HIGHER ED CAMPAIGN: DUAL ENROLLMENT & ACCESS
CONTENTS

• Intros
• Goals of campaign
• Importance of dual enrollment and advanced courses in increasing higher education access
• CUNY Rising Alliance and funding CUNY
• BHSEC as an example
• Survey/Survey Results
• Conclusion
INTROS

Eishika
Policy/Research

Liliana
Policy/Research

Ymorah Blakeney
Engagement/Field Lead

Tanya
Engagement/Field Lead
GOALS OF OUR CAMPAIGN

- Advocating for programs and initiatives that make higher ed more accessible and equitable
- Increasing funding for CUNY and SUNY to better enable them to provide comprehensive support, services, and programs to students
- Protecting and expanding dual enrollment programs in particular
WHAT IS DUAL ENROLLMENT?

“Dual enrollment encompasses college and high school programs, which are partnerships between school districts and institutions of higher education that allow high school students to enroll in college courses and earn transferable college credit.” - EdTrust
WHY IS DUAL ENROLLMENT IMPORTANT?

- Beneficial for ALL students in terms of academic progress and college degree attainment, but especially beneficial for Black, Latino, and low-income students!
- Dual enrollment allows high school students to get a head start with college, which aids in career preparation and developing a college-going identity.
- Popular dual enrollment program: College Now (CUNY)
WHY IS DUAL ENROLLMENT IMPORTANT? (CONT.)

• Dual enrollment is becoming more and more useful, as the necessity for postsecondary education is growing; approximately 70% of jobs will soon require some level of postsecondary education and training.
• Research shows dual enrollment positively affects high school academics, graduation rates, college enrollment, and completion.
WHAT MAKES FOR GOOD DUAL ENROLLMENT?

- Courses meet the same level of rigor as those taught to traditional college students
- Instructors meet the same expectations as instructors of similar college courses and receive appropriate support and evaluation
- School districts and higher education institutions publicly report on student participation and outcomes
- Programs undergo evaluation based on available data (EdTrust)
WHAT ARE THE CURRENT SHORTCOMINGS OF DUAL ENROLLMENT?

While dual enrollment is common, with 88% of U.S. high schools offering it, access is uneven, particularly in lower-income and minority communities.

Positive impacts of dual enrollment, such as higher graduation and college enrollment rates, are especially significant for underrepresented student groups.

In order to make dual enrollment accessible to everyone, more equitable solutions must be put in place.
States like Indiana and North Carolina have seen substantial growth and success in their dual enrollment programs, highlighting the importance of equitable policies.

The Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education focuses on equity, showing higher success rates for low-income, first-generation, and minority students in dual credit programs.

The National Alliance of Concurrent Enrollment Partnerships advocates for program alignment and innovation to implement best practices that are equity-focused.

Dual enrollment is a core component of the Department of Education’s Pathways Initiative, aiming to reimagine high school and create seamless transitions to college and careers.
CUNY Rising Alliance

• CUNY provides crucial dual enrollment services to high schools around the city via College Now.
• Part of the New Deal for CUNY asks for more funding to cover operational costs, giving students their first 60 college credits free, and capital funding.
• These demands go hand in hand with dual enrollment and protecting higher ed access.
While dual enrollment is common, with 88% of U.S. high schools offering it, access is uneven, particularly in lower-income and minority communities. EdTrust cites three potential barriers to access to dual enrollment:

- **Bias and discrimination**
- **Costs associated with program participation**
- **Lack of access to quality programming**

Recommendations:

- Creating multiple pathways to allow entrance into courses rather than basing admission off of one requirement.
- Be more transparent about race and ethnicity.
- About 70% of jobs will soon require some level of postsecondary education and training. The necessity of postsecondary education is growing.

Dual enrollment are college and high school programs that allow high school students to enroll in college courses and earn transferable college credit. Dual enrollment programs benefit low-income students and students of color. However, the overwhelming majority of dual enrollment students are white and not from low-income backgrounds.

Dual Enrollment: 4 Criteria for High Quality Dual Enrollment Program

- Instructors meet the same level of rigor as instructors in traditional college courses.
- Instructors receive ongoing professional development and a focus on equity, support, and retention.
- School districts and higher education institutions publicly report on student participation and outcomes.
- Programs undergo evaluation based on available data.
BARD HIGH SCHOOL EARLY COLLEGES

Bard Early College is a network of tuition-free satellite campuses of Bard College serving high school-age students. Bard Early College offers public high school students a tuition-free college course of study in the liberal arts and sciences up to an associate in arts degree concurrently with their high school program.
BHSEC BENEFITS

Bard Early College students can transfer their Bard College credits from the early college program to a four-year institution of higher education, reducing the time to degree completion and offering students significant monetary savings. In recent classes, three out of 10 college-going BHSEC students who have enrolled in college have earned a four-year degree in only three years.
BHSEC IMPACT

• 73% of students entering the college program at BHSEC earn an AA degree within two years; 96% of students entering Year 2 of the college program successfully graduate from high school (Class of 2020)

• 83% of BHSEC graduates enroll in four-year college after graduation (Class of 2018)

• Since 2003, Bard College has awarded 3,945 AA degrees to BHSEC students
SURVEY

Higher Education Survey

If you would like to see it!

If you would like to see it!

Have you encountered any barriers or challenges accessing dual enrollment opportunities? If yes or no, please explain.

Your answer

Do you believe dual enrollment programs should be more widely promoted to increase accessibility?

- Strongly agree
- Somewhat agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Somewhat disagree
- Strongly disagree

If you participated in dual enrollment or college classes in high school, do you feel like they helped you in terms of academic performance in college? Please explain how it helped or did not help you in your academic performance.

