

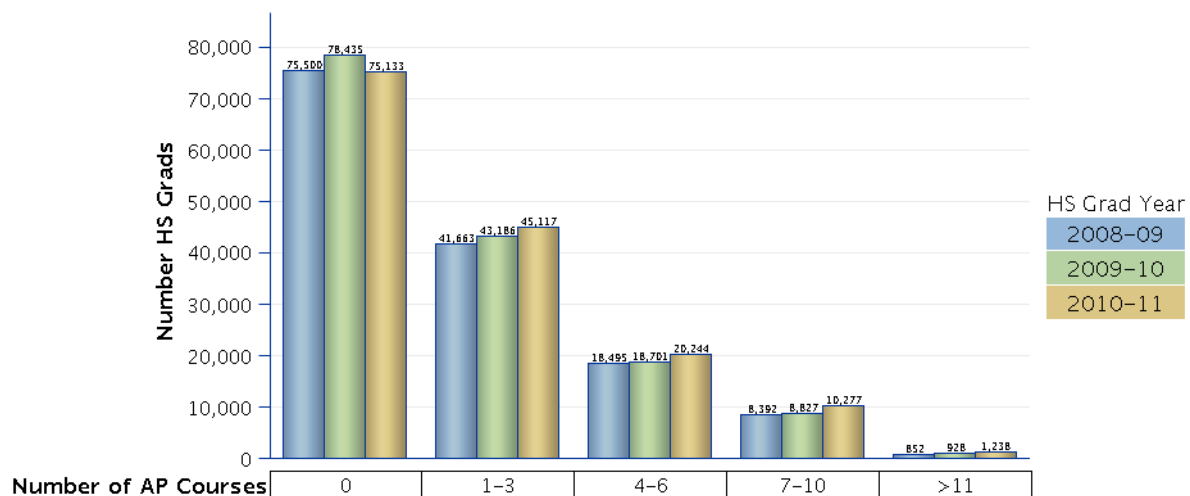


Texas Public College Enrollment Statewide by Advanced Placement (AP) Courses

Texas Public High School Graduates Enrolled in All Texas Public Colleges within 16 Months of High School Graduation by AP Courses Completed

College Status	Enrolled					Not Found in Data				
	Number HS Grads					Number HS Grads				
Number of AP Courses	0	1-3	4-6	7-10	>11	0	1-3	4-6	7-10	>11
HS Grad Year										
2008-09	75,500	41,663	18,495	8,392	852	85,535	20,577	7,736	4,694	831
2009-10	78,435	43,186	18,701	8,827	928	93,420	22,685	8,188	5,198	952
2010-11	75,133	45,117	20,244	10,277	1,238	97,049	25,850	8,982	5,506	1,185

Note: "Not Found in Data" is the number or percent of Texas public high school graduates who did not have a college enrollment record in the data used in this report. "Not Found in Data" should not be interpreted as having no postsecondary enrollment because data used in this report represent only Texas public 2-year and 4-year colleges and do not include out-of-state or Texas private higher education institutions.



Note: For a specified numeric range of AP courses completed, the "Number HS Grads" is the number of Texas public high school graduates enrolled in all Texas 2-year and 4-year public colleges during the 16 months immediately following high school graduation.

