

The Power of Longitudinal Data Systems and Collaboration in Improving Postsecondary Affordability

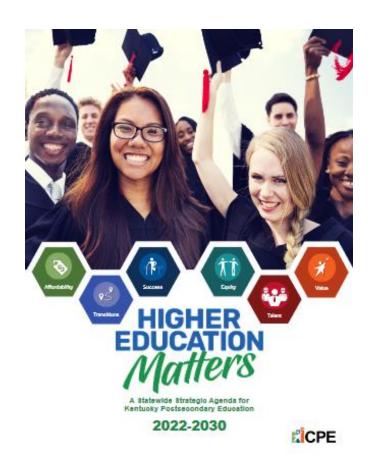
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Affordability: Strategic Priority

- Affordability is one of CPE's strategic agenda priority areas supporting the 60x30 goal.
- To increase attainment, higher education must be accessible and affordable.

- Other strategic priority areas include:
 - Transitions
 - Success
 - Equity
 - Talent
 - Value



Affordability: Data-Driven Strategy

- As we zoomed in on affordability, we had three core questions:
 - 1. For first-time students, how does unmet need impact retention likelihood?
 - What are the financial critical thresholds where retention becomes less likely?
 - 2. How can we use those estimates to inform key performance indicators (KPIs) we set with public postsecondary institutions to ensure system focus on affordability?
 - 3. How can we adapt the inferential model to predict student retention in real-time and empower our institutions to assist students before we lose them?

Over time, our statewide coordination on reducing unmet need will serve to decrease student debt at graduation, which is our culminating context metric around affordability.

Affordability: Data-Driven Strategy

First-Time Student Unmet Need



Retention



Completion



Debt at Graduation

Toward Better Metrics, KPIs, and Impact: Unmet Financial Need



Unmet Need: What's the Bottom Line?

- Unmet need is a pinpoint estimate of student-level affordability challenges.
 - Total COA and net price can muddle our understanding of affordability barriers.
 - Best practices explore how unmet financial need moderates the linkage between cost and enrollment behavior.

Defining Unmet Need

- What students are expected to pay after accounting for EFC and any non-debt aid.
- UFN is the precise value at which affordability is most likely to affect enrollment behavior.

Calculating Unmet Financial Need

- Cost of Attendance (Set by Institution)
- Expected Family
 Contribution (EFC)
- Grant and
 Scholarship Aid

Unmet Financial
Need

- Tuition and fees
- Room and board
- Books, supplies, transportation
- Misc. expenses

The amount students and their families are expected to be able to pay toward college based on a formula.

- Pell grants
- KEES money
- Scholarships
- Other aid students do not repay

The amount students and their families must pay above and beyond EFC and aid.

Unmet Need: Maximizing Utility and Impact

- Why first-time students?
 - Starting in the second year, next-year retention is at 90% or better. First-time student retention is where we can make the biggest impact and close gaps.
 - Matriculating students are primarily (and overwhelmingly) most concerned about paying for college.

Key Takeaway: Affordability considerations likely exert the strongest impact on retention in the first year, when most students confront the decision to continue their studies or drop out.

