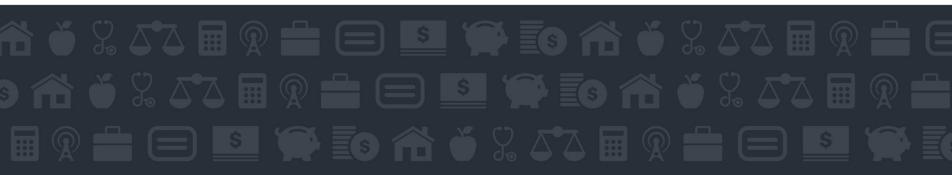




Community College of Philadelphia







## More than 20 million students enroll in college every year.

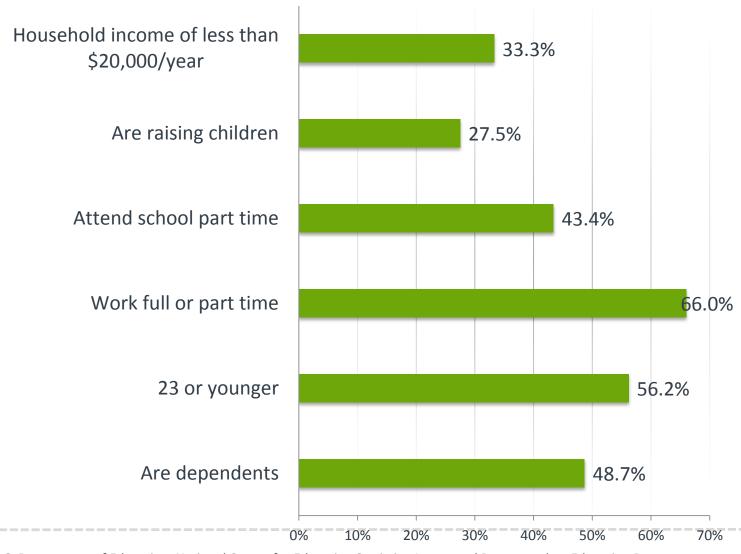
More than 40% will drop out.



# Discussion: What, in your experience, prevents students from staying in school?



## Students Can't Afford to Stay in School.





Many students are one financial emergency away from dropping out.

Small amounts of financial assistance can be enough for students to stay in college.



Programs that provide quick infusions of money through emergency aid scholarships and programs can be the difference between whether a student stays in school or drops out.

Single Stop also functions as a stop gap for students who have immediate needs to keep them in school. College sites have helped students access benefits and services at an average value per household of \$3,297. We also connect college students to other resources to meet their immediate and longer-term needs.





Single Stop helps colleges connect low-income students and their families to the resources they need to attain stability. Enabling those individuals to complete their education, obtain good jobs, and achieve financial self-sufficiency by providing:

- Connection to existing safety net resources.
- Support in identifying wrap around services.
- Direct support services.





## Single Stop Program Model

Single Stop provides technology, training and technical assistance to community college staff to assist them in their work connecting low-income students to untapped underutilized resources and services.





