

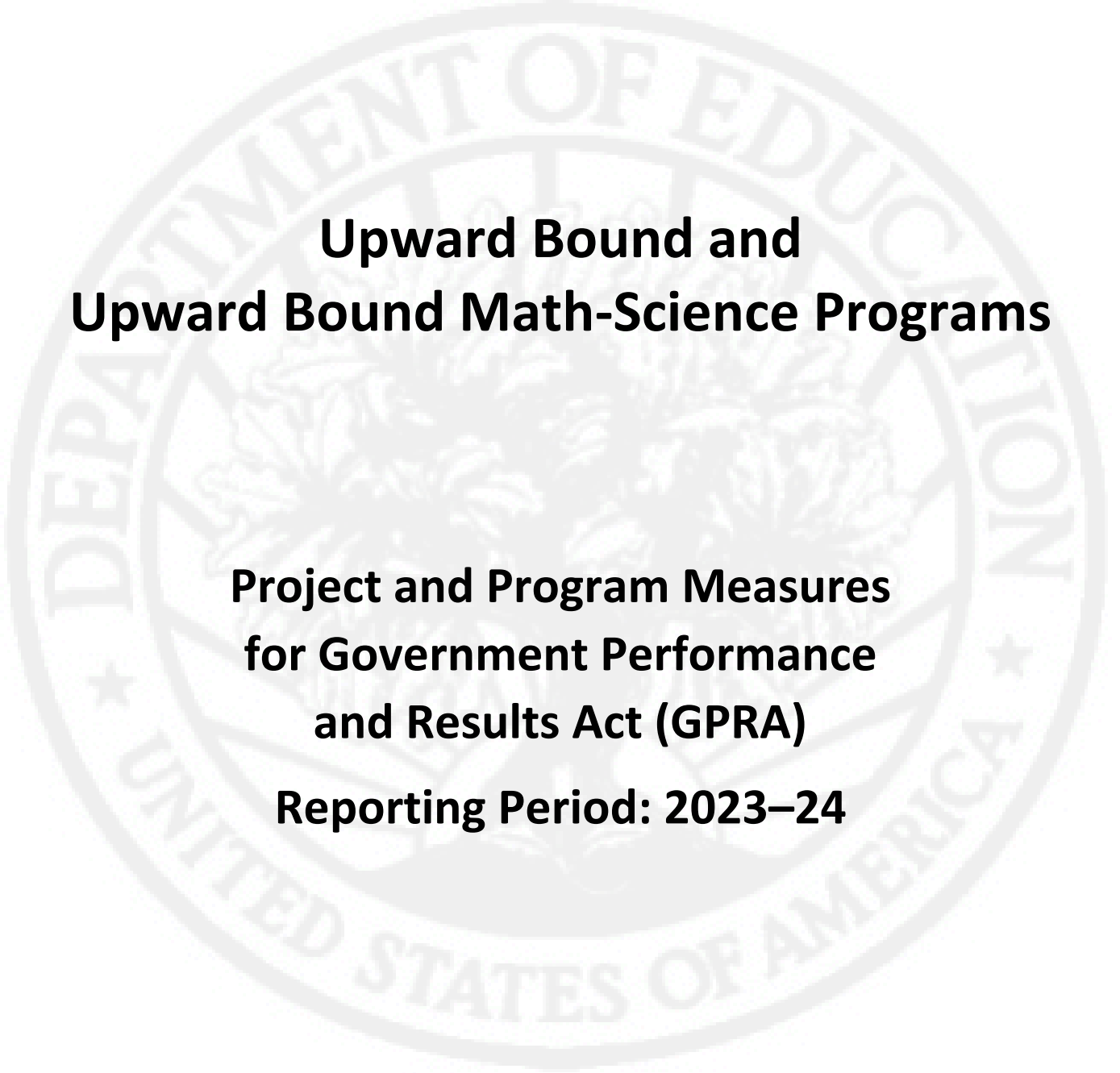
**U.S. Department of Education**

Office of Postsecondary Education

Higher Education Programs

Student Service

Federal TRIO Programs



# **Upward Bound and Upward Bound Math-Science Programs**

**Project and Program Measures  
for Government Performance  
and Results Act (GPRA)**

**Reporting Period: 2023–24**

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## Introduction

The U.S. Department of Education (Department) is committed to ongoing improvement in managing its programs to improve the educational outcomes of students. In its efforts to strengthen the work of its programs, the Department provides grantees, key stakeholders, and the public with data on the programs' performance and with contextual information to encourage reflection, action, and collaboration. The Department uses postsecondary enrollment rates and postsecondary degree completion rates, discussed in detail below, as its measures of the Upward Bound (UB) and Upward Bound Math-Science (UBMS) programs' performance in supporting college entrance and graduation.

## Performance Measures for UB and UBMS Projects

The performance measures for UB and UBMS projects are the following:

- **Postsecondary Enrollment Rate:** The percentage of participants who graduated high school in 2023–24 with a regular diploma and for whom there is evidence of enrollment in a postsecondary educational institution by the fall term immediately following high school graduation (see more details in [Appendix A](#))
- **Postsecondary Degree Completion Rate:** The percentage of participants who completed high school during the 2017–18 academic year; enrolled in postsecondary education by the fall term immediately following the year they graduated from high school; and for whom there is evidence of completion of a bachelor's degree within six years of high school graduation or an associate degree within three years of high school graduation (see more details in [Appendix B](#))

### Postsecondary Enrollment Measure

Calculation rules for postsecondary enrollment measure were revised in the previous grant cycles and can be found in [Appendix A](#). One change in 2021–22 is noted below.

- Starting from the 2021–22, the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS) data is unavailable to complement the APRs for evidence of postsecondary enrollment. Therefore, the current rules undercount postsecondary enrollment rates when compared with the rates for high school graduation cohorts prior to 2021–22.

