

The Condition of College and Career Readiness

This report looks at the progress of the 2016 ACT®-tested graduating class relative to college and career readiness.

This year's report shows that **64%** of students in the 2016 US graduating class took the ACT test, up from 59% in 2015 and 49% in 2011. The increased number of test takers over the past several years enhances the breadth and depth of the data pool, providing a comprehensive picture of the current graduating class in the context of college readiness, as well as offering a glimpse at the emerging educational pipeline.

As a research-based nonprofit organization, ACT is committed to providing information and solutions to support the following:

- **Holistic view of readiness.** The 2014 ACT report, *Broadening the Definition of College and Career Readiness: A Holistic Approach*, shows academic readiness is only one of four critical domains in determining an individual's readiness for success in college and career. Cross-cutting capabilities, behavioral skills, and the ability to navigate future pathways are also important factors to measure and address. Together, these elements define a clear picture of student readiness for postsecondary education.
- **Providing meaningful data for better decisions.** ACT is focused on providing better data to students, parents, schools, districts, and states so that all can make more informed decisions to improve outcomes. We accomplish this goal by taking a holistic view and using consistent and reliable historical information so that individuals and institutions have a better context to make critical decisions about the journey they have undertaken.

The Condition of College & Career Readiness 2016

Washington Key Findings

Performance

- In Washington, 16,652 students in the 2016 graduating class took the ACT. This compares to 16,944 students in the 2015 graduating class who took the ACT.
- The 2016 Washington graduating class results reflect gradual improvement or no change in all ACT College Readiness Benchmark scores. Below are the Washington data compared to national data:
 - ~ English—73% met Benchmark with an average score of 22.3; nationwide, 61% met Benchmark with an average score of 20.1
 - ~ Mathematics—61% met Benchmark with an average score of 23.2; nationwide, 41% met Benchmark with an average score of 20.6
 - ~ Reading—60% met Benchmark with an average score of 23.6; nationwide, 44% met Benchmark with an average score of 21.3
 - ~ Science—52% met Benchmark with an average score of 22.9; nationwide, 36% met Benchmark with an average score of 20.8
 - ~ 43% of Washington students met all four Benchmarks, compared to 26% nationally
 - ~ ACT Composite score—Washington average Composite score is 23.1, while the national average is 20.8

STEM

- STEM Benchmarks for Washington:
 - ~ 36% met Benchmark with an average score of 23.3; nationwide, 20% met Benchmark with an average score of 20.9
 - ~ For those who met the STEM Benchmark, their average mathematics score is 29.1; nationwide, 28.7
 - ~ For those who met the STEM Benchmark, their average science score is 28.7; nationwide, 28.6

Career Readiness

- This year, for the first time, ACT has provided an indicator of career readiness based on ACT Composite scores. Table 3.4 in the state ACT Profile Report details how ACT-tested Washington graduates are progressing toward the ACT National Career Readiness Certificate™ (ACT NCRC®).
- Progress toward career readiness is based on research linking ACT Composite scores to ACT NCRC levels. The ACT Composite cut score for each ACT NCRC level corresponds to a 50% chance of obtaining that level. If a student's ACT Composite score surpassed the cut score for an ACT NCRC level, they are categorized as making progress towards the next higher ACT NCRC level. Attainment of ACT NCRC levels indicates workplace employability skills that are critical to job success.
- In Washington, 80% of ACT-tested graduates are considered making progress toward at least a gold ACT NCRC level. This compares to 68% nationally.

