
NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Technical Report

March 2000

**Beginning Postsecondary Students
Longitudinal Study
First Follow-up 1996-98 (BPS:96/98)
Methodology Report**

U.S. Department of Education

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**U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement NCES 2000-157**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study (BPS) follows a cohort of students who started their postsecondary education during the 1995-1996 academic year. Students were first interviewed during 1996 as part of the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1996 (NPSAS:96). The BPS:96/98 study is the first follow-up of this cohort. A second follow-up in 2001 will monitor academic progress through six years, and assess completion rates for 4-year programs in the normal time expected. A third follow-up, scheduled to occur in 2003, seven to eight years after college entry, will allow for analysis of attainment among students who started working on a baccalaureate degree in 1995-96.

Sample Design

The respondent universe for the BPS:96/98 full-scale study consisted of all students who began their postsecondary education for the first time during the 1995-96 academic year at any postsecondary institution in the United States or Puerto Rico. The sample students were the first-time beginners (FTBs) who attended postsecondary institutions eligible for inclusion in the 1996 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:96) and who were themselves NPSAS-eligible. Students eligible for BPS:96/98 were those students eligible for NPSAS:96 who were first-time, beginning students at NPSAS sample institutions in the 1995-96 academic year. The number of NPSAS:96 CATI respondents for which BPS:96/98 interviews were attempted was 11,985 (12,207 less 167 and 55). NPSAS:96 nonrespondents who were potential FTBs were sampled for follow-up to improve upon the nonresponse bias reduction achieved through the nonresponse adjustments incorporated into the NPSAS:96 statistical analysis weights. In an attempt to increase both the sample yield and the weighted effective response rate, a nonrespondent subsample of 300 was selected for more intensive data collection efforts from among nonfinalized CATI nonrespondents.

Instrument Development

The first section of the BPS interview determined both eligibility for NPSAS:96 and status as a first time beginning student for those individuals who were nonrespondents during the NPSAS:96 interview. It also collected background information for NPSAS:96 partial respondents who missed key items during the base year interview. Sections B through G collected new and updated information on postsecondary enrollment, employment, income, family formation/household composition, student financial aid, debts, education experiences, and education and career aspirations. The final section updated locating information in order for sample members to be more easily located during the second follow-up.

Data Collection

Three months prior to the start of data collection, a package was mailed to parents and/or other contacts to update the most recent student addresses and gain cooperation by explaining the purposes of the study. A standard lead letter was then mailed to students two weeks prior to the start of data collection to inform them of the upcoming interview, and obtain additional postal service address updates. New contact information was preloaded into the CATI instrument to assist in locating sample members. Cases not located during the CATI-internal locating process were worked through one or more CATI-external locating procedures.

Training of Interviewers

For BPS:96/98, project staff developed two separate training programs for telephone interviewers and supervisors, who collected data through CATI, and field interviewers and supervisors, who completed personal interviews through CAPI. Training topics covered administrative procedures, including confidentiality requirements and quality control techniques; student locating; interactions with students; the nature of the data to be collected; and the organization and operation of the CATI and CAPI programs used for data collection.

Telephone Interviewing

CATI locating and interviewing began in the spring of 1998. The initial CATI sample consisted of verified first time beginning students (FTBs) who had been located and interviewed successfully in the NPSAS:96 full-scale data collection and for whom locating information was available. Additionally, sampled NPSAS:96 nonrespondents for whom new or verified locating information was obtained were included in the CATI sample. The remaining sample members became part of the initial field tracing and interviewing sample. Field locating and interviewing activities began approximately three months after the start of CATI interviewing so that a sufficient number of cases would be available to be worked in each of the 34 geographic clusters.

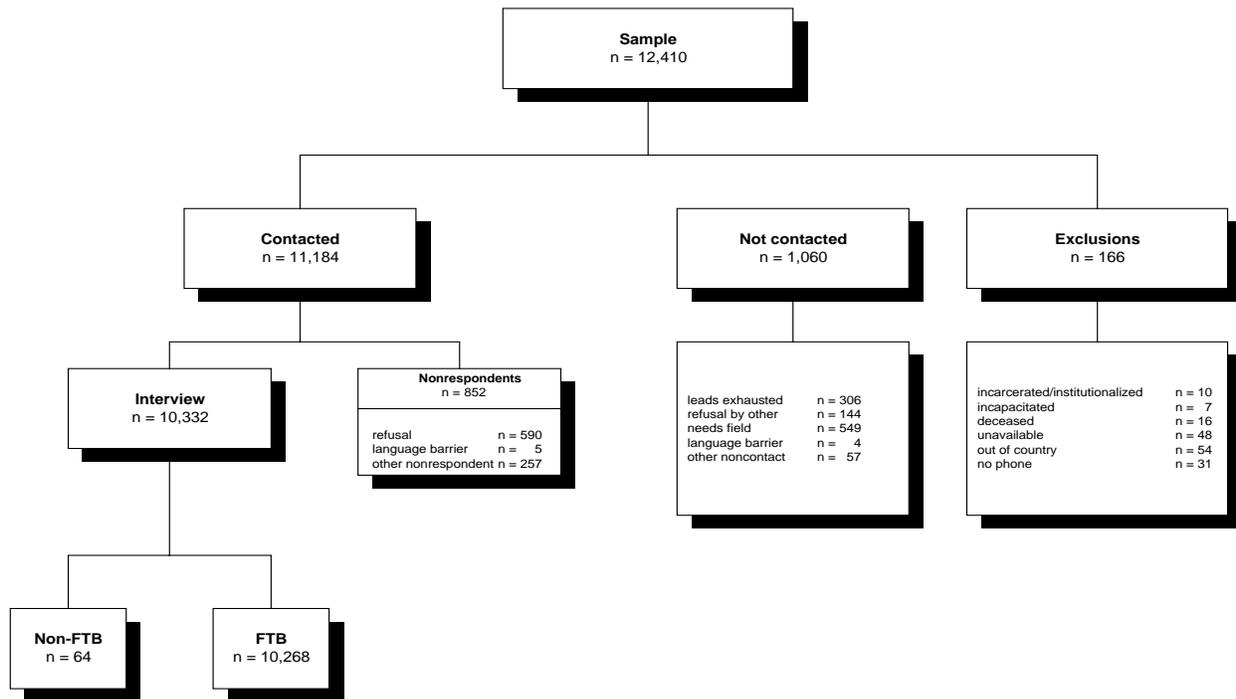
Contacting and Interviewing Outcomes

Overall Contacting and Interviewing Results

Overall contacting and interviewing results are shown in **figure 1**. Of the 12,410 students in the original sample, 11,184 were located and contacted and 166 were excluded (out of scope) because they were deceased, out of the country, institutionalized or physically/mentally incapacitated, 1 had no phone, or were otherwise unavailable for the entire data

¹Sample members were identified as institutionalized or physically/mentally incapacitated by parents or other contacts.

Figure 1—Contacting and interviewing outcomes



collection period. Among the contacted subsample, 10,332 were interviewed, 10,268 of whom were verified First-Time Beginners (FTBs). The unweighted contact rate, exclusive of those out of scope, was 91.3 percent (11,184/12,244). For those contacted, the interview rate was 92.3 percent (10,268/11,120). The overall unweighted response rate was 84.3 percent (91.3*92.3).

Refusal Conversion

Efforts to gain cooperation from sample members included refusal conversion procedures. When a case initially refused to participate, the case was referred to a refusal conversion specialist. Fifteen percent (1,928 cases) refused to be interviewed at some point during data collection. Refusal conversion specialists called the sample members to try to gain full cooperation with the interview. When full cooperation could not be obtained, an abbreviated interview was attempted to obtain key information. Fifty-three percent (1,018 cases) of the refusals were converted.

Partial Responses

Of the 10,268 verified FTBs who were interviewed, full interviews were completed for 9,812 sample members, partial interviews were completed for 113 sample members, and abbreviated interviews were completed with 343. An interview was considered a partial interview if at least section B (enrollment information) of the main interview was completed, but not the full interview.

Field Interviewing

A total of 2,094 cases were assigned to field interviewers. Cases were selected for a number of reasons, including Puerto Rico residence, inability to locate in CATI, refusal in CATI, or extensively worked in CATI but unable to reach the subject. Only cases located in close geographic proximity to a field interviewer were assigned to the field. Seventy percent of the field cases were contacted (in either CATI or field), and 70 percent of those contacted were interviewed.

Timing

The average administration time for the full-scale interview was 20 minutes, which was two minutes shorter than the field test and nine minutes shorter than the NPSAS:96 full-scale interview. On average, NPSAS:96 nonrespondents took five minutes longer to complete the interview than NPSAS:96 respondents. Section A, which was skipped by NPSAS:96 full respondents, accounts for the majority of this additional time.

Indeterminate Responses

Overall item nonresponse rates were low, with only ten of the 363 items containing over ten percent missing data. Items with the highest rates of nonresponse were those pertaining to income. Many respondents were reluctant to provide information about personal and family finances and, among those who are not, many simply do not know.

Online Coding

The BPS instrument included tools that allowed computer-assisted online assignment of codes to literal responses for postsecondary education institution, major field of study, occupation, and industry. Ten percent of the major, occupation, and industry coding results were sampled and examined on a regular basis during data collection. Approximately two to nine percent of the verbatim text strings were too vague to properly evaluate. Additionally, five to ten percent of the strings were recoded, although very few resulted in a shift across broad categories.

Quality Control Monitoring

Monitors listened to up to twenty questions during an ongoing interview and, for each question, evaluated two aspects of the interviewer-respondent interchange: whether the interviewer delivered the question correctly and keyed the appropriate response. Over 14,000 items were monitored during the data collection period. The majority of the monitoring data was collected during the first half of data collection.

Analysis Weights

The sample for the BPS:96/98 survey includes not only the students who were identified as FTBs in their NPSAS:96 interviews, but also a subsample of NPSAS:96 nonrespondents who were considered potential FTBs at the conclusion of the study. Therefore, computation of the statistical analysis weights for BPS:96/98 consisted of the following primary steps: computing special-purpose NPSAS:96 weights that account for follow-up of NPSAS:96 nonrespondents within BPS:96/98; and computing the BPS:96/98 analysis weights from the special-purpose NPSAS:96 weights.

Measures of Precision

The cumulative effect of the various factors affecting the precision of a survey statistic is often modeled as the survey design effect. The design effect, $Deff$, is defined as the ratio of the sampling variance of the statistic under the actual sampling design divided by the variance that would be expected for a simple random sample of the same size. Hence, the design effect is unity (1.00), by definition, for simple random samples. For most practical sampling designs, the survey design effect is greater than unity, reflecting that the precision is less than could be achieved with a simple random sampling of the same size (if such a design were practical). The size of the survey design effect depends largely on the sample size and intracluster correlation within the primary sampling units. Hence, statistics that are based on observations that are highly correlated within institutions will have higher design effects for BPS. In order to provide an approximate characterization of the precision with which BPS:96/98 survey statistics can be estimated, we have prepared a short series of tables that provide estimates of key statistics, their standard errors, and the estimated survey design effects.

Measures of Bias

Although there are many other potential sources of bias, one of the most important sources of bias in sample surveys is survey nonresponse. Survey nonresponse results in bias when the unobserved outcomes for the nonrespondents are systematically different from the observed outcomes for the respondents. Hence, we can model the potential for nonresponse bias by modeling the pattern of mean response by date of response. We first used the date of interview (or date of last access for non-CATI responses) to subdivide the 10,267 survey respondents into 10 groups of approximately 1,000 respondents each. Then, within each institution level (less-than-2 year, 2-year, and 4-year), we again subdivided all respondents into 10 groups of approximately equal numbers of respondents. This strategy was adopted so that the mean response in each group would have approximately the same precision. However, it also results in respondent groups with shorter ranges of dates at the beginning of data collection because relatively larger numbers of interviews were completed during the first few months of data collection.

We examined the pattern of cumulative mean response by date of interview for the following: mean age in the base year; percent non-white; percent enrolled in Spring 1998; percent who attained a degree by June 1998; and mean number of risk factors. In addition, for all students combined, we examined the mean of the institution level attended in the base year. For students

who attended 4-year institutions in the base year, we examined the percentage who reported in the base year that they were attempting a baccalaureate degree. If the mean responses from the later groups of respondents are reasonably consistent, then obtaining additional responses probably will have little effect on survey estimates and nonresponse bias probably is negligible.

Some potential for bias by institutional level was evident for overall population estimates because it appears that additional respondents would be more likely to have attended less-than-4-year institutions. The only other evidence of potential for bias was with respect to the percentage of respondents who were enrolled in the Spring of 1998. For students from 4-year institutions and for the sample as a whole, it appears that additional respondents would be more likely to have not been enrolled in the Spring of 1998.

Content of the Report

The technical report describes the methods and procedures used for the full-scale data collection effort of the Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study First Follow-up 1996-1998 (BPS:96/98). The background and purposes of the BPS full-scale study are provided in Chapter 1. The design and methodology of the study are described in Chapter 2, and overall outcomes of data collection presented in Chapter 3. Results of evaluations of the quality of data collected are provided in Chapter 4. Discussions of data file construction and of weighting and variance estimations are presented in Chapters 5 and 6, respectively. Materials used during the full-scale study are provided as appendices to the report.

Foreword

This report describes the methods and procedures used for the full-scale data collection effort of the Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study First Follow-up 1996-1998 (BPS:96/98). These students, who started their postsecondary education during the 1995-1996 academic year, were first interviewed during 1996 as part of the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1996 (NPSAS:96). The BPS:96/98 study is the first follow-up of this cohort.

BPS:96/98 included important changes from the BPS:90/94 follow-up surveys, conducted in 1992 and 1994 following the cohort of beginning postsecondary students selected as part of NPSAS:90. The data collection instrument was considerably refined to reduce respondent burden while still collecting key information on postsecondary enrollment, employment, and demographics. In addition, BPS:96/98 was the first BPS study to include a field locating/interviewing component, and was designed to allow comparative analyses with the first (1990) BPS cohort.

The procedures used during the full-scale data collection were developed and refined as part of the field test conducted in 1997. We hope that the information provided here will be useful to a wide range of interested readers and that the results reported in the associated descriptive summary report will encourage others to use the BPS data. We encourage those using the data files for analysis to read the entire report, especially Chapter 6, describing the weighting and variance estimation procedures and the overall response rates. Also, we welcome recommendations for improving the format, content, and approach, so that future methodology reports will be more informative and useful.

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Particular thanks are extended as well to the study technical review panel members who provided considerable insight and guidance in the development of the design and instrumentation of this study. We also extend our thanks to the project staff members of the two contractors, Research Triangle Institute (RTI) and MPR Associates. A number of staff from these organizations – including statisticians, analysts, survey managers, programmers, data collectors, and interviewers – too numerous to name here, worked long hours to produce the data files and reports for BPS:1996/1998. At RTI, we are especially indebted to Lil Clark, who produced the draft and final versions of this report.

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Chapter 1

Introduction, Background, and Purpose

This document provides the description and evaluation of methodological procedures and results for the full-scale implementation of the Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study First Follow-up 1996-98 (BPS:96/98). The study was conducted for the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) of the U. S. Department of Education, as authorized under Section 404(a) of the National Education Statistics Act of 1994 [PL 103-382]. BPS:96/98 (Contract No. RN96019001) was conducted by the Research Triangle Institute (RTI) with the assistance of MPR Associates, Inc. (MPR).

This introductory chapter describes the background, purposes, schedule, and products of the BPS full-scale study, and provides an overview of the BPS:96/98 field test. Design and methodology of the study are described in Chapter 2, and overall outcomes of data collection presented in Chapter 3. Results of evaluations of the quality of data collected are provided in Chapter 4. Discussions of data file construction and of weighting and variance estimations are presented in Chapters 5 and 6, respectively. Materials used during the full-scale study are provided as appendices to the report and cited, where appropriate, in the text. **Appendix A** lists the members of the Technical Review Panel; **appendix B** provides a listing, by policy/research issue, of the data elements used to design the telephone interview; **appendix C** contains copies of the facsimile questionnaires, including the telephone, abbreviated, and Spanish interviews, and the reliability reinterview; **appendix D** provides the table of contents for the interviewer training manual and a sample agenda for interviewer training; and **appendix E** provides samples of the mailout materials used during the full-scale study.

A. Background and Purpose of BPS

BPS is one of several studies sponsored by NCES to respond to the need for a national, comprehensive database concerning fundamental postsecondary education (PSE) issues—access, choice, enrollment, persistence, progress, curriculum, attainment, continuation into graduate/professional school, and rates of return to society. The base for this information system is the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS), a recurring survey of nationally representative, cross-sectional samples of postsecondary students designed to determine how students and their families pay for postsecondary education. NPSAS was implemented for the first time in the 1986-87 school year, and most recently for the 1995-96 school year.

Cost-efficiency and concerns for minimizing respondent burden while maximizing value and utilization of extant information dictated that the BPS study series use, as base-year data, information collected from first-time beginning students surveyed as part of NPSAS. These

students are then followed from initial entry into postsecondary education through completion of their education and entry into the workforce. NPSAS:96 is serving as the base year for the current BPS series; the current BPS administration is the first follow-up with the NPSAS:96 cohort.

The BPS series is unlike previous longitudinal studies of high school age cohorts in that it is made up of individuals who first began their postsecondary studies in the 1995-96 academic year, regardless of when they completed high school. BPS collects information about *nontraditional* postsecondary students who have delayed continuation of their education after high school due to military service, employment, family responsibilities, or other reasons. The nontraditional student represents a fairly large proportion of the postsecondary student population.

The BPS study series also makes it possible to trace the paths of first-time beginning students (FTBs) throughout the entire system of postsecondary education over a number of years. Unlike the typical retention and attainment studies of entering freshmen at a single institution, BPS allows for the study of student persistence and attainment *anywhere*. Since, as the first BPS series showed, nearly half of all beginning students enroll at more than one institution during the five years after they begin postsecondary education, being able to monitor the progress of FTBs across postsecondary institutions is becoming increasingly important.

BPS:96/98, as the first follow-up in the series, serves to monitor academic progress through the first three academic years of postsecondary study. Most students who do not complete a baccalaureate degree drop out at the end of their freshman or sophomore year. If they have transferred or dropped out of school, two years will be soon enough to find them and attempt to determine why. It could be simply that they finished the course of study they had originally intended to complete, or transferred to a different institution to expand their education. There may have been other factors, such as cost of attendance or family responsibilities, which have caused them to cut short or postpone their education. For those students still enrolled, BPS:96/98 enables academic progress to be monitored.

BPS:96/98 also allows a time period short enough to determine causes of delay in academic progress, if delay has occurred. Delays may be due to academic reasons, such as having had to take remedial courses or changing major, or personal reasons, such as having to work more than originally expected or increased family responsibilities. Likewise, two years is long enough to determine that a particular student is making progress as expected, as sufficient time has passed to catch up from minor early delays.

For those students enrolled in a less-than-4-year program, a follow-up two years after the base year data collection allows assessment of whether the student has completed the original intended curriculum and the time needed to complete the program. It also allows for collection of limited information on initial rate of return after completion, or continuation into a more advanced level of study.

The second follow-up, planned for 2001, will monitor academic progress through six years, and assess completion rates for 4-year programs in the normal time expected. For students who have graduated in the 4-year time period, the survey will occur two years after baccalaureate graduation and address issues of attainment, graduate school access, and initial rate of return. Additionally, the timing allows for the collection of attainment information for students who complete their degree in their 5th year.

For those students who terminate their postsecondary education prior to completion of a baccalaureate degree, the follow-up five to six years after college entry will begin to provide more detailed information on continuation and rate of return. It will be able to provide information on how many may later return for additional education either in the same or a different field within the limited time period. For those who did not continue, it will begin to provide some rate of return information for employment as related to education, and other societal benefits related to education. A third follow-up, scheduled to occur in 2003, seven to eight years after college entry, will allow for analysis of attainment among students who started working on a baccalaureate degree in 1995-96. (Approximately 86 percent of bachelor's degree recipients, with less than six months of stopout between institutions, earned the baccalaureate in six years or less, as was shown in *A Descriptive Summary of 1992-93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients 1 Year Later*, (McCormick, A. C., NCES Statistical Analysis Report NCES 96-158, August 1996)).

By following all new entrants into postsecondary education (PSE), the BPS series of studies provides a unique perspective of what happens to persons as they enter and pursue education beyond high school, because it includes both nontraditional, or older, students as well as traditional students who entered PSE immediately after high school. Other longitudinal studies, which tend to follow a single age cohort, do not contain enough nontraditional students starting at any single time point to permit study of their progress and attainment compared to their more traditional classmates. BPS will be able to determine how many new entrants are traditional or nontraditional, and be able to determine educational aspirations, progress, persistence, and attainment for both groups of students.

B. Overview of the Field Test

The main purpose of the field test was to use, test, and evaluate all operational and methodological procedures, instruments, and systems planned for use in the full-scale study. Many such methodological features, representing enhancements or refinements to previously used BPS and NPSAS approaches, had not been fully tested in the past.¹ Using and testing methodologies in the field test that paralleled the data collection procedures proposed for the full-scale allowed such procedures to be adjusted as necessary, prior to the start of full-scale data collection.

¹ For more information about the field test methodology, see: Research Triangle Institute. (August 1998). *Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study First Follow-up (BPS:96/98) Field Test Report* (Working Paper No. 1998-11). National Center for Education Statistics: Washington, DC.

The field test was conducted during April through July 1997. The student sample consisted of those members of the 1996 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:96) field test sample who were determined eligible for BPS (i.e., enrolled in postsecondary education for the first time in terms beginning between May 1, 1994, and April 30, 1995), as well as a small set of NPSAS:96 field test nonrespondents for whom BPS eligibility had not been established during the NPSAS:96 student interviewing.

The field test design involved tracing sample members to their current location and conducting a computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) or a computer assisted personal interview (CAPI) with them about their experiences since the NPSAS:96 interview two years earlier. The primary focus of the field test evaluation was the various Integrated Management System (IMS) modules, particularly the Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) and Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) modules. However, as in other studies for the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), experiments and reinterviews were embedded in the field test design to ensure the success of the full-scale data collection operations and the overall success of the study.

C. Schedule and Products of BPS:96/98

The BPS:96/98 data will be used by federal and private organizations to produce analyses and reports covering a wide range of topics. Public release data files will be distributed to a variety of organizations and researchers, including the Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE) and the Office of Policy and Planning (OPP) in the Department of Education, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), the Congressional Research Service (CRS), OMB, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the National Science Foundation (NSF), the American Council on Education (ACE), and a number of other education policy and research agencies and organizations.

The formal contract for BPS:96/98 requires the following reports, publications, or other public information releases:

- Detailed methodological reports (one each for the field test and full-scale survey) describing all aspects of the data collection effort.
- Complete data files and documentation for research data users.
- A Data Analysis System for public access to BPS:96/98 data.
- Special tabulations of issues of interest to the higher education community, as determined by NCES.
- A descriptive summary of significant findings for dissemination to a broad audience.

The operational schedule for BPS:96/98 is presented in **table 1.1**.

Table 1.1–Operational schedule for BPS:96/98

Activity	Start date	End date
Field Test	10/01/96	10/24/97
Implement intensive locating procedures	02/03/97	06/30/97
Conduct interviews	04/14/97	07/01/97
Conduct reliability interviews	05/19/97	06/30/97
Process data, construct data files	03/17/97	10/02/97
Prepare field test report	06/02/97	10/24/97
Full Scale Data Collection	05/12/97	07/29/99
Implement intensive locating procedures	12/01/97	10/31/98
Conduct interviews	02/17/98	11/11/98
Conduct reliability interviews	04/06/98	07/10/98
Process data, construct data files	06/09/97	01/31/99
Prepare reports	08/27/98	02/25/00

Chapter 2

Design and Method of the Full-Scale Study

A. Sampling Design

1. Respondent Universe

The respondent universe for the BPS:96/98 full-scale study consisted of all students who began their postsecondary education for the first time during the 1995-96 academic year at any postsecondary institution in the United States or Puerto Rico. The sample students were the first-time beginners (FTBs) who attended postsecondary institutions eligible for inclusion in the 1996 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:96) and who were themselves NPSAS-eligible.

a. Institution Universe

Consistent with previous NPSAS studies, institutions eligible for NPSAS:96 and, consequently, eligible for BPS:96/98, were those that satisfied all of the following conditions for the 1995-96 academic year:

- offered an educational program designed for persons who have completed secondary education;
- offered more than just correspondence courses;
- offered at least one academically, occupationally, or vocationally-oriented program of study requiring at least three months or 300 contact hours of instruction;
- were open to the general public (i.e., not just to specific populations, such as prison inmates or the members of the organization offering the courses); and
- were located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

U.S. service academies were excluded from participation because of their atypical funding and tuition base. Also ineligible were institutions offering only avocational, recreational, remedial, or correspondence courses; institutions not open to the public; hospitals offering only internships or residency programs; institutions offering only noncredit continuing education units (CEUs); schools whose only purpose was to prepare students to take a particular examination (e.g., CPA or Bar exams); institutions offering only programs of study which required less than three months or 300 contact hours of instruction; and branch campuses of U.S. institutions in foreign countries.

b. Student Universe

Students eligible for BPS:96/98 were those students eligible for NPSAS:96 who were first-time, beginning students at NPSAS sample institutions in the 1995-96 academic year. NPSAS:96-eligible students were enrolled in eligible institutions and satisfied *all* of the following eligibility requirements:

- were enrolled in a term or course that began between May 1, 1995 and April 30, 1996;¹
- were enrolled in *either* (a) an academic program; (b) at least one course for credit that could be applied toward fulfilling the requirements for an academic degree, *or* (c) an occupational or vocational program that required at least 3 months or 300 contact hours of instruction to receive a degree, certificate, or other formal award;
- were *not* concurrently enrolled in high school; and
- were *not* enrolled *solely* in a GED or other high school completion program.

The NPSAS-eligible students who were first-time beginning (FTB) students at the NPSAS sample institutions are the students who are eligible for BPS:96/98. The NPSAS-eligible students who had never enrolled in a postsecondary institution after completing high school are considered “pure” FTBs and are, of course, eligible for BPS:96/98. However, those NPSAS-eligible students who had enrolled for at least one course after completing high school but had never completed a postsecondary course before the 1995-96 academic year are considered “effective” FTBs and are also eligible for BPS:96/98.

2. Sample Selection Methodology

The NPSAS:96 sampling design is a two-stage design in which eligible institutions are selected at the first stage and eligible students are selected at the second stage within eligible, responding sample institutions. The BPS:96/98 sample consists of the (pure and effective) FTBs in the NPSAS:96 sample.

a. Institution Sample

The institution-level sampling frame for NPSAS:96 was constructed from the 1993-94 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Institutional Characteristics (IC) file. The following sets of records that did not correspond to institutions eligible for NPSAS:96 were deleted:

¹This full year of enrollment is the operational survey population. The ideal target population consists of the terms in the 1995-96 financial aid award year, those beginning between July 1, 1995 and June 30, 1996. The survey year is slightly shifted from the ideal year to allow more timely data collection and dissemination of results.

- Administrative units (SECTOR = 0).
- U.S. Service academies (OBEREG = 00).
- U.S. Territories, except Puerto Rico (OBEREG = 09 and STABBR not 'PR').
- Institutions that offer no programs of at least 300 contact hours, 6 semester or trimester hours, or 12 quarter hours *and* for which the highest level of offering was a certificate or diploma of less than one academic year (PG300 = 2 and HLOFFER ≤ 1).
- Institutions offering only correspondence courses (UNITID = 249928, 137379, 367644, and 385363). (These were identified by calling the institutions. The calls resulted from searching for “corr” in the name of the institution and from checking discrepant/outlier enrollment data.)
- Twelve institutions with reported real (not imputed) zero enrollment (based on unduplicated head counts) for the 1992-93 academic year.²

These edits resulted in a sampling frame containing 9,468 institutions that appeared to be eligible for NPSAS:96 based on their 1993-94 IPEDS IC data.

Sample institutions were selected for NPSAS:96 with probabilities proportional to composite measures of size based on overall sampling rates by type of institution and type of student. The overall institution sample sizes and sampling rates are shown in **table 2.1** for each of the nine institutional sampling strata. The expected frequency of selection exceeded unity (1.00) for some institutions because of their relatively large enrollment within their stratum. These institutions were included in the sample with certainty. The numbers of certainty and noncertainty institutions selected are shown for each stratum in **table 2.2**.

Within each of the nine institutional strata, additional implicit stratification was accomplished by sorting the sampling frame for each stratum in a serpentine manner (see Williams and Chromy, 1980) by the following variables:

- institutional level;
- the OBE Region (from the IPEDS IC file) with Alaska and Hawaii moved to Region 9 with Puerto Rico; and
- the institution measure of size

²Unduplicated head count data are collected for the academic year prior to the one in which the IPEDS data collection is conducted.

Table 2.1—Institution sampling rates by institutional stratum

Institutional stratum	Size of universe ^a	Sample size ^b	Sampling rate
Total	9,468	973	0.10
1. Public, less-than-2-year	273	39	0.14
2. Public, 2-year	1,265	165	0.13
3. Public, 4-year, non-doctorate-granting	376	125	0.33
4. Public, 4-year, doctorate-granting	243	124	0.51
5. Private, not-for-profit, less-than-4-year	902	56	0.06
6. Private, not-for-profit, 4-year, non-doctorate-granting	1,306	120	0.09
7. Private, not-for-profit, 4-year, doctorate-granting	681	143	0.21
8. Private, for-profit, less-than-2-year	3,516	120	0.03
9. Private, for-profit, 2-year or more	906	81	0.09

^a Based on the 1993-94 IPEDS IC file.

^b Inflated to account for ineligible and nonresponding sample institutions.

