Wisconsin Youth Options Program

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Presenters

Waunakee Community School District

- Randy Guttenberg, Superintendent of Schools
- Tim Schell, Director of Curriculum and Instruction
- Madison Metropolitan School District
 - Joe Gothard, Assistant Superintendent for Secondary Education

Madison College

Tim Casper, Public Affairs and Government Relations Officer

Chapter PI 40: Youth Options Program

- Note: Chapter PI 40 was created as an emergency rule effective February 7, 1992.
- PI 40.01 Authority. This chapter is adopted under ss. 118.55 (9) and 227.11 (2) (a), Stats.
- History: Cr. Register, October, 1992, No. 442, eff. 11–1–92; am. Register, July, 1998, No. 511, eff. 8–1–98.
- PI 40.02 Intent statement. (1) Under s. 118.55 (2), Stats., any public school pupil enrolled in the 11th or 12th grade who is not attending a technical college system school under s. 118.55 (7r) or 118.15 (1) (b), Stats., may enroll in an institution of higher education for the purpose of taking one or more nonsectarian courses at the institution of higher education, subject to s. PI 40.04 (4) (b).
- (2) Under s. 118.55 (7r), Stats., any public school pupil who has completed the 10th grade, is in good academic standing, is not a child at risk and who meets the notification requirements under ch. PI 40 may apply to attend a technical college for the purpose of taking one or more courses if the pupil has the written approval of his or her parent or guardian.
- **Note:** The youth options program is a separate program and should not be confused with other programs which provide high school students an opportunity to earn baccalaureate degree credit, such as the college board's advanced placement program, special service contracts with colleges and universities, educational television programs, international baccalaureate programs, university of Wisconsin extension courses or correspondence courses.
- **Note:** The youth options program should not be confused with other circumstances in which high school pupils attend courses at technical college system school institutions to meet high school graduation requirements through contracts or other special arrangements.
- History: Cr. Register, October, 1992, No. 442, eff. 11–1–92; corrections in (1) and (3) made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 6., Stats., Register, March, 1996, No. 483; am. (1), r. (2) and (3), cr. (2), Register, July, 1998, No. 511, eff. 8–1–98.

College-level learning opportunities in high school

- <u>Effective High School Reform: Research and Policy that Works</u> (2005), National Conference of State Legislatures
 - Research shows that the expansion and financing of college-level learning opportunities in high school has the potential to greatly increase the number of students who successfully complete postsecondary programs after graduation. Sometimes referred to as early college programs or dual enrollment programs, college-level learning opportunities in high school have a number of benefits for students, including preparing students for the academic rigors of college; lowering the cost of postsecondary education by enabling them to earn free college credits and shortening their time to degree completion; and providing students with information about the academic skills they will need to succeed in college.

College-level learning opportunities in high school

- <u>Effective High School Reform: Research and Policy that Works</u> (2005), National Conference of State Legislatures
 - A 2001 study conducted by the University of Washington found performance of students enrolled in the state's dual enrollment program was comparable to college students enrolled in two-year institutions. Another study conducted by researchers at the University of Arizona found that students who participated in dual enrollment programs experienced lower drops in their grade point averages during their freshman year, compared with other University of Arizona freshmen.

Wisconsin Youth Options Program

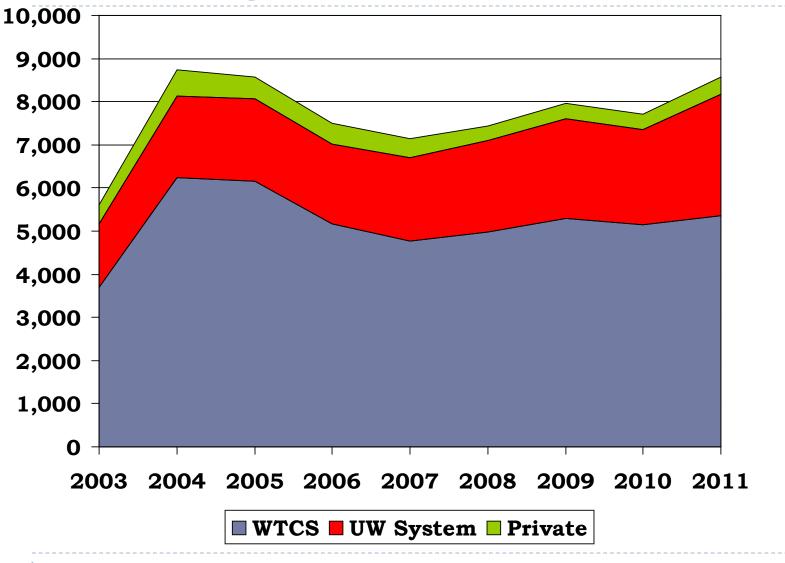
- Allows qualified high school students to apply for post-secondary courses that do not overlap their high school's course catalog.
 - College credit awarded for course completion.
 - At public school district expense.
 - Unfunded mandate.
 - Annual costs hard to forecast at the district level.
- Introduces high school students to college-level rigor while still in high school.
- Qualified high school students may enroll as special students after matriculated students have been enrolled in courses at the higher education institution.
 - Dependent on seat availability at the college or university.
- No requirement that Youth Options courses be aligned with intended majors or concentrations.
- Student has full choice, for better or worse, if there is capacity and the course does not match the local high school catalog.

