EARLY COLLEGE DESIGNS: TRANSFORMING HIGH SCHOOL FOR ALL STUDENTS

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**Premise**: all students, regardless of prior academic performance, can achieve college readiness.

- Small schools encompassing grades 6, 7-12 or 9-13 created through partnerships between secondary and postsecondary institutions
- Designed so students underrepresented in postsecondary can earn an AA degree or up to two years of college credit while still in high school
- Located on or near college campuses to build students’ identity as college goers
- Built on the principle of acceleration based on mastery, rather than remediation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EARLY COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOLS</th>
<th>BACK ON TRACK THOUGH COLLEGE</th>
<th>EARLY COLLEGE PATHWAYS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Small, autonomous schools, operated in close connection with postsecondary institutions</td>
<td>• Small, autonomous schools and programs targeted toward older youth who are off track from graduation or out of school altogether</td>
<td>• Accelerated pathways for all starting in ninth grade, with course sequences aligned to college-ready standards</td>
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<td>• Students can earn an Associate's degree or up to 2 years of transferable college credit</td>
<td>• Adapts Early College Design to graduate students college and career ready</td>
<td>• Designed so that as many students as possible complete a minimum of 12 college credits, including gatekeeper courses in math and English composition: grade 7-13, 9-13, 7-14, and 9-14 designs</td>
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<td>• Schools enroll about 100 students per grade and can start in grades 6, 7, or 9</td>
<td>• Provides supported transition to and through the first year of postsecondary, in collaboration with a postsecondary partner</td>
<td>• Dual enrollment options may also include STEM and CTE options</td>
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<td>• Can be a STEM or CTE-focused school</td>
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<td>• Aligned with postsecondary programs of study</td>
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CORE PRINCIPLES OF EARLY COLLEGE DESIGNS

1. Substantial, transferable college credit
2. High standards of quality
3. Comprehensive student supports
4. Partnerships
5. Population served
Fast Facts: Early College High Schools, 2013-14

Schools: 280, including grades 9-12, 9-13, and 6-12 schools
States: 32
Students: 80,000+
Graduates: 5,880*
New early college schools under development by JFF and partners: 56
EARLY COLLEGE STUDENTS ARE MORE LIKELY TO GRADUATE HIGH SCHOOL

Source: Jobs for the Future, www.jff.org
EARLY COLLEGE STUDENTS ARE MORE LIKELY TO EARN COLLEGE CREDIT IN HIGH SCHOOL

94% of early college students earn college credit in high school

10% of high school students nationally earn college credit in high school

Source: Jobs for the Future, www.jff.org
EARLY COLLEGE STUDENTS ARE MORE LIKELY TO EARN AN ASSOCIATE’S DEGREE OR OTHER POSTSECONDARY CREDENTIAL IN HIGH SCHOOL

Source: Jobs for the Future, www.jff.org
EARLY COLLEGE STUDENTS ARE MORE LIKELY TO ENROLL IN COLLEGE IMMEDIATELY AFTER HIGH SCHOOL

Source: Jobs for the Future, www.jff.org
EARLY COLLEGE STUDENTS ARE MORE LIKELY TO RETURN TO COLLEGE FOR A SECOND YEAR

Source: Jobs for the Future, www.jff.org
Common Challenges:

- Making sure that early colleges are enrolling the target population
- Supporting students who struggle with required college placement tests
- Meeting the need for instructors qualified to teach dual enrollment courses
- Ongoing need for PD for teachers and administrators
EARLY COLLEGE AND ESSA

– **Title I**: allows use of state and local funds to pay for advanced courses and postsecondary instruction, including for low-achieving students

– **Title II**: allows use of state funds to provide professional development to support teachers in obtaining skills and credentials to teach in a dual enrollment or early college programs

– **Title III**: allows for funds to be used to offer dual enrollment and early college high school programs to English language learners

– **Title IV**: includes dual and concurrent enrollment and early college high school programs as allowable use of Student Support and Academic Enrichment formula grant funds