

Learning Community as an Educational Intervention to Close the Gap in Retention Rates and GPA between First-Time Full-Time URM & Non-URM Students

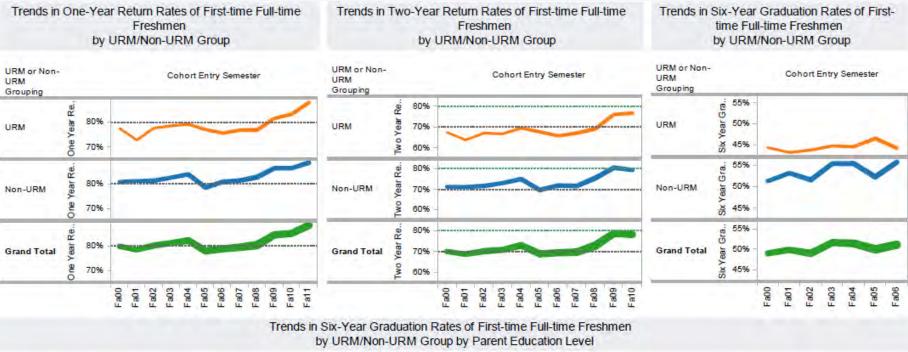
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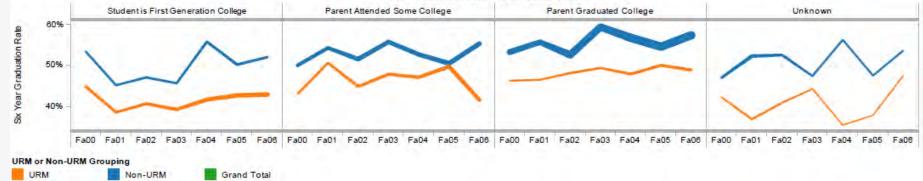
Institutional Research and Analytical Studies California State University, Fullerton



Our Context



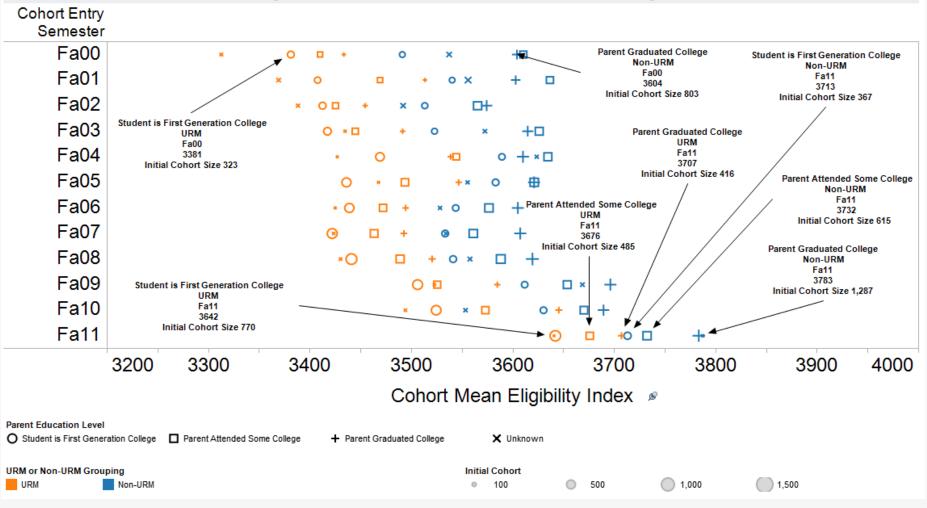
Parent Education Level / Cohort Entry Semester





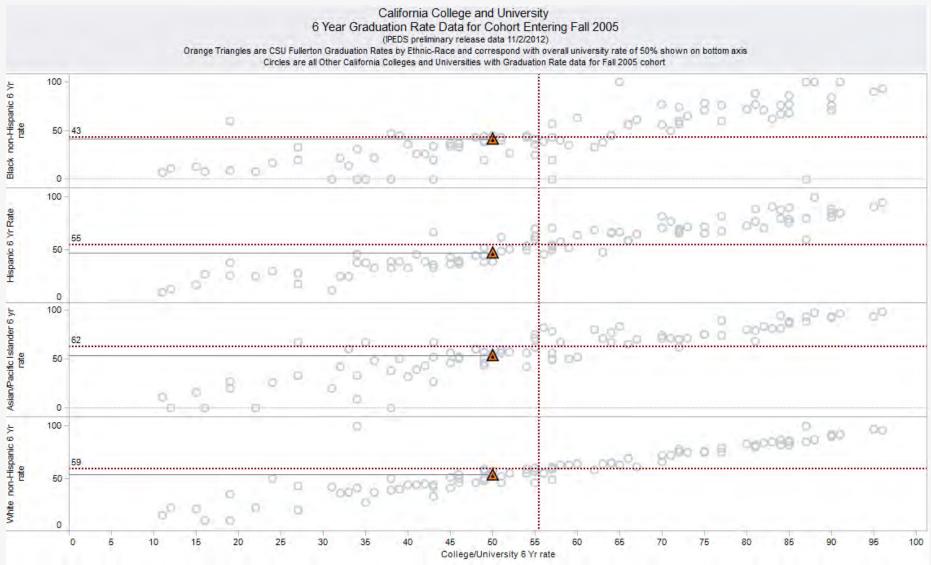
Our Context

Distribution of Parent Education Level by Eligibility Index by URM/Non-URM in the Cohort at Entry





