Definitions

Why early college access?

State of play nationally:
  - Dual enrollment
  - Advanced Placement
“College” = all types of postsecondary experiences, e.g.:

- Industry-recognized credentials
- Associate’s degree
- Bachelor’s degree
“Early access to high-quality, college-credit bearing coursework” refers to:

- Dual enrollment
- Advanced Placement (AP)
- International Baccalaureate (IB)
- College Level Examination Program (CLEP)
- Other models (Cambridge, AICE, etc.)
Data indicate EC models increase:

- College-readiness
- Postsecondary matriculation
- Postsecondary persistence, completion

Some models show increased:

- Student aspirations
- Awareness of PS expectations, norms
Reduce:

- Postsecondary remediation rates
  - In areas in which students demonstrated college-readiness

May reduce:

- Excess PS credits
- Time to degree
Significant policy changes in last decade

Reframing policies to expand participation
- Middle-achieving
- CTE
- Underrepresented students

Policy levers include funding, access, ensuring course quality, transfer
Policy changes with view to access:

- Exam fees, esp. for low-income students
- Accountability measure for CCR
- Ensuring awarding, transferability of credit
- Increasing access to Computer Science A and CS Principles
Program participation growth

Gains in course/exam success

Participation, success gaps narrowing

- Gaps on geographic and demographic lines not eliminated
To our panel!

- Steve Klinsky, Modern States Education Alliance
- Alberto Carvalho, Miami-Dade County Public Schools
- Andrew Vincent, Thomas Jefferson HS
- Rich Baraniuk, Rice University