TEXAS
College and Career Readiness
2010
NCEA
NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT
ACT®
The National Center for Educational Achievement (NCEA) is a department of ACT, Inc., a not-for-profit organization committed to helping people achieve education and workplace success. NCEA builds the capacity of educators and leaders to create educational systems of excellence for all students. We accomplish this by providing research-based solutions and expertise in higher performing schools, school improvement, and best practice research that lead to increased levels of college and career readiness.
Texas College and Career Readiness
2010
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The following document presents the percentage of Texas students achieving the National Center for Educational Achievement’s (NCEA) College and Career Readiness Targets and ACT’s College Readiness Benchmarks.

The key to all students graduating college and career ready is to be able to identify whether or not students, starting in elementary school, are on the path to college and career readiness. NCEA provides educators with the opportunity to monitor students’ progress on this path. NCEA’s College and Career Readiness Targets, developed for the Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS), act as grade-level indicators of whether students are on pace to graduate from high school college and career ready. NCEA’s College and Career Readiness Targets combined with ACT’s College Readiness Benchmarks on EXPLORE, PLAN, and the ACT tests offer educators a system of indicators that can be used to monitor students’ progress toward college and career readiness.
NCEA CCR Targets for Texas

Grades 3–7 Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS)

To identify College and Career Readiness (CCR) Targets in reading and mathematics, NCEA linked the 2006-2007 Grade 7 TAKS scores to the 2007-2008 EXPLORE College Readiness Benchmark using the same cohort of students. Grade 3-6 CCR Targets on the TAKS were then established through a backwards-mapping process.

NCEA’s Grades 3-7 CCR Targets are generally between the state’s Passing and Commended standards in reading, and close to the state’s Commended standard in mathematics.
The ACT College Readiness Benchmarks are scores on the ACT that represent the level of achievement required for all students to have a high probability of success in selected credit-bearing, first-year college courses.

ACT has also established College Readiness Benchmarks for EXPLORE and PLAN. These scores indicate whether students, based on their performance on EXPLORE (Grade 8) or PLAN (Grade 10), are on target to be ready for first-year college-level work when they graduate from high school.¹

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¹ Excerpt from: ACT. (2008). The Forgotten Middle: Ensuring that All Students Are on Target for College and Career Readiness before High School. Iowa City, IA: ACT, Inc.
The percentage of students reaching the NCEA CCR Targets for reading and mathematics increased over the last three years. For reading, the percentage of students achieving the Target grew from 33 percent in 2007 to 40 percent in 2010.

For mathematics, the percentage of all students reaching the Target fell from 36 percent in 2006 to 35 percent in 2010.
In 2010, 40 percent of all students reached the NCEA CCR Target in reading for Grade 3. By subgroup, 55 percent of non-low-income students and 31 percent of low-income students achieved the Target for reading.

For mathematics, 35 percent of students overall hit the Target. By subgroup, 49 percent of non-low-income students and 26 percent of low-income students met the Target for mathematics in Grade 3.
After a slight increase in the percentage of all students reaching the CCR Target for reading in Grade 4 between 2006 and 2008, the percentage of students achieving the Target decreased slightly from 33 in 2008 to 32 percent in 2010.

The percentage of students achieving the Target for mathematics declined slightly between 2006 and 2008 and then increased to 45 percent of students achieving the CCR Target in 2010.
In 2010, 32 percent of all students achieved the CCR Target for reading in Grade 4. By subgroup, 19 percent of African American, 25 percent of Hispanic, 42 percent of Asian, 48 percent of White, 22 percent of low-income, and 49 percent of non-low-income students achieved this goal.

For mathematics, 37 percent of low-income students achieved the Target compared to 58 percent of non-low-income.
For reading, the percentage of students reaching the CCR Target in Grade 5 increased from 30 percent in 2006 to 38 percent in 2010.

For mathematics, the percentage of students reaching the Target increased slightly. In 2006 44 percent of students achieved the Target. By 2010, 48 percent of students achieved the Target in mathematics.
In 2010 38 percent of all students achieved the CCR Target for reading in Grade 5. Twenty-seven percent of African American, 30 percent of Hispanic, 46 percent of Asian, 53 percent of White, 28 percent of low-income, and 54 percent of non-low-income students achieved the Target.