Behaviors that Impact Access and Opportunity

- Testing patterns
 - ~ Of the ACT-tested 2016 graduates testing during their 10th-, 11th-, or 12th-grade years:
 - Compared to their White counterparts, Washington Hispanic and African American students are much more likely to wait until their senior year to test and test only once, limiting their postsecondary access and opportunities.
 - Students who tested at least twice and first tested as juniors showed score improvements:
 - » White students increased their score by 1.1 points and scored 0.8 point higher than 11th-grade White students who tested only once.
 - » Hispanic students increased their score by 0.5 point and scored 1.6 points higher than 11th-grade Hispanic students who tested only once.
 - » African American students increased their score by 0.8 point and scored 2.3 points higher than 11th-grade African American students who tested only once.
- Postsecondary in-state preference
 - ~ Eight of the top 10 schools selected by students were in Washington. Brigham Young University–Utah was seventh and Brigham Young University–Idaho was ninth. The top five schools selected by Washington students are all in state.
- Fee Waiver Usage
 - ~ In Washington, there were 5,197 fee waivers issued and 3,501 of those were used. This equates to a 67.4% usage rate. The national rate was 74.5%.
 - ~ 45.2%, or 766, of all unused fee waivers were issued to Hispanic/Latino students.
 - ~ ACT provides students fee waivers to provide more access and opportunity for students.
- ACT Educational Opportunity Service (EOS) opt-in rates
 - ~ 66.7% of Washington students opted in to EOS, which allows postsecondary institutions to search for those students. This compares with 73.1 nationally. For students testing with a fee waiver, postsecondary institutions may obtain those students' data for free through ACT's "Get Your Name in the Game" initiative.
- "Get Your Name in the Game": EOS access to underserved students
 - ~ A total of 8,841 student names were provided at no charge to the state's four postsecondary institutions participating in this initiative.

Pipeline

- Academic aspirations
 - ~ A majority of Washington students aspire to postsecondary education:
 - ~ 3,548 students who aspire to a professional degree scored an average Composite score of 25.3
 - ~ 3,687 students who aspire to graduate study scored an average Composite score of 25.4
 - ~ 6,721 students who aspire to a bachelor's degree scored an average Composite score of 21.8
 - ~ 416 students aspire to a two-year college degree or a vocational-technical degree/certificate)

ACT Footprint

ACT Aspire® Summative	ACT Aspire® Periodic	ACT Engage®	ACT QualityCore®	PreACT™	ACT WorkKeys®
686	1,173	152	–	2,761*	3,229

* PreACT refers to preorders for FY17.

These are the number of each of these assessments delivered in the state and not reflective of the 2016 ACT-tested graduating class.

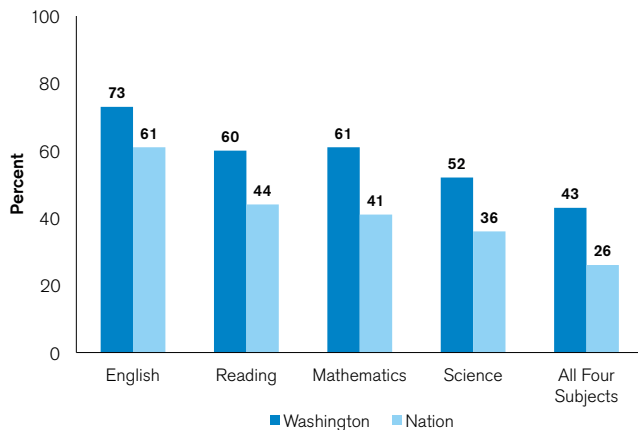
Special State Talking Points

- ACT provided four College and Career Readiness Workshops for 236 registered counselors and other educators in 2016.
- ACT is engaged in planning and participating in the 2016 Washington Hispanic Roundtable's Latinx Conference at Evergreen State College.

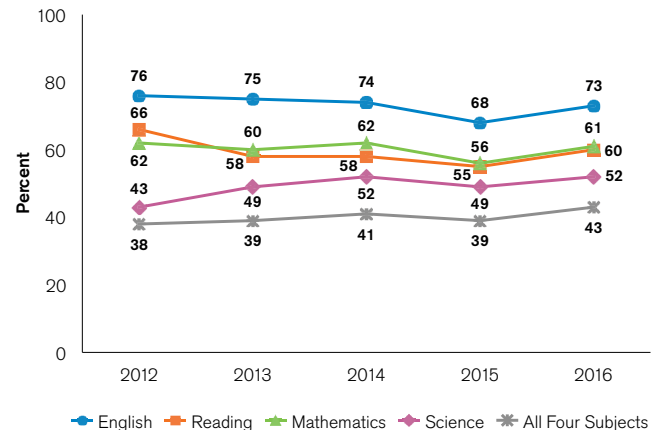
Your State College and Career Readiness Attainment, Participation, and Opportunity

Washington

Percent of 2016 ACT-Tested High School Graduates Meeting ACT College Readiness Benchmarks by Subject



Percent of 2012–2016 ACT-Tested High School Graduates Meeting ACT College Readiness Benchmarks*



Note: Percents in this report may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

* ACT College Readiness Benchmarks in reading and science were revised in 2013.

