

Dual Enrollment Participation, 2007-08

Summary

Dual enrollment programs provide a way for high school students to simultaneously meet high school requirements while earning college credits. These programs provide families with cost savings for college tuition and decrease the time it takes students to earn a degree. Students can also earn college credit through successful completion of Advanced Placement (AP®), International Baccalaureate® (IB), Cambridge Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE), and College-Level Examination Program (CLEP) exams.¹

Of the various acceleration mechanisms, AP is the most widely used in Florida. The Florida Legislature has provided school districts and teachers with financial incentives for students who pass their exams.² In 2008 about 130,000 students took at least one AP exam³ while 33,000 students participated in a dual enrollment (DE) program through a Florida College. Dual enrollment participation varies widely throughout the state, caused at least in part by less monetary incentives for school districts to participate.

Changes to Florida's School Improvement Accountability system for 2009-10 are likely to increase school district interest in acceleration mechanisms. The new school grading formula will give schools points for students who attempt an acceleration mechanism. The formula will also give schools points for students who successfully earn college credits. However, because of the relative size and cost of the AP program and because of the high success rate for students taking dual enrollment courses, in the future, dual enrollment may attract more interest than other mechanisms.

¹ See http://www.fldoe.org/articulation/pdf/acc_accelerationstudy_1203.pdf for more information about the types of acceleration mechanisms available in Florida.

² See <http://files.facts.usf.edu/AdvisingManuals/AccelerationMechanismsComparisonChart-Jan2009.pdf> for a comparison of each acceleration mechanism.

³ Source: College Board, www.collegeboard.com.

Dual Enrollment Participation Rates

The participation rates show the proportion of students from a college's service district who are dually enrolled through their local college.⁴ More simply, it reflects the percentage of high school students in the college's service area that have dually enrolled. The numerator for the rate is the 2007-08 (or 2005-06) dual enrollment headcount for each school in The Florida College System, disaggregated by race and ethnicity. The denominator for the rate is the membership in grades 11 and 12 for each college's service district. Thus, the participation rate for each college is calculated by dividing the 2007-08 dual enrollment headcount by the 2007-08 public school membership for grades 11 and 12.

Exhibit 1 compares the 2005-06 participation rates with the rates for 2007-08. Statewide, the overall participation rate declined slightly from 9.7% to 9.3%. This decline may reflect the general trend in Florida toward greater emphasis on other acceleration mechanisms such as AP. As shown later in Exhibit 3, participation rates in AP are much higher than for dual enrollment.

Although participation rates vary from institution to institution, with just a few exceptions, the rates for the colleges have not changed significantly. In both 2007-08, the highest participation rate (47.4%) was at Gulf Coast Community College while the lowest was at Miami Dade College (3.1%). Each of these colleges held the same positions in 2005-06. Lake City Community College exhibited the largest increase in participation rates with 4.1% growth. The largest decrease was at Central Florida Community College at 8.1%. Reflecting the statewide trend, slightly more colleges declined (16) than increased (12).

EXHIBIT 1: DUAL ENROLLMENT PARTICIPATION RATES, BY COLLEGE AND YEAR

College	Participation Rate, 05-06	Participation Rate, 07-08	Change
Brevard Community College	26.6%	25.7%	-0.9%
Broward College	4.9%	4.6%	-0.3%
Central Florida Community College	13.9%	5.8%	-8.1%
Chipola College	19.0%	20.1%	1.1%
Daytona State College	10.9%	10.8%	-0.1%
Edison State College	7.3%	6.6%	-0.7%
Florida State College at Jacksonville	10.5%	10.9%	0.3%
Florida Keys Community College	27.5%	27.1%	-0.4%

⁴The 2005-06 participation rates were originally published in report number 2007-06 "Dual Enrollment Penetration Study" Fast Facts Student Success Series, Florida Department of Education, Division of Community Colleges, <http://www.fldoe.org/cc/OSAS/FastFacts/FastFacts.asp>.