Table 2.2—Number of certainty and non-certainty institutions by institutional stratum

Institutional stratum	Sample institutions			Number participating	
	Certainty	Non-certainty	Total	In NPSAS:96 ^a	With FTBs ^b
Total	131	842	973	836	788
1. Public, less-than-2-year	10	29	39	31	30
2. Public, 2-year	7	158	165	159	156
3. Public, 4-year non-doctorate-granting	14	111	125	119	114
4. Public, 4-year doctorate-granting	29	95	124	125	120
5. Private, not-for-profit, less-than-4-year	6	50	56	42	36
6. Private, not-for-profit, 4-year non-doctorate-granting	2	118	120	102	98
7. Private, not-for-profit, 4-year doctorate-granting	54	89	143	130	114
8. Private, for-profit, less-than-2-year	2	118	120	61	59
9. Private, for-profit, 2-year or more	7	74	81	67	61

^a Institution classifications used here were verified by the institutions to correct classification errors on the sampling frame.

^b Some NPSAS:96 institutions had no FTB students.

The objectives of this additional, implicit stratification were: to ensure proportionate representation of institutions by level for the two strata that include institutions at two levels; to ensure proportionate representation of all geographic regions; and to ensure proportionate representation of small institutions.

The effect of the implicit geographic stratification is seen in **table 2.3**, which shows that the geographic distribution of the sample is comparable to that of the survey population (the eligible institutions in the 1993-94 IPEDS IC file).

b. Student Sample

1) Sampling NPSAS:96 Respondents

Each sample institution was asked to provide a data base or hard-copy list of all their NPSAS-eligible students enrolled during the NPSAS year. Students were sampled on a flow basis as the student files and lists were received. Machine-readable lists were unduplicated by student ID number prior to sample selection. Stratified systematic sampling was used to facilitate sampling from both hard-copy and machine-readable lists. For each institution, the student sampling rates, rather than the student sample sizes, were held constant (fixed) for the following reasons:

- to facilitate sampling students on a flow basis as student lists were received;
- to facilitate the procedures used to “unduplicate” the sample selected from duplicated hard-copy lists; and
- because sampling at a fixed rate based on the overall stratum sampling rate and the institutional probabilities of selection results in approximately equal overall probabilities of selection within the ultimate student strata.

Table 2.3—Distribution of NPSAS:96 sample by OBE region

OBE region	Sample institutions		IPEDS institutions	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. New England	62	6.4	542	5.7
2. Mid East	181	18.6	1,557	16.4
3. Great Lakes	150	15.4	1,486	15.7
4. Plains	70	7.2	801	8.5
5. Southeast	194	19.9	2,105	22.2
6. Southwest	89	9.1	878	9.3
7. Rocky Mountains	34	3.5	322	3.4
8. Far West	170	17.5	1,622	17.1
9. Outlying Areas	23	2.4	155	1.6

Legend:

1 = CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT

2 = DE, DC, MD, NJ, NY, PA

3 = IL, IN, MI, OH, WI

4 = IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD

5 = AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV

6 = AZ, NM, OK, TX

7 = CO, ID, MT, UT, WY

8 = AK, CA, HI, NV, OR, WA

9 = PR

For each sample institution, the student sampling rates were determined for each of four student sampling strata:

- potential FTBs;
- other undergraduate students;
- first-professional students; and
- other graduate students.

The institutions were asked to specify the student level (undergraduate, first-professional, or other graduate student) based on the student's last term of enrollment during the NPSAS year. Furthermore, they were asked to identify their undergraduate students whose *first* term of enrollment at the institution was during the NPSAS year; who were freshmen or first-year students at that time; and who did not have any transfer credits from another postsecondary institution. Those students were classified as the potential FTBs. The sampling rates depended on the overall population sampling rates for the four types of students, the probability of selecting the institution, and a requirement for a minimum of 40 sample students whenever possible.

NPSAS:96 data collection consisted of computer-assisted data entry (CADE) from records maintained by the institutions (e.g., at the financial aid or registrar's office) for all sample students as well as computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI) with sample students. Unfortunately, a sample student's FTB status could not be determined until the student's CATI interview had been completed. Therefore, potential FTBs were oversampled in NPSAS in an attempt to yield a sufficient number of BPS-eligible sample members.

The NPSAS:96 student CATI interviews yielded 31,328 respondents, of which 12,207 had responded in such a manner that they were classified as either pure or effective FTBs. However, the NPSAS:96 CADE data are uniformly missing for 167 students who were FTBs at some institution other than the NPSAS sample institution. Because the CADE data are important for many BPS:96/98 analyses, NCES decided that these 167 students would not be eligible for longitudinal follow-up. Moreover, an additional 55 students, who had been classified as FTBs based on their CATI data, were re-classified as *not* being FTBs because data obtained from the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS) revealed that they had received financial aid in a prior year. Therefore, the number of NPSAS:96 CATI respondents for which BPS:96/98 interviews were attempted was 11,985 (12,207 less 167 and 55).

The full complement of BPS CATI procedures – CATI locating, intensive tracing, and at least one nonresponse conversion attempt for refusals – was applied in an attempt to complete the CATI interview with sample members. In addition, we used a computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) and field tracing for nonrespondents in a sample of 34 geographic areas. Students were assigned to area clusters for field interviewing based on their last known permanent address, if available. Otherwise, other addresses (e.g., the parents' address or the school address) were used. This facilitated contacting neighbors to determine where the student may have moved. Field interviewers (FIs) were provided with all available locating information. If the FI was able to locate the student and meet him/her in person, a face-to-face CAPI interview was conducted. Otherwise, the FI attempted to conduct the CAPI interview by telephone,

especially for students who had moved out of the sampled geographic area. As a last resort, FIs attempted abbreviated interviews with students who would otherwise be final nonrespondents.

Area clusters were defined and sampled prior to CATI so that students could be assigned to the field as soon as possible. The geographic clusters were defined by the following multistep process:

- First, we associated a unique ZIP code with each sample student, usually the ZIP code for the student's permanent address. Other addresses in the student's locating data were used for this ZIP code if one could not be obtained for the permanent address. We used the U.S. Postal Service's address standardizing service to clean addresses and obtain ZIP codes for as many addresses as possible.
- Next, we loaded RTI's geographic information system (GIS) with each student's ZIP code and probability of being a respondent, based on BPS:90/92 response rates by type of institution, and the race/ethnicity and NPSAS:96 response status of the sample member.
- Finally, we used the GIS to aggregate the probabilities of being a respondent for potential geographic clusters that were defined interactively using a PC mouse to define the polygons of interest. We used this technology to form clusters that were as small as possible geographically subject to containing a minimum number (e.g., 20) of expected nonrespondents.

This process resulted in approximately 60 geographic clusters, each containing an average of about 25 expected CATI nonrespondents.

Based on the sizes of the geographic clusters and their proximity to large cities where we could easily hire FIs, the clusters were assigned to cost strata. Clusters in the lower cost strata were oversampled relative to clusters in the higher cost strata. Serious consideration was given to the theoretically optimum allocation in which the number, n_h , of clusters to be selected from stratum "h" was directly proportional to the number, N_h , in the stratum and inversely proportional to the square root of the cost, c_h , per interview in the stratum, i.e.,

$$n_h = \frac{N_h / \sqrt{c_h}}{\sum_{h=1}^H N_h / \sqrt{c_h}} n ,$$

where n was the total number (34) of clusters in the nonresponse follow-up sample and where we assumed no known difference in the variance of observations between strata. However, the disparity between the sampling rates for the strata was constrained (e.g., kept to a factor of three or less) because highly discrepant sampling rates would result in unacceptable loss of precision due to variability in the statistical analysis weights.

The determination of cluster assignment for CATI nonrespondents was made based on the latest tracing information available at the time that a student was assigned to the field.

Automated look-up procedures were used to obtain ZIP codes when they were not available directly in the CATI database. Hence, the cluster to which the student was assigned may not have been the same as the one used as the basis for constructing the area clusters prior to CATI.

There were two other important aspects of student sampling for BPS:96/98:

- Selection of a subsample of 425 NPSAS:96 nonrespondents who were potential FTBs, and
- Selection of 300 BPS nonrespondents for intensive follow-up.

The full BPS student sampling process, including these subsamples, is depicted in the flow chart in **figure 2.1**. The two subsamples are discussed in more detail below.

2) Sampling NPSAS:96 Nonrespondents

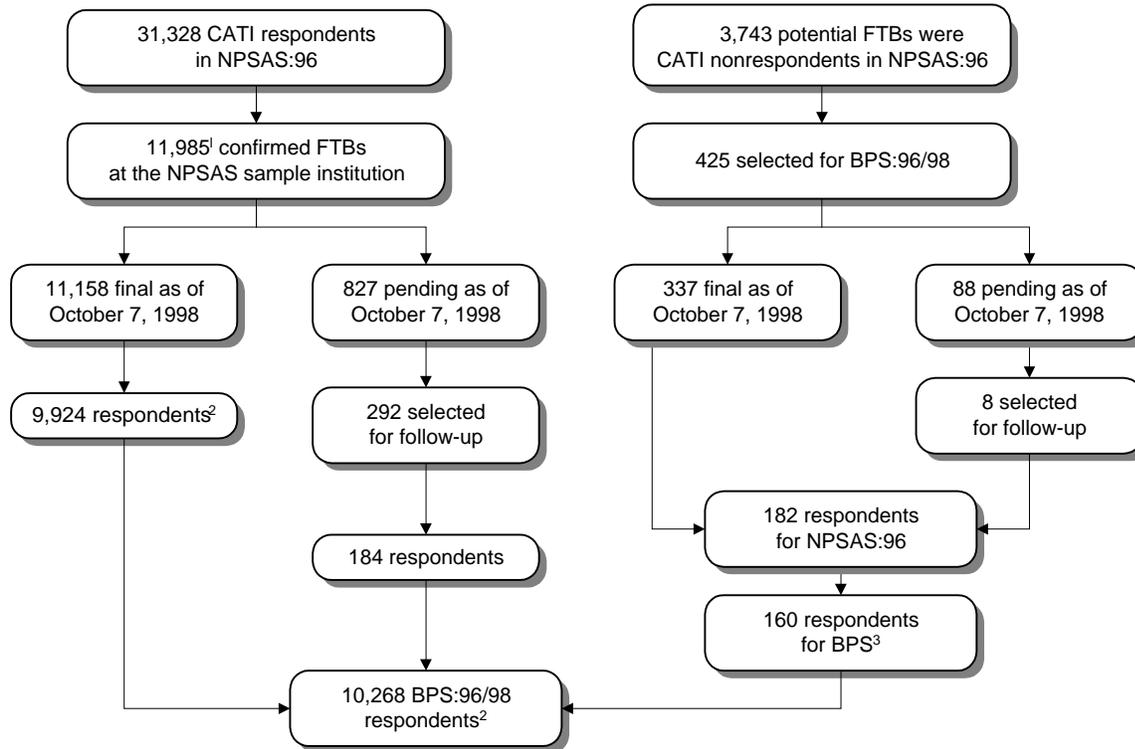
NPSAS:96 nonrespondents who were potential FTBs were sampled for follow-up to improve upon the nonresponse bias reduction achieved through the nonresponse adjustments incorporated into the NPSAS:96 statistical analysis weights. Interviewing a sample of the NPSAS:96 nonrespondents could reduce bias because interviews with nonrespondents should provide more accurate information about the nonrespondent population than the nonresponse models used for the NPSAS:96 weight adjustments. Reduction of nonresponse bias for the BPS population was important because the NPSAS:96 effective CATI response rate was 77.6 percent for potential FTBs.³

At the conclusion of NPSAS:96 data collection, 4,366 CATI nonrespondents were classified as potential FTBs. However, the NSLDS data for these students identified 467 who had received student loans prior to the 1995-96 academic year. These students were re-classified as *not* being FTBs during the NPSAS year. For the remaining 3,899 potential FTBs, sampling strata were developed by modeling their likelihood of actually being FTBs.

We have considerable data for many of the NPSAS:96 CATI nonrespondents. We have the CADE data abstracted from the sample institutions; we have data from federal financial aid applications from the CPS for students who applied for financial aid; and we have loan information from the NSLDS for students who received loans. Therefore, we developed a model for their likelihood of being an FTB based on these types of data.

³See Table 3.7 of the NPSAS:96 Methodology Report.

**Figure 2.1—Sample flow for the Beginning Postsecondary Students
Londitunal Study, First Follow-up, 1996-98
(BPS:96/98)**



¹After 55 students with prior loan data were deleted.

²Includes five students not selected for follow-up for whom data were received.

³Twelve NPSAS respondents were not eligible for BPS.

The model for predicting the likelihood of being an FTB was developed from the 14,934 CATI respondents who were sampled for NPSAS:96 as potential FTBs. We began model development by performing a Chi-Squared Automatic Interaction Detection (CHAID) analysis to identify significant interaction terms for prediction of FTB status. The CHAID analysis revealed that the most significant individual predictor of FTB status was the percentage of the potential FTBs selected from the same institution who were ultimately classified as true FTBs (i.e., how well the institution identified their FTBs). We fit a logistic regression model that included each of the significant interaction terms identified by the CHAID analysis as well as the main effect for each of the candidate predictor variables. At least one of the individual degree-of-freedom components of each predictor variable was statistically significant in the final model at the 10 percent level of significance.

The predicted probabilities of being an FTB were then computed from this model for the 3,899 NPSAS:96 nonrespondents who were eligible for the nonrespondent follow-up subsample. The predicted probability of being an FTB was less than 20 percent for 156 students. Because the model predicted that these students were quite likely to *not* be FTBs, they were deleted from the sampling frame, leaving 3,743 students from which the sample of NPSAS:96 nonrespondents was selected.

The allocation of the sample of 425 NPSAS:96 nonrespondents to the sampling strata is shown in **table 2.4**. The potential FTBs were partitioned into three strata: low, medium, and high likelihood of actually being an FTB. The sampling rates for the medium and high likelihood strata were set at two and three times, respectively, the rate for the low likelihood stratum. This design allocated 265 of the 425 sample members to a stratum for which the predicted probability of being an FTB was 95 percent or greater.

Table 2.4 – Strata for sampling NPSAS:96 nonrespondents

Stratum	Probability of being an FTB	Frame count	Sampling rate	Sample size
Total		3,743		425
High	prob ≥ 0.95	1,621	0.164	265
Moderate	$0.65 \leq \text{prob} < 0.95$	802	0.109	88
Low	$0.2 \leq \text{prob} < 0.65$	1,320	0.055	72

3) Nonresponse Follow-up Subsampling within BPS:96/98

In an attempt to increase both the sample yield and the weighted effective response rate, a nonrespondent subsample of 300 was selected for more intensive data collection efforts from among nonfinalized CATI nonrespondents. Regular data collection activities were concluded in order to focus all tracing and interviewing resources on the subsample. From among nonrespondents, NPSAS:96 response status (*i.e.*, full or partial respondent or nonrespondent) and current status (*e.g.*, attempting to interview, attempting to locate, refusals) were used to define eight nonresponse subsampling strata. Prior to subsampling, nonrespondents determined to have no possibility of interview were excluded from the frame (finalized) to conserve limited project resources and avoid evoking additional hostilities from sample members who had repeatedly refused to participate in the interview. A simple random sample of students was then selected from each stratum. The sampling strata and sample allocation are shown in **table 2.5**.

Table 2.5 – Sample allocation for BPS:96/98 nonresponse subsampling

Sampling stratum	NPSAS:96 interview outcome					
	Full interview		Partial interview		No interview	
	Frame	Sample	Frame	Sample	Frame	Sample
Total	587	240	240	52	88	8
Contacted but interview not yet complete	82	82	20	20	16	4
Attempting to locate sample member	98	82	24	10		
Pending refusals and intensive tracing cases	407	76	196	22	72	4

The sample of 300 nonrespondents was pursued using more intensive data collection methods, including:

- Alumni associations, registrars and other administrative units were contacted at the last known school.
- Guarantee agencies for students repaying federal student loans were contacted.
- Data bases at the departments of motor vehicles for the students' current and anticipated states of residence were searched.
- Additional in-house staff were assigned to student locating activities.
- Expert field locators were hired as additional field staff.

Attempts to interview the subsample continued for about 30 days.

B. The Integrated Management System (IMS)

All aspects of the study were under the control of an Integrated Management System (IMS). The modular structure of the IMS allowed for the streamlining of related tasks and served as a centralized, easily accessible repository for project data and documents. The BPS IMS consisted of several components, or modules.

The *Management Module* of the IMS, accessible via the World Wide Web, contained tools and strategies to assist the project staff and the NCES project officer in managing the study. Schedules, monthly progress reports, daily data collection reports, project plans and specifications, information related to the technical review panel, project deliverables, and instrumentation were available instantly, in a secure, desktop environment.

The *Receipt Control System (RCS)* module monitored all student-related activities, enabling project staff to track participation closely, identify problems early, and implement solutions effectively. It consisted of the locator database, the CATI case management system and call scheduler, and the field case management system, which allowed field staff to communicate with RTI staff, transmit and receive cases, and transmit time and expense reports.

The *CATI/CAPI* module managed development of the CATI/CAPI instrument within the Data Dictionary System (DDS). The DDS consisted of a set of linked relational files and associated utilities for developing and documenting the instrument. Developing the CATI/CAPI instrument within the DDS ensured that all variables were linked to study data elements and that each variable was thoroughly documented. Also included within the CATI/CAPI module was on-line coding software (“user exits”) that collected detail on schools attended, industry, occupation, and field of study data.

C. Data Collection Design

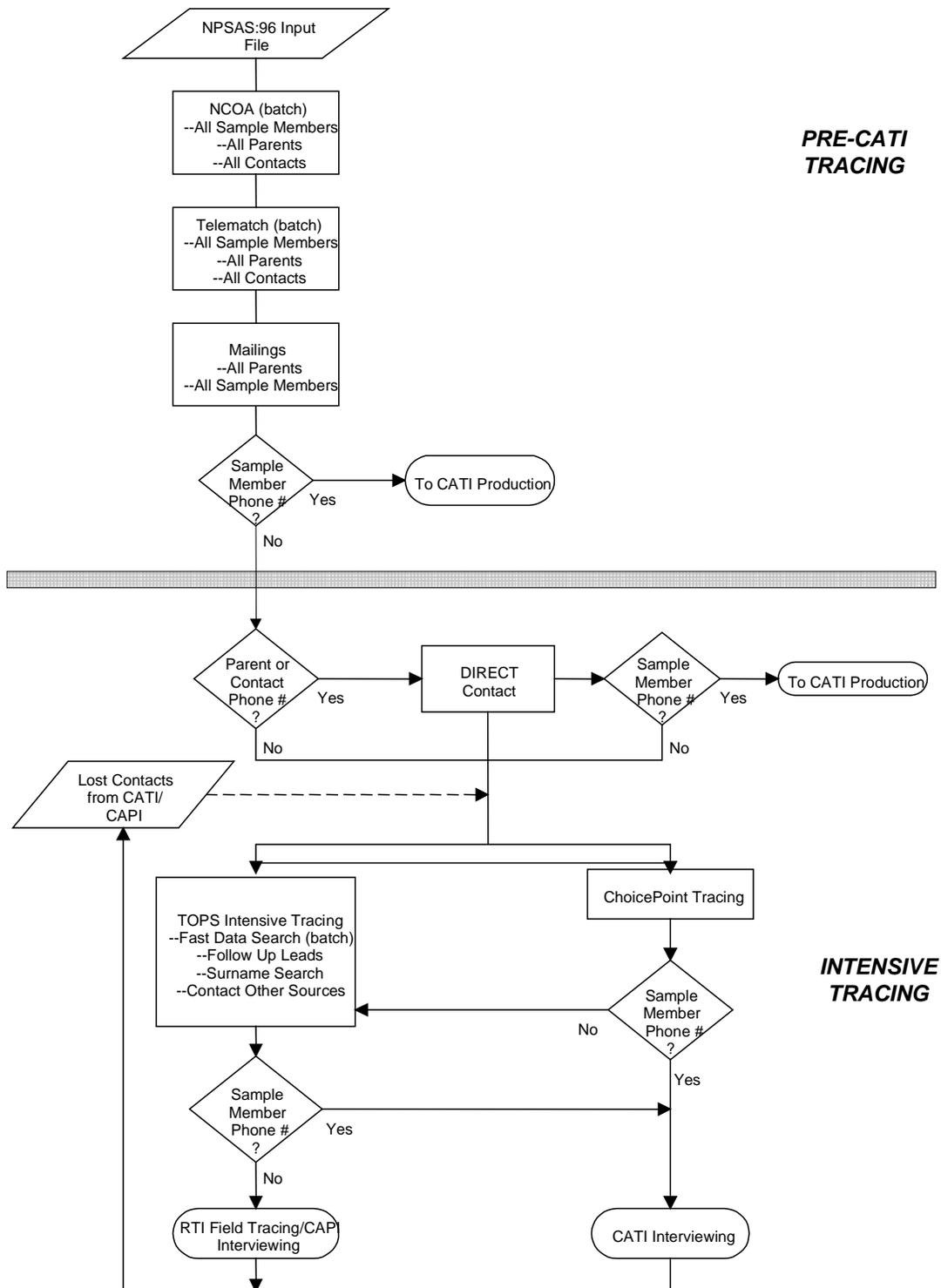
1. Locating

The basic BPS:96/98 design involved tracing sample members to their current location and conducting a computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) or a computer assisted personal interview (CAPI) with them about their experiences since the NPSAS:96 interview two years earlier. Locating of sample members occurred on an ongoing basis before and during data collection as described below. Locating activities are depicted in **figure 2.2**.

a. Pre-CATI Locating

During NPSAS:96, student locating information was collected from institutional records, then updated during the base-year interview, and, where applicable, by a National Change of Address [NCOA] and Telematch operation. Additional locating data and address updates were obtained from several sources of the U.S. Department of Education (ED) – including the Central Processing System (CPS) financial aid applicant database (for academic years 1995-96 and 1996-97), the Pell grant files, and the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS) – and incorporated into the longitudinal database.

Figure 2.2-BPS:96/98 tracing strategy



Three months prior to the start of data collection, a package was mailed to parents and/or other contacts to update the most recent student addresses and gain cooperation by explaining the purposes of the study. A standard lead letter was then mailed to students two weeks prior to the start of data collection to inform them of the upcoming interview, and obtain additional postal service address updates. New contact information was preloaded into the CATI instrument to assist in locating sample members. Remails of the lead letter were provided, at the request of either the student or the parent, on an ongoing basis throughout data collection. Additional reminder mailings, in the last few months of data collection, provided address updates, if available, and prompted sample members to call in for an interview.

For some NPSAS:96 nonrespondents and for cases with insufficient or missing telephone numbers prior to the start of CATI operations, pre-CATI intensive locating procedures were performed by ChoicePoint (formerly, Equifax), a locating service. Where ChoicePoint tracing was successful, cases were prepared for CATI activities; when unsuccessful, the case was designated for field tracing/interviewing (described below). In order to contain costs, only a subset of the cases designated for field operations were actually selected and assigned to the field.

A BPS:96/98 home page on the World Wide Web, prepared as an experiment for the field test and revised for the full-scale study, provided yet another means for collecting pre-CATI locating information. The home page displayed information about the purposes of the BPS study, as well as links to other web pages presumed to be of interest to the population, and provided an additional opportunity for sample members to relay address updates and otherwise communicate with project staff. The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) needed to access the site was printed on the study brochure sent to all sample members prior to the start of data collection.

b. CATI-Internal Locating

Updated locating information, obtained from pre-CATI locating activities, was entered into the CATI record prior to the start of CATI operations. When assigned a case, a telephone interviewer would call the telephone number designated by the system as the best number (*i.e.*, the number among all available locator numbers that appeared to have the greatest potential for contacting the sample member) and attempt to interview the designated sample member. When the person answering the call said that the sample member could not be reached at that number, the interviewer asked the person how to contact the sample member. If this query did not provide the information needed, the interviewer initiated tracing procedures, using all information available in the record to call other contact persons named in the case record. When all tracing options available to the interviewer were exhausted without success, the case was assigned to CATI-external tracing.

c. CATI-External Locating

Cases not located during the CATI-internal locating process were worked through one or more CATI-external locating procedures. RTI's in-house tracing staff handled such cases with the assistance of two subcontracted locating organizations outside of RTI, FastData and ChoicePoint. FastData was used first in a batch process to update telephone numbers that were bad (i.e., disconnected, no longer in service, person no longer at number, etc.). This service provided a more economical alternative to in-house Directory Assistance calls and updates were generally provided within 24 hours.

When CATI locating and Fast Data batch locating were unsuccessful, cases were sent, on a flow basis, to ChoicePoint and/or to RTI's Tracing Operations (TOPS) unit for a more labor intensive effort (see **figure 2.2**). The newly-formed tracing unit, TOPS, became fully functional shortly after the start of data collection. TOPS tracers used a variety of procedures to obtain current address information, including use of criss-cross directories, searches of credit and insurance databases, calls to colleges, alumni associations, trade and professional associations, and checks of various tracing web sites. ChoicePoint locating procedures are proprietary and, therefore, cannot be detailed.

Unresolved cases were reviewed by a CATI tracing specialist. Cases with promising roster lines went back into CATI tracing. Cases that were not resolved were made eligible for field locating/interviewing.

Several other sources of locating information were also used as part of CATI-external locating during full-scale data collection. First, project staff requested address updates from divisions of motor vehicles in states in which the largest percentages of sample members were thought to be residing. Second, electronic mail (e-mail) notifying sample members of the follow-up interview was sent to the last known address for sample members who provided an e-mail address during the base year interview. Third, searches of two Department of Education databases were conducted which greatly facilitated the locating effort. The CPS financial aid applicant databases were searched to obtain contact information from federal financial aid applications filed by sample members for academic years 1997-98 and 1998-99. A search of NSLDS provided the names of the guarantee agencies for students in repayment. Project staff contacted each agency indicated to obtain the most current addresses available for sample members.

d. Field Locating

The main purpose of the intensive field locating/interviewing effort was to increase the response rate. However, since the costs of conducting these operations were high, field efforts were implemented only when less costly efforts were exhausted. Also due to cost constraints, only field-eligible cases in the 34 pre-determined geographic areas were assigned to field staff.

At the start of data collection, students were identified as needing field locating/interviewing if they were not located using CATI-locating and centralized intensive tracing. As data collection proceeded, however, all cases falling within one of the geographic clusters were sent to the field to be worked by local field interviewers. Additionally, case files for sample members who were located by telephone but initially refused to participate were sent to the field for in-person follow-up.

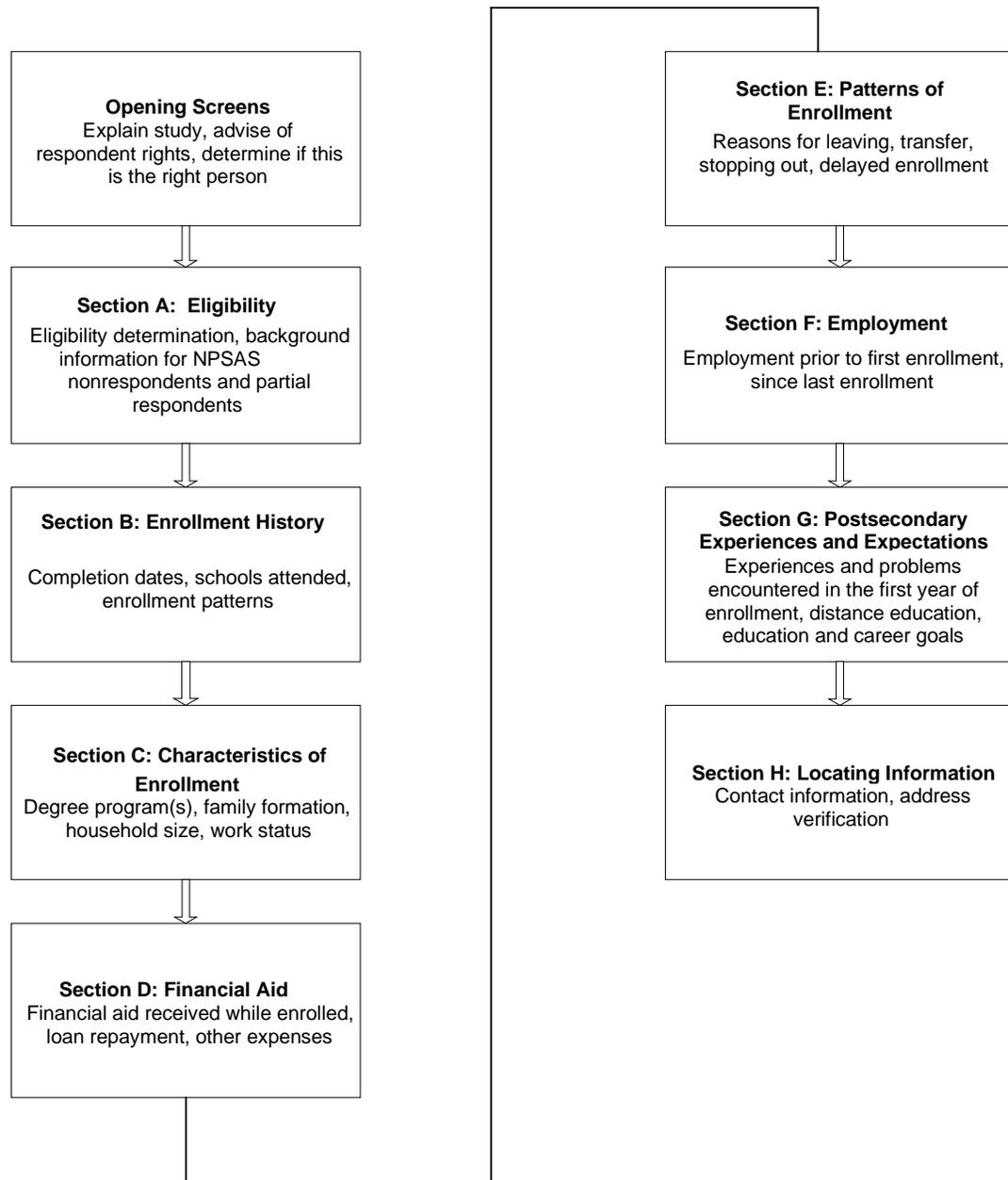
2. Instrument Design

The BPS:96/98 student interviews were conducted by telephone, using CATI technology, and in person, using CAPI technology. In preparation for the development of the CATI/CAPI instrument, a comprehensive set of data elements was developed from a thorough review of the data elements used in BPS:90, their relationship to the base-year data elements in NPSAS:96, the reliability of responses obtained in BPS:90, and their relevance to current research and policy issues. A preliminary set of BPS:96/98 data elements was refined with input from the study's Technical Review Panel (see **appendix A** for a list of members) as well as from NCES and other Department of Education staff. The final set of data elements, presented in **appendix B**, was approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) prior to the start of data collection.

