Postsecondary Outcomes of Dual Credit Participants

Data Summit
October 11, 2013

Anita Huang
Hawai’i P-20 Partnerships for Education
Hawai‘i’s Educational Goals

Secondary
Hawaii State Department of Education
• Student success in college, career and citizenship

Postsecondary
University of Hawai‘i
• Increase graduates by 25% by 2015 (from 2008)

Statewide
Hawai‘i P-20 Partnerships for Education
• 55% of working-age adults hold a degree by 2025
Accelerated Learning Options

• Advanced Placement
• International Baccalaureate
• Dual Credit
  – Running Start (HRS §302A-401)
  – Jump Start
  – Early Admits
Benefits of Dual Credit

• Student benefits
  – Academic preparation for the rigors of college
  – Exposure to college experience
  – Potential shortening of time to degree
  – Curricular options not available otherwise

• Postsecondary benefits
  – Potential recruitment opportunity
  – Additional revenue

• High School benefits
  – Avenue for student engagement
Methodology

• DOE Classes of 2003 to 2012
  – DOE student data
  – UH dual credit course data
  – National Student Clearinghouse postsecondary data
Increasing Participation

Number of Dual Credit Participants

Compound Annual Growth Rate: 6.7%
More Courses Taken

Number of Dual Credit Courses Registered

Compound Annual Growth Rate: 8.5%
Dual Credit Course Outcomes

• Academic Years 2002-03 to 2011-12:
  – 8,554 UH classes taken
  – 86% Grade C or better
  – 91% Grade D or better

• Top Course
  – ENG 100 Composition I

Dual Credit Course Grades

- A, 46%
- B, 26%
- C, 14%
- D, 5%
- F, 6%
- Other*, 3%

Other* includes incomplete, withdraw, no grade, record delayed, audit grades
Dual Credit Participation by High School Type

- **Charter Schools, 7.9%**
- **Non-Charter Schools, 92.1%**

Dual Credit Participants Graduating High School (Classes of 2003 – 2012)

Percent of Graduates Participating in Dual Credit (Classes of 2003 – 2012)

- **DOE Statewide**: 4.2%
- **Non-Charter Schools**: 3.9%
- **Charter Schools**: 19.2%
## Dual Credit Participant Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student Attributes</th>
<th>Percent of Total Dual Credit Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RACE/ETHNICITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>51.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple/Unknown</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA/AI/AN/HS</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENDER</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>64.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>35.2%</td>
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<thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ECONOMIC STATUS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Econ Disadvantaged</td>
<td>69.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economically Disadvantaged</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
College Access

Percent of Graduating Class Enrolled in Postsecondary Within Two Years of Graduation

High School Graduation Year

Dual Credit | No Dual Credit | Statewide

2003: 55.0% | 55.5% | 55.0%
2004: 55.5% | 55.0% | 55.0%
2005: 55.0% | 55.5% | 55.5%
2006: 55.0% | 55.5% | 55.5%
2007: 55.0% | 55.5% | 55.5%
2008: 55.0% | 55.5% | 55.5%
2009: 55.0% | 55.5% | 55.5%
2010: 60.0% | 61.3% | 84.8%

5% of the Class of 2010 participated in Dual Credit
Graduates from the Classes of 2003-2010 who enrolled in postsecondary within two years of high school graduation
First Enrollment Term & Retention Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One Year Retention Rate</th>
<th>First Postsecondary Enrollment Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual Credit*</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Dual Credit</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Classes of 2003 - 2009
*Small dual credit enrollment counts First Spring – Second Spring

- Dual credit graduates more likely to still be enrolled one year after their first term of enrollment
- For all graduates, those who enroll immediately after high school more likely to persist in postsecondary
Postsecondary Awards Earned

Graduates from the Classes of 2003-2009 who entered postsecondary within two years:

Dual Credit 50.5% earned an award by 2012
No Dual Credit 34.3% earned an award by 2012
# Dual Credit Participation Gap

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RACE/ETHNICITY</th>
<th>% of Total Graduates</th>
<th>% of Dual Credit Participants</th>
<th>Participation Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>-8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>-3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA/AI/AN/HS</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>-2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple/Unknown</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>-1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
<td>+5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>42.5%</td>
<td>51.3%</td>
<td>+8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Negative Participation Gap: students not represented in dual credit programs as their percentage of the graduating class.

Classes of 2003 - 2012

AA/AI/AN/HS: African American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Hispanic
Dual Credit Participation Gap

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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>-0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>-7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>-3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>-1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>-1.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Participation Gap for Native Hawaiian students driven by participation rates of Male-Native Hawaiian students
- Participation Gap for Pacific Islanders even by gender
College Access by Race/Ethnicity

Dual Credit

- Asian: 73.5%
- Multiple: 58.8%
- AA/AI/AN/HS: 0%
- White: 20%
- Native Hawaiian: 40%
- Pacific Islander: 60%
- Overall: 86%

No Dual Credit

- Asian: 43.6%
- White: 39.4%
- Multiple: 43.6%
- AA/AI/AN/HS: 0%
- Native Hawaiian: 20%
- Pacific Islander: 40%
- Overall: 58%

Classes of 2003 to 2010 enrolled in postsecondary within two years of high school graduation

AA/AI/AN/HS: African American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Hispanic
# First Enrollment Term & Retention Rates

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<tr>
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<td>91%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Dual Credit</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>60%</td>
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Classes of 2003 - 2009
*Small dual credit enrollment counts First Spring – Second Spring
## Postsecondary Awards Earned

Graduates from the Classes of 2003 – 2009 who entered postsecondary within 2 years of graduation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percent Earned Degree or Certificate (by 2012)</th>
<th>Percent Bachelor or Higher (of those who earned an award)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dual Credit</td>
<td>No Dual Credit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>34.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
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Dual Credit Students

• More likely to go to college
  – Immediately after high school
  – More likely to attend 4-year institutions
• Higher one-year retention rates
• More likely to have earned a degree/certificate
  – More likely to have earned a bachelor’s degree or higher
• Sub-populations of dual credit participants had varying outcomes
  – Overall, still better than students in these sub-populations who did not participate in dual credit
Future Research

• What role does accelerated learning play in facilitating student transition from secondary to postsecondary?
  – Understanding student motivations
  – Participants who do not go to college

• Are there differential outcomes between accelerated learning programs?
  – Dual Credit vs. Advanced Placement

• What are the barriers to participating in accelerated learning?
QUESTIONS?

Thank You