

Update on Dual Enrollment (Act 77)

Dr. Heather Bouchey, Deputy Secretary 1/16/18





Outline

- Fiscal summary
- What do we know so far?
 - Voucher usage and participation rates
 - Equity in student participation
 - Links to postsecondary outcomes
- What are some current challenges?
- Recommendations
- Questions



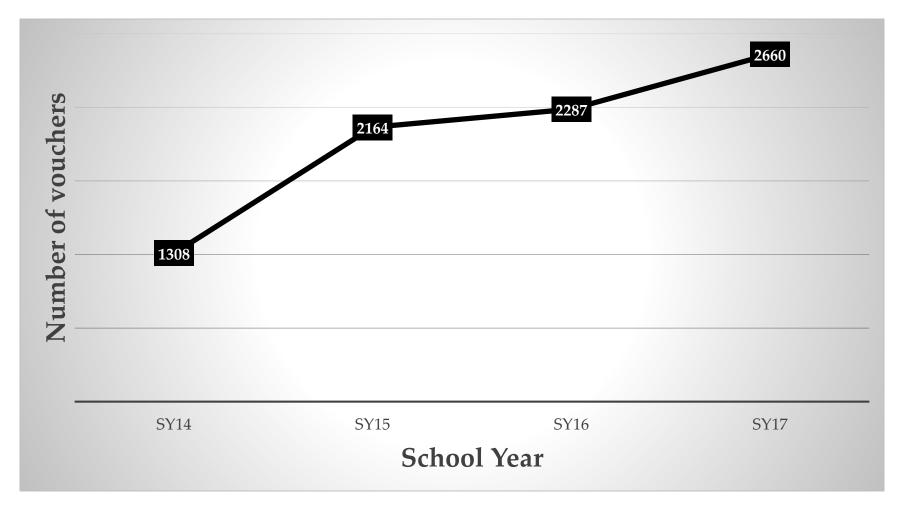
Fiscal Summary

Dual Enrol	lment Summary				
Fiscal Year	EF	Next Gen (GF)	Total	Annual Change	% Difference
2015	480,936	480,936 ¹	961,872	Ü	
2016	681,835	600,000	1,281,835	319,963	25%
2017	883,419	600,000	1,483,419	201,584	14%

Early Coll	ege Summary				
Fiscal Year	EF	Next Gen (GF)	Total	Annual Change	% Difference
2015	306,012	0	306,012		
2016	1,252,012	0	1,252,012	946,000	76%
2017	1,276,950	0	1,276,950 ²	24,938	2%



Participation in DE has increased over time.



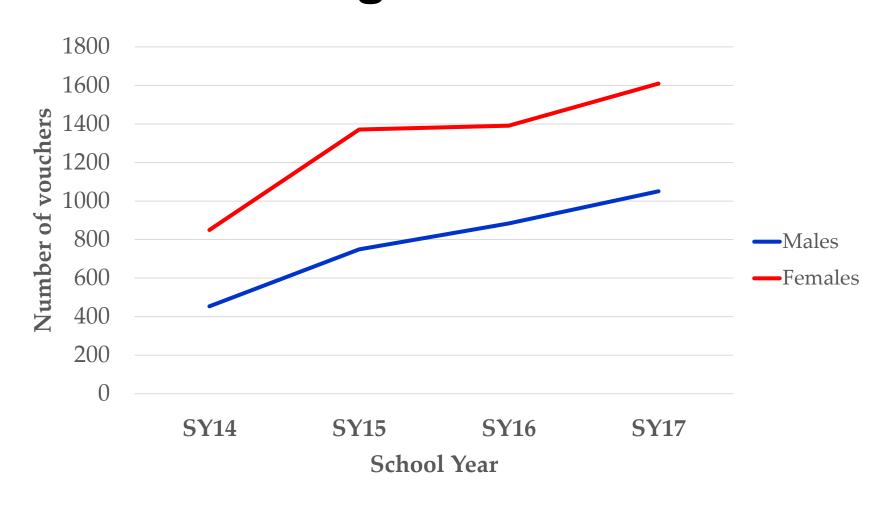


Equity: Participation by different student subgroups

- Gender
- FRL (Economic Disadvantage)
- Special Education (IEP)
- Race/ethnicity
- English Learner

