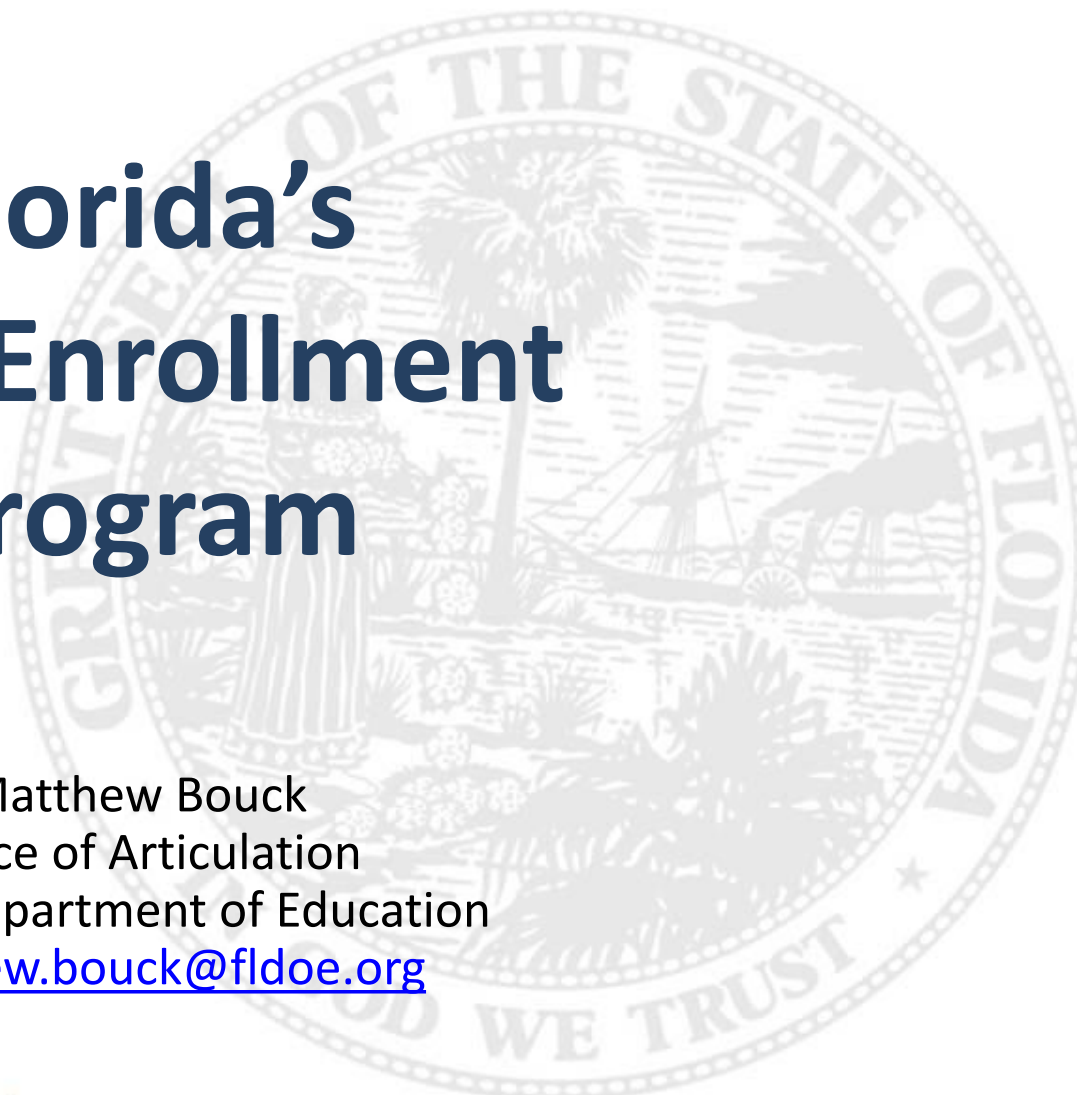


Florida's Dual Enrollment Program

The seal of the State of Florida is visible in the background, featuring a central figure holding a scale and a sword, surrounded by a circular border with the text "GRANTER OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA" and "WE TRUST".

