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Title	Roadmap Update		
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Synopsis	Statute directs WSAC to provide an update to the 2013 Roadmap report every other year. Council members will learn about the progress to date. This agenda item, includes a presentation of graphs, data tables and analysis of results for the 2015 Roadmap.		
Guiding questions	Does the Council agree with the data analysis and conclusions for the Roadmap update?		
Possible council action	☑Information Only ☐Approve/Adopt ☐Other		
Documents and attachments	⊠Brief/Report ⊠PowerPoint □Third-party materials □Other		



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Roadmap Update

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Discussion

Description

Council members will review the progress, initial findings and conclusions regarding statewide participation and attainment goals, system-wide core measures, and next steps for the 2015 Roadmap. Council and agency staff will provide background and a summary of the work completed to date for consideration by the Council.

Overview

The 2013 Roadmap report specified long-term participation and attainment goals for the state's population through 2023. The report also identified specific policy and programmatic strategies endorsed by the Council to increase educational attainment. The Roadmap, which is required to be updated every other year, also serves as the basis for development and implementation of a Strategic Action Plan between each Roadmap cycle.

The 2015 update to the Roadmap includes core measures for Washington's secondary and postsecondary education systems that can be used to show annual progress toward the long-term goals: high school graduation, postsecondary enrollment, and postsecondary completion. Specific progress metrics were identified for each of these core measures.

For the 2015 Roadmap update, the Council agreed that the document should report on system-wide progress toward the participation and attainment goals. Council members also directed staff to examine the addition of select 'leading indicators' that relate to the core measures and represent areas where state policymakers can make an impact. Demographic breakdowns by age group, race/ethnicity, gender and income were also requested.

A Technical Work Group (TWG), comprising Council staff and representatives from OSPI and the two-year and four-year college systems, met four times between February and September to conduct extensive reviews of the data and design, data tables, and to review the initial results. Council staff also facilitated individual discussions and followed up with agencies and other stakeholders.

A summary table depicting the data analysis, initial results, and conclusions from the data and other sources that will be incorporated in the Roadmap, is provided below:

Roadmap Update

Draft High-Level Findings and Conclusions

Core Measure	Findings	Conclusions
Educational Attainment for Washington's Population	 High school attainment increased one percentage point to 90 percent. Postsecondary attainment increased 1.2 percentage points to 51.2 percent. 	 a. Gradual increase in individuals completing a high school diploma or equivalent. b. Postsecondary attainment has increased slightly (1.2 percent). c. Attainment by some populations (race/ethnicity, special groups) is
High School Completion	High school completion rates have risen slightly over the past three years, to 77.2 percent, yet Washington still ranks in the	 disproportionately low. a. Graduation rates have shown slight increases, but are too low overall to meet the state's high
-	bottom 40 percent nationwide. 2. Underrepresented groups—especially American Indian and	school attainment goal by 2023. b. The greatest gaps in graduation rates include
	Hispanic/Latino students, low income, and other special populations—show lower completion rates and higher dropout rates compared to all students.	racial/ethnic groups (Hispanic/Latino) that represent the fastest growing populations. Ensuring that underrepresented groups succeed
	3. Course failure rates: around 20 percent of 9 th grade students fail at least one core academic course; these students have	will boost high school completion rates and postsecondary participation.
	considerably lower GPAs than the average for all students.	 9th grade GPA and academic course failures are important early warning indicators.

Core Measure	Findings	Conclusions
Core Measure Postsecondary Enrollment	 Overall enrollments decreased slightly (-2.6 percent) between 2011 and 2013. Two-year institutions saw the largest overall declines in enrollment. Declines among private, for-profit institutions (two and four-year) were largest among all institution types. Apprenticeship enrollments have increased 83 percent over the past four years. Age: Students age 18-24 saw slight increases at the undergraduate and graduate levels, while private for-profit institutions saw a 12-15 percent decline. Enrollment for students age 25-39 declined by nearly 8 percent; those age 40 and older decreased by over 12 percent. Race/Ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, Two or More Races, and International enrollments grew between 2011 and 2013. 	 a. Adults without a postsecondary credential are a large subgroup of the population (48 percent). b. Enrollment declines, especially among students over the age of 25, suggest that more students are returning to the workforce as the economy improves. c. Increases in apprenticeships are also related to the economic recovery; more employers are sponsoring and hiring apprentices. d. Enrollment gains for some underrepresented groups is encouraging, but not all groups saw increases. e. Requests for financial assistance to pursue postsecondary education continue to grow.
	5. Gender : Women continue to enroll in greater numbers than men. Men accounted for 90 percent of Apprenticeship enrollments in 2014.	
	6. Financial aid : Signups for federal and state financial aid for postsecondary education continue to be high.	

