

The Reality of College Readiness 2013

National



National

Annually, ACT provides each state with *The Condition of College & Career Readiness*, a report that details the college readiness of students who took the ACT® college readiness assessment. Based on extensive empirical research, ACT has defined “college and career readiness” as the acquisition of knowledge and skills a student needs to enroll and succeed in credit-bearing first-year college courses at a postsecondary institution without the need for remediation. This definition has been adopted by the Common Core State Standards Initiative.

This Report

This report is a companion to *The Condition of College & Career Readiness*. The report traces the college enrollment, retention, re-enrollment, and migration patterns of the 2011 ACT-tested high school graduates in your state. It also provides a snapshot of the impact that benchmark-meeting behavior has on those patterns and, ultimately, on success in college.

Why Is This Report Important?

Since the middle of the 20th century, attention has been focused on institutional retention and persistence-to-degree rates. Yet, in spite of significant institutional efforts, those rates remain disappointingly stagnant.

Since 1983, ACT has been collecting and reporting on institutional retention and persistence-to-degree rates. Annual reports include data from more than 2,500 colleges and universities. Over that period, first-to-second-year retention rates for four-year colleges have ranged from 72.3% (2008) to 74.9% (1991) and five-year persistence-to-degree rates have ranged from 50.9% (2001) to 55.1% (1989). Narrow and stagnant ranges also characterize statistics for two-year public colleges. Retention rates range from 51.3% (2004) to 55.7% (2012), and three-year persistence-to-degree rates range from 25.5% (2012) to 38.8% (1989). In spite of significant efforts to increase student success, rates remain virtually unchanged.

Unfortunately, retention and persistence-to-degree rates have been used as proxies for institutional effectiveness, and accountability models are built on factors over

which the institution exhibits only limited control. Our opinion is that it is shortsighted to believe that institutional effectiveness is rooted solely in the notion that students should enroll, persist, and graduate in a reasonable time frame from the institution where they first enrolled.

This report is intended to raise awareness of the fact that the path to college success is not a linear one for many students. There are significant numbers of qualified students who move through (or in and out of) multiple postsecondary experiences as they pursue their educational goals.

Consider for a moment the following characteristics of undergraduate students:

- 11% of students simultaneously enrolled in more than one institution
- 41% of graduates attended more than one institution
- 38% enrolled part time
- More than 2 million students brought college credit with them at the time of first full-time enrollment (dual credit, AP, online, or CLEP)
- 30% delayed enrollment a year or more
- 25% of undergraduates were over age 25
- 30% of undergraduates enrolled in an online course
- 29% of community college students transferred to four-year colleges
- 14% transferred from four-year to two-year colleges

Many of these students fail to reach their goals because transitions between and among institutions are fraught with complexities and are far from transparent. In that respect, the discussion must shift to students' achievement of individual postsecondary goals regardless of where they enroll, where they re-enroll, the length of time it takes, and where they ultimately complete their goals.

While we provide information on institutional retention, we hope that reader attention will be directed to the significant numbers and the academic capabilities of other groups of students: those who never enroll, those who do not re-enroll, and those who change institutions. Focusing on state, system, and institutional policies and practices that facilitate the success of these groups is key to increasing the educational attainment level of the American people.

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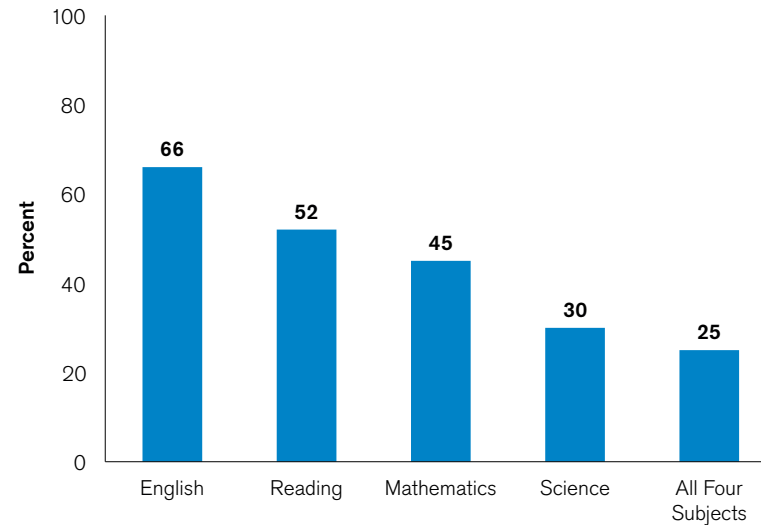
Attainment of ACT's College Readiness Benchmarks

