

# Student Services



## Creating a Culture of Completion



**WNC**  
**Student Services**  
**Retreat**  
January 31, 2014



# U.S. Ranking Among Nations for 25-34 Year Olds with an Associate's Degree or Higher

1996	
1	Korea
2	United States
3	Netherlands
4	Canada
5	Norway
6	Spain
7	Australia
8	Denmark
9	Greece
10	New Zealand
11	United Kingdom
12	Belgium
13	Ireland
14	Italy

2012	
1	Korea
2	Japan
3	Canada
4	Russian Federation
5	Ireland
6	Norway
7	New Zealand
8	United Kingdom
9	Australia
10	Luxembourg
11	Israel
12	Belgium
13	France
14	United States

Among developed nations, the U.S. ranks 14<sup>th</sup> for its educated youth.

# The Goal of the Obama Administration

1	United States
2	Korea
3	Japan
4	Canada
5	Russian Federation
6	Ireland
7	Norway
8	New Zealand
9	United Kingdom
10	Australia
11	Luxembourg
12	Israel
13	Belgium
14	France

**To be first among nations, 60% of 25-34 year olds in the United States will have to have a postsecondary credential.**

# Creating a Culture of Completion

## What we have already done

- ✓ Complete College America
- ✓ Strategic Directions
  - 120 / 60 credit policy
  - Low Yield Program Policy
  - Excess Credit Policy
  - Access and Affordability
- ✓ New Funding Formula
- ✓ Performance Pool
- ✓ 15 to Finish Campaign

A shift in focus from enrolling to graduating students . . .  
but there is more work to be done.

# Access and Affordability

## Are we Affordable?

### Resident Tuition and Fees at Public Two-Year Institutions in the WICHE Region, State Averages Tuition and State Ranking<sup>1</sup>

