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## ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF YOUR RETENTION PROGRAMMING


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## LEARNING OUTCOME

### After participating...

...you will be able to better connect student outcomes data to programmatic decisions.



## INTRODUCTIONS



## THIS SESSION IS...

- A training about what questions to ask to drive an evaluation of retention efforts/programming
- Focused on compiling and reviewing data
- About driving decisions with data
- Centered around Student Affairs programs, initiatives, policy, and efforts
- Meant to generate ideas and offer some solutions

## ■ THIS SESSION IS NOT...

- A statistical methods training
- A discussion of ways to evaluate academic degree programs
- A single, one-size-fits-all, silver bullet
- A lecture...feel free to ask questions or add a comment in the chat, and please join in on the polling questions.

## ■ AGENDA

- **Getting your data**
  - Partnering effectively to obtain the programmatic data you need
  - How do I know what questions to ask to get the data I need?
  - How do I know which type of analysis to ask for?
- **Understanding your data**
  - Interpreting the results of your statistical analysis
  - Working example: descriptive statistical results
  - Working example: multivariate regression analysis results
- **Making data-informed decisions**
  - Building a data-informed decision-making culture
  - Translating results into programmatic decisions

## RETENTION ...THE GOAL



**ai** ACADEMIC  
IMPRESSIONS 7

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...where the data live is only the tip of the iceberg!

## GETTING YOUR DATA

**ai** ACADEMIC  
IMPRESSIONS 8

## SOME QUESTIONS TO ASK

- What data are needed to understand if this program is working?
- Do we collect the needed data and where is it stored?
- What are essential pieces of information?
- What are of secondary importance?
- Beyond our program participation, what factors will be important for us to know about our participants?
- What other influences on retention do we need to account for in our analysis?



## POLL

**Name one retention effort you are currently wanting to assess.**



**POLL**

**What are some of the most important predictors of retention?**



**POLL**

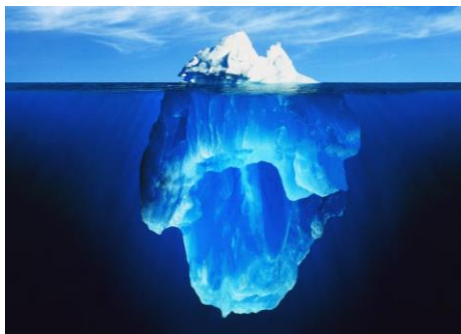
**What kind of student data do you have access to?**



## POLL

**Who is (or will be) the primary person or office doing the work of evaluating the effectiveness of your retention efforts?**

## DATA AVAILABILITY



- Who has what data?
- Who is doing the analysis?
- Data Sharing Culture
  - Beyond data collection
  - Transparency
  - Territory/Gatekeeping
  - Data integrity
  - Storage systems “talking” to each other
  - Skill sets

## PARTICIPANT/ NON- PARTICIPANT

- Program Records of frequency, duration, depth = dosage
  - Vendor software
  - Local data base
  - Excel sheet
  - Paper roster!!

## PRIMARY



- Student System Records
  - Demographic data
    - Age
    - Geographic
    - Gender
    - Ethnicity
    - Major/Interest
  - Academic Records
    - Coursework
    - GPA/Probation
    - Enrollment/Retention
    - Attempted hours
    - Earned hours
    - Major
    - College



## ■ SECONDARY

- Applications
  - Admission
  - FAFSA
  - Program
- Survey/Research
  - Psychosocial
  - Interest inventory (ACT/SAT files)
- Engagement Data



## QUESTIONS

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## UNDERSTANDING YOUR DATA



### OVERARCHING QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

- Is your retention effort (program, policy, initiative) effective?
- Does your program work?
- Do your participants retain at higher rates? (Higher than whom?)
- Does it contribute to overall retention at your institution?
- Do all students affected by your effort retain at higher rates than similar non-participants? If not, does some subset?



