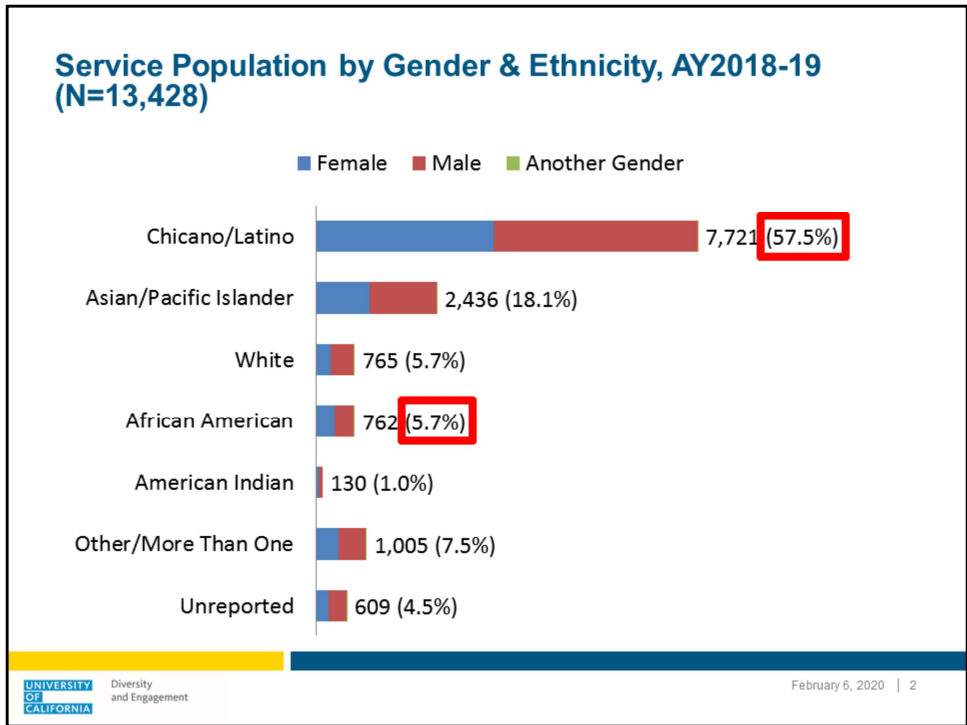


MESA Schools Program Systemwide Participants & Program Outcomes

Diversity and Engagement
University of California Office of the President

MSP Directors' Meeting • February 6, 2020



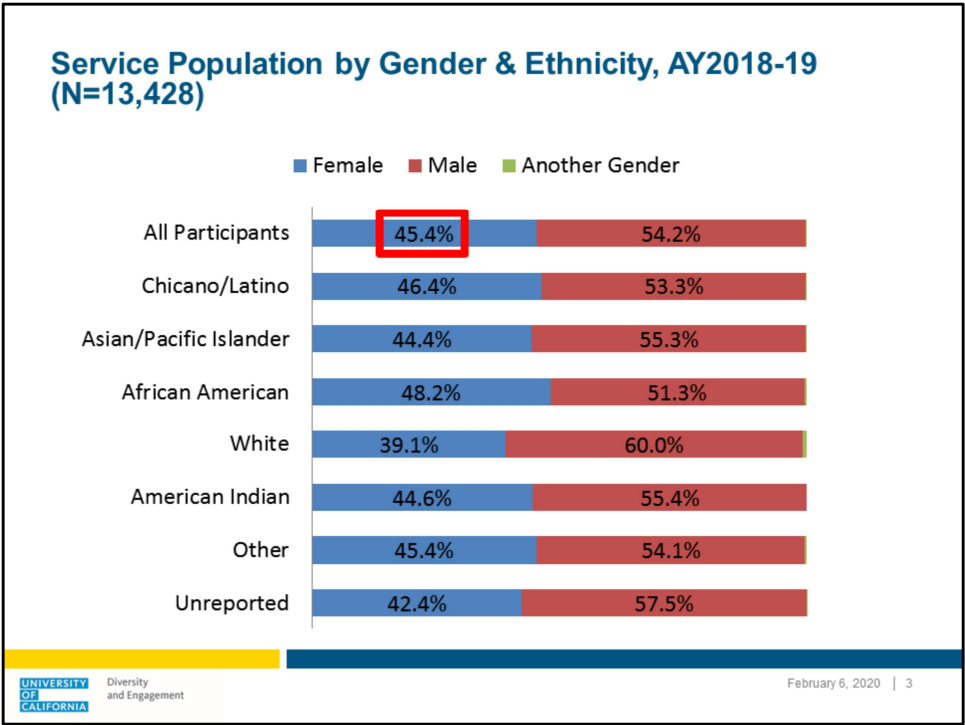
Overall, about **14,000** students were served in '18-'19, which was about **1 out of every 430** of CA's **6.2 million** K-12 public school students.