Our Context





Retention / Graduation

- National Priority (<u>http://www.whitehouse.gov/innovation/strategy/executive-summary</u>)
 - "Strategy for American Innovation"
 - Restore America to first in the world in college attainment
 - Improve America's science, technology, engineering & math (STEM) education

System-Wide Priority

 The "CSU Graduation Initiative" Closing the Achievement Gap & Increasing Graduation Rates

Institutional Priority

- "Enhancing Student Success"
- One of the most important Strategic Themes for University Planning



Theoretical Background of a Learning Community

Collaborative Learning Approach

 Broad term describing various educational approaches grouping of students for achieving a shared academic goal (Goodsell, Maher, Tinto, Smith, & MacGregor, 1992)

Learning Community

- Students build academic and social connections
- Active Learning Strategies (Tinto, 2008)

Supplemental Instruction

• Integrated support programs (Tinto, 2008)



Theoretical Background of a Learning Community

- Tinto's Integration Model (Tinto, 1997)
 - Social integration
 - Academic integration



- Astin's Model (Astin, Tinto, Cabrera, Bean, & Pascarella, 2005)
 "Input → Institution/Environment → Outcome"
- Cognitive & Affective Learning Outcomes
- Vygotsky's (1978) Zone of Proximal Development
- Collaborative setting -- Culturally-Sensitive Strategy



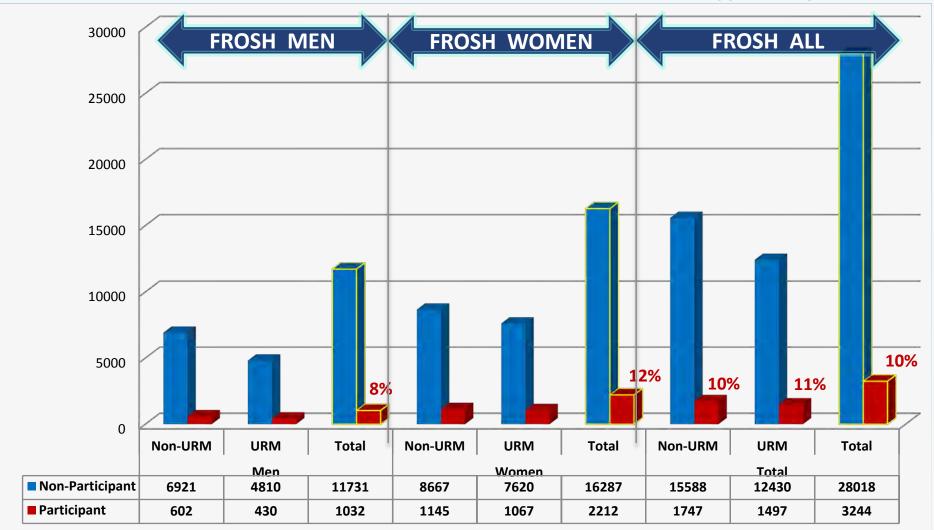
The Effects of Learning Community in Retention/Graduation Rates and GPA by Student Characteristics

- Data that we looked at:
 - 1-Year Retention Rates & GPA of FTF fall 2003 fall 2011 cohorts
 - 34,445 FTF (First-Time Full-Time) students entered
 - 28,207 (82%) persisted for 1 yr & returned 2nd yr w/ Campus GPA of 2.79
 - **2-Year Retention Rates & GPA** of FTF fall 2003 fall 2010 cohorts
 - 30,354 FTF students entered
 - 22,028 (73%) persisted for 2 yrs & returned 3rd yr w/ Campus GPA of 2.79
 - **<u>6-year graduation rates & GPA</u>** of FTF fall 2003 fall 2005 cohorts
 - 10,462 FTF students entered
 - 5,333 (51%) graduated in six years or less w/ Campus GPA of 3.00
 - See Appendix A thru D for more detail of historical trends



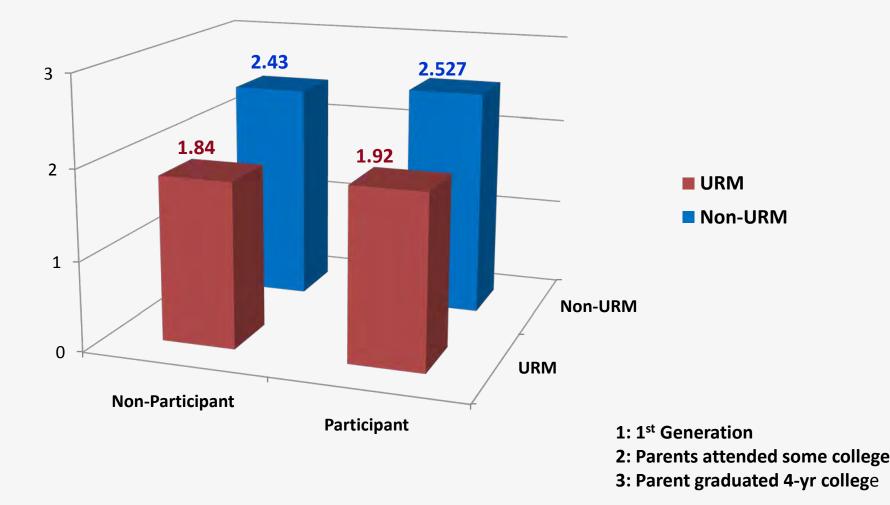
% of Participants in FP: Gender x URM (fa03–fa11 cohorts)