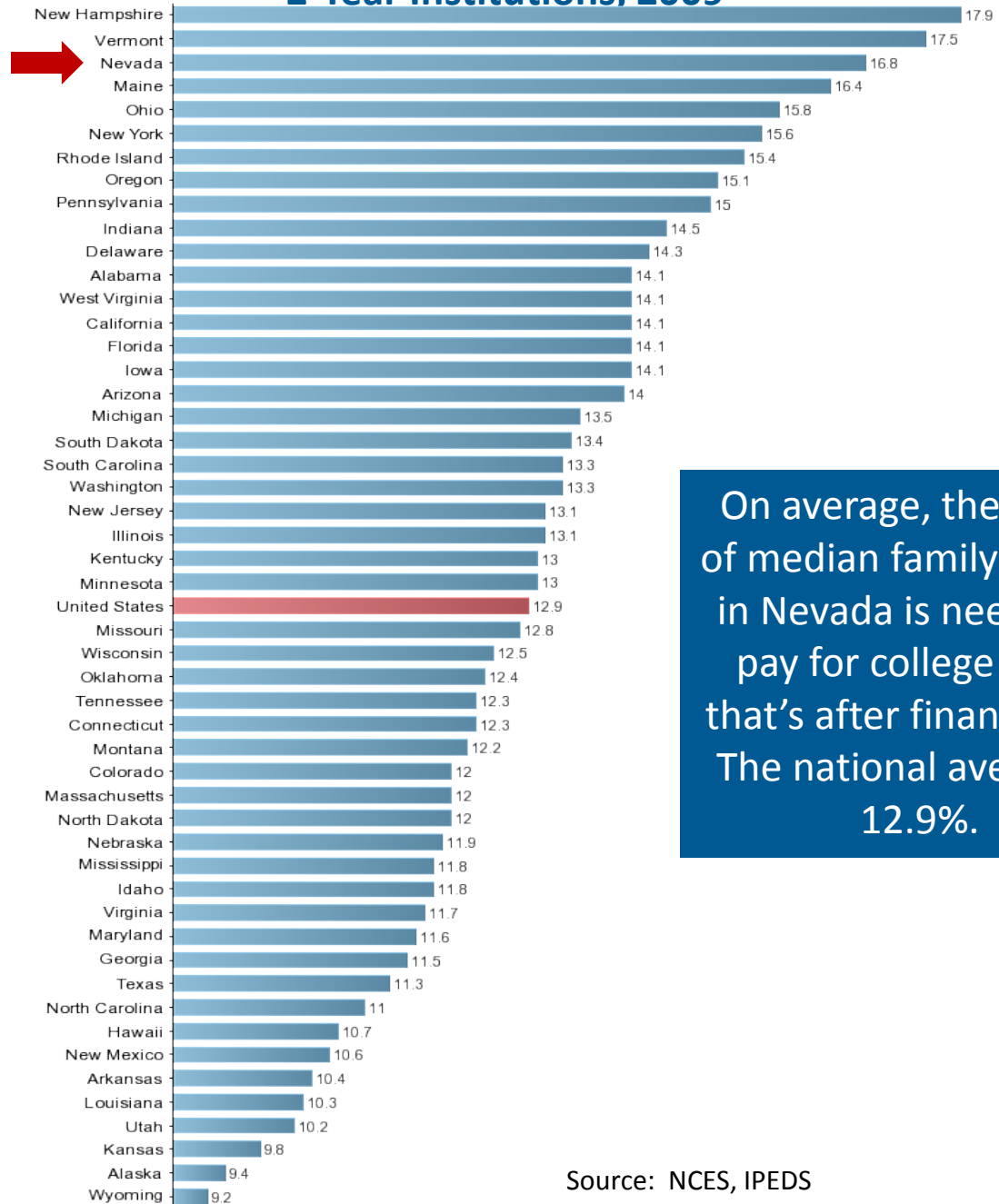
State	2013-14	Rank
CALIFORNIA	\$1,104	1
NEW MEXICO	\$1,572	2
ARIZONA	\$2,355	3
WYOMING	\$2,539	4
<b>NEVADA<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$2,700</b>	<b>5</b>
IDAHO	\$2,876	6
HAWAII	\$3,259	7
UTAH	\$3,261	8
MONTANA	\$3,384	9
COLORADO	\$3,699	10
NORTH DAKOTA	\$4,086	11
WASHINGTON	\$4,274	12
OREGON	\$4,535	13
ALASKA	\$4,690	14
SOUTH DAKOTA	\$5,937	15
<b>Median</b>	<b>\$3,261</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Ranking of 1 = low est avg. tuition; 15 = highest avg. tuition.

<sup>2</sup> Nevada: \$2,700 = (\$84.50 x 30) + tech fee. No change in rank from 2012-13.

