

NACEP's View on the State of the Field

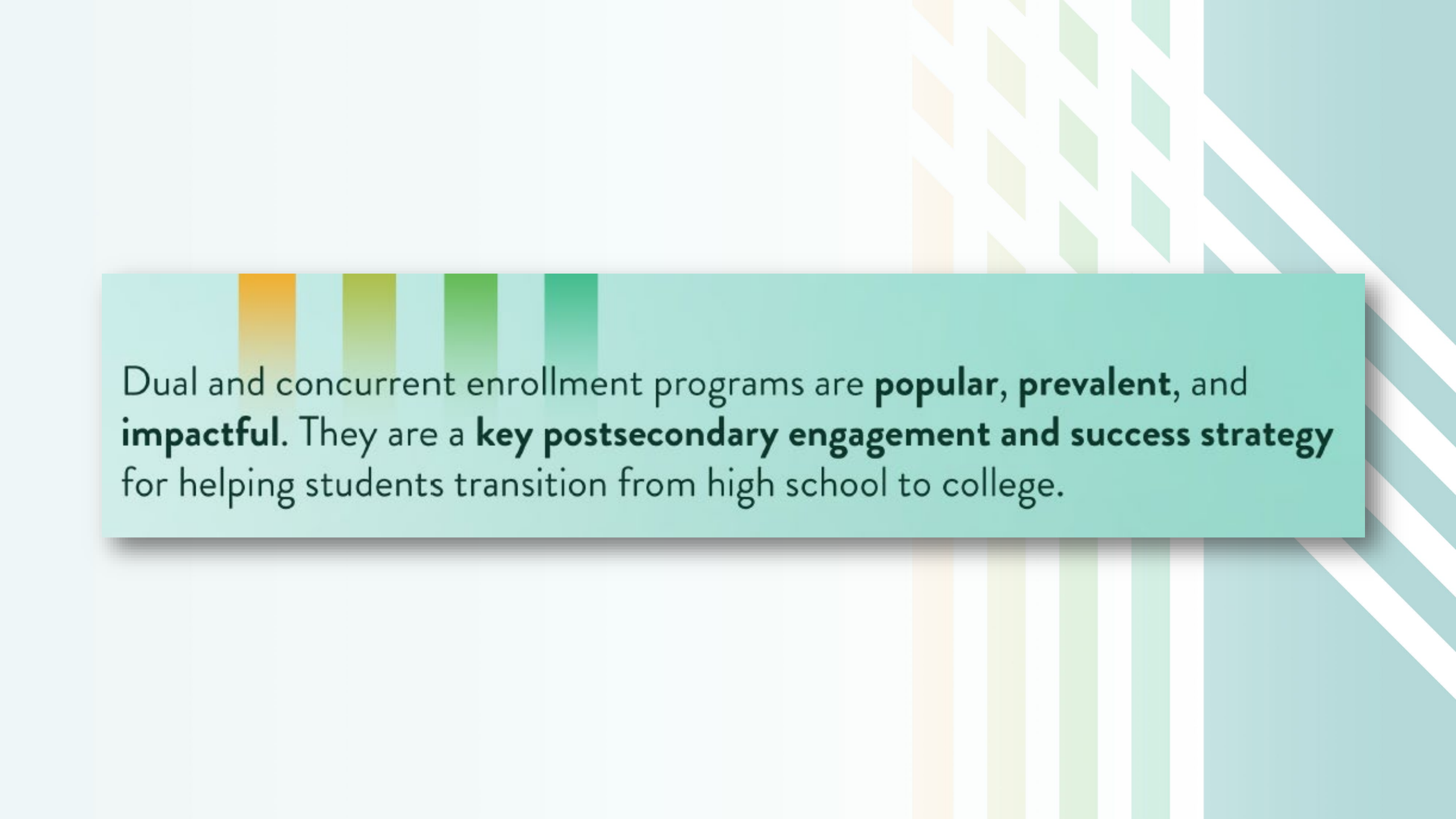
Amy Williams - NACEP Executive Director

Montana Dual Enrollment Summit – June, 21st, 2022



My Montana Dual Enrollment History



The background features a series of vertical bars in shades of orange, yellow, green, and teal on the left side. On the right side, there are diagonal stripes in shades of teal and white, creating a modern, geometric aesthetic.

Dual and concurrent enrollment programs are **popular, prevalent,** and **impactful.** They are a **key postsecondary engagement and success strategy** for helping students transition from high school to college.



NACEP

NACEP is the first and only national organization supporting **programs, practitioners, and policy** to advance quality **concurrent and dual enrollment programs.**

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Where are you from in Montana?

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What sector do you work in?