See Appendix E for more detail

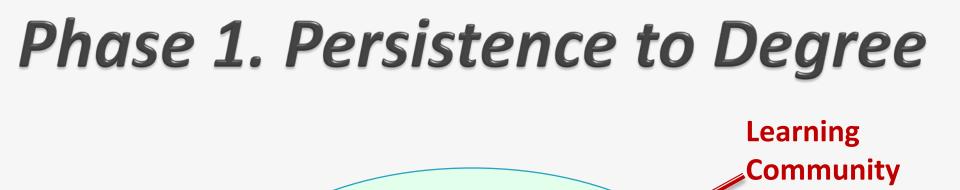




Parent Education Level of FROSH: fa03-fa11 cohorts









- 2-yr Retention Rates
- 6-yr Grad Rates

Supplemental Instruction

1st Generation

HS GPA

Ethnicity

PRE-COLLEGIATE

OUTCOMES



Analysis Model of 1yr, 2yr Retention, 6yr Graduation Rates

- Logistic Regression with Interaction terms (URM x FP Participation)
 - Outcome Variables
 - 1yr Retention, 2-yr Retention, 6-year Graduation (Yes vs. No)
 - Independent Variables
 - HS GPA
 - Parents Education
 - Freshmen Program (Participated vs. Not-Participated)
 - URM (URM vs. Non-URM)

• Interaction

URM x Freshmen Program

Analysis Model of 1yr, 2yr Retention, & 6yr Graduation Rates

Logistic Regression (Male vs. Female)

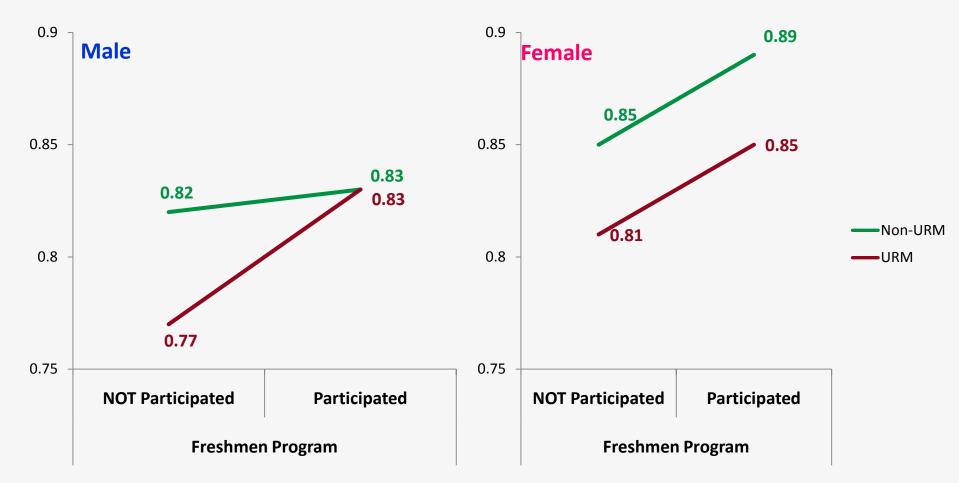
Effects	1yr Re	tention	2yr Re	tention	6yr Graduation		
Lifects	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
High School GPA	**	**	**	**	**	**	
Parent Education	*	**	*	**	**	**	
Freshmen Program		**	*	**		**	
URM	**	**	**	**	**	**	
Freshmen Program x URM	*						