Core Measure	Findings	Conclusions
Postsecondary Completion	 Overall degree awards rose slightly (2.7 percent) between 2010-11 and 2012-13. Associate's degrees led the increase, while certificates saw a 10 percent decline. Apprenticeship completions decreased 42 percent over the past four years. Age: Under 25 age group recipients saw greatest overall increase between 2011-12 and 2012-13 (7.9 percent); other age groups saw little change. Race/Ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, Two or More Races, and International recipients grew slightly. This trend held generally across degree type and institutions. Whites comprised 85 percent of all Apprenticeship completions in 2014. Declines in Apprenticeship completions were proportional across most race/ethnic categories. Gender: Slight increase in number of Men and Women recipients. Less than 8 percent of Apprenticeship completions were women. Retention: Fall-to-fall rates for all four-year institutions remained steady at 84 percent between 2011 and 2013 (IPEDS). For all private two-year colleges, rates rose slightly to 73 percent. Public two-year colleges (non-IPEDS) saw a slight increase in students progressing toward a credential. 	 a. Postsecondary awards have increased slightly, especially among students age 18-25. Declines in certificates and apprenticeship completions are associated with the shifting economy. b. Despite an overall increase in awards, including for some underrepresented groups, the rate of growth in postsecondary completion needs to increase further to meet 2023 attainment goals. c. 700,000 adults have some college, but no degree. Two-thirds of those have one year or more of college credits.



Randy Spaulding | Alan Hardcastle Roadmap Update and Technical Work Group Presentation

October 15, 2015



Our work today

- 1. Background
- 2. Progress towards goals
- 3. Progress metrics and leading indicators
- 4. Technical Workgroup Panel



Washington's educational attainment goals

By 2023:

- All adults ages 25 44 in Washington will have a high school diploma or equivalent.
- At least 70 percent of adults ages 25 44 in Washington will have a postsecondary credential.



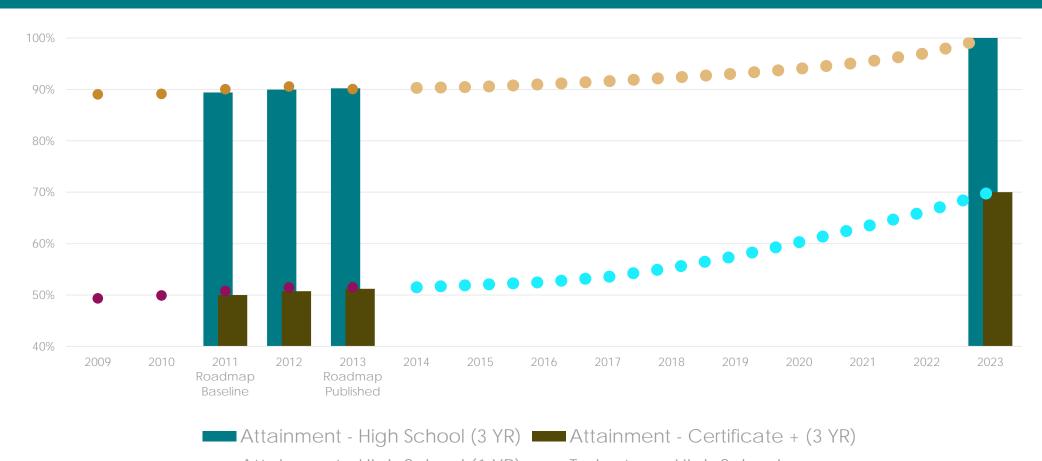
2013 Roadmap core measurement categories

High school completion Postsecondary enrollment Postsecondary completion

Participation and attainment (population)



