



GEAR UP

NASSFA Conference
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Deputy Assistant Secretary
Office of Post Secondary Education
JULY 9, 2000

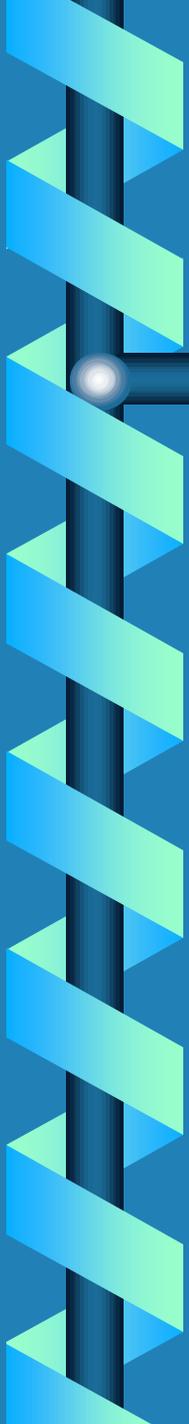
College Going Is Higher Than Ever But **GAPS REMAIN**

- Approximately 40% of students in the top income quartile graduate with a four year degree, compared with 6% of students in the lowest income quartile.
- Majority students are considerably more likely to receive a degree than African American and Hispanic students.

What Accounts for College Success?

- A high quality, intensive academic high school curriculum.
- The higher the level of mathematics studied in high school the greater the chances of completing a bachelor's degree.
- Financial assistance --grants, scholarships, loans and work study jobs -- to pay for postsecondary education is necessary

• Source: Answers in the Tool Box (1999)



What Accounts For The Gaps?

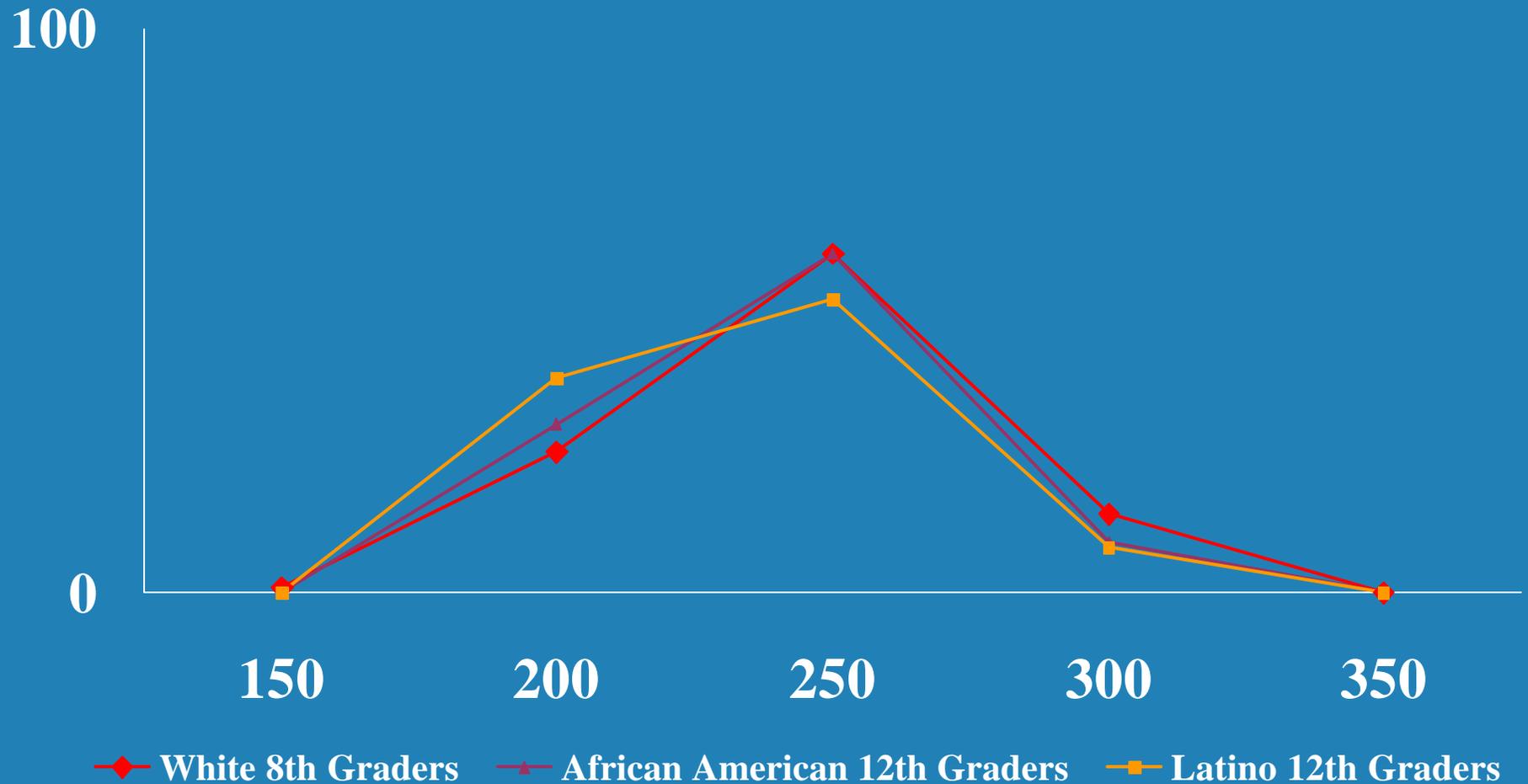
- Low income and minority high school graduates are not as well prepared in general, and a significant percentage of those who do enroll in four year institutions may lack the academic tools required to succeed

