

# Data Tools to Help Ensure Students Are Enrolled in 'High-Opportunity' Programs They Will be Motivated to Complete

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NCII Rural Guided Pathways Initiative September 12, 2022

# To improve recruitment + retention, community colleges must ensure that their programs are worth completing



# To Build Back Enrollment, Community Colleges Must Ensure That Their Programs Are Worth Completing

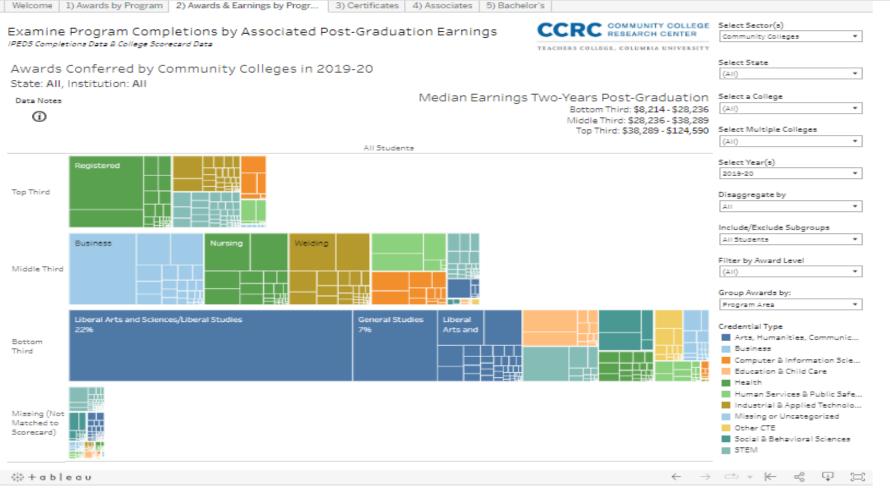
Essays • Multiple Authors • Wednesday, 29 September 2021

By Davis Jenkins and John Fink

- CCRC estimates that less than 40% of long certificates and 25% of associate degrees are associated with median earnings of \$35,000 or more two years after graduation.
- About half of associate degrees awarded by ccs are AAs in liberal/general studies, which have little labor market value and too often include credits that students are not able to apply toward their desired bachelor's major.
- In general, too many community college students are not able to apply cc credits toward a bachelor's in their major field of interest.
- Relatively few students who earn cc certificates go on to earn an associate or bachelor's degrees.



Despite the rising cost of a community college education, many cc credentials do not lead to "good jobs"\*...



#### Details

☆ 4 ◎ 6,710

IPEDS Completions data linked to College Scorecard, compiled by Michael Itzkowitz at Third Way (see https://www.thirdway.org/report/which-college-programs-give-students-the-best-bang-for-their-buck)

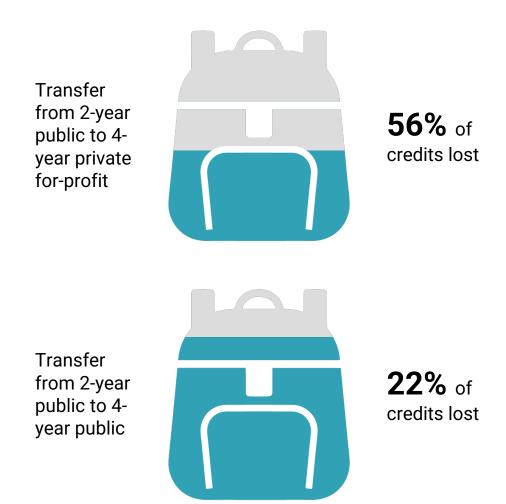
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\* "Good jobs" defined as those that pay a minimum of \$35,000 for workers between the ages of 25 and 44 and at least \$45,000 for workers between the ages of 45 and 64.



