

College Credit Plus (CCP): Numbers and Matriculation Rates

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Questions and findings

Questions:

How many students take college courses while in (secondary grade) schools?

Among secondary students taking college courses, what proportion matriculates (enrolls as undergraduates in subsequent periods)?

How do the numbers compare before and after the implementation of College Credit Plus (CCP)?

Answers:

51,292 high-school juniors and seniors in 2016 (under CCP) took college courses.

32,649 of the 51,292 students subsequently enrolled in college as undergraduates, yielding a matriculation rate of 63.7%.

Relative to comparable cohorts before the implementation of CCP in 2015-16, almost 20,000 more secondary grade students took college courses after CCP.

College Credit Plus (CCP)

- Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 3365.02:
 - Beginning with the 2015-16 school year, Ohio resident secondary grade students may enroll at a college on a full- or part-time basis, and complete nonsectarian, non-remedial courses for high-school and college credit. Upon successful completion of coursework taken under the program, students will receive transcribed credit from the college.
- Important facts about CCP:
 - School grades seven to 12.
 - Maximum of 30 credit hours in a year.
 - Payments to colleges to be made from K-12 funds for public secondary schools. According to ORC 3365.07, CCP default amounts, based on the *Per Pupil Foundation* amount is determined by Ohio's General Assembly during the biennial budget process. *Per Pupil Foundation* amounts were \$6,010 for 2017-18.
 - Private and home-schooled students have a separate fund.

CCP courses: High-school and colleges

- Students attending Ohio public and non-public secondary grade schools, and home-schools.
- College courses taken with Ohio public and private institutions of higher education.
- CCP courses taught at institutions of higher education, at high-schools by college faculties, at high-schools by credentialed high-school teachers, and also on-line.
- The majority of CCP students are from Ohio public high-schools who take courses with Ohio public institutions of higher education.

Immediate impact of CCP implementation

- Relative to the pre-CCP era when a fixed amount was distributed to dual high-school and college enrollees, the implementation of CCP has resulted in large increases in student counts.
- Under CCP, individual Ohio public institutions of higher education, especially two-year institutions have experienced large increases in the number of students who take college courses while in secondary grade schools.

Questions

- **Questions:**
 - How many students take college courses while in (secondary grade) schools?
 - Among (secondary grade school) students who take college courses, what proportion goes on to enroll as undergraduates (matriculate) in subsequent years?
 - How do the numbers and the proportions compare between before and after the implementation of CCP?
- **We compare the following:**
 - The number of (secondary grade) students taking college courses in two-year institutions, four-year regional campuses, and four-year main campuses.
 - The proportion of matriculating students who had taken college courses at two-year institutions, four-year regional campuses, and four-year main campuses while in (secondary grade) schools.
 - The proportion of students who attended the same institutions while in secondary grade schools and also as undergraduates.
- **For CCP students only:** Detailed tracking of students moving from institutions where they took college courses as secondary grade students to institutions where they attended as undergraduates. Please see link on page 26.

How to answer the questions

- We address these questions and comparisons using data from the Higher Education Information (HEI) system of the Ohio Department of Higher Education.
- We consider CCP students from Ohio secondary schools who took college courses at Ohio public institutions of higher education.
- We do not consider CCP students who took college courses at Ohio private institutions of higher education.

Selection of sample of CCP students

- The following are the criteria for the CCP sample used in this report. The criteria are geared to obtaining undergraduate enrollment records of the largest number of CCP students. As such, the numbers presented in the report will not match CCP student numbers provided in the annual reports.
- CCP: High-school graduation
 - 2016 high-school seniors: Graduated from Ohio public and non-public high-schools in 2016 (Spring).
 - 2016 high-school juniors : Graduated from Ohio public and non-public high-schools in 2017 (Spring).
- CCP: Undergraduate enrollment
 - For 2016 high-school seniors: Undergraduate enrollment between 2016 Spring and 2018 Spring (seven terms).
 - For 2016 high-school juniors: Undergraduate enrollment between 2017 Spring and 2018 Spring (four terms).

Selection of sample of pre-CCP students

- The following are the criteria for the pre-CCP sample used in this report.
- Pre-CCP: High-school graduation
 - 2014 high-school seniors: Graduated from Ohio public and non-public high-schools in 2014 (Spring).
 - 2014 high-school juniors : Graduated from Ohio public and non-public high-schools in 2015 (Spring).
- Pre-CCP: Undergraduate enrollment
 - For 2014 high-school seniors: Undergraduate enrollment between 2014 Spring and 2016 Spring (seven terms).
 - For 2014 high-school juniors: Undergraduate enrollment between 2015 Spring and 2016 Spring (four terms).