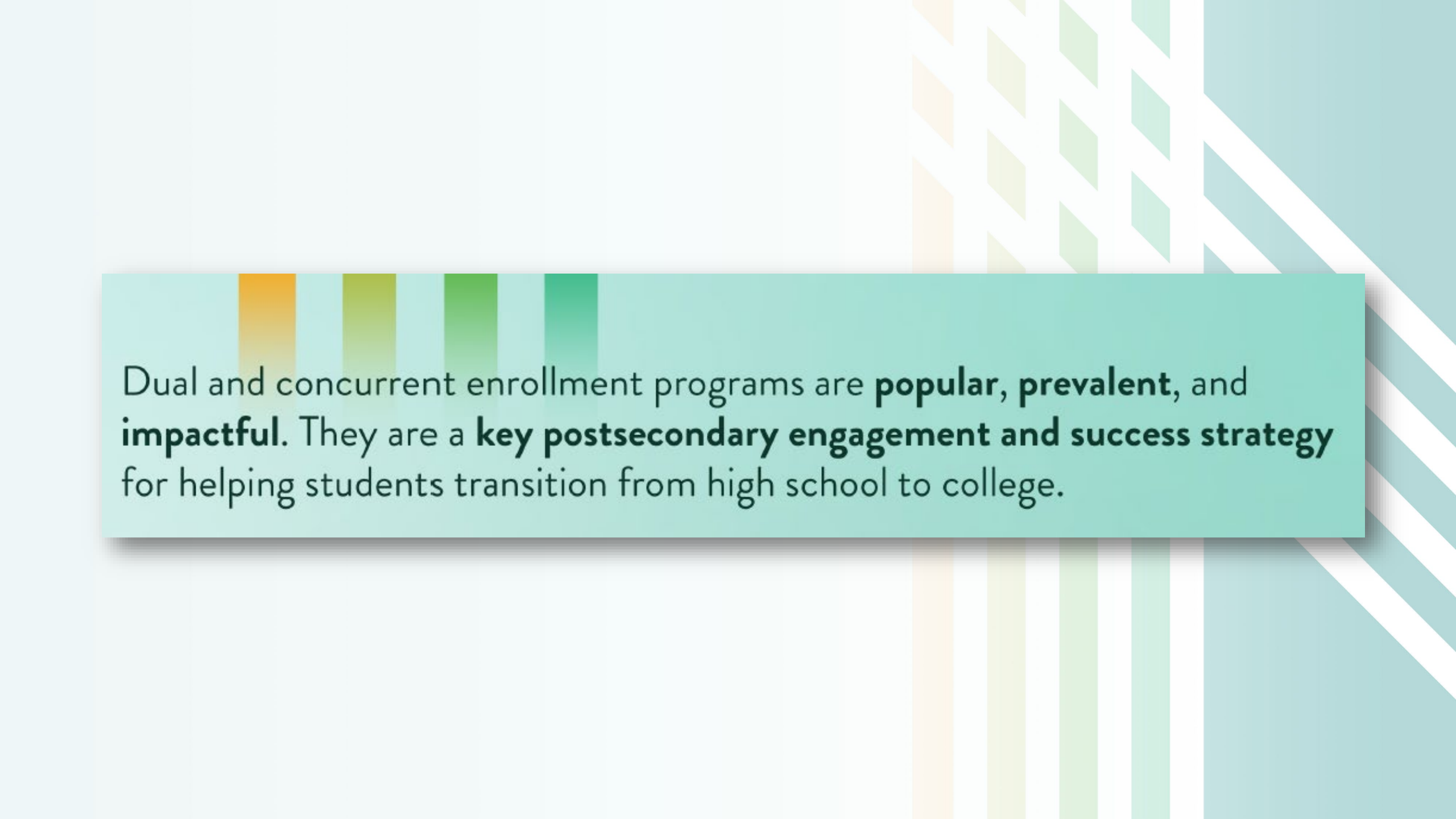
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Cat, Griz, or ?

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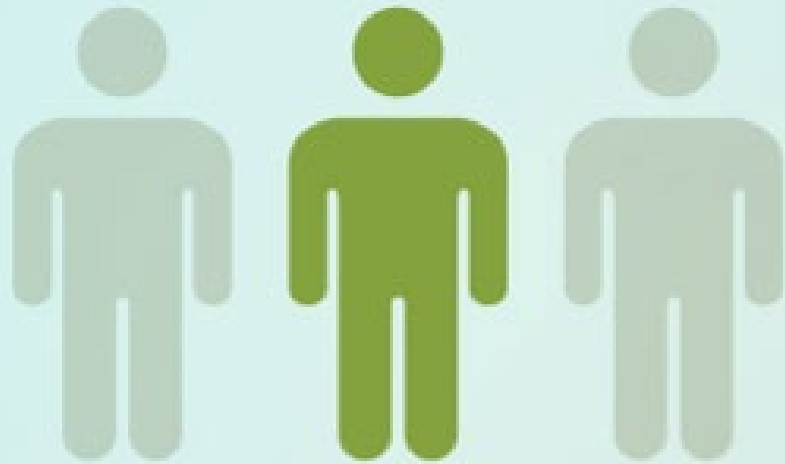
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Nationally, what percentage of students have taken a college course in high school?