** p<.01 , *p< .05 , See Appendix F for more detail</pre>

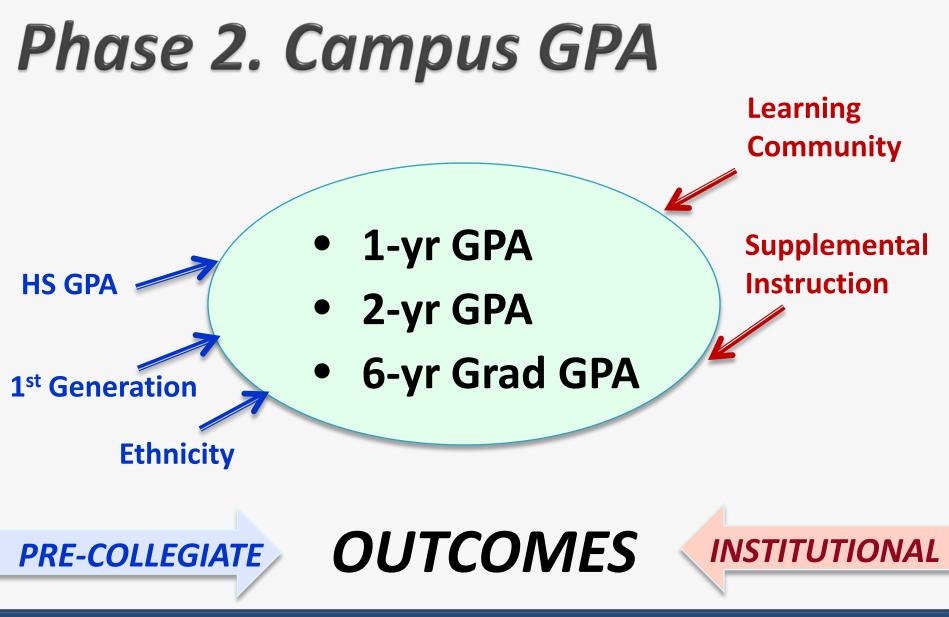


Analysis Model of 1-yr Retention Rates

VRM x Freshmen Program Interaction









Analysis Model of

GPA @ 1yr, 2yr Retention, 6yr Graduation

- > 2 x 2 Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA)
 - Outcome Variables
 - Campus GPA @ 1yr Retention, 2-yr Retention, 6-year Graduation
 - Covariates
 - HS GPA
 - Parents Education
 - Independent Variables
 - Freshmen Program (Participated vs. Not-Participated)
 - URM (URM vs. Non-URM)
 - Interaction
 - URM x Freshmen Program

Analysis Model of GPA @ 1yr, 2yr Retention, 6yr Graduation ANCOVA (Male vs. Female)

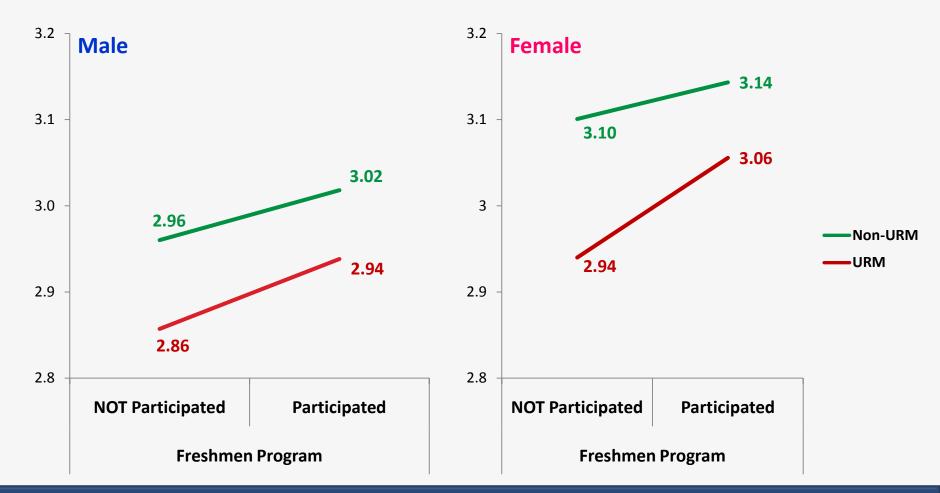
Effects		@ 1yr ntion		@ 2yr ntion	GPA @ 6yr Graduation		
Lincets	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
High School GPA	**	**	**	**	**	**	
Parent Education	**	**	**	**	**	**	
Freshmen Program	**	**	*	**		**	
URM	**	**	**	**	*	*	
Freshmen Program x URM		**		**		*	

** p<.01, *p<.05, See Appendix F for more detail



Analysis Model of GPA @ 6-yr Graduation

VRM x Freshmen Program Interaction (Male vs. Female)

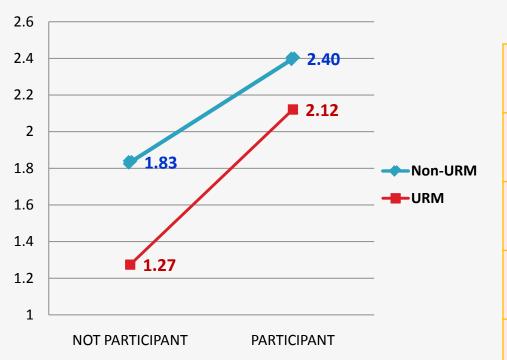




Other Related Findings for

Supplemental Instruction for 2 STEM Gateway Courses

Effects of SI (Supplemental Instruction) Participation on MATH150A



Course Grades

ANCOVA

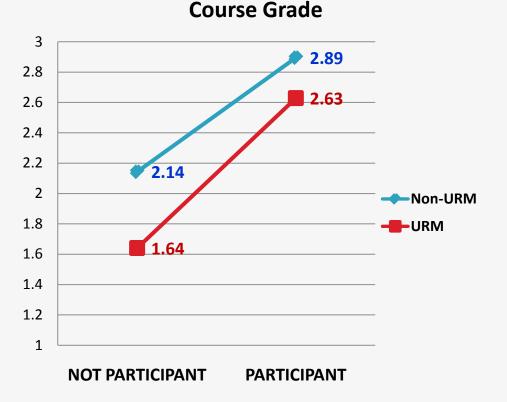
Effect	F ratio	Р
High School GPA	26.189	<0.001
SI Participation	27.519	<0.001
URM	14.545	<0.001
SI Participation * URM	0.931	0.335



