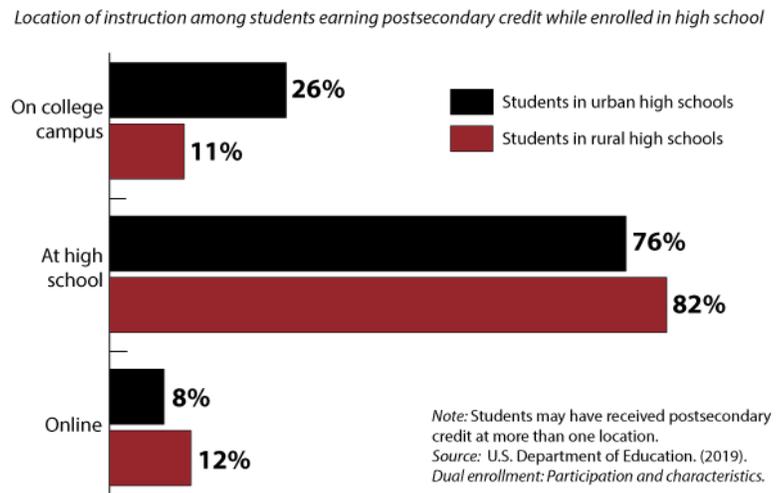


Effects of Dual Enrollment on High School Students

An increasing number of institutions are using [dual enrollment](#), also called dual credit or concurrent enrollment, to help students earn college credit while enrolled in high school. [Multiple studies](#) have illustrated that dual enrollment supports students by increasing academic readiness, facilitating the decision to go to college, boosting graduation rates, and often resulting in shortened time to degree. High schools and colleges partner to [deliver curriculum](#) in a form that fits students' context, with more rural students receiving college credit through online classes or at their high school relative to urban students (**Figure 1**). Schools and colleges also collaborate to build [community buy-in](#) on dual enrollment programs.

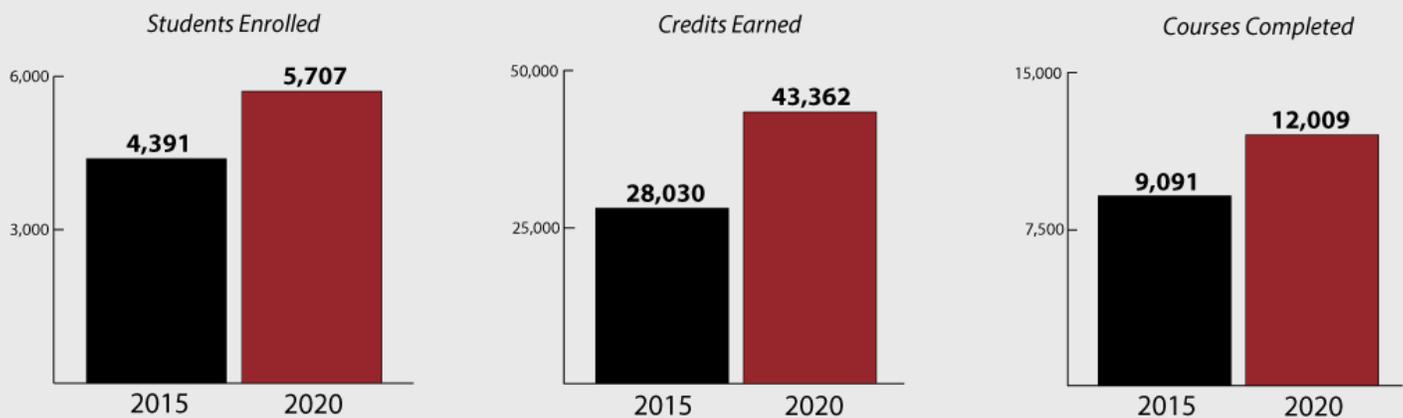
Figure 1: Dual Enrollment Location



Dual Enrollment in Ohio

[All fifty states](#) have adopted a dual enrollment policy to support student access. In Ohio, the [College Credit Plus \(CCP\)](#) program enrolls over one in ten public high school students throughout the state, with some counties enrolling over 35 percent of students in college courses through the program. Independent institutions have increased all CCP metrics since the program's inception in 2015 (**Figure 2**). CCP has provided [several benefits](#) for Ohio families, including improving post-high school graduation matriculation and saving on tuition and textbook costs across all sectors.

Figure 2: AICUO Member College Credit Plus Metrics



Source: Ohio Department of Higher Education. (2015, 2020). College Credit Plus Annual Report (Years 1 & 5).

The Future of Dual Enrollment

As dual enrollment participation expands, future challenges for these policies involve [increasing rates of participation](#) among low-income students and students of color, and providing adequate [academic challenge](#) to prepare students for upper-level coursework and the workforce. [Recommended interventions](#) include broadening access using diverse criteria for admissions and providing students with more intensive supports. Independents are uniquely positioned to incorporate these recommendations given the growth of [test-optional policies](#) and individualized [academic advising](#) available at these institutions. Ensuring dual enrollment quality and access should be a primary consideration as Ohio considers [expanding dual enrollment](#) in the aftermath of the pandemic.