

Title	Committee for Academic Affairs and Policy Update
Staff lead:	Randy Spaulding
Position	Director Academic Affairs and Policy
Email:	randys@wsac.wa.gov
Phone:	360.753.7823
Synopsis:	<p>The Committee for Academic Affairs and Policy met at the Council offices on Thursday, March 20. The committee spent most of the time discussing use of the Smarter Balanced Assessment for college placement and the status of work related to streamlining and expanding access to dual credit coursework.</p> <p>As part of the dual credit discussion the committee received a brief report from Karl Smith, Student Achievement Council intern and Associate Vice Chancellor/Chief Admissions Officer at UW Tacoma. Karl will present his research on access and diversity in the Running Start programs to the full Council.</p> <p>The committee also briefly discussed SB 6552. The bill aligns with the strategy to ensure all students are college and career ready by allowing the State Board of Education to move forward on implementation of the 24 credit high school graduation requirement and increasing the science requirement to three credits.</p>
Guiding questions:	<p>What is the status of the prioritized roadmap action items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure high school graduates are career and college ready. • Streamline and expand dual credit and dual enrollment. <p>How do these findings inform the work of the Dual Credit workgroup?</p>
Possible council action:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Only <input type="checkbox"/> Approve/Adopt <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
Documents and attachments:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brief/Report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party materials <input type="checkbox"/> Other

Committee for Academic Affairs and Policy (CAAP)

The Committee for Student Support will address issues related to student support services including programs that improve student outreach and support.

Action Items:

- Ensure high school graduates are career and college ready.
- Streamline and expand dual credit and dual enrollment programs.
- Align postsecondary programs with employment opportunities.
- Provide greater access to work-based learning opportunities.
- Respond to student, employer, and community needs.
- Leverage technology to improve student outcomes.

Stakeholder Attendees

Chadd Bennett & Vi Boyer (ICW)
Mike Hubert (OSPI)
Nova Gattman (WTB)
Justin Montermini (WTB)
Jane Sherman (COP)
Linda Drake (SBE)
Bill Moore (SBCTC)

Upcoming Scheduled Meeting Times

Thurs, January 30 - 9 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.
Thurs, March 20 - 9 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.
Wed, May 21 - 9 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.
Thurs, July 10 - 9 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.
Mon, October 27 - 9 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.
Thurs, January 30 - 9 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.

WSAC MEMBERS

Maud Daudon, Rai Nauman Mumtaz,
Scott Brittain, Jeff Charbonneau

Staff: Randy Spaulding, Jim West, Christy England-Siegerdt, Daryl Monear, Mark Bergeson, Karl Smith (intern).

Guests:

Madeleine Thompson, House Higher Education Committee Research Analyst
Megan Wargacki, Counsel
House Education and Higher Education Committees.
Catrina Lucero: Higher Ed fiscal analyst, Office of Program Research.

Agenda

- Welcome and introductions
- 2014 Roadmap Action update:
 - Ensure high school graduates are career and college ready.
 - Update on use of SBAC
 - Update on career and college ready framework
 - Streamline and expand dual credit and dual enrollment
 - Dual Credit Workgroup – Report on first meeting
 - A comparison of Washington's Running Start Program to other state's dual enrollment programs hosted on a college campus
- Other Roadmap Actions:
 - Align postsecondary programs w/employment opportunities
 - Skilled and educated workforce RFP update
 - Program review and system design
 - Provide greater access to work-based learning
- Other activities
 - State Authorization Reciprocity update
- Related Legislation

Discussion Highlights

<p>Ensure high school graduates are career and college ready.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBAC) in postsecondary placement: Draft recommendations are being reviewed by system groups. Expect a final recommendation for review and approval by sectors in May. • College readiness transition courses are being designed in English and Math. Expect pilot implementation during 2014-15 academic year with full roll-out in 2015-16. Courses would be designed so that students who do not test college ready in 11th grade could be college ready by the end of 12th grade. • SBAC has released draft career ready framework for review. The framework would be optional for use by the states and could be modified locally. SBAC will vote on the framework at their meeting in late April.
<p>Streamline and expand dual credit and dual enrollment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dual credit workgroup met for the first time on March 4. The group reviewed draft definitions and identified issues that impact dual credit. • OSPI is moving ahead on the rulemaking process for College in the High School. • Karl Smith (WSAC Intern) presented an analysis of the Running Start program-based questions raised in HB 2396.
<p>Other Roadmap actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align postsecondary programs with employment opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WSAC, SBCTC, and WTECB staff have selected a consulting team, The W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, to work on revisions to the methodology for the next release of “A Skilled and Educated Workforce” in 2015. ▪ We also briefly discussed the need to move forward on policy language to implement our system design responsibilities such as a proposed major expansion or mission change (28B.77.080). • Provide greater access to work-based learning opportunities: The Washington Technology Industry Alliance (WTIA) Workforce Development Committee is currently working on a similar online system – called ‘Internship in a Box’ – focused on STEM positions. As currently planned, the system would be available only to WTIA members and participating institutional partners.

Other activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Staff are moving forward with the state application to participate in the State Authorization Reciprocity Agreement (SARA). Staff met with stakeholders to discuss a required complaint process. In addition, we have started the process to change Degree Authorization rules to accommodate the agreements.
Related legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The committee briefly discussed SB 6552. The bill aligns with the strategy to ensure all students are college and career ready by allowing the State Board of Education to move forward on implementation of the 24 credit high school graduation requirement and increasing the science requirement to three credits.

Access and Diversity in the Running Start Program: A Comparison of Washington's Running Start Program to Other State Level Dual Enrollment Programs Hosted on a College Campus

Karl Smith
Intern, Washington Student Achievement Council
Associate Vice Chancellor & Chief Admissions Officer, Univ. of Washington

May 2014

BACKGROUND

Since 1990, high school students in Washington have had the choice of earning college credit through the Running Start program. Running start is a dual enrollment and dual credit program that allows eleventh and twelfth grade high school students to take college courses at any of Washington's 34 community and technical colleges, Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University, Northwest Indian College, Washington State University and The Evergreen State College. Participants receive high school and college credit while taking classes located on the campus of participating colleges. Running Start gives high school juniors and seniors the option to attend college on either full-time or part-time basis while concurrently earning high school and college credit.¹ Running Start is uniquely different from other dual enrollment programs in Washington because it provides an authentic college experience. Students who enroll in Running Start not only have access to rigorous courses they also have the opportunity to become a regular college student and enjoy the same privileges and responsibilities as any other college student.²

During the 2012-2013 academic year, 17,704 students participated in the Running Start program. In its 24th year, there are concerns of access for traditionally underrepresented minority groups and low-income students. In 2012-2013, African-Americans, Hispanic/Latino, Native-American and Pacific Islanders comprised 23.7% of enrolled 11th and 12th grade students but only made up 12.5% of Running Start students. While 46.1% of all students in Washington qualify for free or reduced lunch only 28% of Running Start participants qualify.³

The access gap has plagued the Running Start program over the last decade. A 2001 Running Start report conducted by the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges notes "While a primary intent of the Running Start program is to increase access to college learning opportunities, current enrollment statistics indicate that African American, Native American, and Hispanic students are underrepresented among Running Start students" (SBCTC, 2001). In fact, the problem has existed since the inception of the Running Start program. A 1991 report by the State Board of Community and Technical Colleges noted; "The socio-economic status of Running Start student families was quite high...Whites and Asian students were over represented in the Running Start group."⁴

This report will explore policy barriers that potentially limit the participation of underrepresented minority and low-income students in the Running Start program. Specifically this report will provide an overview of national practices and policies in other states for potential solutions to increasing the participation of underrepresented populations in the Running Start program.

