Reverse Transfer: Hawaii's Experience
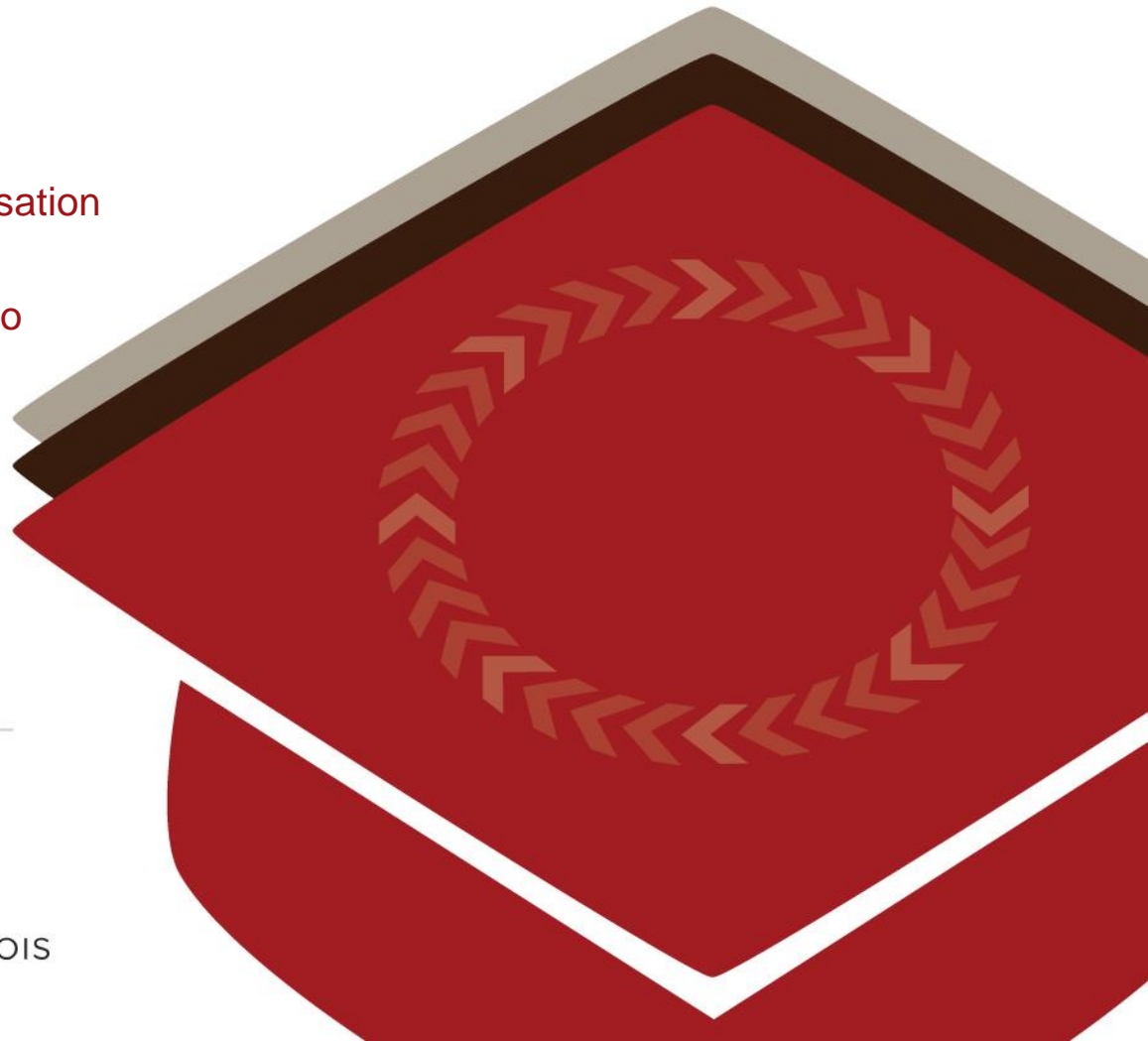
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Credit When It's Due

Office of Community College
Research and Leadership

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AT ILLINOIS

Webinar Hosts

Debra D. Bragg

Gutsgell Endowed Professor and
Founding Director,

OCCRL, University of Illinois at
Urbana-Champaign

Jason L. Taylor

Assistant Professor,

University of Utah

OCCRL Faculty Affiliate

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CWID Webinar Series

Purpose

- Highlight CWID state efforts to develop and implement reverse transfer

- Share lessons learned with the field

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Credit When It's Due (CWID)

Community college and university partnerships dedicated to awarding associate degrees to transfer students who complete their associate degree requirements while pursuing a bachelor's degree.