### Selected Findings for Postsecondary Enrollment Measure

The program-level UB and UBMS postsecondary enrollment rate increased relative to the prior program year, but it is still lower than the Department's program-level goal (84.0 percent). In 2023–24, 78.6 percent of the UB and UBMS high school graduates enrolled in postsecondary education (see Table 1 in Excel workbook). This postsecondary enrollment rate represents a 1.6 percentage point increase over the 2022–23 rate (77.0 percent).

On average, postsecondary enrollment rates for the 251 UBMS projects were higher than postsecondary enrollment rates for the 1,029 UB projects. In 2023–24, 80.2 percent of high

school graduates served by UBMS projects enrolled in postsecondary education compared with 78.2 percent of high school graduates served by UB projects achieving the same postsecondary enrollment goal during the same performance period. Regarding sectors of funded institutions, the average postsecondary enrollment rate for UB projects was lowest among those at four-year institutions (77.7 percent) and highest among those UB projects associated with secondary schools, nonprofit organizations, or other institutions (79.5 percent). Conversely, for UBMS projects, the average postsecondary enrollment rate was lowest among those projects associated with secondary schools, nonprofit organizations, or other institutions (76.8 percent) and highest for UBMS projects at two-year institutions (81.5 percent).

There were 23 projects funded in 2023–24 that did not serve any participants who graduated from high school with a regular diploma in 2023–24; 12 of these projects were also funded in previous grant cycles, and 11 of them were newly funded in the 2022–27 grant cycle.

### Postsecondary Degree Completion Measure

For the 2023–24 reporting year, postsecondary degree completion measure was observed for the UB and UBMS postsecondary enrollment cohort established in 2018. This cohort consists of UB and UBMS participants who had completed high school during the 2017–18 academic year and who had enrolled in postsecondary education by the fall term immediately following the year they graduated from high school or who had received notification from their institution of higher education of acceptance but deferred enrollment until the next academic semester. Of these participants, those who are counted towards the numerator of the postsecondary degree completion rate completed either (a) a bachelor’s degree within six years following high school graduation or (b) an associate degree within three years following high school graduation.

