

Dual Credit Programs Running Start and Tech Prep

State Board of Education

March 13, 2009

Jan Yoshiwara

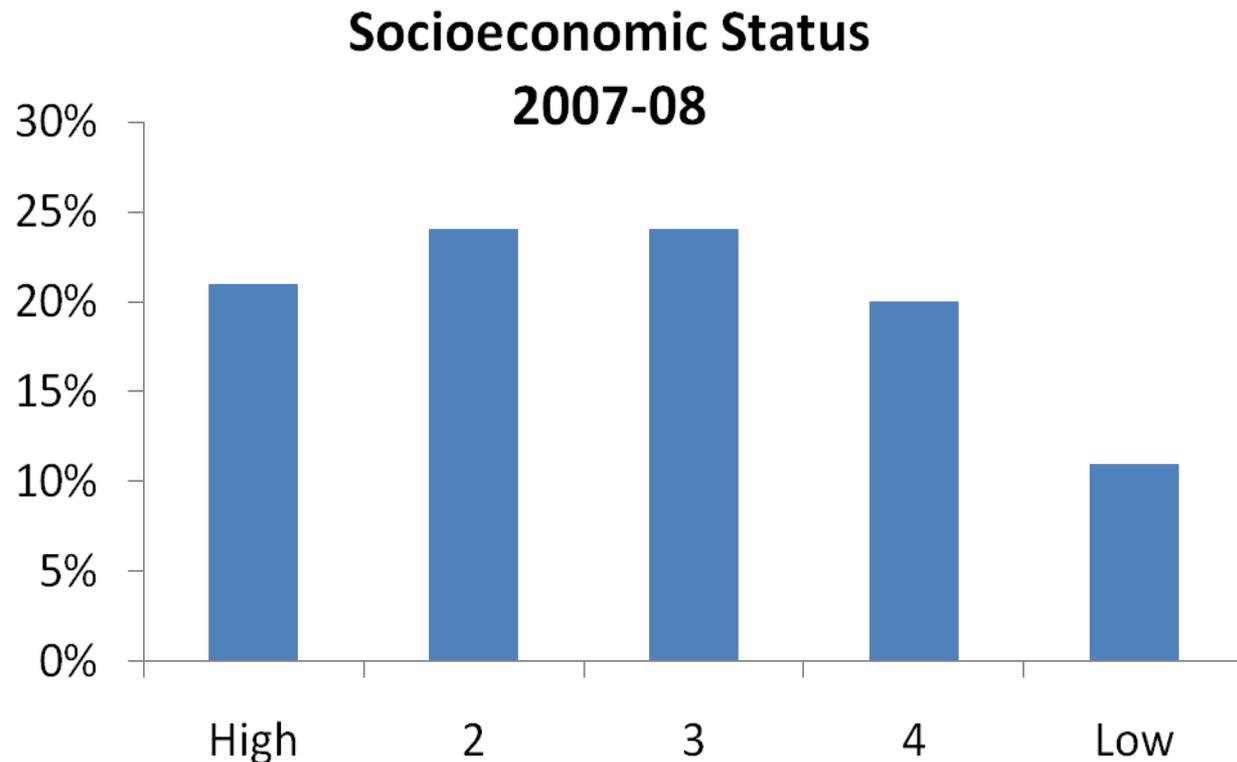
State Board for Community and
Technical College

Running Start

- The 1990 Legislature created the **Running Start** program to expand educational options for public high school students
- Running Start Students
 - Make up 10% of high school juniors and seniors (15,580 students in fall 2008)
 - Can acquire dual credit in the 11th and 12th grades
 - Do not pay tuition, but do buy books and pay for transportation
 - Complete more of the credits they attempt with better grades than other recent high school graduates attending college