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Programs are Popular



ONE IN THREE HIGH SCHOOL
STUDENTS TAKE COLLEGE COURSES

Nationally, 34% of U.S. high school students
complete a college course in high school.

1 in 3 American high school students in fall of 2019 was a dual enrollment student.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, [Dual Enrollment, Participation and Characteristics](#), February 2019 [NCES 2019-176]

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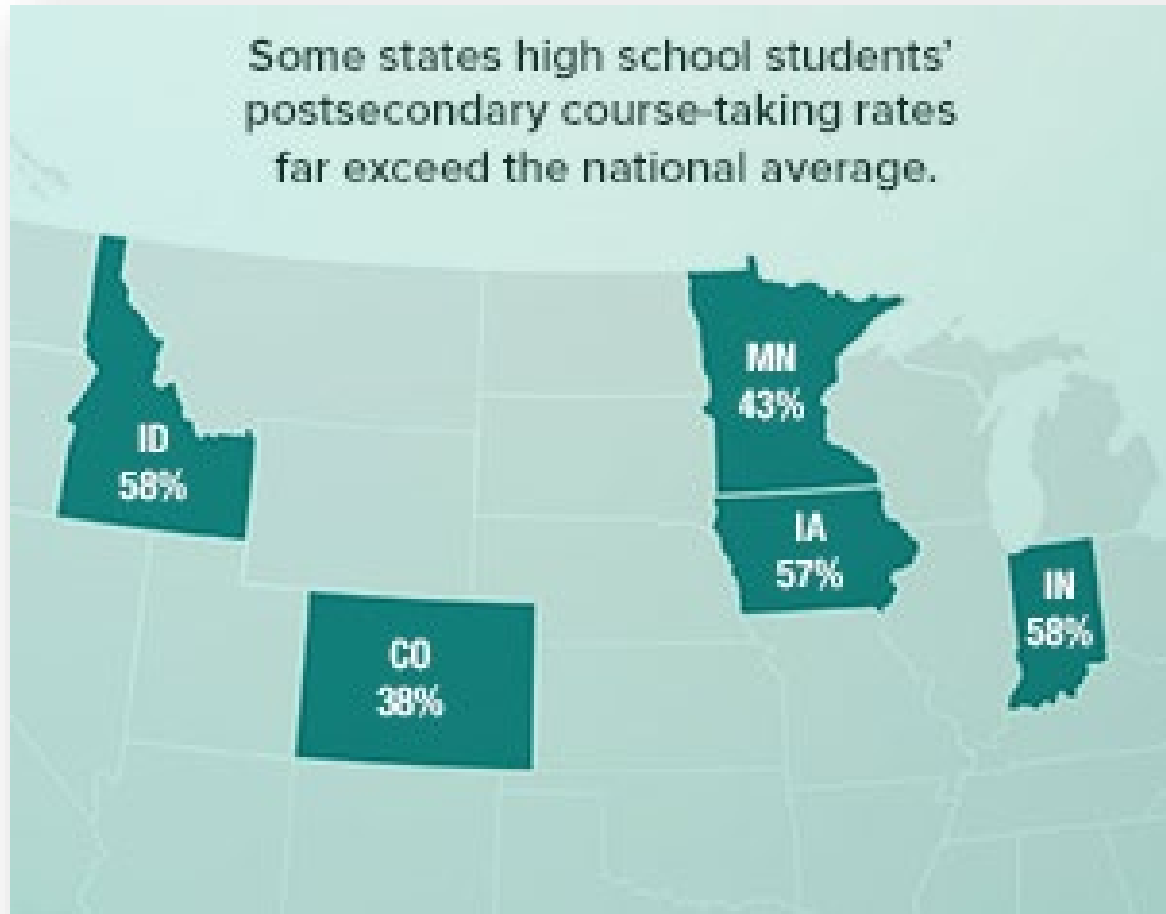


What states are beating the national average?

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Programs are Popular

Some states high school students' postsecondary course-taking rates far exceed the national average.



27%

of enrolled high school students received college credit in the 2019-2020 school year

Sources:

- Indiana Commission for Higher Education, *Indiana Early College Credit Report 2021*
- Iowa Community Colleges Joint Enrollment Annual Report, Academic Year 2018-2019
- Idaho State Board of Education *Dual Credit in Idaho's Public Postsecondary Institutions: 2019*
- Minnesota Department of Education 2021 public data request
- Colorado Pathway to Affordability: Annual Report on Concurrent Enrollment 2020
- Montana Office of the Commissioner of Higher Education 2022 www.mus.edu

