

Academic Pathways	Present in the State		Special Efforts to Reach Underserved Students		State Support	
<u><a href="#">Advanced Placement (AP)</a></u>	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The state mandates that all schools offer at least one AP course.</li> <li>A current proposal before the State Board of Education adds two dual credit or AP courses as requirements for Indiana's Academic Honors Diploma.</li> </ul>	Yes	Available to all students	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The state pays for two AP exams per student and limited teacher training.</li> <li>The state covers the cost of Calculus A and Bo, AP tests for underserved students.</li> </ul>
<u><a href="#">American Diploma Project</a></u>	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aligns high school curriculum standards and end-of-course assessments with college admission standards</li> <li>ADP worked with Indiana to ensure that all students have access to the "college prep" curriculum.</li> </ul>	Yes	Indiana has established the "college prep" curriculum as the default curriculum for all students, including the "underserved".	Yes	The Department added two courses Mathematics Lab and Science Tutorial which will enable schools to provide an individualized tutorial program for those students struggling in the core mathematics and science courses.
<b>Bridge Programs</b>	Yes	All public universities have bridge programs but they vary from institution to institution.	Yes	Special efforts are made for racial and ethnic minority students, but on a school-by-school basis.	No	
<b>Career Academies</b>	Yes	Indiana's career academies address the need to link academics and student interests. With assistance from <a href="#">Indiana's Learn More Resource Center</a> , students, counselors, and parents can find links to information, tools, opportunities, and support for career academies.	No	At schools with Career Academies, special efforts are made to enroll racial and ethnic minority, low-income, and special population students. However, Career Academies are available to all students.	Yes	Tech Prep funds now go toward Career Academies.
<b>College Level Exam Program (CLEP)</b>	Yes	Most universities offer CLEP exams.	No		No	

Academic Pathways	Present in the State		Special Efforts to Reach Underserved Students		State Support	
<b>Distance Learning/ Virtual School</b>	Yes	Exists in a variety of forms such as course-sharing, Internet, ITV, and video. State also has the <a href="#">Indiana Web Academy</a> , <a href="#">Indiana Online Academy</a> , and Indiana <a href="#">College Network</a> .	Yes	One of Indiana's goals is to provide distance learning for rural schools that cannot provide AP or other higher-level courses. They also make special efforts for low-income students and low-achieving, remedial students.	Yes	State funds targeted to the development and delivery of distance learning for specific courses.
<b>Dual Credit/ Dual Enrollment</b>	Yes	Universities offer introductory level courses at the high school, often taught by high school teachers trained by the postsecondary institutions awarding credit. The enrolled high school students take the university exams and are graded on an equivalent college scale.	No	There are no concerted efforts to reach individual students but guidance counselors are encouraged to support first-generation students.	Yes	A current proposal before the State Board of Education adds two dual credit courses or AP courses as requirements for Indiana's Academic Honors Diploma.
<b>Early or Middle College High Schools</b>	No		No		No	
<b><u>GED in College Settings</u></b>	Yes	IN's 2-year technical and community college programs provide some GED, but most often GED programs take place in K-12 schools and are used as an intervention for at-risk students.	Yes	The GED is for any student who drops out of high school. Some programs include students who are mainstream or nontraditional.	Yes	The state provides program leadership and receives federal funding. It is mandated that the GED be available, but it is not mandated to be in a college setting.
<b><u>High Schools That Work</u></b>	Yes	Approximately 50 high schools participating	Yes	HSTW targets career-technical education (CTE) students to increase achievement and postsecondary participation.	Yes	Schools receive support through federal Perkins funding and through state funding for professional development tied to school improvement plans.
<b>Indiana's Life Sciences Initiative - Agriculture</b>	Yes	Beginning in 2004-05, IN agriculture education programs offered three new, standards-based advanced science courses. Students use these courses to achieve advanced standing at Purdue University.	No		Yes	The Commission for Higher Education approved these new agriculture science courses for credit toward the Core 40 Diploma and Academic Honors Diploma.

