

# Creating Pathways to Student Success



# Champions and Believers

- ▶ The first year of Degree Partnerships?
- ▶ The key player?
- ▶ When did you begin?

# The Numbers

- ▶ How many CC in Oregon are a DPP?
- ▶ What other 3 colleges?

# Where Were We In 2005

- ▶ Process
- ▶ Students who said yes or no
- ▶ Strengths
- ▶ Barriers

# National Student Clearinghouse 2011

- ▶ Over 60 Percent of students transferring from a two-year college go on to complete four-year degrees
- ▶ Most students transfer from two- to four-year institutions without first receiving a credential from the two-year institution, which is consistent with findings from previous Signature Reports.
- ▶ Baccalaureate attainment rates were higher for students who transferred with a two-year degree or certificate (72%) than for those who transferred without a credential (56%).
- ▶ Students transferring to a four-year public institution had a 65 percent completion rate compared to a 60 percent completion rate for those transferring to a four-year private institution.

# Continued

- ▶ The gap in the six year completion rate was large (26 percentage points) between students who transferred to a four-year institution within one year of their most recent enrollment at a two year institution and students who transferred after stopping-out for more than one year.
- ▶ There is a negligible difference (less than 2%) in completion after transfer between women and men.
- ▶ Students attending full time after transfer had a better chance of graduating than those who attended part time or with mixed enrollment (83 percent, 24.8 percent, and 62.1 percent, respectively).

# Continued

The report is based on student-level data made available to the Clearinghouse by its more than 3,500 participating colleges and universities, including 98 percent of students attending public and private nonprofit postsecondary institutions studying six-year outcomes of students who transferred during the 2005-2006 academic year.

# Current - 2015

- ▶ Process
- ▶ Students who said yes or no
- ▶ Strengths
- ▶ Barriers



# The numbers for community colleges

<http://ccrc.tc.columbia.edu/Community-College-FAQs.html>

The numbers today

# So what else do we know?

- ▶ <http://ccrc.tc.columbia.edu/media/k2/attachments/what-we-know-about-transfer.pdf>

Worth a look and pix into the future

# **Bridging the Gaps to Success: Promising Practices for Promoting Among Low-Income and First- Generation Students**

- ▶ Having a structured academic pathway, a student-centered culture and culturally sensitive leadership are three conditions that can help community colleges successfully serve first-generation, low-income students, according to a study released today by the Washington-based Pell Institute for the Study of Opportunity in Higher Education
  
- ▶ Researchers led by Taylor Smith 2009

# Results

The schools had actual transfer rates that ranged between 18 to 25 percent, higher than the predicted rates of 11 to 18 percent. Their actual rates are higher than the state average of 20 percent. This is comparable to the national average of 25 percent, according to the U.S. Department of Education. Researchers traveled to the schools on two-day visits and interviewed administrators, faculty and staff, as well as current and former students who transferred to four-year colleges.

- ▶ The results of the study revealed students need a certain support system if they are to successfully transfer to four-year institutions. The first factor is having a structured academic pathway. This means the community college must actively pursue relationships with local high schools and four-year institutions to help students earn college credits in high school and create smooth transitions for students transferring out of two-year institutions.
- ▶ “There’s accountability we were observing between the four-year and the two-year campuses that we saw,” Taylor Smith said. “The [community college] faculty had real academic credibility with the four-year colleges,” which helped four-year institution officials feel more comfortable and prepared to take transfer students.
- ▶ “That kind of relationship between two- and four-year colleges is very important,” she said.

# Continued

- ▶ The second is having a student-centered culture, which means the college likely offers TRIO Student Support Services. For individual institutions, the federally funded TRIO Student Support Services program includes tutoring, supplemental instruction and other workshops, as well as specialized advising for students.
- ▶ “It was wonderful to be on campus where the administrative offices reposition themselves... as the service centers,” she said. “The students aren’t searching around asking ‘Who can help me? They can walk in and feel welcome.’”
- ▶ The third factor is having culturally sensitive leadership among administrators. This means the faculty and staff should look like their students and there should be diverse role models for students, the report says. In addition, colleges must reach out to underserved communities to reach parents and students, and create strategic plans to better understand why socioeconomically disadvantaged students have trouble transferring so the difficulties can be addressed.