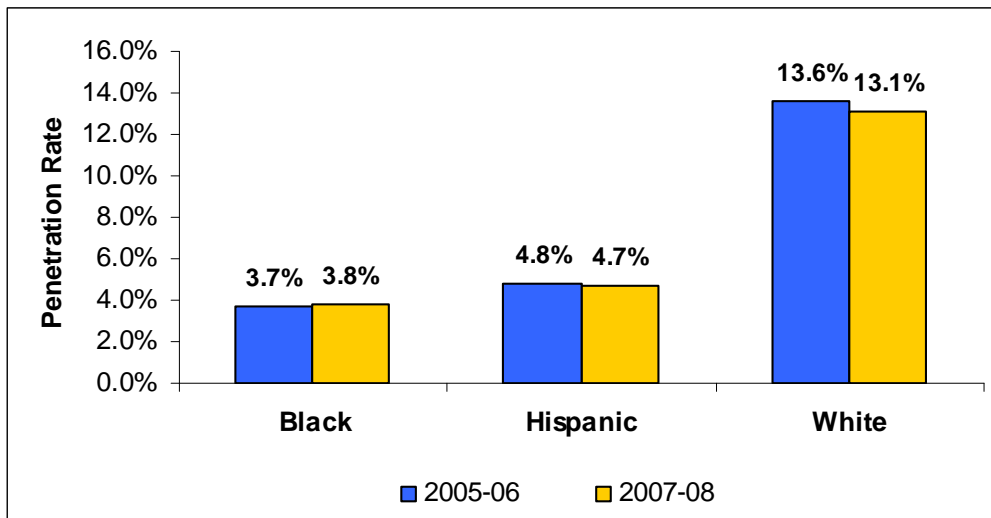
EXHIBIT 1: DUAL ENROLLMENT PARTICIPATION RATES, BY COLLEGE AND YEAR (CONTINUED)

College	Participation Rate, 05-06	Participation Rate, 07-08	Change
Gulf Coast Community College	49.0%	47.4%	-1.6%
Hillsborough Community College	4.6%	4.0%	-0.6%
Indian River State College	18.4%	17.6%	-0.8%
Lake City Community College	17.5%	21.6%	4.1%
Lake-Sumter Community College	8.2%	7.8%	-0.3%
State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota	12.4%	11.8%	-0.6%
Miami Dade College	3.5%	3.1%	-0.3%
North Florida Community College	16.0%	12.8%	-3.2%
Northwest Florida State College	10.5%	11.8%	1.3%
Palm Beach Community College	7.8%	6.1%	-1.7%
Pasco-Hernando Community College	13.4%	10.7%	-2.7%
Pensacola Junior College	21.3%	23.5%	2.1%
Polk State College	8.0%	8.1%	0.1%
St. Johns River Community College	7.6%	8.7%	1.2%
St. Petersburg College	10.7%	10.3%	-0.4%
Santa Fe College	13.9%	16.3%	2.4%
Seminole Community College	5.0%	7.5%	2.5%
South Florida Community College	36.3%	37.3%	1.0%
Tallahassee Community College	18.4%	20.6%	2.2%
Valencia Community College	5.4%	5.9%	0.5%
System	9.7%	9.3%	-0.4%

SOURCES: DIVISION OF FLORIDA COLLEGES, COMMUNITY COLLEGE TECHNICAL CENTER MIS, AND EDUCATION INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY SERVICES.

Exhibit 2 compares black, Hispanic, and white participation rates for 2005-06 and 2007-08. The rates for these students have largely remained stable, especially for black and Hispanic students. However, the differences in the participation rates between white students and black and Hispanic students remained virtually unchanged.

EXHIBIT 2: DUAL ENROLLMENT PARTICIPATION RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY



SOURCES: DIVISION OF FLORIDA COLLEGES, COMMUNITY COLLEGE TECHNICAL CENTER MIS, AND EDUCATION INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY SERVICES.

Exhibit 3 provides the college-by-college comparisons for black, Hispanic, and white students. For 2007-08, the participation rates for white students were greater at 27 of the 28 colleges. Gulf Coast Community College (GCCC) had the highest participation rates for Hispanic and black students. GCCC also is the only college where the dual enrollment participation rate for Hispanic students surpassed that of white students (54.3% versus 51.6%, respectively).

EXHIBIT 3: DUAL ENROLLMENT PARTICIPATION RATES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2007-08

College	Black	Hispanic	White	All Students
Brevard Community College	16.9%	24.6%	27.5%	25.7%
Broward College	2.2%	3.8%	5.9%	4.6%
Central Florida Community College	**	**	6.8%	5.8%
Chipola College	7.5%	**	23.3%	20.1%
Daytona State College	5.7%	6.9%	12.2%	10.8%
Edison State College	2.2%	3.5%	8.7%	6.6%
Florida State College at Jacksonville	4.6%	4.3%	12.8%	10.9%
Florida Keys Community College	**	18.2%	33.0%	27.1%
Gulf Coast Community College	19.0%	54.3%	51.6%	47.4%
Hillsborough Community College	2.0%	2.5%	5.8%	4.0%
Indian River State College	10.9%	13.6%	20.2%	17.6%

EXHIBIT 3: DUAL ENROLLMENT PARTICIPATION RATES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2007-08 (CONTINUED)

