

# Dual and Concurrent Enrollment Funding Models

## State Approaches

1. **Students Pay Some Tuition/Fees but Hold Harmless Both Institutions for Participating (Mississippi)**
2. **State Regulates Price Charged Families (Indiana and Idaho)**
3. **Provided for Free - State Mandates Institutions Absorb Costs Postsecondary**  
– NM (for all students), IN (for low-income students);  
Secondary – CO, OH & FL
4. **Postsecondary Financial Aid (GA - extensive, KY, TN, OK – limits on amounts/courses)**
5. **State K12 Formula Funding Added Weights (IA) or Appropriations (UT, MN)**
6. **Tax Credit (Alabama for CTE courses)**



# Exploring the Range of Funding Models for Concurrent and Dual Enrollment

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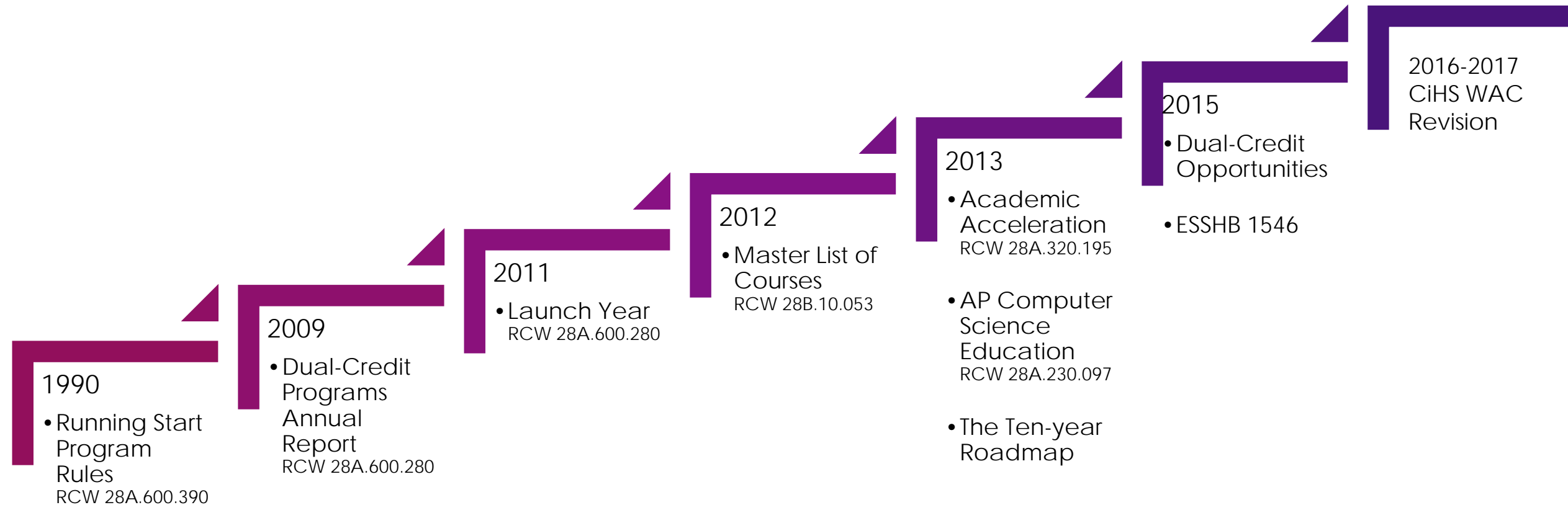
- WSAC Overview
- Legislation
- Dual Enrollment and Dual Credit Data
- College in the High School (CiHS) and Running Start (RS) Funding Overview
- Pros and Cons of current funding models



We advance educational opportunities and attainment in Washington. In pursuit of our mission, the **Washington Student Achievement Council**:

- Leads statewide strategic planning to improve educational coordination and transitions.
- Supports Washingtonians through the administration of financial aid, a college savings plan, and support services.
- Advocates for the economic, social, and civic benefits of postsecondary education.

