College and Career Readiness Indicators Report Class of 2012
Technical Report

The College and Career Readiness Indicators Report (CCRI) has been developed through Hawai‘i P-20 Partnerships for Education (Hawaii P-20) in collaboration with the Hawai‘i Department of Education (HIDOE) and the University of Hawai‘i (UH). This report presents information on how well Hawai‘i’s high school graduates are prepared to meet the Mission and Vision of HIDOE’s 2012 Strategic Plan Update http://doe.k12.hi.us/curriculum/strategicplan2011-2018/2012_update/.

Indicators selected for this report are based on recommendations from Measures that Matter: Making College and Career Readiness the Mission of High Schools (http://www.achieve.org/measuresthatmatter). Indicators were also chosen on the basis of the accessibility of the data source and its impact on improving student readiness for the workforce or postsecondary education. Additional measures for this report will be incorporated as data becomes available.

The purpose of this technical report is to provide a summary of the key readiness indicators, data sources, and other relevant information.

High School Outcomes

High School Completers and Diploma Type: High school completers are students who earn the following Diploma Types: Board of Education Recognition Diploma, Regular Diploma, and Certificates of Completion.

Data Source: Systems Accountability Office/System Planning and Improvement Section, HIDOE

On-time graduation rate: Beginning with the Class of 2011, HIDOE calculated “on-time graduation rates” according to the US Department of Education’s Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate (ACGR). The change to the formula is based on adding to the 9th grade cohort (denominator) students who transfer into HIDOE (statewide on-time calculation) and to the school’s appropriate graduating cohort (school’s on-time graduation calculation). The Class of 2010 and 2011 on-time graduation rates are are reported as “finalized”. The Class of 2012 is reported as “preliminary” and will be finalized on the 2014 publication of the CCRI.

Beginning in 2011:

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\frac{\text{# of on-time graduates in year } x^a}{\text{(# of first-time entering ninth graders in year } x-3^c - \text{ (# of transfers out) + (# of transfers in)}}
\]

\[ ^a \text{ The information regarding the ACGR referenced in this Technical Manual is based on regulations issued by the U.S. DOE in October 2008 and a Non-Regulatory Guidance document published in December 2008.} \]

\[ ^b \text{ x = graduating school year} \]

\[ ^c \text{ x-3 = 9th grade school year} \]
Prior to 2011:

\[
\frac{\text{# of on-time graduates in same school cohort}^d}{\text{(1 - # of transfers out)}} = \frac{\text{(1 - # of first-time entering ninth graders in year x-3)}}{	ext{4 - 3}}
\]

\[^d\text{“Same school cohort” is comprised of the students who entered grade 9, in a given school for the first-time, and were enrolled in the same school four years later, upon successfully completing school, or at the point that they “dropped out.” Students who transferred out of the system/school are removed from the cohort.}


**Hawai‘i State Assessments:** The No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) of 2001 is a federal law requiring elementary and secondary schools to demonstrate proficiency and progress according to accountability standards set by the state and approved by the U.S. Department of Education.

NCLB requires states to implement an accountability system and report on performance measures related to Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) in math and reading, participation and proficiency, graduation/retention rates, as well as other educational indicators, such as teacher qualification. To meet reporting requirements set forth by the law, HIDOE publishes comprehensive reports annually, reflecting performance at both the state and individual school level. For the Class of 2010, 2011 and 2012 Hawai‘i State Assessment scores are reported for math and reading. Data on Science HSA is reported from the school’s Trend Report and is reported as part of the CCRI, but is not a metric for NCLB.

**NOTE:** Data provided on the CCRI is based on the graduated Class’ Hawai‘i State Assessment (HSA) 10th grade test scores. That is, for the Class of 2012 the reported scores are from the Spring 2010 HSA test administration.

Data Source: Hawai‘i State Assessment, Accountability Resource Center Hawai‘i, No Child Left Behind [http://arch.k12.hi.us/PDFs/nclb/2010/FinalAYPallSch37Pub20100827.pdf](http://arch.k12.hi.us/PDFs/nclb/2010/FinalAYPallSch37Pub20100827.pdf)

**Advanced Placement:** Accelerated learning options provide students with the opportunity to earn college credits during their high school years. The College Board’s Advanced Placement (AP) program is a cooperative program between high schools and postsecondary education. This program allows students to take college-level classes and national exams developed by the College Board within the high school setting. Students who achieve a minimum score on an AP exam may be awarded college credit, depending upon the requirements of the postsecondary institution and the subject area. Scores are aggregated at the school level and are provided by the College Board to HIDOE. For more information see: [http://www.collegeboard.com/student/testing/ap/about.html](http://www.collegeboard.com/student/testing/ap/about.html).

Previous CCRI’s reported aggregate level data for each school as reported by College Board. This year’s report for the Class of 2010, 2011 and 2012 counts high school completers who took at least one AP exam during high school. Data are reported at the student, rather than aggregate level by school.