Other Related Findings for

Supplemental Instruction for 2 STEM Gateway Courses

Effects of SI (Supplemental Instruction) Participation on <u>BIOL171</u>



ANCOVA

Effect	F ratio	Ρ
High School GPA	62.349	<0.001
SI Participation	102.227	<0.001
URM	18.461	<0.001
SI Participation * URM	1.206	0.272



Conclusion

 Positive Effects of Collaborative Learning Approaches as Educational Support Enhancing Student Success (on retention/graduation/GPA)

• Freshmen Program

- HS GPA, Parent Education, URM
- More effective for raising URM GPA, and WOMEN

Supplemental Instruction

- HS GPA, URM
- Stronger effects on STEM course grade than HS GPA



Conclusion

"Creating Conditions of Student Success"

- Tinto, 2008 -

- "Students will get more involved in learning, spend more time learning, and in turn learn more when they are placed in *supportive educational settings*"
- "Strategies of Student Success"
 - Advising/Mentoring of Frosh
 - Learning Community



Conclusion

"Enhancing Student Success" President Mildred García -- 2012 CSU Fullerton Convocation Address

Without a doubt, enhancing student success has been, and will continue to be our most important institutional priority. It is evident that the Cal State Fullerton community is dedicated to student success. One alumnus survey response stated, "CSU Fullerton is an institution with the most engaged faculty that I have met. The faculty truly cares about their students and work with their students when issues arise. The staff is just as caring and understanding. They make life easier when you are trying to negotiate the academic road."

Our student body comes from everywhere; we mirror the country's changing demographics – we are an educational laboratory where students from different cultural and educational backgrounds and all walks of life are embraced as we pledge to see them succeed.

Enhancing student success begins when we recruit our students and continue until they graduate. Every step along the way, we are all engaged in helping students achieve their educational goals. National studies on drop out and retention highlight that a large percentage of students drop out not because of academic failure, in fact many are in good academic standing, and leave because of other factors. We should know what those reasons are for the students that are leaving Cal State Fullerton.

Within our Strategic Plan goals, we proclaim that we will be the premier comprehensive public university in the state, and I will say, in the nation. **To reach that goal, we must address our retention and graduation rates as well as document and provide evidence as to the quality of our student learning.** As the largest CSU in the system, with a diverse student body and a faculty and staff second to none, we can be that model comprehensive premier institution that others look at in order to learn about our success with our diverse student body— especially when it comes to student learning, retention and graduation.



Next Steps

2010

Factors affecting 6-Year Grad Rates (pre-college variables)

2011

- Supplemental Instruction Enhancing Student Success in STEM Courses
- Cognitive Student Learning Outcomes (college variable)

2012

- Learning Community Improving Retention/Graduation/GPA
- Cognitive Student Learning Outcomes (college variable)
 2013 ??
- Values, attitudes, satisfaction w/college, educational experience
- NSSE survey data for those who persisted and graduated
- Affective Learning Outcomes



Questions?

Presentation available on our website at:

www.fullerton.edu/analyticalstudies/planning/avp/cair2012 LC.pdf

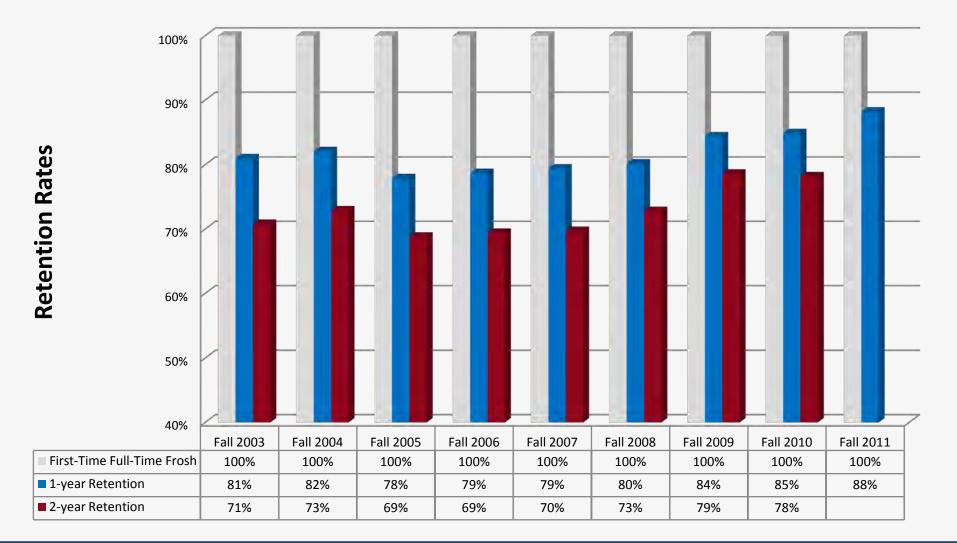


Appendix A.

