



***Data-Driven Analysis of Student Outcomes
in New Hampshire's Concurrent
Enrollment Programs***

***New England Alliance of
Concurrent Enrollment Partnerships***

Professional Development Conference

November 17, 2015

Fast Facts on Dual And Concurrent Enrollment

- 1.4 million high school students took over 2 million college courses from postsecondary institutions nationwide in 2010-11. This represents 10% of high school students, higher in upper grades given the vast majority of students taking these classes are Juniors and Seniors. In Iowa, half of high school graduates complete at least one college course;
- During the 2010-11 school year nearly 15,000 public high schools (82%) enrolled students in college courses. Since NCES last conducted this study, an additional 3,000 public high schools established partnerships with institutions of higher education to offer college courses to their students;
- Concurrent Enrollment Remains the Most Prevalent Course Delivery Model.

Primary Sources:

*Dual Enrollment Programs & Courses for High School Students at Postsecondary Institutions
Dual Credit and Exam-Based Courses in U.S. Public High Schools*

Running Start Program



- The mission of the Running Start program is to provide quality concurrent enrollment opportunities to high school students by offering college courses at a reduced cost to students in New Hampshire and the region.
- The program seeks to instill confidence in college course mastery, motivate the pursuit of post-secondary education, enhance college acceptance and affordability, increase enrollment at post-secondary institutions, and improve rates of college completion.
- The program endeavors to meet the needs of our state and region for qualified, educated, prepared citizens who are equipped and motivated to join the workforce.

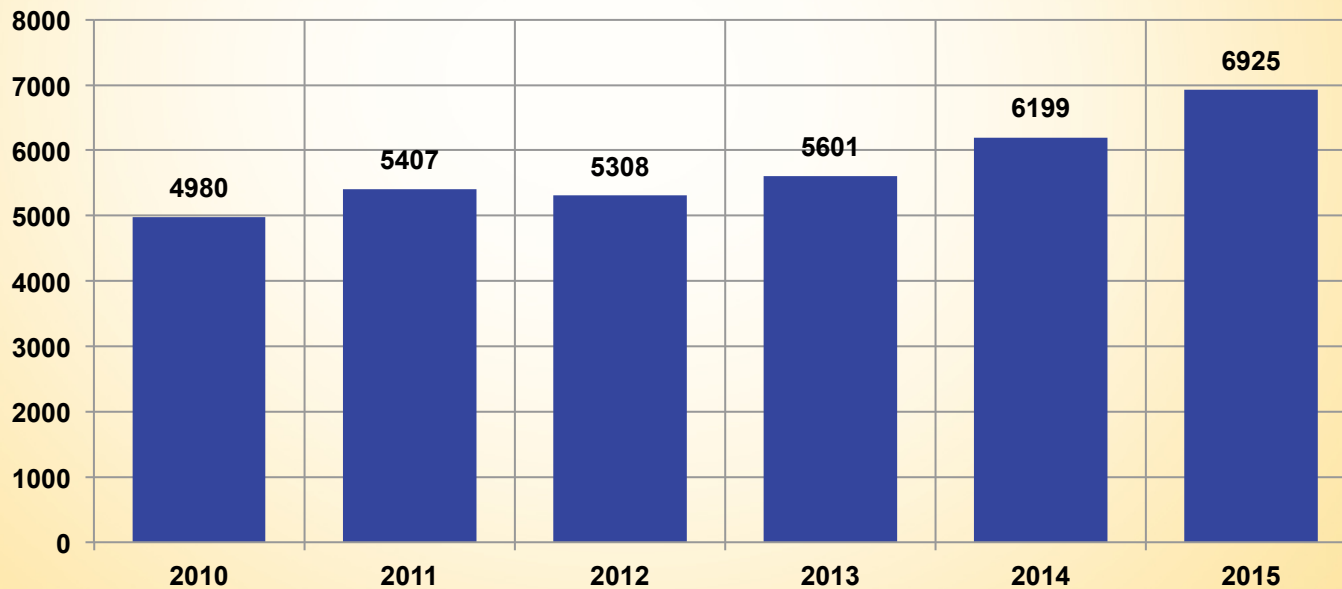
Running Start Program



- Introduced in 1999
- The Running Start program is a partnership between the Community Colleges of New Hampshire and high schools across the state.
- RS currently offers nearly 900 courses in 96 high schools, with just under 7,000 enrollments for AY15, enrolling over 40,000 students over the course of 15 years.

Enrollments by Academic Year

	2010	2011	% Gain	2012	% Gain	2013	% Gain	2014	% Gain	2015	% Gain	Average AY Enrollments	Average % Gain
Total Enrollments	4980	5407	8.57%	5308	-1.83%	5601	5.52%	6199	10.68%	6925	11.71%	5736.67	6.93%



CCSNH Dual Enrollment Pathways

- **Advanced Standing in Advanced Manufacturing Certificate**
 - Mechatronics certificate in 1 year of high school plus 1 semester of community college
 - Advanced manufacturing technology degree in 2 years of high school plus 1 year of community college
- **Advanced Standing in Welding Certificate Program**
 - 5 welding courses completed in 2 years of high school
 - 12-15 college credits out of 28 earned towards certificate program
- **Advanced Standing in Computer Programming Certificate**
 - Programming certificate in 1 year of high school plus 1 semester of community college
 - Programming degree in 2 years of high school plus 1 year of community college

Emerging Dual Enrollment Pathways

- **Advanced Standing in Business Studies Degree**
 - **1 semester of college courses in two years of high school**
 - **Business Studies Associates Degree in 3 college semesters**