# Legislation

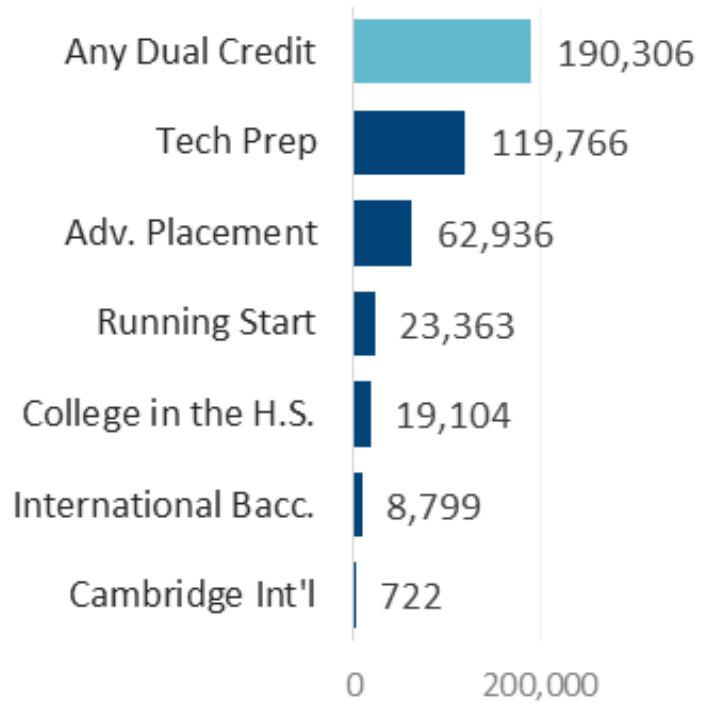




# Data snapshots: Participation

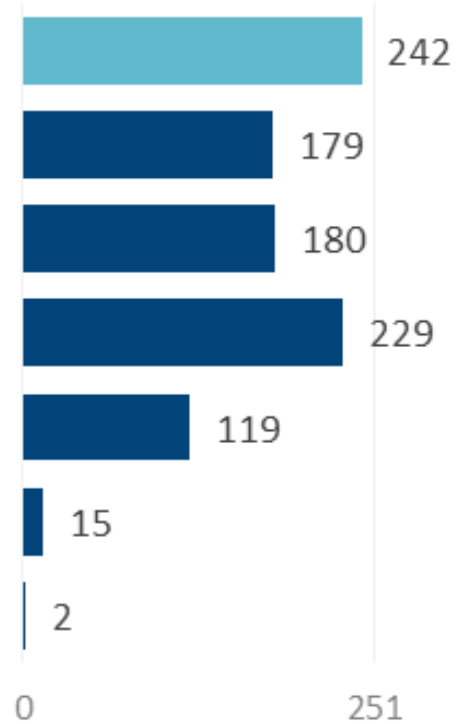
## Students

in 9-12 grade enrolled in dual credit  
(of 404,277 total students)



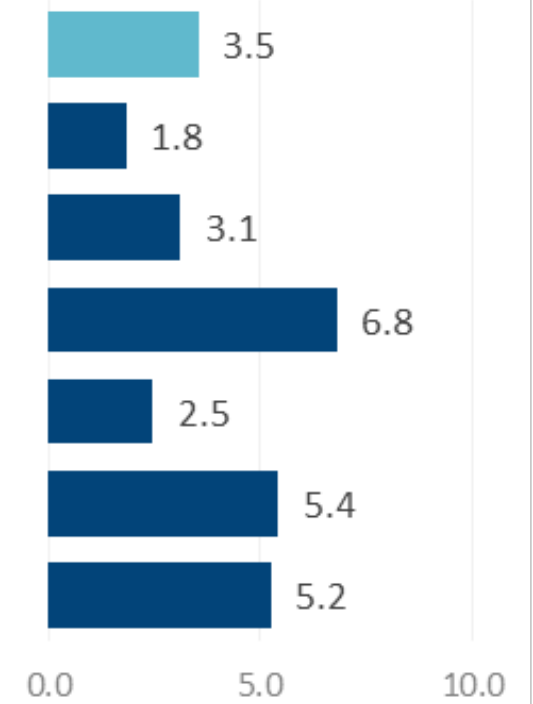
## Districts

enrolling students in dual credit  
(of 251 eligible)