Historical Trend of 1- & 2-Year Retention Rates



1- & 2-Year Retention: fa03–fa11 Cohorts



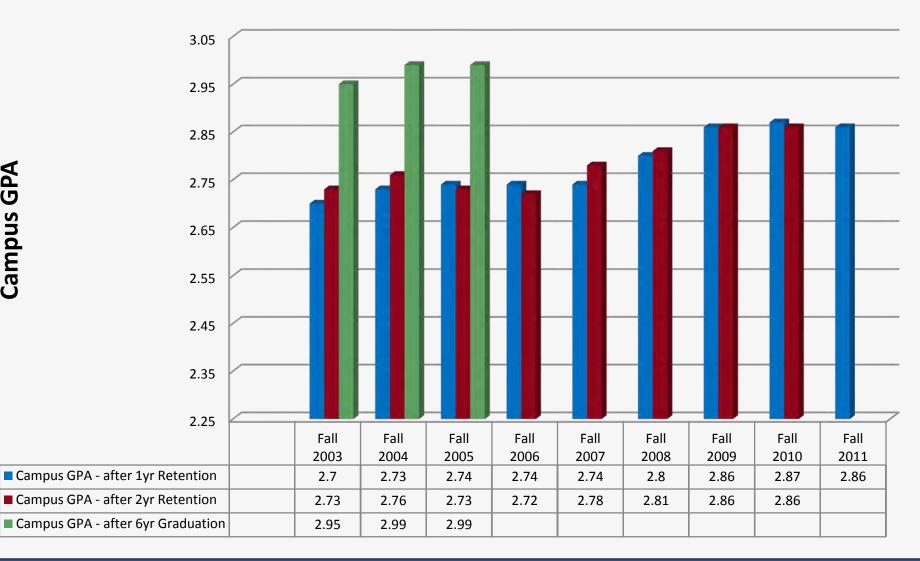


Appendix B.

Historical Trend of Campus GPA at 1-Year Retention, 2-Year Retention, & 6-Year Graduation



GPA @1yr, 2yr Retention, and 6yr Graduation



Campus GPA



Appendix C.

Historical Trend of Retention and Graduation Rates at College of Engineering & Computer Science (ECS)



Progression toward Graduation at ECS

Cumulative Graduation Rates and Continuation Rates

Cohort Year	Total HC	Cont'd to 2nd Yr	Cont'd to 3rd Yr	Cont'd to 4th Yr	Grad. in 4yrs	Cont'd to 5th Yr	Grad. in 5yrs	Cont'd to 6th Yr	Grad. in 6yrs	Cont'd to 7th Yr	Grad. in 7yrs	Grad. in 8yrs
Fall 2002	216	57%	36%	25%	2%	17%	6%	12%	11%	5%	16%	16%
Fall 2003	248	60%	37%	27%	2%	20%	9%	10%	15%	4%	17%	17%
Fall 2004	274	55%	39%	31%	2%	23%	11%	13%	14%	5%	18%	
Fall 2005	328	50%	29%	22%	2%	16%	7%	10%	11%	4%		
Fall 2006	305	50%	33%	24%	1%	21%	9%	11%				
Fall 2007	325	52%	34%	27%	1%	23%						
Fall 2008	353	52%	40%	32%								
Fall 2009	318	69%	49%	41%								
Fall 2010	331	69%	51%									
Fall 2011	344	71%										



Appendix D.

Effects of Freshmen Program on Students in College of Engineering & Computer Science

(ECS Scholar Program)



Progression toward Graduation of ECS Scholars

Cohort Year (Fall)	# of ECS Scholars	1-year Retention	2-year Retention		
2007	60	48 (80%)	40 (67%)		
2008	45	37 (82%)	33 (73%)		
2009*	n/a	n/a	n/a		
2010	28	23 (82%)	21 (75%)		
Total	133	108 (81%)	94 (71%)		

* ECS (Engineering & Computer Science Scholar) Program was not available for 2009 Cohort



Appendix E.

Demographics of Fall 2003 – Fall 2011 Freshmen Cohorts & Freshmen Program Participation



Participants in Freshmen Program : Gender x Ethnicity (fa03 – fa11 cohorts)

SEX	Freshmen	Ethnicity								
	Program	AM IND	BLACK	HISPANIC	ASIAN	WHITE	UNKNOWN	NONRES	MULTI RACE	Total
	Non- Participant	47	483	4280	3279	3642	704	331	188	12954
Men	Participant	4	53	373	223	379	76	19	15	1142
	Total	51	536	4653	3502	4021	780	350	203	14096
Women	Non- Participant	83	802	6735	3750	4917	1002	372	293	17954
	Participant	16	130	921	381	764	118	28	37	2395
	Total	99	932	7656	4131	5681	1120	400	330	20349
	Non- Participant	130	1285	11015	7029	8559	1706	703	481	30908
Total	Participant	20	183	1294	604	1143	194	47	52	3537
	Total	150	1468	12309	7633	9702	1900	750	533	34445