Too Few 17 Year-Olds Demonstrate Strong Reading Skills

	African American	Latino	White
Learn from Specialized Materials	2%	2%	8%
Understand Complicated Information	17	27	50
Make Generalizations	61	69	88
Partial Skills	92	93	99

Source: US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. *NAEP 1992 Trends in Academic Progress*. (p. 161) Washington, DC: US Department of Education, July 1994.

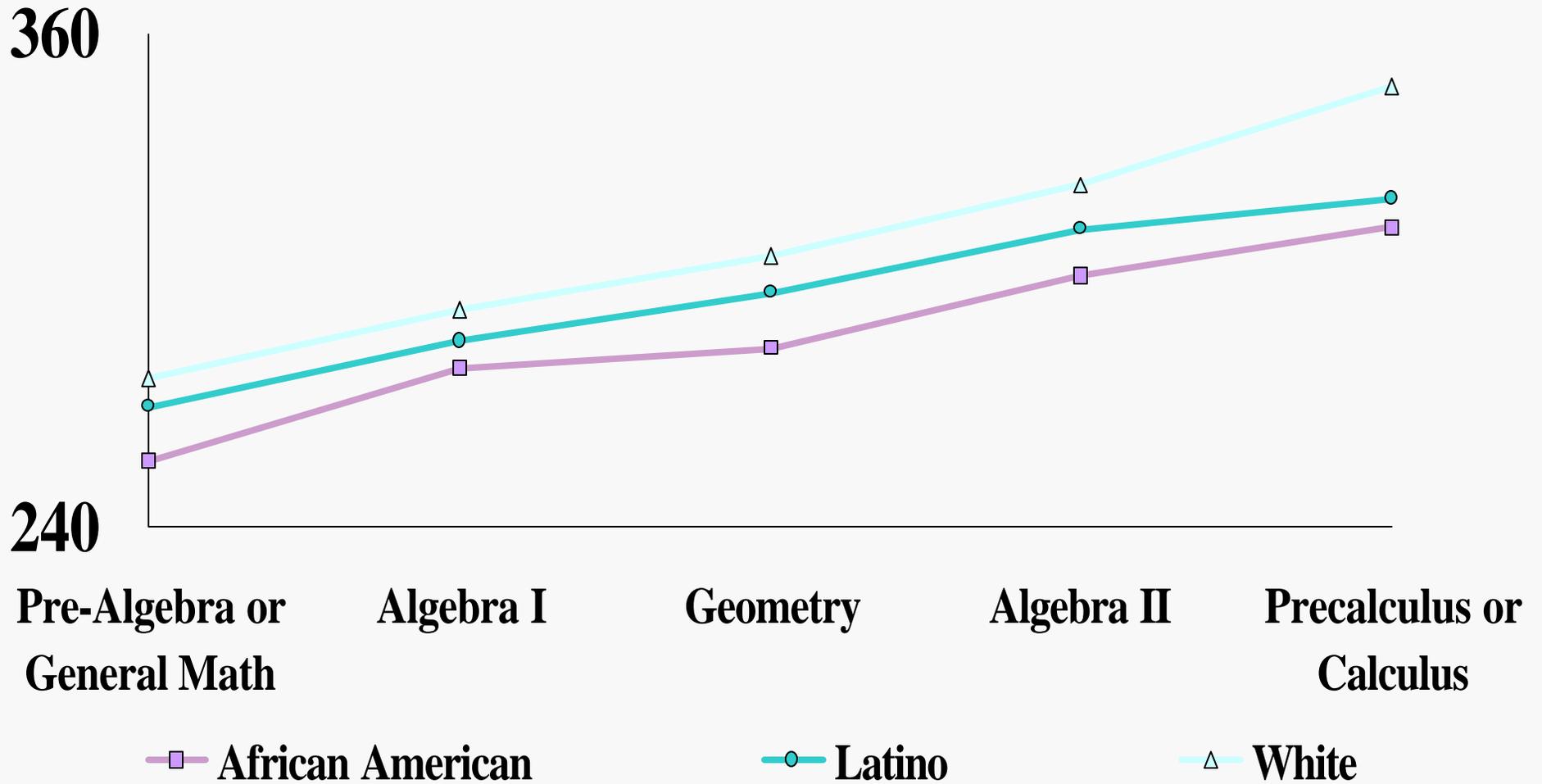
African American and Latino 12th Graders Read at Same Levels as White 8th Graders