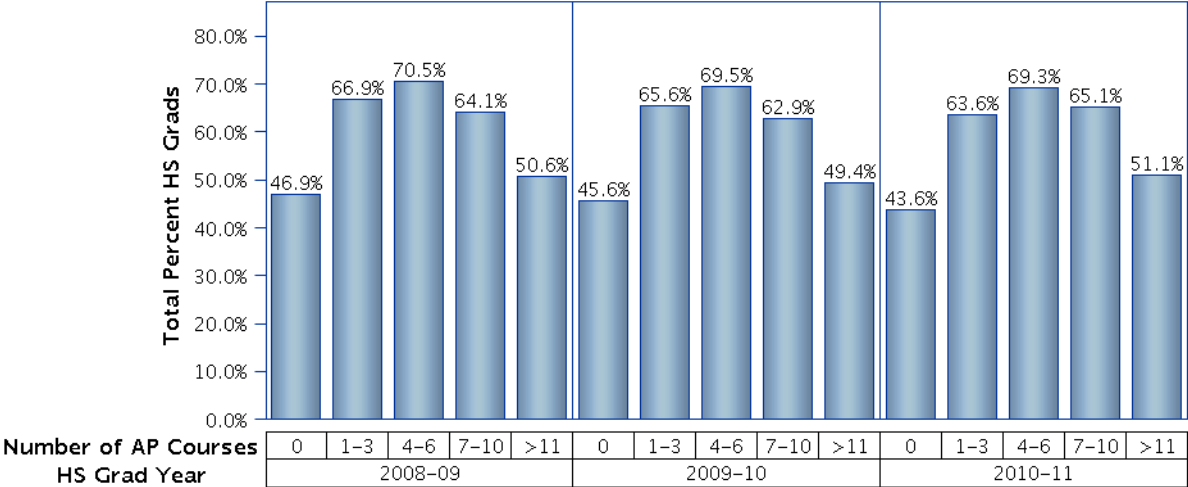


Texas Public College Enrollment Statewide by Advanced Placement (AP) Courses

Percentage of Texas Public High School Graduates Enrolled in All Texas Public Colleges within 16 Months of High School Graduation by AP Courses Completed

College Status	Enrolled					Not Found in Data					
	Total Percent HS Grads					Total Percent HS Grads					
	Number of AP Courses	0	1-3	4-6	7-10	>11	0	1-3	4-6	7-10	>11
HS Grad Year											
2008-09	46.9%	66.9%	70.5%	64.1%	50.6%	53.1%	33.1%	29.5%	35.9%	49.4%	
2009-10	45.6%	65.6%	69.5%	62.9%	49.4%	54.4%	34.4%	30.5%	37.1%	50.6%	
2010-11	43.6%	63.6%	69.3%	65.1%	51.1%	56.4%	36.4%	30.7%	34.9%	48.9%	

Note: "Not Found in Data" is the number or percent of Texas public high school graduates who did not have a college enrollment record in the data used in this report. "Not Found in Data" should not be interpreted as having no postsecondary enrollment because data used in this report represent only Texas public 2-year and 4-year colleges and do not include out-of-state or Texas private higher education institutions.



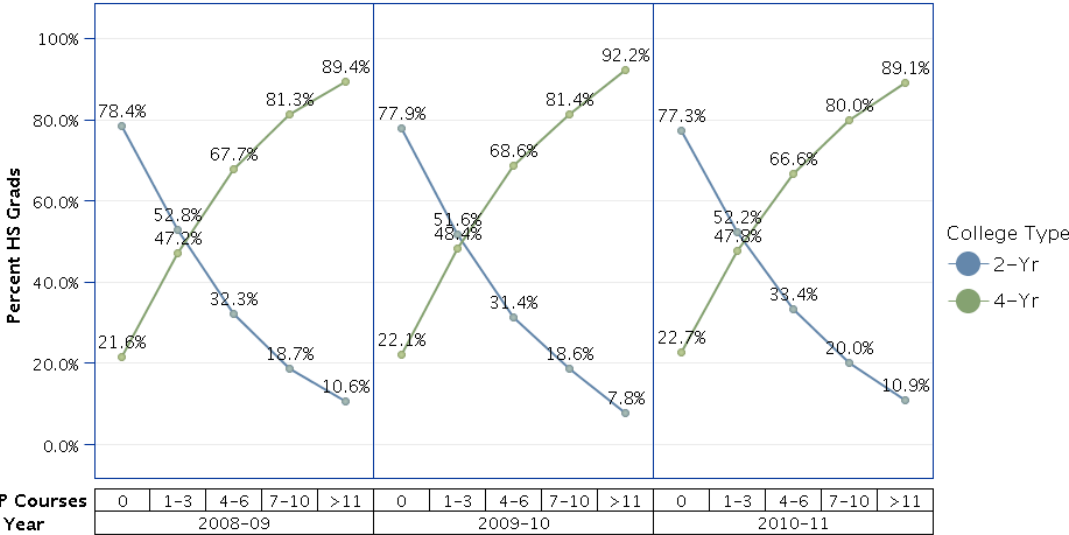
Note: "Total Percent of HS Grads" is the number of Texas public high school graduates (who completed a specified range of AP courses) enrolled in all Texas public 2-year and 4-year colleges during the 16 months immediately following high school graduation divided by the total number of Texas public high school graduates (who completed the same number of AP courses).