## KEY QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

- Do students in your program retain at higher rates than they would have without participating in the program?
- Do you have a big enough number of students in your program who benefit from the effort to “move the needle” on your institution’s retention?

## WHAT’S THE INTENT OF THE PROGRAM?

- Retain more of all your students
- Retain more of a particular group of students:
  - First Generation
  - Males
  - New Transfer
  - High Achieving
  - International
- Retain more within a specific time period
  - First year freshmen to the spring term
  - Transfers to the 2<sup>nd</sup> year
  - 4<sup>th</sup> year seniors who did not graduate to their 5<sup>th</sup> year

## OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- Purpose of the effort
  - Social connection
  - Academic integration
- Learning outcomes
  - Self regulation
  - Educational goal setting
- Expected results
  - Evidence of parallel efforts at similar institutions
  - Historical results at your institution

## EXAMPLE ONE: DESCRIPTIVE / UNIVARIATE

## OVERVIEW

### CAMPUS RECREATION: CONNECT WITH REC

- Workout pairs within freshman resident halls
- Twice a month peer fitness leader who mentors
  - Monitoring progress in courses
  - Academic and career goals
  - Involvement opportunities

## RESULTS: PARTICIPANTS VS. ALL ELIGIBLE

### PARTICIPANTS

- n = 488
- Retained to fall = 80%

### COMPARISON POPULATIONS

- All freshmen
  - n = 6038
  - Retained to fall = 68%
- All freshmen living on campus
  - n = 5448
  - Retained to fall = 72%

## LIMITS

- Do all freshmen who live on campus reflect the same group who participated?
- Who participated and how can we compare their results to a more similar group than the overall eligible population?

## WHO PARTICIPATED?

- All freshmen
- All on-campus residents
- Higher proportion of females
- Average HS Core GPA (=)
- Mix of majors
- No data on first generation
- Slightly lower proportion of ethnic minority

## RESULTS: IMPORTANT VARIABLES

### PARTICIPANTS

- n = 488
- Retained to fall = 80%
  
- n = 390 females
- Retained to fall = 79%
  
- n = 98 males
- Retained to fall = 81%

### NON-PARTICIPANT POPULATIONS

All female freshmen living on campus

- n = 2319
- Retained to fall 74%

All male freshmen living on campus

- n = 2641
- Retained to fall 68%

## KEY QUESTIONS

### QUESTION #1

Does the program have an effect on participants' retention above and beyond the existing characteristics of participants?

### QUESTION #2

Does the program "move the needle" on institutional retention?

## QUESTION #1

**Q: Does the program have an effect on participants' retention above and beyond the existing characteristics of participants?**

**Ans:** Yes, beyond gender and campus residency (meaning neither gender nor living on campus appear to be causing the higher retention rate of the group)

**Ans:** Unknown effect beyond other variables (meaning ethnicity, in/out state residency, major, and first gen (socio-economics) not controlled in the data)



## POLL

### MAKING DECISIONS

Which of the following is a decision you might make based on the data?



## QUESTION #1

### WHAT ELSE NEEDS TO BE FACTORED IN?

- Comparison Groups
  - Academic preparation
  - Ethnicity
  - First Generation
  - Income/Financial Support
  - Residency
- Within the Participant Groups
  - Level of participation (“dosage”)
  - Timing of participation

## QUESTION #2

Q: Does the program “move the needle” on institutional retention?

## QUESTION #2

| Population | Goal -- % Increase |    |
|------------|--------------------|----|
| 6000       | 1%                 | 5% |
| 4000       | 1%                 | 5% |
| 2000       | 1%                 | 5% |
| 1000       | 1%                 | 5% |
| 500        | 1%                 | 5% |
| 100        | 1%                 | 5% |

| Population | How many more |     |
|------------|---------------|-----|
| 6000       | 60            | 300 |
| 4000       | 40            | 200 |
| 2000       | 20            | 100 |
| 1000       | 10            | 50  |
| 500        | 5             | 25  |
| 100        | 1             | 5   |

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| 1000       | 10            | 50  |
| 500        | 5             | 25  |
| 100        | 1             | 5   |

## QUESTION #2

**Q: Does the program “move the needle” on institutional retention?**

**Ans: Yes!**

- 488 at the regular rate (72%) = 351 retained
- 488 at the intervention rate (84%) = 410
- +59 more students = ~1% of 6038
- Retention would move from 68% to 69%



## POLL

### MAKING DECISIONS

If we want to move the needle 2 points more, what decision can we make for next year that puts us in a good position to accomplish this?

