

Postsecondary Outcomes Glossary

2018–19 Texas Academic Performance Report

Postsecondary Outcomes by Year for High School Graduates from the Ninth Grade Cohort

Enrolled in College: Percentage who were enrolled in college within a specified year.

Continued College Enrollment: Percentage who were enrolled in college the previous academic year and continued to be enrolled during the current academic year.

Not Found in College: Percentage who are not found in college during an academic year following high school graduation. This count is not cumulative.

Level 1 Certificate Earned: Percentage who received one or more Level 1 Certificate(s) during an academic year following high school graduation.

Level 2 Certificate Earned: Percentage who received one or more Level 2 Certificate(s) during an academic year following high school graduation.

2-Year Degree: Percentage who graduated with a 2-year college degree during an academic year following high school graduation.

4-Year Degree: Percentage who graduated with a 4-year college degree during an academic year following high school graduation.

Note: Examples: if a student received a 2-year degree in academic Year 3, the student is counted in that year. If the same student received a 4-year degree in Year 4, the student is counted there. If a student received a Level 1 Certificate in Year 2, a Level 2 Certificate in Year 3, and a 4-year degree in Year 4, the student is counted once in the corresponding year for each achievement. But, if the same student received two 4-year degrees either in the same year or two different years, the student is counted once in the 4-year degree category for the earliest year earned. Multiple awards in the same category (for example, two 2-year degrees or three Level 1 Certificates), earned by the same student, are counted only once. Same category awards are attributed to the earliest year earned.

Enrollment is reflected separately from achievement status. For example, all students who are counted in the “Continued College Enrollment” are counted in that category even if they also earned a certificate or a 2-year or 4-year college degree during the same academic year. The same is true for “Enrolled in College.”

Summary Results for High School Graduates from the Ninth Grade Cohort

Enrolled in College: Percentage who ever enrolled in college during the six academic years following high school graduation. (This is during the whole academic year, not just fall enrollment.)

Enrolled in College without Receiving a Certificate or Degree: Percentage who were enrolled in college at some point during the six-year period but did not receive a certificate or a degree.

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Not Found in College: Cumulative Percentage who were never found in college during the six academic years following high school graduation.

Level 1 Certificate Earned: Percentage who received one or more Level 1 Certificate(s) as their highest level of achievement. The student did not receive a Level 2 Certificate and did not graduate from 2-year or 4-year college. The student is counted only once even if he/she received multiple Level 1 Certificates.

Level 2 Certificate Earned: Percentage who received one or more Level 2 Certificate(s) as their highest level of achievement. The student is counted only once even if he/she received multiple Level 2 Certificates.

2-Year Degree: Percentage whose highest level of achievement was 2-year college graduation. If the student received more than one 2-year degree, the student is counted only once as being a 2-year college graduate.

4-Year Degree: Percentage whose highest level of achievement was 4-year college graduation. If the student received more than one 4-year degree, the student is counted only once as being a 4-year college graduate.

Note: The items above reflect the total (cumulative) number of high school graduates from the ninth-grade cohort who achieved an academic status. Only the highest achievement is counted for each student. Each student is counted in only one status category in addition to the “Enrolled in College” categories. A total of all students ever enrolled in college, even if the student graduated from a 4-year college that year, is shown. The categories will (for the most part) add up to the number of the high school graduate cohort. The exception to this rule is that very few students receive a certificate without being officially enrolled in college.

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB) and National Student Clearinghouse (NSC).