ACT's research on the knowledge and skills necessary for success in college courses resulted in the establishment of ACT's College Readiness Benchmarks. These benchmarks are ACT subject area scores that represent the level of achievement required for students to have a 50% chance of obtaining a B or higher or about a 75% chance of earning a C or higher in corresponding credit-bearing first-year college courses. College courses, corresponding subject area tests, and benchmark scores are depicted below.

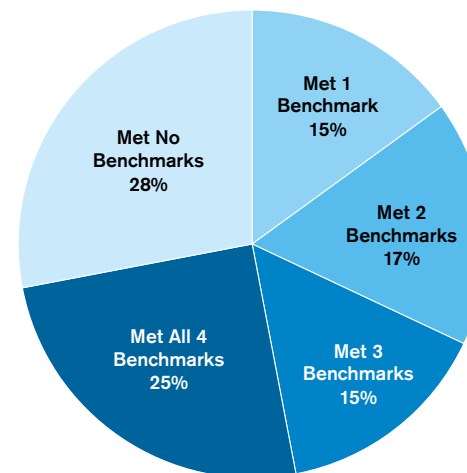
College Course	ACT Subject Test	ACT Benchmark Score
English Composition	English	18
Introductory Social Science	Reading	21
College Algebra	Mathematics	22
Biology	Science	24

The charts to the right provide information on 2011 ACT-tested high school graduates. The top chart shows the national percentages of students meeting each of the benchmarks. The pie chart (bottom right) depicts the percentage of high school graduates by number of readiness benchmarks met. ACT research consistently shows there is a direct relationship between the number of benchmarks met and retention to the second year, progress to degree, grade point average and ultimately, degree completion.

Percent of 2011 ACT-Tested High School Graduates Meeting College Readiness Benchmarks by Subject



Percent of 2011 ACT-Tested High School Graduates by Number of ACT College Readiness Benchmarks Attained



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The table below describes the fall 2011 and fall 2012 status of 2011 ACT-tested high school graduates. Weighted averages are reported for four groups of students. The weighted average is the percentage of all ACT-tested students for states in

each group who exhibit the specific characteristic. Data are derived from matched files of ACT graduates and National Student Clearinghouse® (NSC) enrollment data.

- **Group 1** includes states where <20% of high school graduates were ACT tested: DE, MD, ME, NC, NH, NJ, PA, RI, and WA.
- **Group 2** includes states where 20–59% of high school graduates were ACT tested: AK, AZ, CA, CT, GA, HI, IN, MA, NV, NY, OR, SC, TX, VA, and VT.
- **Group 3** includes states where 60–79% of high school graduates were ACT tested: FL, IA, ID, KS, MN, MO, MT, NE, NM, OH, OK, UT, WI, and WV.
- **Group 4** includes states where 80–100% of high school students were ACT tested: AL, AR, CO, IL, KY, LA, MI, MS, ND, SD, TN, and WY.

