

Section 1: Institutional Mission and Student Body Profile

Valdosta State University (VSU) is a comprehensive University within the University System of Georgia, with a fall 2015 enrollment of over 11,000 students. VSU is a welcoming, and vibrant community founded on and dedicated to serving the communities' rich and diverse heritages. Through excellence in teaching, basic and applied research, and service, VSU provides rigorous programs and opportunities that enrich our students, our university, and our region. Our mission to students is to provide a diverse student population with an inspired education, a safe learning environment, a nurturing community, and a wealth of experience that assists students in molding their futures in a creative, conscious, and caring fashion while preparing them to be lifelong learners who will meet the needs of a changing global society.

	Fall	Fall	Fall	Fall	Fall
Group	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Headcount Enrollment	2,258	1,972	1,722	1,622	1,442
Full-time	2,218	1,935	1,688	1,585	1,410
Part-time	40	37	34	37	32
Adult (25 years or older at	46	25	24	22	24
matriculation)					
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2	2	2	1	2
Asian	26	28	19	38	29
Black	933	776	668	602	529
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific	5	3		3	2
Islander			0		
Hispanic or Latino	104	106	96	98	93
More than one race	75	68	72	61	69
Unknown race	33	11	12	15	9
White	1,080	978	853	804	709
Female	1,376	1,161	1,005	945	851
Male	882	811	717	677	591
PELL Recipients	1,149	932	832	759	NA
Military				11	9
First Generation					151

See Appendix Tables 1-5 for additional metrics related to completion provide by the University System of Georgia (USG) Warehouse.



Valdosta State University is committed to educating our diverse student population which consists of students from our local, state, national, and international communities. Our commitment to student success over the past year has led to continued partnerships across campus and with the Valdosta City School System. These endeavors support student success by eliminating barriers and realigning approaches through increased communication between faculty and student services providers.

Section 2: Institutional Completion Goals, High Impact Strategies & Activities

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High-impact strategy	Valdosta Early College Academy (6.5—Sponsor an Early
	College Academy)
Related Goal	CCG Goal 6: Shorten time to degree completion through
	programs that allow students to earn college credit while still
	in high school and by awarding credit for prior learning that is
	verified by appropriate assessment.
	CCG Goal 9: Improve access for underserved and/or priority
	communities
Demonstration of	The target population of our Early College is first generation,
Priority and/or	minority students who are at risk for not attending college.
Impact	Students enter VECA in the 6 th grade. The goal of the academy
	is to remediate any academic deficiencies, and then accelerate
	the curriculum, so that students are able to begin taking
	courses at VSU through the MOWR dual-enrollment process
	when they enter 10 th grade. Most Early Colleges begin in High
	School, so the VECA 6-12 academy is unique. By getting
	minority, at risk students early (6th grade) there is more
	opportunity to remediate any academic deficiencies and
	accelerate their curriculum so that they have space in their
	high school schedule to take dual-enrollment classes. The
	purpose of the VECA program is to increase the likelihood that
	students will attend college, to increase their preparation to be
	successful in college, and to reduce time to graduation from
	college. VSU collaborated with the Valdosta City Schools so
	that local low income students would have access, ability and
	motivation to attend college. Many will stay in Valdosta and
	have a relationship with VSU, thus increasing likelihood that
	they will continue at VSU. This impact the student in a positive
	manner through access and the institution in terms of
	enrollment.
Primary Point of	Dr. Karla Hull
Contact	Professor/Liason with VECA
	khull@valdosta.edu
Summary of Activities	The Valdosta Early College Academy (VECA) started with a
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6th grade class in 2009/2010, and added a grade every year until 2014/2015. The first group of VECA students graduated from high school in 2015. This first graduating class did not have an accelerated middle/high school curriculum which limited their ability to take dual-enrollment classes. Students in the first graduating class earned between 6-12 credits.