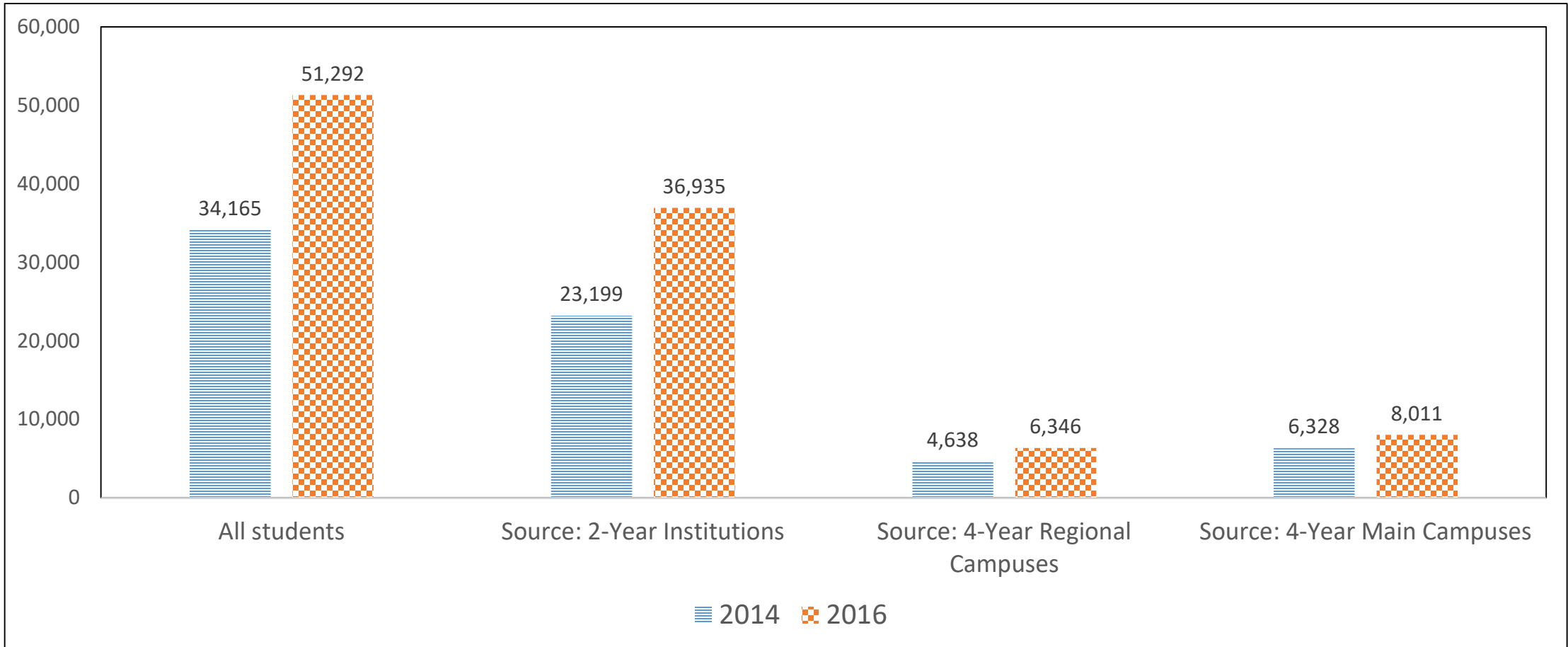
Our findings: CCP students

- Findings on CCP students
 - Number of students
 - CCP: Among 2016 high-school seniors and juniors, 51,292 took CCP courses.
 - Matriculation – students who enrolled as undergraduates after high-school graduation
 - 32,649 of the 51,292 CCP students matriculated – matriculation rate of 63.7%.
 - Matriculation rates were the highest for those taking college courses (while in high-school) at four-year main campuses.

Our findings: Pre-CCP students

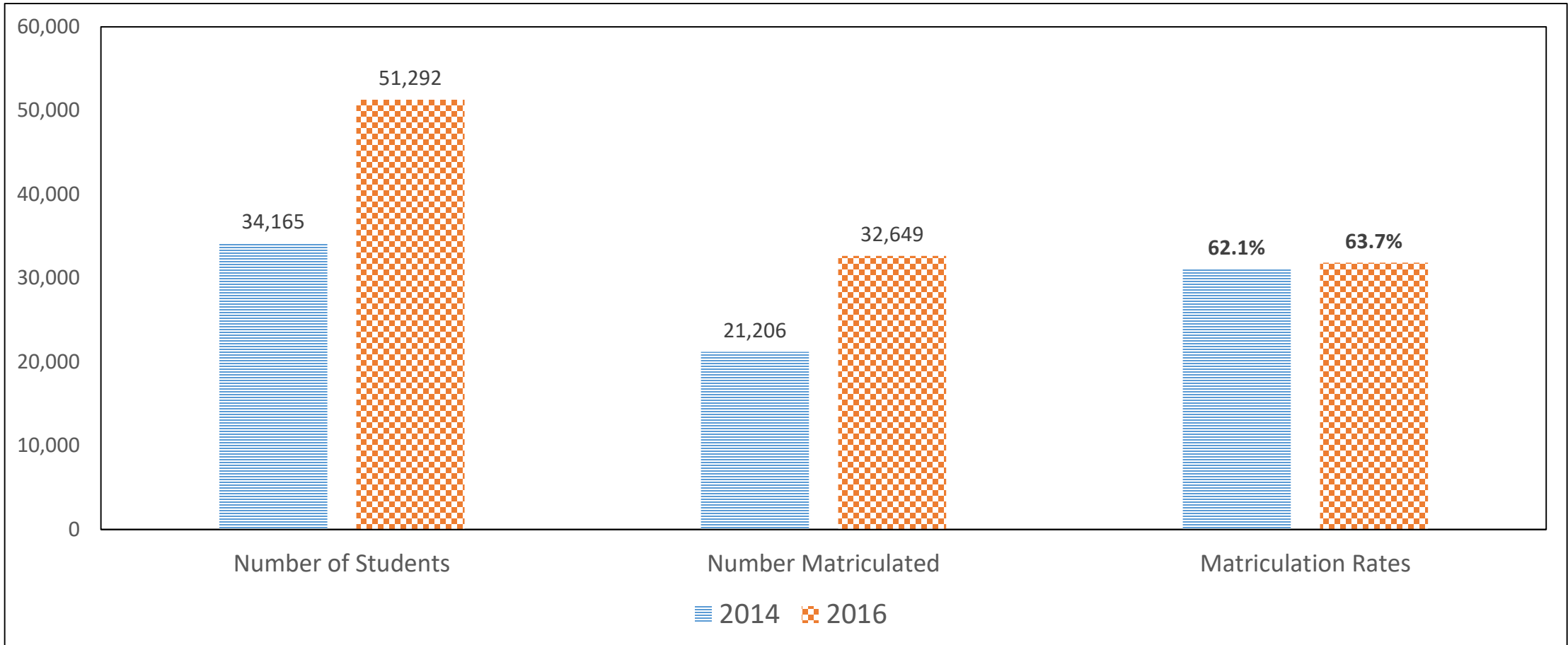
- Findings on pre-CCP students
 - Number of students
 - Among 2014 high-school seniors and juniors, 34,165 students took college courses.
 - Matriculation – students who enrolled as undergraduates after high-school graduation
 - 21,206 of the pre-CCP students from 2014 matriculated – matriculation rate of 62.1%.
 - Matriculation rates were the highest for those taking college courses at four-year main campuses.

