

Re-Designing Financial Aid to Set Up Students for Success



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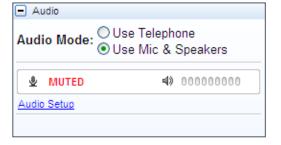
Enrollment Management Forum

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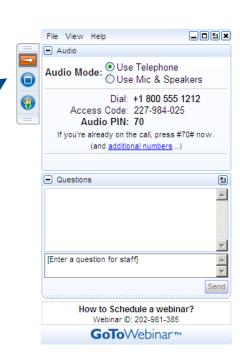


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1 The Financial Aid Innovation Opportunity

- Setting Students Up for Success
 - Practice #1: On-Pace Academic Grant
 - Practice #2: Year-Round Enrollment Incentive
 - Practice #3: Career-linked Paid Internships

Reporting for Duty



EMs Called Upon to Advance Success, Searching for Practical Role

For Some, a Prominent Seat at the Table...

99

"I spend as much time with the CBO as the provost, and increasingly work with advancement... **EM is moving towards ownership of the entire student lifecycle.**"

Chief Enrollment Officer
Public Research University (Midwest)

... For Others, More Responsibility Than Resources

"

"I don't control either the registrar or financial aid, but I'm still formally tasked with improving retention."

Chief Enrollment Officer
Public Master's University (Midwest)

"

"I'm directly responsible for retention **because it** has a number attached to it."

Chief Enrollment Officer
Private Master's University (East)

Redesigning Aid to Promote Persistence

In the last 15 years, there has been a dramatic increase in research on the effects of financial aid on student persistence... [One] collective limitation of research in this area is that too little attention has been given to how various design elements of financial aid programs contribute to student persistence."

Hossler et al.

"Student Aid and Its Role in Encouraging Persistence" (2009)



Neglecting the Full Scope of Attrition Risk

Most Success Investments Address Academic, Engagement Concerns

Our New Bread-and-Butter Success Interventions



Academic Risk

- Poor academic preparation
- · No academic plan
- · Bad major fit



Engagement Risk

- No activities
- Unresponsive to contact
- Missing assignments or paperwork

Fewer Solutions



Financial Risk

- Failure to complete aid process
- · Persistent unmet need

Persistent Problem,

Unpaid balances in later years





... larger aid budgets?









Summer Bridge



Degree Planning



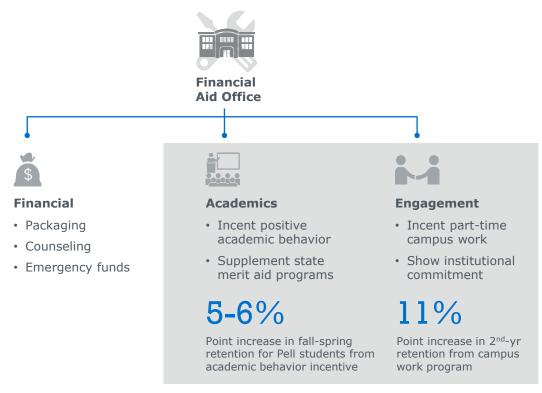
Intrusive Advising

Early Alert

9

From Blunt Instrument to Swiss Army Knife

Aid Offers Additional Leverage for Academic, Engagement Interventions



The Financial Aid Innovation Opportunity

- 2 Setting Students Up for Success
 - -Practice #1: On-Pace Academic Grant
 - -Practice #2: Year-Round Enrollment Incentive
 - -Practice #3: Career-linked Paid Internships



The EM's Role in Promoting Academic Progress

EM Can Improve Academic Progress through Financial Incentives

Not Using All Our Levers....





Marketing Campaigns

"15 to Finish" initiatives increasingly common, effective





Intrusive Advising

Prescriptive advising, CRM-driven outreach increasingly successful





Financial Incentives

Surprisingly rare but potentially high ROI

... to Promote Good Academic Behaviors



High Credit Velocity



Meeting Regularly with Advisors



Early Major Declaration



Early Milestone Course Completion



Our Blunt Tools for Incenting Success

Current Aid Incentives Have Limited Effect on Academic Behavior



Our

Current Toolbox



Traditional Merit Scholarship

Scholarship tied to GPA requirement and SAP



Graduation Rebates or Guarantees

Students receive cash, free courses for being ready to graduate in four years



Performance-based Scholarships

\$2-4K state grants tied to behavior, e.g., taking 6+ credits per term





- Fails to incent behaviors
- Rewards existing high performers



- Four-year time horizon too long to change behavior
- Rewards existing high-performers