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Dual Enrollment Background

- Dual enrollment allows eligible students to simultaneously earn credit toward a postsecondary degree and industry certification as well as a high school diploma
- Dual enrollment students are exempt from the payment of tuition, registration, and laboratory fees
- Public school students have instructional materials provided free of charge. Private school and home education students must provide own instructional materials

Dual Enrollment Background

- Eligibility Criteria
 - Student in a Florida public or nonpublic secondary school, or home education
 - 3.0 unweighted GPA for college credit courses
 - 2.0 unweighted GPA for non-college-credit career courses
 - College placement test
 - Must maintain a 3.0 unweighted high school GPA and required postsecondary GPA for continued eligibility
- School districts must weigh dual enrollment courses the same as AP, IB, and AICE courses for GPA calculations

High School Credit for Dual Enrollment Courses

The Commissioner of Education shall appoint faculty committees to identify postsecondary courses and number of credits that will meet high school graduation requirements (*S. 1007.271(9), Florida Statutes*)

The *Dual Enrollment Course—High School Subject Area Equivalency List* guarantees high school subject area credit for specific dual enrollment courses

Many courses in English, mathematics, and natural science generate 1.0 high school credit for one-semester course

Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreements

Florida College System institutions and school districts shall develop a dual enrollment articulation agreement (Section 1007.271(21), F.S.)

- Parent and student information
- Courses and programs available
- Eligibility requirements
- Student monitoring
- Funding

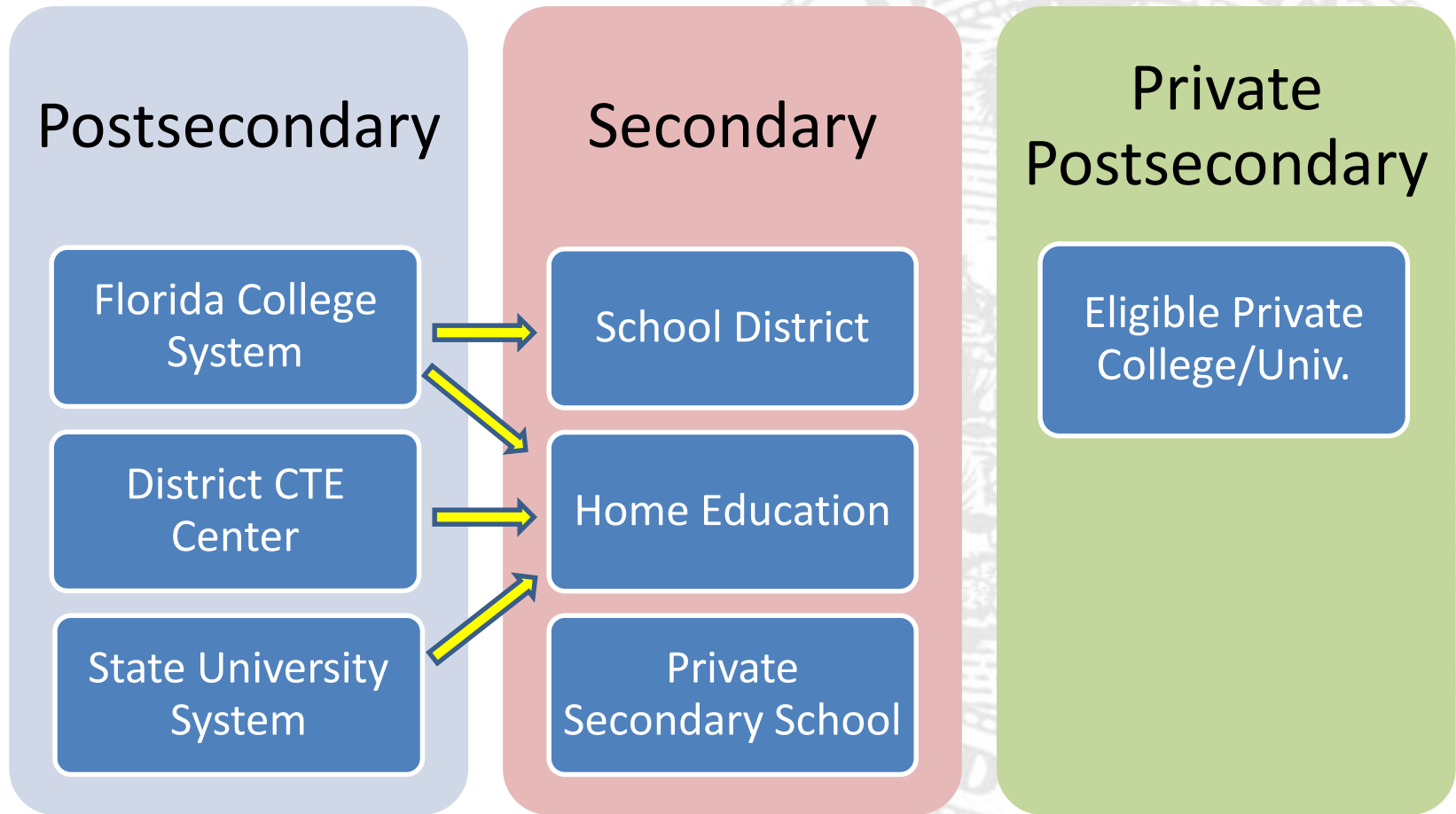
Submitted to the DOE by August 1

Home Education

Each postsecondary institution shall enter into a home education dual enrollment agreement with students and parents