The BPS:96/98 CATI/CAPI instrument was developed first in preparation for the field test data collection effort then revised for the full-scale data collection with feedback from NCES and recommendations from the technical review panel (TRP). The data elements shown in **appendix B** provided the basis for the instrument, together with items used in the first follow-up interview of the BPS:90 cohort (BPS:90/92). Individual items were designed with several goals in mind: (1) using NPSAS:96 items when feasible; (2) ensuring consistency with NPSAS:96 items when items were not identical; and (3) identifying and preparing wording for item verifications and probes as necessary. A facsimile interview is provided in **appendix C**.

Instrument sections were reviewed on a flow basis by NCES and by selected contractor and subcontractor staff. As depicted in **figure 2.3**, the first section of the BPS interview determined both eligibility for NPSAS:96 and status as a first time beginning student for those individuals who were nonrespondents during the NPSAS:96 interview. It also collected background information for NPSAS:96 partial respondents who missed key items during the base year interview. Sections B through G collected new and updated information on postsecondary enrollment, employment, income, family formation/household composition, student financial aid, debts, education experiences, and education and career aspirations. The final section updated locating information in order for sample members to be more easily located during the second follow-up.

Figure 2.3—Structure and flow of the BPS:96/98 full-scale student interview



Information obtained during NPSAS:96 (or in Section A for NPSAS nonrespondents and partial respondents), was referenced throughout the course of the interview to update dates and other data collected during the base-year interview. Information collected in the base-year interview was also used to create a more efficient follow-up interview.

In order to minimize the interview burden on respondents, the CATI/CAPI instrument used extant data whenever feasible. For NPSAS:96 respondents, base-year data were preloaded into the CATI/CAPI interview; this dictated the flow of many portions of the interview. Certain questions were asked only if the data were missing from the base year. Other questions used the NPSAS:96 preloads to provide context (e.g., “When we talked to you in 1996, you were...enrolled at *North Carolina State University*. Have you enrolled at NC State since then?”). In other questions, respondents were asked to update information since the last interview based on preloaded information (e.g., “When we talked to you last time, you indicated that your major was *accounting*. Is that still your major now?”). For NPSAS:96 nonrespondents, because telephone interview data were not available, a subset of NPSAS:96 items was collected in the first section of the BPS:96/98 interview and used to direct the branching of the interview.

Despite different data collection methods, the CATI and CAPI interviews were programmed identically, using CASES 4.1 software. The CATI/CAPI system presented interviewers with screens of questions to be asked of respondents, with the software guiding the interviewer and respondent through the interview. Inapplicable questions were skipped automatically based on prior response patterns and preloaded information. Wording for probes was suggested when a respondent provided a response that was out of range for a given item. As the CATI/CAPI instrument was being designed and programmed, instrument documentation was entered into an integrated data dictionary system (DDS) which enabled users to subsequently produce deliverable data files with CATI/CAPI variable documentation.

A single, abbreviated instrument was developed for the purpose of interviewing special respondent groups: (1) students who were Spanish speakers with limited English proficiency; (2) students with known hearing- or speech-impairments; and (3) students who could not be reached by telephone or who indicated that they would complete a mailed copy of the instrument but would not participate in a telephone interview. The abbreviated instrument, presented in **appendix C**, focused on the respondent’s postsecondary enrollment history and work experiences. NPSAS:96 nonrespondents also received a set of NPSAS/BPS eligibility questions. In addition, a small subset of items from the full interview was used for the evaluation of the temporal reliability of interview responses (see chapter 4 for a full discussion of the reliability reinterview).

Once all CATI/CAPI sections had been programmed, test cases were developed and preloaded for testing the instrument and for training telephone and field interviewers. Project staff and staff from NCEC systematically tested the CATI/CAPI instrument prior to the start of interviewer training. Finally, prior to data collection, preload files containing data from NPSAS:96 and the Department of Education databases were prepared and loaded into the CATI/CAPI system to both guide the interview and assist sample member locating efforts.

3. Training of Interviewers

For BPS:96/98, project staff developed two separate training programs for telephone interviewers and supervisors, who collected data through CATI, and field interviewers and supervisors, who completed personal interviews through CAPI. Training topics covered administrative procedures, including confidentiality requirements and quality control techniques; student locating; interactions with students; the nature of the data to be collected; and the organization and operation of the CATI and CAPI programs used for data collection. The goals of the training programs were to:

- Increase the accuracy, quality, and relevance of collected data;
- Standardize the quality of data collection techniques and procedures; and
- Provide explicit, nonjudgmental procedures for telephone interviewers, telephone monitors, field staff, and supervisors to follow.

a. Training Telephone Interviewers

Initial training for telephone interviewers, supervisors, and monitors for BPS:96/98 was conducted during early February 1998, immediately prior to the scheduled start of telephone interviewing. Supervisors were trained separately, prior to interviewer training, so that they could assist during subsequent training sessions. In total, five project-specific telephone interviewer training sessions were held, with 15 CATI supervisors, 6 CATI monitors, and 78 telephone interviewers participating in training. All trainees received training in refusal avoidance, while supervisors and specialized telephone interviewers also received additional specialized training in refusal conversion, nonrespondent interviews,⁴ and CATI tracing review as needed throughout data collection. **Table 2.6** lists the training sessions offered and the numbers of supervisors and telephone interviewers completing the training programs.

Table 2.6 —Full scale CATI training activities and number of interviewers trained

Training activity	Number trained
CATI supervisor/team leader training	15
CATI monitor training	06
Introductory telephone interviewer training (2 sessions offered)	28
Telephone interviewer training and refusal avoidance (5 sessions)	78
Tracing training (3 sessions)	16
Team leader refusal conversion training (2 sessions)	04
Refusal conversion training (5 sessions)	33
Nonrespondent training (2 sessions)	17

⁴Specially trained interviewers were assigned to contact nonrespondents from the NPSAS:96 base year.

Training for CATI-experienced telephone interviewers consisted of 20 hours of project-specific classroom and practical instruction. Topics covered included the nature and purpose of both NPSAS:96 and BPS:96/98 and procedures for contacting and interviewing sample members. During training, all questions in the interview were reviewed, and interviewers received practice exercises for the screens and subroutines requiring on-line coding, and time to practice interviews with the full instrument. Interviewers also participated in fabricated or “mock” interviews and observed both mock and actual interviews conducted by supervisors and other experienced interviewers. Small group training, using audiotaped vignettes, was also provided to enhance refusal avoidance.

In addition to the CATI-experienced telephone interviewers, 28 newly-hired telephone interviewers were used during BPS:96/98 (35 percent of the telephone interviewers used by the project). In addition to the 20 hours of project specific instruction described above, the new interviewers also completed eight hours of general telephone interviewer instruction covering appropriate interviewing techniques, use of CATI programs, and general and routine procedures required by the telephone survey unit. At the conclusion of training, all telephone interviewers completed a certification process to ensure their readiness to conduct efficient and reliable interviews for the study.

Before the training, each interviewer received a detailed *BPS:96/98 Telephone Interviewer Manual* that served as both an instruction guide for the training’s lectures, discussions, and practical exercises; and a reference guide for use after the completion of training. The manual’s table of contents and a sample of the training agenda for telephone interviewer training is included in **appendix D**. The interviewer manual, supplemented with additional materials more directly related to supervisory activities, was also provided to telephone supervisors and monitors.⁵ The supplementary materials included procedures for assisting with interviewer training, supervising interviewers during data collection, monitoring and other quality control activities, problem resolution, refusal avoidance and conversion techniques, and administrative and record-keeping activities.

Four weeks after the start of data collection, project staff carried out refusal conversion training for a subsample of the telephone data collection staff. CATI supervisors and monitors evaluated the effectiveness of telephone interviewers in dealing with respondent objectives and overcoming barriers to participation. The most effective interviewers then received additional and specialized instruction in specific refusal conversion techniques, including obtaining cooperation from sample members, addressing concerns raised by parents and other sample gatekeepers, validating the importance of the study, and encouraging participation among sample members who were nonrespondents in the previous data collection. During the course of data collection, four CATI supervisors and 33 telephone interviewers completed refusal conversion training.

⁵ Research Triangle Institute. (1998, January 30). *Telephone Interviewer Manual and Telephone Supervisor’s Supplement for BPS:96/98*. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

b. Training Field Staff

As with telephone data collection, carefully designed and implemented training programs are also critical to the collection of high quality and policy-relevant data from field settings. For training field interviewers and supervisors, BPS:96/98 project staff developed a comprehensive, classroom-based training program designed to maximize both data quality and interview response rates. This training program, which also included group discussions and practical exercises and observations, included 31 hours of project-specific activities. The content of the training included introductions to the nature and purpose of the BPS:96/98 study, outlined procedures for contacting sample members, reviewed all questions in the interview, provided practice exercises for the screens and subroutines requiring on-line coding, and included time to conduct practice interviews with the full instrument.

As with the telephone interviewer training, the field interviewer training program provided hands-on training with the CAPI interview program. Additionally, the training program covered field contacting procedures, case management, including the use of electronic mail and data transmissions systems, troubleshooting guidelines for the laptop computer, and field-specific reporting and administrative requirements.

Initial training for field supervisors took place in early February 1998, during concurrent sessions with CATI supervisors before the beginning of data collection. These supervisors then assisted with the initial training for field interviewers that took place in May 1998, before field data collection commenced. Another training session for field supervisors took place in July, when sample referrals from CATI to field interviewing expanded. Overall, 5 field supervisors and 41 interviewers completed training for BPS:96/98.

Each interviewer received a copy of the *BPS:96/98 Field Interviewer Manual*⁶ before the start of training. This manual, which served as both an instructional resource and reference book for the fieldwork, provided an introduction and review to many topics important for the study. The classroom instruction, discussions, and practical exercises included an introduction to the BPS:96/98 study, general interviewing techniques, field tracing, and student contacting. The manual and the field interviewer training also provided instruction for reviewing the case history documentation generated by in-house tracing activities to avoid repeating steps taken during earlier tracing efforts (e.g., telephone interviewer contacts and tracing).

⁶ Research Triangle Institute. (1998, January 30). *Field Interviewer Manual for BPS:96/98*. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

One of the most effective methods of training field interviewers in the identification and application of appropriate tracing strategies was the review of case studies of BPS:96/98 sample members in the context of roundtable discussions. The case histories documented attempts by CATI staff to trace and interview the respondent, and all subsequent attempts to locate and interview the individual. Each roundtable discussion was led by a field supervisor or highly experienced field interviewer.

4. Telephone Interviewing

CATI locating and interviewing began in the spring of 1998 after interviewer training was conducted. CATI procedures included attempts to locate, gain cooperation from, and interview study sample members by telephone. For NPSAS nonrespondents, NPSAS and BPS eligibility determination were also necessary. A reliability reinterview was conducted for a subsample of respondents.

The initial CATI sample consisted of verified first time beginning students (FTBs) who had been located and interviewed successfully in the NPSAS:96 full-scale data collection and for whom locating information was available. Additionally, sampled NPSAS:96 nonrespondents for whom new or verified locating information was obtained were included in the CATI sample. The remaining sample members became part of the initial field tracing and interviewing sample.

Locating information gleaned from the pre-CATI locating sources described above was preloaded for each case. Additionally, previously collected information from NPSAS:96 was preloaded to personalize interviews and to reduce respondent burden.

An automated call-scheduler assigned cases in the CATI sample to interviewers based on time of day, day of week, appointment setting, and type of case considerations. Scheduler case assignment was designed to maximize the likelihood of contacting and interviewing sample members. Cases were assigned to various queues for this purpose. Some of the queues included new cases, Spanish language cases, initial refusals, and various appointment queues (firm appointments set by the sample member, appointments suggested by locator sources, and appointments for sample members who initially refused participation). Cases were provided on a flow basis so that less experienced interviewers continued to have new cases to work.

For each case, a calling roster determined the names and telephone numbers for the interviewers to call. The roster included school-provided and/or student-provided address information (student permanent, student local, parent, and other contact information) collected during the base year interview. Up to five roster-lines were preloaded with contact information. New roster-lines were added during CATI tracing operations and CATI-external tracing.

Once located, some cases required special treatment. To deal with those who initially refused to participate (including locator sources who acted as “gatekeepers,” preventing contact with the sample member), certain interviewers were trained in refusal conversion techniques. Cases located in Puerto Rico were sent directly to the field for tracing and interviewing. Other Spanish-only speaking cases were assigned to bilingual CATI interviewers.

5. Field Interviewing

Field locating and interviewing activities began approximately three months after the start of CATI interviewing so that a sufficient number of cases would be available to be worked in each of the 34 geographic clusters. CAPI procedures included attempts to locate, gain cooperation from, and interview study sample members either by telephone or in person.

Field interviewers were provided with a checklist which included example questions to help with tracing operations and demonstrated the correct order in which tracing activities should be performed. The checklist was completed for each case to help identify sources considered to be most useful in locating the students. Every telephone call or field contact was documented.

Primary tracing sources included: current or former neighbors, the NPSAS school, past and present employers, social agency records, and city and county offices. Secondary tracing sources included Directory Assistance (DA), Chambers of Commerce, public libraries, the U.S. Postal Service, and Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV). Other miscellaneous sources, useful in some cases, included small town police or sheriff's departments, fire departments or emergency rescue squads, local newspapers, and public housing authorities. A contact script guided interviewers in soliciting information from various sources.

When field interviewers successfully located sample members, they introduced themselves and explained the purpose of the study, referring to the advance letter mailed previously. They attempted to complete the interview using the same instrument used in the CATI interview. Field staff was supported by a computerized control system that tracked assignments and captured pending and final result codes. Daily reports tracked the field effort.

All students who were finalized as BPS full-scale CATI nonrespondents were eligible for assignment to the field for locating and CAPI interviewing. CATI nonrespondents residing in the vicinity of a field interviewer were immediately assigned to the field. As clusters of nonrespondents in the same geographic area were identified, the field manager determined whether it warranted sending a field interviewer. Loss of the primary CATI bilingual interviewer resulted in the assignment of the remaining Puerto Rico cases to the Puerto Rican field interviewer.

Chapter 3

Data Collection Outcomes

Attaining the participation rates required for BPS:96/98 demands high levels of cooperation at all stages of the survey process. The first sections of this chapter address the various aspects of obtaining the necessary participation outcomes, including locating of respondents, telephone interviewing response rates, and field interviewing. The remaining section focuses on the results, including interview burden and effort.

A. Locating Outcomes

1. Locating Prior to Data Collection

As indicated in Chapter 2, locating information, collected as part of the base-year study (NPSAS:96), was updated through both a National Change of Address and Telematch operation several months prior to the start of full-scale data collection. We then initiated a mailing to parents, if an address was available, or to other locators to obtain updated locating information for the sample members.¹ Address information was available for parents or other locators for 78 percent of the sample. Responses were received from 28 percent of those contacted. The remaining 22 percent for whom no parent or locator address information was available, primarily comprised of NPSAS:96 nonrespondents and partial respondents, did not receive this mailing.

The week prior to the start of data collection, a letter was sent to virtually all sample members at the last known address, including those updated as part of the parent/other locator mailing.² A repeat mailing was sent to an alternate address in the event that the original mailing was returned as undeliverable. The letter, shown in **appendix E**, informed sample members of the upcoming telephone interview and asked them to review, correct, and return an address update sheet. We received address update reply sheets from 11 percent of the sample members. The majority of the returns included updated address and/or telephone information while others confirmed existing information.

¹The NPSAS:96 interview collected address information for the respondent's parent or other contact.

²The mailing was not sent to 86 sample members for whom no good address information was available.

2. Locating During Data Collection

During data collection, telephone interviewers attempted to contact sample members at all telephone numbers preloaded for the case, and followed all leads provided by contacts at each number. Cases for which CATI preload locating information failed to result in contact required various intensive tracing steps. A total of 1,641 cases required intensive tracing: 1,262 cases were sent to FastData for telephone number updates, and 1,306 cases received some form of centralized intensive tracing (either ChoicePoint or RTI's Tracing Operations (TOPS)), with 927 of the cases receiving both types of intensive tracing. **Table 3.1** presents the results of these intensive tracing activities.

Table 3.1—BPS:96/98 tracing results

Type of tracing	Total	Contacted ^a		Not contacted	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,641	922	56.1	719	43.8
Fast Data only	335	301	89.9	34	10.1
Centralized intensive tracing	379	187	49.3	192	50.7
Both FastData and centralized intensive tracing	927	434	46.8	493	53.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

^a Eligible sample members were considered contacted if they were read the informed consent statement or completed a hardcopy interview.

As part of centralized intensive locating, we pursued a number of new information sources. We contacted Departments of Motor Vehicles in 10 states where either the student was last known to reside or planned to reside according to his/her response to the base-year item asking for intended city and state of residence in two years. Address matches were loaded into the receipt control system (RCS) and forwarded to TOPS to determine telephone numbers for any new address information provided. With a new telephone number, the case was forwarded from TOPS to the Telephone Survey Unit (TSU) to attempt an interview.

Locating information was also obtained by matching social security numbers to Free Application for Student Aid (FAFSA) applications filed by sample members for the 1996-97, 1997-98, and 1998-99 school years. New address information was entered into the RCS and forwarded to TOPS to obtain telephone numbers, if not already available, and to TSU for interviewing.

Another locating source provided contact information for sample members already in repayment of federal student loans. By matching to social security numbers in the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS), we were able to identify the guarantee agencies for outstanding loans. Project staff then contacted each agency to obtain address and telephone information. This locating effort was limited to members of the nonrespondent follow-up subsample only.

An additional mechanism used for locating was electronic mail (e-mail). The project director sent an e-mail letter to a small number of sample members for whom e-mail addresses were available but whom we were unable to contact by telephone. This letter urged them either to respond with their telephone number and a convenient time to call, or to phone TSU using the toll-free number given. This yielded several responses.

Similarly a mailing was sent to those sample members who could not be contacted by telephone (12 percent of sample members) asking them to call in using the toll-free telephone number. If the sample member did not respond, a hardcopy abbreviated interview was sent to them. Hardcopy interviews were sent to a total of 985 cases in an attempt to gain their cooperation.

B. Eligibility Determination

As part of the BPS:96/98 interview, an attempt was made to interview members of the original NPSAS:96 sample who were not interviewed during the base year study. These NPSAS:96 nonrespondents were asked a series of questions in Section A (see **appendix C**) of the interview to determine First-Time Beginner (FTB) status. Of the 425 NPSAS:96 nonrespondents who were included in the BPS:96/98 sample, BPS eligibility was determined for 180. Of these, 160 were FTBs; the other 20 were determined to be ineligible for BPS. In addition, 13 NPSAS:96 partial respondents and 31 NPSAS:96 full respondents were found to be ineligible for BPS. For these 44 cases, FTB determination was not conclusive from the NPSAS:96 interview because of indeterminate responses.

C. Contacting and Interviewing Outcomes

1. Overall Contacting and Interviewing Results

Overall contacting and interviewing results are shown in **figure 3.1**. Of the 12,410 students in the original sample, 11,184 were located and contacted and 166 were excluded (out of scope) because they were deceased, out of the country, institutionalized or physically/mentally incapacitated,³ had no phone, or were otherwise unavailable for the entire data collection period. Among the contacted subsample, 10,332 were interviewed, 10,268 of whom were verified First-Time Beginners (FTBs).

The unweighted contact rate, exclusive of those out of scope, was 91.3 percent (11,184/12,244). For those contacted, the interview rate was 92.3 percent (10,268/11,120). The overall unweighted response rate was 84.3 percent (91.3*92.3).

Locating and interviewing rates were related to two examined factors: NPSAS:96 response status and type of NPSAS:96 school. Contact rates by NPSAS:96 response status, shown in **table 3.2**, were 30 percentage points higher for NPSAS:96 respondents than for NPSAS:96 nonrespondents. Interviewing, given contact, was similarly more difficult with the NPSAS:96 nonrespondents. The difference in the BPS:96/98 locating and interviewing rates

³Sample members were identified as institutionalized or physically/mentally incapacitated by parents or other contacts.

between NPSAS:96 partial respondents and NPSAS:96 full respondents was also remarkable. Relative to NPSAS:96 full respondents, we had expected the marked difference for nonrespondents and some difference for partial respondents, but the size of the difference was surprising. In many cases, the NPSAS:96 partial respondents had refused to participate initially or had been difficult to contact by phone during the NPSAS:96 data collection period.

Table 3.2—BPS:96/98 contact and interview rates by NPSAS:96 response status

NPSAS:96 interview status	Total	Contacted ^a		Interviewed, given contact	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent ^b
Total	12,244	11,184	91.3	10,268	92.3
Full respondent	10,222	9,588	93.8	9,019	94.4
Partial respondent	1,618	1,349	83.4	1,089	81.5
Not interviewed	404	247	61.1	160	70.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

^a Eligible sample members were considered contacted if they were read the informed consent statement or completed a hardcopy interview.

^b Percent is based on row number contacted, excluding the 64 sample members determined to be ineligible.

Contacting and interviewing rates by type of school are presented in **table 3.3**. As in past studies, students from private, for-profit institutions continue to be the most difficult to locate. Contact rates were highest for public, 4-year and private, not-for-profit, 4-year institutions. Interviewing rates, given contact of sample member, varied little by institution type, ranging from 88 to 95 percent.

Table 3.3—BPS:96/98 contact and interview rates by sector of the NPSAS:96 institution

NPSAS:96 school sector	Total		Contacted ^a		Interviewed, given contact	
	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^d
Total	12,244	100.0	11,184	91.3	10,268	92.3
Public, 4-year	5,216	42.6	4,896	93.9	4,519	92.7
Public, 2-year	1,548	12.6	1,386	89.5	1,249	90.9
Public, less-than-2-year	231	1.9	199	86.1	181	91.4
Private, not-for-profit, 4-year	3,252	26.6	3,064	94.2	2,872	94.2
Private, not-for-profit, 2-year	384	3.1	335	87.2	295	88.9
Private, not-for-profit, less-than-2-year	41	0.3	34	82.9	26	89.6
Private, for-profit, 4-year	103	0.8	89	86.4	83	95.4
Private, for-profit, 2-year	561	4.6	441	78.6	386	87.9
Private, for-profit, less-than-2-year	908	7.4	740	81.5	657	89.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

NOTE: Details may not sum to total due to rounding.

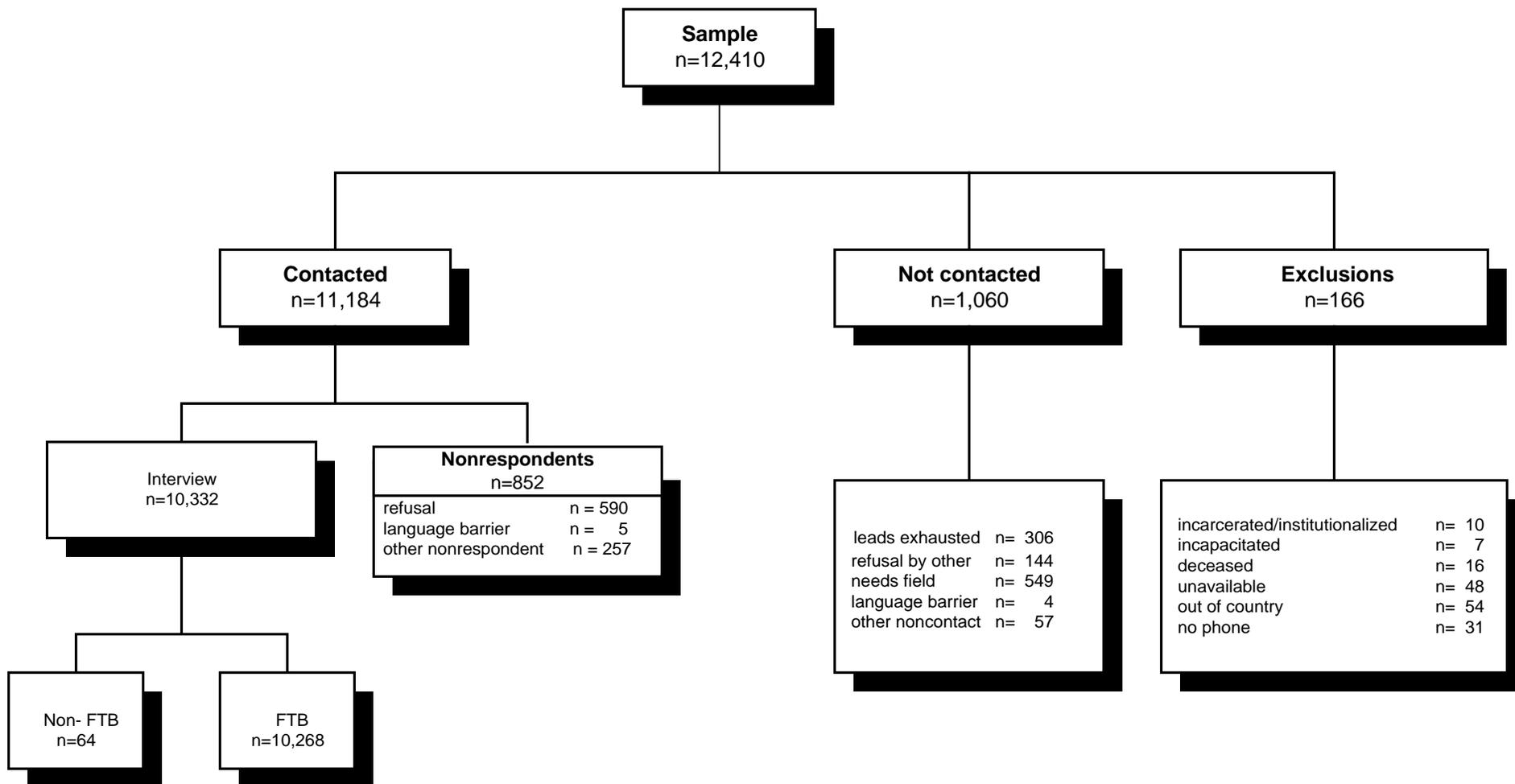
^a Eligible sample members were considered contacted if they were read the informed consent statement or completed a hardcopy interview.

^b Percentage based on column total.

^c Percentage based on total in row.

^d Percentage is based on number contacted in row, excluding the 64 sample members determined to be ineligible.

Figure 3.1–Contacting and interviewing outcomes



2. Refusal Conversion

Efforts to gain cooperation from sample members included refusal conversion procedures. When a case initially refused to participate, the case was referred to a refusal conversion specialist. Fifteen percent (1,928 cases) refused to be interviewed at some point during data collection. Refusal conversion specialists called the sample members to try to gain full cooperation with the interview. When full cooperation could not be obtained, an abbreviated interview (see **appendix C**) was attempted to obtain key information. Fifty-three percent (1,018 cases) of the refusals were converted.

A breakdown by NPSAS:96 response status shows a remarkable difference in rates of refusal conversion. As expected, conversion rates were lower for NPSAS:96 nonrespondents and NPSAS:96 partial respondents, compared with NPSAS:96 full respondents. Of the 103 NPSAS:96 nonrespondents who refused to participate, 21 percent (22 cases) completed a partial, abbreviated or full BPS:96/98 interview. Thirty-seven percent (166 cases) of the 445 NPSAS:96 partial respondents who refused to participate eventually completed an interview. Of the 1,380 NPSAS:96 full respondents who refused to be interviewed, 60 percent (830 cases) completed the interview. Refusal conversion techniques were much more effective on sample members who participated in the past.

3. Partial Responses

Of the 10,268 verified FTBs who were interviewed, full interviews were completed for 9,812 sample members, partial interviews were completed for 113 sample members, and abbreviated interviews were completed with 343. An interview was considered a partial interview if at least section B (enrollment information) of the main interview was completed, but not the full interview.

4. Field Interviewing

A total of 2,094 cases were assigned to field interviewers. Cases were selected for a number of reasons, including Puerto Rico residence, inability to locate in CATI, refusal in CATI, or extensively worked in CATI but unable to reach the subject. Only cases located in close geographic proximity to a field interviewer were assigned to the field.

Field locating and interviewing results, not including 89 exclusion cases (*i.e.*, unavailable for duration of study, no phone, out of country) are displayed in **table 3.4**. Seventy percent of the field cases were contacted (in either CATI or field), and 70 percent of those contacted were interviewed.

