

A Review of the Florida College Dual Enrollment Program

Introduction

Florida offers students many opportunities to earn college credit before graduating high school. These acceleration mechanisms fall into two basic categories: credit by exam and dual enrollment. To earn credit by exam, students typically enroll in advanced coursework and then pass an associated standardized exam. The most common of these are Advanced Placement (AP®) by the College Board and International Baccalaureate® (IB).¹ Dual enrollment programs allow high school students with a minimum 3.0 grade point average (GPA) to take college courses directly from a Florida college or university.² Successful performance in the course results in the award of college credit.

This review examines student outcomes to address two specific questions regarding the quality of dual enrollment courses. First, are dual enrollment courses as rigorous as “regular” college courses? Second, are dual enrollment programs equally rigorous across different colleges?

Three different analyses were used to address these questions. The first analysis compares the grades earned by dual enrollment students with those earned by non-dual enrollment. The second analysis tracked former dual enrollment students into subsequent courses in both The Florida College System (FCS) and the State University System (SUS). The third analysis examines how well former dual enrollment students performed in the SUS.

¹ See State Board of Education Rule 6A-10.024, F.A.C., for a comprehensive list of credit by exam options.

² Students must also take a college placement test to demonstrate they are ready for college level work. See section 1007.271, Florida Statutes, for more information on student eligibility criteria.

Background

In 2007-08, the dual enrollment program served 33,312 students across the 28 institutions in the FCS. This is an increase of slightly over 15% compared to 29,950 in 1998-99.³ Statewide, the majority of students served are white (71%), but African-American and Hispanics have been increasing in both numbers and percent and in 2007-08 represented 9% and 11% of dual enrollment students respectively. Miami Dade College serves the highest percentage of Hispanic students, at 57%. At 19%, Palm Beach State College has the highest proportion of Black students, though Broward College and Florida State College at Jacksonville both are equally close at 17% (see Exhibit 1).

Although any Florida college or state university can provide dual enrollment courses, the vast majority are offered by institutions in the FCS. To be eligible for college-credit dual enrollment, a high school student must have a minimum 3.0 GPA and pass the appropriate section(s) of a college placement test (CPT), unless other criteria are documented within the District Interinstitutional Articulation Agreement per section 1007.235, Florida Statutes. Students are exempt from payment of tuition and fees, and for public high school students, textbooks are provided.⁴ Dual enrollment classes may be offered in an exclusive environment where all students in the class are dual enrollment high school students or in a mixed environment where there is a blend of dual enrollment and “regular” college students sitting in the same classroom. The following are the most common ways that colleges offer dual enrollment courses.

Mixed

- Most dual enrollment students simply enroll in regularly scheduled college courses on the college campus. In these situations, the student sits alongside “regular” college students, and there is no distinction between the dual and non-dual students. Typically, the instructor will not know the student is dually enrolled unless the student self-discloses that fact.

Exclusive

- Nine colleges offer a collegiate or charter high school that allows students to attend a high school that is operated by the college itself. In these cases, the college provides a self-contained high school that is staffed by college instructors.

³ For more information, see the Division of Florida Colleges publication *Zoom 2009-03: Dual Enrollment Participation* (<http://www.fldoe.org/cc/OSAS/Evaluations/pdf/Zoom2009-03.pdf>).

⁴ Home-schooled students are also eligible to participate in dual-enrollment programs but they must purchase their own textbooks.

- Colleges and school districts partner to provide dual enrollment courses on the high school campus. In these cases, the college will either provide an instructor or hire a high school teacher with the appropriate credentials part-time as the instructor for the dual enrollment section. Since these are college courses, it is required that those teaching dual enrollment courses to be held to the same expectations as all college faculty.

Most dually enrolled students take just a few courses at a time, though some take full advantage of the program, even earning their Associate degree along with their high school diploma. In 2007-08, 322 Florida students simultaneously earned a high school diploma and an Associate's degree by participation in dual enrollment in either mixed or exclusive settings. However, the average course load is 1 or 2 per semester.

EXHIBIT 1: 2007-08 DEMOGRAPHICS OF DUAL ENROLLMENT STUDENTS BY COLLEGE

College	Black	Hispanic	White	Other
Brevard Community College	9%	7%	79%	5%
Broward College	17%	20%	43%	19%
Central Florida Community College	**	**	83%	17%
Chipola College	7%	**	90%	3%
Daytona State College	7%	7%	80%	6%
Edison State College	4%	13%	77%	6%
Florida State College at Jacksonville	17%	2%	57%	24%
Florida Keys Community College	**	14%	79%	7%
Gulf Coast Community College	6%	3%	84%	7%
Hillsborough Community College	10%	15%	68%	7%
Indian River State College	12%	12%	70%	6%
Lake City Community College	**	**	93%	7%
Lake-Sumter Community College	7%	9%	78%	6%
State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota	3%	6%	85%	6%
Miami Dade College	13%	57%	15%	15%
North Florida Community College	**	**	87%	13%
Northwest Florida State College	**	**	85%	15%
Palm Beach State College	19%	14%	58%	9%
Pasco-Hernando Community College	**	9%	84%	7%
Pensacola Junior College	5%	3%	86%	6%
Polk State College	11%	9%	72%	9%
St. Johns River Community College	6%	6%	80%	8%

