



Westwood High School

Class of 2019

Postsecondary Plans

School Committee Presentation

Lynne Medsker

June 13, 2019







# Class of 2019 Statistics

261 students

50% male

50% female



# Class of 2019 Post H.S. Plans

- 98% continuing their education
  - 97% attending 4-year colleges
  - <1% attending 2-year colleges
- 2% PG Year, Gap Year, or Employment

# Four-year college statistics



## Colleges

63% private schools

37% public schools

# Applications by the Numbers

2215 - transcripts sent

8 - average number of applications per student

Early Decision (binding agreement)

21% applied

51% accepted

Early Action (non-binding)

62% applied

98% accepted



# The Flagship Campus: University of Massachusetts, Amherst

34 students are attending



53% of the class applied

69% accepted

3.77 avg. accepted GPA/1314 SAT (regular)

4.03 avg. accepted GPA/1352 SAT (early)

# Other Massachusetts State Colleges & Universities



7

2



5

1



1



5

1



1





# Out of State Public Colleges: New England

 UNIVERSITY  
*of* NEW HAMPSHIRE 11

 *The* UNIVERSITY  
*of* VERMONT 3

**UConn**  
UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT 1

THE  
UNIVERSITY  
OF RHODE ISLAND 1

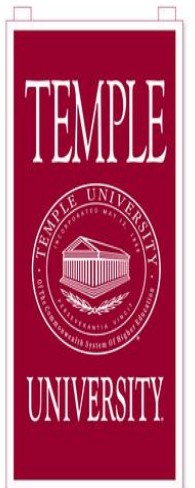
 Plymouth State  
UNIVERSITY 1

# Private Colleges: New England



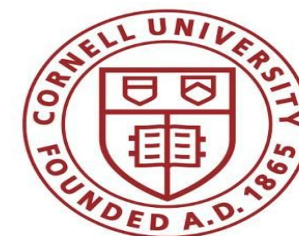


# Out of State Public Colleges: Outside of New England



# Private Colleges: Outside of New England

MACALESTER COLLEGE





# International Colleges



# Senior Exit Survey

- Students identified the most important factors in choosing a college:
  - Location/Distance from home (76%)
  - Size (59%)
  - Fit or “vibe” (57%)
  - Affordability (51%)
  - Major/Program (49%)
  - School Spirit - (40%)
  - Internships - (39%)





# National Trends



[Special Dispatches to the JOURNAL.]

Latest from Washington.

Inauguration of Mr. Lincoln.

His Inaugural Address.

INCIDENTS, & C.

Fellow-citizens of the United States:

In compliance with a custom as old as the government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of his official duties. I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no anxiety or excitement. There are no great issues to be decided here, and I have no great business to transact.

The New York Times

Elite colleges announce record-low admission rates

I have no inclination to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no anxiety or excitement. There are no great issues to be decided here, and I have no great business to transact. I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no anxiety or excitement. There are no great issues to be decided here, and I have no great business to transact.

There is much controversy about the delivering of fugitives from service or labor; the constitution as any other of its provisions: No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law-giver is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution, to this provision as much as to any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come within this clause shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous. Now if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not with nearly equal unanimity frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by National or State authority, but surely that difference is not so great as to make it necessary to be sure that the law shall be uniformly executed. It is not for me to say that I do not think that all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced so that a freeman may never in any case be surrendered as a slave, and might be held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

I do not think that all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced so that a freeman may never in any case be surrendered as a slave, and might be held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that time fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet, with all this scope of precedent I now enter upon the same task, for the brief constitutional term of four years, under a great and popular Disruption of the Federal Government, before me only mediated, is not remarkably attempted in this.

I hold that the Constitution is a perpetual Union of the States is perpetual. Perpetuity is intended, if not expressed in the fundamental law of all governments. It is not safe to assert that the government proper ever had provisions in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it, except by some action not provided for in the constitution. Again: The United States be not a government by contract, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it, as a contract, be unilaterally unmade, unless by all the parties thereto? One party to a contract may break it—break it, so to speak—but does it require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition, that, in legal contemplation, the Union is perpetual, is confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed in fact by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It has further matured and expanded by the thirteen States existing at the time, and engaged that it should be maintained by the Articles of Confederation in 1781, and finally in 1787. One of the chief objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution, was to form a permanent Union. If separation by one, or by any number of the States, be lawfully possible, the Union is less than before the Constitution, having lost the vital element of perpetuity. It follows from these views that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence against the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that in view of the constitution and laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability shall take care, as the constitution itself expressly enjoins on me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. In doing this, I deem it to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as a declared purpose of the Union, that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless forced upon the national authority.