Table 3.4—BPS:96/98 field interview response status by type of field case

Type of field case	Total	Contacted ^a		Interviewed, given contact	
		Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^c
Total	2,005	1,397	69.7	965	69.8
Puerto Rico	240	183	76.3	183	100.0
Unlocatable	435	170	39.1	147	87.5
Refusal	326	300	92.0	92	30.7
Other non-contact	1,004	744	74.1	543	74.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

NOTE: Does not include 89 field cases that were determined to be exclusions.

^a Eligible sample members were considered contacted if they were read the informed consent statement or completed a hardcopy interview.

^b Percentage based on total in row.

^c Percentage based on number contacted in row excluding 14 ineligible cases.

All Puerto Rican cases were assigned to Spanish-speaking field interviewers. Their relatively high interview rate (76 percent) can be attributed, in part, to the fact that the cases had not previously been worked in CATI (*i.e.*, the cases that were easier to locate and interview were still in the sample). There were 435 cases identified for whom no viable phone number was obtained in CATI or intensive tracing and who were believed to be located in close proximity to a field interviewer. Locating these cases proved to be difficult (39 percent), however the interview rate, once they were located, was high (88 percent). Review of the CATI refusals identified 326 cases in the vicinity of a field interviewer. Refusal conversion was expected to be more effective when done in person. Contact rates for refusal cases was quite high (92 percent), as they had been contacted previously in CATI. Approximately one-third of the cases resulted in conversions. In addition, there were cases that had been worked extensively in CATI without yielding an interview. Of these, 1,004 were located in areas with a field interviewer and were assigned to the field. Approximately three-quarters of these cases were contacted and, of those, nearly three-quarters completed the interview.

5. Reliability Reinterview

Among eligible sample members who completed the BPS:96/98 interview, a sample was selected to participate in a reliability reinterview containing a small subset of the interview items. A total of 200 respondents were selected for the reliability reinterview, 198 of whom agreed to participate. The reinterview sample, together with rates of participation in the reinterview, are shown in **table 3.5**.

Among the 198 respondents who at the end of the interview agreed to be reinterviewed, 189 (approximately 95 percent) completed the reinterview. Of the nine who agreed to participate but who were not reinterviewed, one-third could not be relocated and the other two-thirds were explicit or implicit refusals. Reinterview rates by institutional level and control are not markedly different, ranging from 94 to 97 percent, except less-than-2-year institutions, for which the sample size is small.

Table 3.5—BPS:96/98 reliability reinterview results, by institutional level and control

NPSAS:96 institutional level, control	Agreed to participate		Reinterviewed	
	Number	Percent ^a	Number	Percent ^b
Total	198	100.0	189	95.5
Level				
4-year	165	83.3	159	96.4
2-year	17	8.6	16	94.1
Less-than-2-year	16	8.1	14	87.5
Control				
Public	120	60.6	113	94.2
Private, not-for-profit	58	29.3	56	96.6
Private, for-profit	20	10.1	20	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

^aPercentage is based on column total.

^bPercentage is based on number agreed to participate in row.

D. Interview Burden and Effort

The major variable expenses for CATI locating and interviewing involve interviewer time and telephone long distance charges. Telephone interviewer shifts were staffed to optimize likelihood of contact. The time to administer the BPS:96/98 full scale instrument, the hours per completed interview, and the number of telephone calls are presented in this section.

1. Timing

The target administration time for the full-scale interview was 20 minutes. This was considered optimal to maximize the amount of useful information collected without reducing the response rate due to burden on the respondent. Minimizing the burden to the respondent is particularly important in longitudinal studies in order to preserve the panel for subsequent interviews.

Time to administer the BPS:96/98 full-scale interview, overall and by section, as well as by NPSAS:96 response status, is shown in **table 3.6**. Timing results by NPSAS:96 institutional sector are provided in **table 3.7**. The average administration time for the full-scale interview was 20 minutes, which was two minutes shorter than the field test and nine minutes shorter than the NPSAS:96 full-scale interview.

On average, NPSAS:96 nonrespondents took five minutes longer to complete the interview than NPSAS:96 respondents. Section A, which was skipped by NPSAS:96 full respondents, accounts for the majority of this additional time.

The time for section B, enrollment history, was a considerable improvement over that in past interviews. The path of the interview allowed those who were continuously enrolled to skip the enrollment user exit (n=3,891). Their average time in section B was 0.9 minutes. For the rest of the respondents who were required to provide full enrollment information, the enrollment grid was simplified to ask for continuous spells rather than a term by term accounting. For those who went through the enrollment user exit (n=6,006), the enrollment grid took, on average, 2.0 minutes and their average section time was 3.4 minutes.

Table 3.6– Average elapsed minutes to complete BPS:96/98 interview, by section and by NPSAS:96 response status

Section	Total		NPSAS:96 full respondent		NPSAS:96 partial respondent		NPSAS:96 nonrespondent	
	Number of cases	Average time	Number of cases	Average time	Number of cases	Average time	Number of cases	Average time
Total	9,577	20.4	8,527	20.1	915	22.3	135	25.1
A-Eligibility determination	10,096	0.1	8,932	0.0 ^a	1,019	0.4 ^b	145	4.2
B-Enrollment history	9,935	2.4	8,812	2.4	977	2.7	146	2.3
C-Enrollment experiences	9,828	5.5	8,736	5.4	949	6.0	143	5.3
D-Financial aid	9,814	1.8	8,724	1.8	947	1.9	143	2.1
E-Patterns of enrollment	9,809	1.0	8,720	1.0	946	1.0	143	1.0
F-Employment	9,713	2.6	8,638	2.6	935	2.5	140	2.5
G-Postsecondary experiences	9,698	3.3	8,630	3.3	928	3.9	140	3.5
H-Locating information	9,582	3.7	8,530	3.6	915	4.2	137	4.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

NOTE: Includes all cases for whom the specified section was completed (in one or multiple sessions) and for whom complete timing data were available.

^a Section A was skipped for NPSAS:96 respondents.

^b Some questions in section A were skipped for NPSAS:96 partial respondents, based on preloaded information.

As shown in **table 3.7**, respondents at private not-for-profit and public 4-year schools had the shortest times in section F while respondents at less-than-2-year schools took the longest. This was expected since the questions dealt with employment after graduating/leaving school and those enrolled in shorter programs were more likely to have completed school. These questions were skipped for those still enrolled. Respondents at less-than-2-year schools had faster times in section G. This was because they were asked the short series of questions about their job preparation rather than the longer sequence asking how often they did various education-related activities. Additionally, those at less-than-2-year schools tended to not be currently enrolled, allowing them to skip over the future occupation userexit in section G.

Table 3.8 shows that students who attended multiple postsecondary schools took nearly three minutes longer to complete the interview. Much of the additional time was spent in section B, completing the enrollment grid and answering additional questions for multiple schools. Their time in section F, employment after leaving/graduating and employment before postsecondary school, was significantly shorter, suggesting that those who had attended multiple postsecondary schools were often still enrolled, thus skipping over the post-enrollment questions.

Table 3.7—Average elapsed minutes to complete BPS:96/98 interview, by section and by NPSAS:96 institutional sector

Institutional Sector	Full interview		Eligibility and background		Enrollment history		Enrollment characteristics		Finances		Enrollment patterns		Employment		Enrollment experiences		Locating	
			Section A ^a		Section B		Section C		Section D		Section E		Section F		Section G		Section H	
	Number of cases	Average time	Number of cases	Average time	Number of cases	Average time	Number of cases	Average time	Number of cases	Average time	Number of cases	Average time	Number of cases	Average time	Number of cases	Average time	Number of cases	Average time
Total	9,577	20.4	1,164	0.9	9,935	2.4	9,828	5.5	9,814	1.8	9,809	1.0	9,713	2.6	9,698	3.3	9,582	3.7
Public, 4-year	4,286	19.1	528	0.8	4,400	2.3	4,362	5.5	4,358	1.7	4,356	0.9	4,341	1.5	4,337	3.4	4,289	3.6
Private, not-for-profit, 4-year	2,714	18.8	319	0.8	2,785	2.2	2,758	5.5	2,756	1.8	2,752	0.8	2,744	1.2	2,741	3.5	2,717	3.7
Private, for-profit, 4-year	79	25.0	13	0.2	81	3.3	81	6.1	81	2.1	81	1.5	81	4.4	80	3.6	79	4.1
Public, 2-year	1,136	22.9	128	1.4	1,197	2.9	1,181	5.6	1,179	1.6	1,178	1.4	1,163	4.1	1,157	3.3	1,135	3.7
Private, not-for-profit, less-than-4-year ^b	274	24.4	33	0.5	288	2.9	283	5.6	282	1.9	281	1.5	278	5.5	278	3.4	274	3.6
Private, for-profit, 2-year	355	26.3	46	1.1	376	2.9	372	5.7	371	2.0	362	1.4	359	7.0	359	3.5	355	3.7
Public, less-than-2-year	157	24.6	11	0.7	173	2.7	172	4.4	172	1.6	172	1.5	162	8.3	162	2.3	157	3.8
Private, for-profit, less-than-2-year	576	25.7	86	1.1	635	2.9	619	4.8	615	1.9	613	1.5	585	8.2	585	2.2	576	3.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

NOTE: Includes all cases for whom the specified section was completed (in one or multiple sessions) and for whom complete timing data were available.

^a NPSAS:96 nonrespondents and partial respondents only (NPSAS:96 respondents were not asked section A questions).

^b Private, not-for-profit, less-than-2-year was combined with private, not-for-profit, 2-3 year due to the small number of cases.

Table 3.8—Average elapsed minutes to complete BPS:96/98 interview, by section and by number of postsecondary schools attended

Section	One school		More than one school	
	Number of cases	Average time	Number of cases	Average time
Total	6,519	19.5	3,058	22.3
A-Eligibility determination ^a	797	0.9	367	1.0
B-Enrollment history	6,792	1.8	3,143	3.9
C-Enrollment experiences	6,714	5.2	3,114	6.2
D-Financial aid	6,703	1.7	3,111	1.8
E-Patterns of enrollment	6,700	0.8	3,109	1.5
F-Employment	6,615	3.0	3,098	1.7
G-Postsecondary experiences	6,606	3.3	3,092	3.4
H-Locating information	6,521	3.7	3,061	3.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

NOTE: Includes all cases for whom the specified section was completed (in one or multiple sessions) and for whom complete timing data were available.

^a NPSAS:96 nonrespondents and partial respondents only.

2. Interviewer Hours

A total of 17,414 telephone interviewer hours (exclusive of training, supervision, monitoring, administration, and quality circle meetings) were expended to obtain completed interviews from 9,041 sample members. This represents 1.93 hours per completed interview.

Since the time to administer the interview was 20 minutes, on average, the large majority of interviewer time was spent in other activities. A small percentage of this time was required to bring up a case, review its history, and close the case (with appropriate reschedule, comment, and disposition entry) when completed. The bulk of the time, however, was devoted to locating and contacting the sample member.

3. Number of Calls

As indicated above, a great effort was devoted to locating, contacting, and recontacting sample members. The vast majority of interviewer time was spent attempting to contact the sample members. **Table 3.9** shows the number of telephone calls made to sample members, including breakdowns by institution level and control. Calls reaching an answering machine are shown in this table, since this type of non-contact is extremely frequent and has both cost and procedural implications for future studies with similar populations.

Table 3.9— Number of calls made to sample members by type of institution and response status

Category	Number of cases	Number of calls	Average calls per case	Answering machines	
				Number	Percent
Total	12,410	198,464	16.0	57,848	29.1
Institutional level					
4-year	8,668	138,208	15.9	42,943	31.1
2-year	2,534	40,081	15.8	10,409	26.0
Less-than-2-year	1,208	20,175	16.7	4,496	22.3
Institutional control					
Public	7,083	115,383	16.3	33,409	29.0
Private not-for-profit	3,725	56,426	15.1	18,083	32.0
Private for profit	1,602	26,655	16.6	6,356	23.9
Institutional sector					
Public, 4-year	5,272	87,224	16.5	26,189	30.0
Private, not-for-profit, 4-year	3,290	49,553	15.1	16,391	33.1
Private, for-profit, 4-year	106	1,431	13.5	363	25.4
Public, 2-year	1,575	24,787	15.7	6,498	26.2
Private, not-for-profit, 2-year	393	6,445	16.4	1,627	25.2
Private, for-profit, 2-year	566	8,849	15.6	2,284	25.8
Public, 2-year	236	3,372	14.3	722	21.4
Private, not-for-profit, 2-year	42	428	10.2	65	15.2
Private, for-profit, 2-year	930	16,375	17.6	3,709	22.7
BPS response status					
Interviewed cases	10,268	149,653	14.6	43,336	29.0
Other cases ^a	2,142	48,811	22.8	14,512	29.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

^aIncludes nonrespondent, ineligible, and exclusion cases.

A total of 198,464 telephone calls were made, with an average of 16 calls per sample member. There was little difference in the average number of calls by type of institution attended. On the other hand, there was a greater difference in the average number of calls by BPS:96/98 response status: those who were interviewed were called 15 times, on average, while those who were not interviewed (*i.e.*, nonrespondents) were called an average of 23 times. Roughly 29 percent of the calls reached an answering machine. There were relatively smaller percentages of answering machine calls among students from 2-year and less than 2-year institutions than among students at 4-year institutions. There were higher percentages of answering machine calls among students at private not-for-profit schools relative to students at private for-profit schools.

Interview nonresponse is an increasing problem for CATI and CAPI studies, affecting the cost of data collection and the quality of the resulting data. Call screening, defined as the use of devices such as telephone answering machines, Caller ID, or Call Blocking to avoid answering unwanted telephone calls, can affect the representativeness of data, lower the response rate, and increase project costs by requiring additional call attempts and interviewer time. Approximately two-thirds (67.2 percent) of the cases had at least one answering machine event. An average of 7 calls were required to obtain a completion in cases where no answering machine was reached during the course of contacting the respondent, compared with 17 calls in cases where an

answering machine was reached at least once. Similarly, cases with no answering machine events had a much lower rate of ever refusing (8 percent) and final refusals (4 percent) compared to cases with one or more answering machine events (19 percent and 8 percent, respectively). These data, particularly the strong linkage between the use of answering machines and refusals, suggest that a proactive strategy must be developed in order to lessen this nonresponse problem in future studies. Answering machine events may be used to predict potential refusal cases. These cases, once identified, could be worked by more experienced refusal conversion experts *before the respondent actually refuses*. In this way, a number of respondents who might otherwise have become refusals may be converted before the interview process reaches that point.

Chapter 4

Evaluation of Data Quality

A. Reliability of Interview Responses

The temporal stability of a subset of interview items was evaluated through reinterview. Reinterviews were administered to a randomly selected subsample of 198 respondents who completed the full interview within the first six weeks of data collection and agreed to participate in the reinterview. The reinterview included items which were newly designed for the BPS:96/98 follow-up, or revised since being used in either NPSAS:96 or BPS:90/94. The items were factual in nature, rather than attitudinal, because the responses needed to remain stable for the time period between initial interview and reinterview. A facsimile of the reinterview is provided in **appendix C**.

Reinterview respondents were contacted five to seven weeks after completing the initial interview, and their responses in the initial interview and the reinterview compared. Two measures of temporal stability were computed for all paired responses. The first, *percent agreement*, was determined in one of two ways. For categorical variables, the interview/reinterview responses *agreed* when there was an exact match between the two responses. For continuous variables, the two responses were considered to match when their values fell *within one standard deviation unit of each other*.¹

The second measure evaluated temporal stability using three relational statistics: Cramer's V, Kendall's tau-*b* (τ_b), and the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient (r). Which of the three statistics was used depended on the properties of the particular variable. That is, Cramer's V statistic was used for items with discrete, unordered response categories (*e.g.*, yes/no responses). Kendall's tau-*b* (τ_b) statistic, which takes into account tied rankings² was used for questions answered using ordered categories (*e.g.*, never, sometimes, often). For items yielding interval or ratio scale responses (*e.g.*, income), the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient (r) was used.

Analyses were based on the 189 respondents who completed reinterviews. Effective sample sizes are presented for all results because analyses needed to be restricted to cases with

¹This is equivalent to within one-half standard deviation of the average (best estimate of actual value) of the two responses.

²*c.f.* Kendall, M. (1945). The treatment of ties in rank problems. *Biometrika*, 33, 81-93 and Agresti, A. (1984). *Analysis of Ordinal Categorical Data*. New York, NY: Wiley & Sons.

determinate responses to the relevant items in both interviews. Because not all items were applicable to all respondents (*e.g.*, some questions were asked only of dependent students), variation exists in the number of cases on which the reliability indices were based for the items considered. In administering the reinterview, information from the initial interview was preloaded to ensure that school-specific and job-specific items were asked for the same school and job across the two interviews.

1. Financial Aid

Table 4.1 presents the results of reliability analyses for the set of items pertaining to financial aid. This set of items was originally included in the BPS:90/94 interview, but with different response categories. That is, in the prior implementation, there was an “other” category and no separate option for “work study.” There are two iterations for each item because each question asks retrospectively about the two preceding academic years. These items were asked as “yes/no” questions rather than asking for amounts received as in BPS:90/94.

Table 4.1—Financial aid

Data element	Number of cases ^a	Percent agreement ^b	Relational statistic ^c
Received grants/scholarships (96/97)	171	89.5	0.79
Received grants/scholarships (97/98)	148	91.9	0.84
Received loans (96/97)	172	97.7	0.95
Received loans (97/98)	148	97.3	0.95
Received work study (96/97)	173	96.0	0.83
Received work study (97/98)	149	96.0	0.81
Applied for aid (96/97)	45	88.9	0.49
Applied for aid (97/98)	39	97.4	0.81
Received employer assistance(96/97)	137	99.3	0.89
Received employer assistance(97/98)	121	98.3	0.66

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students:96/98.

NOTE: Analyses are based on 189 respondents to the reliability reinterview.

^a Analyses were conducted only for respondents with determinate responses on both the initial interview and the reinterview; not all questions were applicable to all respondents.

^b Unless otherwise indicated, this percentage reflects an exact match of the paired responses.

^c Relational statistic used here is Cramer’s V statistic.

The overall temporal stability for this series of items is quite high. Percent agreement is above 90 percent for all but two items (applied for aid: 96/97 and receive grants/scholarships: 96/97) and ranges from 88.9 to 99.3 percent. The relational statistic ranges from .49 to .95, but is over .80 for all but three items. The most reliable items in this set are those pertaining to receiving student loans and employer assistance, both of which have very high percent agreement. The low relational statistic for the 97/98 employer aid item is due to the fact that one of the three respondents reporting employer aid for the 1997-98 academic year changed responses, reporting in the reinterview that aid was not received for the year.

The least reliable items are those pertaining to aid application. This item has a relatively small sample size because it was only asked of respondents for whom we did not have preloaded

values. Of those who were asked the question about aid application, most responded “no” for both iterations. In 96/97, only six respondents reported having applied for aid during the initial interview and three of the six reported no aid application at the time of the reinterview. A similar pattern exists for the 97/98 aid application item. The instability of the infrequent “no” responses accounts for the low relational statistic.

2. Parent Support

Table 4.2 presents reliability results for items related to parental support for education expenses. Overall percent agreement and the relational statistics show good response stability over time for all items tested. The item asking if parents provided money for “other expenses”—with only marginally acceptable values – did not show any systematic response reversal. It is likely, therefore, that respondents were simply unsure of what “other expenses” included and were not able to answer consistently from interview to reinterview. Rewording the question to specify what types of other expenses might be included may help to improve its temporal stability.

Table 4.2—Parent support

Data element	Number of cases ^a	Percent agreement ^b	Relational statistic ^c
Parents helped pay for tuition	165	90.9	0.82
Parents helped pay for room/board	165	86.7	0.69
Parents helped pay for books	165	90.3	0.81
Parents provided money for other expenses	164	84.8	0.70

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students:96/98.

NOTE: Analyses are based on 189 respondents to the reliability reinterview.

^a Analyses were conducted only for respondents with determinate responses on both the initial interview and the reinterview; not all questions were applicable to all respondents.

^b Unless otherwise indicated, this percentage reflects an exact match of the paired responses.

^c Relational statistic used here is Cramer’s V statistic.

3. Employment while Enrolled

Items asking whether or not a respondent worked while enrolled and worked while on vacation were first included in the field test interview. Initially, there were four possible response categories: “none of the time,” “some of the time,” “most of the time,” and “all of the time.” Results of the field test reliability analysis suggested that “some” and “most” were being confused by respondents, so the response categories were revised to *none*, *some*, and *all of the time* for the full-scale implementation. **Table 4.3** presents the results of the percent agreement and reliability analysis for these items for full-scale implementation.

Table 4.3–Working while enrolled

Data element	Number of cases ^a	Percent agreement ^b	Relational statistic ^c
Time worked while enrolled	174	83.9	0.82
Vacation time spent working	174	77.6	0.67
Could have afforded to attend school without a job	156	84.0	0.68 ^d

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students:96/98.

^a Analyses were conducted only for respondents with determinate responses on both the initial interview and the reinterview; not all questions were applicable to all respondents.

^b Unless otherwise indicated, this percentage reflects an exact match of the paired responses.

^c Unless otherwise indicated, the relational statistic used here is Kendall's Tau, τ_b .

^d Relational statistic used is Cramer's V statistic.

It appears that temporal stability of the revised items improved with the revision of the response options. Percent agreement increased from 58 to 78 percent for reports of time spent working while enrolled and from 69 to 84 percent for time spent working while on vacation. Although the relational statistic decreased slightly from the field test to the full-scale study for both items (.67 to .57 and .82 to .78, respectively) the decrease is likely the result of the larger sample size³ and still indicates acceptable reliability. The time worked while enrolled item seems to be more temporally stable than the time worked while on vacation item. This may be due to the fact that periods of enrollment are more clearly defined than vacation periods.

Percent agreement was good for reports of ability to afford school without a job. Roughly 85 percent of respondents answered consistently between the initial interview and the reinterview. There was no apparent pattern of non-agreement for this item, however, suggesting that response inconsistency is attributable simply to error.

4. Income

Reinterview results for the income items are presented in **table 4.4**. Percent agreement is very high for both items. Temporal stability was high for total household income despite the small sample size. Given that measures of income are typically among the most unreliable, these results are actually remarkably high.

³Field test n=50 and full scale n=174

Table 4.4–Income

Data element	Number of cases ^a	Percent agreement ^b	Relational statistic ^c
Income earned while enrolled	97	90.7	0.73
Total household income	27	96.3	0.96

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students:96/98.

NOTE: Analyses are based on 189 respondents to the reliability reinterview.

^a Analyses were conducted only for respondents with determinate responses on both the initial interview and the reinterview; not all questions were applicable to all respondents.

^b Agreement was determined as response differences not exceeding one standard deviation unit (*i.e.*, \pm \$4488 for income while enrolled and \pm \$31,927 for household income).

^c Relational statistic used here is the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient, *r*.

5. Undergraduate Experiences

Reliability indices for items regarding undergraduate experiences (**table 4.5**) show mixed results. Overall reliability for these measures is only marginally acceptable. Percent agreement ranges from 66.4 percent to 80.9 percent but is under 80 percent for all items except for using a personal computer. The relational statistic ranges from .46 to .64. The most consistent responses were obtained from the questions that asked about frequency of personal computer use and receiving lower grades than expected. The least reliable items in this set are those that ask about frequency of using the library and taking essay exams.

Table 4.5–Undergraduate experiences

Data element	Number of cases ^a	Percent agreement ^b	Relational statistic ^c
During your first year of study, how often did you ⁴ ...			
Have small classes	152	72.4	0.56
Work with other students	152	73.7	0.51
Use a personal computer	152	80.9	0.64
Have essay exams	152	66.4	0.46
Talk with faculty outside of class	152	74.3	0.54
Have classes taught by graduate students	151	76.8	0.62
Receive grades that were lower than expected	152	77.0	0.63
Have courses that consisted only of lectures	152	67.8	0.51
Use the library to find information	152	67.8	0.48
Write papers for classes	152	71.1	0.48

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students:96/98.

NOTE: Analyses are based on 189 respondents to the reliability reinterview.

^a Analyses were conducted only for respondents with determinate responses on both the initial interview and the reinterview; not all questions were applicable to all respondents.

^b Unless otherwise indicated, this percentage reflects an exact match of the paired responses.

^c Relational statistic used here is Kendall's Tau, τ_b .

⁴This series of items was given a random start to control for potential order effects.

6. Distance Education

Response consistency is much higher for the item regarding having taken a distance education course than the item regarding the respondent's knowledge of the availability of distance education courses (see **Table 4.6**). The high percentage agreement is largely due to the fact that most respondents (94 percent) have never taken a distance education course. However, the relational statistic is only marginally acceptable. The affirmative response consisted of only 6 percent of the reinterview sample. Of the 11 respondents who report having taken a distance education course during the interview, four (37 percent) reported not having had such a course at reinterview. Of those who responded to the question about availability of distance courses, inconsistent responses were concentrated slightly more highly among those who initially reported that distance courses were not available. It is likely that respondents are unsure of the meaning of "distance education."

Table 4.6—Distance education

Data element	Number of cases ^a	Percent agreement ^b	Relational statistic ^c
Distance education classes available	100	79.0	0.58
Ever taken distance education class	188	95.2	0.58

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students:96/98.

NOTE: Analyses are based on 189 respondents to the reliability reinterview.

^a Analyses were conducted only for respondents with determinate responses on both the initial interview and the reinterview; not all questions were applicable to all respondents.

^b Unless otherwise indicated, this percentage reflects an exact match of the paired responses.

^c Relational statistic used here is Cramer's V Statistic.

B. Indeterminate Responses

Allowances were made in the CATI /CAPI interview to accommodate responses of “don't know” and refusal to every item, by special keyed entry (*i.e.*, F3 and F4) by the interviewers. Refusal (RE) responses to interview questions are most common for items considered sensitive by the respondent, while “don't know” (DK) responses may result from a number of potential circumstances. The most obvious reason a respondent will offer a DK response is that the answer is truly unknown or in some way inappropriate for the respondent. DK responses may also be evoked (1) when question wording is not understood by the respondent, without explanation by the interviewer; (2) when there is hesitancy on the part of the respondent to provide “best guess” responses, with insufficient prompting from the interviewer; and (3) as an implicit refusal to answer a question. RE and DK responses introduce indeterminacies in the data set and must be resolved by imputation or subsequently dealt with during analysis; to the extent possible, they need to be reduced.

Overall item nonresponse rates were low, with only ten of the 363 items containing over ten percent missing data. These items are shown in **table 4.7**, grouped by interview section. Item nonresponse rates are calculated based on the number of sample members for whom the item was applicable and asked.

Items with the highest rates of nonresponse were those pertaining to income. Many respondents were reluctant to provide information about personal and family finances and, among those who are not, many simply do not know.

Table 4.7– Student interview item non-response for items with more than 10 percent “don’t know” or “refused”

Item	Description	Number asked ^a	Percent don’t know	Percent refused	Percent combined nonresponse
XAOC1COD	Father’s occupation	298	7.7	2.7	10.4
XCDPCY2	Year number of dependents changed	68	19.1	0.0	19.1
XCHSINC	Household income	2,252	21.7	4.8	26.5
XCMNYFRQ	Frequency of allowance	3,935	10.9	1.8	12.7
XFINCAMT	Annual salary, first post-enrollment job	2,805	15.4	3.2	18.7
XFLJOBMM	Start month, last pre-enrollment job	1,750	15.3	0.1	15.4
XFLSTINC	Annual salary, last pre-enrollment job	1,875	16.4	2.8	19.2
XGCARCOD	Job expected after schooling completed	6,859	15.2	0.2	15.4
XGDISTAV	Distance education courses available	9,195	26.2	0.1	26.3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students:96/98.

^aItems asked of less than 30 respondents were excluded from analysis.

C. Help Text

Online help text was available for every screen in the CATI/CAPI instrument. Having additional information available at the touch of a key was beneficial to interviewers, particularly at the beginning of data collection, to immediately alleviate any confusion with questions while still on the telephone with the respondent. Counters were used to determine the number of times each help screen was accessed, making it possible to identify items that were confusing to the interviewer and respondent. The rewording of problematic questions is recommended for future NCES studies using these or similar items.

An analysis of the number of help text accesses revealed only one item for which the rate of help text usage was greater than five percent. This item, annual starting salary for the first job after leaving/graduating from postsecondary school, had a total of 144 accesses to the help text out of the 2,804 times this item was administered. As expected, the income questions in the instrument tended to have higher rates of help text usage and much higher indeterminacy rates than other items. All of the income questions included conversion formulas in the help text in the event that the respondent knows, for example, his hourly wage but not his monthly earnings.

D. Online Coding

The BPS instrument included tools that allowed computer-assisted online assignment of codes to literal responses for postsecondary education institution, major field of study, occupation, and industry. Online coding systems are designed to improve data quality by capitalizing on the availability of the respondent at the time the coding is performed. Interviewers can request clarification or additional information if a particular open-ended value or text string cannot be successfully coded on the first attempt, an advantage not afforded when coding occurs after the interview is complete. Because both the literal string and selected code are captured in the data file for field of study and occupation/industry responses, subsequent quality control recoding by project staff can be easily incorporated into data collection procedures.

Institutional coding was used to assign a six-digit Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) identifier for each postsecondary institution the respondent reported attending, other than those collected during the NPSAS interview. The IPEDS coding system required the respondent to report the school name, as well as the city and state in which the school was located. The system relied on a look-up table, or coding dictionary, of institutions. The dictionary was constructed from the IPEDS institution database. Other information in the dictionary (*e.g.*, institution level and control) was retrieved for later use (*e.g.*, branching) once the institution was properly coded.

Major field of study, occupation, and industry coding utilized a dictionary of word/code associations. The online procedures for these coding operations were the following: (1) the interviewer keyed the verbatim text provided by the respondent; (2) standard descriptors associated with identified codes were displayed for the interviewer; and (3) the interviewer selected a listed standard descriptor.