Unmet Need in Kentucky: Trend and Demographic Highlights



Trend and Demographic Analysis

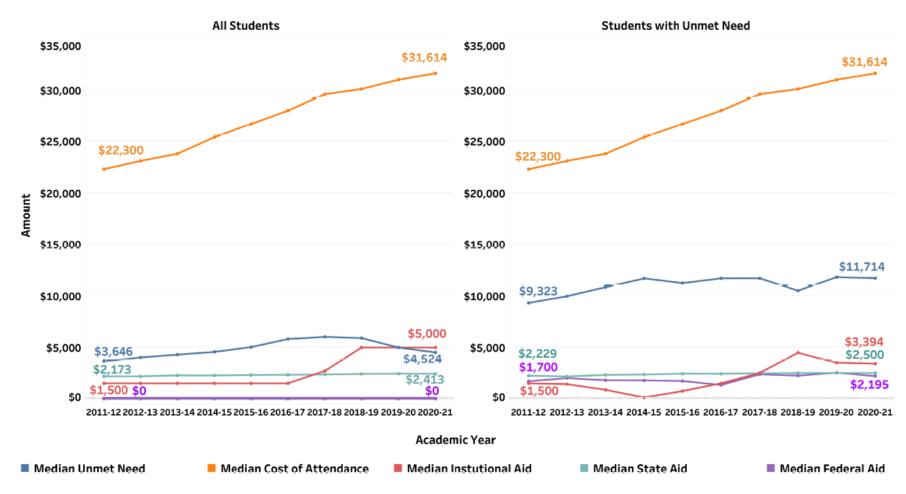
Sample

- ~ 200,000 first-time degree-seekers in Kentucky
- Over a decade of enrollment
- Rich variance across sector, context, and time

Variables

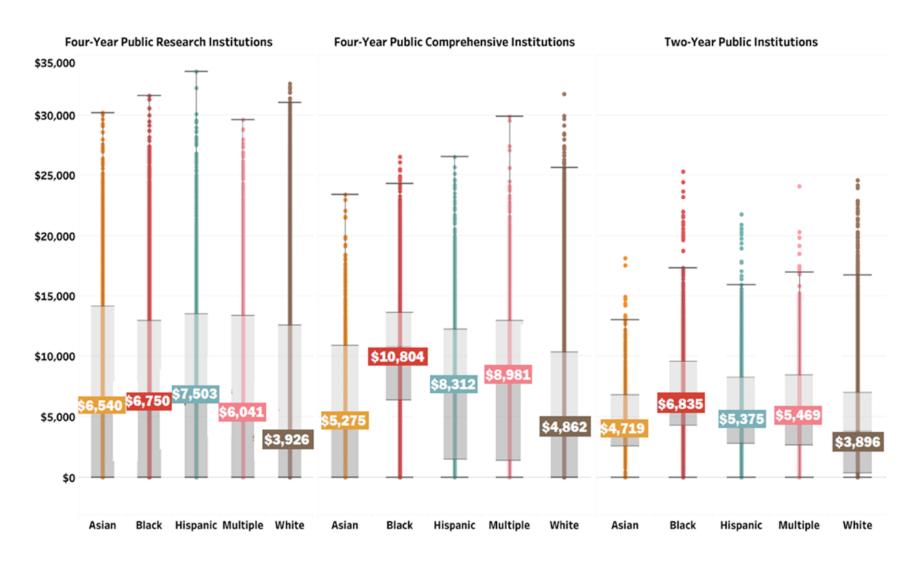
- Unmet Financial Need
- Cost of Attendance
- Grant Aid Institutional, State, and Federal

Trends in Affordability Metrics: 4YP Research Example

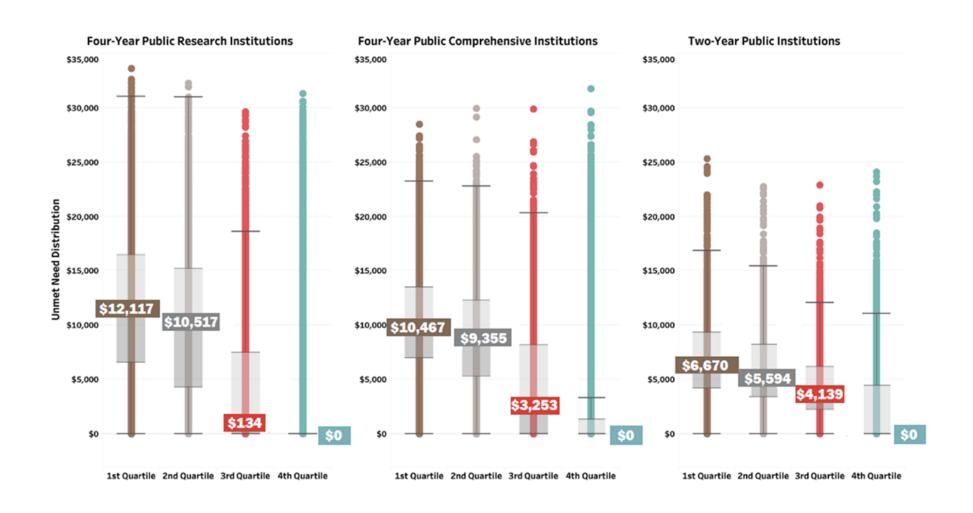


Note: In the left figure, the sample includes all first-time, degree-seeking, in-state students who filed a FAFSA and enrolled in a public, 4-yr. research institution in KY. The right figure restricts the sample to students with unmet need greater than or equal to \$1.

