

AP[®] Cohort Data Report

GRADUATING CLASS OF 2021



About the Data

This report offers a measure of participation and performance that shows success on the Advanced Placement® (AP®) Exam in the overall context of equity and access. It looks at students' entire experience with AP—including all AP Exams taken by graduates of the class of 2021 throughout their time in high school—rather than reporting exam results from only one school year.

Data Notes:

1. This report represents only U.S. public school students because no central source of enrollment and demographic data is available for nonpublic schools for all states.
2. References to the total number of high school graduates represent projections supplied in *Knocking at the College Door* (Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2020).
3. Students in the graduating class of 2021 experienced two years of interrupted learning. Take caution interpreting the data. Observed declines in participation and performance are commonly attributed to the need for schools to close or to shift to remote learning. They occur, overall, in relation to the amount of in-person learning that was disrupted.
4. Due to the update of high school graduate projections by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) in 2020, figures in this report shouldn't be compared to figures in previous reports.

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The Promise of AP

The AP Program was founded on two core beliefs:

- Motivated high school students should have opportunities to work at the height of their abilities.
- Achievement exams should be used to allow students to enter college with advanced standing.

Accordingly, the AP Program set out to develop assessments that colleges would find rigorous enough to use as the basis for granting credit.

AP delivers on that promise year after year. Since 1956, AP has offered colleges and universities the most valid and reliable way to assess college-level learning by high school students, and it has set the standard for more than 60 years.

Today, colleges and universities continue to turn to AP to help them identify and reward students who have succeeded in mastering challenging college-level content and skills. Nearly 12,000 public high schools across the country offer students the opportunity to participate in AP.



Participation Matters

Students take AP courses in high school, in part, for the chance to earn college credit, advanced placement, or both from a score of 3 or higher on an AP Exam. New evidence shows there are benefits to taking AP courses and exams no matter the exam score.

AP students who earn scores of 1 and 2 have significantly stronger college outcomes than college students who didn't take an AP course and exam:

FINDING #1

Students are more likely to enroll in a four-year college.

AP students, including those with average scores of 1 or 2, are more likely to enroll in a four-year college, compared to academically similar students who didn't take AP in high school.

FINDING #2

Students perform as well or better in introductory college courses.

Students who earn AP scores of 2 are well prepared to succeed in introductory college coursework. Compared to academically similar college peers who didn't take the AP course, AP students who earn scores of 2 perform as well or better when they take those introductory college courses.

FINDING #3

Students go on to score higher on subsequent AP Exams.

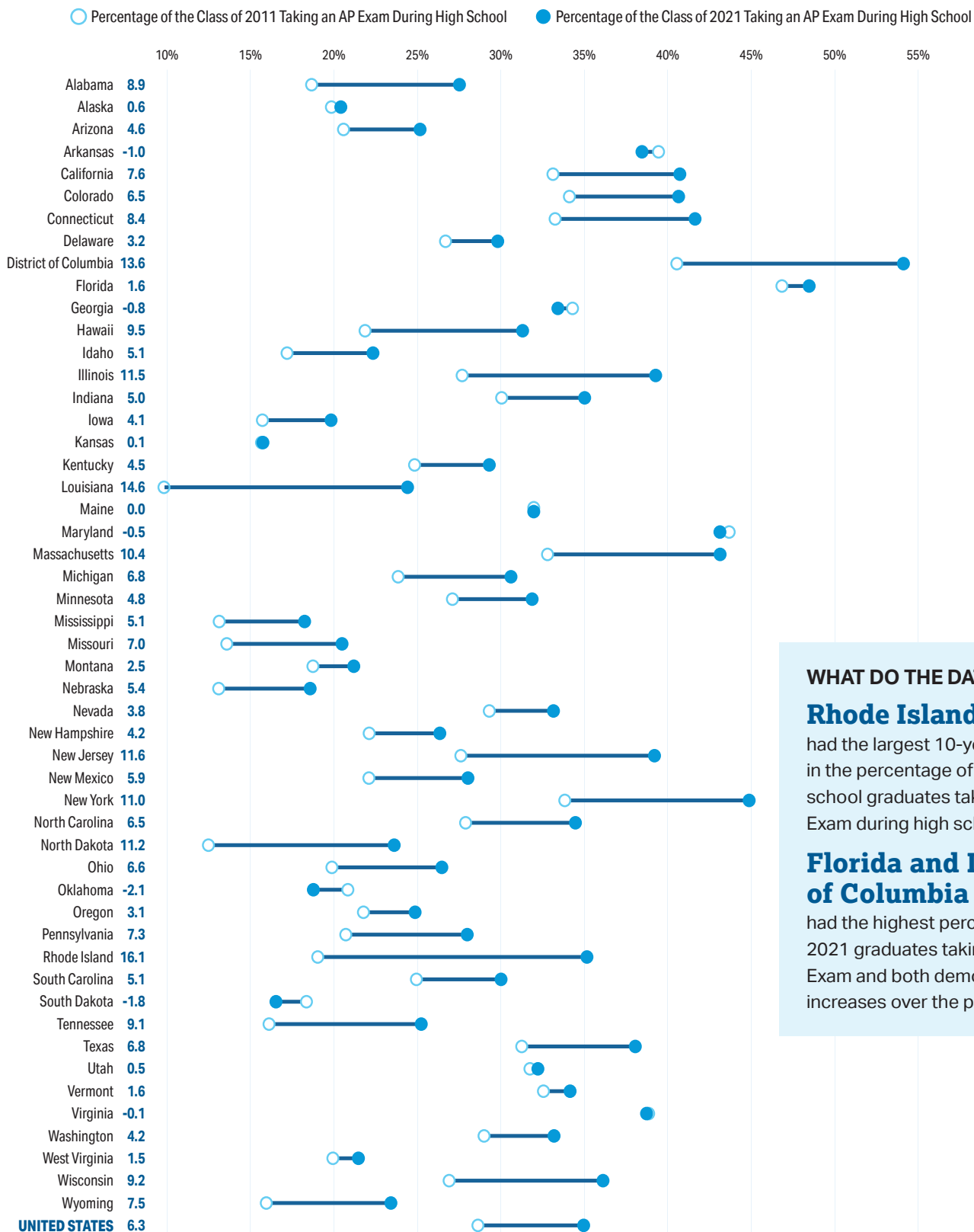
Many students who first score a 1 or 2 on an AP Exam will take further AP courses and score higher.

To read "A Broader View of College Readiness," visit:

elective.collegeboard.org/broader-view-college-readiness

To see the research, visit:

research.collegeboard.org/pdf/new-analyses-ap-scores-1-and-2.pdf

FIGURE 1**10-Year Change in the Percentage of Graduates Taking an AP Exam During High School****WHAT DO THE DATA SHOW?****Rhode Island**

had the largest 10-year growth in the percentage of public high school graduates taking an AP Exam during high school.

Florida and District of Columbia

had the highest percentages of 2021 graduates taking an AP Exam and both demonstrated increases over the past 10 years.

Raw numbers for this figure are available in the Appendix. States with a tie in the rankings are listed alphabetically.



Celebrating the Class of 2021

- 1,178,256 students in the class of 2021 took 3,980,474 AP Exams in public high schools nationwide.
- 34.9% of the class of 2021 took at least 1 AP Exam during high school, and 22.5% of the graduating class scored a 3 or higher on at least 1 AP Exam.

Over the past 10 years, the percentage of U.S. public high school graduates who took an AP Exam during high school has increased, as has the percentage of U.S. public high school graduates who scored a 3 or higher on at least one AP Exam.

- 1,178,256 (34.9%) of U.S. public high school graduates in the class of 2021 took at least 1 AP Exam, up from 898,134 (28.6%) in the class of 2011.
- 758,842 (22.5%) of U.S. public high school graduates in the class of 2021 scored a 3 or higher on at least 1 AP Exam, up from 539,341 (17.2%) in the class of 2011.

These increases reflect the hard work of teachers and students, as well as a commitment from states and districts, to provide students with greater access to academic opportunities.

- **Figure 2** shows the percentage of U.S. public high school students in the class of 2021 who scored a 3 or higher on an AP Exam during high school, by state. These data show the degree to which students are participating in AP Exams and achieving success.
- **Figures 3A and 3B** reveal the progress states have made over 1, 3, 5, and 10 years toward ensuring their students have the opportunity and preparation to succeed in AP.
- **Figure 4** compares the demographics of the class of 2021 and AP Exam takers in the class of 2021.
- **Figure 5** presents the score distributions, by state, for AP Exams taken throughout high school by public high school students in the class of 2021.

The Best Measure of Success

This report uses a measure of participation and performance that shows success on the AP Exam in the overall context of equity and access.