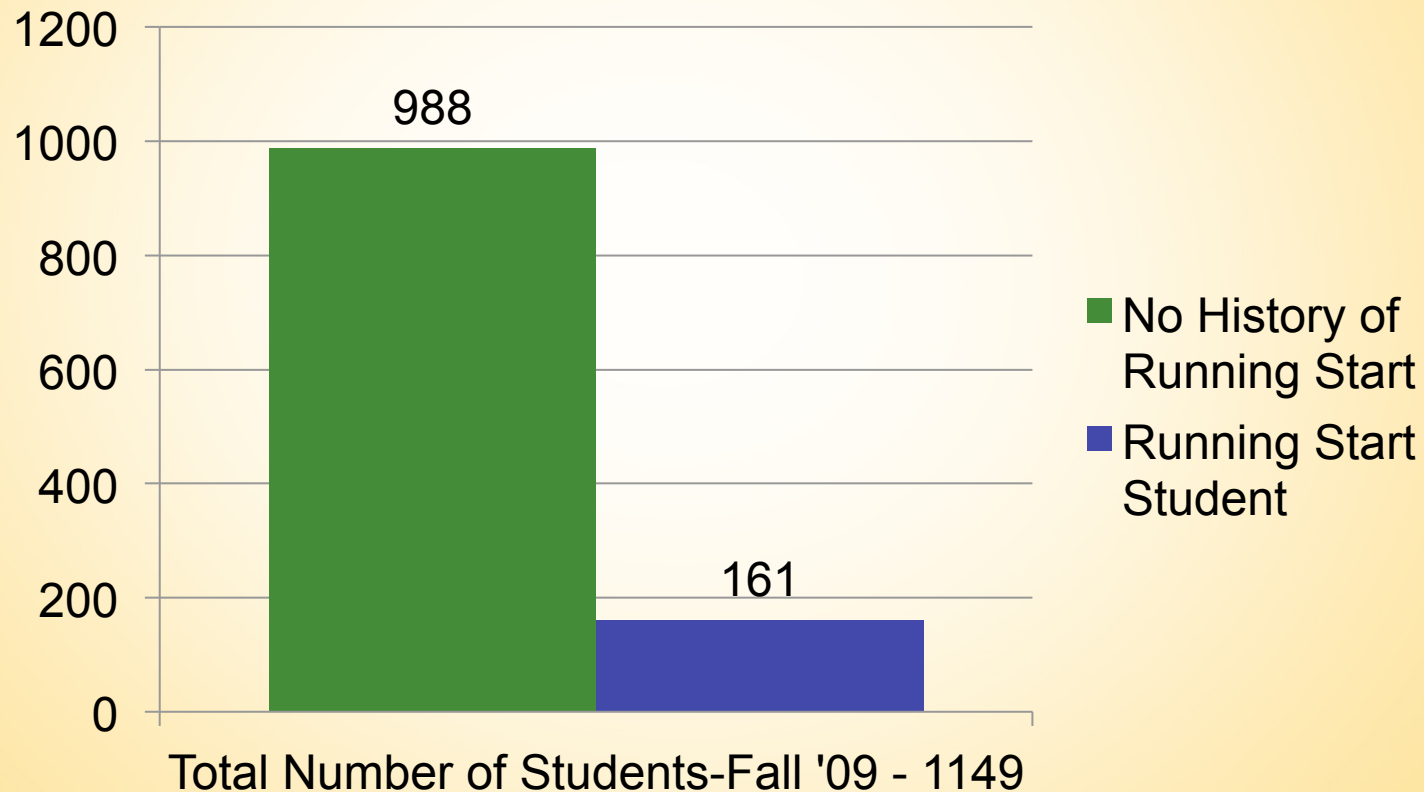
- **Advanced Standing in Medical Assistant Certificate Program**
 - **9 college credits in two years of high school**
 - **3 courses out of 10 taken to complete certificate program**

Why Dual and Concurrent Enrollment?

Research suggests that concurrent/dual enrollment is an effective way for students to accelerate their educational attainment, save money on college tuition, and build momentum toward completing a college degree