Unmet Need by Race/Ethnicity and Sector



Unmet Need by Income Quartile and Sector



How Unmet Financial Need Impacts Retention in Kentucky



Structual Equation and Logistic Regression Models

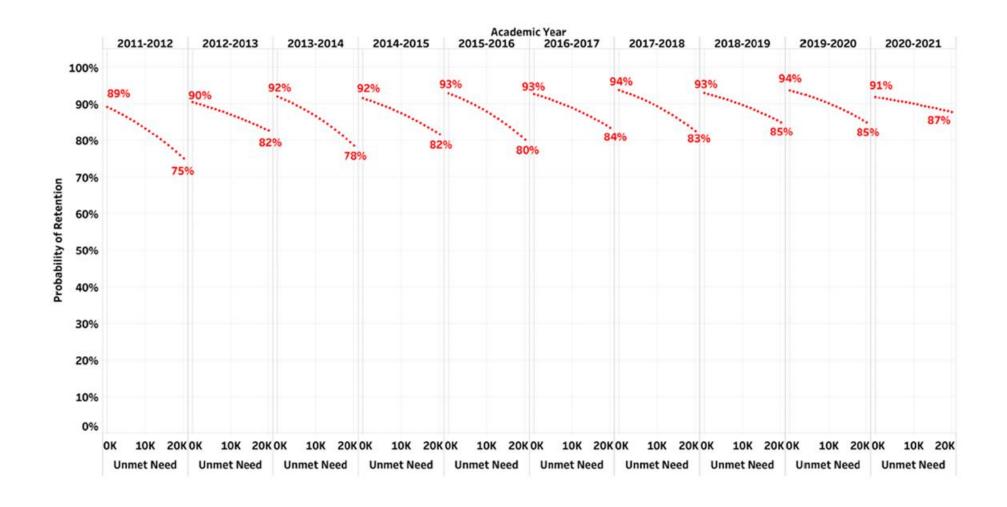
Sample

- ~200,000 first-time degree-seekers
- Enrolled Fall 2011 through Fall 2022

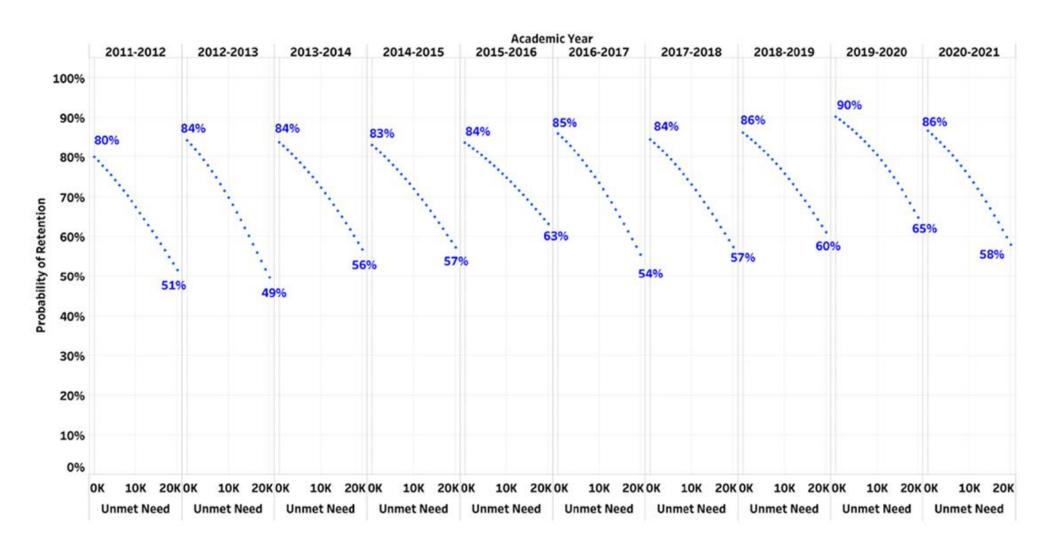
Variables

- Level 1 Explanatory Variables: URM, Female, Eastern Kentucky
- Level 2 Explanatory Variables: Dual Credit, (Under)Preparedness
- Level 3 Explanatory Variables: GPA, Full-Time, Unmet Need
- Level 4 Outcome Variable: Second-Year Retention

