

SREB

# Dual Enrollment

Presented by: Stevie L. Lawrence II, Ph.D., Vice  
President for Postsecondary Education

# What is dual enrollment?

**Dual Enrollment** is a program that provides funding for students at eligible high schools that are **enrolled** to take approved college-level coursework for credit towards both high school and college graduation requirements.

# Session Outcomes

- Understand the structure and key issues surrounding dual enrollment and dual credit programs.
- Identify opportunities and challenges for faculty, staff and students.
- Brainstorm guidelines and policies to assist in academic quality and benefit overall student learning and student success outcomes.

# National Trends

- Over a period from 2002-2011, students taking college-level courses with a dual enrollment program increased by 80% to 1.2 million  
~ *Source: National Center for Education Statistics (2018)*



# National Trends

- Study tracked 200,000 students
- Time period from 2010-16

Only 12% of those dually enrolled high school student did not enroll in some form of college by the age of 20, with 41% of dually enrolled students going on to a four-year college.

*~ Source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center*

# National Trends

Of the other 47% of students who first matriculated in community college between the age of 18 and 20, 84% went to the institution where they were taking dual enrollment courses.

*~Source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center*



# What Works....

## **Successes of Dual Enrollment**

- From your perspective, what are immediate successes of dual enrollment for your state?
- 7-minute discussion and report out

# Successes of Dual Enrollment

- Provides access to higher education through early entry point.
- Assist with increasing statewide college completion goals.
- Helps acclimate high school students to the college environment, thereby leading to high retention and student success outcomes for these students in college.

From your perspective, what are immediate successes of dual enrollment for your state?



# What Doesn't Work

## **Challenges of Dual Enrollment**

- From your perspective, what are challenges with dual enrollment in your state?
- 7-minute discussion and report out

# Challenges of Dual Enrollment

- Dual enrollment programs are not sufficiently rigorous in nature from program to program.
- High school environment vs. college environment.
- Curriculum Control
- Who Participates
- Who Teaches
- Training for high school faculty

# Dual Enrollment & Access

- Students who are likely to benefit the most are students of color and students from low-income backgrounds; however, these students are not participating at high levels.
- Program participants are overwhelming non-minorities, women and not from low-income backgrounds.
- 7-minute discussion at your table about do you think the students who need dual enrollment the most have access to this program?
- If not, what strategies could be implemented to increase access to those that would benefit from dual enrollment the most?
- How can states produce data on how who is taking advantage of this program disaggregated by student types/groups.

# Dual Enrollment & Financial Implications

(A Few State Funding Examples)

State	Funding Strategy
Delaware	\$1.5 million annually
Florida	<p>Student's district, if enrolled in a public institution. When instruction takes place on the postsecondary campus during the fall or spring term, the school district pays the institution the standard tuition rate per credit hour from funds provided in the Florida Education Finance Program. When dual enrollment is provided on the high school site by postsecondary institution faculty, the school district reimburses the institution for the costs associated with the postsecondary institution's proportion of salary and benefits. When dual enrollment is provided at the high school by school district faculty, the school district is not responsible for payment to the postsecondary institution.</p>
Georgia	<p>Program funding is provided to the Georgia Student Finance Commission via an annual appropriation. In order to participate in the program, each eligible postsecondary institution must enter into a participation agreement with the Georgia Student Finance Commission agreeing to: Waive all mandatory and noncourse related fees for participating students</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Provide course books at no charge to the student</li> <li>•Accept the amount paid by the commission as full payment for an eligible high school student's tuition, mandatory and noncourse related fees, and course book</li> </ul>
North Carolina	<p>The general assembly reimburses FTE costs to the community college system based on participation reports. All curriculum courses taken by Career and College Promise students at community colleges are tuition-waived except courses offered on a self-supporting basis.</p>

# Brainstorming...Sharing Ideas

**How can challenges be addressed?**

SREB

Southern  
Regional  
Education  
Board

[SREB.org](http://SREB.org)

## Question, Comments & Additional Recommendations