

De Anza College Office of Institutional Research and Planning

To: Tamica Ward, Dean of Enrollment Services

From: Ola Sabawi, Research Analyst

Date: 1/10/2018

Subject: Veteran Services Analysis Report – 2014-15 to 2016-17

This report provides information on the student veteran population at De Anza including demographics, enrollment, success, retention, persistence, transfer, and degrees awarded. This data is reported by academic year and covers a three year time period between 2014-15 and 2016-17. The retention rates are calculated by the percentage of students who receive a valid grade without withdrawing from the course (A, B, C, P, D, F, NP, or I). Persistence was calculated by tracking the enrollment of each fall cohort in subsequent terms through each academic year.

Key Findings

Age and Gender: Most student veterans were between the ages of 25 and 39 years old (56% to 55%) in all three academic years. The majority of veterans were also male students, making up 80% to 79% of student veterans in all three academic years.

Ethnicity: The majority of student veterans in the past three academic years have identified as either Latino/a (29% to 27%) or White (28% to 27%).

Enrollment: Most student veterans' enrollment during the past three academic years has been in courses that require in-person (face-to-face) attendance (83% to 80%). However, a three year analysis shows a 4 percentage point decline of in-person course enrollment and a 3 percentage point increase of hybrid¹ course enrollment.

Course Success: Success rates were consistent in all three academic years (75%). Non-success rates increased by 2 percentage points while withdraw rates decreased by 2 percentage points between 2014-15 and 2016-17.

Retention Rates: Retention rates among student veterans were 90% (3,239) in 2014-15, 89% (3,144) in 2015-16, and 92% (2,926) in 2016-17.

Persistence Rates: Persistence rates for student veterans between the fall and spring quarters were 61% (242) in 2014-15, 64% (236) in 2015-16, and 62% (211) in 2016-17.

¹ Hybrid courses combine online or distant learning with some required in-person class attendance. The amount of required online attendance varies between courses but is less than 50%.

Transfer Rates: The rate of transfer among student veterans has been consistent during the past three calendar years, with 34% (72) of all veteran students transferring in 2015, 35% (72) in 2016, and 32% (69) in 2017.

Degrees Awarded: The most awarded degree type to student veterans was the Associates in Arts, comprising of 61% (56) of 2015-16 awarded degrees, 57% (64) of 2014-15 awarded degrees, and 55% (52) of 2016-17 awarded degrees.

Demographics

Registered Veterans

The number of veterans who were registered at De Anza was consistent during the past three years with 546 enrolled veterans in 2014-15, 546 veterans in 2015-16, and 522 veterans in 2016-17.

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Registered Veterans	546	546	522

Age

- The majority of student veterans were between the ages of 25 and 39 years old. 55% (318) of veterans belonged to this age group in 2014-15, 55% (321) in 2015-16, and 56% (311) in 2016-17.
- The smallest age group among student veterans was 19 years old or less. 6% (34) of veterans belonged to this age group in 2014-15, 6% (36) in 2015-16, and 4% (24) in 2016-17.

	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent
19 or less	34	6%	36	6%	24	4%
20-24	170	29%	174	30%	173	31%
25-39	318	55%	321	55%	311	56%
40 or more	60	10%	48	8%	46	8%
Total	582	100%	579	100%	554	100%

Gender

The majority of veterans were male students, with 79% (429) male veterans in 2014-15, 79% (434) in 2015-16, and 80% (415) in 2016-17.

	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent
Female	117	21%	112	21%	107	20%
Male	429	79%	434	79%	415	80%
Total	546	100%	546	100%	522	100%

Low Income Status

- 28% (155) of student veterans were identified as low income² in 2014-15, as well as 35% (192) of veterans in 2015-16, and 36% (190) of veterans in 2016-17.