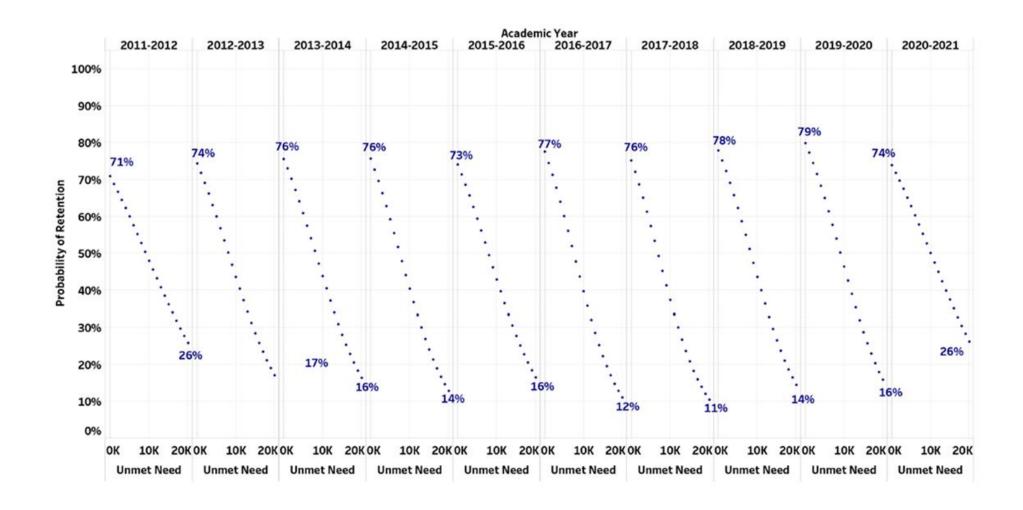
Unmet Need Endangers Retention: 4YP Research Institutions



Unmet Need Endangers Retention: 4YP Regional Institutions



Unmet Need Endangers Retention: 2YP CTCs



Unmet Need Endangers Retention of Students from Vulnerable Populations

Amount	Retention I	_ikelihood: 4YF	P Regionals	Retention Likelihood: 2YP CTCs					
	All	URM	LI	All	URM	LI			
No UFN	87%	87%	92%	74%	73%	82%			
\$5,000 UFN	82%	79%	85%	63%	59%	65%			
\$10,000 UFN	75%	69%	75%	50%	42%	44%			
\$15,000 UFN	67%	57%	62%	38%	28%	25%			
\$20,000 UFN	58%	43%	46%	26%	17%	12%			