This is about **8% fewer** MSP participants than in '17-'18, but the overall counts and percentages by category are still essentially the same.

The main difference is a small decrease in the percent share for White, and a small increase for Other/More Than One.

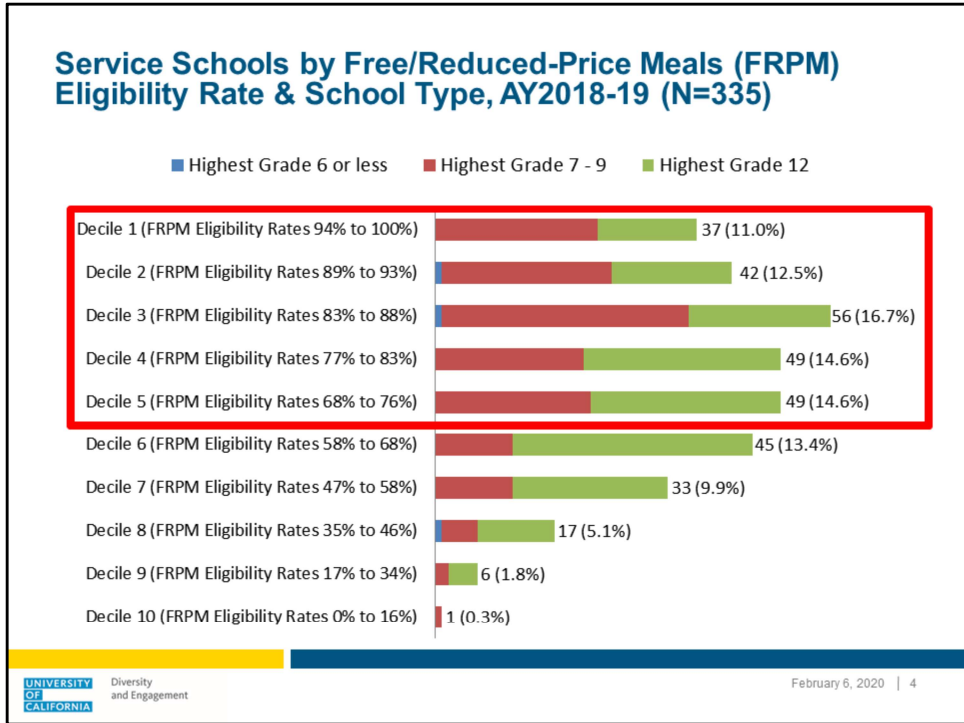
When broken down by ethnicity, MSP was also slightly more diverse than CA public schools, overall, serving a **58%** of C/L population (compared to **54.6%** for CA overall) and a **5.7%** AA population (compared to **5.4%** for CA overall).

Of the 3 signature SAPEP programs, MESA is in the middle of the pack with respect to diversity. EAOP serves a higher share of AA participants, and Puente serves a higher share of C/L participants. However, given STEM's traditional lack of URM participants, having MESA roughly reflect CA demographics is already a very good outcome.



When broken down by gender, MSP participants were roughly **45.4%** female, whereas CA public K-12 schools were about **48.6%** female in '17-'18. (Unfortunately, the CDE no longer appears to be publishing a statewide gender breakdown on their website.)

Compared with EAOP (**53.0%** Female) and Puente (**60.1%** Female), MESA is closest to the gender proportions represented in the CA Public school population.