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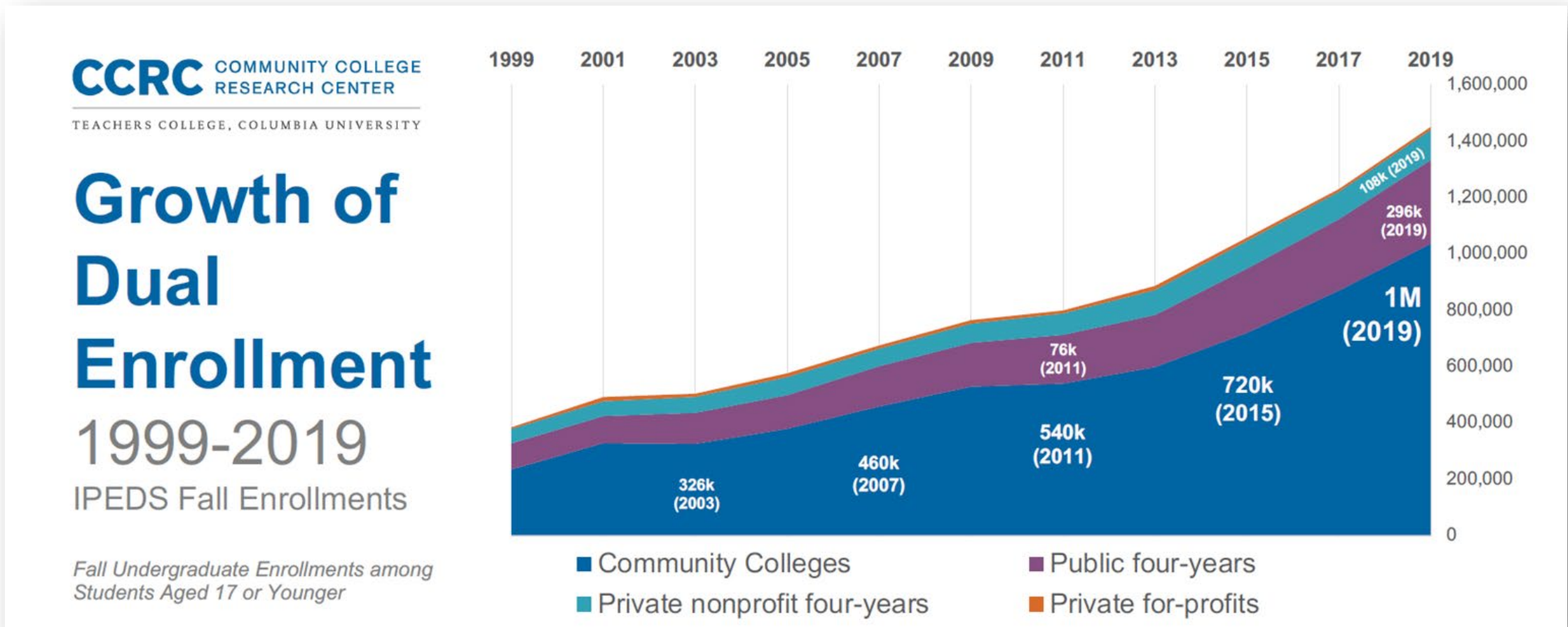


In fall of 2019, high school students accounted for one out of every _____ community college students nationally?

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Programs are Popular

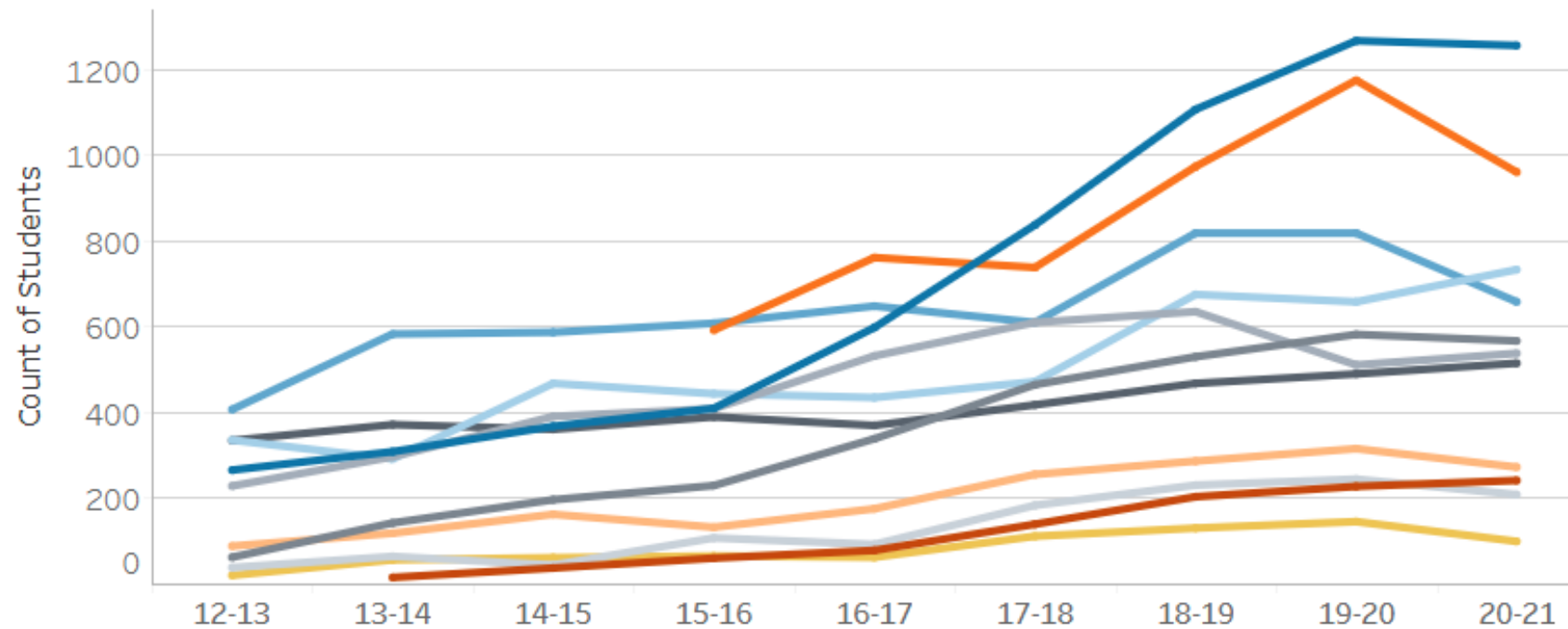
1 out of every 7 community college students enrolled fall 2019 was a dual enrollment student