Enrollment and Retention Status for All National 2011 ACT-Tested High School Graduates

Fall 2011 Status	Fall 2012 Status	Group 1 Weighted Average	Group 2 Weighted Average	Group 3 Weighted Average	Group 4 Weighted Average
Enrolled In State	Retained In State	88	86	80	78
	Re-Enrolled Out of State	2	2	1	1
	Not Enrolled/Unknown*	10	13	18	20
Enrolled Out of State	Re-Enrolled In State	6	9	11	10
	Re-Enrolled Out of State	86	82	76	77
	Not Enrolled/Unknown*	8	9	13	14
Not Enrolled/Unknown*	Enrolled In State	15	18	18	13
	Enrolled Out of State	11	6	4	3
	Not Enrolled/Unknown*	74	76	78	83
All 2011 Graduates	Re-Enrolled In State	44	55	54	46
	Re-Enrolled Out of State	35	19	12	11
	Not Enrolled/Unknown*	22	26	34	43

* NSC data account for 95% of all enrollments in Title IV, degree-granting institutions in the nation. This percentage includes a small number of students for whom no match could be found.

- Across all four groups, there is remarkable consistency in re-enrollment patterns: approximately four out of five students who initially enroll in state re-enroll in state and no fewer than three out of four students who initially enroll out of state re-enroll out of state.
- Very small percentages (1–2%) of students who first enroll in state enroll in out-of-state institutions for their second year.
- With the exception of Group 4, about one-fourth of 2011 ACT-tested high school graduates delayed first enrollment by one year.
- Significant percentages of 2011 ACT-tested graduates were not enrolled or had enrollment statuses that could not be verified in 2012. For Groups 1 through 4, respectively, those percentages are 22%, 26%, 34%, and 43%.

National

The table below describes the fall 2012 status of 2011 ACT-tested high school graduates who initially enrolled in a two-year college in fall 2011. Re-enrollment status represents any two-year or four-year institution. Weighted averages are reported for four groups of students. The weighted average is the percentage of all

ACT-tested students for states in each group who exhibit the specific characteristic. Data are derived from matched files of ACT graduates and NSC enrollment data.

- **Group 1** includes states where <20% of high school graduates were ACT tested: DE, MD, ME, NC, NH, NJ, PA, RI, and WA.
- **Group 2** includes states where 20–59% of high school graduates were ACT tested: AK, AZ, CA, CT, GA, HI, IN, MA, NV, NY, OR, SC, TX, VA, and VT.
- **Group 3** includes states where 60–79% of high school graduates were ACT tested: FL, IA, ID, KS, MN, MO, MT, NE, NM, OH, OK, UT, WI, and WV.
- **Group 4** includes states where 80–100% of high school students were ACT tested: AL, AR, CO, IL, KY, LA, MI, MS, ND, SD, TN, and WY.

Enrollment and Retention Status for All 2011 ACT-Tested High School Graduates Enrolled in Two-Year Colleges

Fall 2011 Status	Fall 2012 Status	Group 1 Weighted Average	Group 2 Weighted Average	Group 3 Weighted Average	Group 4 Weighted Average
Enrolled In State	Retained In State	72	73	68	66
	Re-Enrolled Out of State	5	3	2	2
	Not Enrolled/Unknown*	23	25	30	32
Enrolled Out of State	Re-Enrolled In State	12	13	13	12
	Re-Enrolled Out of State	60	59	56	54
	Not Enrolled/Unknown*	28	29	31	34
All 2011 Graduates	Re-Enrolled In State	67	70	64	63
	Re-Enrolled Out of State	10	6	6	5
	Not Enrolled/Unknown*	24	25	30	32

* NSC data account for 95% of all enrollments in Title IV, degree-granting institutions in the nation. This percentage includes a small number of students for whom no match could be found.

- Across all four groups, there is remarkable consistency in re-enrollment patterns: at least two out of three students who initially enroll at an in-state two-year college re-enroll in state, and between 54% and 60% of the students who initially enroll out of state re-enroll out of state.
- As expected, the rates of students who are retained in state and those who enroll and re-enroll out of state in two-year colleges are lower than rates for all 2011 ACT-tested high school graduates (see page 4).
- Very small percentages (2–5%) of students who first enroll at a two-year college in state enroll in an out-of-state institution for their second year.
- Significant percentages of 2011 ACT-tested graduates who enrolled in a two-year college in 2011 did not re-enroll or had enrollment statuses that could not be verified in 2012. For Groups 1 through 4, respectively, those percentages are 24%, 25%, 30%, and 32%.