Secondary grade students who took college courses – Distribution of numbers over (source) college type*: Pre-CCP (2014) and CCP comparison



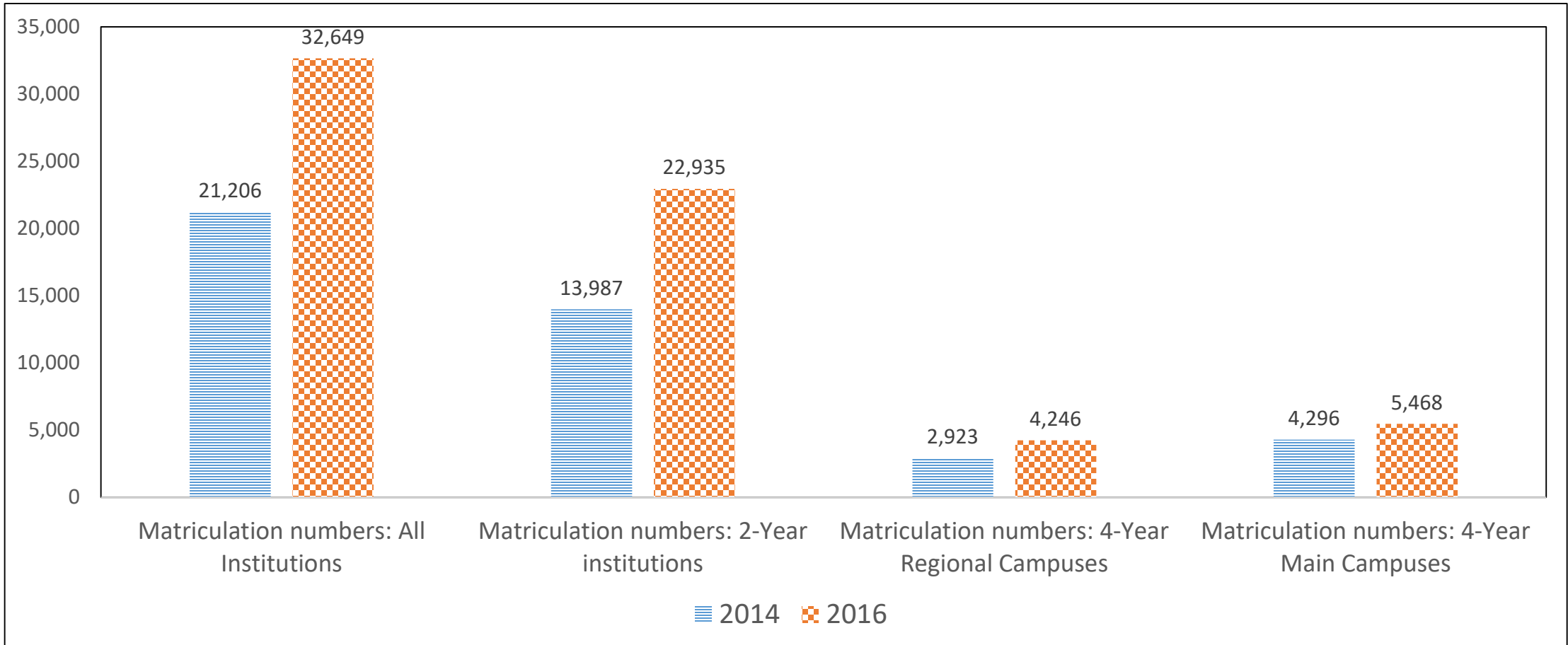
*Source colleges refer to institutions where students took college courses while in secondary grade school.

Secondary grade students who took college courses – Numbers and matriculation rates*: Pre-CCP (2014) and CCP (2016) comparison

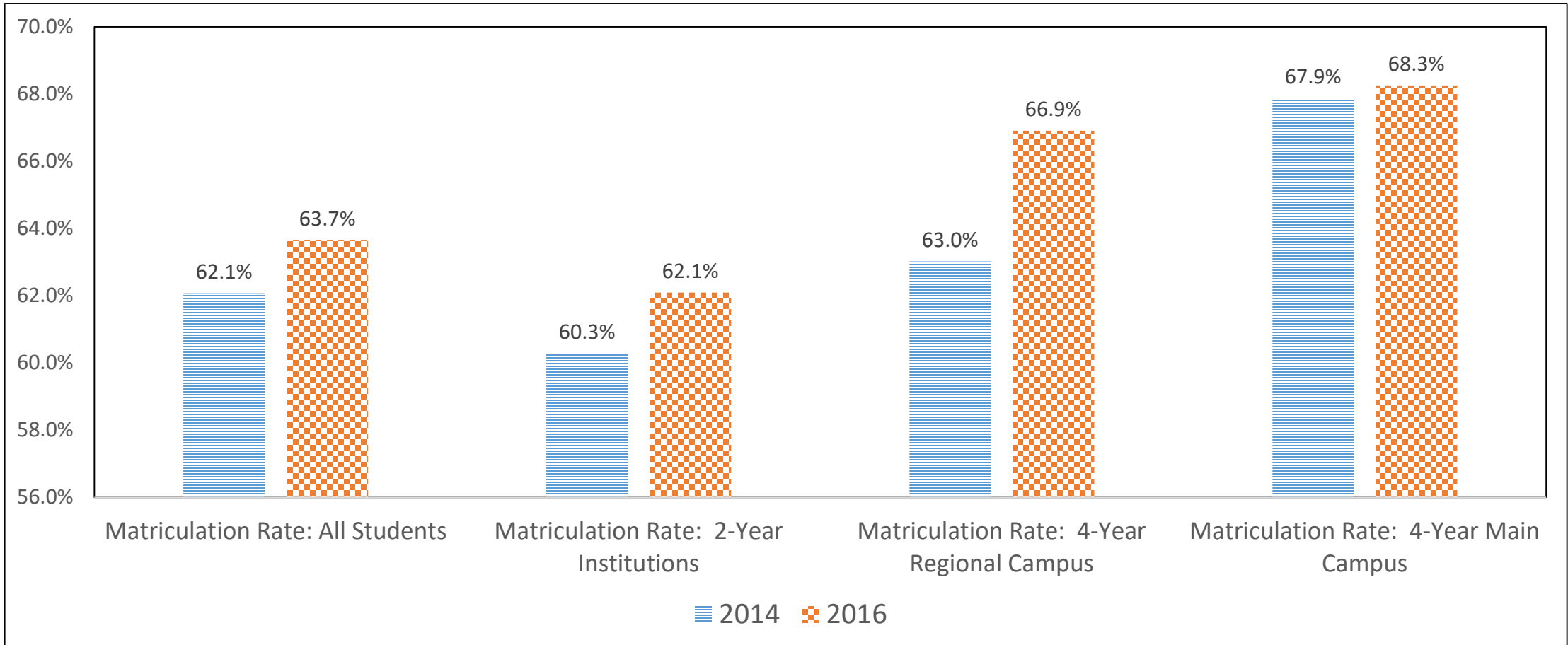


*Matriculation refers to enrollment as undergraduates at institutions of higher education after high-school graduation.

