Advanced Placement

What works?
Supporting Success

Promising Practices for Implementation

- Engaging Students through Outreach
- Establishing Expectations
- Building a Strong AP Culture
- Providing Scaffolds and Intervention
- Preparing for Transition
Engaging Students Through Outreach

+ “Angels for AP Excellence” Help Close Opportunity Gap
  East High School (Denver, CO)
  - AP shadowing week for students in Grade 10
  - Panel of AP teacher who share experiences and strategies to recruit and retain students
  - “Pack the House” basketball game recruitment with halftime giveaways

+ Counselors Play Critical Role in Creating Traditions
  Appoquinimink High School (Middletown, DE)
  - Counselors invite current AP students to speak at a “Preview Night” and encourage these students to recruit others for AP classes
Establishing Expectations

+ **Early Support Sustains First-Time AP Students**
  Bergenfield High School (Bergenfield, NJ)
  - AP breakfast where incoming AP students share a meal, receive summer assignments, and are made aware of the rigors involved in an AP class
Building a Strong AP Culture

+ **Peers Play Role in Achievement**
  BASIS Tucson (Tucson, AZ)
  - Peer learning groups and “homework buddies” to help students hone skills in time management, organization, and academic leadership
  - Writing Center and peer tutoring help students learn to be supportive of each other and their learning

+ **Student Potential Lifts Parents and Students**
  Delaware Valley High School (Milford, PA)
  - Using AP Potential, send letters to parents and students to identify candidates for specific AP courses, providing encouragement and fostering confidence
Because of AP Access, Students See the Future Differently
North High School (Des Moines, IA)

- Incorporate small group/seminar classes to support learning in AP, emphasizing reading in the content area, writing free-response questions, vocabulary acquisition and annotation of text.
- Foster elevation of work ethic
Preventing for Transition

+ **Strategic Planning in High School**
  North Central High School (Spokane, WA)
  - Showcase former graduates through an event called “Imagine You,” where professors and college students spoke to North Central’s students in an open format about college and AP, emphasizing how the challenge of AP fostered intellectual tenacity.
Opportunities for Innovation

Connecting Colleges/Universities to High Schools: Provide frequent, varied opportunities for college faculty to engage with students in AP courses:

+ Faculty-led prep sessions
+ Guest lectures
+ Attending lectures at the university
+ Professors share essay assignments with high school teachers (early look at work / early exposure to college work)
+ Research mentoring
+ Use of college laboratories and libraries
Readiness and Success
The College Board Readiness & Success System

Beyond tests. More opportunities.

www.deliveringopportunities.org

+ **Easier** for students to navigate a path through high school, college and career

+ Extraordinary, **exclusive** partnerships that deliver **unprecedented** benefits to students, educators, and states/districts
The College Board Readiness & Success System

“What should I focus on?”

► The few things that matter most
► The work students are already doing in class
► A clear and open assessment
► Useful benchmarks and consistent feedback
The College Board Readiness & Success System

“How do I improve?”

Key Components

► A supplement to great classroom instruction
► Removing barriers to high-quality practice
► Personalized practice plans
► Collaborating with teachers and the community
The College Board Readiness & Success System

“How do I pay for college?”

Key Components

► Additional funds for student scholarships
► AP Potential: Inviting students to take advantage of the opportunities they’ve earned
► Exam and college admission fee waivers
► SAT School Day
“How do I make sure what I do in high school prepares me for a career?”

Key Components

- Planning tools that engage students in thinking about their future
- Delivering skills that matter for jobs of the future
The College Board Readiness & Success System

Beyond tests. More opportunities.

+ **Easier** for students to navigate a path through high school, college and career

+ Extraordinary, **exclusive** partnerships that deliver **unprecedented** benefits to students, educators, and states/districts
Focused Assessments

PSAT 8/9

PSAT/NMSQT

SAT

Readiness Baseline

Check-in and Focus

Connect to College
Longitudinal Progress Monitoring

Section Scores will be placed on a vertical scale.

