

The Role of Institutional Characteristics in the Bachelor's Degree Completion of Pell Grant Recipients

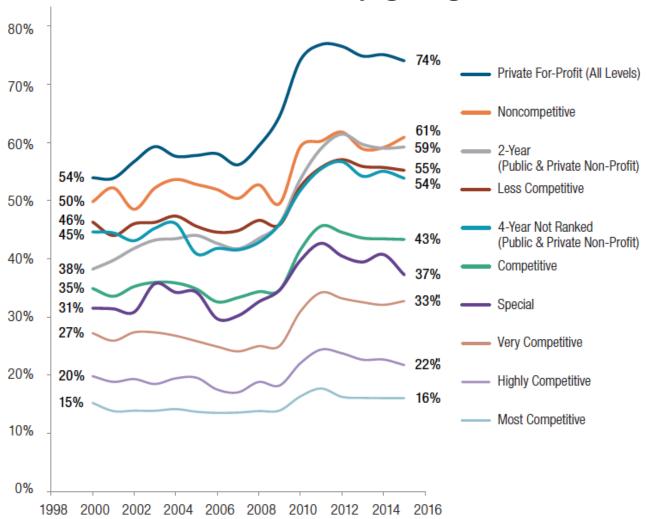
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Where are they going?

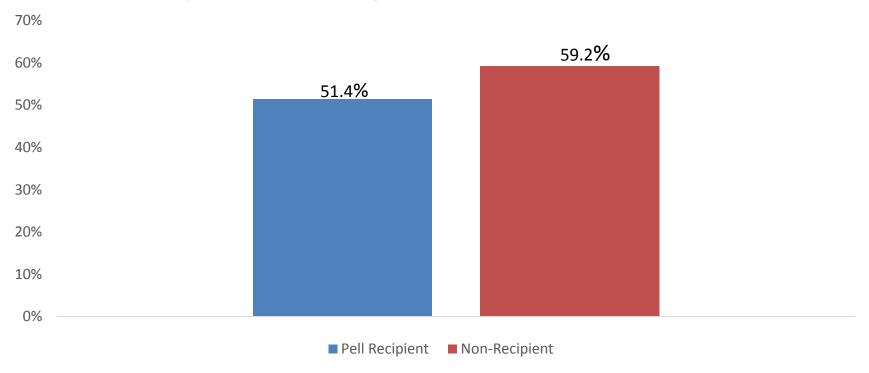




Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2017, and Barron's Admissions Competitiveness Index, 2016.

How are they doing?

6-year Bachelor's Degree Attainment (fall 2010 cohort)



Kelchen, R. (2017, October 25). A look at Pell Grant recipients' graduation rates [Blog post]. Retrieved from https://www.brookings.edu/blog/brown-center-chalkboard/2017/10/25/a-look-at-pell-grant-recipients-graduation-rates/