¹ State Board of Community and Technical Colleges. (2012). Running Start 2011-12 annual progress report. Olympia, WA.

² Olympic College. (2014). *Is running start for you?*. Retrieved from <http://www.olympic.edu/Students/StudentServices/RunningStart/benefits.htm>

³ OSPI State Report Card and K-12 Data and Reports

⁴ Seppanen, L., & Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, Olympia. (1991). *The Running Start Program: Impact and Benefits from the First Year in Washington Community Colleges. Operations Report 91-4.*

RUNNING START LEGISLATION BRIEF OVERVIEW

In 1990 the Washington Legislature passed the “Learning by Choice” law. The “Learning by Choice” law included provisions for the creation of the Running Start program. Over the past twenty-four years the law has been tweaked slightly but the essence of the law remains to give high school juniors and seniors the option to attend college on either a full-time or part-time basis while concurrently earning high school and college credit.

Running Start legislation extends college access to any student who has junior or senior status, as established in accordance with a school districts grade placement policy. This includes students attending public or private schools as well as home schooled students. Students participating in the running start program have the option of earning their high school diploma through the community college if they complete an associate degree. The law requires that school districts provide information on the Running Start program to 10th, 11th and 12th grade students and their parents.

The state covers the cost of tuition for Running Start students for up to a combined 1.20 FTE between the high school and the institution of higher education with a maximum of 1.00 FTE at each institution. A student can take more than 1.20 FTE but must pay for the additional cost. Low-income students are eligible for tuition waivers for enrollment exceeding 1.20. Low-income is defined by free or reduced lunch eligibility.⁵ Washington law allows for colleges and universities to charge running start students up to ten percent of tuition but currently no higher education institution is charging tuition.

Students are responsible for mandatory and/or student-voted fees, textbooks, supplies, and other materials. Colleges and universities must make available fee waivers for low-income running start students. Transportation to and from the postsecondary institution is not funded by the Running Start program and students and their families must cover the cost.

The state funds Running Start enrollment by transferring funds per full-time equivalent for basic education from the school district to the college or university. The funding provided to school districts is based upon the Running Start enrollments reported to Office of the Superintendent of Public Instructions. In 2013-2014, funding for Running Start students is provided at the rate of \$5,296.73 per non-vocational annual average full-time equivalent (AAFTE) and \$6,043.16 per vocational AAFTE. The school district is allowed to keep seven percent of the funding for administrative purposes while the college or university receives the other 93%.⁶

Interested students are responsible for applying to the college or university. Each university or college determines if a student is qualified to take college course work. Colleges use their regular admissions procedures which may include placement tests. Students who place into college level English and/or math can participate in the Running Start program. A few colleges also require a minimum high school GPA. Once accepted into the program students can take any college-level academic or vocational courses in the college catalog, including online courses.

POTENTIAL BARRIERS

Before proceeding it is important to identify potential barriers for underrepresented student populations.

The policy structure of the Running Start program has barriers that make it difficult for students to participate. These challenges include the following:

- Admissions eligibility is determined by the postsecondary institution.
- Only college level courses (100 or higher) are paid for by the Running Start program.
- Students and their families must provide their own transportation.
- Books and fees are the responsibility of the student and their family.
- Colleges can charge up to 10% of tuition cost (although, at the time of this report, no college has implemented this option).

Other barriers include social and cultural barriers that are less apparent.

- College classes may conflict with high school extracurricular activities (sports, drama and music).
- Students and families have to determine if the student is socially and emotionally prepared for the college environment.

In addition to the aforementioned barriers, Running Start Coordinators/Advisors have identified other potential barriers.⁷ Running Start Coordinators/Advisors are postsecondary employees responsible for the recruitment, application, registration, and documentation for the Running Start program. Running Start coordinators identified the following list of challenges that are most pertinent to underrepresented student populations.

- Cost of placement tests
- Lack of funding for transportation
- Lack of funding for lunch
- Validity of placement test for non-native English speakers
- Parents' lack of knowledge regarding dual enrollment programs
- Lack of diversity in the coordinators may create a negative perception for Running Start students of different ethnic backgrounds

⁷ State Board of Community & Technical Colleges. (2012). Running start coordinator's fall meeting notes 10.25.12. Retrieved from www.sbctc.ctc.edu/.../studentsvcs/20121025rs_coordinator_mtg-notes.pdf

Before considering solutions to policy, social, and practical barriers it must be determined whether the barriers above disproportionately affect underrepresented minority populations and low-income students. The table below has categorized the aforementioned barriers for simplicity purposes.

Potential Barriers for Participation in the Running Start Program		
Cost Related	Criteria Related	Social Related
Students and their families must provide their own transportation	Admissions eligibility is determined by the postsecondary institution	College classes may conflict with high school extracurricular activities (sports, drama and music)
Books and supplies are the responsibility of the student and their family	Only college level courses (100 or higher) are paid for by the Running Start program	Students and families have to determine if the student is socially and emotionally prepared for the college environment
Colleges can charge up to 10% of tuition cost (although, at the time of this report, no college has implemented this option)	Validity of placement test for non-native English speakers	Parents' lack of knowledge regarding dual enrollment programs
Cost of placement tests		Lack of diversity in the coordinators may create a negative perception for Running Start students of different ethnic backgrounds
Free or reduced lunch options are not provided by the college campus		

Cost Barriers

It is apparent that any cost related barriers will disproportionately affect students from low-income backgrounds. The Running Start program does provide a waiver for participants that cover mandatory fees that are not associated with the delivery of the course. If postsecondary institutions start charging the 10% of tuition cost allowed by recent legislation, low-income students will be able to receive a fee waiver for the cost. Cost-related barriers disproportionately affect underrepresented minority students. Data shows that a higher percentage of Hispanic/Latino, Black/African American, American Indian/Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander qualify for free and reduced priced lunch than Asian and White students.