The measure, shown in Figure 2, represents the percentage of students nationally, and in states, who scored a 3 or higher on at least one AP Exam. Schools receive similar information in their score reports, which they use to compare their own AP success to what's happening in their state and nationwide.

This percentage shows the proportion of the overall population—beyond just students in AP classes—that demonstrated college-level mastery of an AP experience sometime in high school. Educators and policymakers can use this measure to gauge the overall success of their student population in high school advanced academics.

Each student who scores a 3 or higher “counts” only once toward the overall percentage, regardless of how many AP Exams they take. As a result, this metric fosters inclusivity and measures the extent to which a greater proportion of the population is receiving preparation for, and access to, an AP experience.

FIGURE 2

Percentage of the Class of 2021 Scoring a 3 or Higher on an AP Exam During High School

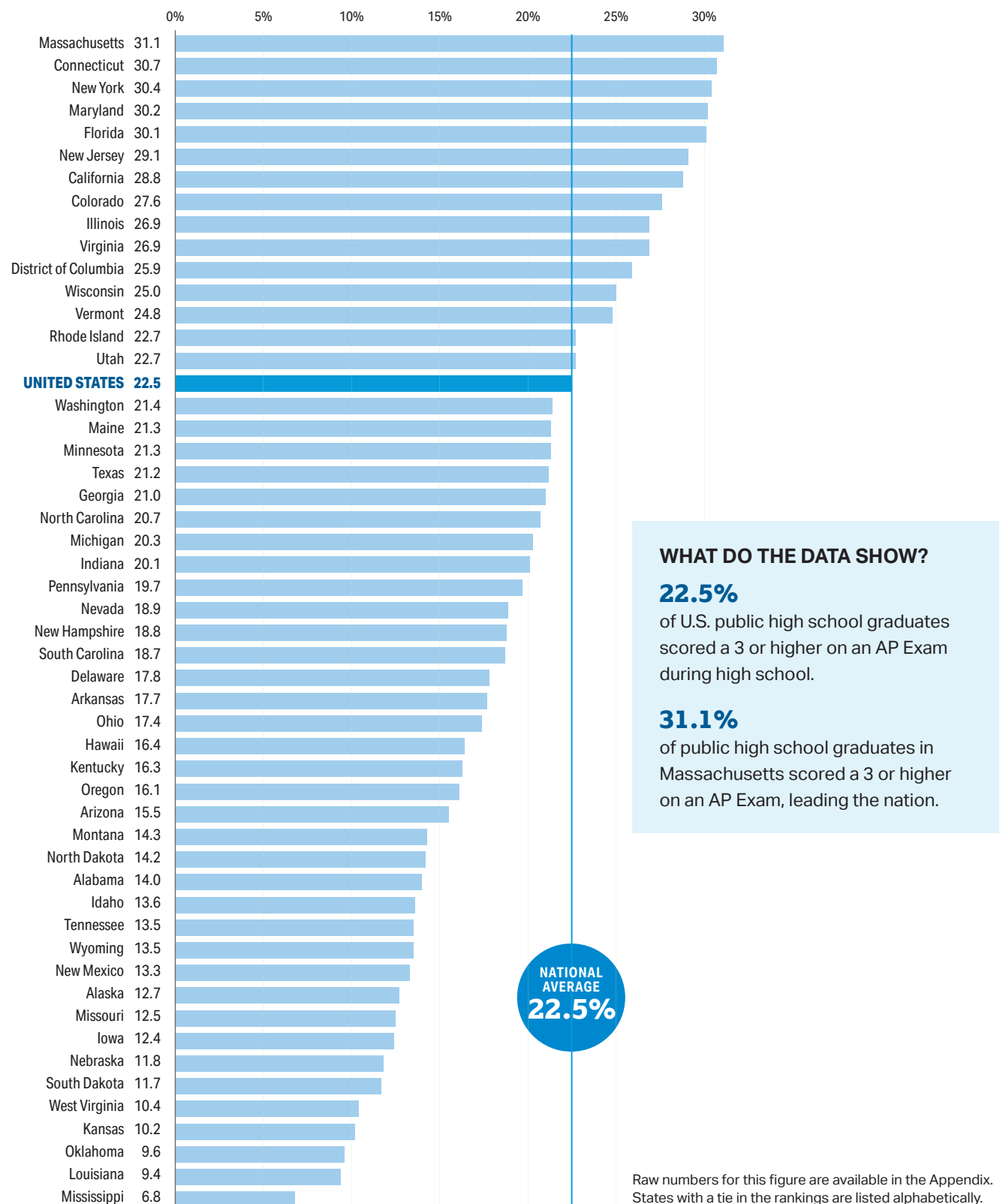


FIGURE 3A

1-Year, 3-Year, 5-Year, and 10-Year Change in the Percentage of Graduates Scoring a 3 or Higher on an AP Exam During High School, by State, Ranked by the 10-Year Percentage-Point Change

	Change			
	1-year	3-year	5-year	10-year
District of Columbia	-1.3	4.0	10.0	16.7
Rhode Island	-0.9	1.9	5.0	10.8
Illinois	-1.5	0.3	2.7	8.9
New Jersey	-1.0	1.6	3.2	8.9
Massachusetts	-1.5	-0.7	0.1	7.9
New York	-0.4	2.4	4.3	7.9
Indiana	1.1	0.8	2.6	6.9
California	-1.2	-0.2	2.1	6.8
Connecticut	-1.5	0.6	1.8	6.8
Florida	-0.6	2.1	1.9	6.5
Hawaii	-1.0	-0.4	1.5	6.5
North Dakota	0.5	1.5	4.3	6.4
Colorado	-0.3	0.8	1.7	6.3
Pennsylvania	-0.3	0.2	1.7	6.2
Wisconsin	-1.1	-0.9	-0.2	6.2
Alabama	1.1	1.4	1.9	5.6
Louisiana	0.3	1.0	1.8	5.3
Texas	-0.3	0.5	1.4	5.3
UNITED STATES	-0.5	0.4	1.4	5.3
Ohio	-0.1	0.6	1.3	5.0
Tennessee	0.3	0.8	2.2	5.0
Michigan	-0.2	0.1	0.9	4.9
Missouri	-0.1	0.4	1.0	4.6
Wyoming	1.1	0.4	1.8	4.6
Arkansas	0.0	0.8	1.5	4.3
South Carolina	0.2	1.4	2.1	4.3
Kentucky	-0.2	-0.8	-0.4	3.9
Nebraska	0.0	0.3	1.3	3.9
Maryland	-0.5	-0.8	0.6	3.8
Arizona	-0.7	-0.5	1.0	3.7
Minnesota	-0.7	-0.9	-0.3	3.7
Delaware	-0.2	0.4	0.8	3.5
North Carolina	0.7	0.8	1.3	3.5
Washington	-1.0	-0.9	0.0	3.5
Vermont	-1.7	-1.9	0.3	3.3
Georgia	0.5	0.3	0.8	3.2
New Mexico	-1.0	0.5	0.4	3.2
Mississippi	-0.1	0.8	1.5	2.7
Oregon	-0.9	-0.5	0.4	2.7
Nevada	-2.1	-0.6	-1.7	2.6
Iowa	-0.1	-1.0	-0.3	2.4
Virginia	-1.0	-0.6	-0.6	2.1
Montana	0.2	1.5	1.5	2.0
New Hampshire	-2.4	-1.9	-1.2	1.9
West Virginia	-0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8
Idaho	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	1.7
Maine	-0.9	-1.2	-1.9	1.3
Kansas	0.0	-0.4	-0.5	0.7
Utah	0.1	-0.2	0.6	0.5
Alaska	-1.6	-1.6	-2.4	0.2
South Dakota	-0.1	-0.9	-0.5	-0.1
Oklahoma	-0.4	-1.9	-1.6	-0.8

WHAT DO THE DATA SHOW?**District of Columbia**

had the largest 3-year, 5-year, and 10-year increases in the percentage of public high school graduates scoring a 3 or higher on an AP Exam.

5.3-point increase

since 2011 in the percentage of U.S. public high school graduates scoring a 3 or higher on an AP Exam.

Raw numbers for this figure are available in the Appendix. States with a tie in the rankings are listed alphabetically.