	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent
Low Income	155	28%	192	35%	190	36%
Not Low Income	391	72%	354	65%	331	64%
Total	546	100%	546	100%	521	100%

Ethnicity

The majority of student veterans in the past three academic identified as Latino/a or White. These rates include:

- 2014-15: 27% (149) Latino/a veterans and 28% (153) White veterans.
- 2015-16: 29% (158) Latino/a veterans and 28% (155) White veterans.
- 2016-17: 29% (152) Latino/a veterans and 27% (141) White veterans.

	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent
African American	50	9%	39	7%	50	10%
Asian	90	16%	82	15%	83	16%
Filipino	77	14%	85	16%	68	13%
Latino/a	149	27%	158	29%	152	29%
Native American	14	3%	12	2%	13	2%
Pacific Islander	6	1%	8	1%	10	2%
White	153	28%	155	28%	141	27%
Decline to State	7	1%	7	1%	5	1%
Total	546	100%	546	100%	522	100%

² Low income status includes students with a family income of \$25,000 or less, which is below the federal poverty rate for a family of four.

Enrollment

Online Course Enrollment

- The majority of veteran students' enrollment is in face-to-face (in-person) courses, ranging between 83% (3,013) of veteran enrollment in 2014-15, and 80% (2,894) of veteran enrollment in 2016-17.
- The three year difference between percentage rates of 2014-15 and 2016-17 show a 4 percentage point decline in face-to-face (in-person) course enrollment, and a 3 percentage point increase in hybrid course enrollment among student veterans.

	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		3-Year Difference
	Enrollment	Percent	Enrollment	Percent	Enrollment	Percent	
In Person	3,013	83%	2,931	83%	2,894	80%	-4%
Online	402	11%	426	12%	442	12%	1%
Hybrid	194	5%	166	5%	299	8%	3%
Total Enrollment	3,609	100%	3,523	100%	3,635	100%	

Educational Goal

The educational goals of student veterans were consistent throughout the past three academic years. The majority of student veterans indicated their educational goal was to transfer to a 4-year institution:

- 71% (405) of veterans in 2014-15, 77% (436) of veterans in 2015-16, and 75% (413) of veterans in 2016-17.

	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent
Transfer	405	71%	436	77%	413	75%
Degree	69	12%	67	12%	80	14%
Certificate	23	4%	14	2%	8	1%
All Other	73	13%	50	9%	53	10%
Total	570	100%	567	100%	554	100%

Course Success

Success rates are calculated from grades that were obtained during each academic year. Success includes A, B, C, and P grades, Non-success includes D, F, and I grades and Withdraw are W grades.

Success rates were consistent in all three academic years. Non-success rates increased by 2 percentage points while withdraw rates decreased by 2 percentage points between 2014-15 and 2016-17.

	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		3-Year Difference
	Grades	Percent	Grades	Percent	Grades	Percent	
Success	2,689	75%	2,636	75%	2,387	75%	0%
Non Success	550	15%	508	14%	539	17%	2%
Withdrew	369	10%	379	11%	267	8%	-2%
Total	3,608	100%	3,523	100%	3,193	100%	

Success Rates by Gender

Success rates of female and male veterans were similar in each academic year, only differing from each other within a 1% range.

	Success		Non Success		Withdrew		Total	
	Grades	Percent	Grades	Percent	Grades	Percent	Grades	Percent
2016-17								
Female	448	75%	102	17%	46	8%	596	100%
Male	1,939	75%	437	17%	221	9%	2,597	100%
All	2,387	75%	539	17%	267	8%	3,193	100%
2015-16								
Female	570	76%	100	13%	82	11%	752	100%
Male	2,066	75%	408	15%	297	11%	2,771	100%
All	2,636	75%	508	14%	379	11%	3,523	100%
2014-15								
Female	651	75%	126	15%	87	10%	864	100%
Male	2,038	74%	424	15%	282	10%	2,744	100%
All	2,689	75%	550	15%	369	10%	3,608	100%

Success Rates by Ethnicity

- 2016-17: The highest success rates were among students who declined to state their ethnicity (88%; 23), while the lowest success rates were among Pacific Islander students (57%; 35).
- 2015-16: The highest success rates were among Pacific Islander students (82%; 55), while the lowest success rates were among students who declined to state their identity (56%; 25).
- 2014-15: The highest success rates were among Pacific Islander students (89%; 34), while the lowest success rates were among Native American students (61%, 52).