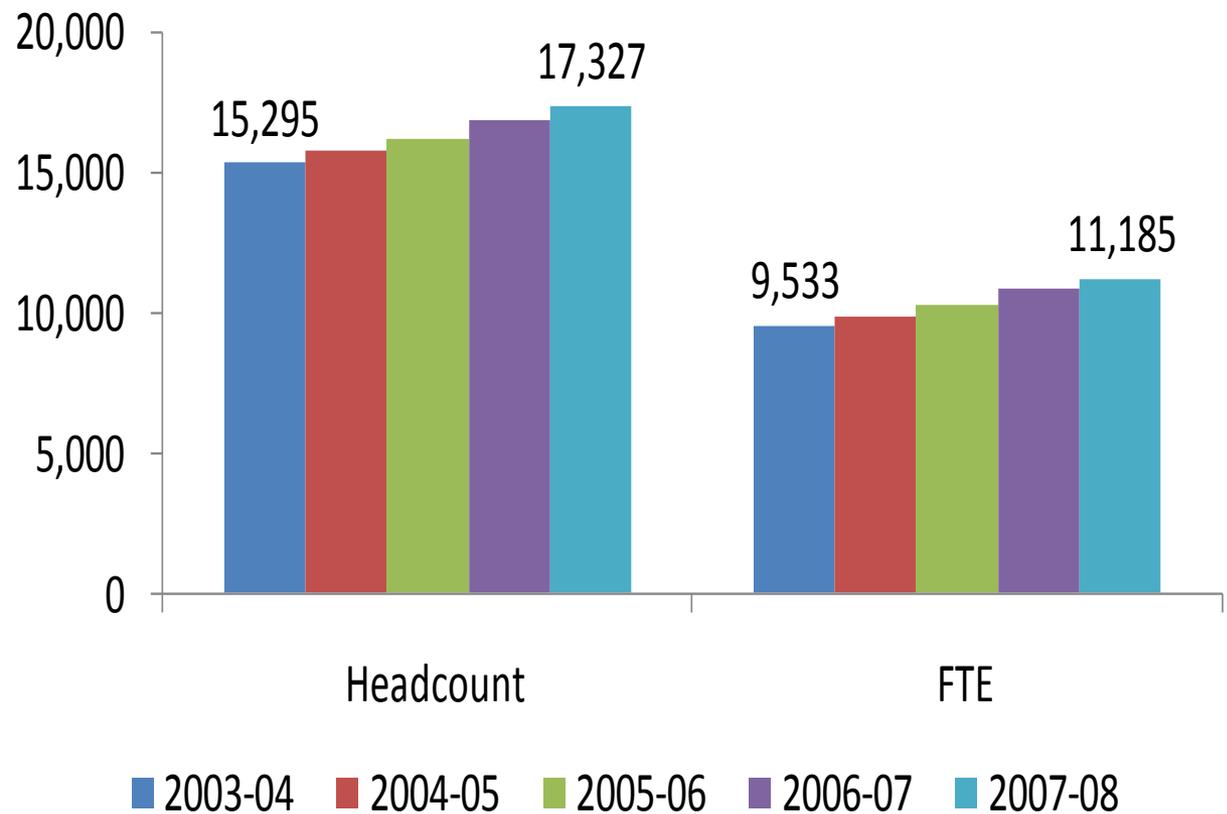
Student Demographics

- Running Start students are from middle to high income families
- 59% female
- 22% students of color, compared to 28% among high school students