FIGURE 3B

Percentage of the Classes of 2011, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2021 Scoring a 3 or Higher on an AP Exam During High School, by State, Ranked by the 10-Year Percentage-Point Change Appearing in Figure 3A

	Percentage of Graduating Class Scoring a 3 or Higher				
	2011	2016	2018	2020	2021
District of Columbia	9.2	15.9	21.9	27.2	25.9
Rhode Island	11.9	17.7	20.8	23.6	22.7
Illinois	18.0	24.2	26.6	28.4	26.9
New Jersey	20.2	25.9	27.5	30.1	29.1
Massachusetts	23.2	31.0	31.8	32.6	31.1
New York	22.5	26.1	28.0	30.8	30.4
Indiana	13.2	17.5	19.3	19.0	20.1
California	22.0	26.7	29.0	30.0	28.8
Connecticut	23.9	28.9	30.1	32.2	30.7
Florida	23.6	28.2	28.0	30.7	30.1
Hawaii	9.9	14.9	16.8	17.4	16.4
North Dakota	7.8	9.9	12.7	13.7	14.2
Colorado	21.3	25.9	26.8	27.9	27.6
Pennsylvania	13.5	18.0	19.5	20.0	19.7
Wisconsin	18.8	25.2	25.9	26.1	25.0
Alabama	8.4	12.1	12.6	12.9	14.0
Louisiana	4.1	7.6	8.4	9.1	9.4
Texas	15.9	19.8	20.7	21.5	21.2
UNITED STATES	17.2	21.1	22.1	23.0	22.5
Ohio	12.4	16.1	16.8	17.5	17.4
Tennessee	8.5	11.3	12.7	13.2	13.5
Michigan	15.4	19.4	20.2	20.5	20.3
Missouri	7.9	11.5	12.1	12.6	12.5
Wyoming	8.9	11.7	13.1	12.4	13.5
Arkansas	13.4	16.2	16.9	17.7	17.7
South Carolina	14.4	16.6	17.3	18.5	18.7
Kentucky	12.4	16.7	17.1	16.5	16.3
Nebraska	7.9	10.5	11.5	11.8	11.8
Maryland	26.4	29.6	31.0	30.7	30.2
Arizona	11.8	14.5	16.0	16.2	15.5
Minnesota	17.6	21.6	22.2	22.0	21.3
Delaware	14.3	17.0	17.4	18.0	17.8
North Carolina	17.2	19.4	19.9	20.0	20.7
Washington	17.9	21.4	22.3	22.4	21.4
Vermont	21.5	24.5	26.7	26.5	24.8
Georgia	17.8	20.2	20.7	20.5	21.0
New Mexico	10.1	12.9	12.8	14.3	13.3
Mississippi	4.1	5.3	6.0	6.9	6.8
Oregon	13.4	15.7	16.6	17.0	16.1
Nevada	16.3	20.6	19.5	21.0	18.9
Iowa	10.0	12.7	13.4	12.5	12.4
Virginia	24.8	27.5	27.5	27.9	26.9
Montana	12.3	12.8	12.8	14.1	14.3
New Hampshire	16.9	20.0	20.7	21.2	18.8
West Virginia	8.6	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.4
Idaho	11.9	13.5	13.9	13.9	13.6
Maine	20.0	23.2	22.5	22.2	21.3
Kansas	9.5	10.7	10.6	10.2	10.2
Utah	22.2	22.1	22.9	22.6	22.7
Alaska	12.5	15.1	14.3	14.3	12.7
South Dakota	11.8	12.2	12.6	11.8	11.7
Oklahoma	10.4	11.2	11.5	10.0	9.6

WHAT DO THE DATA SHOW?**Massachusetts**

had the highest percentage of public high school graduates scoring a 3 or higher on an AP Exam in 2021, 2020, 2018, and 2016.

Maryland

had the highest percentage of public high school graduates scoring a 3 or higher on an AP Exam in 2011.

Raw numbers for this figure are available in the Appendix. States with a tie in the rankings are listed alphabetically.

Access and Opportunity for All

Over the past 10 years, access to AP has expanded for historically underrepresented students. Closing the equity gap in AP participation is essential to giving all students the chance to experience the benefits of college-level coursework.

Many schools and districts have engaged in innovative practices to increase access to AP for underrepresented students. A national review of progress shows how well states have connected students to AP and eliminated barriers that may restrict access of traditionally underrepresented groups.

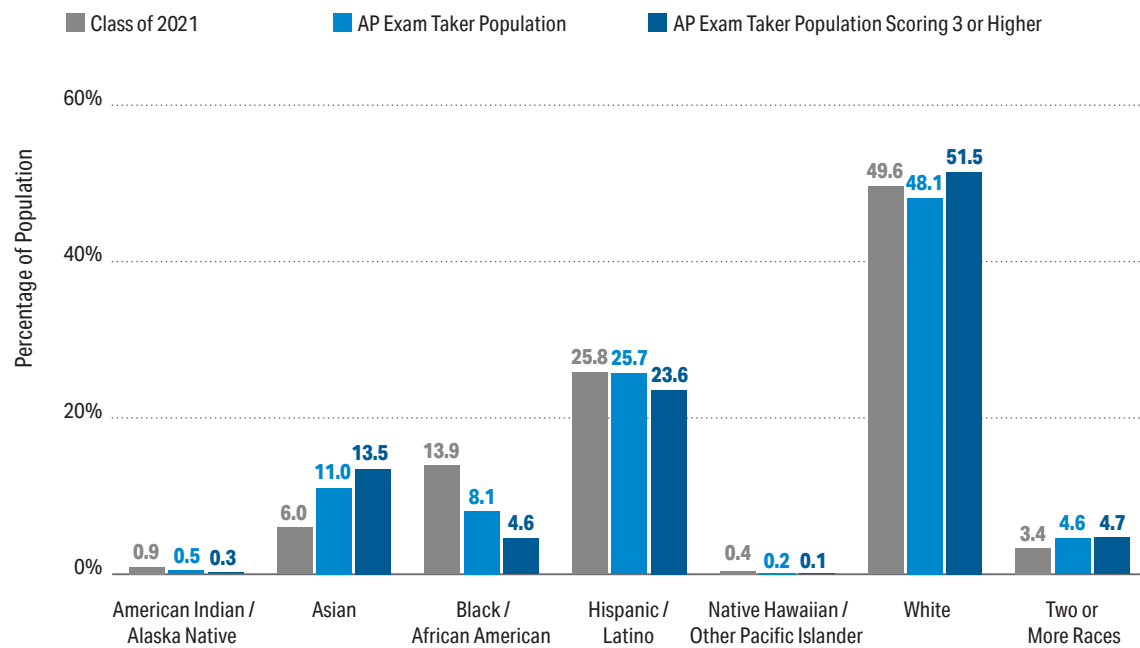
As part of our Equity and Access Policy, AP strongly encourages schools to ensure that the demographics of AP classes reflect the overall demographics of the school. Ideally, the percentage of students scoring a 3 or higher on an AP Exam should match the proportion of the population for each demographic group in the school.

AP strongly encourages states and districts to make equitable access a guiding principle for their AP programs and to commit to giving all students the opportunity to experience academically challenging coursework, even before they enroll in AP classes.