The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no using of force against or among people anywhere. Where hostility to the United States in any interior locality shall be so universal as to prevent competent residents from holding Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the Government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating and so nearly impracticable withal, that I deem it better to forego for the time the use of such force. The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union. So far as possible, the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection.

The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper. In every case and exigency my best discretion will be used according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view to a hope of peace and tranquillity. I do not think that any one section of the Union, or any one State, has any special claim upon the attention of the President, or that any one State, or any one section, has any special duty to perform. I do not think that any one State, or any one section, has any special claim upon the attention of the President, or that any one State, or any one section, has any special duty to perform.

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2019 Headlines

Can aliens make treaties easier than friends Can they make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the old identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.—This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic persons are desirous of having the National Constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendments, I fully recognize the lawful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being offered to the people to act upon it. I will venture to add that to me the convention mode seems preferable, inasmuch as it allows the amendment to originate with the people themselves, instead of permitting them to take or reject a proposition originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or refuse. I understand a proposed amendment to the constitution,—which amendment, however I have not seen,—passed Congress, to the effect that the federal government shall never interfere with the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being offered to the people to act upon it. I will venture to add that to me the convention mode seems preferable, inasmuch as it allows the amendment to originate with the people themselves, instead of permitting them to take or reject a proposition originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or refuse.

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Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences, is either party without faith or being in sight of the Almighty Ruler of Nations? Will his eternal truth and justice be on our side of the North, or on the side of the South? That truth and justice will prevail by the judgment of this great and good people. By the faith of the Government under which we live, I have wisely given their public servants a little power for mischief, and have wisely provided for the return of that power to their hands at very short intervals. While the people are so virtuous and vigilant, no such mischief will be done, and no such injury to the Government will be done, as to justify the My countrymen take heed of this; think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time; if there be an emergency, you will never take deliberately that which you would never take deliberately. You will be frustrated by taking time. But you will not be so frustrated by it. You will be now dissatisfied still have the power of your own laws, and on the sensitive point of laws of your own framing under it, while the new Administration will have no immediate power, if it could change either. If it were admitted that you are dissatisfied, and that you hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action.

Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity and firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulties. In your hands, my dissatisfied countrymen, and not mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you; you can have no conflict without you make yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn duty to preserve, protect and defend it.

I do not think that any one State, or any one section, has any special claim upon the attention of the President, or that any one State, or any one section, has any special duty to perform. I do not think that any one State, or any one section, has any special claim upon the attention of the President, or that any one State, or any one section, has any special duty to perform.