EXHIBIT 1: 2007-08 DEMOGRAPHICS OF DUAL ENROLLMENT STUDENTS BY COLLEGE, CONTINUED

College	Black	Hispanic	White	Other
St. Petersburg College	4%	4%	86%	5%
Santa Fe College	9%	7%	77%	7%
Seminole State College of Florida	10%	15%	63%	13%
South Florida Community College	7%	23%	57%	13%
Tallahassee Community College	13%	5%	77%	4%
Valencia Community College	12%	22%	47%	20%
System	9%	11%	71%	9%

** LESS THAN 10 STUDENTS

SOURCE: COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND TECHNICAL CENTER MIS

Comparison of Dual Enrollment and Non-Dual Enrollment Student Grades

Overall, students participating in the dual enrollment program earn higher grades than “regular” students enrolled in the same classes. Two of the most common courses taken by dual enrolled students are MAC 1105 – College Algebra and ENC 1101 – Freshman Composition. Examining grades in those two courses shows that dual enrolled students are more likely than “regular/traditional” students to earn a C or better; this remains true even when the pool of “regular” students is limited to those who passed the CPT and did not require remediation. Statewide, 91.4% of dual enrolled students earned a C or better in MAC 1105. Among “regular” students, 74.5% earned a C or better. Similarly, in ENC 1101, 94.9% of dual enrolled students earned a C or better compared to 83.3% of other enrolled students (see Exhibit 2). This suggests that GPA minimums and other local dual enrollment eligibility requirements may be appropriately limiting participation to highly motivated high school students who are ready for success in college-level work.

EXHIBIT 2: PERCENTAGE OF DUAL AND NON-DUAL (“REGULAR/TRADITIONAL”) STUDENTS EARNING A C OR BETTER

College	Percent C or Better in College Algebra			Percent C or Better in Freshman Composition		
	Dual	Non-Dual*	Difference	Dual	Non-Dual*	Difference
Brevard Community College	90.9	71.4	19.5	94.8	81.6	13.2
Broward College	93.2	68.2	25.0	95.9	82.5	13.4
Central Florida Community College	92.8	79.9	12.9	96.3	79.1	17.2
Chipola College	91.2	74.1	17.1	98.3	85.4	12.8
Daytona State College	89.8	72.4	17.4	93.9	73.5	20.4
Edison State College	92.6	75.8	16.8	93.2	77.8	15.4

EXHIBIT 2: PERCENTAGE OF DUAL AND NON-DUAL ("REGULAR/TRADITIONAL") STUDENTS EARNING A C OR BETTER, CONTINUED

College	Percent C or Better in College Algebra			Percent C or Better in Freshman Composition		
	Dual	Non-Dual*	Difference	Dual	Non-Dual*	Difference
Florida State College at Jacksonville	84.5	72.0	12.5	92.8	83.0	9.8
Florida Keys Community College	91.7	94.3	-2.6	100	82.9	17.1
Gulf Coast Community College	85.7	80.3	5.4	95.1	82.3	12.9
Hillsborough Community College	93.7	66.9	26.8	98.1	77.3	20.8
Indian River State College	87.1	78.5	8.6	97.3	90.2	7.1
Lake City Community College	87.0	69.3	17.7	93.3	80.8	12.5
Lake-Sumter Community College	86.1	71.7	14.4	92.8	85.2	7.6
State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota	88.5	75.6	12.9	96.3	92.6	3.7
Miami Dade College	94.4	74.5	19.9	97.2	84.3	12.9
North Florida Community College	98.4	84.9	13.5	92.0	66.9	25.1
Northwest Florida State College	90.3	74.5	15.8	94.3	80.1	14.2
Palm Beach State College	93.7	69.3	24.4	96.4	86.9	9.5
Pasco-Hernando Community College	94.5	71.1	23.4	95.1	79.1	16.0
Pensacola Junior College	94.0	76.5	17.5	96.9	85.9	11.0
Polk State College	81.3	77.2	4.1	91.4	85.3	6.1
St. Johns River Community College	95.3	80.1	15.2	97.8	81.5	16.3
St. Petersburg College	88.7	71.3	17.4	93.9	80.3	13.6
Santa Fe College	87.8	80.4	7.4	89.6	87.0	2.6
Seminole State College of Florida	94.5	82.3	12.2	81.3	80.1	1.2
South Florida Community College	97.3	77.0	20.3	96.4	76.4	20.0
Tallahassee Community College	91.1	69.7	21.4	93.3	82.6	10.7
Valencia Community College	96.7	84.0	12.7	95.1	91.3	3.8
System	91.4	74.5	16.9	94.9	83.3	11.6

