

**Special Report to the Chancellor:
Dual-Enrollment Participation and Effects on Student Success**

In-Region High School Graduates 2001-2008

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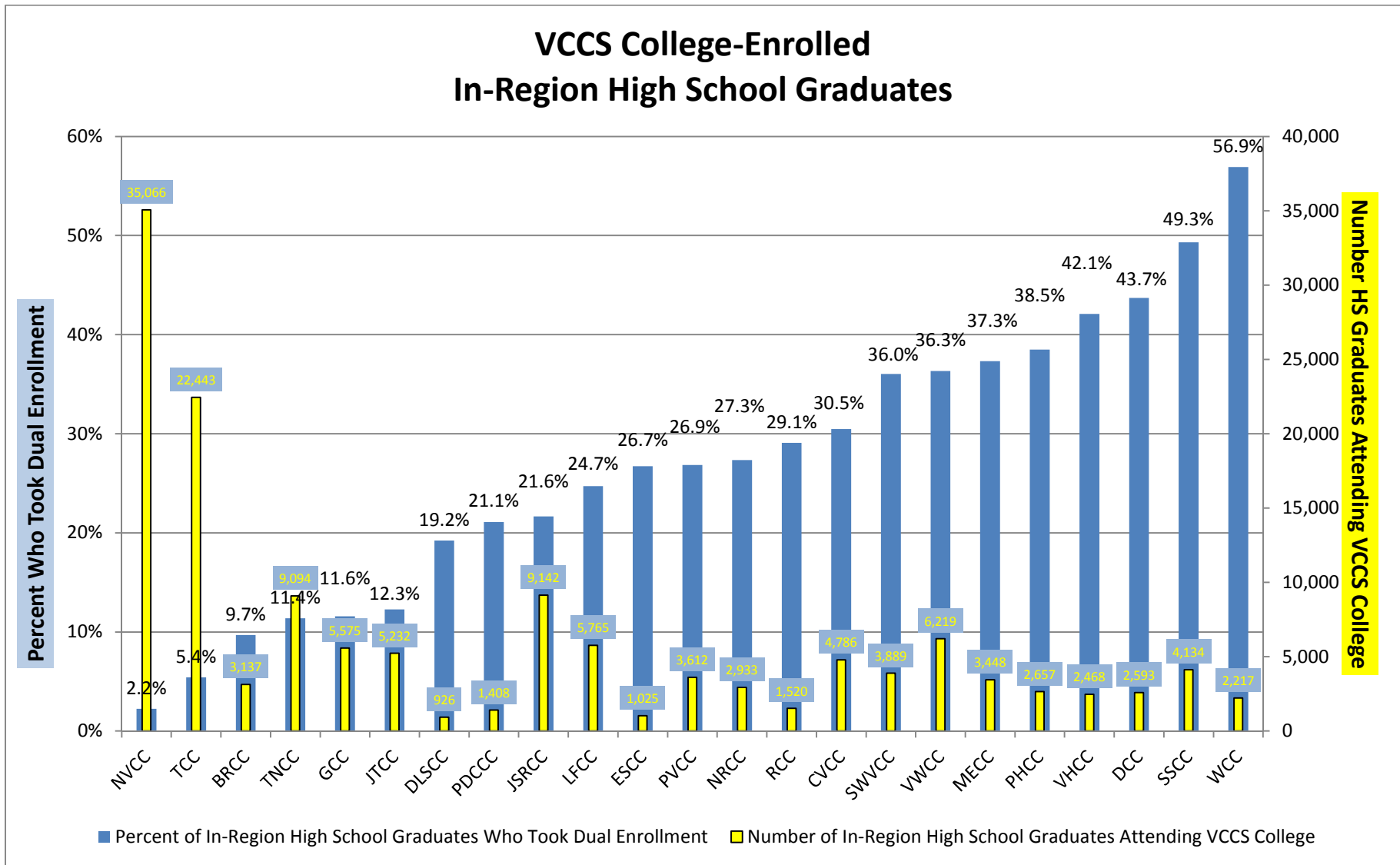
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New River Community College