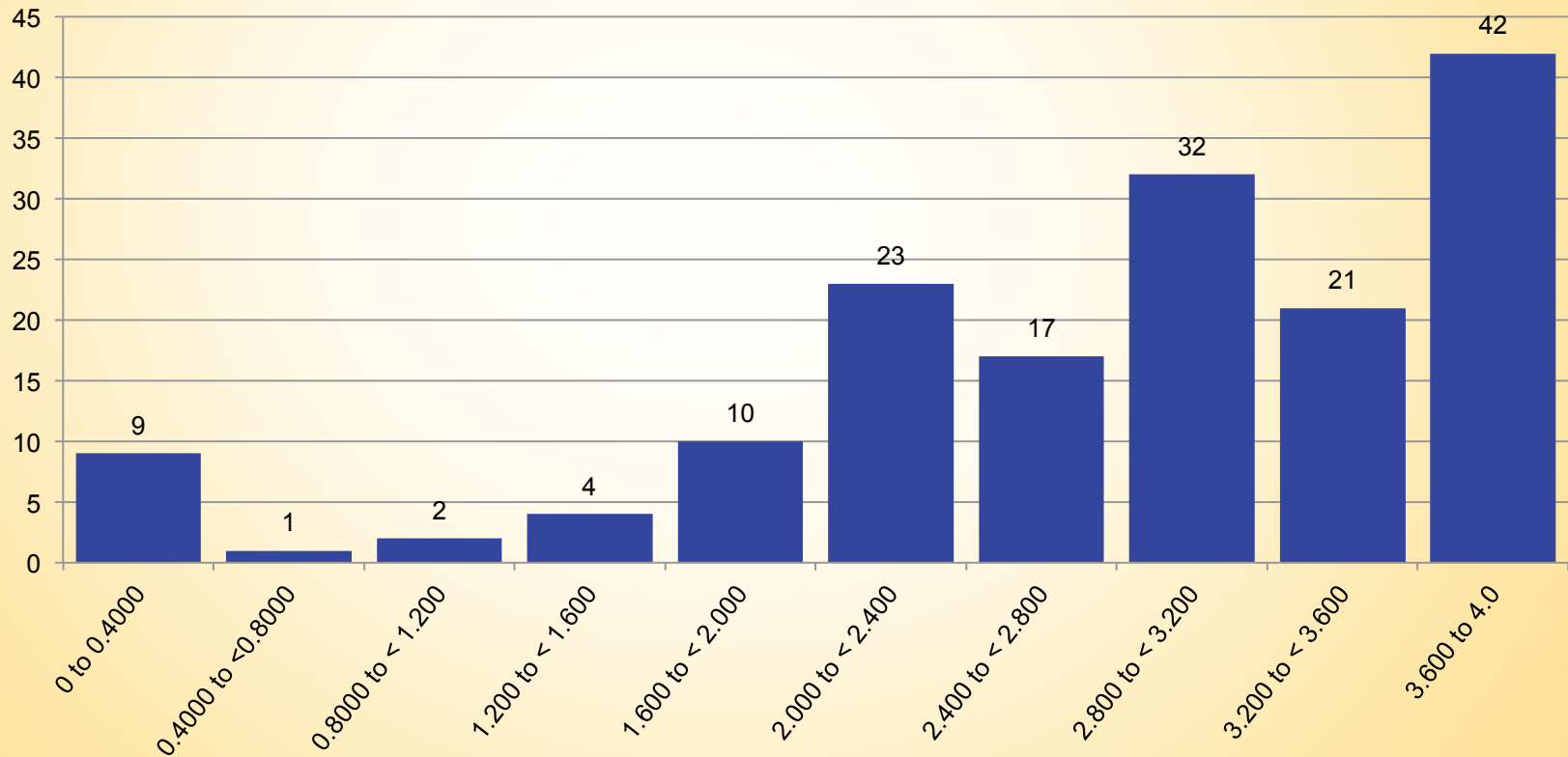
Struhl & Vargas 2012

NH High School Graduating Class of 2009 to CCSNH Fall '09

