### College Changes Everything Conference In Collaboration with Chicago Scholars – Dr. Gunn July 16, 2015

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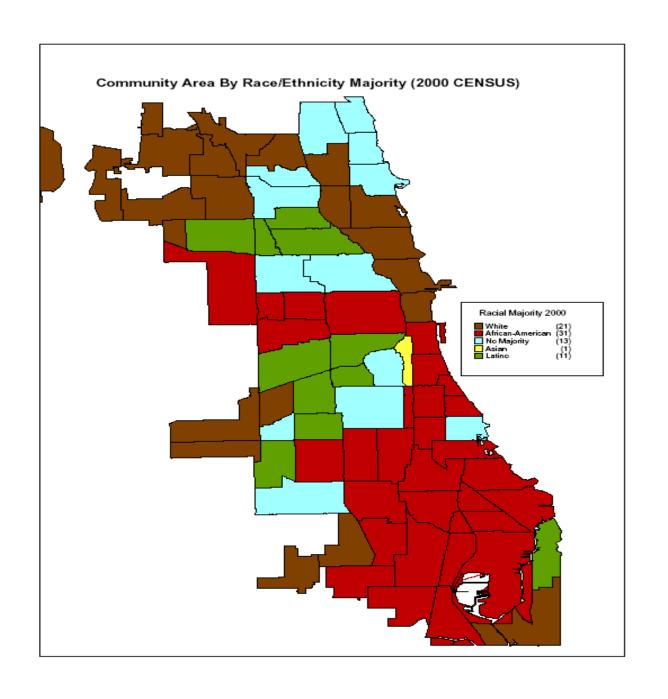


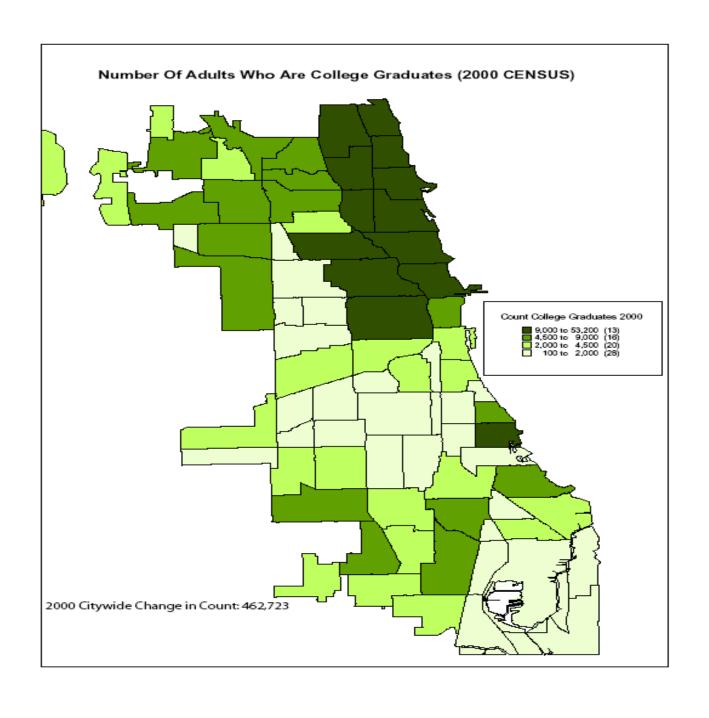
### **Concepts for Today**

- What is College Match?
- What we have learned from the research
- College Choice Factors to consider in selecting a college

### History of the Chicago Postsecondary Transition Project

- A project of the Consortium on Chicago School Research
  - 25-year history studying CPS schools
- Utilizes CPS's college tracking system
  - National Student Clearinghouse data
- Nearly 10 years of research findings
  - And still going!





# What matters for getting past the "Potholes?"

#### For all students:

- Filing a FAFSA
- Completing more college applications
- Applications that meet academic qualifications of students
- Going to a high school with a strong collegegoing culture!

#### For Latino students especially:

- Strong relationships with teachers
- One-on-one support from counselors
- Direct support in college planning from teachers and counselors





### What is "social capital?"

 "...the resources people derive from their social ties."—Mario Small

 "...the collective value of all 'social networks' and the inclinations that arise from these networks to do things for each other" —Robert Putnam



Only 41 percent of CPS graduates who aspired to complete a four-year degree took these steps and enrolled in a four-year college in the fall after graduation—an additional 9 percent enrolled in college without taking these steps

Tracking students through the steps to college enrollment:

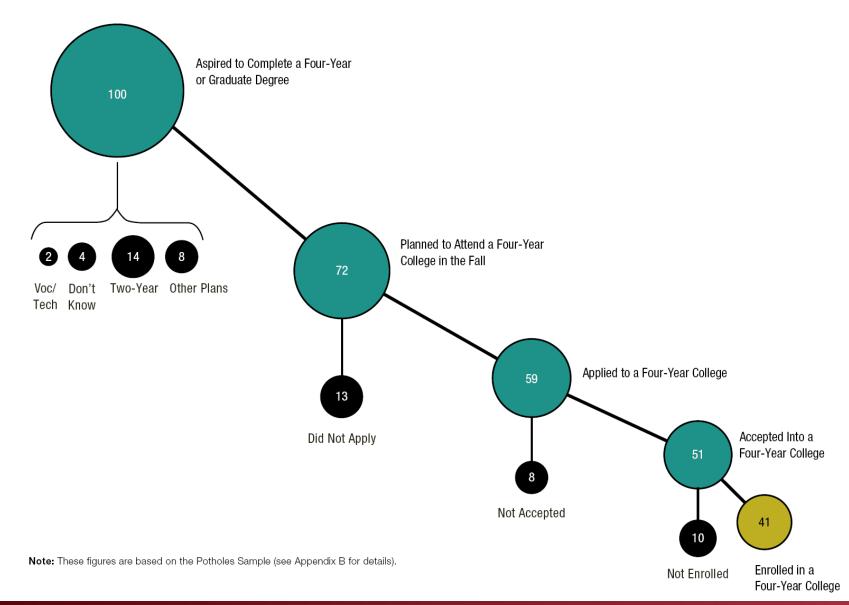
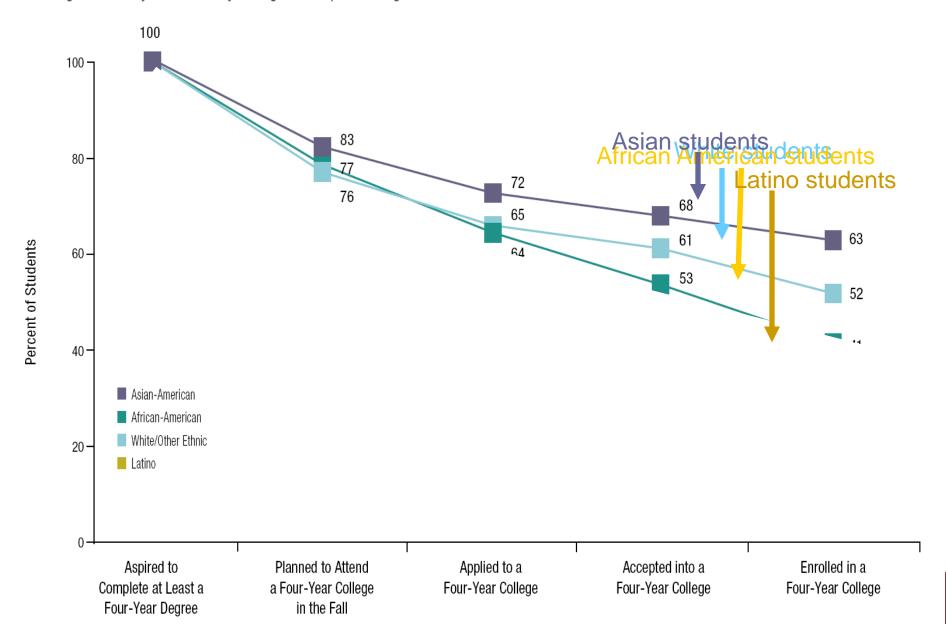




FIGURE 13

#### Of students who aspired to a bachelors degree, Latinos were the least likely to plan to attend and apply to a four-year college

Tracking students by race/ethnicity through the steps to college enrollment:



# What is College Match?

A formula based on your unweighted **GPA** and **ACT** scores that matches you to appropriate schools

	Unweighted GPA in Core Courses											
		<2.0	2.0-2.4	2.5–2.9	3.0–3.4	3.5–4.0						
	Missing ACT	Two-Year Colleges	Nonselective Four-Year Colleges	Somewhat Selective Colleges	Selective Colleges	Selective Colleges Selective Colleges						
Composite ACT Score	<18	Two-Year Colleges	Nonselective Four-Year Colleges	Somewhat Selective Colleges	Somewhat Selective Colleges							
	18-20	Nonselective Four-Year Colleges			Selective Colleges	Selective/Very Selective Colleges						
	21-23	Somewhat Selective Colleges	Somewhat Selective Colleges	Selective Colleges	Selective/Very Selective Colleges	Selective/Very Selective Colleges						
CCSR	24+	Somewhat Selective Colleges	Selective/Very Selective Colleges	Selective/Very Selective Colleges	Very Selective Colleges	Very Selective Colleges						

