What's New in NCES Sample Surveys and Data Products

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Agenda

Today's Topics

- → NCES sample surveys background and context
- → Study updates
- → How NCES sample survey data are used
- → Accessing the data
- → Looking forward to current and future collections



Today I will first provide context that will serve to ground the discussion and give some background on NCES' sample surveys. NCES conducts a variety of postsecondary surveys that are interrelated but have different purposes and uses. This session will provide and overview of the studies and how they can be used. Updates will be provided on current, recent, and future NCES sample studies and data releases. I'll also discuss how you can access the data for your own work, including through DataLab, the NCES online suite of data analysis tools. Finally we will take some time to talk about what is coming in the future with NCES sample surveys.

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)

- → Primary federal entity for collecting and analyzing data related to education in the U.S.
- → Housed within the U.S. Department of Education's Institute of Education Sciences
- → Fulfills a Congressional mandate to collect, collate, analyze, and report complete statistics on the condition of American education; conduct and publish reports; and review and report on education activities internationally
- → RTI International administers the sample surveys on behalf of NCES

GRTI

Note that while today we will focus on the postsecondary work at NCES, it's important to note that NCES collects and analyzes data for all levels of education in the US, not just postsecondary. NCES RTI performs survey design and data collection work for NCES, including IPEDS, but today we'll be talking primarily about the postsecondary sample surveys from NCES.

Context

Research Goals Across NCES Sample Surveys

To generate a nationally representative descriptive portrait of students in postsecondary education and to understand

- → How students and their families finance postsecondary education
- → Persistence and attainment
- → Student outcomes

NOTE:

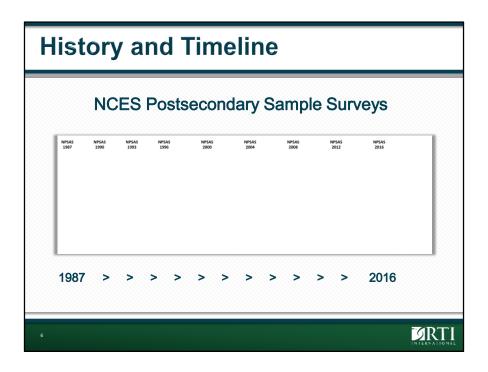
NCES sample surveys are distinct and separate from IPEDS



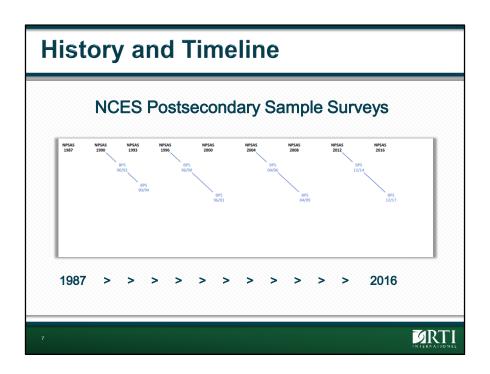
It's important to understand the overall purpose of the NCES sample surveys, which together serve to paint a portrait of US higher education students. The collection of surveys examine topics like how students pay for education, factors affecting students' persistence and degree/credential attainment, including transfer and drop-out information, and student outcomes. Note that the sample surveys are distinct from IPEDS. While IPEDS does collect some data on similar topics as the sample surveys, such as financial aid information, IPEDS is institution-level data. Sample surveys, on the other hand, are designed to be nationally representative at the student level.

The Cross-Sectional Foundation: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS) Study of student financial aid and demographics The Longitudinal Complements: Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study (BPS) Study of persistence and attainment Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B) Study of workforce outcomes, family formation, graduate school, debt repayment

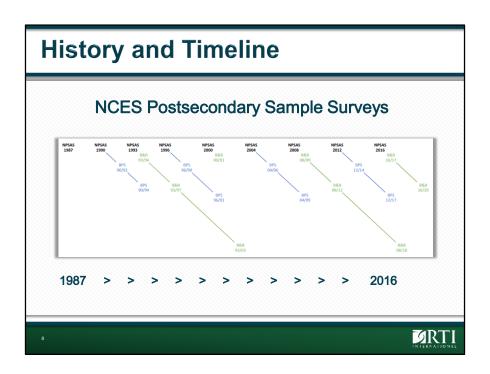
There are three large postsecondary sample surveys that NCES conducts, which are all interrelated. NPSAS is the foundation and is a cross sectional snapshot of students in one academic year. NPSAS also serves as the foundation for two longitudinal studies, which follow students over time. Since NPSAS is so large and comprehensive, it's a good opportunity to oversample certain student populations to examine in more detail. BPS is a study of first time college students that follows students over the course of 6 years, tracking their progress through postsecondary education. B&B is a study of bachelor's degree recipients, which follows them over 10 years to examine outcomes. The surveys all serve different purposes, but each serve as a different piece to the puzzle of understanding higher education in the US.