This same concept will hold true for the Test and Cross-Test Scores as well as Total Score.
SAT Suite Implementation Models

8th Grade  9th Grade  10th Grade  11th Grade  12th Grade
Fall      PSAT 8/9    PSAT 8/9    PSAT/NMSQT  PSAT/NMSQT  SAT
Spring    PSAT 8/9    PSAT 8/9    PSAT 10     SAT

+ Detailed performance feedback connected to standards and instruction
+ Monitor student progress towards college readiness over time
+ Ability to track progress, diagnose, intervene, and accelerate
+ Robust cumulative and individual student reporting for instructional planning
+ Khan Academy Practice to improve performance
+ Access to career exploration and college planning tools
+ Increased access to scholarship opportunities
+ Planning for challenging courses, including Identifying students with AP Potential
AP Potential

AP Potential™ is a free, Web-based tool that helps you increase access to AP® by using PSAT/NMSQT® score data to identify students with the potential to succeed in AP.

PSAT/NMSQT results are the best predictor of a student’s potential to succeed in certain AP courses. From these results, educators can identify students with a high likelihood of succeeding in particular AP subjects.

This figure reflects participation among public high school students in the class of 2014.
Opportunity Pathway: Steps students need to be ready for college and careers
What steps do high school students need to take in order to be ready for college and career?
4 main buckets

+ Complete rigorous high school coursework
+ Demonstrate college- and career-readiness
+ Speed up to college and careers
+ Plan for the future
To prepare for college and career, high school students need to engage in and complete a rigorous college prep curriculum.

Why a rigorous curriculum?

- Research shows that academic rigor is positively related to several measures of college success, including four-year college enrollment, college grades, retention, persistence, and bachelors degree completion.

- One study found that taking a rigorous course is particularly advantageous in 9th or 10th grade; Hispanic, African American and low-income students in particular experienced a higher increase in high school graduation rates when they took a rigorous course by 10th grade.
FRAMEWORK FOR CONSIDERATION

Steps You Need to Take to Be Ready for College and Career

- Middle School
  - Complete 6-8 fully prepared for high school

- Freshmen
  - COMPLETE COURSEWORK – Engage in and complete rigorous college prep curriculum

- Sophomores
  - Post Secondary ACCESS and SUCCESS

- Juniors
  - Ready for credit-bearing coursework
  - Enroll in a degree or certificate program
  - Persist and progress toward a degree
  - Attain a degree or certificate

- Seniors
Demonstrate college- and career-readiness

In order to graduate from high school and apply to college, students will also need to demonstrate their college- and career-readiness on state tests and/or a college entrance exam.

Why are these assessments important?

+ Assessments help schools identify students in need of extra support or catch-up courses before graduation.
+ Some assessments (e.g., PSAT) can help schools identify students who are ready for college-level coursework.
+ In order to apply to most 4-year colleges and universities, students need to take a college entrance exam such as the SAT or ACT.
+ Some assessments (e.g., PSAT/NMSQT) provide students with the opportunity to earn scholarships for college.
Demonstrate college- and career-readiness (cont)

+ College Board research shows that students who meet the college- and career-ready benchmark on the SAT have:
  - Higher four-year college enrollment rates
  - Higher college grades
  - Higher retention rates
  - Higher graduation rates
FRAMEWORK FOR CONSIDERATION

Steps You Need to Take to Be Ready for College and Career

- **Middle School (Grades 6-8)**: Complete 6-8 fully prepared for high school
- **Freshmen**: Complete coursework - Engage in and complete rigorous college prep curriculum
  - Demonstrate your readiness - Score "on track" for college/career readiness on state tests
  - Take pre-college-entrance exam
- **Sophomores (Grade 10)**: Take college-entrance exam; achieve college-ready benchmark
- **Juniors (Grade 11)**: Ready for credit-bearing coursework
  - Enroll in a degree or certificate program
  - Persist and progress toward a degree
  - Attain a degree or certificate
- **Seniors (Grade 12)**: Post Secondary Access and Success

College & Career
Speed up to college and careers

Academically prepared high school students can also get a head start on college or careers by participating in college-level coursework such as AP or dual enrollment, and/or a career-technical pathway that leads to an industry-certified credential.