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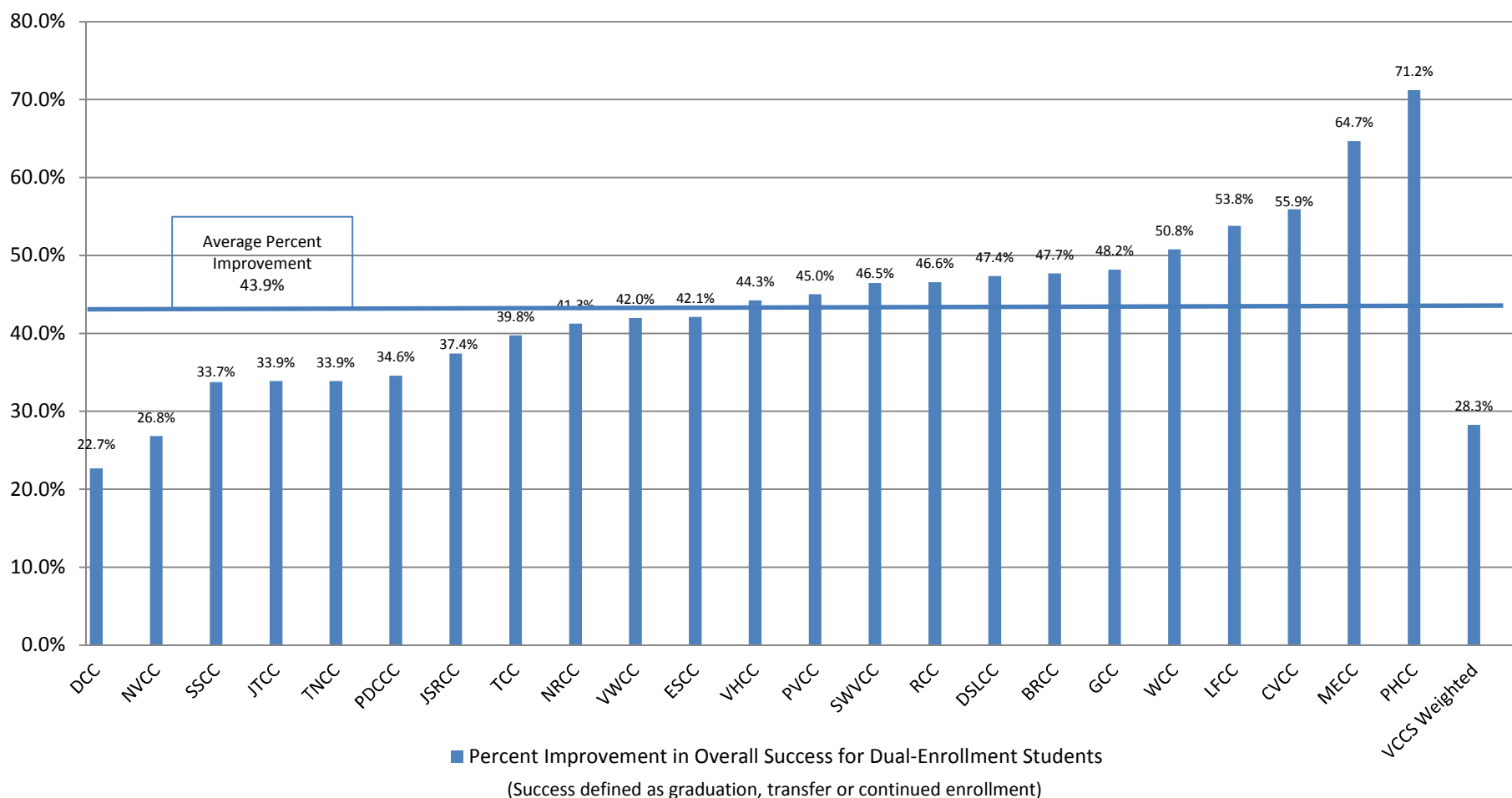
Dual-Enrollment Participation and Effects on Student Success

Analyses of the metrics used in the VCCS Student Success Snapshot series show that dual-enrollment participation has a powerful effect on student success. Specifically, this new series of analyses examined the success measures among first-time program-placed graduates from each college's regional high schools using graduates from the period 2001 through 2008. In this period, 139,289 graduates from VCCS-region high schools attended the VCCS college in their region and of those, 23,894 participated in dual enrollment courses. As the chart below shows, the college dual-enrollment participation rate varied from a low of 2.2% to a high of 56.9%.



