



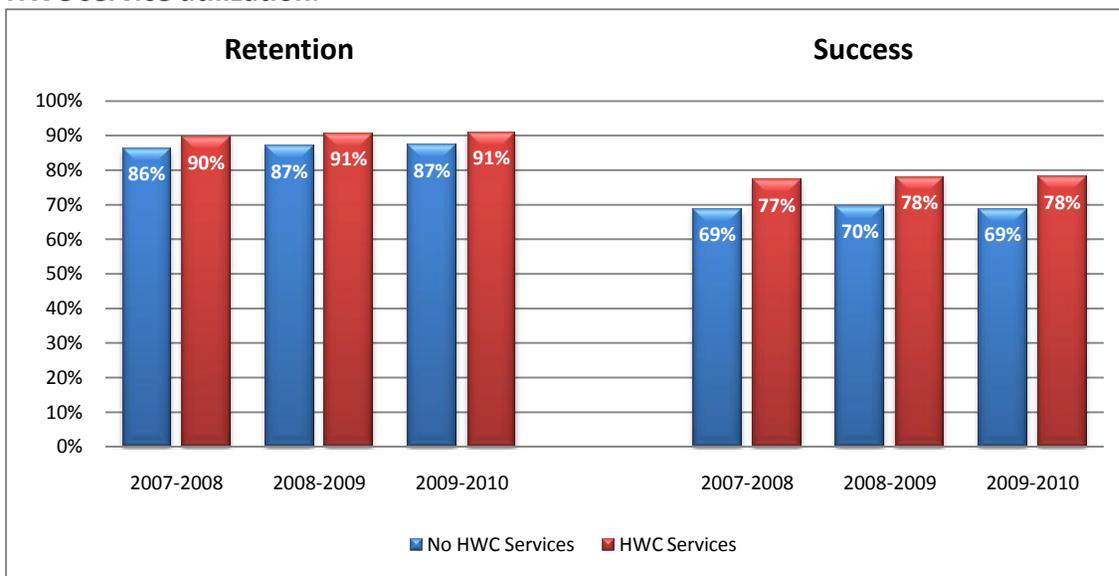
**Student Success and Retention by Health and Wellness Center Utilization
2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010**

Overview: This report compares the success and retention rates of students who obtained services from the Health and Wellness Center (HWC) with those who did not from 2007-2008 to 2009-2010.

Summary of Findings:

- 1,081 students each year were identified as obtaining services from the Health and Wellness Center and earning a grade on record.
- The overall retention rate of students who obtained services from the HWC (90.5%) was 3.6% higher than students who did not obtain any services from the HWC (86.9%).
- The overall success rate of students who obtained services from the HWC (77.8%) was 8.6% higher than students who did not obtain services from the HWC (69.2%).

Figure 1: Overall Retention and Success of CHC students 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010 by HWC service utilization.



Methodology: Data from Datatel and SARS Grid was combined to examine the relationship between students who obtained services from the Health and Wellness Center and their retention and success by academic year from 2007 – 2008 to 2009 – 2010. Students who were identified as receiving at least one service from the Health and Wellness Center within an academic year and earning a grade on record (GOR) within the same year were compared to students who earned a GOR, but did not obtain any services at the Health and Wellness Center. Grade on record (GOR) refers to one of the following grades: A, B, C, D, F, CR/P, NC/NP, I, or W. Retention rate is defined as the number of A, B, C, D, F, CR/P, NC/NP, or I grades divided by the number of GOR. Success rate is defined as the number of A, B, C, or CR/P grades divided by the number of grades on record.

Effect Size and Statistical Significance are commonly used in meta-analyses. A meta-analysis uses quantitative techniques to summarize the findings from studies on a particular topic to determine the average effect of a given technique. The effect size is a measure of effectiveness used to indicate the size of the difference on retention and success of students who did and did not receive services from the HWC. One method of interpreting effect size was developed by Jacob Cohen. Jacob Cohen defined “small,” “medium,” and “large” effect sizes. He explained that an effect size of .20 can be considered small, an effect size of .50 can be considered medium, and an effect size of .80 can be considered large. It is important to mention that the number of students in each group does not influence Effect Size; whereas, when statistical significance is calculated, the number of students in each group does influence the significance level (i.e. “p” value being lower than .05). Accordingly, using Cohen as a guide, a substantial effect would be .20 or higher.