NPSAS has generally been conducted every four years. Each NPSAS typically results in a longitudinal study, and the BPS and B&B studies are conducted on an alternate basis.



These NPSAS studies resulted in BPS studies. The indicators such as BPS:12/14 refer to the base NPSAS year and the year of the follow up, so BPS:12/14 is the 2014 follow up from NPSAS:12. BPS tracks students over the course of six years after beginning their postsecondary education.



These NPSAS studies resulted in B&B studies. This graphic gives you a sense for the amount of data NCES collects with the sample surveys and how they are all connected. B&B follows students for 10 years after receiving their bachelor's degree.

Study Updates: NPSAS



NPSAS:16 data released in early 2018

→ First Look report available at nces.ed.gov/surveys/npsas

NPSAS:18-AC currently in data collection

- → Will provide more current/frequent national data
- → State-level data on a wide scale for the first time
- → Administrative data only, no student interview

NPSAS:20 in development



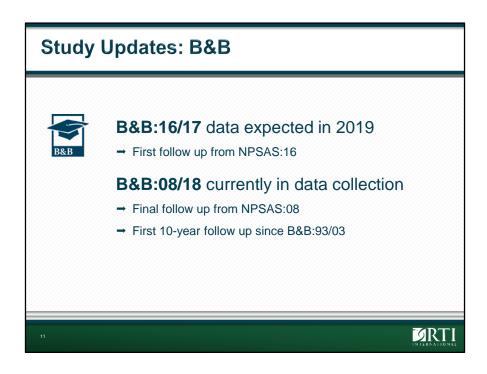
NPSAS study updates:

NPSAS:16 data were released in early 2018. The First Look report is available on NCES' website and the data are available for use in DataLab (which we will discuss further). The 2017-18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC) is currently in data collection. NPSAS:18-AC is different in that it is the first NPSAS to occur only two years after the previous. With NPSAS on a 4-year cycle, by the end, available data begin to become outdated. Conducting NPSAS on a 2-year cycle will provide more current data for the field. It will also be the first to provide state level data on a wide scale, hopefully for all 50 states, DC, and Puerto Rico if response rates are sufficient. Since it does not include a student interview, student records data from postsecondary institutions are the primary source of data. As such, institution participation is particularly important for the success of the study and the availability of state-level data. If your institution was selected, we encourage you to submit data. NPSAS:20 is in development and will include a student interview, but will likely also have a large administrative data component to produce state-data again.

Study Updates: BPS BPS:12 BPS:12/17 student interview data expected in 2019 (final follow up from NPSAS:12) Student Records data from postsecondary institutions were collected in 2017 Transcripts from postsecondary institutions are currently being collected

BPS study updates:

Transcripts are currently being collected as the last component of BPS:12. If your institution was selected for the BPS transcript collection, we encourage you to participate. Transcripts are one of the only reliable sources for data on the course taking patterns of students and how those might affect outcomes.



B&B study updates. B&B:08/18 is currently ongoing, which will be the first 10-year follow up since 1993/2003.

How NCES Sample Survey Data are Used

Policy Changes

→ Example: FAFSA "Prior-Prior Year" changes

Publications

→ For the general public as well as researchers, policymakers

Research

→ Example: "Repayment of Student Loans as of 2015 Among 1995–96 and 2003–04 First-Time Beginning Students" (NCES)

Advocacy

→ Informing discussions around affordability and access

12



NCES sample survey data are used in a variety of different ways in practice.

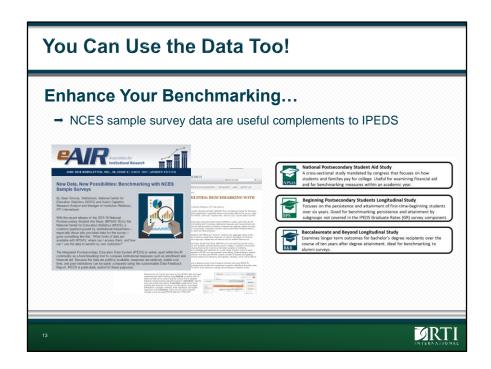
Policymakers and lawmakers use them to inform decisions around higher education since the datasets are so comprehensive. Changes to the FAFSA process, including the prior-prior year changes, relied on NSPAS data. This allows students to use tax data from one year prior and thus file the FAFSA earlier. This in turns enables them to make more informed decisions about postsecondary education.