2016-17	Success		Non Success		Withdrew		Total	
	Grades	Percent	Grades	Percent	Grades	Percent	Grades	Percent
African American	200	67%	70	23%	29	10%	299	100%
Asian	417	80%	67	13%	38	7%	522	100%
Filipino	294	76%	61	16%	33	9%	388	100%
Latino/a	682	74%	168	18%	77	8%	927	100%
Native American	67	83%	11	14%	3	4%	81	100%
Pacific Islander	35	57%	25	41%	1	2%	61	100%
White	669	75%	134	15%	86	10%	889	100%
Decline to State	23	88%	3	12%	-	0%	26	100%
All	2,387	75%	539	17%	267	8%	3,193	100%
2015-16								
African American	176	73%	41	17%	25	10%	242	100%
Asian	418	77%	65	12%	63	12%	546	100%
Filipino	377	76%	57	11%	64	13%	498	100%
Latino/a	767	73%	174	17%	107	10%	1,048	100%
Native American	71	74%	10	10%	15	16%	96	100%
Pacific Islander	55	82%	11	16%	1	1%	67	100%
White	747	76%	134	14%	100	10%	981	100%
Decline to State	25	56%	16	36%	4	9%	45	100%
All	2,636	75%	508	14%	379	11%	3,523	100%
2014-15								
African American	199	67%	59	20%	39	13%	297	100%
Asian	467	78%	78	13%	57	9%	602	100%
Filipino	437	77%	77	14%	54	10%	568	100%
Latino/a	725	73%	174	17%	100	10%	999	100%
Native American	52	61%	21	25%	12	14%	85	100%
Pacific Islander	34	89%	2	5%	2	5%	38	100%
White	730	76%	135	14%	98	10%	963	100%
Decline to State	45	80%	4	7%	7	13%	56	100%
All	2,689	75%	550	15%	369	10%	3,608	100%

Retention Rates

Retention rates among student veterans were 90% (3,239) in 2014-15, 89% (3,144) in 2015-16, and 92% (2,926) in 2016-17.

	Grades	Retained	Retention Rate
2014-15	3,608	3,239	90%
2015-16	3,523	3,144	89%
2016-17	3,193	2,926	92%

Retention by Gender

No significant differences can be observed between female and male veterans' retention rates in all three academic years.

2016-17			
	Grades	Retained	Retention Rate
Female	596	550	92%
Male	2,597	2,376	91%
All	3,193	2,926	92%
2015-16			
	Grades	Retained	Retention Rate
Female	752	670	89%
Male	2,771	2,474	89%
All	3,523	3,144	89%
2014-15			
	Grades	Retained	Retention Rate
Female	864	777	90%
Male	2,744	2,462	90%
All	3,608	3,239	90%

Retention by Ethnicity

- 2016-17: The highest retention rate was among student veterans who declined to state their ethnicity (100%; 26), while the lowest retention rates were among African American veterans (90%; 217) and White veterans (90%; 803).
- 2015-16: The highest retention rate was among Pacific Islander veterans (99%; 66), while the lowest retention rate was among Native American veterans (84%; 81).
- 2014-15: The highest retention rate was among Pacific Islander veterans (95%; 36), while the lowest retention rate was among Native American veterans (86%; 73).