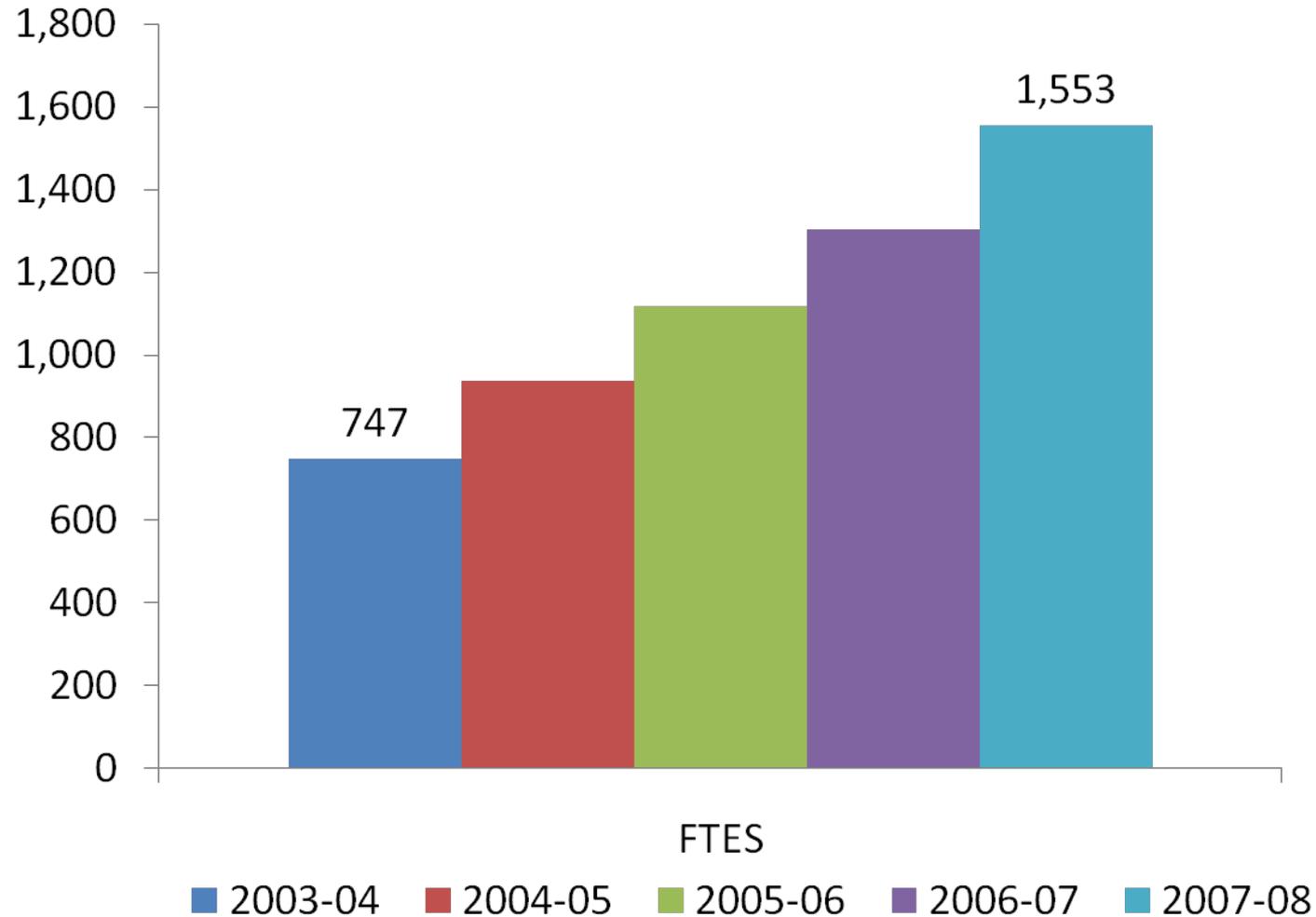


Running Start enrollments continue to grow

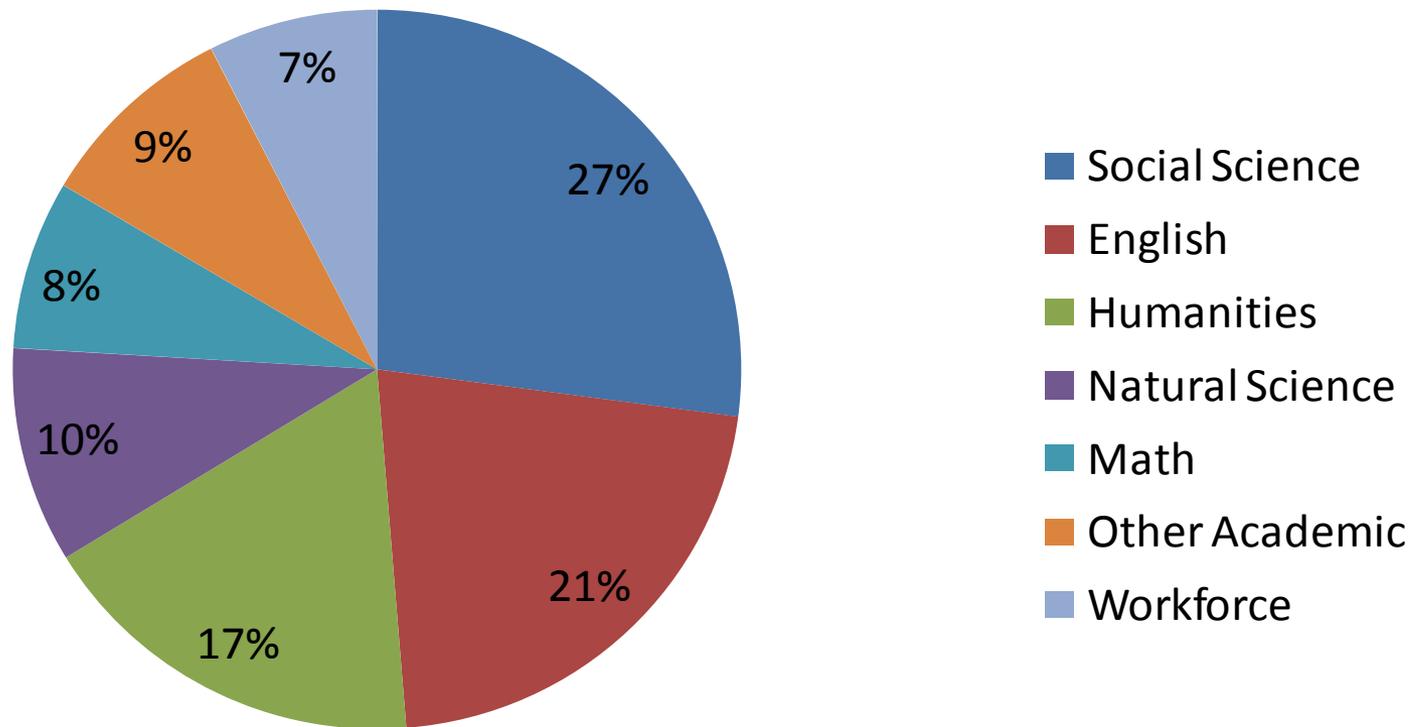
- Typical RS student takes 12 college credits in a quarter, 29 credits during the year
- 51% attending CC full-time
- Fall quarter, 10% of high school juniors and seniors were taking college classes through Running Start