Academic Pathways	Present in the State		Special Efforts to Reach Underserved Students		State Support	
<b>International Baccalaureate (IB)</b>	Yes	7 high schools participating	No		No	
<b>Magnet Schools</b>	Yes	Presently one, the Math and Science Magnet at Ball State University, has direct links to college. Other postsecondary connections are the result of individual school initiatives.	No		No	
<b>Tech Prep</b>	Yes	Focus has shifted to support the development of Career Academies. Local schools, in partnership with postsecondary institutions and local business and industry, form consortia to focus on Career Academies and career majors within high schools.	Yes	At schools with Career Academies, special efforts are made for students of special populations and racial and ethnic minority and low-income students; determined on a school-by-school basis.	Yes	Federal Perkins funds used to support Indiana's Tech Prep Career Academies
<b><u>Twenty-first Century Scholars Program</u></b>	Yes	Established in 1990, the program was meant to ease the financial burden and guide low-income students and their families from 7 <sup>th</sup> or 8 <sup>th</sup> grade through high school graduation. Students will be eligible to receive tuition assistance to attend Indiana postsecondary institutions.	Yes	Low-income students	Yes	State funding authorized by the Indiana General Assembly

**Summary of academic pathways:**

Indiana's highest priority is curriculum alignment of academic expectations and standards between secondary and postsecondary institutions. This alignment effort has followed the protocol identified by the American Diploma Project. Recent statistics on college enrollment in Indiana show 62% to 65% of high school graduates enroll in postsecondary education, but after one year just 77% of those students remain enrolled. Thus, Indiana is trying to find a reasonable, systematic way to align curricula to prepare students for college and retain them.

AP is Indiana's second highest priority. Indiana high schools are expected to report student enrollment in AP programs and test scores to their communities as a part of Indiana's accountability legislation. Bridge programs are Indiana's third highest priority. These programs inform students about college so they make good choices.

**State's effort to encourage college prep curriculum:**

In the mid-1990s, Indiana's Commission for Higher Education, in conjunction with the Indiana Department of Education, identified a core curriculum that would prepare students for postsecondary education. This curriculum, known as Core 40, is now part of Indiana's P-16 Plan for raising student achievement and college success rates. Indiana's Educational Roundtable recommends the Core 40 curriculum be the default curriculum for all Indiana students. The state board will act on this recommendation in early 2005.

One of Indiana's pathways that garners the most recognition is the Twenty-first Century Scholars program. Established in 1990, the program is meant to ease the financial burden and guide low-income students and their families from 7<sup>th</sup> or 8<sup>th</sup> grade through high school graduation. If students complete high school and remain drug and crime free, they are eligible to receive tuition assistance for the cost of 8 semesters of college tuition at any participating Indiana public college or university. In addition to support from the Indiana General Assembly in terms of legislation, policy, and funding, the Twenty-first Century Scholars program has federal GEAR UP funding.

**Interesting or unique models identified by state officials:**

- [American Diploma Project](#)
- Indiana's Life Sciences K-12 Initiative
- [Twenty-first Century Scholars Program](#)

**Observations by state officials about special efforts to reach underserved students:**

Indiana provides guidance, support, and strong recommendations to local schools. The state defers decision-making to the local schools, particularly with decisions about students and efforts to target them. Though many pathways do not target underserved students, some do. The Twenty-first Century Scholars program is one of the state's strongest programs that make a special effort to reach low-income students. Additionally, bridge programs, AP, distance learning, and GED make special efforts to reach underserved students. The state has shifted Tech Prep funds into Career Academies as an attempt to motivate and serve underserved students.

**Observations by state officials about state support for pathways:**

The state provides limited support for dual credit, distance learning, GED, and High Schools that Work, and it provides significant support for AP through legislation, policy, and funding. The state pays for two AP exams per student and for limited teacher training. The state mandates that all schools offer at least one AP course. Many rural schools are doing this through distance learning. Additionally, the state provides incentives to schools for participation in AP.

**Lessons learned by state officials:**

- It is very important to have conversations about expectations between leaders of secondary and postsecondary institutions. These conversations help K-12 educators focus on the goal of Indiana education, preparing all students for a more complex future.
- In a local control state with many initiatives, the state can offer, cajole, recommend and entice, but in the end local school districts have to make decisions to implement academic pathways to college.



## INDIANA

## State Profile

### Programs recommended by state officials:

<u>Pathways</u>	<u>Educational Institution</u>	<u>Contact person</u>	<u>E-mail</u>	<u>Phone</u>
American Diploma Project	Purdue University	Fabio A. Milner	<a href="mailto:milner@math.purdue.edu">milner@math.purdue.edu</a>	(765) 494-1922

### State official's contact information:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>E-mail</u>	<u>Phone</u>
*H. Kent Weldon	Deputy Commissioner	IN Commission for Higher Education	<a href="mailto:kentw@che.state.in.us">kentw@che.state.in.us</a>	(317) 464-4400 x23
*Dorothy Winchester	Director of Curriculum	IN Department of Education	<a href="mailto:dwinches@doe.state.in.us">dwinches@doe.state.in.us</a>	(317) 232-9170

(Prepared by Melanie B. Rubin/ Updated February, 2006/ \*State official reviewed this state profile.)