FIGURE 4

Demographics of the Class of 2021 and AP Exam Takers in the Class of 2021

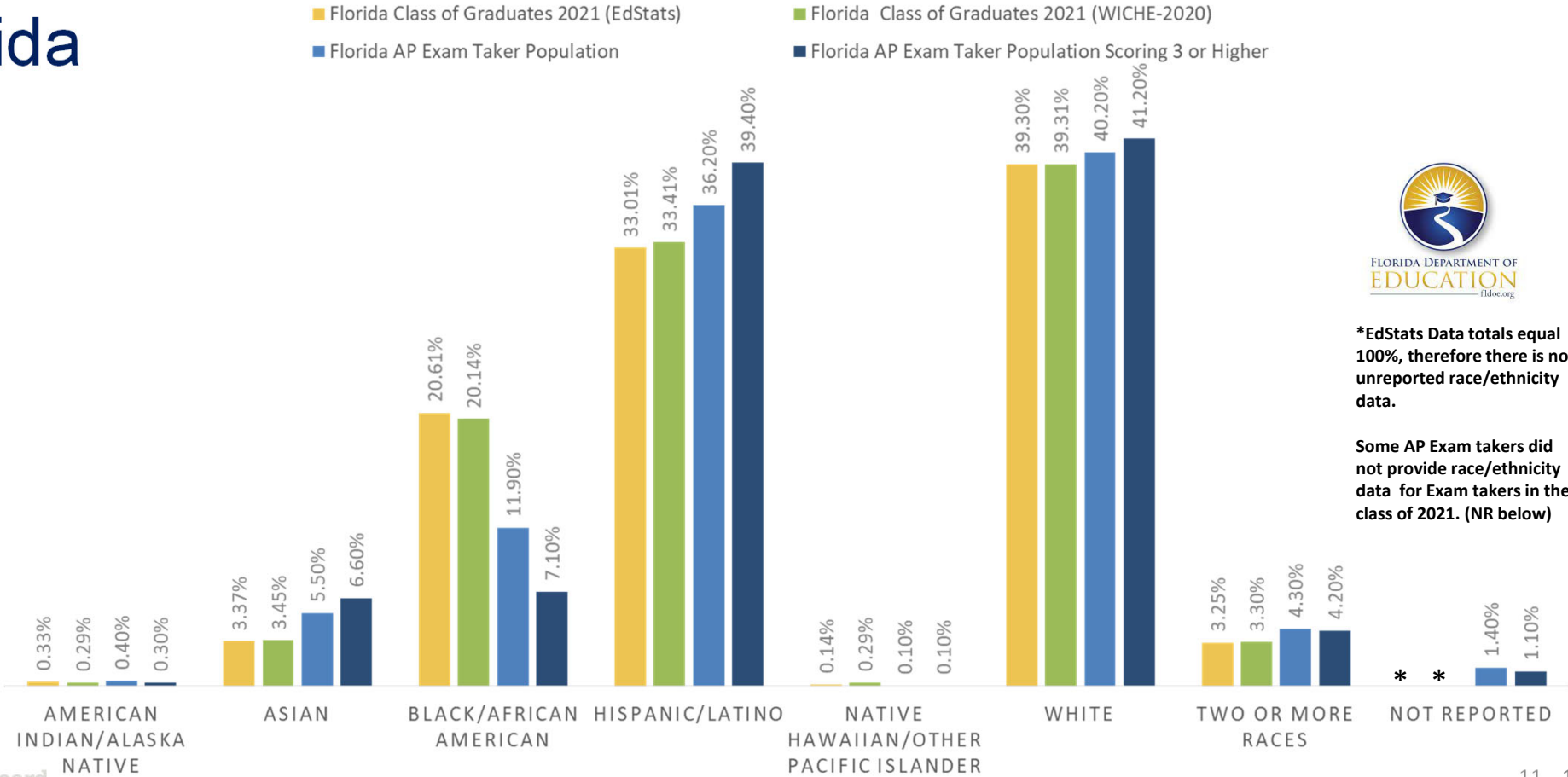


The class of 2021 percentages are sourced from Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), which began making projections for Two or More Races and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander racial/ethnic categories starting in their 2020 release.

Because some AP Exam takers identified as "Other" or didn't provide race/ethnicity, the AP Exam taker population in this figure represents a total of 98.2% of all AP Exam takers in the class of 2021.

Figure 4: Florida

FLORIDA PUBLIC SCHOOLS DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE CLASS OF 2021 & AP EXAM TAKERS IN THE CLASS OF 2021



Continued Commitment to Equity and Access

Launching New AP Courses

AP is discussing with colleges, universities, and secondary schools the possibility of developing and offering two new AP courses and exams for college credit in the fields of African American studies and mathematics.

IN DEVELOPMENT



AfAm

AP African American Studies will explore the cultural, legal, political, historical, and social developments that have shaped the experiences of African Americans, providing students with rich knowledge that isn't widely known today.

IN DEVELOPMENT



Pre
calc

AP Precalculus will prepare a wider diversity of students for success in college calculus, invite more students to persist through four years of mathematics in high school, and cultivate student readiness to pursue STEM majors in college.

Expanding AP with Impact

Research shows that the skills taught in AP Seminar enhance a student's other AP experiences, giving schools data to use when making decisions about which AP courses to offer to their students and when.



Add AP Seminar in Grade 10

Students earn higher scores in subsequent AP courses after they've taken AP Seminar—and they also have better outcomes when they're in college: a higher first-year GPA and a higher likelihood of persisting to the second year of higher education than their non-AP peers.

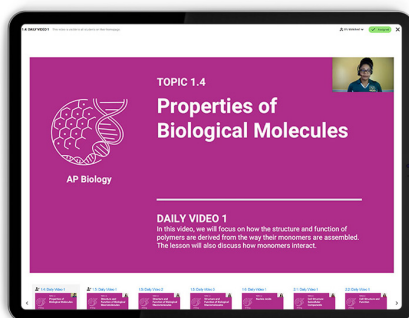


Supports for All Students

Ensuring AP teachers and students have what they need to succeed in AP is top priority. AP Classroom makes it easy for teachers to find and assign AP resources for students to use in and across any learning environment.

The same trusted AP resources that teachers use for in-person learning can be used for hybrid/blended learning and online learning. There's an AP resource for each step in the iterative cycle of teaching and learning—to plan, teach, provide practice, assess, get/give feedback, and prepare students for their exams. Each resource has been enhanced and improved to address the challenges of the 2021-22 school year.

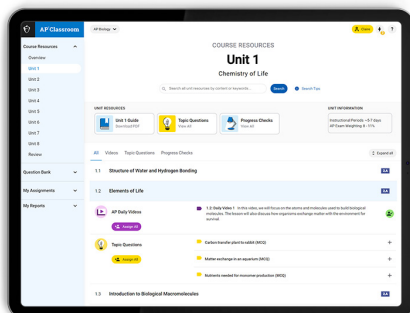
Teaching and Learning: Anytime, Anywhere



AP DAILY

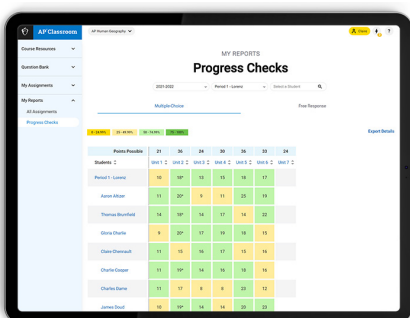
Short on-demand learning videos led by expert AP teachers that cover all course content and skills and help educators use class time for focused discussions and collaboration.

Checks for Understanding



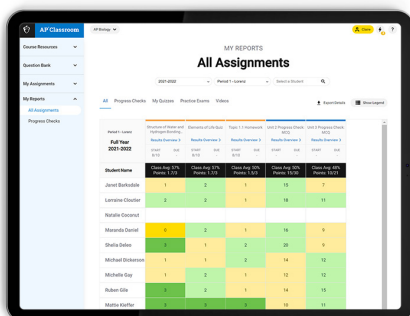
TOPIC QUESTIONS

Quick, formative assessment questions aligned to the topic and skill pairings in each unit and to the AP Daily video. Teachers can pick questions developed specifically for the content and skills they're teaching to get just-in time feedback and insight into student misunderstandings. Students get valuable practice applying the content and skills for each topic in a unit, while teachers can check for understanding early and often to inform individual and class-level supports.



PERSONAL PROGRESS CHECKS

Created with formative AP questions, Personal Progress Checks measure student progress through each unit and throughout the year. They measure content and skills in each unit through multiple-choice questions that are scored automatically and include rationales to explain correct and incorrect answers. Also included are free-response questions with AP scoring guidelines that educators can use to evaluate student answers.

