



Probation and Retention Exploratory Predictive Analytics Report

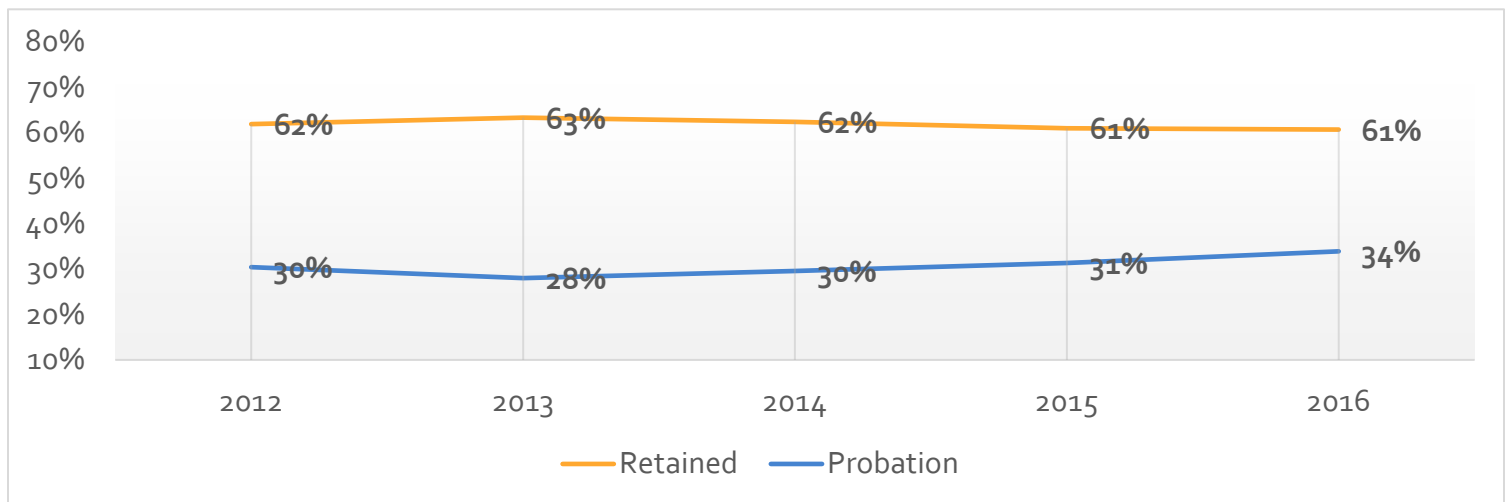
BMCC OFFICE OF INSTITUTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS AND ANALYTICS

Analyses on which factors contribute to probation and retention among BMCC first-time freshmen were performed. Probation was defined as students with a term academic status related to probation (e.g., probation, special probation, or dismissal) in their first academic year. Retention was defined as students re-enrolling at BMCC one year after entry (i.e. second fall term). Probation and retention over time are illustrated below.

Fall 2012 - 2016 First-time Freshmen Cohort with Retention and Probation Rates

Fall	Cohort		Retained		Probation	
	Count	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
2012	6,056	3,751	62%	1,844	30%	
2013	5,403	3,424	63%	1,514	28%	
2014	7,071	4,416	62%	2,090	30%	
2015	6,812	4,157	61%	2,135	31%	
2016	6,580	3,997	61%	2,232	34%	

Retention and Probation Rates of Fall 2012 - 2016 First-time Freshmen Cohort



Source. Retention is based on IRDB. Probation is based on CUNYfirst as of 5/31/2018.

The aim was to explore which academic and demographic factors at the start of the fall 2016 term are significantly associated with probation and retention among fall 2016 BMCC first-time freshmen. The following results represent possible areas for further investigation.

Factors associated with entering probation:

- Developmental math placement
 - Odds of probation was 71% higher.
- Enrolled in SPE 100 and developmental writing placement
 - Odds of probation was 151% higher.
- Under Represented Minority (URM) students
 - Odds of probation was 78% higher.
- Male students
 - Odds of probation was 42% higher.
- Received Pell
 - Odds of probation was 17% higher.

Factors associated with good standing:

- Taking a summer immersion course
 - Odds of probation was 40% lower.
- Taking the SAT
 - Odds of probation was 18% lower.
- Higher College Academic Average (CAA)
 - Odds of probation decreased 2% for every one grade point higher.
- Enrolled in more Credit Hours
 - Odds of probation decreased 3% for every one credit hour taken.
- Older students
 - Odds of probation decreased 11% for every one year older.
- ASAP students
 - Odds of probation was 22% lower.
- Early course registration
 - Odds of probation decreased 1% each day the initial registration date was from the enrollment deadline.

Factors associated with non-retention:

- Developmental math placement
 - Odds of non-retention was 21% higher.
- Enrolled in SPE 100 and developmental writing or reading placement
 - Odds of non-retention was 35% higher.
- URM and male students
 - Odds of non-retention was 21% higher.
- Received Pell
 - Odds of non-retention was 35% higher.
- Received TAP
 - Odds of non-retention was 41% higher.

Factors associated with retention:

- Taking a summer immersion course
 - Odds of retention was 115% higher.
- Taking the SAT
 - Odds of retention was 22% higher.
- Higher CAA
 - Odds of retention increased 1% for every one grade point higher.
- Enrolled in more Credit Hours
 - Odds of retention increased 9% for every one credit hour taken.
- Older students
 - Odds of retention increased 4% for every one year older.
- ASAP students
 - Odds of retention was 58% higher.
- Early course registration
 - Odds of retention increased 1% each day the initial registration date was from the enrollment deadline.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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