Montana on Trend with National Data

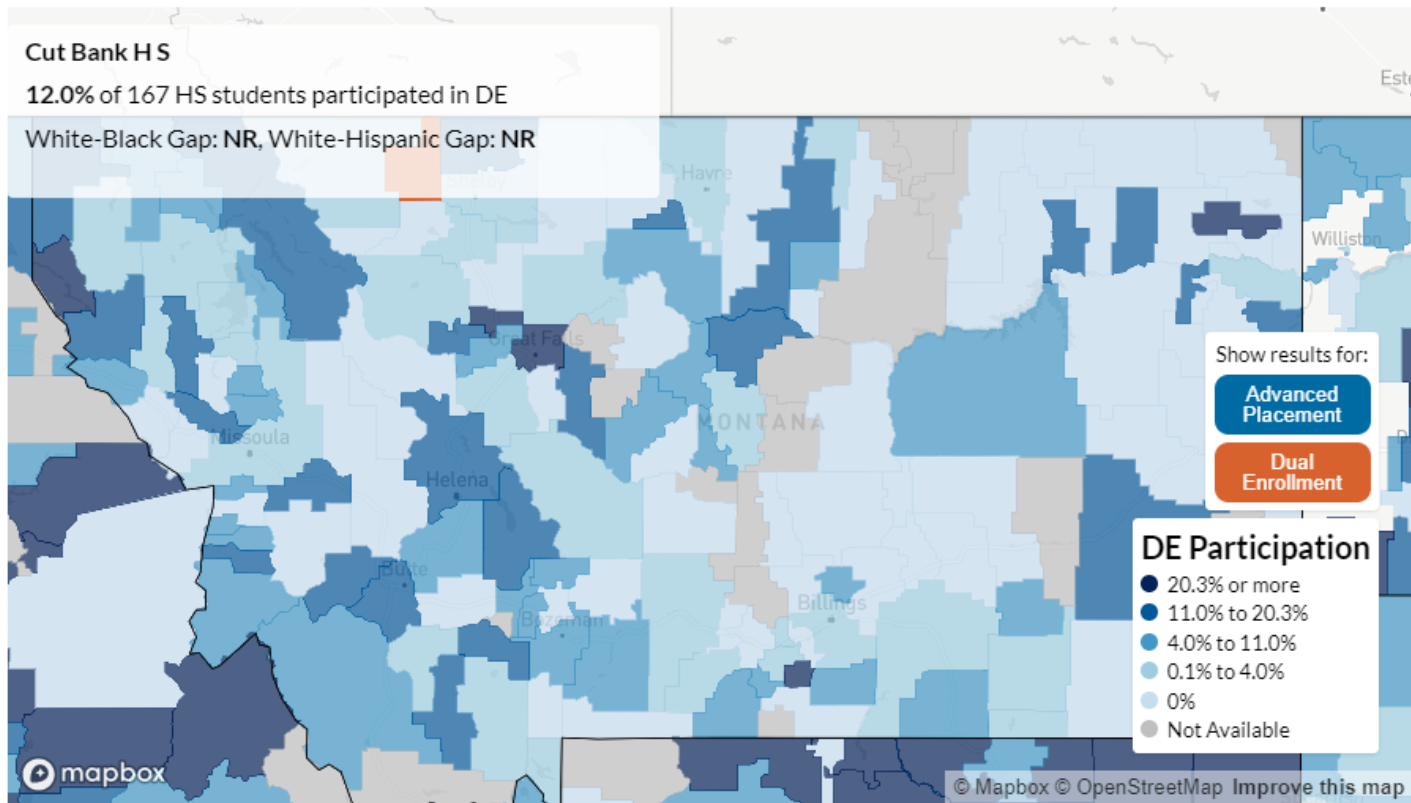
MUS Early College Enrollment

Annual number of high school students (age 19 or younger) enrolled in at least one college class. Term counts do not sum up to year counts because if a student takes a course in more than one term they are only counted once in the year counts while they may show up in multiple terms. Dual credit classes are taught in the high school and students are granted both high school and college credit for the class. Dual Credit classes are a subset of dual enrollment.