* INCLUDES ONLY STUDENTS WHO PASSED THE CPT AND DID NOT NEED REMEDIATION

SOURCE: DIVISION OF FLORIDA COLLEGES

There has been some speculation that dual enrolled students may receive a less rigorous and challenging experience than their peers participating in other acceleration mechanisms. To determine whether this argument has any validity requires looking at how dual enrollment students perform in college/university courses after leaving high school. If the higher percentage of A, B, and C grades earned

by dual enrolled students is a result of taking less rigorous introductory college courses, their grades should decline significantly in subsequent college courses after high school graduation. To test that assumption, this report examines how well dual enrollees perform in next level courses at a college or university.

Comparison of Subsequent Grades Earned

There are two general ways to determine whether dual enrollment students suffer a significant decline in grades after leaving the program. The first examines the grades for former dual enrollment students in their first college credit course at a Florida college or state university after high school graduation. The second examines the overall distribution of grades for the dual enrollment students while they were in the program and after they leave. In both cases, the question is whether the distribution of grades changes significantly once the student graduates high school and exits the dual enrollment program.

Examining grades for dual students in their subsequent course as a “regular” college student is challenging. Most students who took either MAC 1105 or ENC 1101 as a dual enrollment student took the next course as a dual enrollment student as well. Over 65% of dual enrollees took a second mathematics or English course as a dual enrollment student. Of the remaining students, 20% took the subsequent course as a regularly admitted student at a Florida college and 15% at a state university. Because so few students took a subsequent mathematics or English course as a non-dual student, the ability to examine results by college is limited; thus, analysis is done only at a statewide level.

Overall, dual enrolled students’ grades did not change significantly in their subsequent mathematics and English courses taken as a “regular” college student. Exhibit 3 compares the percentage of grades C or better in MAC 1105 and ENC 1101 with the distribution for the next mathematics or English courses taken by those students. In this case, the dual enrolled students are compared to their own prior performance. For example, 91.5% dual enrollment students in MAC 1105 earned an A, B, or C. When they took their next math course at a college, 86.4% earned a C or better, a difference of 5.1 percentage points. For students who took their next mathematics course at a university, 89.8% earned a C or better, a difference of just 1.7 percentage points. This means that the dual enrollment students earned slightly higher grades in their second math course when it was taken at a university instead of a college and that in both cases they earned a similar proportion of A, B, or C grades in their subsequent mathematics courses. This is a good indicator that dual enrollment provided adequate preparation for university work. For English courses, 94.7% of dual enrollees earned a C or better in ENC 1101. Among students who took their subsequent English course at a Florida college, 90.9% had the same grade distribution, while 87.6% earned grades of C or better at a state university.

EXHIBIT 3: GRADE DISTRIBUTION FOR SUBSEQUENT MATHEMATICS AND ENGLISH COURSES

	Percent C or Better in			Percent C or Better in		
	MAC 1105	Subsequent Math	Difference	ENC 1101	Subsequent English	Difference
Subsequent Course was at a College	91.5	86.4	-5.1	94.7	90.9	-3.8
Subsequent Course was at a University	91.5	89.8	-1.7	94.7	87.6	-7.1

SOURCE: DIVISION OF FLORIDA COLLEGES

The second analysis utilizes all dual enrollment courses taken in high school and each subsequent course taken in the first year at a state university. The first question is whether the grade distribution changes once students enter a university, and the second question is whether students participating in dual enrollment at some colleges experience greater grade differences in subsequent courses than students dual enrolling at other colleges.

The results shown in Exhibit 4 indicate that dual enrolled students continue to perform well after transferring to a state university. Statewide, 92.9% of the grades earned by dual enrollment students were a C or better. Of those that entered a state university, 91.1% of their grades were a C or better in their first year. The small difference of -1.8 percentage points means that the grades they earned at their colleges were comparable with those they earned at state universities. This effectively addresses any concern regarding the rigor of dual enrollment courses in preparing students for success in university work.

Further analysis shows that this pattern does vary somewhat across the colleges. Some colleges show a larger difference when their students transfer to a university. The largest variation is -7.5 percentage points for students from Hillsborough Community College. By contrast, one college, Santa Fe College, actually has a greater *positive* difference of 7.7. This means that the average grades for Santa Fe College dual enrollment students actually go up after they transfer. This is also true for students from Edison State College, Lake City Community College, Polk State College, Seminole State College of Florida, and Tallahassee Community College.