# Improving Student Transfer from Community Colleges to Four-Year Institutions 2011 College Board

- ▶ **Still true today**

## **Community Colleges are the largest postsecondary education segment and its share of the undergraduate population is likely to increase**

Community colleges enroll more than seven million students, nearly 44 percent of all undergraduates in the United States. In the 2007-08 academic year, community colleges enrollment hit an all-time high, especially among traditional college-aged students (18–24 years). In comparison, enrollments at four-year institutions was flat. More remarkably, among all 18-to-24-year-olds in the United States, one in 10 students was attending a community college

# Community college students want to transfer

Transfer has been and continues to be a popular goal for a large proportion of incoming community college students. Surveys indicate that at least 50 percent and perhaps as many as 80 percent of all incoming community college students seek to transfer and earn a bachelor's degree. Moreover, many students who intend to earn sub-baccalaureate credentials at a community college often increase their educational aspirations after starting at a two year college.



# **Community colleges will prepare more students for transfer in the future, especially students from middle-class backgrounds**

The American Association of Community Colleges (AACCC) estimates that between 2007 and 2009, the number of full-time students enrolled in community colleges grew 24 percent. And, significant overall growth in Transfer and the Four-Year Institution community college enrollment has been fueled largely by traditional-age students (18–24 years). Traditional-age students attending full time are far more likely than other students to have transfer and a bachelor's degree as a goal.

# Community colleges attract students from underserved groups in greater numbers than four-year colleges and universities

White students dominate community college enrollments as they do in four-year institutions. Compared to four-year institutions, however, community colleges enroll greater proportions of African American, Hispanic, and first-generation students, as well as students from the lowest income level and single-parent families. These relative proportions are likely to increase since, for example, the population of students from underrepresented ethnic groups is expected to increase substantially in the coming decades. Moreover, students from underserved groups, especially Hispanic and Native American students, have traditionally enrolled in community colleges in greater numbers than in public four-year institutions, regardless of their income level

# Community colleges cost less to attend than four-year institutions

- ▶ The cost of college is rising at two- and four-year colleges and universities, just not as fast or as much at community colleges.
- ▶ According to data compiled by the College Board and AACCC, tuition and fees at community colleges average only 36.2 percent of the average four-year public college tuition and fee bill.

# Community colleges are more accessible than four-year institutions

- ▶ According to AACCC, there is a community college located within driving distance of most Americans.
- ▶ Moreover, community colleges are more evenly distributed compared to four-year institutions.
- ▶ Twenty-nine percent of community colleges are located in cities, 24 percent in towns and 18 percent in rural areas. In a recent survey of students, proximity was a major reason why they selected one school over another

# OSU had this insight in 1998

Appreciating that community colleges offer a host of advantages to first-time students — advantages that four-year institutions are finding difficult to match — Frank Ashley, vice chancellor for academic affairs at the Texas A&M University System, recalls the advice he gave his staff when he supervised admissions at Texas A&M–Commerce:

“Listen guys, we can’t compete against the cost of the community college or their numerous locations. We should really concentrate our [outreach] funds toward recruiting transfer students ...”

# Future - 2020

The Play Book- College Board 2014

## **Individual Plays**

- 1. Socio-Economic Status**
- 2. Geographic Diversity**
- 3. First Generation Students**
- 4. Percent with plans**

## **Institutional Plays**

- 1. Collaborative Agreements**
- 2. Cohort Programs**
- 3. Application Inquiries**

# Guiding Questions for College Efforts to Strengthen Student Pathways to Completion

How can we motivate and prepare entering students to choose a college/ program of study?

How can we accelerate the rate at which new students choose and successfully enter a program?

How can we accelerate the rate at which program concentrators complete program requirements?

How can we ensure that our programs prepare students for further education and for CTE programs/for career advancement?

# Start today with the sessions

