

## College Credit in High School Program Definitions

	<b>International Baccalaureate (IB)</b>	<b>Advanced Placement (AP)</b>	<b>Articulated Credit</b>	<b>Direct Credit and Concurrent Enrollment</b>	<b>Dual Enrollment</b>	<b>Early Middle College (EMC)</b>
<b>Descriptions</b>	<p>IB is a two-year curriculum available in an IB-approved school where students learn a second language and follow an international focus. There is an emphasis on asking challenging questions, critical reflection, developing research skills, and learning how to learn. Students submit a final project at the end of the IB program. Community service is encouraged.</p> <p>Students earn an IB Degree, not individual college credits.</p>	<p>AP is high school classes that addresses college level curriculum.</p> <p>There are nationally designed AP courses in different subject areas that provide students with the opportunity to take college level courses at high school that are taught by AP-trained high school teachers. AP courses are also available online.</p>	<p>Articulated credit provides students with a way to start in a career field and potentially earn articulated college credit while in high school. The programs align with specific programs of study at the postsecondary level.</p> <p>A high school teacher and postsecondary faculty agree on the student learning outcomes for a class to articulate from the high school to the college course. Usually, a student must earn a certain grade in the course and then enroll in the college to have the credit added to their college transcript.</p>	<p>Direct credit is usually associated with a college faculty member teaching the college course at the high school.</p> <p>Concurrent enrollment is usually used to describe college courses taught in the high school by high school teachers who are also adjunct college faculty.</p> <p>The terms direct credit and concurrent enrollment are used differently throughout the state.</p>	<p>Dual Enrollment provides an opportunity for students in ninth grade or higher to take college classes while in high school.</p> <p>High school students may participate in dual enrollment by attending at least one high school course and simultaneously attending a degree-granting postsecondary institution.</p>	<p>An EMC is a five-year program of study that may begin as early as grade 9 and is designed to allow a pupil to earn a high school diploma while also earning one or more of the following: 60 transferable college credits, an associate degree from a community college, a professional certification, the Michigan Early Middle College Association (MEMCA) technical certificate or participation in a registered apprenticeship. Michigan recognizes three types of Early Middle College Programs:</p> <p>An Early Middle College High School is a stand-alone public high school, where 100% of the pupils are enrolled as EMC pupils.</p> <p>An Early Middle College Program is designed to serve less than 100% of the student population as EMC pupils.</p> <p>An Early Middle College Consortia is an EMC program comprised of multiple school districts with one coordinating agency serving a cohort of students from each district.</p>
<b>Qualifications</b>	<p>Typically, a "Learner Profile" Tool is used for teachers/parents to determine if IB is the right fit for the student. However, some IB programs are "Universal Access" and open to any student.</p>	<p>High Schools may require the student to complete a lower-level course in the same subject before enrollment in AP courses.</p>	<p>Students usually begin a two-year program in their junior year and continue to two years of postsecondary education (2 years +2 years).</p>	<p>High schools may require the student to apply for, and test into, college level courses and/or complete specific prerequisites.</p>	<p>Courses for which students are eligible for must not be offered at the high school and must lead toward accreditation, certification, and/or trade licensing. The student must be allowed to dual enroll if they have a qualifying score on the ACT Plan, PSAT, or Michigan Merit Exam. School districts are required to have an annual announcement regarding this option.</p>	<p>Student eligibility to participate in the EMC is decided by the school district.</p> <p>Students may be required to complete assessments to determine college level ability and/or complete specific prerequisites.</p>

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<b>Earning Credits</b>	<p>Students take written examinations at the end of the program, which are marked by external examiners. Students also complete assessment tasks in the school, which are either initially marked by teachers and then moderated by external moderators or sent directly to external examiners.</p> <p>The diploma is awarded to students who gain at least twenty-four points, subject to certain minimum levels of performance across the whole program and to satisfactory participation in the creativity, action, and service requirement. College credit is earned by passing the IB exam with a qualifying score of 4–7. College credit awarded for qualifying test scores is determined by each postsecondary institution, departments and/or colleges within the institution.</p>	<p>Courses can count as high school credit and college credit. College credit is earned by passing the AP exam with a qualifying score of 4 or 5, depending on the assessment. College credit awarded for qualifying test scores is determined by each postsecondary institution departments and/or colleges within the institution.</p>	<p>Many times, credits are earned "in escrow" and are posted to the student's transcript upon enrollment in college. Courses may count for high school credit, direct credit/concurrent enrollment, college credit, or multiple options, depending on the Programs of Study and the Articulation Agreement between the high school and the college.</p>	<p>Courses may count for high school credit and/or college credit, or both, depending upon the partnership agreement.</p> <p>Counselors and students should check on the transferability of these courses to postsecondary institutions.</p>	<p>Courses may count for high school credit, college credit, or both.</p>	<p>Students earn college credits via dual enrollment, direct credit, articulated credit, or concurrent enrollment. Courses may count for high school credit, college credit, or both.</p>
<b>Course Costs</b>	<p>The school district must apply and pay to become an IB institution. For public school students in Michigan, it would be part of a free and appropriate public education.</p>	<p>High school AP courses are generally covered by districts. However, if the student wishes to take the test for college credit there usually is a cost, except for students who qualify for free and reduced lunch.</p>	<p>Most or all costs at the secondary level are covered by the school district. Additional costs may be specified in the Articulation Agreement.</p>	<p>Courses are college courses offered at the high school. The school pays the enrollment costs for the student to take direct credit courses.</p>	<p>Payment for dual enrollment is made from a school district's State Aid foundation grant.</p>	<p>Payment for dual enrollment is made from a school district's State Aid foundation grant.</p> <p>Costs and payments are dependent upon the partnership agreements between the EMC and the respective college.</p>
<b>Instructional Delivery and Course Locations</b>	<p>Through an IB approved school within the school district.</p>	<p>At high school or online.</p>	<p>At the high school, career center, community college, or online.</p>	<p>At the high school, career center, community college, or online.</p>	<p>College campus or online.</p>	<p>College campus, online, or college courses offered at the high school.</p>

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<b>Student Support</b>	Through the IB school.	Course assistance through the teacher.	May be provided at the high school.	Course assistance through the teacher.	May be provided at the high school or college.	Highly integrated student wrap-around services. Teachers as advisors, a strong college readiness curriculum, supervised course selection, and close student monitoring.
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