

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

Hawaii Key Findings

Performance

- In Hawaii, 12,232 students in the 2016 graduating class took the ACT. This is a slight increase of 275 students from 11,957 tested in 2015. However, since 2012, the number of Hawaii students taking the ACT has increased by 238%.
- In Hawaii, the percents of students meeting the ACT College Readiness Benchmarks include
 - ~ A 1% increase in English, from 45% to 46%.
 - ~ A 1% increase in mathematics, from 29% to 30%.
 - ~ The reading Benchmark attainment (30%) and science Benchmark attainment (23%) were the same as in 2015.
 - ~ Just as in 2015, 15% of the Hawaii 2016 graduating class met all four ACT College Readiness Benchmarks.
- Relative to ACT Composite score and subject level scores, Hawaii saw the following:
 - ~ Even as the size of the state's graduating class taking the ACT has grown, the average ACT Composite score increased from 18.5 to 18.7.
 - ~ The average state Composite score, 18.7, is less than the national average of 20.8; however, since census testing began in 2014, the state has continued to make gains (2014—18.2).

STEM

- Hawaii graduates who took advanced science and math courses show higher levels of achievement:
 - ~ Students who took physics earned significantly higher average science scores and were more likely to meet or surpass the ACT College Readiness Benchmark in science than those who did not.
 - ~ Students who took a fourth year of math in high school, regardless of course, significantly outperformed those students who did not, in both ACT mathematics scores and in Benchmark attainment.
- STEM Benchmark
 - ~ 11% of Hawaii students met the STEM benchmark of 26 in 2016.
 - ~ The average ACT STEM score in Hawaii was 19.1, while the national average ACT STEM score was 20.9.
 - ~ Of the Hawaii students meeting the STEM Benchmark:
 - The Hawaii average ACT mathematics score was 28.7, in line with the national average. (The mathematics STEM Benchmark is 27.)
 - The Hawaii average ACT science score was 28.0, while the national average ACT science score was 28.6. (The science STEM Benchmark is 25.)

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 Hawaii 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 Hawaii, 53% of ACT tested graduates are considered making progress towards at least a gold ACT -NCRC level. This compares to 68% nationally.

Behaviors that Impact Access and Opportunity

- Testing patterns
 - ~ 82.2% of Hawaii students take the ACT only once, compared to the national average of 57%.
 - ~ For the last five years, Asian students have been the testing majority, with students identifying as two or more races a close second
- Below are the top five colleges and universities to which Hawaii graduates sent their ACT scores:
 1. University of Hawaii at Manoa
 2. University of Hawaii at Hilo
 3. Hawaii Pacific University
 4. University of Hawaii at West Oahu
 5. University of Nevada–Las Vegas
- University of Nevada–Las Vegas and University of Oregon are the out-of-state schools that receive the most scores from Hawaii students (#5 and #9 in the top ten, respectively).
- Fee Waiver Usage
 - ~ In Hawaii, there were 1,161 fee waivers issued and 882 of those were used. This equates to a 76.0% usage rate. The national rate was 74.5%.
 - ~ Only 64.8% of fee waivers given to Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders were used, meaning 70 waivers went unused.
 - ~ ACT provides students fee waivers to provide more access and opportunity for students.
- 75.7% of Hawaii students who registered for the ACT opted to participate in the ACT Educational Opportunity Service (EOS), which is on par with the national average of 73.1%. Participating in EOS exposes students to numerous academic and scholarship opportunities they might not have otherwise found on their own. ACT research has shown that college enrollment rates increase for those who opt in to EOS, regardless of academic achievement levels.
- ACT’s “Get Your Name in the Game” campaign provides students an opportunity to find colleges that would be a good fit and helps students who were not thinking about postsecondary education to realize that college is a possibility.
 - ~ Hawaii colleges and universities have yet to take advantage of this free service from ACT, which provides names of underserved learners to increase access and diversity on their campuses. Many of the 81% of Hawaii students participating in the “Get Your Name in the Game” initiative, as well as students nationwide, would be a part of this service.

- 3% of ACT-tested Hawaii 2016 graduates expressed an interest in pursuing education as a major or career. Those students earned an average ACT Composite score of 18.6, slightly lower than the state average of 18.7. In comparison, 7% expressed an interest in pursuing visual and performing arts.
- The top five educational majors reported by the 2016 Hawaii graduating class are:
 - ~ Health Sciences and Technologies—1,982; average Composite score of 19.4
 - ~ Engineering—1,018; average Composite score of 20.5
 - ~ Business—1,006; average Composite score of 19.3
 - ~ Arts, Visual & Performing—914; average Composite score of 18.0
 - ~ Undecided—885; average Composite score of 21.0
- Aspirations matter. Students in Hawaii who aspire to a higher level of postsecondary education achieve higher ACT Composite scores:
 - ~ 829 students aspiring to an associate’s degree had an average Composite score of 15.1.
 - ~ 5,085 students aspiring to a bachelor’s degree had an average Composite score of 18.4.
 - ~ 1,400 students aspiring to a graduate degree had an average Composite score of 21.6.