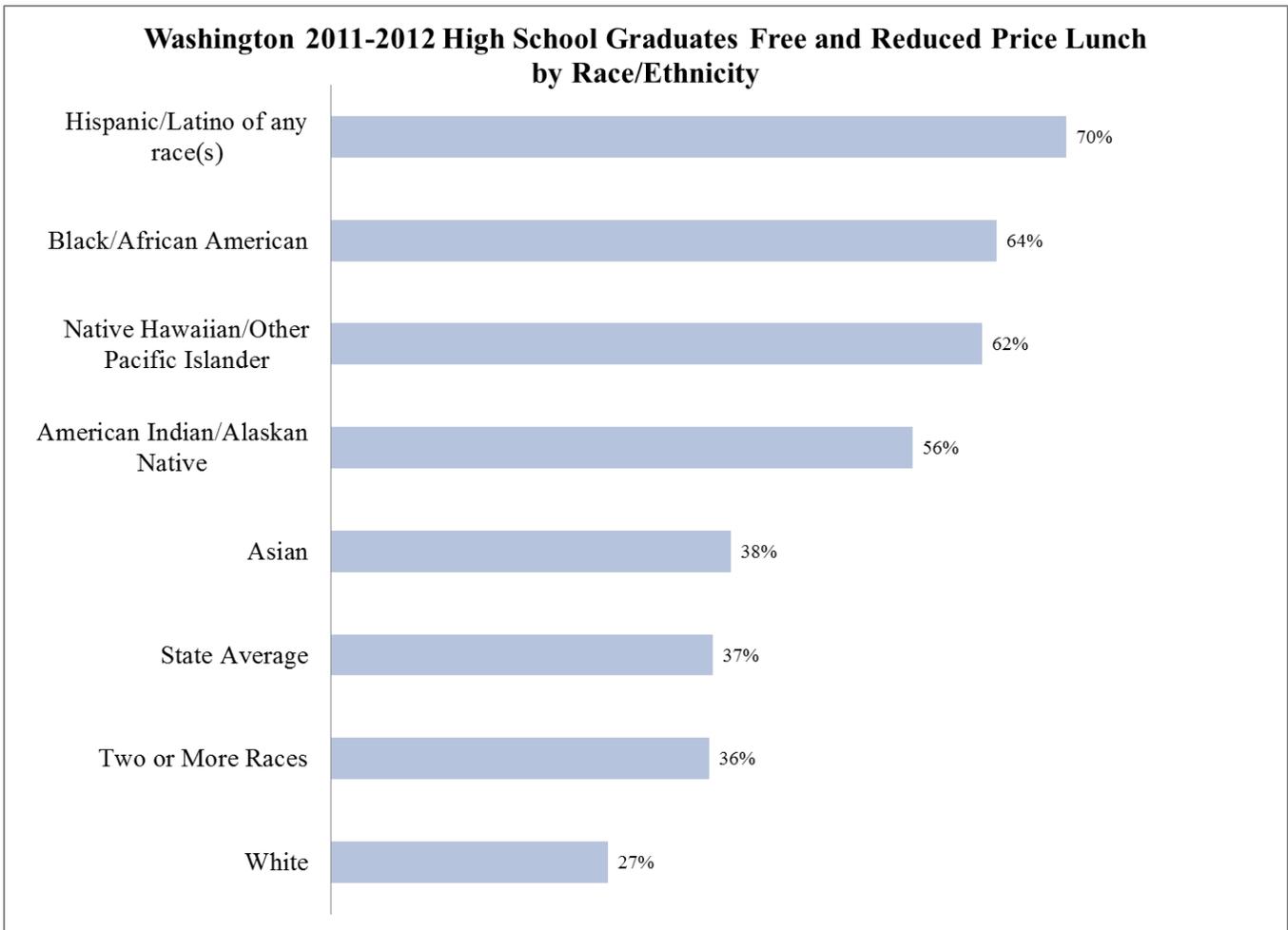


Figure 1 Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Education Research & Data Center, High School Feedback Report 2011-12; file created November 2013

It is likely the hope of policy makers that free tuition and fees would outweigh the cost of placement test, transportation, books, supplies and lunch. However it should be noted that the cost of books, supplies and transportation at a community college is estimated to be \$2,370 for three quarters. For families on a tight budget this comes to \$790 per quarter or \$263 per month. The true cost of Running Start enrollment was first reference in a 1991 report by the SBCTC which read “Because of the cost of books and travel, Running Start is a viable option for few low-income high school students.”⁸ The Running Start program has not addressed the true cost of attendance which significantly affects all low-income and disproportionately affects underrepresented minority student populations.

⁸ Seppanen, L., & Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, Olympia. (1991). The Running Start Program: Impact and Benefits from the First Year in Washington Community Colleges. Operations Report 91-4.

Criteria Barriers

Since its inception, Running Start was created to allow high school students to take rigorous college-level courses. While Running Start legislation does not explicitly create academic achievement criteria for participation it does implicitly create the criteria that high school juniors and seniors should be prepared to take college level course work. The community and technical colleges have defined college readiness as the combination of skills, knowledge, and habits of mind necessary to fully participate in college-level courses. College readiness is demonstrated by a student having completed intermediate algebra (typically algebra 2 in high school) and can demonstrate readiness on college English and math placement exams. There is ample evidence that a higher percentage of underrepresented minority students are likely not prepared to take college level course work while in high school.

A study conducted by the State Board of Community and Technical Colleges analyzed the 2008-2009 public high school graduates who enrolled in a Washington community or technical college immediately following graduation. The study found Hispanics (70%), African Americans (70%), and Native Americans (60%) were substantially more likely than Whites (54%) and Asian/Pacific Islander (55%) students to enroll in pre-college courses.⁹ A 2012 study of all high school graduates conducted by the Washington State Board of Education found that a higher percentage of African American (19.3%), Hispanic (19.6%), low-income (17.0%) and limited English (23.9%) graduates enrolled in precollege or remedial courses following high school graduation than White (13.3%) and Asian students (15.5%).¹⁰ Based on the evidence, it is apparent that a disproportionate percentage of underrepresented minority and low-income 11th and 12th graders are ineligible to participate in the Running Start program due to not meeting the minimum threshold for participation.

Social Related Barriers

The decision to participate in Running Start is ultimately a choice of the student and likely with the support of their family. Students may be academically prepared for college-level classes, but may not feel prepared for the emotional or social demands of college life. Materials produced by Running Start coordinators ask the basic question “Is Running Start Right for You?”¹¹ To date there have been no published surveys asking qualified non-participants about their decisions not to enroll in the Running Start program. There have been several reports that inquire about the experience of Running Start students.

⁹ State Board for Community and Technical Colleges. (2012). Role of pre-college (developmental and remedial) education 2009-10 public high school graduates who enroll in Washington community and technical colleges in 2010-11. Olympia, WA

¹⁰ Washington State Board of Education. (2013). An overview of the statewide indicators of educational health, their current state, goals/objectives, and recommendations for future enhancements. Retrieved from <http://www.sbe.wa.gov/documents/legislative/2013/5491report1.pdf>

¹¹ *Olympic College. (2014). Is running start for you?* Retrieved from <http://www.olympic.edu/Students/StudentServices/RunningStart/benefits.htm>

A 2006 survey conducted by Clark College (1 of 34 participating community and technical colleges) on enrolled Running Start students asked several questions about the student’s participation in the Running Start program. The survey revealed that the most important reason that students participated in the Running Start program was to get an early start on college, free tuition, and the ability to take classes not offered at their high school.¹²

“The importance of these factors in deciding to become a Running Start student”