2016-17			
	Grades	Retained	Retention Rate
African American	299	270	90%
Asian	522	484	93%
Filipino	388	355	91%
Latino/a	927	850	92%
Native American	81	78	96%
Pacific Islander	61	60	98%
White	889	803	90%
Decline to State	26	26	100%
All	3,193	2,926	92%
2015-16			
	Grades	Retained	Retention Rate
African American	242	217	90%
Asian	546	483	88%
Filipino	498	434	87%
Latino/a	1,048	941	90%
Native American	96	81	84%
Pacific Islander	67	66	99%
White	981	881	90%
Decline to State	45	41	91%
All	3,523	3,144	89%
2014-15			
	Grades	Retained	Retention Rate
African American	297	258	87%
Asian	602	545	91%
Filipino	568	514	90%
Latino/a	999	899	90%
Native American	85	73	86%
Pacific Islander	38	36	95%
White	963	865	90%
Decline to State	56	49	88%
All	3,608	3,239	90%

Persistence Rates

Persistence rates for student veterans between the fall and spring quarters were 61% (242) in 2014-15, 64% (236) in 2015-16, and 62% (211) in 2016-17.

	Registration			Persistence Rates		
	Fall	Winter	Spring	Fall to Winter	Winter to Spring	Fall to Spring
2014-15	397	301	242	76%	80%	61%
2015-16	366	284	236	78%	83%	64%
2016-17	338	262	211	78%	81%	62%

Persistence by Gender

The fall to spring persistence rates were higher for female than male veterans in 2014-15 and 2015-16, while persistence rates were higher for male veterans in 2016-17:

- 2014-15: Female veterans had a 64% persistence rate while male veterans had a 60% persistence rate.
- 2015-16: Female veterans had a 67% persistence rate while male veterans had a 64% persistence rate.
- 2016-17: Female veterans had a 55% persistence rate while male veterans had a 64% persistence rate.

2014-15						
	Fall	Winter	Spring	Fall to Winter	Winter to Spring	Fall to Spring
Female	94	73	60	78%	82%	64%
Male	303	228	182	75%	80%	60%
All	397	301	242	76%	80%	61%
2015-16						
	Fall	Winter	Spring	Fall to Winter	Winter to Spring	Fall to Spring
Female	84	67	56	80%	84%	67%
Male	282	217	180	77%	83%	64%
All	366	284	236	78%	83%	64%
2016-17						
	Fall	Winter	Spring	Fall to Winter	Winter to Spring	Fall to Spring
Female	69	55	38	80%	69%	55%
Male	269	207	173	77%	84%	64%
All	338	262	211	78%	81%	62%

Persistence by Ethnicity

- 2014-15: The highest fall to spring persistence rate was 80% among Native American veterans, while the lowest persistence rate was 50% among Pacific Islander veterans.
- 2015-16: The highest fall to spring persistence rate was 82% among Native American veterans, while the lowest persistence rate was 57% among African American veterans.
- 2016-17: The highest fall to spring persistence rate was 76% among Asian veterans, while the lowest persistence rate was 53% among Latino/a veterans.

2014-15						
	Fall	Winter	Spring	Fall to Winter	Winter to Spring	Fall to Spring
African American	37	28	22	76%	79%	59%
Asian	60	47	39	78%	83%	65%
Filipino	63	52	43	83%	83%	68%
Latino/a	112	79	62	71%	78%	55%
Native American	10	9	8	90%	89%	80%
Pacific Islander	4	3	2	75%	67%	50%
White	110	81	64	74%	79%	58%
Decline to State	1	2	2	200%	100%	200%
Total	397	301	242	76%	80%	61%
2015-16						
	Fall	Winter	Spring	Fall to Winter	Winter to Spring	Fall to Spring
African American	30	18	17	60%	94%	57%
Asian	54	43	37	80%	86%	69%
Filipino	59	48	35	81%	73%	59%
Latino/a	106	84	70	79%	83%	66%
Native American	11	10	9	91%	90%	82%
Pacific Islander	5	5	3	100%	60%	60%
White	98	72	61	73%	85%	62%
Decline to State	3	4	4	133%	100%	133%
Total	366	284	236	78%	83%	64%
2016-17						
	Fall	Winter	Spring	Fall to Winter	Winter to Spring	Fall to Spring
African American	33	25	18	76%	72%	55%
Asian	49	42	37	86%	88%	76%
Filipino	43	35	31	81%	89%	72%
Latino/a	106	75	56	71%	75%	53%
Native American	9	8	6	89%	75%	67%
Pacific Islander	5	4	3	80%	75%	60%
White	89	69	56	78%	81%	63%
Decline to State	4	4	4	100%	100%	100%
Total	338	262	211	78%	81%	62%