2015-2016 Progress: As a result of accelerating the middle grade/high school curriculum, the second graduating class earned a minimum of 21 college credits with some students earning 28 credits.

Specific actions taken to achieve the 2015-2016 goals: 1) Most college classes use an online learning management system (D2L). To ensure that all VECA students taking college courses, have access to internet, VECA allowed students to stay an hour after the regular school day, to use VECA computers/internet. Other creative solutions included locating free wi-fi spots in the area, so that students could go to Starbucks, McDonalds, etc. with the I-pads provided by VECA.

2) Designed and implemented a College Signing event, mirroring what high school athletes do when they sign with a college to play sports. Representatives from each of the colleges/universities (those institutions where VECA students had applied and made a decision to attend) attended the event, bringing their college/university goodie bags and a form of intent to attend. Parents and community members were invited to attend. As well as the VECA 6-11 grade students.

3)Adjustments to the high school schedule were made to open up more space for dual-enrollment courses.

Measures of Progress and Success

Measure, metric, or data element

Number of college credits awarded to Early College or Early Learning Academy students in each of the past 5 academic years.

VSU ongoing collaboration in the sponsorship of an Early Learning Academy, VECA.

Percent of VECA graduating seniors who attend postsecondary institutions immediately after high school graduation.

4 year graduation rate from post-secondary institution.



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	Baseline	2015 The first VECA graduates earned between 6-12 college
	measures	credits.
		The Valdosta Early College Academy was implemented in 2009 with two 6th grade classrooms.
		2015 80% of the first VECA graduates attended a post- secondary institution immediately after high school graduation.
	Interim Measures of Progress	2016 VECA graduates earned between 18-24 college credits.
	officess	2016 VECA currently has two classrooms for grade levels 6-12.
		2016 100% of the VECA graduates attended a post-secondary institution immediately after high school graduation.
	Measures of Success	The long term goal is to create an accelerated curriculum that would enable VECA juniors/seniors to enroll in 30 credits (Junior year) and 30 credits (senior year) for a total of 60 credits. They would earn a high school diploma and have 60 earned college hours which would be the equivalence of an associate's degree depending on the student's major.
		It is estimated that it will take 4 more years to accelerate the middle/high school curriculum to the point where students are able to go full-time to VSU, as a dual enrolled student for their junior and senior year.
		Each year, for the past two years, we have significantly increased the number of college credits earned.
		Information from our first VECA graduates indicates they are persisting in college/universities and being successful.
Les	sons Learned	What barriers, needs or challenges to achieving these
		completion goals that have been identified?
		1) Because most of the VECA students are low-income, first
		generation students, we learned that many of them do not have
		access to internet in their homes. Most college courses use an
		online learning management system (D2L), so students who
		cannot get online over the weekend are at risk for low
		performance in the college classes. The first VECA students
		taking dual-enrollment courses, struggled with this and some



earned lower grades because of their inability to access course information and assignments in a timely way. An adjustment of the curriculum was done by their senior year, to provide more time at school where they could access the internet for coursework. VSU and community donors bought computers and donated furniture to establish a computer lab specifically dedicated to the juniors and seniors taking dualenrollment courses. 2) The target population for VECA includes a majority of lowincome, minority, first-generation students. Thus, applying for college, understanding and filling out FAFSA forms, and making decisions on which colleges/universitites to apply to can be challenging for the students and their families. Last year, VECA had a parent night to assist seniors in filling out their FAFSA forms. The school also dedicates a day for College applications, a time where the seniors go to a computer lab and apply for several colleges/universities. Assistance is provided to ensure forms are completed properly. Pictures of students who have been accepted to a college/university are displayed on a bulletin board as

motivation for all of the VECA students from 6-12.

