



**More Academy Students:
*Managing the Growth Process***

Panelists



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Objectives

Examine the **benefits** and **challenges** of expanding the enrollment in pathways to serve more students

Share potential **solutions** to address the challenges raised

Leave with a clarified understanding of the **possibilities** and **opportunities**



Who's in the room?

What do you hope to take
away from this session?

Components of Linked Learning

A comprehensive four-year program of study integrating:



LINKED LEARNING

- A college-prep **academic core** emphasizing real world applications
- A **technical core** of three or more courses meeting industry standards; providing certification
- A systemic approach to **work-based learning**
- **Student supports** — academic, social-emotional, college and career guidance, and transportation

Linked Learning Delivery Models

Under the umbrella of the Linked Learning approach, there exist different delivery models:

- Career **academies** (CPA, NAF)
- Career-themed **small schools**
- Career-themed **small learning communities** (SLCs) in large comprehensive high schools
- **Individualized** pathways (e.g., Big Picture Schools)

Common Pathway Features

- Utilize pathway **student learning outcomes** to guide and align assessment, curriculum, and instruction
- Blend **academic and career-themed** course content through rigorous and relevant standards-aligned projects
- Students learn in **cohorts**; teachers use **common planning time**
- Provide learning **beyond the classroom** and the school day
- Offer **dual-enrollment** with postsecondary institutions, as well as industry or state **certifications**



How We Know It's Working



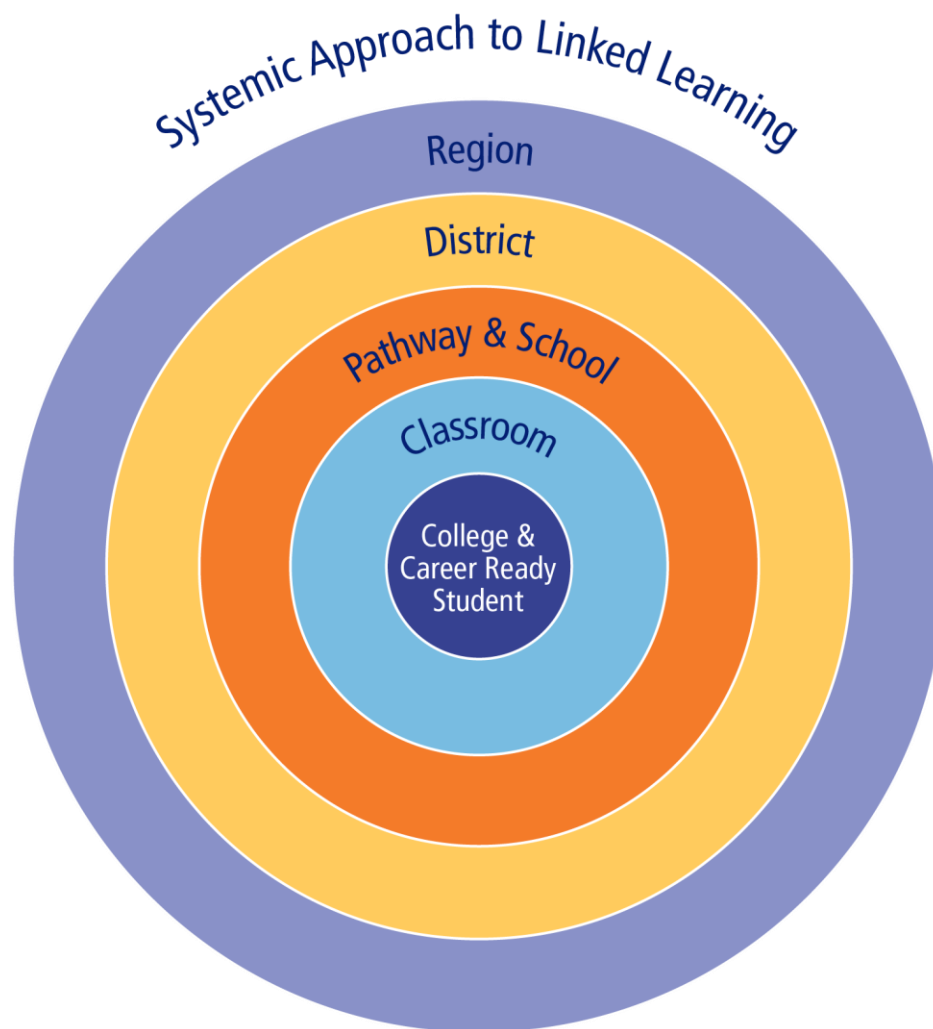
Students participating in Linked Learning pathways...