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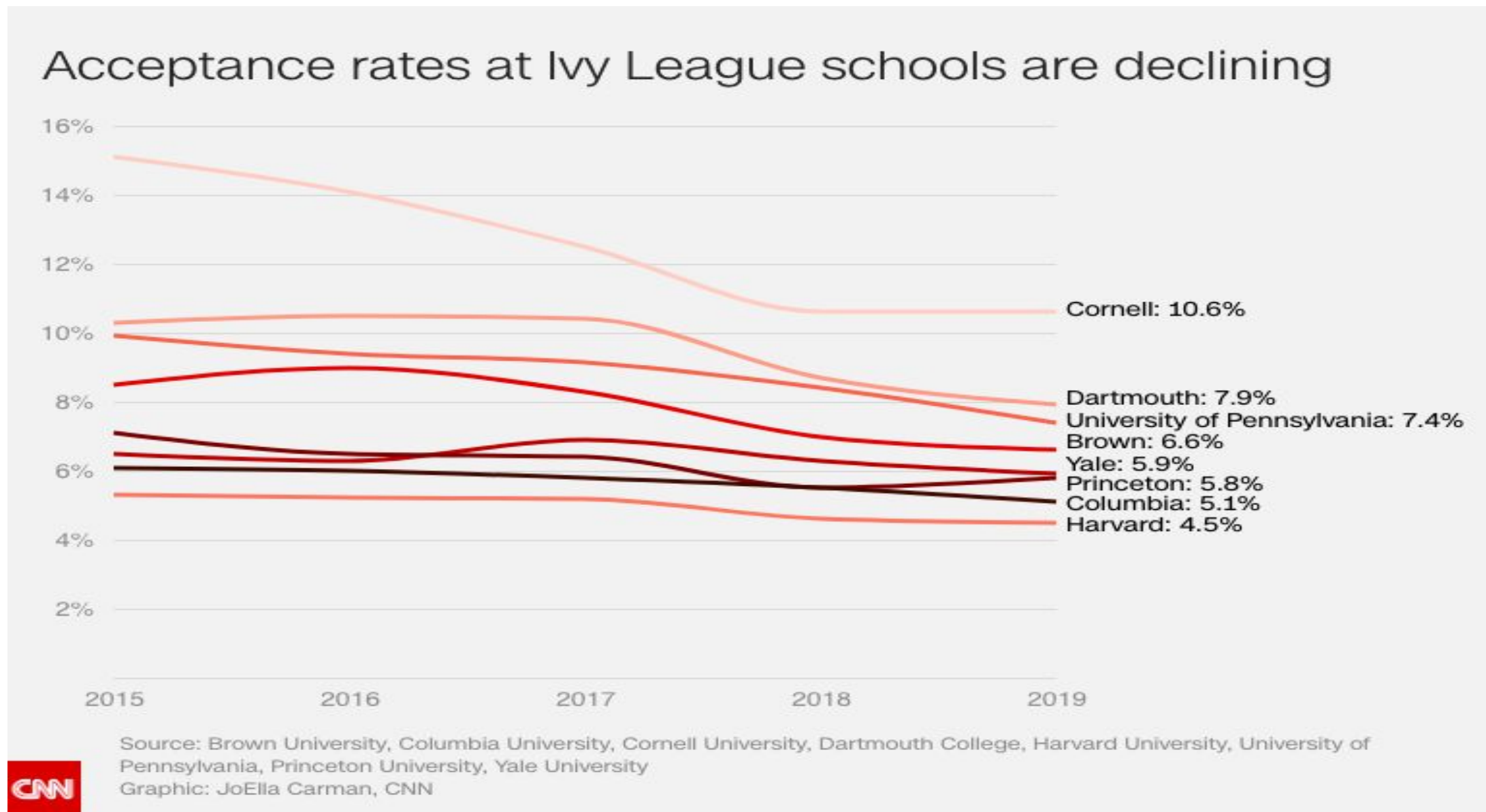
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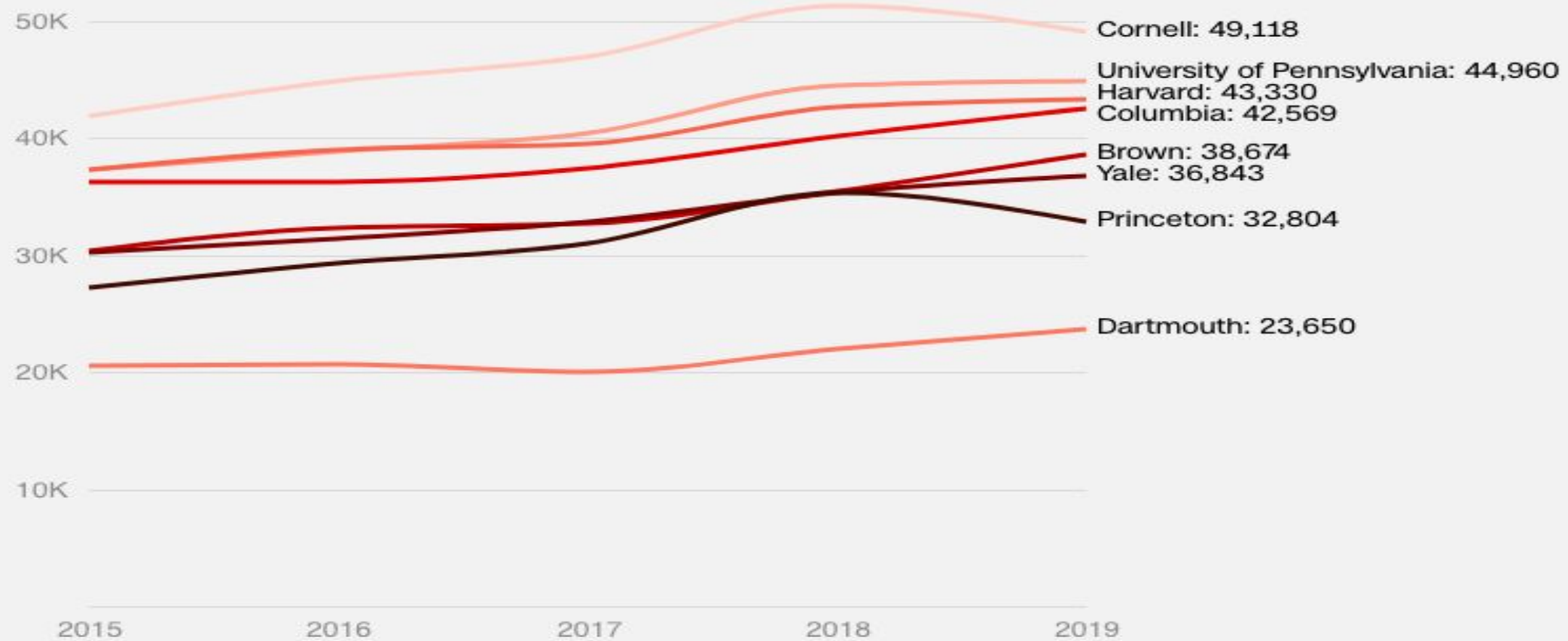