### ■ ANOTHER KEY QUESTION

#### QUESTION #3

Does the program appear to positively impact the retention of participants when compared to the retention of similar non-participants?

*This requires multivariate analysis.*

## EXAMPLE TWO: MULTIVARIATE

### OVERVIEW

#### PEER MENTOR PROGRAM FOR SECOND SEMESTER TRANSFER STUDENTS

Key student attributes:

- Academic performance (fall semester GPA)
- Progress in degree/overall earned credits
- Demographics
- Psychosocial measures

## METHODS

- Regression techniques
  - Logistic
  - Linear
  - Group Balancing
    - Propensity Score Matching
    - Entropy Matching

## RESULTS




### Groups Balanced on:

- Gender
  - 54%/52% Female
- Ethnicity
  - 25%/ 27% EM
- Academic performance
  - 3.01/ 3.06 1<sup>st</sup> term GPA
- First Generation
  - 33%/32% FG
- Psycho-social measures
  - 4.05/4.25 Academic Self Confidence
  - 5.01/4.86 Social Engagement

**RETENTION**

**PARTICIPANTS**  
Retention from spring to fall is 88%

**NON-PARTICIPANTS**  
Retention from spring to fall is 83%



 **QUESTIONS**



## MAKING DECISIONS

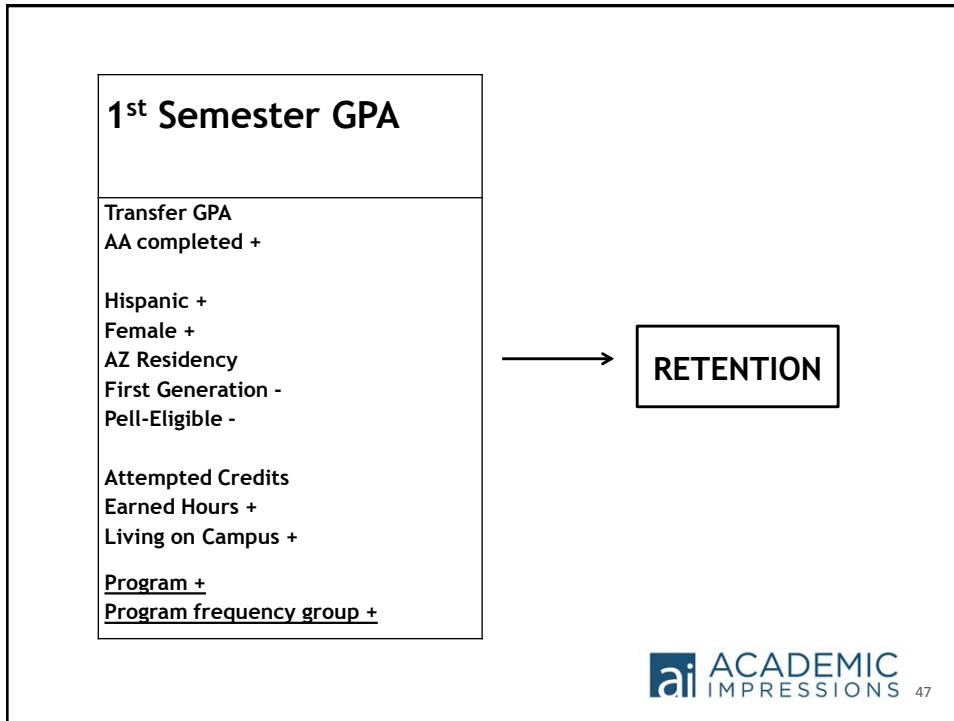
- Is the program working? Would you want to keep it, expand it, etc.?
  - Yes
- Who is participating and are there more students in the group who might participate?
  - Saturated
  - Available pool of students
- Do we have the funds?
  - Can use difference between two groups for ROI analysis?