ACT Footprint

ACT Aspire® Summative	ACT Aspire® Periodic	ACT Engage®	ACT QualityCore®	PreACT™	ACT WorkKeys®
104,562	3,188	75	–	231*	122

* 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.

2016 College and Career Readiness Campaign Award Recipients

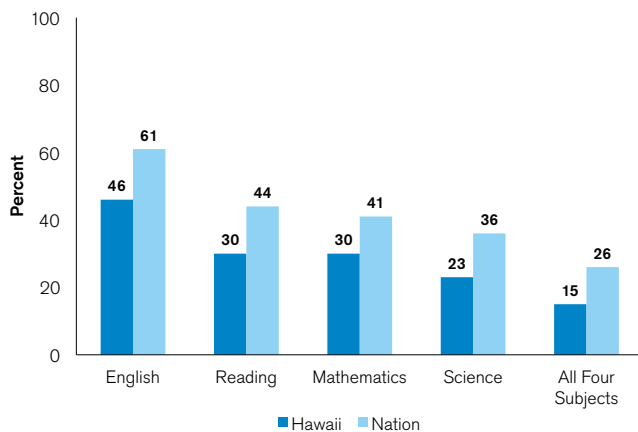
- Community College: Leeward Community College
- High School: Maui High School
- Student: Phasini Saengon (Moanalua High School)

Pipeline

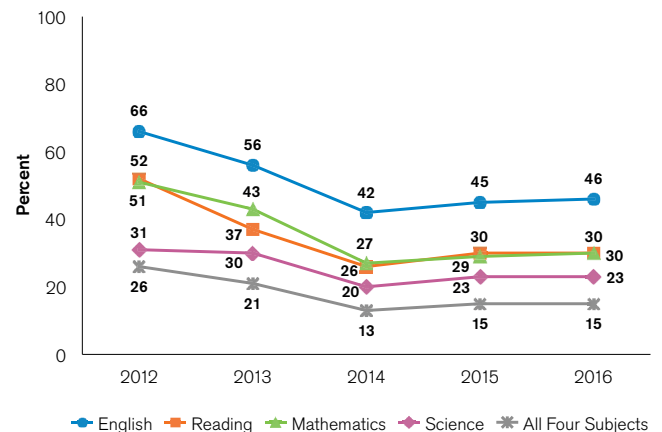
Your State College and Career Readiness Attainment, Participation, and Opportunity

Hawaii

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.

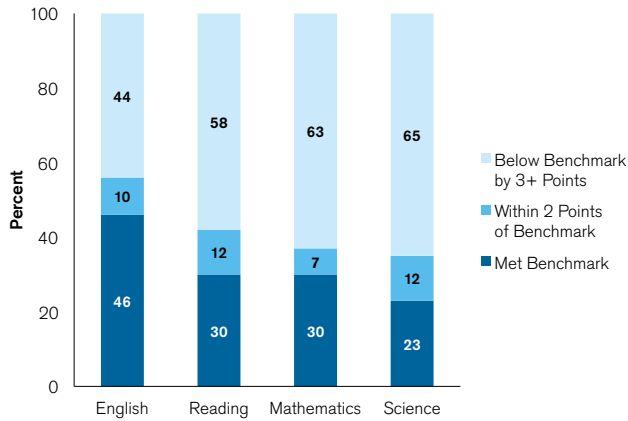
Student Data Trends

- Between 2012 and 2016, the number of students taking the ACT in Hawaii increased by 238.3%.

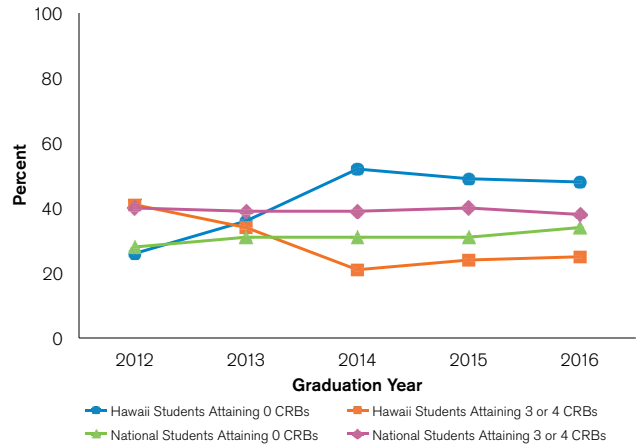
Student Condition Data Interest Trends: 2012–2016, State vs. Nation