Sample: Approximately 1,081 students each year were identified as obtaining services from the Health and Wellness Center and earning a GOR. Students were more likely to be 24 years or younger (65%), female (54%), and Caucasian (54.2%), as seen in Table 1. In addition, there were 7,129 records in the SARS grid identified as “Tester Student” which is a designation given to students who obtain services anonymously. Because no identifying information is collected, these records are not included in this report.

Table 1: Demographic information for students who earned a GOR and obtained services at the HWC 2007-2008 to 2009-2010.

Demographic	Academic Year						Total	
	2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age								
19 or younger	287	29.8%	340	28.6%	303	27.7%	930	28.7%
20-24	355	36.8%	420	35.4%	405	37.1%	1180	36.4%
25-29	144	14.9%	200	16.8%	152	13.9%	496	15.3%
30-34	57	5.9%	82	6.9%	79	7.2%	218	6.7%
35-39	33	3.4%	45	3.8%	54	4.9%	132	4.1%
40-49	57	5.9%	80	6.7%	73	6.7%	210	6.5%
50 and above	31	3.2%	21	1.8%	26	2.4%	78	2.4%
Total	964	100%	1188	100%	1092	100%	3244	100%
Gender								
Female	509	53.1%	625	52.9%	609	56.0%	1743	54.0%
Male	450	46.9%	557	47.1%	479	44.0%	1486	46.0%
Total	959	100%	1182	100%	1088	100%	3229	100%
Ethnicity								
Asian	64	6.7%	66	5.6%	75	7.0%	205	6.4%
African American	42	4.4%	59	5.0%	58	5.4%	159	5.0%
Hispanic	244	25.6%	331	28.1%	326	30.2%	901	28.1%
Native American Alaskan Native	13	1.4%	16	1.4%	14	1.3%	43	1.3%
Other	14	1.5%	15	1.3%	14	1.3%	43	1.3%
Caucasian	531	55.7%	644	54.7%	564	52.3%	1739	54.2%
Decline to State	34	3.6%	37	3.1%	22	2.0%	93	2.9%
Missing	11	1.2%	10	0.8%	6	0.6%	27	0.8%
Total	953	100%	1178	100%	1079	100%	3210	100%

Findings: As illustrated in Table 2, students who obtained services at the Health and Wellness Center during the three academic years were statistically significantly ($p < .001$) more likely to be retained and successful than students who did not. Moreover, in the 2009-2010 academic year, students who obtained services at the HWC were substantially (ES .20) more likely to successfully complete their courses (78%) than students who did not (69%).

Table 2: Retention and Success of students who obtained a GOR and received services at the HWC 2007-2008 -2009-2010.

Outcome	Did not obtain services from the HWC			Did obtain services from the HWC			ES*	P-Value**
	#	N	%	#	N	%		
2007-2008								
Retention	23691	27444	86.3%	5301	5916	89.6%	.12	<.001
Success	18921	27444	68.9%	4573	5916	77.3%	.17	<.001
2008-2009								
Retention	26300	30182	87.1%	6815	7524	90.6%	.12	<.001
Success	21036	30182	69.7%	5871	7524	78.0%	.18	<.001
2009-2010								
Retention	25769	29540	87.2%	6366	6992	91.0%	.12	<.001
Success	20339	29540	68.9%	5458	6992	78.1%	.20	<.001

* A .20 effect size corresponds to a Pearson r of .10. The effect size represents the magnitude of the difference between the target and the baseline measure. Using an effect size increases the likelihood that the difference is not only statistically significant but practical as well.

**The P-Value is an indication of statistical significance. Statistical significance exists when the P-value is less than .05 indicating that the difference between the groups is likely to be due to chance only 5 out of 100 times. It is important to note that the p-value is influenced by the number of cases.