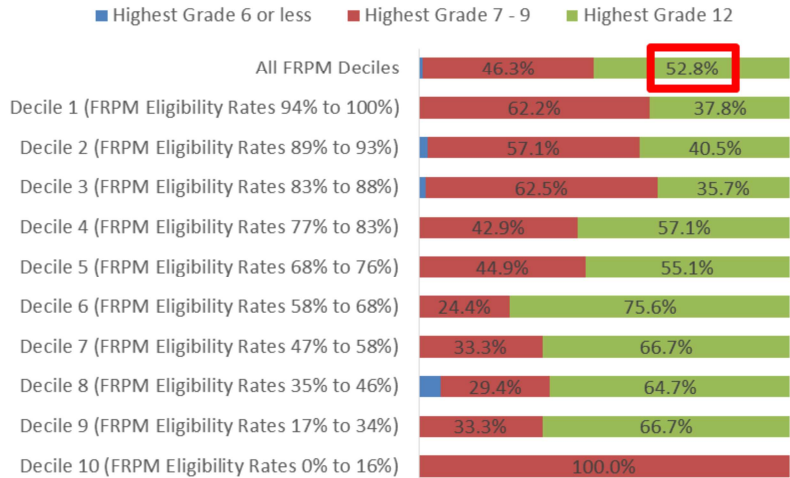
Decile ranks are based on CDE data for the proportion of students at each school who qualify for free/reduced-price meals (FRPM) under the National School Lunch Program (NSLP).

Using FRPM as a proxy for the level of “need” level at a schools, we see that MSP had a median of **FRPM Rank 4** and the mode of **FRPM Rank 3** in ‘18-’19, which are the same as in ‘17-’18.

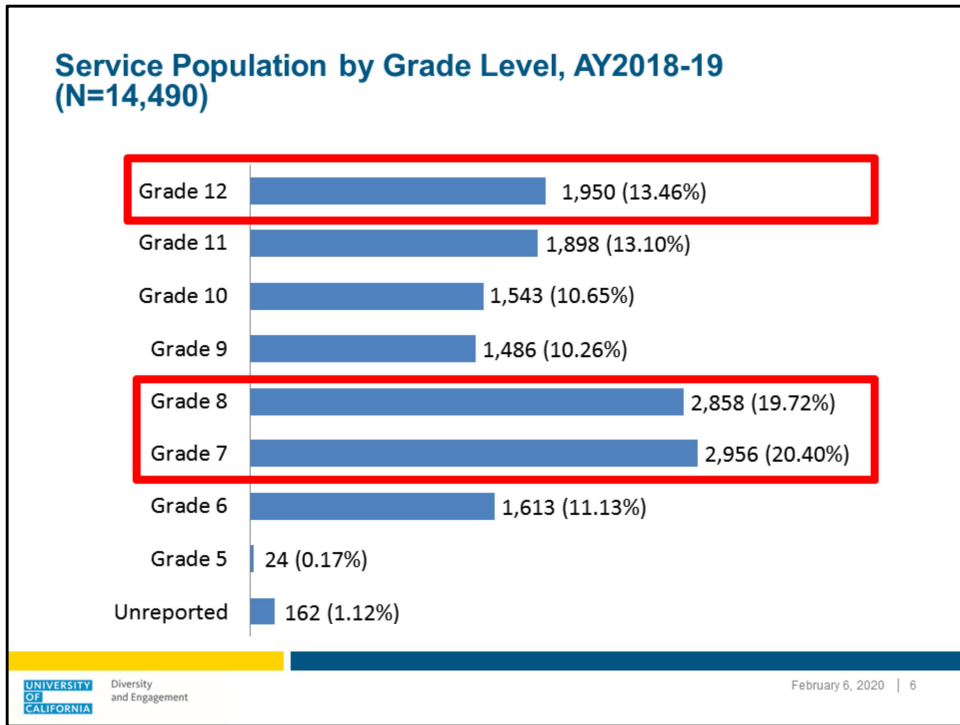
In addition, **69.6%** of service schools were disproportionately “high needs”, meaning they had decile ranks 1-5, with at least two out of every three students at these schools eligible for FRPMs.

This compares to **50%** of schools all public K-12 schools statewide being “high needs”.

Service Schools by Free/Reduced-Price Meals (FRPM) Eligibility Rate & School Type, AY2018-19 (N=335)



When broken down by school type, MSP service schools are still predominantly classified as high schools (meaning schools with highest grade 12) for FRPM ranking purposes.