## MORE COMPLEX RESULTS

- When you don't have matched or balanced groups...





## DIFFERENT RESULTS FOR NEW FRESHMAN

**VARIABLES GROUPED IN BLOCKS**

- Academic Prep
- Demographics
- Engagement

...the impact of each variable can be determined.

A more complex set of results include odds ratios to convey size of impact.

**ai ACADEMIC IMPRESSIONS** 48



# Assessing the Effectiveness of Your Retention Programming

| Regression Analysis One Year Retention<br>for the Fall Cohort |   |
|---|---|
|   | One Year Retention<br>Impact on Odds of Retention |
| N = 2899  |   |
| Prior Academic Performance                                    |   |
| HS GPA  | 3.16  |
| ACT/SAT Score   | 0.98  |
| Math Deficiency   | 0.75  |
| English Deficiency  | 0.57  |
| Lab Science Deficiency  | 0.79  |
| Demographics  |   |
| AZ Residency  | 0.87  |
| Gender (Female)   | 0.88  |
| IPEDS Ethnicity (White)                                       |   |
| Grp 1   | 0.61  |
| Grp 2   | 1.28  |
| Grp 3   | 0.65  |
| Grp 4   | 1.05  |
| Grp5  | 1.00  |
| First Generation  | 0.67  |
| Low Income  | 0.79  |

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|                             |      |
|-----------------------------|------|
| College Experiences         |      |
| Pre-Enrolled                | 1.02 |
| Attempted Hours             | 1.12 |
| Living On-Campus            | 1.46 |
| LC Honors Student           | 0.74 |
| LC Visits                   | 1.03 |
| Scholars Visits             | 1.09 |
| OS Mentoring Visits         | 1.06 |
| FG Visits                   | 1.03 |
| Bridge Visits               | 0.94 |
| Tutoring Visits             | 1.01 |
| Grp Tutoring Visits         | 1.04 |
| Coaching Visits             | 1.03 |
| Course 100                  | 1.08 |
| Course 150                  | 0.30 |
| Course 150 Mentoring Visits | 1.15 |
| FY Courses                  | 0.94 |
| Major Seminar Courses       | 0.81 |
| ARTS Courses                | 1.18 |
| Honors Student              | 2.21 |

Highlighted cell indicates statistically significant result (p<.10)

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## ANSWERS TO KEY QUESTIONS

**Q: Does the program contribute to retention?**

Ans: Matched/balanced groups can answer

**Q: How does the program's influence compare to the influence of other variable (including other programs)?**

Ans: Need more regression or other analysis with individual program results



## CHAT

### MAKING DECISIONS

- Which program has the biggest effect?
- Which other factors are the most importance influence on our students' retention?
- Does frequency of participation matter?

## OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- Retention is often a “far off” measure
- Milestone indicators
  - Learning & Development
  - Frequency
  - Depth
  - Academic performance
    - Earned hours
    - GPA
    - Progress toward degree
  - Intent to return



## CHAT

**Name one variable you will be sure to include in your analysis as a result of today’s session.**

**Name one resource you will look into that might help you build on today’s knowledge.**



## RESOURCE

### Trainings

1. AIR
2. CRSDE
3. [Percontor \(Porter & Umbach\) Online methods workshops](#)  
*("Introduction to Matching and Propensity Score Analysis"  
last occurred on February 25)*



## QUESTIONS



## EVALUATION

### Thank you!

Please remember to complete the event evaluation.  
Your comments will help us continually improve the  
quality of our programs.

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/8KNK7V8>

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