

Workshop Objectives

- Overview of bridge programs in U.S.
- Examine dual enrollment trends in the United States.
- Identify stakeholders.
- Discuss challenges and opportunities within dual enrollment.
- Compare United States and European secondary to post secondary initiatives.
- Round discussions.

Bridge Programs

New Student Orientation

First Year Experience

Peer Mentoring Dual Enrollment

What is Concurrent or Dual Enrollment?

- Low-cost, scalable model for bringing college courses to high school students.
- Students gain exposure to the academic challenges of college.
- Facilitates close collaboration between high school teachers and college faculty that fosters alignment of secondary and postsecondary curriculum.
- referred to as "dual credit," "dual enrollment," "college in the high school," "college credit plus," or "early college."

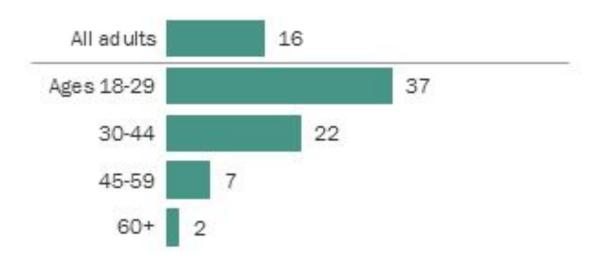


- Affordability
- Federal and State Pressure
- Access to higher education
- College readiness
- Critical Issues with K-12



About four-in-ten of those ages 18 to 29 currently have student loan debt

% of adults saying they currently have outstanding student loan debt for their own education



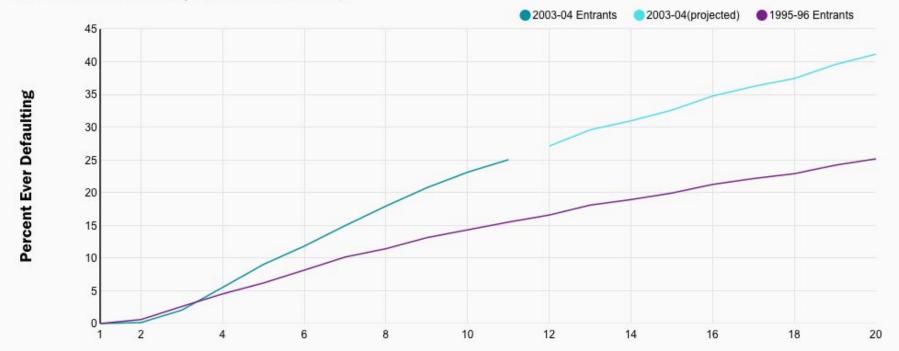
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of Federal Reserve Board's 2016 Survey of Household Economics and Decisonmaking.

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Figure 1. Cumulative Default Rates Over Time

1995-96 and 2003-04 College Entrants (Borrowers Only)



Source: Author's calculations using NCES Power Stats with BPS-96 and BPS-04 data.

BROOKINGS

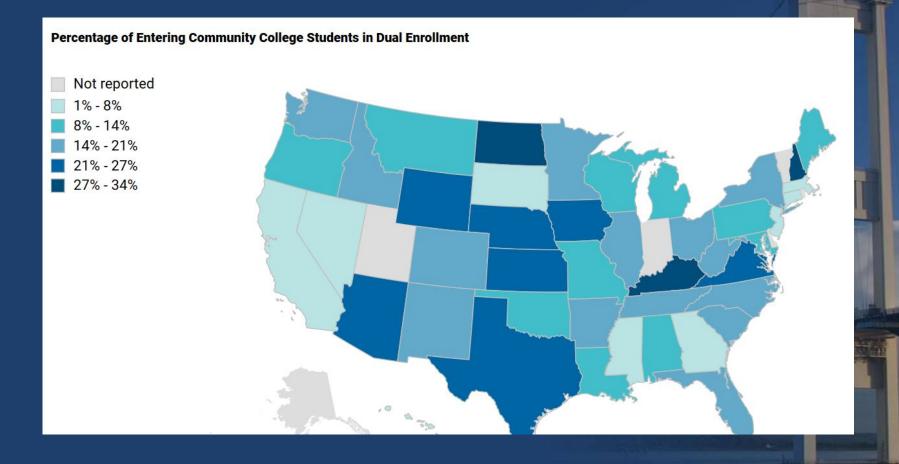
Key Dual Enrollment Policies

- Eligibility
- Where Courses are Offered
- Credit Earned/Transferability
- Developmental/Remedial Course Offerings
- State Requirements
- Financial Responsibility
- Instructor Qualifications

State Comparisons

	Arizona	Florida	Illinois
Program Name	Dual Enrollment Concurrent Enrollment	Dual Enrollment Early Admission Career Early Admission	Dual Credit
Eligible Participants	High school juniors & seniors Open to all high school students	Secondary school students and home education program students	Open to 11th and 12th grade students
Course Location	At high school (DE) At postsecondary institution (Both) Virtual program (DE)	High school, local career education center, or college	At high school At postsecondary institution Virtual program At a career center
Acceptance Requirements	Must meet all admission requirements	Must meet all admission requirements	Must meet all admission requirements
Cost	Varies by institution	Tuition and fees are waived	Varies by institution
Financial Responsibility	Decided locally by institutions (parents/students, local high school, or institutional assistance)	Covered by college from state funding	Decided locally by institutions (parents/students, local high school, or institutional assistance)
Participation	Mandatory	Mandatory	Voluntary
Quality Assurance	Faculty and courses must meet the standards set by the postsecondary institutions governing board	Instructors must meet the requirements established by the accrediting agency. Courses taught at the high school must meet the same competencies as those taught at the postsecondary institution.	Instructors must meet the requirements established by the accrediting agency. Courses taught at the high school must meet the same competencies as those taught at the postsecondary institution.
Remediation	No	No	No

The U.S. at a Glance....



Community College Research Center



Strengths

Affordability
Completion
Workforce
Enrollment
Community

Challenges

Cost
Federal Policy
Schedule
Student Integration
Instructor Quality
College Readiness

International Possibilities? Ireland France Belgium The Netherlands

Round Table: Question 1

 Based on your experiences, what is the future of the dual enrollment within the U.S.?

Round Table: Question 2

 From what you have gathered in Ireland, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, could dual enrollment ever be implemented in European countries? Would it be at all beneficial?