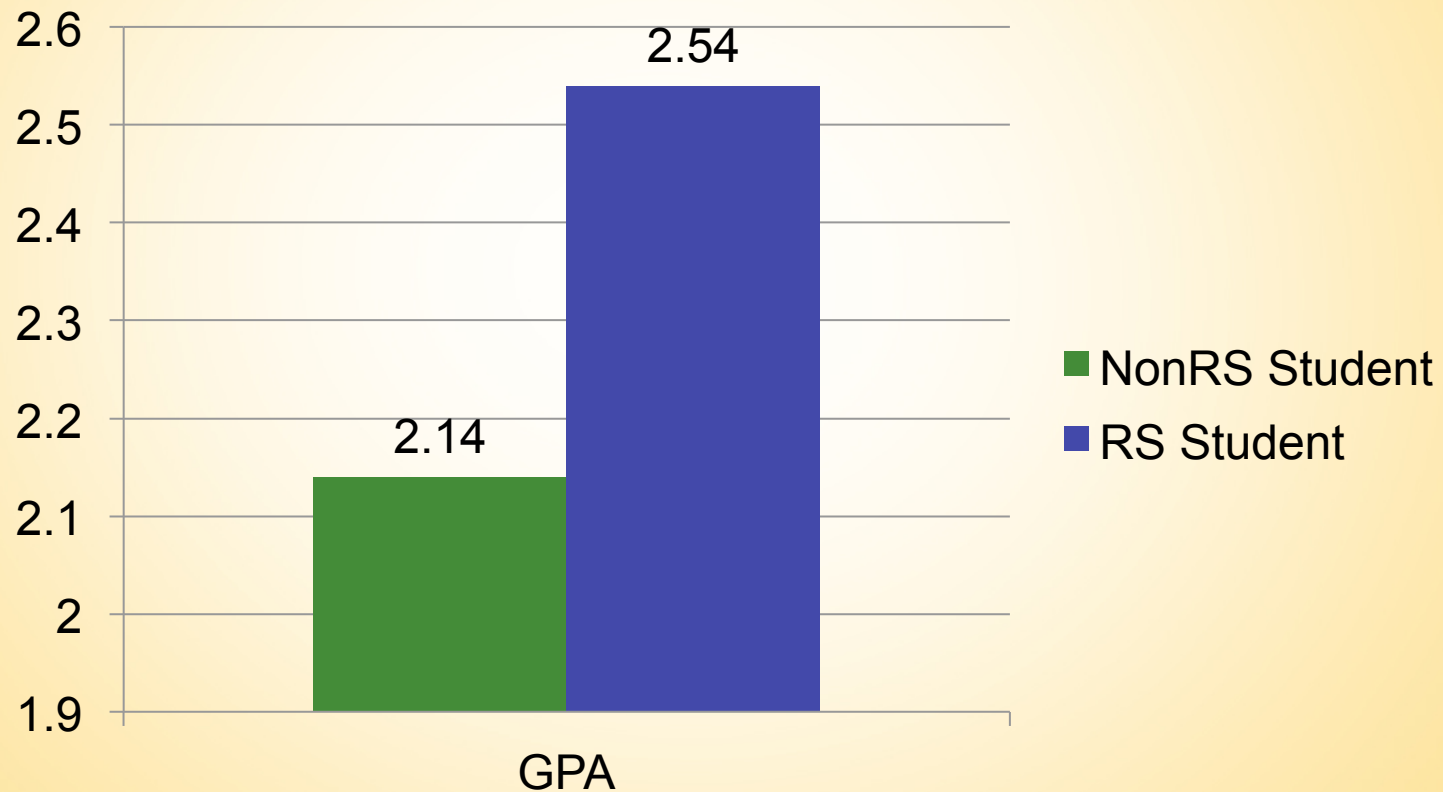


Distribution of RS GPA

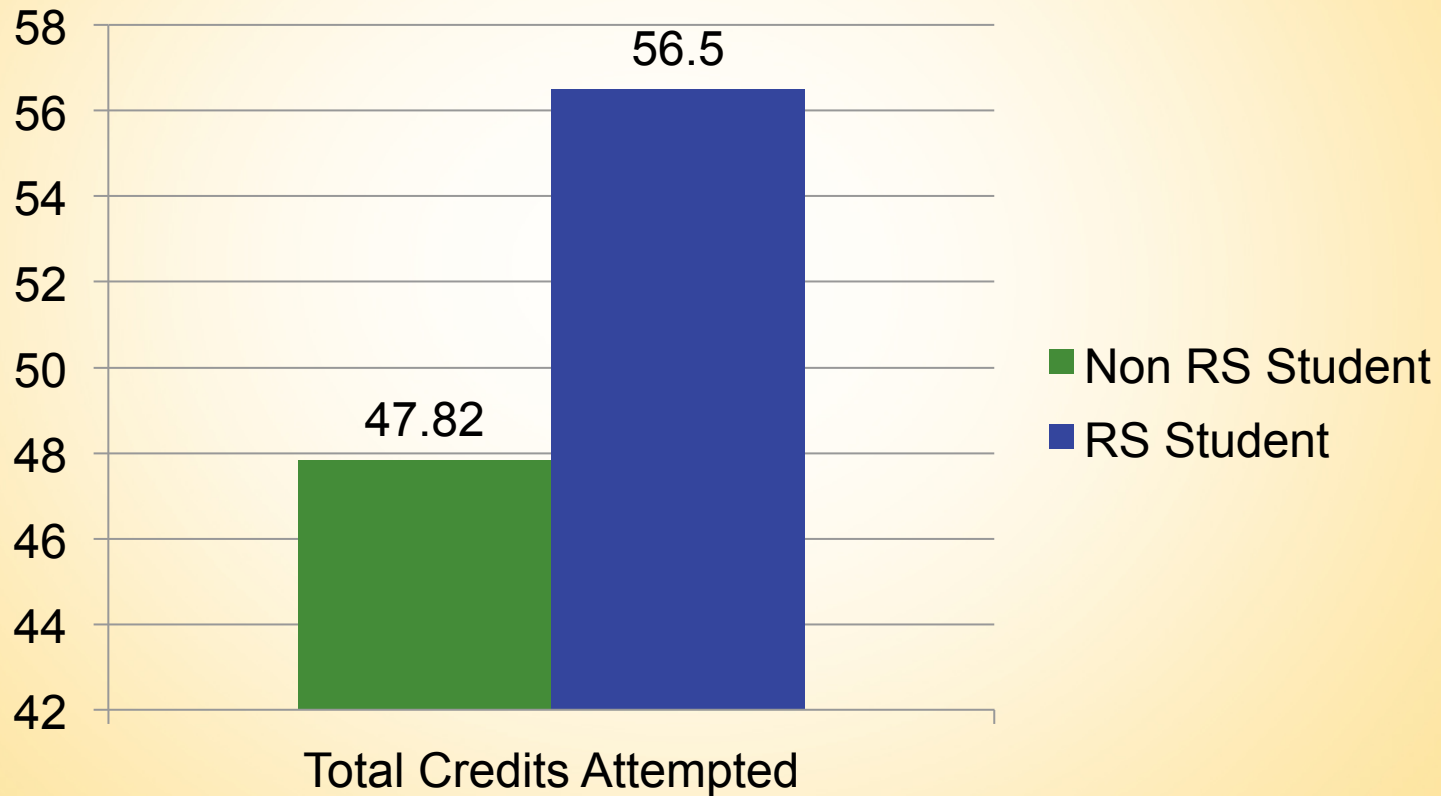
RS GPA by Student



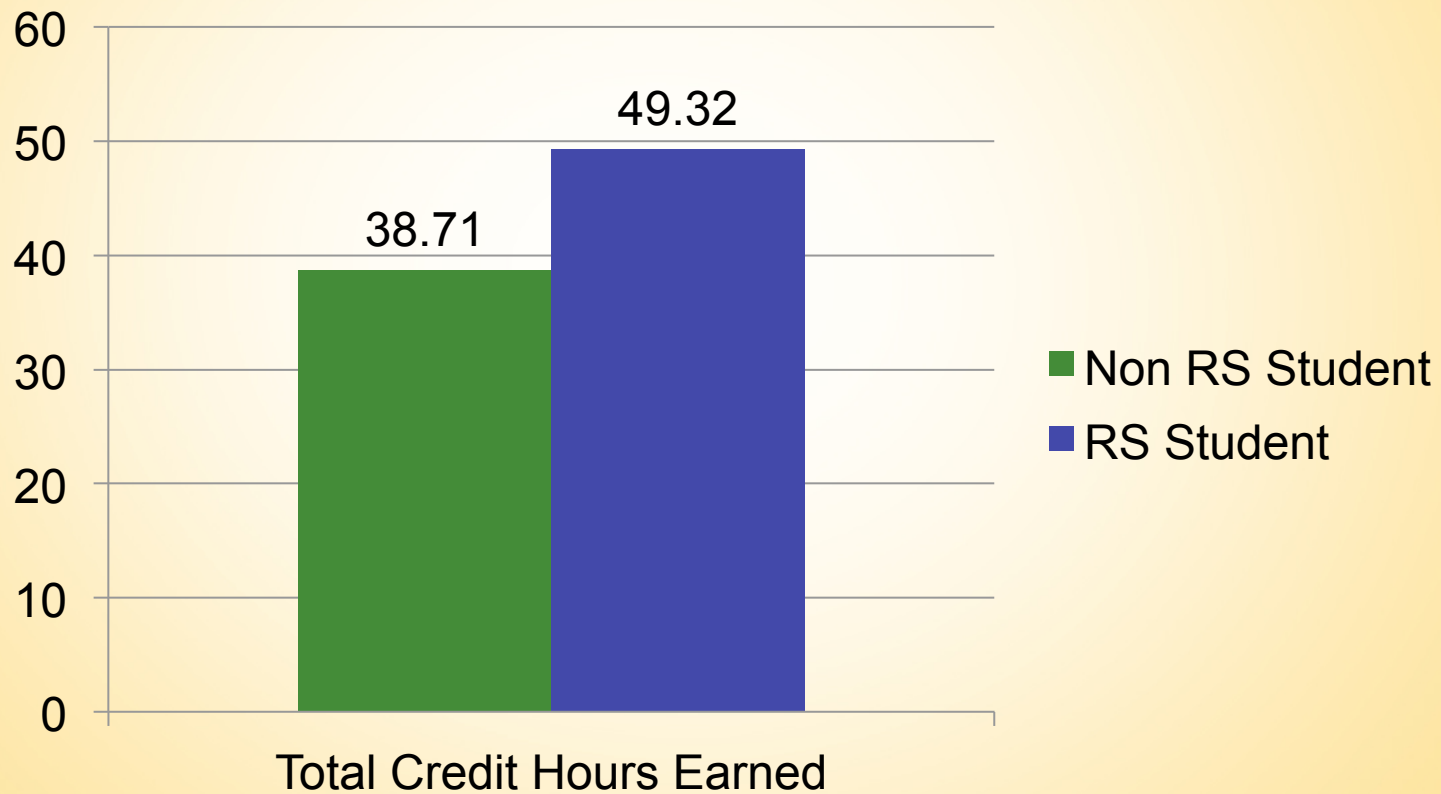