Source: NAEP 1996 Trends in Academic Progress

1998 by The Education Trust, Inc.

A Rigorous Math Curriculum Improves Scores For All Students



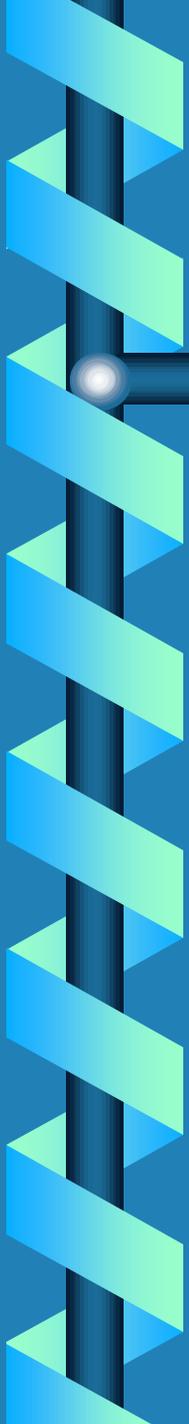
Source: National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1992 Mathematics Trend Assessment, National Center for Education Statistics. *NAEP 1992 Trends in Academic Progress* (p 113). Washington, DC: US Department of Education. 1994

Many Freshmen Must Take Remedial Courses 1995

	All Colleges	High Minority Colleges
Reading	13%	25%
Writing	17%	29%
Math	27%	35%
Reading, Writing, or Math	29%	43%

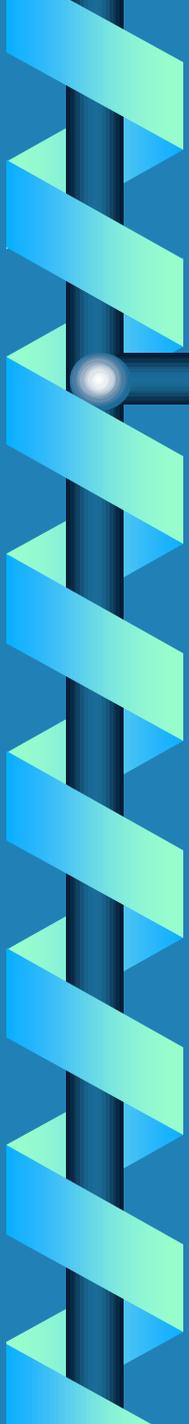
Source: US Department of Education Condition of Education 1997, p. 102

1998 by The Education Trust, Inc.