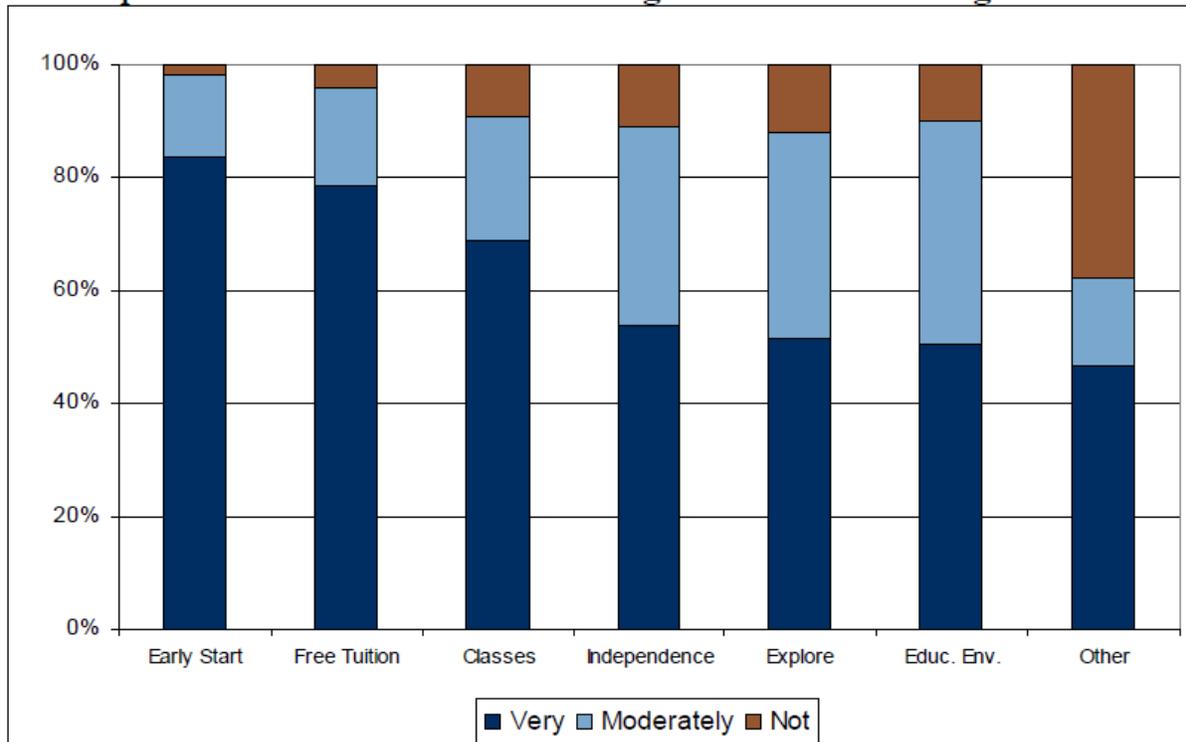


Figure 2 Source: Clark College Office of Planning and Advancement Survey of High School Seniors In Running Start Spring 2006

In addition the survey found the following:

- 58% of Running Start students took classes at both their high school and Clark College
- 31% indicated that they did not participate in extracurricular activities at either their high school or Clark College
- 60% of students who did participate in extracurricular activities only participated in activities at their high school.
- 9% of students who did participate in extracurricular activities only participated in activities at Clark College
- 5.7% of students indicated that they participated in extracurricular activities at both their high school and Clark College

¹² Survey of high school seniors in running start spring 2006. (2006). [Report], The Office of Planning and Advancement, Clark College, Vancouver, WA.

Issues that Running Start students faced included juggling high school and college schedules, and maintaining connections with high school friends and activities.

“These issues made my Running Start experience difficult”

	# of Students	% of All Students
None - my experience was not difficult at all	74	20%
Students with an issue (or multiple issues)	295	80%
Total response	369	100%
Students with more than one issue	198	54%

Issue	# of Students	% of All Students
Transportation	84	23%
Cost of books	130	35%
Juggling high school and college schedule	110	30%
Getting classes at the time of day I needed them	146	40%
Getting into the classes I needed	57	15%
Maintaining connection with high school friends & activities	56	15%
College courses - faster pace, more rigorous demands	101	27%
Negative comments from Clark College students or faculty	12	3%

Figure 3 Source: Clark College Office of Planning and Advancement Survey of High School Seniors In Running Start Spring 2006

There is little evidence that these social issues disproportionately affect underrepresented minority or low-income student populations. Social challenges are faced by all students and it cannot be definitively stated that cultural differences lead to the decision not to participate for eligible students. More investigation needs to be done to determine what impact cultural preferences have on Running Start participation.

DUAL ENROLLMENT BEST PRACTICES AND SURVEY OF POLICIES IN OTHER STATES

Even with all of its flaws, the Running Start program aligns with many current best practices for state level dual enrollment policies. The Education Commission of the States recommends thirteen key components of state-level policies on dual enrollment.¹³

13 Education Commission of the States. (2014). Increasing student access and success in dual enrollment programs 13 model state-level policy components. Denver, CO: Zinh, J.

Education Commission of the States Model Components of State-Level Policies on Dual Enrollment	Running Start Legislation Aligns With the Model
Access	
All eligible students are able to participate. To ensure program access, state law must be unequivocal on this point.	X
Student eligibility requirements are based on the demonstration of ability to access college-level content, not bureaucratic procedures or non-cognitive factors.	X
Caps on the maximum number of courses students may complete are not overly restrictive. Cost should not be a driving factor for states to establish caps.	X
Students earn both secondary and postsecondary credit for successful completion of approved postsecondary courses. While it may sound obvious, such policies are not universal.	X
All students and parents are annually provided with program information. Less-advantaged parents are typically less likely to be aware of dual enrollment opportunities.	X
Counseling is made available to students and parents before and during program participation. State policies should promote the availability of counseling.	X
Finance	
Responsibility for tuition payments does not fall to parents. Requiring parents to pay tuition up front and receive reimbursement later may preclude participation by some students.	X
Districts and postsecondary institutions are fully funded or reimbursed for participating students. At least one state is tying full funding to course quality.	
Ensure Course Quality	
Courses meet the same level of rigor as the course taught to traditional students at the partner postsecondary institution.	X
Instructors meet the same expectations as instructors of similar traditional postsecondary courses, and receive appropriate support and evaluation.	X
Districts and institutions publicly report on student participation and outcomes. Only 30 of the 47 states with state-level dual enrollment programs require such reporting.	X
Programs undergo evaluation based on available data. Nearly 30 states require dual enrollment programs to undergo internal or external evaluation.	
Postsecondary institutions accept dual enrollment credit as transfer credit, provided measures of quality are ensured. More than 20 states require dual enrollment credits to be treated for transfer credit in the same manner as credits earned at the receiving institution.	X

Washington Running Start legislation aligns with all six access recommendations and eleven of the thirteen policy recommendations.

Furthermore, combining analysis from the Education Commission of the States and the U.S. Department of Education, Washington has implemented many key state-level dual enrollment policies from around the country.

1. Washington is 1 of 47 states to have statues and/or regulations governing dual enrollment policies.
2. Washington is 1 of 40 states that allow students to access college classes on a postsecondary campus. Three states allow dual enrollment classes to only be offered on a college campus.
3. Washington is 1 of 24 states that specify that dual enrollment students earn both high school and college credit.
4. Washington is 1 of 16 states that explicitly prohibit dually enrolled students from participating in remedial courses.
5. Washington is 1 of 14 states that require that students be in at least the 11th grade.
6. Washington is 1 of 8 states that require all students in eligible high school grades to be notified of dual enrollment programs.
7. Washington is 1 of 23 states that require students to meet course prerequisites set by the institution and/or meet other course placement criteria.
8. Washington is the only state in which the school district receives reduced funding for dual enrollment (Running Start) participation.
9. Washington is the only state in which the postsecondary institution receives less funding for dual enrolled students than traditional students.¹⁴

The Running Start program compares favorably to other state-level dual enrollment programs in all aspects except for the funding model of high school and postsecondary institutions. Thirty-one states provide schools with the same level of funding for dual enrollment students and traditional high school students. Ten states have allowed for double funding. In double funding both the high school and the postsecondary institution are funded at their full rate. The funding structure for the Running Start program directs high schools to send up to 93% of the pupil's funding to the post-secondary institution. In Washington, high schools are mandated to participate in the program and provide information to all 10th–12th grade students. While information is being provided, it is highly unlikely that high schools faced with the implication of losing funding have outreach and recruitment plans to increase the number of students who participate in the Running Start program. There is likely an alternative strategy to increase dual enrollment opportunities offered at the high school. This would include Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate, College in the High School and the recent creation of “Running Start in the high school”.¹⁵

14 Education Commission of the States. (2014). Increasing student access and success in dual enrollment programs 13 model state-level policy components. Denver, CO: Zinh, J.

15 While not a formal program “running start in the high school” is a model where the running start funding model is used to support what would be traditionally classified as College in the High School (CHS). The

Similar State Level Dual Enrollment Programs

Several states have dual enrollment programs similarly structured to Washington's Running Start program. In these states, students have the option of participating in dual enrollment courses provided on the postsecondary institution's campus, access is restricted to 11th and 12 grade students, and secondary institutions are required to participate in the program. For context, and to give a perspective of the uniqueness of the Running Start program, brief dual enrollment program descriptions for four states are provided below.