GPA While at CCSNH



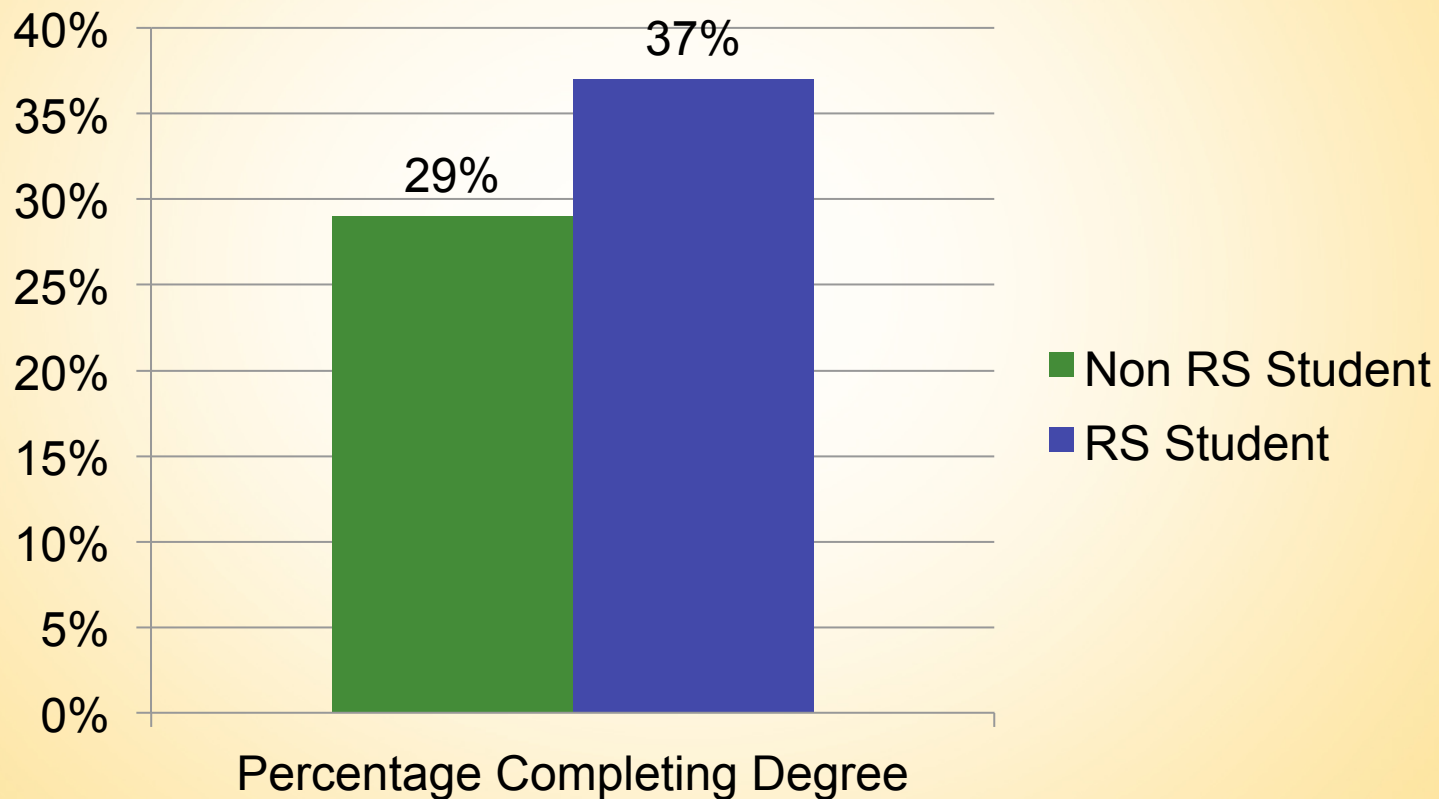
Credit Hours Attempted



CCSNH Credit Hours Earned