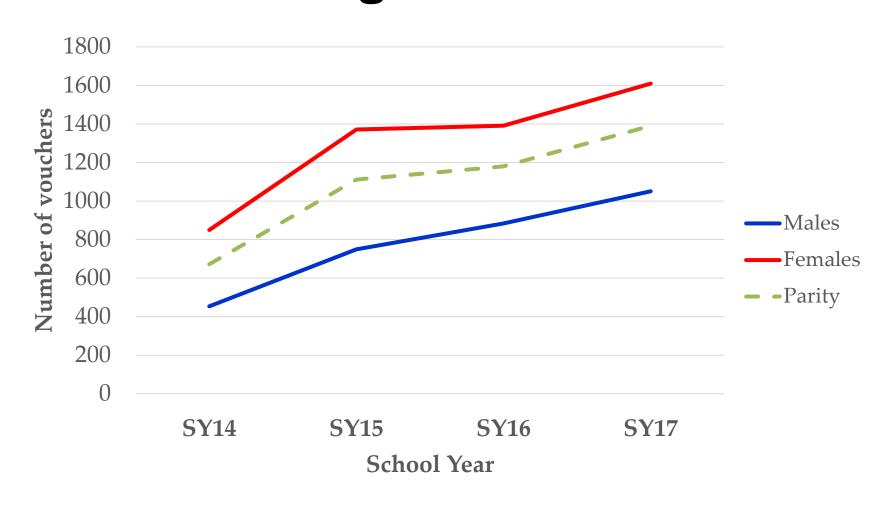


How many vouchers are used, by student gender?



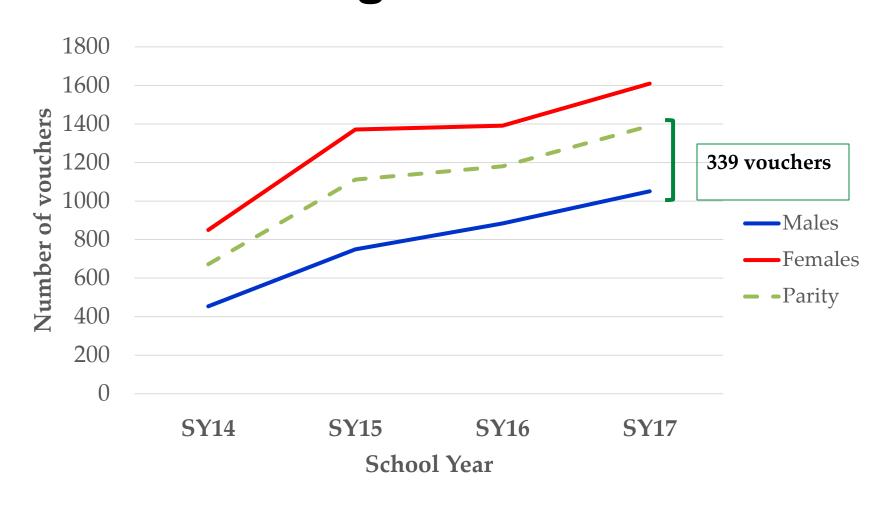


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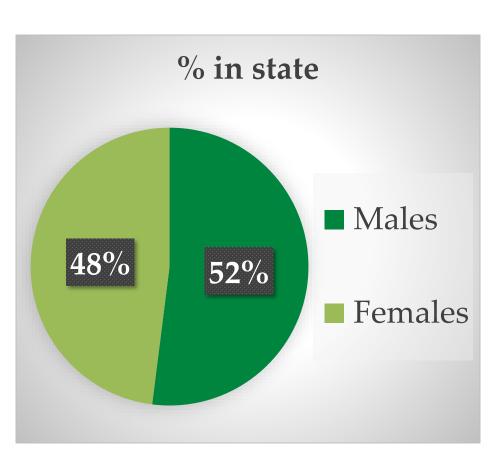