Ten percent of the major, occupation, and industry coding results were sampled and examined on a regular basis during data collection. The verbatim strings were evaluated for completeness and for the appropriateness of the assigned codes. Approximately two to nine percent of the verbatim text strings were too vague to properly evaluate. Additionally, five to ten percent of the strings were recoded, although very few resulted in a shift across broad categories. **Table 4.8** shows the results of the BPS online coding procedures.

Table 4.8—Success rates for online coding procedures

Coding procedure	Coding attempts sampled ^a	Number too vague	Percent too vague	Number recoded	Percent recoded
Major field of study	537	10	1.9	28	5.2
Occupation	1,060	90	8.5	105	9.9
Industry	390	26	6.7	28	7.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students:96/98.

^aThe occupation and industry coding could occur multiple times within any single interview. For example, occupation data was collected for current job, as well as for job prior to enrolling and job while enrolled.

E. Quality Control Monitoring

Monitoring telephone data collection serves a number of goals, all aimed at maintaining a high level of data quality. These objectives are to provide information about the overall data quality; to improve interviewer performance by reinforcing good interviewing behavior and discouraging poor behavior; and to detect and prevent deliberate breaches of procedure, such as data falsification.

CATI monitoring was conducted during the BPS:96/98 full-scale data collection using the RTI telephone monitoring system. The system provides for sampling of interviewers and interview items during CATI operations. Monitors listen to and simultaneously view the progress of the interview on screen, using remote monitoring telephone and computer equipment. They record their observations on laptop computers that contain computerized monitoring forms.

Monitors listened to up to twenty questions during an ongoing interview and, for each question, evaluated two aspects of the interviewer-respondent interchange: whether the interviewer delivered the question correctly and keyed the appropriate response. Each of these measures was quantified and daily, weekly, and cumulative reports were produced. Over 14,000 items were monitored during the data collection period. The majority of the monitoring data was collected during the first half of data collection. Around week 17 the monitoring efforts were scaled back due to the lighter caseload being worked by the telephone interviewers, the greater experience of the remaining interviewers, and the satisfaction by project staff that the process was in appropriate control. **Figure 4.1** shows error rates for question delivery; **figure 4.2** shows error rates for data entry. Throughout the monitoring period, error rates remained within acceptable limits, never exceeding one percent.

F. CATI Quality Circles

Regularly scheduled quality circle meetings, during which interviewers, supervisors, and project technical staff met to discuss operational issues, were a component of the full-scale operations and evaluation. These meetings proved to be a good tool for communication, providing the interviewers and their supervisors an opportunity to meet with the technical staff to discuss issues pertinent to locating respondents and conducting CATI interviews. Telephone interviewers attended the quality circle meetings on a rotating basis. Summaries of discussions and decisions were distributed to all telephone interviewers and their supervisors and posted on the study's website so that those who did not attend a meeting could also benefit.

The quality circle meetings were instrumental in providing prompt and precise solutions to problems encountered by the interviewers. Several modifications were made to the CATI instrument as a result of these meetings. For example, some screens in the interview dealt with experiences pertaining to a particular school but did not specify the school name in the question. The interviewers suggested adding a note to the interviewer that would display the school name. This alleviated the confusion in cases where the respondent had attended multiple postsecondary schools.

Some of the issues covered in quality circle meetings included:

- *Changes to the instrument:* Minor modifications to the instrument, made subsequent to interviewer training (e.g., the addition of a “pop-up” box in the enrollment user exit to confirm the respondent’s enrollment status before leaving the user exit), were explained and demonstrated.
- *Instrument logic:* Concerns about the instrument path logic were raised, resulting in modifications to the instrument based on telephone interviewer input.
- *Item wording:* Misinterpretation of questions was addressed. For example, “Are you working for yourself?” was often misinterpreted by respondents as “working to support yourself.” Interviewers were instructed to verify that the respondent was self-employed.
- *Help Screens:* Interviewers were reminded of the *help text* feature, which was available for every CATI item by pressing the F10 function key. The help text screens provide additional explanation that allowed interviewers to verify the intent of questions included in the instrument. Interviewers were also able to use the F1 function key for quick access to student information, a calculator, roster lines and case-level comments.
- *Refusal handling:* Refusal avoidance techniques were examined to improve interview completion rates. For example, it was suggested that interviewers empathize with respondents who stopped out and did not have a positive experience at the NPSAS school. Interviewers were advised to tell these respondents they represent many students who had a negative experience, and that their participation was important to the accuracy of the study.
- *Problem sheets:* Problem sheet issues, such as circumstances that require their use and details to include, were discussed.

Figure 4.1—Monitoring error rates for CATI question delivery

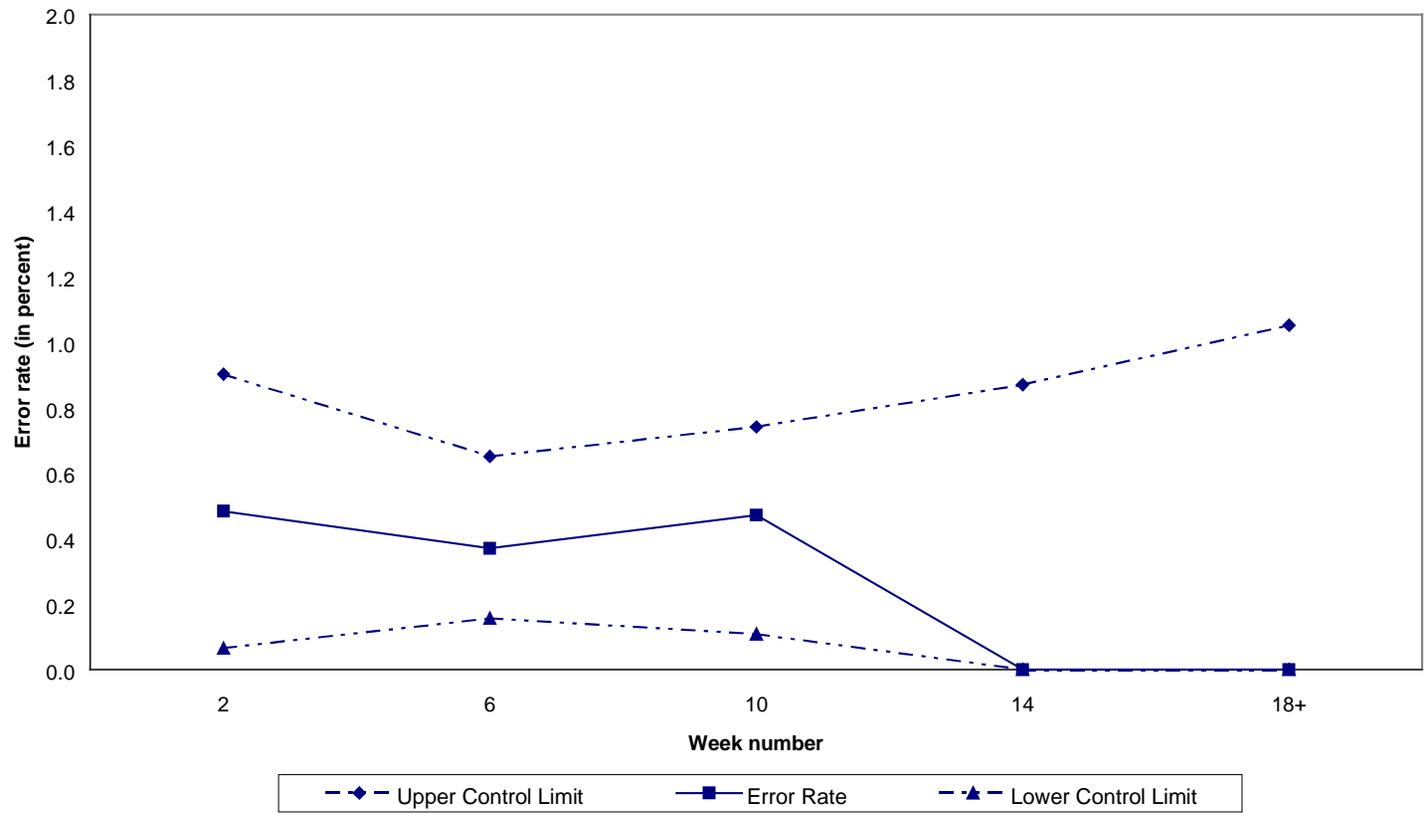
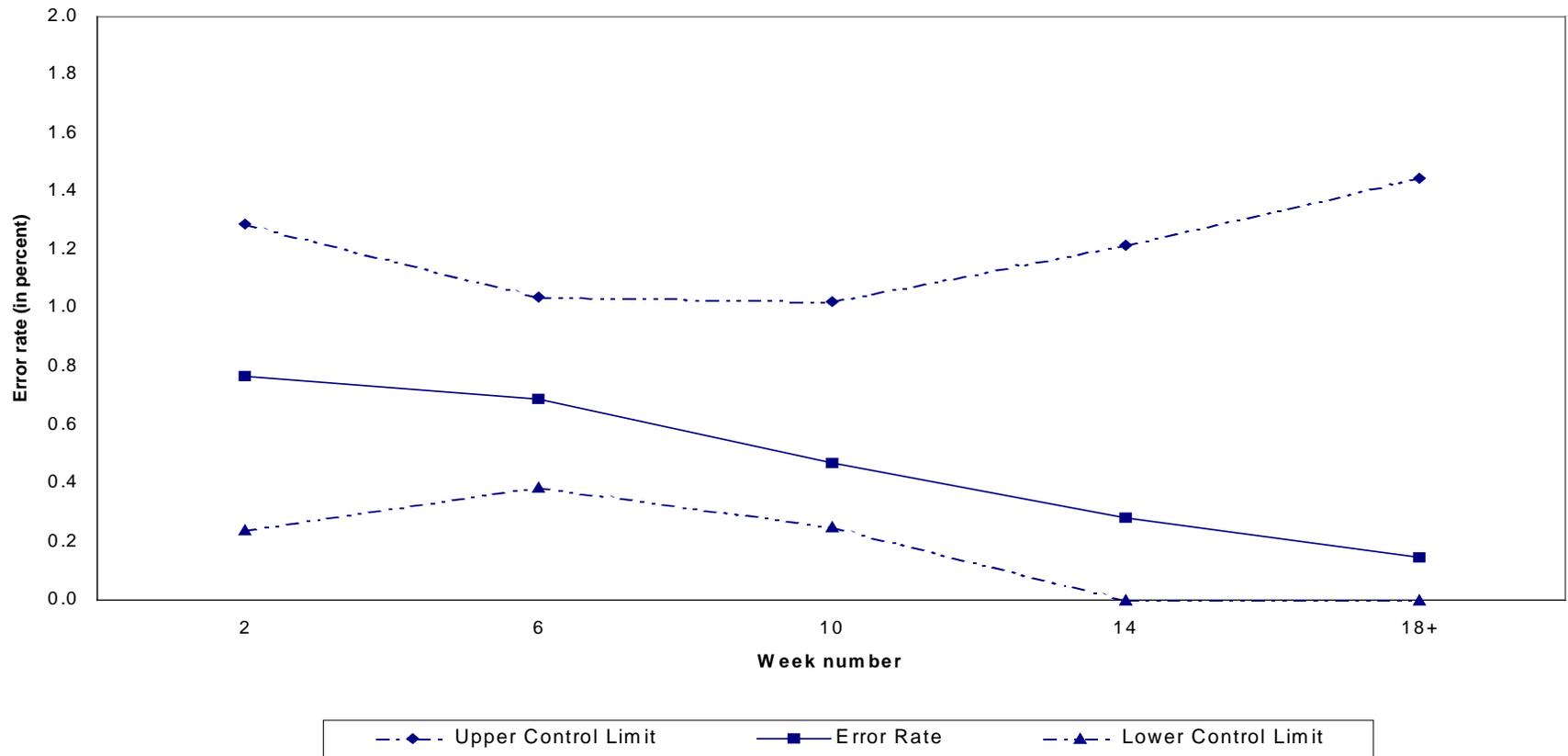


Figure 4.2—Monitoring error rates for CATI data entry



Chapter 5

Data File Construction

A set of restricted research files and a public release Data Analysis System (DAS) were prepared from the student interview data collected in BPS:96/98 and NPSAS:96. Full documentation was produced on a variable-by-variable basis, including variable names, descriptors, substantive grouping of each variable, screen wording (for CATI/CAPI questions) or pseudocode (for derived variables), response categories with associated descriptors and frequencies (both weighted and unweighted), and sources for variables. An overview of data file construction activities follows.

Documentation of the data files actually began during instrument development since the Data Dictionary System (DDS; see **chapter 2**) was used both to produce the CATI/CAPI instrument and to generate the documentation for the analytic files. Actual variable parameters, such as screen wording, response options and descriptors, lengths and types of variables, and variable descriptors were specified during instrumentation, and the central dictionary of the DDS ensured that this information was maintained consistently. This information was then extracted as part of the documentation activity. Further documentation efforts were necessary subsequent to data collection. Variables were categorized and assigned *prefixes* according to their substantive content. Pseudocode (i.e., programming logic used in variable construction) was specified for each derived variable to ensure that the meanings of all analytic variables were fully specified, including linkages to component variables. Obviously, final weighted and unweighted frequencies were not generated until the final data files were constructed. The restricted-use research files are fully documented by an Electronic Codebook (ECB), which is generated by software developed by NCES. The DAS also contains full documentation and is a software product of NCES.

Subsequent to data collection, the CATI/CAPI data were edited and cleaned as part of the preparation of data files. Modifications to the data were made, to the extent possible, based on problem sheets submitted by interviewers which detailed item corrections, deletions, and prior omissions. Additionally, variables were checked for legitimate ranges and cross-item consistency.¹ Quality control coding corrections and school information from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Institutional Characteristics (IPEDS-IC) files were merged onto the CATI/CAPI files, where appropriate, as part of the data file construction effort. Inconsistencies in the data, identified during analyses, were also corrected, as appropriate and feasible. The data editing/cleaning process did not include any imputation.

¹While a considerable number of internal checks and summary data confirmation screens were built into the CATI/CAPI program, some inconsistencies were created by contradictory responses by the respondents which were impractical to edit during the interview, given the need to minimize respondent burden.

Sets of nonresponse-adjusted weights (see **chapter 6**) were added to the files. A number of derived variables was created to aggregate and/or simplify sets of related CATI/CAPI data elements. Derived variables were also created to facilitate various analyses for the descriptive report and for incorporation into the public release DAS and the restricted use research files.²

Data from both of the studies in the longitudinal series (NPSAS:96 and BPS:96/98) were incorporated into the DAS and restricted use files for the BPS-eligible cohort. Confirmed BPS eligibility was determined as part of either the NPSAS:96 or BPS:96/98 data collection; only confirmed eligibles were included in the final data files. Those sample members who were nonrespondents in NPSAS:96, but who participated in BPS:96/98, provided some information retrospectively. As the data files contained information spanning these two data collections, the retrospective information was included to enhance the power and coverage of the longitudinal analyses.

The restricted use research files were organized into the BPS:96/98 Electronic Codebook (ECB), an NCES product available to a limited set of licensees. The student-level files contain one record per eligible sample member, while the file containing school(s) attended contain multiple records per student.

The BPS:96/98 Descriptive Summary Report, a separate publication, documents some of the significant results from the longitudinal data collection. It includes an essay on persistence and attainment of first-time beginners at less-than-4-year institutions. Its table compendium presents other results, including but not limited to, student characteristics, marriage, family formation, employment experiences, education financing, further education, and civic participation. Most of the analyses presented in the BPS:90/94 table compendium were replicated to allow for direct comparisons. The BPS:96/98 DAS generated the tables presented in the Descriptive Summary Report.

²For example, a number of persistence and attainment variables were constructed from the BPS CATI/CAPI data.

Chapter 6

Weighting and Variance Estimation

Development of statistical analysis weights for the BPS:96/98 sample is discussed in Section A below. These analysis weights are used to compute point estimates of population parameters for the 1998 population of students who were first-time, beginning (FTB) students in the 1995-96 academic year. Analyses in which data are available for all confirmed FTBs (both NPSAS:96 respondents and NPSAS:96 nonrespondents who were BPS:96/98 respondents) are enabled by the weights discussed in Section B. These weights will also be useful for follow-up of the BPS:96/98 nonrespondents in any future round of the BPS:96 longitudinal survey. Analysis procedures that can be used to produce design-unbiased estimates of sampling variances are then discussed in Section C, including variances computed using Taylor Series and balanced repeated replications (BRR) techniques. Finally, Section D discusses the accuracy of BPS:96/98 estimates in terms of both precision and potential for bias. This section includes survey design effect tables that illustrate the level of precision achieved by the BPS:96/98 survey for key analytic outcomes for several important analysis domains.

A. Analysis Weights

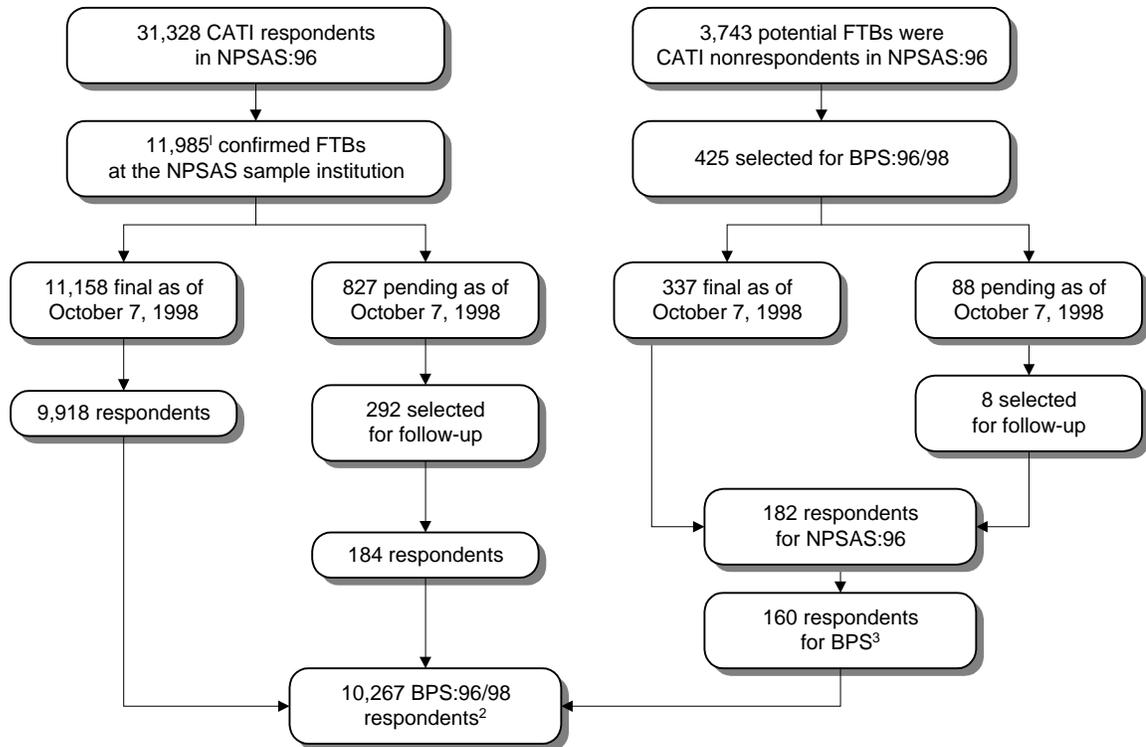
The sample for the BPS:96/98 survey includes not only the students who were identified as FTBs in their NPSAS:96 interviews, but also a subsample of NPSAS:96 nonrespondents who were considered potential FTBs at the conclusion of the study. Therefore, computation of the statistical analysis weights for BPS:96/98 consisted of the following primary steps:

1. Computing special-purpose NPSAS:96 weights that account for follow-up of NPSAS:96 nonrespondents within BPS:96/98; and
2. Computing the BPS:96/98 analysis weights from the special-purpose NPSAS:96 weights.

Each of these steps is described in the subsections that follow.

In addition to the follow-up of NPSAS:96 nonrespondents, a sample of 300 BPS:96/98 nonrespondents was selected near the end of BPS:96/98 data collection for more intensive follow-up. Increasing the response rate for this subsample improved the effective response rate for BPS:96/98 to 80 percent (86 percent among NPSAS:96 respondents and 44 percent among NPSAS:96 nonrespondents). The flow of the sample from 11,985 confirmed FTBs who were NPSAS:96 respondents and 425 potential FTBs who were NPSAS:96 nonrespondents through 10,267 BPS:96/98 respondents is depicted in the flow chart in **figure 6.1**.

**Figure 6.1—Sample flow for the Beginning Postsecondary Students
Londitunal Study, First Follow-up, 1996-98
(BPS:96/98)**



¹After 55 students with prior loan data were deleted.

²Includes five students not selected for follow-up for whom data were received.

³Twelve NPSAS respondents were not eligible for BPS.

1. Special-Purpose NPSAS:96 Weights

For weighting purposes, the follow-up of NPSAS:96 nonrespondents who were potential FTBs at the conclusion of NPSAS:96 was viewed as subsampling for nonresponse within NPSAS:96 itself. The NPSAS:96 nonrespondents who answered sufficient questions in the BPS:96/98 interview to determine their eligibility for the BPS:96 cohort were considered NPSAS:96 respondents for computation of the special-purpose NPSAS:96 weight used as the base weight for BPS:96/98.

Hence, the process of computing the special-purpose NPSAS:96 analysis weight that accounts for the nonresponse follow-up subsampling of potential FTBs consisted of the following steps:

- a. Computing an initial weight for all NPSAS:96 sample members prior to the NPSAS:96 adjustments for CATI nonresponse.
- b. Partitioning the NPSAS:96 sample members with positive values of this weight into those who were and were not potential FTBs at the conclusion of NPSAS:96.
- c. For potential FTBs, computing weights that accounted for subsampling the nonrespondents and failure to determine their FTB status in BPS.
- d. For sample members who were not considered potential FTBs at the conclusion of NPSAS:96, computing NPSAS:96 CATI nonresponse adjustments in the same manner as originally done for NPSAS:96.
- e. Concatenating the two sets of weights, and implementing the exponential raking weight adjustments in the same manner as the original NPSAS:96 weights.
- f. Computing an adjustment that treats students who were FTBs at institutions other than the NPSAS sample institution as nonrespondents.

Each of these steps is described in more detail below.

a. Initial Weights

The initial value of the special-purpose NPSAS:96 weight that accounts for follow-up of NPSAS:96 nonrespondents who were potential FTBs is the product of all NPSAS:96 weight components prior to the NPSAS:96 CATI nonresponse adjustments. Hence, the initial value of the special-purpose NPSAS weight was the product of the first ten NPSAS:96 CATI weight components, i.e.,¹

$$NP981 = WT1 * \dots * WT10 .$$

¹See the NPSAS:96 Methodology Report (NCES 98-073).

b. Sample Partition

The next step in the weighting process was to partition the sample with positive values of this new initial NPSAS weight, NP981, into students who were and were not members of the domain for which nonresponse follow-up subsampling was implemented. That domain consists of students who were classified as potential FTBs at the conclusion of NPSAS:96 who (a) had no loans reported in the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS) for years prior to 1995-96 and (b) were modeled as having at least a 20 percent chance of being an FTB. For these potential FTBs, the nonresponse adjustment began with selection of the subsample of potential FTBs who were CATI nonrespondents in NPSAS. For the remainder of the sample, the same types of weight adjustments that originally were implemented for NPSAS:96 were used to adjust for nonresponse.

Hence, at this point the 39,358 sample members with positive values of NP981 were partitioned into the following two subsets:

1. All students with positive values of NP981 who were modeled as potential FTBs, less NPSAS:96 nonrespondents who were not on the nonresponse follow-up sampling frame ($17,501 - 325 = 17,176$).
2. All other sample students (not modeled as potential FTBs) who had positive values of NP981, plus NPSAS:96 nonrespondents who were not on the nonresponse follow-up sampling frame ($21,857 + 325 = 22,182$).

Adjustments for CATI nonresponse were computed separately for these two subsets. For the first subset, nonresponse adjustments were based on the sample selected for nonresponse follow-up. For the second subset, nonresponse adjustments were based on the original NPSAS:96 nonresponse adjustments. These subsets were combined for the final exponential raking weight adjustments to overall population totals.

c. Weights for Potential FTBs

Adjustment for Probability of Selection into the Follow-up Subsample.

For the subsample of students modeled as potential FTBs, the first weight factor, NP98F1, was unity (1) for the students who were NPSAS:96 CATI respondents. For students selected into the NPSAS:96 nonresponse follow-up subsample, this weight factor was the reciprocal of their probability of selection into the nonresponse follow-up subsample as shown below in **table 6.1**.

Table 6.1—Weight factor for selection into the NPSAS:96 nonresponse follow-up subsample

FTB likelihood stratum	Frame count	Sample size	Sampling rate	Sampling weight
High	1,621	265	0.164	6.117
Moderate	802	88	0.109	9.114
Low	1,320	72	0.055	18.333
Total	3,743	425		

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

Additionally, this weight factor was set to zero (0) for the students who were NPSAS:96 CATI nonrespondents who were *not* selected into the nonresponse follow-up subsample.

Adjustment for Nonresponse Within the 425 Sampled NPSAS:96 Nonrespondents. The 425 NPSAS:96 nonrespondents included in the BPS sample were considered NPSAS respondents for computation of the special-purpose NPSAS weight if we contacted them during BPS:96/98 and obtained sufficient information to determine their FTB status during the NPSAS:96 year (i.e., all students whose BPS eligibility was determined).

The first adjustment to the weights of the 425 sampled NPSAS nonrespondents was an adjustment for ineligibility for NPSAS:96. Eight of the 425 students were determined to be ineligible for NPSAS. However, the eligibility status of 235 of the 425 students remained unknown because they were total nonrespondents during BPS. As shown in **table 6.2**, among the 190 sampled NPSAS nonrespondents with known NPSAS eligibility status, the percentage eligible for NPSAS was determined by their nonresponse follow-up subsampling stratum. Among the students in the stratum with the highest likelihood of being an FTB (STRATPOT=1), 1.48 percent were ineligible, and among the other students (STRATPOT=2 or 3), 10.91 percent were ineligible. Applying these rates, we randomly imputed 13 of the 235 students with unknown eligibility status to be ineligible for NPSAS:96, as follows.

Table 6.2—Number of NPSAS:96 nonrespondents imputed to be ineligible for NPSAS

FTB likelihood stratum	Number with unknown eligibility	Number imputed ineligible for NPSAS
High	130	2
Moderate	57	6
Low	48	5
Total	235	13

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

The second weight adjustment factor for this subset of students, NP98F2, was set to zero (0) for the eight students known to be ineligible for NPSAS:96 plus the 13 students imputed to be ineligible. NP98F2 was set to unity (1) for the remainder of the 425 NPSAS:96 nonrespondents.

Given the above adjustment for ineligibility for NPSAS:96, the adjustment for NPSAS nonresponse (in BPS) was computed within the set of 425 NPSAS:96 nonrespondents in two steps:

1. Adjustment (NP98F3) for inability to locate during BPS:96/98.
2. Adjustment (NP98F4) for inability to interview (determine FTB status) during BPS:96/98.

These two nonresponse adjustments were based on the comparable NPSAS:96 CATI weight factors, WT11 and WT12. We began with the variables used for the NPSAS:96 nonresponse adjustments plus the nonresponse follow-up subsampling stratum (STRATPOT). We ran Chi-squared automatic interaction detection (CHAID) analyses to identify significant interaction terms. Predictors that were significant at the 10 percent level were retained in the final nonresponse models.

Table 6.3 presents the final predictor variables used in the logistic model for ability to locate the student as well as the weighted average weight adjustment factor for each level of each predictor variable. The predicted probability of locating student “j” was determined from the logistic model as

$$\hat{p}_j = [1 + \exp(-\mathbf{x}_j\boldsymbol{\beta})]^{-1},$$

where

\mathbf{x}_j = the row vector of predictor variables, and
 $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ = the column vector of regression coefficients.