National

The table below describes the fall 2012 status of 2011 ACT-tested high school graduates who initially enrolled in a public four-year college in fall 2011.

Re-enrollment status represents any two-year or four-year institution. Weighted averages are reported for four groups of students. The weighted average is the

percentage of all ACT-tested students for states in each group who exhibit the specific characteristic. Data are derived from matched files of ACT graduates and NSC enrollment data.

- **Group 1** includes states where <20% of high school graduates were ACT tested: DE, MD, ME, NC, NH, NJ, PA, RI, and WA.
- **Group 2** includes states where 20–59% of high school graduates were ACT tested: AK, AZ, CA, CT, GA, HI, IN, MA, NV, NY, OR, SC, TX, VA, and VT.
- **Group 3** includes states where 60–79% of high school graduates were ACT tested: FL, IA, ID, KS, MN, MO, MT, NE, NM, OH, OK, UT, WI, and WV.
- **Group 4** includes states where 80–100% of high school students were ACT tested: AL, AR, CO, IL, KY, LA, MI, MS, ND, SD, TN, and WY.

Enrollment and Retention Status for All 2011 ACT-Tested High School Graduates Enrolled in Public Four-Year Colleges

Fall 2011 Status	Fall 2012 Status	Group 1 Weighted Average	Group 2 Weighted Average	Group 3 Weighted Average	Group 4 Weighted Average
Enrolled In State	Retained In State	91	90	84	85
	Re-Enrolled Out of State	2	1	1	1
	Not Enrolled/Unknown*	7	9	15	13
Enrolled Out of State	Re-Enrolled In State	7	9	12	11
	Re-Enrolled Out of State	87	83	78	79
	Not Enrolled/Unknown*	6	8	11	10
All 2011 Graduates	Re-Enrolled In State	61	74	74	73
	Re-Enrolled Out of State	32	17	12	14
	Not Enrolled/Unknown*	7	9	14	13

* NSC data account for 95% of all enrollments in Title IV, degree-granting institutions in the nation. This percentage includes a small number of students for whom no match could be found.

- As expected, the data for public four-year colleges closely parallel data for all 2011 ACT-tested high school graduates (see page 4).
- Across all four groups, there is remarkable consistency in re-enrollment patterns: at least 84% of students who initially enroll at a public four-year college in state re-enroll in state, and about eight in 10 students who initially enroll in a public college out of state re-enroll out of state.
- Very small percentages (1–2%) of students who first enroll at public four-year in-state colleges enroll in out-of-state institutions for their second year.
- Students who initially enroll in public four-year institutions out of state and migrate to in-state colleges for their second year are represented by small, but not insignificant, percentages. In Groups 1 through 4, respectively, those percentages are 7%, 9%, 12%, and 11%.
- Approximately one in 10 2011 ACT-tested graduates who enrolled in a public four-year college in 2011 did not re-enroll or had enrollment statuses that could not be verified in 2012. For Groups 1 through 4, respectively, those percentages are 7%, 9%, 14%, and 13%.

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The table below describes the fall 2012 status of 2011 ACT-tested high school graduates who initially enrolled in a private four-year college in fall 2011. Re-enrollment status represents any two-year or four-year institution. Weighted averages are reported for four groups of students. The weighted average is the

percentage of all ACT-tested students for states in each group who exhibit the specific characteristic. Data are derived from matched files of ACT graduates and NSC enrollment data.

