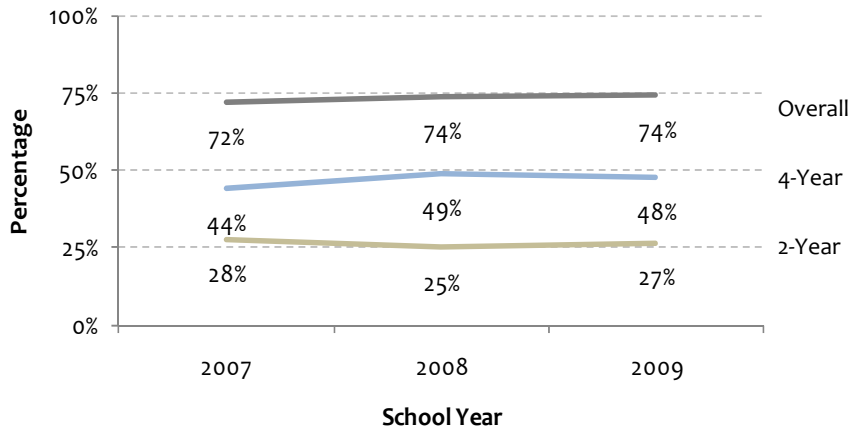


Postsecondary Outcomes for 2009 Graduates: Austin High School Report



How many Austin graduates enrolled in postsecondary education?

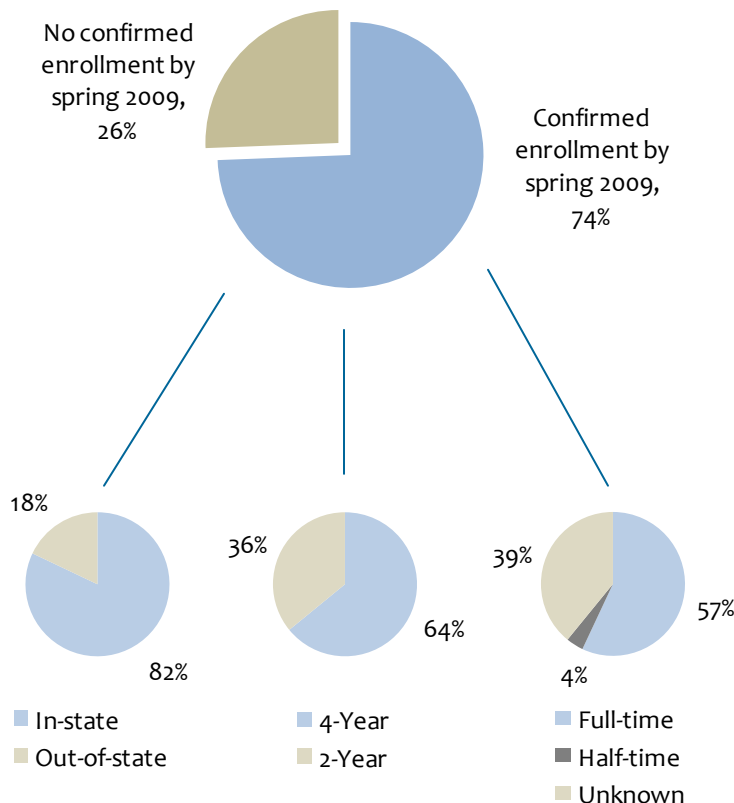
Historical Perspective. Overall postsecondary enrollment has remained constant over the last two years. Enrollment in 4-year institutions decreased by one percentage point since last year while enrollment in 2-year institutions increased by two percentage points.



About This Report. This is the district report on postsecondary enrollment for 2009 graduates. [The Department of Program Evaluation \(DPE\)](#), a department within AISD's Office of Accountability, creates district-wide and campus-specific reports on postsecondary enrollment annually. District and campus reports are available on line (see the link at the bottom of this page). This report speaks to goal 3, measurable outcome 8 of the district's Strategic Plan.

Understanding the Data. This report presents outcomes based on data reported to the [National Student Clearinghouse \(NSC\)](#) by 93% of [postsecondary institutions](#) nationwide. Data from NSC were linked to the 2009 AISD student graduate records submitted to the Texas Education Agency's Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) (N = 449).

2009 Graduates. Nearly 75% of 2009 graduates were enrolled in a postsecondary institution by spring 2010 (compared to 66% enrollment for the district). Of those enrolled, most were at in-state institutions; over 60% were at 4-year institutions; and nearly 60% were enrolled full-time.



Historical Perspective. This trend graph includes enrollment records for both the fall and the spring following graduation. Enrollment for fall only was at 69%. The annual enrollment rate increased by 5 percentage points after including spring enrollment.