- **Attend school** more consistently
- **Accrue more credits** in 9th and 10th grade
- Are more likely to **graduate**; less likely to dropout
- Are more likely to be **eligible for UC/CSU** (57% vs 36%)
- Enroll and persist in **postsecondary** programs at higher rates (10+%)
- **Earn** as much as \$2,500 more annually in the eight years after high school graduation, equivalent to bump associated with an AA degree

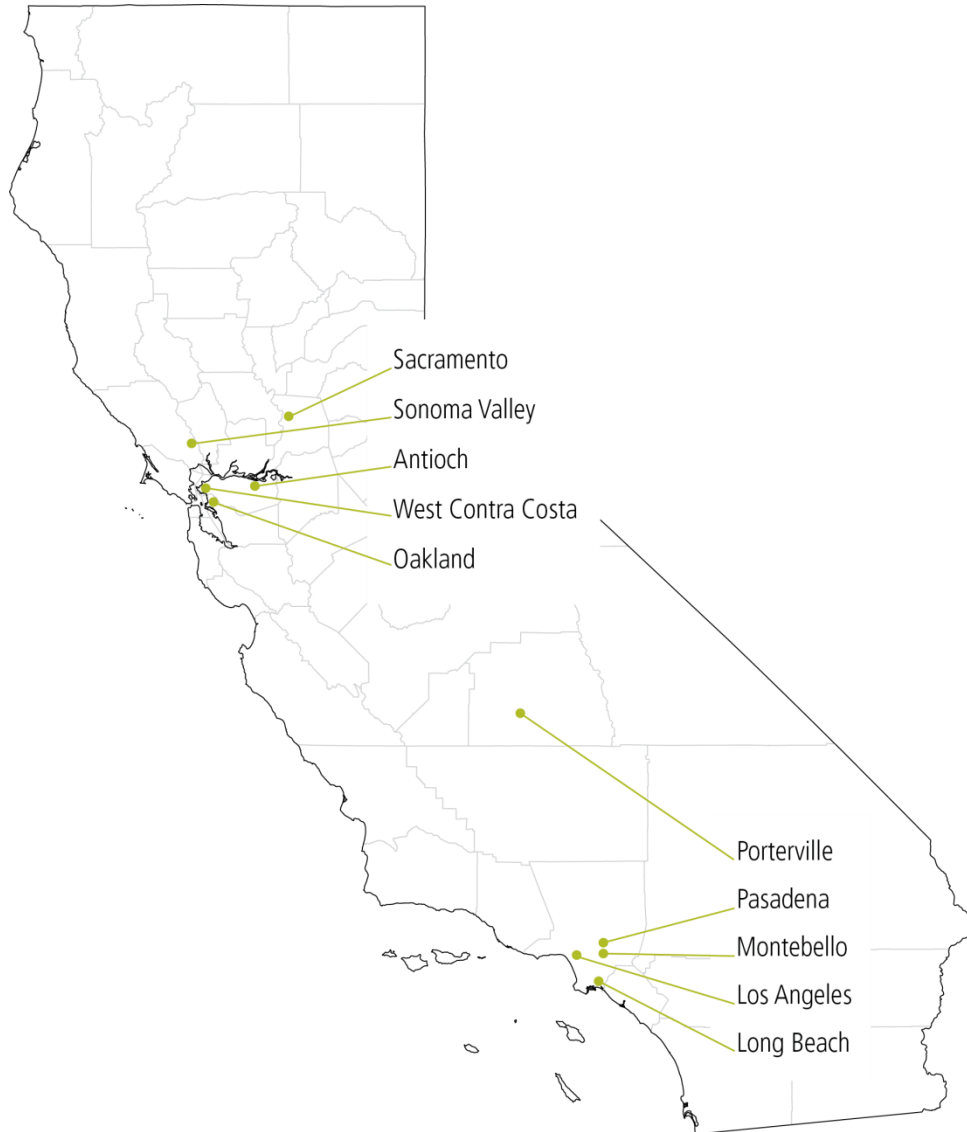
Islands of Excellence



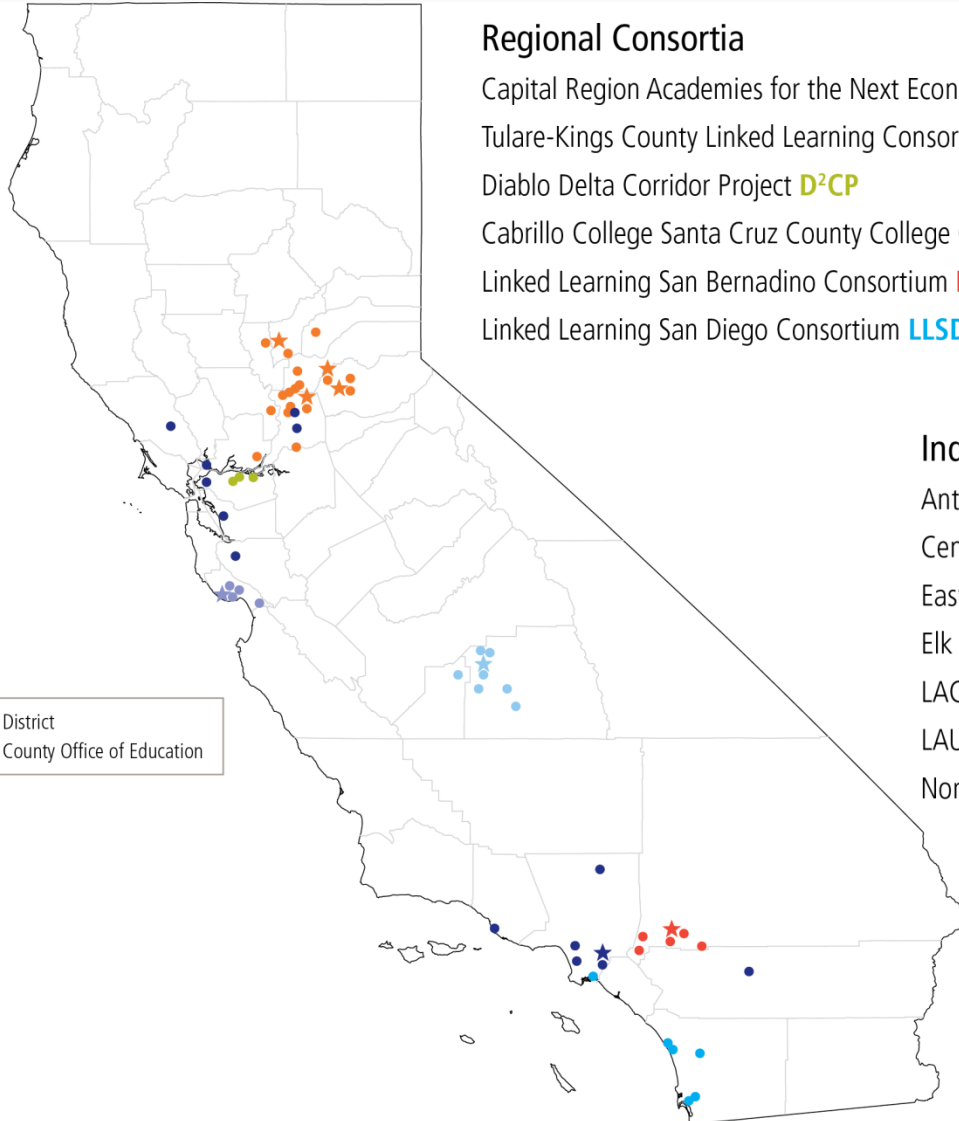
Systemic Approach to Linked Learning



Districts participating in the California Linked Learning District Initiative



AB 790 Linked Learning Pilot Program participants



Regional Consortia

- Capital Region Academies for the Next Economy **CRANE**
- Tulare-Kings County Linked Learning Consortium **TKCLLC**
- Diablo Delta Corridor Project **D²CP**
- Cabrillo College Santa Cruz County College Commitment **S4C**
- Linked Learning San Bernadino Consortium **LLSBC**
- Linked Learning San Diego Consortium **LLSDC**

Individual LEAs

- Antelope Valley UHSD
- Centinela Valley UHSD
- East Side UHSD
- Elk Grove USD
- LACOE
- LAUSD
- Norwalk-La Mirada USD
- Oxnard UHSD
- Palm Springs USD
- Sacramento City USD
- San Lorenzo USD
- Santa Rosa City Schools
- Vallejo City USD
- West Contra Costa USD

Scenarios

Why do districts want to expand pathway options for more students?

Antioch USD

Los Angeles USD

Montebello USD

Sacramento City USD

What are the **benefits**
(advantages, opportunities)