- Effective, but performance criteria not stringent
- Only one or two behaviors incented
- May not address all financial need

Something for Everyone

Temple Intervention Triages Aid to Highest-Need Students

Overview of Temple University's Fly in 4 Program





83% of freshmen class (~3,700 students) pledges to follow academic success behaviors before arriving



Pledge + Grant

Target: Highest-Need Students

- 500 students (max Pell, minimal EFC) receive \$4K annual grant to cover some remaining unmet need
- Provides tangible incentives to follow behaviors, limits need to work



Pledge Only

Target: Low-Moderate Risk Students

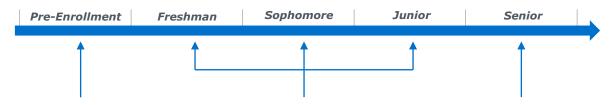
- Functions as marketing program advertising success behaviors to general student population
- Conserves aid for larger grants to neediest students

More Directly Linking Money to Behavior

Behavior-based Grant Tracks Student Progress Closely Through Lifecycle



Grant Keeps Students On Pace Throughout Lifecycle



Target Renewable Funds to At-Risk Students

- \$4K annual institutional award for 500 low-SES¹ students
- Target grant candidates during pre-enrollment
- · Renewable annually

Link Renewal to Immediate Behaviors, Not Just Grades

- 30+ credit hours completed per year
- · Priority course registration
- Meet at least once per term with advisor
- Set and follow a four-year degree plan

Implement Degree Progress Safety Nets

- Degree progress audit before senior year
- Students who fulfill criteria but have missing requirements receive additional courses free

Higher Risk Students

Tailoring Interventions to Student Needs



Two-Pronged Approach Benefits Low- and Higher-Income Students





Focus: Incentive, Reducing Need

- Reduces attrition risk for neediest students
- Limits need to work for pay
- Incents academic behaviors for students most likely to struggle



"Fly in 4" Early Results, Fall 2014

5-6%

Fall-spring retention advantage for grant students over nonparticipants with similar need

82%

Share of grant students **on track to finish 30 credits** in first year

2.9

Avg. first-term GPA for grant students vs. 2.52 for non-participants with similar need



Success Behavior Pledge

Focus: Marketing, Peer Support

- Non-grant students pledge to fulfill same behavioral criteria
- 88% of Temple freshmen took the pledge in fall 2014 (including grant students)



UNIVERSITY of HAWAI'I*

"15 to Finish" Marketing Program Results, 2011-13

21% → **25**%

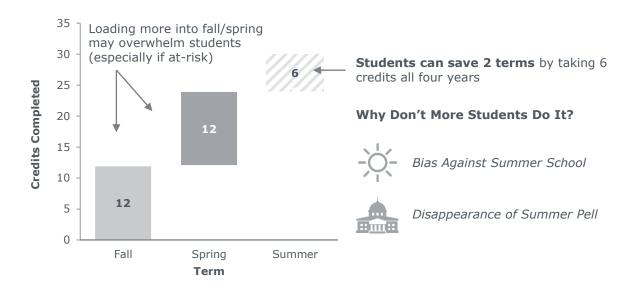
Share of freshmen taking 15+ credits system-wide



Working Smarter (Not Harder) to Progress

Summer Terms Under-Exploited Means to Meet "30 Credit" Benchmark

A Practical Path to 30 Credits



Nudging Students Over the Bar

Small Grant Targets Students Most in Need of Help to Reach 30 Credits

Overview of Indiana State's Year-Round Enrollment Incentive



Pre-Scholarship Fall-Spring



Scholarship Allocated Late Spring



Scholarship Period Summer



- Student on track to complete 24 credits by end of spring
- Less likely to graduate on time than those completing 30+ credits
- Potentially risks losing 30-credit grant

- Registrar identifies students on track to complete 24 credits
- Financial aid offers grant (6 free credits, \$300 for textbooks)
- Grant applies to inperson or online courses

- Scholarship students typically at-risk, require support
- 2-day summer term orientation planned
- Additional on-campus and online tutors hired to maintain student/staff ratios