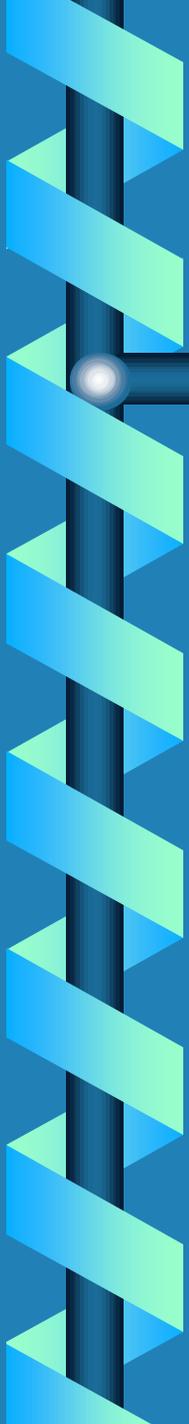


Failure of Remedial Classes

If a student has to take a remedial reading class in college, the chances of graduating with a baccalaureate degree are extremely low.

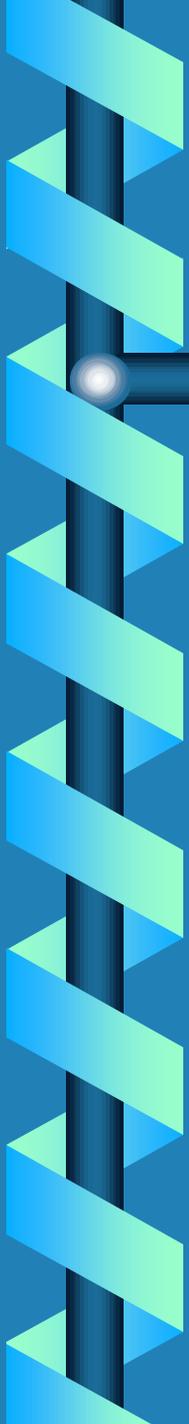


⦿ How Can We Change This Outcome?



Provide A Rigorous High School Curriculum to All Students

- The composite of high school curriculum, test scores, and class rank produces a much steeper curve toward a bachelor's degree than does socioeconomic status.
- Students from the lowest two SES quintiles who are also in the highest academic resources quintile earn bachelor's degrees at a higher rate than students from the top SES quintile.

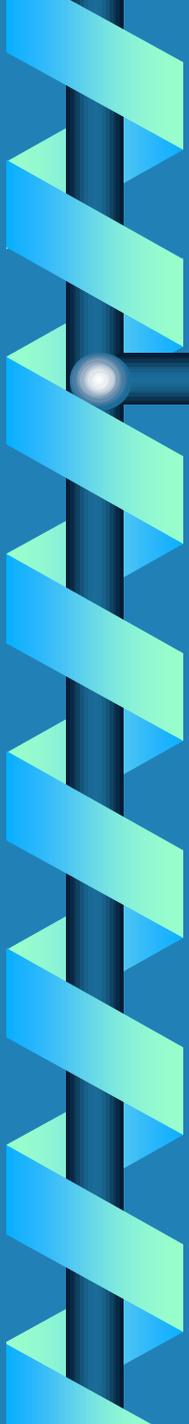


Establish Explicit Goals

- Communicate and implement high expectations for all students.
- Provide early intervention when students are not achieving up to expectations.
- Offer scholarships as incentives and rewards for students to succeed in school.
- Eliminate the need for remedial coursework for recent high school graduates in college.
- Graduate better prepared teachers.