High-impact strategy	Summer Bridge Academy						
Related Goal	Institutional Goal 1: Recruit, retain, and graduate a quality,						
	diverse student population and prepare students for roles as						
	leaders in a global society.						
Demonstration of	The Summer Bridge Academy (SBA) is an invitation-only						
Priority and/or	program designed for a select group of students who wish to						
Impact	attend Valdosta State University but did not meet the						
	requirements for regular admission. Over a 7-week period,						
	students enroll in 8 hours of classes that prepare them for						
	educational success in the future. SBA supports students in						
	meeting the requirements necessary to become a regular						
	student at VSU for the sequential Fall term and equips students						
	with the tools to excel in their classes, have confidence in their						
	academic ability, and be excited to get involved around						
	campus, which will contribute to their personal success as well						
	as to the institutional success of Valdosta State University.						
	This program is also a strategy to address the decline in						
	enrollments we have experienced as an institution.						
Primary Point of	Ashley Cooper, Coordinator of First Year Programs						



Cont	act	aamyers@valdosta.edu
	mary of Activities	SBA was fully implemented in summer 2013. The program
	<i>,</i>	allowed students who did not meet one of the academic
		requirements for admission to be conditionally admitted to the
		institution contingent upon earning a C in each course taken
		over the summer. Students were assigned to either an English
		or math cohort based on academic needs. Each cohort
		included Keys to College Success (VSU 1101), Human
		Communication (COMM 1100), and either MATH 1111 or
		ENGL 1101. All students are required to complete a minimum
		of 2 hours of tutoring each week. A supplemental instructor
		and peer mentor are assigned to each group. Students are also
		required to participate in additional student success workshops
		and social events. Students who are successful receive full
		admittance to VSU for fall semester. Students who are
		unsuccessful are referred to the South Georgia Entry Program
		run by South Georgia College on VSU's campus.
Meas	sures of Progress a	
	sure, metric, or	Percentage of students who complete the requirements to be
	element	fully admitted for fall semester.
	Baseline	In the first year of SBA, summer 2013, 82% of the 38
	measures	participants were fully admitted for fall 2013.
	Interim Measures	In summer 2014 93% of the 28 participants were fully
(of Progress	admitted for fall 2014
		In summer 2015 89% of the 28 participants were fully admitted
		for fall 2015.
		See Appendix Table 6
	Measures of	Percentage of students who complete the requirements to be
	Success	fully admitted for fall semester.
Lesso	ons Learned	In year one there were no students who had completed the
		program to serve as peer mentors. Each year since, we have
		recruited 3 successful former SBA students to serve as a paid
		peer mentor for each new cohort. We reduced the number of
		mandated social events and success workshops based on the
		feedback from students of feeling overscheduled. Housing has
		added an intern to work specifically in the halls to work with
		the students who live together in one residence hall. For the
		first two years, students were required to come in undecided.
		In year three students have been allowed to declare and meet
		with the academic advisor assigned to their desired major. In
		the first two years, students had a separate new student
		orientation. In year three, the students participated in the



summer orientation with all summer students. This has
streamlined the transition for students and staff associated
with SBA.

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High-impact strategy	First Year Learning Communities
Related Goal	Institutional Goal 1: Recruit, retain, and graduate a quality,
	diverse student population and prepare students for roles as
	leaders in a global society.
Demonstration of	First Year Learning Communities (FLCs) provide students the
Priority and/or	opportunity to begin their college experience with other
Impact	students who share similar interests and career goals. FLCs
	consist of small groups of 22-25 first-semester college students
	taking two to three linked courses as a group. Each learning
	community is designed to ease the transition from high school
	to college by allowing first-year students to acquire
	educational and social skills crucial to their long-term
	academic success, through an integrated learning
	environment.
Primary Point of	Ashley Cooper, Coordinator of First Year Programs
Contact	aamyers@valdosta.edu
Summary of Activities	In fall 2010, VSU decided to build upon the concept of FYE
· ·	and develop learning communities for students with majors.
	Each year these communities have been adjusted based on
	changes in enrollment, curriculum, and policy. In general each
	learning community has three courses that will meet the core
	requirements for a given major. The courses include different
	delivery models and sizes with respect the seat capacity in
	each course. Additionally, each community has a "cornerstone
	course" that serves as the glue of the community. Only FLC
	students are in enrolled in that particular course, whereas the
	other two courses could be blended with other FLC or non
	FLC students. With the introduction of the Student Success
	Portal in 2012, communication among faculty within each
	cohort and communication between faculty and student
	support services staff was significantly strengthened.
	Additionally, in 2012 faculty teaching within a learning
	community were provided a small stipend to create a
	collaborative assignment across the courses helping students
	develop a multi-disciplinary lens. Faculty are required to
	complete a mid-term and final report based on their experience
	in the learning community each fall. Faculty who teach in the
	FLCs are also required to attend two FLC faculty meetings
	each fall term. Each year the courses that are selected to
	create each community are reevaluated by the Coordinator of



