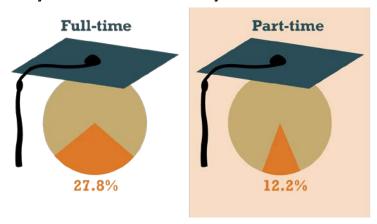


Setting a State Agenda for College Completion

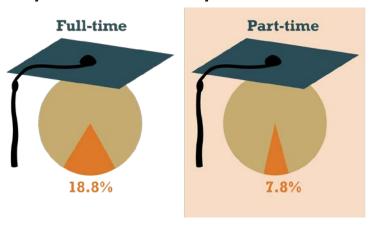
Bruce Vandal, Vice President Complete College America

Too few students graduate — even when they have twice as much time

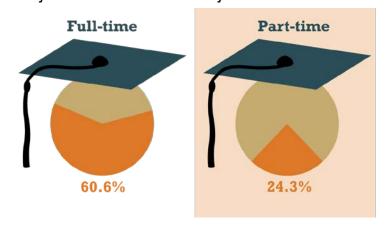
1-year certificate within 2 years



2-year associate within 4 years



4-year bachelor's within 8 years

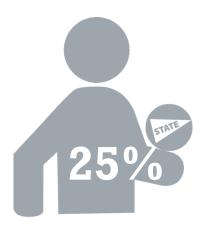




Nontraditional students are the new majority.



75% of students are college commuters, often juggling families, jobs, and school.



25% of students attend full-time at residential colleges.



Creating the Conditions For Reform

- Set a State Goal to Improve College Completion
- Agree on the Metrics to Measure Improvement
- Create a State Completion Plan
- Align Resources with Performance Outcomes



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Metrics that Inform Progress

Disaggregation Necessary to Close Achievement Gaps

Gender Race/Ethnicity **Income** (Pell Grant recipients) * Age Group (where applicable) * **Full-time/Part-time Enrollment** * Discipline/Degree-type * **Remedial Status** *





Metrics that Inform Progress

Outcome Metrics

Indicators of successful outcomes

DEGREES AWARDED ANNUALLY (# and change over time)

GRADUATION RATES

TRANSFER RATES

CREDITS AND TIME TO DEGREE



Metrics that Inform Progress

Progress Metrics

Measures of interim achievements strongly linked to student success

REMEDIATION: ENTRY and SUCCESS SUCCESS in FIRST-YEAR COLLEGE COURSES * (1st yr. math and English) **CREDIT ACCUMULATION RETENTION RATES COURSE COMPLETION**





Using Completion Metrics



Creating the Conditions For Reform

- Set a State Goal to Improve College Completion
- Agree on the Metrics to Measure Improvement
- Create a State Completion Plan
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Completion Plans



Creating the Conditions For Reform

- Set a State Goal to Improve College Completion
- Agree on the Metrics to Measure Improvement
- Create a State Completion Plan
- Align Resources with Performance Outcomes



Shifting to Performance Funding





TIME the EINE

Understanding the Barriers to Completion

- Long remedial education sequences for a majority of students end college before it begins
- Part time students rarely earn a credential
- Students take too long and too many credits to graduate



Too many entering freshmen need remediation.

51.7% of those entering a 2-year college enrolled in remediation



19.9% of those entering a 4-year college enrolled in remediation



Source: Fall 2006 cohorts

Most remedial students don't make it through collegelevel gateway courses.

2-Year Colleges



Complete remediation



22.3%

Complete remediation and associated college-level courses in two years

4-Year Colleges



74.4% Complete remediation



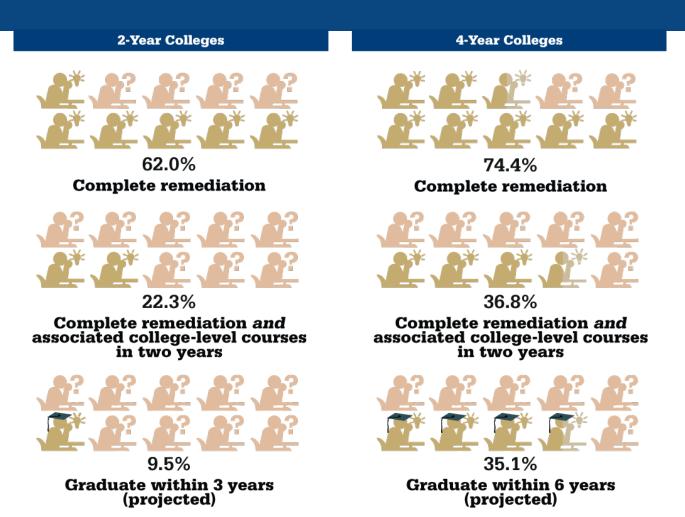
36.8%

Complete remediation and associated college-level courses in two years

Source: Fall 2006 cohorts



Most remedial students never graduate.