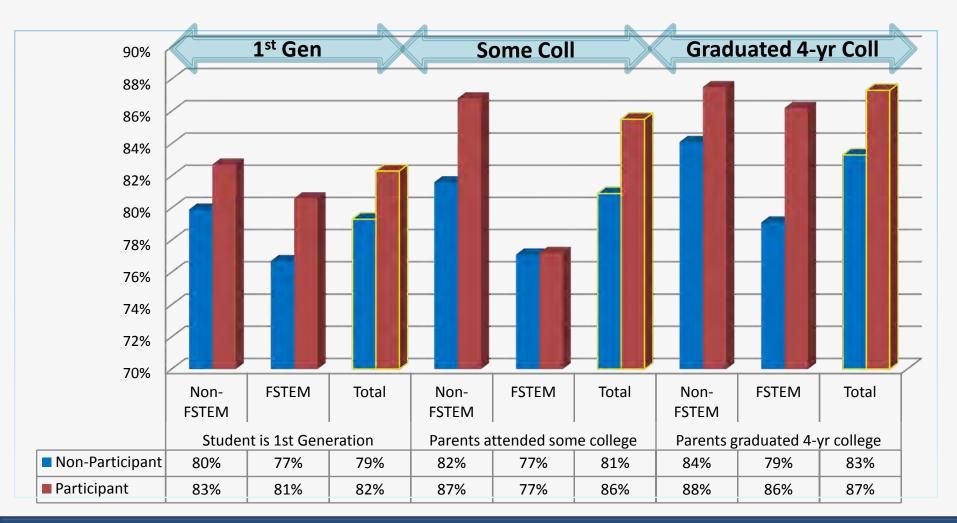


Appendix F.

Analysis Model of 1-yr, 2-yr Retention, & 6-yr Graduation Rates



1-Year Retention: The Effects of Freshmen Program x Parents Education x STEM





Analysis Model of 1-yr Retention Rates

Logistic Regression (Male vs. Female)

Effects	Coefficient (B)		Wald χ^2		Р		Odds ratio	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
High School GPA	.835	.940	190.714	297.366	.000*	.000*	2.304	2.561
Parent Education	.075	.117	6.210	19.417	.013*	.000*	1.078	1.124
Freshmen Program	.060	.334	.276	11.572	.599	.001*	1.061	1.396
URM	283	145	32.337	10.468	.000*	.001*	.753	.865
Freshmen Program x URM	.356	075	4.097	.311	.043*	.577	1.428	.928



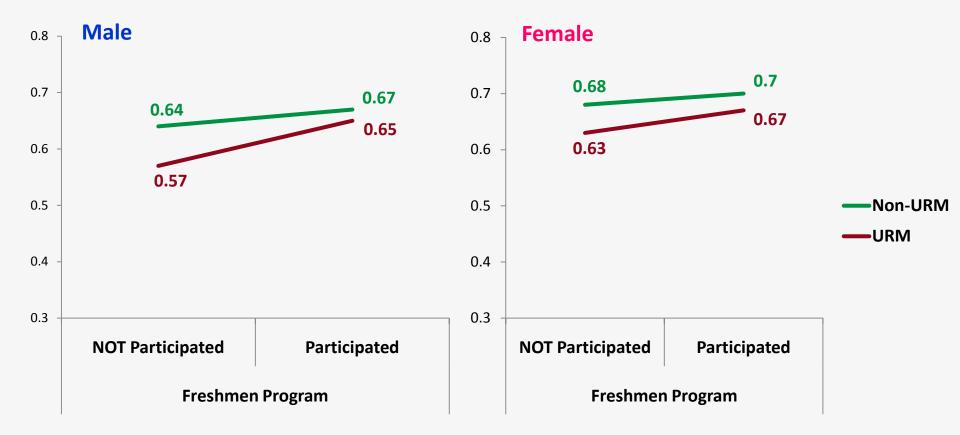
Analysis Model of 2-yr Retention Rates

Logistic Regression (Male vs. Female)

Effects	Coefficient (B)		Wald χ^2		Р		Odds ratio	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
High School GPA	.740	.838	176.304	293.378	.000*	.000*	2.095	2.311
Parent Education	.058	.108	4.172	19.588	.041*	.000*	1.060	1.114
Freshmen Program	.219	.248	4.126	8.578	.042*	.003*	1.245	1.282
URM	280	117	35.879	8.225	.000*	.004*	.755	.889
Freshmen Program x URM	.171	.052	1.098	.191	.295	.662	1.187	1.054



Analysis Model of 2-yr Retention Rates





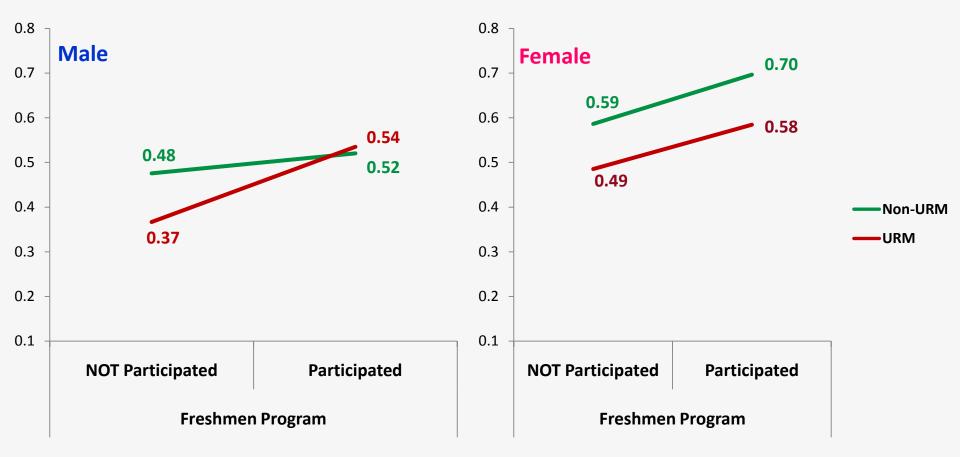
Analysis Model of 6-yr Graduation Rates

Logistic Regression (Male vs. Female)

Effects	Coefficient (B)		Wald χ^2		Р		Odds ratio	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
High School GPA	.873	.965	99.965	173.310	.000*	.000*	2.393	2.625
Parent Education	.139	.165	9.051	19.728	.003*	.000*	1.150	1.179
Freshmen Program	.196	.474	1.876	16.428	.171	.000*	1.217	1.606
URM	349	251	20.731	16.210	.000*	.000*	.705	.778
Freshmen Program x URM	.446	103	3.318	.348	.069	.555	1.563	.902



Analysis Model of 6-yr Graduation Rates





Appendix G.

