



Demystifying Early College Credit

FLEX DAY | THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 2024



What is Early College Credit?

Early College Credit is where high school students OR adult school students working on their GED/HSD can earn college credit while they are working on high school graduation requirements. ECC works with almost every single department at LPC. Most ECC projects are found within Educational Partnerships in Academic Services.



Schedule

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Introductions | Danielle & Traci |
| 2. Ed Partnerships Overview | Danielle & Traci |
| 3. Presentation | Mallory Stevens |
| 4. Prepared Questions and Answers | All |
| 5. Open Audience Q & A | All |



Working Together

Ed Partnerships

- Courses and Instructors
- Agreements

Student Services

- Applications and Registration
- Student ID (W#)
- Transcripts
- Help Desk

Local School Districts

- Approvals
- High School Credit

A scenic view of the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, California, spanning across the water. The bridge's suspension towers and cables are visible against a clear blue sky. The water below is a deep blue, with a small sailboat visible in the distance. The overall atmosphere is bright and clear.

MARCH 21ST, 2024

Demystifying Early College Credit

Las Positas Flex Day

Mallory J. Stevens, EdD

BACCC Early College Credit & Transitions Consultant



What is High School Articulation?

A **credit-by-exam model** through which high school students are **awarded college credit for high school courses** with appropriate **content & rigor** using policies and procedures approved by the curriculum committee. These courses ensure that students **do not replicate work** when entering CTE programs at the community college.

What is Dual Enrollment?

Programs that allow students to take **both high school and college courses** at the same time. The term dual enrollment refers to **students being enrolled in two distinct academic programs or educational institutions**. The term concurrent enrollment, which does not appear in California Ed Code, is also used, although dual enrollment is the preferred term. In the community college system, these students are '**special part-time**' or '**special full-time**' students. When students are dually enrolled in courses at two separate educational institutions, they may or may not receive **academic credit** at both of the schools.

Forms of Early College Credit



Articulation Credit by Exam

- Articulation agreements are created between high schools & community colleges for specific courses for CTE courses
- Students take a high school class that aligns in content and rigor with community college course
- Articulation is a credit-by-exam mechanism - credit is transcribed after successful completion
- Articulation agreement defines requirements for receiving credit (instructor recommendation, B or better, etc.)
- High school instructors do not need to meet CC minimum quals. It is a high school course.
- Course does not need to fit into a college semester. Can be offered over the course of a year.

Forms of Early College Credit



Dual Enrollment (Non-CCAP)

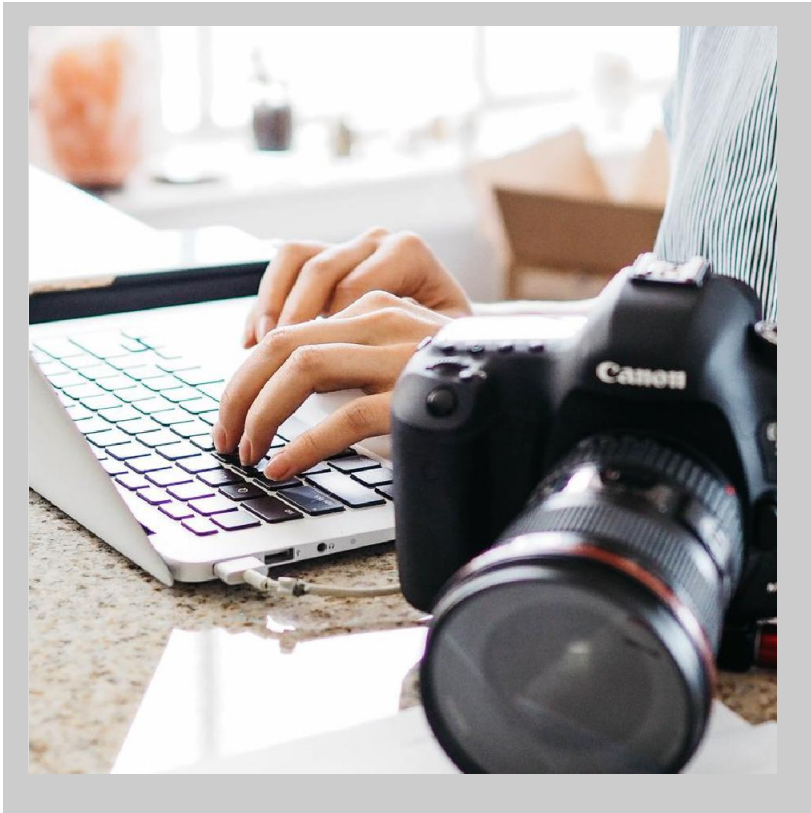
With an MOU - K12 districts or high schools may have an MOU to partner with community colleges to offer classes