Secondary grade students who took college courses – Distribution of matriculation numbers by (source) college type: CCP (2016) and pre-CCP (2014) comparison



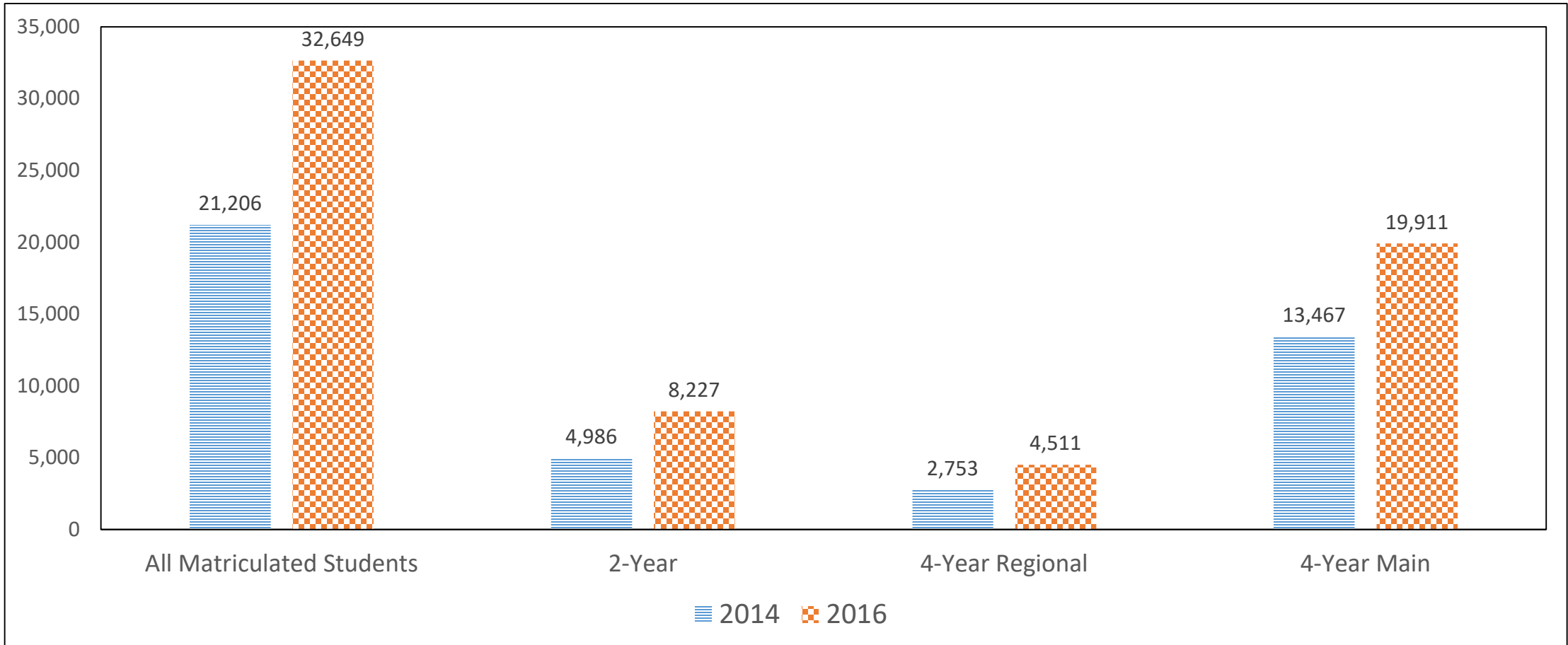
Secondary grade students who took college courses – Matriculation rates by (source) college type: CCP (2016) and pre-CCP (2014) comparison



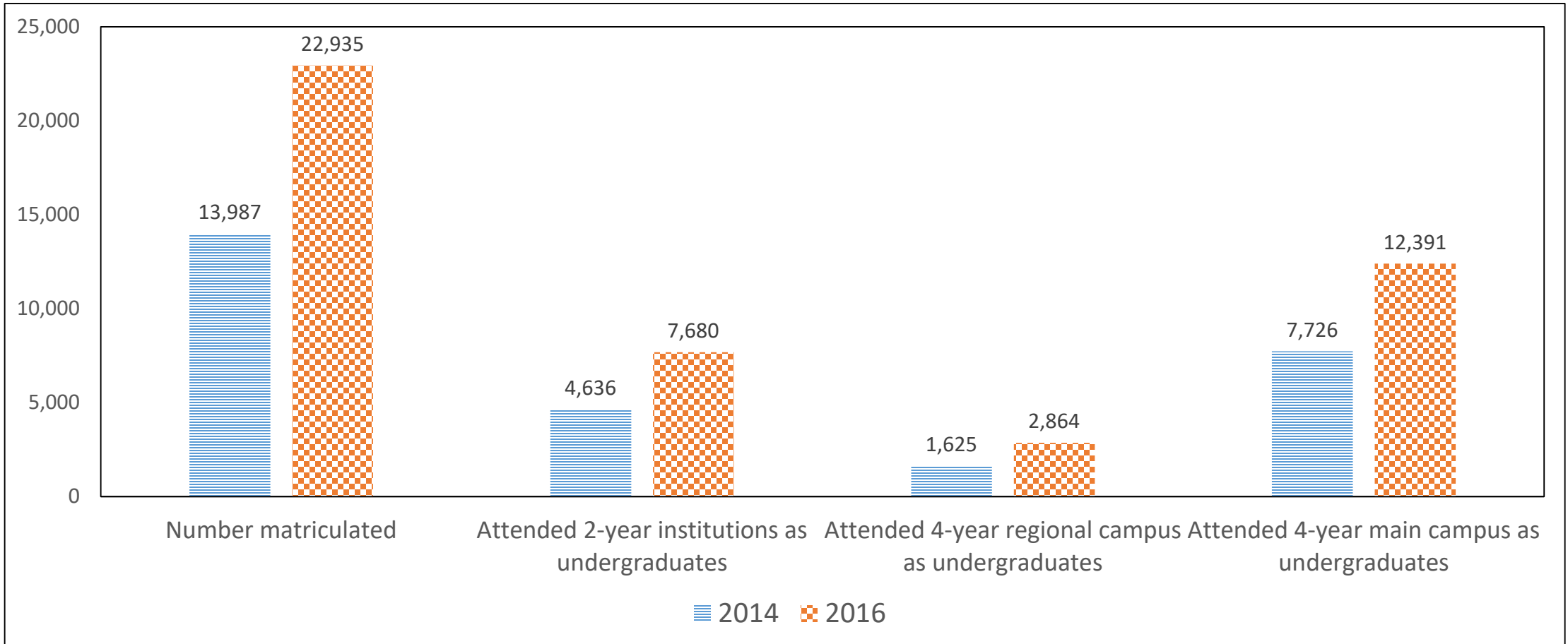
Destination undergraduate institutions for those who matriculated

