



# MAST@FIU Biscayne Bay Campus

## Advanced Placement (AP) Program

# Advanced Placement (AP) Program at MAST@FIU

## Supporting Student Success

- Focused Assessments
- Rigorous High School Requirements
- College and Career Readiness
- Future Planning





## Focused Assessments

PSAT 8/9

PSAT/  
NMSQT

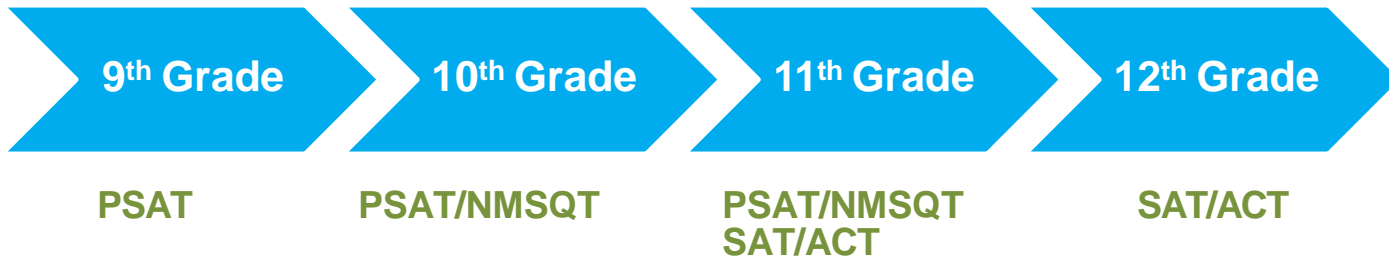
SAT

Readiness  
Baseline

Check-in and  
Focus

Connect to  
College

# Success Through Focused Assessments



- 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

# Success Through College and Career Readiness

## 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.
- Students who meet the college and career ready benchmark on the SAT have higher four-year college enrollment rates, college grades, retention rates and graduation rates.





# Success Through Rigorous Coursework

## Why a rigorous curriculum?

- Academic rigor is positively related to several measures of college success, including four-year college enrollment, college grades, retention, persistence and bachelor's degree completion.
- Enrollment in rigorous coursework is particularly advantageous in 9<sup>th</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> grade.





# Speed up to college and careers

## 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.
- + Students who take college-level coursework in high school have better post-secondary 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.





# Plan for the Future

## Why a postsecondary plan?

- + Students at all levels of qualification struggle to complete the steps to apply to and enroll in college.
  - Only 41% of 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 students enrolled in an academically matched college.





**Be College and Career Ready**