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Key Research Studies on Dual Enrollment

By *Beth McMurtrie* APRIL 02, 2017 [PREMIUM](#)

["The Impact of Dual Enrollment on College Degree Attainment: Do Low-SES Students Benefit?"](#) (American Educational Research Association, 2012).

This study followed students who began postsecondary education in 2003, using a nationally representative sample. It found that those who had taken dual-enrollment courses were 10 percent more likely to complete a bachelor's degree than the comparison group. First-generation students were 12 percent more likely to complete a bachelor's degree than the comparison group.

["The Effects of Concurrent Enrollment on the College-Going and Remedial Education Rates of Colorado's High School Students"](#) (Colorado Department of Higher Education, 2014).

This study found that high-school students who took dual-credit courses were 23 percent more likely to enroll in college immediately following high-school graduation and 9 percent less likely to enroll in remedial classes.

["Dual-Credit/Dual-Enrollment Coursework and Long-Term College Success in Texas"](#) (ACT Research and Policy, 2014).

This study found that students enrolled in one of four public universities in Texas with dual credit were 30 percent more likely to earn a bachelor's degree within six years than those who had not earned college credit in high school.

["Dual Credit in Oregon, 2010 Follow-Up: An Analysis of Students Taking Dual Credit in High School in 2007-08"](#) (Office of Institutional Research, Oregon University System, 2010).

This study found that students who had taken dual-credit courses were more likely to continue to postsecondary education and continue on to a second year in college.

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