Minnesota Postsecondary Enrollment Options

In 1985, Minnesota became the first state in the country to formalize a student's right to apply to eligible post-secondary schools and receive both college and high school credit. Postsecondary Enrollment Options (PSEO) allows high school students to enroll in courses taught by college professors on a college campus. Admissions standards are determined by the postsecondary institution. The college also sets the number of classes that a student can take. Both public and private institutions are eligible to participate in the program. PSEO courses must be non-sectarian, college-level courses. Most PSEO are only open to 11th–12th grade students. The state covers the cost of tuition, fees and books. The state also covers the cost of consumable supplies required for a course (ex: art supplies and film). Students are responsible for general school supplies and their own transportation. Low-income students may qualify for mileage reimbursement from the state. Postsecondary institutions are not allowed to charge mandatory fees or fees for placement tests.¹⁶ It should be noted that a 2005 report reads "The majority of PSEO are female, white and middle to upper income."¹⁷ African American, Hispanic, and low-income students are underrepresented in PSEO. In 2005, African Americans made up 8% of all 11th–12th graders but only 4% of PSEO, Hispanics made up 4% of 11th – 12th graders but only 2% of PSEO and low-income students made up 24% of 11th – 12th graders but only 13% of PSEO.

Post-Secondary Enrollment Options Sample Minimum Admissions Requirements:

- Minnesota State University Moorhead
 - Seniors: Be in the upper half of your class or score at or above the 50th percentile on a national test such as the ACT, SAT, PSAT or Plan
 - Juniors: Be in the upper one-third of your class or score at or above the 70th percentile on a national test such as the ACT, SAT, PSAT or plan
- Rochester Community and Technical College: Juniors 3.0+ GPA, Seniors 2.5+ GPA

Running Start funding allows colleges to offer these courses without need to charge tuition which is normally required for CHS.

¹⁶ Minnesota Department of Education. (2014). Postsecondary enrollment options reference guide. Minnesota, Minn. Retrieve from: http://teacherweb.com/MN/NewPragueHS/MikeBartusek/Postsecondary-Enrollment-Options_Sept-20-2013.pdf

¹⁷ Nathan, J., Accomando, L., Fitzpatrick, D. H., & Hubert H. (2005). *Stretching minds and resources: 20 years of post secondary enrollment options in Minnesota*. Minneapolis, Minn: Center for School Change, Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota.

Georgia's Move on When Ready

Georgia's Move on When Ready (MOWR) legislation was passed in 2009. The MOWR program is intended as another option - not a replacement for 11th and 12th grade. Legislation requires that all 10th and 11th grade students receive information regarding the MOWR program, and that school districts must accept credit and award a high school diploma to any eligible student. High school students who are homeschooled and students who attend private schools are ineligible for the MOWR program. Public and private institutions are eligible to participate in the MOWR program. MOWR requires that students enroll full-time at the postsecondary institution. Students are not allowed to take high school courses on the high school campus while enrolled in the MOWR program. Remedial courses are not allowed. Post-secondary institutions establish admissions policies which may include SAT scores, ACT scores and/or a minimum GPA.¹⁸ The admissions process mimics the admissions process for all other students. Colleges and universities are able to limit the number of MOWR students and participation in extracurricular activities. Tuition and fees are paid by the Georgia Department of Education. Students are responsible for their own transportation and food cost.¹⁹ Qualified low-income students can qualify for a grant to cover the cost of books. In 2010, only 3,390 students enrolled in the program, 1,266 through the community college system.

Move On When Ready Sample Minimum Admissions Requirements:

- Georgia Institute of Technology Minimum Requirements: 2100+ SAT I Score, high school GPA 3.9, students expected to have completed highest level of math and science course work offer at the high school
- Darton State College Minimum Requirements: 550 Critical Reading, 550 Math, high school GPA 3.4

Wisconsin's Youth Options

The Youth Options program allows public high school juniors and seniors who meet certain requirements to take postsecondary courses at a Wisconsin technical college, a University of Wisconsin systems college or university, a Wisconsin tribally-controlled college, or a Wisconsin private nonprofit college or university. The law requires participation from all public high schools. The school board determines if the postsecondary course is eligible for high school credit and must approve student participation. The school board must pay the cost of tuition, fees and books for a course that is taken for high school credit that is not comparable to a course offered at the school district. The student may be required to reimburse the school district for tuition and fees if the student drops or fails the course. A student must pay for a postsecondary course that is not used for high school credit and/or a course that is comparable to a course offered at the school district. Parents or students

¹⁸ Georgia Department of Education. (2012). FY 2013 move on when ready guidelines. Retrieved from <http://www.gadoe.org/Curriculum-Instruction-and-Assessment/CTAE/Documents/MOWR-Guidelines-for-FY13.pdf>

Georgia Department of Education. (2010). Move on when ready frequently asked questions. Retrieved from http://archives.gadoe.org/DMGetDocument.aspx/MOWR_FAQs011910.pdf?p=6CC6799F8C1371F6FF1A14A2EED51346FE7B547491D03537B251D1ECD2A16FD1&Type=D

are responsible for transportation between the school and the postsecondary institution. However, transportation assistance is available for qualified low-income students. In 2009-2010, approximately 3,600 students enrolled in Youth Options courses, or about 2.5% of all 11th and 12th graders in the state.²⁰

Youth Options Sample Minimum Admissions Requirements:

- University of Wisconsin Rock County GPA 2.5
- University of Wisconsin Madison GPA 3.00 and exhausted their high school curriculum in the subject

Maine's Early Study, Early Enrollment & Aspirations

The High School Aspirations Program gives qualified high school juniors and seniors the chance to experience college by registering for on-campus college courses at a reduced tuition and fee rate. The cost of books and transportation is the student's responsibility. Participants can take up to six college credits in an academic year. The program is open to high school juniors and seniors in public school with at least a B average. Students must meet course prerequisites. The program is typically not open to private school or homeschooled students. The state pays 50% of the tuition for 3 semester credits. In the 2011 academic year only 653 students enrolled in the Aspirations Program.²¹

Early Study, Early Enrollment & Aspirations Sample Minimum Requirements

University of Maine: GPA B average, Counselor Recommendation

²⁰ Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. (2011). Summary of options available for students to earn college credit in Wisconsin high schools. Retrieved from <http://youthoptions.dpi.wi.gov/files/cte/pdf/dualenrollop.pdf>

Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. (2013). Youth options frequently asked questions and answers. Retrieved from http://youthoptions.dpi.wi.gov/files/youthoptions/pdf/yo_faq.pdf

Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (2013). Youth options program information for students and parents. Retrieved from http://www.marion.k12.wi.us/cms_files/resources/yo_brochure_non-fold.pdf

²¹Maine Department of Education (2012). Expanding access, increasing participation: post-secondary educational opportunities during high school.

CONCLUSION

The Running Start Program is an important dual enrollment option. Evidence shows underrepresented minority and low-income students are underrepresented in the Running Start program. Evidence also shows that many Running Start access policies align with national best practices. However, current best practices have not consistently increased access for minority and low-income students. According to the Education Commission of the States, “minority and/or low-income students tend to be underrepresented in statewide dual enrollment programs.”²² Many of the challenges related to access for underrepresented minority and low-income students in the Running Start program are also experienced in other state-level dual enrollment programs. These challenges include cost, eligibility criteria, and social factors.