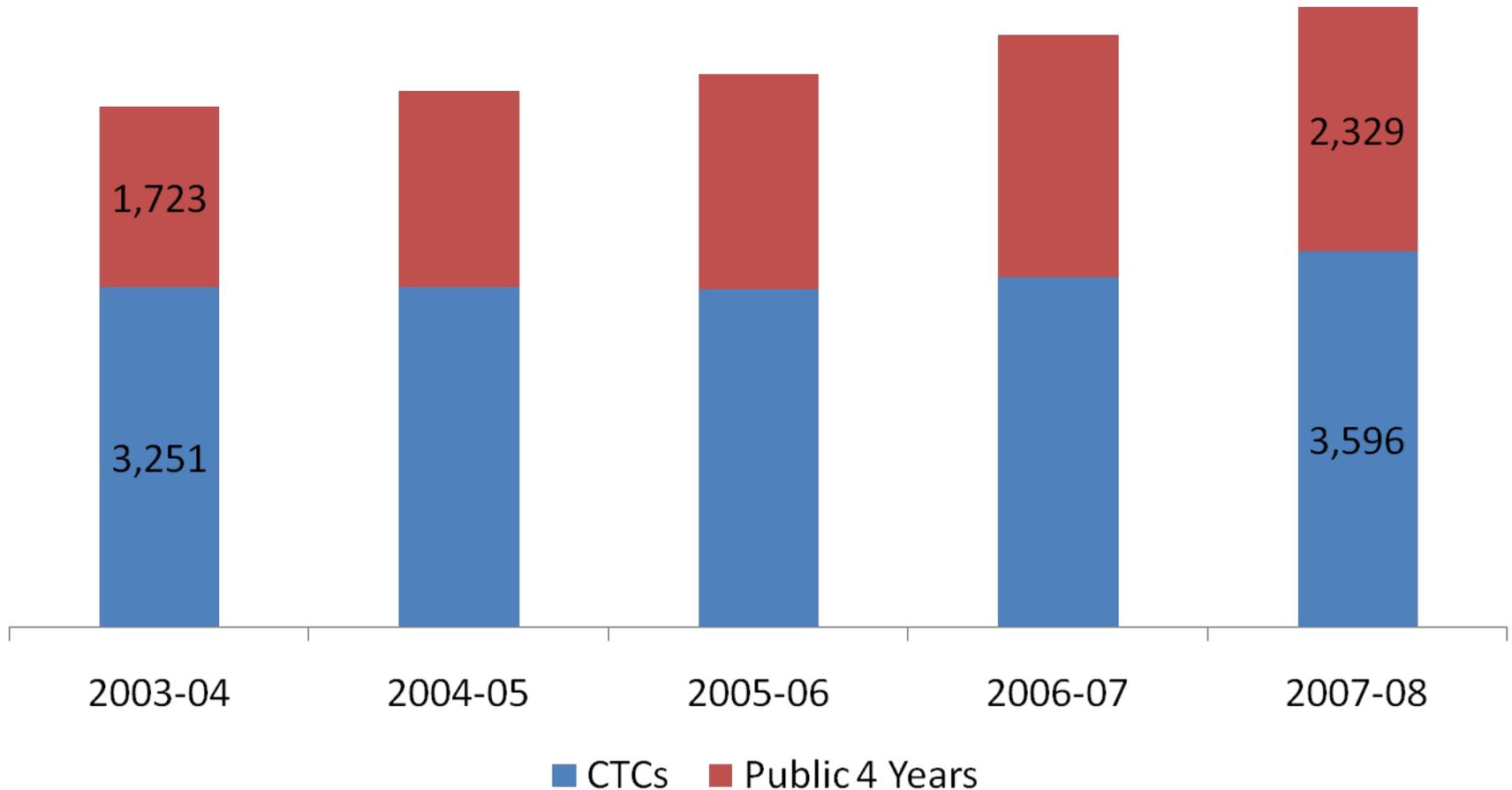
eLearning enrollments have more than doubled over past 5 years