**Running Start (dual credit):** Accelerated learning options provide students with the opportunity to earn college credits during their high school years. The Running Start program allows Hawai‘i’s public high school students taking University of Hawai‘i classes to also earn high school credit towards high school graduation (“dual credit”). Running Start is a legislatively mandated program, administered by
both HIDOE and UH. Hawai‘i students have participated in Running Start since 2002. Running Start is available to public high school juniors and seniors who meet pre-requisite and/or placement test requirements, have the approval of their counselor and principal and meet the UH campus admissions requirements. Credit earned through college coursework is applied towards their high school diploma requirements. Students are responsible for college tuition, student fees and books. GEAR UP Hawai‘i provides Running Start scholarships for students who are eligible for free or reduced lunch status. Data on the program are currently being collected through Hawai‘i P-20. For more information see: www.hawaii.edu/runningstart.

Previous CCRI reports calculated Running Start participants as seniors who took at least one Running Start course during the last academic year. This year’s report for the Class of 2010, 2011 and 2012 counts the high school completers who took at least one Running Start course during high school.

**CollegeBoard SAT:** The SAT is one of the nation’s most widely used college admissions test. The SAT is taken by more than two million students every year and is accepted by virtually all colleges and universities. The SAT measures knowledge of subjects learned in the classroom, including reading, writing, and math, and how well you can apply that knowledge outside of the classroom. For more information see: http://www.collegeboard.com/.

Data Source: CollegeBoard, HIDOE contact Anna Viggiano, Education Specialist, DOE Office of Curriculum, Instruction and Student Support.

College Enrollment

**College Enrollment Nationwide:** The National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) provides reports of confirmed enrollments of Hawai‘i high school graduates in participating postsecondary institutions. The data are valuable for understanding students’ post-high school outcomes and can be used for strategic planning, as well as in the school’s accreditation self-study. NSC records represent over 3300 postsecondary institutions that collectively enroll 96% of all students in public and private institutes of higher education/postsecondary institutions nationwide. Local participating institutions include the University of Hawai‘i, Chaminade University, Brigham Young University - Hawai‘i, Heald College at Honolulu, and Argosy University. Hawai‘i Pacific University, with an annual enrollment of approximately 8,000 students, does not participate at this time. For an up-to-date list of participating postsecondary institutions go to: http://www.studentclearinghouse.org/colleges/enrollment_reporting/participating_schholas.php

Hawai‘i DOE graduates are matched to NSC data based on name, gender, and date of birth. The college enrollment data do not reflect graduates who cannot be matched due to name change, data entry error, or for students who have requested that their postsecondary directory information not be disclosed. Confirmed enrollments therefore, provide a “lower bound” of Hawai‘i’s public school college going rate.

Prior review of college going data sources such as the HIDOE’s Senior Exit Plan Survey, UH enrollment reports and selected high school records of students’ post-high plans by Hawai‘i P-20 in conjunction with University of Colorado-Denver researchers, found NSC data to be reliable. Based on available information, University of Colorado-Denver researchers estimated that the “upper bound” of schools’ college going rates may be up to six percentage points higher, on average, than confirmed NSC enrollments.
NOTE: In 2009, Maui Community College converted from a two-year to a four-year institution, now named Maui College. Maui College is currently offering a Bachelor of Applied Science in Applied Business and Information Technology, and a Bachelor of Applied Science in Engineering Technology. Admissions requirements to the Bachelor of Applied Science are based on a minimum of 60 credits (at a minimum, college junior standing). Students from the Class of 2012 entering Maui College are eligible for admission to two-year degrees. Maui College continues to report to the University of Hawai‘i Vice-President of Community Colleges.

Data Source: National Student Clearinghouse

College Enrollment University of Hawai‘i: This represents the unduplicated headcount enrollment of HIDOE graduates into the UH system (any of the 10 two- or four-year campuses) the fall semester following high school graduation. This year’s CCRI reports three years of data for the Classes of 2010, 2011 and 2012.

High School to College Transition (University of Hawai‘i System)

College, Remedial or Developmental Mathematics and English course enrollment:

The University of Hawai‘i’s Institutional Research and Analysis Office produces an annual report on the unduplicated headcount of HIDOE students enrolled in either college, remedial or developmental classes at any of the 10 University of Hawai‘i campuses. Specifically, the report tracks June (spring) public school graduates who enroll at a University of Hawai‘i campus in the following fall semester (spring graduation to fall postsecondary enrollment). The data excludes students who placed at college, remedial or developmental levels but did not enroll in the class(es), or students who may not have taken the English or Mathematics placement tests.

This year’s reporting of UH Mathematics and English course enrollment include the following adjustments for the Class of 2010, 2011 and 2012:

- New metric: “Other” Mathematics and English course enrollments. These “Other” courses satisfy UH’s general education requirements (non “Math” designated courses) or are numbered at the “less than 100 level” but do not fit UH’s remedial or developmental definition. Courses in the <100 category may sometimes be used to fulfill a degree or certificate requirement (dependent upon the program graduation requirements).
- Non “Math” designated courses meet UH’s symbolic reasoning (FS) or quantitative reasoning general education requirements (e.g., Philosophy 110 Introduction to Deductive Logic or Information and Computer Science 141 Discrete Mathematics for Computer Science I).
- “Not Enrolled in Mathematics or English”. These students did not enroll in a course as of the fall semester following high school graduation.

Data Source: University of Hawai‘i, Institutional Research and Analysis Office.
http://www.hawaii.edu/iro/maps.php?category=Courses