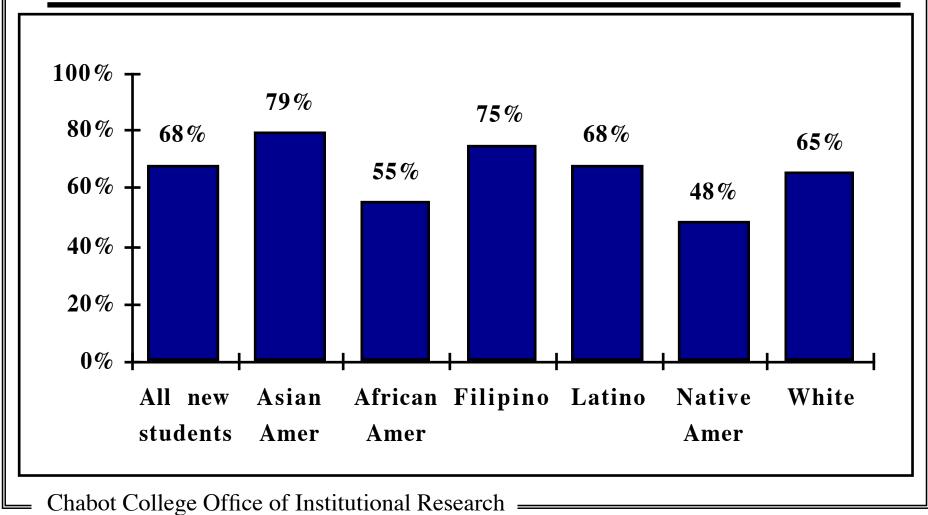
Persistence in Community Colleges

Why Underrepresented Students (and others) Leave & Why they Stay

A quantitative & qualitative exploration

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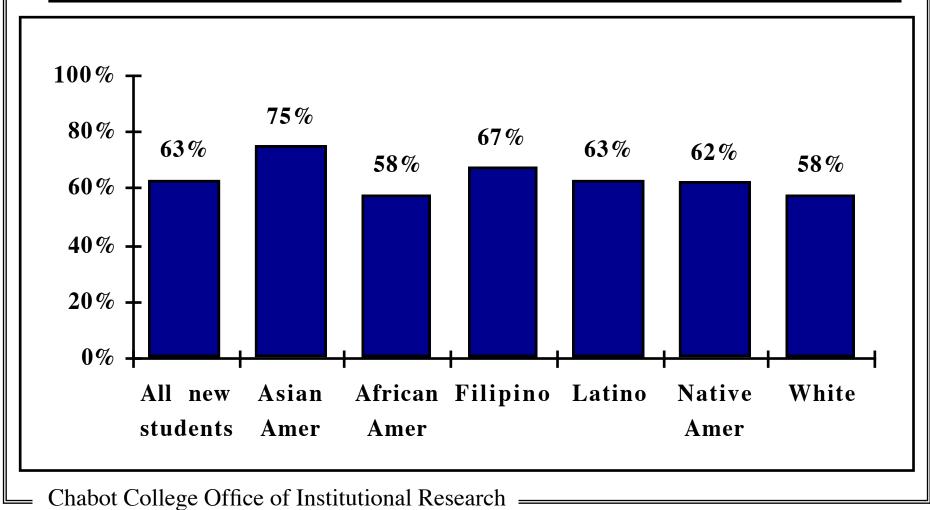
Persistence rates by race-ethnicity Chabot College: F95 to S96



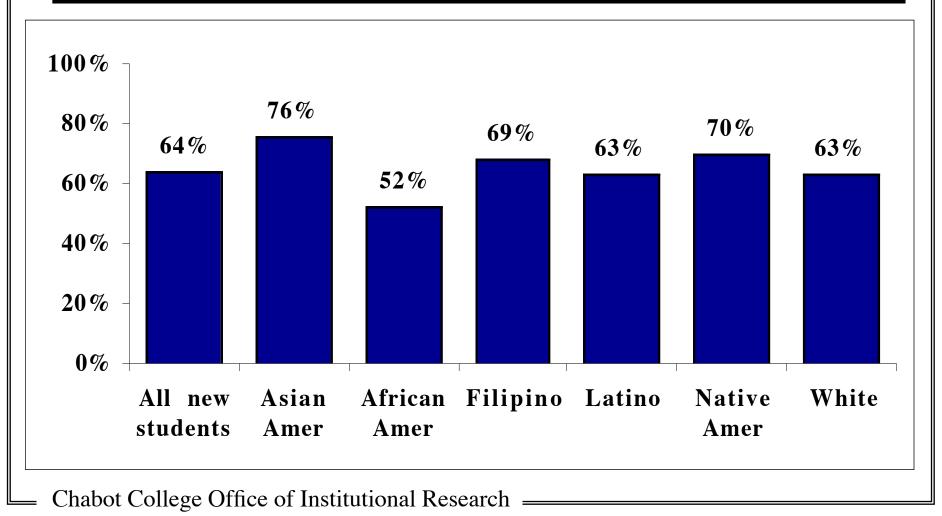
Underrepresented Students Special Projects (USSP) grant from CCC Chancellor's Office