Running Start students focus on courses to meet high school diploma requirements



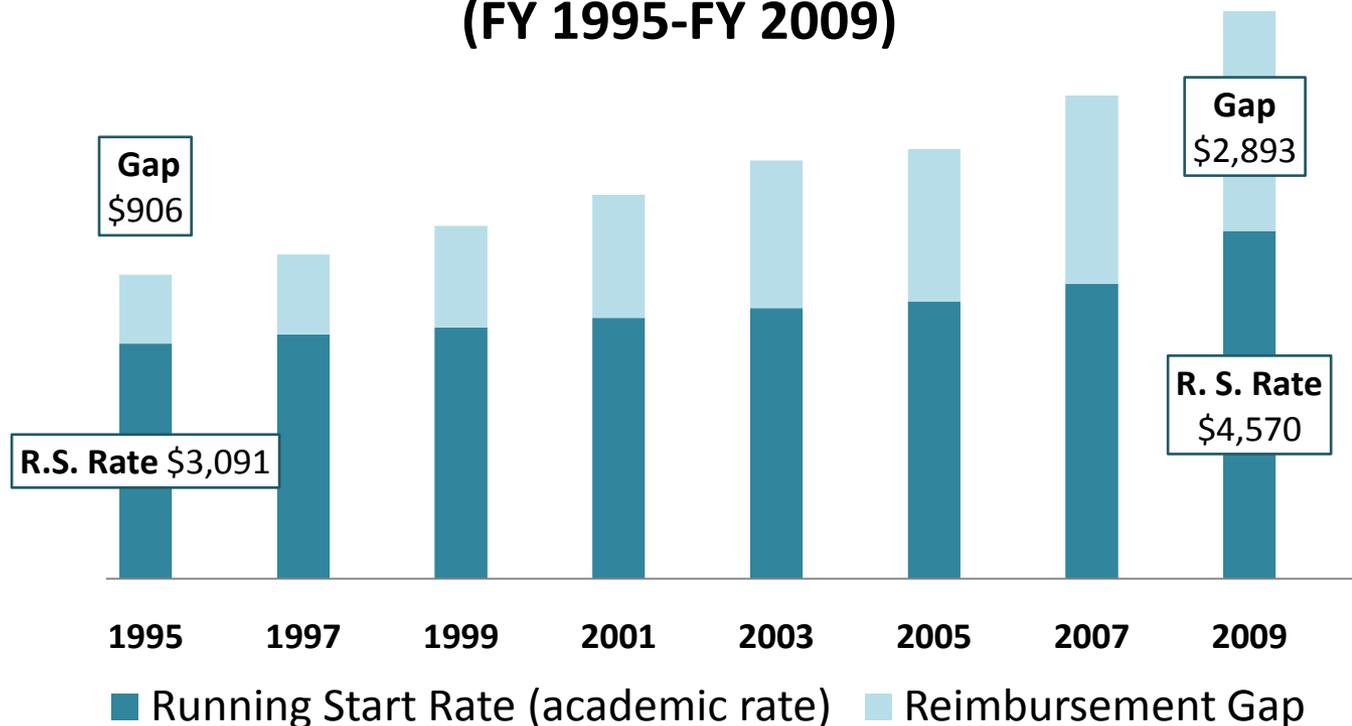
Most Running Start students continue at CTCs after high school



Current funding structure limits growth

Funding gap between what the colleges receive, and the full cost of providing instruction and student services has tripled from **\$906 in 1995** to **\$2,893 in 2009** per student

Running Start Reimbursement vs. Reimbursement Gap (FY 1995-FY 2009)



Running Start Funding Gap

- Statewide gap in funding has created annual funding deficit of nearly \$35 million
- Short-term solution – allow colleges to count RS students toward FTE targets and to charge RS students non-tuition college/program fees required of other college students

Running Start Benefits

Strong college performance: Running Start students complete more college course work, with better grades, than other recent high school graduates attending college

High rate of bachelor's degree completion: Running Start students complete their bachelor's degrees in Washington following a pattern similar to other transfer students

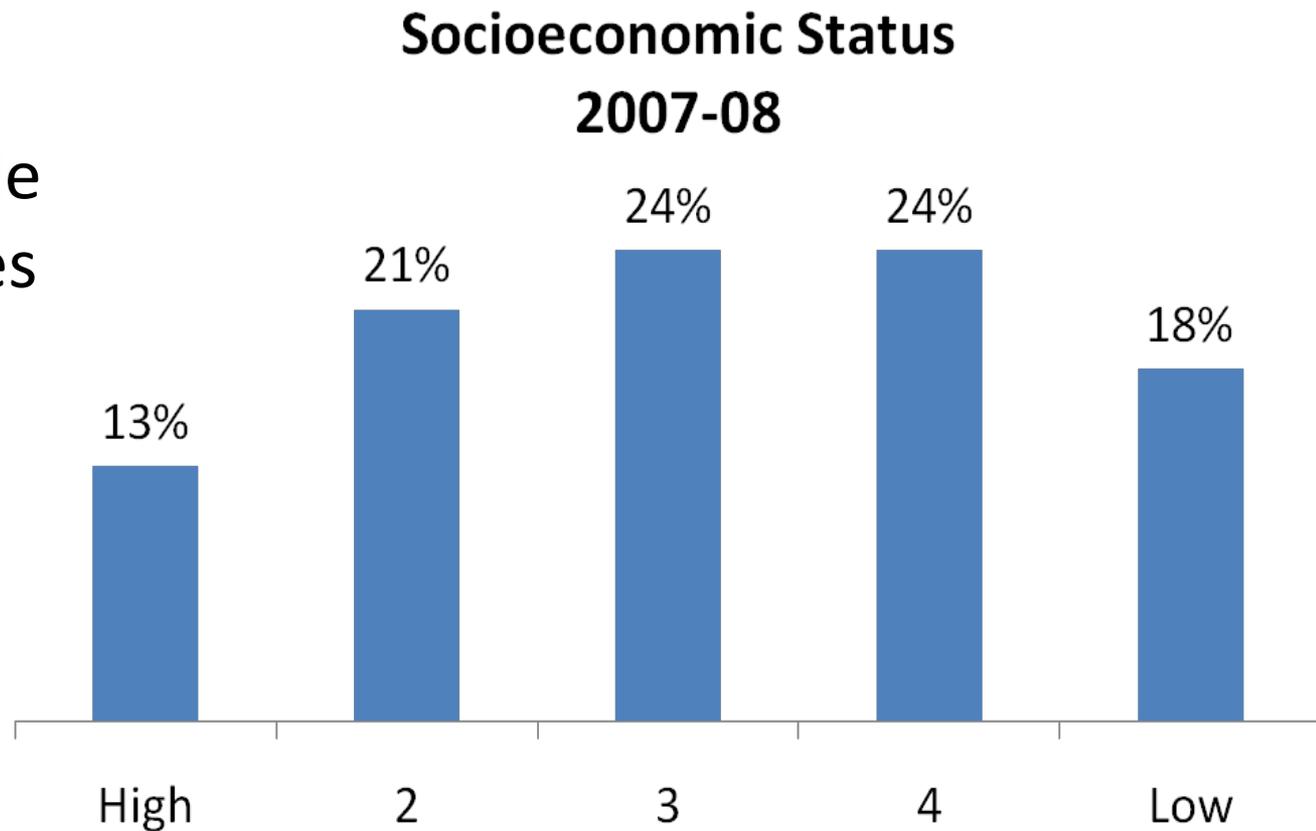
Saves money for students and state: Reduces net tuition costs for students as well as state cost per bachelor's degree. Former Running Start students complete their bachelor's degree with 33 fewer state supported credits than those who do not participate in Running Start and enter universities as freshmen.