EXHIBIT 4: COMPARISON OF DUAL ENROLLMENT AND UNIVERSITY GRADES BY COLLEGE

College	Dual Enrolled Courses				University Courses				Difference
	A	B	C	Total	A	B	C	Total	
Brevard Community College	52.2%	30.0%	11.9%	94.0%	50.7%	27.8%	14.4%	92.9%	-1.1
Broward College	53.8%	32.5%	10.7%	97.0%	51.7%	27.2%	12.9%	91.7%	-5.3
Central Florida Community College	44.3%	34.2%	15.8%	94.3%	56.2%	24.3%	12.1%	92.6%	-1.7
Chipola College	39.0%	37.7%	19.1%	95.8%	55.3%	22.7%	10.6%	88.7%	-7.1
Daytona State College	40.0%	33.7%	18.0%	91.7%	43.3%	28.8%	16.2%	88.2%	-3.5

EXHIBIT 4: COMPARISON OF DUAL ENROLLMENT AND UNIVERSITY GRADES BY COLLEGE, CONTINUED

College	Dual Enrolled Courses				University Courses				Difference
	A	B	C	Total	A	B	C	Total	
Edison State College	44.5%	31.7%	11.9%	88.2%	46.4%	30.6%	13.9%	90.9%	2.7
Florida State College at Jacksonville	34.0%	32.7%	19.0%	85.7%	45.0%	26.4%	18.3%	89.7%	4.0
Florida Keys Community College	53.3%	25.8%	12.8%	92.0%	54.9%	21.4%	13.4%	89.7%	-2.3
Gulf Coast Community College	47.0%	33.5%	14.6%	95.1%	53.4%	23.8%	12.7%	90.0%	-5.1
Hillsborough Community College	45.3%	35.4%	15.1%	95.7%	43.9%	28.8%	15.5%	88.2%	-7.5
Indian River State College	40.9%	32.7%	18.9%	92.5%	49.7%	27.1%	14.0%	90.8%	-1.7
Lake City Community College	42.7%	33.5%	16.8%	93.0%	58.2%	26.9%	10.0%	95.2%	2.2
Lake-Sumter Community College	47.0%	30.7%	16.0%	93.8%	45.9%	29.1%	13.4%	88.4%	-5.4
State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota	52.1%	31.8%	12.0%	95.8%	50.2%	27.6%	15.0%	92.8%	-3.0
Miami Dade College	60.0%	25.2%	10.6%	95.8%	55.2%	23.7%	13.0%	91.9%	-3.9
North Florida Community College	38.4%	35.0%	18.9%	92.3%	39.0%	28.0%	19.8%	86.8%	-5.5
Northwest Florida State College	42.5%	32.1%	18.6%	93.2%	49.2%	24.1%	13.1%	86.5%	-6.7
Palm Beach State College	51.5%	30.6%	12.1%	94.3%	52.4%	27.3%	13.4%	93.1%	-1.2
Pasco-Hernando Community College	50.4%	32.2%	11.8%	94.5%	50.6%	27.9%	12.3%	90.8%	-3.7
Pensacola Junior College	46.1%	33.3%	14.8%	94.1%	51.1%	25.4%	13.2%	89.8%	-4.3
Polk State College	41.1%	29.0%	17.9%	88.0%	49.9%	27.9%	12.7%	90.6%	2.6
St. Johns River Community College	41.5%	40.0%	15.1%	96.6%	54.7%	24.8%	12.3%	91.8%	-4.8
St. Petersburg College	52.5%	28.3%	11.9%	92.7%	51.1%	29.2%	11.9%	92.2%	-0.5
Santa Fe College	33.8%	32.7%	20.0%	86.5%	54.3%	27.7%	12.2%	94.2%	7.7
Seminole State College of Florida	51.8%	25.0%	13.9%	90.7%	64.6%	19.6%	10.0%	94.2%	3.5
South Florida Community College	40.2%	28.5%	19.2%	88.0%	39.1%	27.8%	17.3%	84.1%	-3.9
Tallahassee Community College	42.4%	35.4%	15.4%	93.1%	56.1%	25.0%	12.2%	93.3%	0.2
Valencia Community College	46.3%	33.0%	15.0%	94.3%	46.6%	29.4%	14.3%	90.3%	-4.0
System	46.1%	32.0%	14.8%	92.9%	50.3%	27.1%	13.7%	91.1%	-1.8

SOURCE: DIVISION OF FLORIDA COLLEGES

To appropriately compare dual enrollment programs across Florida's colleges requires a slightly different analysis. The grade distributions in Exhibit 4 are heavily influenced by the state universities to which the students transfer. For example, students residing in northwest Florida will most often transfer to different universities than would students residing in south Florida. Because admissions policies and grades vary by university, this is likely to affect the grade distribution shown above. This can be partially addressed

by examining the grades for all FCS dual enrollments who matriculate to a single university. If one college does a much better, or worse, job of preparing its students, this should result in higher or lower grades relative to the students from other colleges at that same university. Note that the key measure in this analysis is not the difference in average grades across colleges. Instead, the focus is on whether the difference between grades earned at the college and then at the university varies significantly by college.