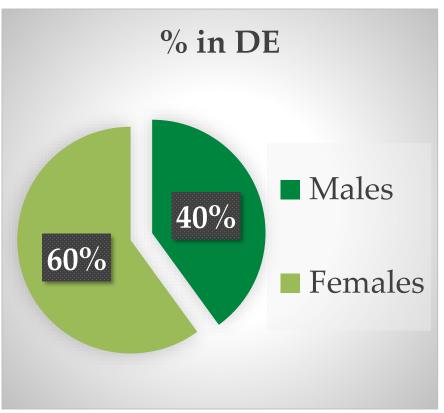
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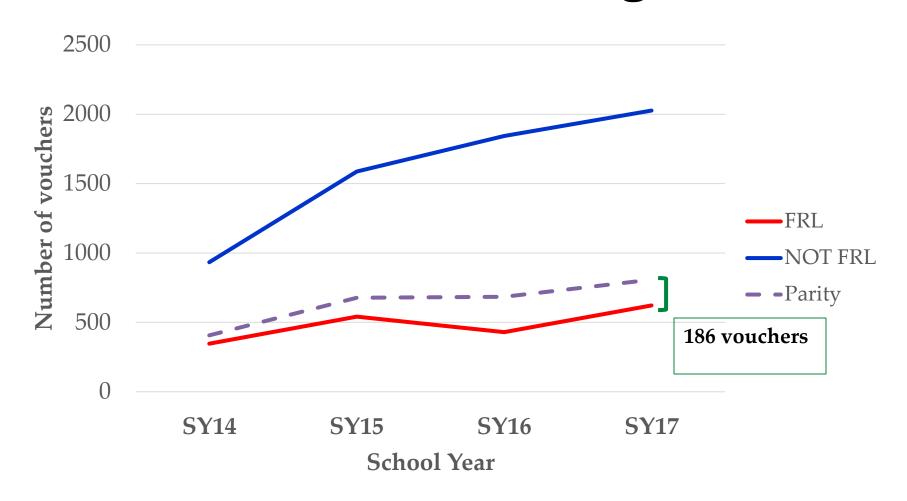
Equity: Gender





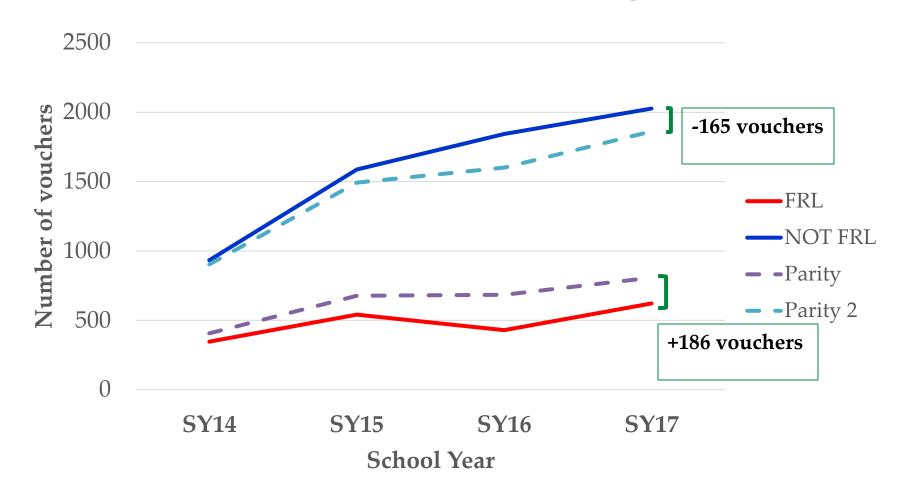


How many vouchers are used, by student economic disadvantage?