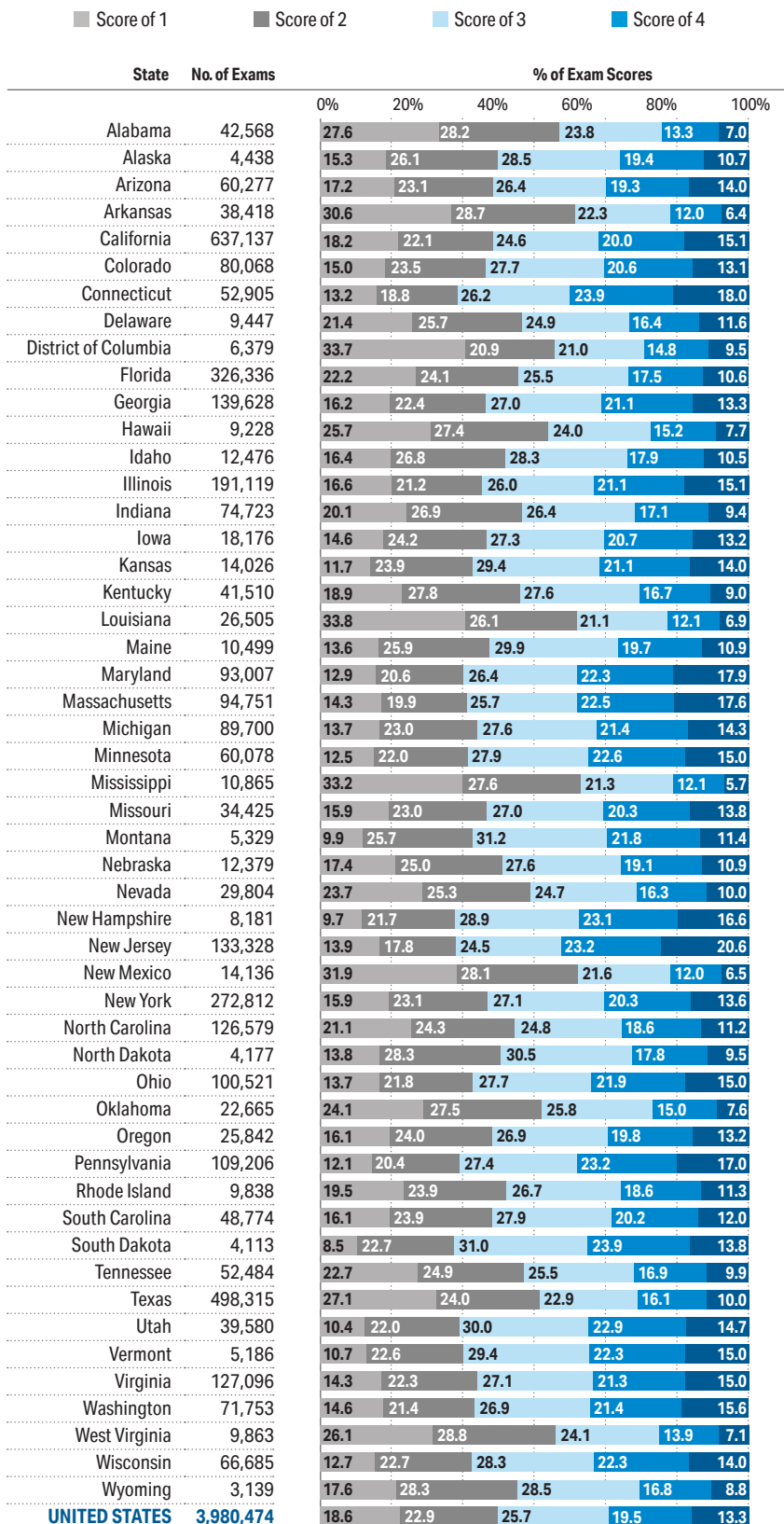


ALL ASSIGNMENTS

The dashboard helps educators and students recognize achievement, prioritize areas for additional support by pinpointing strengths and weaknesses of AP content and skills, and chart progress throughout the school year.

FIGURE 5

Score Distributions of AP Exams Taken by the Class of 2021 During High School, by State



Due to rounding, percentages don't always add up to 100.0.

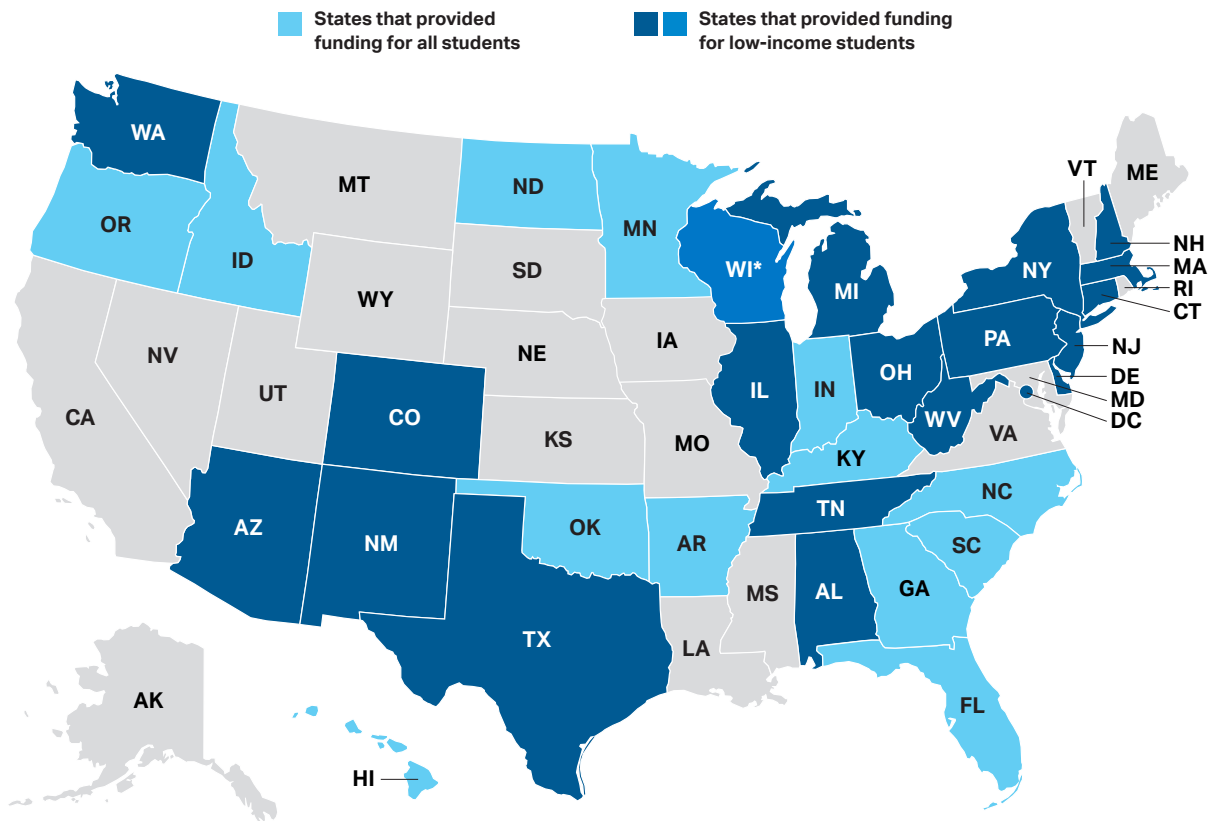
State Support for AP

All students—including those from low-income families—deserve the opportunity to participate in AP. The figure below highlights the states that provided funding for AP Exams in 2021, including states that provided funding for AP Exams for low-income students.

AP Funding Assistance

FIGURE 6

States That Provided Funding for 2021



*Wisconsin districts are required by law to cover the cost of AP Exams for low-income students.

State funding plays a critical role in expanding AP opportunities for students. In 2021, a total of 31 states and the District of Columbia recognized the importance of providing AP access to students by providing the financial support they needed.

In prior years, funding has also helped to narrow equity gaps in states that reduce exam fees for low-income students. In states that provided funding, students received on average a \$38 per-exam state subsidy in 2021. Alongside the College Board \$33 fee reduction, the resulting fee charged to students was \$15 per exam.

State and district leaders are encouraged to announce support for the AP Program as early as possible for AP Exams. An early commitment communicates a strong assurance to students and has proven to increase AP participation rates.

Funding sources that support AP students:

- **State and local funds**

Several states cover the costs of students' AP Exams with state and local funds.

- **Title IV, Part A**

States and districts can use federal funds provided under the Title IV, Part A Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants program in the Every Student Succeeds Act to cover part or all of the cost of AP Exams for low-income students. The vast majority (95%) of this funding will go to districts, but states can use their 5% of the funds for state-level activities, including supporting AP students.

- **Title I**

Districts or schools receiving Title I funds may use those funds to cover a portion of AP Exam fees for low-income students. The funds must be used to supplement but not supplant any state or local funding for AP Exams. States may also reserve 3% of their Title I funds for Direct Student Services, which can include reimbursing AP Exam fees for low-income students.

- **Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Funds**

Congress provided Elementary and Secondary Education Relief (ESSER) funds in three legislative packages passed in 2020 and 2021 that total nearly \$190 billion to help states and districts as they address challenges associated with Covid-19. States and districts may use ESSER funding to cover AP Exam fees for low-income students.