NCES sample survey data are often cited and used in publications. One prominent example is the College Board's "Trends" series, which includes "Trends in Higher Education" and "Trends in Student" aid. These publications are annual and often utilize NPSAS data. They are intended for both researchers and also the general public.

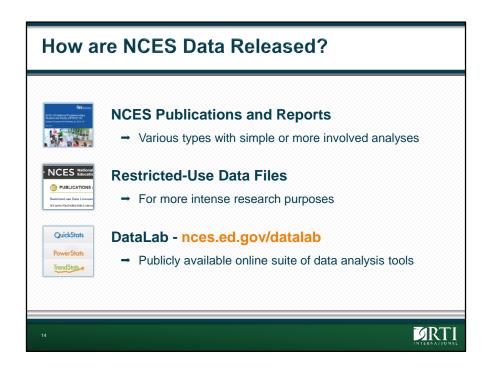
Researchers use NCES sample survey data extensively. Robert Kelchen is one well known researcher who does. NCES also conducts its own research using the data. One recent example is "Repayment of Student Loans as of 2015 Among 1995–96 and 2003–04 First-Time Beginning Students." This report presents selected findings about the repayment of federal student loans using data from the 2015 Federal Student Aid Supplements and two older BPS cohorts. The report presents estimates of both

cohorts' cumulative borrowing and repayment statuses as of June 30, 2015, some 20 years after the 1995–96 cohort and 12 years after the 2003–04 cohort began postsecondary education.

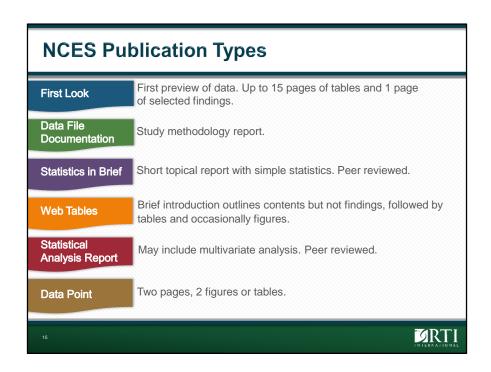
NCES sample survey data are also used by advocacy organizations. The Institute for Higher Education Policy (IHEP) uses NPSAS data in a variety of publications and research papers that explore access to and affordability of higher education.



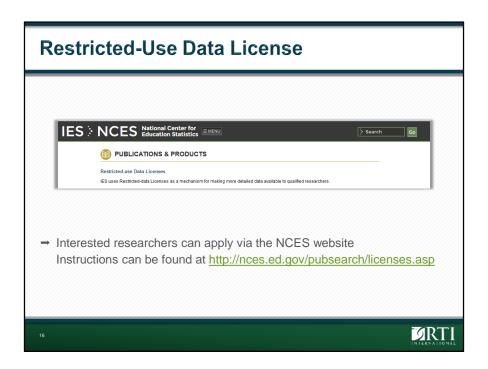
Institutional researchers can use NCES sample survey data for their own research as well. Since the studies are nationally representative and contain so much detailed demographic information, they can be used to address some of the limitations of IPEDS inherent with its aggregate nature. Each of the NCES sample surveys can be used to benchmark in different ways. Check out the feature article written with Sean Simone, NCES project officer at the time, in the June 2018 issue of eAIR and still available on the web, for more detail.



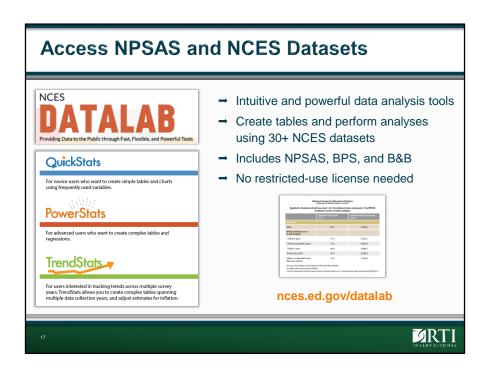
NCES sample survey data are available in a variety of ways form static publications and reports, to full restricted-use micro level data sets. In the "middle ground" area is DataLab, which allows users to use online tools to perform their own analyses.



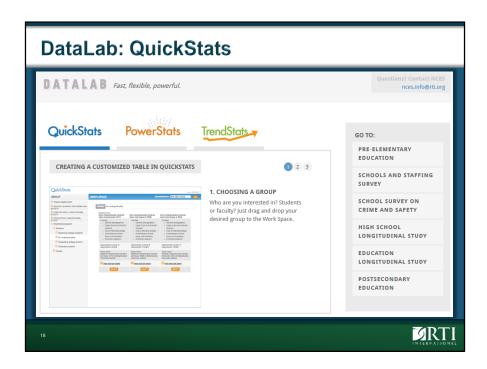
NCES publications are available in a variety of formats with varying levels of detail and analysis. Some are short, simple reports, others are very long and extensive, containing large amounts of data.