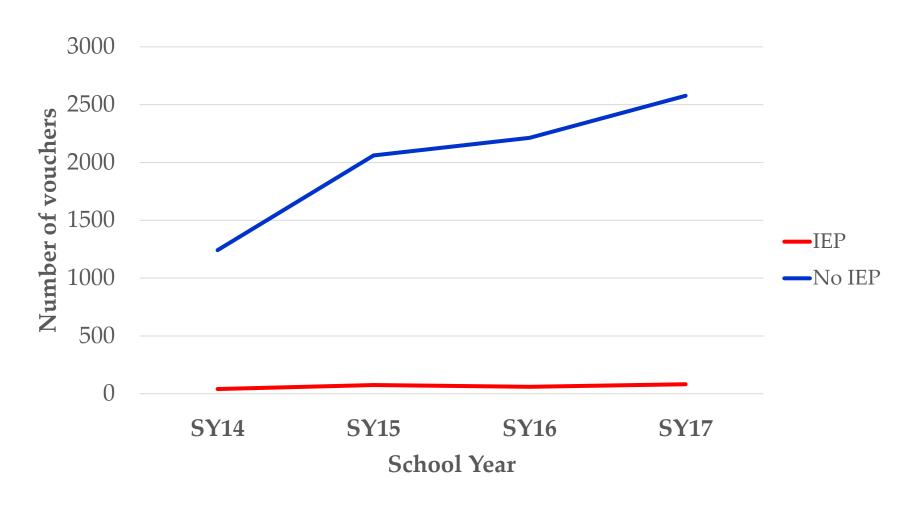


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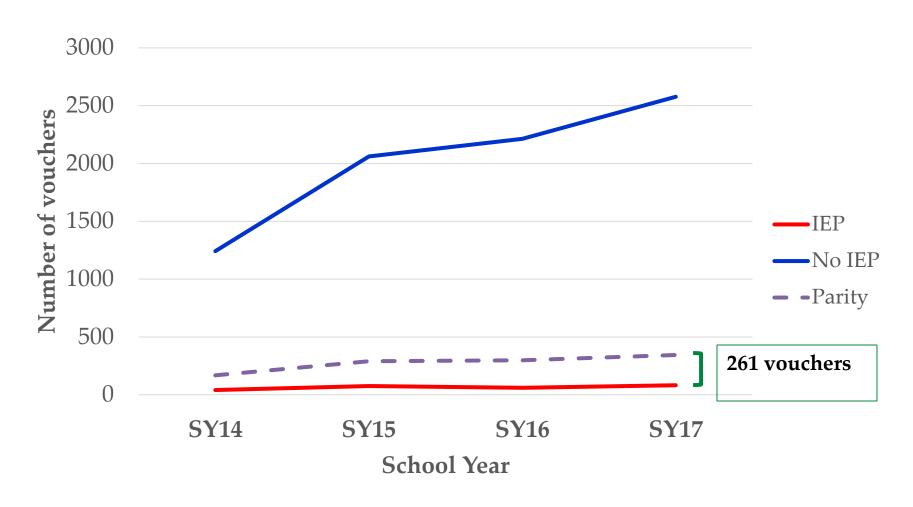


How many vouchers are used, by student IEP status?