Source: Completion data: fall 2006 cohorts; graduation data: 2-year, fall 2004 cohorts; 4-year, fall 2002 cohorts

Deliver remedial instruction for gateway college-level course content — as a corequisite, not a pre-requisite.

- Single Semester Co-Requisite
- One-Year Course Pathway
- Embedded or Parallel Remediation in Career Technical Programs



Transforming Remediation



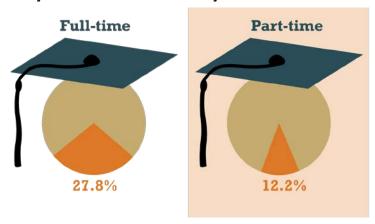
Understanding the Barriers to Completion

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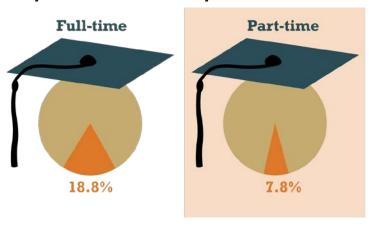


Too few students graduate. For part-timers, results are dismal — even when they have twice as much time

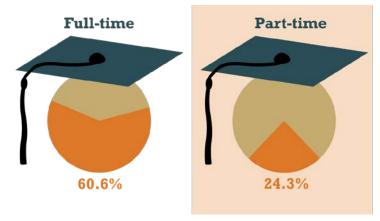
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2-year associate within 4 years



4-year bachelor's within 8 years





Structured, block schedule programs enable students to balance school, family and work

- Tennessee Tech Center model
- CUNY ASAP Program



Understanding the Barriers to Completion

- Long remedial education sequences for a majority of students end college before it begins
- Part time students rarely earn a credential
- Students take too long and too many credits to graduate



... and taking too much time to earn a degree.

Certificate

Should take 1 year



Full-time students take 3.3 years



Part-time students take 4.4 years











Associate

Should take 2 years



Full-time students take 3.8 years



Part-time students take 5 years



Bachelor's

Should take 4 years



Full-time students take 4.7 years



Part-time students take 5.6 years





Students are wasting time (and money) on excess credits ...

Certificate

Should take 30 credits
Students take 63.5 credits

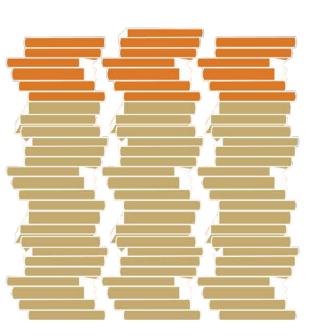
Associate

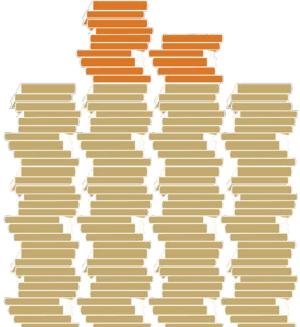
Should take **60 credits**Students take **79.0 credits**

Bachelor's

Should take 120 credits
Students take 136.5 credits









Implement credit caps to ensure most programs adhere to the 60 credit/Associate Degree, 120 credit/Bachelor's Degree standard.



Incent students to take 15 credits per semester, to stay on track for on time graduation.

Hawaii's 15 to Finish



Create smarter, default academic pathways to postsecondary credentials.

- Students choose a "meta-major" when they enroll
- Semester by semester course schedules for chosen major
- Milestone courses ensure students stay on course
- Technology tracks student progress and flags students who veer off course



Reducing Time to Degree



In Conclusion ...

Set the Conditions for Reform

- Set completion goals
- Use metrics to measure progress
- Create a state plan
- Performance Funding



In Conclusion ...

Implement high impact, large scale "game changer strategies

- Co-Requisite Remediation
- Block Scheduling
- Credit Caps
- Incentives for On Time Graduation
- Default Pathways to Credentials



Alliance Expectations

- Letter from governor enlisting in the Alliance
- Identify a team of state policymakers, higher education leaders and business representatives to be the CCA state team.
- Agree to college, submit and report CCA completion metric data
- Create a state completion goal and plan to achieve, statewide and at each campus
- Identify a state liaison



Alliance Benefits

- Participation in a CCA Completion Academy
- Invitations to CCA Policy Institutes
- State Institutes on CCA Completion Strategies
- State Completion Academies
- State Team Attendance at Annual Meeting of Alliance
- Just in Time Technical Assistance





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