Thank you for your interest in the GradSnapp Promotional Webinar: How to Overcome Five Common Challenges to College Persistence. To access the slide deck, please scroll down. To listen to the recording, please click on the link below.

https://vimeo.com/374755280/4bf36cb164

Should you have any questions, please contact Maggie Brubaker at mbrubaker@scholarshipproviders.org or 303-442-2524.
Supporting Students All The Way To College Graduation

SOLUTIONS TO 5 COMMON CHALLENGES
“Things get done only if the data we gather can inform and inspire those in a position to make [a] difference.” – Mike Schmoker, former school administrator, English teacher and football coach, author.

Work overload decreases productivity by 68% in employees who feel they don’t have enough hours in the day to complete their tasks. (Source: Cornerstone)
Our students are getting into college - but many aren’t reaching graduation
A Few Key Actionable College Success Questions

• Summer Melt
  • What happens to students during the high school to college transition?
  • Is there a difference based on postsecondary goal (e.g., <2-year, 2-year, 4-year)?

• When do most students stop-out/dropout?
  • Does college type matter (2-year, 4-year)?

• Where are students enrolling?
  • Do we see concentrations at particular colleges?
  • Are students staying local or going away for college?
  • Is there persistence difference when staying local or going away?

• Do we see differences based on
  • Major
  • Financial aid
  • Situational factors

“The goal is to turn data into information, and information into insight.” – Carly Fiorina, former executive, president, and chair of Hewlett-Packard Co.
View of All Students

- Near 100% direct high school to college enrollment
- 13% persistence drop from year 1 to year 2 persistence
- 12% persistence drop from year 2 to year 3
- Data shows persistence rate evens out from year 3 on
- 25% of students stop-out/drop-out in first 2 years of college
Data Drilldown

Use Filters to disaggregate

- Students attending 4-year schools
- Students attending 2-year schools
College is expensive. Our students are struggling to make ends meet.
Empowering Your Scholars

Are You Borrowing Too Much?

On this page, you will see a summary of the cost of attendance and financial aid information you provided to help you:

- Project your total loan amount at graduation
- Understand the long term impact it may have on your personal finances

Using loans to pay for school is an investment in your future if utilized properly. Loans can offset the need to work a lot during the school year so you can focus on your academics, but you need to be aware of how much debt you are taking on. Even if you are accepting only the most favorable loans, it still may be more debt than you can manage after graduation. A general rule is that you don’t accept more in total loans than the amount you expect to earn in your entry level job after college.

Example:
Someone expecting to earn about $35,000 in their first job should not borrow more than that amount. Borrowing only the minimum needed is ideal.

According to the information you reported, you have accumulated **$18,000** in debt and accepting a total of **$7,500** in loans for this academic year. The chart below is a projection of what your total loan burden will be if you continue to borrow at approximately the same amount for the remaining years in school. See how you compare to the average graduate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cumulative Debt to Date</th>
<th>This Academic Year Debt</th>
<th>Years Left to Graduate</th>
<th>Total Projected Debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$48,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Graph showing projected debt comparison]
Ensure Your Scholarship Award Is Structured To Provide Maximum Impact – Flexible Scholarship Funds

Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA)

• Tuition and Fees. This includes the cost of required equipment, supplies and materials.

• Books and Supplies.

• Transportation.

• Dependent Care Expenses.

• Disability-related Expenses. This includes services, personal assistance, transportation, equipment and supplies related to the disability.

• Loan Fees, including origination and guarantee fees.

• Cost of First Professional Credentials. (licensing/certification fees)
Ensure Your Scholarship Award Is Structured To Provide Maximum Impact – Flexible Scholarship Funds

- Understand how your award will be managed as part of the students’ financial aid package
- Funds can be applied to any qualified educational expense
- Displacement - Grant aid or loans
- Scholarship for loan repayment
- Award through 529 College Savings Plan
- Become a Financial Aid Ninja - Attend National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators (NASFAA) annual conference
Getting through college takes more than money, but many students lack a support system.
Student Risk Indicator (SRI)

- Data is tracked across academic, financial affordability, and situational indicators.
- This provides a comprehensive view of the relationship and potential correlation/causation between the challenges students face in each category.
- Data is tracked over time to surface potential correlation/causation between key indicators in each category.
- As an advisor you can deduce the potential impact the student’s situational circumstances are having on enrolment and academic progress in this example.
We don’t have time to provide individualized support to so many students.
Dell Scholars

Providing High Engagement at Scale

• 2,400 scholars at over 600 Colleges and Universities

• Three full-time advisors (Retention Officers)

• 4 Dell Scholar Ambassador
Goal: Track and inspire your students through college to yield better graduation outcomes

Virtual Collective Case Management
Provides the ability for multiple practitioners to support students

Communications and Survey Tools
Create active student engagements and support team tasks

Student Portal
Allows students to submit information and track their own data and progress

Student Profile Dashboard
Aggregated and synthesized student-level data at your fingertips

Quick Glance Indicators
Spend less time tracking students and identifying needs
We don’t have a clear picture of our impact on student outcomes.
Data at Critical Transitions

- **College Transition**
  - Financial Aid Comparison
  - Enrollment
  - Remedial coursework
  - College Knowledge

- **End of First Term**
  - Academics
    - GPA
    - Credits completed
    - Remedial coursework
  - Changes in financial aid
  - Next term enrollments

- **Year 1 to Year 2 Persistence**
  - Persistence quality
    - GPA
    - Enrollment
    - Credits completed
  - Financial aid – debt load
  - Enrollment changes?

- **Year 2 to Year 3 Persistence**
  - Academic progress: 80% of degree requirements
Data Collection in GradSnapp

- Student Surveys
  - High school to college transition
  - Initial plans
  - Advisor assessment/download
  - End of Term
  - Annual Check-in
- Advisor Entered
  - Updates academic, financial, situational
  - Contact notes
  - Communications
  - Email & text
- National Student Clearinghouse (NSC)
# GradSnapp Partner Organization

## Student Snapshot

### Gender
- 55% Female
- 45% Male

### College Type
- <2-yr: 1%
- 2-yr: 26%
- 4-yr: 73%

### Planned Degree
- <2-yr: 4%
- 2-yr: 12%
- 4-yr: 71%
- Advanced: 13%

### Distance From Home
- 57% Attend college within 75 miles of their hometown
- 70% Stay in-state
- 30% attend college out-of-state

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Know key characteristics of your students to inform your support strategy and prioritize which students need your help now and what they need help with.

### How does work impact persistence?
- 60% report they are working 20 plus hours per week during the school year
- Their average GPA is 2.4 compared to 3.1 for students working less than 20 hours per week

### Are these students on track for on-time graduation?
- 80% are taking the minimum 12 hours per term
- 20% are enrolled less than full-time
- Students working more than 20 hours average 5.5 years to complete a four-year degree

### Now that you know most of your students attend college close to home and are working more than 20 hours per week you can:
- Survey/talk to students on reasons why they need to work so much
- Create programming on work and school balance
- Address the impact of work in your individual Student Action Plans
- Potentially develop employer partnerships near your high enrollment campuses
How do you support students to college graduation?

Learn the solutions to 5 common challenges your students face.

www.gradsnapp.com