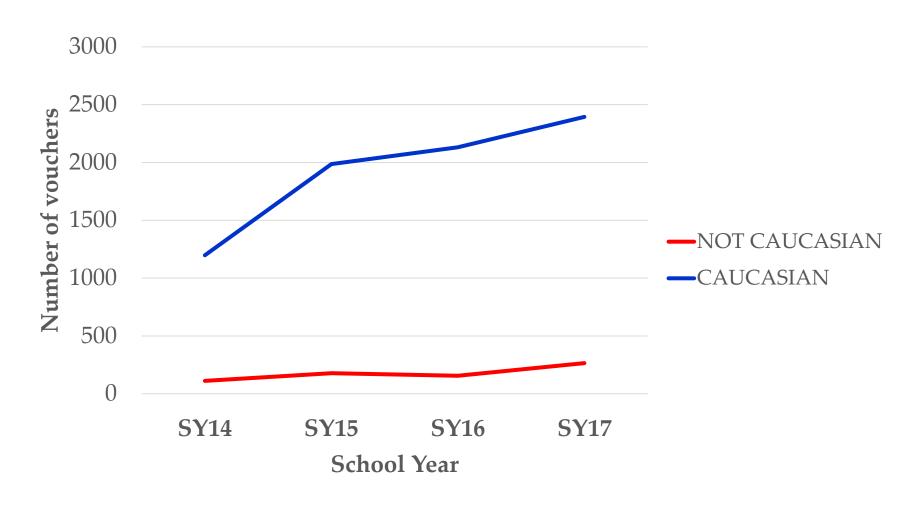


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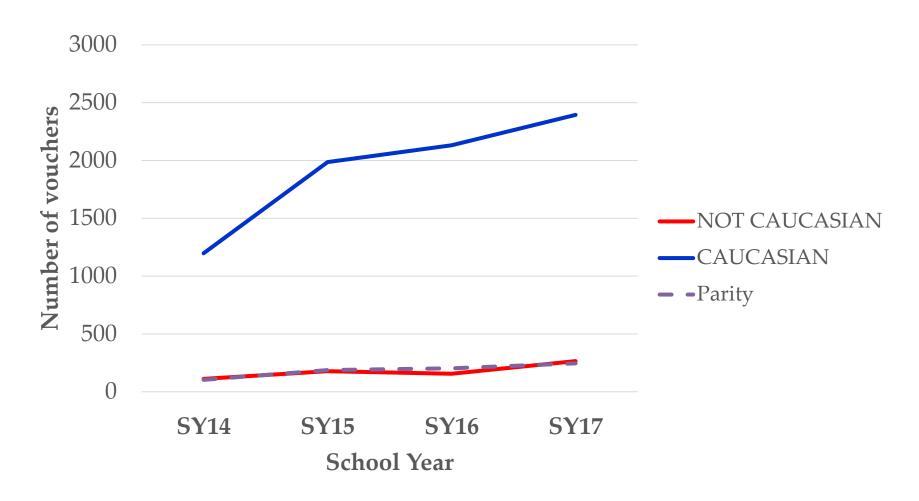


How many vouchers are used by students of color?



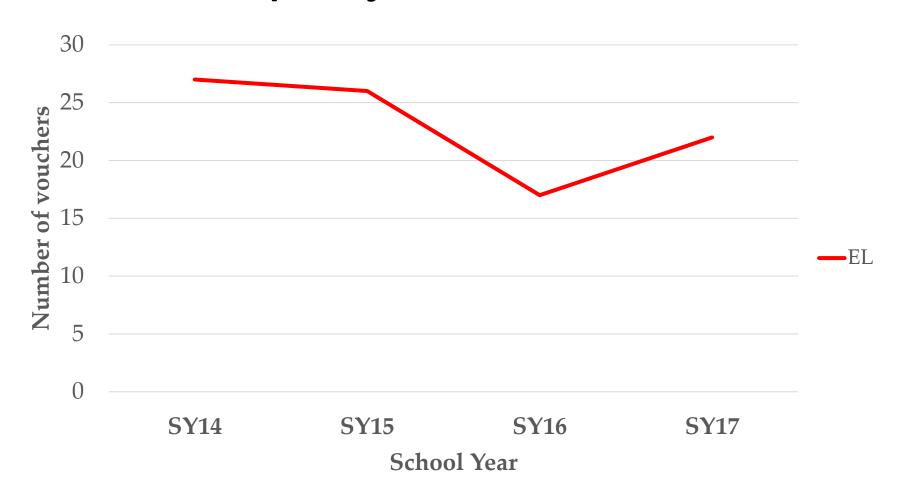


How many vouchers are used by students of color?





How many vouchers are used by students who qualify for EL services?





Postsecondary Enrollment



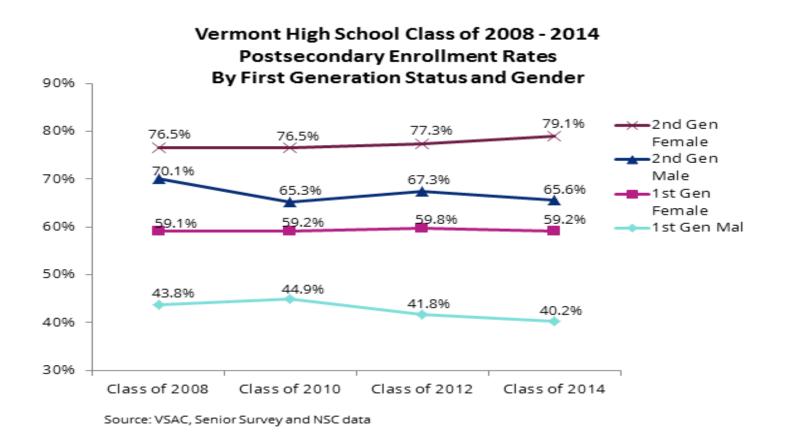
Enrollment in College

- 2013: 6% of DE users went on to college 2016: 32% of DE users went on to college
- From 2009-2015, % grads enrolled in college within a year has remained stable (54-56%).