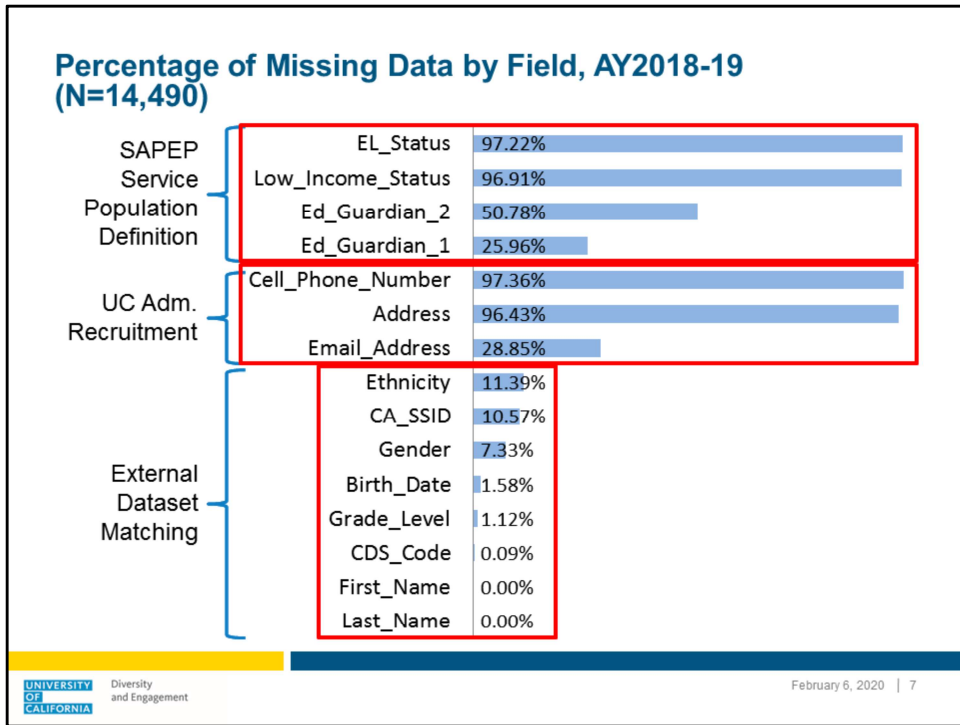


When disaggregated by grade level, MSP participants have a similar distribution of grade levels in '18-'19 as last year, with the median still **Grade 8**, even though the mode is still **Grade 7**.

This means that even though its Accountability Framework is primarily focused on high school seniors, MSP served nearly twice as many 7th-graders as 12th-graders, at **20.4%** of participants (down from **20.8%** in '17-'18) versus **13.5%** of participants (up from **12.5%** in '17-'18).

It's also notable that there are no participants below grade 5 in '18-'19, compared to three participants in grade 2-4 being reported in '17-'18.

Note that that grade level information was missing for roughly 1% of participants, compared to 0% of participants last year.



This final slide on '18-'19 demographic data shows progress MSP has made in reporting participant data to the statewide office.

Many values on this slide are roughly the same as last year.

For the information we use to match to external datasets, there were significantly higher missing rates for grade levels, birthdates, genders, and ethnicity than last year, with the missing rate for SSIDs (the Statewide Student Identifier assigned to all K-12 public school students in California by the CDE) being significantly lower, which helps us match to sources like TES.

For the information we're providing to UC admissions offices for prospecting, the only field with general useable information was email address.

For the information used to characterize the SAPEP service population, all missing rates were higher than last year.

Lowering the missing rates for these fields would allow us to more effectively report on MSP reaching the intended service population for SAPEP programs.

For comparison, though, all SAPEP programs struggle with missing data.

MESA Schools Program SAPEP Program Impact Framework Goals and Outcomes, AY2018-19

Goal	Target	2018-19 Measure	Status
12th-grade participants complete minimum A-G course requirements	75%	79%	Meeting Target
12th-grade participants complete college-entrance exams	75%	TBD	TBD
12th-grade participants submit a financial-aid application for the following academic year	80%	84%	Meeting Target
UC-eligible 12th-grade participants apply to UC for enrollment immediately after graduation	75%	Unable to Determine	Unable to Determine
12th-grade participants enroll at CCC, CSU, UC, or other four-year colleges/universities immediately after graduation	75%	79%	Meeting Target

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA Diversity and Engagement February 6, 2020 | 8

Turning to outcomes, this slide gives an overview of MSP’s Goals and Outcomes under the new SAPEP Program Impact Framework (see <https://ucop.app.box.com/v/SAPEP-PIF>).