While GPRA metrics are intended to reflect contemporary program performance, the postsecondary degree completion metric measures an outcome for students who were last served by the program six years prior to the performance period. This delayed measurement of the rate is because the outcome (postsecondary degree attainment) is not achievable at the time when the participants (secondary school students) are served. Standard measures occur six years after first postsecondary enrollment for bachelor’s degree attainment and three years for associate degree attainment.

The calculation methodology for postsecondary degree completion measure can be found in [Appendix B](#).

### Selected Findings for Postsecondary Degree Completion Measure

Postsecondary degree completion rate for the 2018 UB and UBMS postsecondary enrollment cohort showed improvement compared to the rate for the 2017 cohort. Among the UB and UBMS high school graduates who first enrolled in postsecondary education as part of the 2018 cohort, 44.9 percent completed a degree within the observation period (see Table 2). This represents a 1.2 percentage points increase over the degree completion rate (of 43.7 percent) for the 2017 UB and UBMS postsecondary enrollment cohort. More members of the 2018 cohort completed a bachelor’s degree within six years (38.7 percent) than finished with an associate

degree only within three years (6.2 percent). In comparison, for the 2017 UB and UBMS postsecondary education enrollment cohort, 37.4 percent completed a bachelor's degree within six years and 6.3 percent completed an associate degree only within three years. For UB projects, 44.4 percent of participants in the 2018 postsecondary education enrollment cohort completed a bachelor's degree within six years or an associate degree within three years (37.9 percent completed a bachelor's degree within six years and 6.5 percent completed an associate degree only within three years). The percentage of UBMS participants in the 2018 postsecondary education enrollment cohort who completed a bachelor's degree within six years or an associate degree within three years was 47.8 percent (43.3 percent completed a bachelor's degree within six years and 4.5 percent completed an associate degree only within three years).

Regarding sectors of funded institutions, UB projects at two-year institutions had a lower percentage of participants who completed a bachelor's degree within six years or an associate degree within three years (43.6 percent) than did UB projects at four-year institutions (44.4 percent) and secondary schools, nonprofit organizations, or other institutions (47.0 percent). For UBMS projects, the percentage of participants who completed a bachelor's degree within six years or an associate degree within three years was lower for those projects associated with secondary schools, nonprofit organizations, or other institutions (32.5 percent) than those projects at four-year institutions (50.2 percent) and two-year institutions (45.5 percent).

There were 307 projects funded in 2023–24 (all of which submitted a 2023–24 APR) that did not serve any participants who were in the 2018 postsecondary education enrollment cohort. Of these projects, 186 were newly funded in the 2022–27 grant cycle; 109 were newly funded in the 2017–22 grant cycle; and 12 projects were funded prior to the 2017–22 grant cycle.

## Limitations of Performance Measures Data and Findings

While the postsecondary enrollment rate and postsecondary degree completion rate are outcome measures of project performance, the limitations of the data set used for this analysis (the APRs) do not permit us to determine project impacts, such as the extent to which the postsecondary enrollment rate and postsecondary degree completion rates are a direct result of participation in UB or UBMS and not influenced by other factors.

In addition, the performance measures refer exclusively to outcomes of 2023–24 participants who received a regular high school diploma for the postsecondary enrollment measure and participants who graduated from high school with a regular diploma in 2017–18 and enrolled in postsecondary education by fall 2018 for the postsecondary degree completion measure, not all program participants. The two program performance measures will include other participants in later high school graduation and postsecondary education enrollment cohorts in upcoming years as they move through postsecondary education.

Because the data set does not permit analysis of all factors that may affect postsecondary enrollment rates and postsecondary degree completion rates in individual projects, the data should be interpreted with caution; comparing rates between projects could lead to unwarranted conclusions. For example, a project may have a lower-than-average postsecondary enrollment rate or postsecondary degree completion rate because the project may be serving proportionally

more students who have a high risk of academic failure; who have low educational aspirations; and who have low levels of readiness for enrollment in postsecondary education.

