



Dual Credit: Awarding High School Credit

School District Guidance Document

PLEASE READ BELOW TO LEARN MORE ABOUT HOW COLLEGE CREDIT CAN BE APPLIED FOR DUAL CREDIT IN HIGH SCHOOL.

SUMMARY

When a student designates a course as dual credit, either by using Advanced Opportunities funds or by notifying school staff, the college course should be awarded high school credit to meet definitions of dual credit.¹ In determining how to award credit, it is important to consider the high school content.

- For college courses taken with a designated equivalent high school course, standard high school credit should be awarded.
- For college courses taken with no equivalent high school course, a ratio of at least one high school credit should be awarded for two college credits.

It is recommended schools put in place a process by which a student should notify the school of their intent to take a college course for dual credit. A notification process will inform the student how the courses will be applied to the high school graduation requirements before a student registers for the college course.

Frequently Asked Questions

What should I consider when awarding high school credit for a college course?

In deciding how a college course will be awarded for high school credit, the high school staff will want to consider the high school content standards and the alignment of the college course syllabus to those standards. In order to award high school credit to a specific course, the course should meet the [content standards](#) of the high school course being considered.² Missing high

¹ [Idaho State Board of Education Policy 3Y](#)

² Sectarian courses should not be considered for high school credit.

school content standards would require additional instruction. Content Standards not met by the college course, could be completed in a number of ways including: imbedding high school content along with the college course, requiring additional college course work, or requiring additional high school course work.

Example: Idaho Digital Learning Alliance notes the high school content standards imbedded in a particular college course. College courses taken at the high school should also note the content standards met by the course.

How do I determine how much high school credit, a high school provided dual enrollment course can earn?

If a college course is being equated to fulfill a specific high school course requirement that already has a specific defined number of high school credits, the student would earn the predefined number of high school credits. This means that a student taking the course only for high school credit or for dual credit would earn the same number of high school credits. A course worth one high school credit is worth one high school credit, regardless of whether the student is dually enrolled or not.

Example: A student takes a college English course at the high school, taught by a certified high school instructor imbeds both college and high school standards for the entire year of English. A student would earn one high school credit for each term, for a total of two credits.

What if a college course does not have a high school equivalent?

Idaho [Statute 33-5109](#) prescribes how postsecondary courses should be transcribed for dual credit when there is not a defined equivalent high school course and/or content standard being granted high school credit. When there is no equivalent college course to high school course, four college credits should equal at least two high school credits, a lesser number of college credits will be prorated and the credits granted will count toward the graduation requirements of the school district. ³

Example: Student takes ANTH 102 Cultural Anthropology 3 credits.

If the school does not offer an equivalent high school course, then the high school credit awarded would be at least 1.5 credits.

How can the course delivery method impact dual credit?

The primary teaching mode for dual credit courses are those taught in a high school, by a qualified high school instructor to ensure both college and high school content are realized.

³ [Idaho Statute 33-5109](#)

Other modes of delivery (e.g. directly online from the college or on the college campus) by which a student is receiving college credit, should be reviewed to see if high school content standards are missing and to identify any additional instruction that needs to be provided. The course delivery mode, does not itself determine how credit is awarded, but can impact the content a student receives and impact how high school credit is awarded. A school may need to require additional instruction in missed content.

Example: Students take ENGL 101 Writing and Rhetoric I 3 credits.

High School English content standards incorporate both writing and literature. Students taking a college course in writing not taught at the high school, may need to take additional course work to meet literature requirements in order to fulfil high school English content standards and receive credit for graduation.

What is required on the high school transcript?

Decisions made in regards to high school transcript are at the discretion of the school district. The grade of the college course may be different than what is reported for the high school equivalent course.

For Questions Contact

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