The influence of 2-year enrollment was not unique to Austin. A recent surge in national enrollment at community colleges has been cited in education research, including a report by the [Pew Research Center](#).

2009 Graduates. The enrollment status (full-time vs. half-time) was unknown for a large number of students because many universities do not provide this status to NSC.

Students who were not confirmed as enrolled were either not enrolled at all or were enrolled in a postsecondary institution that does not provide data to NSC.



Where did graduates enroll?

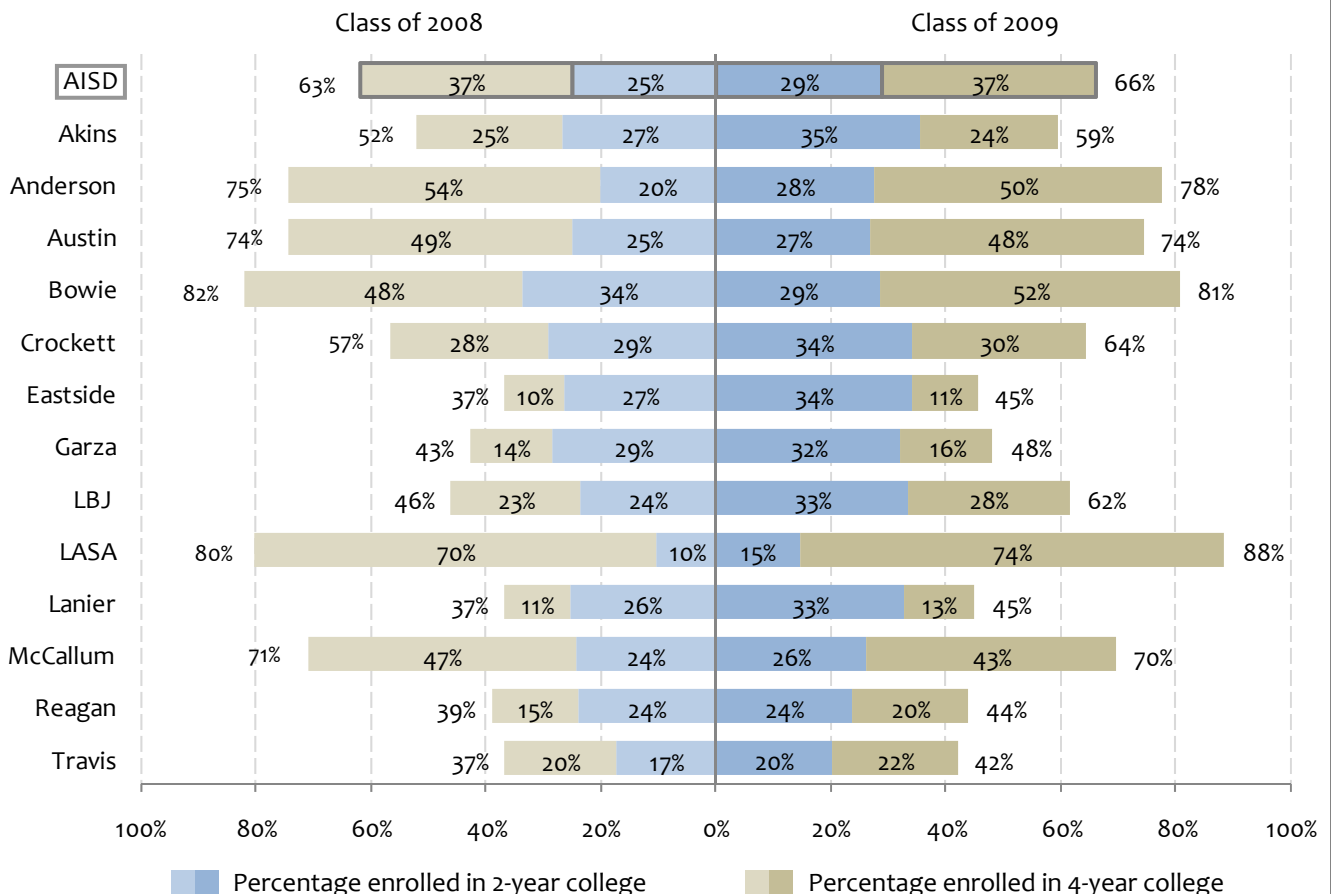
Campus Name	Number	All	In-state
Austin Community College	105	23%	38%
University of Texas at Austin	29	6%	11%
Texas State University - San Marcos	27	6%	10%
University of Texas - San Antonio	21	5%	8%
Texas A&M University	16	4%	6%
Texas Christian University	13	3%	5%
Texas Tech University, Lubbock	11	2%	4%
University of North Texas	8	2%	3%
Baylor University	5	1%	2%
Louisiana State University - Ag	5	1%	%
Total	240	53%	87%

Most Common Colleges for Enrollment. Over half of all graduates who enrolled in postsecondary education were found in 10 colleges. Nearly 40% of the students who enrolled in a Texas college were found at Austin Community College.