- **Group 1** includes states where <20% of high school graduates were ACT tested: DE, MD, ME, NC, NH, NJ, PA, RI, and WA.
- **Group 2** includes states where 20–59% of high school graduates were ACT tested: AK, AZ, CA, CT, GA, HI, IN, MA, NV, NY, OR, SC, TX, VA, and VT.
- **Group 3** includes states where 60–79% of high school graduates were ACT tested: FL, IA, ID, KS, MN, MO, MT, NE, NM, OH, OK, UT, WI, and WV.
- **Group 4** includes states where 80–100% of high school students were ACT tested: AL, AR, CO, IL, KY, LA, MI, MS, ND, SD, TN, and WY.

Enrollment and Retention Status for All 2011 ACT-Tested High School Graduates Enrolled in Private Four-Year Colleges

Fall 2011 Status	Fall 2012 Status	Group 1 Weighted Average	Group 2 Weighted Average	Group 3 Weighted Average	Group 4 Weighted Average
Enrolled In State	Retained In State	92	91	87	86
	Re-Enrolled Out of State	2	2	2	2
	Not Enrolled/Unknown*	6	7	11	13
Enrolled Out of State	Re-Enrolled In State	6	7	9	9
	Re-Enrolled Out of State	88	86	81	82
	Not Enrolled/Unknown*	6	8	10	9
All 2011 Graduates	Re-Enrolled In State	36	48	56	52
	Re-Enrolled Out of State	58	45	34	37
	Not Enrolled/Unknown*	6	7	11	11

* NSC data account for 95% of all enrollments in Title IV, degree-granting institutions in the nation. This percentage includes a small number of students for whom no match could be found.

- As expected, the re-enrollment rates of 2011 ACT-tested high school graduates at private four-year colleges are higher than rates for two-year colleges and public four-year colleges.
- Across all four groups, there is remarkable consistency in re-enrollment patterns: approximately nine out of 10 students who initially enroll at a private four-year college in state re-enroll in state, and more than eight in 10 students who initially enroll in a private college out of state re-enroll out of state.
- Only 2% of students who first enroll at private four-year in-state colleges enroll in out-of-state institutions for their second year.
- Migration of students who initially enroll in private four-year institutions out of state to enrollment at in-state colleges for their second year are represented by small, but not insignificant, percentages. In Groups 1 through 4, respectively, those percentages are 6%, 7%, 9%, and 9%.
- Significant percentages of 2011 ACT-tested graduates who enrolled in a private four-year college in 2011 did not re-enroll or had enrollment statuses that could not be verified in 2012. For Groups 1 through 4, respectively, those percentages are 6%, 7%, 11%, and 11%.

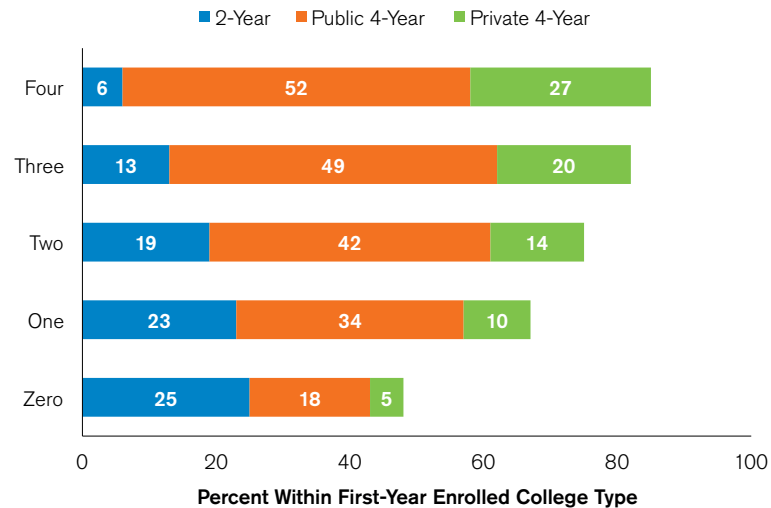
National

The data presented on this page are also based on matched files of ACT-tested high school graduates and NSC enrollment files. But unlike the previous tables and charts, these data include all first-time enrollees regardless of state of residence at the time of ACT testing.

