

The Postsecondary Outcomes of High School Dual Enrollment Students: A National and State-by-State Analysis

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2022-23

First Ever Dual Enrollment Count in IPEDS 12-Month Enrollment Survey

Dual Enrollment Counts by Postsecondary Sector in 2022-23

	Dual Enrollment	Total Undergraduate	Percent DE
Total	2,489,859	21,220,413	12
Community colleges	1,784,966	8,618,323	21
Public four-years	445,224	7,121,611	6
Private not-for-profit	207,652	3,504,732	6
Other public two-years, less-than-two-years	46,249	237,969	19
Private for-profits	5,768	1,737,778	0

IPEDS 12-Month Enrollment Survey, 2022-23 Academic Year

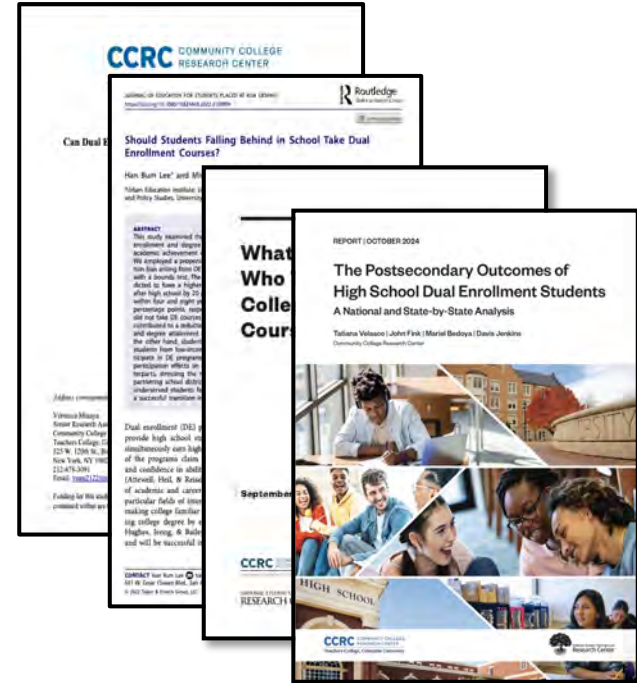
<https://ccrc.tc.columbia.edu/easyblog/how-many-students-are-taking-dual-enrollment-courses-in-high-school-new-national-state-and-college-level-data.html>

Evidence on the effects of dual enrollment

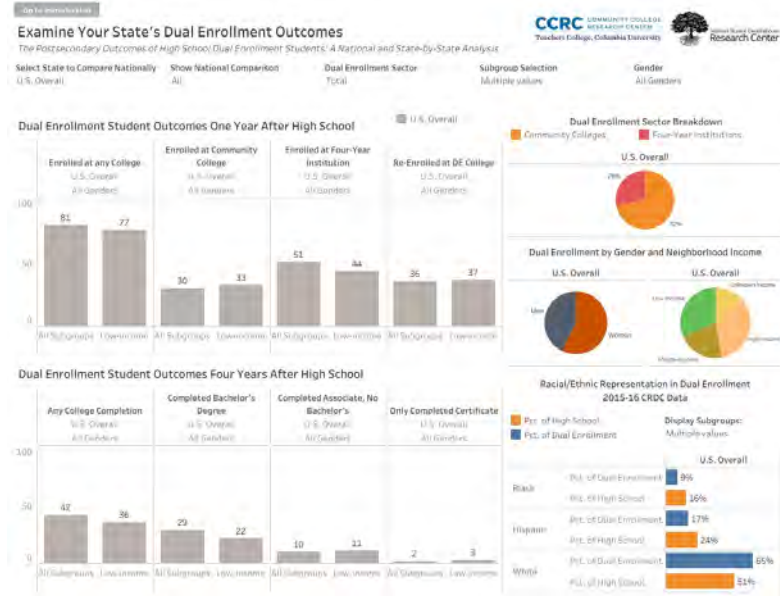
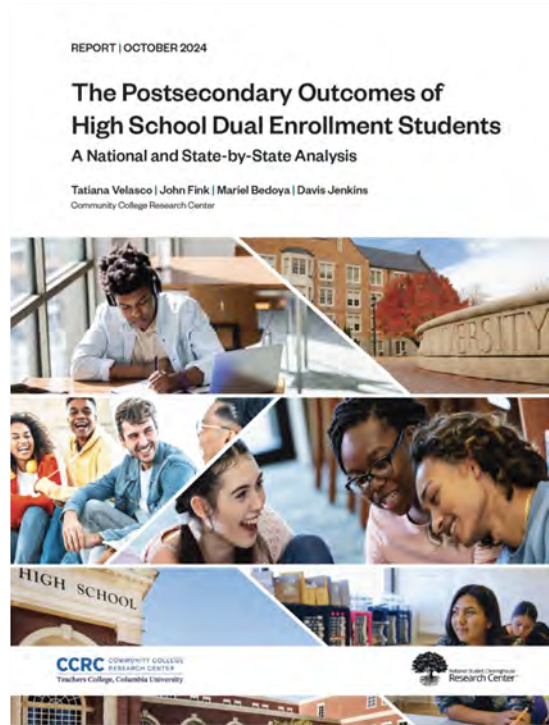
Accumulation of descriptive and quasi-experimental evidence for dual enrollment, stronger experimental evidence on effects of ECHS

DE can benefit students who are falling behind in HS (Lee & Villarreal, 2022); increase college application (Liu et al., 2022), and boosts Black & Hispanic student entrance and persistence in STEM (Minaya, 2021)

Substantial state and institutional variation in post-HS college outcomes among former DE students



New report!



Key Findings



DE is widespread and growing, especially at community colleges.



DE students have strong postsecondary outcomes after high school



Low-income, Black, and Hispanic students are underrepresented in DE and exhibit gaps in outcomes, but their completion rates are stronger than that of non-dual enrollees



High school students who take dual enrollment courses at a four-year institution do particularly well in college but are not as diverse



For community colleges, former dual enrollment students are a strong source of post-high-school enrollments.