Only three universities admit enough dual enrollment students from Florida colleges to provide an appropriate statewide comparison. The University of Florida (UF) admits the most at just under 11,000 for 2006-07. The University of Central Florida (UCF) is second with 8,300; Florida State University (FSU) follows at 7,300.

Across the three universities, no consistent pattern emerges with regard to how students from individual colleges perform once they transfer. No one college's transfer students stand out as doing extremely better than or more poorly than another's after transferring. Thus, while there are variations in student performance across colleges, no college can be singled out as underperforming the rest.

Exhibit 5 shows the college by college results for former dual enrollment students who were admitted to UF. Because each of these students enrolled at the same university, the results are more comparable across colleges. Note that there is no way to know the types of courses in which these students enrolled, and that could vary significantly. Nonetheless, this provides the best available method for comparing results across "feeder" colleges. The most obvious result in Exhibit 5 is that the students from every college earned higher average grades at UF than they did as a dual enrollee at their original college. System-wide former dual enrollment students earn 5.1% more A, B, and C grades after transferring. This obscures the major difference which is the percentage of A grades. System-wide, 46.1% of the grades earned by dual enrollment students were an A. Once those students transferred, the percentage of A grades increased to 68.5%, a gain of 22.4%.

While the average grades earned by students from individual colleges varied, no individual college stood out as providing the "best" dual enrollment foundation for subsequent coursework. It is important to note that other hidden variables also impact student success/grades upon university enrollment, e.g., social maturity, gender, first-time in college status, language, culture and ethnicity, institutional size, residential situation, and job commitments, among others. Students from Santa Fe saw an average improvement of 11.2% while students from Broward and Valencia had increases of 1.5% and 1.6%. However, only three colleges were more than 4% points higher than the state average (Santa Fe, Florida State College at Jacksonville, and Polk State College) and none were more than 4% points lower. This relatively narrow and consistent range indicates that, for students transferring to the University of Florida, the rigor of the dual enrollment programs is comparable across colleges.

EXHIBIT 5: COMPARISON OF DUAL ENROLLMENT GRADES AND GRADES RECEIVED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

College	Dual Enrolled Courses				University Courses				Difference
	A	B	C	Total	A	B	C	Total	
Brevard Community College	52.2%	30.0%	11.9%	94.0%	75.6%	17.4%	6.3%	99.4%	5.4%
Broward College	53.8%	32.5%	10.7%	97.0%	70.9%	21.5%	6.2%	98.5%	1.5%
Central Florida Community College	44.3%	34.2%	15.8%	94.3%	70.5%	19.9%	7.6%	98.0%	3.7%
Chipola College	39.0%	37.7%	19.1%	95.8%	**	**	**	**	**
Daytona State College	40.0%	33.7%	18.0%	91.7%	60.5%	25.4%	13.2%	99.1%	7.4%
Edison State College	44.5%	31.7%	11.9%	88.2%	63.8%	23.1%	9.9%	96.8%	8.6%
Florida State College at Jacksonville	34.0%	32.7%	19.0%	85.7%	65.8%	20.0%	10.2%	96.0%	10.3%
Florida Keys Community College	53.3%	25.8%	12.8%	92.0%	71.9%	22.8%	5.3%	100.0%	8.0%
Gulf Coast Community College	47.0%	33.5%	14.6%	95.1%	72.6%	21.0%	5.8%	99.4%	4.3%
Hillsborough Community College	45.3%	35.4%	15.1%	95.7%	66.1%	23.6%	8.6%	98.4%	2.7%
Indian River State College	40.9%	32.7%	18.9%	92.5%	69.3%	17.7%	11.4%	98.4%	5.9%
Lake City Community College	42.7%	33.5%	16.8%	93.0%	58.1%	26.5%	12.5%	97.1%	4.1%
Lake-Sumter Community College	47.0%	30.7%	16.0%	93.8%	55.9%	26.6%	13.3%	95.8%	2.0%
State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota	52.1%	31.8%	12.0%	95.8%	73.7%	16.7%	7.7%	98.1%	2.3%
Miami Dade College	60.0%	25.2%	10.6%	95.8%	62.1%	24.2%	11.6%	98.0%	2.2%
North Florida Community College	38.4%	35.0%	18.9%	92.3%	59.2%	24.5%	12.2%	95.9%	3.6%
Northwest Florida State College	42.5%	32.1%	18.6%	93.2%	76.2%	15.8%	7.9%	100.0%	6.8%
Palm Beach State College	51.5%	30.6%	12.1%	94.3%	68.0%	21.5%	8.6%	98.2%	3.9%
Pasco-Hernando Community College	50.4%	32.2%	11.8%	94.5%	67.2%	25.4%	5.4%	98.0%	3.5%
Pensacola Junior College	46.1%	33.3%	14.8%	94.1%	71.4%	19.7%	7.8%	98.8%	4.7%
Polk State College	41.1%	29.0%	17.9%	88.0%	63.2%	24.3%	10.0%	97.5%	9.5%
St. Johns River Community College	41.5%	40.0%	15.1%	96.6%	75.9%	16.7%	6.0%	98.6%	2.0%
St. Petersburg College	52.5%	28.3%	11.9%	92.7%	71.2%	21.3%	6.1%	98.6%	5.9%
Santa Fe College	33.8%	32.7%	20.0%	86.5%	66.3%	24.0%	7.4%	97.7%	11.2%
Seminole State College of Florida	51.8%	25.0%	13.9%	90.7%	79.2%	15.0%	3.4%	97.6%	6.9%
South Florida Community College	40.2%	28.5%	19.2%	88.0%	52.5%	26.3%	14.4%	93.1%	5.1%
Tallahassee Community College	42.4%	35.4%	15.4%	93.1%	74.9%	17.0%	6.9%	98.8%	5.7%
Valencia Community College	46.3%	33.0%	15.0%	94.3%	59.5%	24.0%	12.4%	95.9%	1.6%
System	46.1%	32.0%	14.8%	92.9%	68.5%	21.1%	8.3%	98.0%	5.1%