The chart to the right documents the percentage of enrolled students meeting benchmarks by institutional type. For example, of those enrolled students meeting all four benchmarks, 6% were enrolled in two-year colleges, 52% were enrolled in public four-year colleges, and 27% were enrolled in private four-year colleges.

The findings depicted here are intuitive: as the number of benchmarks met increases, the likelihood of enrolling in a four-year institution also increases.

Percent of All Enrollees Meeting Benchmarks by Institutional Type



Note: Totals may not sum to 100% because first-year enrollment status is unknown for some students.

Percent of First-Year Enrollees by Re-Enrollment Status for National 2011 ACT-Tested Graduates

	Total National	2-Year National*	Public 4-Year National*	Private 4-Year National*
Retained Within Institution	72	72	88	92
Retained In State, Different Institution	8	21	8	4
Re-Enrolled Out of State	4	7	3	4

* Note: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The table above tracks the retention/migration of students who first enrolled in 2011 and re-enrolled in 2012.

- 12% of graduates who enrolled in 2011 migrated to other institutions.
- 72% of students enrolled in a two-year college in 2011 were retained at that college in 2012, while 28% migrated

to other in-state or out-of-state colleges.

- 88% of students enrolled in a public four-year college in 2011 were retained at that college in 2012, while 11% migrated to other in-state or out-of-state colleges.

- 92% of students enrolled in a private four-year college in 2011 were retained at that college in 2012, while 8% migrated to other in-state or out-of-state colleges.

When coupled with data presented on pages 4–7, it becomes clear that in addition to concerns about students

who never enroll and students who do not re-enroll, student migration between and among colleges is a reality that cannot be ignored. This suggests that practices supporting seamless transitions from college to college should be at the top of system and state policy agendas.

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The chart on this page includes all enrolled students regardless of state of residence in which students took the ACT.

Interests and College Success

Research indicates that if students' interests are similar to the interests of people in their chosen college majors, they will be more likely to:

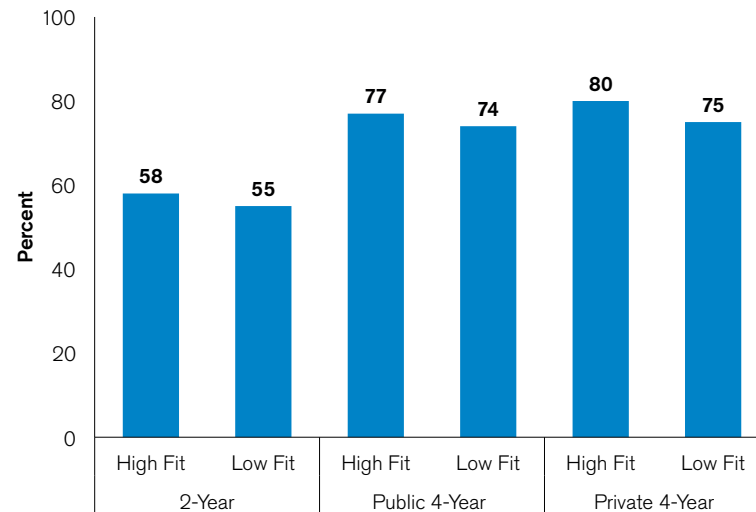
- Persist in college (Tracey & Robbins, 2006¹; Allen & Robbins, 2008²)
- Remain in their major (Allen & Robbins, 2008²)
- Complete their degree in a timely manner (Allen & Robbins, 2010³)
- Earn high GPAs (Tracey, Allen, & Robbins, 2012⁴)

The research is based on a calculation called interest-major fit: the relationship between student choice of major and career-related interests. The ACT Interest Inventory is a 72-item survey completed by students who take the ACT. Results identify the career areas and programs of study that are closely aligned with student interest patterns. Fit, then, is based on the similarity (or lack thereof) between Inventory results and a student's first choice of college program. High fit indicates that student interests are most similar to students enrolled in a program of study. Low fit suggests that interests are dissimilar.

