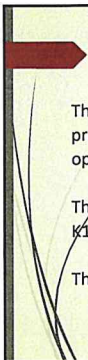


School Finance Formula Review Committee

Friday, December 13, 2019
Iowa State Capitol
Dr. Laurie Wolf, IACCT




What is Concurrent Enrollment?

The concurrent enrollment program, also known as dual credit, promotes rigorous academic and career technical education (CTE) opportunities to high schools students.

The courses are offered through contractual agreements between K12 districts and community colleges.

The courses are college courses.



Benefits

- Promotes rigorous high school academics
- Increases student motivation and academic confidence
- Provides additional meaning to the senior year in high school
- Expands curriculum options for academically advanced and vocational students
- Lowers costs of postsecondary education for students and their families
- Exposes students to experiences that have the potential of increasing:
 - o Critical thinking
 - o Collaborative problem solving
 - o Behavioral skills such as persistence and self-regulation
 - o Education and career navigation skills

Benefits (cont.)

Research supports that dually enrolled students, when compared to nonparticipating students perform better in the following:

- 11% more likely to persist through the second year in college
- 12% more likely to enter college within 7 months of high school graduation
- Less likely to change their college major
- Students with 19+ credits are significantly more likely to graduate college with a second major

Funding

- The State of Iowa school foundation funding formula distributes state aid to K12 school districts based on enrollment.
- The number of students enrolled forms the basis of calculating how much state funding a district will receive. A district's headcount may be weighed (receive additional funds) based on specific programs:
 - o Special education
 - o English as a Second Language (ESL)
 - o At-risk programs
 - o Alternative high school completion
 - o Concurrent (dual) enrollment

Weighted Funding

- Weighted funding is provided to the K12 districts for paying community colleges, through negotiated contracts, to provide college courses.
- The contracts are negotiated at two different rates; one for career & technical training and the other for arts & science courses.
- Tuition charges are generally set to at amounts below what a student on the college campus would pay.

Example

K12 Concurrent Enrollment Course

\$120 per student/three credit hour course, plus the college provides the books and classroom materials.

On-campus Course

@ \$600.00 = tuition (3 X \$160) + fees + books

Concurrent Enrollment Funding



Quality and Rigor of the Concurrent Enrollment Program

Student Eligibility Criteria

- Students are expected to meet the following eligibility requirements:
- Meet any enrollment requirements established by the college providing the coursework.
- Must meet any prerequisites
- Must have the approval of the local school district board AND the College.
- Must be proficient in reading, math, and science as evidenced by the most recent ITBS/ITED assessment, or alternative but equivalent measure, established by the local school board. (Example: ACT scores and gpa)

Source: Iowa Department of Education, Senior Year Plus Guide for Educators and Educational Administrators, 2016

Quality and Rigor of the Concurrent Enrollment Program

Instructor Criteria

Each instructor is required to meet the following requirements prior to being allowed to teach a concurrent enrollment course:

- Be properly licensed to deliver appropriate coursework for the employing institution.
 - AP Teachers – an appropriate license through the Iowa Board of Educational Examiners
 - Concurrent Enrollment or PSEO courses – meeting the employing College's requirements
- Must pass a background check as per Iowa Code 272.2(17).
- Curriculum and instruction shall be college-level work as determined by the College.

Source: Iowa Department of Education, Senior Year Plus Guide for Educators and Educational Administrators, 2016

Accreditation Standards

- The Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Universities accredits Iowa Community Colleges.
 - The same agency that accredited Iowa's three Regent Universities and the Iowa Independent Colleges and Universities.
- The Iowa State Board of Education also accredits Iowa Community Colleges. Through the State's accreditation process, Concurrent Enrollment programs are reviewed for compliance with state requirements.

Accreditation Standards (cont.)

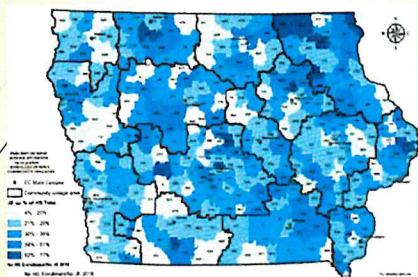
- In addition, all of Iowa's community colleges are accredited under the National Alliance of Concurrent Enrollment Partnerships (NACEP), a national accreditor for concurrent enrollment programs. This accreditation requires the colleges to meet 15 standards for curriculum, faculty, student assessment and program evaluation.

It should be noted that neither the Iowa State Board of Education nor NACEP accredits Iowa's three Regent Universities and the Iowa Independent Colleges and Universities.

Student Participation – FY2017-18

51,000 student enrolled
 423,544 semester hours
 183 Earned an Associates Degree
 by the end of their high school
 senior year

PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS (9-12 GRADES) ENROLLMENT IN IOWA COMMUNITY COLLEGES DURING AY17-18



2019 Legislative Changes – SF603

- Authorizes schools districts with enrollments of 600 or fewer to utilize concurrent enrollments classes to meet the 'offer and teach' requirements for science and math units.
No data through the Community Colleges
- Allow districts with enrollments of 600 or more to enter into agreements to meet the requirements for science, math, CTE units.
No data through the Community Colleges
- Expanded the definition 'full-time' to mean enrollment in 24 or more credit hours per academic year. The student is responsible for the costs of any credits over 23 credit hours.
Data not available till after the 2020 Spring Semester ends.

2019 Legislative Changes – SF603

- Allows accredited nonpublic schools to enter into concurrent enrollment contracts with community colleges.

To date:

- 9 nonpublic schools have entered into direct service contracts
- 21 nonpublic schools access Concurrent Enrollment classes through their public school counterparts
- 26 nonpublic schools do not participate

Reasons Why Students Do Not Participate

- Distance and transportation issues
- Scheduling conflicts
- Not enough qualified/credentialed faculty (e.g., must have a Master Degree in area of study)
- Not enough interested/qualified students to make a class go
- Textbook and supply costs
- District gatekeepers

Questions