** LESS THAN 10 STUDENTS

SOURCE: DIVISION OF FLORIDA COLLEGES

Exhibit 6 shows the college by college results for former dual enrollment students who were admitted to UCF. Overall there is only a difference of 2.6% in the percentage of A, B, and C grades at UCF compared to the grades students earned as dual enrollees. There is, however, more grade variation based upon college of origin at UCF than at UF, with the students from some colleges increasing their grades after transfer and some declining. Students from Miami Dade College, Central Florida Community College, and Florida Keys Community College, show declines in their grades once enrolled at UCF. At the same time, students from Santa Fe College and St. Johns River Community College show overall average grade increases.

EXHIBIT 6: COMPARISON OF DUAL ENROLLMENT AND UNIVERSITY GRADES RECEIVED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA

College	Dual Enrolled Courses				University Courses				Difference
	A	B	C	Total	A	B	C	Total	
Brevard Community College	52.2%	30.0%	11.9%	94.0%	41.3%	33.2%	16.9%	91.4%	-2.6%
Broward College	53.8%	32.5%	10.7%	97.0%	41.7%	32.7%	15.6%	90.0%	-7.0%
Central Florida Community College	44.3%	34.2%	15.8%	94.3%	45.0%	24.3%	11.7%	81.1%	-13.2%
Chipola College	39.0%	37.7%	19.1%	95.8%	**	**	**	**	**
Daytona State College	40.0%	33.7%	18.0%	91.7%	50.4%	26.4%	15.1%	91.9%	0.2%
Edison State College	44.5%	31.7%	11.9%	88.2%	46.1%	31.0%	14.8%	91.9%	3.7%
Florida State College at Jacksonville	34.0%	32.7%	19.0%	85.7%	35.8%	33.0%	22.2%	90.9%	5.2%
Florida Keys Community College	53.3%	25.8%	12.8%	92.0%	41.2%	17.6%	21.6%	80.4%	-11.6%
Gulf Coast Community College	47.0%	33.5%	14.6%	95.1%	39.6%	33.8%	12.2%	85.6%	-9.5%
Hillsborough Community College	45.3%	35.4%	15.1%	95.7%	37.9%	36.1%	17.6%	91.6%	-4.1%
Indian River State College	40.9%	32.7%	18.9%	92.5%	44.1%	32.2%	11.9%	88.1%	-4.4%
Lake City Community College	42.7%	33.5%	16.8%	93.0%	27.8%	38.9%	16.7%	83.3%	-9.7%
Lake-Sumter Community College	47.0%	30.7%	16.0%	93.8%	41.9%	34.5%	14.9%	91.2%	-2.6%
State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota	52.1%	31.8%	12.0%	95.8%	41.7%	28.3%	22.1%	92.1%	-3.7%
Miami Dade College	60.0%	25.2%	10.6%	95.8%	34.1%	22.0%	14.6%	70.7%	-25.1%
North Florida Community College	38.4%	35.0%	18.9%	92.3%	**	**	**	**	**