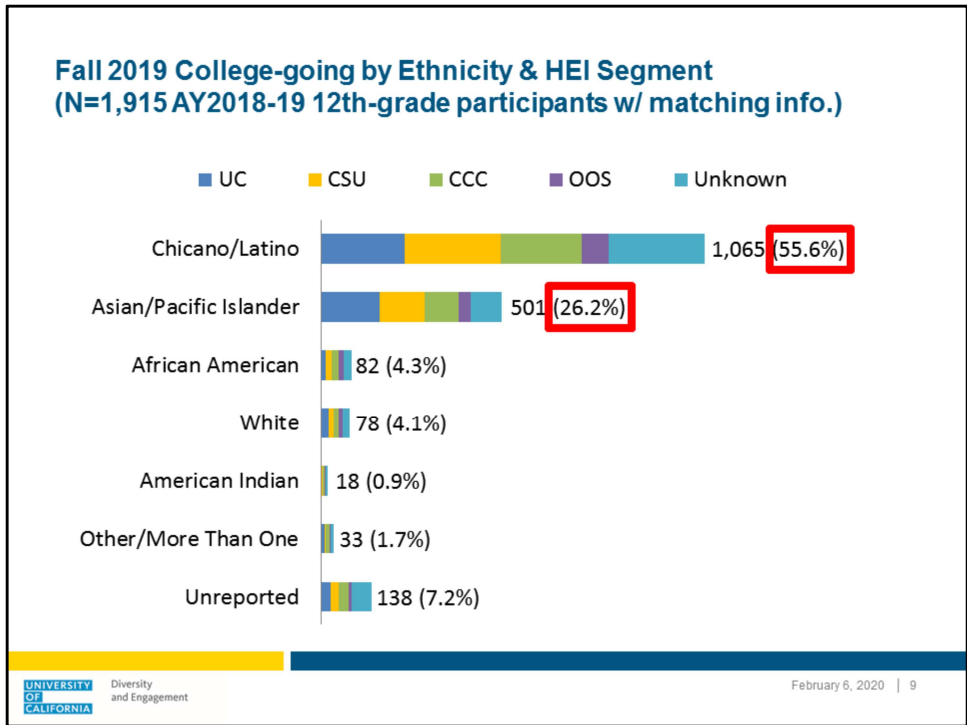
These goals replace the previous measurable objectives assigned to MSP under the old SAPEP Accountability Framework.

The goals are essentially the same as before, looking at A-G completion, college-entrance exam completion, and college-going. However, we’ve replaced the old objective for Algebra I completion with two new goals about financial-aid application submission and UC applications.

As in previous years, MSP 12th-grade participants do well for the measures we have information about, which are the rows in green.

However, we’re still waiting on the information we need from the College Board to determine exam completion. Typically we get this in early spring each year.

And we weren’t able to determine UC application, due to the large amount of missing for the fields needed to determine UC eligibility, which are A-G completion and HS GPA.



This slide gives fall 2019 higher-education-institution (HEI) destinations of AY’18-’19 12th-grade participants by ethnicity where “OOS” is an abbreviation for “Other/Out-of-State”, meaning any college or university that’s not a UC, CSU, or CCC.

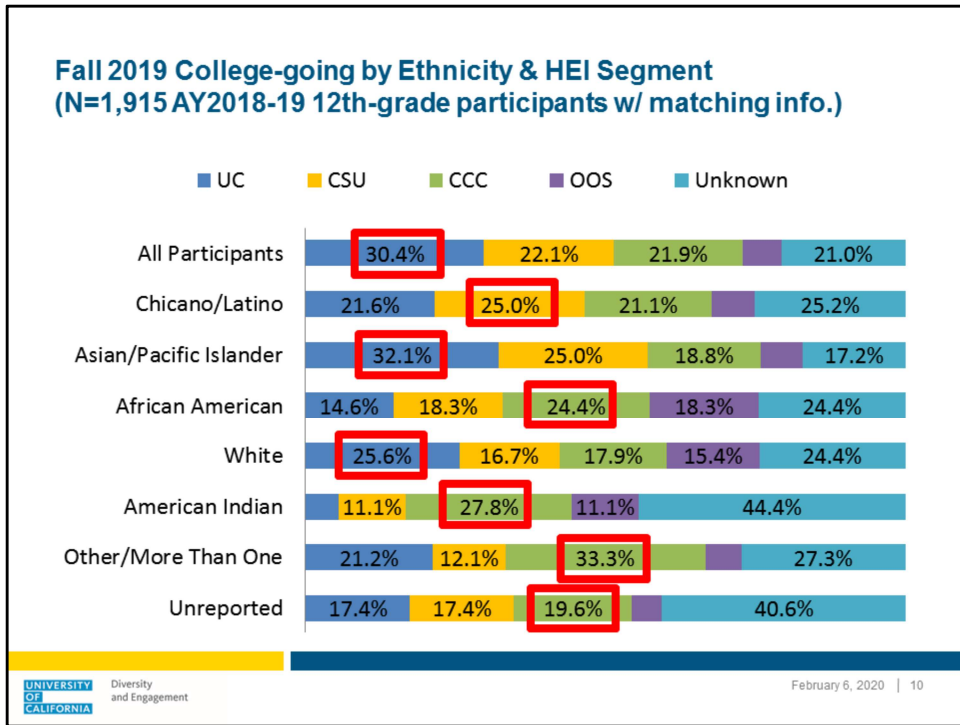
The overall rates of attending college **stayed roughly the same**, with **79%** of 12th-grade participants immediately enrolling in college both in fall 2018 and fall 2019.