College	Black	Hispanic	White	All Students
Lake City Community College	**	**	25.2%	21.6%
Lake-Sumter Community College	3.1%	5.1%	9.3%	7.8%
State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota	3.4%	6.0%	13.8%	11.8%
Miami Dade College	1.5%	2.9%	4.9%	3.1%
North Florida Community College	**	**	18.1%	12.8%
Northwest Florida State College	3.5%	6.7%	12.8%	11.8%
Palm Beach Community College	4.1%	4.3%	7.8%	6.1%
Pasco-Hernando Community College	**	8.2%	11.7%	10.7%
Pensacola Junior College	6.0%	26.1%	28.5%	23.5%
Polk State College	3.9%	4.1%	10.1%	8.1%
St. Johns River Community College	4.5%	7.7%	9.0%	8.7%
St. Petersburg College	2.3%	5.9%	13.2%	10.3%
Santa Fe College	4.6%	17.6%	22.8%	16.3%
Seminole Community College	5.8%	6.7%	7.4%	7.5%
South Florida Community College	17.7%	33.0%	37.5%	37.3%
Tallahassee Community College	7.2%	27.2%	29.8%	20.6%
Valencia Community College	3.1%	3.9%	7.5%	5.9%
System	3.8%	4.7%	13.1%	9.3%

SOURCES: DIVISION OF FLORIDA COLLEGES, COMMUNITY COLLEGE TECHNICAL CENTER MIS, AND EDUCATION INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY SERVICES.

**DATA NOT PROVIDED TO ENSURE CONFIDENTIALITY.

Dual Enrollment and AP Participation

Exhibit 4 compares the percentage of students taking AP exams with the percentage participating in a dual enrollment program. For each rate, colleges where the participation rate exceeds the state average are shaded in grey. In general, the exhibit shows that there is a negative relationship between these two rates. Districts with high AP rates tend to have lower dual enrollment participation and vice versa. For example, Chipola College, South Florida Community College and GCCC are all above the state average for dual enrollment, but their districts are below the state average for AP exams. By contrast, Hillsborough, Seminole, and Valencia Community Colleges are below the state average for dual enrollment participation but their districts are above average in AP participation. Of course, some colleges and districts are above the average for both. High school students from Florida State College at Jacksonville's service area lead the state in AP exams at 77.4% but are also above average in dual enrollment participation at 10.9%. The same pattern holds for Northwest Florida State College, Santa Fe College, and Tallahassee Community College.

EXHIBIT 4: 11TH AND 12TH GRADE PARTICIPATION RATES FOR DUAL ENROLLMENT AND ADVANCED PLACEMENT TEST TAKERS, 2007-08

College	% All Students, DE	% All Students, AP
Brevard Community College	25.7%	28.4%
Broward College	4.6%	33.7%
Central Florida Community College	5.8%	15.5%
Chipola College	20.1%	2.1%
Daytona State College	10.8%	26.2%
Edison State College	6.6%	20.6%
Florida State College at Jacksonville	10.9%	77.4%
Florida Keys Community College	27.1%	31.4%
Gulf Coast Community College	47.4%	20.1%
Hillsborough Community College	4.0%	46.8%
Indian River State College	17.6%	24.7%
Lake City Community College	21.6%	4.8%
Lake-Sumter Community College	7.8%	16.7%
State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota	11.8%	26.3%
Miami Dade College	3.1%	33.7%
North Florida Community College	12.8%	8.9%
Northwest Florida State College	11.8%	48.7%
Palm Beach Community College	6.1%	36.8%
Pasco-Hernando Community College	10.7%	19.3%
Pensacola Junior College	23.5%	17.0%
Polk State College	8.1%	21.2%
St. Johns River Community College	8.7%	34.3%
St. Petersburg College	10.3%	22.5%
Santa Fe College	16.3%	45.9%
Seminole Community College	7.5%	51.9%
South Florida Community College	37.3%	11.9%
Tallahassee Community College	20.6%	40.9%
Valencia Community College	5.9%	38.2%
System	9.3%	33.1%

SOURCES: DIVISION OF FLORIDA COLLEGES, COMMUNITY COLLEGE TECHNICAL CENTER MIS, EDUCATION INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY SERVICES, COLLEGE BOARD.

NOTE: SHADED AREAS DENOTE PROGRAMS IN WHICH HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT PARTICIPATION RATES EXCEED THE STATE AVERAGE.

Changes to School Grading

The Legislature, the Florida Department of Education, and the school districts have all placed a strong emphasis on increasing use of acceleration mechanisms. In 2008 the Florida Legislature made changes to the school grading program that will further increase school district efforts to encourage students to take advantage of acceleration options. Specifically, the Legislature mandated that 50% of the grade for each high school must be based on factors other than FCAT scores. These factors include:

- Graduation rates;
- Graduation rate of at-risk students;
- Postsecondary readiness as measured by the SAT, ACT, or CPT; and
- Performance in acceleration mechanisms such as AP, IB, AICE, and DE in college credit courses.

