



Jumpstart on College and Careers: Dual Enrollment Research, Policies, and Effective Practice

12:00 – 1:30 p.m., Friday, September 26, 2008

Dual Enrollment Basics

- **71% of U.S. high schools and 57% of U.S. postsecondary institutions** permitted high school students to take college course in 2002-03.
- **Approximately 800,000 high school students took college-credit courses** during the 12-month 2002-03 school year.
- According to the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education, **42 states had policies on dual enrollment in 2006.**

Increasingly dual enrollment is becoming a strategy to support and encourage more students into postsecondary education. In recent years, there has been a growth in the number of dual enrollment models specifically serving students who previously had not considered themselves college-bound. Many of these programs have effectively provided both academic and technical dual enrollment courses to student populations traditionally underrepresented in higher education. Recent research from the Community College Research Center on dual enrollment programs in Florida and New York City indicates these programs have been an effective strategy, particularly for males and low-income students, to support access and subsequent success in postsecondary education.

Dual Credit: High school students enroll in college courses and have the opportunity to earn college credit. Dual credit programs can be located on college or high school campuses and can be taught by college instructors or specially credentialed high school instructors who are supervised by college faculty. The term concurrent enrollment is often used in place of dual enrollment.

Tech Prep: A planned sequence of study in a technical field that typically provides students the opportunity to earn postsecondary credit toward a technical certificate or diploma. Tech Prep is funded under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technology Education Act through grants to states.

Early/middle college high schools: Both are located on or near a campus of a postsecondary education institution and supplement their course offerings by enrolling students in college courses for both secondary and postsecondary credit.

Dual enrollment is gaining traction as an effective means for increasing the academic rigor of high school curricula, more closely aligning K-12 education with postsecondary education requirements, and increasing college access and success.

Today's forum focuses on dual enrollment, programs which provide students an opportunity to enroll in college courses to earn college credit. We recognize there are other programs, such as Advanced Placement (AP) and International Baccalaureate (IB), that provide opportunities for student to take college-level courses, but these programs do not necessarily guarantee college credit. Credit for AP and IB courses is dependent upon the score on an end-of-course exam and the policies of the postsecondary institution awarding credit.

A forum brief with this and more information will be posted shortly at www.aypf.org.