Table 6.3—Average weight adjustment factors for logistic model for ability to locate NPSAS:96 nonrespondents

Logistic model predictor variables	Number located	Weighted response rate	Average weight adjustment (NP98F3)
Total	295	72.9	1.37
Institutional sector			
Public, less-than-4-year	45	72.3	1.38
Public, 4-year non-doctorate-grating	57	77.2	1.30
Public, 4-year doctorate-granting	70	81.2	1.23
Private, not-for-profit, less-than-4-year	13	90.2	1.11
Private, not-for-profit, 4-year non-doctorate-granting	31	86.6	1.15
Private, not-for-profit, 4-year doctorate-granting	43	75.0	1.33
Private, for-profit, less-than-2-year	25	55.6	1.80
Private, for-profit, 2-year or more	11	42.0	2.38
Age group			
15 to 23	256	76.2	1.31
24 or older	39	60.9	1.64
Nonresponse subsampling stratum			
High FTB likelihood	202	79.4	1.26
Moderage FTB likelihood	48	69.7	1.44
Low FTB likelihood	45	66.9	1.49
CHAID segments			
Zero or one phone number	122	72.6	1.39
Two or three phone numbers, less-than-4-year school	44	71.8	1.39
Two or three phone numbers, 4-year school	95	74.1	1.32
Four or more phone numbers, not 4-year doctorate-granting	16	66.7	1.50
Four or more phone numbers, 4-year doctorate-granting	18	93.1	1.07

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

The logistic adjustment factor was then simply the reciprocal of this predicted probability of locating the student, or

$$NP98F3 = 1/\hat{p}_j.$$

Table 6.4 presents the final predictor variables used in the logistic model for ability to interview the located student as well as the weighted average weight adjustment factor for each level of each predictor variable. The logistic adjustment factor was simply the reciprocal of this predicted probability of interviewing the student, or

$$NP98F4 = 1/\hat{p}_{ij}.$$

Table 6.4—Average weight adjustment factors for logistic model for ability to interview the located NPSAS:96 nonrespondents

Logistic model predictor variables	Number interviewed	Weighted response rate	Average weight adjustment (NP98F4)
Total	182	60.9	1.64
Institutional sector			
Less-than-2-year	17	60.9	1.64
2-year	29	60.6	1.65
4-year non-doctorate-granting	60	66.3	1.48
4-year doctorate-granting	76	57.6	1.76
Age group			
15 to 23	164	59.7	1.67
24 or older	18	65.3	1.53
Nonresponse subsampling stratum			
High FTB likelihood	133	62.2	1.61
Moderate FTB likelihood	27	61.9	1.62
Low FTB likelihood	22	58.3	1.72

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

Truncation and Smoothing Adjustments. The final step of weighting for the students modeled as potential FTBs was truncation and smoothing to reduce variance inflation. We concatenated the 425 students sampled for nonresponse follow-up with the students modeled as potential FTBs who were NPSAS:96 respondents, setting NP98F3 and NP98F4 to unity (1) for the NPSAS respondents. We examined unequal weighting design effects² and decided that a

²The design effect component due to variability in the analysis weights was computed as follows:

$$Deff_w = n_r \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_r} w_i^2}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_r} w_i \right)^2},$$

where n_r is the number of respondents and w_i is the analysis weight for the i -th respondent.

truncation and smoothing adjustment, NP98F5, was needed by institutional level. The product of all five weight factors for the students modeled as potential FTBs is the overall adjustment, NP982, for NPSAS nonresponse for this subpopulation.

d. Weights for Other Students

The nonresponse adjustments for students not modeled as potential FTBs were implemented in a manner almost identical to the weight adjustments implemented for NPSAS:96. We implemented the models for failure to contact and for failure to interview, once contacted, that were used to compute WT11 and WT12 for NPSAS:96 with only one change. We collapsed the student levels of “potential FTB” and “other undergraduate student” because there were few FTBs in this database. The resulting weight adjustment factors are NP98N1 and NP98N2.

After these weight factors had been computed, we examined unequal weighting design effects. We determined that weight truncation and smoothing adjustment was needed by type of institution (INSTCLAS) crossed with type of student (STYPE), as had been done for NPSAS:96. Weight truncation and smoothing within levels of STYPE by INSTCLAS resulted in the truncation and smoothing adjustment factor, NP98N3. The product of all three weight adjustment factors for the students not modeled as potential FTBs is the overall adjustment, NP982, for NPSAS nonresponse for this subpopulation.

e. Exponential Raking Weight Adjustments

At this point, the two weight files — the one for students modeled as potential FTBs and the one for the remaining students— were concatenated. The weight factor NP982 was the overall adjustment factor for NPSAS:96 CATI nonresponse for each subpopulation, and the product of NP981 and NP982 was the sampling weight adjusted for nonresponse. This analysis weight was positive for the 31,328 NPSAS:96 CATI respondents plus the 182 additional NPSAS respondents from the BPS follow-up of NPSAS:96 nonrespondents making a total of 31,510 students with positive weights. These weights were then ready for poststratification to known population totals.

The exponential raking weight adjustment model that was used to compute the weight adjustment factor WT14 for the NPSAS:96 weights was implemented to control the weight totals for enrollment, Pell grants, and Stafford loans. This model was run without modification for the 31,510 student with positive weights to produce the weight adjustment factor, NP983.

f. Adjustment for Not Being an FTB at the Sampled Institution

If the FTBs identified in NPSAS:96 were all eligible for the BPS:96 cohort, we would have been done at this point. However, the NPSAS:96 CADE data are uniformly missing for students who were FTBs during the NPSAS:96 year but did not begin their postsecondary education at the NPSAS sample institution (i.e., began elsewhere and transferred to the NPSAS institution). Because the CADE data are important for many BPS analyses, NCES decided to treat these students as not eligible for the BPS:96 cohort, but as NPSAS nonrespondents for BPS purposes. Hence, a final weight adjustment was needed to compensate for this type of nonresponse.

The FTBs identified in NPSAS:96 included 167 students who were not FTBs at the NPSAS sample institution (identified by FTBSTAT=2). Hence, a nonresponse adjustment was needed to compensate for treating these 167 students as NPSAS nonrespondents for BPS purposes. Because the number of nonrespondents was small, we computed a weighting class nonresponse adjustment, NP984. We used the institution level and control variable, INSTCLAS, to define these weighting classes, exactly as was done to compute the BPS:96/98 base weight, BPSWT, from CATIWT1, the final NPSAS:96 CATI weight for undergraduate students, as part of the NPSAS:96 weighting process (i.e., prior to the nonresponse follow-up for potential FTBs).

The product of NP981 through NP984, WBPSBASE, is the special-purpose NPSAS:96 weight which, for the confirmed FTBs, was used as the initial BPS:96 weight for the BPS:96/98 sample. This weight accounts for implementation, as part of BPS:96/98, of a nonresponse follow-up subsample of NPSAS:96 CATI nonrespondents who were modeled as potential FTBs.

The distributions of the weight adjustment factors of this special-purpose NPSAS:96 weight are presented in **table 6.5**, along with their unequal weighting design effects. Unequal weighting design effects for the the final weights, WBPSBASE, and the weight components are presented by student level and type of institution in **table 6.6**. The overall unequal weighting design effect is seen to be 5.11, which is very comparable to the 5.10 achieved with the NPSAS:96 analysis weight, DASWT0.

Table 6.5—Distributions of weight adjustment factors for the special-purpose NPSAS:96 weights

Characteristic	Modeled as potential FTBs		Not modeled as potential FTBs		Generalized raking (NP983)	FTB at non-NPSAS school (NP984)
	Unlocatable (NP98F3)	Nonresponse (NP98F4)	Unlocatable (NP98N1)	Nonresponse (NP97N2)		
0 < Weight < 1.0	0	0	0	0	10,116	0
Weight = 1.0	16,751 ^a	16,751	0	0	0	0
1.0 < Weight ≤ 1.5	248	56	19,881	17,760	18,733	31,343
1.5 < Weight ≤ 2.0	30	125	132	113	1,343	0
2.0 < Weight ≤ 2.5	14	1	127	22	699	0
Weight > 2.5	3	0	145	0	619	0
Total	17,046	16,933	20,285	17,895	31,510	31,343
Minimum	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.01	0.26	1.001
Maximum	2.87	2.06	3.79	2.13	3.25	1.003
Maximum/Minimum	2.87	2.06	3.69	2.11	12.52	1.002
Design effect	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.11	1.000

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

^aNPSAS:96 CATI respondents.

Table 6.6—Unequal weighting effects for the special-purpose NPSAS:96 weights

Sampling stratum	Initial Wts	Nonresponse adjustment		Raking adjustment		FTB at Non-NPSAS school	
	NP981	NP982	NP981 * NP982	NP983	NP981 * ... * NP983	NP984 ^a	WBPSBASE
Total	4.31	2.33	4.54	1.11	5.11	1.00	5.09
Potential FTB	2.55	3.66	5.50	1.14	5.83	1.00	5.81
Other undergraduate student	3.21	1.16	3.31	1.08	3.83	1.00	3.83
Graduate student	1.77	1.01	1.81	1.01	1.86	1.00	1.86
First-professional student	1.99	1.02	2.06	1.01	2.08	1.00	2.08
Public, less-than-2-year	5.37	1.11	3.50	1.01	3.56	1.00	3.55
Public, 2-year	2.96	3.07	2.98	1.03	3.10	1.00	3.09
Public, 4-year non-doctorate-granting	2.61	2.28	2.77	1.02	2.85	1.00	2.84
Public, 4-year doctorate-granting	2.52	1.75	2.66	1.01	2.70	1.00	2.69
Private, not-for-profit, less-than-4-year	2.40	2.12	2.43	1.08	2.75	1.00	2.74
Private, not-for-profit, 4-year non-doctorate-granting	2.21	1.44	2.37	1.02	2.52	1.00	2.51
Private, not-for-profit, 4-year doctorate-granting	3.06	1.89	3.13	1.03	3.56	1.00	3.55
Private, for-profit, less-than-2-year	1.86	4.30	3.01	1.04	3.13	1.00	3.12
Private, for-profit, 2-year or more	2.18	3.69	2.53	1.11	2.46	1.00	2.45

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

^a The average adjustment factor is uniformly 1.00 to two decimal places because the 167 nonrespondents were well dispersed across the relevant sampling strata and were only a small portion of each stratum.

2. BPS:96/98 Analysis Weights

Two types of nonresponse follow-up were implemented for BPS:96/98. Throughout data collection, the geographic pattern of CATI nonresponse was mapped by zip codes. First, field interviewers were hired in areas with large numbers of CATI nonrespondents, and they were used to locate and interview nonrespondents in the field and to set appointments for centralized CATI interviews at RTI. Second, centralized CATI operations were suspended temporarily as of the close of business on October 7, 1998. At that time, a probability-based subsample of 300 nonrespondents was selected for more intensive follow-up in CATI and in the field.

Because the first type of field follow-up of CATI nonrespondents was not based on a probability-based subsample of the BPS:96/98 nonrespondents, the BPS:96/98 weight computations treated it as an integral part of the BPS:96/98 data collection. However, the weight computations do explicitly account for the October 7 subsample for which more intensive tracing methods were implemented.

Unlike BPS:90/92, nearly all FTBs identified in NPSAS:96 were eligible for BPS:96/98. A few ineligibles were identified during BPS:96/98, and their initial weights were set to zero to reflect reduction in the estimated size of the population. However, there was not a separate weight adjustment for nonresponse to eligibility determination, *per se*, as there was for BPS:90/92.

Weight adjustment for BPS:96/98 nonresponse was implemented in two steps, similar to the NPSAS:96 nonresponse adjustments. We first adjusted for inability to locate the sampled students and then for inability to interview the located students.

The nonresponse adjustments were computed separately for three data sets: NPSAS:96 nonrespondents; NPSAS:96 respondents who were not selected for the BPS:96/98 nonresponse follow-up subsample; and NPSAS:96 respondents who *were* selected for the BPS:96/98 nonresponse follow-up subsample. The three data sets were then combined, and weight truncation and smoothing adjustments were implemented.

In order to avoid generating a plethora of weighting variables when computing the nonresponse adjustments separately for these three data sets, we used a single set of weight adjustment variables that were defined consistently across the three data sets:

- WBPS1 = Eligibility/subsampling adjustment
- WBPS2 = Adjustment for inability to locate the student
- WBPS3 = Adjustment for inability to interview the located student
- WBPS4 = Truncation and smoothing adjustment.

When a given weight factor was not applicable for one of the three data sets, it was defined to be unity (1) for all students in that data set.

a. Weight Adjustments for NPSAS:96 Nonrespondents

Most of the 425 NPSAS:96 nonrespondents who received positive values of the special-purposes NPSAS:96 weight (*i.e.*, had their BPS eligibility determined during BPS:96/98) were also BPS:96/98 respondents. Therefore, the BPS:96/98 nonresponse adjustment among this set of students was relatively simple: adjustment for ineligibility and weighting class adjustment for nonresponse.

We defined a zero/one indicator, WBPS1, that assigned a zero weight to the 12 students who were not eligible for BPS. The four-level institution level variable, ULEVEL4, was used to define weighting classes for the weighting class nonresponse adjustment, WBPS3. The other BPS weighting factors (WBPS2 and WBPS4) were set to unity (1) for these 425 students.

b. Weight Adjustments for the Phase 1 Sample of NPSAS:96 Respondents

BPS:96/98 data collection was temporarily suspended as of the close of business on Wednesday, October 7, 1998. At that time, the sample of 11,985 NPSAS:96 respondents was partitioned into 11,158 students with a final status (both respondents and nonrespondents) and 827 students with a pending status (all nonrespondents). A stratified random sample of 292 students was selected from the 827 with pending status for additional follow-up using more intensive tracing methods. As shown in **table 6.7**, eight NPSAS:96 nonrespondents were also selected, making a total of 300 students selected for follow-up.

“Finalized” BPS:96/98 nonrespondents were not sampled for follow-up because they had already been worked intensively; saving the study excessive expense and potentially hostile correspondence. This section describes the weight adjustment procedures implemented for the 11,158 NPSAS:96 respondents who were worked only during Phase 1 of BPS:96/98.³

The first adjustment factor was a zero/one adjustment for ineligibility, WBPS1. We set WBPS1 equal to the zero/one indicator of BPS eligibility, WBPSELIG, which effectively set the initial weight to zero for the 123 NPSAS:96 respondents who were determined to be ineligible during BPS:96/98.

³Data were received for five of the 535 BPS nonrespondents not selected for follow-up (827 – 292). For weighting purposes, these five students were included with the 11,158 students not eligible for follow-up.

Table 6.7—Sample sizes and sampling rates for BPS:96/98 nonresponse follow-up

Summary status	NPSAS:96 interview status								
	Full interview			Partial interview			No interview		
	Stratum Number	Frame Count	Sample Size	Stratum Number	Frame Count	Sample Size	Stratum Number	Frame Count	Sample Size
Contacted but interview not yet complete (status 220)	1	82	82	4	20	20	7/8	16	4
Attempting to locate sample member (statuses 110, 111, 115, 116, 210, and 212)	2	98	82	5	24	10			
Pending refusals and intensive tracing cases (statuses 119-168; 222-234)	3	407	76	6	196	22	9	72	4
Total		587	240		240	52		88	8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

Because NPSAS:96 data were available for most BPS:96/98 nonrespondents, they were used to model the BPS:96/98 response status. We used chi-squared automatic interaction detection (CHAID) to screen potential predictors of response status and determine interactions that were likely to be statistically significant. The variables that we considered as potential predictors of BPS:96/98 response status included the following:

- Institution level and control (INSTCLAS, ULEVEL4, and FCONTROL).
- NPSAS:96 final response status: full-, partial-, or non-respondent (XMNPSRSP).
- Whether or not the student was located in a BPS field follow-up cluster (XMCLSTIN).
- Student age (AGEGRP and TYPAGE2).
- Geographic region, as revised for sample selection (NEWREG).
- Number of telephone numbers obtained for the student (XMNUMTEL).
- Attendance status during the base year (ATTNPTRN).
- Aid status during the base year (AIDCAT).
- Availability of CPS information for academic years 1995-96, 1996-97, and 1997-98 (XMCPS96 - XMCPS98).
- Location in states where driver's license data were available for tracing (XMDMV).

After examining the marginal distribution for each predictor variable and collapsing cells with too few respondents, we entered all these variables into CHAID as potential predictors for each nonresponse model.

We used this process to develop two types of models: one logistic model for ability to locate and another for ability to interview located students. These models were used to define the two weight adjustment factors WBPS2 and WBPS3. For each model, we used CHAID to identify the most important interaction terms to include in the models, and those that were statistically significant at the 10 percent level were retained in the models. Main effects corresponding to these interactions were also included in the models. In addition, we tested for significance of the main effects for the other potential predictors listed above and retained those that were statistically significant at the 10 percent level. The predictor variables retained in the final models and the weighted average weight adjustment at each level of each predictor are shown in **tables 6.8 and 6.9** for the ability to locate and ability to interview models, WBPS2 and WBPS3, respectively. These models were fit with upper bounds of 4 and 3, respectively, on the maximum adjustment factors to limit variance inflation.

Table 6.8—Average weight adjustment factors from logistic model used to adjust Phase 1 weights for student location nonresponse

Logistic model predictor variables	Number located in phase 1	Weighted response rate	Average weight adjustment (WBPS2)
Total	10,566	94.9	1.05
State for which DMV records were obtained (XMDMV)			
Yes (1)	395	75.8	1.32
No (0)	10,171	95.9	1.04
NPSAS response status (XMNPSRSP)			
Full respondent (2)	9,314	95.6	1.05
Partial respondent (1)	1,252	90.8	1.10
In an area with field follow-up clusters (XMCLSTIN)			
Yes (1)	6,350	95.7	1.04
No (0)	4,216	93.8	1.07
Student age relative to level (TYPAGE2)			
Typical (0)	8,494	95.9	1.04
Older (1)	2,072	93.0	1.08
Institution level (ULEVEL4)			
2-year or less (1,2)	2,960	93.5	1.07
4-year (3,4)	7,606	96.8	1.03
Number of telephone numbers (XMNUMTEL)			
Less than 2 (1)	1,228	93.7	1.07
2 or more (2-5)	9,338	95.1	1.05
Attendance status (ATTNPTRN)			
Exclusively full-time (1)	8,433	94.5	1.06
Not exclusively full-time (2-6)	2,133	95.7	1.05
Interaction segments			
Not a DMV state; full NPSAS respondent; typical age (Segment 1)	947	92.3	1.08
Not a DMV state; full NPSAS respondent; older than typical (Segment 2)	221	89.6	1.12
Not a DMV state; partial NPSAS respondent; 2-year or less institution; not in area cluster (Segment 3)	995	94.2	1.06
Not a DMV state; partial NPSAS respondent; 2-year or less institution; in area cluster (Segment 4)	1,492	97.0	1.03
Not a DMV state; partial NPSAS respondent; 4-year institution; typical age (Segment 5)	5,955	98.4	1.02
Not a DMV state; partial NPSAS respondent; 4-year institution; older than typical (Segment 6)	561	94.4	1.06
DMV state; not in area cluster, 2-year or less institution (Segment 7)	27	55.3	1.81
DMV state; not in area cluster, 4-year institution (Segment 8)	43	73.1	1.37
DMV state; in area cluster, less than 2 phone numbers (Segment 9)	36	66.8	1.50
DMV state; in area cluster, 2 or more phone numbers (Segment 10)	289	86.9	1.15

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

Table 6.9—Average weight adjustment factors from logistic model used to adjust phase 1 weights for nonresponse of located students

Logistic model predictor variables	Number interviewed in phase 1	Weighted response rate	Average weight adjustment (WBPS3)
Total	9,924	92.2	1.08
In an area with field follow-up clusters (XMCLSTIN)			
Yes (1)	5,976	93.2	1.07
No (0)	3,948	90.9	1.10
Applied for federal aid (AIDCAT)			
Yes (1, 2)	7,521	94.0	1.06
No (3)	2,403	89.4	1.12
Number of telephone numbers (XMNUMTEL)			
Less than 3 (1, 2)	4,045	91.4	1.09
3 or more (3-5)	5,879	93.0	1.08
Institution level (ULEVEL4)			
2-year or less (1, 2)	2,696	90.3	1.11
4- year (3, 4)	7,228	94.9	1.05
Institution control (FCONTROL)			
Public (1)	5,755	92.4	1.08
Private, not-for-profit (2)	3,092	95.2	1.05
Private, for-profit (3)	1,077	86.5	1.16
Attendance status (ATTNPTRN)			
Full-time or mixed full/part-time (1,2)	9,042	93.5	1.07
Exclusively half-time or less (3-6)	882	87.2	1.15
Interaction segments			
Not a DMV state; full NPSAS respondent; 2-year or less institution (Segment 5)	2,329	94.6	1.06
Not a DMV state; full NPSAS respondent; 4-year, public institution (New Segment 8)	3,832	96.2	1.04
Not a DMV state; full NPSAS respondent; 4-year, private not-for-profit institution (New Segment 9)	2,426	97.9	1.02
Not a DMV state; full NPSAS respondent; 4-year, private for-profit inst (New Segment 10)	63	93.7	1.07
Not a DMV state; partial NPSAS respondent; not in area cluster; less than 3 phone numbers (Segment 1)	164	59.3	1.69
Not a DMV state; partial NPSAS respondent; not in area cluster; 3 or more phone numbers (Segment 2)	142	85.2	1.17
Not a DMV state; partial NPSAS respondent; in area cluster (Segment 3-4)	710	89.7	1.11
DMV state; full NPSAS respondent (DMVMP=4)	217	68.9	1.45
DMV state; partial NPSAS respondent (DMVMP=3)	41	50.8	1.97

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

The final stage of weight adjustment for the Phase 1 sample of NPSAS:96 respondents was weight truncation and smoothing to reduce unequal weighting design effects. The weights were trimmed and smoothed by institution level and control (INSTCLAS) to reduce the overall unequal weighting design effect among the BPS:96/98 Phase 1 respondents from 5.7 to 3.7.

c. Weight Adjustments for the Phase 2 Subsample of BPS:96/98 Nonrespondents

This section describes the weight adjustment procedures implemented for the 292 NPSAS:96 respondents selected for the Phase 2 subsample of BPS:96/98 nonrespondents. The adjustment for ineligibility and subsampling was computed as the product of three factors: WBPS1A, WBPS1B, and WBPS1C. The first weight adjustment factor, WBPS1A, was the reciprocal of the probability of selection for follow-up based on the sampling plan shown in **table 6.7**. This factor was set to zero for all students on the Phase 2 frame who were not selected for follow-up.⁴ Because the BPS weights were highly variable, weight sums by type of institution were inconsistent before and after subsampling. In order to reduce the effect of this sampling variation, we poststratified the after-subsampling weights to the before-subsampling totals by type of institution (a collapsed version of INSTCLAS). Hence, the second weight factor, WBPS1B, was this poststratification adjustment. The third factor, WBPS1C, was a zero/one adjustment for ineligibility which set to zero the weights of 12 Phase 2 sample students who were ultimately determined to be ineligible for the BPS:96 cohort.

We used Chi-squared automatic interaction detection (CHAID) to develop models for ability to locate the student and ability to interview located students, exactly as we had done for the Phase 1 sample. In addition to the variables considered for the Phase 1 models, we included the Phase 2 sampling stratum shown in **table 6.7** as an additional predictor variable. The CHAID results suggested that a collapsed version of the Phase 2 stratum based on the three rows of **table 6.7** would be most effective for predicting both types of nonresponse (location and interviewing). Therefore, WBPS2 and WBPS 3 are weighting class adjustments for inability to locate students and inability to interview located students, respectively, using the three rows of **table 6.7** as the weighting classes.

The final weight adjustment for the Phase 2 subsample of BPS:96/98 nonrespondents was weight truncation and smoothing to reduce the unequal weighting design effect. Because of the small size of the nonresponse follow-up subsample, we implemented truncation and smoothing (WBPS4) by the four-level version of institution level (ULEVEL4) to reduce the overall unequal weighting design effect from 4.2 to 2.6.

⁴The weights were set to zero for 530 students because data were received for five of the 535 students not selected for follow-up (827 – 292), and these five students were treated as part of the Phase 1 sample, as previously noted.

d. Weight Adjustments for the Concatenated Subsamples

After the weight factors had been computed for the three sets of BPS weights described above (NPSAS:96 nonrespondents plus the Phase 1 and Phase 2 samples of NPSAS:96 respondents), the three sets of weights were concatenated, producing a data file with analysis weights for the 10,267 BPS:96/98 respondents. We examined the unequal weighting design effects for the final weights (the product of WBPSBASE and WBPS1 through WBPS4) both overall and by type of institution (INSTCLAS). We then implemented a final truncation and smoothing adjustment, WBPS5, by INSTCLAS to reduce the unequal weighting design effect from 6.84 to 4.62. The final step in the weighting process was then to round the final weights, B98AWTE, to integer values producing the final BPS:96/98 statistical analysis weights, B98AWT.

The distributions of the weight adjustment factors for the BPS:96/98 analysis weights are presented in **table 6.10**, along with their unequal weighting design effects. Unequal weighting design effects for the final weights, B98AWT, and for the weight components are presented by type of institution in **table 6.11**. Finally, the distributions of the initial and final BPS:96/98 analysis weights (WBPSBASE * WBPS1 and B98AWT) are presented by institutional stratum in **tables 6.12 and 6.13**, respectively.

Table 6.10—Distributions of values for the BPS:96/98 weight components

Characteristic	Ability to locate (WBPS2)	Ability to interview (WBPS3)	Truncation and smoothing	
			WBPS4	WBPS5
0 < Weight < 1.0	0	0	87	53
Weight = 1.0	425	15	425	1,602
1.0 < Weight ≤ 1.5	10,723	10,052	9,880	8,612
1.5 < Weight ≤ 2.0	62	164	85	0
2.0 < Weight ≤ 2.5	11	35	55	0
Weight > 2.5	0	1	0	0
Minimum	1.000	1.000	0.016	0.190
Maximum	2.029	2.064	2.035	1.360
Maximum/minimum	2.029	2.064	14.065	7.130
Design effect	1.005	1.013	1.015	1.006

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

Table 6.11—Unequal weighting effects for BPS:96/98 weights

Sampling stratum	Base weight	Ability to locate		Ability to interview		Truncation and smoothing		
	WBPSBASE * WBPS1	WBPS2	Product ^a	WBPS3	Product ^a	WBPS4	WBPS5	B98AWT
Total	8.37	1.005	8.63	1.013	8.46	1.015	1.006	4.62
Public, less-than-2-year	3.26	1.015	3.41	1.013	3.36	1.019	1.000	2.27
Public, 2-year	4.22	1.008	4.27	1.021	4.07	1.009	1.002	2.18
Public, 4-year non-doctorate-granting	4.90	1.003	4.92	1.005	4.93	1.018	1.002	2.14
Public, 4-year doctorate-granting	3.47	1.002	3.52	1.006	3.70	1.011	1.000	2.68
Private, not-for-profit, less-than-4-year	3.73	1.009	3.63	1.014	3.40	1.011	1.002	1.65
Private, not-for-profit, 4-year non-doctorate-granting	2.65	1.003	2.53	1.008	3.00	1.019	1.000	1.97
Private, not-for-profit, 4-year doctorate-granting	4.54	1.003	4.55	1.011	4.72	1.010	1.001	3.17
Private, for-profit, less-than-2-year	3.63	1.012	3.69	1.039	3.28	1.020	1.006	2.73
Private, for-profit, 2-year or more	4.67	1.010	4.72	1.020	4.61	1.023	1.025	1.45

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

^a Product represents the product of all weight components through the current weight component, *i.e.*, the overall weight at the current stage of weighting.

Table 6.12—Distribution of initial BPS:96/98 weights

WBPSBASE * WBPS1	Institutional stratum									Total
	Public, less-than-2-year	Public, 2-year	Public, 4-year non-doctorate	Public, 4-year doctorate-granting	Private, not-for-profit, less-than-4-year	Private, not-for-profit, 4-year non-doctorate-granting	Private, not-for-profit, 4-year doctorate-granting	Private, for-profit, less-than-2-year	Private, for-profit, 2-year or more	
Zero ^a	17	136	151	143	46	87	122	127	91	920
0 < weight < 9	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
9 ≤ weight < 72	73	28	754	678	176	37	748	118	66	2,678
72 ≤ weight < 129	44	28	963	395	150	207	677	103	135	2,702
129 ≤ weight < 185	23	21	415	718	19	998	53	198	137	2,582
185 ≤ weight < 358	39	143	75	586	16	85	103	319	199	1,565
358 ≤ weight < 609	23	337	81	146	5	56	29	46	18	741
609 ≤ weight < 941	10	405	26	54	1	14	4	28	3	545
941 ≤ weight ≤ 8,882	10	457	36	48	2	30	28	35	11	657
Weight > 8,882	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Total	239	1,572	2,502	2,768	416	1,514	1,765	974	660	12,410
Minimum ^b	12	18	7	16	8	28	8	23	13	7
Maximum	2,049	18,103	4,949	5,251	2,574	3,450	3,213	4,839	5,244	18,103
Mean ^b	254	1,053	141	202	96	205	116	291	219	289
Median ^b	113	628	102	160	74	155	74	188	169	135
Total	56,456	1,512,403	332,099	529,412	35,453	292,624	191,168	246,439	124,500	3,320,553

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

^a Ineligible or not selected for follow-up.

^b Among positive values.

Table 6.13—Distribution of final BPS:96/98 weights

B98AWT	Institutional stratum									Total
	Public, less-than-2-year	Public, 2-year	Public, 4-year non-doctorate-granting	Public, 4-year doctorate-granting	Private, not-for-profit, less-than-4-year	Private, not-for-profit, 4-year non-doctorate-granting	Private, not-for-profit, 4-year doctorate-granting	Private, for-profit, less-than-2-year	Private, for-profit, 2-year or more	
Zero	55	326	389	364	106	184	231	285	203	2,143
0 < Weight < 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 ≤ Weight < 72	43	17	605	502	119	24	597	72	19	1,998
72 ≤ Weight < 129	42	14	529	435	121	157	687	51	56	2,092
129 ≤ Weight < 185	14	22	729	379	39	651	50	94	67	2,045
185 ≤ weight < 358	31	94	65	824	22	379	134	316	212	2,077
358 ≤ Weight < 609	27	182	118	134	9	60	27	85	77	719
609 ≤ Weight < 941	12	401	46	65	0	32	5	41	15	617
941 ≤ Weight ≤ 8,882	15	516	21	65	0	27	34	30	11	719
Weight > 8,882	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	239	1,572	2,502	2,768	416	1,514	1,765	974	660	12,410
Minimum ^b	15	21	9	17	9	41	9	27	23	9
Maximum	1,281	8,882	1,025	3,128	606	1,934	1,479	3,560	1,090	8,882
Mean ^b	301	1,217	154	223	107	221	126	342	290	323
Median ^b	152	797	126	176	92	170	81	237	260	163
Total ^a	55,409	1,516,177	324,517	535,298	33,014	293,862	194,007	235,756	132,534	3,320,574

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

^a Weight totals differ slightly from Table 5 because (a) institutional stratum was not included in the nonresponse model and (b) the final weights were rounded to integer values.