For some projects, only a small number of students graduated high school in 2023–24 or, for the postsecondary degree completion measure, graduated high school with a regular diploma in 2017–18 and enrolled in postsecondary education by fall 2018. Where only a small number of graduates exist, small changes in numbers can cause substantial changes in percentages. For example, a project that served six students who graduated in 2023–24 will have an enrollment rate of 100 percent if all enroll in postsecondary education, but a rate of only 83.3 percent if just one student does not matriculate.

The postsecondary degree completion measure includes a cohort of participants who in the 2017–18 reporting year did the following: received UB and UBMS services, completed high school, and enrolled in postsecondary education by the following fall. As such, current grantees who were first funded in the 2022–27 grant cycles are not included in the calculation (126 UB grantees and 60 UBMS grantees). The calculation also does not include 80 UB and 29 UBMS grantees first funded in the 2017–22 funding cycle because they did not serve any participants who were in the 2018 postsecondary enrollment cohort. Further, 10 UB grantees and 2 UBMS grantee that were funded in the two prior funding cycles are also not included in the calculation because they also did not serve any participants who were in the 2018 postsecondary enrollment cohort. Overall, 24 percent (307 out of 1,280) of the UB and UBMS projects that were funded in 2023–24 are not included in the results for the postsecondary degree completion program performance measure; specifically, the total numbers break down as 21 percent, or 216 out of 1,029, for UB projects and 36 percent, or 91 out of 251, for UBMS projects.

Finally, because changes were made to the calculation rules for the postsecondary enrollment measure in the 2012–13, 2013–14, 2014–15, and 2021–22 reporting years, we do not recommend directly comparing postsecondary education results produced in 2021–22 through 2023–24 to the results from prior years.<sup>1</sup>

## Efficiency Measure for UB and UBMS Projects

### Efficiency Measure

For UB and UBMS, the efficiency measure is the difference between the annual cost per participant served and the annual cost per participant served who had a “successful outcome,” also referred to as “persistence.” The efficiency measure was revised in 2012–13 to consider

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<sup>1</sup> From 2012–13 to 2013–14, evidence of postsecondary enrollment used two APR fields (APR Field #52, *SelfTranCD*, and APR Field #53, *FirstEnrollDT*) instead of six APR fields prior to 2012–13. In 2013–14, the denominator of the postsecondary enrollment measure was changed from program participants who were *expected to graduate* high school in a particular reporting period to participants who *graduated* from high school with a regular diploma during that period. The other changes in 2013–14 included: National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS) data was added for evidence of postsecondary enrollment to replace Federal financial aid files, and postsecondary enrollment rates were based on one year of annual performance report (APR) data rather than two. Starting from 2014–15, evidence of postsecondary enrollment is calculated from NSLDS data in conjunction with one APR field (APR Field #53, *FirstEnrollDT*). Starting from 2021–22, the NSLDS data is unavailable for evidence of postsecondary enrollment. See details in Appendix A.

grade promotion and to use only a single year of APR data. This year's calculation includes participants who were served in 2023–24. These participants are considered to have persisted if they met one of the following criteria:

- They were promoted a grade level in high school between 2023–24 and 2024–25.
- They were no longer in high school at the beginning of the 2024–25 academic year and had enrolled in postsecondary education.

A smaller gap between the cost per participant and the cost per persister generally represents a larger proportion of successful participants; if all participants were successful, the efficiency measure would be \$0. The methodology for the efficiency measure can be found in [Appendix C](#).

### Selected Findings for Efficiency Measure

The 1,023 UB projects and 249 UBMS projects reported 89,281 participants who were served in 2023–24, and 93.8 percent of these participants persisted into 2024–25 (see Table 3). The annual cost per successful participant was \$5,450, which was higher than the Department's program-level goal of \$4,510.<sup>2</sup>

The 2023–24 program-level efficiency gap was \$338. The gap was larger for UB projects (\$353) than for UBMS projects (\$266). In comparison, last year's program-level efficiency gap for all projects (for participants who were served in 2022–23) was \$366 (\$387 for UB projects and \$263 for UBMS projects). Further, of the 84,624 participants who were served in 2022–23, 93.4 percent persisted into 2023–24.<sup>3</sup>

Table 4 (see the EXCEL workbook) shows the six UB and two UBMS projects that were excluded from Table 3 due to either no participants served in 2023–24 or significant omissions in fields critical to calculating persistence. The reported efficiency measure calculations include participants and funding from nonexcluded projects only; the excluded projects accounted for \$2,573,392 in program funding. The exclusion methodology is further explained in [Appendix C](#).