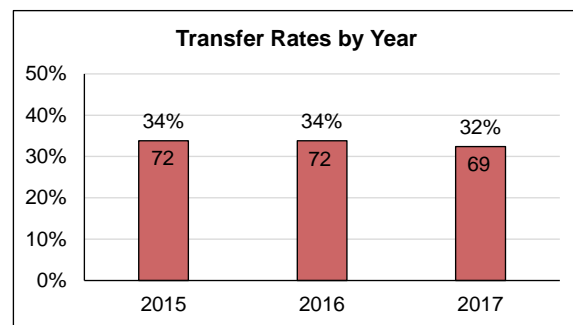
Transfer Rates

Transfer rates were obtained from the National Student Clearing House (NSCH) by submitting information of 972 student veterans who were registered at De Anza between 2014-15 and 2016-17 academic years. Of these students, 22% (213) student veterans have transferred from De Anza to a 4-year institution. The time of transfer was calculated from the date in which a student began their enrollment at the other college or university.

Transfer Rates by Year

The rate of transfer among student veterans has been consistent during the last three years, with 34% (72) of all veteran students transferring in 2015, 35% (72) in 2016, and 32% (69) in 2017.

	Transferred	Percent
2015	72	34%
2016	72	34%
2017	69	32%
Total	213	100%

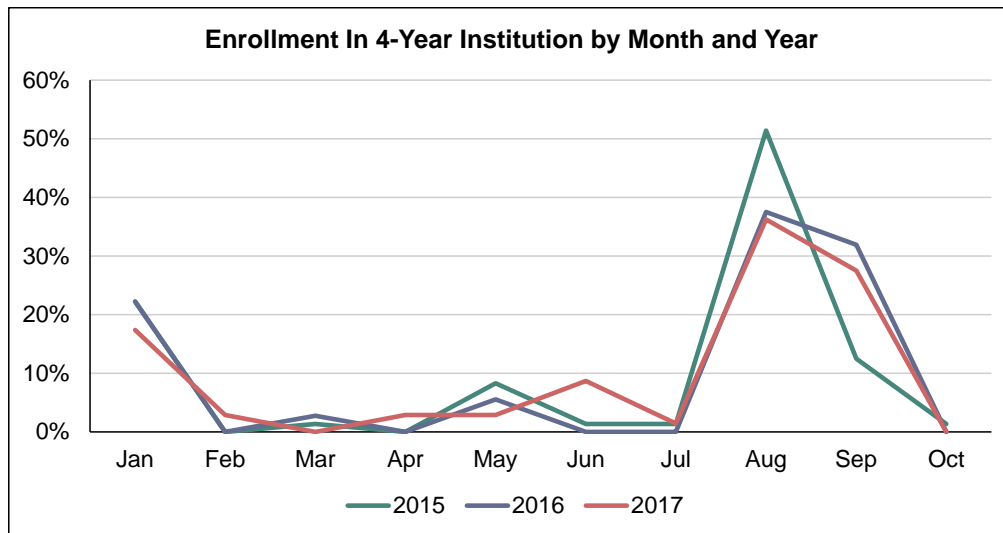
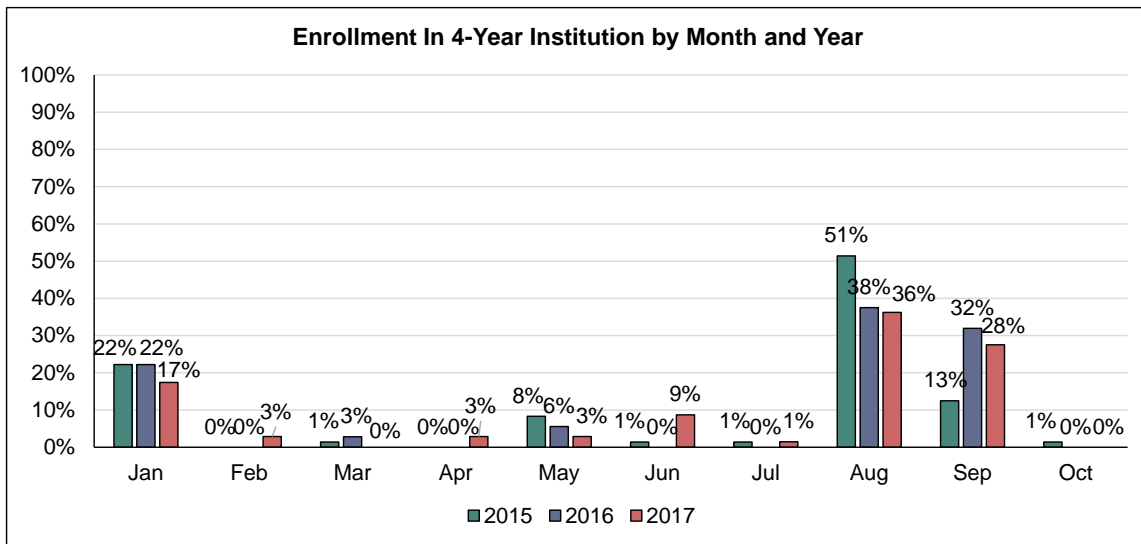