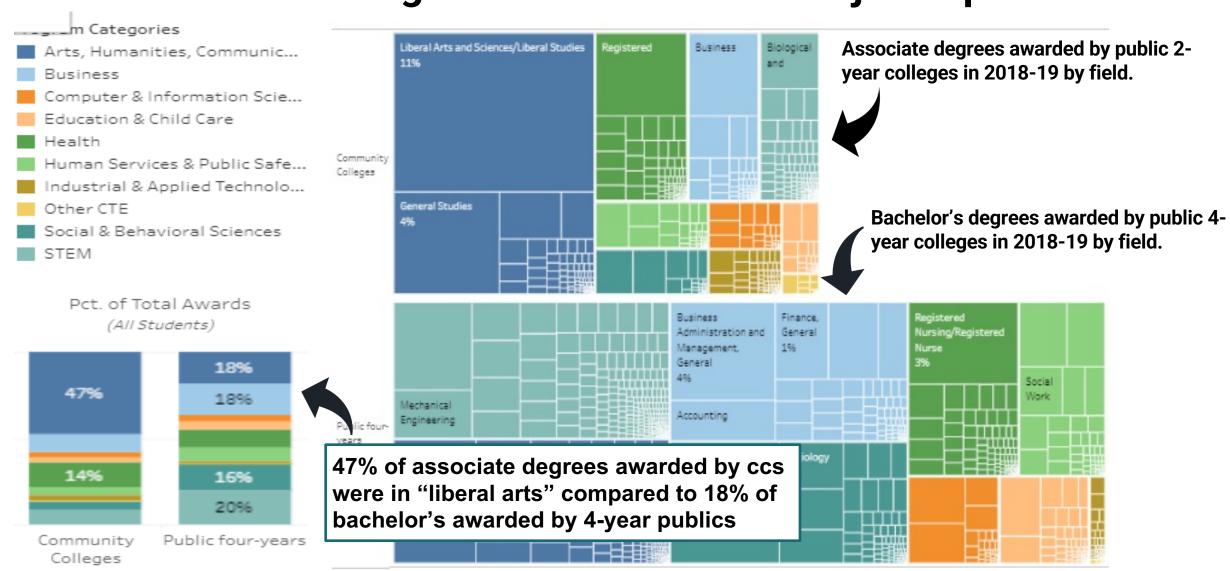
### Estimated Percentage of Credits Lost in Transfer, on Average, Academic Years 2003-04 to 2008-09

...and too many community college students lose credits when they transfer.





## Half of community college associate degrees are general AAs, which are not well-aligned with bachelor's major requirements.



## Motivate new students to stay by helping them find a direction and build momentum in a field of interest

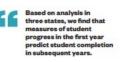


### Early Momentum Metrics Leading Indicators for Community College Improvement

By Clive R. Belfield, Davis Jenkins, and John Fink

As community colleges across the country implement large-scale reforms to improve student success, they need timely and actionable metrics to determine if the changes they are making in a given year or term will likely improve student outcomes in the long run. In this brief, we examine how well nine measures of students' progress in their first year predict student completion in subsequent years and thus how suitable these early momentum metrics, or EMMs, are as leading indicators of the effectiveness of institutional reforms.

Based on analysis of student data from all community colleges in three states, we find that EMMs do predict longer term success for students. We also find that a key factor in low completion rates, as well as in equity gaps in completion rates, is that many students do not gain early momentum in their first year. College outcomes would be substantially higher if more students met EMMs. Our findings indicate the need for comprehensive reforms to community college organization and practice to help more students gain early momentum on their way to earning a credential.



#### First-Year Indicators of Longer-Term Success

Throughout the nation, two-year and four-year colleges are recognizing that to "move the needle" on collegewide measures of success (e.g., completion rates) major redesign across the entire institution may be required to ensure that its programs, policies, and practices are well designed and aligned to promote student success. Hundreds of community colleges across the country are adopting whole-college reforms commonly referred to as "guided pathways" (Bailey, Jaggars, & Jenkins, 2015). As part of these reforms, colleges are mapping requirements and options for programs of study so that they are aligned with desired employment and transfer outcomes, redesigning the onboarding process to help new students explore options and interests and develop an academic completion plan, and revamping advising to better support students in making timely progress toward completion of a credential. Faculty are also working together across disciplines to ensure that curricula and teaching prepare students to succeed in employment and transfer in their field of study.