- After high-school graduation, where did the students enroll as undergraduates?

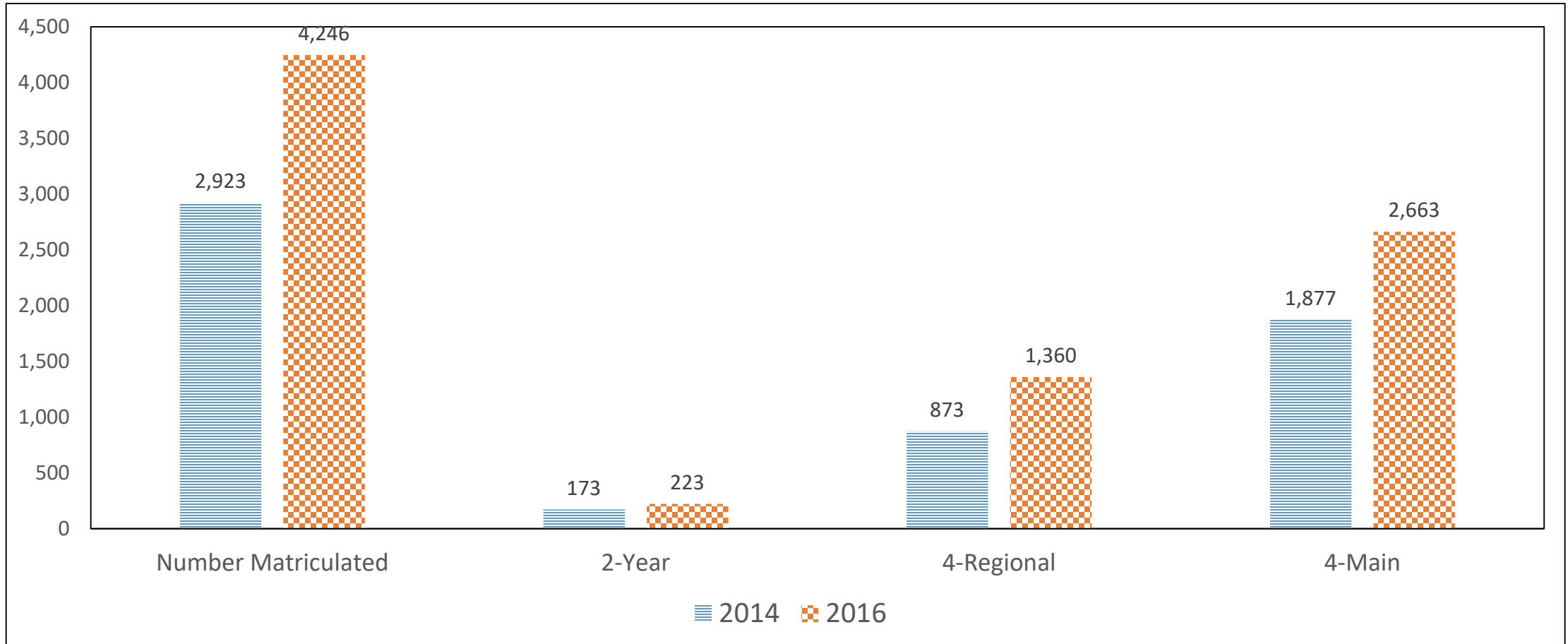
Secondary grade students who took college courses and matriculated – Distribution of destination undergraduate institution type: Pre-CCP (2014) and CCP (2016) comparison