# Admit Rates at Ivy League Colleges



# Applications to Ivy League Schools

Meanwhile, applications to Ivy League schools are going up



Source: Brown University, Columbia University, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, Harvard University, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton University, Yale University  
Graphic: JoElla Carman, CNN

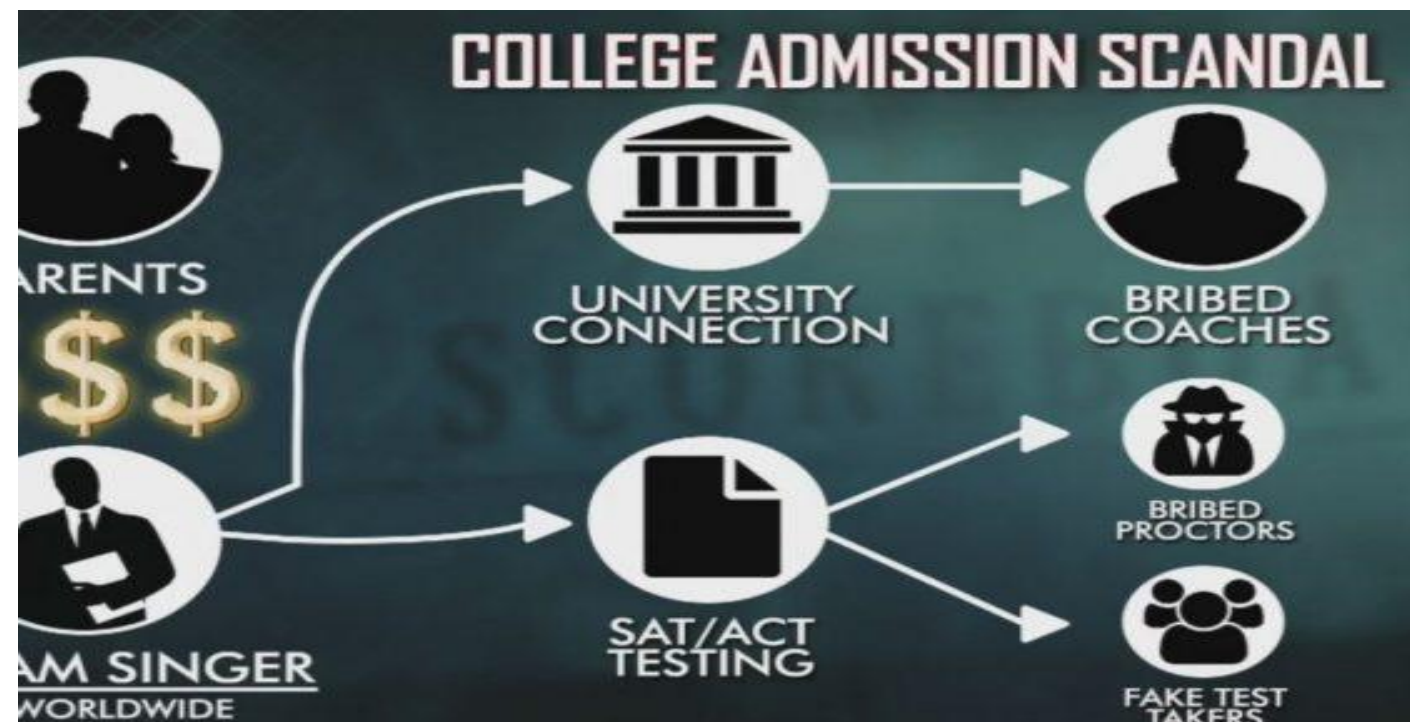


# 2019 Admit Rate at Selective Colleges

College	% Admit Rate 2019
Stanford University	5
Northwestern University	9
Duke University	10
Vanderbilt University	11
Amherst College	13
Bowdoin College	14
Tufts University	15
Colby College	16
Washington University at St. Louis	16
University of Notre Dame	19
Carnegie Mellon University	22
Lehigh University	25
Northeastern University	27
Wake Forest University	28

