



***Annual Information Sessions  
Public Schools  
Families and Students***

***Information for the  
2018-2019 School Year***



# What is College Credit Plus?

- College Credit Plus is Ohio's dual credit program
  - Students earn high school and college credit at the same time
  - Students enroll in college courses and adhere to the requirements of the college

# What is College Credit Plus?

- Students in Grades 7 through 12:
  - Must complete an assessment exam and be determined “eligible” for College Credit Plus
  - May apply to any public college or participating private college
  - May apply to multiple institutions

# What is College Credit Plus?

- Students in Grades 7 through 12:
  - May choose from a variety of college-level courses (as determined by placement testing)
  - Must be Ohio residents

# What is College Credit Plus?

- Students in Grades 7 through 12:
  - Can earn credit to satisfy both high school and college requirements
    - 3+ Credit Hours = 1 High School Unit
  - Must successfully complete the courses in order to earn the credit

# What is College Credit Plus?

- Students in Grades 7 through 12:
  - May take classes in the summer, fall, and spring semesters
  - May take courses at the high school<sup>1</sup>, college campus, or online

*<sup>1</sup>This option is available if the high school has partnered with a college or university to offer college courses at the high school*

# How can students participate?

- Step 1:
  - Students must be “eligible” for College Credit Plus participation based on assessment exam scores

# How can students participate?

- Assessment exam examples:
  - ACT, SAT, Accuplacer, ALEKS, PlaceU, MapleSoft
- Each college/university has different exam requirements



# How can students participate?

- Students' scores must indicate that they are ready for “college-level” courses in at least one subject area
- Colleges and universities will review students' scores using statewide standards

# How can students participate?

- If a student's scores are not “college-level,” other conditions may be considered depending on the exam scores and if the student has:
  - Overall GPA (3.0) or
  - Recommendation form/letter

# How can students participate?

- Step 2:
  - Students must apply for admission
  - Contact the college to learn about their processes, paperwork and deadlines
  - Colleges have the final decision on student admission

# How can students participate?

- Step 3:
  - If the student is considered eligible and has been admitted to the college/university, then the college will discuss course options with the student

# What courses can a student take?

- College advisors will help students know which courses they can take
  - Based on assessment scores
  - Based on course prerequisites

# What courses can a student take?

- Courses can satisfy high school graduation requirements
  - School counselors can help students understand requirements and course substitutions
  - Schools might have additional requirements in addition to the state minimum

# What courses can a student take?

- Courses must be college-level or non-remedial
- Courses must be nonreligious

# What are other requirements?

## Grades

- College Credit Plus grades earned in the college course is the same grade that will be on the high school transcript
- Grades will be factored into the high school and college GPA



# What are other requirements?

## Grades

- If a high school uses a weighted grading scale for Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate, or Honors courses in a subject area,
  - then College Credit Plus courses in the subject area will be weighted using the same scale

# What are other requirements?

- Students may take College Credit Plus courses in subject areas that will satisfy graduation requirements
- Students must complete End of Course exams for English, math, and science

# How many classes can students take?

- Students may be enrolled in up to 30 credit hours including high school only courses:

$$30 - (\text{high school credits} \times 3) =$$

*Maximum college credit hours*

- The maximum number of credits allowable during the program is 120

# How many classes can students take?

- If a student enrolls in more than 30 credit hours:
  - School will discuss with the student whether to:
    - Drop the course or
    - Pay for the entire course

# How many classes can students take?

- If a student enrolls in more than 30 credit hours and PAYS for the course:
  - Student/family will assume the cost of course credits and books at the college's standard rates

# What are differences between high school and college?

- Tests:
  - High School: Tests are sometimes given weekly or at the end of the chapter
  - College: Tests are generally fewer in number covering more material

# What are differences between high school and college?

- Study Time:
  - High School: Required homework ranges between 1 to 3 hours per day
  - College: Standard rule of 2 to 3 hours of homework for every hour spent in class (3 to 5 hours per day)

# What are differences between high school and college?

- Knowledge Acquisition:
  - High School: Information provided mostly in-class. Out-of-class research is minimal.
  - College: Coursework will generally require more independent thinking, longer writing assignments, and out-of-class research



# What are differences between high school and college?

- Grades:
  - High School: Numerous quizzes, tests, and homework assignments
  - College: Fewer tests and fewer, if any, homework assignments will be used to determine final grades

# What are differences between high school and college?

- Parent Role:
  - High School: Parents are strong advocates working closely with teachers and counselors
  - College: Parent serves as a mentor and support for the student; the college views the student as independent decision-maker

# What are differences between high school and college?

- Parent Role:
  - College: The Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) protects student education records

# What are the benefits of participating?

- Students can earn high school and college credits at the same time
- Students can get a “head start” on college degrees or certificates

# What are the benefits of participating?

- Students can experience college early to understand the expectations of college life
- Students can save tuition and textbook costs

# What are the consequences of underperforming?

- If students fail or withdraw too late from a college course, the district may seek reimbursement for the tuition costs from the student/family
- The grades that students earn are on the college transcript forever

# What are the consequences of underperforming?

- If students perform poorly, they may be placed on academic probation or dismissal by the college
- If students fail or withdraw often, future financial aid may be impacted negatively

# What are the expenses for College Credit Plus?

- At public colleges or universities, no cost to the students/families for tuition, required fees, and books
- At private colleges or universities, a small cost per credit hour may be charged



# What are the expenses for College Credit Plus?

- Some optional expenses are the responsibility of the student/family
  - Example: Parking and transportation

# What are the support services for students?

- High school counselors continue to provide assistance to all College Credit Plus students
- College advisors provide course selection assistance
- Colleges must provide the same supports to College Credit Plus students as they do other students

# What about athletic eligibility?

Student athletes should:

1. Confirm their school is an Ohio High School Athletic Association (OHSAA) member
2. Learn the OHSAA requirements

# What about athletic eligibility?

Student athletes should:

3. Know that summer term CCP courses may not be used to bring a student into compliance with the OHSAA requirements for interscholastic athletic participation

# Will the course credits transfer?

- Certain general education and technical courses will transfer especially from one public college to another public college
- Students must check with colleges to confirm transferability
- Students should check <https://transfercredit.ohio.gov/> for transfer info

# What does being “college-ready” mean?

- Being “college-ready” is more than just being academically ready
  - Consider emotional and social transition and college expectations
  - Consider time management & organizational skills

# What does being “college-ready” mean?

- Being “college-ready” is more than just being academically ready
  - Grades earned in a College Credit Plus course are for high school AND college credit and will be calculated into the student’s GPA
  - College Credit Plus credits will be utilized in the calculation of financial aid

# What are the deadlines?

- April 1, 2018
  - Students must complete and return to the school office the *Intent to Participate* form
- Check ACT and SAT dates
  - Test early to meet college/university admission deadlines (if required)



# What are the deadlines?

- College/Universities
  - Check each college's deadline for admission
  - Find out about assessment testing requirements
  - Summer semester deadline will be early as classes usually start in May

# Do you have other questions?

[www.ohiohighered.org/ccp](http://www.ohiohighered.org/ccp)

- Schools may add information