Without an MOU - Individual high school students can choose and enroll in classes on the college campus with permission from parents and high school (often called concurrent enrollment)

- Students choose the courses they wish to take, "advanced scholastic & vocational education"
- Students enroll in college classes with other Community College students

Students do not pay any tuition or fees, but are responsible for the cost of books & materials

Forms of Early College Credit



Dual Enrollment (CCAP)

College & Career Access Pathways

Community College and high school district agreement. Focused on student in under-represented populations or who are not already college bound

College courses are offered in college pathway (CTE or Transfer) based on the districts needs

Students do not pay for tuition, fees, or books

Enrollment at high school site limited to high school students (closed enrollment), priority enrollment for high school students when offered at the college site

Previously under AB 288, now AB 30 & AB 102- presented at a single board meeting, single application and permission form for students!

College Credit Overview

	Articulation	Dual Enrollment (CCAP)	Dual Enrollment (Non-CCAP)
Serves Under-Represented Students	X	Required	
Requires an Agreement	X	X	Optional
Textbook & Required Fees	High School	High School/CC	Student
Closed Section for High School	High School Course	During the school day	When contracted (\$)
Maximum units	Typically limited to 12 units for a degree, 6 for a certificate total.	15 units/4 classes	11 units
Data sharing agreement/protocols		X	
Community College & High School Board Approval Required		X	
Community College Receives Apportionment		X	X
High School College & Career Readiness Indicator	Maybe	X	X

The Right Tool for the Right Job

Articulation

Pros

1. No risk to college transcript & grade bump on transcript
2. Courses can extend across college terms
3. Introduction to college level rigor at a slower pace

Cons

1. Not perceived by students as a college class
2. Credit-by-exam may be less transferrable
3. No FTES for community colleges

Dual Enrollment

Pros

1. Improved long term outcomes for students
2. Clear connection to college programs (CCAP)
3. Increased college experience for the student

Cons

1. Requires focused administration on both sides
2. Low grades impact transcript and financial aid for students

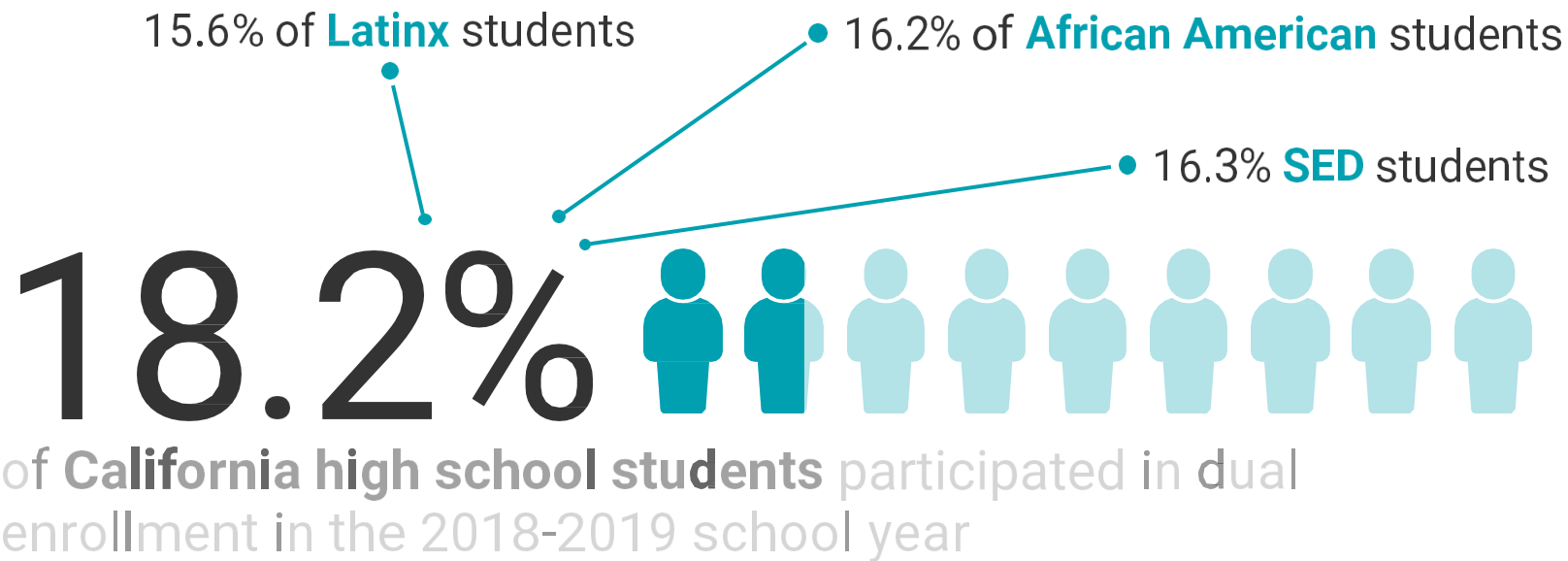
AP

Pros

1. Available in the high school
2. Grade bump on high school transcript

Cons

1. Less accessible to a broad range of students
2. High stakes test with a cost
3. May not be accepted by the colleges
4. No collaboration with community colleges