	First Year programs in conjunction with department heads and
	academic advisors.
Measures of Progress a	nd Success
Measure, metric, or	Retention rate of FLC participants compared to non-
data element	participants
	Average GPA of FLC participants compared to non-
	participants
	Pass rates of participants compared to non-participants
Baseline	Fall 2010 Overall retention for VSU was 68.6%. The overall
measures	retention rate for students participating in FLC had a retention rate of 72.2.
Interim Measures	Since fall 2010, the retention rate of FLC students has
of Progress	experienced a 0.035 point increase. Over the course of five
	cohorts, the overall initial fall grade point average is a 2.55;
	FLC students have a grade point average 0.20 higher than the
	Non-FLC students. The pass rates for the cohorts in an FLC
	have steadily increased from Fall 2010 to Fall 2014 (77.5% to
	84.4%, respectively). See Appendix Graphs 1-5
Measures of	Retention rate of FLC participants compared to non-
Success	participants
	Average GPA of FLC participants compared to non-
	participants
	Pass rates of participants compared to non-participants
Lessons Learned	With the increase in dual enrollment credit transferred in by
	traditional freshmen, we must re-evaluate each year what
	courses work best for each cohort. For example, ENGL 1101
	historically was used in the majority of the learning
	communities. Now, the number of ENGL 1101 sections used in
	the communities is less than five. When we expanded learning
	communities in 2010, faculty were assigned to learning
	communities. Not all faculty were excited about this new
	opportunity. Over the last four years, we have had faculty
	request to participate. We now have a foundation of faculty
	within the learning communities who have been teaching in the
	communities willingly and consistently. We believe this
	consistency and the commitment of these faculty members has
	a positive impact on the student experience and outcomes.

Section 3: Observations



The collaboration across departments for each of our high impact practices shows the strength in team work at VSU. We have leveraged the skills, abilities, and knowledge across divisions and disciplines to impact success. We have collaborated across educational sectors to the public school system to increase access, progression, and graduation for underserved populations.

It is important to note that while this report has focused on strategies not reported on in the past two reports, those strategies continue on our campus. Our Pathways Programs have continued to establish articulation agreements across the state of Georgia and into Florida. Academic Advising has been one of the key areas of focus related to student success including having consultants from the National Academic Advising Association complete a comprehensive review of advising. The results of this report and work completed by our 70/80 Taskforce on Retention have been taken into account with the goals and budgetary requests being considered by senior leadership. The 70/80 Taskforce also identified the use of the Faculty and Advisor Portal as a key strategy for student success. A subcommittee has been developed consisting primarily of faculty to identify ways to market and promote use of the portal. Math placement scores continue to determine the placement of students into the first college level math course.