Policy Recommendations



High-quality opportunities need to be accessible for more students



Colleges and states need to provide better supports to help students complete more quickly



The state-level results in this report can inform statewide strategies to broaden access to DE and help more DE students complete college in as little time and with as little cost as possible

Data and Definitions

All college entrants in the fall of 2015:

Dual enrollment (DE) students:

High school students enrolled at a postsecondary institution for the first time ever in fall 2015. 88% were in 11th and 12th grade of high school.

non-DE students: High school students enrolled at a postsecondary institution for the first time ever in fall 2015.

- **Enrollment outcomes in students' first year after high school**
 - **DE student enrollment** at a postsecondary institution within the first year post high school
 - **Re-enrolled at DE college:** DE student returned to the DE institution for at least one term during the first year post-high school.
- **Completion outcomes within four years after high school**
 - **College Completion:** DE student completed a postsecondary award within four years post-high school.



40%

of new undergraduates were current or former dual enrollment students in fall 2015.



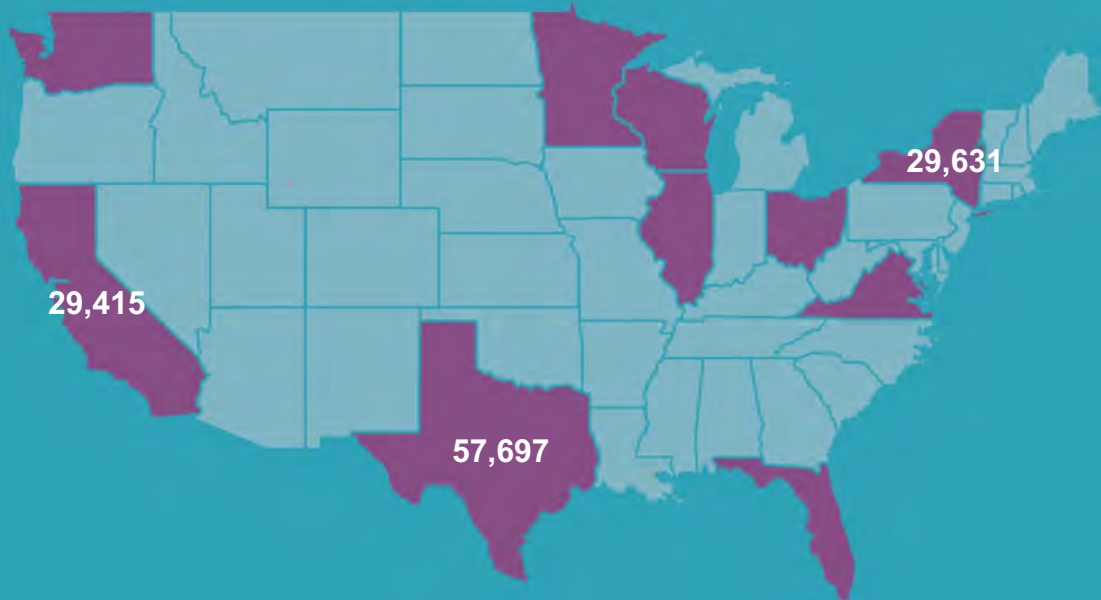
60%

of **community college** new undergraduates were current or former dual enrollment students in fall 2015.

At four-year institutions, former and current dual enrollees make 20% of the entry enrollment

More than half of dual enrollment students were in 10 states

California
Florida
Illinois
Minnesota
New York
North Carolina
Ohio
Texas
Washington
Wisconsin

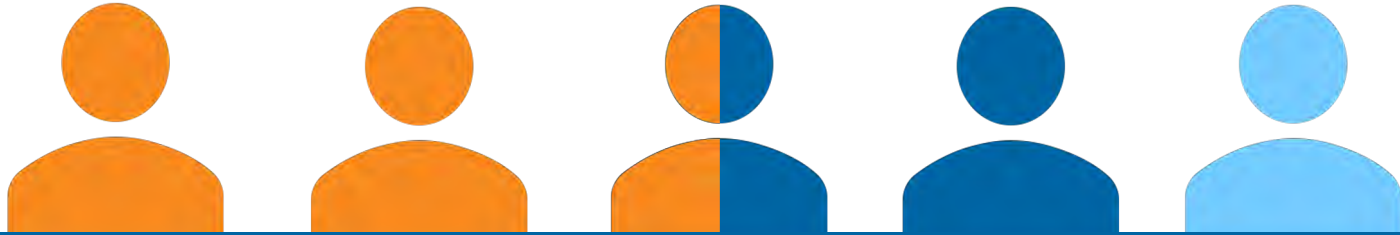


Within the first year post high school, 81% of students enrolled at a postsecondary institution.



Four in every five dual enrollment students went directly to college after high school

Within the first year post high school, 81% of students enrolled at a postsecondary institution. 51% enrolled at a four-year institution, and 30% at a community college



Half of dual enrollment students went directly to a four-year institution.

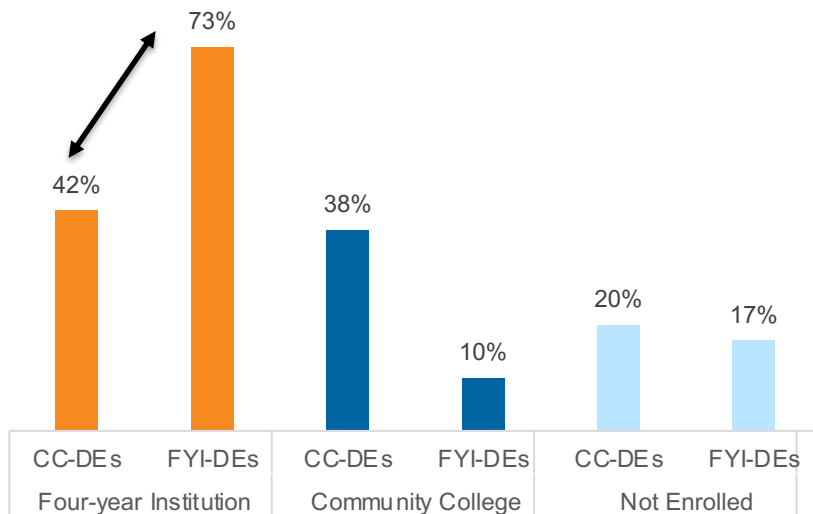
*29% completed a bachelor's
10% completed an associate
2% completed a certificate*