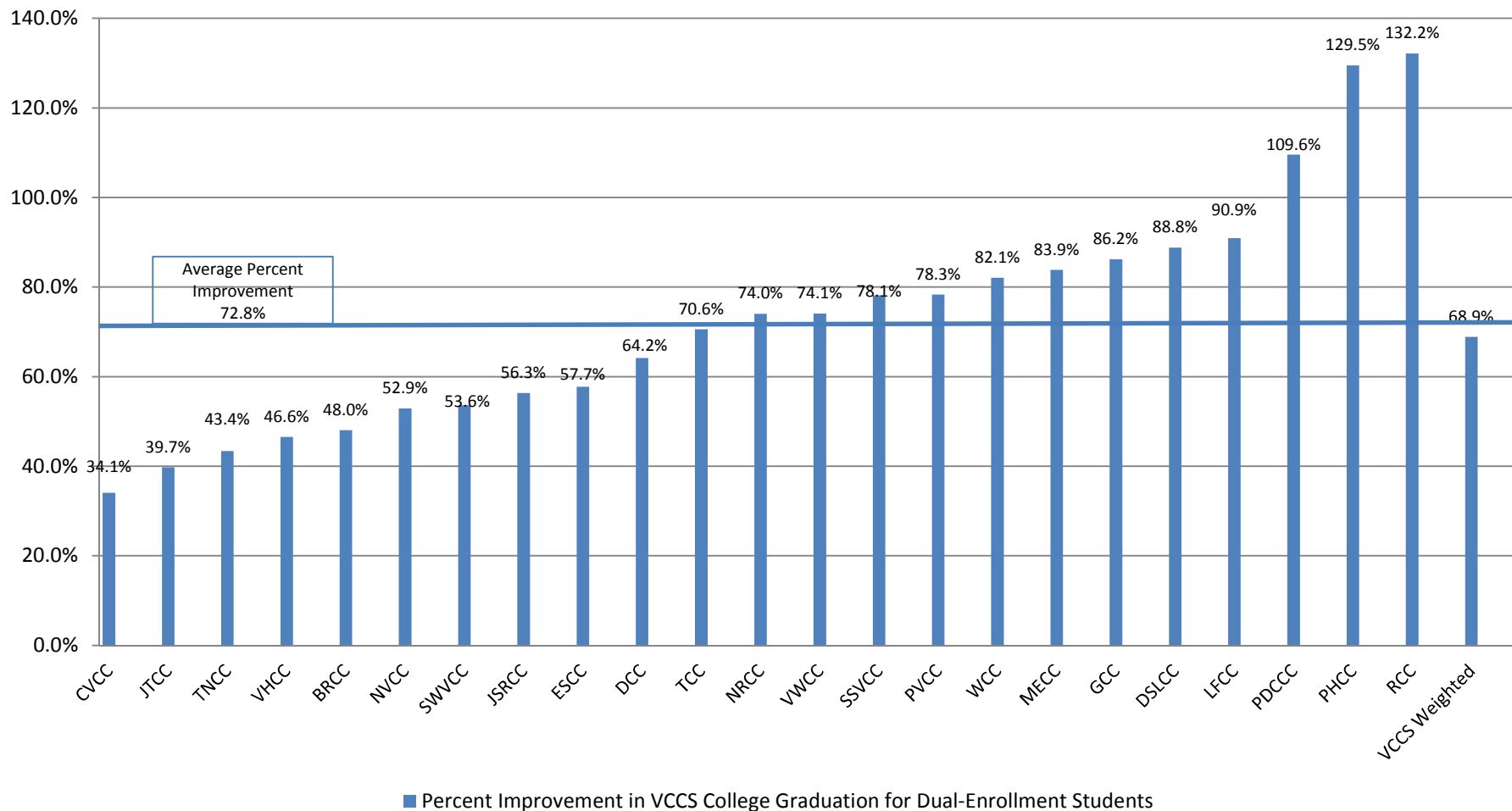
At every college, those who participated in dual-enrollment had considerably more success in college than those who did not. The chart below shows that for the VCCS as a whole, dual-enrollment students succeeded at a rate 28.3% better than their peers who did not take dual enrollment. This rate represents the system taken as a whole and is heavily influenced by the limited dual-enrollment experience of NVCC. When examined on an institution-by-institution basis, the effects of dual enrollment are even more dramatic. For 2001-2008 graduates in the VCCS as a whole, a 28.3% increase in success means that 3,805 more students succeeded due to their dual-enrollment experience than would have otherwise.

Percent Improvement in Overall Success for Dual-Enrollment Students Compared to Non-Dual-Enrolled Students



When the impact that dual enrollment has on graduation from a VCCS college is examined, a profound effect is seen. For the VCCS as a whole, dual-enrollment students succeeded at a rate 68.9% better than their peers who did not take dual enrollment. For 2001-2008 graduates in the VCCS as a whole, this means that 3,003 more students succeeded due to their dual-enrollment experience than would have otherwise.