Appendix

Table 1. Retention Rates Bachelor Degree

	Institution-specific Retention Rates								
Group	Entering Fall Cohort	Total Beginning Cohort	1-year retention rate	2-year retention rate	3-year retention rate	4-year retention rate			
Total	2011	2,250	66.8	51.0	44.6	41.6			
	2012	1,956	68.4	55.8	49.6				
	2013	1,708	70.0	54.5					
	2014	1,610	69.0						
Full-time	2011	2,210	67.3	51.4	45.0	42.0			
	2012	1,920	68.9	56.3	50.0				
	2013	1,675	70.5	55.0					
	2014	1,574	69.8						
Part-time	2011	40	35.0	25.0	22.5	20.0			
	2012	36	44.4	33.3	30.5				
	2013	33	45.4	30.3					
	2014	36	30.5						

Table 2. Credit Hours Enrolled

	All Degree-seeking Undergraduate Students Fall 2011-Spring 2016													
Students Enrolled in 15 or more Students Enrolled in 12-14 Credit Students Enrolled in Less than 12 Under Credit Hours									To Underg Stud					
Academic	Fa	all	Spr	ing	Fa	ıll	Spr	ing	Fa	ıll	Spr	ing	Fall	Spring
Year	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	#
2011-2012	3,429	32.8	3,474	35.7	5,728	54.8	4,892	50.3	1,293	12.4	1,356	13.9	10,450	9,722
2012-2013	3,256	32.4	3,292	35.4	5,493	54.7	4,669	50.2	1,293	12.9	1,337	14.4	10,042	9,298
2013-2014	2,935	31.0	3,105	34.9	5,236	55.3	4,419	49.6	1,297	13.7	1,380	15.5	9,468	8,904
2014-2015	2,869	31.6	2,974	35.2	4,855	53.5	4,101	48.5	1,355	14.9	1,377	16.3	9,079	8,452
2015-2016	2,916	34.2	2,992	37.7	4,238	49.7	3,621	45.6	1,370	16.1	1,325	16.7	8,524	7,938

Note: the number of credit hours enrolled are taken from the credit hours attempted element in the Academic Data Collection (midterm collection); credit hours are **not** based on course data. Undergraduate students are defined as Student Level = 10, 20, 30, or 40.



Table 3. Progression Metrics

Fiscal Year 2008-2015									
Credit Hour Threshold	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
15-29	1,841	1,927	2,150	2,207	1,926	1,755	1,515	1,414	
30-59	1988	2,081	2,185	2,437	2,361	2,179	2,016	1,933	
60-89	2,010	2,047	2,075	2,167	2,302	2,197	2,137	1,985	
90+	1,711	1,780	1,793	2,102	1,917	2,031	1,957	1,939	

Note: Table includes the number of students whose total credit hours earned (institution hours and transfer hours) falls within the given credit hour thresholds in a fiscal year. Students are counted in a given threshold only in the fiscal year in which they first achieved that threshold (e.g., the 15 credit hour threshold includes students who had 15 or more hours, but less than 30 hours, and had never earned 15 or more hours at your institution in a previous fiscal year). Students passing multiple thresholds in one fiscal year are counted for each threshold achieved (e.g. students who reached the 15 credit hour threshold in the Fall and reached the 30 credit hour threshold in the Spring of the same fiscal year will be counted in both credit hour thresholds). This metric was previously used in funding formula calculations. Undergraduate students are defined as Student Level is less than 60.



Table 4. Bachelor Degree Four-year and Six Year Graduation Rates

	Institution-specific Graduation Rates									
Group	Entering Fall Cohort	Total Beginning Cohort	4-year Graduation Rate	6-year Graduation Rate						
Total	2005	1,798	16.9	42.2						
	2006	2,043	15.0	40.1						
	2007	2,055	15.7	39.6						
	2008	2,136	16.4	38.8						
	2009	2,451	15.1	35.9						
	2010	2,553	15.9							
	2011	2,250	15.5							
Full-time	2005	1,763	17.2	43.0						
	2006	2,001	15.3	40.7						
	2007	2,016	16.0	40.2						
	2008	2,100	16.6	39.1						
	2009	2,403	15.3	36.3						
	2010	2,517	16.0							
	2011	2,210	15.8							
Part-time	2005	35	0.0	2.9						
	2006	42	2.4	14.3						
	2007	39	0.0	7.7						
	2008	36	8.3	19.4						
	2009	48	6.3	14.6						
	2010	36	5.6							
	2011	40	0.0							

