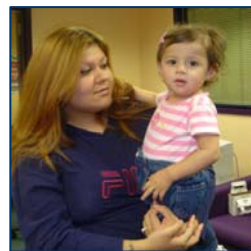


DUAL ENROLLMENT

*Building Bridges
to College Readiness*



GATEWAY
to
COLLEGE
NATIONAL NETWORK



Generations and Change

- ◆ **Millennials (Born 1981-1999)**
- ◆ **Generation X (Born 1965-1980)**
- ◆ **Baby Boomer (Born 1946-1964)**

The National Scope

- ◆ Dual enrollment participation in 2002/2003
[Kleiner & Lewis, 2007]
 - 71% of high schools
 - 51% of postsecondary institutions
 - 813,000 secondary students
- ◆ 42 states have some kind of policy supporting dual enrollment programs
- ◆ Dual enrollment is growing

What's Driving Dual Enrollment?

- ◆ Dropouts
- ◆ Remedial course taking
- ◆ Equity of access to college
- ◆ Lack of college persistence

Education is Important for Students *and* Communities

- ◆ Every 9 seconds a young person drops out
- ◆ Dropouts face poverty, unemployment, incarceration, and shorter, less-healthy lives
- ◆ Communities lose wages, taxes, a ready workforce, and face huge costs for social services

Dual Enrollment's Goals

- ◆ Increase the academic rigor of the high school experience
- ◆ Provide more academic opportunities and electives
- ◆ Increase student aspirations
- ◆ Help students acclimate to college
- ◆ Reduce the cost of college
- ◆ Help low-achieving students meet academic standards
- ◆ Reduce dropout rates

Dual Enrollment Analysis

- ◆ October 2007 study by the National Research Center for Career and Technical Education
 - 299,685 records in Florida
 - 2,303 records in New York



Dual Enrollment Results

- ◆ Dual enrollment was positively related to:
 - Students' likelihood of earning a high school diploma
 - Enrollment in college, including significant increases in full-time enrollments in four-years schools
 - Persistence to the second term of college
 - Higher college GPA at 1 year, 2 years, and 3 years after HS graduation
 - Earning more college credits 3 years after HS graduation

[Karp, Calcagno, Hughes, Jeong, & Bailey, 2007]