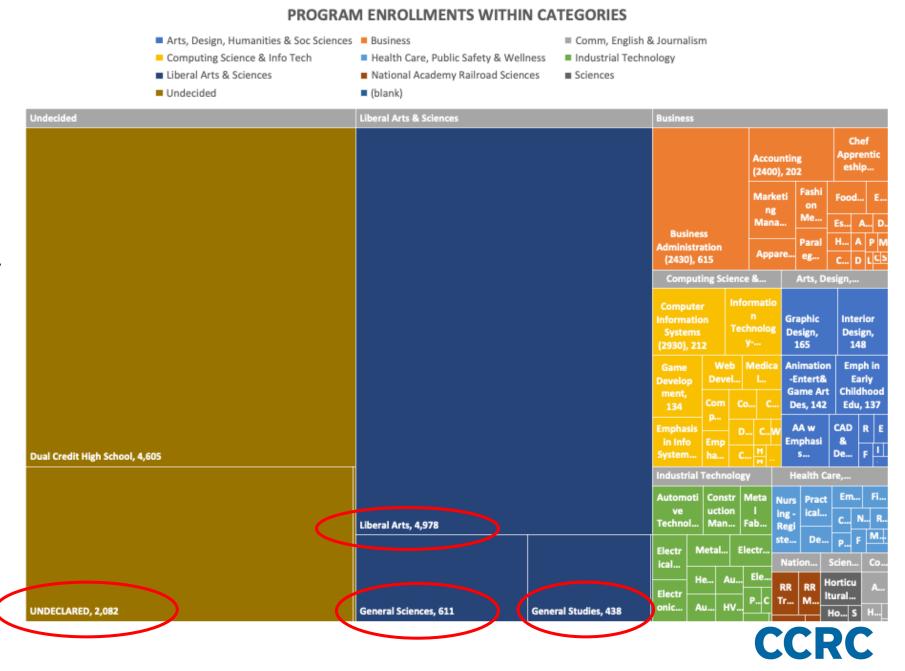
Because they involve a redesign of college practices at scale, guided pathways reforms take several years to implement (Jenkins, Lahr, Fink, & Ganga, 2018, pp. 2-3). Given that whole-college

- Students who gain early momentum are more likely to complete and transfer successfully, with added benefits for students of color and low-income students.
- But many students who apply do not enroll or drop out before the census day, and 45 percent of students generally (and 60% of most underserved students) have dropped out of college by year 2.
- Of those who persist, many are not enrolled in a program that clearly leads to a job or efficient transfer in their major field of interest.
- Most colleges do not actively build bridges to credit programs for hs dual enrollment/credit and adult basic skills, noncredit workforce students.

Source: https://ccrc.tc.columbia.edu/publications/early-momentum-metrics-leading-indicators.html

Many students are not enrolled in a program that clearly leads to a job or transfer in their major field of interest.

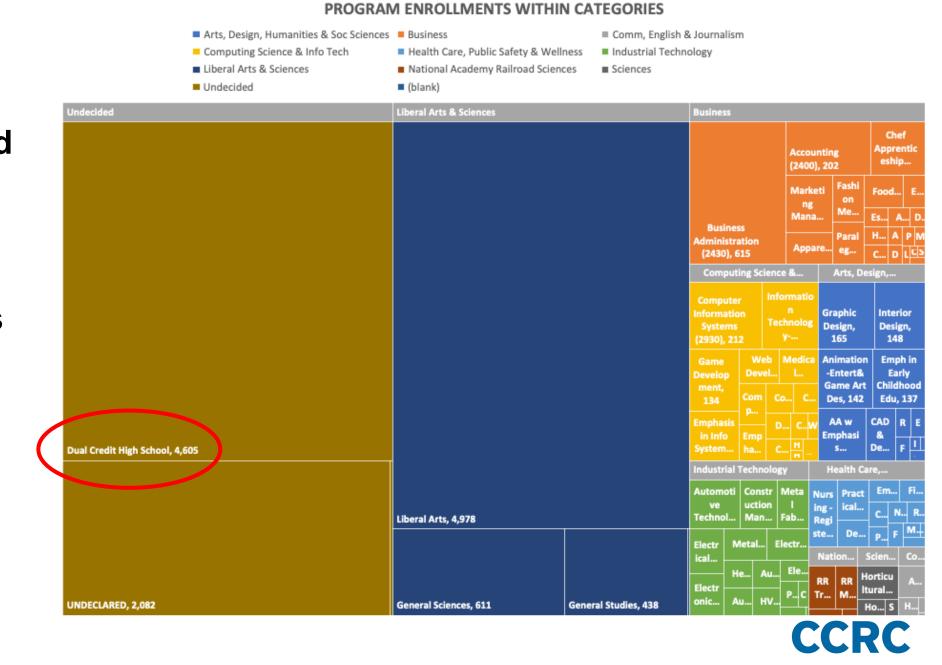
What motivation do these students have to complete?



17,535

Total Students:

Colleges could build a supply of new students by rethinking hs dual enrollment/credit as an on-ramp to affordable college **CTE** and transfer pathways for students after high school...