High-performing Institutions









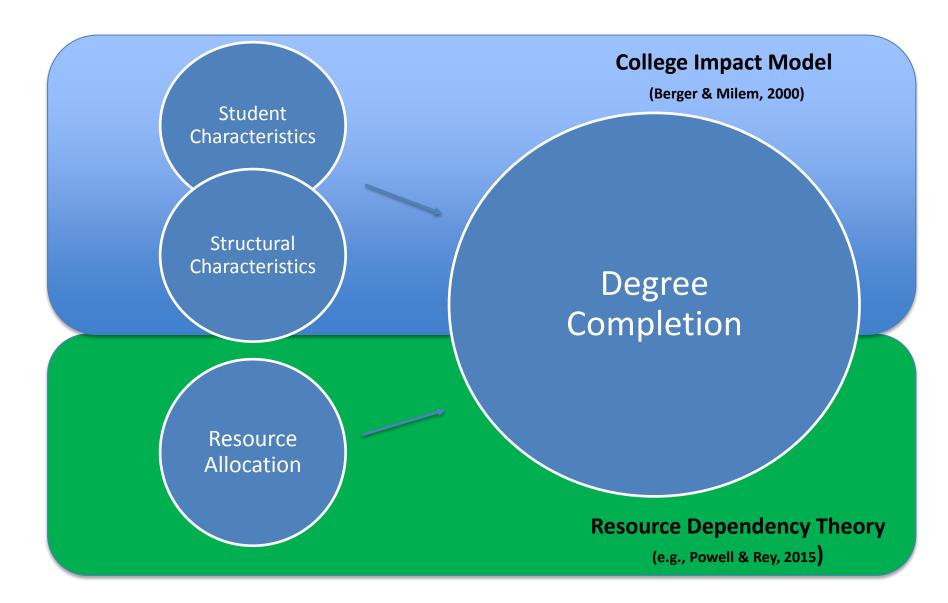


Research Questions

- 1. What are the characteristics of public and private, not-for-profit four-year colleges and universities that enroll large shares of Pell Grant recipients?
- 2. What institutional characteristics are related to six-year bachelor's degree completion rates for Pell recipients and non-recipients?
- 3. Do the institutional predictors of bachelor's degree completion for Pell recipients differ from the institutional predictors of bachelor's degree completion for non-Pell recipients in the same sector?
- 4. Do the institutional predictors of bachelor's degree completion for Pell and non-Pell recipients differ for public and private, not-for-profit four-year institutions?



Guiding Perspectives



Data & Methodology

- Method:
 - Descriptive and OLS regression analyses
- Data:
 - Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)
 - Delta Cost Project
 - Measures included graduation rates for Pell and non-Pell recipients, institution size and selectivity, student demographics, average net price of attendance, residential intensity, loan use, and percent of expenditures spent on instruction.

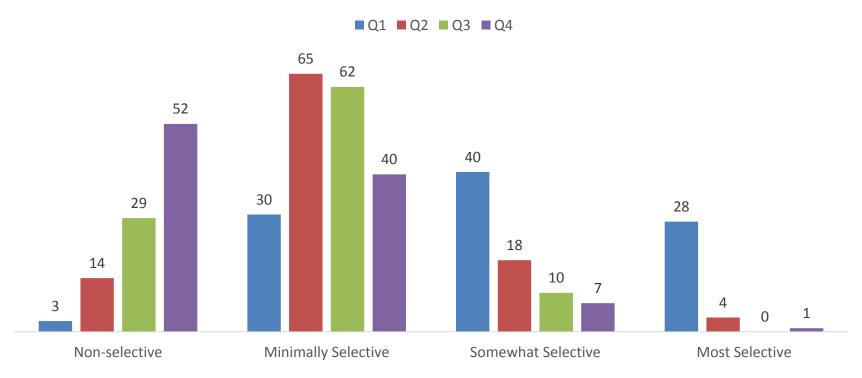


Pennahead

After dropping cases with missing data on outcome or regressor variables (approx. 7% of cases)

Less Selective

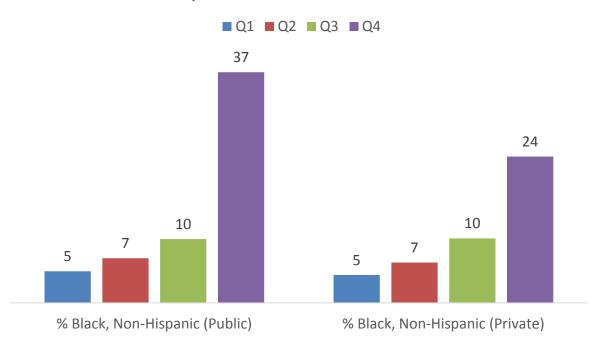
Representation of Pell recipients by institutional selectivity