The Chart

The chart reports institutional retention rates by level of fit. It supports the contention that there is a relationship between retention to the second year and interest-major fit. Those with higher fit are retained at a higher rate. At first, the percentage differences may seem small, but even a small increase in the percentage of students retained can have a significant impact on the institution.

Retention Rates by Institution Type of First College Choice and Interest-Major Fit*: All ACT-Tested Enrolled Students



* Fit reflects the correlation between students' ACT Interest Inventory scores and intended college major.

Observations

Addressing the differences in retention rates for high-fit and low-fit students leads to several interventions touted by the *What Works in Student Retention* survey. Use of the ACT Interest Inventory in advising, first-year seminars, and career development workshops could increase the number of students who enroll in programs more consistent with their ACT Interest Inventory scores.

¹ Tracey, T. J. G., & Robbins, S. B. (2006). The interest major congruence and college success relation: A longitudinal study. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 69, 64–89.

² Allen, J., & Robbins, S. (2008). Prediction of college major persistence based on vocational interests, academic preparation, and first-year academic performance. *Research in Higher Education*, 49, 62–79.

³ Allen, J., & Robbins, S. (2010). Effects of interest-major congruence, motivation, and academic performance on timely degree attainment. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 57, 23–35.

⁴ Tracey, T. G., Allen, J., & Robbins, S. B. (2012). Moderation of the relation between person–environment congruence and academic success: Environmental constraint, personal flexibility and method. *Journal Of Vocational Behavior*, 80(1), 38–49.

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Retention Practices

Recommendations for Policymakers

1. Actively pursue P–20 collaborations to develop integrated education systems.
2. Expand the current retention definition to focus on individual student success—the achievement of student educational goals rather than the completion of a degree at a specific institution within a specific time frame.
3. Measure and reward individual student success across the postsecondary system. Success should not be measured solely by retention and graduation rates within an institution.
4. Review and revise policies and agreements that increase the transparent movement of students from one educational experience to another.
 - Common course numbering system
 - System or statewide degree audit
 - Expanded articulation agreements
5. Establish a clearinghouse that serves as a repository for a student-owned educational portfolio used to facilitate institution-to-institution transitions.

Retention Recommendations for Institutional Practice

1. Initiate collaboration and dialogue with K–12 teachers.
2. Explore the redesign of teacher preparation programs.
3. Validate and refine course placement practices.
4. Provide advising that supports transition to other institutions.
5. Review and revise policies that impede transparent movement of students both to and from other institutions.
6. Participate in the Voluntary System of Accountability (VSA) or the Voluntary Framework of Accountability (VFA).

Two-Year College Retention Interventions Cited in *What Works in Student Retention**

Highest-Rated Retention Practices	Practices Which Differentiate Campuses with High Retention Rates from Those with Low Retention Rates
Reading center/lab	Reading center/lab
Comprehensive learning assistance center	Comprehensive learning assistance center
Tutoring	Increased number of academic advisors
Mandated course placement of students based on test scores	Required remedial/developmental coursework
Required remedial/development coursework	Pre-enrollment financial aid advising
Increased number of academic advisors	Diagnostic academic skills assessment
Writing center/lab	Integration of advising with career/life planning
Math center/lab	Staff mentoring
Program for first-generation students	

* Complete reports can be found at: www.act.org/research/policymakers/reports/retain.html

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Retention Practices *continued*

Public Four-Year College Retention Interventions Cited in *What Works in Student Retention**

Highest-Rated Retention Practices	Practices Which Differentiate Campuses with High Retention Rates from Those with Low Retention Rates
Academic advising center	Increased number of academic advisors
Increased number of academic advisors	Advising interventions with selected student populations
Advising interventions with selected student populations	Supplemental instruction
Comprehensive learning assistance center/lab	Summer bridge program
Supplemental instruction	Program for honors students
Program for first-generation students	Integration of advising with first-year transition programs
Required on-campus housing for first-year students	Training for non-faculty academic advisors
Reading center/lab	Faculty mentoring
Tutoring	Residential living/learning communities
Summer bridge program	Program for international students
Integration of advising with first-year transition programs	Staff mentoring

