



ConnectEd

The California Center for College and Career

Transforming today's education
for tomorrow's economy

Multiple Pathways: From Practice to Policy

Created by the James Irvine Foundation



Confucius Said

- I hear and I forget
- I see and I remember
- I do and I understand



Why Pathways?

- High school is not working for very large numbers of young people



Why Pathways?

- More career and technical education alone has limited impact



Why Pathways?

- More math, science, English, and social studies—without relevance—won't engage students



Why Pathways?

- Better high schools require a new approach



Why Pathways?

- We need a strategy that prepares students for college and career



Why Pathways?

- We need pathways that transform schools



Why Pathways?

- So that schools can transform students



Why Pathways?

•Let's See How!



Multiple Pathways: Organizing



Principles

- Prepare students for both college and career
- Lead to the full range of postsecondary options
- Connect core academics to real-world applications
- Improve student achievement



Pathway Components

A comprehensive four-year program connecting four essential components:

- An academic core meeting postsecondary admissions requirements of UC, CSU, & community colleges and emphasizing real world applications
- A technical core of four or more courses meeting industry standards; providing certification
- Work-based learning
- Support services—supplementary instruction, counseling, and transportation



Pathway Choices



CALIFORNIA'S 15 MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTORS



Agriculture and Natural Resources



Arts, Media, and Entertainment



Building and Environmental Design



Education, Child Development, and Family Services



Energy and Utilities



Engineering



Fashion Design, Manufacturing, and Production



Finance and Business



Health Science and Medical Technology



Hospitality, Tourism, and Recreation



Information Technology



Manufacturing



Marketing, Sales, and Service



Public Services



Transportation



Architecture, Construction, &



Engineering: A Sample Pathway

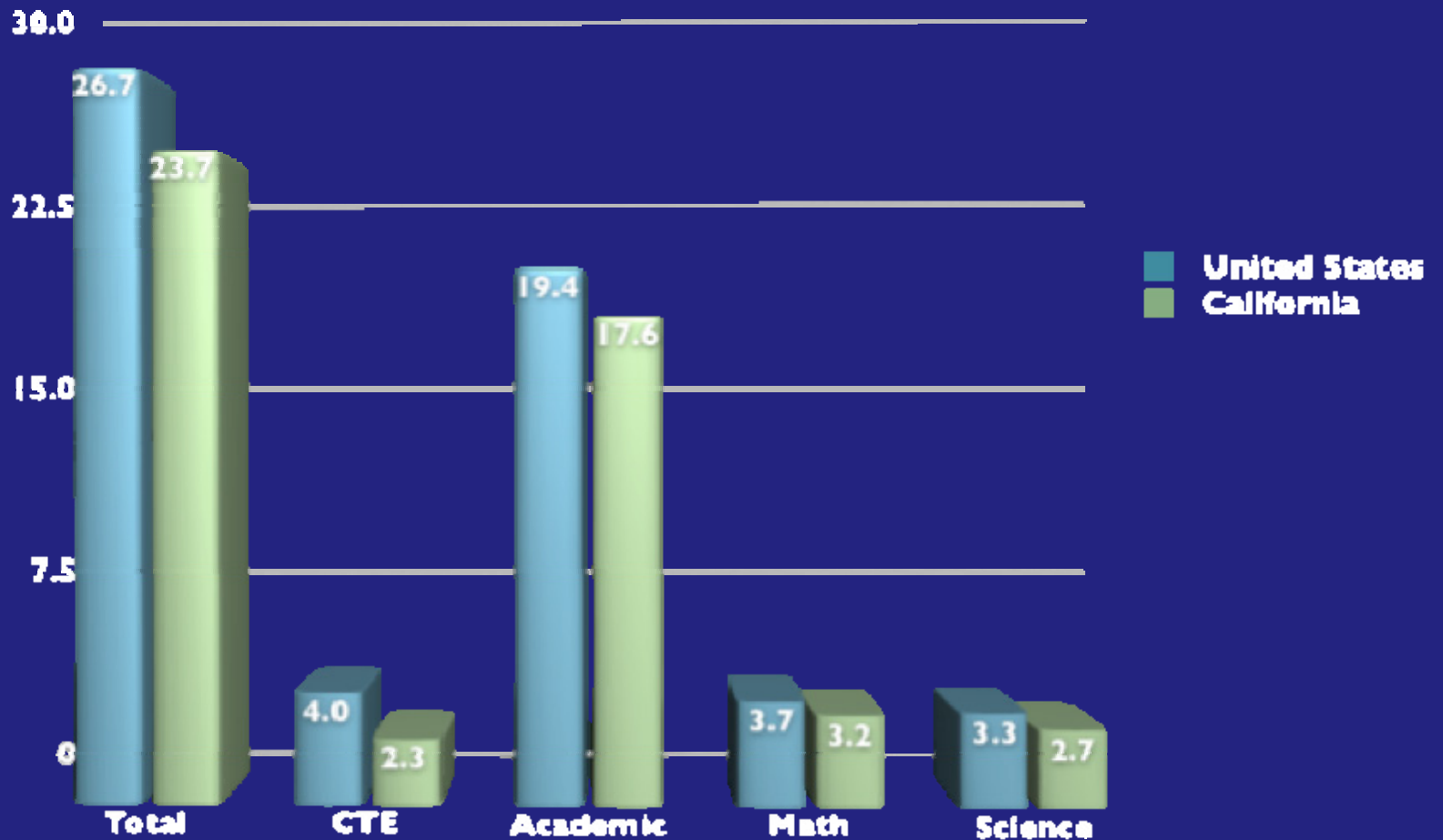
	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
English	English 1	English 2	English 3	English 4
Math	Algebra 1	Geometry	Algebra 2	Statistics
Science	Physics	Chemistry	Biology	
History	World Hist.	Amer. Hist		Government & Economics
For. Lang			Spanish 1	Spanish 2
Technical	Intro to Engineering & Design	Construction Technology	Computer Aided Design	Studio
Other	Phys. Ed.	Phys. Ed.	Elements of Design	Internship

A to G Credits = 18



Making More Time: California versus other states

Credits Earned by High School Graduates





Expanding Pathways

- California high school graduates complete three fewer courses—academic and technical—than do their peers nationwide



Expanding Pathways

- Pathways do not cost more



Expanding Pathways

- Better high schools cost more



Is it Worth It? The Evidence—



Students in pathways

- Pass the California High School Exit Exam at higher rates
- Are more likely to score proficient or higher on California Standardized Tests in English, science, and social studies
- Are more likely to complete minimum “a to g” requirements
- Attend at higher rates
- Are less likely to drop out and more likely to complete high school
- Earn as much as \$2,500 more annually in the eight years after high school graduation



Building Systems of Pathways:



The District Initiative

- Antioch Unified School District
- Long Beach Unified School District
- Los Angeles Unified School District (District Four)
- Montebello Unified School District
- Pasadena Unified School District
- Porterville Unified School District
- Sacramento Unified School District
- San Diego Unified School District
- Stockton Unified School District
- West Contra Costa Unified School District



Connecting State Policy to Local



Practice

- Give students choices and access—promote district-wide systems of multiple pathways
- Support standards-based curriculum development
- Strengthen professional development for teachers and administrators—pre-service, in-service, and credentials
- Expand work-based learning
- Increase flexible scheduling and school organization
- Develop better assessments of college and career readiness
- Build effective pathways through accountability
- Improve finance—dual enrollment, ROP/C, system



Want to Learn More?

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