Analysis Model of Campus GPA @ 1-yr, 2-yr Retention, & 6-yr Graduation



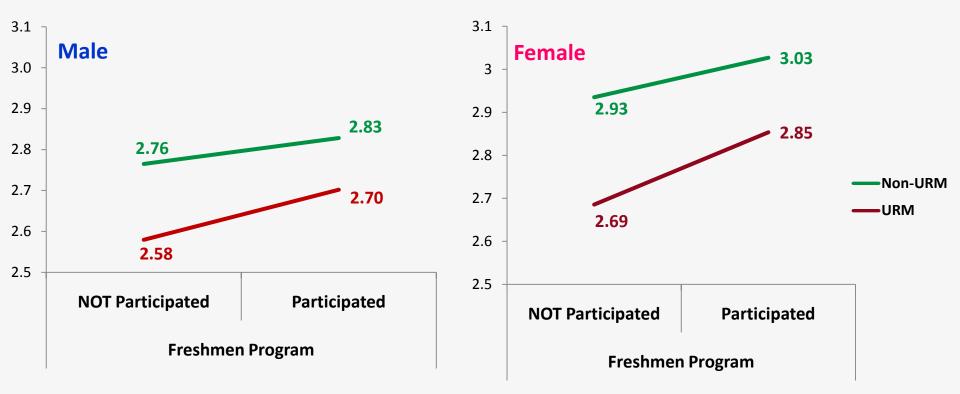
Analysis Model of GPA @ 1-yr Retention

ANCOVA (Male vs. Female)

Effects	Fr	atio	Р		
Enects	Male	Female	Male	Female	
High School GPA	1691.979	3119.101	.000*	.000*	
Parent Education	44.334	179.644	.000*	.000*	
Freshmen Program	19.299	64.451	.000*	.000*	
URM	34.101	71.992	.000*	.000*	
Freshmen Program x URM	.614	7.279	.433	.007*	



Analysis Model of GPA @ 1-yr Retention





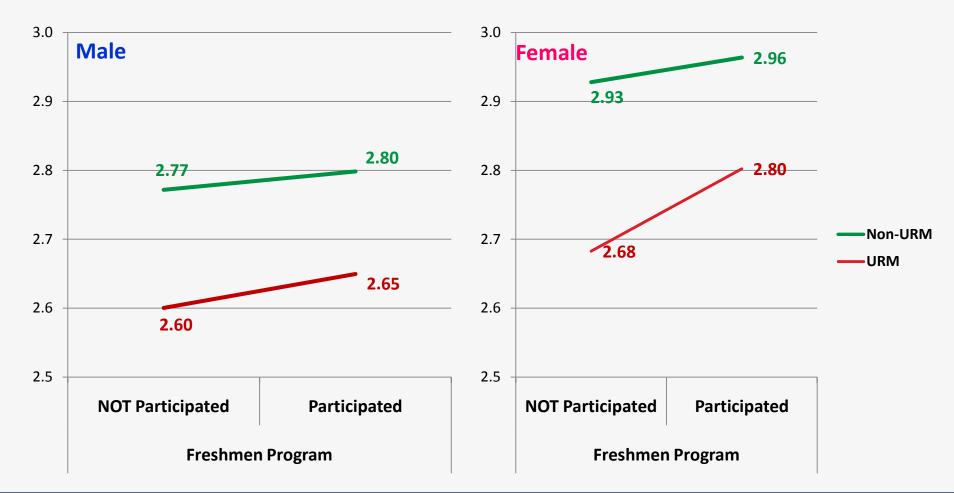
Analysis Model of GPA @ 2-yr Retention

ANCOVA (Male vs. Female)

Effects	Fr	atio	Р		
Effects	Male Female		Male	Female	
High School GPA	1578.340	3123.945	.000*	.000*	
Parent Education	38.591	160.591	.000*	.000*	
Freshmen Program	4.546	22.529	.033*	.000*	
URM	34.507	71.953	.000*	.000*	
Freshmen Program x URM	.291	8.644	.590	.003*	



Analysis Model of GPA @ 2-yr Retention





Analysis Model of GPA @ 6-yr Graduation

ANCOVA (Male vs. Female)

Effects	Fr	atio	Р		
Enects	Male	Female	Male	Female	
High School GPA	391.183	904.109	.000*	.000*	
Parent Education	19.787	48.987	.000*	.000*	
Freshmen Program	3.291	15.242	.070	.000*	
URM	4.581	6.579	.032*	.010*	
Freshmen Program x URM	.034	4.070	.854	.044*	