AP Credit Policies

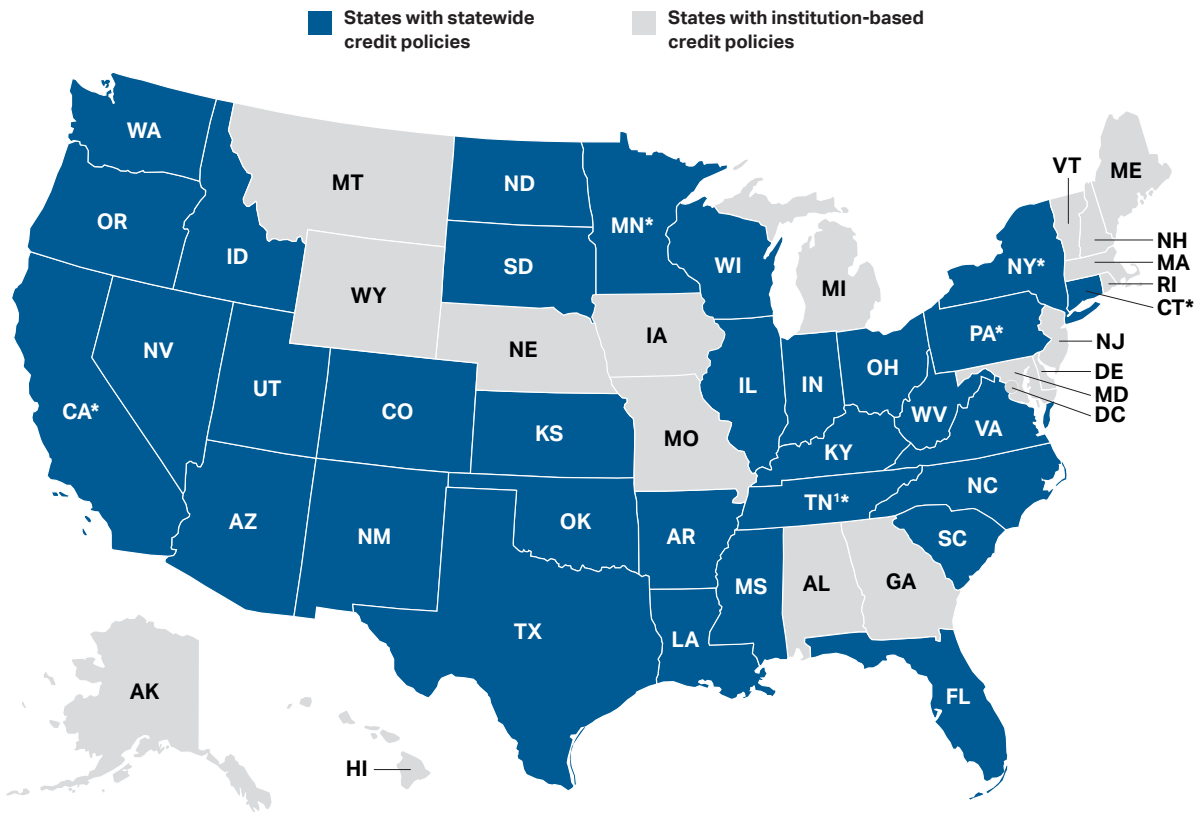
The opportunity to earn college credit during high school is a key benefit for students who take AP courses and exams. Most 4-year colleges and universities in the United States—as well as many institutions in more than 100 other countries—grant credit, advanced placement, or both for qualifying AP Exam scores. This means students can save time, money, and get a head start on their education when they enter college with credit they deserve through AP. And research has shown that students who earn credit for AP Exam scores tend to earn more credits overall, when in college, particularly in the subject area in which they took the exam.¹

A record number of state higher education systems have adopted uniform policies on AP credit. Over the past six years, adoption of statewide credit policies has more than doubled.

As of fall 2021, 32 states have implemented statewide or systemwide AP credit policies, which typically require all public higher education institutions to award credit for AP Exam scores of 3 or higher. AP policies that grant credit for scores of 3 have grown 16% since 2015, and the number of policies for credit overall has grown 12%, with both trends largely attributable to state and system policies.

¹ Murphy, D. and Dodd, B. (2009). A Comparison of College Performance of Matched AP and Non-AP Student Groups. New York: The College Board.

FIGURE 7
Statewide AP Credit Policies



¹Two-year system only. *Starred states have one or more systemwide AP credit policies.



Bringing AP to All Schools

Schools with robust AP course offerings provide a breadth of disciplinary content and give students choice and flexibility to experience college-level coursework aligned with their interests and motivation.

Figure 8 shows the percentage of public high schools, by state, offering students at least one AP course, and the percentage offering five or more AP courses. Data are sorted by the percentage of public high schools offering AP courses.



FIGURE 8**AP Course Availability for the 2020-21 Academic Year**

	% of Public High Schools Offering AP Courses	% of Public High Schools Offering 5 or More AP Courses
Arkansas	90.0	61.3
Maryland	87.5	75.4
New Hampshire	85.6	60.0
Massachusetts	84.3	74.0
New Jersey	83.8	74.7
Indiana	83.5	57.6
Virginia	81.3	66.7
Vermont	80.3	49.2
Wisconsin	79.5	51.0
Rhode Island	79.4	65.1
Pennsylvania	79.1	59.9
Maine	77.9	52.5
New York	77.0	51.2
South Carolina	77.0	53.6
West Virginia	76.9	50.0
Georgia	75.2	61.7
Kentucky	71.0	48.7
Nevada	69.4	52.2
North Carolina	67.9	53.1
Alabama	67.3	43.0
Tennessee	66.5	40.7
Florida	64.5	52.4
District of Columbia	64.3	52.4
Delaware	63.0	59.3
Texas	62.8	45.7
California	61.7	49.7
Ohio	61.3	34.4
UNITED STATES	60.4	42.3
Hawaii	60.3	47.1
Arizona	59.2	46.7
Utah	58.6	48.9
Washington	58.4	39.7
Connecticut	57.2	49.3
Illinois	55.7	37.4
Louisiana	53.1	28.7
Mississippi	50.8	21.8
Iowa	50.5	22.4
Colorado	49.7	34.5
Oklahoma	49.3	20.8
New Mexico	49.0	30.0
Oregon	46.9	25.9
Minnesota	45.6	26.0
Montana	45.5	17.0
Wyoming	42.2	21.7
Missouri	41.6	24.2
Michigan	32.8	19.4
Idaho	32.4	19.0
South Dakota	32.2	9.9
Kansas	31.8	18.6
North Dakota	28.3	11.3
Alaska	21.6	10.1
Nebraska	20.7	12.7

Source: AP Registration and Ordering system (APRO; 2020-21).

High school designation derives from National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) data from the 2019-20 school year.

"Offering AP courses" is defined as having at least one student join a non-exam-only section anywhere and take the exam.

States with ties are listed alphabetically.

Increase AP Opportunities with Pre-AP

Schools are choosing Pre-AP® to build a diverse pipeline of students prepared for AP. The Pre-AP Program ensures equitable learning opportunities for all students and prioritizes the content and skills necessary for success in college-level coursework through AP.

Schools use Pre-AP to:

- Offer every student access to a high-quality education that prepares them for success in high school and beyond.
- Provide educators with engaging resources and targeted assessments to support student success with grade-level expectations.

To help ensure students are prepared with the content and skills they need to succeed in AP, each Pre-AP course is back mapped from a specific AP course and often includes strong connections to multiple AP courses.

FIGURE 9
Related Pre-AP and AP Courses

Pre-AP Course	AP Course
Pre-AP English 1 and 2	AP English Language and Composition AP English Literature and Composition AP Seminar
Pre-AP World History and Geography	AP European History AP Human Geography AP United States History AP World History: Modern
Pre-AP Biology	AP Biology AP Environmental Science
Pre-AP Chemistry	AP Chemistry AP Environmental Science
Pre-AP Algebra 1	AP Computer Science Principles AP Calculus AB AP Statistics
Pre-AP Geometry with Statistics	AP Calculus AB AP Statistics
Pre-AP Visual Arts	AP 2-D Art and Design AP 3-D Art and Design AP Drawing

Early findings show that states, districts, and schools are using Pre-AP to expand access and diversity to AP:

FINDING #1

Pre-AP schools are generally more racially and ethnically diverse than the national K–12 population.

FINDING #2

Pre-AP students are more often Black / African American and Hispanic / Latino than the students who most recently took the AP Exams.

FINDING #3

Pre-AP teachers and administrators agree that Pre-AP helps students succeed in future AP courses.