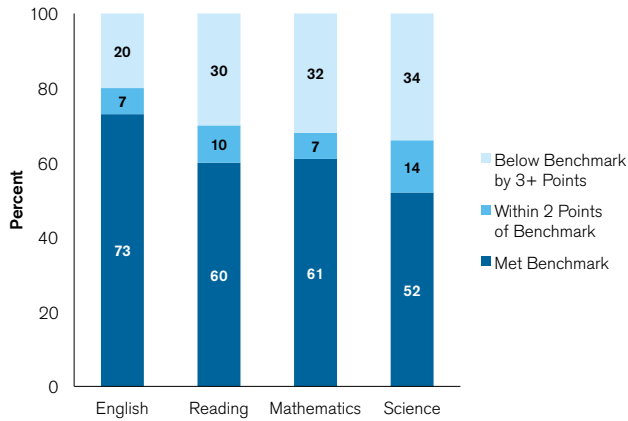
Student Data Trends

- Between 2012 and 2016, the number of students taking the ACT in Washington increased by 19.5%.

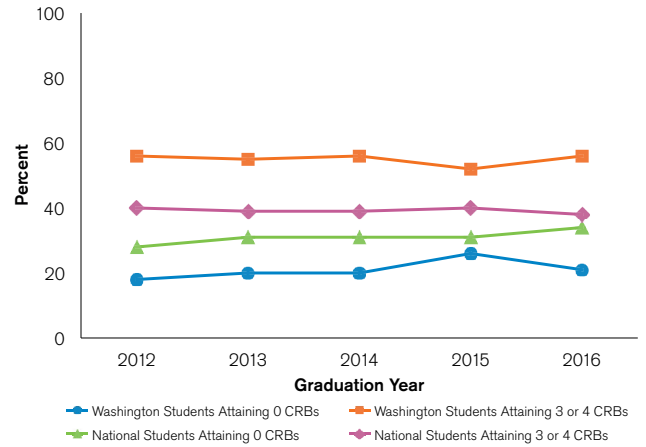
Student Condition Data Interest Trends: 2012–2016, State vs. Nation

Outcome	Cohort	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Percent Tested	Washington	21%	21%	22%	25%	25%
	Nation	52%	54%	57%	59%	64%
N Tested	Washington	13,929	14,316	14,667	16,944	16,652
	Nation	1,666,017	1,799,243	1,845,787	1,924,436	2,090,342
Average English Score	Washington	22.3	22.1	22.3	21.5	22.3
	Nation	20.5	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.1
Average Reading Score	Washington	23.3	23.3	23.4	22.7	23.6
	Nation	21.3	21.1	21.3	21.4	21.3
Average Mathematics Score	Washington	23.1	22.8	23.3	22.4	23.2
	Nation	21.1	20.9	20.9	20.8	20.6
Average Science Score	Washington	22.4	22.5	22.7	22.4	22.9
	Nation	20.9	20.7	20.8	20.9	20.8
Average Composite Score	Washington	22.9	22.8	23	22.4	23.1
	Nation	21.1	20.9	21	21	20.8

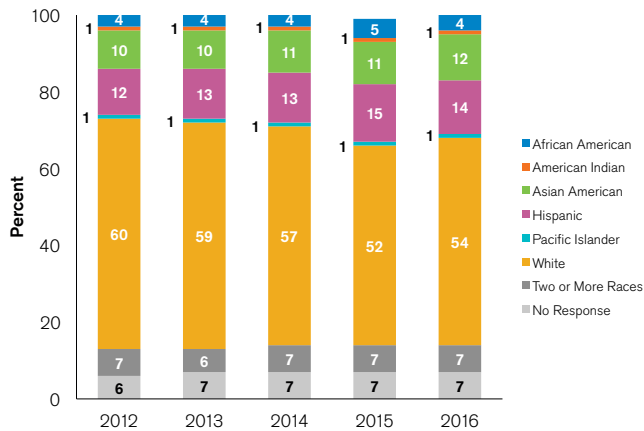
Percent of 2016 ACT-Tested High School Graduates by ACT College Readiness Benchmark Attainment and Subject