CREDIT *when it's due*
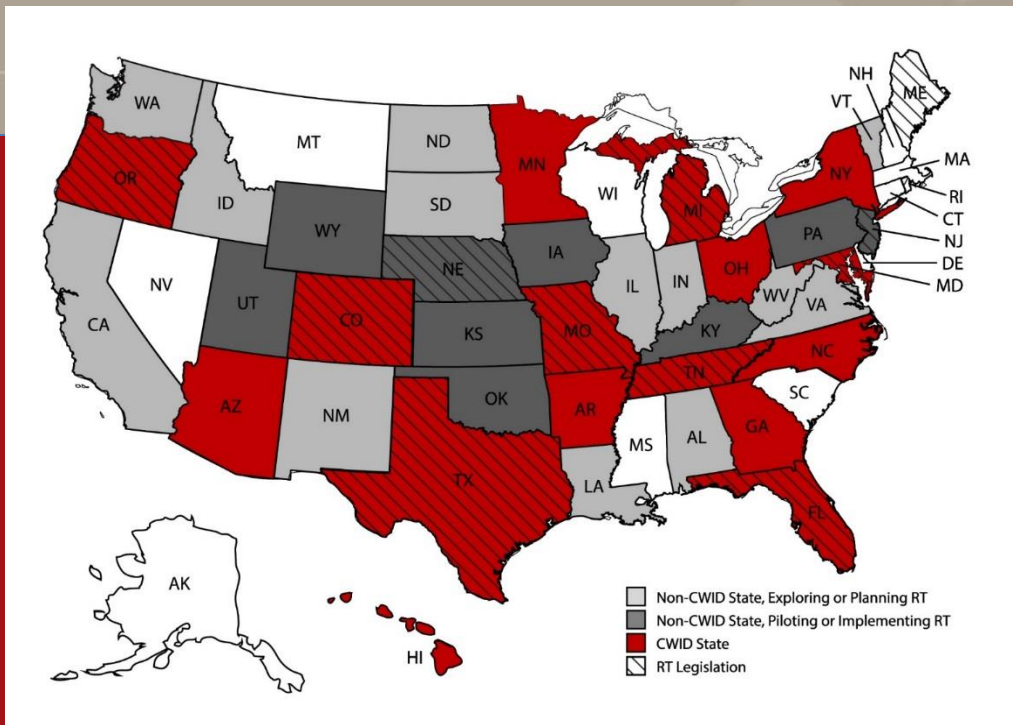
16 CWID States

495 CWID institutions

2940 degrees by 2014

7367 degrees by 2015

12 States – legislation

12 non-CWID States exploring or planning

9 non-CWID States piloting or implementing

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Webinar Speakers

Gary Rodwell

Academic Development and
Technology,
University of Hawaii at Manoa

Erica Lacro

Chancellor,
Honolulu Community College

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What do I need to build the architecture at my campus

- **Policy**

- **Technology**

- **Process and Procedure**

- **Know your ROI (data) before you start**

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Policy:

- **Opt in versus opt out**

- **Memo from President**

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Technology:

1. Decentralized

2. Centralized

3. Cloud

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Technological Models for Implementing Reverse Transfer