* Complete reports can be found at: www.act.org/research/policymakers/reports/retain.html

Private Four-Year College Retention Interventions Cited in *What Works in Student Retention**

Highest-Rated Retention Practices	Practices Which Differentiate Campuses with High Retention Rates from Those with Low Retention Rates
Academic advising center	Academic advising center
Advising interventions with selected student populations	Advising interventions with selected student populations
Increased number of academic advisors	Integration of advising with first-year transition programs
Reading center/lab	Tutoring
Comprehensive learning assistance center/lab	Faculty mentoring
Integration of advising with first-year transition programs	Required on-campus housing for first-year students
Program for first-generation students	Peer mentoring
Early warning system	Program for honors students
Pre-enrollment financial aid advising	Staff mentoring

* Complete reports can be found at: www.act.org/research/policymakers/reports/retain.html

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A copy of this report can be found at www.act.org/readinessreality

ACT Research

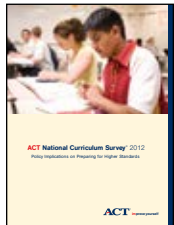
As a not-for-profit educational research organization, ACT is committed to producing research that focuses on key issues in education and workforce development. Our goal is to serve as a data resource. We strive to provide policymakers with the information they need to inform education and workforce development policy and to give educators the tools they need to lead more students toward college and career success. What follows are some of ACT's recent and most groundbreaking research studies. To review these studies, go to www.act.org/research/summary.

The Condition of College & Career Readiness



Using ACT scores and the ACT College Readiness Benchmarks, *The Condition of College & Career Readiness 2012* provides a series of graphics highlighting the college and career readiness of the ACT-tested high school class of 2012. This report is updated annually.

ACT National Curriculum Survey®



The ACT National Curriculum Survey is a nationwide survey of educational practices and expectations. Conducted every three to five years by ACT, the survey collects data about what entering college students should know and be able to do to be ready for college-level coursework in English, math, reading, and science. This survey is a critical step in the process used to build and regularly update a valid suite of ACT assessments that is empirically aligned to college readiness standards.

Readiness Matters: The Impact of College Readiness on College Persistence and Degree Completion



This report contains recent ACT research on the importance of college readiness for persisting in college to timely degree completion. It is based on data from nearly 25,000 ACT-tested 2003 high school graduates who enrolled in college following high school and were tracked across institutions over seven years using National Student Clearinghouse data. The study identifies pre-college factors that give high school graduates early momentum toward degree completion. It also determines the

extent to which college readiness helps reduce gaps in college success rates across racial/ethnic groups and family income ranges.

College Choice Report—Parts 1 and 2



ACT created the *College Choice Report* to provide enrollment managers and other college administrators with information about college choice patterns of 2012 high school graduates who took the ACT. This report covers topics such as students' migration patterns, the time in which they first took the ACT, their participation in ACT's Educational Opportunity Service, and their

score-sending behavior. The information provided in this report will give institutions insight into their current enrollment management practices and offer effective strategies for improvement.

Enrollment Management Briefs



ACT's Information Brief Series presents quick snapshots of recent ACT research findings on a variety of topics in education and work, drawing on our extensive college readiness and career skills data. As part of that series, Enrollment Management Briefs focus on topics that are of particular interest to enrollment managers.

Enrollment Planners Conference



The ACT Enrollment Planners Conference is ACT's national enrollment management conference that draws more than 600 presenters and attendees from across the country every July.



ACT is an independent, not-for-profit organization that provides assessment, research, information, and program management services in the broad areas of education and workforce development. Each year, we serve millions of people in high schools, colleges, professional associations, businesses, and government agencies, nationally and internationally. Though designed to meet a wide array of needs, all ACT programs and services have one guiding purpose—helping people achieve education and workplace success.