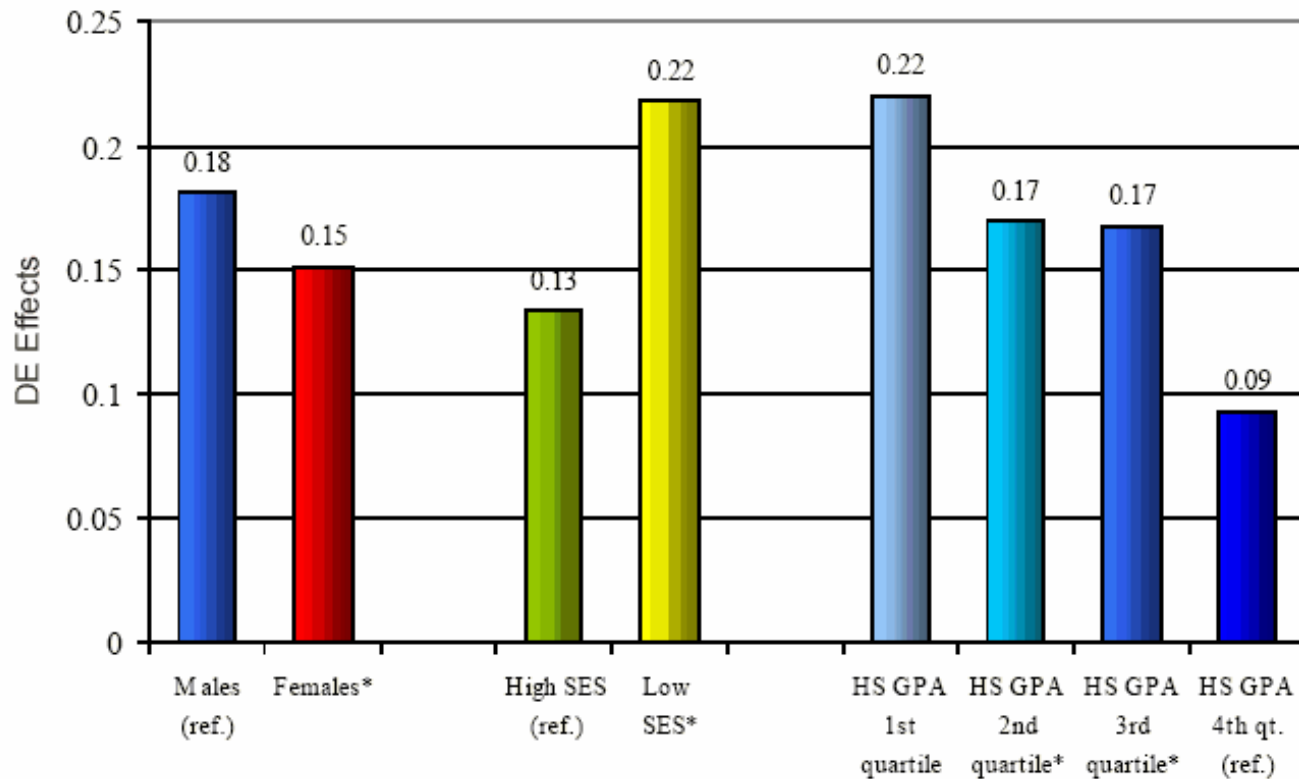
Dual Enrollment Results continued

- ◆ “Male and low income students benefited more from dual enrollment participation than their peers.”
- ◆ “Students with lower high school grades benefited to a greater extent than students with higher GPAs.”

[Karp, Calcagno, Hughes, Jeong, & Bailey, 2007]

Dual Enrollment Results continued

PSE After High School



[Karp, Calcagno, Hughes, Jeong, & Bailey, 2007]

Gateway to College

- ◆ Serves youth 16 to 20 who have dropped out of school or are about the drop out
- ◆ Students complete their high school diploma through dual credit on the community college campus
- ◆ All classes are college classes, taught by college faculty; some classes are developmental
- ◆ Students choose a major and earn credits toward a college credential while completing high school
- ◆ K – 12 per-pupil funds pay for tuition, books, and student support



GtC Students

- ◆ Nationally, students enter with:
 - Eighth-grade reading level
 - Pre-middle school math level
- ◆ Almost half say their family received public assistance in the past
- ◆ Many work
- ◆ 9% report homelessness was a reason they did not succeed in high school
- ◆ More than half have say 5 or more problems led to their decision to drop out
- ◆ 14% have at least one parent without a HS diploma (up to 60%)
- ◆ 66% are first generation college-goers

Nationally

Average Age **17.1 yrs**

Average High School GPA **1.5**

Average Credits Needed for HS Diploma **10.3**
(22 credit scale)

Essential Elements Of Gateway To College

- ◆ Part of the college, located on campus
- ◆ A small learning community for each student's first term
 - Builds and strengthens academic skills
 - Teaches and reinforces positive learning behaviors
 - Prepares students for success in an adult learning environment
- ◆ Students begin to transition to general (adult) population after one term
- ◆ Intensive student evaluation and selection process

Essential Elements Of Gateway To College

- ◆ Flexible scheduling
- ◆ Teams of specialized adults collaborate to serve students:
 - Instructors skilled in K – 12 and college teaching
 - Resource specialists skilled in motivation, problem solving, academic advising, and social service referrals
 - Ongoing collaboration and communication promote student achievement and accountability
- ◆ Career majors (pathways) align high school completion requirements with college degree or certificate requirements
- ◆ All courses align to allow dual credit – high school & college