Strategies should be explored to address barriers that discourage students from underrepresented backgrounds from participating in the Running Start program. At minimum, targeted outreach and recruitment strategies to increase underrepresented student populations should be developed and implemented as soon as possible. Addressing issues of cost and transportation are major issues; policy makers, postsecondary institutions and school districts should explore policies and practices in other states that have successfully addressed these issues.

Finally, all outreach efforts and policy changes should be evaluated against student and family preferences. In the quest to make the Running Start program more representative of Washington’s student population, policy makers should not forget the spirit of the Learning by Choice Law that was the catalyst for the program. The goal of Learning by Choice legislation was to create options for high school students. If students and families prefer to participate in other dual enrollment or dual credit programs, then the answer is to explore options to increase participation in other programs. Ultimately, the goal is to give high school students access to rigorous academic courses.

²² Education Commission of the States. (2014). Increasing student access and success in dual enrollment programs 13 model state-level policy components. Denver, CO: Zinh, J.

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Vision for Career and College- Readiness for All Students



**DEBORAH WILDS & KEVIN LAVERTY,
BOARD MEMBERS**

APRIL 24, 2014



Topics for Today



- Bridging the Gap between High School and College
 - ✦ Strengthening high school graduation requirements.
 - ✦ The potential for pre-remedial college transition courses in our high schools.
 - ✦ What role can the high school and beyond planning process play?
- What would it take to cut remediation rates in half by 2020?



Strengthening High School Graduation Requirements



- “Core 24” was not well received – SBE spent the last year building more flexibility into the framework.
 - Restore Electives
 - Strengthen Math & Science CTE Course Equivalencies so that CTE is embedded, rather than separate.
 - Build around the concept of Personalized Pathway Requirements (PPR)
- Focus more on the outcomes (Career-and-College Readiness), and less on inputs (1080 hours).
- In the 21st century, all students need Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) skills; 3 credits of math and 3 credits of science are foundational course credits that keep our students competitive.
- Every student should have a High School and Beyond Plan by 9th grade or earlier, upon which all course-taking decisions will be based.
- All students should be preparing for their life after high school; each student’s High School and Beyond Plan should identify a postsecondary pathway.
 - ✦ “College” is more than just a 4-yr degree! Community colleges, trades, industry certification, etc. – many individualized pathways for students of all interests and abilities.



HIGHLIGHTS

ENGROSSED SECOND SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6552



- More Flexible Instructional Hour Requirements & Funding
 - ✦ 1000 hours in grades 1-8 & 1080 hours in grades 9-12, “all of which may be calculated... using a district-wide annual average... over grades one through twelve.” (read: average of 1027 hours)
 - ✦ \$97 million provided for instructional hours increase last year is “redirected” to guidance counselors, supplies, class size.
 - \$34 million for lower class size for high school lab science classes.
 - \$16 million for guidance counselors
 - \$45 million for high school materials and supplies (“MSOC”)
 - ✦ NOTE: \$58 million in MSOC added to the budget beyond existing money that was “redirected”
- SBE to implement 24 career and college-ready framework for the Class of 2019.
- Individual school districts shall receive 1 or 2-year implementation extensions by filing with the state board of education.

*This is an initial interpretation. Rules will ultimately implement these provisions and districts should not use this presentation in place of rule language.



SB 6552 HIGHLIGHTS

(continued)



- The culminating project is eliminated as a high school graduation requirement.
- The third credit of math and science are student choice, based on HSBP, with the approval of a counselor, principal, parent, or guardian.
- SBE must allow districts to waive 2 credits for a student, on a case-by-case basis, based on “unusual circumstances.”
 - ✦ Districts must adopt local policies to administer this waiver, and WSSDA is to develop a model policy and make available for districts.
- Districts must offer at least one CTE math or at least one CTE science equivalency course. Districts with fewer than 2000 kids can seek a waiver. OSPI, w/ SBE, to develop more standardized approach to CTE equivalency in math & science.



Graduation Requirements

24 credit framework



Subject	Requirements for the Classes of 2016, 2017 & 2018	Career- & College-Ready Graduation Requirements for the Class of 2019 & Beyond
English	4	4
Math	3	3
Science	2 (1 lab)	3 (2 lab)
Social Studies	3	3
Career and Technical Education ¹	1	1
Health and Fitness	2	2
Arts	1	2 (1 can be PPR)
General Electives	4	4
World Language (or) Personalized Pathway Requirement (PPR)		2 (Both can be PPR)
Total Credits	20	24²

Personalized Pathway Requirement are related courses that lead to a specific post high school career or educational outcome chosen by the student based on the student's interests and High School and Beyond Plan, that may include Career and Technical Education, and are intended to provide a focus for the student's learning.

¹ Or 1 Occupational Education credit, as defined in WAC 180-51-067.

² Up to 2 credits can be waived locally based on a student's unusual circumstances.



Personalized Pathway Requirements



- “Personalized Pathway Requirements” are locally determined, but should reflect coursework important to pursuing a variety of post-secondary pathways, including:
 - ✦ Attend a skills center or pursue a Career and Technical Education program of study.
 - ✦ Pursue a certificate or degree in a professional/technical program.
 - ✦ Pursue a 2 or 4-year degree via a college, university, or college transfer program.



Potential Next Steps



- SBE rule-making
 - ✦ Instructional hours requirement
 - ✦ 24 credit framework
 - ✦ CTE waiver process (potentially)
- Work on development of math & science CTE course equivalencies that deliver needed rigor.
- Collaborate on use of 11th grade SBAC test results for course placement purposes.
- Collaborate on High School and Beyond Plan.



