estimates for Model 10 (Table 3), expected four-year graduation rate by AP performance and institutional characteristics were computed. These values are associated with a white or Asian, non-first-generation status male with an average PSAT/NMSQT score.

Chicago research: HS GPA more
predicative of 4-year degree completion
than AP/honors course completion or 11th
grade test scores.

HS GPA

REVISED FIGURE 3-4

College graduation rates by unweighted high school GPA



Note: These were CPS alumni who enrolled full time in a four-year college by spring following their high school graduation and enrolled in a college for which we have graduation information.

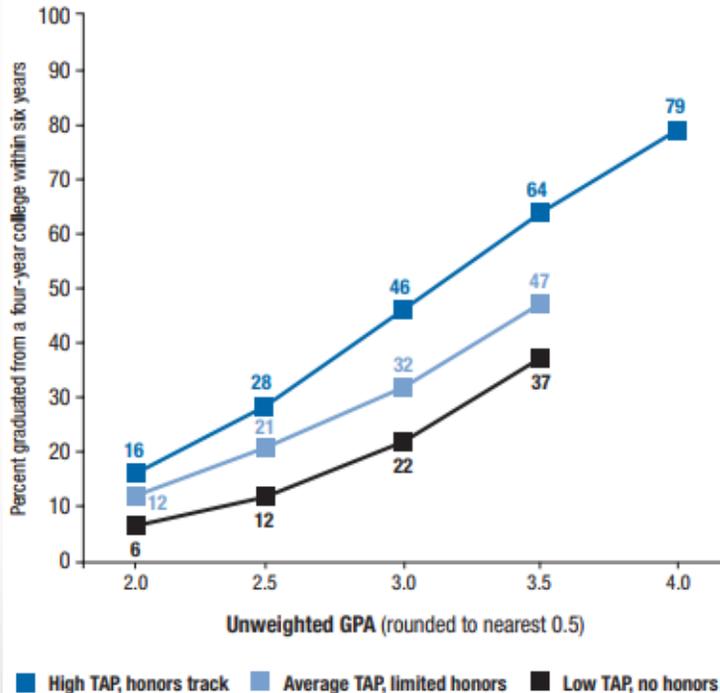
Source: UChicago Consortium on School Research, October 2006 [update](#) to [From High School to the Future: A First Look at Chicago Public School Graduates' College Enrollment, College Preparation and Graduation from Four-Year Colleges](#)

HS GPA

Figure 3-7

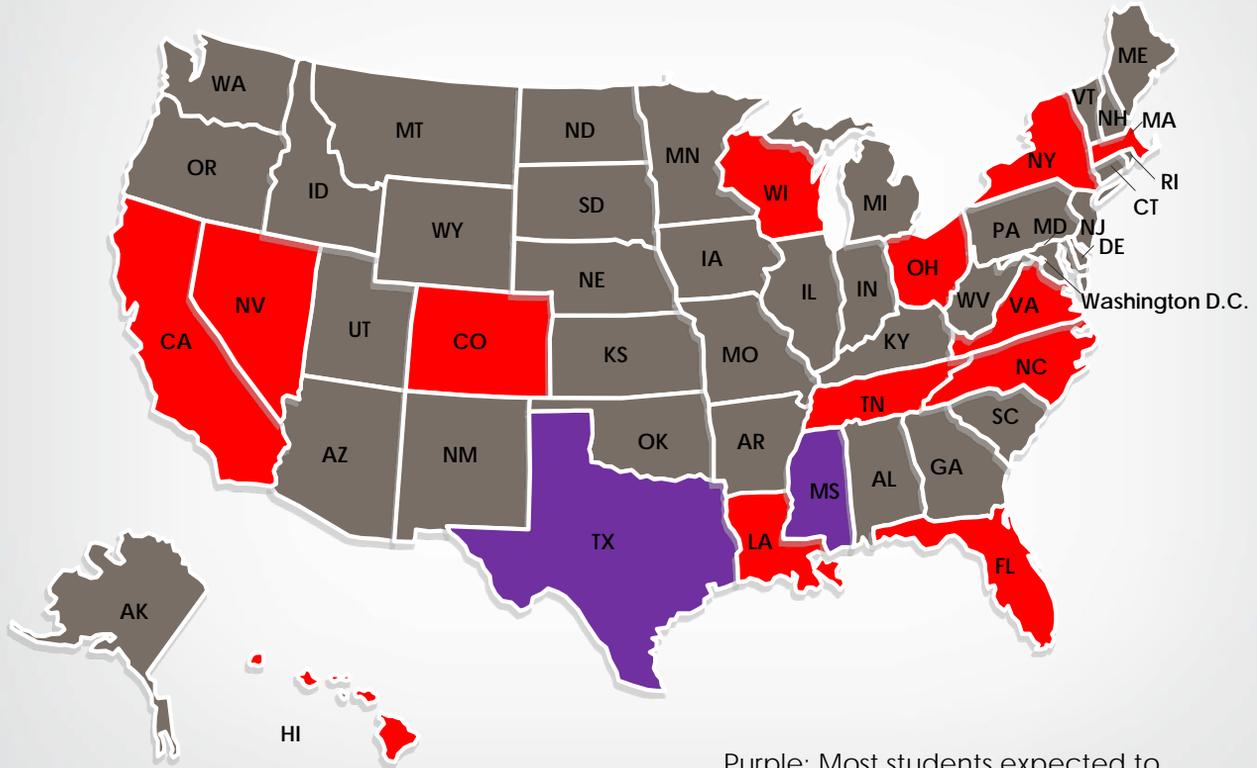
Students were very likely to graduate from college only if they had both high GPAs and good test scores

College graduation rates by high school GPAs of students in different curricular tracks



Source: UChicago Consortium on School Research, [From High School to the Future: A First Look at Chicago Public School Graduates' College Enrollment, College Preparation and Graduation from Four-Year Colleges](#), April 2006

States with PWR endorsements or advanced diploma options that meet ESSA grad. rate reqts.



Purple: Most students expected to complete endorsement.

Ohio: Academic Honors Diploma

- Min. 3.5 **GPA** (on 4.0 scale)
- Min. 27 **ACT** composite or 1280 **SAT** composite
- 4 units **math**, incl. Algebra I, geometry, Algebra II + higher level course
- 4 units **science**, incl. 2 advanced science
- 4 social studies
- 3 units 1 world lang. or 2 units x 2 world lang.
- 1 fine arts

Conclusion

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