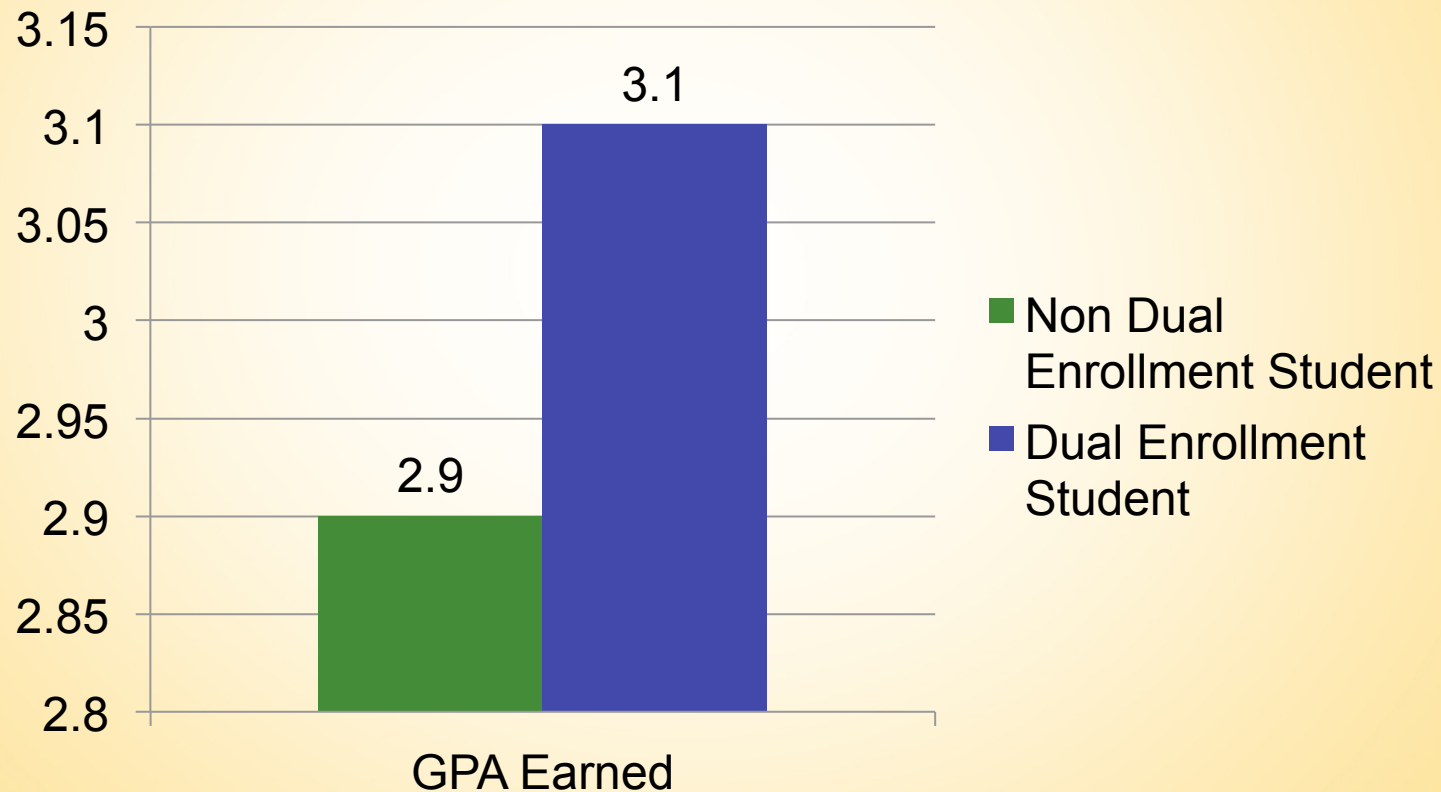
Degree Completion While at CCSNH



Comparison to National Statistics

Dual Credit in Oregon

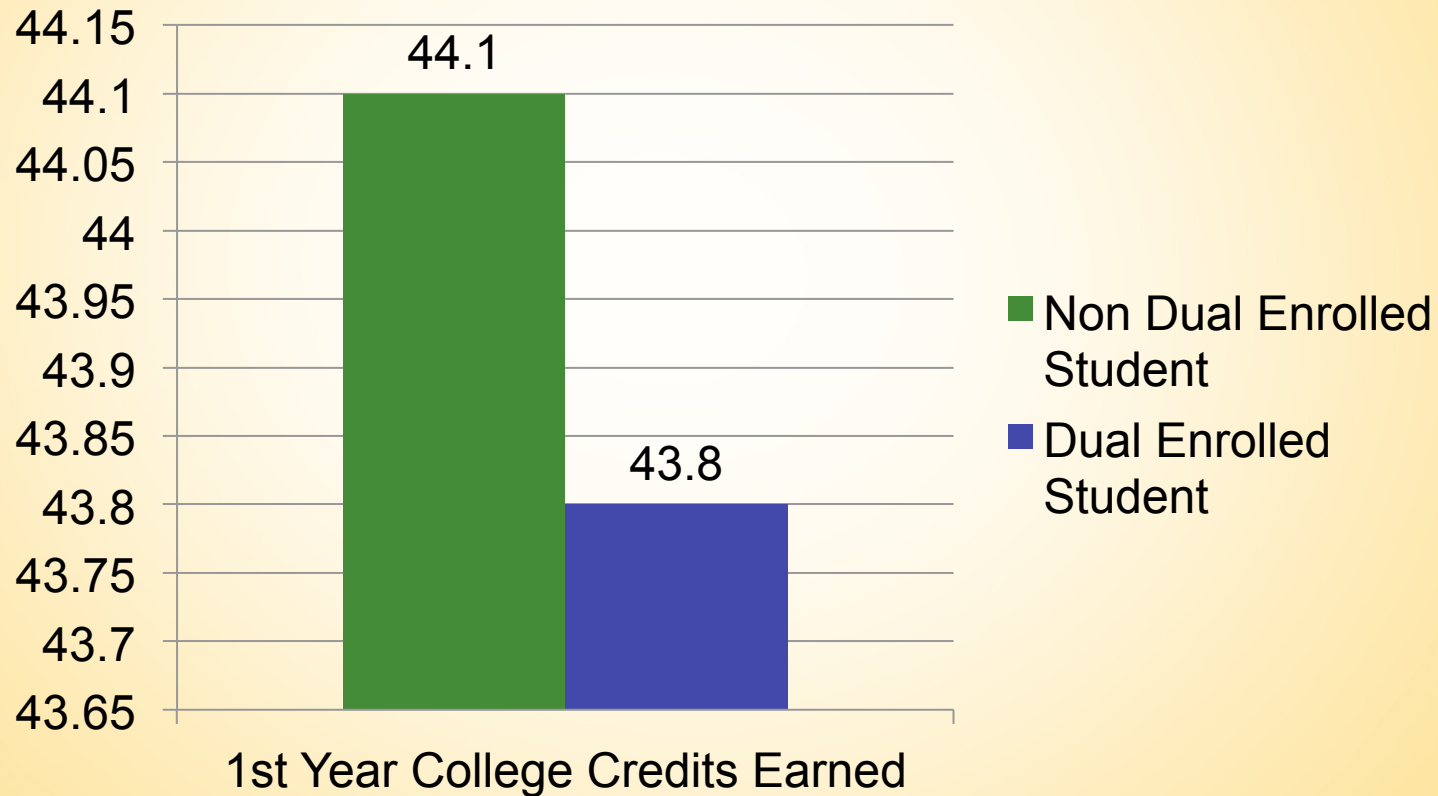
An Analysis of Students Taking Dual Credit in High School in 2007-08
with Subsequent Performance in 1st Year of College



