• When you call in, use your Attendee ID number so that your name shows up in the session.

• Be sure the audio volume is turned up on your computer so you can hear.

• We will mute and unmute your phone during Q&A. Please be aware that ambient noises may affect the ability of others to hear clearly.

• When prompted, please submit responses in the Chat box on the right to Everyone.
EARLY COLLEGE EXPANSION & SCHOOL TRANSFORMATION

Moderator:
Joel Vargas, Vice President, High School Through College, Jobs for the Future

Guest Presenters:
Alma Garcia, Program Officer, Educate Texas
David Lawrence, Chief Innovation Officer, Dayton Public Schools

Monday, March 24th
2:30-3:30 p.m. ET
Early College High School Initiative 2002-2012
Funder: Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and other foundations
Managing Partner: Jobs for the Future
Intermediary Organizations:

- Center for Native Education
- City University of New York
- Educate Texas
- Foundation for California Community Colleges
- Gateway to College National Network
- KnowledgeWorks Foundation
- Middle College National Consortium
- National Council of La Raza
- North Carolina New Schools
- SECME, Inc.
- University System of Georgia Board of Regents
- Utah Partnership Foundation
- Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation
Fast Facts: Early College High Schools, 2013-14

Schools: 280, including grades 9-12, 9-13, and 6-12 schools
States: 32
Students: 80,000+
Graduates: 5,880*

New early college schools under development by JFF and partners: 56

NUMBER OF EARLY COLLEGE SCHOOLS
- 10 or more schools
- 5-9 schools
- 1-4 schools
• College for All Culture

Early college high school is on a college campus (44% of schools)

Students take college classes on a college campus. Early college high school is physically separate.

Students take college classes in their early college high school building, with college faculty coming in, or high school instructors are adjunct college faculty. (<25% of schools)
• Support Services

Examples of Student Support Strategies:

• Formal tutoring program
• AVID college readiness system
• Advisories, houses
• College skills center
• Mentoring
• Summer bridge courses/programs
• College readiness/skills/success classes
• Cohorts of students receiving common supports together
• Parallel courses at the high school for college courses being taken by students
• Test prep (graduation, SAT, PSAT, ACT, college placement tests)
• Engaging Instruction

Six Instructional Strategies (Common Instructional Framework):

• In **Collaborative Group Work**, students engage in learning by constructing group solutions, texts, experiments, or works of art.
• Through **Writing to Learn**, students can develop their ideas, critical thinking abilities, and writing skills, with low-stakes writing in every class, every day.
• **Scaffolding** helps students connect prior knowledge and experience with new information and ideas.
• **Questioning** challenges students and teachers to use good questions as a way to open conversations and further intellectual inquiry.
• **Classroom Talk** creates the space for students to articulate their thinking and strengthen their voices.
• **Literacy Groups** provide students with a collaborative structure for understanding a variety of texts, problem sets, and documents by engaging them in a high level of discourse.
56% of early college students are the first in their immediate families to attend college.
Key finding: Early college students are more likely to graduate high school.

Four-year High School Graduation Rates

- Early College Schools: 90%
- National Average: 78%
- National Average for Latinos: 72%
- National Average for Blacks: 66%
- National Average for Native Americans: 69%

Jobs for the Future - www.jff.org
Key finding: Early college students are more likely to earn substantial college credit in high school.

Collected Credits Earned in High School

Early College High Schools: 94% of early college students earn college credit in high school

High Schools Nationwide: 10% of high school students nationally earn college credit in high school

Jobs for the Future - www.jff.org
Key finding: Early college students are more likely to earn an Associate’s degree or other postsecondary credential in high school.
Key finding: Early college students are more likely to enroll in college immediately after high school than students from similar demographics.
Key finding: Early college students are more likely to return to college for a second year, an indication of postsecondary persistence.
BUILDING ON SUCCESS: BRINGING EARLY COLLEGE TO MORE STUDENTS NEAR YOU

Early college high schools and early college districts are under development in:
- Boston, Massachusetts
- Chicago, Illinois
- Denver, Colorado
- Michigan
- Bridgeport, Connecticut
- Dayton, Ohio
- New York State
- South Texas

States with Early College Schools
- States that are Opening New Early College Schools
FOR MORE INFORMATION, SEE WWW.JFF.ORG/EARLYCOLLEGE

The full report, *Early College Expansion: Propelling Students to Postsecondary Success at a School Near You*, is available for download at jff.org.

Share your thoughts and follow the rest of Early College High School Week on Twitter: #ECweek14

JOBS FOR THE FUTURE

TEL 617.728.4446  FAX 617.728.4857  info@jff.org
88 Broad Street, 8th Floor, Boston, MA 02110
122 C Street, NW, Suite 650, Washington, DC 20001
WWW.JFF.ORG