Transfer Rates by Month and Year

Most veteran students began their enrollment in a 4-year college or university during the fall or winter months of each year. The following calendar months had the highest occurrences of enrollment in a 4-year institution by De Anza veterans:

- August: The highest rate of enrollment during the month of August was 51% (37) of veteran students who transferred in 2015, followed by 38% (27) of veterans who transferred in 2016, and 36% (25) of veterans who transferred in 2017.
- September: The highest rate of enrollment was 32% (23) of veterans who transferred in 2016, followed by 28% (19) of veterans who transferred in 2017, and 13% (9) of veterans who transferred in 2015.
- January: 22% (16) student veterans enrolled in a 4-year institution in 2015 followed by the same rate of enrollment in 2016. 17% (12) of veterans who transferred in 2017 enrolled during this month.
- Other calendar month had enrollment rates of 9% or less during all three years.

	2015	Percent	2016	Percent	2017	Percent
Jan	16	22%	16	22%	12	17%
Feb	0	0%	0	0%	2	3%
Mar	1	1%	2	3%	0	0%
Apr	0	0%	0	0%	2	3%
May	6	8%	4	6%	2	3%
Jun	1	1%	0	0%	6	9%
Jul	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%
Aug	37	51%	27	38%	25	36%
Sep	9	13%	23	32%	19	28%
Oct	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	72	100%	72	100%	69	100%



Transfer Rates by College

Of all veteran students who transferred between 2014-15 and 2016-17 academic years, 29% (61) have enrolled in San Jose State University and 7% (15) veterans have enrolled in California State University- East Bay. Other colleges or universities had transfer rates of 3% or less.

	Transferred	Percent
SAN JOSE STATE UNIVERSITY	61	29%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY - EAST BAY	15	7%
PALO ALTO UNIVERSITY	7	3%
SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY	7	3%
SANTA CLARA UNIVERSITY	7	3%
UNIVERSITY OF PHOENIX	6	3%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-DAVIS	6	3%
AMERICAN PUBLIC UNIVERSITY SYSTEM	5	2%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-SANTA CRUZ	5	2%
DEVRY UNIVERSITY	4	2%
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY	3	1%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA - IRVINE	3	1%
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY	3	1%
STANFORD UNIVERSITY	3	1%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-SANTA BARBARA	2	1%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA - BERKELEY	2	1%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	2	1%
BRANDMAN UNIVERSITY	2	1%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY - MONTEREY BAY	2	1%
COLORADO TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY - ONLINE	2	1%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-LOS ANGELES	2	1%
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND - UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	2	1%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-SAN DIEGO	2	1%
COLLEGE OF SOUTHERN NEVADA	2	1%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY - LONG BEACH	2	1%
SONOMA STATE UNIVERSITY	2	1%
ASHFORD UNIVERSITY	2	1%
Other	52	24%
Total	213	100%