^b Among positive values.

e. **Overall Response Rates**

The overall response rates for BPS:96/98 are presented in **table 6.14** by type of institution. The overall unweighted response rate is 84.3 percent. However, because of the higher analysis weights associated with NPSAS:96 respondents, the overall weighted response rate is lower, 79.8 percent. Among the NPSAS:96 respondents, both the weighted and unweighted overall response rates are approximately 86 percent.

Table 6.14—Overall response rates for BPS:96/98

Type of institution	Number eligible	Number responding	Response rate	
			Unweighted	Weighted
All students				
Institutional sector				
All sectors	12,180	10,267	84.3	79.8
Public, less-than-2-year	229	181	79.0	85.1
Public, 2-year	1,535	1,249	81.4	78.6
Public, 4-year non-doctorate-granting	2,386	2,044	85.7	82.3
Public, 4-year doctorate-granting	2,810	2,474	88.0	85.1
Private, not-for-profit, 2-year or less	417	321	77.0	67.6
Private, not-for-profit, 4-year non-doctorate granting	1,500	1,338	89.2	87.0
Private, not-for-profit-4-year doctorate granting	1,737	1,534	88.3	84.2
Private, for-profit, less-than-2-year	908	657	72.4	67.0
Private, for profit, 2-year or more	658	469	71.3	67.7
NPSAS:96 respondents				
Institutional sector				
All sectors	11,823	10,107	85.5	85.9
Public, less-than-2-year	229	181	79.0	85.1
Public, 2-year	1,484	1,230	82.9	84.4
Public, 4-year non-doctorate-granting	2,318	2,009	86.7	87.8
Public, 4-year doctorate-granting	2,730	2,432	89.1	91.3
Private, not-for-profit, 2-year or less	405	320	79.0	79.7
Private, not-for-profit, 4-year non-doctorate granting	1,470	1,321	89.9	91.2
Private, not-for-profit-4-year doctorate granting	1,684	1,506	89.4	91.7
Private, for-profit, less-than-2-year	866	643	74.2	74.1
Private, for profit, 2-year or more	637	465	73.0	78.5

Each weighted response rate was calculated as the weighted number of respondents divided by the weighted number of eligibles. For NPSAS:96 respondents, the sampling weight used for this calculation was $WBPSBASE * WBPS1$; for the NPSAS:96 nonrespondents, it was $NP981 * NP98F1 * NP98F2$.

B. Weights for All Confirmed BPS:96 Cohort Members

An additional analysis weight was computed for the set of all students who were confirmed FTBs (both NPSAS:96 respondents and NPSAS:96 nonrespondents who were BPS:96/98 respondents) for two reasons. First, some analyses using NPSAS:96 and administrative records data will be more precise and more powerful if they are based on the full set of students ultimately identified as eligible for the BPS:96 cohort. Second, if the sample for the second follow-up of the BPS:96 cohort includes BPS:96/98 nonrespondents, the initial weight must be one that assigns positive weights to all confirmed BPS:96 cohort members.

Therefore, we computed additional weights for the union of the following two sets of students:

- The 11,823 NPSAS:96 respondents who were determined to be eligible for BPS during NPSAS:96 and not determined to be ineligible during BPS:96/98; and
- The 160 NPSAS:96 nonrespondents who were BPS:96/98 respondents eligible for the BPS:96 cohort.

This set of students can be alternatively described as the union of the following two sets of students:

- The 10,267 BPS:96/98 respondents; and
- The 1,716 BPS:96/98 nonrespondents who were determined to be eligible for the BPS:96 cohort during their NPSAS:96 interview.

The former description motivates the weight computation for these students. The latter description is more relevant to its application for analysis of the data for these students and inclusion of them in the second BPS:96 follow-up survey.

1. Weights for the NPSAS:96 Nonrespondents

The initial weight for the 425 NPSAS:96 nonrespondents is the product of the special-purpose NPSAS:96 base weight, WBPSBASE, times the adjustments for ineligibility and nonresponse, WBPS1 and WBPS3, respectively (existing components of the BPS analysis weight WBPSAWT). Hence, their initial weight is

$$WBPSI1 = WBPSBASE * WBPS1 * WBPS3.$$

This process resulted in positive weights for the 160 BPS:96/98 respondents in the sample of 425 NPSAS:96 nonrespondents.

2. Weights for the NPSAS:96 Respondents

The initial weight for the 11,985 BPS:96 respondents included in the BPS:96/98 survey is simply the product of the special-purpose NPSAS:96 base weight, WBPSBASE, times the final indicator of BPS:96 eligibility, WPSELIG. Therefore, the initial weight for the NPSAS:96 respondents is

$$WBPSI1 = WBPSBASE * WPSELIG.$$

This process resulted in positive weights for the 11,823 BPS:96 cohort members who were NPSAS:96 respondents.

3. Combined weights

After computing these initial weights, we concatenated the two sets of weights and examined the unequal weighting design effects for WBPSI1 both overall and by type of institution (INSTCLAS). Because of large unequal weighting design effects, we implemented a final truncation and smoothing adjustment, WBPSI2, by INSTCLAS to reduce the unequal weighting design effect from 8.60 to 4.94. Hence, the final weight, B98IAWTE, is the product of WBPSI1 and WBPSI2. The final step was to round the weights, B98IAWTE, to integer values to produce the analysis weight, B98IAWT. For both the initial and final weights, the unequal weighting design effects and the weight distributions are provided in **tables 6.15 and 6.16**, respectively.

Table 6.15—Unequal weighting design effects for BPS:96/98 weights for all eligibles

Sampling stratum	Initial weight	Final weight
	WBPSI1	WBPSIAWTE
Total	8.60	4.94
Public, less-than-2-year	3.64	2.31
Public, 2-year	4.38	2.44
Public, 4-year non-doctorate-granting	5.08	2.85
Public, 4-year doctorate-granting	3.67	3.04
Private, not-for-profit, less-than-4-year	3.63	2.05
Private, not-for-profit, 4-year non-doctorate-granting	2.65	2.30
Private, not-for-profit, 4-year doctorate-granting	4.64	3.23
Private, for-profit, less-than-2-year	3.56	2.14
Private, for-profit, 2-year or more	4.51	1.28

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

Table 6.16–Distribution of BPS:96/98 weights for all eligibles

Sampling stratum	Initial weight	Final weight
	(WBPSI1)	(WBPSIAWTE)
Zero ^a	427	427
0 < Weight < 9	4	1
9 ≤ Weight < 72	2,827	2,667
72 ≤ Weight < 129	2,849	2,657
129 ≤ Weight < 185	2,708	2,787
185 ≤ Weight < 358	1,642	1,805
358 ≤ Weight < 609	754	736
609 ≤ Weight < 941	554	657
941 ≤ Weight ≤ 8,882	629	655
Weight > 8,882	16	18
Total	12,410	12,410
Minimum ^b	7	7
Maximum	18,683	9,153
Mean ^b	277	277
Median ^b	135	144
Total	3,320,596	3,320,763 ^a

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

^a The weight totals are not identical because of rounding the final weights to integer values.

^b Among positive values.

In addition, we verified that each of the 11,983 students who has a positive value of the new analysis weight, B98IAWT, also has been assigned to a BPS analysis stratum and analysis replicate, B98ASTR and B98AREP, respectively, which enables computation of Taylor Series variance estimates using these weights.

C. Variance Estimation

For probability-based sample surveys, most estimates are nonlinear statistics. Hence, the variances of the estimates cannot be expressed in closed form. For example, a mean or proportion is calculated as $\sum wy / \sum w$, which is nonlinear because the denominator is a survey estimate of the (unknown) population total. Two common procedures for estimating the variances of nonlinear survey statistics are Taylor series linearization procedures and replication methods. The subsections below discuss both methods of variance estimation for BPS:96/98.

1. Taylor Series

The Taylor series variance estimation procedure is a well-known technique for estimating variances of nonlinear statistics. The procedure substitutes the first-order Taylor series approximation of the nonlinear statistic into the variance formula based on the sampling

design. Woodruff (1971) presents the mathematical formulation of this procedure and an example of its application to complex sample surveys.

For stratified, multistage sampling designs, the Taylor series procedure requires analysis strata and analysis replicates based on the first-stage sampling design. Since the BPS:96 cohort is a subset of the NPSAS:96 sample, the first stage of the sampling design was the first stage of the NPSAS:96 sample. Hence, the analysis strata and analysis replicates for BPS:96/98 were defined from those computed for the NPSAS:96 undergraduate student sample. In fact, the BPS:96/98 analysis strata, B98STR, are identical to the 51 NPSAS:96 undergraduate analysis strata, UANALSTR. In some cases, we collapsed adjacent NPSAS:96 analysis replicates, within analysis strata, to form BPS:96/98 analysis replicates, B98REP, that each contained at least four BPS:96/98 respondents.

2. Balanced Repeated Replication

Balanced Repeated Replications (BRR) is one of two replication techniques commonly used to estimate the variances of survey statistics computed from complex sample surveys. The other commonly used replication technique is the Jackknife replication technique. Wölter (1985) reviews both the Taylor series and replication techniques.

The BRR method is designed for a survey with L primary sampling strata and two primary sampling units (PSUs) selected per stratum. A half-sample replicate is formed by selecting one PSU from each stratum. For any given sample, there are 2^L such half-samples. If we let $\bar{y}_{st,\alpha}$ represent the estimate of the population mean calculated from the α -th replicate and let \bar{y}_{st} represent the stratified mean from the full sample, then the mean of $(\bar{y}_{st,\alpha} - \bar{y}_{st})^2$ over all 2^L half samples is identical to the textbook stratified variance estimator. BRR is essentially a method for selecting a set of k “balanced” replicates where k is much smaller than 2^L so that this same property holds for the set of k replicates (see Chapter 3 of Wölter, 1985). The BRR variance estimate is then computed as

$$\text{Var}_{\text{BRR}}(\bar{y}_{st}) = \frac{\sum_{\alpha=1}^k (\bar{y}_{st,\alpha} - \bar{y}_{st})^2}{k}.$$

a. Why were BRR weights computed?

BRR weights were computed for BPS:96/98 because of concern that the variances for medians and other quantiles may not be appropriate when computed using either Taylor series or Jackknife methods. The Taylor series approach estimates the cumulative distribution function at several points and then estimates variances for quantiles through inverse interpolation (see Francisco and Fuller, 1991). Because these results depend on the points at which the cumulative distribution function and its variances are evaluated, they are subjective and require considerable care by the user. Jackknife methods are inconsistent for estimating the variances of non-smooth functions, such as quantiles (see Chapter 3 of Efron, 1982); as the sample size increases, the estimates do not converge to the true value. Moreover, the resulting Jackknife variance estimator has only two degrees of freedom, irrespective of the sample size.

b. How were the BRR weights computed?

As mentioned above, the BRR method is designed for surveys with two PSUs per stratum. Because the NPSAS:96 was not a two-PSU-per-stratum design, the first task was to approximate the design for variance estimation purposes as one with two analysis PSUs per stratum. Fortunately, that problem had already been solved when the NPSAS:96 Jackknife weights were computed. As explained in Section 6.4.2 of the NPSAS:96 Methodology Report, when computing the Jackknife weights, two such sets of pseudo-strata, were developed:

1. 51 strata for all-student and undergraduate student analyses, and
2. 42 strata for graduate/first-professional analyses.

The $L = 51$ pseudo-strata defined for undergraduate students were used to compute BRR weights based on the special NPSAS:96 analysis weights, WBPSBASE, which include student interviews during the BPS follow-up of a subsample of 425 NPSAS:96 CATI nonrespondents. Wölter (1985) explains that to achieve “full orthogonal balance,” k half-sample replicates should be used where $k > L$ and k is a multiple of 4. Since $13 \times 4 = 52$, we used $k = 52$. As Wölter further explains, we can use any 52×52 Hadamard matrix to define the 52 balanced half-samples. In particular, we can use any 52 rows (or columns) to represent the 52 BRR replicates and use any 51 columns (or rows) to represent the 51 NPSAS:96 pseudo-strata.

Although all $k = 52$ balanced replicates are needed to achieve “full orthogonal balance,” using the full set of 52 replicates results in 52 degrees of freedom for the error variance. Since a two-PSU-per-stratum design with 51 strata only has 51 degrees of freedom for error, using 52 replicates could result in spurious indications of statistical significance. Therefore, we used $L = 51$ replicates, instead of 52 replicates. This results in a small positive bias in the variance estimate and, hence, conservative hypothesis test results.

In particular, we used the same Hadamard matrix that had been used to compute the BRR weights for NPSAS:96. We verified that the initial matrix was a 52×52 Hadamard matrix by verifying that $\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H} = 52\mathbf{I}$. We then used the same 51 columns that were used for NPSAS:96 (deleting an identity column) to identify 51 BRR replicate samples, as discussed below.

Using Wölter's notation (with rows and columns reversed), let $\delta_h^{(\alpha)}$ denote the element of the 52×52 Hadamard matrix in row h and column α . The ‘+1’ and ‘-1’ elements of the matrix were used to define 51 initial balanced replicate weights from WBPSBASE, and the NPSAS:96 Jackknife replicate and stratum variables, JACKREP and JACKSTR, as follows:

- +1 \implies the α -th BRR replicate contains the pseudo-replicate 1 observation from pseudo-stratum h ($\text{BRRWT}\alpha = 2 * \text{WBPSBASE}$ if $\text{JACKREP}=1$; $\text{BRRWT}\alpha = 0$ if $\text{JACKREP}=2$)
- 1 \implies the α -th BRR replicate contains the pseudo-replicate 2 observations from pseudo-stratum h ($\text{BRRWT}\alpha = 2 * \text{WBPSBASE}$ if $\text{JACKREP}=2$; $\text{BRRWT}\alpha = 0$ if $\text{JACKREP}=1$).

From each of the 51 BRR initial replicate weights defined in this manner, we computed the final BRR replicate weight using exactly the same weight adjustment procedures that had

been implemented for the full BPS sample, except that the weight truncation points were doubled.⁵ The final BRR weights for BPS:96/98, rounded to integer values, are B98BRR01 through B98BRR51.

D. Accuracy of Estimates

The accuracy of survey statistics is affected by both random and non-random errors. Random errors reduce the precision of survey statistics, while non-random errors result in bias (i.e., estimates that do not converge to the true population parameter as the sample size increases without limit).

The sources of error in a survey are often dichotomized as sampling and non-sampling errors. Sampling error refers to the error that occurs simply because the survey is based on a sample of population members, rather than the entire population. All other types of errors are non-sampling errors, including survey nonresponse (because of inability to contact sampling members, their refusal to participate in the study, etc.) and measurement errors such as the errors that occur because the intent of survey questions was not clear to the respondent, because the respondent had insufficient knowledge to answer correctly, or because the data were not captured correctly (e.g., because of recording, editing, and/or data entry errors).

Sampling errors are primarily random errors for well-designed surveys, like NPSAS:96 and BPS:96/98. However, non-random errors can occur also if the sampling frame does not provide complete coverage of the target population. The BPS survey instruments and data collection procedures were subjected to thorough development and testing to minimize non-sampling errors because these errors are difficult to quantify and are likely to be non-random errors.

1. Measures of Precision

The cumulative effect of random errors on the precision of a survey statistic is measured by the standard error of that statistic. The standard error of a statistic is the estimated standard deviation of the sampling distribution of the statistic over repeated samples of the same size using the same sampling design. Hence, the standard error of a survey statistic depends not only on the natural variability of the observations in the population and on the sample size but also on the characteristics of the sampling design. Features of the sampling design that affect the sampling variance of a survey statistic (the square of the standard error) include stratification, multistage or cluster sampling, and unequal sampling rates. Stratification can increase precision if outcomes are more homogeneous within strata than between strata, but the other survey design features usually decrease precision. Moreover, statistical adjustment of the analysis weights to reduce the potential for bias due to nonresponse also decrease precision.

⁵There were a few minor exceptions made to obtain convergence of the logistic models used for the Phase 1 nonresponse adjustments: for the ability to locate model, the upper bound on the adjustment factor was increased from 4.0 to 4.5 and to 5.0 for Replicates 30 and 7, respectively; and for the ability to interview model the upper bound on the adjustment factor was increased from 3.0 to 3.5 for Replicates 8 and 51, respectively.

The cumulative effect of the various factors affecting the precision of a survey statistic is often modeled as the survey design effect. The design effect, $Deff$, is defined as the ratio of the sampling variance of the statistic under the actual sampling design divided by the variance that would be expected for a simple random sample of the same size, i.e.,

$$Deff(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{\widehat{Var}(\hat{\theta})}{\widehat{Var}_{SRS}(\hat{\theta})}$$

where $\hat{\theta}$ represents the survey statistics of interest (e.g., estimated proportion of the population still enrolled). Hence, the design effect is unity (1.00), by definition, for simple random samples. For most practical sampling designs, the survey design effect is greater than unity, reflecting that the precision is less than could be achieved with a simple random sampling of the same size (if such a design were practical). The size of the survey design effect depends largely on the sample size and intracluster correlation within the primary sampling units (e.g., number of students per institution and within-institution correlations). Hence, statistics that are based on observations that are highly correlated within institutions will have higher design effects for BPS.

In order to provide an approximate characterization of the precision with which BPS:96/98 survey statistics can be estimated, we have prepared a short series of tables that provide estimates of key statistics, their standard errors, and the estimated survey design effects. In **table 6.17**, we present the estimated distribution of highest undergraduate degree attained in 1998 for 1995-96 beginning postsecondary students by selected student and institutional characteristics. The standard errors and estimated design effects for these statistics are presented in **tables 6.18 and 6.19**, respectively. In the same manner, the estimated distribution of persistence/attainment status as of 1998 is presented in **table 6.20**, and the associated standard errors and design effects are shown in **tables 6.21 and 6.22**, respectively. SUDAAN (Release 7.5.3) was used to produce all statistics in **tables 6.17** through **6.22**.

Table 6.17—Percentage distribution of 1995-96 beginning postsecondary students by highest undergraduate degree attained as of 1998, by selected student and institutional characteristics

Characteristic	Sample size	Highest undergraduate degree attained		
		None	Certificate	Associate or baccalaureate
Total	10,265	84.4	10.2	5.5
Gender				
Male	4,471	86.1	8.4	5.5
Female	5,794	82.9	11.7	5.4
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	72	91.6	5.4	3.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	589	89.9	5.0	5.1
Black, non-Hispanic	1,128	81.1	15.0	3.9
Hispanic	1,294	82.6	12.7	4.7
White, non-Hispanic	7,160	84.7	9.4	5.9
Age in AY 1995-96				
18 or younger	7,472	89.5	4.3	6.2
19	1,028	86.3	8.1	5.6
20 to 29	1,120	72.6	23.0	4.4
30 or older	641	73.9	23.0	3.1
Dependency/income in 1994				
Dependent, less than \$20,000	1,559	83.8	9.0	7.2
Dependent, \$20,000 to \$39,999	1,916	86.9	7.1	6.0
Dependent, \$40,000 to \$59,999	1,963	88.6	4.7	6.7
Dependent, \$60,000 or more	3,122	91.9	3.1	5.0
Independent, less than \$10,000	767	75.1	21.2	3.7
Independent, \$10,000 to \$19,999	428	67.5	27.6	4.8
Independent, \$20,000 or more	507	75.8	20.8	3.4
Number of risk factors in 1995-96				
None	6,522	89.2	3.7	7.2
One	1,570	85.3	8.9	5.8
Two	668	82.9	13.9	3.3
Three or more	1,499	75.4	21.4	3.2
Level and control of first institution				
Public, 4-year	4,518	96.1	1.4	2.6
Public, 2-year	1,249	85.1	8.0	6.9
Public, less-than-2-year	181	49.7	49.7	0.6
Private, not-for-profit, 4-year	2,876	95.8	1.5	2.7
Private, not-for-profit, 2-year or less	306	58.4	14.3	27.3
Private, for-profit, 2-year or more	475	54.2	23.4	22.4
Private, for-profit, less-than-2-year	662	40.5	59.0	0.6

Table 6.17—Percentage distribution of 1995-96 beginning postsecondary students by highest undergraduate degree attained as of 1998, by selected student and institutional characteristics (continued)

Characteristic	Sample size	Highest undergraduate degree attained		
		None	Certificate	Associate or baccalaureate
Level of first institution				
4-year	7,477	95.7	1.5	2.8
2-year	1,921	82.2	9.4	8.5
Less-than-2-year	869	42.6	56.8	0.6
Aid package at first institution in AY 1995-96				
No aid	2,542	86.8	8.6	4.6
Grants, no loans	2,591	84.7	9.8	5.5
Grants and loans	3,808	82.4	10.9	6.8
Loans, no grants	1,146	80.0	12.8	7.2
Other aid	175	70.5	28.5	1.0
Intensity pattern				
Always full-time	7,149	81.0	11.4	7.6
Always part-time	580	89.0	10.8	0.2
Mixed	2,280	87.7	8.4	3.9
Transfer status				
Did not transfer	7,813	84.8	11.4	3.8
Transferred to other institution	2,196	81.7	7.0	11.3
Type of degree attempted				
Certificate	1,423	54.7	43.0	2.3
Associate's degree	1,895	84.6	5.0	10.4
Bachelor's degree	6,817	96.9	1.2	1.9
None	127	97.3	2.4	0.3
Parents' highest education				
High school diploma or less	3,445	79.0	15.5	5.5
Some postsecondary education	1,761	85.6	8.6	5.8
Bachelor's degree	2,159	87.7	4.8	7.4
Post-baccalaureate degree	1,896	95.0	1.5	3.5

Table 6.18—Standard errors for table 6.17: percentage distribution of 1995-96 beginning postsecondary students by highest undergraduate degree attained as of 1998, by selected student and institutional characteristics

Characteristic	Sample size	Highest undergraduate degree attained		
		None	Certificate	Associate or baccalaureate
Total	10,265	0.94	0.84	0.64
Gender				
Male	4,471	1.328	1.11	0.88
Female	5,794	1.20	1.15	0.65
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	72	4.37	3.69	2.15
Asian/Pacific Islander	589	2.64	2.20	1.62
Black, non-Hispanic	1,128	2.33	2.20	1.13
Hispanic	1,294	2.54	2.32	1.18
White, non-Hispanic	7,160	1.17	1.03	0.80
Age in AY 1995-96				
18 or younger	7,472	0.97	0.45	0.92
19	1,028	1.71	1.24	1.13
20 to 29	1,120	2.64	2.60	0.79
30 or older	641	3.50	3.38	0.73
Income/dependency in 1994				
Dependent, less than \$20,000	1,559	2.11	1.67	1.50
Dependent, \$20,000 to \$39,999	1,916	1.57	1.13	1.14
Dependent, \$40,000 to \$59,999	1,963	1.53	0.85	1.26
Dependent, \$60,000 or more	3,122	1.17	0.68	0.99
Independent, less than \$10,000	767	2.48	2.25	0.90
Independent, \$10,000 to \$19,999	428	5.50	5.70	1.55
Independent, \$20,000 or more	507	3.46	3.41	1.10
Number of risk factors in 1995-96				
None	6,522	1.12	0.47	1.06
One	1,570	1.58	1.26	0.99
Two	668	2.51	2.35	0.80
Three or more	1,499	2.26	2.20	0.68
Level and control of first institution				
Public, 4-year	4,518	0.55	0.24	0.49
Public, 2-year	1,249	1.76	1.51	1.27
Public, less-than-2-year	181	7.46	7.47	0.45
Private, not-for-profit, 4-year	2,876	0.66	0.39	0.54
Private, not-for-profit, 2-year or less	306	4.60	3.13	3.65
Private, for-profit, 2-year or more	475	3.77	4.00	3.67
Private, for-profit, less-than-2-year	662	3.12	3.14	0.56

Table 6.18—Standard errors for table 6.17: percentage distribution of 1995-96 beginning postsecondary students by highest undergraduate degree attained as of 1998, by selected student and institutional characteristics (continued)

Characteristic	Sample size	Highest undergraduate degree attained		
		None	Certificate	Associate or baccalaureate
Level of first institution				
4-year	7,477	0.42	0.21	0.38
2-year	1,921	1.66	1.42	1.19
Less-than-2-year	869	2.81	2.82	0.45
Aid package at first institution in AY 1995-96				
No aid	2,542	1.84	1.62	1.14
Grants, no loans	2,591	1.47	1.31	1.00
Grants and loans	3,808	1.41	1.17	0.99
Loans, no grants	1,146	2.30	1.86	1.60
Other aid	175	6.06	6.12	1.05
Intensity pattern				
Always full-time	7,149	1.23	1.02	0.93
Always part-time	580	2.71	2.71	0.12
Mixed	2,280	1.48	1.30	0.76
Transfer status				
Did not transfer	7,813	1.09	1.06	0.42
Transferred to other institution	2,196	2.01	1.00	2.03
Type of degree attempted				
Certificate	1,423	3.03	3.12	0.63
Associate's degree	1,895	1.54	0.94	1.41
Bachelor's degree	6,817	0.34	0.21	0.28
None	127	1.23	1.16	0.34
Parents' highest education				
High school diploma or less	3,445	1.47	1.41	0.74
Some postsecondary education	1,761	1.63	1.42	1.02
Bachelor's degree	2,159	1.94	0.80	1.83
Post-baccalaureate degree	1,896	0.94	0.41	0.88

Table 6.19—Design effects for table 6.17: percentage distribution of 1995-96 beginning postsecondary students by highest undergraduate degree attained as of 1998, by selected student and institutional characteristics

Characteristic	Sample size	Highest undergraduate degree attained		
		None	Certificate	Associate or baccalaureate
Total	10,265	6.91	7.97	8.04
Gender				
Male	4,471	6.09	7.11	6.58
Female	5,794	5.87	7.45	4.85
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	72	1.79	1.93	1.15
Asian/Pacific Islander	589	4.51	5.96	3.22
Black, non-Hispanic	1,128	3.99	4.30	3.81
Hispanic	1,294	5.82	6.27	4.02
White, non-Hispanic	7,160	7.57	8.90	8.11
Age in AY 1995-96				
18 or younger	7,472	7.47	3.65	10.92
19	1,028	2.53	2.13	2.52
20 to 29	1,120	3.91	4.29	1.66
30 or older	641	4.07	4.14	1.15
Income/dependency in 1994				
Dependent, less than \$20,000	1,559	5.11	5.28	5.29
Dependent, \$20,000 to \$39,999	1,916	4.15	3.74	4.37
Dependent, \$40,000 to \$59,999	1,963	4.59	3.15	5.02
Dependent, \$60,000 or more	3,122	5.70	4.78	6.38
Independent, less than \$10,000	767	2.53	2.32	1.76
Independent, \$10,000 to \$19,999	428	5.90	6.95	2.22
Independent, \$20,000 or more	507	3.32	3.58	1.91
Number of risk factors in 1995-96				
None	6,522	8.41	4.02	10.98
One	1,570	3.13	3.10	2.82
Two	668	2.95	3.10	1.35
Three or more	1,499	4.12	4.33	2.21
Level and control of first institution				
Public, 4-year	4,518	3.56	1.96	4.41
Public, 2-year	1,249	3.06	3.84	3.17
Public, less-than-2-year	181	4.03	4.04	0.60
Private, not-for-profit, 4-year	2,876	3.05	3.02	3.14
Private, not-for-profit, 2-year or less	306	2.67	2.4	2.06
Private, for-profit, 2-year or more	475	2.71	4.23	3.69
Private, for-profit, less-than-2-year	662	2.67	2.69	3.73

Table 6.19—Design effects for table 6.17: percentage distribution of 1995-96 beginning postsecondary students by highest undergraduate degree attained as of 1998, by selected student and institutional characteristics (continued)

Characteristic	Sample size	Highest undergraduate degree attained		
		None	Certificate	Associate or baccalaureate
Level of first institution				
4-year	7,477	3.28	2.25	3.90
2-year	1,921	3.59	4.59	3.53
Less-than-2-year	869	2.80	2.82	3.23
Aid package at first institution in AY 1995-96				
No aid	2,542	7.51	8.53	7.51
Grants, no loans	2,591	4.30	5.04	4.92
Grants and loans	3,808	5.21	5.36	5.91
Loans, no grants	1,146	3.79	3.53	4.40
Other aid	175	3.09	3.21	1.86
Intensity pattern				
Always full-time	7,149	7.00	7.30	8.77
Always part-time	580	4.436	4.42	0.41
Mixed	2,280	4.62	5.03	3.52
Transfer status				
Did not transfer	7,813	7.14	8.65	3.79
Transferred to other institution	2,196	5.95	3.40	9.03
Type of degree attempted				
Certificate	1,423	5.27	5.65	2.51
Associate's degree	1,895	3.46	3.49	4.06
Bachelor's degree	6,817	2.70	2.64	3.00
None	127	0.73	0.75	0.43
Parents' highest education				
High school diploma or less	3,445	4.51	5.22	3.59
Some postsecondary education	1,761	3.80	4.48	3.39
Bachelor's degree	2,159	7.57	2.97	10.48
Post-baccalaureate degree	1,896	3.57	2.12	4.34

Table 6.20—Percentage distribution of 1995-96 beginning postsecondary students by persistence/attainment status as of 1998, by selected student and institutional characteristics