DECENTRALIZED

CENTRALIZED

CLOUD

CENTRAL REPOSITORY/HUB CONTROLLER
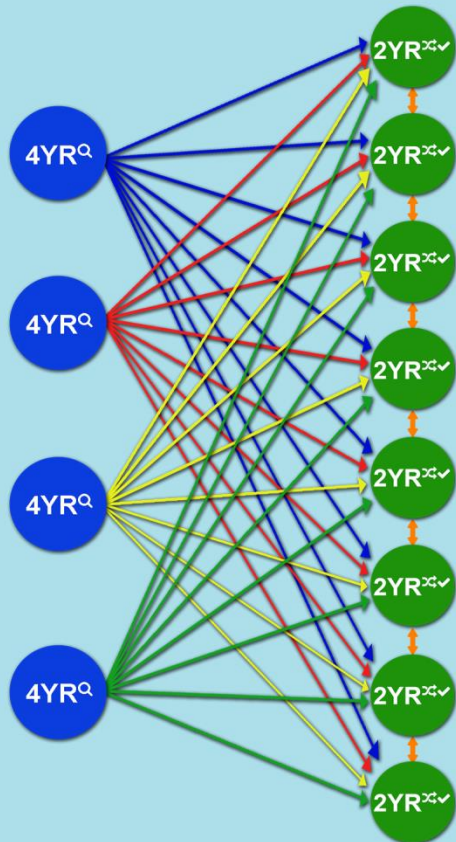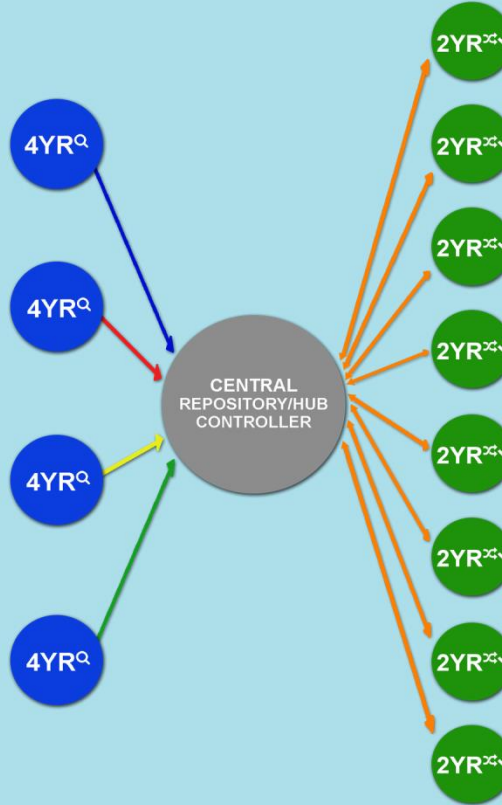
CLOUD
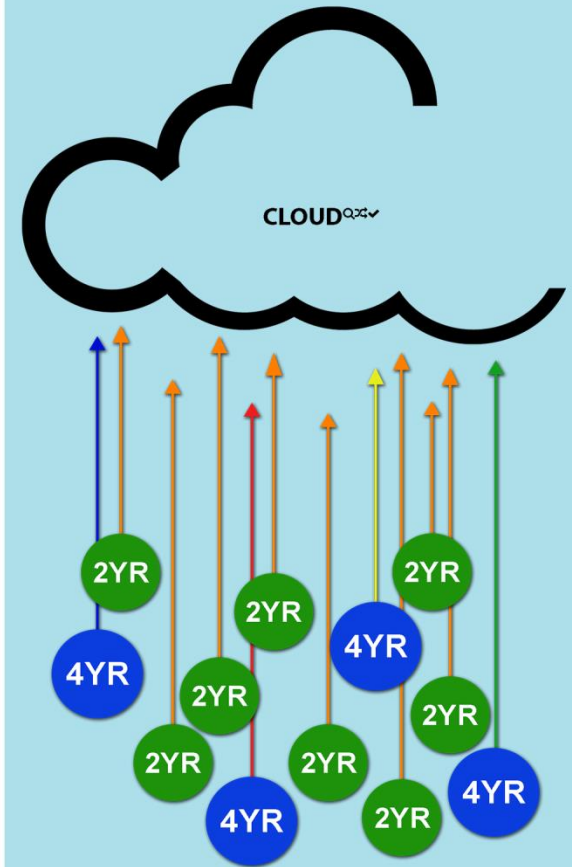
Legend: 🔍 = Identification   ➝ = Transport   ⤭ = Transfer Credit Eval Processing   ✔ = Degree Audit Processing

Please see other side for pros and cons ➝

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Procedure:

Graduation workflow UH CC including Reverse Transfer, Automatic Conferral and Graduation Success

Ver 1.5

Beginning Semester ⟷ Mid-semester ⟷ End Semester

Automatic Conferral

Reverse transfer	Auto identification of certificates on path to degree completion CA,CC,CO	100% complete Degree requirements	Dropped out of 4 yr that are 1 to 3 credits from graduation	Current Process Student Petitions

Reverse transfer:

- Complete Standard 100%
- Complete Using Global equivalence policy
- Complete Using Global equivalence policy and Non Global Waivers/ substitutes

Std process + Policies into comments (excludes inprogress courses)

Auto identification of certificates on path to degree completion CA,CC,CO:

Standard certificate granting process (will exclude students who have petitioned and in progress courses)

100% complete Degree requirements:

Process needs to be developed (includes inprogress courses)

Dropped out of 4 yr that are 1 to 3 credits from graduation:

Case management software. (GradesFirst/STARFISH)

Come back
- Yes → Classes
- NO

Current Process Student Petitions:

Standard degree granting process

Graduates

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Know your min ROI then matching it against resources will help define change.

- **4 year campus graduation rate**

- **Number transfer students coming into your 4 year campus**

- **10% of your students graduate from a four year without meeting requirements for a 2 year ... you will get min ROI**

("cohort based" to "steady state" analysis)

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Lessons Learned:

- **Course by course articulation will yield 30% - 40% ROI**

- **Need competency or area equivalencies to get the remaining 60%-70% ROI**

- **Waivers substitutions at one campus hold for all campuses.**

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Outcomes:

- **Approximately 700 degrees awarded a year (steady state)**

- **50 - 100 hours of work (system wide steady state)**

- **25% jump in Associate degree awards at UH community Colleges.**

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Future:

- **Adding in other Associate degrees for Reverse Transfer (ASNS and AA Hawaiian emphasis)**

- **Optimal Point of transfer**

Additional information

	Pros	Cons	Assumptions
Decentralized Reverse Transfer	• Least amount of custom programing. (Quickest technically) • No single point of failure • No "system office" required for the consortium of campuses • Vendor can be used for the EDX or secure file transport protocol (SFTP) with XML standard • Same EDX process can be used to speed up their standard processing of admits with transfer work.	• Requires the most co-ordination between campuses on an ongoing semester by semester basis • Currently no EDX vendors has plugins to the all the SIS system, however we can ask. E.g. the National Student Clearing house currently has a plugin for each of the main SIS's to get enrollment information from the SIS. http://www.studentclearinghouse.org/colleges/enrollment_reporting/software_vendors.php • Will have to develop supplemental process for Global Competencies • May not have all the courses student took at institutions out of the state consortium	• Campuses have a transfer equivalency and degree audit system in their SIS

	Pros	Cons	Assumptions
Mostly Centralized Reverse Transfer	• Centrally managed translates to less co-ordination and less work required at the campuses (especially 4 year campus) level on an ongoing basis then the decentralized model. • It is building capacity for other process in the future eg (longitudinal data analysis)	• Requires significantly more "custom programming" then the decentralized model, at both the campus level and then the system level programming needs to be performed. • Requires a system office of sort • Single point of failure • Will have to develop supplemental process for Global Competencies • May not have all the courses student took at institutions out of the state consortium	• Campuses have a transfer equivalency and degree audit system in their SIS

	Pros	Cons	Assumptions
100% Centralized Reverse Transfer	• Most efficient model once implemented and running, very little co-ordination or work needed by any of the campuses involved, highly automated. • At its core can be used to create a student interface that is truly a "Academic Pathway system" for students in your consortium to move around seamlessly in real time with a pathway map. • Extremely robust data analysis. Very simple to manipulate information and run models to test student academic pathway theories. • Can integrate global competencies into the automation	• There are no vendors except UH STAR currently offering model. A consortium of institutions are considering UHSTAR as they are all moving to the same base Student information platform. • If campuses in the consortium are on different Student Information Platforms this model is gets more complicated. • A single point of failure that is operating core institutional services • Requires a system level office for the consortium	

Questions & Answers