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# STATEMENT OF MICHAEL COHEN BEFORE THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION'S COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF HIGHER EDUCATION 

Commission on the Future of Higher Education<br>Michael Cohen<br>Achieve, Inc.<br>December 9, 2005<br>\section*{Creating a High School Diploma That Counts}

## Too many high school graduates are unprepared for postsecondary education

- Of every $1009^{\text {th }}$ graders, 68 graduate from high school, 40 enroll in postsecondary education, 27 return for a $2^{\text {nd }}$ year, and only 18 earn a college degree within $150 \%$ of expected time.
- Only $34 \%$ of $9^{\text {th }}$ graders graduate from high school "college ready" - having taken the courses typically required for admission to nonselective 4-year colleges.
- Nearly $30 \%$ of first year college students must take at least one remedial course; students who take remedial reading are about half as likely to earn a degree as those who take no remedial courses.
- $39 \%$ of recent high school graduates who went on to college report significant gaps in their academic preparation for college.
- College faculty estimate that $42 \%$ of first year students are not prepared for college level work.


## We know the essential academic skills for success in postsecondary education

- Research conducted by the American Diploma Project has identified a core set of math and English skills necessary to enter and succeed in credit-bearing courses.
- These same skills are necessary to gain access to $21^{\text {st }}$ century jobs.
- In math, these skills are typically taught in a 4 -year sequence including Algebra I, Geometry, Algebra II, and a fourth year of rigorous math.


## We don't yet expect all students to be prepared: few states require students to demonstrate these skills in order to earn a high school diploma

- In most states, high school standards reflect a consensus among discipline-based experts about what would be important for young people to learn - not a reflection of what would be essential to know to succeed at the next level.
- While four years of rigorous math are necessary to prepare high school graduates for college, only 22 states require students to take Algebra I, only 13 also require Geometry, and only 4 also require students to take Algebra II in order to earn a high school diploma.
- Students can pass state math tests required for graduation - typically administered in $10^{\text {th }}$ and $11^{\text {th }}$ grade - knowing content typically taught in $7^{\text {th }}$ and $8^{\text {th }}$ grade internationally.
- More than $80 \%$ of recent high school graduates say they would have worked harder if their high school had demanded; more than $60 \%$ would have taken more demanding courses in high school, if they knew then what they know now.


## States must act

To close this "expectations gap" states must:

- Align high school standards and assessments with the knowledge and skills required for success in postsecondary education and work.
- Administer a college- and work-ready assessment, aligned to state standards, to high school students so they get clear and timely information and are able to address critical skill deficiencies while still in high school.
- Require all students to take a college- and work-ready curriculum to earn a high school diploma.
- Hold high schools accountable for graduating students who are college ready, and hold postsecondary institutions accountable for their success once enrolled.


## Postsecondary Education Must Act

To help improve college preparation and improve the transition from secondary to postsecondary education, Postsecondary Education must:

- Be Transparent: Provide a clear definition of the knowledge and skills necessary to do college-level work - to enter and succeed in credit-bearing courses.
- Speak With One Voice: Adopt uniform placement standards statewide, especially for open door and broad access institutions.
- Partner with the K-12 system: To align high school standards and assessments with college-ready standards.
- Send clear signals to high school students: Use high school assessments for placement decisions; let students know if they are college-ready or need to make up skill deficiencies in 12th grade.

