The College and Career Readiness Indicators Report (CCRI) has been developed through Hawai‘i P-20 in partnership with the Hawai‘i Department of Education (DOE) and the University of Hawai‘i (UH). This report presents information on how well Hawai‘i’s graduates are prepared to meet the DOE’s Vision of a High School Graduate. 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/node/79). 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.

Exceeding College and Career Readiness:

*University of Hawai‘i System College Enrollment:* This represents the public high school Class of 2009, Fall 2009 unduplicated headcount for each high school across the University of Hawai‘i System (UHS) (two- or four-year campuses).

*College enrollment:* 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 planning, as well as in the school’s accreditation self-study. NSC records represent over 3400 postsecondary institutions, or 92% of higher education enrollments 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/](http://www.studentclearinghouse.org/) and click on the link “Full list of participating schools” in the Clearinghouse Schools box.

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 secondary and 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 DOE’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. This year NSC has changed their reporting structure and provides only percentages of school-based aggregate data. That is, rather than reporting the number of students enrolled in postsecondary education and the number of completers, NSC reports only the percent of students enrolled.

NOTE: Maui Community College has 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 will be offering a Bachelor of Applied Science in Engineering Technology beginning Fall 2010. Admissions requirements to the Bachelor of Applied Science are based on a minimum of 60 credits (at a minimum, college junior standing). Class of 2009 students entering Maui College is eligible for admissions to two-year degrees. Maui College continues to report to the University of Hawai‘i Vice-President of Community Colleges.

NSC data for the main feeder high schools to Maui College reflects the change in Maui College’s status with a greater percentage of students reported at a 4-year than a 2-year institution. An additional analysis was conducted on student-level NSC data to determine the impact of incoming freshman by high school (see Appendix A).

Data Source: National Student Clearinghouse, DOE contact Steve Bern, DP Systems Analyst, DOE Office of Information Technology

Earning college credit while still in high school: Accelerated learning options provide students with the opportunity to earn college credits during their high school years. Accelerated learning options offered to students through the DOE include: Advanced Placement (AP), Running Start (dual credit), and International Baccalaureate (IB). International Baccalaureate measures will be included in the CCRI report as students graduate from this program.

Advanced Placement: The College Board’s Advanced Placement 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 the DOE. For more information see: http://www.collegeboard.com/student/testing/ap/about.html.

Running Start (dual credit): 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 the DOE 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, 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](http://www.hawaii.edu/runningstart).

International Baccalaureate: Several Hawai‘i schools have adopted the IB program. In December 2007, James Campbell High School was accredited as the first IB World School in Hawai‘i. The IB diploma program is a pre-university curriculum, leading to a series of culminating examinations. Diploma candidates are required to study six subjects from six subject groups. Students may be awarded college credit, depending upon the requirements of the postsecondary institution. Data on the program will be reported once students graduate from the program. For more information see: [http://www.ibo.org/](http://www.ibo.org/).

**Data Source:**
*Advanced Placement:* College Board, DOE contact Anna Viggiano, Education Specialist, DOE Office of Curriculum, Instruction and Student Support

*Ranlghing Start:* University of Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i P-20 Partnerships for Education, contact Jean Osumi, Senior Associate for Academic Policy and Evaluation

*International Baccalaureate:* n/a

**Meeting College and Career Readiness:**

*Participation in the 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/](http://www.collegeboard.com/).

**BOE, Recognition Diploma Awarded (percent of completers), 2009:** High school completers are designated as those who earn the Board of Education Recognition Diploma, Regular Diploma, and those that earn Certificates of Completion.

**On-time graduation rate:** Currently, graduation rates for Hawai‘i public high school students are determined by a “cohort” model. A cohort of students who enter ninth grade for the first time is compared to the actual students who receive diplomas four years later. For the Class of 2009 Hawai‘i reports that for every 100 entering 9th graders, 80 receive diplomas four years later. Hawai‘i's benchmark, under No Child Left Behind, is a graduation rate of 90%.

**Data Source:** Superintendent’s Annual Report on Hawai‘i Public Education [http://arch.k12.hi.us/state/superintendent_report/annual_report.html](http://arch.k12.hi.us/state/superintendent_report/annual_report.html)
College-level mathematics and English (of those enrolled in the University of Hawai‘i System), Fall 2009: This year the University of Hawai‘i System is reporting the number of students who have enrolled in mathematics or English at the college-level (credit bearing towards a degree). This is a new indicator and provides additional information on the college and career readiness of public high school graduates. Note: students are not required to enroll in any mathematics or English courses during their freshman year; however, freshman year course-taking is an indicator of college retention and completion rates, as well as an indicator of college readiness.

Data Source: University of Hawai‘i, Institutional Research Office

Approaching College and Career Readiness:

Hawai‘i State Assessment: 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, the DOE publishes comprehensive reports annually, reflecting performance at both the state and individual school level.

Data Source: Hawai‘i State Assessment, Accountability Resource Center Hawai‘i, No Child Left Behind
http://arch.k12.hi.us/school/nclb/nclb.html

High School Diploma Awarded (percent of completers), 2009: High school completers are designated as those who earn the Board of Education Recognition Diploma, Regular Diploma, and those that earn Certificates of Completion.

Data Source: DOE Website: Reports, High School Completer Statistics
http://doe.k12.hi.us/reports/highschoolcompleter.htm

College enrollment in remedial/developmental courses (of those enrolled in the University of Hawai‘i System), Fall 2009: The University of Hawai‘i’s Institutional Research Office produces an annual report on the headcount of public high school students enrolled in either remedial or developmental classes at the University of Hawai‘i Community Colleges (UHCC). Specifically, the report tracks June (spring) public school graduates who enroll at a UHCC campus in the following fall semester (spring graduation to fall postsecondary enrollment). The data excludes students who placed at remedial or developmental levels but did not enroll in the class(es) or students who may have not taken the English or Mathematics placement tests.

Data Source: University of Hawai‘i, Institutional Research Office.
http://www.hawaii.edu/iro/latest.php
At the student-level, 394 students of the Class of 2009 were reported as attending Maui College in the Fall 2009 semester. School’s with seven or more students attending Maui College are reported in this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>2009 Completer</th>
<th>NSC Reported 2009 Percent Postsecondary Attendance</th>
<th>2009 Postsecondary Attendance Student-level: 2 and 4 Year % based on 2009 Completer Statistics</th>
<th>2008 Postsecondary Attendance as reported in 2008 CCRI: Maui College reported as a Two Year Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baldwin</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>29 4 yr % 34 2 yr % 35 4 yr % 23 2 yr % 30 4 yr % 15 2 yr % 30 4 yr % 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hana</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7 4 yr % 46 2 yr % 36 4 yr % 11 2 yr % 33 4 yr % 28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kekaulike</td>
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<td>313</td>
<td>4 4 yr % 44 2 yr % 29 4 yr % 17 2 yr % 30 4 yr % 21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lahainaluna</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>13 4 yr % 38 2 yr % 33 4 yr % 18 2 yr % 33 4 yr % 28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanai</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>14 4 yr % 26 2 yr % 34 4 yr % 9 2 yr % 30 4 yr % 24</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>3 4 yr % 38 2 yr % 30 4 yr % 12 2 yr % 30 4 yr % 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokai</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>10 4 yr % 49 2 yr % 23 4 yr % 10 2 yr % 35 4 yr % 17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>