Current and projected progress toward goals

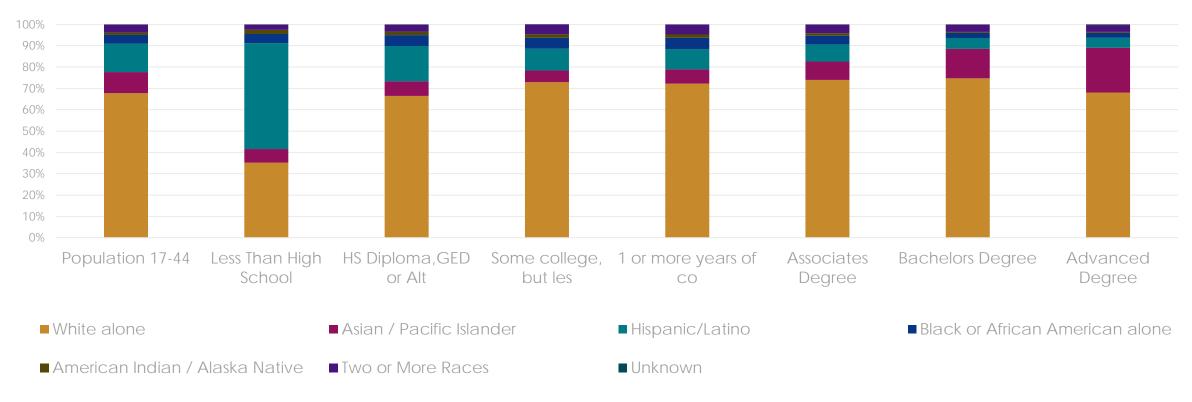


- Attainment High School (1 YR) • •Trajectory High School
- Attainment Certificate + (1 YR)
 Trajectory Certificate +



Racial/Ethnic disparities in educational attainment

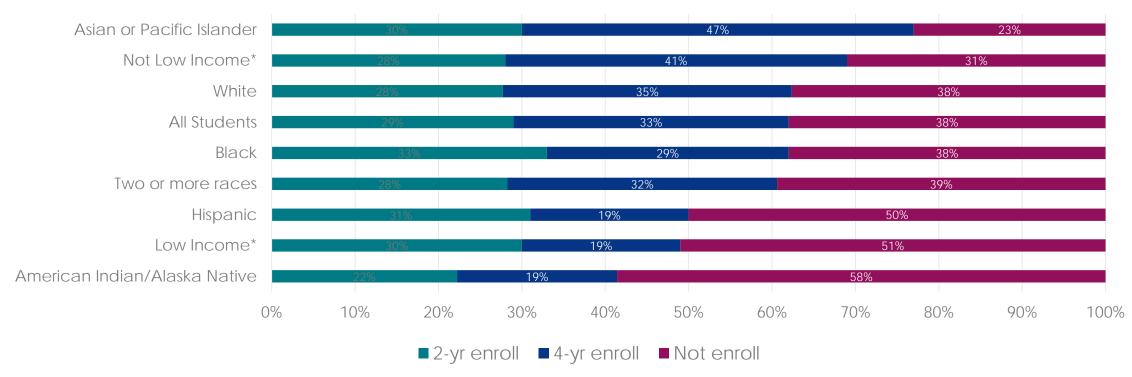
Educational Attainment, Population 25-44 Source: ACS 3 Year -2011-2013





Disparities in enrollment by race, ethnicity, and income

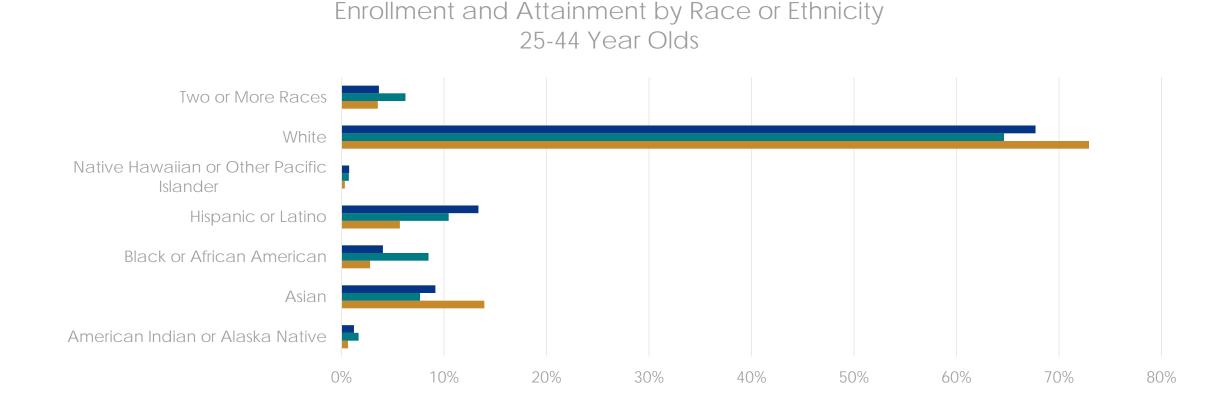
Postsecondary Education Enrollment Patterns of High School Graduates in Washington



