

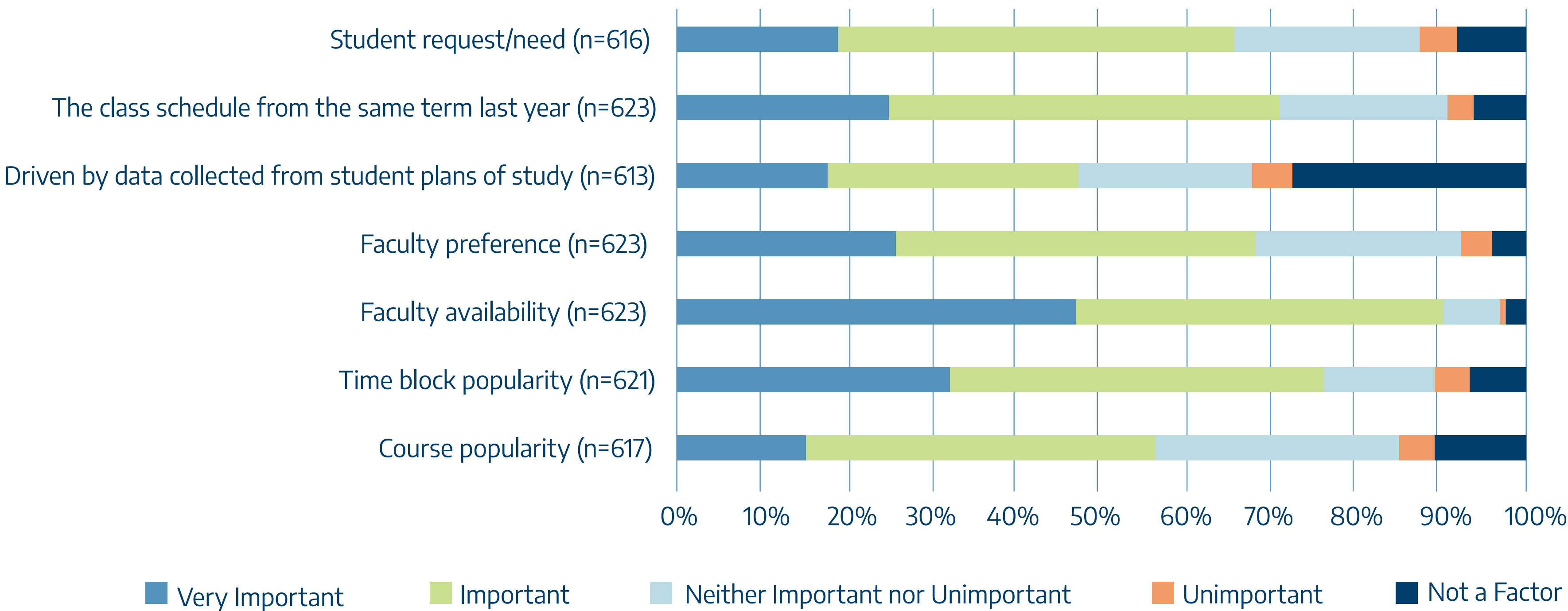
# Effective Scheduling for Student Completion

**Problem Statement:** Student completion rates are negatively affected by inefficient scheduling.

- Over 60% of colleges create schedules one academic term in advance or less.



- Scheduling processes often include faculty preference, time block popularity, and copying schedules from past years.
- Least important factor in scheduling is data collected from student plans of study.



**Solution:** Improve processes to create more data driven schedules.

- Use tools such as Higher Education Scheduling Index (HESI) to calculate enrollment ratios and identify “overloaded” and “underutilized” course sections.
- Maintain “prime ratio,” in an ideal range between 45%-67%, in which students take classes during peak hours when student demand is heaviest.
- Consider alternative scheduling options, including asynchronous online and accelerate terms, to eliminate bottlenecks which prevent students from progressing in their programs of study.
- Collect, manage, and analyze data related to course scheduling, including seat-fill rates, enrollment caps, and space utilization.
- Provide scheduling flexibility that today’s students expect.
- Gaging the number of students enrolled in each pathway to predict which courses and how many sections will be needed in future semesters.

### Potential Results:

- Increased retention rates
- Faster time to degree
- Improve academic success because best predictor of cumulative GPA is number of hours earned.