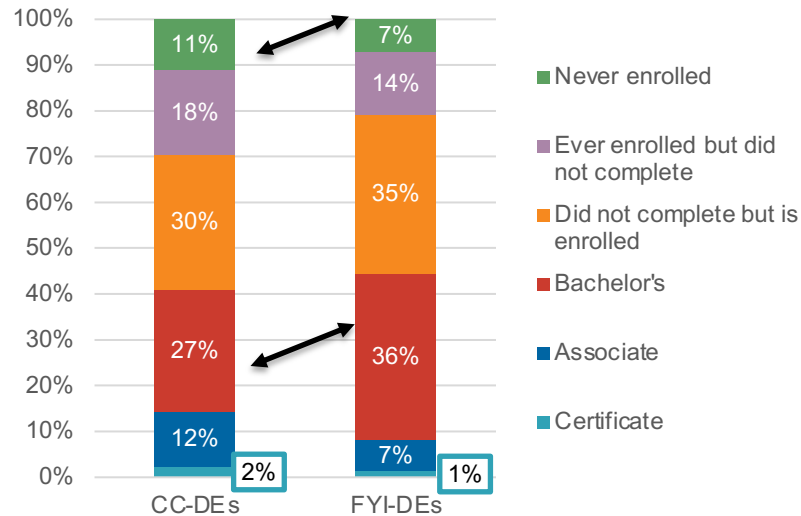
42% of dual enrollment students completed a credential within four years after high school

Four-year Institutions' DEs (FYI-DEs) were more likely to enroll at a four-year and complete a bachelor's degree than community college DEs (CC-DEs).

Postsecondary enrollment (within first year after high school) of DE students, by DE college sector

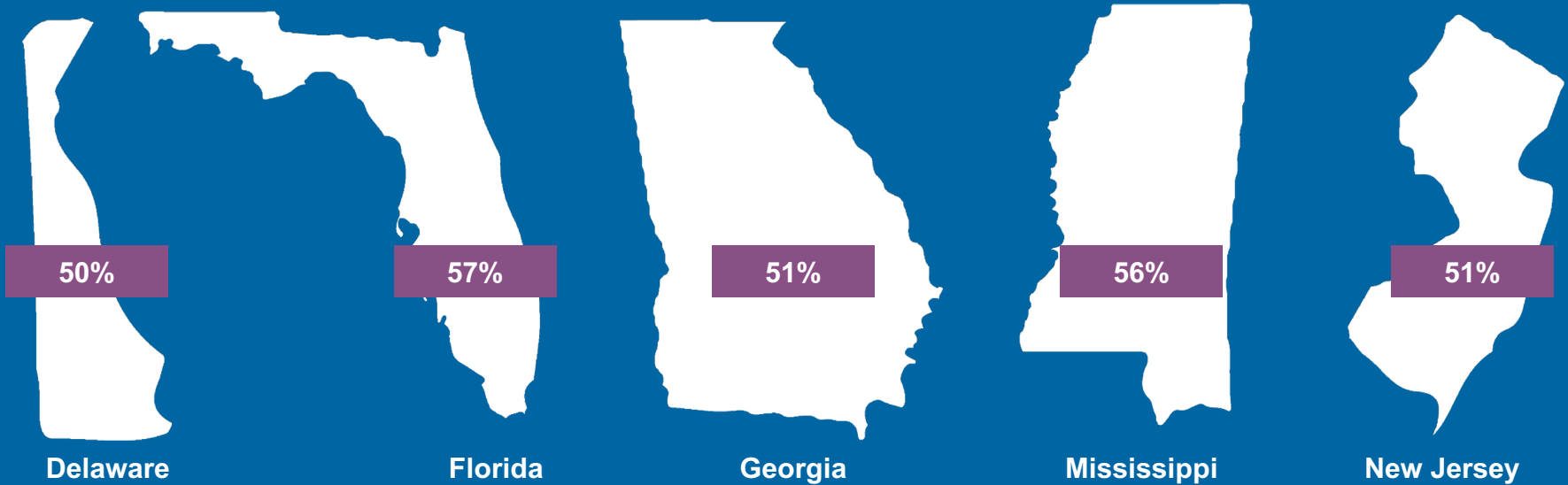


Highest postsecondary outcome among dual enrollees four years after high school



But Black, Hispanic, and low-income students are severely underrepresented among FYI-DEs

Postsecondary outcomes of dual enrollment students were particularly strong in



Of DE students completed an award within four years after high school

Students who took dual enrollment courses in high school have higher degree completion rates than students who did not



50%

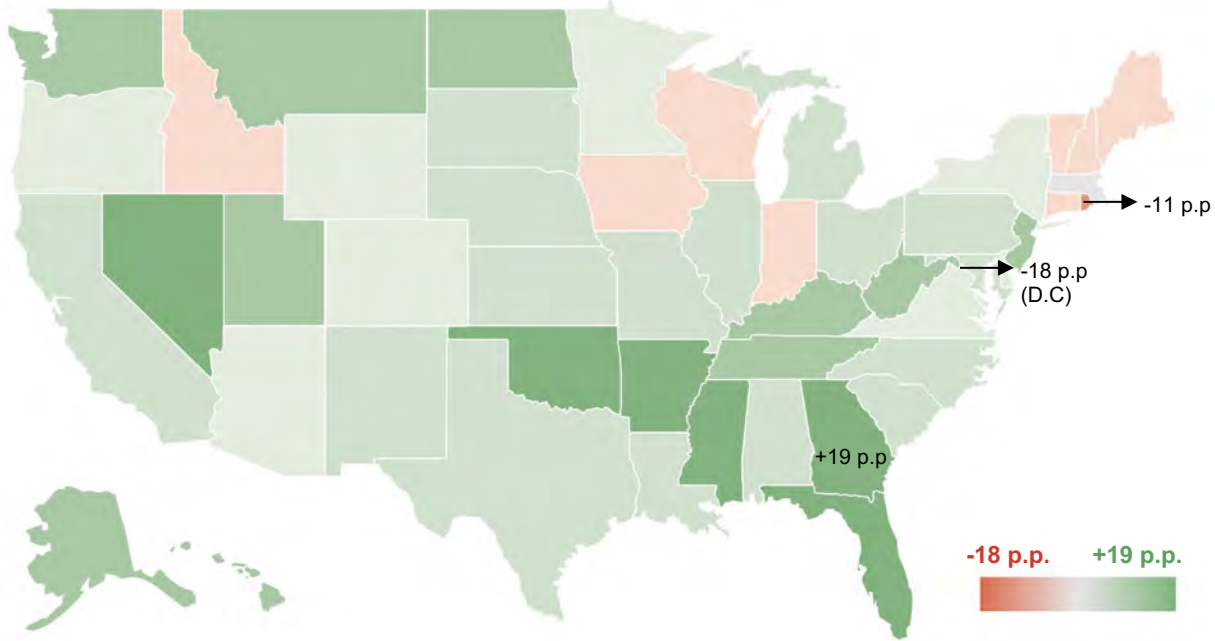
of the DE students who went to college completed a credential within four years