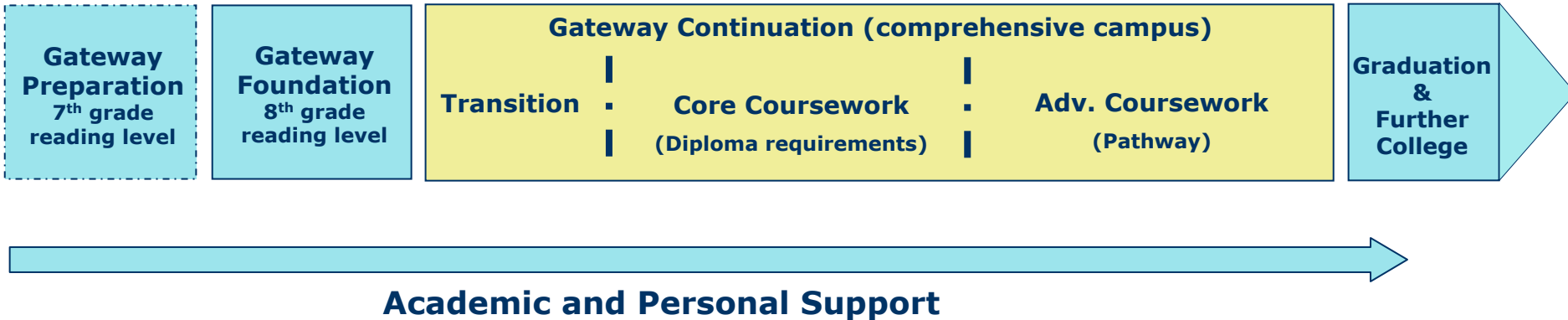
Student Support

- ◆ Wrap around services include:
 - Resource specialist and instructor collaboration
 - Academic advising
 - Personal counseling
 - Success contracts for early intervention
 - Information and referral – PCC and community resources



Gateway to College Program Model

Gateway to College Experience: Up to 3 Years



Currently an optional add-on after one year serving students

A Real Second Chance!

“I’ve had a habit in the past to quit when I felt I couldn’t do it anymore. The Gateway to College program has taught me a lot about myself. I feel like I can do anything. Now I know that I have a place in this world and I will find it.”



Students Improve Academic Habits

Compared to high school, PCC's GtC students report engaging in the following behaviors "more often" or "much more often:"

- ◆ Feeling engaged in their education: 80%
- ◆ Coming prepared with assignments: 75%
- ◆ Attending classes more regularly: 72%
- ◆ Participating actively in class: 69%
- ◆ Talking to family about school: 61%
- ◆ Asking instructors for help: 57%

Nationally, GtC students had an average attendance rate of 86% during spring term, 2007

Students Improve Self-Efficacy

When asked about problems with school both before and after participating in GtC at PCC, students reported important gains:

	At entry	After 2 or more terms
Problems with peers	61%	11%
Problems with teachers, administration	54%	9%
Problems feeling safe at school	34%	3%
Problems with academics	75%	65%

Academic Gains

- ◆ Results for 7 GtC programs between fall of 2004 and spring of 2007 – college classes earning a “C” or better*:
 - 77% of all college classes (5,305 classes)
 - 83% of Foundation classes (3,419 classes)

* Letter grade results only; GtC programs opened during different academic years

The Early College High School Initiative

- ◆ Focus: first generation, low-income, English language learners, and students of color
- ◆ Increase attainment of Associate's degree or two years of college credit and opportunity to earn Baccalaureate degree
- ◆ Sponsored by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in partnership with The Carnegie Corporation of New York, The Ford Foundation, and The W.K. Kellogg Foundation
- ◆ Coordinated by Jobs for the Future
- ◆ Hundreds of schools open around the country

GATEWAY *to* COLLEGE

A national network of:

- **18 colleges**
- **59 school districts**
- **12 states**

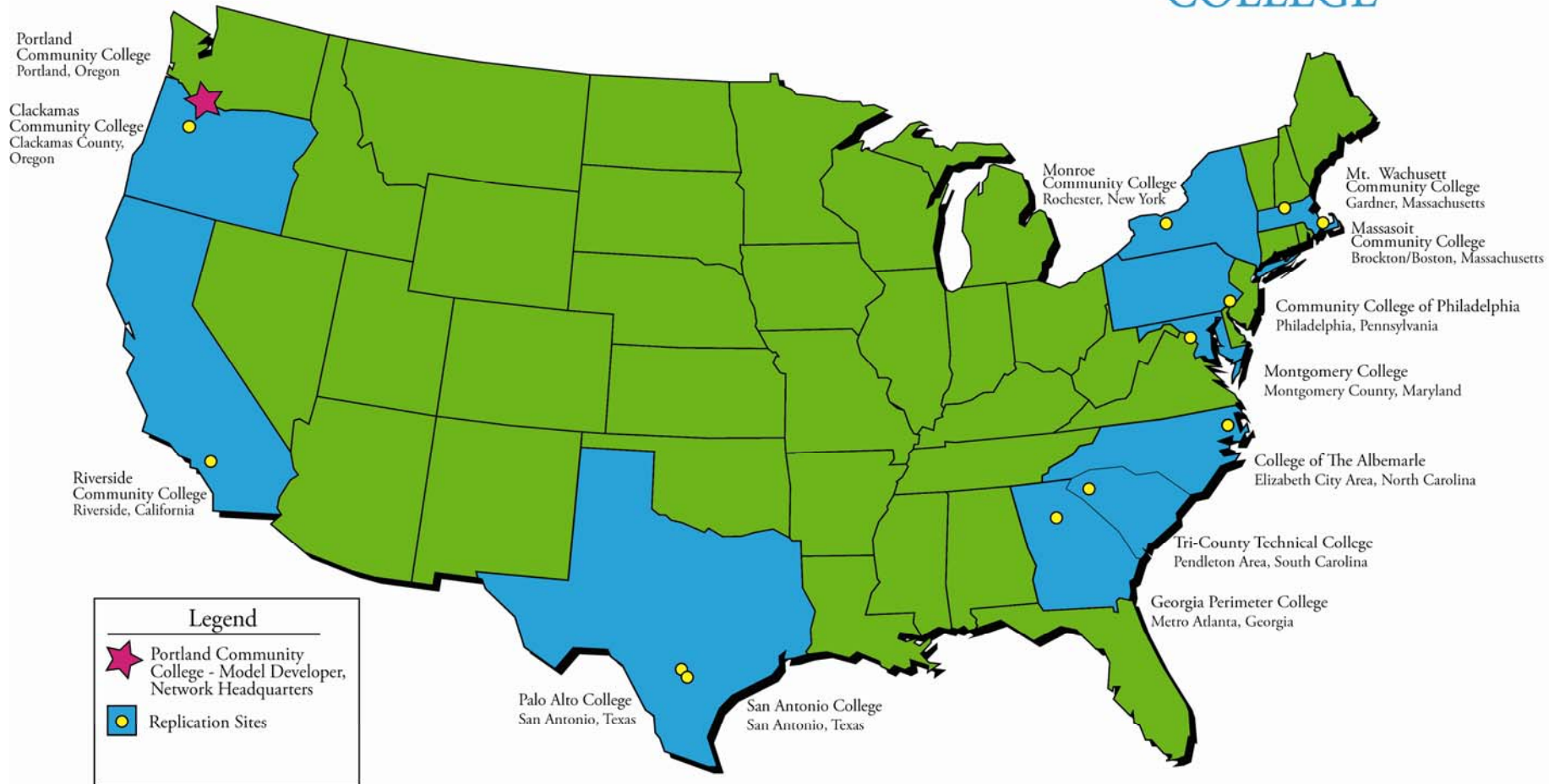
*“Gateway to College is a great motivator.
Being in college now, I feel like a completely
different person.”*



