Taking extra time and credits to earn a degree is costly and makes college less affordable. Students, colleges, and the state pay a high price for the excess time and credits it takes for a student to earn a degree. The longer students are enrolled in college, the more they will pay for tuition, fees, living expenses, books, and other education-related expenses. Students also forgo potential wages they could have been earning because they are still in school and not in the workforce. And, for students who work, they miss out on the higher earning potential that a college credential provides.

A “two-year” community college degree is increasingly rare. Traditionally, students seeking associate degrees spent two years in the classroom and earned 60 credits. But, students who attend California’s community colleges are taking an extended amount of time to complete their degrees and graduating with more than the required number of credits. In the 2012-13 academic year, California community college students who earned one associate degree only, and no other award, took a median of 4.1 years to do so, attempted a median of 89 credits and graduated with 78 credits.

Why do extended time and credits to degree matter?

Higher Costs to Students

Living expenses make up the largest portion of community college students’ budgets and as a result, indirect expenses over extended amounts of time actually compounds the total cost of education significantly. The other cost to students of extended time spent in higher education is foregone wages—wages students do not earn while they are attending school instead.

Every additional year the student is enrolled in college will increase the total cost to that student by about $7,600 in fees, books, and living expenses and cost him/her more than $15,000 in lost wages over a lifetime. A student who takes four years to earn an associate degree can spend as much as $15,200 more on tuition, fees, and other expenses, and will earn $33,500 less than someone who graduated in two years.
The Campaign for College Opportunity is a California non-profit organization focused on a single mission: to ensure that the next generation of California students has the chance to attend college and succeed in order to keep our workforce and economy strong.

The full report of The Real Cost of College can be found on our website at www.collegecampaign.org.

Higher Costs to the State

When students attempt more credits than they complete at California’s community colleges, precious resources are potentially being wasted instead of serving additional students. Even a slight reduction in the number of these excess credits could free up enough dollars and space to serve a significant number of students. For example, reducing average credits to degree by one percent, or the equivalent of one credit, from 78 credits to 77 credits, frees up $21 million in state spending which could provide enrollment to more than 7,000 additional full-time students.

If credits to degree at California’s Community Colleges were improved by...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Credits to Degree Improvement</th>
<th>Average Credits</th>
<th>Student Savings</th>
<th>Reinvestment in CCC</th>
<th>Additional Space for Full-Time Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1%</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>$21,000,000</td>
<td>7,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>$8,000,000</td>
<td>$84,000,000</td>
<td>29,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>$16,000,000</td>
<td>$168,000,000</td>
<td>58,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>$32,000,000</td>
<td>$336,000,000</td>
<td>117,120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: State Cost Model Tool.

Recommendations to decrease time and credits to degree

1. Ensure all colleges move students through pre-college level courses successfully and quickly and map out clear pathways to degrees.

2. Ensure that the recommendations of the Student Success Taskforce are faithfully enacted at all colleges across the state.

3. Increase funding for colleges to serve and graduate more students.

4. Expand access to financial aid.

5. Provide information on time to degree to students, policymakers, and researchers.