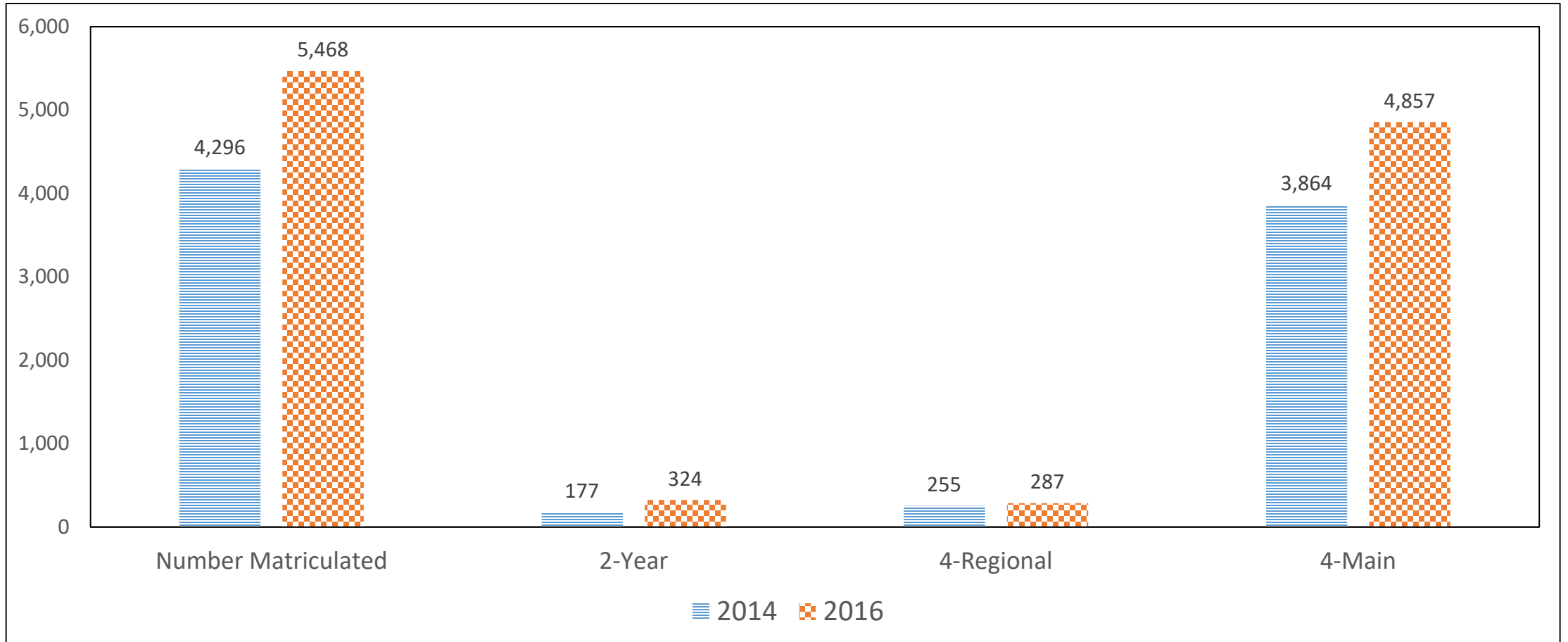
Secondary grade students who took college courses at two-year institutions & matriculated –
Distribution of destination undergraduate institution type:
Pre-CCP (2014) and CCP (2016) comparison



Secondary grade students who took college courses at four-year regional campuses & matriculated –
Distribution of destination undergraduate institution type:
Pre-CCP (2014) and CCP (2016) comparison



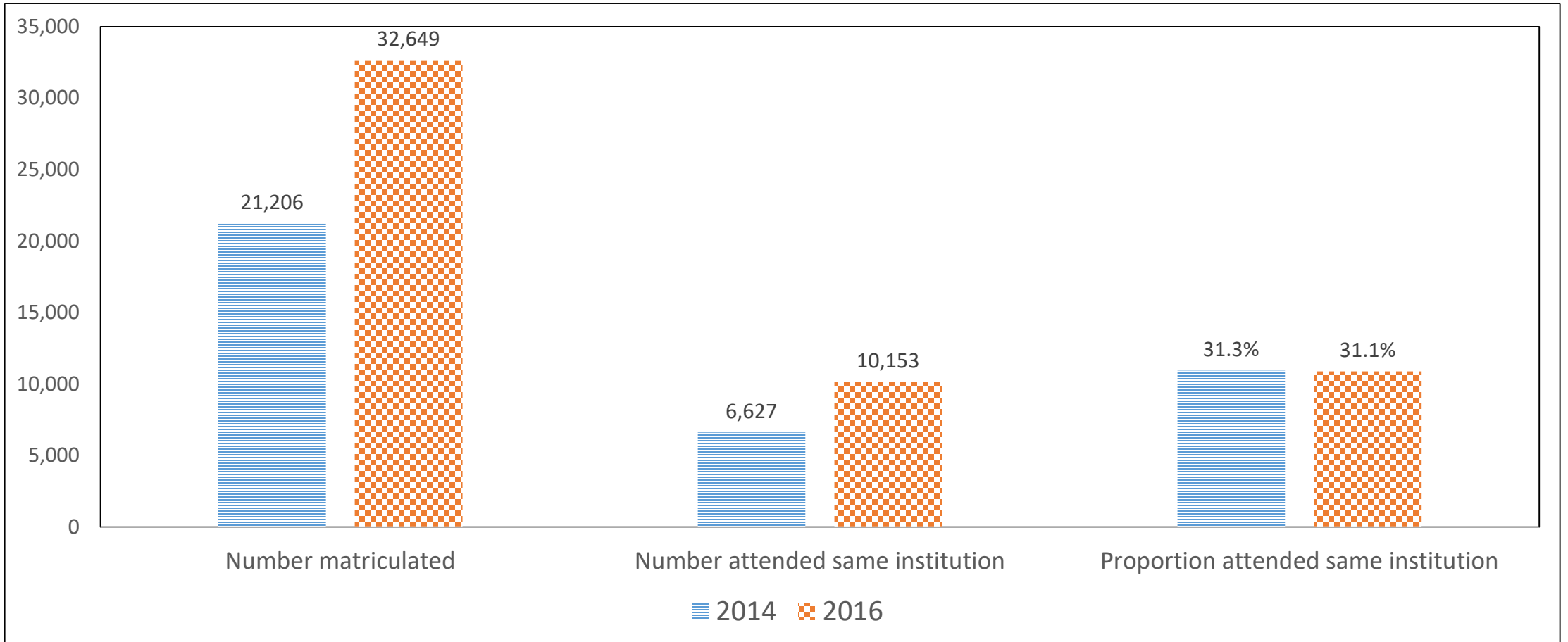
Secondary grade students who took college courses at four-year main campuses & matriculated –
Distribution of destination undergraduate institution type:
Pre-CCP (2014) and CCP (2016) comparison