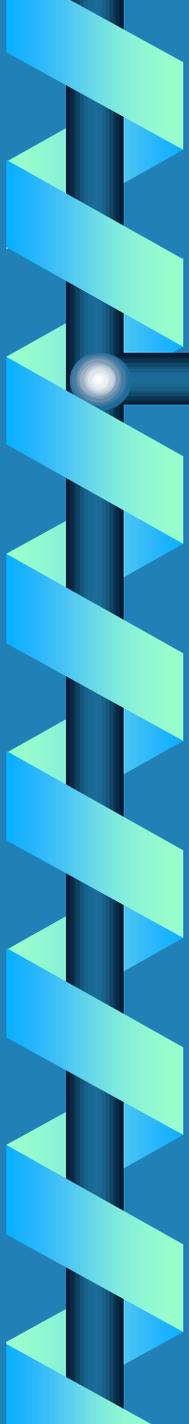
Create A K-16 FRAMEWORK

- All students will achieve at high levels
- Our educational systems will enable this to occur
- Barriers to student transitions should be identified and eliminated
- Traditional educational boundaries should be reevaluated
- An action plan should be implemented to help students meet their highest educational goals



GEAR UP

- ⦿ GEAR UP is based On “REAL Partnerships” that include students, parents, schools, postsecondary institutions, states, communities and business.



Long Term Goals of GEAR UP

- Increase the Number of Low-income Students Who are Prepared to Go to College and Succeed.
- Strengthen Curriculum Offered to Low - Income Students
- Develop Effective and Lasting Partnerships
- Provide Scholarships and other financial aid to low-income students.