Austin graduates attended colleges in 26 different states including Washington D.C. After Texas (274), the most popular states of enrollment were New York (10) and Louisiana (5).

How did postsecondary enrollment for 2009 graduates compare to 2008 graduates?

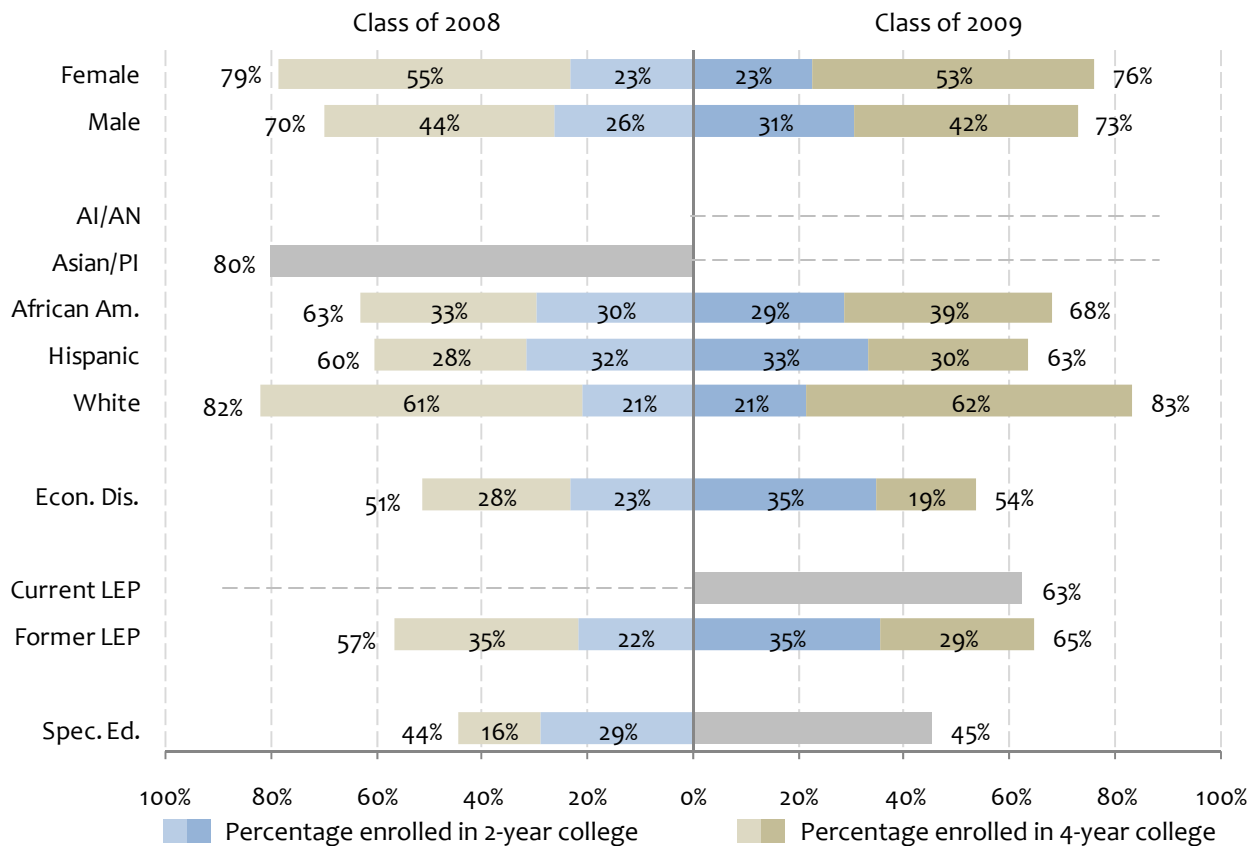
Comparison by High School. Postsecondary enrollment increased for 10 out of 13 high schools. The increase in enrollment primarily was driven by entry into a 2-year college for the graduates from 6 high schools: Anderson, Akins, Crockett, Eastside, LBJ and Lanier. Bowie and Reagan were the only campuses where increased postsecondary enrollment was due primarily to entry into a 4-year college.