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<sup>2</sup> While the Department had set a program-level goal of \$4,510 per successful participant, the Department has also published within the Federal Register in the Notice for Inviting Applications that the cost per participant served (regardless of whether the participant would have a successful outcome) would be \$4,792. This means that the Department has set a target that the cost per successful participant is lower than the cost per participant.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning in 2014–15, the efficiency measure calculation examined only one APR field for evidence of postsecondary education enrollment; two or more fields were used in previous years. Additionally, to identify participants promoted a grade level in high school, the efficiency measure calculations for 2013–14 through 2023–24 used a set of APR fields that differed from the set of fields used for this purpose in the 2012–13 efficiency measure calculations. Therefore, the results produced in 2013–14 through 2023–24 are not directly comparable to those produced in 2012–13. Finally, because the cohort of participants and the definition of persistence used in the efficiency calculation both differed significantly in years prior to 2012–13, efficiency results produced for 2012–13 through 2023–24 should not be compared with results from years prior to 2012–13.

## Limitations of Efficiency Measure Data and Findings

These efficiency results should be viewed cautiously because they may be misleading in some cases. For example, projects serving higher percentages of students at high risk for academic failure may have lower percentages of successful participants. Therefore, it is important to consider the efficiency measure in the context of the other data in the table, particularly the percentage of successful participants. In sum, comparing rates among projects in Table 3 could lead to flawed conclusions.

## Appendix A. Calculation Methodology for Postsecondary Enrollment Rate (Table 1)

### High School Graduation Year Cohort

Participants in UB and UBMS programs who graduated with a regular high school diploma were assigned to a high school graduation cohort year based on the information reported in the APR fields for high school graduation status and the actual date of high school graduation. The Upward Bound longitudinal file (which contains data from 2000–01 through 2021–22 APR) maintains a single value for each participant’s actual high school graduation cohort year. (Note: This high school graduation cohort year is not a field in the APR but is derived from APR data.)

### Evidence of Postsecondary Enrollment

The methods and fields used to calculate postsecondary enrollment changed for reporting year 2012–13; additional changes were made in 2013–14 and 2014–15; and no NSLDS data was available starting from 2021–22.

From reporting year 2021–22 to 2023–24, evidence of postsecondary enrollment is based on one APR field (NSLDS data was unavailable) for participants whose high school graduation cohort year was the reporting year:

- Date of First Postsecondary School Enrollment (APR Field #53, *FirstEnrollDT*): Any date between September of the reporting year and November of the next reporting year or a response of 66/66/6666 that indicated that the participant had received notification by the fall term from an institution of higher education of acceptance for deferred enrollment in the next academic term

From reporting year 2014–15 to 2020–21, evidence of postsecondary enrollment is calculated from NSLDS data in conjunction with one APR field for participants whose high school graduation cohort year was the reporting year:

- Date of First Postsecondary School Enrollment (APR Field #53, *FirstEnrollDT*): Any date between September of the reporting year and November the next reporting year or a response of 66/66/6666 that indicated that the participant had received notification by the fall term from an institution of higher education of acceptance for deferred enrollment in the next academic term

For reporting year 2013–14, evidence of postsecondary enrollment is calculated from NSLDS data in conjunction with two APR fields for participants whose high school graduation cohort year was 2012–13:

- Source of Postsecondary Education Information (APR Field #52, *SelfTranCD*): Response options 1, 2, 3, or 4
- Date of First Postsecondary School Enrollment (APR Field #53, *FirstEnrollDT*): Any date between September 2012 and November 2013 or a response of 66/66/6666 that

indicated that the participant had received notification by the fall term from an institution of higher education of acceptance for deferred enrollment in the next academic term