To read more about Pre-AP, visit: preap.collegeboard.org



Appendix

	Participation											
	Total Number of Graduates				Number of Graduates Who Took an AP Exam During High School				Percentage of Graduates Who Took an AP Exam During High School			
	2011	2016	2020	2021	2011	2016	2020	2021	2011	2016	2020	2021
Alabama	46,035	47,330	48,140	47,180	8,553	13,774	13,991	12,987	18.6	29.1	29.1	27.5
Alaska	8,064	8,108	7,950	7,910	1,596	1,894	1,730	1,614	19.8	23.4	21.8	20.4
Arizona	64,472	69,622	72,660	74,860	13,218	17,749	19,349	18,779	20.5	25.5	26.6	25.1
Arkansas	28,205	30,873	32,280	31,730	11,117	13,773	13,734	12,193	39.4	44.6	42.5	38.4
California	410,467	429,323	432,560	440,830	135,994	170,827	185,491	179,257	33.1	39.8	42.9	40.7
Colorado	50,122	54,540	58,510	59,830	17,102	22,601	24,688	24,301	34.1	41.4	42.2	40.6
Connecticut	38,854	38,291	37,440	38,010	12,906	15,468	16,326	15,819	33.2	40.4	43.6	41.6
Delaware	8,043	8,795	9,650	9,720	2,142	2,752	2,913	2,895	26.6	31.3	30.2	29.8
District of Columbia	3,477	3,377	3,500	3,550	1,407	1,990	2,191	1,920	40.5	58.9	62.6	54.1
Florida	155,493	167,635	180,530	181,010	72,775	84,948	90,615	87,660	46.8	50.7	50.2	48.4
Georgia	92,338	106,670	113,160	111,470	31,562	38,834	38,365	37,241	34.2	36.4	33.9	33.4
Hawaii	10,716	11,003	11,190	11,100	2,338	3,767	3,851	3,473	21.8	34.2	34.4	31.3
Idaho	17,525	17,433	19,760	20,210	3,016	3,619	4,590	4,505	17.2	20.8	23.2	22.3
Illinois	134,956	137,251	135,710	134,460	37,358	49,733	55,176	52,745	27.7	36.2	40.7	39.2
Indiana	66,133	67,860	70,790	69,160	19,810	23,935	24,493	24,197	30.0	35.3	34.6	35.0
Iowa	33,853	33,101	34,080	34,450	5,323	6,676	6,803	6,823	15.7	20.2	20.0	19.8
Kansas	31,370	32,146	33,120	33,520	4,901	5,660	5,213	5,274	15.6	17.6	15.7	15.7
Kentucky	43,031	44,501	45,150	45,480	10,685	14,698	14,346	13,315	24.8	33.0	31.8	29.3
Louisiana	35,844	39,911	43,040	42,370	3,498	9,771	10,663	10,325	9.8	24.5	24.8	24.4
Maine	13,653	12,736	11,850	11,830	4,360	4,707	4,153	3,768	31.9	37.0	35.0	31.9
Maryland	58,745	57,521	59,650	59,410	25,633	27,473	26,595	25,621	43.6	47.8	44.6	43.1
Massachusetts	64,724	65,678	67,240	67,630	21,181	28,802	29,326	29,166	32.7	43.9	43.6	43.1
Michigan	106,017	101,835	100,280	98,170	25,221	30,350	31,045	30,047	23.8	29.8	31.0	30.6
Minnesota	59,357	57,860	59,860	61,140	16,033	19,045	19,711	19,426	27.0	32.9	32.9	31.8
Mississippi	27,321	28,499	28,110	27,390	3,586	4,497	5,227	4,972	13.1	15.8	18.6	18.2
Missouri	62,994	60,363	60,360	60,230	8,518	11,702	12,493	12,325	13.5	19.4	20.7	20.5
Montana	9,732	9,316	9,260	9,210	1,823	1,905	1,971	1,949	18.7	20.4	21.3	21.2
Nebraska	20,331	20,638	21,930	22,300	2,672	3,559	4,163	4,120	13.1	17.2	19.0	18.5
Nevada	21,182	25,178	28,710	29,040	6,202	9,026	10,415	9,615	29.3	35.8	36.3	33.1
New Hampshire	14,495	13,423	13,040	12,510	3,206	3,675	3,703	3,294	22.1	27.4	28.4	26.3
New Jersey	95,186	95,288	96,610	97,200	26,244	34,193	38,422	38,085	27.6	35.9	39.8	39.2
New Mexico	19,352	18,148	19,620	19,660	4,269	5,624	6,232	5,496	22.1	31.0	31.8	28.0
New York	182,759	181,907	181,640	179,350	61,701	71,802	82,086	80,341	33.8	39.5	45.2	44.8
North Carolina	89,892	100,960	106,840	106,180	25,117	35,295	36,323	36,563	27.9	35.0	34.0	34.4
North Dakota	7,156	6,883	6,830	7,030	888	1,093	1,658	1,662	12.4	15.9	24.3	23.6
Ohio	124,229	120,521	119,940	119,060	24,658	30,951	32,330	31,410	19.8	25.7	27.0	26.4
Oklahoma	37,744	40,838	43,150	44,060	7,851	9,143	8,956	8,250	20.8	22.4	20.8	18.7
Oregon	34,723	38,467	37,980	38,510	7,551	9,587	10,229	9,537	21.7	24.9	26.9	24.8
Pennsylvania	130,284	125,051	123,450	124,680	26,923	33,627	35,365	34,870	20.7	26.9	28.6	28.0
Rhode Island	9,724	9,619	9,780	9,650	1,843	2,914	3,712	3,385	19.0	30.3	38.0	35.1
South Carolina	40,708	47,754	49,330	49,240	10,150	13,551	15,071	14,778	24.9	28.4	30.6	30.0
South Dakota	8,248	8,180	8,350	8,570	1,507	1,468	1,445	1,413	18.3	17.9	17.3	16.5
Tennessee	61,862	64,081	64,690	64,180	9,961	13,509	15,810	16,152	16.1	21.1	24.4	25.2
Texas	290,470	324,311	355,590	359,350	90,678	122,604	139,420	136,612	31.2	37.8	39.2	38.0
Utah	30,888	38,932	43,220	44,660	9,777	12,504	14,271	14,361	31.7	32.1	33.0	32.2
Vermont	6,932	6,197	5,640	5,620	2,256	2,212	2,026	1,914	32.5	35.7	35.9	34.1
Virginia	82,895	85,102	86,880	86,710	32,175	35,224	34,476	33,569	38.8	41.4	39.7	38.7
Washington	66,453	69,375	69,840	70,760	19,263	24,405	24,984	23,485	29.0	35.2	35.8	33.2
West Virginia	17,311	18,321	17,670	17,280	3,442	4,445	4,059	3,692	19.9	24.3	23.0	21.4
Wisconsin	64,135	58,988	59,640	60,040	17,252	21,270	22,237	21,699	26.9	36.1	37.3	36.1
Wyoming	5,600	5,612	5,600	5,790	892	1,122	1,278	1,356	15.9	20.0	22.8	23.4
UNITED STATES	3,144,100	3,265,352	3,361,800	3,373,290	898,134	1,133,753	1,213,720	1,178,256	28.6	34.7	36.1	34.9

Success								
Number of Graduates Who Scored 3 or Higher on an AP Exam During High School				Percentage of Graduates Who Scored 3 or Higher on an AP Exam During High School				
2011	2016	2020	2021	2011	2016	2020	2021	
3,870	5,742	6,219	6,619	8.4	12.1	12.9	14.0	Alabama
1,007	1,223	1,133	1,006	12.5	15.1	14.3	12.7	Alaska
7,623	10,126	11,742	11,628	11.8	14.5	16.2	15.5	Arizona
3,791	4,998	5,701	5,618	13.4	16.2	17.7	17.7	Arkansas
90,150	114,808	129,961	127,013	22.0	26.7	30.0	28.8	California
10,664	14,148	16,347	16,521	21.3	25.9	27.9	27.6	Colorado
9,270	11,084	12,052	11,657	23.9	28.9	32.2	30.7	Connecticut
1,148	1,494	1,741	1,730	14.3	17.0	18.0	17.8	Delaware
319	537	953	919	9.2	15.9	27.2	25.9	District of Columbia
36,774	47,238	55,347	54,467	23.6	28.2	30.7	30.1	Florida
16,464	21,590	23,148	23,354	17.8	20.2	20.5	21.0	Georgia
1,060	1,644	1,949	1,822	9.9	14.9	17.4	16.4	Hawaii
2,079	2,349	2,754	2,751	11.9	13.5	13.9	13.6	Idaho
24,333	33,281	38,525	36,123	18.0	24.2	28.4	26.9	Illinois
8,743	11,872	13,415	13,922	13.2	17.5	19.0	20.1	Indiana
3,377	4,203	4,243	4,257	10.0	12.7	12.5	12.4	Iowa
2,975	3,430	3,363	3,419	9.5	10.7	10.2	10.2	Kansas
5,319	7,418	7,472	7,406	12.4	16.7	16.5	16.3	Kentucky
1,474	3,016	3,903	3,979	4.1	7.6	9.1	9.4	Louisiana
2,735	2,952	2,625	2,520	20.0	23.2	22.2	21.3	Maine
15,525	17,046	18,286	17,940	26.4	29.6	30.7	30.2	Maryland
15,027	20,354	21,941	21,012	23.2	31.0	32.6	31.1	Massachusetts
16,362	19,763	20,545	19,977	15.4	19.4	20.5	20.3	Michigan
10,458	12,526	13,150	13,027	17.6	21.6	22.0	21.3	Minnesota
1,131	1,499	1,950	1,871	4.1	5.3	6.9	6.8	Mississippi
4,958	6,938	7,635	7,543	7.9	11.5	12.6	12.5	Missouri
1,196	1,197	1,309	1,315	12.3	12.8	14.1	14.3	Montana
1,606	2,167	2,584	2,639	7.9	10.5	11.8	11.8	Nebraska
3,450	5,197	6,023	5,494	16.3	20.6	21.0	18.9	Nevada
2,454	2,688	2,765	2,357	16.9	20.0	21.2	18.8	New Hampshire
19,238	24,715	29,034	28,248	20.2	25.9	30.1	29.1	New Jersey
1,954	2,339	2,799	2,615	10.1	12.9	14.3	13.3	New Mexico
41,086	47,470	55,866	54,535	22.5	26.1	30.8	30.4	New York
15,420	19,575	21,390	21,952	17.2	19.4	20.0	20.7	North Carolina
555	681	939	1,000	7.8	9.9	13.7	14.2	North Dakota
15,455	19,405	21,030	20,773	12.4	16.1	17.5	17.4	Ohio
3,932	4,569	4,314	4,211	10.4	11.2	10.0	9.6	Oklahoma
4,670	6,053	6,470	6,210	13.4	15.7	17.0	16.1	Oregon
17,544	22,532	24,661	24,571	13.5	18.0	20.0	19.7	Pennsylvania
1,155	1,705	2,307	2,190	11.9	17.7	23.6	22.7	Rhode Island
5,857	7,907	9,112	9,229	14.4	16.6	18.5	18.7	South Carolina
974	994	985	1,001	11.8	12.2	11.8	11.7	South Dakota
5,273	7,268	8,528	8,668	8.5	11.3	13.2	13.5	Tennessee
46,085	64,059	76,498	76,119	15.9	19.8	21.5	21.2	Texas
6,861	8,611	9,756	10,155	22.2	22.1	22.6	22.7	Utah
1,493	1,519	1,493	1,394	21.5	24.5	26.5	24.8	Vermont
20,524	23,432	24,278	23,327	24.8	27.5	27.9	26.9	Virginia
11,883	14,836	15,677	15,153	17.9	21.4	22.4	21.4	Washington
1,481	1,904	1,856	1,793	8.6	10.4	10.5	10.4	West Virginia
12,058	14,882	15,540	15,011	18.8	25.2	26.1	25.0	Wisconsin
501	656	696	781	8.9	11.7	12.4	13.5	Wyoming
539,341	687,640	772,010	758,842	17.2	21.1	23.0	22.5	UNITED STATES