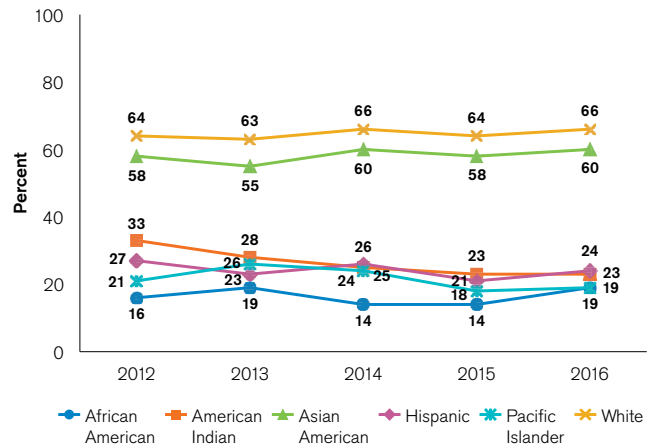
Trends in Percent of ACT-Tested High School Graduates by Number of ACT College Readiness Benchmarks (CRBs) Attained



Percent of 2012–2016 ACT-Tested High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity

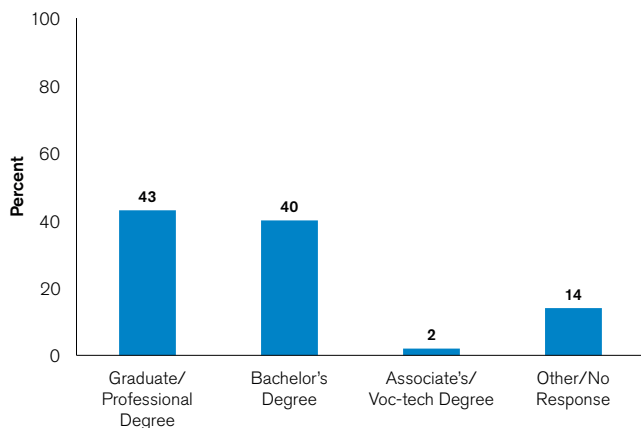


Percent of 2012–2016 ACT-Tested High School Graduates Meeting Three or More Benchmarks by Race/Ethnicity



Note: Values less than 0.5% will not appear.

Percent of 2016 ACT-Tested High School Graduates by Educational Aspirations



There is good news in that 86% of Washington's 2016 ACT-tested graduates aspired to postsecondary education. Interestingly enough, 83% of Washington's 2015 ACT-tested graduating class aspired to enroll in postsecondary education, compared to 67% who actually did enroll. If we fully closed the aspirational gap, an additional 2,759 of the 2015 ACT-tested graduates from Washington would have enrolled in postsecondary education.

What You Need to Know

At ACT, we are inspired every day to make a positive difference. Here are a few ways we are making an impact each day in the lives of students, teachers, education, policy makers, and workforce leaders.

The ACT[®]

- Enhancements to ACT Score Reports starting in September 2016
- Introduction of ACT Kaplan Online Prep Live in September 2016
- New Score Reports

Pre ACT[™]

- Affordable cost—\$12 per student tested for schools, districts, and states
- Flexible administration—Schools, districts, and/or states may administer on any date between September 1, 2016 and June 1, 2017
- Structured test environment—Similar to what the student will experience when taking the ACT test

Online Prep Live

ACT[®] KAPLAN

- A virtual classroom experience that delivers all the benefits of ACT Online Prep, plus an interactive teaching experience
- Live learning experiences available at no cost to students who register for the ACT using a fee waiver
- Recorded sessions available on demand to provide maximum flexibility to students