For comparison, the CDE estimates that roughly 64% of all CA public high school seniors enroll in college within one year after they graduate.

The labels for each bar give the number of 12th-graders for each ethnic group, along with their percentage share; for example, **55.6%** of 12th-graders with matching information were C/L, followed by **26.2%** API, and so on.

Note that the category “Unknown” this doesn’t necessarily mean participants didn’t go to college. It means we couldn’t find any college-going for them in fall 2019 since they couldn’t be matched to the National Student Clearinghouse or the UC Corporate Student System using name-and-DOB matching.

In addition, the National Student Clearing house doesn’t have records for all schools, and records for students can be blocked, due to FERPA, so the college-going rates should be seen as lower bounds.

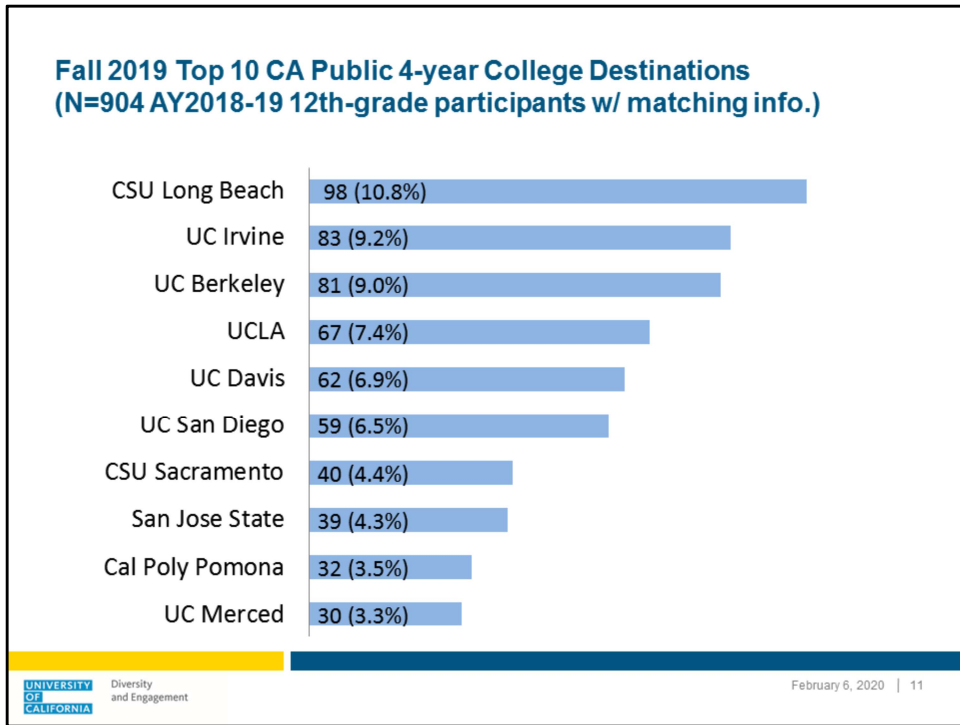


This slide makes it easier to see the relative size of each ethnic group’s higher-education-institution destinations, with all percentages less than 10% suppressed for clarity.

At a glance, the plurality of college-goers enroll at UC, which is an amazing outcome. However, the only subgroups having a plurality of their college-going participants matriculating to UC are API and White, whereas C/L participants tended to matriculate to CSUs, and participants in the AA, AI, Other/More Than One, and Unreported categories tend to matriculate to CCCs.

Overall, these are roughly the same outcomes as last year.

For comparison, these are higher college-going rates, overall, than for EAOP and Puate.