EXHIBIT 6: COMPARISON OF DUAL ENROLLMENT AND UNIVERSITY GRADES RECEIVED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA, CONTINUED

College	Dual Enrolled Courses				University Courses				Difference
	A	B	C	Total	A	B	C	Total	
Northwest Florida State College	42.5%	32.1%	18.6%	93.2%	40.0%	28.6%	18.1%	86.7%	-6.5%
Palm Beach State College	51.5%	30.6%	12.1%	94.3%	43.7%	33.6%	15.8%	93.2%	-1.1%
Pasco-Hernando Community College	50.4%	32.2%	11.8%	94.5%	40.2%	34.6%	16.1%	90.9%	-3.6%
Pensacola Junior College	46.1%	33.3%	14.8%	94.1%	47.6%	30.3%	12.6%	90.5%	-3.6%
Polk State College	41.1%	29.0%	17.9%	88.0%	45.7%	34.9%	10.3%	90.9%	2.9%
St. Johns River Community College	41.5%	40.0%	15.1%	96.6%	49.1%	24.3%	15.9%	89.3%	7.3%
St. Petersburg College	52.5%	28.3%	11.9%	92.7%	39.9%	35.7%	15.6%	91.1%	-1.6%
Santa Fe College	33.8%	32.7%	20.0%	86.5%	52.4%	23.8%	21.4%	97.6%	11.1%
Seminole State College of Florida	51.8%	25.0%	13.9%	90.7%	48.8%	24.4%	16.9%	90.1%	-0.6%
South Florida Community College	40.2%	28.5%	19.2%	88.0%	28.2%	35.9%	17.9%	82.1%	-5.9%
Tallahassee Community College	42.4%	35.4%	15.4%	93.1%	51.1%	33.3%	12.1%	96.6%	3.5%
Valencia Community College	46.3%	33.0%	15.0%	94.3%	42.2%	32.0%	14.5%	88.7%	-5.6%
System	46.1%	32.0%	14.8%	92.9%	42.8%	31.8%	15.7%	90.3%	-2.6%

** LESS THAN 10 STUDENTS

SOURCE: DIVISION OF FLORIDA COLLEGES

Exhibit 7 shows the college by college results for former dual enrollment students who were admitted to FSU. The range of variation in grades for former dual enrollees based upon college of origin is less for FSU transfers than that of transfers to UCF, but more than for those who enroll in UF. The overall average difference in grades earned by former dual enrollees taking subsequent classes at FSU is only -2.2%, but the variation in range in student performance by college of origin goes from -25.1% to +7.3%. Again, some students earn higher grades in subsequent courses, and some earn lower grades.

EXHIBIT 7: COMPARISON OF DUAL ENROLLMENT GRADES AND GRADES RECEIVED AT FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