U.S. Department of Education's Civil Rights Data Collection (CRDC)

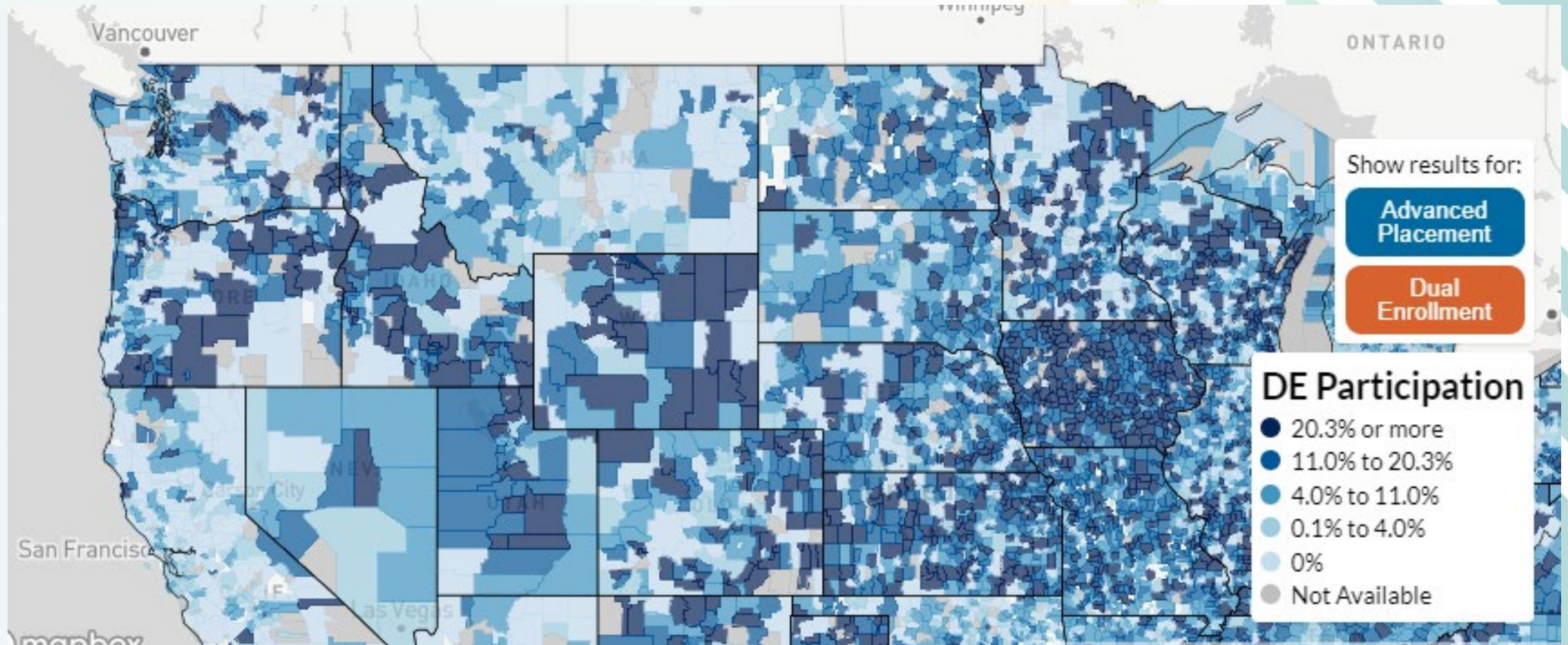
2015-16 Participation Data for Montana School Districts



Gaps in districts with too few students in a particular subgroup are shown as NR (Not Reported)

Community College Research Center evaluation of first-ever school-level census of dual enrollment participation from the U.S. Department of Education's Civil Rights Data Collection (CRDC)

Dual Enrollment in the Mountain West



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Nationally, where are the majority of high school students taking their college courses?

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Programs are Prevalent

In 2019, the US Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics 2019 reported on dual enrollment participation and characteristics.