Remediation

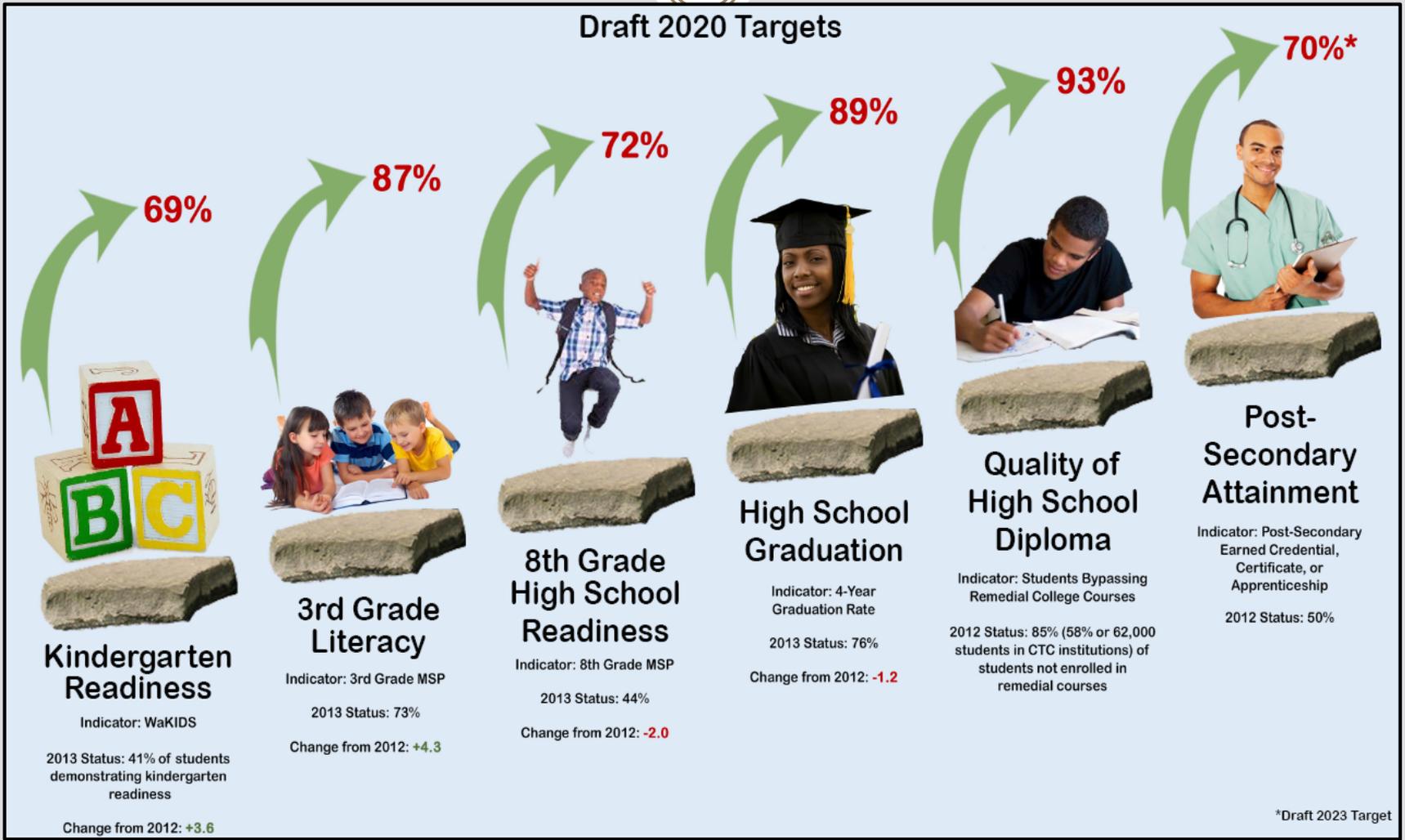


- What would it take to cut remediation rates in half by 2020?
 - ✦ Strengthened course-taking in senior year (particularly math)
 - ✦ Strengthened High School and Beyond Plan
 - ✦ Linking the third credit of math to the content of credit-bearing coursework at community college level.
 - ✦ Ever improving awareness/planning between the two systems.



Stepping Stones to Career and College Readiness for ALL Students

Draft 2020 Targets



*Draft 2023 Target





Questions?



Resources



- Website: www.SBE.wa.gov
- Blog: washingtonSBE.wordpress.com
- Facebook: www.facebook.com/washingtonSBE
- Twitter: www.twitter.com/wa_SBE
- Email: sbe@sbe.wa.gov
- Phone: 360-725-6025



Access and Diversity in the Running Start Program: A Comparison of Washington's Running Start Program to Other State Level Dual Enrollment Programs Hosted on a College Campus

Presentation Overview

- Are minority and low-income students underrepresented in the Running Start Program?
- Potential Barriers
 - Financial
 - Eligibility/Criteria
 - Preference
- National Best Practices
 - Education Commission of the States
 - U.S. Department of Education
- Similar Policies in other states
 - Maine, Georgia, Wisconsin, Minnesota
- Conclusion/Recommendations

Fact

African Americans, Hispanic/Latino's, Native Americans and Low-income students are underrepresented in the Running Start program.

Running Start Participation Versus Public School Enrollment of 11th or 12th Graders: Academic Year 2012-2013			
Description	Running Start Enrollment	% Running Start	% 11th and 12th Graders
All Students	17,704		11.00%
White	12,981	73%	63%
Free or Reduced Meals	5,068	29%	46%
Asian	1,571	9%	8%
Hispanic/Latino	1,562	9%	17%
Black/African American	460	3%	5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	131	1%	1.60%
Pacific Islander	61	0.3%	0.78%

Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instructions

Running Start Potential Barriers: Financial Barriers

- Colleges can charge up to 10% of tuition cost (although, at the time of this report, no college has implemented this option)
- Cost of placement tests
- Students and their families must provide their own transportation
- Books and supplies are the responsibility of the student and their family
- Free or reduced lunch options are not provided by the college campus

True Cost of Attendance

- ✓ Tuition and non student voted Fees (State Pays)

Estimated Annual Cost to Students and Families

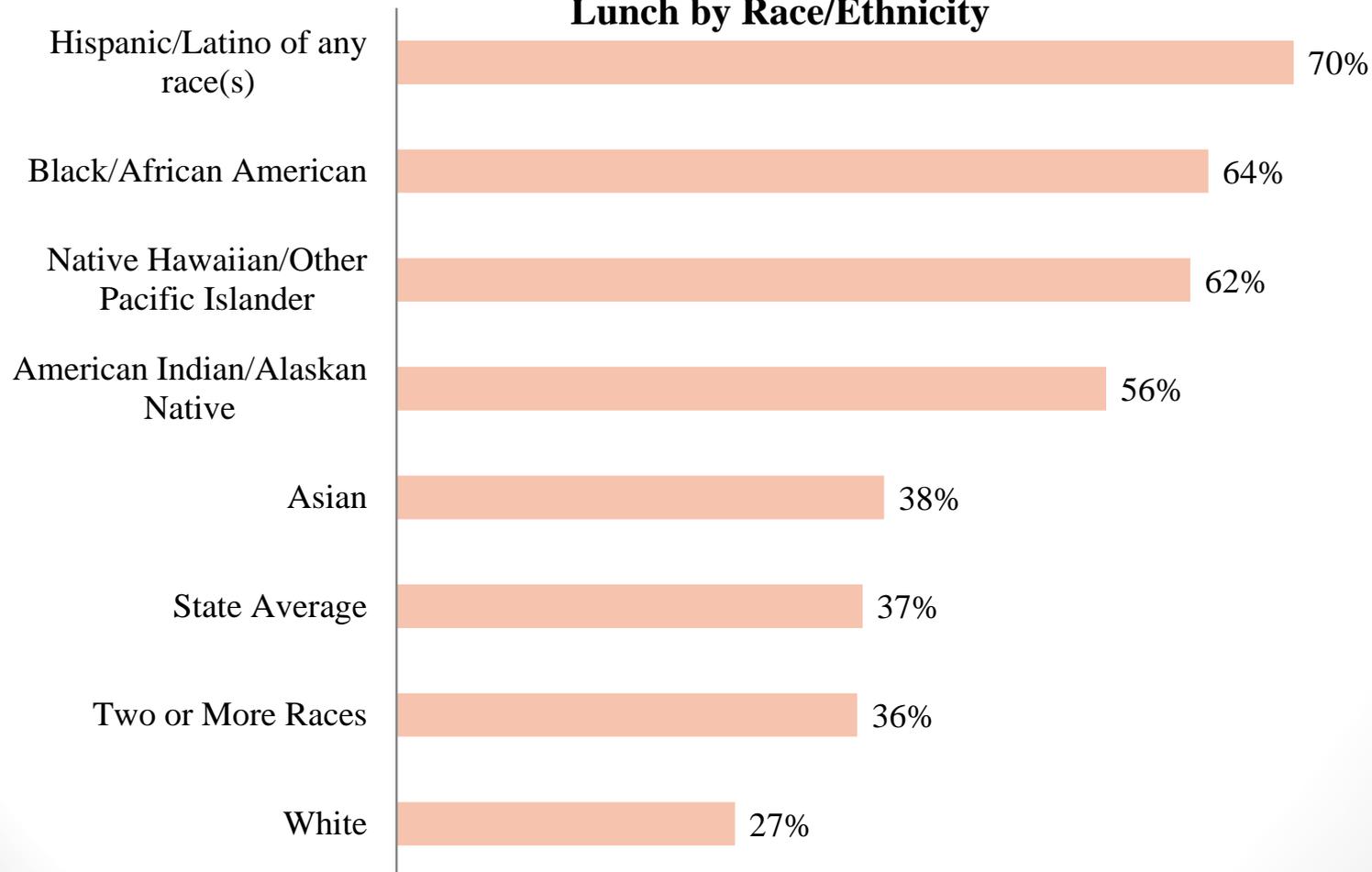
- Books and Class Supplies \$1026
- Transportation expenses \$1344
- **Total** **\$2370**

Estimated monthly cost to families \$263

Note: This does not include the cost of meals.