Tech Prep

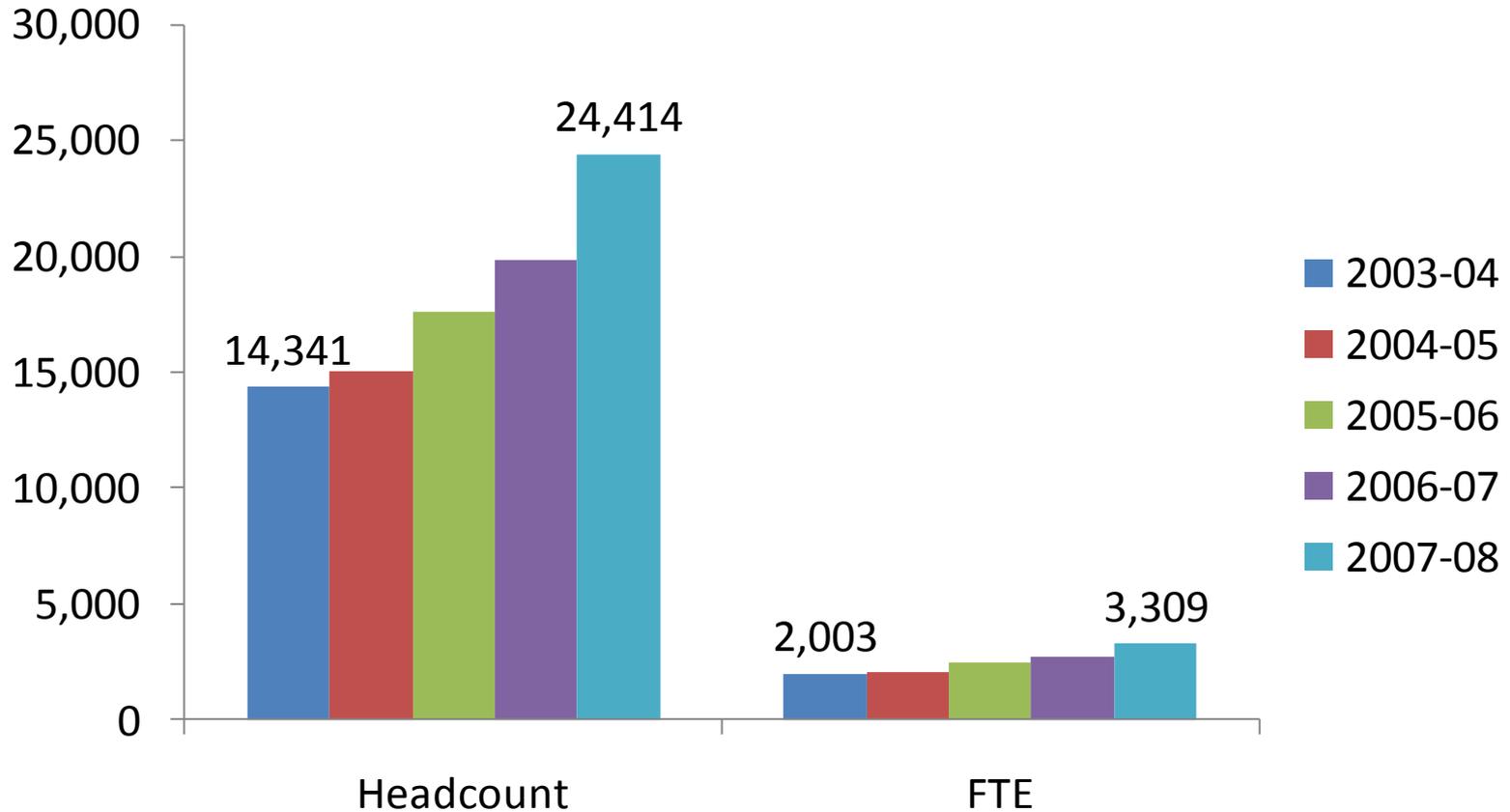
- Federally funded cooperative effort between high schools, community and technical colleges, and the business and labor community to develop applied, integrated academic and technical programs
- Tech Prep students -
 - Can acquire dual credit beginning in 9th grade through 12th grade
 - Must complete articulated career and technical education courses with a “B” grade or better.
 - Receive instruction at the high school by high school instructors teaching college-level approved curriculum