^{*} Low Income defined as eligible for free and reduced price meals in high school.



Relative population share and participation rate



Participation

Attainment

■ Population Age 25-44



Leading Indicators, Core Measures, and Progress

Leading indicators are associated with outcomes on core measures.

Core measures
HS Completion
PS Enrollment
PS Completion

Annual Progress



Core Measures, Indicators and Metrics

Core Measure	Indicators	Progress Metrics
High School Completion	 9th Grade GPA 9th Grade Failure Rate Smarter Balanced Test Scores Math, English 	High School Graduation-4-Year & 5-Year: a. Graduation Numbers and Rates b. Number of Alternate High School Diplomas
Postsecondary Enrollment	 Smarter Balanced Test Scores (as above) FAFSA completion (Federal financial aid) College Bound scholars (signups) 	Enrollments: a. Apprenticeship b. 2-year Colleges (Public, Private) c. 4-year Institutions (Public, Private)
Postsecondary Completion	Transition/Transfer (to 4-yr. College): 1. Students with and without a transfer degree Persistence: 2. Progress toward a credential 3. Retention rates, by level	Postsecondary Completions by Award: a. Apprenticeship b. Certificates c. 2-year Degree d. 4-year Degree e. Graduate/Professional Degree



2013 Roadmap Core Measurement Categories

High school completion

Postsecondary enrollment Postsecondary completion

Participation and attainment (population)



High school graduation rates remain stable

Progress Metric	High School Completion		
	2012	2013	2014
4-year graduates	60,552	60,475	60,680
4-year graduation rate	77.2%	76%	77.2%
5-year graduates	64,520	63,955	64,083
5-year graduation rate	78.9%	78.8%	79.9%
Alternate diplomas (High School Equivalent)*	14,845	17,681	2,849
High school diplomas from public two-year colleges	1,500	1,683	2,008
High school diplomas awarded after associate's degree	707	687	758
Total alternate diplomas	17,052	20,051	5,615

Source: OSPI. Grad rate based on adjusted cohorts. *Source: SBCTC. Includes CTCs and state testing centers.