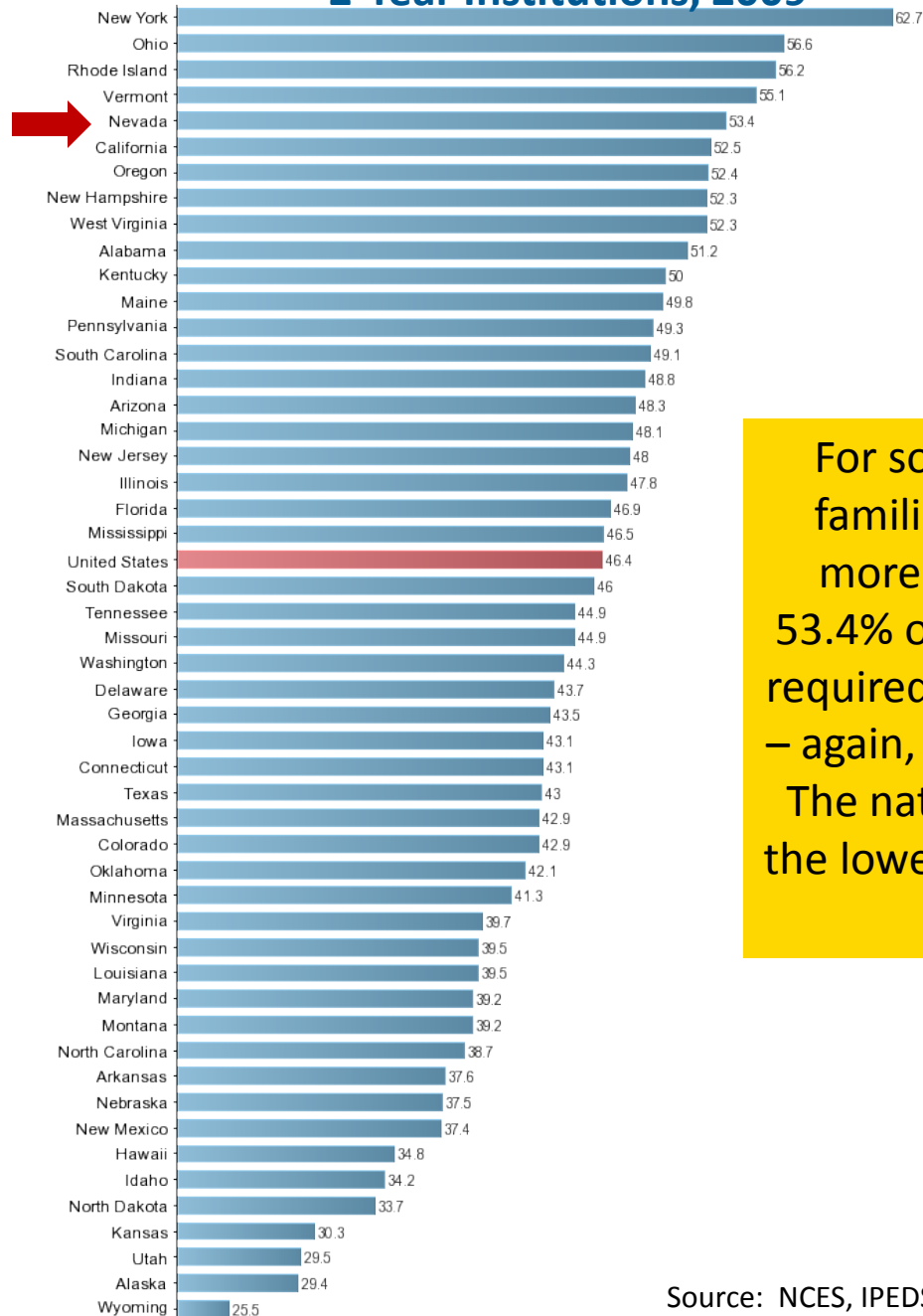
Source: Table 7a, *Tuition & Fees In Public Higher Education in the West*, 2013-14, WICHE.

# Percent of Median Family Income Needed to Pay for College 2-Year Institutions, 2009



On average, the 16.8% of median family income in Nevada is needed to pay for college – and that’s after financial aid. The national average is 12.9%.

# Percent of Income from the Lowest Quintile Needed to Pay for College 2-Year Institutions, 2009



For some low income families the picture is more dire, in Nevada 53.4% of family income is required to pay for college – again, after financial aid. The national average for the lowest income quintile is 46.4%.