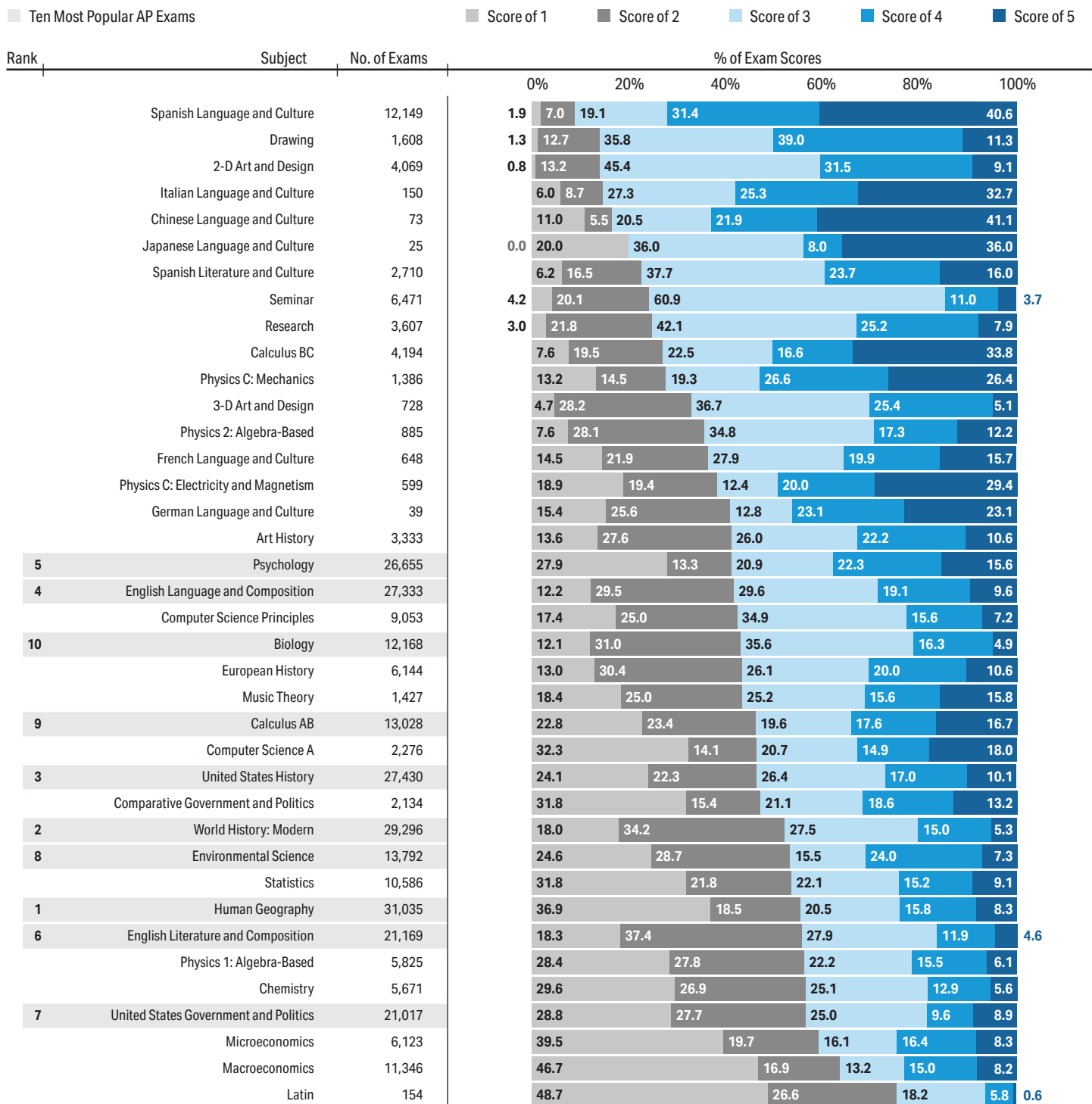
About College Board

College Board is a mission-driven not-for-profit organization that connects students to college success and opportunity. Founded in 1900, College Board was created to expand access to higher education. Today, the membership association is made up of over 6,000 of the world's leading educational institutions and is dedicated to promoting excellence and equity in education. Each year, College Board helps more than seven million students prepare for a successful transition to college through programs and services in college readiness and college success—including the SAT®, the Advanced Placement® Program, and BigFuture®. The organization also serves the education community through research and advocacy on behalf of students, educators, and schools.

For further information, visit collegeboard.org.

Florida

Score Distributions of AP[®] Exams Taken by the Class of 2021 During High School



Notes: Due to rounding, percentages do not always add up to 100.0.
Score distributions for subjects with fewer than five AP Exam takers were omitted from this figure.

Florida

Highlights

Participation in the Development of AP

2021 AP® Reading participants: **1,923**

Florida represents **8.9% of all AP readers**

- AP high school teachers: **1535**
- College and university faculty members: **388**

2021 AP Professional Development Leaders: **65**

2021 AP Development Committee Members: **14**

Saddlebrook Preparatory School
Felix Varela High School
Berkeley Preparatory School
University School of Nova
Southeastern University
Windermere High School

Winter Springs High School
Pine Crest School
Florida A&M University
Suncoast Community High School
Oak Hall School
Mandarin High School
Coral Park Senior High School
Ronald Reagan/Doral Senior High School
Trinity Preparatory School

Biology
Seminar
Chinese Language and Culture
Comparative Government and
Politics
Comparative Government and
Politics
Computer Science A
English Language and Composition
Environmental Science
Human Geography
Latin
Microeconomics
Physics C: E&M
Spanish Language and Culture
World History: Modern

AP Capstone

Florida public high schools participating in AP Capstone™ in the 2020-21 school year: **235**

Florida public high school students in the graduating class of 2021 received:

- AP Capstone Diplomas: **1,768**
- AP Seminar and Research Certificates: **768**

Florida

Potential Cost Savings for Florida's Students and Families

In Florida, public and private high school students earned **186,327 qualifying AP[®] scores** of 3, 4, or 5 in 2021. These scores translate into **558,981 potential college credits**. At a cost of **\$212.33** per college credit, the **potential tuition and fee savings** to Florida students is **\$118,688,436**.

Please note: This report assumes a student earns three college credits for a qualifying score of 3, 4, or 5. Average 2021-22 in-state tuition and fees at public four-year institutions in Florida are based on Figure CP-6 of *Trends in College Pricing and Student Aid 2021*.