State Longitudinal Data: Students & Credits

	Students	Avg. Credits	WTCS		UW		Private	
Year			Students	Credits	Students	Credits	Students	Credits
2011	8,574	2.94	5,365	2.76	2,803	3.15	406	3.3
2010	7,717	2.89	5,146	2.73	2,198	3.14	373	3.14
2009	7,967	2.94	5,300	2.77	2,314	3.21	353	3.29
2008	7,435	2.90	4,974	2.71	2,129	3.18	332	3.39
2007	7,149	2.91	4,778	2.71	1,926	3.16	445	3.4
2006	7,508	2.90	5,158	2.68	1,865	3.23	485	3.31
2005	8,581	2.90	6,153	2.71	1,922	3.22	506	3.37
2004	8,748	2.86	6,231	2.68	1,892	3.16	625	3.44
2003	5,599	2.93	3,692	2.79	1,467	3.13	440	3.19

Duplicate count. Data are student-courses, not unique students. Students may take more than one course.

State Longitudinal Data



Dane County Data-UW-Madison

District	Fall 2011 Enrollment, Grades 11-12	Fall 2011 at UW	Fall 2012 at UW	2-YR Fall Semester Total at UW
Madison Metropolitan	3,888	30	49	79
Middleton-Cross Plains	999	12	17	29
Belleville	138	5	4	9
Verona	753	2	6	8
Mc Farland	456	5	1	6
Oregon	558	4	2	6
Sun Prairie	965	2	4	6
Waunakee	562	2	4	6
De Forest	489	3	1	4
Marshall	179	3	0	3
Monona Grove	465	1	2	3
Deerfield		0	1	1
Stoughton	540	0	1	1

Youth Options - Madison College

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Number of Students	233	238	253
Number of Classes	454	441	391
Number of Credits	1,293	1,323	1,124
Number of HSs Participating	37	45	37

Equity of Access

- Youth Options is intended to provide statewide access to college level learning opportunities, but there is not equity of access to these opportunities.
- It should not matter where a student resides, but it does.
 - Not all communities have an institution of higher education (IHE) in their area.
 - Even if there is an IHE in the county, distance to the campus affects access as a matter of convenience and student schedule.
 - WTCS institutions are not allowed to offer their full set of courses via Youth Options.
 - Distance learning or online offerings are still limited.
 - Disparate impact on rural students, but this can be true even within urban areas.
 - High schools vary in how they promote Youth Options and review applications.
 - No formal recruiting and advising expectation for Youth Options.

Dual Credit and Other Options

- Youth Options is not the only model for college level learning opportunities in high school.
- Dual Credit Programs support qualified high school teachers delivering college level courses.
 - Keeps students in their high schools.
 - Promotes better K-16 alignment and coordination.
 - Smaller schools may not have enough students or teachers to make dual credit cost effective.
 - Long history of dual credit partnerships between K-12 and individual WTCS and UW System campuses.
 - Statewide DPI-UW System partnership under development.
- Some Youth Apprenticeship programs have a tech college component.
- Middle College, International Baccalaureate (IB), and AP are other college level learning options.

Closing

- Other observations from the presenting panel.
- Questions from the committee.

Thank you for the opportunity to discuss Youth Options with you. Please let us know how we can assist the work of the committee.