For mathematics, 30 percent of African American, 43 percent of Hispanic, 57 percent of Asian, 60 percent of White students achieved the Target in 2010.
Across the five years displayed here, with the exception of 2008 when the percentage of students is approximately the same, a greater percentage of Grade 6 students met the CCR Target in reading than met the Target for mathematics. In 2006, 46 percent of students achieved the reading Target, while only 39 percent of students scored at or above the mathematics Target. In 2010, 45 percent of Grade 6 students achieved the reading Target, while 42 percent hit the mathematics Target.
Thirty-five percent of African American students achieved the reading Target, while only 26 percent of the same students scored at or above the mathematics Target. For Hispanic students 36 percent of students hit the CCR Targets in reading and in mathematics. Fifty-nine percent of White students scored at or above the reading Target, while 54 percent of the same students achieved the mathematics Target. For low-income students, 33 percent achieved the reading Target, while 31 percent of the same population achieved the mathematics Target.

The pattern of the percentage of students meeting the CCR standard varied by subgroup. African American were 9 percent more likely to reach the reading Target than the mathematics Target while Asian students were 5 percent more likely to meet the mathematics Target.
The percentage of Grade 7 students achieving the reading and mathematics CCR Targets has increased over the last five years. In 2006, 29 percent of students reached the reading Target. This number increased to 46 percent in 2010.

For mathematics, 40 percent of students reached the Target in 2006. By 2010, 50 percent of all Grade 7 students scored at or above the Target.
Forty-six percent of all Grade 7 students achieved the CCR Target for reading. By subgroup, 34 percent of African American, 35 percent of Hispanic, 62 percent of Asian, 62 percent of White, 32 percent of low-income, and 63 percent of non-low-income students achieved the reading Target.

For mathematics, there is a gap between the 64 percent of non-low-income students reaching the mathematics Target and the 39 percent of low-income students achieving the same Target.
ACT College Readiness Benchmarks

ACT has compiled an extensive database of course grade and test score data from a large number of first-year students and across a wide range of postsecondary institutions. These data provide an overall measure of what it takes to be successful in selected first-year college courses. Data from 98 institutions and over 90,000 students were used to establish the Benchmarks. The data were weighted so that they would be nationally representative of two and four-year postsecondary institutions nationwide.

The College Readiness Benchmarks for EXPLORE and PLAN were developed using about 150,000 records of students who had taken EXPLORE, PLAN, and the ACT. First, ACT estimated the probabilities at each EXPLORE and PLAN test score point associated with meeting the appropriate Benchmark for the ACT. ACT then identified EXPLORE and PLAN scores on English, Reading, Mathematics, and Science that corresponded most closely to a 50 percent probability of success at meeting each of the four Benchmarks established for the ACT.²

² Excerpt from: ACT. (2010). What Are ACT’s College Readiness Benchmarks? Iowa City, IA: ACT, Inc.
Preparation Matters
This paper expands on NCEA’s *Orange Juice or Orange Drink?* argument that putting students into courses with the right titles does not always lead to college readiness. Students may be placed in AP courses, but are they learning the content implied by the course title? And are students academically prepared for these courses? Course rigor and student academic preparation are at the forefront of education policy. This paper discusses the importance of rigorous courses and why preparing students in early education—not high school alone—is key to student success.
The NCEA Core Practice Framework: An Organizing Guide to Sustained School Improvement

What education must encompass has grown over the past several decades. The NCEA Core Practice Framework is designed to help educators and policymakers develop and support a coherent, comprehensive, and sustained approach to their improvement efforts. The Framework provides both *structure*—a way of categorizing those educational practices that distinguish higher performing schools from others—and *content*—a collection of information on the practices themselves. As such, it provides an organizing guide for all improvement decisions.

For more on NCEA's latest research and findings, please visit our online library at [www.nc4ea.org](http://www.nc4ea.org).
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