# 15 to Finish

## Shift Focus to Benefits of Full-Time Enrollment

### Benefits include:

- ✓ Progress from freshman to sophomore status after first year;
- ✓ More likely to graduate;
- ✓ Pay less in tuition and living expenses;
- ✓ Gain additional years of earnings;
- ✓ Free up limited classroom space for other students



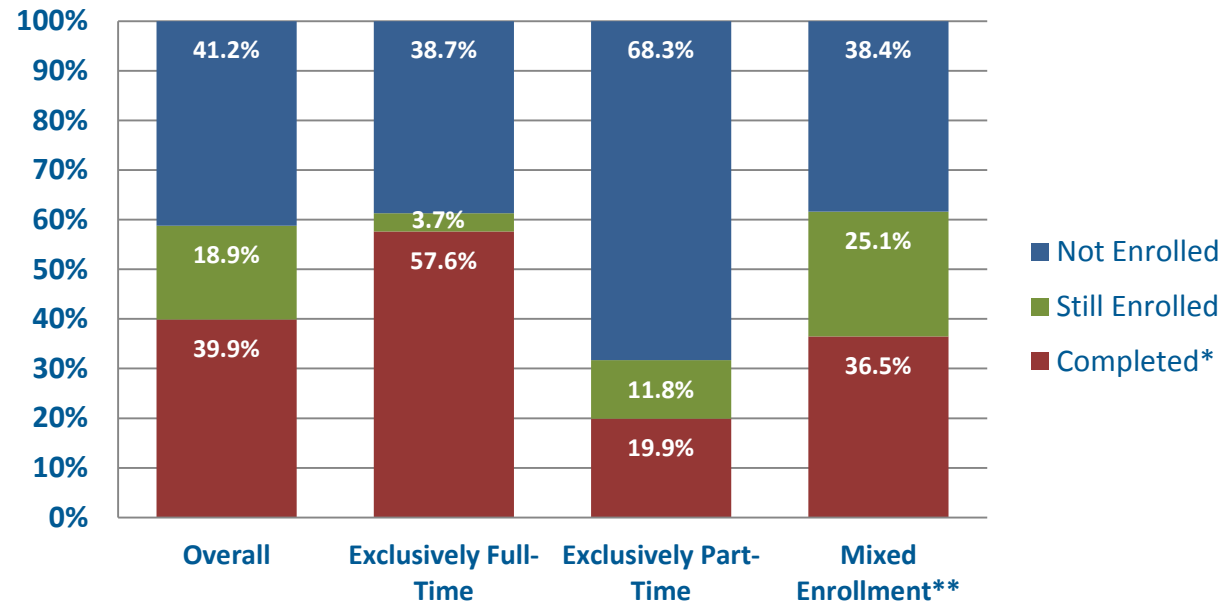
Source: The Power of 15 Hours, Enrollment Intensity and Postsecondary Student Achievement by Dr. Nate Johnson. Fall 2012



# National Perspective (continued)

## National Student Clearinghouse Research Center Two-Year Public Institutions

Six-Year Outcomes and First Completion for Students who Started at Two-Year Public Institutions by Enrollment Intensity



Part-time students far less likely to graduate

\*Completed: Includes students who completed at starting or different institution

\*\*Mixed Enrollment: Both part-time and full-time during the study period

Source: *Completing College: A National View of Student Attainment Rates*; National Student Clearing House; December 2013

To the extent students can go full-time at any point, increased likelihood of completing.

# National Perspective (*continued*)

## National Center for Education Statistics

- Undergraduates enrolled full-time – 30 or more credits completed in first year – are more likely to graduate on time than students who completed fewer credits per year.

**Source:** *National Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, 2004-09*

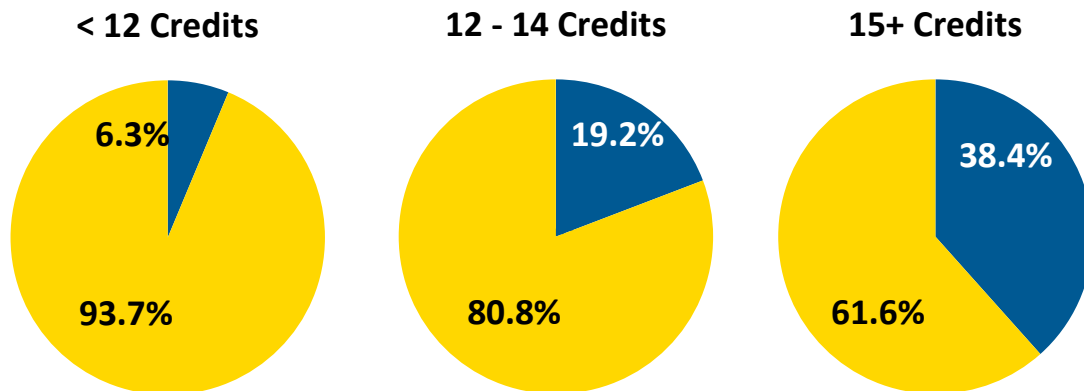
- Withdrawal rates are lower for full-time students. One-third of part-time students withdrew in their first year.