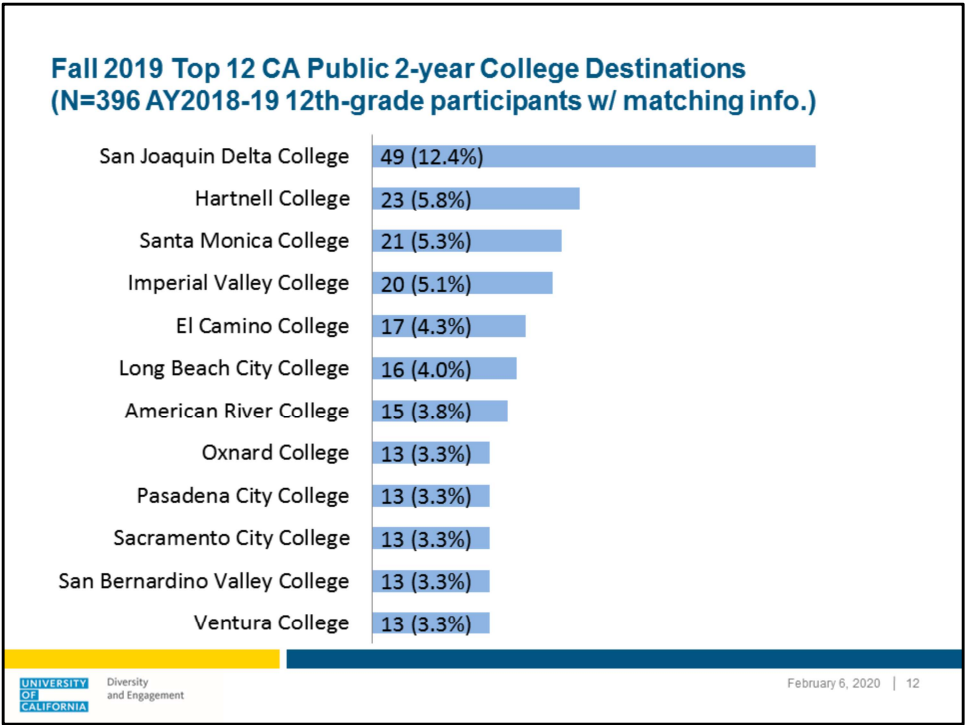


This slide shows where MSP participants ended up enrolling in fall 2019, focusing just UCs and CSUs.

CSU Long Beach is at the top of the list, and **6 UCs** are in the top 10 This is essentially the same list as last year, but with the order changed a bit.

Overall, MSP participants enrolled at **all 9 undergraduate UC campuses** and **22 of the 23 CSU campuses**, with **all 9 UCs in the top 17 destinations**.

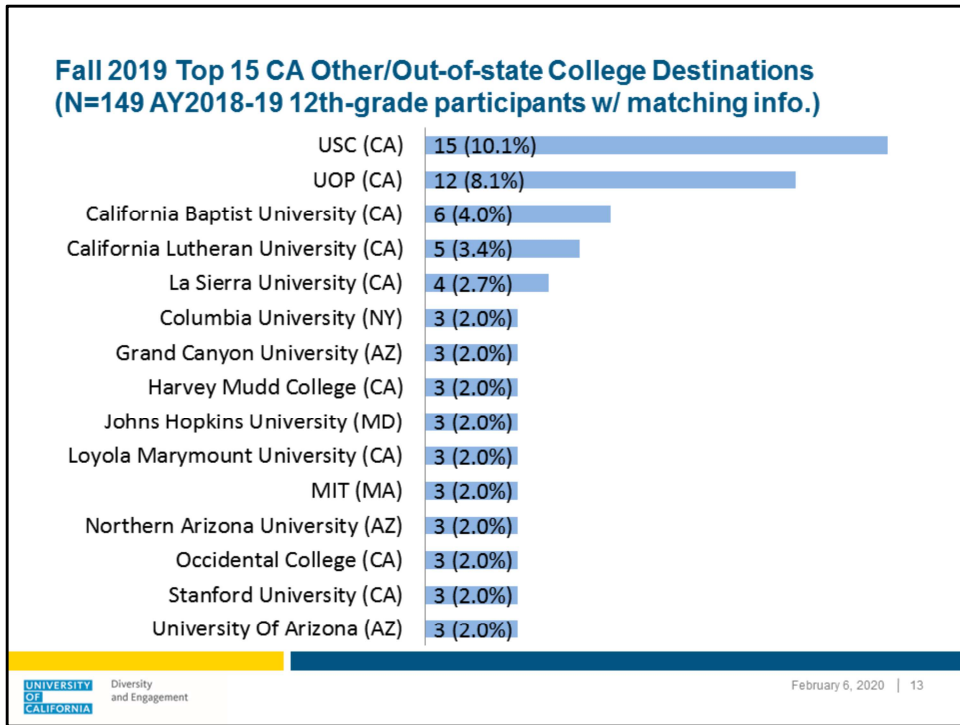
The only CSU campus with no matriculation is **California State University Bakersfield**.