of expanding pathways to
serve more students?

Benefits / Advantages

- More students reap benefits
- Generate more ideas when problem solving
- Provide more students with a context for learning
- More appealing to employers for workforce prep
- More students have access to WBL and career/college prep activities
- More administrative support
- Students are more invested in school
- Master scheduling easier
- Teachers can dedicate all of their time to the academy
- Fewer preps for teachers
- Options for blocking students for extended periods of time
- Allowance for designated counselors

What are the **challenges**
(disadvantages) of
expanding pathways to
serve more students?

Challenges / Disadvantages

- Scaling of WBL opportunities
- Maintaining the quality of student experience (e.g., WBL)
- Concerns about retention
- Meeting specialized needs of cohorts of students (e.g., SpEd, GATE)
- Teacher buy-in / commitment
- Bigger lift to build teacher capacity
- Attend to credentialing issues
- Changes can be more difficult
- Dissipated sense of community / potential to lose at-risk kids
- Difficult to monitor student needs and progress (lose kids through thru cracks)
- Increased administrative work to support large academies

Panel Responses

What are some potential **solutions** to the challenges raised?

What has **worked** in your district?

Wrapping Up

- Were your outcomes met?
- What will you bring back to your site or district?
- What questions do you still have?

Thank you for your ideas and active participation!