44%

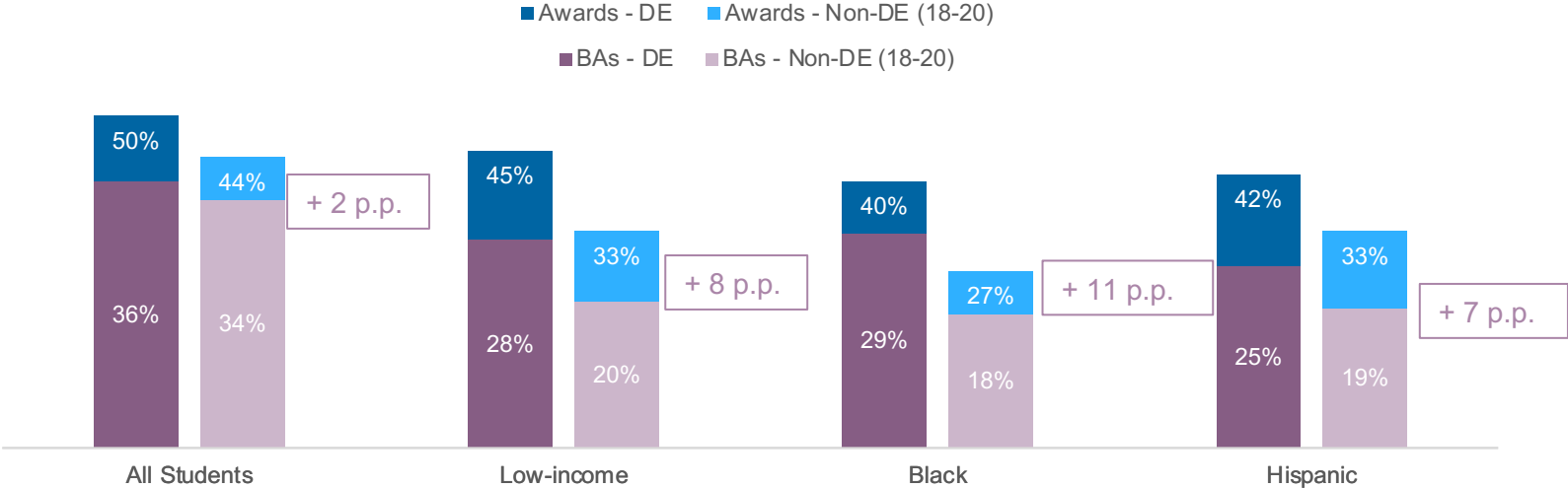
of non-DE students ages 18-20 completed a credential within four years

In 41 states, DE was associated with higher college completion rates, and in 16 states, DE students showed double-digit higher completion rates.



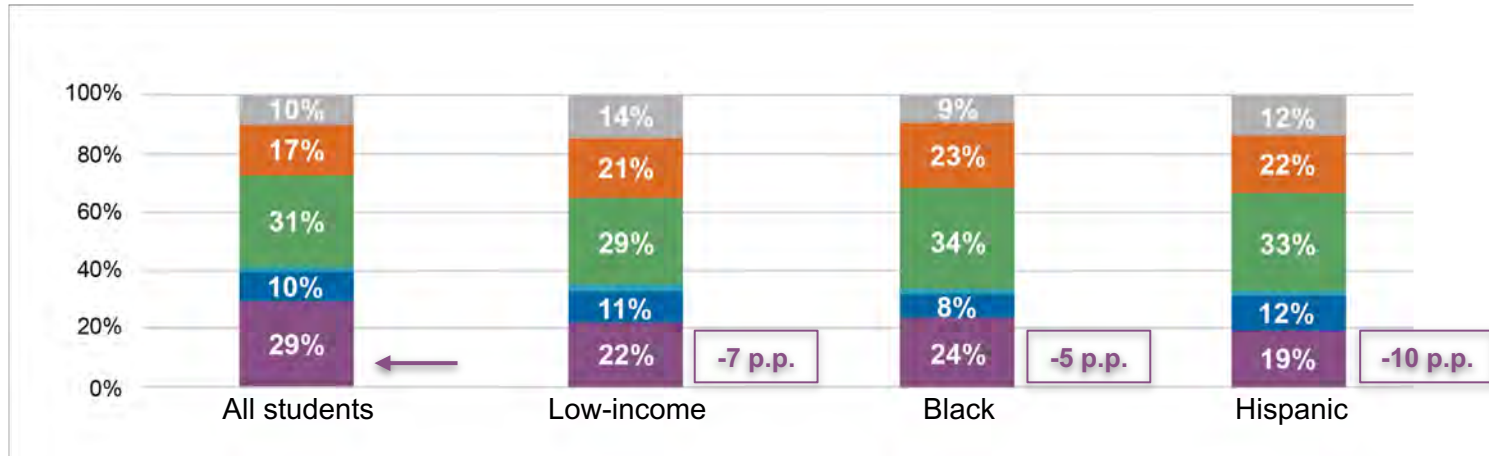
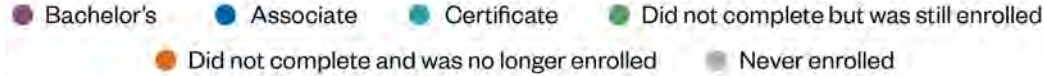
The benefits associated to dual enrollment for college enrollment and completion hold even among low-income, Black and Hispanic students.

