

# BLUEPRINT FOR COLLEGE READINESS STATE PROFILE



## GEORGIA



Georgia has addressed all 10 Blueprint policies to improve college readiness in the state. The state has measures for the four high school policies. It is one of 12 states that has aligned its high school graduation requirements with college admission requirements in all core subjects except foreign language.

Georgia has addressed all four of the college anchor policies. It is one of 19 states that has developed a comprehensive system by setting attainment goals and including attainment or completion goals in its master plan. The state has adopted a performance-based funding model that incorporates measures of student and institutional success. The state also has systems in place for both bridge anchors, including a P-20 data pipeline.

POLICY REVIEW	GEORGIA	NATIONAL
<b>1. CCR STANDARDS</b> AP, IB and/or dual credit required	<b>YES</b> No	48 states + D.C. 25 states
<b>2. ASSESSMENTS</b>	<b>YES</b> , State-developed/contracted	14 – SBAC 11 – PARCC 18 – ACT 4 – SAT 10 – state developed 14 – end-of-course
<b>3. GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS</b> H.S. course requirements match statewide college admissions	<b>YES</b> , except foreign language	18 states match courses Including 6 states that align all courses and 12 states that align all courses but foreign language
<b>4. K-12 ACCOUNTABILITY</b> CCR is indicator in system	<b>YES</b>	24 states use CCR to determine performance
<b>5. ADMISSION STANDARDS</b> Statewide or systemwide	<b>YES</b> Systemwide (single system) GPA; Assessments; High school coursework	28 – common admission standards 15 – systemwide 13 – statewide
<b>6. REMEDIAL AND PLACEMENT POLICIES</b> Statewide or systemwide remedial policies Statewide or systemwide placement policies	<b>YES</b> Systemwide Systemwide	27 – both remedial and placement policies 39 – remedial policies 27 – placement policies
<b>7. TRANSFER (3 OUT OF 4 POLICIES)</b> Transferable core of lower-division courses Common course numbering Guaranteed transfer of associate degree Credit by assessment	<b>YES</b> Yes Yes Yes No	23 have at least 3 of the following policies: 36 – transferable core 16 – Common course numbering 36 – guaranteed transfer of associate degrees 16 – credit by assessment
<b>8. HIGHER-ED ACCOUNTABILITY (ALL 3)</b> Statewide attainment goals Completion or attainment goals in master plan Performance-funding model and metrics	<b>YES</b> Yes Yes Yes, Persistence; Graduation	19 have all 3 of the following policies: 26 states have a statewide attainment goal 36 states have completion or attainment goal in master plan 32 states have performance-funding
<b>9. STATEWIDE CCR DEFINITION</b>	<b>YES</b>	32 states + D.C. have CCR definition
<b>10. P-20 DATA</b> High school feedback report annually	<b>YES</b> Yes	50 states + D.C. have data system 42 states + D.C. have feedback report
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10 out of 10</b>	

## STRENGTHS

Georgia is a model in developing uniform admission requirements to four-year colleges and is one of 15 states with a systemwide approach. The requirements include traditional high school coursework. However, it has moved away from relying solely on high school coursework and toward more comprehensive admission policies that include other indicators such as GPA and assessments. The state recognizes that scores on assessments such as ACT or SAT are important indicators of college readiness.

Georgia is one of 18 states that has adopted systemwide policies for remedial education. The governing boards for the separate two- and four-year systems have adopted policies for their campuses. The policies identify the assessments that institutions can use to direct students into the appropriate courses. The policies also specify minimum cut scores for placement into remedial or credit-bearing courses, or at least as the initial filter.

## CONSIDERATIONS

Georgia may consider adopting policies to require high schools or districts to offer Advanced Placement (AP), International Baccalaureate or dual enrollment. AP participation rates for Georgia's graduating class of 2013 — and overall gains in participation from 2003-13 — were both strong at 39.6 percent and 1.83 percent, respectively. Georgia's success rate of 21.3 percent for AP test takers in the Class of 2013 was 15th nationally.

Six states have explicit policies requiring districts to allow eligible high school students to enroll in dual enrollment courses and prohibiting public postsecondary institutions from turning away eligible dual enrollment program applicants. A growing body of research suggests that, even when controlling for student background and academic measures, dually enrolled students outperform their peers in terms of high school graduation rates, as well as college enrollment and persistence. Ensuring that eligible students statewide can access dual enrollment coursework could potentially enhance college readiness and participation in Georgia, especially for traditionally underrepresented students.

## RESOURCES

*Increasing Student Access and Success in Dual Enrollment Programs: 13 Model State-Level Policy Components*, Education Commission of the States, <http://www.ecs.org/clearinghouse/01/10/91/11091.pdf>.

*Dual enrollment: A strategy to improve college-going and college completion among rural students*, Education Commission of the States, <http://www.ecs.org/clearinghouse/01/12/61/11261.pdf>.