Setting Data-Driven KPI Targets



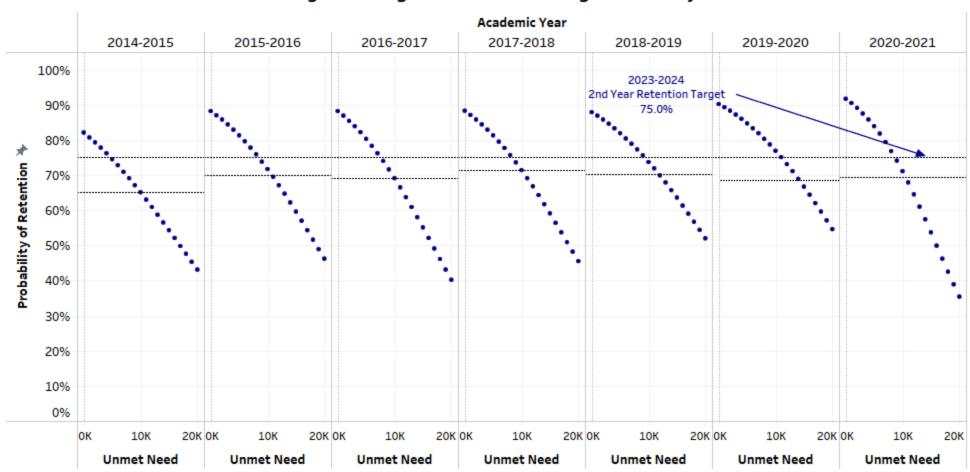


Impact

- Data Outputs -> Institutional KPIs -> Impact
 - The inferential model guides us in setting unmet need targets.
 - Targets have more empirical foundation based on where unmet need makes retention less likely relative to the institution and sector average.

Impact

Target Setting with Red River Gorge University



Making a Difference with Predictive Analytics



Impact

- Data Outputs -> Institutional KPIs -> Impact
 - The inferential model guides us in setting unmet need targets.
 - Targets have more empirical foundation based on where unmet need makes retention less likely relative to the institution and sector average.
 - Putting the inferences into real-time, practical applications is how we will hit those targets and keep improving affordability.

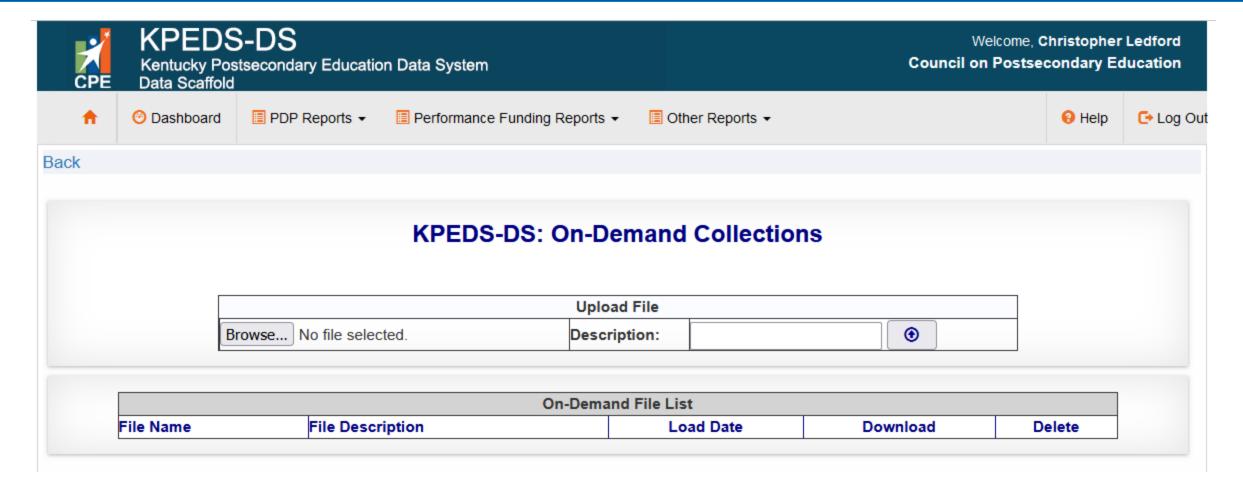
Predictive Model

- The model is estimated in R.
 - Simple and free to use.
 - Communicates with other programs, particularly those based in SQL language.

- Model is stored in SQL Server.
 - This is where institutions upload all individual-level student records.
 - This facilitates easy upload for end-users.
 - Each year institutions upload data to KPEDS, the model updates with the latest year of data.

