Comparing the bachelor's completion rates of native and transfer students using multiple informational sources

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Part of a demonstration project funded through the ILDS Grant

- Funded by IBHE, managed by DePaul, implemented by IERC
- Part of the p-20 initiative in Illinois
- Project intent is:
 - Gain experience in using a longitudinal data sets
 - Explore issues in merging data
 - Demonstrate types of questions that can be addressed
 - Identify additional data elements institutions would want to use

Project Concept

- Hybrid approach combining:
 - high school graduating class (pipeline)
 - institutional-level records (college cohort)
- Using multiple sources of information
- Includes both public and private high school graduates

Data Sources

- College level data similar to ILDS (parallels IHEC reporting requirements)
 - Enrollment
 - Degree Completion
 - Demographics
 - Financial Aid Markers and Transfer Hours
- Illinois High School Class of 2003 (source IBHE and ACT)
 - PSAE/ACT
 - Student Information
 - College Readiness Measures
 - National Student Clearinghouse (approximates full ILDS database)
 - Enrollment/Transfer Patterns
 - Degree completion beyond DePaul

Benefits of the Approach

- Additional information on the transfer students that the institution does not collect.
- Explore churn among the native students, specifically how different enrollment patterns impact bachelor's completion.
- Augment institutional data sources with degree completion information from the NSC for both transfer students and native students
 - Degrees completed elsewhere prior to and after enrolling at DePaul

Conceptual Diagram of Full Study



How well did the pipeline information match to the institutional data? **Native Students Transfer Students IERC & NSC** IERC & DePaul IERC & DePaul **IERC & NSC** N=1.458 N=1,208 N=875 N=704 704 171 259 1,199 9

NSC takes a conservative approach in their matching that virtually eliminates Type I error but introduces Type II error.

Research Questions

- What were the predominant enrollment patterns among the transfer students?
 - How did those patterns factor into bachelor's degree completion?
- What were the predominate enrollment patterns among the native students?
 - How did those patterns factor into bachelor's degree completion?
- What were the differences between the native and transfer students in terms of bachelor's degree completion?

Analyses

- Descriptive statistics
- Chi-Square Automatic Interaction Detection (CHAID)
 - Predicting and modeling technique similar to regression
 - Form of decision tree
 - Produces graphical tree to visually depict the relationship
- Survival analysis
 - Life Tables (1-survival)

Profile of the Two Groups



Bachelor's Degree Completion



The Transfer Subgroups (N=704)

• Vertical Transfer (community college to DePaul)-



- Lateral Transfer (other four-year to DePaul)-26.7%
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- Reverse to Vertical (other four-year to community college to DePaul)-24.0%
- Vertical to Lateral Transfer (community college to other four-year to DePaul)-7.1%

The transfer subgroups didn't matter as much as the number of credit hours transferred into DePaul. However, the more convoluted patterns were associated with lower BA completion rates.

Transfer Hour Categories



College Readiness in Mathematics was Significant in terms of Overall BA Completion



Less than a Year; <r< th=""><th>nissing></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></r<>	nissing>					
Node 3		Node 4	Node 4			
Category	%	n	Category	%	n	
No BA	31.2	230	No BA	12.7	13	
BA from any institution	68.8	508	BA from any institution	87.3	89	
Total	40.4	738	Total	5.6	102	

Public High School Students Outperformed their Similarly Ready Peers from Private High Schools



Category		%	n	Category	%	n	Category	%	n	Category	%	n
No F		16.3	131	No BA	25.8	47	No BA	31.2	230	No BA	12.7	13
B/	iy institution	83.7	673	BA from any institution	74.2	135	BA from any institution	68.8	508	BA from any institution	87.3	89
/		44.0	804	Total	10.0	182	Total	40.4	738	Total	5.6	102

Churn among the Native Students (N=1,199)

- Undergraduate reverse transfer-15.8%
- Summer sessioners-15.5%
- Concurrent enrollment-3.1%
- Lateral transfers (prior to BA completion)-15.3%
- Post-Bac reverse transfers-6.0%



- Concurrent Enrollment 3.1%
 - Summer Session 15.5%
 - Undergraduate Reverse Transfer 15.8%
 - Post-Bachelors Reverse Transfers 6.0%
 - Lateral Transfers (prior to BA completion) 15.3%

Churn Among Native Students



Time to Degree Completion





CC to DePaul

Other 4-Year to DePaul

Other 4-Year to CC to DePaul

Mean Years to Bachelor's Degree Completion				
Native Student	4.2179			
CC to DePaul	5.5221			
Other 4-Year to DePaul	4.8458			
Other 4-Year to CC to DePaul	5.7500			

Time to Degree Completion Transfer Students Only



Mean Years to Bachelor's E Completion

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Less than a Year	4.9659			
1 Year to Less than 2 Years	5.0750			
2 or More Years	5.6500			

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College Readiness in Math and time to Bachelor's Degree Completion

Native Student

Transfer Student



— Not College Ready

Future Work

- Integrate parallel information for the public four-year institution
- Explore employment outcomes (IDES)
 - By major
 - By enrollment type (native v. transfer)
- Utilize more recent institutional cohorts
 - High school course-taking patterns
 - More detailed financial aid information