- Why do students leave or stay?
 - to study underrepresented students,
 - -> need to study all students
- Do the reasons vary by race-ethnicity?
- What can community colleges do to increase persistence for all?
- (Persistence=term to term persistence)

Persistence rates by race-ethnicity Chabot College: F97 to S98



Persistence rates by race-ethnicity Chabot College: F2000 to S2001



Why do students persist? Research theories

- Persistence positively related to
 - educational goal & commitment to institution
 - social and academic integration in college
 - emotional and financial support from family
 - lack of external/financial obstacles
- Exploratory study
 - use these variables
 - allow for other variables particular to CCC's

Who Persists?

Persistence varies by educational goal

• Transfer 71%

• AA/AS degree 67%

• Job training 54%

• Undecided 58%

Who Persists?

Persistence varies by student type

• New 63%

• Continuing 70%

• Returning 48%

• New transfer 50%

Who Persists?

• Persistence of continuing students increases with more cumulative units

• 1-5 units 67%

• 6-11 units 70%

• 12-17 units 72%

• 18-23 units 78%

• 24-29 units 80%

Exploratory Research Questions

- Why do students say they leave or stay?
- Which reasons are due to the college, outside forces, or students themselves?
- Do these reasons vary by race-ethnicity?
- Which reasons can community colleges influence?

What USSP grant supported

- Student research assistants
 - reflected gender/ethnic diversity of college
 - acted as student advisory group
 - got trained in interviewing skills
 - conducted peer interviews:
 - phone, in-person, assisted with focus groups
- Nine students for total of \$2,000/semester

Methodology Plan

- Quantitative
 - Analysis of persistence rates
 - Surveys of leavers and persisters
 - telephone, mail, classroom
- Qualitative
 - Interviews of leavers
 - telephone and in-person
 - Focus groups of persisters

Methodology: Leavers

- Telephone Survey F97-> Sp98 leavers
 - **Response rate: 31% (n=485)**
 - Follow-up phone and in-person interviews
- Mail Survey of Sp98 -> F98 leavers
 - Response rate:13% (n=252)
 - Follow-up phone interviews

Phone & Mail Leaver Surveys F97->F98 Results

• Plans to return to Chabot:

	<u>fall to spr</u>	spr to fall
Yes	67 %	50%
Maybe	22%	35%
No	11%	15%

Leaver Surveys F97-F98 Major reasons for leaving

	Phone	<u>Mail</u>
 Outside factors 	61%	68%
 College factors 	21%	37 %
 Individual factors 	15%	25%
Met goal	11%	25%
Total (duplicated)	108%	155%

Detailed reasons for leaving: all students Outside Factors

 Job conflicts 	32%
 Financial problems 	24%
 Family responsibilities 	20%
 Overall time pressure 	12%
• Childcare	11%
 Health/personal problems 	8%
 Transportation 	6%

Interviews: Outside Factors

• Financial/time pressure/personal

- Working full-time, 2 classes, problems at home. Could not afford school, in energy or funds. Will return in Fall.

Family responsibilities/childcare

 Had to stay home with children when husband's job changed to evening shift. Intends to return.

• Transportation/financial

 Did not have a way to get to Chabot so chose to work to buy a car. Intends to return.

Detailed reasons for leaving: cont. students College Factors

 Course not available 	19%
• Inadequate support services	8%
 Course content 	8%
 Instructional methods 	7%
• Found other training program	6%

Interviews: College/Outside Factors

- Financial/job pressure/course availability
 - Advised to take course related to AutoTech course; course not available. Could not have afforded books. Working to pay for car and move out. Will return.
- Family responsibilities/childcare/other training
 - Got pregnant and needed a faster training program.
 Now attending Heald for AA in Business. Heald promises jobs and pay above minimum wage after graduation.
 May return if she wants to transfer.

Detailed reasons for leaving: all students Individual Factors

 Low academic success 	12%
 Low study skills 	9%
 Changed educational goal 	7%
 Taking a break/lost interest 	5%

Interviews: Individual Factors

Low academics/finances

Left to go to other CCC due to finances and low grades.
 Then talked to Chabot athletic coach and will return to Chabot and be on team. Same goal. (AA/AS degree)

Not ready for college/outside forces

Not prepared for amount of dedication Chabot required.
 Family problems, low mid-term grades, & unreliable transportation led him to drop out mid-semester. Liked Chabot. Intends to return when older & more mature.

Race-ethnicity differences in major reasons for leaving

- Higher for all other race-ethnicity groups (combined) than for Whites:
 - Outside factors
 - Individual factors

Leaver Study Results: Follow-up questions for persisters

- What makes other students persist?
- How do persisters cope with same obstacles that made the leavers leave?
 - What are their obstacles?
 - What support have they had?