Oregon University System, 2010

Dual Credit in Oregon

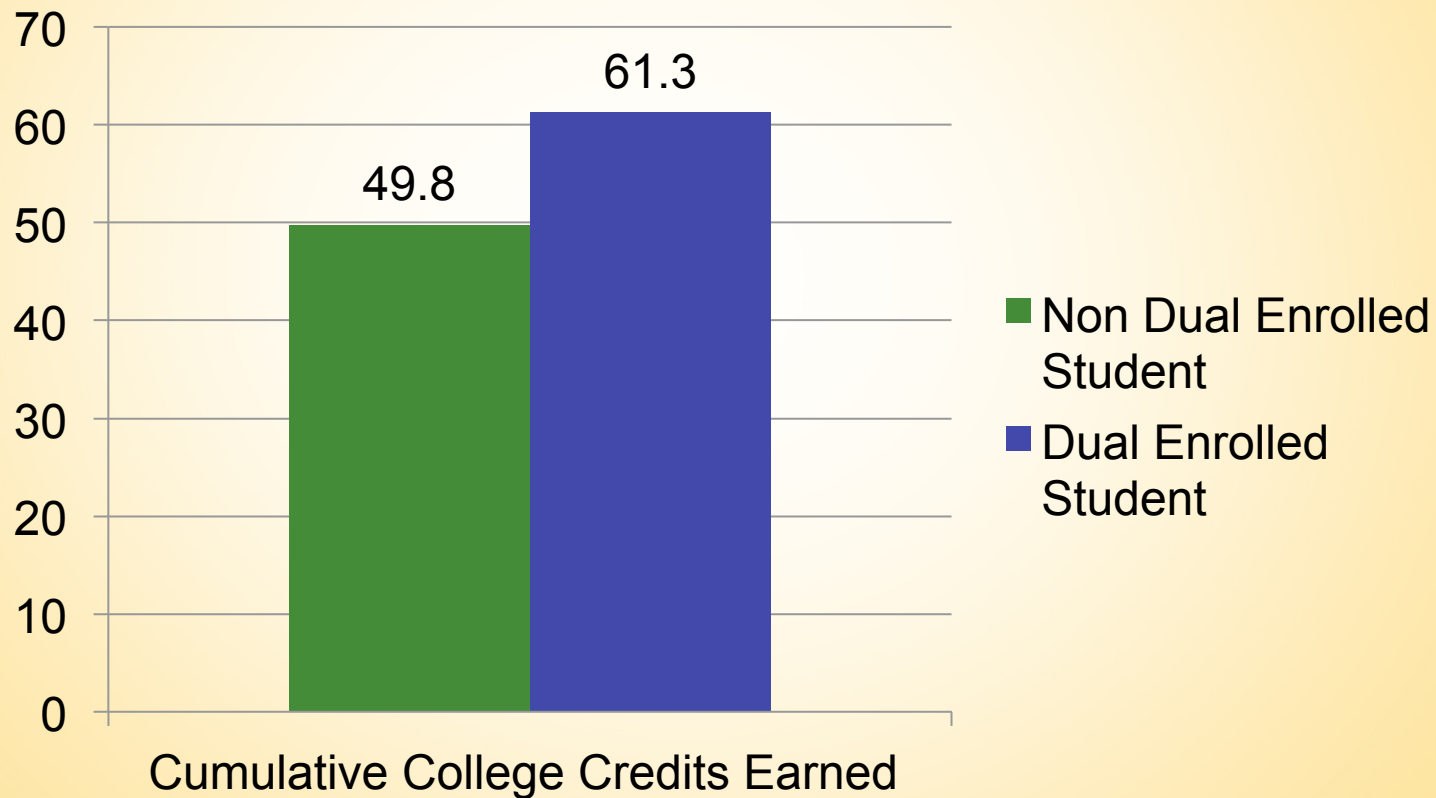
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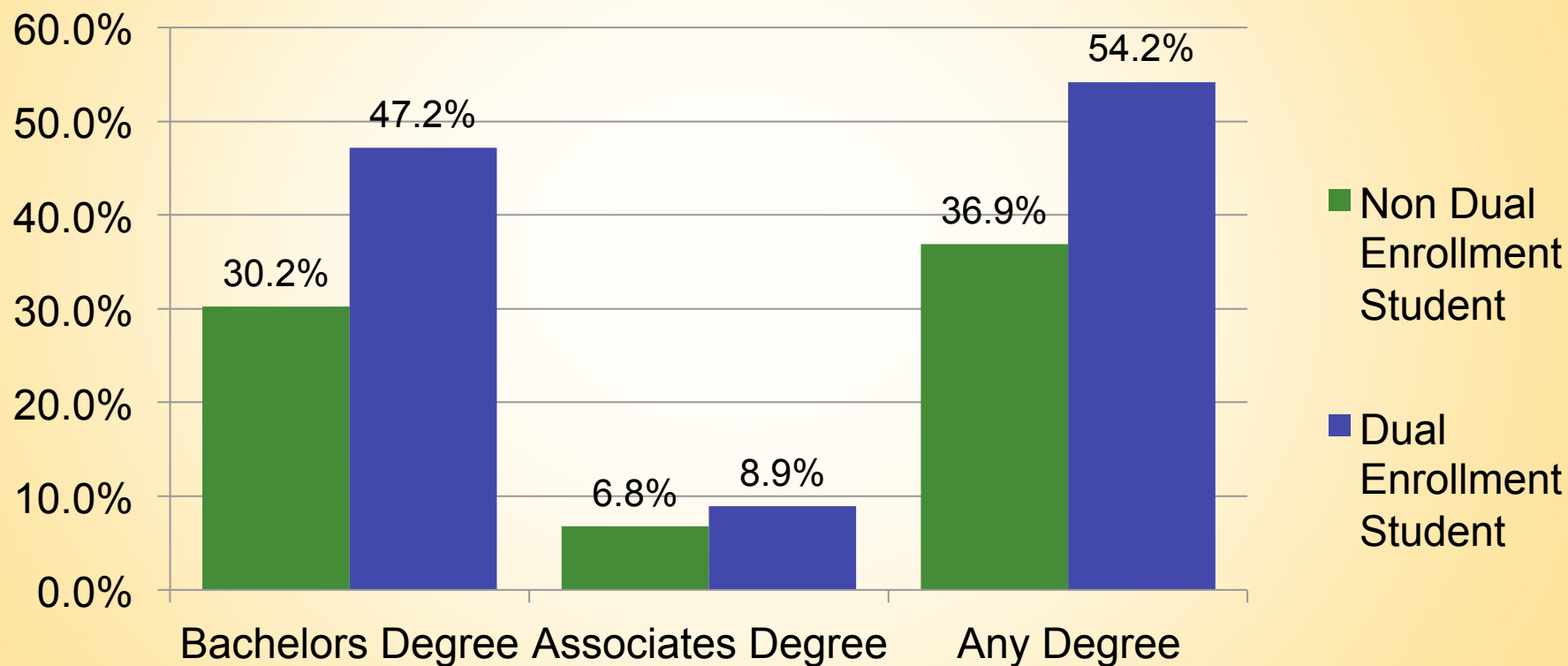
Dual Credit in Oregon

**An Analysis of Students Taking Dual Credit in High School in 2007-08
with Cumulative College Credits Earned**



Oregon University System, 2010

College Completion Rates for Texas HS Dual Enrolled Students



Struhl & Vargas, 2012, JFF

New York City High School

- **Students who participated in dual enrollment courses were more likely than their non-participating peers to pursue a bachelor's degree.**
- **They had higher grade point averages after their first semester in college.**
- **Dual enrollment students accrued more credits three-and-a-half years after their initial enrollment in postsecondary education than their non-participating peers.**

Allen and Dadgar, New Direction for Higher Education, 2010

Study Done in Florida

Dual enrollment students in Florida were more likely than comparison students:

- **To earn a high school diploma,**
- **To enroll in postsecondary education in the state university system,**
- **To enroll in college full-time, and**
- **To have higher grade point averages (after the first and fourth semesters and cumulatively).**

NACEP-The Postsecondary Analysis of Participants in Dual Enrollment, 2010

Additional Studies

Other recent studies have found strong results for schools and programs that use dual enrollment or early college high schools to strengthen college enrollment and reach back in preparing high schoolers for college.

More Support

The American Institutes for Research experimentally determined that early college high schools increase college degree attainment for enrolled students compared with students who were not. (Berger et al. 2013).

*REWARDING DUAL ENROLLMENT IN PERFORMANCE-BASED FUNDING FORMULAS - jff.org

Further Support

A 2013 study for the federal government's Institute of Education Sciences found that dual enrollment participation increases the likelihood of college-degree attainment.(An 2013).

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OVERALL

Students Who Participate in Dual/Concurrent Enrollment Courses

- *Have higher GPA's*
- *Attempt and complete more college credits*
- *Are more likely to complete their college degree*

CONCLUSION

These results should imply that policymakers nationally should encourage dual enrollment as a strategy to increase college readiness and success. Supporting students in high school to complete even a single college class is associated with a higher likelihood that these students will attend college and eventually graduate.

Questions?

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