Table 5. Average Credit Hours Earned at Graduation

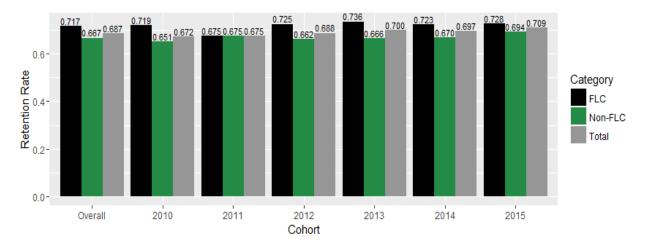
Fiscal Year	Associate's	Bachelor's			
2011	90	137			
2012	100	138			
2013	99	138			
2014	104	137			
2015	96	136			



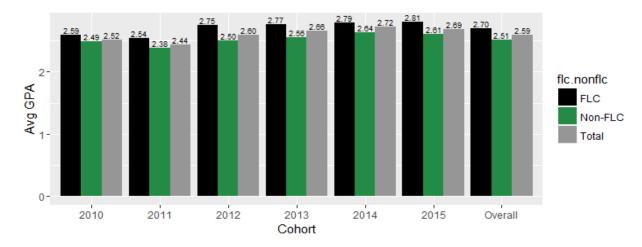
Table 6. Summer Bridge Academy Data

Term	Category	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3				
		Sem 1	Sem 2	Sem 3	Sem 4	Sem 5	Sem 6	Sem 7	Sem 8	Sem 9
	Number of Students	38	28	26	7	25	24	7	20	21
	VSU Earned Hrs Ratio	0.97	0.897	0.881	0.925	0.866	0.845	0.874	0.862	0.868
	Pure Term GPA	2.67	2.62	2.66	2.83	2.37	2.51	2.51	2.42	2.69
Summer 2014	Number of Students	28	25	22	3	16	13	7	7	
	VSU Earned Hrs Ratio	0.987	0.845	0.842	0.862	0.789	0.836	0.911	0.897	
	Pure Term GPA	2.95	2.28	2.29	2.44	2.27	2.28			
Summer 2015	Number of Students	28	25	23	4	17				
	VSU Earned Hrs Ratio	0.96	0.837	0.807	0.674	0.841				
	Pure Term GPA	3.01	1.96	2.28						

Graph 1. Retention Rates for FLCs

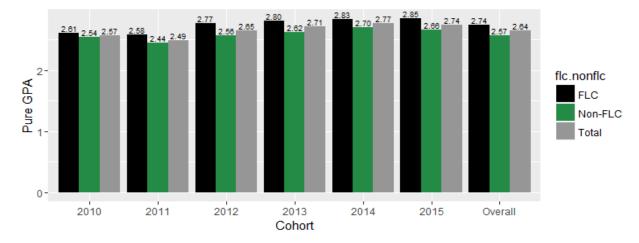


Graph 2. Average Initial Fall Grade Point Average for FLCs

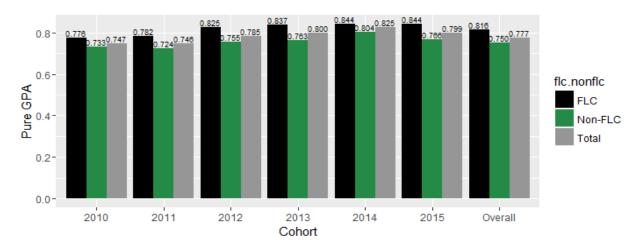


Graph 3. Initial Fall Semester Cohort Grade Point Average by FLC Participation





Graph 4. Initial Fall Semester Pass Rate by FLC Participation



Graph 5. Four-year Graduation Rate by FLC Participation