**Source:** *NCES Report 2011-12*

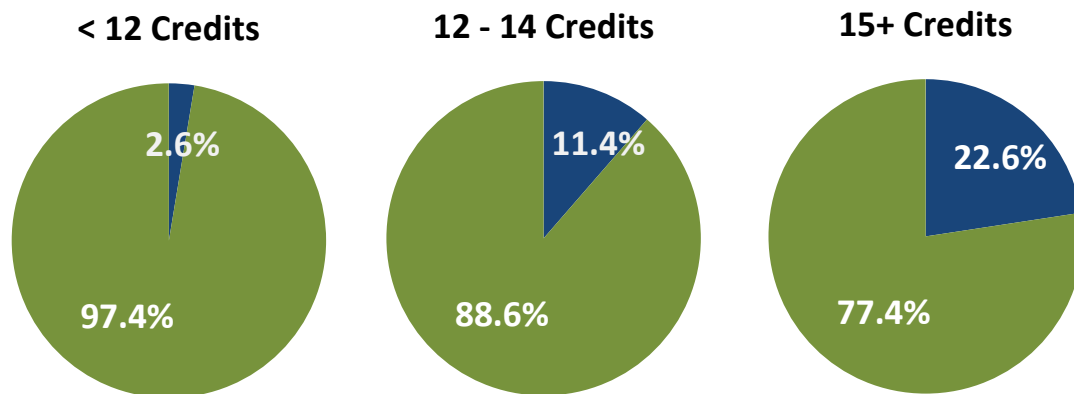
# Data: 2-year & WNC Graduation Rates by Credit Load



Undergraduate students who are enrolled full-time are more likely to graduate from college.

## WNC – Fall 2008 Cohort



## NSHE 2-Year Institutions – Fall 2008 Cohort



 % Graduated  
 % Not Graduated

NOTE: Fall 2008 cohort, first-time, degree seeking students, who earned a certificate or associates degree at a community college within 200% time to degree; Enrollment load based on first term.

# Data: 2-yr & WNC Graduation Rates by Credit Load and Ethnicity

## WNC – Fall 2008 Cohort

	First-term Enrollment Load		
	< 12	12 – 14	15+
Minorities	3.5%	25.6%	33.3%
White Non-Hispanic	6.6%	16.7%	39.0%