CONCURRENT ENROLLMENT IS THE MOST COMMON COURSE DELIVERY MODEL



86%

take college courses at a high school



17%

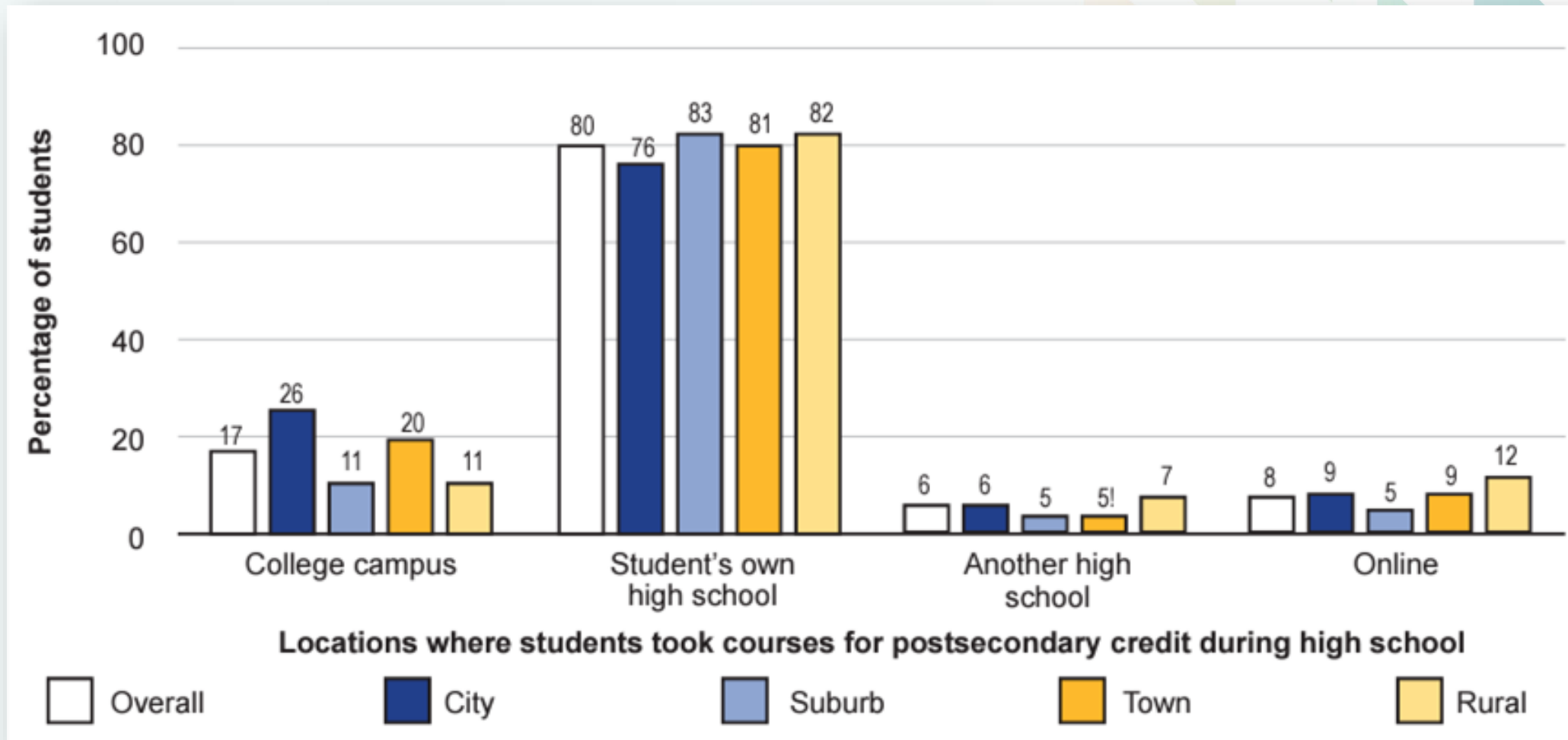
take college courses on a college campus



7%

take college courses online

Program Type Varies



Programs are Impactful

INCREDIBLE STUDENT IMPACT

Students completing college courses in high school are more likely to:

- Graduate high school
- Go to college
- Stay in college
- Complete a degree



Sources:

- NCES, [Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate, and Dual-Enrollment Courses: Availability, Participation, and Related Outcomes for 2009 Ninth-Graders: 2013](#), August 2019 [NCES 2019-430]
- Struhl and Vargas, [Taking College Courses in High School: A Strategy for College Readiness](#), October 2012;
- An, B., & Taylor, J. (2019). [A review of empirical studies on dual enrollment: Assessing educational outcomes](#)
- What Works Clearinghouse, [WWC Intervention Report: Dual Enrollment Programs](#), February 2017

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Which of these have been identified in peer-reviewed research as benefits for students from participating in dual enrollment?