Why college-level coursework in high school?

+ Students can earn college credit/advanced placement at thousands of colleges and universities – saving time and money in college.

+ Research demonstrates that students who take college-level coursework in high school have better postsecondary outcomes.

  - Students who take an AP exam, regardless of exam score, are more likely to graduate from college on time.

  - Students who score a 3+ on an AP exam typically earn higher college GPAs, perform as well or better in subsequent courses in the exam subject, and take more – not less – college coursework in the discipline.
FRAMEWORK FOR CONSIDERATION

Steps You Need to Take to Be Ready for College and Career

Middle School
- Complete 6-8 fully prepared for high school

Freshmen
- Complete coursework — Engage in and complete rigorous college prep curriculum
- Demonstrate your readiness — Score “on track” for college/career readiness on state tests
- Take pre-college-entrance exam

Sophomores
- Take college-entrance exam; achieve college-ready benchmark

Juniors
- Speed up — Participate in college-level coursework and/or career-technical pathway
- Score eligible for college credit and/or obtain industry-certified career credential

Seniors
- Ready for credit-bearing coursework
- Enroll in a degree or certificate program
- Persist and progress toward a degree
- Attain a degree or certificate

Grade 12
- Post Secondary Access and Success
Plan for the future

High school students need to create a postsecondary plan, apply strategically for college, and complete student financial aid forms.

Why a postsecondary plan?

+ Research from the Consortium on Chicago School Research shows that students of all levels of qualifications struggle to take the steps to apply to and enroll in college.
  - Only 41% of CPS students who aspired to attend a four-year college took the steps necessary to apply and enroll; only 59% ever applied to a four-year program.

+ Filling out the FAFSA is a critical step in the application process.
  - Students who were accepted to college and completed a FAFSA were more than 50 percent more likely to enroll than those who did not complete the FAFSA.
Plan for the future (cont)

+ Students should plan to apply to a range of colleges.
  - Applying to multiple colleges makes it more likely that students will be accepted to a four-year college, particularly for less-qualified students.
  - Applying to four or more colleges increases a student’s chances of enrolling in a college that is a good academic, social, and financial fit.
  - Only 38% of the most qualified CPS students enrolled in an academically matched college.

+ **High schools play an important role** in creating college-going cultures by encouraging students to make a tangible plan to pursue postsecondary education and aiding them in following through.
  - In fact, a student with similar qualifications for college, family background, and school involvement would be approximately 9-13 percentage points more likely to attend, apply to, and be accepted into a four-year college if he or she attended a high school that was strong versus weak on teacher assessment of college-going climate.
FRAMEWORK FOR CONSIDERATION

Steps You Need to Take to Be Ready for College and Career

College & Career
- Ready for credit-bearing coursework
- Enroll in a degree or certificate program
- Persist and progress toward a degree
- Attain a degree or certificate

Middle School
- Complete 6–8 fully prepared for high school

Freshmen
- Complete coursework – Engage in and complete rigorous college prep curriculum
- Demonstrate your readiness – Score "on track" for college/career readiness on state tests
- Take pre-college-entrance exam

Sophomores
- Take college-entrance exam; achieve college-ready benchmark
- Speed up – Participate in college-level coursework and/or career-technical pathway
- Score eligible for college credit and/or obtain industry-certified career credential

Juniors
- Plan your future – Draft college/career/financial aid plans
- Identify scholarship opportunities and develop a financial plan
- Identify higher education options based on academic and career interests

Seniors
- Complete federal student financial aid forms
- Apply to at least four colleges or post-secondary programs
- Graduate from high school

Post Secondary
- Access and success

CollegeBoard
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Presenter Information

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