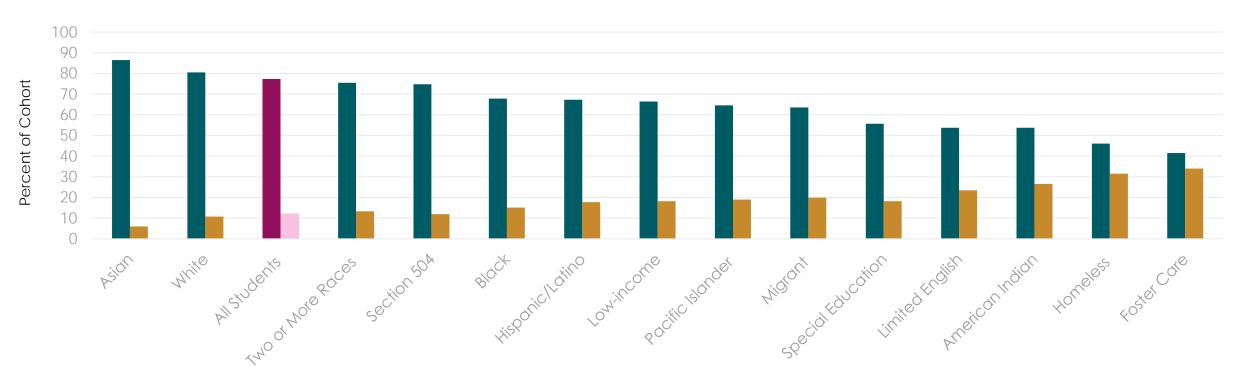


Challenges to completion for many groups

2013-14 Cohort Graduation and Dropout Rates by Student Demographic



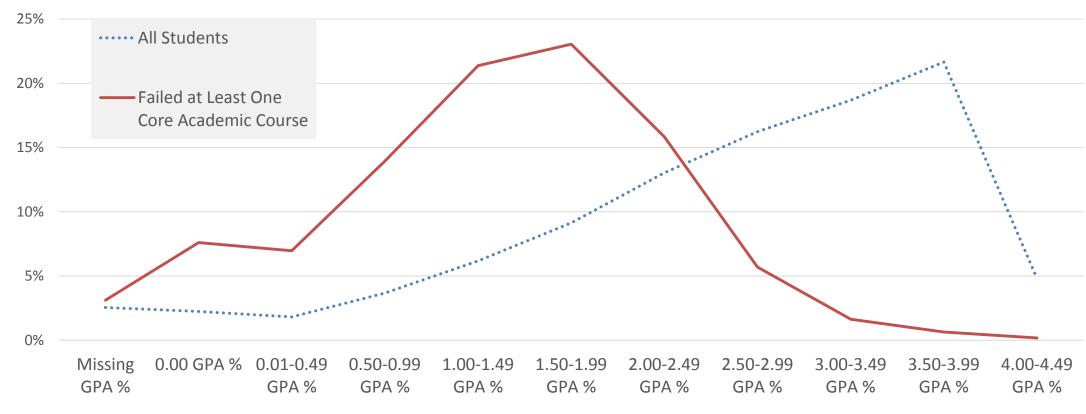
■ 2013-14 Cohort Dropout Rate





9th Grade GPA and Core Course Failure

GPA Distribution for students (21%) who failed one or more core academic courses, compared to all students





2013 Roadmap core measurement categories

High school completion

Postsecondary enrollment

Postsecondary completion

Participation and attainment (population)



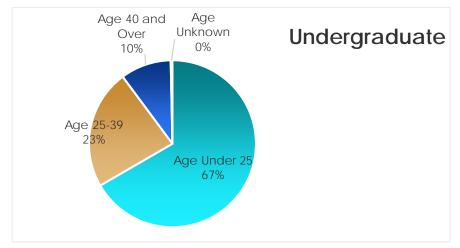
Institutions losing older adult enrollments

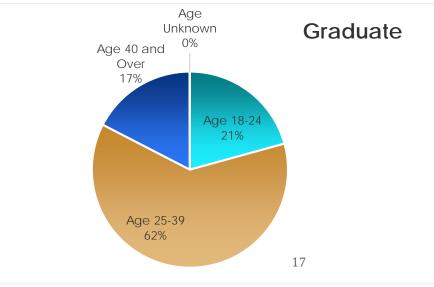
Postsecondary Enrollment All Institutions – Grand Totals			Fall 2013		
		Number	Percent	Percent Change 2011-13	
All	Grand total	369,182	100.0%	-2.6%	
students	Age under 25	229,638	62.2%	+2.0%	
	Age 25 – 39	99,433	26.9%	-7.8%	
	Age 40 and over	38,969	10.6%	-12.3%	
	Age unknown	1,142	0.3%	-37.9%	



Older adult enrollments declining at undergraduate and graduate levels

Postsecondary Enrollments All Institutions, Student Level Totals			Fall 2013	}
		Number	Percent of Annual Total	Percent Change 2011-13
	Total	333,460	90.3%	-2.8%
	Age Under 25	222,235	60.2%	1.7%
Under-	Age 25-39	77,340	20.9%	-8.9%
graduate	Age 40 and Over	32,763	8.9%	-13.8%
	Age Unknown	1,122	0.3%	-35.6%
	Total	35,722	9.7%	-0.6%
	Age 18-24	7,403	2.0%	13.0%
	Age 25-39	22,093	6.0%	-3.4%
Graduate	Age 40 and Over	6,206	1.7%	-3.3%
	Age Unknown	20	0.0%	-79.4%