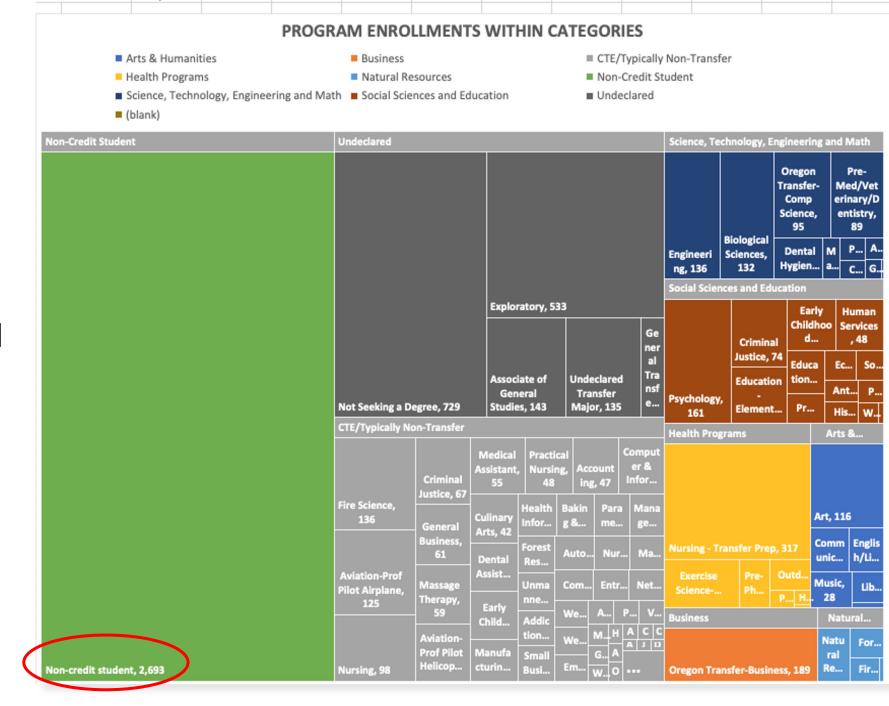
17,535

Total Students:

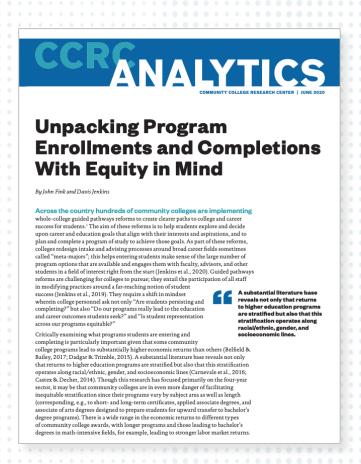
...and by building bridges to college credit programs for adult basic skills and non-credit workforce students.

Total Students:

7,753



# Planning Guide and Data Tool for Unpacking Program Data with Equity in Mind



- 1. What programs are our students currently enrolled in?
  - How many students are not in a program that clearly leads to jobs or transfer in specific majors?
- 2. Which programs lead to greater or lesser opportunity?
- 3. Is student representation across programs proportionate?



#### Is it clear to our students where their programs lead?

| Category               | Description  | Examples  | Clear to students what this program leads to? |
|------------------------|--|---|---|
| Workforce: Low         | Program places students into jobs with low average earnings (e.g., less than \$14/hour)  | Criminal Justice, Automobile<br>Technology, Early Childhood   |   |
| Workforce: Medium      | Program places students into relatively middle-<br>paying job (e.g., between \$14-\$17.55/ hour)                                   | Accounting, Welding, Business<br>Management, Dental Assistant |   |
| Workforce: High        | Program places students into a relatively high-<br>paying job (e.g., more than \$17.55/ hour)                                      | Nursing, Radiology Technology,<br>Sonography, Dental Hygiene  |   |
| Transfer: Structured   | Program designed to prepare students for a<br>particular baccalaureate major/meta-major and/or a<br>specific four-year destination | AA-Business (DTA),<br>AS-T (Engineering)                      |   |
| Transfer: Unstructured | Program designed for general transfer (no pre-major or university destination necessarily specified)                               | AA-General Studies,<br>"General Transfer"                     |   |
| Undeclared or Unknown  | Listed as undeclared or missing program information  | Null, Missing Program,<br>Undeclared                          | $\triangle$                                   |
| Uncategorized or Other | Non-degree seeking, ESL, ABE, dual enrollment  | Basic Education, ESL, Running Start                           |   |





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