This slide shows where MSP participants ended up enrolling in fall 2019, focusing on CA community colleges, with the top 12 destinations shown due to a 5-way tie for 8th place.

This year, **Delta College** is at the top of the list.

In total, MSP participants enrolled at **64 of the 114** community colleges, though primarily in CCCs that are the typical feeder schools for UCs and CSUs.



This slide shows the private and out-of-state schools MSP participants matriculated to in fall 2019, with the top 15 destinations shown due to a 10-way tie for 6th place.

Like last year, **USC** and **University of the Pacific** are at the top of the list.

The full list includes **79 schools** in **30 states and Washington, D.C.**, with 68 schools in CA. Also, AZ and MA are tied for the most popular non-CA destinations, with 11 schools in each.

Unlike previous years, only two of the eight Ivy League schools (Columbia and Dartmouth) are included this time.

**Fall 2019 UC Applicants/Admittees/Enrollees by Ethnicity
(N=1,915 AY2018-19 12th-grade participants w/ matching info.)**

Ethnicity	12th-Graders	UC Apps	Appl. Rate	UC Admits	Admit Rate	UC Enroll.	Enrollee Yield
African American	82	44	53.7%	24	54.5%	12	50.0%
American Indian	18	4	22.2%	2	50.0%	1	0.0%
Chicano/Latino	1,065	599	56.2%	414	69.1%	230	55.6%
URM Subtotal	1,165	647	55.5%	440	68.0%	243	55.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	501	343	68.5%	255	74.3%	161	63.1%
White	78	39	50.0%	35	89.7%	20	57.1%
Other	33	16	48.5%	12	75.0%	7	58.3%
Unreported	138	53	38.4%	34	64.2%	24	70.6%
Non-URM Subtotal	750	451	60.1%	336	74.5%	212	63.1%
Grand Total	1,915	1,098	57.3%	776	70.7%	455	58.6%

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA Diversity and Engagement February 6, 2020 | 14

This slide looks a lot like last year, giving roughly the same overview of UC application activity for 12th-grade participants by ethnicity.

The overall application rate of MESA participants is **about the same** as in fall 2017, at **57.3%** of in fall 2017.

The groups most significantly deviating from the overall application rate are AI and “Unreported” (with lower application rates) and API (with higher application rates).

MSP participants had a roughly **71%** admission rate, overall, versus **59%** statewide.

When broken down by ethnicity, the acceptance rate was **55%** for MSP AA participants, versus **43%** statewide, and **69%** for MSP C/L participants, versus **52%** statewide.

MSP participants also had a roughly **59%** enrollment yield, overall, versus **52%** for all CA public high school admittees.

When broken down by ethnicity, the enrollment yield was **50%** for MSP AA participants, versus **43%** statewide, and **56%** for MSP C/L participants, versus **47%** statewide.

In summary, MSP participants were roughly **20%** more likely to be accepted than their peers and **13%** more likely to enroll once accepted.

For comparison, these are considerably higher UC acceptance and enrollment rates, overall, than either EAOP or Puenta.

Note: Statewide comparisons are for fall 2018 and taken from <https://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/infocenter/freshman-admissions-summary>.

Data Sources

- **CDE Academic Performance Index and Free and Reduced Meals Program Downloadable Data Files**
<https://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/dd/>
- **National Student Clearinghouse**
<http://www.studentclearinghouse.org/>
- **SAPEP Outcomes Report**
<http://ucop.edu/diversity-engagement/resources-publications/sapep.html>
- **Transcript Evaluation Service (TES)**
<https://www.transcriptevaluationservice.com/>
- **UC Data Warehouse**
<http://data.ucop.edu/>
- **SAPEP Program Impact Framework**
<https://ucop.app.box.com/v/SAPEP-PIF>
- **UC Freshman Fall Admissions Summary**
<https://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/infocenter/freshman-admissions-summary>