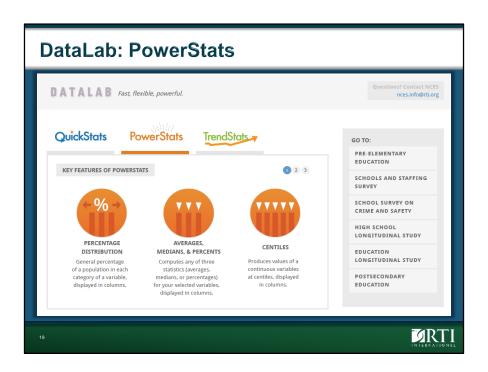
The restricted use data license is for more intense research purposes. Since it contains micro-level data and personally identifiable information, researchers must apply for a license, a process that includes numerous safeguards designed to maintain data security.



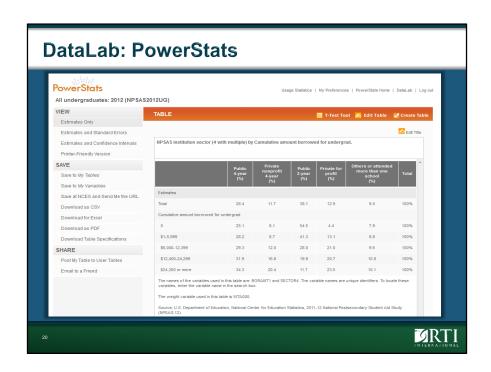
DataLab is NCES' primary vehicle for distributing data. It's ideal for most users because it offers powerful analysis tools that are easy to use and don't require any special access or statistical software. All NCES sample survey data are available in DataLab, as are a number of other NCES datasets. DataLab's drag-and-drop interface is intuitive and user friendly, and all tools share the same basic functionality. Each tool offers a different level of analysis potential.



QuickStats is the most simple tool that is perfect for quick and simple analyses using the most commonly used variables. Users are not even required to create an account or log in. It's an easy way to get a quick snapshot of something.



PowerStats is the most used tool and can be used for more sophisticated analyses, including regressions. PowerStats contains more variables and analysis potential. You are required to create an account and log in, but it only requires an email address and password, so no special approval is necessary.



Here is an example of the type of table you can create in PowerStats. Users can also save tables and specifications and recall them later. It's also possible to access the Tables Library and produce and customize tables from existing NCES publications.



TrendStats is the tool that can be used to analyze trend data over time. NPSAS is the postsecondary data set available in TrendStats. It does adjust for inflation.

Looking Forward: Current Studies THANK YOU! NPSAS:18-AC Enrollment lists and Student Records data are currently being collected Institution participation is particularly important for state-level data BPS Transcripts are currently being collected for BPS:12 Especially valuable for data on course-taking patterns

RTI and NCES would like to thank institutions and their staff that have participated in the sample surveys. As a reminder, NPSAS:18-AC is in collection now. Because institution participation is particularly important for state-level data, we encourage selected institutions to submit data. Transcript are also being collected for the BPS:12 study. Since transcripts are especially important for course-taking data, we encourage institutions selected to participate.

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Looking Forward: Future Studies



NPSAS:20 Goals

- → Maximize utility of the data
- → Minimize institution burden

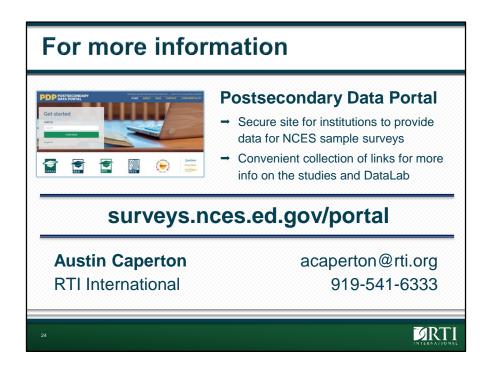
Considerations and Explorations

- → Potential new sources of data
- → Potential for collecting data in new formats/structures
- → Continually working to improve processes and approaches

23



NPSAS:20 is currently in development. RTI and NCES are exploring new approaches to with the goal of minimizing institution burden and maximizing the utility of the data. NPSAS:20 will be a traditional NPSAS in that it will include a student interview, but it will also likely have a large administrative data component to enable state-level data similar to NPSAS:18.



The Postsecondary Data Portal (PDP) is the website where institutions provide data for NCES sample surveys, but it is also a convenient central site to link to more information for the postsecondary sample surveys as well as DataLab.