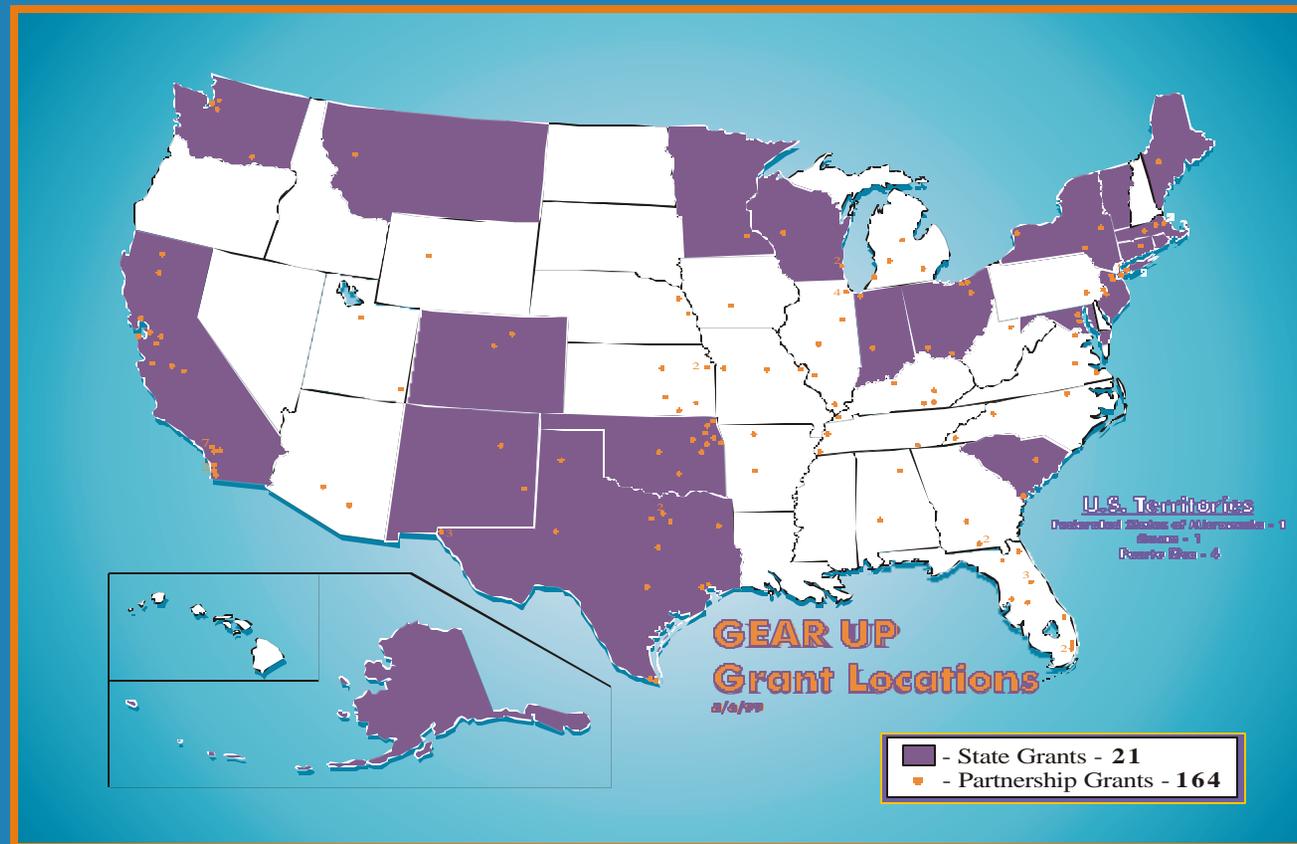
GEAR UP FUNDING

	<u>Total Funding</u>	<u>Funding for New Grants</u>	<u>Number Students Served</u>
FY 1999	\$120 million	\$120 million	450,000
FY 2000	\$200 million	\$ 47 million	766,829
FY 2001	\$325 million	\$ 91.9 million	1,411,000
(President's Request)			

Funding Comparison Years

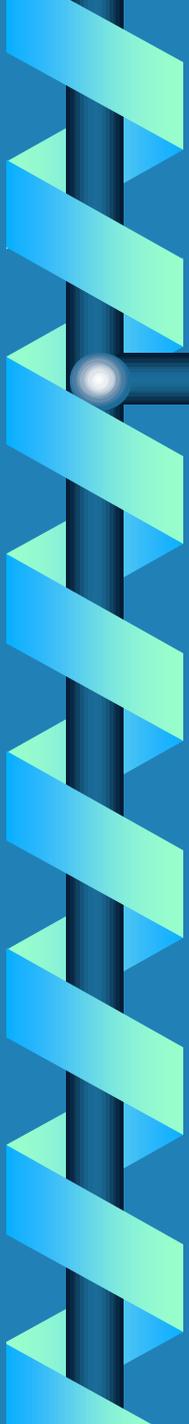
GEARUP Applicant Comparisons							
1999 and 2000 Program Years							
estimated for 2000 Awards	1999	1999	1999		2000	2000*	2000*
	Partnerships	States	Totals		Partnerships	States	Totals
Number of Applicants	630	48	678		250	23	273
Amount Available for Funding New Grants	\$ 75,000,000	\$ 42,000,000	\$ 117,000,000		\$ 34,000,000	\$ 12,600,000	\$ 46,600,000
Number of Grants Awarded	164	21	185		75	6	81
Percent of applications awarded	26%	44%	27%		30%	26%	27%

Map of FY 1999 Grants



DEVELOPMENT OF GEAR UP REGULATIONS

First Year Regulation Published	3/22/99
For Second and Subsequent Years:	
- Negotiated Rulemaking	
- NPR Published	12/20/99
- Comments Received (163)	2/10/00
- Final Regulation Published	4/27/00



GEAR UP SCHOLARSHIP PROVISIONS

- Amount of Scholarships
- Priority for Pell Grant Recipients
- GEAR UP Scholarships to Supplement other Aid
- Applies Only to Institution Accepting GEAR Up Scholarships

GEAR UP

WEBSITE AND EMAIL INFORMATION

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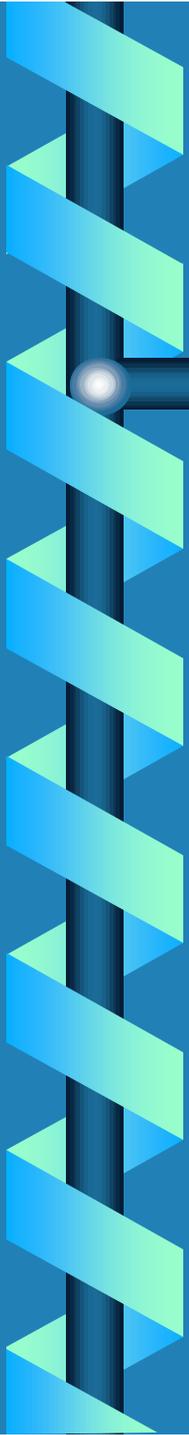
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Thank You!!!

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