Bachelor's completion rate (within four years) by DE students who enrolled in a college within first year after high school and by non-DE (18–20) students



But gaps in award completion persist among dual enrollees

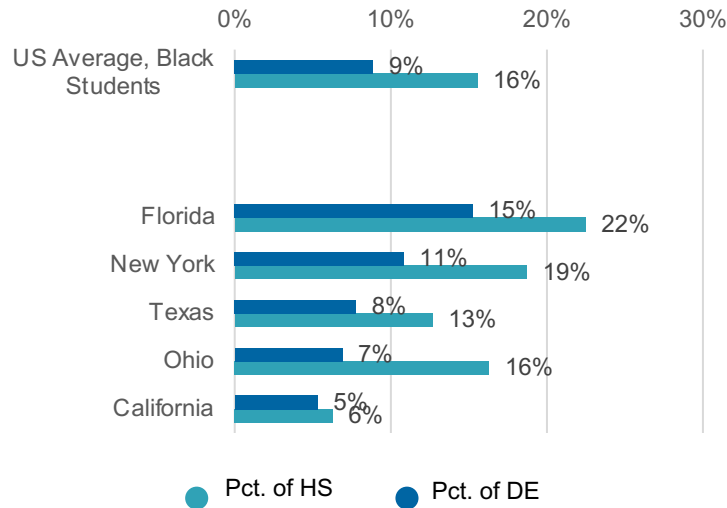
Highest postsecondary outcome of DE students four years after high school



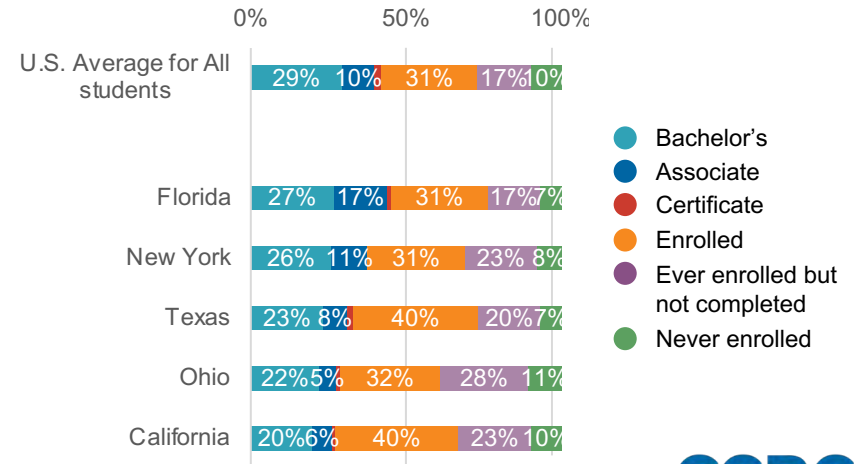
Black students were severely underrepresented among DE students. In over half of states, Black DE students enrolled in postsecondary institutions at higher rates compared to the national DE average.

Access to DE: Black student representation in DE compared to HS enrollment

Civil Rights Data Collection 2015-16 School Year



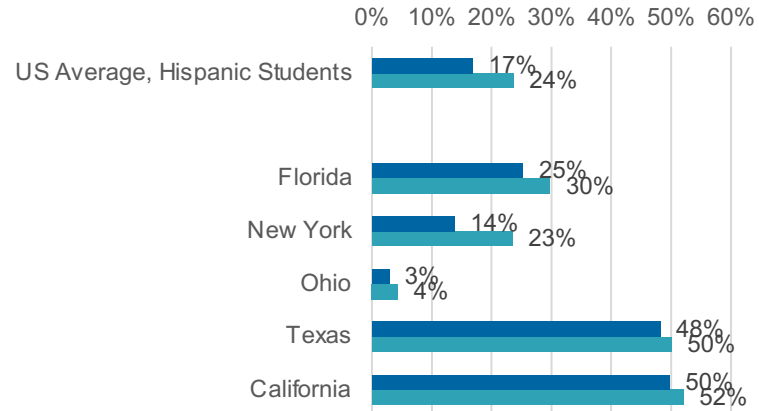
Highest award completed within four-years post high school, Black DE students



Hispanic students are underrepresented in DE in essentially every state, but some states have much stronger outcomes than others.

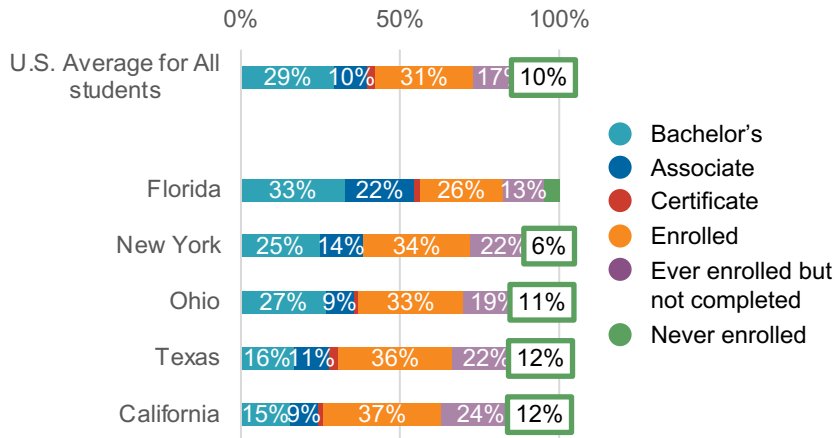
Access to DE: Hispanic student representation in DE compared to HS enrollment