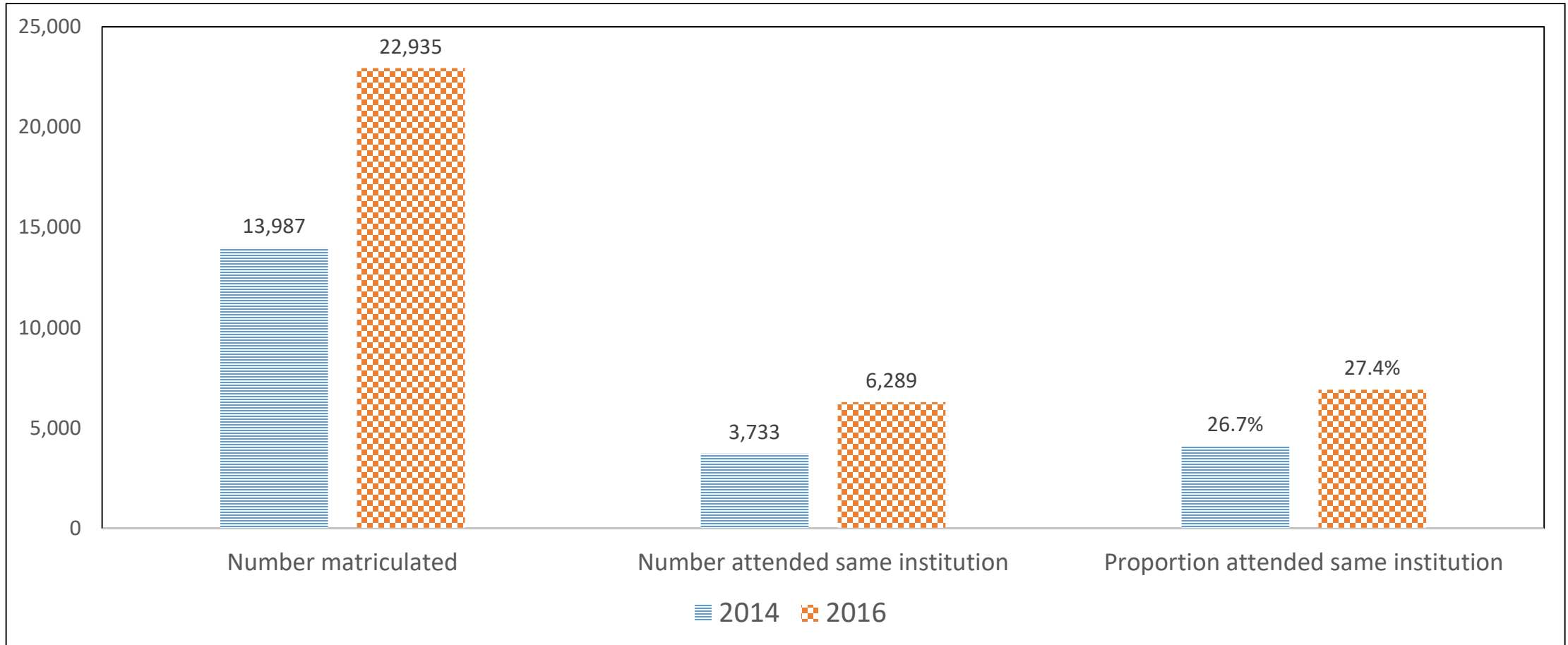
How many of the matriculated students attended the same college while in school and also as undergraduates?

- After high-school graduation, what proportion of the matriculating students attend the same institution (where they took college courses while in secondary grade school) as undergraduates?

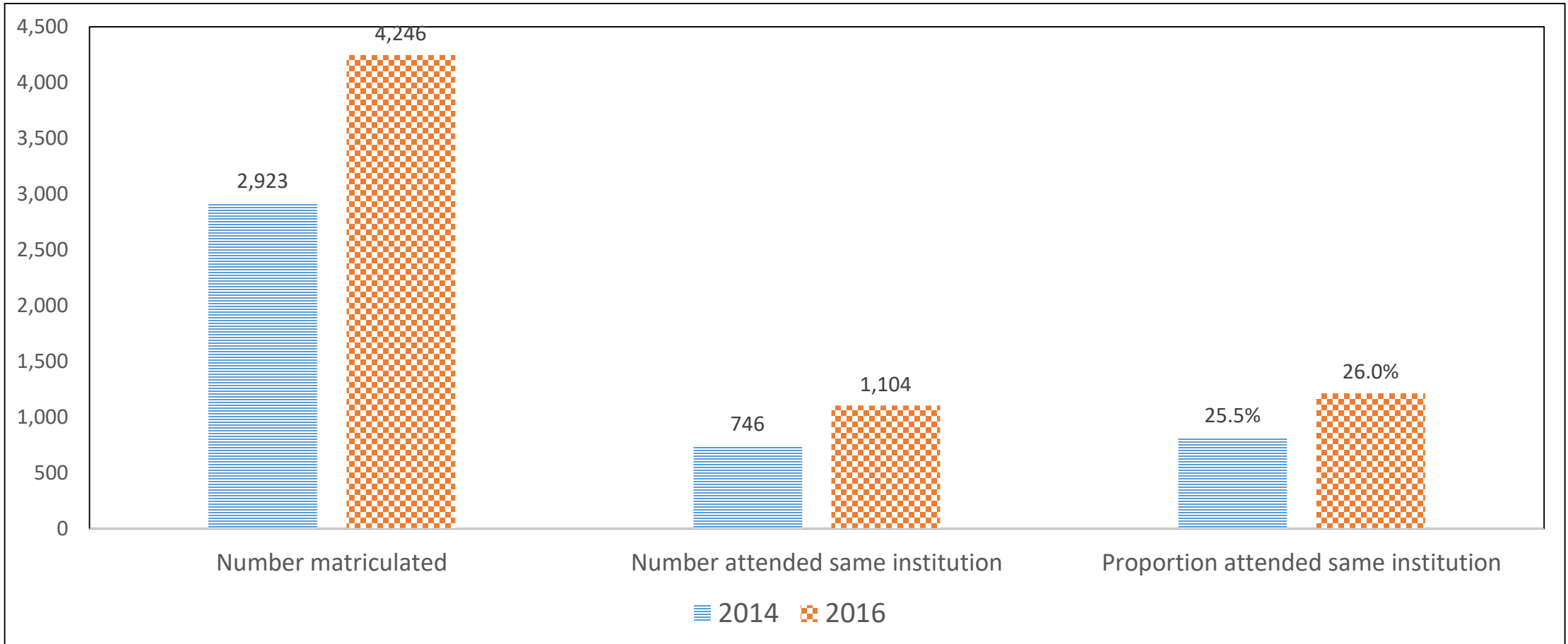
All secondary grade students who took college courses & matriculated –
The number and the proportion that attended the same institution as undergraduates:
Pre-CCP (2014) and CCP (2016) comparison