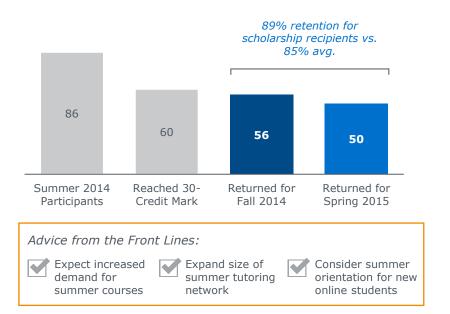


Making 30 Credits Attainable

Incentive for Part-time Summer Enrollment Improves Time-to-Degree

Substantial Increase in Retention for Grant Recipients

ISU's Summer Scholarship Pays Students to Reach Full-Time Status



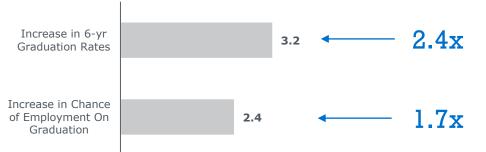
More Than Just a Grant

Part-time Work On Campus Promotes Retention for Low-Income Students

The Benefits of Part-Time Work Study







Greater graduation rate effect for low-income over high-income students

Greater employment effectfor low-income over
high-income students

¹⁾ For additional detail, see Scott-Clayton & Minaya (2014)

Includes students at or below the median income level for FWS students, or about \$49,000.

Filling in Federal Work-Study's Gaps

Can Institutions Improve on Common Limitations of Federal Work-Study?

Key Problems with Federal Work-Study (FWS)



Not Enough Jobs:

Many institutions can't finance enough FWS jobs for still-vulnerable middle-income students



Missed Opportunity for Career Training

FWS effective at building engagement, but jobs often unrelated to disciplinary, career interests



Disciplinary Training

Major-relevant jobs could prepare students for later internships or research



Career Advancement

FWS jobs often don't lead to greater responsibility or management training



Melding Campus Jobs with Practical Training

Institutionally-funded Jobs Reduce Need Issues, Increase Engagement



Learn and Earn Advantage Program (LEAP)







Proactive Targeting of Freshmen

- Targets Low-Middle
 Freshmen: Many needy
 students too "high income"
 for federal work-study
- Proactive Invitation:
 Packaging algorithm identifies candidates; no student opt-in

Discipline-specific Part-Time Jobs

 Program works with units to create \$8/hr part-time jobs (up to \$2.4K/yr)

Sample Jobs



Professional Development

- Sophomore LEAP: ~45% of students move on to LEAP II
 - Higher-level jobs prepare students for internships
- Peer Mentors: Sophomores mentor LEAP I freshman
- Curriculum: Workplace readiness and financial literacy courses



Targeting (Often Neglected) Sophomores

Inst. Work-Study Promotes Particular Gains in Neglected 2nd-yr Retention



Investment

- \$400K for LEAP wages
- \$33K in staff/ administrative costs

Freshman
Program
~150 students
per year

Sophomore
Program

~60 students per

Substantial Student Success Results...

.16

Advantage in 1st-yr **GPA** over freshman average

3%

Point advantage in 1styr retention over cohort average (80% vs. 83%)

.30

11%

Advantage in 2nd-yr GPA over sophomore average

Point advantage in 2ndyr retention over cohort average (82% vs. 93%) ... That Help Defray Their Own Costs

\$142K

Expected net tuition increase from LEAP cohort

year

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Key Takeaways from Our Discussion

Re-Designing Financial Aid to Set Up Students for Success

Triage Aid Incentives to Neediest Students, Not Existing High-Performers

- Merit aid, graduation rebates, etc., mostly flow to affluent students already likely to perform well; "ROI" in terms of behavior change is limited
- Programs should target specific at-risk groups, such as Pell students, who are needier and more likely to benefit from an incentive

2 "Nudge" Behaviors, Not Outcomes

- Wealth of research now available into what makes students successful: taking 30 credits per year, meeting regularly with advisors, etc.
- At-risk students have less cultural capital and are less likely to practice success behaviors without prescriptive guidance

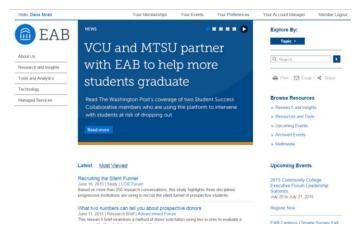
3 Tailor Lower-Cost Interventions to Less Needy Students

- Incentives for higher-risk students should be large to maximize likelihood of behavior change
- Lower-risk students more likely to practice success behaviors on their own, but can benefit from low-touch approach such as a marketing campaign

Thank You for Your Time

Please Contact Us with Questions

Access More Resources at http://www.EAB.com





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