S. 1007.271(13), FS

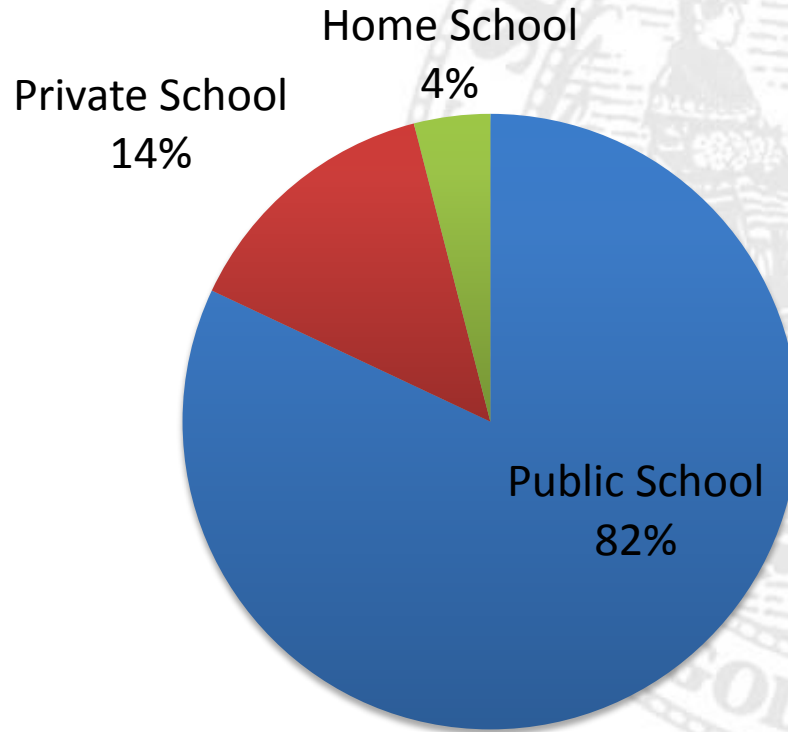
Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreements



→ Required Agreement

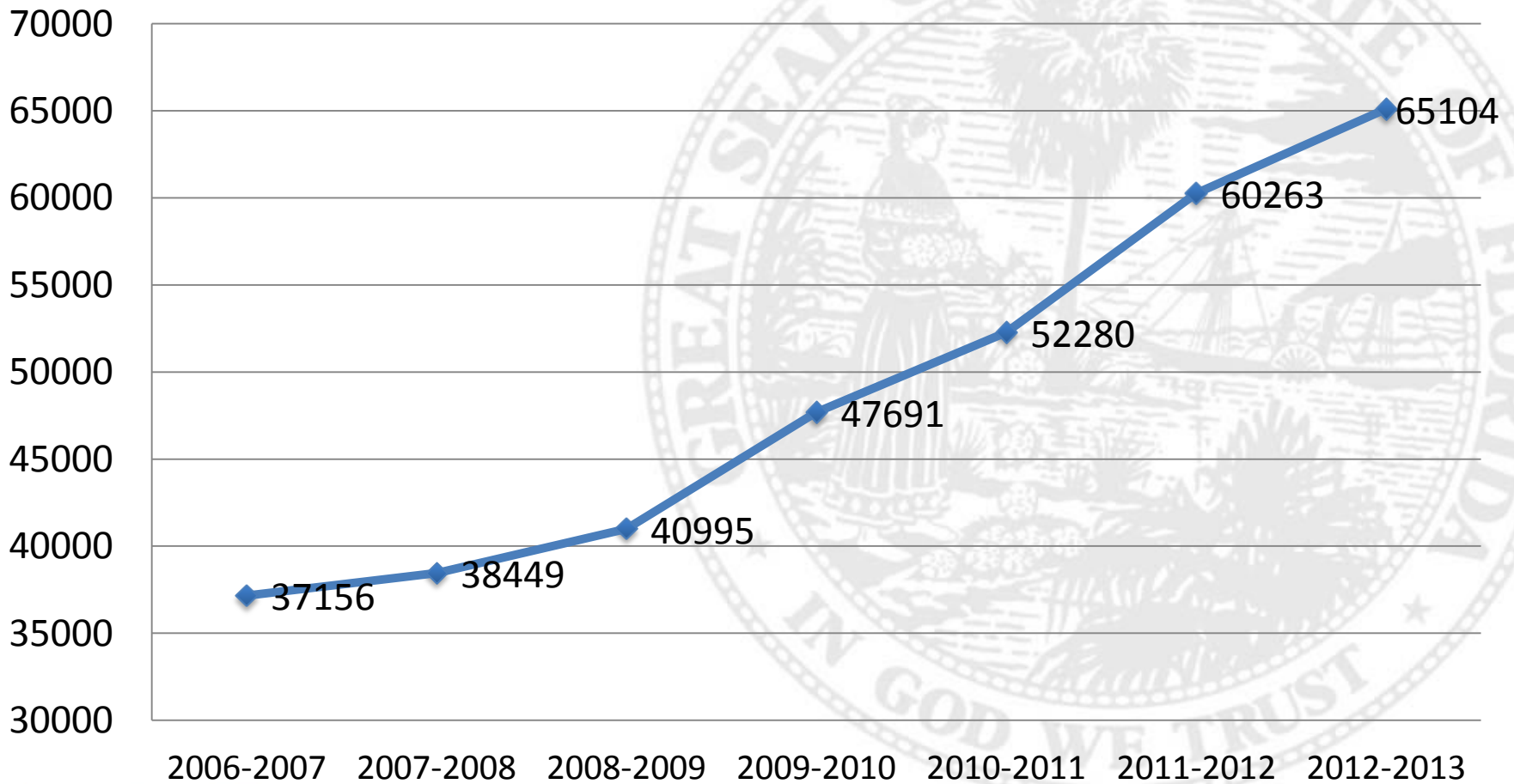
Dual Enrollment Participation

2011-2012 Florida College System Dual Enrollment by Secondary Student Type



Growth in Dual Enrollment

Florida College System Institutions, State Universities,
District Technical Centers, and Private Colleges/Universities



Florida's School Grading System

Revised in 2009-2010 to include acceleration participation and performance

Assessment Component = 50% of Grade				"Other" Components = 50% of Grade		
Reading	Math	Writing	Science	Acceleration	Grad. Rate	College Readiness
Performance				Participation	Overall 4-yr Fed 5-yr	Reading
FCAT 2.0, FAA	Alg 1, Geom., FAA	FCAT, FAA	Biology, FAA			
Learning Gains All Students						
FCAT 2.0	Alg 1, Geom.			Performance	At Risk 4-yr Fed. 5-yr	Math
Lowest 25% Learning Gains						
FCAT 2.0	Alg 1, Geom.					

Dual Enrollment Course-Taking

Most Popular Dual Enrollment Courses	2012-2013 Enrollments
ENC x102 FRESHMAN WRITING ABOUT LITERATURE	10,875
MAC x105 COLLEGE ALGEBRA	4,507
ENC x101 COMPOSITION I	3,545
AMH x020 AMERICAN HISTORY II	3,034
STA x023 HONORS INTRODUCTORY STATISTICS	2,448
PSY x012 GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY	2,079
ECO x013 PRINCIPLES OF MACROECONOMICS	1,872
MAC x114 TRIGONOMETRY	1,799
POS x041 AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS	1,679
MAC x140 PRECALCULUS ALGEBRA	1,552
SLS x103 STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESS IN COLLEGE	1,547

Dual Enrollment Credit Transfer

- Dual enrollment courses from a public postsecondary institution are in the Statewide Course Numbering System (SCNS)
- Equivalent courses under the SCNS are guaranteed to transfer to the receiving institution as though taken as a native student (*section 1007.24, F.S.*)

Dual Enrollment Success

- Dual enrollment students perform better than non-dual enrollment students
 - 91.4% of dual enrollment students received a grade of “C” or better in College Algebra compared to non-dual enrollment at 74.5%
 - 94.9% of dual enrollment students received a grade of “C” or better in Freshman Composition, 83.3% non-dual enrollment
- Dual enrollment students perform well after transferring to a state university
 - Of those that entered a state university, 91.1% of their grades were a C or better in their first year

Source: A Review of the Florida College Dual Enrollment Program, Division of Florida Colleges, February, 2010

