

CONCURRENT ENROLLMENT OVERVIEW FOR PARENTS/GUARDIANS

Concurrent enrollment refers to eligible high school juniors and seniors who enroll in college courses and earn both high school and college credit. Concurrent enrollment is an important academic decision and should be carefully considered.

This resource has been created to help you and your young adult determine if this is the right decision for them.

YOUR RIGHTS AS A PARENT/GUARDIAN

Even if your young adult is not yet 18, concurrent students are considered “college students.” Therefore, parents/guardians cannot access their information without a written Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) release on file with the college, which includes grades, attendance records, contact with the professors, performance, and bill information.

ENROLLING IN CONCURRENT COLLEGE COURSES

- Students must discuss admission standards and course placement with their high school counselor.
- A concurrent enrollment permission form must be signed by the student, parent/guardian, and high school counselor or principal.
- Parents are encouraged to visit the campus with their student, allowing the student to lead the conversation.

COURSE LOCATION

COLLEGE CLASS FORMATS

In Person – College Campus	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Student goes to the college campus to attend class
In Person – High School Campus	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Professor comes to the high school to teach
Completely Online	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No set class time• All communication online• Meetings with professors can be scheduled
Virtual Class	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Class is held online at a set time• Students may participate from home or at the high school• Virtual interaction

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Online classes do require additional fees, a significant time commitment, and regular access to a computer and the internet.
- Most college courses meet only two or three days a week.
- Some college courses are offered over eight weeks, and some are offered over 16 weeks.

SELECTING COLLEGE COURSES

- Consider the student’s day-to-day schedule and determine the appropriate semester for enrolling in a course.
- Discuss suitable courses and schedules with the high school counselor, considering the student’s entire schedule.
- High school excused absences do not apply to college courses, so avoid enrolling in college courses during semesters with conflicting activities that may cause absences. There are some college course activities that cannot be made up.

STUDENT 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.

HIGH SCHOOL & COLLEGE TRANSCRIPTS

- Concurrent college course grades, including summer courses, appear on the high school transcript.
- College grades impact both high school and college GPAs, future financial aid eligibility, college admissions, and concurrent enrollment eligibility.
- A 2.0 cumulative GPA is required to continue concurrent enrollment at state institutions.

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.

COSTS

- Senior concurrent enrollment students can receive up to 18 hours of tuition waivers during their senior year, including summer, fall, and spring terms.
- Juniors can receive up to nine hours of tuition waivers, subject to institutional funding availability depending on the legislative appropriation for the current fiscal year.
- Students are responsible for other costs such as course fees, books, supplies, transportation, and parking. Students should contact the college or university for details.
- Tuition and mandatory fees for state institutions can be found on [OKcollegestart.org](https://www.okcollegestart.org) under Financial Aid Planning.

QUESTIONS

Contact your student's high school counselor for more information regarding concurrent enrollment.