College	Dual Enrolled Courses				University Courses				Difference
	A	B	C	Total	A	B	C	Total	
Brevard Community College	52.2%	30.0%	11.9%	94.0%	51.9%	27.6%	14.1%	93.6%	-0.4%
Broward College	53.8%	32.5%	10.7%	97.0%	46.0%	29.0%	15.5%	90.5%	-6.5%
Central Florida Community College	44.3%	34.2%	15.8%	94.3%	59.2%	20.8%	10.8%	90.8%	-3.5%
Chipola College	39.0%	37.7%	19.1%	95.8%	70.4%	9.9%	4.9%	85.2%	-10.6%
Daytona State College	40.0%	33.7%	18.0%	91.7%	36.2%	30.5%	16.2%	82.9%	-8.8%
Edison State College	44.5%	31.7%	11.9%	88.2%	50.5%	30.7%	12.4%	93.7%	5.5%
Florida State College at Jacksonville	34.0%	32.7%	19.0%	85.7%	47.4%	25.6%	16.3%	89.3%	3.6%
Florida Keys Community College	53.3%	25.8%	12.8%	92.0%	68.5%	22.2%	7.4%	98.1%	6.1%
Gulf Coast Community College	47.0%	33.5%	14.6%	95.1%	51.6%	21.8%	14.0%	87.4%	-7.7%
Hillsborough Community College	45.3%	35.4%	15.1%	95.7%	44.2%	26.8%	15.1%	86.1%	-9.6%
Indian River State College	40.9%	32.7%	18.9%	92.5%	43.7%	26.8%	16.5%	87.0%	-5.5%
Lake City Community College	42.7%	33.5%	16.8%	93.0%	56.9%	29.3%	6.9%	93.1%	0.1%
Lake-Sumter Community College	47.0%	30.7%	16.0%	93.8%	43.7%	23.0%	11.9%	78.6%	-15.2%
State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota	52.1%	31.8%	12.0%	95.8%	43.8%	32.5%	16.0%	92.3%	-3.5%
Miami Dade College	60.0%	25.2%	10.6%	95.8%	49.5%	28.5%	12.2%	90.2%	-5.6%
North Florida Community College	38.4%	35.0%	18.9%	92.3%	40.8%	32.7%	16.3%	89.8%	-2.5%
Northwest Florida State College	42.5%	32.1%	18.6%	93.2%	50.3%	28.7%	10.5%	89.5%	-3.7%
Palm Beach State College	51.5%	30.6%	12.1%	94.3%	56.0%	28.1%	10.8%	94.9%	0.6%
Pasco-Hernando Community College	50.4%	32.2%	11.8%	94.5%	51.0%	27.2%	12.0%	90.2%	-4.3%
Pensacola Junior College	46.1%	33.3%	14.8%	94.1%	48.8%	25.9%	14.2%	88.9%	-5.2%
Polk State College	41.1%	29.0%	17.9%	88.0%	46.8%	17.0%	17.0%	80.9%	-7.1%
St. Johns River Community College	41.5%	40.0%	15.1%	96.6%	42.9%	31.6%	13.8%	88.3%	-8.3%
St. Petersburg College	52.5%	28.3%	11.9%	92.7%	55.6%	28.5%	11.2%	95.3%	2.6%
Santa Fe College	33.8%	32.7%	20.0%	86.5%	56.5%	30.4%	8.7%	95.7%	9.2%
Seminole State College of Florida	51.8%	25.0%	13.9%	90.7%	56.9%	19.6%	13.7%	90.2%	-0.5%
South Florida Community College	40.2%	28.5%	19.2%	88.0%	25.0%	36.1%	27.8%	88.9%	0.9%
Tallahassee Community College	42.4%	35.4%	15.4%	93.1%	53.0%	28.2%	12.0%	93.1%	0.0%
Valencia Community College	46.3%	33.0%	15.0%	94.3%	51.7%	29.3%	12.3%	93.4%	-0.9%
System	46.1%	32.0%	14.8%	92.9%	50.0%	27.4%	13.3%	90.7%	-2.2%

SOURCE: DIVISION OF FLORIDA COLLEGES

Conclusions

The dual enrollment program is one of several acceleration mechanisms available to high school students in the state. It serves approximately 35,000 students each year, and that number is expected to grow as new high school accountability standards are implemented.⁵ These analyses confirm the quality and rigor of the dual enrollment program in preparing high school students for success in subsequent courses in The Florida College System or State University System.

Based upon the data and these analyses, dual enrollment courses are comparable in rigor to state university courses. Dual enrollment students do earn higher grades than non-dual enrolled students, and once in a university, they continue to earn similar grades, an indication of sound preparation in introductory college coursework.

At any university, individual students from some colleges do better after transferring than students from other colleges. But there is no consistent pattern of students from the same colleges consistently performing poorly at each university in this study. The variation from college to college appears to be dependent on the specific cohort of students, as well as upon the university grading policy and practice. This is exactly what would be expected if the colleges of origin were providing equally rigorous preparation in their dual enrollment programs. Colleges should, however, follow up on the performance of their graduates after transferring in order to maintain and increase the rigor of their programs. The Division of Florida Colleges expects to work with the colleges to develop a feedback report that can support this goal.

There also appears to be some difference in college/university success and the region of the state where students attend high school and take their dual enrollment courses, as well as some variation in follow-up grades depending upon the university students choose to attend. Further study, beyond the scope of this report, would be necessary to isolate and analyze all of the variables which contribute to these differences.

⁵ See *Zoom 2009-03: Dual Enrollment Participation* for more information (<http://www.fldoe.org/cc/OSAS/Evaluations/pdf/Zoom2009-03.pdf>).

For more information please contact:

Dr. John Hughes, Associate Vice Chancellor for Evaluation

John.Hughes@fldoe.org

(850) 245-9482

Ms. Julie Alexander, Senior Director of Instruction and Student Services

Julie.Alexander@fldoe.org

(850) 245-9523

Analyses conducted by Dr. Patricia Windham, Consultant
Researcher Emeritus, The Division of Florida Colleges



Florida Department of Education

Florida Department of Education
Dr. Eric J. Smith, Commissioner

The Florida College System
Dr. Willis N. Holcombe, Chancellor
Dr. Judith Bilsky, Executive Vice Chancellor

Phone: (850) 245-0407
325 West Gaines Street, Suite 1544
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0400
www.fldoe.org/cc