ACT[®] Aspire[®]

- New Performance Level Descriptors coming in August 2016
- More than 5 million ACT Aspire online assessments administered to US students since January 2016, a major milestone for the program and up by more than 130% compared to the previous year
- New Score Reports

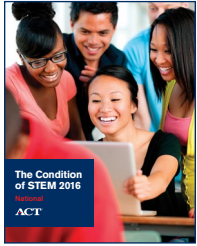
ACT[®] Engage[®]

- Helps schools face the challenge of preparing students for success after high school. Read the latest white paper, *Identifying Skills to Succeed in School, at Work, and in the "Real World."*
- New Score Reports

ACT[®] WorkKeys[®]

- Updated versions of the ACT National Career Readiness Certificate (ACT NCRC) assessments and credential coming in summer 2017
- Fully updated ACT WorkKeys curriculum and test prep available in summer 2017 to support the updated ACT NCRC assessments
- Will include a new test delivery platform that will introduce features and functionality important to ACT WorkKeys customers

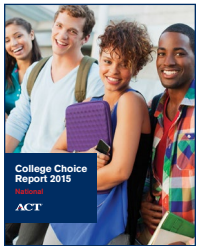
Key ACT Research



The Condition of STEM 2016— Releasing November 2016

This report provides national and state data about the 2016 graduating class in

the context of STEM-related fields (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) to determine student interest levels in specific STEM fields and, more importantly, readiness in math and science of those interested in STEM careers.



College Choice Report 2015

This report follows the ACT-tested high school graduating class of 2015, focusing on specific testing behaviors that

may expand college opportunities available to students. This is an important topic for enrollment managers and admissions officers to consider, as students' participation in these testing behaviors have implications for colleges' chances to recruit, advise, and place these prospective students.

Recommendations

1. Create an assessment model that measures a variety of skill domains and competencies required for college and career success.

Historically, college and career readiness assessments have focused only on academic skills. ACT research has clearly established areas of competency important for college and career readiness success. While our research shows that ACT solutions independently measure key components of college AND career readiness, we and others have begun to realize that no single solution can measure the full breadth of this readiness, nor should it. Simply put, the ACT alone is not enough to measure the full breadth of career readiness. A more holistic assessment model, incorporating multiple domains and specific skills associated with career clusters or occupations, will typically be most appropriate for describing and evaluating student readiness for college and career.

2. Optimize opportunities to influence awareness and engagement of underserved learners.

Initiatives designed to aid underserved learners are only as effective as they are visible. We must inform advocates and ALL underserved learners about the available and effective programs designed for this purpose. For example, in the 2015–2016 academic year, approximately 730,000 students registered to take the ACT using fee waivers valued at more than \$36 million. Yet, not all eligible students took advantage of this offer. Similarly, institutions must use data to inform intervention strategies if they are going to help underserved students be prepared for postsecondary success.

3. Take the guesswork out of STEM.

It is critically important to align STEM initiatives to capitalize on performance, measured interest, and expressed interest. Essential to this effort is expanding and nurturing interest in STEM, which will impact the emerging pipeline of STEM majors, teachers, and workers. This requires capturing a wider range of students and employing concrete measures to inform intervention and programming. To do so, states and districts must look for partnering opportunities from K–12 to postsecondary education to the workplace.

4. Focus on the implementation of fewer, higher, clearer, standards in K–12 classrooms to raise the bar for all students.

No matter the adopted standards, proper implementation must focus on the most critical component for increasing readiness—effective, high-quality teaching. This requires investment in postsecondary teaching programs, professional development, and state-level collaboration among K–12 and higher education.

5. Don't over test students.

When states, schools, and districts build an assessment strategy that recognizes the limits and promise of test scores, they will reduce the likelihood of over testing. Used ethically and appropriately, assessments can inform decisions at individual and institutional levels. Misunderstood, misused, or abused, assessments cause confusion, can be perceived as punitive, or result in ill-conceived strategies. To quote ACT founder E.F. Lindquist, "Assessment is valuable to the extent it bridges teaching and learning."