A Higher Percentage of Underrepresented Minority Students Come From low-Income Backgrounds

Washington 2011-2012 High School Graduates Free and Reduced Price Lunch by Race/Ethnicity



Running Start Potential Barriers: Criteria

- Admissions eligibility is determined by the postsecondary institution
- Only college level courses (100 or higher) are paid for by the Running Start program
- Validity of placement test for non-native English speakers

A Lower Percentage of Minority Students Are Eligible for the RST Program

% of Pre-College Course Enrollment of 2009 High School Graduates Enrolled in a Washington Community College	
Race	Pre-College Course Enrollment
Black/African American	70%
Hispanic/Latino	70%
Native American	60%
White	54%
Asian/Pacific Islander	55%

Source: State Board of Community and Technical Colleges Role of Pre-college education 2009-2010 public high school graduates

% of All Students Enrolled in Pre-college Courses in College 2012	
Race	Pre-College Enrollment
Limited English	23.90%
Hispanic/Latino	19.60%
Black/African American	19.30%
Low-Income	17%
Asian	15.50%
Native American	14.70%
White	13.30%
Pacific Islander	11.50%

Source: State Board of Education An Overview of the Statewide Indicators of Educational Health, Their Current State, Goals/Objectives, and Recommendations for Future Enhancements December 2013

Personal Preference and Potential Barriers

- College classes may conflict with high school extracurricular activities (sports, drama and music)
- Students and families have to determine if the student is socially and emotionally prepared for the college environment
- Parents' lack of knowledge regarding dual enrollment programs

RST Outreach Provided by the High School

- The law requires that school districts provide information on the Running Start program to 10th, 11th and 12th grade students and their parents.
- The state funds Running Start enrollment by transferring funds per full-time equivalent for basic education from the school district to the college or university. High schools send up to 93% of the pupil's funding to the post-secondary institution.
- Parents' lack of knowledge regarding dual enrollment programs

National Best Practices

The Education Commission of the State recommends 13 State Level Policy Components to Increase Student Access and Success.

The Running Start Program aligns with 11 of the 13 policy recommendations.

ECS Access Recommendations and Running Start Alignment

- ✓ All eligible students are able to participate. To ensure program access, state law must be unequivocal on this point.
- ✓ Student eligibility requirements are based on the demonstration of ability to access college-level content, not bureaucratic procedures or non-cognitive factors.
- ✓ Caps on the maximum number of courses students may complete are not overly restrictive. Cost should not be a driving factor for states to establish caps.
- ✓ Students earn both secondary and postsecondary credit for successful completion of approved postsecondary courses. While it may sound obvious, such policies are not universal.
- ✓ All students and parents are annually provided with program information. Less-advantaged parents are typically less likely to be aware of dual enrollment opportunities.
- ✓ Counseling is made available to students and parents before and during program participation. State policies should promote the availability of counseling.

ECS Access Recommendations and Running Start Alignment continued

- ✓ Responsibility for tuition payments does not fall to parents. Requiring parents to pay tuition up front and receive reimbursement later may preclude participation by some students.
- ✓ Courses meet the same level of rigor as the course taught to traditional students at the partner postsecondary institution.
- ✓ Instructors meet the same expectations as instructors of similar traditional postsecondary courses, and receive appropriate support and evaluation.
- ✓ Districts and institutions publicly report on student participation and outcomes. Only 30 of the 47 states with state-level dual enrollment programs require such reporting.
- ✓ Postsecondary institutions accept dual enrollment credit as transfer credit, provided measures of quality are ensured. More than 20 states require dual enrollment credits to be treated for transfer credit in the same manner as credits earned at the receiving institution.
- ❑ Programs undergo evaluation based on available data. Nearly 30 states require dual enrollment programs to undergo internal or external evaluation.
- ❑ Districts and postsecondary institutions are fully funded or reimbursed for participating students. At least one state is tying full funding to course quality.

How other states are addressing the issue of access.

Maine's High School Aspirations Program: 653 participants

Key Similarities:

- 11th and 12th graders are eligible
- Students are responsible for their transportation, books and food cost

Key Differences

- Admissions policies established by law requiring at least a 'B' average.
 - University of Maine: GPA B average, Counselor Recommendation
- The state pays 50% of the tuition for 3 semester credits
- Students can take a maximum of 6 credits a year
- Homeschooled and private school students are typically not eligible

How other states are addressing the issue of access.

Georgia's Move On When Ready: Established 2009 serving 3,390 students

Key Similarities:

- 11th and 12th graders are eligible
- Admissions policies established by postsecondary institutions
- School districts must accept credit
- State pays tuition and fees
- Students are responsible for their transportation and food cost

Key Differences

- Enrolled students cannot register for high school courses
- Private and homeschool school students are not eligible
- Qualified low-income students can qualify for a grant to cover the cost of books
- Private institutions participate in the dual enrollment program

How other states are addressing the issue of access.

Wisconsin's Youth Options: 3,600 participants

Key Similarities:

- 11th and 12th graders are eligible
- Admissions policies established by postsecondary institutions
 - Ex: University of Wisconsin Madison GPA 3.00 and exhausted their high school curriculum in the subject
- School districts must participate
- State pays tuition and fees
- Students are responsible for their transportation and food cost

Key Differences

- The school district determines what courses are eligible.
- Students cannot take courses offered by the high school
- The school district must pay the cost of tuition, fees, and books
- Student must pay for post-secondary course comparable to course offered by the high school
- Transportation assistance is available for low-income students
- Private and homeschool school students are not eligible
- Private institutions participate in the dual enrollment program

How other states are addressing the issue of access.

Minnesota's Postsecondary Enrollment Options: Established 1985; 7,471 participants

Key Similarities:

- 11th and 12th graders are eligible
- Admissions policies established by postsecondary institutions
 - Ex: Rochester Community and Technical College: Juniors 3.0+ GPA, Seniors 2.5+ GPA
- School districts must participate
- State pays tuition and fees
- Students are responsible for their transportation and food cost

Key Differences

- The state pays the cost of books
- The state covers the cost of consumable supplies for the course
- Low-income students can qualify for mileage reimbursement
- State institutions are not allowed to charge mandatory fees or fees for placement test

How other states are addressing the issue of access.

Minnesota's Postsecondary Enrollment Options

“The majority of PSEO are female, white and middle to upper income.”

African American, Hispanic, and low-income students are underrepresented in PSEO. In 2005, African Americans made up 8% of all 11th – 12 graders but only 4% of PSEO, Hispanics made up 4% of 11th – 12th graders but only 2% of PSEO and low-income students made up 24% of 11th – 12th graders but only 13% of PSEO.

Source: Nathan, J., Accomando, L., Fitzpatrick, D. H., & Hubert H. (2005). *Stretching minds and resources: 20 years of post secondary enrollment options in Minnesota*. Minneapolis, Minn: Center for School Change, Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota.

Conclusion/Recommendations

- Running Start is an important dual enrollment option
- RS aligns with most national best practices
- Funding strategies should be explored to address cost related to transportation, books, supplies and mandatory fees
- Strategies must be implemented in order to increase the academic preparation of students from underrepresented population
- Outreach and recruitment strategies should be implemented to encourage participation from underrepresented student populations
- Changes to RS should be considered in context with other dual enrollment options