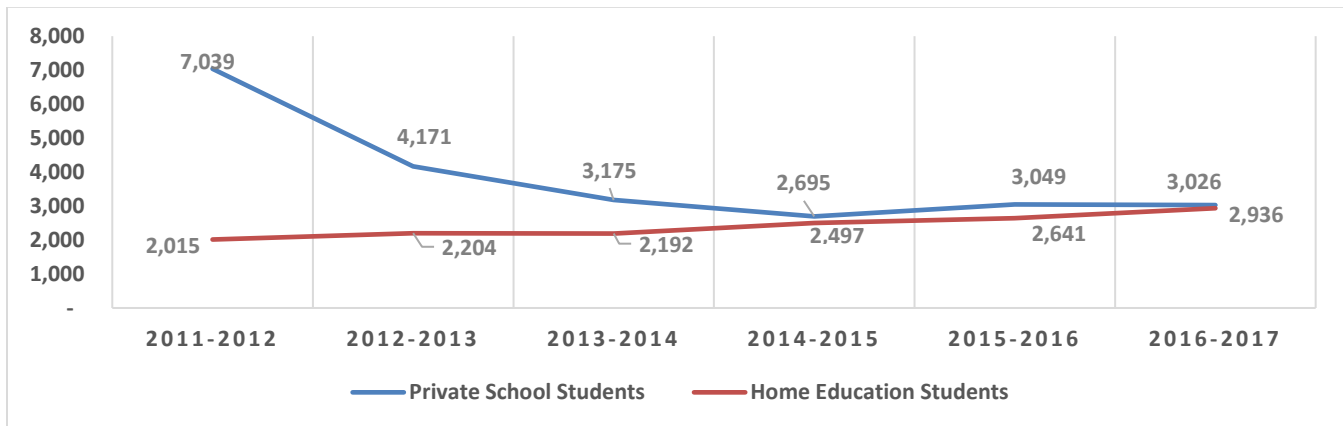
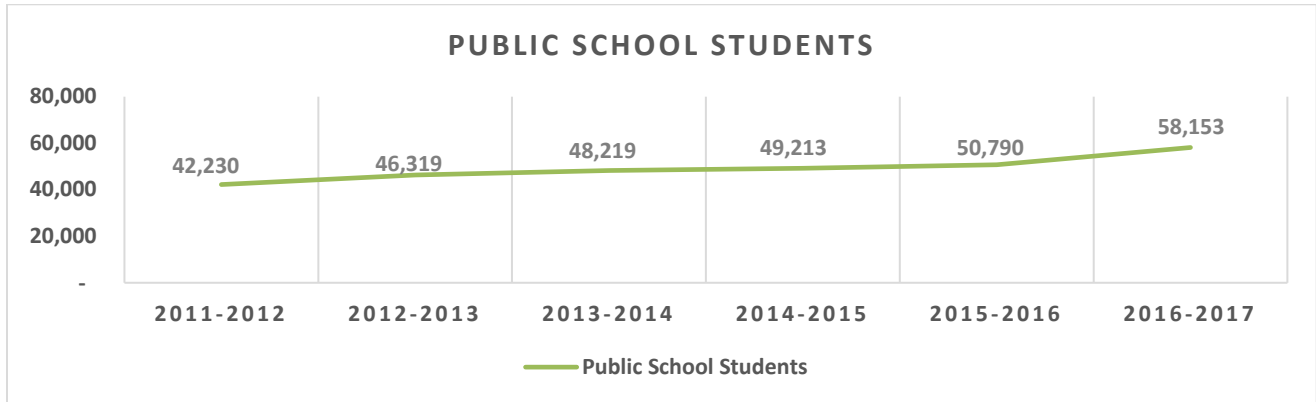


## Dual Enrollment

Ensure that private school students have an equitable opportunity to participate in dual enrollment.

### Talking Points

- In just 5 years, private school student participation in dual enrollment courses has declined by nearly 60% (4,000 fewer students participating), while public school student participation grew by more than 38% (almost 16,000 more students), and home education student participation increased by more than 50% (1,000 more students).



- Prior to 2012, all students – public school, private school, and home education – had free, open access to dual enrollment. After 2012, private school students, did not. The change occurred when the colleges were allowed to charge private schools for their students’ dual enrollment courses. By law, the schools cannot pass along the cost of dual enrollment to an individual student/parent.
- Today, private schools have two options: raise tuition to all students to cover the costs of those students taking dual enrollment course, or not offer dual enrollment at all.
- The state colleges will count dual enrollment students in their enrollment. The Legislature, beginning with this committee, determines how much state colleges are funded.
- Members – you basically determine if private school students have equal access to dual enrollment courses.