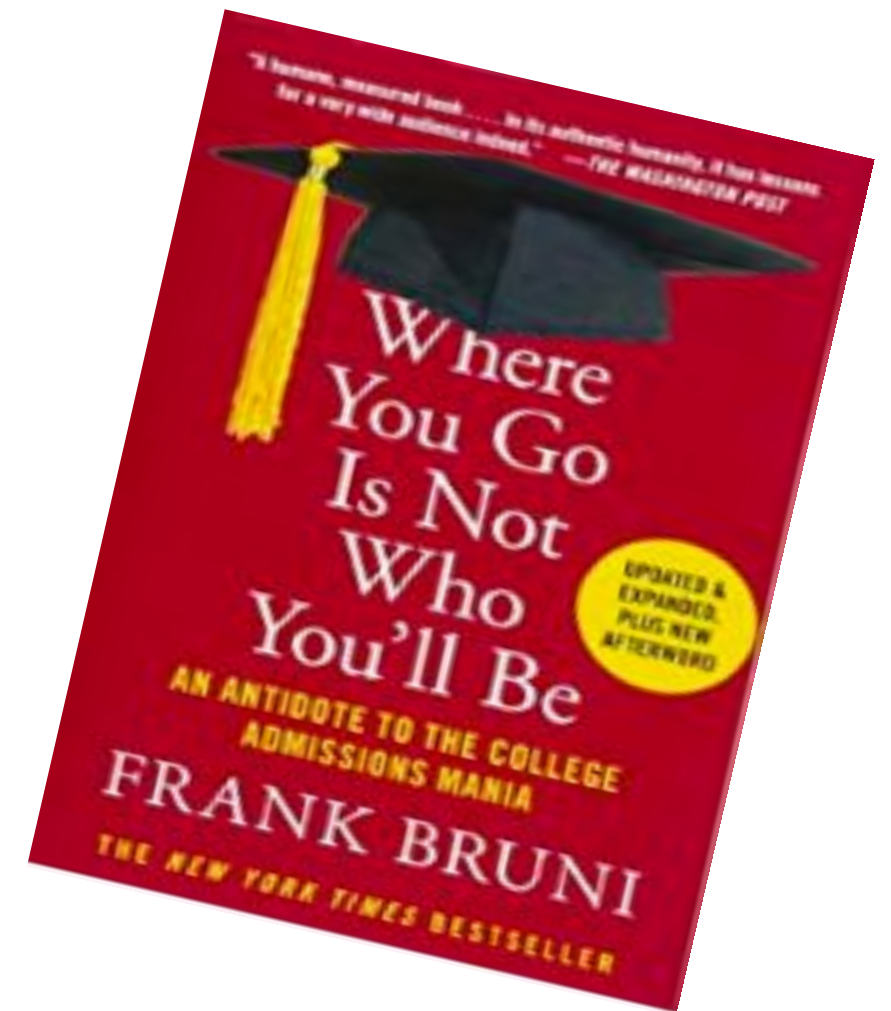


# 2019 College Admission Scandal



# What doesn't matter

Brand name of a school . . .



# What does matter

- Making the most of the college experience, contributing in the classroom and to the campus community
- Taking advantage of volunteering, research and internship opportunities
- Employers value work experience over all else
  - *Recruiters tell colleges they are much more focused on the experience of a candidate than where they went to school.*



# Did you know . . .

## The vast majority of colleges have over 50% acceptance rate?

Acceptance rate: 83%  
Average job placement rate:  
98%  
Average starting salary: \$63,000



Massachusetts  
Maritime  
Academy



Acceptance rate: 68%  
Generous scholarships, up to full tuition for students with 3.5 GPA  
Retention rate freshmen to sophomore year: 92%



Acceptance rate: 60%  
Cost of attendance: \$42,670  
Numerous accolades and high rankings

versus

Acceptance rate: 25%  
Cost of attendance: \$72,050



# Tamping down the pressure in the college application process

- Increased number of junior seminars to provide students with more time to research colleges, complete college application tasks
  - Assist students in expanding their searches, beyond the schools they know
  - Writing college essays in junior English classes
- Helping students to be good consumers in the college search process
  - Educate early on about cost, student debt
  - Emphasis on value, return on investment

# Prior to the college application process

## Course Selection Process

- Select courses to provide challenge and success
- Importance of electives
  - Art, drama, video, chorus
- Balance academics and activities/athletics/down time

## Programming to support students' social emotional well-being

- Stress management seminar
- SOS Program in ninth and twelfth grade
- SBIRT Screenings in tenth grade
- Mental health awareness week



And a thank you . . .