Texas Public College Enrollment Statewide by Advanced Placement (AP) Courses

Texas Public High School Graduates Enrolled in Texas Public Colleges within 16 Months of High School Graduation by College Type and AP Courses Completed

Number of AP Courses		Number HS Grads					Percent HS Grads				
		0	1-3	4-6	7-10	>11	0	1-3	4-6	7-10	>11
HS Grad Year	College Type										
2008-09	2-Yr	59,220	22,005	5,974	1,573	90	78.4%	52.8%	32.3%	18.7%	10.6%
	4-Yr	16,280	19,658	12,521	6,819	762	21.6%	47.2%	67.7%	81.3%	89.4%
2009-10	2-Yr	61,133	22,296	5,880	1,641	72	77.9%	51.6%	31.4%	18.6%	7.8%
	4-Yr	17,302	20,890	12,821	7,186	856	22.1%	48.4%	68.6%	81.4%	92.2%
2010-11	2-Yr	58,078	23,552	6,756	2,055	135	77.3%	52.2%	33.4%	20.0%	10.9%
	4-Yr	17,055	21,565	13,488	8,222	1,103	22.7%	47.8%	66.6%	80.0%	89.1%



Note: "Percent of HS Grads" is the number of Texas public high school graduates (who completed a specified range of AP courses) enrolled in either a Texas public 2-year or 4-year college during the 16 months immediately following high school graduation divided by the total number of Texas public high school graduates enrolled in a Texas public college (who completed the same number of AP courses).

Texas Public College Enrollment by Advanced Placement (AP) Courses: About the Data

<p>Purpose</p>	<p>The Advanced Placement (AP) program benefits students in a number of ways. High school students who participate in AP courses and associated examinations are exposed to college-level academic content and skills and are challenged to complete more rigorous assignments. Even without taking the examinations or without achieving qualifying examination scores, students who receive high school credit for AP courses may receive more consideration in the college admissions process than students who have not completed advanced high school courses.</p> <p>This report shows the college enrollment rates of Texas public high school graduates by the number of AP courses completed. It also displays the rates at which students are enrolled in 2-year versus 4-year colleges by the number of AP courses completed. College enrollment numbers and percents include enrollment in Texas public higher education institutions that offer 2-year and/or 4-year degrees during the 16 months following high school graduation. Data are reported at the state level, the regional Education Service Center (ESC or Region) level, by district type, and by district enrollment size. High school graduation data for Texas public school districts, which include charter schools, were used in this report.</p> <p>For information on AP and International Baccalaureate (IB) examination results, see the Division of Accountability Research annual report on AP and IB examination results in Texas public schools http://www.tea.state.tx.us/acctres/ap_ib_index.html .</p>
<p>Data Source</p>	<p>Data used for this report come from the Texas Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) and the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB). College enrollment data consist of THECB enrollment data from Texas public 2-year and 4-year higher education institutions.</p> <p>In data tables, a “.” indicates that there are no data.</p>
<p>Data Elements</p>	
<p>Advanced Placement (AP)</p>	<p>The AP program is a cooperative educational endeavor between secondary schools and colleges and universities. It is designed to enroll high school students in college-level courses. AP courses are developed locally and taught by high school teachers, based on course information provided by the College Board.</p>
<p>Number of AP Courses</p>	<p>Range of the number of AP courses completed: 0 AP courses, or 1 to 3 AP courses, or 4 to 7 AP courses, or 8 to 11 AP courses, or greater than 11 AP courses.</p>

Texas Public College Enrollment by Advanced Placement (AP) Courses: About the Data

College Type	Indicates whether enrollment was in a Texas public 2-year or 4-year institution of higher education offering either a two-year degree, such as an Associate degree, or a four-year degree, such as a Baccalaureate degree. A two-year degree normally requires at least two years of full-time equivalent college work. A four-year degree normally requires at least four years of full-time undergraduate college work.
College Enrollment within 16 Months of HS Graduation	The number of students enrolled in a Texas public 2-year or 4-year institution of higher education as reported by THECB for the college enrollment period beginning the first summer semester after graduation from a Texas public high school and continuing through August 31 of the next year.
District Type	Districts are grouped into nine subcategories, ranging from major urban to rural, based on factors such as enrollment, growth in enrollment, economic status, and proximity to urban areas. Charter school districts make up a ninth subcategory. The subcategories are described below.
Major Urban	A district is classified as major urban if: (a) it is located in a county with a population of at least 750,000; (b) its enrollment is the largest in the county or at least 75 percent of the largest district enrollment in the county; and (c) at least 35 percent of enrolled students are economically disadvantaged. A student is reported as economically disadvantaged if he or she is eligible for free or reduced-price meals under the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Program.
Major Suburban	A district is classified as major suburban if: (a) it does not meet the criteria for classification as major urban; (b) it is contiguous to a major urban district; and (c) its enrollment is at least 3 percent of the contiguous major urban district or at least 4,500 students. A district also is classified as major suburban if: (a) it does not meet the criteria for classification as major urban; (b) it is not contiguous to a major urban district; (c) it is located in the same county as a major urban district; and (d) its enrollment is at least 15 percent of the nearest major urban district in the county or at least 4,500 students.
Other Central City	A district is classified as other central city if: (a) it does not meet the criteria for classification in either of the previous subcategories; (b) it is not contiguous to a major urban district; (c) it is located in a county with a population of between 100,000 and 749,999; and (d) its enrollment is the largest in the county or at least 75 percent of the largest district enrollment in the county.
Other Central City Suburban	A district is classified as other central city suburban if: (a) it does not meet the criteria for classification in any of the previous subcategories; (b) it is located in