## NSHE 2-Year Institutions – Fall 2008 Cohort

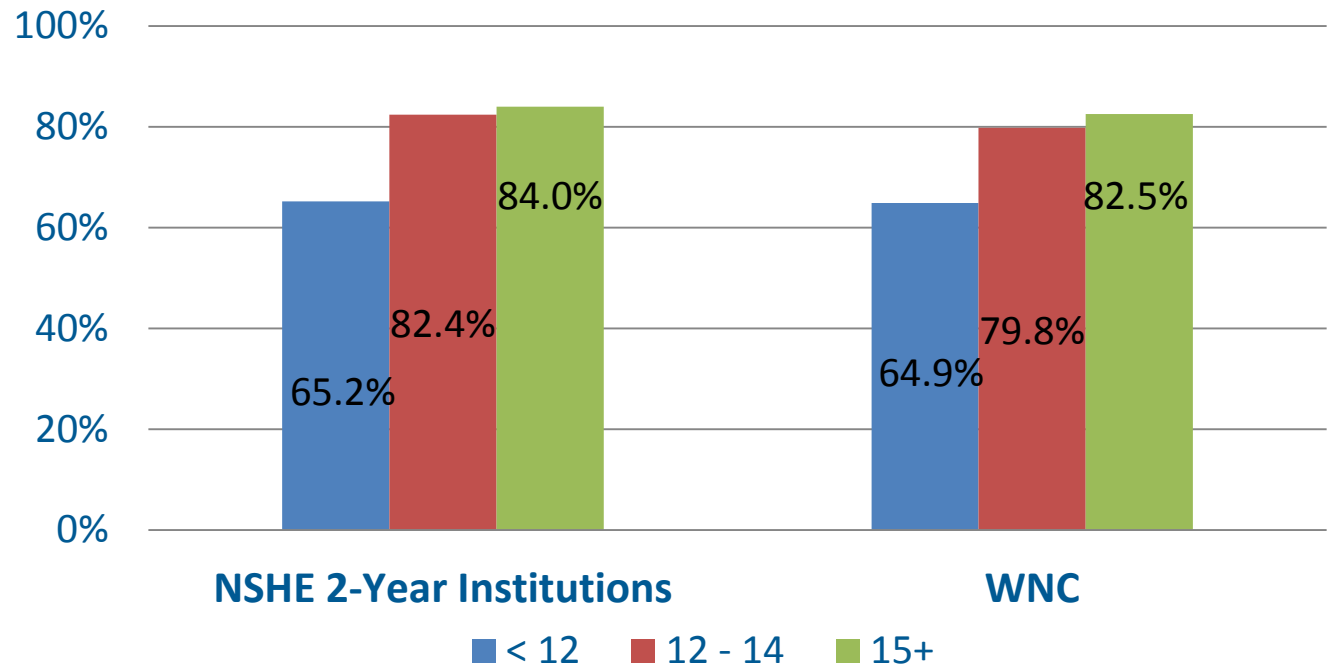
	First-term Enrollment Load		
	< 12	12 – 14	15+
Minorities	2.6%	11.3%	20.9%
White Non-Hispanic	2.8%	11.5%	23.3%

**Regardless of race or ethnicity, undergraduate students who are enrolled full-time are more likely to graduate from college.**

NOTE: Fall 2008 cohort who earned a certificate or associates degree at a community college within 200% time to degree. Enrollment load based on first term.

# Persistence Rates

## Fall to Spring Persistence Rate



NOTE: Analysis includes cohorts from Fall 2009, 2011, and 2012, first-time, degree-seeking freshmen

Full-time students are significantly more likely to persist to the next semester.

# Data: Cohort GPA by Academic Preparation

		NSHE 2-Year Institutions	WNC
Remedial English / Math Enrollment Groups	Credit Load	GPA (cohort)	GPA (cohort)
College	< 12	2.61	2.92
	12 to < 15	2.68	2.95
	15+	2.78	3.10
Remedial	< 12	2.30	2.27
	12 to < 15	2.38	2.28
	15+	2.60	2.70

Lacking other data elements, placement into remedial English and/or mathematics was used as a proxy for academic preparation.

Regardless of academic preparation, students enrolled full-time have higher grade point averages.

NOTE: Fall 2008 cohort of first-time, degree-seeking freshmen.

# Student Services Strategies



- ✓ **Emphasize Different Approaches to Achieve Goal of 30 Credits Per Year**
  - “15 to Finish” (15 credits/semester)
  - 12-12-6 (12 credits/semester plus summer courses)
  - Winter and summer terms
  
- ✓ **Other Institutional Support Approaches**
  - Block Scheduling
  - Guided Pathways
  - Co-requisite model for remediation



**Thank You!**