Generalizability, Simplicity, Accuracy

Practical Application: UI



Practical Application: Upload

A	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J	K
1	Academic_Year	Institution_Name	Full_Time	URM	Gender	Underprepared_Overall	Dual_Credit	GPA_1st_AY	Unmet_Need	EKCEP	First_Gen
2	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Female	0	1	2.20	\$12,707	1	1
3	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Female	0	0	4.00	\$1,519	1	1
4	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Female	0	0	1.90	\$13,624	0	1
5	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Male	0	0	3.15	\$ 0	0	1
6	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Male	0	0	3.27	\$8,461	0	1
7	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Male	0	1	3.11	\$7,133	0	1
8	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Female	0	1	3.90	\$256	0	1
9	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Female	0	0	3.66	\$0	0	1
10	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Female	0	1	3.20	\$12,549	0	1
11	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Male	0	1	3.90	\$0	0	1
12	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Male	1	0	NULL	\$14,566	0	1
13	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Male	0	0	2.70	\$ 0	0	1
14	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Male	1	0	3.11	\$0	0	1
15	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Female	0	0	3.36	\$9,452	0	1
16	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	1	Female	1	0	0.85	\$11,811	0	1
17	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Female	1	0	2.55	\$6,434	0	1
18	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Male	1	0	2.00	\$0	0	1
19	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Female	1	0	2.00	\$12,863	0	1
20	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	n	Female	n	n	2 83	\$10 673	n	1

Practical Application: Output



A	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	1	J	K	L
1	Academic_Year	Institution_Name	Full_Time	URM	Gender	Underprepared_Overall	Dual_Credit	GPA_1st_AY	Unmet_Need	EKCEP	First_Gen	Retention Prediction
2	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Female	0	1	2.20	\$12,707	1	1	52.7%
3	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Female	0	0	4.00	\$1,519	1	1	94.1%
4	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Female	0	0	1.90	\$13,624	0	1	43.6%
5	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Male	0	0	3.15	\$0	0	1	88.3%
6	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Male	0	0	3.27	\$8,461	0	1	84.5%
7	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Male	0	1	3.11	\$7,133	0	1	83.8%
8	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Female	0	1	3.90	\$256	0	1	94.7%
9	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Female	0	0	3.66	\$0	0	1	92.8%
10	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Female	0	1	3.20	\$12,549	0	1	79.9%
11	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Male	0	1	3.90	\$0	0	1	95.1%
12	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Male	1	0		\$14,566	0	1	
13	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Male	0	0	2.70	\$0	0	1	81.8%
14	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Male	1	0	3.11	\$0	0	1	88.3%
15	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Female	0	0	3.36	\$9,452	0	1	84.2%
16	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	1	Female	1	0	0.85	\$11,811	0	1	24.7%
17	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Female	1	0	2.55	\$6,434	0	1	71.9%
18	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Male	1	0	2.00	\$0	0	1	67.4%
19	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	0	Female	1	0	2.00	\$12,863	0	1	48.5%
20	201112	Ledford College of Excellence	1	n	Female	0	0	2.83	\$10.673	n	1	72.9%

Impact

Intervention

- This simple but robust approach helps institutions identify at-risk students and intervene with aid or
 other financial assistance before it is too late.
 - Inferential models provide value in setting goals, KPIs, and setting a foundation for impactful action.
 - o Predictive models facilitate real-time data-driven strategies.

Cost Savings

Feedback suggests further benefits of cost-savings to institutions.