For reporting year 2012–13, evidence of postsecondary enrollment was calculated from two APR fields for participants whose *expected* high school graduation cohort year was 2011–12 (NSLDS data was not used or available for this calculation, though federal financial aid data were employed):

- Source of Postsecondary Education Information (APR Field #52, *SelfTranCD*): Response options 1, 2, 3, or 4
- Date of First Postsecondary School Enrollment (APR Field #53, *FirstEnrollDT*): Any valid entry that contains a year between 2010 and 2013 or a response of 66/66/6666 that indicated that the participant had received notification by the fall term from an institution of higher education of acceptance for deferred enrollment in the next academic term

For reporting year 2007–08 through 2011–12, evidence of postsecondary enrollment was calculated from six APR fields (NSLDS data was not used or available for this calculation, though federal financial aid data were employed):

- Reporting of Postsecondary Education Information (APR Field #44, *SelfTranCD*): Response options 1, 2, 3, or 4
- First Postsecondary Enrollment Date (APR Field #45, *FirstEnrollDT*): Any valid entry that contains a year between the following time spans:
  - 2008 and 2012, for 2011–12 calculation;
  - 2007 and 2012, for 2010–11 calculation;
  - 2006 and 2010, for 2009–10 calculation;
  - 2005 and 2009, for 2008–09 calculation; and
  - 2005 and 2008, for 2007–08 calculation.
- School Code for Postsecondary Institutions at First Enrollment (APR Field #46, *PSECDFE*): Any valid institution code (6 digits, or E + 5 digits, except for reserve codes 000000, 888888, and 999999)
- College Status at beginning of academic year being reported, (APR Field #47, *PSEGradeLV*): Response options 1–5 or 7
- Degree/Certificate Completed (APR Field #48, *DegreeCD*): Response options 1–7 or 77
- Date of Undergraduate Degree (APR Field #49, *DegreeDT*): Any valid entry that contains a year between the following time spans:
  - 2008 and 2012, for 2011–12 calculation;
  - 2007 and 2012, for 2010–11 calculation;
  - 2006 and 2010, for 2009–10 calculation;

- 2005 and 2009, for 2008–09 calculation; and
- 2005 and 2008, for 2007–08 calculation.

For this year’s calculation, only 2023–24 APR data were examined for evidence of postsecondary enrollment since NSLDS data is unavailable starting from 2021–22. The 2013–14 through 2020–21 calculations used both APR and NSLDS data (e.g., the 2020–21 calculation examined 2020–21 APR data and fall 2020 through fall 2021 NSLDS data for evidence of postsecondary enrollment). In the past, multiple years of APR and Federal financial aid data were examined for evidence of postsecondary enrollment. For the 2012–13 calculation for the 2011–12 expected high school graduation cohort year, 2010–11 through 2012–13 APR and federal financial aid data were checked to determine whether the participant enrolled in postsecondary education. Prior to 2012–13, all available years of APR data and federal financial aid data were examined for evidence of postsecondary enrollment.

### Enrollment Rate Calculation

Each project’s postsecondary enrollment rate (Table 1) was calculated by dividing the number of participants who graduated from high school in 2023–24 and had evidence of postsecondary enrollment between September 2023 and November 2024 by the number of participants in that high school graduation cohort and multiplying the result by 100.

## Appendix B. Calculation Methodology for Postsecondary Degree Completion Rate (Table 2)

### Postsecondary Education Enrollment Cohort

The cohort for postsecondary degree completion measure includes participants who were in the 2018 postsecondary education enrollment cohort. The APR includes a postsecondary education enrollment cohort field (APR field #54; *PSECohort*) that provides information on participants' assigned cohort year. The 2018 postsecondary enrollment cohort includes participants who completed high school during the 2017–18 academic year and enrolled in postsecondary education by the fall term immediately following the year they graduated from high school (by fall 2018) or who received notification from their institution of higher education of acceptance but deferred enrollment until the next academic semester.