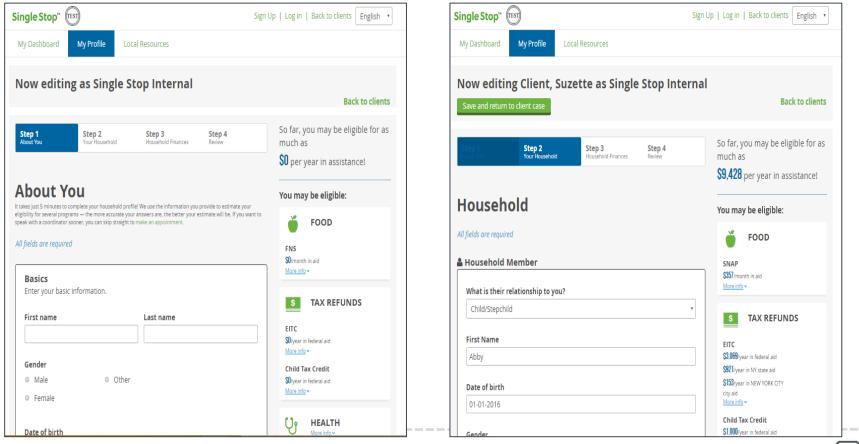






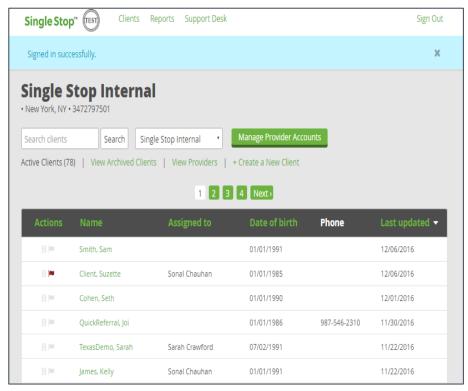
#### **Benefits Screener**

- The user is guided through four pages of questions that affect benefit eligibility.
- Each time new information is entered, the pane on the right details the client's possible eligibility, with a breakdown by benefit.

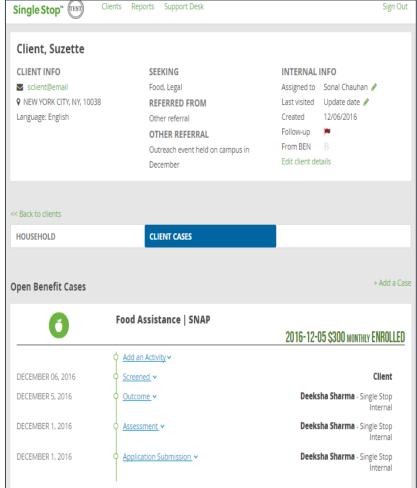




#### Client Management Suite



 The Client Management Suite is a space where providers can manage their client list and track assistance provided to each client.





## Outcomes at Colleges since 2009





er \$511 million in drawdown

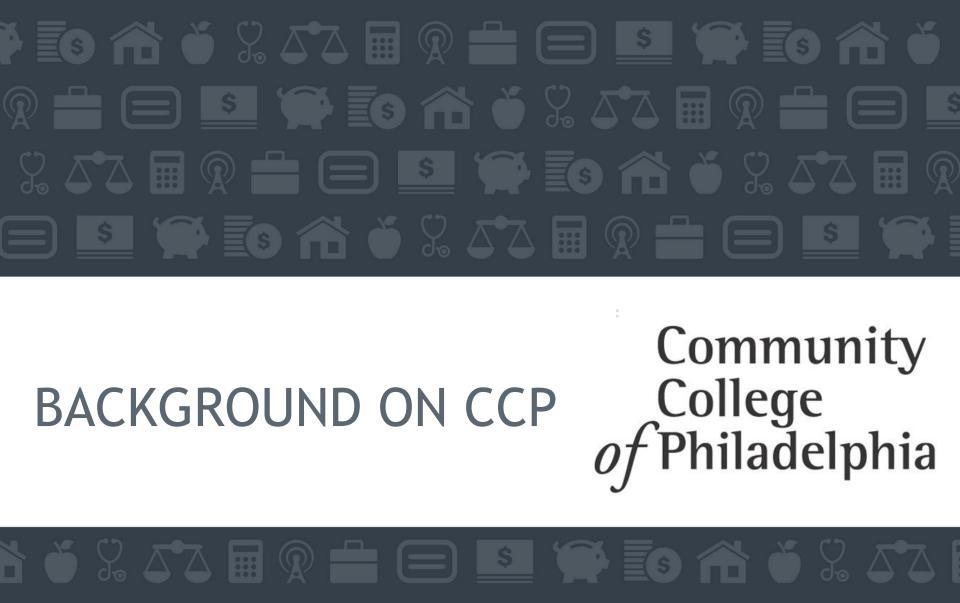
105,000 tax returns





24,000 served by legal or financial counseling





### Community College of Philadelphia

#### **About The College:**

- More than 70 associate's degree, academic and proficiency certificate programs offered.
- 78% percent of graduates are employed in Philadelphia, and 93% work in the Greater Philadelphia region.
- Open access campus.
- Locations:
  - Main Campus
  - Northwest
  - Northeast, and
  - West Regional Centers



### Community College of Philadelphia

#### **Student Body:**

- Enrollment (2015-2016 academic year):
  - Approx. 30,194 Taking credit and non-credit courses
  - 14,504 full-time
  - 26,846 enrolled in credit classes.
- Student Characteristics:
  - 54% are 24 y/o or older
  - Median age is 24
  - Approx. 75% are minority students