Outcome	Cohort	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Percent Tested	Hawaii	27%	40%	90%	93%	94%
	Nation	52%	54%	57%	59%	64%
N Tested	Hawaii	3,616	5,345	11,797	11,957	12,232
	Nation	1,666,017	1,799,243	1,845,787	1,924,436	2,090,342
Average English Score	Hawaii	20.5	19	16.9	17.2	17.6
	Nation	20.5	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.1
Average Reading Score	Hawaii	21.2	20	18.3	18.6	19
	Nation	21.3	21.1	21.3	21.4	21.3
Average Mathematics Score	Hawaii	21.9	20.8	19	19.1	19.1
	Nation	21.1	20.9	20.9	20.8	20.6
Average Science Score	Hawaii	21.1	19.9	18.1	18.4	18.6
	Nation	20.9	20.7	20.8	20.9	20.8
Average Composite Score	Hawaii	21.3	20.1	18.2	18.5	18.7
	Nation	21.1	20.9	21	21	20.8

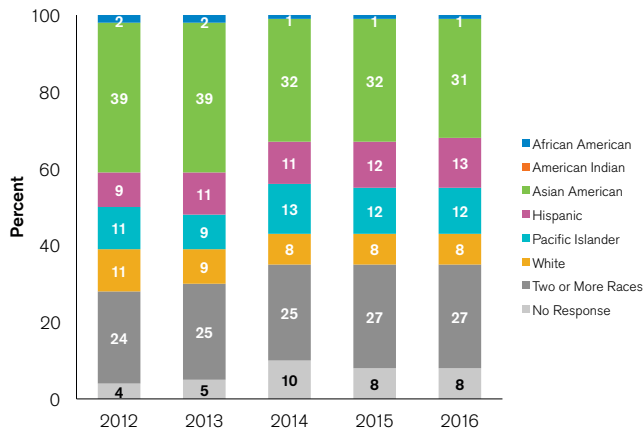
Percent of 2016 ACT-Tested High School Graduates by ACT College Readiness Benchmark Attainment and Subject



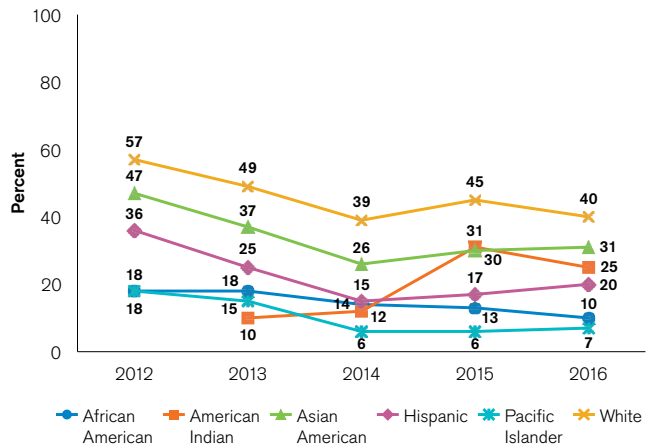
Trends in Percent of ACT-Tested High School Graduates by Number of ACT College Readiness Benchmarks (CRBs) Attained



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

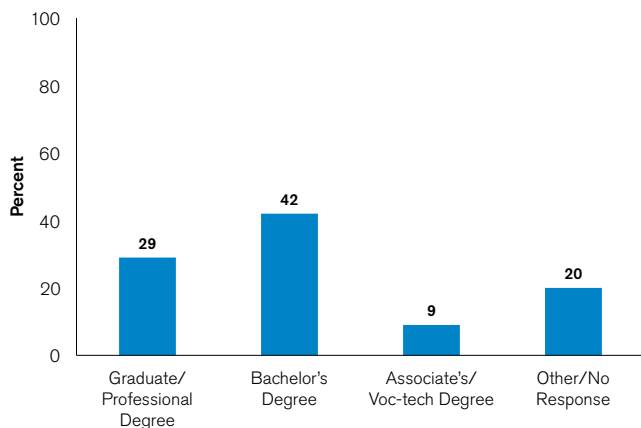


Percent of 2012–2016 ACT-Tested High School Graduates Meeting Three or More Benchmarks by Race/Ethnicity



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 80% of Hawaii's 2016 ACT-tested graduates aspired to postsecondary education. Interestingly enough, 77% of Hawaii's 2015 ACT-tested graduating class aspired to enroll in postsecondary education, compared to 59% who actually did enroll. If we fully closed the aspirational gap, an additional 2,201 of the 2015 ACT-tested graduates from Hawaii 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

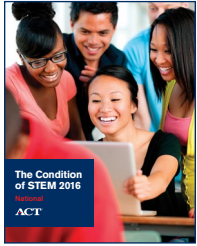
ACT[®] Engage[®]

- 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

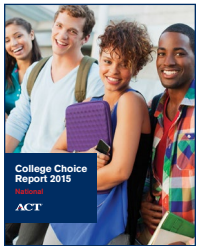
Key ACT Research



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."