Enrollment varies by race, ethnicity

All students	Fall 2	2013	Percent change 2011-13
Total	369,182	100.0%	-2.6%
American Indian or Alaska Native	4,133	1.1%	-18.6%
Asian	29,954	8.1%	-2.4%
Black or African American	15,327	4.2%	-7.2%
Hispanic or Latino	34,407	9.3%	+15.4%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2,011	0.5%	-11.5%
White or Middle Eastern	213,979	58.0%	-7.4%
Two or More Races	19,729	5.3%	+41.2%
International	20,191	5.5%	+22.9%
Race/Ethnicity Unknown	29,451	8.0%	-11.8%



2013 Roadmap Core Measurement Categories

High school completion

Postsecondary enrollment Postsecondary completion

Participation and attainment (population)



Postsecondary awards increased from 2011

Postsecondary Completion	2012	2-13	% Change 2011-2013
All Institutions, All Award Types	Number	Percent	
Total	85,527	100.0%	+2.7%
Certificates	11,437	13.4%	-10.0%
Associate's Degrees	29,281	34.2%	+8.3%
Bachelor's Degrees	32,689	38.2%	+4.5%
Master's Degrees	9,519	11.1%	-3.2%
Doctoral Degrees	2,601	3.0%	+8.1%



Younger students experienced biggest increase in completions

Postsecondary Completion 2011-13	2012-13		Percent Change	
All Students by Age	Number	Percent	2011-12 to 2012-13	
All	83,538	100.0%	+0.9%	
Under 25	41,864	50.1%	+7.9%	
25-39	31,208	37.4%	+2.9%	
40 or Over	9,827	11.8%	-1.3%	
Age Unknown	639	0.8%	-82.7%	



Award recipients vary by race, ethnicity

Postsecondary Completion 2012-2013	2012-13		Percent change	
All Award Recipients by Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent	2011-12 to 2012-13	
All	83,538	100%	+0.9%	
American Indian or Alaska Native	983	1.2%	+1.9%	
Asian	7,002	8.4%	+1.4%	
Black or African American	2,963	2.5%	-2.4%	
Hispanic or Latino	5,926	7.1%	+11.3%	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	477	0.6%	-0.2%	
White or Middle-Eastern	43,145	63.6%	-1.0%	
Two or More Races	3,001	3.6%	+27.5%	
International	4,439	5.3%	+14.0%	
Race and Ethnicity Unknown	5,602	6.7%	+8.8%	



Retention rates remain stable across institution types

Fall 2012 – Fall 2013					
Inst	itution type	Adjusted cohort	Number retained	Percent retained	
Two-year	Public*	n/a	n/a	n/a	
institutions	Private non-profit	163	126	77.3%	
	Private for-profit	1,179	859	72.9%	
Four-year institutions	Public	16,933	14,168	83.7%	
	Private non-profit	6,208	5,335	85.9%	
	Private for-profit	270	194	71.9%	

^{*}IPEDS data unavailable



Persistence at public two-year institutions

Dudalia kuwa wa animakikuki ana		Persistence			
Public two-year institutions	2012	2013	2014		
Award-seeking students, full-time, in the fall	27,550	26,117	25,153		
Award-seeking students who earned a credential or were retained and passed one or more college level milestones by their second year enrolled.	16,890	15,874	15,663		
Percent of full-time, new students progressing toward a credential	61%	61%	62%		



Two-year transfer degree completion enhances transition to four-year colleges

Transfers from public two-year to four-year colleges		Transition after first year			Percent change
		2012	2013	2014	2012-14
Students who completed a transfer degree*	Number of students transferring	6,641	6,838	6,855	+3.2%
	Percent who transferred	51%	51%	51%	
Students who did not complete a transfer degree*	Number of students transferring	8,812	8,984	8,400	-4.7%
	Percent who transferred	18%	19%	19%	

^{*}Direct Transfer Associate's (DTA) or Associate of Science-Transfer (AS-T) Note: Transfer year shown is the next year after leaving college.



Conclusions

- Slight gains in population participation and attainment
- High school graduation rates low for underrepresented groups
- Postsecondary enrollments declined slightly; with biggest declines for adults over 25
 - Increases in Hispanic/Latino students encouraging
- Postsecondary completions increased somewhat, mostly for adults 24 and under
 - Increases in Hispanic/Latino completions a positive sign
- We need to see higher rates of growth in high school completion, postsecondary enrollment and postsecondary completion to meet 2023 attainment goals.



- Integrate Input into Report and review with TWG partners
- Present draft report to Council on November 18
- Integrate final input
- Council reviews report for final approval December 10