

# Dual Credit Helpful Hints

**1. Research every potential dual credit opportunity before signing up.** Think about which college/university you might attend and look up:

- a. Their transfer policies
- b. Their general education requirements
- c. Their major requirements
- d. How many (if any) elective hours are allowed

**2. College grades are permanent.** Poor performance in a dual credit course could affect financial aid, scholarships, or put you at risk for academic probation. Potential employers will see all grades on your college transcripts, as will any graduate or professional schools.

**3. More dual credit isn't always better.** Dual credit is most useful to the student when it applies purposefully toward an educational program or degree. Extra hours that don't transfer or apply to your program can actually harm you in the long run. Federal financial aid and many scholarships can run out after you've earned a certain number of credit hours – even if your degree isn't complete.

**4. Do your homework about transferability before enrolling in the course.** Dual credit is both an academic and financial commitment with some inherent risk; refunds won't be issued for courses that don't transfer.

**5. Bring an unofficial transcript for dual credit coursework to orientation/advising.** This will help your advisor build a freshman schedule based on the credit already earned.

**6. Be sure to send an official transcript from every college/university at which you earned dual credit, so the receiving institution can evaluate transferability.**

**7. Pay any bills for dual credit coursework (if there's a charge).** Your transcript won't be released if you still owe money, nor can you enroll in further coursework at that institution.



Questions about dual credit in general or USI's College Achievement Program (CAP) in particular?

Contact USI's CAP Office at 812-228-5022 or [cap@usi.edu](mailto:cap@usi.edu)