Civil Rights Data Collection 2015-16 School Year



● Pct. of HS ● Pct. of DE

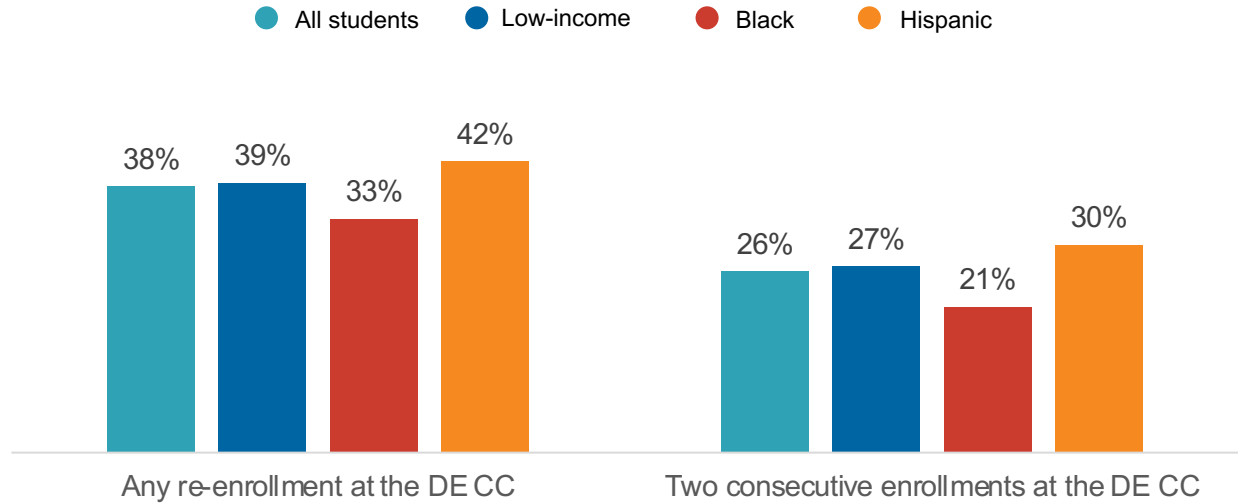
Highest award completed within four-years post high school, Hispanic DE students



- Bachelor's
- Associate
- Certificate
- Enrolled
- Ever enrolled but not completed
- Never enrolled

More than a third of community college dual enrollment students returned for at least one term to the same community college in the first year after high school—and about a quarter enrolled for at least two consecutive terms.

Community college dual enrollees re-enrollment within one year post high school



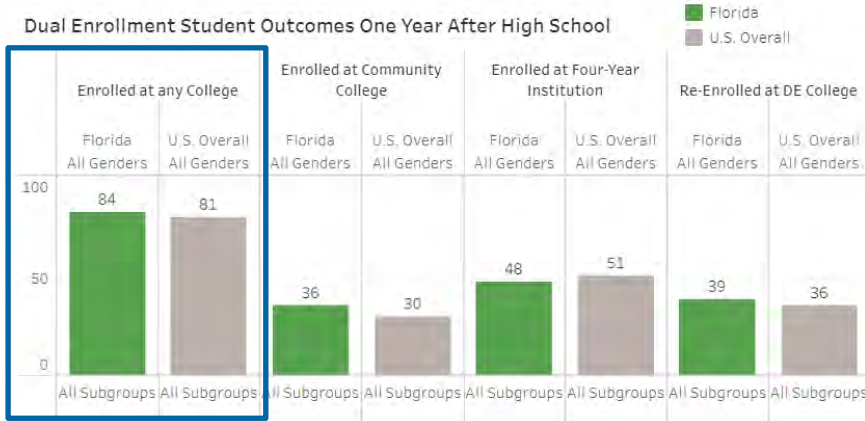
Questions?

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Data Dashboard demo

How does Florida compare to national benchmarks?

Dual Enrollment Student Outcomes One Year After High School



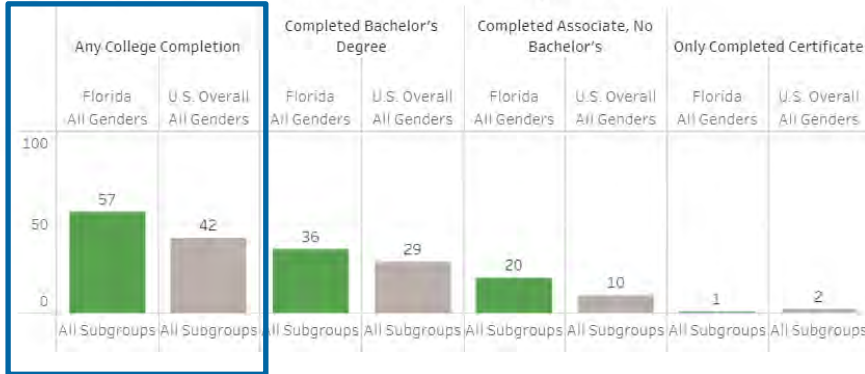
Dual Enrollment Sector Breakdown



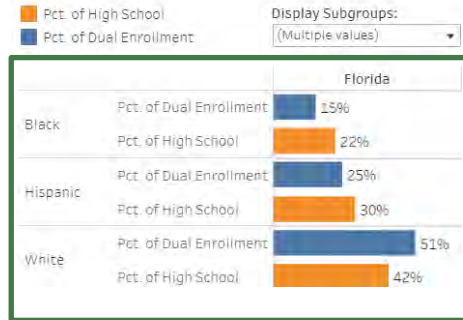
Dual Enrollment by Gender and Neighborhood Income