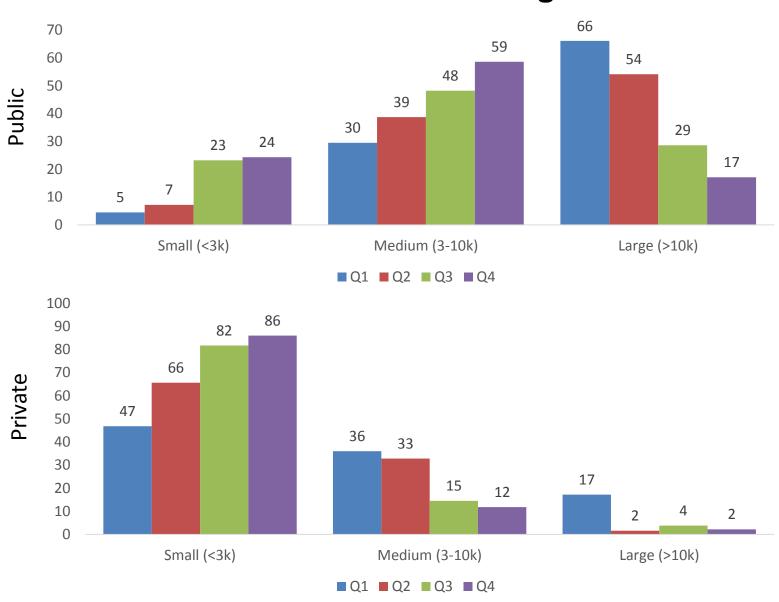
Enroll larger shares of Black students

% Black, Non-Hispanic Undergraduates by Pell Representation and Sector



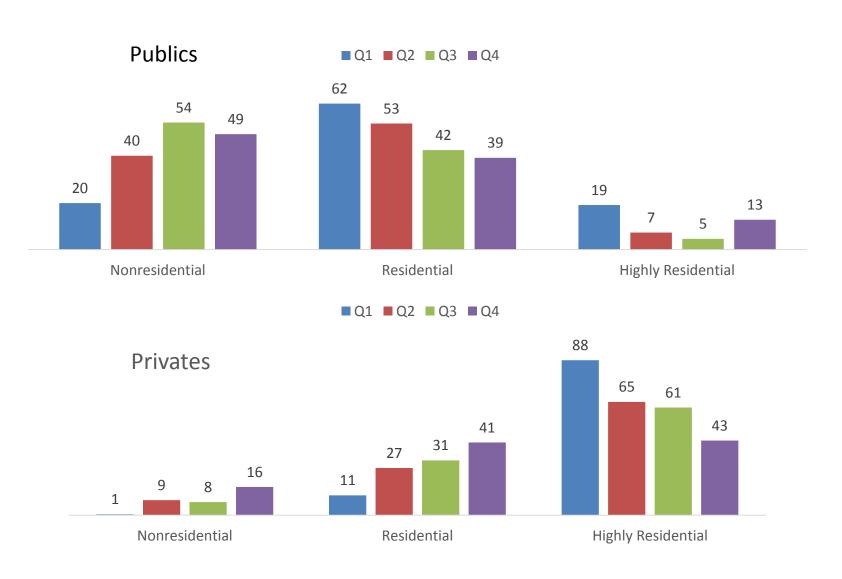


Tend to enroll fewer undergraduates

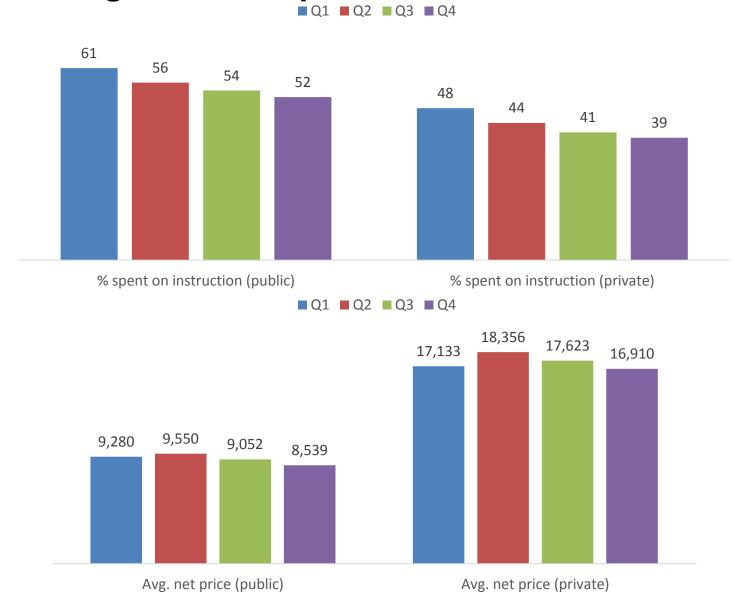


Vary in Residential Intensity by Sector

Pell representation by residential intensity



Allocate a smaller share of expenditures to instruction & average lower net price for low-income students



Results of Regression Analyses

Institutional Predictors of 6-year graduation rates for Pell and Non-Pell

Predictor	Pell Grad Rate	Non-Pell Grad Rate	Sector
Private	+	+	*
% of Pell recipients	-	-	Public and Private
Institutional selectivity	+	+	Public and Private
% degree-seeking students	+	+	Public
% loan borrowers	_	-	Private



Results of Regression Analyses

Institutional Predictors of 6-year graduation rates for Pell and Non-Pell

Predictor	Pell Grad Rate	Non-Pell Grad Rate	Sector
Residential Intensity	+	+	Public and Private
Size	+	+	Public and Private
% of expenditures for instruction	+		Public and Private
Net-price for low- income students	-	-	Public and Private



Implications for Future Research

- 1. Predictors of degree completion at institutional subgroups
- 2. Practices at institutions performing better than expected
- Predictors of completion for low-income students not captured by Pell



Implications for Practice

- 1. Increase share of educational expenses allocated to instruction
- 2. Decrease average net price for low-income students
- 3. At private institutions, explore strategies that decrease the percentage of students leveraging loans to pay college costs





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