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Source: Rising the Tide, Wheelhouse (2020)



Dual Enrollment Research

Transition from High School to College

- ◆ Learn **study skills and other habits** related to college success. (Foster & Nakkula, 2005; Karp, 2006; Nakkula, 2006)
- ◆ Learn “**how to play the part**” of a college student. (Foster & Nakkula, 2005; Karp, 2006)
- ◆ Dual enrollment is related to **increased high school graduation**. (Karp et. al, 2007; Rodriguez, Hughes, & Belfield, 2012)
- ◆ **More likely to enroll in college** than their non-participating peers. (CCRC, 2007; Speroni, 2011; Rodriguez & Hughes, & Belfield, 2012; Struhl & Vargas, 2012; Cowan & Goldhaber, 2013; Taylor, 2015)

Expanding Access

- ◆ **Young men of color, students from low-income families, and students who are the first in their families to attend college** often benefit the most from high-quality dual enrollment programs. (Cowan & Goldhaber, 2013; Karp et al, 2007; Rodriguez, Hughes, & Belfield, 2012; Speroni, 2011; Struhl & Vargas, 2012)
- ◆ **Males & low-income students benefit more** from participation than other sub-groups. (Karp et al, 2007)
- ◆ **Low-income and first-generation** students can benefit from participation. (Rodriguez, Hughes, & Belfield, 2012; An, B.P., 2012 & 2013)

College Persistence & Completion

- ◆ Improved college GPA (Dadgar & Allen, 2011; Eimers, & Mullen, 2003; Kotamraju, 2005)
- ◆ Persistence to a second year of college (Dadgar & Allen, 2011; Eimers & Mullen, 2003; Swanson, 2008)
- ◆ **Positively related to credit accrual and momentum** (Karp et. al, 2007; Michalowski, 2007; Speroni, 2011, Rodriguez, Hughes, & Bailey, 2012)
- ◆ **More likely to enroll in college — and more likely to enroll in a four-year college — than their non-participating peers.** (An, B. P., & Taylor, J. L., 2015; An, B. P., 2013; Cowan, J., & Goldhaber, D., 2015)

Supporting students with IEP & 504 Plans

Helping Students Understand the Differences



- Colleges and high schools have different legal obligations.

Colleges fall under the American's with Disabilities Act (ADA), instead of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Because of this, the types of accommodations offered at college may be different than those at the high school.

- Students needs to register with the support service department get accommodations.

It is not automatic. These departments are supportive and friendly!

- There are no “case managers” in college.

Community colleges have resource counselors to help students to determine reasonable accommodations.

- Students are responsible for working with the Disabled Student Programs and Services (DSPS) and for advocating for themselves.

Parents are not automatically in the loop but can be involved with the permission of the student.



Free to join!

California Association of Dual Enrollment Partnerships (CADEP)

<https://cadualenrollment.org/>

Mission: California Alliance of Dual Enrollment Partnerships (CADEP), an affiliated chapter of the National Alliance of Concurrent Enrollment Partnerships (NACEP), is a unified coalition committed to the advancement of equity, student success, and quality in dual enrollment programs in California.

BACCC Resources to Support Practice

Connecting, understanding, improving, and expanding! (All resources linked below!)

1 [Bay Area DE Exchange \(CoP\)](#)

Monthly Meetings on 3rd Wednesday at 3 pm...
Join the Google Group

2 [BACCC Dual Enrollment Website](#)

<http://dualenrollment.baccc.net/>

New resources added regularly. Recordings of Exchange meetings available!

3 [CTE Pathway Development Toolkit](#)

<https://sites.google.com/baccc.net/cte-pathway-development/home>

4 [Dual Enrollment Handbook](#)

Practices sourced from regional practitioners

5 [Glossary of Terms & Definitions](#)

Clarifies terms across the K14 systems

6 [ECC Comparison Chart](#)

Detailed comparison of Articulation, CCAP and non-CCAP Dual Enrollment

7 [CCAP Dual Enrollment Teaching Model FAQ](#)

Covers questions to highlight features of all CCAP teaching models

Questions?

Contact me anytime!

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LPC



Workshop Evaluation

EMAIL THE PANELISTS!

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