

CONCURRENT ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW FOR STUDENTS

Concurrent college education allows eligible high school students to enroll in college classes. Since college transcripts are permanent records, it is important for you to understand both the benefits and risks of concurrent enrollment.

CAN YOU BE ADMITTED?

If you are a junior or senior high school student who meets the eligibility criteria and admission standards outlined below, you are eligible to enroll in college classes. Your eligibility will be assessed based on your Pre-ACT, PSAT, ACT, or SAT composite score (excluding the essay component) or your high school grade point average (GPA) and class rank.

Research Universities	Regional Universities	Community Colleges
Meet one of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National ACT, Pre-ACT (10th grade), or On-Campus ACT¹ = 24 2. SAT, PSAT 10 or PSAT/NMSQT = 1160 3. 3.0 GPA (unweighted) and top 33%² 	Meet one of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National ACT, Pre-ACT (10th grade), or On-Campus ACT¹ = 20 2. SAT, PSAT 10 or PSAT/NMSQT = 1030 3. 3.0 GPA (unweighted) and top 50%² 	Meet one of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National ACT, Pre-ACT (10th grade), or On-Campus ACT¹ = 19 2. SAT, PSAT 10 or PSAT/NMSQT = 990 3. 3.0 GPA (unweighted)²

¹ Students can utilize one On-Campus ACT per year taken from November 1 to October 31

² Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education policy requires that home school/unaccredited students earn the requisite score on an acceptable SAT or ACT exam to be admissible

WHAT COURSES CAN YOU TAKE?

To enroll in a course, you must meet the specific subject area score requirements applicable to that course, which are listed below:

Test Subject Area	General Examples of College Courses	National ACT, Pre-ACT or On-Campus ACT ¹	SAT, PSAT 10 or PSAT/NMSQT	Other
English	English Composition I English Composition II	19 English	510 Evidence Based Reading & Writing	Satisfy an institution's English assessment and course placement measure
Math	Quantitative Reasoning Functions & Modeling Elementary Statistics College Algebra for STEM	19 Math	510 Math	Satisfy an institution's math assessment and course placement measure
Reading	US History Government Psychology Sociology	19 Reading	510 Evidence Based Reading & Writing	Satisfy an institution's reading assessment and course placement measure
Science	General Biology Nutrition	19 Science	N/A (No SAT Science section)	Satisfy an institution's science assessment and course placement measure

¹ Students can utilize one On-Campus ACT per year from November 1 to October 31.

WHAT SIGNATURES ARE REQUIRED?

To enroll in concurrent college courses, your high school principal or counselor must sign an approval form from the college or university you plan to attend. Additionally, you will need written permission from a parent or legal guardian.

WHAT ARE THE COSTS?

As an eligible high school senior, you can receive a tuition waiver for up to eighteen (18) credit hours of concurrent enrollment. This waiver can be used across the three senior semesters: summer, fall, and spring.

For juniors, up to nine (9) credit hours of funding may be available, contingent on the current year's budget allocation, and can also be distributed across the three junior semesters: summer, fall, and spring. To learn more about the availability of funding for juniors, contact your partner college or university.

Please note that you, as the high school student, are responsible for covering course fees, books, supplies, and other related expenses.

WHAT GOES ON THE TRANSCRIPT?

High schools are required to include concurrent courses on your high school transcript.

According to 70 O.S. §628.13 (OSCN 2019), Fiscal Policy for Higher Education, when you earn college credit through concurrent enrollment, your school district must grant academic credit for any college courses that match the credits awarded by the higher education institution. If there is no equivalent course in your school district, the college course will be recorded as elective credit.

Policies on concurrent enrollment vary by district. For more details, refer to the transcript guidance in the Concurrent Enrollment section of the SDE [Academic Advisement Guidebook](#).

WHAT IS A STUDENT'S WORKLOAD?

As a concurrently enrolled student, you can take a combination of high school and college courses each semester, up to a total of nineteen (19) credit hours. For workload calculations, one-half high school unit is equivalent to three college credit hours, with non-academic high school units (such as office aid, athletics, choir, library aid, etc.) excluded from this calculation. If you want to exceed this limit, you can submit a request to the higher education institution you are attending.

To continue enrolling in college courses in consecutive semesters, you must maintain a cumulative college grade point average (GPA) of 2.0 or higher on a 4.0 scale. If you do not achieve this GPA, you will not be eligible for concurrent enrollment at any State System institution.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION

SELF-DISCIPLINE

- Students are responsible for their own coursework and will receive fewer reminders from college faculty.
- College grades are based on fewer assignments and exams, making low grades more impactful, which can affect eligibility for high school activities and concurrent enrollment.

- Students must communicate directly with professors, as FERPA restricts professors from sharing information with parents without written permission.
- High school students can take a mix of high school and college courses, up to a full-time college workload of 19 credit hours per semester (one-half high school unit equals three college credit hours).
- Students should consider extracurricular activities, family commitments, and work schedules in addition to their high school workload.
- College courses offer more flexibility, requiring students to develop strong time-management and self-discipline skills.

ACADEMIC ISSUES

- College courses have higher expectations, require more independence, and follow a different academic calendar than high school classes.
- Students must attend college courses even if the high school is closed.
- Students must inform their high school counselors and the college before dropping a course to avoid financial penalties and failing grades on transcripts.

QUESTIONS

For additional information, please contact Angel Icenhour at aicenhour@osrhe.edu or Hannah Schwab at hschwab@osrhe.edu.