#### Only 38 percent of the most qualified students in CPS enroll in very selective colleges

Match Categories: College Access versus College Choice

#### Enrolled in

	Very Selective	Selective	Somewhat Selective	Nonselective	Two-Year	No College	Total (by access)	Percent Match or Above				
Very Selective	38%	25%	20%	4%	3%	10%	644 (15%)	38%				
Selective	11%	16%	35%	9%	11%	18%	870 (20%)	27%				
Somewhat Selective	3%	6%	34%	13%	19%	26%	1,409 (33%)	43%				
Nonselective	0%	1%	20%	11%	29%	38%	722 (17%)	32%				
Two-Year	0%	0%	8%	8%	34%	51%	672 (16%)	50%				
Total (by enrolled)	391 (9%)	384 (9%)	1,111 (26%)	414 (10%)	814 (19%)	1,203 (28%)	4,317 (100%)					

Above Match

Match

Slightly Below Match

Far Below Match

Access t

# What colleges fit those categories?

#### Very Selective:

University of Illinois (Urbana), University of Chicago, IIT, Northwestern, University of Michigan

#### Selective:

DePaul, Loyola, Roosevelt, University of Wisconsin, Purdue

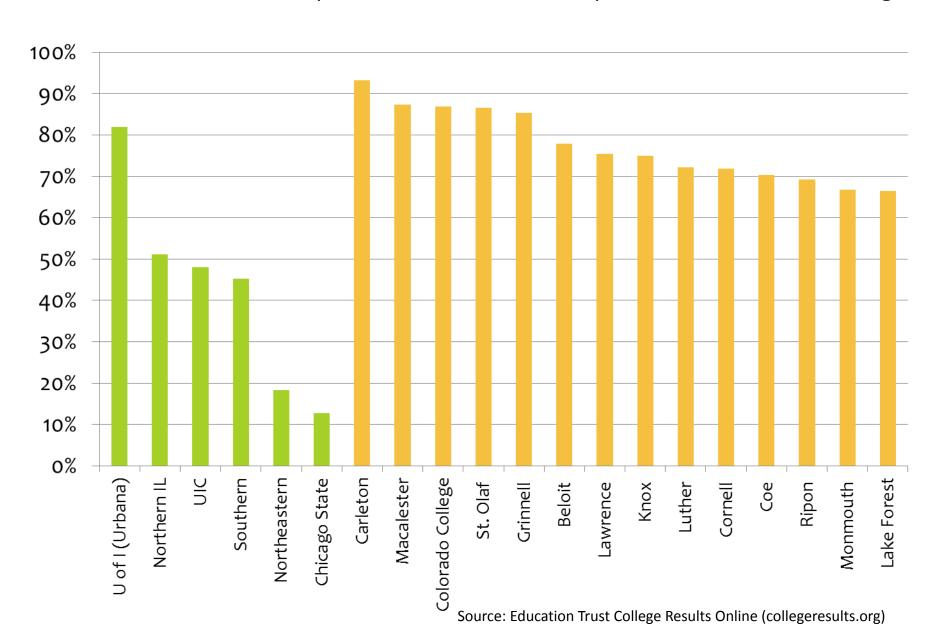
#### Somewhat Selective:

UIC, Northern Illinois, Chicago State, Southern Illinois, Illinois State

#### Nonselective:

Northeastern Illinois, Columbia College, Robert Morris, Tennessee State, Alabama A&M