Performance in acceleration mechanisms has two components. The first gives schools points in the grading formula for students who participate in acceleration mechanisms. Although the State Board of Education rule is still in development for AP, IB, and AICE, this will probably mean giving a school credit when students take the exams, regardless of whether the student passes. For dual enrollment, credit will likely be given for students completing a course with a grade (i.e., not withdrawing), also regardless of whether the student passes. In each case, the more exams or courses the student takes, the more credit the school will receive.

Some high school principals and school district leaders will likely encourage dual enrollment as one way to improve scores on this component. In 2007-08, around 33,000 students participated in a dual enrollment program at a Florida college. By contrast, about 130,000 Florida students took at least one AP exam. This large difference reflects the high priority the state has placed on increasing AP participation rates, and indicates that dual enrollment has more room for growth.

The second component rewards schools when students actually earn college credit. For AP, IB, and AICE, a school will receive points if a student scores high enough on an exam, and for dual enrollment, schools will receive points for students who earn a grade of "C" or better. This provision is likely to have even a more significant affect on dual enrollment because the percentage of students earning credit is typically higher for dual enrollment than for AP exams. The higher percentage of students earning credit is largely due to the grade point average and placement testing requirements students must meet prior to dual enrolling. Statewide, the pass rate for all AP exams was 44% in 2008. Advanced Placement pass rates vary significantly by subject. The most common AP exam in Florida, English Language and Composition, had a 51% pass rate and the second most common, U.S. History, had a 34% pass rate. By contrast, 76% passed Calculus BC which is certainly a function of the very select students who took the exam.

Exhibit 5 shows that statewide, dual enrollment students earned a grade of "C" or better in 84% of the college credit courses taken. With just a few exceptions, the success rates at most colleges range between 75% and 90%. From the perspective of a high school principal, this means that they will earn points for 84% of the dual enrollment courses their students take. Exhibit 5 also illustrates another way of looking at dual enrollment performance. Statewide, 89% of dual enrolled students earned college credit in at least

one course. This suggests that students who can meet the qualifications for dual enrollment are highly likely to earn some college credit and thereby help improve the school's grade.

EXHIBIT 5: SUCCESS RATES FOR ALL DUAL ENROLLED COURSES

College	Percent of Courses with Grades of "C" or Better	Percent of Students with a "C" or Better in at Least One Course
Brevard Community College	90.7%	95.7%
Broward College	91.4%	96.7%
Central Florida Community College	83.6%	92.4%
Chipola College	77.7%	95.0%
Daytona State College	85.1%	92.1%
Edison State College	68.8%	76.5%
Florida State College at Jacksonville	86.7%	91.5%
Florida Keys Community College	82.9%	86.9%
Gulf Coast Community College	85.3%	92.1%
Hillsborough Community College	87.1%	94.4%
Indian River State College	87.1%	93.3%
Lake City Community College	83.0%	90.8%
Lake-Sumter Community College	88.0%	94.3%
State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota	40.5%	43.0%
Miami Dade College	78.5%	71.0%
North Florida Community College	89.8%	94.7%
Northwest Florida State College	83.2%	93.4%
Palm Beach Community College	89.9%	93.3%
Pasco-Hernando Community College	89.9%	94.8%
Pensacola Junior College	89.7%	96.2%
Polk State College	78.7%	90.8%
St. Johns River Community College	93.2%	95.8%
St. Petersburg College	87.5%	94.3%
Santa Fe College	81.8%	90.2%
Seminole Community College	61.7%	80.2%
South Florida Community College	84.4%	97.4%
Tallahassee Community College	82.3%	80.0%
Valencia Community College	86.1%	91.0%
System	84.3%	89.0%

SOURCES: DIVISION OF FLORIDA COLLEGES, COMMUNITY COLLEGE TECHNICAL CENTER MIS, AND EDUCATION INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY SERVICES.
 NOTE: DOES NOT INCLUDE VOCATIONAL COURSES TAKEN THROUGH DUAL ENROLLMENT.

Success rates for dual enrollment and AP programs should be interpreted with caution. Simply increasing participation is no guarantee of success. Success rates depend on an array of factors, and key ones are the population of participating students, the preparation and skill of the AP instructors, and administrative support for AP success as well as AP enrollment.

Dual enrollment offers a different challenge. Students in academic or college credit dual enrollment programs must have a minimum 3.0 grade point average and demonstrate readiness for college by passing the appropriate section of the CPT. This means that the students accepted into the program have already demonstrated an ability to succeed at the college level. Thus, on the one hand it will be more difficult to increase participation because students will have to qualify before enrolling. On the other hand, for students who do qualify, districts can expect high success rates. For example, GCCC, which has the highest participation rate in the state, still has high success rates. Because of this, school districts seeking to improve their performance on acceleration mechanisms will likely perceive the rate of return for placing more students into dual enrollment to be higher than for AP.

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