Your answer

Have student loans influenced your decisions regarding higher education?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

Would you be more likely to pursue higher education opportunities if student loan debt relief programs were more readily available?

- Extremely likely
- Kind of likely
- Somewhat likely
- Not likely at all

In your opinion, what measures could be implemented to improve access to higher education and alleviate student loan debt burdens?

Your answer

Student Debt Questions of Survey

These will be a few questions on what your opinion is on student debt.

What College/University do you attend?

Your answer

Did your high school offer any IB, AP, or Dual Enrollment?

- Yes
- No
- I am not sure

Please state what your school offered, IB, AP, or Dual Enrollment? Check all that apply and if none, click ‘None’

- IB (International Baccalaureate)
- AP (Advanced Placement)
- Dual Enrollment
- None

If yes for dual enrollment, what College/University were you enrolled at?

Your answer

How old are you?

- 18-22
- 23-27
- 28-32
- 33-35

What year are you in?

- First year/Freshmen
- Second year/Sophomore
- Third year/Junior
- Fourth year/Senior

* Indicates required question

#OnineDegree aims to campaign for a more accepting and inclusive environment for the next generation of students. This survey will serve as the foundation of our campaign in addressing students' needs of access and equitable success. Please take the time to answer honestly. Your input matters.

tanya.reyes@younginvincible.org Switch account

Not shared
**International Baccalaureate (IB)**

- IB classes opens up the same opportunity as AP classes with college credit.
- IB is known globally. In contrast to AP and Dual Enrollment which is based more in the states.

**Advanced Placement (AP)**

- AP classes are offered in high school if the school has AP designation.
- Could get college credit: Determined by final exam (schools mostly take 3’s, 4, or 5’s).

**Dual Enrollment**

- Enrolling into a college level course through your high school.
- Need a C- or better to receive the college credit.
- Will arrive to college with credits if allowed.

**EXPLANATIONS:**

- Determined by final exam (schools mostly take 3’s, 4, or 5’s).
- Need a C- or better to receive the college credit.
SURVEY RESULTS: DEMOGRAPHICS

- Predominately 18-22 age range
- Mostly seniors participated in this
- SUNY Oriented
SURVEY RESULTS

Why significant?

- There is no lack of knowledge on these programs
- AP is offered significantly more than IB and Dual Enrollment
SURVEY RESULTS: STATEMENTS (DUAL ENROLLMENT)

Have you encountered any barriers or challenges accessing dual enrollment opportunities? If yes or no, please explain.

- “Money. Although the course is cheaper in dual enrollment, there are no scholarships or ways to get fee waivers.”
- “Yes!! My department chair of history did not let me into A.P. U.S. History at Susan E. Wagner High School Staten Island NY even though it was open to anyone who simply wanted to be in it AND there were still seats available.”
- “My high school only offered AP, but the schools around me offered dual with our local community college.”
- “They didn’t exist at my Highschool and if they did, I could’ve save a lot of money on college classes”
- “Yes, not many options. small school.”

If you participated in dual enrollment or college classes in high school, do you feel like they helped you in terms of academic performance in college? Please explain how it helped or did not help you in your academic performance.

- “Yes, I didn’t have to take as many credits in college.”
- “...the experience saved me a good amount of money. If I had the opportunity to take more classes that granted me college credit I would have taken advantage of it.”
- “Yes, I was able to complete a year of college before stepping foot on campus. In addition it helped me understand a heavier workload and time management”
- “I think it would have helped understand the rigor or structure of college courses”
- “I think these courses definitely helped me in my academic performance. I loved getting feedback from professors in high school and learning at the college level.”
SURVEY RESULTS: STUDENT DEBT

Have student loans influenced your decisions regarding higher education?
18 responses

- Yes: 12 (66.7%)
- No: 2
- Maybe: 4

Would you be more likely to pursue higher education opportunities if student loan debt relief programs were more readily available?
18 responses

- Extremely likely: 77.8%
- Kind of likely: 11.1%
- Somewhat likely: 11.1%
- Not likely at all: 0%
SURVEY RESULTS: STATEMENTS (STUDENT DEBT)

In your opinion, what measures could be implemented to improve access to higher education and alleviate student loan debt burdens?

“More focus on academic excellence. I also pay for my tuition and I wish there was just something to declare that I pay for it all myself and possibly get more help from that.”

“By expanding State and federal aid, as well as opportunity programs, it would be possible to preclude students from accumulating debt - additionally, Joe Biden really needs to start implementing the student debt relief programs that he keeps promising.”

“I think taking classes in high school was a great way to alleviate some student loan debt. By the end of high school I was able to have a full semesters worth of classes taken. This was definitely dependent on the fact that I chose to attend a suny after taking suny classes in high school. I would imagine it would have been harder to transfer the credits to a private university.”

“There needs to be more outreach about options available to students. The only scholarships/financial aid options I was aware of was based on my own research alongside my college application process”

“more information given to students about scholarships or aid. Also being taught about these things senior year of high school can lead to more informed decisions. I am struggling as a soon to be undergrad college graduate wanting to go to grad school but cannot because I have too many loans from undergrad. Knowing more about resources available will definitely help.”
Why does this data matter?

As we examine this data it is important that we examine it with a lens of understanding. Many college students have the opportunities but no one is making them aware of the access. This defeats the purpose of the programs being offered.
Thank you!

- Calls to action: support CRA, new deal for CUNY, student debt relief programs, and organizations supporting dual enrollment and higher ed access
- Questions
- Feedback
- Follow-up