#### Graduation Rates at "Top Graduation Rates at "Top 6" Schools vs. ACM Colleges

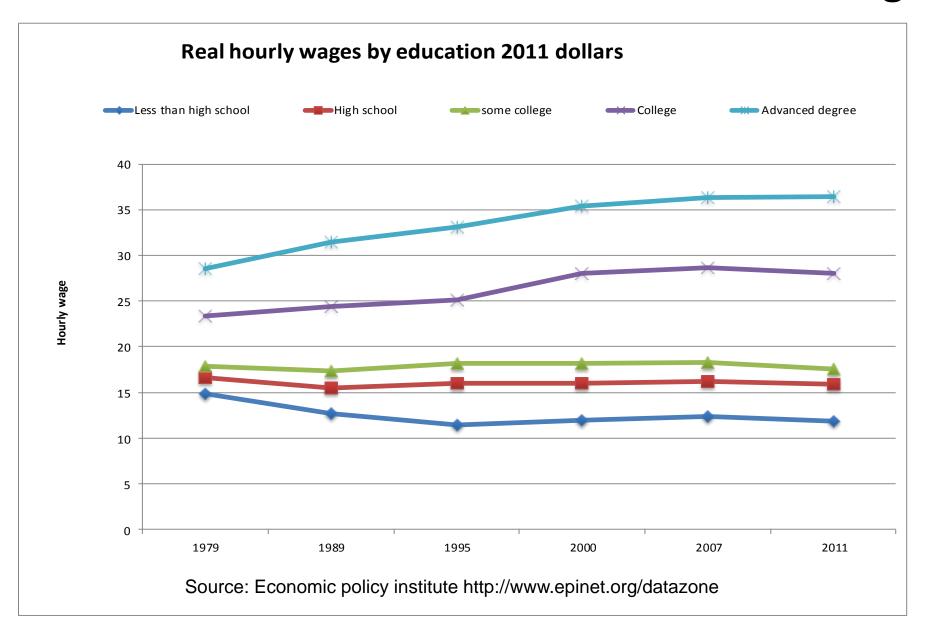




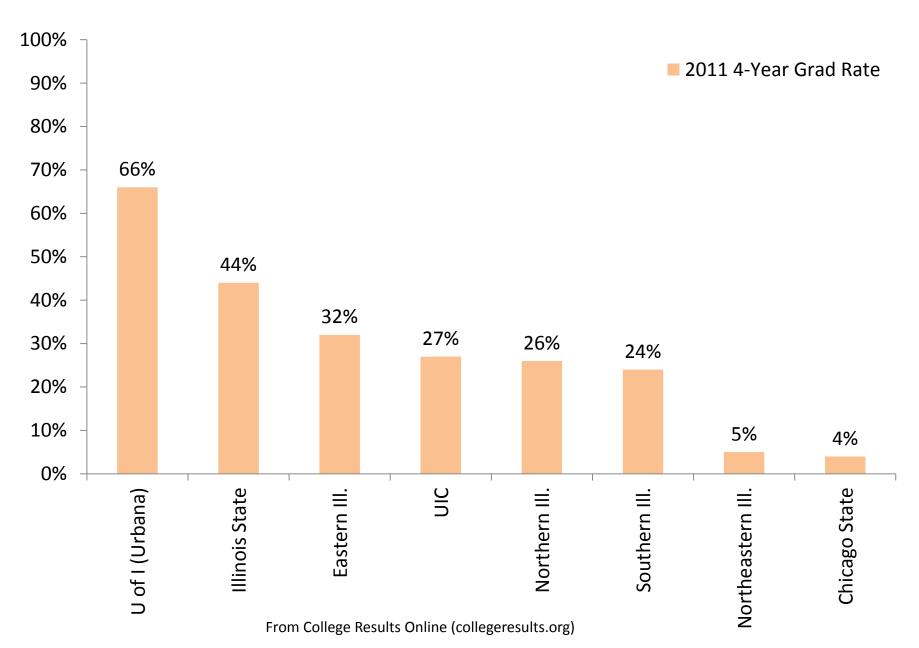
The college a student goes to strongly influences whether or not she graduates.

- Our highest-achieving students are being harmed by "undermatching"
- Regardless of selectivity, all collegebound students benefit from choosing to attend better-performing colleges.
- College "Choice" is important because it makes the difference of whether or not a student graduates in four years

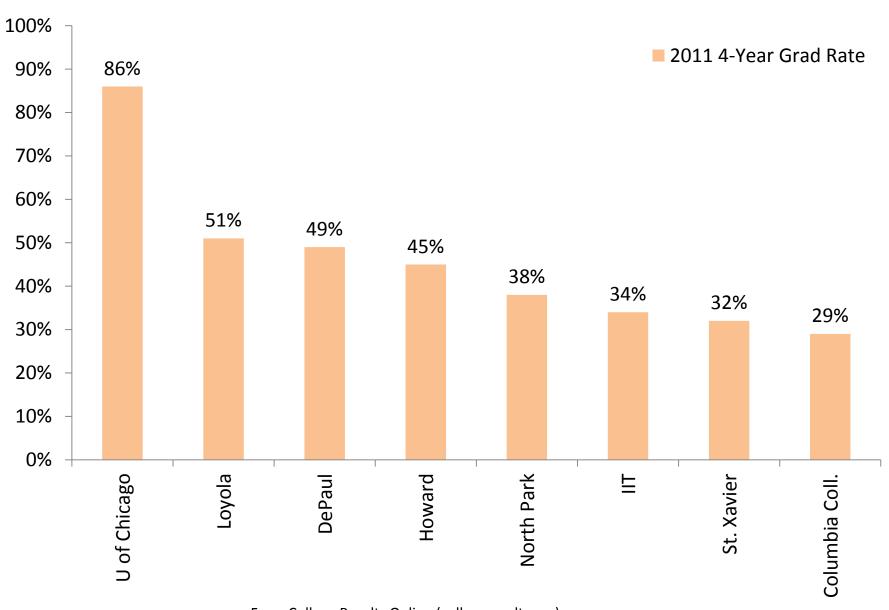
### The American Income Distribution is Widening



#### **Graduation Rates at "Top 8" Public Colleges**



#### **Graduation Rates at "Top 8" Private Colleges**



From College Results Online (collegeresults.org)

### Main Findings in Today's Presentation

The college a student **goes** to strongly influences whether or not he/she graduates.

# Questions & Answers

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