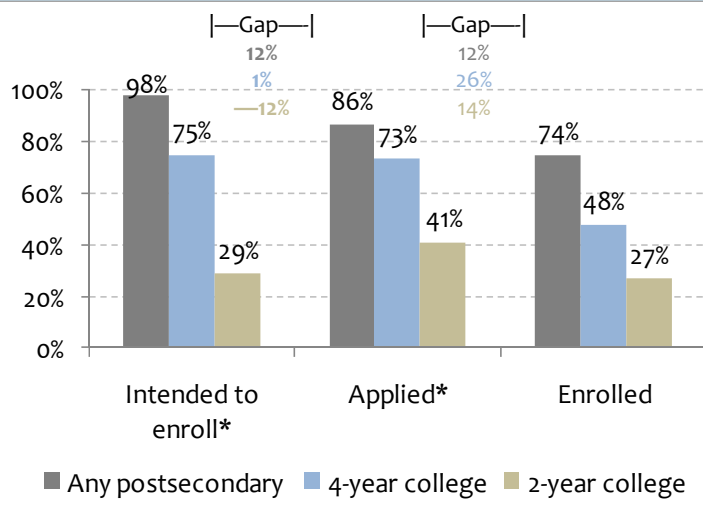


How did postsecondary enrollment vary by student demographic subgroups?

Enrollment by Demographics. Postsecondary enrollment increased for most reported demographic groups between 2008 and 2009. The one exception was enrollment of female students. Grey bars represent data not reported by 2- or 4-year colleges because enrollment was <5 students in one or both categories. A dotted grey line (---) represents data not shown because (1) there were <5 students, even after combining 2- and 4-year enrollment or (2) students were in the category, but none were enrolled in a postsecondary institution. No bar and no line means there were no graduates in the category.



What was the “Aspiration Gap” for the Class of 2009?



Aspiration Gap. Survey data suggest there was an aspiration gap for this graduating class. The aspiration gap is the gap between students’ intentions regarding college enrollment and actual college enrollment. While there is some gap between intention and submitting an application, the greater concern may be the gap between submitting an application and enrollment.

*From the 2009 High School Exit Survey, a self-report survey for seniors. These data represent graduates who completed the survey (n = 402). The 4-year and 2-year bars for “intended” and “applied” were not mutually exclusive; there was an overlap of 5% and 28% respectively.



Additional Information About this Report

About the Department of Program Evaluation. The Department of Program Evaluation (DPE) was established in 1972 to support program decision and strategic planning in the district. The department is housed in the Office of Accountability and is charged with evaluating federal, state, and locally funded programs in AISD. DPE staff integrate best and innovative evaluation practices with educational and institutional knowledge. DPE staff work with program staff throughout the district to design and conduct formative and summative program evaluations. DPE’s methods for evaluating programs vary depending on the research question, program design, and reporting requirements. The evaluations report objectively about program implementation and outcomes, and serve to inform program staff, decision makers, and planners in the district. [DPE reports can be accessed online.](#)

About the Author. Ginger Gossman completed a Ph.D. in demography at the University of Texas at Austin in 2006. Her academic interests include maternal and child health, secondary education, infectious disease, and obesity research. She has presented her research findings at regional and national conferences and has been a member of the American Evaluation Association since 2007. Ginger joined the Program Evaluation team in September 2008.

Funding Sources. Funding for this report was provided by district local funds. NSC data were obtained at no cost to AISD through a year-long grant from the Texas Education Agency (TEA).

District Strategic Plan. This report speaks to goal 3, measurable outcome 8. **Goal 3:** All students will graduate college and career ready. **Measurable Outcome 8:** Postsecondary enrollment.

Technical Notes. This report used data provided by the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) on June 8, 2010. The data included 93% of postsecondary institutions nationwide. A list of participating colleges is on the [NSC website](#), under “Resource Center.” The U.S. Department of Education’s Family Policy Compliance Office (FPCO) has certified that NSC practices are [compliant with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act](#) (FERPA). These data included a unique record for every occurrence of enrollment per semester, quarter or year. The unit of enrollment time varied by institution and depended on program/degree offerings. The University of Texas at Austin did not participate in NSC in previous years; however, UT Austin began sending enrollment records to NSC in March of this year.

Data were parsed down to a single record per student using the following sequenced selections: (1) fall over spring semester, (2) 4-year over 2-year institution, (3) full-time over part-time, (4) latest enrollment begin date, and (5) latest enrollment end date. Records for enrollment in summer 2009 only were considered “unmatched” to align reporting with best practices. Enrollment records for students identified by NSC as withdrawn, deceased or on leave of absence were omitted from these analyses. All methods followed NSC practices where known.

Data from NSC were then matched to AISD student records from the 2009 AISD student graduate records submitted to the Texas Education Agency’s Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS). This file includes students who graduated at any point during the 2008-2009 academic year. Records were matched using a unique identifier, either students’ social security number or state identification number. Note, NSC does not use these unique identifiers for their purposes. NSC matches students to enrollment records using name, dates of birth and graduation date. The identifier is retained in the data to allow matching to district records. Student demographic data were taken from AISD student enrollment files (PEIMS). Results were not reported when there were fewer than 5 students in a group in accordance with FERPA guidelines.

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