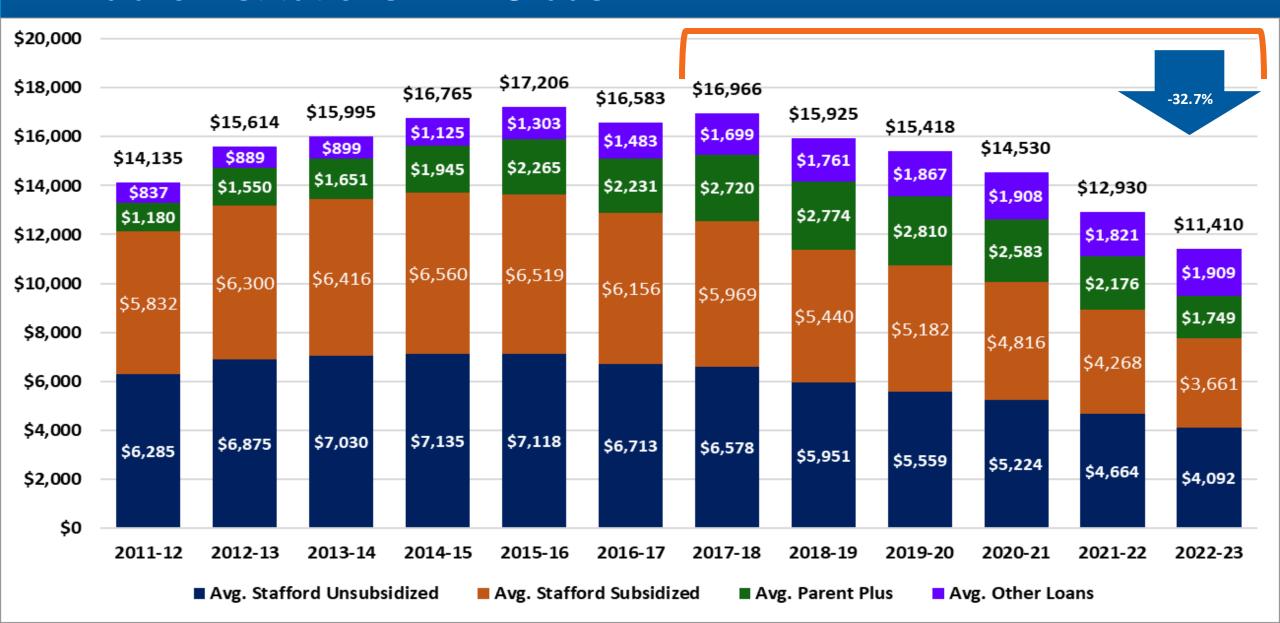
Cumulating Context Metric

 System focus on reducing first-time unmet need will reduce student debt at graduation, thereby increasing postsecondary ROI to students and the Commonwealth.

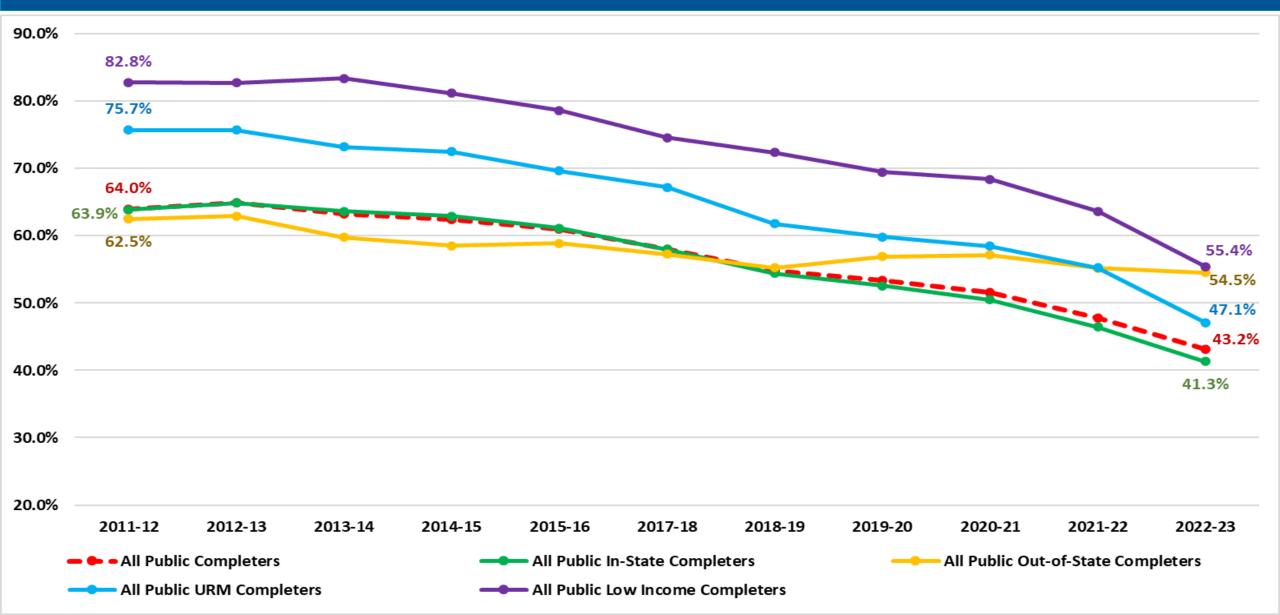
Student Debt at Graduation



All Public Institutions – All Grads



All Public Institutions – Proportions of Grads with Debt



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