### Evidence of Postsecondary Degree Completion

The APR degree completion fields were examined to determine whether cohort participants had evidence of completing a bachelor's degree within six years following high school graduation or an associate degree within three years following high school graduation. Specifically, the bachelor's degree attained (APR field #61; *BachDegreeCD*) and date of bachelor's degree (APR field #62; *BachDegreeDT*) fields were examined for evidence of bachelor's degree completion or the associate degree attained (APR field #59; *AssocDegreeCD*) and date of associate degree (APR field #60; *AssocDegreeDT*) fields were examined for evidence of associate degree completion. For postsecondary bachelor's degree completion, having both a response of "yes, attained bachelor's degree" (option 1) in the bachelor's degree attained field and the date of bachelor's degree that was prior to September 2024 provided evidence of bachelor's degree completion within six years. For cohort participants who had not completed a bachelor's degree within six years, the APR data were examined to determine whether the participants had completed an associate degree within three years. Evidence of completing an associate degree within three years required having both a response of "yes, attained associate degree" (option 1) in the associate degree attained field and a date in the date of associate degree field that was prior to September 2021.

### Postsecondary Degree Completion Rate Calculation

Each project's postsecondary degree completion rate (Table 2) was calculated by dividing the number of participants who were in the 2018 postsecondary education enrollment cohort and had evidence of completing either a bachelor's degree within six years of high school graduation (by August 31, 2024) or an associate degree within three years of high school graduation (by August 31, 2021) by the number of participants in that postsecondary education enrollment cohort and multiplying the result by 100.

## Appendix C. Calculation Methodology for Efficiency Measure (Table 3)

The efficiency measure (Table 3) was revised in 2012–13 to consider grade promotion and to be calculated from a single year of data. Between the 2012–13 and 2013–14 reporting years, different APR fields were used to determine whether participants were promoted a grade level. For the 2014–15 reporting year, an additional change occurred in the examined APR data to determine whether participants had enrolled in postsecondary education.

### Total Participants

The cohort of program participants was the number of new, continuing, reentry, and transfer participants served in 2023–24 (APR field #27, *PartCD* = 1, 2, 3, or 6).

### Persisting Participants

From reporting year 2021–22 to 2023–24, participants in the cohort were considered to be persisting if they met one of the following criteria:

- Promoted a grade level between the reporting year and the next reporting year: Had information reported in the Grade Level at the Beginning of the Academic Year in Current Reporting Year (APR field #30, *StartGradeLV*) and in the Grade Level or Postsecondary Status at the Beginning of the Following Reporting Year (APR field #31; *EndGradeLV*) that indicated that participant had advanced one or two grade levels, or
- No longer in high school at the beginning of the next reporting year and had enrolled in postsecondary education: Date of First Postsecondary School Enrollment (APR Field #53, *FirstEnrollDT*) had a date between September of the reporting year and November of the next reporting year or a response of 66/66/6666 that indicated that the participant had received notification by the fall term from an institution of higher education of acceptance for deferred enrollment in the next academic term (NSLDS data was not available)

From reporting year 2014–15 to 2020–21, participants in the cohort were considered to be persisting if they met one of the following criteria:

- Promoted a grade level between the reporting year and the next reporting year: Had information reported in the Grade Level at the Beginning of the Academic Year in Current Reporting Year (APR field #30, *StartGradeLV*) and in the Grade Level or Postsecondary Status at the Beginning of the Following Reporting Year (APR field #31; *EndGradeLV*) that indicated that participant had advanced one or two grade levels, or
- No longer in high school at the beginning of the next reporting year and had enrolled in postsecondary education: Date of First Postsecondary School Enrollment (APR Field #53, *FirstEnrollDT*) had a date between September of the reporting year and November of the next reporting year; a response of 66/66/6666 that indicated that the participant had received notification by the fall term from an institution of higher education of acceptance for deferred enrollment in the next academic term; or NSLDS data indicated

postsecondary school enrollment in any term between fall of the reporting year and next fall

For reporting year 2013–14, participants in the cohort were persisting if they met one of the following criteria:

- Promoted a grade level between 2013–14 and 2014–15: Had information reported in the Grade Level at the Beginning of the Academic Year in Current Reporting Year (APR field #30, *StartGradeLV*) and in the Grade Level or Postsecondary Status at the Beginning of the Following Reporting Year (APR field #31; *EndGradeLV*) that indicated that participant had advanced one or two grade levels, or
- No longer in high school at the beginning of the 2014–15 reporting year and had enrolled in postsecondary education: Source of Postsecondary Education Information (APR Field #52, *SelfTranCD*) had a response of 1, 2, 3, or 4; Date of First Postsecondary School Enrollment (APR Field #53, *FirstEnrollDT*) had a date between June 2013 and November 2014; a response of 66/66/6666 that indicated that the participant had received notification by the fall term from an institution of higher education of acceptance for deferred enrollment in the next academic term; or NSLDS data indicated enrollment in any term between summer 2013 and fall 2014

For reporting year 2012–13, participants in the cohort (participants who were served 2012–13) were persisting if they met one of the following criteria:

- Still in high school at the beginning of the 2013–14 reporting year (APR field #34, *HsGRAD* = 1) and promoted a grade level between 2012–13 and 2013–14 (APR field #34, *SchoolPersistNum* = 1), or
- No longer in high school at the beginning of the 2013–14 reporting year and had enrolled in postsecondary education: Source of Postsecondary Education Information (APR Field #52, *SelfTranCD*) had a response of 1, 2, 3, or 4; Date of First Postsecondary School Enrollment (APR Field #53, *FirstEnrollDT*) had any date between 2012 and 2013; or had a disbursement amount in the 2012–13 federal financial aid data

### Annual Cost per Participant

Each project’s annual cost per participant was calculated by dividing the 2023–24 funding by the total number of participants served included in Table 3, as defined in the Total Participants section above.

### Annual Cost per Successful Participant

Each project’s annual cost per participant was calculated by dividing the 2023–24 program funding by the total number of persisting participants, as defined in the Persisting Participants section above.

## Efficiency Measure Calculation

Each project's efficiency measure was calculated by subtracting the annual cost per participant from the annual cost per successful participant.

### Projects Excluded from Table 3

Projects that did not submit APR data in 2023–24 or had a high percentage (15 percent or more) of participants who had invalid responses in one or more of the APR fields used to calculate whether participants had a successful outcome (promoted to the next grade level or had enrolled in postsecondary education) are excluded from the efficiency measure calculation. Four UB projects did not submit APR data and were excluded. One UBMS project did not serve any participants and was excluded. Five UB projects and three UBMS projects were excluded from the efficiency calculations due to a high percentage of participants who had unknown or other responses in grade level at the beginning of the following reporting year (*EndGradeLV*). The excluded projects are included as a stand-alone reference in Table 4.

To determine whether a project met the threshold for exclusion of 15 percent or more of participants who had invalid responses, all participants served in the 2023–24 reporting year were included in the denominator. Of those, all participant records having invalid data in fields critical to calculating whether participants were promoted a grade level or had enrolled in postsecondary education were identified. A participant record was deemed to have invalid data if it met one or more of the following criteria:

- Participants who had unknown response in the grade level at the beginning of the current reporting year (*StartGradeLV* = 0) and no evidence of postsecondary enrollment;
- Participants who were in grade levels 8 through 12 at the beginning of the current reporting year; unknown or other response in the grade level at the beginning of the following reporting year (*EndGradeLV* = 0 or 14); and no evidence of postsecondary enrollment; or
- Participants who had a response of 11–15, 99, or 0 in the grade level at the beginning of the current reporting year (*StartGradeLV*) field,<sup>4</sup> unknown response in the date of first postsecondary enrollment field in the APR data (NSLDS data was not available this year); and no evidence of grade level promotion.

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<sup>4</sup> For the grade level at the beginning of the current reporting year (*StartGradeLV*) field, a response of 11 indicates 11th grade; a response of 12 indicates 12th grade; a response of 13 indicates enrolled in or completed postsecondary education; a response of 14 indicates fifth year of high school; a response of 15 indicates “other”; a response of 99 indicates not applicable, enrolled neither in high school nor postsecondary; and a response of 0 indicates “unknown.”