



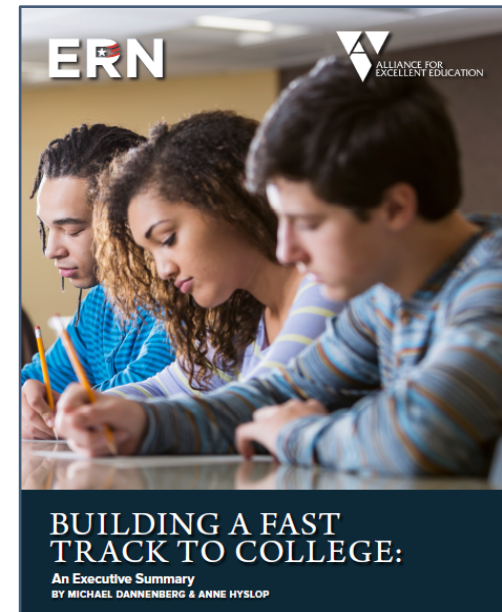
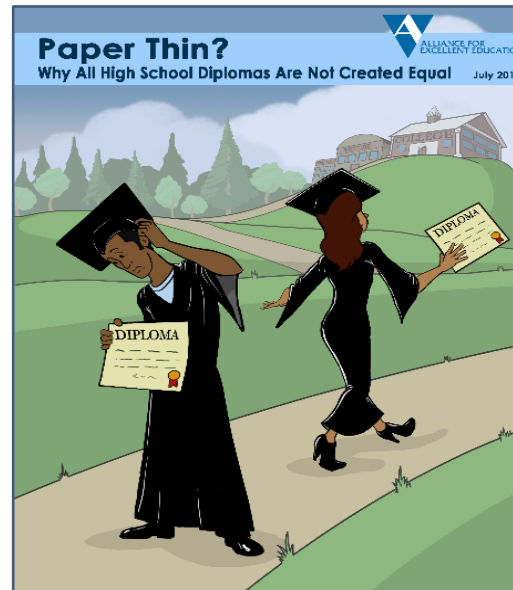
ALLIANCE FOR
EXCELLENT EDUCATION

Rethinking High School to Improve Transitions to College for Historically Underserved Students

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April 23, 2019

Aligning High School and Postsecondary Education

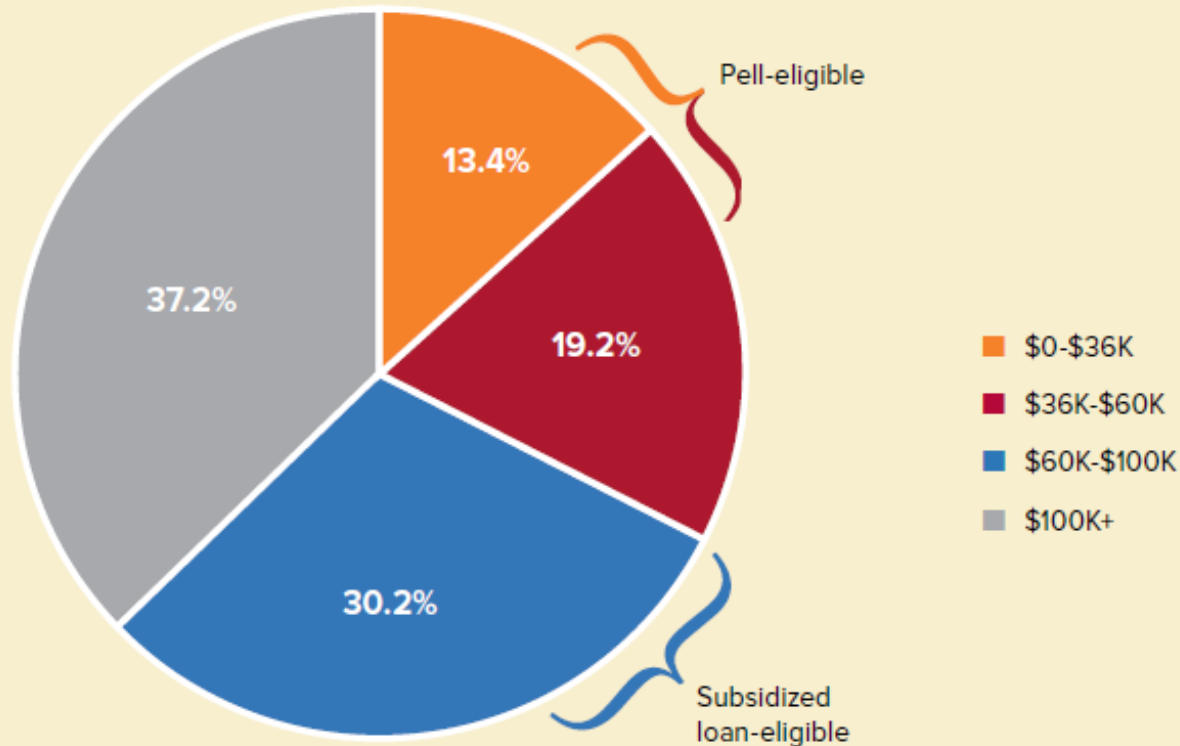


<https://all4ed.org/diplomapathways/>

<https://all4ed.org/early-college-high-schools-dual-enrollment-pell-grants-hea/>

The Case for Fast Track Pathways

Better News: Nearly 2/3 of college-ready high school juniors come from low- and middle-income families.