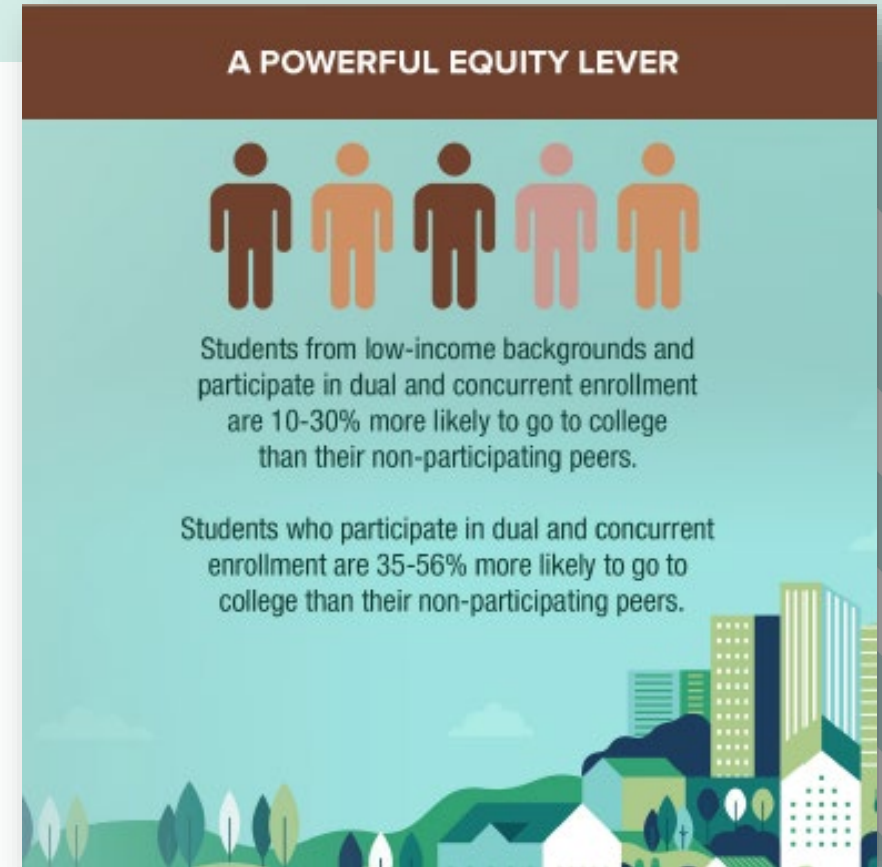
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Programs are Impactful

Closing Equity Gaps for ALL students but Particularly Low-Income Students and Students of Color

Improved postsecondary outcomes persist when controlling for:

- race/ethnicity,
- parents' highest level of education
- socioeconomic status
- the concentration of low-income or students of color in the student's high school



Sources:

- CCRC Working Paper no. 113, [College Acceleration for All? Mapping Racial/Ethnic Gaps in Advanced Placement and Dual Enrollment Participation](#), October 2019
- Struhl and Vargas, [Taking College Courses in High School: A Strategy for College Readiness](#), October 2012;
- An, B., & Taylor, J. (2019). [A review of empirical studies on dual enrollment: Assessing educational outcomes](#)
- Brian An, [The Impact of Dual Enrollment on College Degree Attainment: Do Low-SES Students Benefit?](#) March 2013



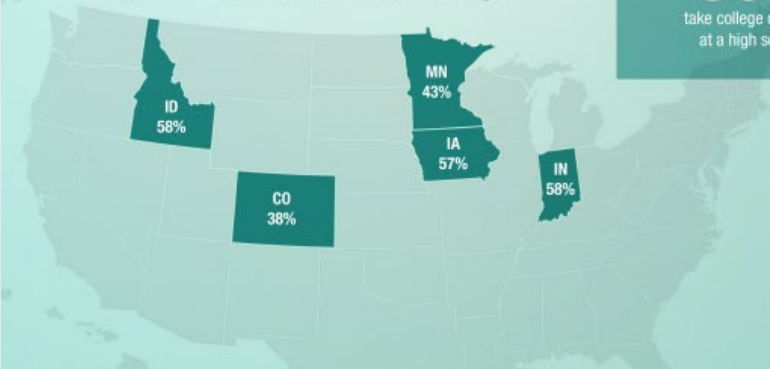
FAST FACTS



ONE IN THREE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TAKE COLLEGE COURSES

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9 OUT OF 10 HIGH SCHOOLS OFFER COLLEGE COURSES



INCREDIBLE STUDENT IMPACT

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CONCURRENT ENROLLMENT IS THE MOST COMMON COURSE DELIVERY MODEL



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take college courses at a high school



17%

take college courses on a college campus

A POWERFUL EQUITY LEVER



Students from low-income backgrounds and participate in dual and concurrent enrollment are 10-30% more likely to go to college than their non-participating peers.

Students in majority-minority school districts that participated in dual/concurrent enrollment were **32-56% more likely to go on to college** after high school than non-participating students in the same school district.



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What are the conversations you are having that should be happening at the national level?

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What we're hearing a lot about...

- Pandemic Disrupted Learning
- Teacher Shortages, Recruitment, Retention
- Curriculum and Academic Freedom
- Multiple Measures
- Equitable access and engagement
- Credit with a Purpose

Join NACEP Today!



Events

We convene national, regional, virtual and state conferences, federal policy seminars, topical webinars, and provide specialized technical assistance.

Resources

We develop, publish, and compile resources to support the field including guides, fact-sheets, policy briefs, research, and other publications.

Community

NACEP members are a national community invested in early access to quality college courses for high school students. Our 600+ members cross the spectrum of K12 and higher education. We share insights, trends, best practices challenges facing the field.

NACEP 2022 – Minneapolis, Minnesota



Hyatt Regency Minneapolis

November 6th-8th, 2022

Let's stay in touch!

Amy Williams – NACEP Executive Director

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www.nacep.org