

Dual Enrollment Structures in California

In California there are many types of structures for dual enrollment. These may overlap with the two legal mechanisms to access dual enrollment, CCAP and non-CCAP.

More Structured			Less Structured	
At the College	At the High School			At the College
Middle College High School¹	Early College High School¹	CCAP at HS² Governed by Agreement	Non-CCAP at HS Governed by Agreement	Individual³
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Integrated structure ● Goal: AA/AS ● Focus: Mitigate dropout rate for at-promise students ● An autonomous school with a CDE designation ● On a college campus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Integrated structure ● Goal: AA/AS ● Focus: Mitigate dropout rate for at-promise students ● An autonomous school with a CDE designation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pathways: Sequence toward HSD, certifications, or degrees ● Can offer closed classes ● Supports are embedded ● Focus: Students who are not college-bound or who are underrepresented in higher education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Purpose specified in law:</i> Provide advanced scholastics or CTE ● <i>In reality:</i> Offer all courses to students except remedial English or math ● Classes are open to the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● High school students across the state enroll and attend college on their own, without a designed dual enrollment partnership ● <i>Purpose specified in law:</i> Provide advanced scholastics or CTE ● <i>In reality:</i> all courses/ students except remedial English/math ● Students who can navigate the college system likely have "college knowledge"

¹ This should not be confused with early or middle college programs, which are programs in comprehensive high schools that offer early access to college credit.

² Courses in the CCAP agreement may also be offered at a college campus, but must remain open to the general public.

³ Individual dual enrollment is also referred to as "concurrent" or "enrichment."