Source: Income data and analysis provided through our partnership with ACT. ACT test score and income data represents 2013-14 public high school juniors in the 2015 high school graduating class among the 14 ACT statewide administration states. Data are based on students who self-reported family income data (missing responses are omitted).



What is a Fast Track Pathway?

When students demonstrate college readiness, they should have a meaningful option to enroll in college-level coursework, full-time.



3.6 million HS juniors



1 in 4 college-ready

Readiness determined based on **demonstrated competency** on assessments in core subjects



College-ready student has “vertical choice” of where to enroll after 11th grade



Pathway 1:
Full-Time AP/IB or Dual Enrollment

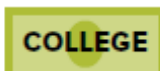
College-ready student remains in HS and enrolls full-time in college-level coursework

Savings from state higher ed aid, augmented by a portion of per-pupil K-12 aid, supports expanded **AP/IB program**, including all exam fees, and covers all student tuition & fee costs for **dual enrollment**.



Pathway 2:
Early Graduation Scholarships

College-ready student graduates early and receives **scholarship** (i.e., a portion of per-pupil K-12 aid) to enroll in college



Early College Fast Track Pathway

Figure 9. Key Recommendations for States to Establish a Full-Time AP or Dual Enrollment Fast Track Pathway



→ **Pathway 1: Full-Time AP/IB or Dual Enrollment**

Statewide AP/IB Policy for Credit Transfer.

States should set the minimum number of classes and subjects for Fast Track AP participation and adopt a policy for all in-state, public colleges that any student receiving a “3” on the AP exam (or similar score on the IB exam) will receive college credit.

Tuition and Fees. States should:

- Ensure participation is free for students, with costs covered by existing K-12 per-pupil funds and savings from state higher education aid.
- For purposes of calculating state education aid, count dual enrollment students once.

Remaining Funds.

Any excess state funds that remain after supporting Fast Track participation should be treated like other state aid for K-12 education, increasing per-pupil spending in the district.



*Tuition, Fees,
Program Costs*



College-Ready Efforts



Articulated Dual Enrollment Course Sequences, with Guaranteed Credit Transfer.

States should create a full-time, general education course sequence for Fast Track dual enrollment, with associated credits accepted for degree requirements at all in-state, public colleges.



Staffing. Districts should offer dual enrollment taught by college faculty – either in-person or online – and should limit concurrent enrollment (courses taught by high school faculty, at high school campuses). AP courses could also be offered online to expand access.



Early HS Graduation Fast Track Pathway

Figure 10. Key Recommendations for States to Establish an Early Graduation Scholarship Fast Track Pathway



Pathway 2: Early High School Graduation Scholarships

Scholarship Size. States should provide a scholarship that:

- Is large enough to provide a meaningful incentive;
- Reflects the state's typical per-pupil spending;
- In general, is at least two-thirds of the state share of per-pupil expenditures or \$3,000, whichever is greater; and
- Where possible, is as generous as a federal Pell Grant.

Remaining Funds. State funds that do not support the scholarship should be treated like other state aid for education, increasing per-pupil spending for students that remain in the district.

College-Ready Efforts



College Enrollment.

Students should enroll full-time in the academic year following early high school graduation.

Participating Institutions.

Enrollment should be limited to in-state public colleges and universities.



Federal Title IV +

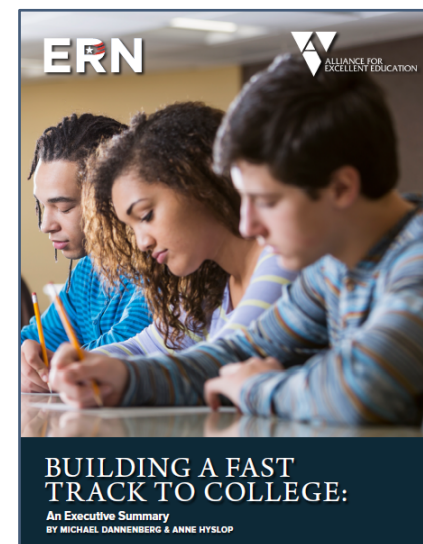
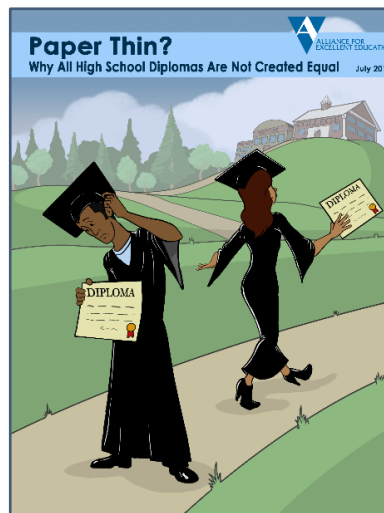
COLLEGE

Fast Track Scholarship



High School Agenda for Higher Education Act

- PREPARE Act
- Fast Track to and Through College Act
- Go to High School, Go To College Act



Questions?

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