



MEDIA CONTACT: Kate Stuard 309-533-2206 kstuard@che.in.gov

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MORE HOOSIER STUDENTS ARE EARNING COLLEGE CREDIT IN HIGH SCHOOL

Early college credit leads to success and savings for Hoosier students and the state

The Indiana Commission for Higher Education announces today that nearly two-thirds (62%) of all Hoosier students earn college credit while in high school through dual credit courses and/or Advanced Placement (AP). The data represent an increase of 15 percentage points in four years.

Our most recent data indicate that high school students are not only earning more early college credit than ever, but the credit they earn in high school is actually leading to higher success rates and cost savings for students and the state, said Indiana Commissioner for Higher Education Teresa Lubbers. We have also seen evidence that dual credit participation can play a crucial role in closing achievement gaps for low-income and minority students.

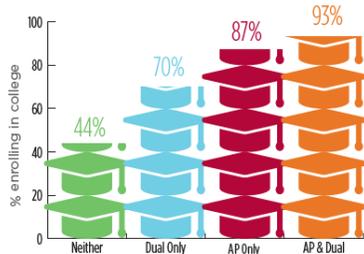
Earning college credit in high school leads to greater success in college.

Hoosier students who earn early college credit in high school outperform their peers when it comes to enrollment, early college success and graduation.

- College Enrollment: Roughly three-fourths (70%) of all dual credit earners enroll directly in college after high school compared to less than half (44%) of students with no pre-college credit. Overall, 93% of students who earned both dual credit and AP in high school enroll directly in college.
Progress: Dual credit earners are more likely to experience early success in college compared to their peers. Nearly half (47%) of all dual credit earners in Indiana met all three areas of early college success...
On-Time Graduation: Dual credit earners are more likely to graduate on time or early. Data also indicate that the more dual credit a student earns in high school, the more likely he or she will graduate on time or early from college.

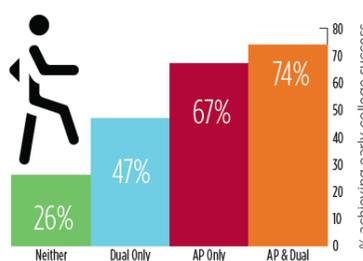
COLLEGE ENROLLMENT

Students who earn college credit in high school are more likely to go to college.



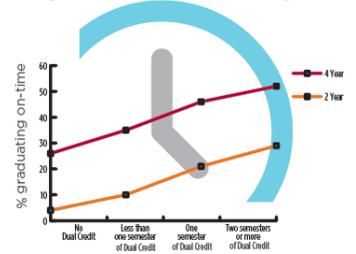
PROGRESS

Students who earn college credit in high school are more likely to succeed in college.**



ON-TIME GRADUATION

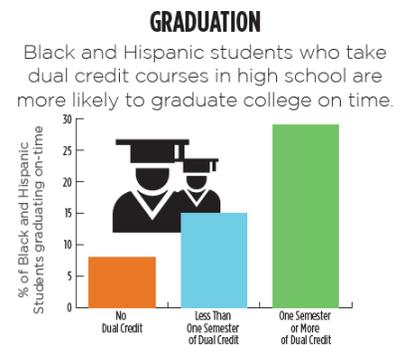
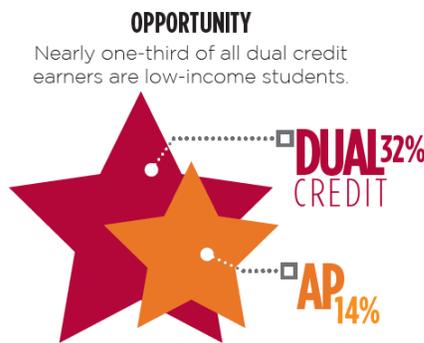
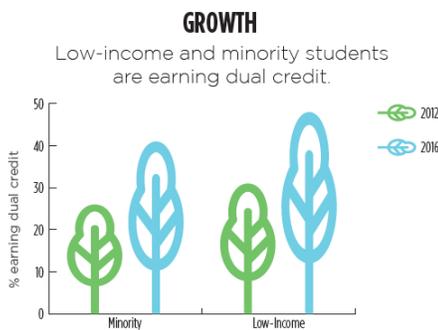
Dual credit earners are more likely to graduate on time or early.



Early college credit plays a crucial role in closing achievement gaps.

In 2013, the Indiana Commission for Higher Education passed a resolution to close the state’s achievement gap for low-income and minority students by 2025. According to recent data, exposure to early college credit in high school can contribute to closing these gaps.

- **Growth:** Since 2012, dual credit earning rates have increased by double digits for students of all racial, ethnic and socioeconomic backgrounds.
- **Opportunity:** Nearly one-third (32%) of all dual credit earners are low-income students who qualify for free and reduced lunch. Dual credit courses offer these students the opportunity to earn college credit in high school at no cost.
- **Graduation:** Black and Hispanic students who take dual credit courses in high school are more than twice as likely to graduate college on time as minority students who do not have any dual credit.



Early college credit offers significant cost savings for students and the state.

In addition to academic gains, earning college credit while in high school offers Hoosier students significant cost saving opportunities, and more students are taking advantage than ever.

- **Low-Income Students:** Dual credit offers low-income students the opportunity to earn college credit in high school at no cost, saving an average of \$18.7 million over the course of their postsecondary education.
- **Students Statewide:** Dual credit saves Hoosier students an estimated total of \$69 million in tuition costs, which is equivalent to roughly \$1,600 per student over the course of his or her postsecondary education.
- **State:** Dual credit has the potential to save the State of Indiana over \$62 million.

LOW-INCOME STUDENTS
Earning college credit while in high school can save low-income students an average of \$18.7 million.



STUDENTS STATEWIDE
Dual credit saves Hoosier students up to \$69 million—an average of \$1,600 per student over the course of their postsecondary education.



STATE
Dual credit has the potential to save the State of Indiana over \$62 million each year.



About the Indiana Commission for Higher Education

The Indiana Commission for Higher Education is a 14-member public body created in 1971 to define the missions of Indiana's colleges and universities, plan and coordinate the state's postsecondary education system, and ensure that Indiana's higher education system is aligned to meet the needs of students and the state. The Commission includes representatives from each Congressional district, three at-large members, a college faculty representative and a college student representative. Learn more about the Commission's *Reaching Higher, Delivering Value* strategic plan at www.in.gov/che/.

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