

## Local Dual Credit: Myths vs. Facts

Tennessee students have an unprecedented opportunity for education and training beyond high school through the Tennessee Promise scholarship. To ensure students are ready to take full advantage of Tennessee Promise and succeed in postsecondary, all students should have access to rigorous and relevant early postsecondary opportunities. Research has shown that students who participate in early postsecondary courses are more likely to enroll and persist in postsecondary.

MYTH	FACT
<p><b>Myth:</b> Students participating in local dual credit receive a postsecondary transcript upon completion of the course and assessment.</p>	<p><b>Fact:</b> Local dual credit is a high school course which is aligned to a local postsecondary institution's course and taught at the high school by high school faculty for high school credit. As a result, students who pass the approved local dual credit assessment "bank" postsecondary credit immediately and receive "transcribed" credit upon enrollment at the partnering institution.</p>
<p><b>Myth:</b> Similar to statewide dual credit, local dual credit is a state-led initiative.</p>	<p><b>Fact:</b> Local dual credit courses are provided through an agreement between an individual postsecondary institution and high school. Students earn credit through an assessment that is developed and/or approved specifically for credit at that specific postsecondary institution.</p>
<p><b>Myth:</b> Student participation in local dual credit should be determined only by the cost of the exam.</p>	<p><b>Fact:</b> Prior academic performance, ability, and interests of students should be used to inform student placement decisions into Statewide Dual Credit courses. While cost should be considered and communicated to the parents of those students participating in all early postsecondary opportunities, it is important that districts/schools have the most up-to-date information regarding policy and funding changes. The Tennessee Board of Regents has recently updated their policy and standardized the cost of the assessment across all community colleges. Community colleges are now required to charge a flat fee of \$25 for the local dual credit assessment.</p>
<p><b>Myth:</b> Statewide dual credit was designed to replace existing local dual credit agreements between a school district and postsecondary institution(s).</p>	<p><b>Fact:</b> Statewide dual credit courses do not alter or replace existing local dual credit agreements between a school district and postsecondary institution(s).</p>
<p><b>Myth:</b> Districts/schools should not offer both local and statewide dual credit.</p>	<p><b>Fact:</b> Both types of dual credit courses help to expand the portfolio of early postsecondary opportunities available to Tennessee students. Districts/schools are encouraged to offer a portfolio of early postsecondary opportunities in order to meet the needs and interests of all students.</p>
<p><b>Myth:</b> Local dual credit courses only benefit students if they pass the exam and earn college credit.</p>	<p><b>Fact:</b> Research shows that students who participate in early postsecondary courses are more likely to enroll and persist in college. Participation in early postsecondary courses, such as Local Dual Credit, help to develop the confidence and study skills necessary for success in postsecondary coursework.</p>