Texas Public College Enrollment by Advanced Placement (AP) Courses: About the Data

	<p>a county with a population of between 100,000 and 749,999; and (c) its enrollment is at least 15 percent of the largest district enrollment in the county. A district also is other central city suburban if: (a) it does not meet the criteria for classification in any of the previous subcategories; (b) it is contiguous to another central city district; (c) its enrollment is greater than 3 percent of the contiguous other central city district; and (d) its enrollment exceeds the median district enrollment for the state of 765 students.</p>
Independent Town	<p>A district is classified as independent town if: (a) it does not meet the criteria for classification in any of the previous subcategories; (b) it is located in a county with a population of 25,000 to 99,999; and (c) its enrollment is the largest in the county or greater than 75 percent of the largest district enrollment in the county.</p>
Non-Metropolitan: Fast Growing	<p>A district is classified as non-metropolitan: fast growing if: (a) it does not meet the criteria for classification in any of the previous subcategories; (b) it has an enrollment of at least 300 students; and (c) its enrollment has increased by at least 20 percent over the past five years.</p>
Non-Metropolitan: Stable	<p>A district is classified as non-metropolitan: stable if: (a) it does not meet the criteria for classification in any of the previous subcategories; and (b) its enrollment exceeds the median district enrollment for the state.</p>
Rural	<p>A district is classified as rural if it does not meet the criteria for classification in any of the previous subcategories. A rural district has either: (a) an enrollment of between 300 and the median district enrollment for the state and an enrollment growth rate over the past five years of less than 20 percent; or (b) an enrollment of less than 300 students.</p>
Charter School Districts	<p>Charter school districts are open-enrollment school districts chartered by the State Board of Education. Established by the Texas Legislature in 1995 to promote local initiative, charter school districts are subject to fewer regulations than other public school districts. Generally, charter school districts are subject to laws and rules that ensure fiscal and academic accountability but that do not unduly regulate instructional methods or pedagogical innovation. Like other public school districts, charter school districts are monitored and accredited under the statewide testing and accountability system.</p>
Enrollment Size	<p>Districts are grouped into nine subcategories based on number of students enrolled. Enrollment counts are taken on the last Friday in October of each year.</p>
Not Found in Data	<p>The number or percent of Texas public high school graduates that did not have a college enrollment record in the data used in this report. "Not Found in Data" should not be interpreted as having no postsecondary enrollment because data</p>

Texas Public College Enrollment by Advanced Placement (AP) Courses: About the Data

	used in this report represent only Texas public 2-year and 4-year colleges and does not include out-of-state or Texas private higher education institutions.
Number of HS Grads	For a specified numeric range of AP courses completed, the "Number HS Grads" is the number of Texas public high school graduates enrolled in all Texas 2-year and 4-year public colleges during the 16 months immediately following high school graduation.
Percent HS Grads	"Percent of HS Grads" is the number of Texas public high school graduates (who completed a specified range of AP courses) enrolled in either a Texas public 2-year or 4-year college during the 16 months immediately following high school graduation divided by the total number of Texas public high school graduates enrolled in a Texas public college (who completed the same number of AP courses).
Regional Education Service Center (ESC) or Region	<p>Texas is divided into 20 geographic regions that are served by regional Education Service Centers (ESC). Education service center region denotes the region from which the school district receives educational services. This is not necessarily the service center assignment based upon geographic location, although in most cases they are the same.</p> <p>Infrequently, a school district will change from one service region to another, usually because the service center is closer or more conveniently located to the school district. In this case, when multiple years of data are presented in a report, the school district's data will be presented as part of the ESC that served the school district for a specific school year.</p>
Total Percent HS Grads	"Total Percent of HS Grads" is the number of Texas public high school graduates (who completed a specified range of AP courses) enrolled in all Texas public 2-year and 4-year colleges during the 16 months immediately following high school graduation divided by the total number of Texas public high school graduates (who completed the same number of AP courses).