#### Single Stop at CCP

#### Established:

- October, 2013.
- Expanded to Regional Centers October, 2017

#### Implementation:

- Part of student supportive services along with counseling, academic advising, financial aid, Center for Male Engagement, Women Outreach and Advocacy Center
- Five Year Grant → Institutionalized in 2018



### Single Stop at CCP

#### Services Offered:

- Public Benefits Screening, Application and Advocacy
- Legal Aid
- Tax Preparation
- Financial Counseling
- Immigration Consultations
- Assistance with Healthcare Exchange Marketplace Enrollment
- Emergency Funds, Food Resources and Transportation
- Referrals to Community Resources and Social Services



#### **Program Outcomes**

Students screened for Benefits: 9,200

Tax Returns: 4,285

Financial Counseling: 1,910

Legal Aid(including immigration): 660



#### **Estimated Student Return**

Cash and Non-Cash Benefits: \$14.2 Million

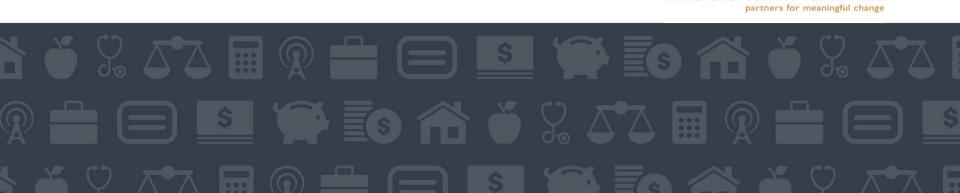
Tax Returns: \$6,8 Million

#### **Total Student Return: \$21 Million**









### Focus of the Evaluation

## Impact

 Well-matched comparison group design to examine the impact of Single Stop services on students' academic performance

## Implementation

 Qualitative activities designed to help understand quantitative results and add richness to the findings





## Research Questions

#### Confirmatory Impact

- Consecutive semester-to-semester persistence rates
- Completed to attempted degree bearing credits
- Grade point average (GPA)

#### Implementation

- Student perceptions of impact
- Best practices





## Impact Study Design

- Propensity score matching (PSM)
  - Rigorous method used to generate a comparison group
- Matching variables
  - Age, gender, race/ethnicity, marital status, first generation to attend college
  - FAFSA filing status, FAFSA financial dependency status, FAFSA personal income, FAFSA household income, financial aid receipt, student loans status
  - Full/part time enrollment status, high school GED/diploma, enrollment in remediation, academic/occupational major, area of academic focus, number of years since first enrolled in college, placement test score, prior cumulative GPA, prior cumulative credits passed





### Impact Study Design: Samples

- Treatment Students
  - CCP students who had received at least one major Single Stop service from May 11, 2014 to May 10, 2015
- Comparison Students
  - Non-participating CCP students who match treatment students on baseline demographic, academic, and income characteristics
- Two Study Samples
  - First time freshmen (FTIC) vs. Students with prior college experience (non-FTIC)





## Implementation Study Design: Activities

- Student focus groups and individual interviews
  - A total of 17 students
- Staff interviews
  - Five CCP administrators and faculty members

All activities conducted in fall 2016





## Impact Study Findings: Definitions

#### Statistical Significance

- The significance level indicates how rare the results are when the null hypothesis is true, typically expressed as a "p-value." The lower the p-value, the less likely the results are due purely to chance.
- Statistically significant results are indicated by p-values < 0.05, which means the risk of obtaining such results by chance is less than 5%.

#### • Effect Size (ES)

- Measures practical importance, regardless of statistical significance
- The What Works Clearinghouse (WWC) considers findings with effect sizes larger than 0.25 as "substantively important."