## Avg Courses

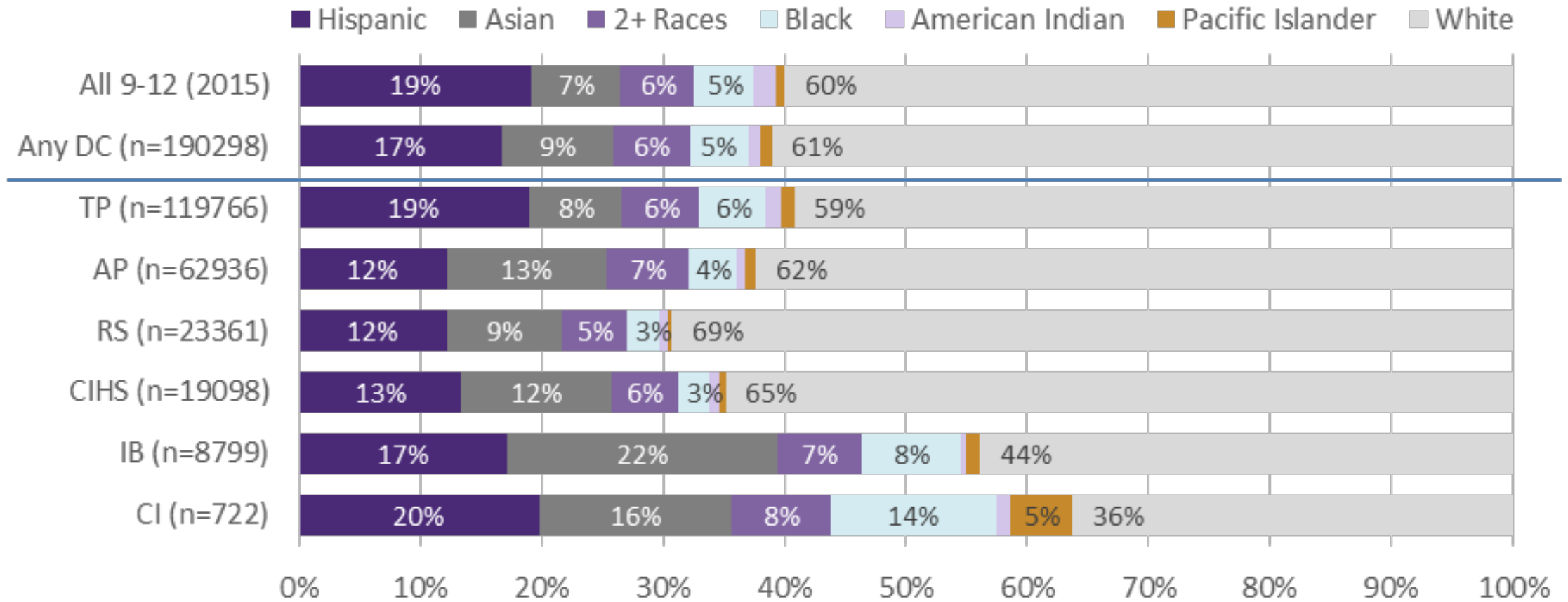
taken by dual credit  
participants





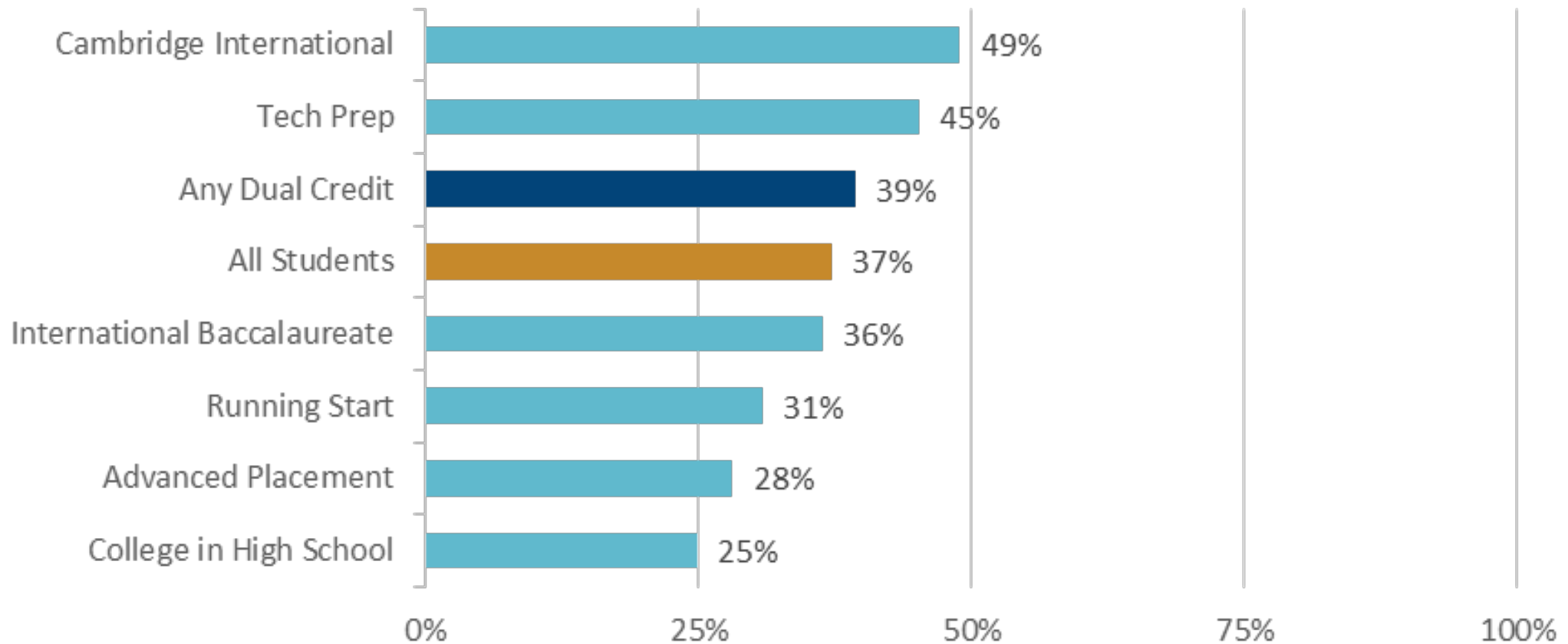
# Data snapshots: Race and ethnicity

Students of color in any dual credit are in similar proportion to overall 9-12 grade population, but varies by program





## Free or Reduced Price Lunch Eligible Student Participation in Dual Credit 2014-15







## ESSHB 1546

- Legislation set CiHS tuition at \$65 per quarter credit.
- Expanded eligibility to include 10<sup>th</sup> graders.
  - 10<sup>th</sup> graders are not eligible for subsidies, which are only for 11-12 grades.
- Provided limited state funding, with a priority for:
  - Rural schools.
  - Small schools.
  - Schools with 50% FRPL.

Note: OSPI administers funding to districts.

- Defined and delineated definition of RS and CiHS.
- Moved to include both academic and CTE courses in the CiHS definition as well as funding for such courses.

# RS Funding Overview



State covers the cost of tuition for RS up to a combined 1.2 FTE between HS and higher education institution.

Academic Acceleration Incentive Program Funds for textbooks and transportation.

Students do not currently pay tuition but they might pay other fees (tests, textbooks, supplies- institutions must make fee waivers available for low-income).

Running Start limits amount of credit.

State funds RS by transferring funds per full-time equivalent for basic education from the school district to the college or university.

Funding is provided to school districts is based on the RS enrollment reported to OSPI.

District keeps 7% and 93% goes to institution (Basic Education Dollars- \$6380/\$6683).



## College in the High School (CiHS)

### Pros

- Reduced tuition-\$65 per quarter credit.
- Subsidies for grades 11-12 (tiered model).
- Students do not have to worry about transportation cost.
- Both general academic and technical college courses may be covered.
- GET funds can be used for fees.

### Cons

- Limited subsidies (covers only 5-10 credits per year).
- Have to be able to pay tuition and fees.
- CiHS subsidies do not carry over. They are allocated for the designated fiscal year.
- Disincentive for colleges.
- 10<sup>th</sup> grade students are not eligible for subsidies.
- Teacher shortage and requirements to serve as a course instructor.