Are students using DE those who would have gone to college anyway?



Where we are: Low and *uneven* participation in postsecondary opportunities





DE and postsec enrollment, by gender

Males									
		Total # of				Total # of			
		<u>DE</u>		Total # of DE		<u>DE</u>			
<u>1st</u>	<u>Total #</u>	students in		students in		<u>students</u>			
<u>semeste</u>	students in	NSC, 0-3		NSC, 0-12		in NSC,			
<u>r in DE</u>	<u>DE</u>	<u>mos</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>mos</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>12+ mos</u>	<u>%</u>		
SPR13	68	30	44%	36	53%	41	60%		
SY14	428	264	62%	289	68%	315	74%		
SY15	606	405	67%	431	71%	446	74%		
SY16	680	285	42%	290	43%	NA	NA		

Females										
		Total # of				Total # of				
		<u>DE</u>		Total # of DE		<u>DE</u>				
<u>1st</u>	<u>Total #</u>	students in		students in		<u>students</u>				
<u>semeste</u>	students in	NSC, 0-3		NSC, 0-12		in NSC,				
r in DE	<u>DE</u>	mos	<u>%</u>	<u>mos</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>12+ mos</u>	<u>%</u>			
SPR13	125	78	62%	82	66%	87	70%			
SY14	783	530	68%	558	71%	593	76%			
SY15	1047	719	69%	769	73%	792	76%			
SY16	1018	380	37%	388	38%	NA	NA			



DE and postsecondary enrollment, by economic disadvantage

Eligible for FRL										
1st semeste r in DE	<u>Total #</u> students in DE	Total # of DE students in NSC, 0-3 mos	%	Total # of DE students in NSC, 0-12 mos	<u>%</u>	Total # of DE students in NSC, ever (thru fall 16)	<u>%</u>			
SPR13	193	108	56%	118	61%	128	66%			
SY14	325	188	58%	208	64%	221	68%			
SY15	415	246	59%	263	63%	266	64%			
SY16	311	95	31%	97	31%	NA	NA			

Not eligible										
						Total # of				
						DE students				
<u>1st</u>		Total # of DE		Total # of DE		<u>in NSC,</u>				
<u>semester</u>	<u>Total #</u>	students in		students in		<u>ever (thru</u>				
in DE	students in DE	NSC, 0-3 mos	<u>%</u>	NSC, 0-12 mos	<u>%</u>	<u>fall 16)</u>	<u>%</u>			
SPRING13	193	108	56%	118	61%	128	66%			
SY14	863	590	68%	622	72%	668	77%			
SY15	1242	868	70%	927	75%	962	77%			
SY16	1385	569	41%	581	42%	NA	NA			



Participation by High School

• Review Table 10 in Report



Participation by College

• Review Table 11 in report



Current Challenges

- New operating platform for DE program
- Integrating state-run program with Fast Forward (CTE) and adult ed HSCP
- Equity issues regarding transportation, housing, fees.
- Students miss out on capstones, senior year projects with Early College





Recommendations for Further Analysis

- Determine how to account adequately for the effect of ELL status on access to DE.
- Evaluate how and whether students who live in poverty who either do or do not participate in Dual Enrollment differ in other substantive ways (e.g., access to 529 plan, financial aid counseling, college-enrolled siblings, etc.).
- Evaluate the relationship between the CTE Fast Forward dual enrollment program and postsecondary enrollment, and the relationship between the Fast Forward program and State-funded DE. In particular, evaluate the impact of college credits through Fast Forward as they compare to college credits earned through dual enrollment for different populations.



Recommendations (cont.)

- Evaluate why students at some high schools participate more fully in the state-run DE program than do students at other schools.
- Evaluate if postsecondary enrollment rates are comparable for students who participate in DE at a college compared to DE on a high school campus (i.e., concurrent enrollment).
- Track and evaluate the following additional indicators:
 - Student performance (i.e., grades) in dual enrollment coursework
 - Postsecondary retention (one-year) and persistence rates for students participating in dual enrollment, as compared to non-participating students
- At present, the AOE does not have sufficient staffing to evaluate these questions.











Students Get Ahead
With Dual Enrollment...

Earn Both High School and College Credit