Tri-County Technical College

Gateway to College National Network

GATEWAY
to
COLLEGE



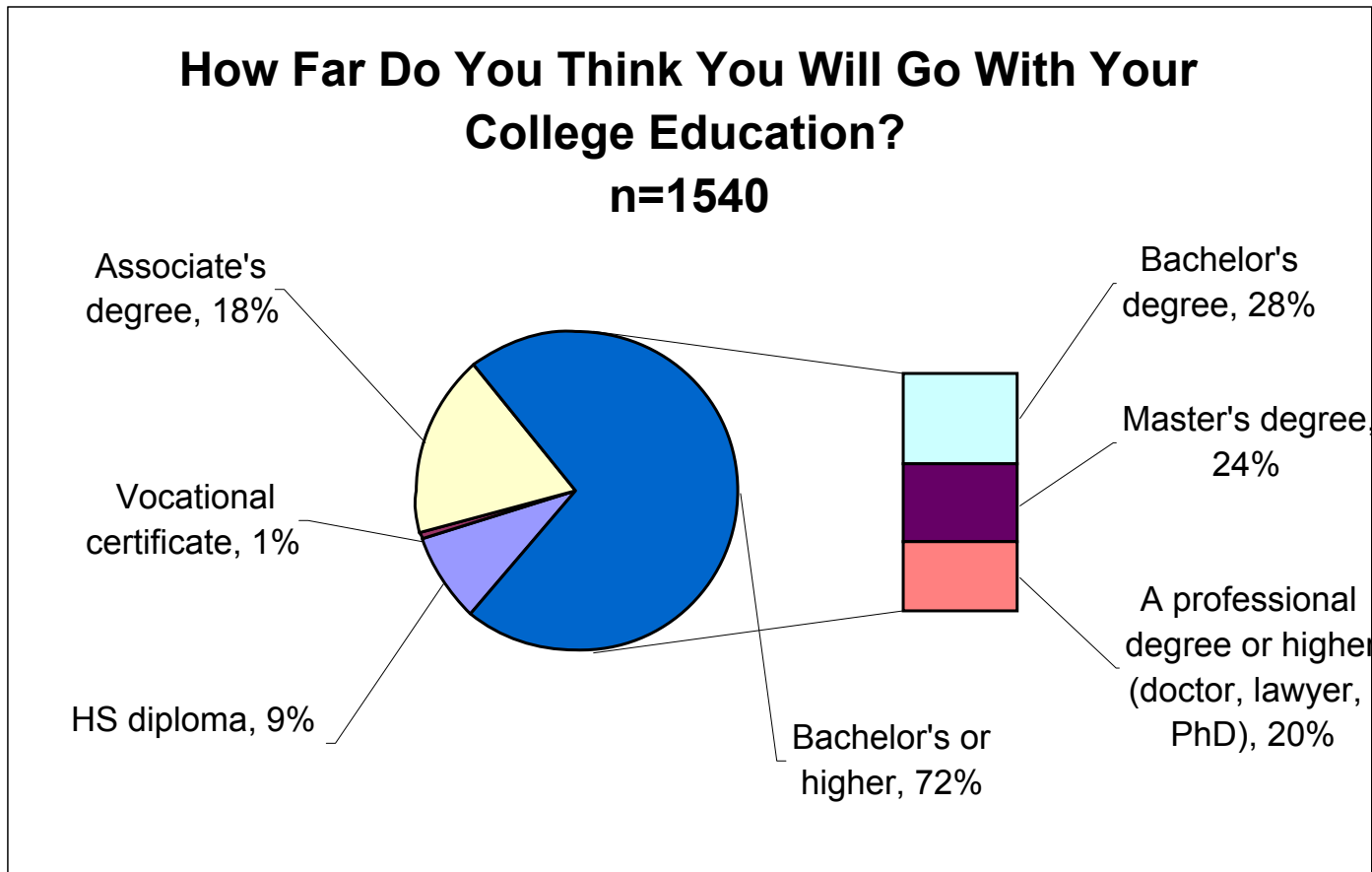
September 2006

Plus 5 additional sites in Colorado, Missouri, California, Massachusetts, and Georgia.

Replication

- ◆ Currently funded for 3 more startups (\$300,000 to \$350,000 grants)
- ◆ Site visit event in December, 2007
- ◆ Looking for communities serving African American, Latino, and Native Americans students
- ◆ Evidence of strong K – 12 and college partnerships
- ◆ Articulation with four-year universities

College Goals



Building Bridges

Dual enrollment builds bridges:

- ◆ To college readiness
- ◆ College success
- ◆ A brighter future for more students!