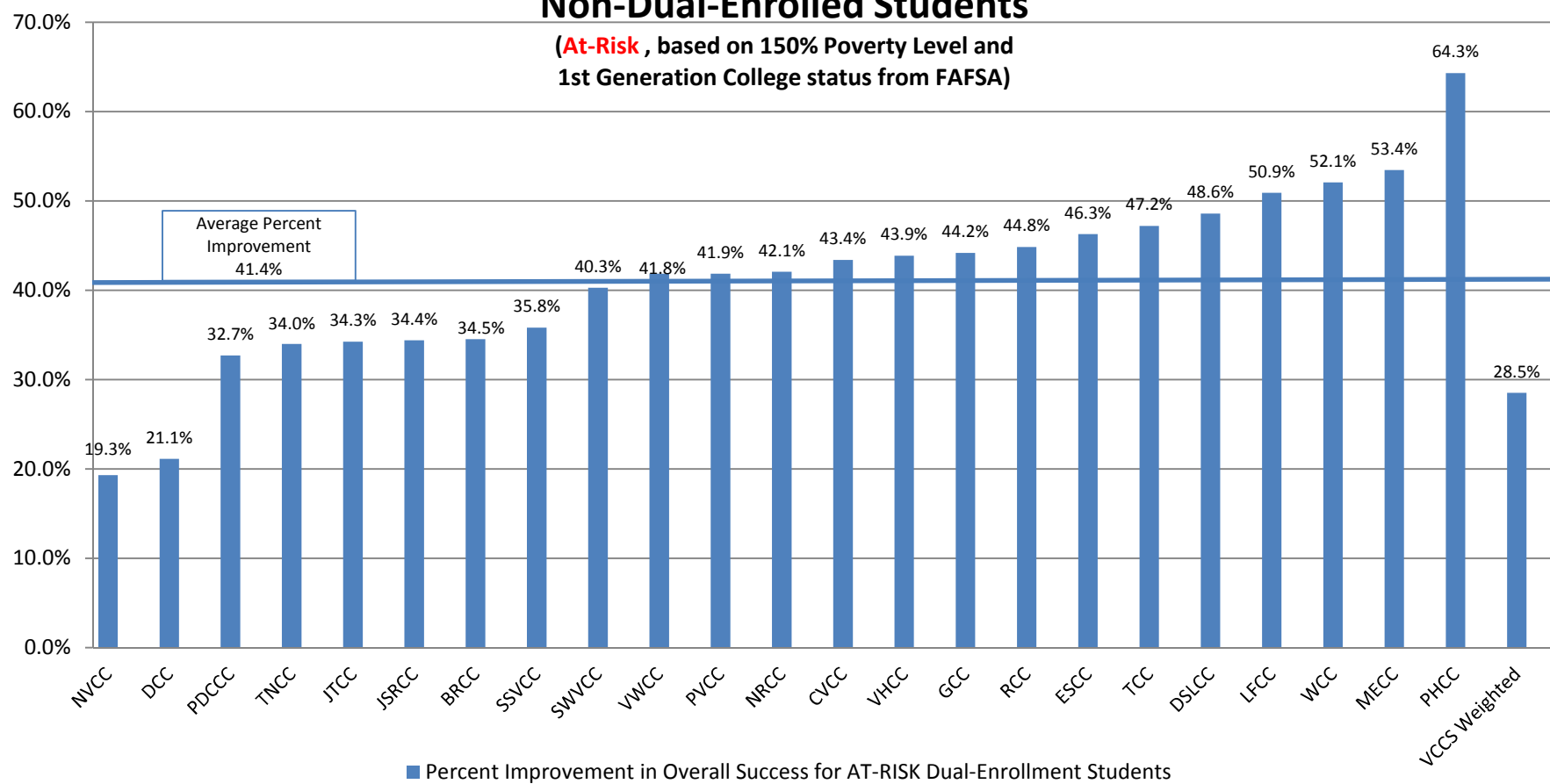
Percent Improvement in VCCS College Graduation for Dual-Enrollment Students Compared to Non-Dual-Enrolled Students



Analyses were also completed for “at-risk” students, with “at-risk” defined as those students who were either at or below the 150% poverty level or were first-generation college students. Again it is seen that those who participated in dual-enrollment had considerably more success in college than those that did not. The chart below shows that for the VCCS as a whole, at-risk dual-enrollment students succeeded at a rate 28.5% higher than their peers that did not take dual enrollment. This rate represents the system taken as a whole and is heavily influenced by the limited dual-enrollment experience of NVCC. When examined on an institution-by-institution basis, the effects of dual enrollment are even more dramatic. For 2001-2008 graduates in the VCCS as a whole, a 28.5% increase in success means that 1,664 more at-risk students succeeded due to their dual-enrollment experience than would have otherwise.

Percent Improvement in Overall Success for Dual-Enrollment Students Compared to Non-Dual-Enrolled Students

(At-Risk , based on 150% Poverty Level and
1st Generation College status from FAFSA)



Again, analyses were completed for “at-risk” students, with “at-risk” defined as those students who were either at or below the 150% poverty level or were first-generation college students. When the impact that dual enrollment has on graduation from a VCCS college is examined, a profound effect is seen. For the VCCS as a whole, at-risk dual-enrollment students succeeded at a rate 73.3% better than their peers that did not take dual enrollment. For 2001-2008 graduates in the VCCS as a whole, this means that 1,386 more at-risk students succeeded due to their dual-enrollment experience than would have otherwise.

Percent Improvement in VCCS College Graduation for Dual-Enrollment Students Compared to Non-Dual-Enrolled Students

(At-Risk, based on 150% Poverty Level and
1st Generation College status from FAFSA)

