TOP 25: DEMOGRAPHIC AND ACADEMIC INDICATORS



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Main findings

25 reveal significant socioeconomic disparities and attend
high schools with diverse
academic outcomes. High
schools offer them a variety of
academic opportunities that
prepare them differently to face
the challenges of higher
education.

Race/ethnicity

In 2018, the ethnic makeup of the top 25 is primarily Latino/a. Only 4 schools have higher rates of White students.

SED

In 2018, the rates of students defined as socio-economic disadvantaged in the top feeders range from 24.2% to 96.3%.

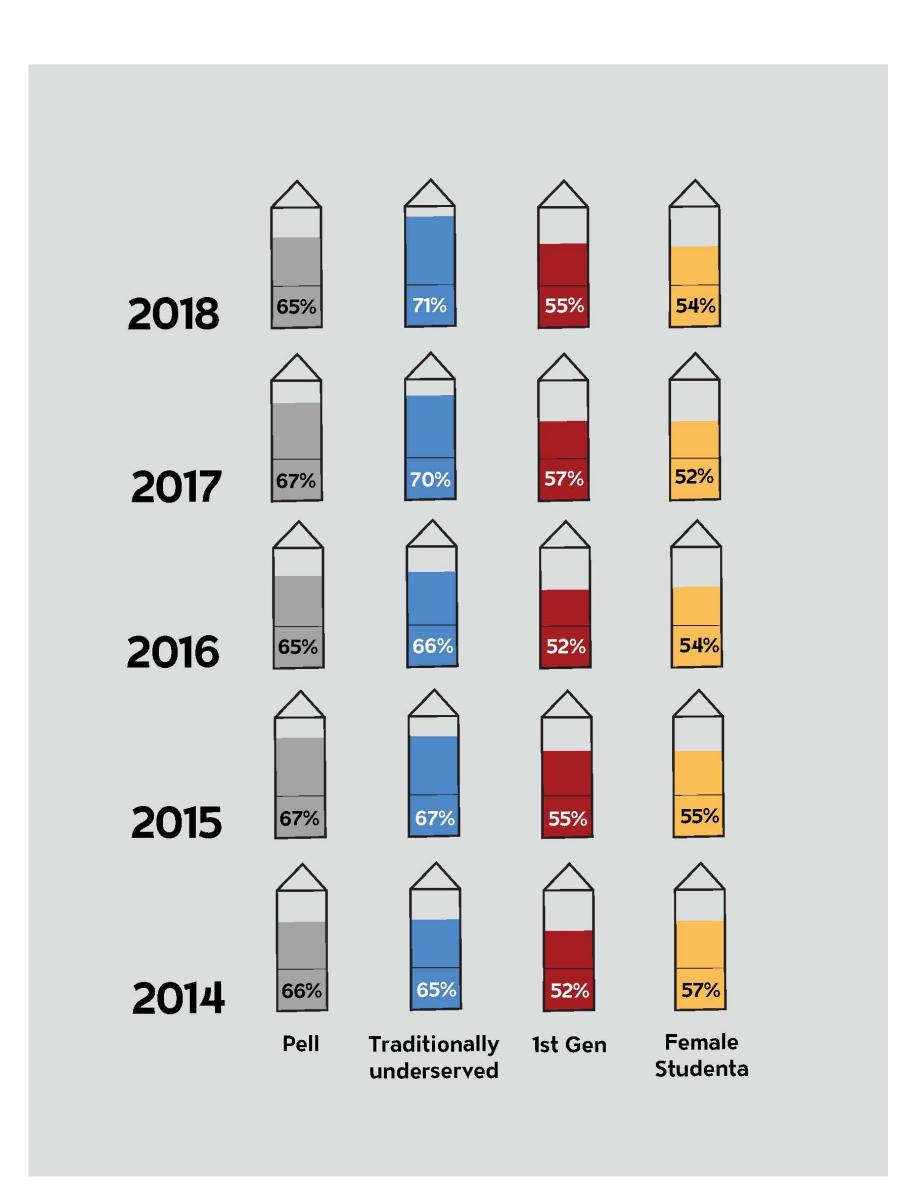


In 2018, English learners also reveal important differences among the top feeders with rates that range from 2.8% to 27.7%.

What are the main academic and demographic characteristics of the top 25 high school feeders?

FTF from the top 25

From 2014 to 2018, the data reveal an increase in the rates of traditionally underserved students coming from the top 25 high school feeders. Throughout this period, a majority of the students were Latino/a. Pell eligible students constituted 65% or more, the rates of traditionally underserved students was on average 68%, and first-generation students constituted on average of 52%. The average rate of incoming female students was 54%.



Graduation rates

In 2018, four-year graduation rates ranged from 79% to 97.8%, most of them above California's graduation rate which was 83.5%.

College going rates

In 2018, college going rates ranged from 86.3% to 40.6%. All but five high schools revealed higher college going rates than California's which was 64.4%.

AP courses

In 2018, the number of sections of AP courses offered ranged from 7 to 73. This disparity also was reflected in the rates of students taking AP courses which ranged from 8.8% to 45.2%.

Sources

The data included in this report was collected from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), California Department of Education School Accountability Report Cards, California Department of Education (Data Quest), and WASC reports.