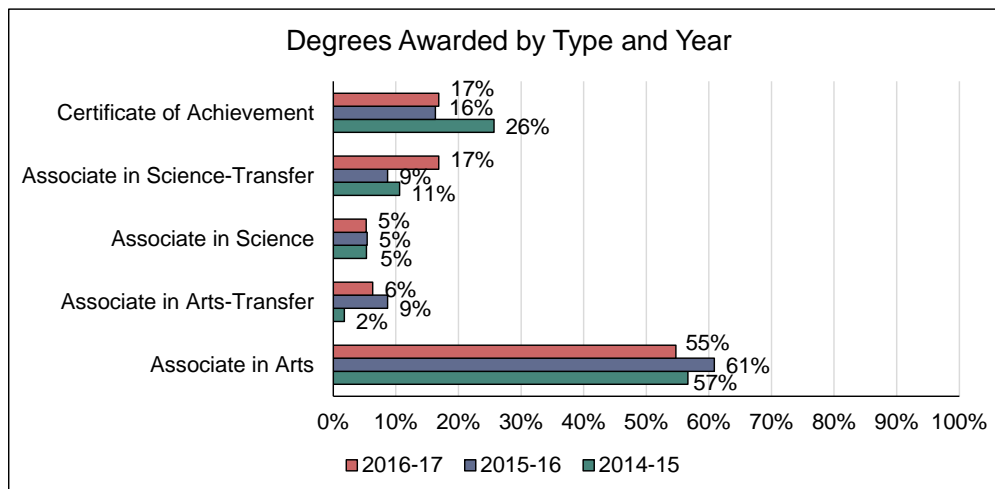
Degrees Awarded

Awards by Degree Type

Veteran students received 113 awards in 2014-15, 92 awards in 2015-16, and 95 awards in 2016-17.

- The most awarded degree type was an Associates in Arts with 61% (56) of 2015-16 awarded degrees, 57% (64) of 2014-15 awarded degrees, and 55% (52) of 2016-17 awarded degrees.
- The second most achieved award was the Certificate of Achievement which made up 26% (29) of the awards achieved in 2014-15, 17% (16) of the awards achieved in 2016-17, and 16% (15) of the awards achieved in 2015-16.
- The least awarded degree to student veterans is the Associate in Science, which made up 5% of all awarded degrees during all three academic years.

	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Awards	Percent	Awards	Percent	Awards	Percent
Associate in Arts	64	57%	56	61%	52	55%
Associate in Arts-Transfer	2	2%	8	9%	6	6%
Associate in Science	6	5%	5	5%	5	5%
Associate in Science-Transfer	12	11%	8	9%	16	17%
Certificate of Achievement	29	26%	15	16%	16	17%
Total	113	100%	92	100%	95	100%



Degrees Awarded by Term and Year

Most degrees awarded to student veterans are obtained during the spring and fall quarters of each academic year:

- Spring Term: 56% (63) of degrees awarded to student veterans in 2014-15 were obtained in spring, followed by 51% (48) of degrees awarded in 2016-17, and 46% (42) of degrees awarded in 2015-16.
- Fall Term: Most fall degrees were awarded in 2016-17 (29%; 28), followed by the awarded fall degrees in 2015-16 (27%; 25), and the awarded fall degrees in 2014-15 (19%; 22).

	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Awards	Percent	Awards	Percent	Awards	Percent
Summer	11	10%	7	8%	5	5%
Fall	22	19%	25	27%	28	29%
Winter	17	15%	18	20%	14	15%
Spring	63	56%	42	46%	48	51%
Total	113	100%	92	100%	95	100%