Methodology: Persisters

- Focus groups in classrooms: September 98
- Classroom survey: October 98

Focus groups of persisters

- Classes of "research-friendly" faculty
- Majority continuing/returning students
- 15 classes: transfer and vocational depts.
- Led by Researcher or Counselor
 - Student research assistants were notetakers
- Structure: all students asked each question

Persisters: Focus Group Questions

- Educational goal/major/work/demos
- Why have you persisted in college?
- What obstacles have you had to overcome?
- What support have you had?
- How has your cultural/family background and values influenced your choices?

Persisters: Focus Group Impressions

- Faith in education (immigrants/non-immig.)
- Community college as step up or step down
 - Both motivated to transfer
- Role of inner motivation and goals
- Returning students: time is now
- Technical vocational students: felt lucky
- Athletics and drama: what keeps them here

Focus Group Results: Types of reasons to persist

- Preparing for future: better job or pay
- Preparing for future: following dream
- Improving self; Enjoying education/activities
- Role modeling and teaching
- Parents: expectations or obligations
- Proving to friends, family, or self
- Own determination and perseverance

Classroom surveys of persisters

- Role of classroom surveys
 - To provide valid measures of focus group results
- Target population
 - Persisters = continuing/returning students
- Sampling frame
 - All sections with 80+% persisters & 20+ students
 - Systematic stratified random sample (40 sections)
 - Obtained sample of n=740 persisters

Persister Survey Results: Top 6 reasons to persist

(Important to over 85%)

- To improve myself; be more knowledgeable
- I have to do this for myself
- For a job to support myself or family
- To have a satisfying career; not a job
- To finish what I started; don't want to quit
- I am following my dream to be: _____

Race-ethnicity differences in reasons to persist

- Primary reasons to persist did not vary
 - All groups agreed on top 14 out of 28 reasons
 - important to 60% or more of each group
- Secondary motivations vary by cultural group
 - next 11 reasons important to 26-84% of each group

Race-ethnicity differences in reasons to persist

- Asian/Pacific Islanders & Filipinos highest on:
 - Parents expect me to obtain higher education
 - To make parents proud, not disappointed
 - Owe it to my parents; feel obligated to them
 - To prove to friends/family that I can succeed
 - Do better than or as well as friends

Race-ethnicity differences in reasons to persist

- African Americans, Latinos & Filipinos highest on:
 - Am a role model for younger people
 - To teach/give back to my community
 - Enjoy my activities here (athletes, clubs)
- All groups except Whites highest on:
 - To do better than my parents

Persister Survey Results: Top 5 obstacles to persisting

(A problem for 68-88%)

- Overall time pressure
- Job pressures (time/schedule conflicts)
- Financial problems
- Family pressure or responsibilities
- Hard to study at home

Race-ethnicity differences in obstacles to persisting

- 10-20% more of all other races than Whites experienced the following obstacles:
 - General education courses irrelevant
 - Too much to go through to get services
 - Not enough information about classes/majors/etc.
 - Counselors: poor or conflicting advice
 - Financial aid too hard or slow to get
 - Not enough staff

Persister Survey Results: Top 7 sources of support

(79-97% received help from)

- Having a goal or own self motivation
- Emotional support/pressure from family
- Emotional support/pressure from friends
- Flexible job hours that fit around courses
- Encouragement or support from instructor
- Support from other students
- Encouragement or support from counselor

Race-ethnicity differences in support for persisting

- African Americans highest on:
 - Student activities I do
- Asian/Pacific Islanders, Filipinos, & Latinos highest on:
 - Study skills testing, classes, or workshops
 - Tutoring
 - Encouragement from a counselor

Race-ethnicity differences in support for persisting

- 10-15% more of all other races than Whites received the following support:
 - Study skills testing, classes, or workshops
 - Supportive atmosphere in my department
 - Tutoring
 - A job on campus
 - Student activities I do

Summary

- Comparing leavers and persisters
- Comparing underrepresented students and all others
- How community colleges can help all students persist

Comparing leavers and persisters

- Each group had similar outside obstacles
 - More college obstacles for persisters
- Each group had own goals & motivations
 - Goals made them want to persist or return
- Support made the difference
 - Persisters had support to overcome obstacles so persistence towards their goals was possible

Comparing underrepresented students and all others

Underrepresented students:

- have the same major reasons to persist
- · are more likely to leave for 'outside' reasons
- are more likely to experience college obstacles
- are more likely to benefit from student support services and student activities

How community colleges can help all students persist

- Provide assistance with outside obstacles
 - Financial aid; jobs on campus
 - Childcare and transportation
- Evaluate and decrease college obstacles
 - Course scheduling; accurate information
- Enhance student services and activities
 - All students benefit
 - Especially underrepresented students