## Running Start

### Pros

- Earn up to 15 quarter credits.
- Students can acquire enough credits to receive their AA or AS.
- If students want to take more than 15 credits they can at normal tuition rate.

### Cons

- Transportation/book fees.
- Students are not eligible for state or federal financial aid.
- Disincentive for K12 .
- Cost of placement tests.
- Lack of funding for lunch.
- Colleges can charge up to 10% of tuition costs (over 1.2 FTE).
- Not funded during summer.

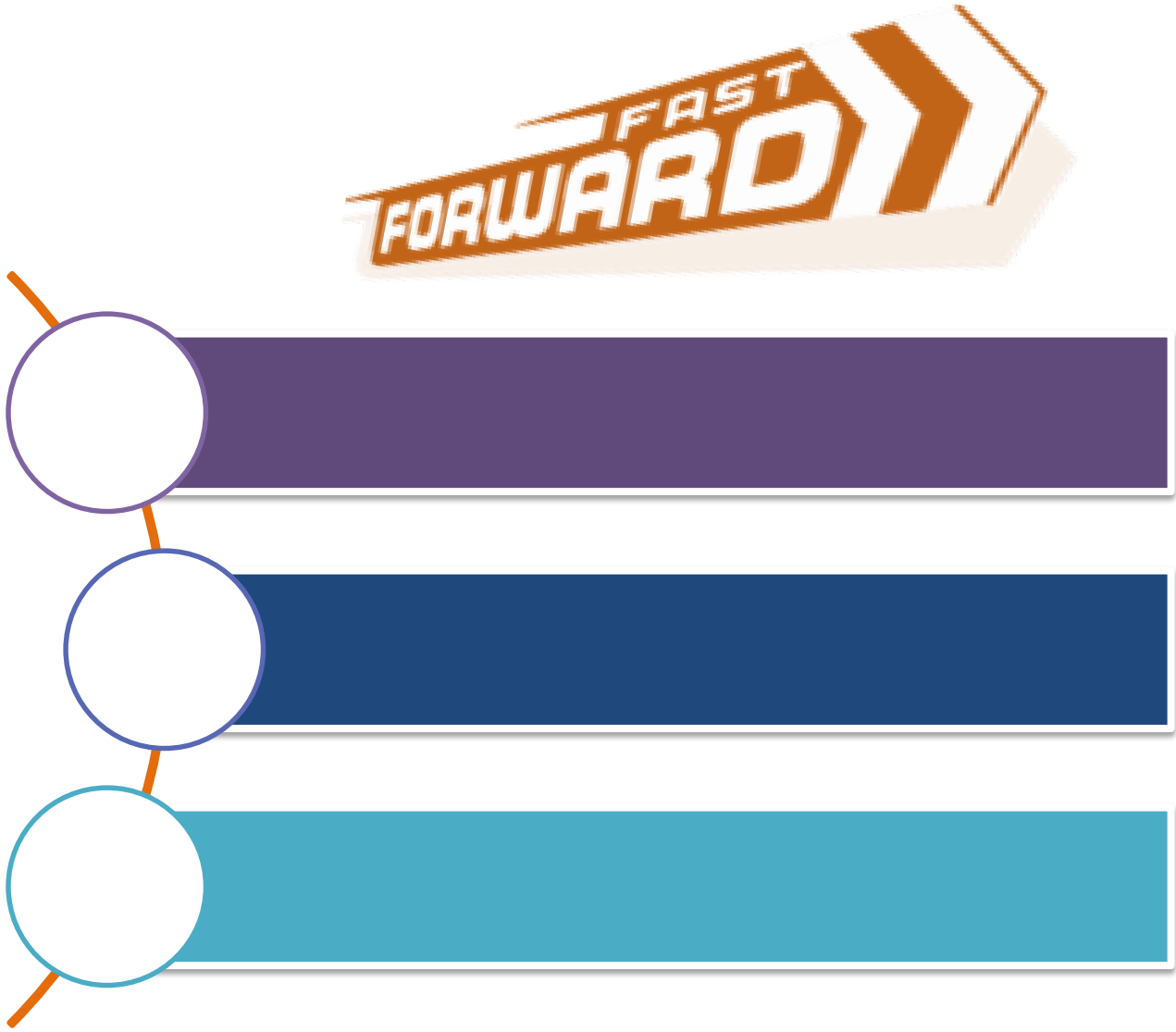


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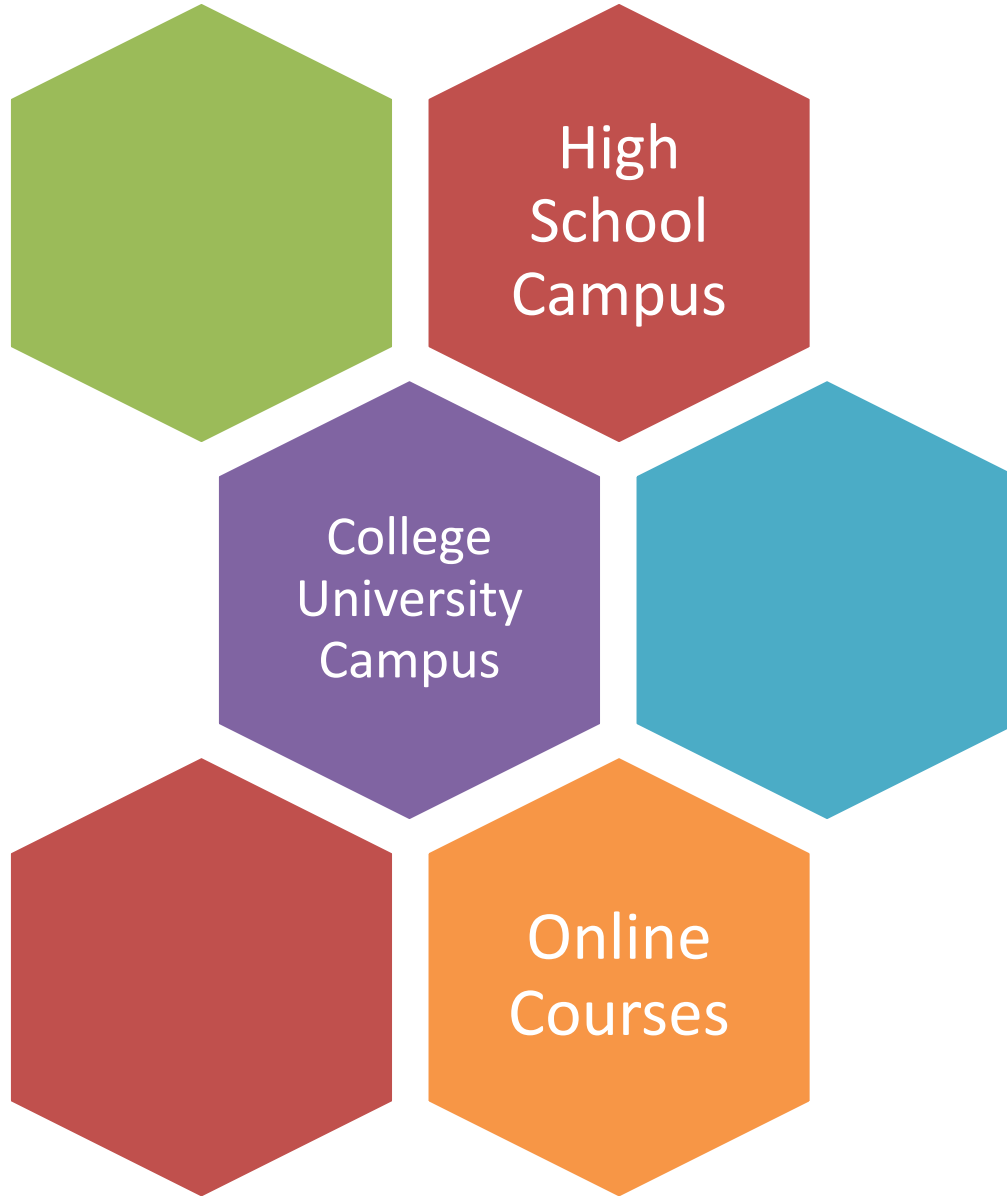
# Overload Courses



UP TO \$225



# Dual Credit



57  
\$  
UP TO





# Examinations

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International Baccalaureate



Professional Certification



College Level Examination Program



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