Dual Enrollment Success

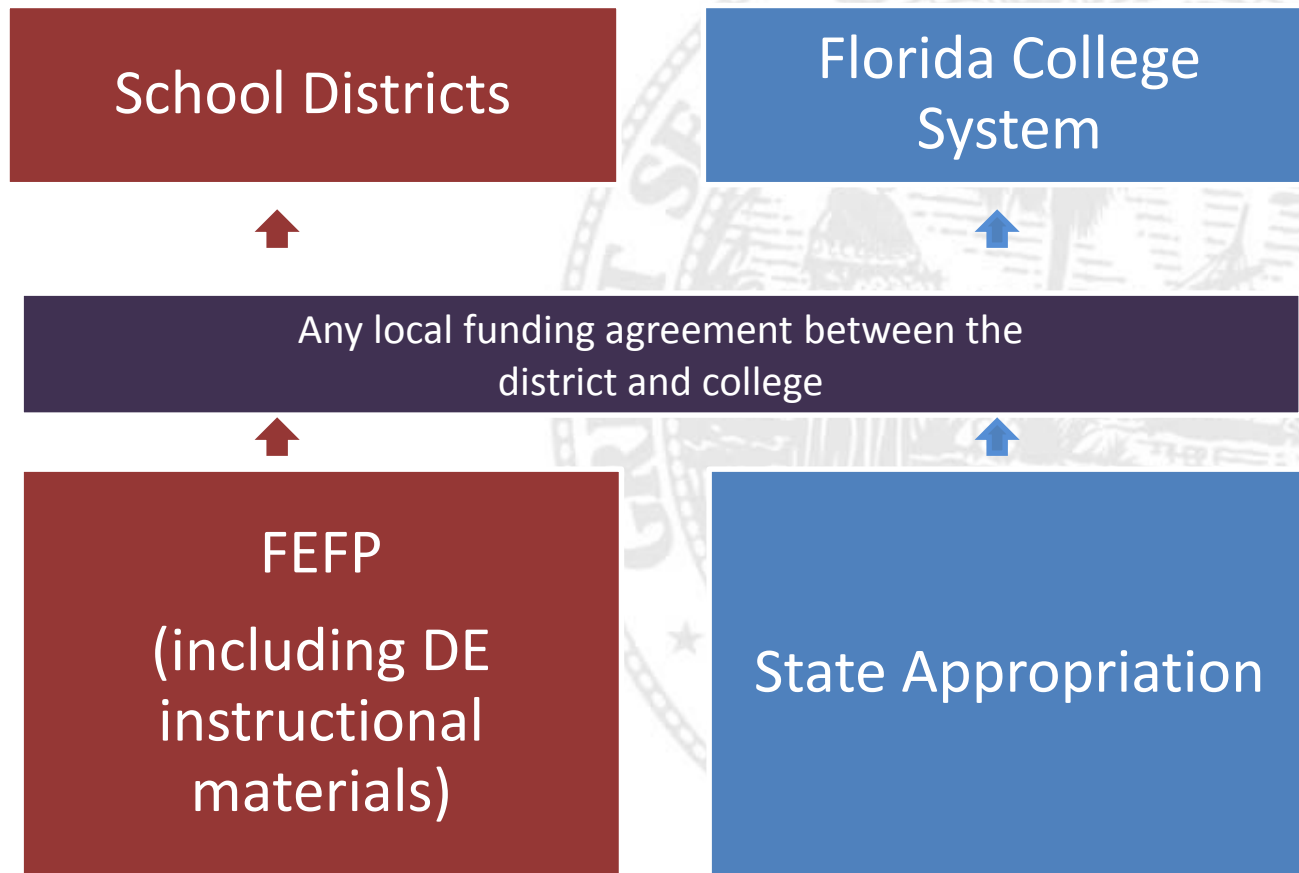
- More dual enrollment students enroll in postsecondary education than non-dual enrollment students
 - For subsequent 2011-12 postsecondary enrollment patterns of 2010-11 high school seniors who participated in dual enrollment with those who did not: compared to their counterparts, more dual enrollment students enrolled in postsecondary education after graduation (81.4 % vs. 44.6%). The FCS (43.7%) and SUS (40.1%) were the preferred destinations for former dual enrollment students.

Source: Community College Technical Center MIS and FCS Research & Analytics

Issues in Dual Enrollment

- Instructional materials
- Charter school dual enrollment
- Online private high schools/home education
- Limit to number of courses/credits
- Passage of all sections of entrance test
- Ineligible student participation
- Increase number of courses taught on high school campus

Dual Enrollment Funding Prior to 2013-2014



Senate Bill 1514 (2013)

The dual enrollment articulation agreement between the school district and Florida College System institution must include a funding provision that delineates the costs incurred by each entity

Dual Enrollment Location/Instructor	Dual Enrollment Costs
Florida College System campus	School district shall pay the standard tuition rate per credit hour from FEFP
High School by college faculty	School district shall reimburse the college the costs associated with the proportion of salary and benefits and other actual costs
High school by high school teacher	School district responsible for college's actual costs associated with dual enrollment