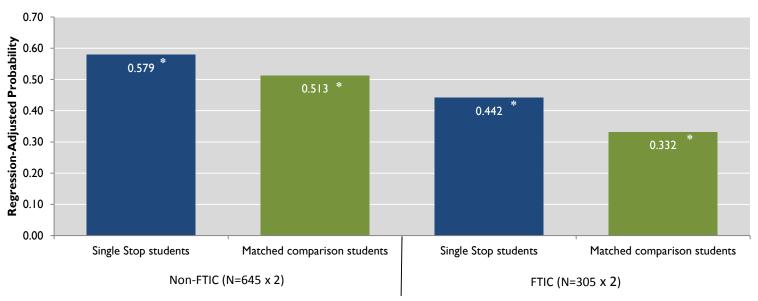
#### Positive and Negative Association

- The relationship/association between a given predictor and the target outcomes can either be positive or negative:
  - Positive the higher the predictor, the better the outcome
  - Negative the lower the predictor, the better the outcome





## Semester-to-Semester Persistence Confirmatory Analyses

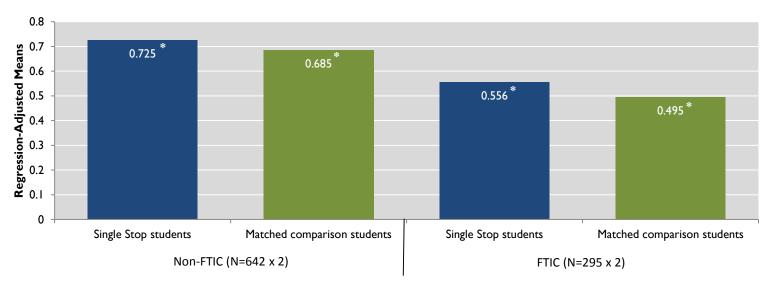


- \*Statistically significant, p = <.05.
  - Non-FTIC: Single Stop students outperformed the matched comparisons by 6.6
    percentage points on consecutive semester-to-semester persistence rates.
  - FTIC: Single Stop students outperformed their counterparts by 11.0 percentage points on consecutive semester-to-semester persistence rates.





## Degree Bearing Credit Pass Rate Confirmatory Analyses



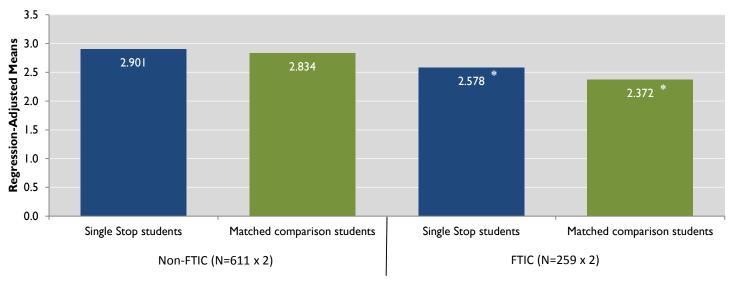
\*Statistically significant, p = <.05.

- Non-FTIC: Single Stop students outperformed the matched comparisons by 4.0
  percentage points on degree bearing credit pass rate.
- FTIC: Single Stop students outperformed their counterparts by 6.1 percentage points on degree bearing credit pass rate.





## Grade Point Average Confirmatory Analyses



\*Statistically significant, p = <.05.

- **Non-FTIC**: Single Stop students were not significantly different from the matched comparisons on cumulative GPA (0.067 points higher).
- **FTIC**: Single Stop students **outperformed** their counterparts by **0.206 points** on cumulative GPA.





## Student Perceptions of Impact

 Single Stop staff members take care of complicated processes so students can just be students.

"[Single Stop] definitely relieved stress for me, I have five exams this week, and now I can just worry about those exams and not everything else!" -Student

 Single Stop advocates for students in a system where they otherwise may be ignored or mistreated.

"Before I got health care, I used to pay \$500 for an emergency visit and an extra \$250 or \$300 for medication. I had pretty much written off the system. I said, 'I'm done.' But they said, 'No, no. Take a look at this, we can help you.' And they were right. I have awesome health care coverage now."-Student





## Student Perceptions of Impact

• Single Stop answers questions that students indicate that they were afraid to ask or just did not have enough information to even think to ask.

"I had no idea that you could still file taxes as a student. I ended up filing for two or three years through Single Stop, and I was able to get back taxes owed to me. And here you get every last dollar of your refund. You don't have to pay the service." -Student

 Ultimately, the service fills a critical need for students to be able to stay in school.

"I was just a few credits away from graduating. But I was going to have to get another job—work two jobs—and [therefore] drop out of school. But the Single Stop people said, 'we're going to find a way to help you stay in, you're only a few credits away from graduating.' And they did. And now I'm about to graduate!"-Student





Discussion: What questions does this research raise for you? What do you think should be next steps for the research?







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