Student Demographics

- Tech Prep students are mainly from lower to middle income families
- 60% female
- 27% students of color, compared to 28% among high school students

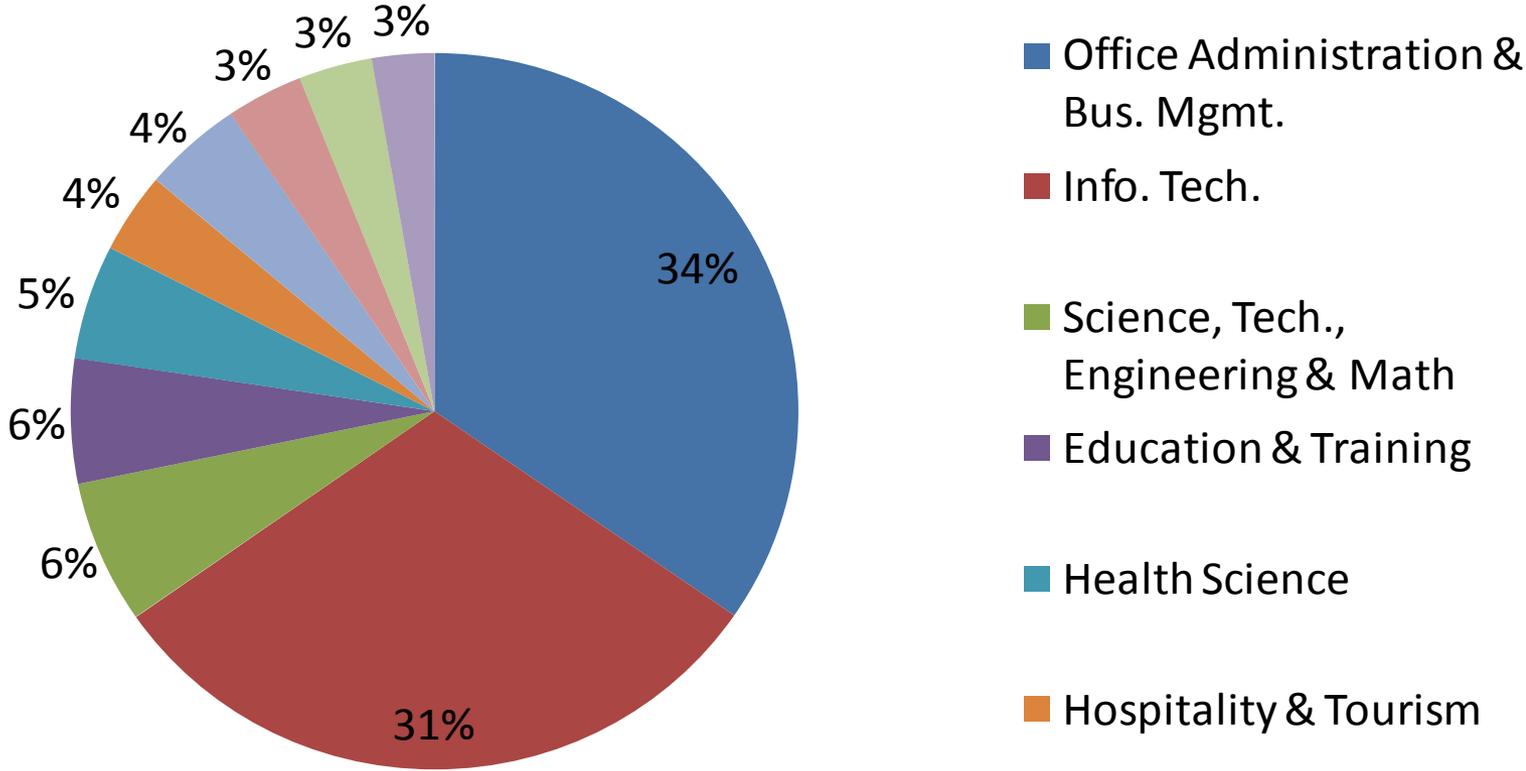


Tech Prep Headcounts and FTES

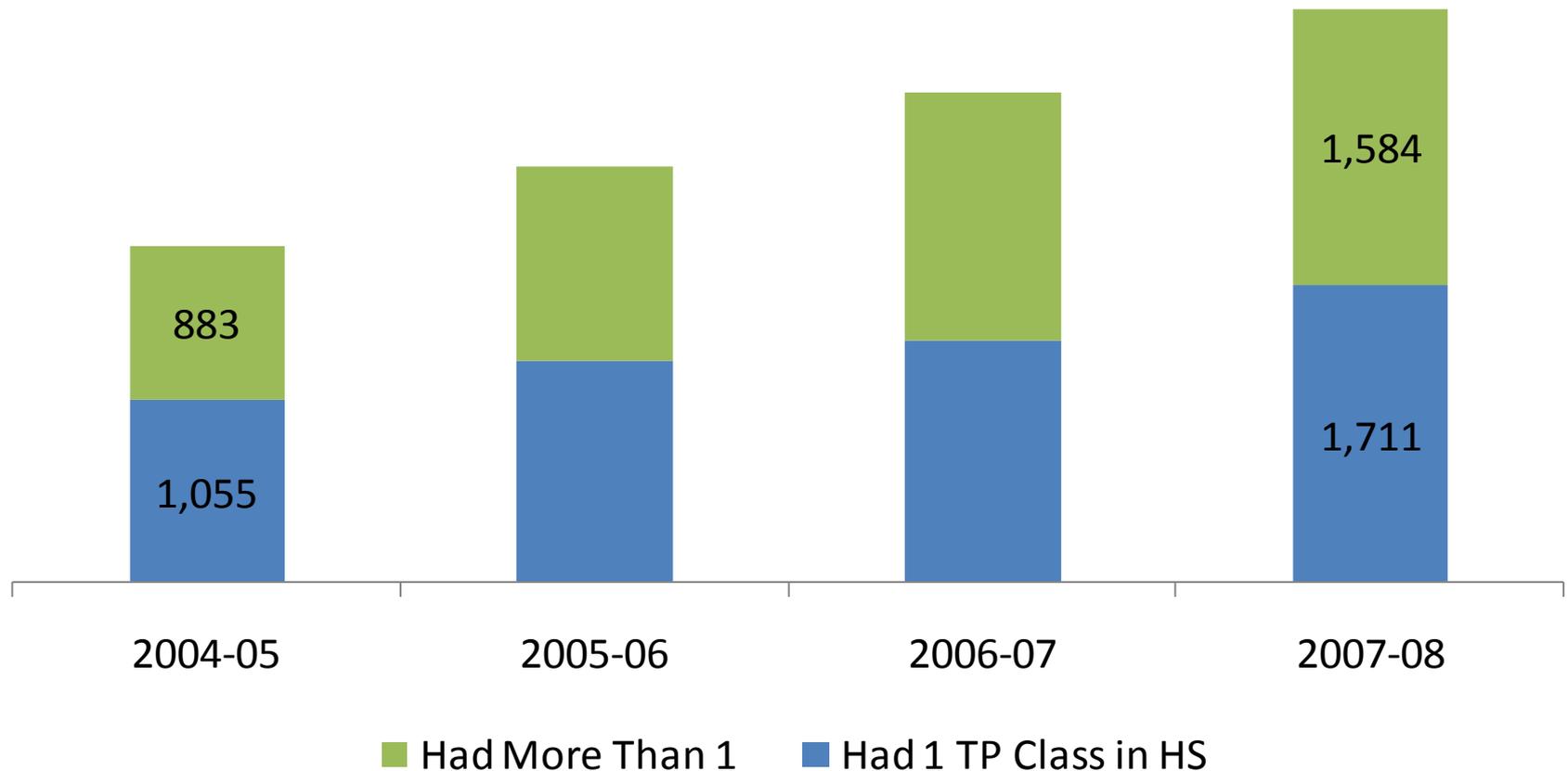


Typical Tech Prep student completes 6 college credits during the year

Most college credits are earned in business and information technology



Tech Prep students continue at CTCs with one or two college courses



Tech Prep Benefits

- Earn college credits: 24,400 Washington State high school students earned college credits through Tech Prep--an average of over six credits per student
- Go on to CTCs: In 2007-2008 3,295 students enrolled in community and technical colleges with college credit that could be applied to a certificate or degree
- Saves money for students and state: Students who apply Tech Prep credits to their college program of study save net tuition costs.

Summary

- Many high school students are earning college credit while in high school
- Dual credit creates time and cost efficiencies for the students and the state
- Students from lower income families are less likely to earn college credit while in high school
- Current funding structure for dual credit programs will impact growth in opportunities for students

Questions?