Dual Enrollment Student Outcomes Four Years After High School

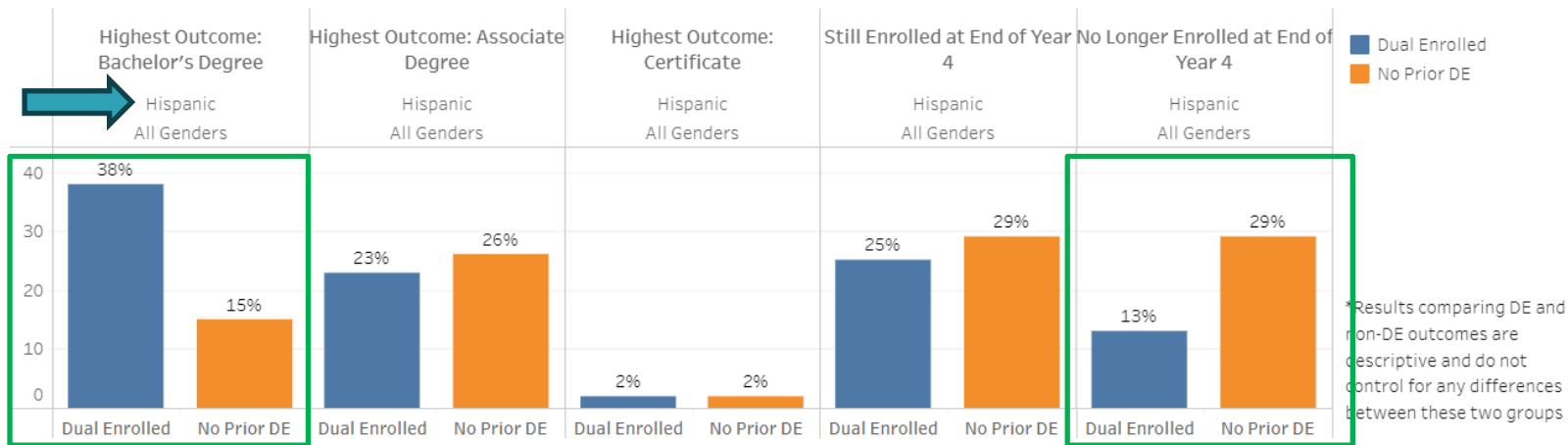


Racial/Ethnic Representation in Dual Enrollment 2015-16 CRDC Data



How do outcomes between DE and non-DE students differ in Florida? Spotlight on Hispanic students

Florida: Highest Outcomes Among DE Students Who Enrolled in College and Non-DE College Students (Ages 18-20)*

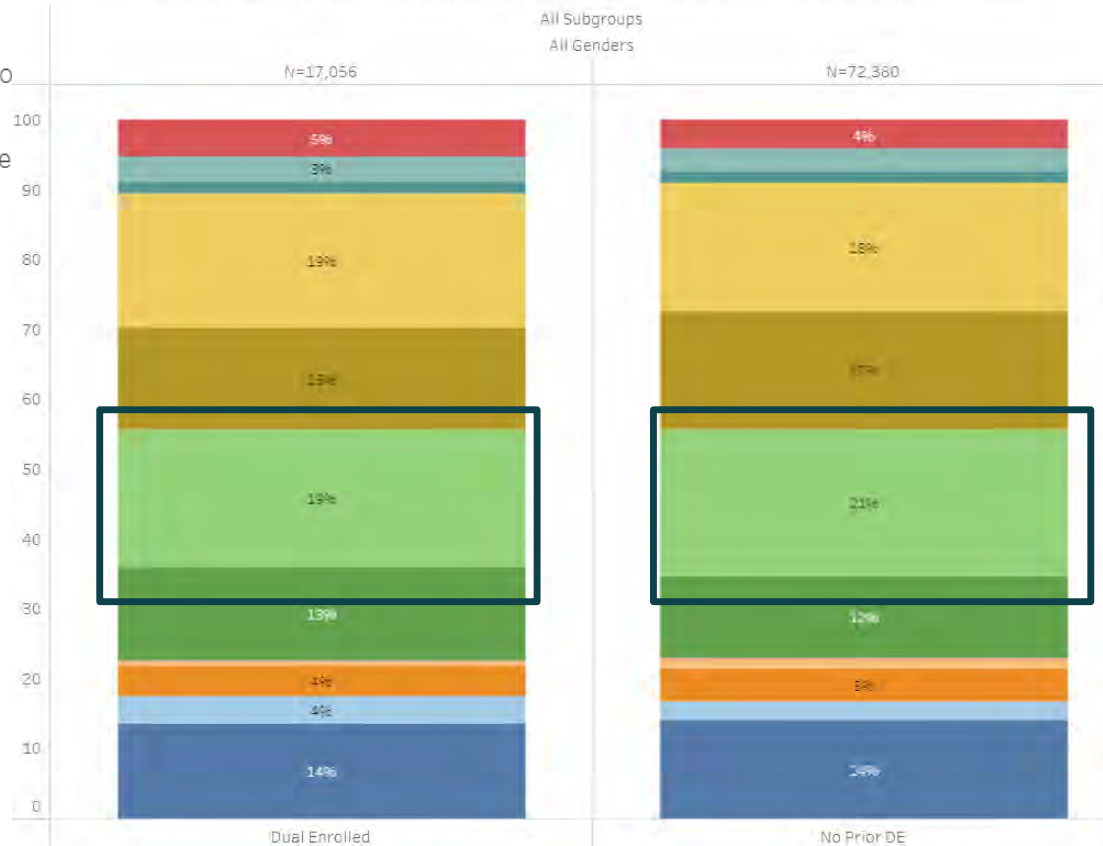


What bachelor's degree majors are Florida DE students completing?

Florida Students Who Completed a Bachelor's Degree Within Four Years:
Field of Study Among Dual Enrolled Completers and Completers Without Prior Dual Enrollment*

Bachelor Fields

- Public Services & Administration
- Education
- Agriculture & Natural Resource
- Social & Behavioral Sciences
- Arts, Humanities, & English
- Business
- Health Professions
- Unknown Field
- Applied Technology
- Engineering
- Computer Science
- Science & Mathematics



*Results comparing DE and non-DE outcomes are descriptive and do not control for any differences between these two groups

What bachelor's degree majors are Florida DE students completing? Spotlight on black students in STEM fields

