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.

## Louisiana Key Findings

### Performance

- The average ACT scores in Louisiana increased in four areas from 2015 to 2016:
  - English increased by 0.1 point (19.2 to 19.3), compared to the national average of 20.1.
  - Reading increased by 0.2 point (19.7 to 19.9), compared to the national average of 21.3.
  - Science increased by 0.2 point (19.4 to 19.6), compared to the national average of 20.8.
  - Composite increased by 0.1 point (19.4 to 19.5), compared to the national average of 20.8.
  - Math decreased by 0.1 point (18.9 to 18.8), compared to the national average of 20.6.
  - The Composite score has increased by 0.3 points over the last three years.

- Percent of students in Louisiana meeting the ACT College Readiness Benchmarks:
  - English—58%, compared to the national average of 61%
  - Mathematics—26%, compared to the national average of 41%
  - Reading—35%, compared to the national average of 44%
  - Science—27% compared to the national average of 36%
  - Louisiana students meeting all four Benchmarks—16%, compared to the national average of 26%

### STEM

- This year, for the first time, ACT is providing a STEM score based on the student performance in the ACT mathematics and science tests.
  - The Louisiana average STEM score was 19.4, compared to the national average of 20.9.
  - The average ACT mathematics score in Louisiana for students meeting the STEM Benchmark was 27.8, compared to the national average of 28.7.
  - The average ACT science score in Louisiana for students meeting the STEM Benchmark was 28.5, compared to the national average of 28.6.
  - 10% of Louisiana students met the ACT STEM Benchmark, compared to 20% nationally.

- This year, for the first time, ACT is providing a "Proficiency in Understanding Complex Texts" designator, which represents students’ progress toward understanding the complex written material encountered in college and careers. The indicator is reported in three proficiency levels: Below Proficient, Proficient, and Above Proficient. This is based on student performance on the ACT reading test.
  - 18% of Louisiana students were designated as Proficient, compared to the national average of 15%.
  - 10% of Louisiana students were designated as Above Proficient, compared to the national average of 11%.
  - 33% of Louisiana students were designated as Below Proficient, compared to the national average of 23%.

### 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 Louisiana 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 Louisiana, 61% of ACT tested graduates are considered making progress towards at least a gold ACT NCRC level. This compares to 68% nationally.
• The 0.1 increase in the Louisiana ACT Composite score translates to the following specific impacts on student success:
  - 104 more students would enroll in college
  - 124 more students would matriculate to year 2
  - 99 fewer students would need remedial English
  - 211 fewer students would need remedial math
  - 139 more students would matriculate to year 4
  - 149 more students would earn a postsecondary degree within 6 years

**Behaviors that Impact Access and Opportunity**

• Below are the top ten universities and organizations where Louisiana students submitted their ACT scores.
  - Louisiana Office of Student Financial Aid
  - Louisiana State University
  - University of Louisiana at Lafayette
  - Southeastern Louisiana University
  - Louisiana Tech University
  - University of Louisiana at Monroe
  - Northwestern State University
  - McNeese State University
  - Southern University at Baton Rouge
  - Nicholls State University

• University of New Orleans

• ACT Educational Opportunity Service (EOS) opt-in rates
  - EOS allows students to receive free exposure, for recruiting purposes, to scholarship agencies and colleges and universities.
  - Nationally, 73.1% opt into this service. In Louisiana, the following percents of ACT-tested subgroups opted in to EOS:
    - All students—79.3%
    - African American—85.9%
    - White—77.7%
    - Hispanic/Latino—82.9%
    - American Indian—75.4%
    - Asian—81.8%

• Fee Waiver Usage
  - In Louisiana, there were 19,280 fee waivers issued and 15,105 of those were used. This equates to a 78.3% usage rate. The national rate was 74.5%.
  - 69.2%, or 2,889, of all unused fee waivers were issued to African Americans.
  - ACT provides students fee waivers to provide more access and opportunity for students.

**Special State Talking Points**

• In 2016, ACT honored exemplars in 41 states as part of our ACT College & Career Readiness Campaign. The honorees from Louisiana were:
  - Student—Stoney McLarty, Calvin High School
  - High School—Cohen College Prep High School
  - Two-Year School—Central Louisiana Technical Community College
  - Employer—Gilchrist Construction Company, LLC

**ACT Footprint**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACT Aspire Summative</th>
<th>ACT Aspire Periodic</th>
<th>ACT Engage</th>
<th>ACT QualityCore</th>
<th>PreACT</th>
<th>ACT WorkKeys</th>
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<tr>
<td>147,773</td>
<td>134,985</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2,580*</td>
<td>73,786</td>
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* 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.
Your State College and Career Readiness Attainment, Participation, and Opportunity

Louisiana

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 Louisiana increased by 32.5%.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Cohort</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent Tested</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nation</td>
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<td>54%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>59%</td>
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<td>45,305</td>
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<td>Average English Score</td>
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<td>20.2</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>20.1</td>
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<td>Average Reading Score</td>
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<td>21.3</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>21.3</td>
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<td>Average Mathematics Score</td>
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<td>18.8</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Nation</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Science Score</td>
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<td>19.2</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>19.4</td>
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<td>20.7</td>
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<td>20.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average Composite Score</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>19.4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>21.1</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20.8</td>
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</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Below Benchmark by 3+ Points</th>
<th>Within 2 Points of Benchmark</th>
<th>Met Benchmark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graduation Year</th>
<th>Louisiana Students Attaining 0 CRBs</th>
<th>Louisiana Students Attaining 3 or 4 CRBs</th>
<th>National Students Attaining 0 CRBs</th>
<th>National Students Attaining 3 or 4 CRBs</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- African American
- American Indian
- Asian-American
- Hispanic
- Pacific Islander
- White
- Two or More Races
- No Response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Below Benchmark by 3+ Points</th>
<th>Within 2 Points of Benchmark</th>
<th>Met Benchmark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- African American
- American Indian
- Asian American
- Hispanic
- Pacific Islander
- White
- Two or More Races
- No Response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>African American</th>
<th>American Indian</th>
<th>Asian American</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Pacific Islander</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Two or More Races</th>
<th>No Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>2013</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Values less than 0.5% will not appear.

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

- Graduate/Professional Degree
- Bachelor’s Degree
- Associate’s/Voc-tech Degree
- Other/No Response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Aspiration</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graduate/Professional Degree</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s Degree</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate’s/Voc-tech Degree</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/No Response</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is good news in that 84% of Louisiana's 2016 ACT-tested graduates aspired to postsecondary education. Interestingly enough, 84% of Louisiana's 2015 ACT-tested graduating class aspired to enroll in postsecondary education, compared to 58% who actually did enroll. If we fully closed the aspirational gap, an additional 12,707 of the 2015 ACT-tested graduates from Louisiana 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.

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

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

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

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®

ACT WorkKeys®

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

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

www.act.org/condition2016
**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.”