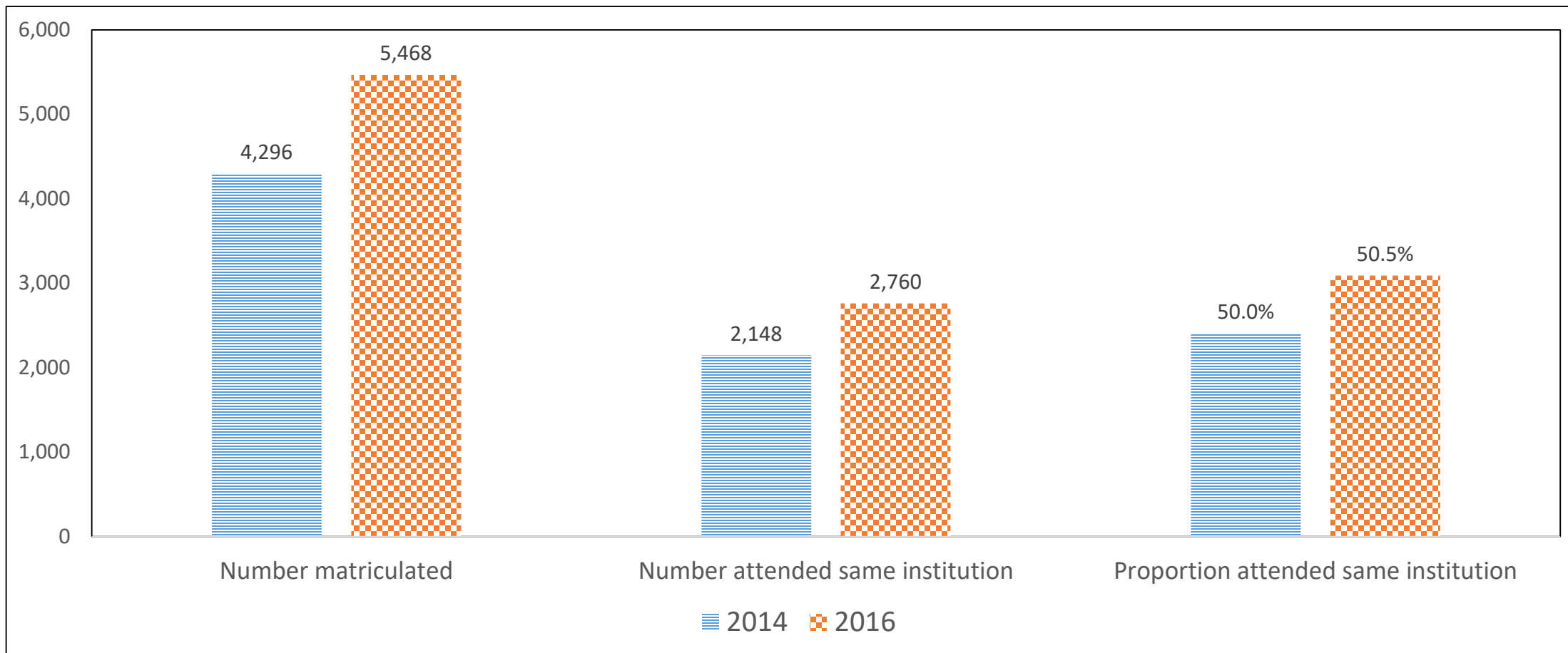
Secondary grade students who took college courses at two-year institutions & matriculated –
The number and the proportion that attended the same institution as undergraduates:
Pre-CCP (2014) and CCP (2016) comparison



Secondary grade students who took college courses at four-year regional campuses & matriculated –
The number and the proportion that attended the same institution as undergraduates:
Pre-CCP (2014) and CCP (2016) comparison



Secondary grade students who took college courses at four-year main campuses & matriculated –
The number and the proportion that attended the same institution as undergraduates:
Pre-CCP (2014) and CCP (2016) comparison



What are the popular undergraduate destinations for the matriculating students?
Campuses with large CCP enrollments (2016)

Source campus	Number of CCP students	Number matriculated	Number at the same campus	Other popular destination
Stark State College of Technology	4,128	2,549	447	Kent State University, main campus – 780
Columbus State Community College	4,053	2,592	950	Ohio State University main campus – 736
Cuyahoga Community College	2,987	1,992	596	Cleveland State University - 307
Sinclair Community College	2,638	1,704	802	Wright State University, main campus - 259

Detailed description of CCP (2016) student movements

- We have created a transfer matrix detailing student movements from the institution where they took college courses while in secondary grade school to where they enrolled as undergraduates after high-school graduation.
- You can access an easy-to-use version of matrix that shows, for each CCP institution, the outflow of matriculating students by their undergraduate destinations.
- Please use the following [link](#) from the Ohio Department of Higher Education:
Highlight the link, right click on the mouse, and open the hyperlink.
Transfer movements from individual institutions can be best examined when you select the institution from the pull-down menu.

What did we learn?

- The number of secondary school students taking college courses increased tremendously after the implementation of CCP, mostly at two-year institutions.
- The number of students who matriculated, i.e., attended institutions of higher education as undergraduates, increased substantially after the implementation of CCP. However, since matriculation rates did not increase much after CCP, the increase in the number of matriculated students was driven by rising CCP numbers.
- Matriculation rates were 62.1%, 66.9%, and 68.3% among CCP students taking college courses in two-year institutions, four-year regional campuses, and four-year main campuses, respectively.
- One-half of all matriculating CCP students from four-year main campuses attended the same four-year main campuses as undergraduates while approximately a quarter of the matriculating CCP students from both two-year institutions and four-year regional campuses attended the same campus as undergraduate students.