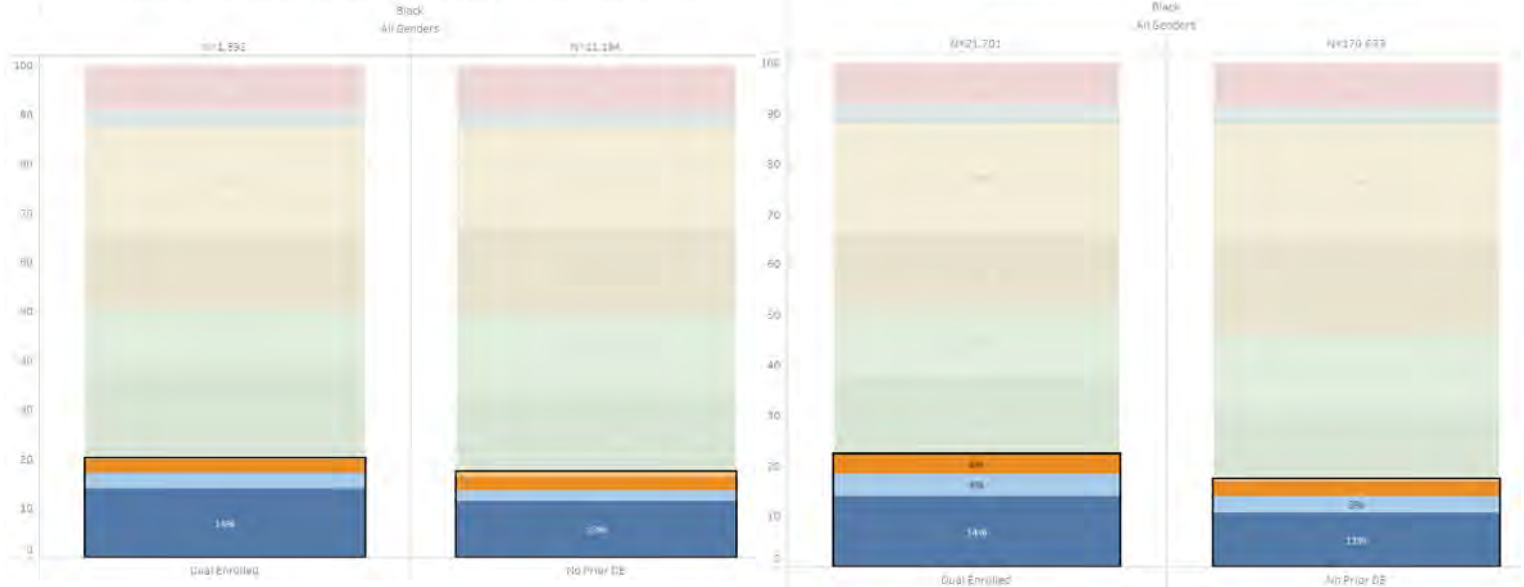
Florida

US Overall

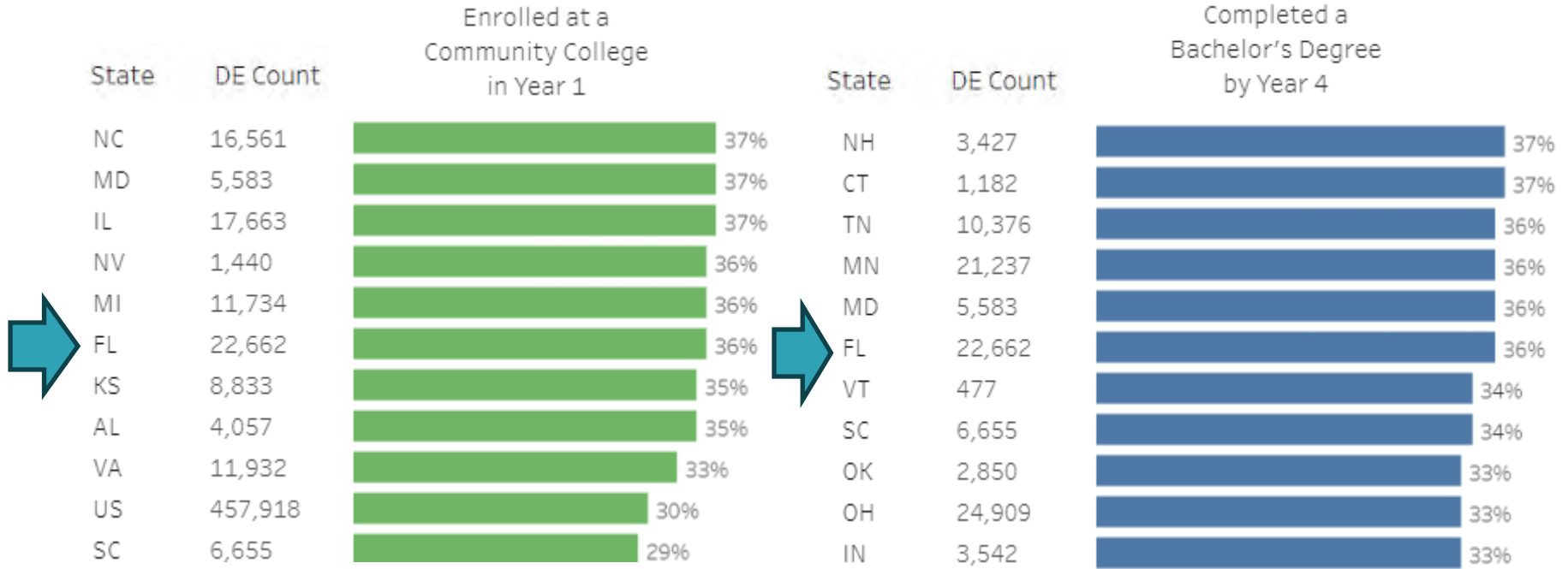
Florida Students Who Completed a Bachelor's Degree Within Four Years:
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U.S. Overall Students Who Completed a Bachelor's Degree Within Four Years:
Field of Study Among Dual Enrolled Completers and Completers Without Prior Dual Enrollment*

- Bachelor Fields**
- Unknown Field
 - Public Services & Administration
 - Education
 - Agriculture & Natural Resources
 - Social & Behavioral Sciences
 - Arts, Humanities, & English
 - Business
 - Health Professions
 - Applied Technology
 - Engineering
 - Computer Science
 - Science & Mathematics



How do outcomes for Florida compare to those of other states?



Note: The above visuals are incomplete and are intended to serve as examples. The dashboard compares all states across all outcomes.

Dashboard Link

<https://ccrc.tc.columbia.edu/dual-enrollment.html>



Thanks!