Characteristic	Sample size	Persistence/attainment status		
		Attained	No degree, enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Total	10,009	15.9	51.9	32.3
Gender				
Male	4,358	14.1	53.6	32.3
Female	5,649	17.2	50.4	32.4
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	70	7.9	48.9	43.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	569	9.1	65.7	25.3
Black, non-Hispanic	1,102	19.5	40.0	40.5
Hispanic	1,257	17.2	51.4	31.4
White, non-Hispanic	6,988	15.6	52.9	31.5
Age in AY 1995-96				
18 or younger	7,284	10.5	66.0	23.5
19	996	13.7	54.4	31.9
20 to 29	1,091	27.9	25.9	46.2
30 or older	632	26.2	19.0	54.8
Income/Dependency in 1994				
Dependent, less than \$20,000	1,523	16.2	51.0	32.8
Dependent, \$20,000 to \$39,999	1,861	13.2	60.5	26.3
Dependent, \$40,000 to \$59,999	1,910	11.4	58.4	30.3
Dependent, \$60,000 or more	3,049	8.2	75.8	16.0
Independent, less than \$10,000	744	25.2	24.5	50.3
Independent, \$10,000 to \$19,999	420	32.7	19.2	48.2
Independent, \$20,000 or more	497	24.7	20.4	54.9
Number of risk factors in 1995-96				
None	6,367	10.8	72.3	16.8
One	1,519	14.8	52.9	32.3
Two	645	17.9	33.8	48.4
Three or more	1,470	24.8	22.8	52.4
Level and control of first institution				
Public, 4-year	4,419	3.9	77.3	18.8
Public, 2-year	1,211	15.2	41.2	43.6
Public, less-than-2-year	178	50.1	7.0	42.9
Private, not-for-profit, 4-year	2,801	4.3	78.5	17.2
Private, not-for-profit, 2-year or less	290	42.3	20.1	37.6
Private, for-profit, 2-year or more	463	46.4	17.6	36.0
Private, for-profit, less-than-2-year	647	60.3	5.7	34.0

Table 6.20—Percentage distribution of 1995-96 beginning postsecondary students by persistence/attainment status as of 1998, by selected student and institutional characteristics (continued)

Characteristic	Sample size	Persistence/attainment status		
		Attained	No degree, enrolled	No degree, Not enrolled
Level of first institution				
4-year	7,302	4.3	77.3	18.4
2-year	1,856	18.1	38.9	43.0
Less-than-2-year	851	57.9	6.0	36.0
Aid package at first institution in AY 1995-96				
No aid	2,462	13.3	51.1	35.6
Grants, no loans	2,532	15.5	49.0	35.5
Grants and loans	3,718	17.8	58.5	23.7
Loans, no grants	1,122	20.4	51.5	28.2
Other aid	170	30.5	35.5	34.0
Intensity pattern				
Always full-time	7,149	19.0	55.9	25.0
Always part-time	580	11.0	19.1	69.9
Mixed	2,280	12.3	60.6	27.1
Transfer status				
Did not transfer	7,813	15.2	47.6	37.1
Transferred to other institution	2,196	18.3	66.9	14.8
Type of degree attempted				
Certificate	1,391	45.5	16.0	38.5
Associate's degree	1,833	15.7	42.6	41.8
Bachelor's degree	6,661	3.0	80.4	16.5
None	119	2.9	34.5	62.6
Parents' highest education				
High school diploma or less	3,369	21.2	39.8	39.1
Some postsecondary education	1,719	14.7	50.5	34.8
Bachelor's degree	2,097	12.2	63.3	24.5
Post-baccalaureate degree	1,846	4.7	78.3	17.0

Table 6.21—Standard errors for table 6.20: percentage distribution of 1995-96 beginning postsecondary students by persistence/attainment status as of 1998, by selected student and institutional characteristics

Characteristic	Sample size	Persistence/Attainment Status		
		Attained	No degree, enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Total	10,009	0.96	1.15	1.07
Gender				
Male	4,358	1.30	1.71	1.63
Female	5,649	1.22	1.64	1.54
Race/ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	70	4.29	10.85	10.63
Asian/Pacific Islander	569	2.60	4.82	4.56
Black, non-Hispanic	1,102	2.40	3.41	3.13
Hispanic	1,257	2.59	3.74	3.43
White, non-Hispanic	6,988	1.19	1.50	1.41
Age in AY 1995-96				
18 or younger	7,284	0.97	1.34	1.21
19	996	1.76	3.28	3.15
20 to 29	1,091	2.71	2.62	3.10
30 or older	632	3.55	3.10	3.92
Income/dependency in 1994				
Dependent, less than \$20,000	1,523	2.12	2.75	2.62
Dependent, \$20,000 to \$39,999	1,861	1.55	2.31	2.06
Dependent, \$40,000 to \$59,999	1,910	1.56	2.37	2.68
Dependent, \$60,000 or more	3,049	1.20	1.81	1.54
Independent, less than \$10,000	744	25.2	24.5	50.3
Independent, \$10,000 to \$19,999	420	5.60	3.22	5.44
Independent, \$20,000 or more	497	3.56	3.56	4.13
Number of risk factors in 1995-96				
None	6,367	1.14	1.39	1.13
One	1,519	1.63	2.68	2.56
Two	645	17.9	33.8	48.4
Three or more	1,470	2.30	2.10	2.47
Level and control of first institution				
Public, 4-year	4,419	0.56	1.44	1.24
Public, 2-year	1,211	1.79	1.99	2.01
Public, less-than-2-year	178	7.51	3.12	7.47
Private, not-for-profit, 4-year	2,801	4.3	78.5	17.2
Private, not-for-profit, 2-year or less	290	4.84	3.56	3.93
Private, for-profit, 2-year or more	463	3.68	3.51	2.59
Private, for-profit, less-than-2-year	647	3.20	1.48	3.12

Table 6.21—Standard errors for table 6.20: percentage distribution of 1995-96 beginning postsecondary students by persistence/attainment status as of 1998, by selected student and institutional characteristics (continued)

Characteristic	Sample size	Persistence/Attainment Status		
		Attained	No degree, enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Level of first institution				
4-year	7,302	0.43	1.11	0.95
2-year	1,856	1.68	1.85	1.84
Less-than-2-year	851	2.87	1.32	2.83
Aid package at first institution in AY 1995-96				
No aid	2,462	1.87	2.22	2.03
Grants, no loans	2,532	1.48	2.15	2.09
Grants and loans	3,718	1.43	1.88	1.41
Loans, no grants	1,122	2.43	3.36	3.29
Other aid	170	6.29	6.29	6.33
Intensity pattern				
Always full-time	7,149	1.23	1.41	1.20
Always part-time	580	2.71	2.61	3.17
Mixed	2,280	1.48	2.20	2.19
Transfer status				
Did not transfer	7,813	1.09	1.31	1.26
Transferred to other institution	2,196	2.01	2.12	1.38
Type of degree attempted				
Certificate	1,391	3.09	2.37	2.68
Associate's degree	1,833	1.56	2.01	1.97
Bachelor's degree	6,661	0.35	0.99	0.89
None	119	1.34	6.68	6.82
Parents' highest education				
High school diploma or less	3,369	1.50	1.67	1.74
Some postsecondary education	1,719	1.68	2.49	2.75
Bachelor's degree	2,097	1.89	2.36	2.21
Post-baccalaureate degree	1,846	0.93	3.11	2.95

Table 6.22—Design effects for table 6.20: percentage distribution of 1995-96 beginning postsecondary students by persistence/attainment status as of 1998, by selected student and institutional characteristics

Characteristic	Sample size	Persistence/attainment status		
		Attained	No degree, enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Total	10,009	6.84	5.28	5.23
Gender				
Male	4,358	6.07	5.13	5.28
Female	5,649	5.90	6.05	6.12
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	70	1.76	3.30	3.22
Asian/Pacific Islander	569	4.66	5.85	6.28
Black, non-Hispanic	1,102	4.06	5.34	4.47
Hispanic	1,257	5.94	7.03	6.85
White, non-Hispanic	6,988	7.59	6.28	6.40
Age in AY 1995-96				
18 or younger	7,284	7.25	5.81	5.89
19	996	2.59	4.32	4.54
20 to 29	1,091	3.98	3.91	4.22
30 or older	632	4.13	3.96	3.92
Income/dependency in 1994				
Dependent, less than \$20,000	1,523	5.03	4.62	4.74
Dependent, \$20,000 to \$39,999	1,861	3.89	4.14	4.09
Dependent, \$40,000 to \$59,999	1,910	4.60	4.40	6.48
Dependent, \$60,000 or more	3,049	5.85	5.42	5.37
Independent, less than \$10,000	744	2.56	4.90	4.43
Independent, \$10,000 to \$19,999	420	5.98	2.81	4.98
Independent, \$20,000 or more	497	3.39	3.87	3.43
Number of risk factors in 1995-96				
None	6,367	8.59	6.16	5.83
One	1,519	3.20	4.37	4.54
Two	645	3.00	4.00	3.98
Three or more	1,470	4.18	3.67	3.58
Level and control of first institution				
Public, 4-year	4,419	3.68	5.22	4.46
Public, 2-year	1,211	3.01	1.98	1.99
Public, less-than-2-year	178	4.01	2.66	4.06
Private, not-for-profit, 4-year	2,801	3.11	4.96	4.29
Private, not-for-profit, 2-year or less	290	2.79	2.29	1.91
Private, for-profit, 2-year or more	463	2.52	3.93	1.35
Private, for-profit, less-than-2-year	647	2.77	2.61	2.81

Table 6.22—Design effects for table 6.20: percentage distribution of 1995-96 beginning postsecondary students by persistence/attainment status as of 1998, by selected student and institutional characteristics (continued)

Characteristic	Sample size	Persistence/attainment status		
		Attained	No degree, enrolled	No degree, not enrolled
Level of first institution				
4-year	7,302	3.37	5.11	4.40
2-year	1,856	3.54	2.67	2.57
Less-than-2-year	851	2.88	2.60	2.95
Aid package at first institution in AY 1995-96				
No aid	2,462	7.44	4.88	4.40
Grants, no loans	2,532	4.25	4.70	4.83
Grants and loans	3,718	5.21	5.43	4.10
Loans, no grants	1,122	4.09	5.07	6.02
Other aid	170	6.29	6.29	6.33
Intensity pattern				
Always full-time	7,149	7.00	5.78	5.50
Always part-time	580	4.36	2.56	2.77
Mixed	2,280	4.62	4.64	5.56
Transfer status				
Did not transfer	7,813	7.14	5.34	5.35
Transferred to other institution	2,196	5.95	4.46	3.33
Type of degree attempted				
Certificate	1,391	5.37	5.81	4.22
Associate's degree	1,833	3.37	3.02	2.93
Bachelor's degree	6,661	2.77	4.18	3.82
None	119	0.76	2.35	2.37
Parents' highest education				
High school diploma or less	3,369	4.55	3.91	4.27
Some postsecondary education	1,719	3.88	4.25	5.71
Bachelor's degree	2,097	7.01	5.03	5.55
Post-baccalaureate degree	1,846	3.55	10.48	11.37

2. Measures of Bias

The bias of a survey estimate is the difference between the estimate and the true value of the corresponding population parameter. The bias is necessarily unknown for most estimates because the true value of the population parameter is unknown. If it were known, the difference between the values of the survey statistic and the population parameter could be used to construct a confidence interval estimate of the bias. If the confidence interval included zero (0), one could conclude that the estimate appeared to be unbiased. Since the true values of the population parameters usually are not known, we will use an alternative approach to investigate the potential for bias in the BPS:96/98 survey estimates.

Although there are many other potential sources of bias, one of the most important sources of bias in sample surveys is survey nonresponse. Survey nonresponse results in bias when the unobserved outcomes for the nonrespondents are systematically different from the observed outcomes for the respondents.

Hence, we can model the potential for nonresponse bias by modeling the pattern of mean response by date of response. We first used the date of interview (or date of last access for non-CATI responses) to subdivide the 10,267 survey respondents into 10 groups of approximately 1,000 respondents each. Then, within each institution level (less-than-2 year, 2-year, and 4-year), we again subdivided all respondents into 10 groups of approximately equal numbers of respondents. This strategy was adopted so that the mean response in each group would have approximately the same precision. However, it also results in respondent groups with shorter ranges of dates at the beginning of data collection because relatively larger numbers of interviews were completed during the first few months of data collection.

We examined the pattern of cumulative mean response (using unweighted means, or averages) by date of interview (both overall and within level of institution) for the following:

- Mean age in the base year (1995-96).
- Percent non-white.
- Percent enrolled in the Spring of 1998.
- Percent who had attained a degree by June 1998, and
- Mean number of risk factors.

In addition, for all students combined, we examined the mean of the institution level attended in the base year, where level was coded as follows: 1) less-than-2-year institution; 2) 2-year institution; and 3) 4-year institution. Finally, for students who attended 4-year institutions in the base year, we examined the percentage who reported in the base year that they were attempting a baccalaureate degree.

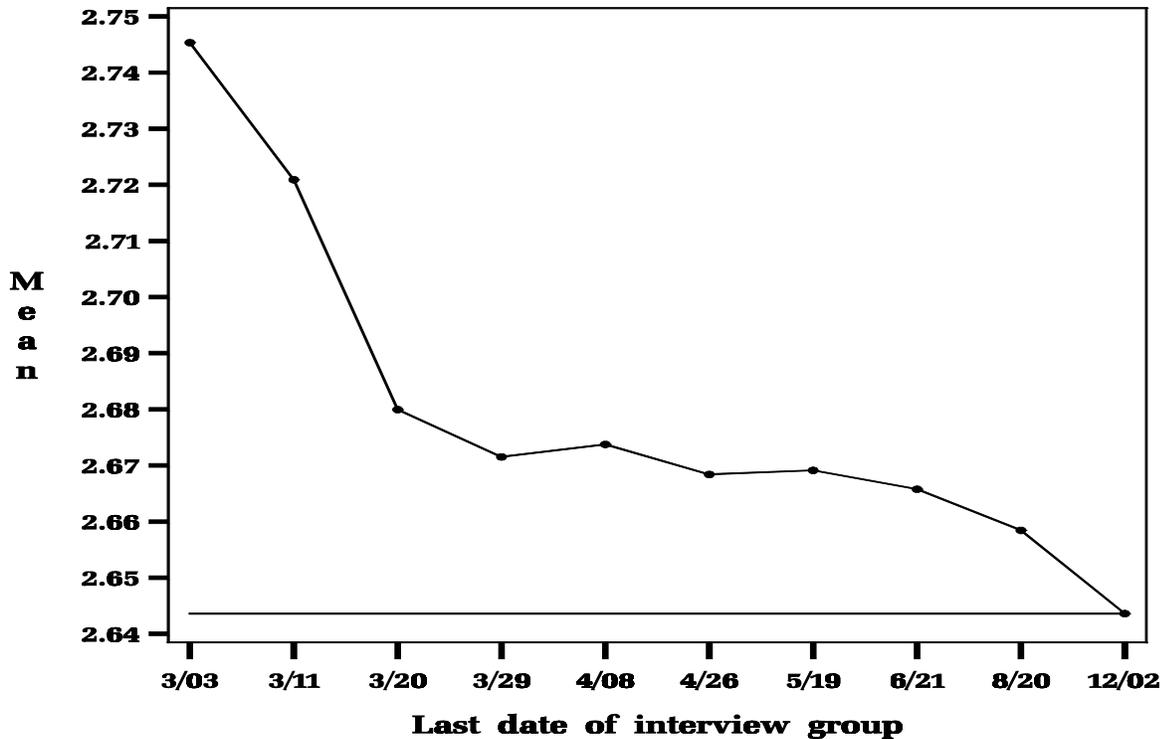
If the mean responses from the later groups of respondents are reasonably consistent, then obtaining additional responses probably will have little effect on survey estimates and nonresponse bias probably is negligible. In this case, the plot of the cumulative mean response will approach an asymptote toward the end of data collection. If the cumulative mean is either rising or falling sharply at the end of data collection, it suggests that the later respondents tended

to have a mean response that was either higher or lower, respectively, than the overall mean. In this case, there is some potential for nonresponse bias.

The plots of cumulative mean by date of last interview are presented in **figures 6.2** through **6.7** for all students combined; **figures 6.8** through **6.13** for students who were enrolled in 4-year institutions in the base year (1995-96); **figures 6.14** through **6.18** for 2-year institutions; and **figures 6.19** through **6.23** for less-than-2-year institutions.⁶ **Figure 6.2** shows some potential for bias by institutional level for overall population estimates because it appears that additional respondents would be more likely to have attended less-than-4-year institutions. The only other evidence of potential for bias was with respect to the percentage of respondents who were enrolled in the Spring of 1998. For students from 4-year institutions and for the sample as a whole, it appears that additional respondents would be more likely to have not been enrolled in the Spring of 1998 (see **figures 6.5** and **6.10**).

⁶ The date of last interview depends on the particular subpopulation of students included in each plot.

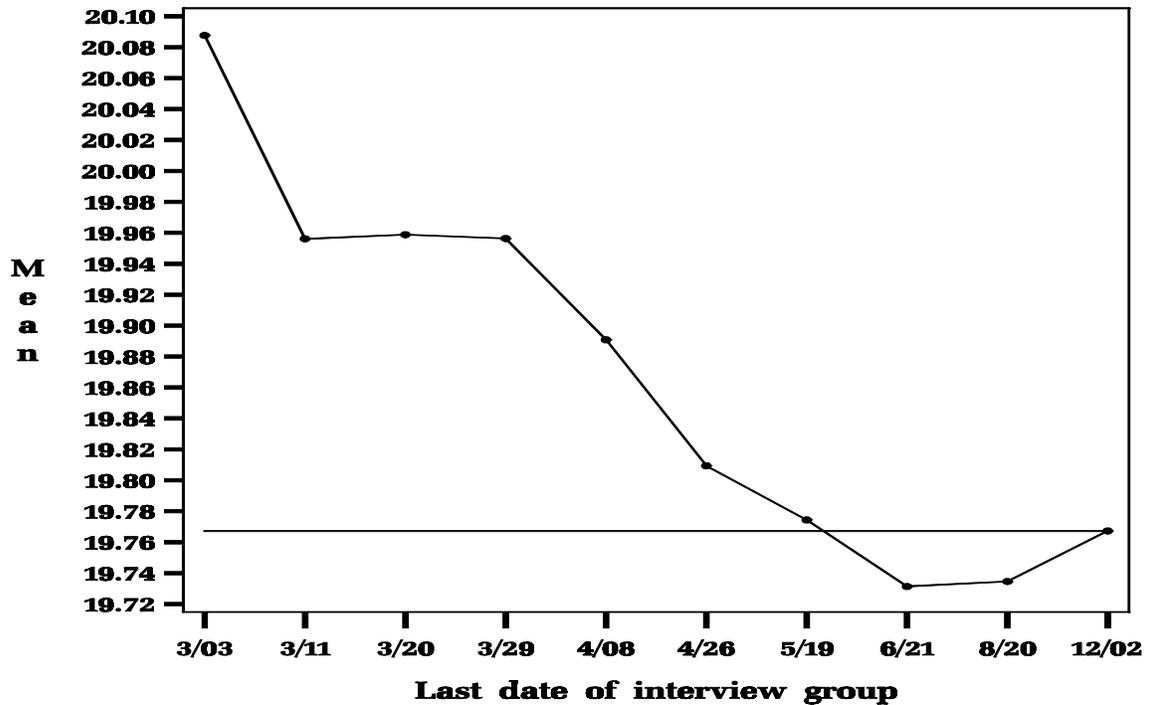
Figure 6.2—Cumulative mean institutional level for all students



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

The cumulative mean institutional level appears to be decreasing for the last 1,000 students interviewed. This result suggests some potential for bias by level of institution for overall population estimates because additional respondents would be more likely to have attended 2-year or less-than-2-year institutions in the base year.

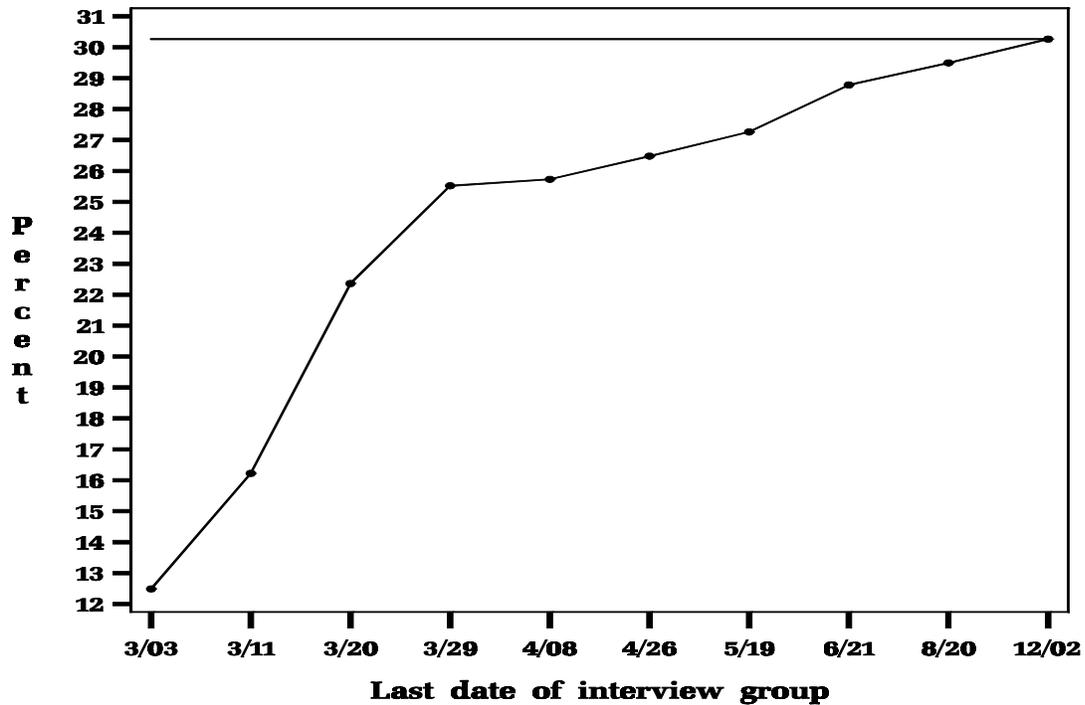
Figure 6.3—Cumulative mean age of all students



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

The cumulative mean age in the base year is stable throughout data collection (about 20 years of age). Hence, there is no evidence of potential for bias with respect to student age for overall population estimates.

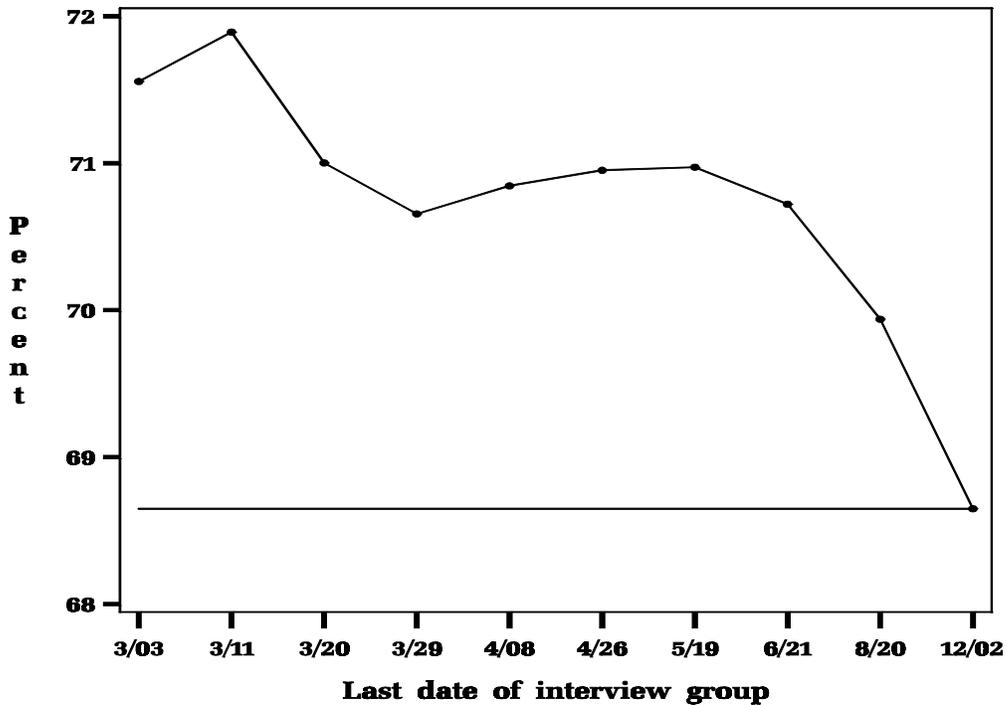
Figure 6.4—Cumulative percentage of all students who are non-white



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

The cumulative percentage of all students who are non-white appears to converge to an asymptote, although it continues to increase throughout data collection. Hence, there is no evidence of potential for bias regarding the distribution of student race for overall population estimates.

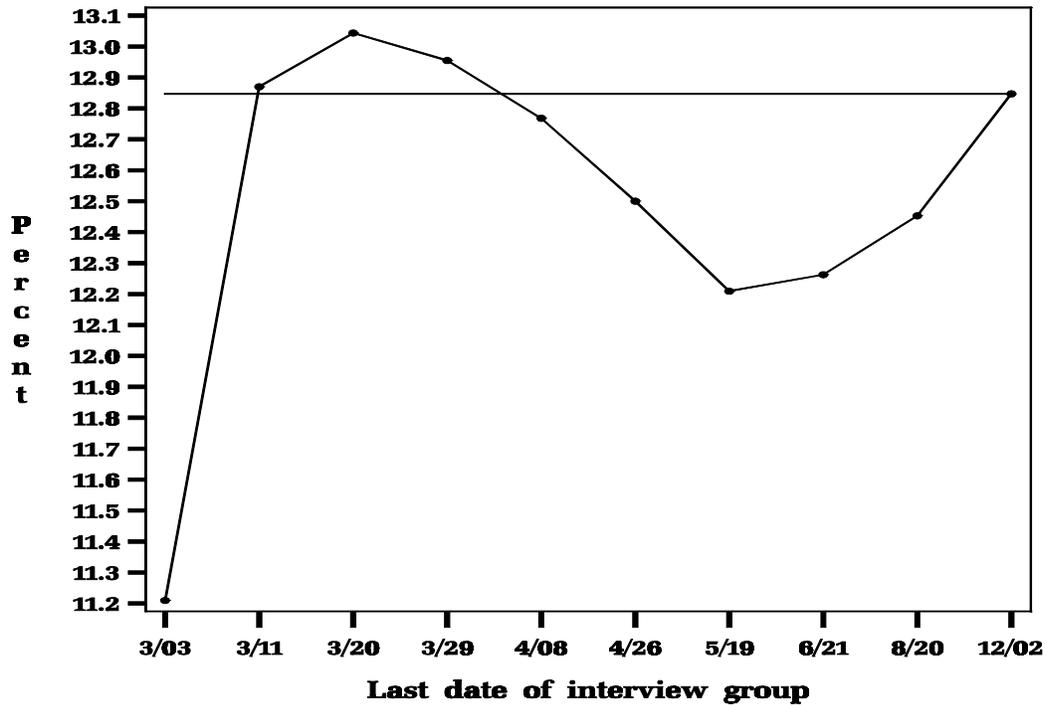
Figure 6.5—Cumulative percentage of all students who were enrolled in Spring 1998



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98*.

The cumulative percentage of all students who were enrolled in the Spring of 1998 decreases sharply for the last 2,000 students interviewed. This suggests some potential for bias by Spring enrollment for overall population estimates because additional respondents would be more likely to have not been enrolled in the Spring of 1998.

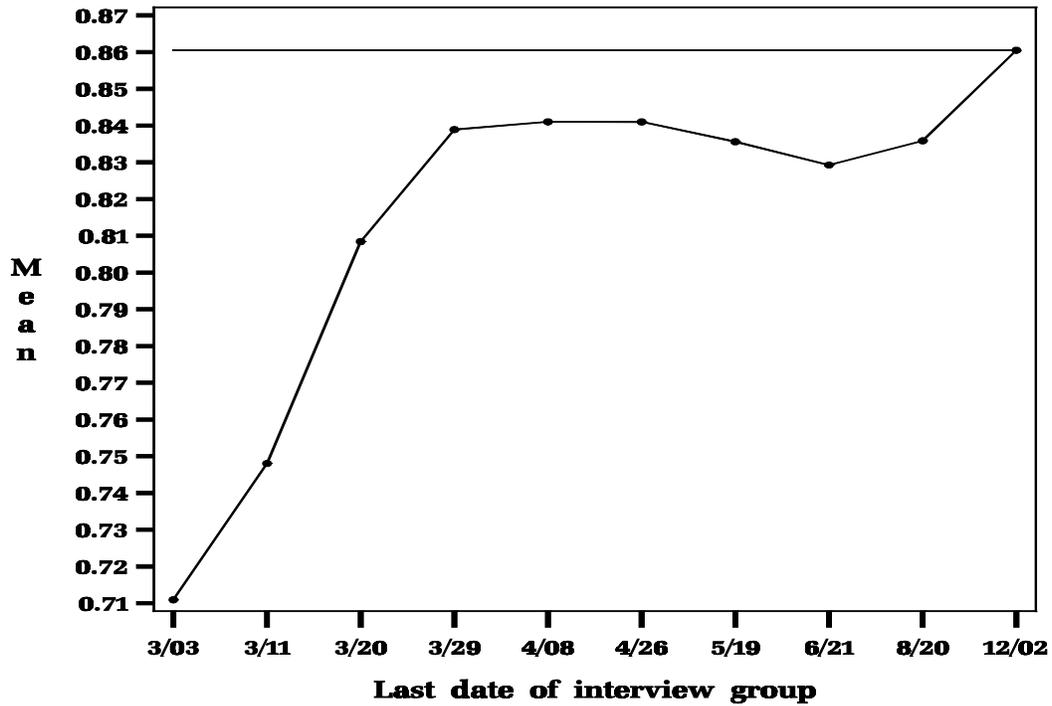
Figure 6.6—Cumulative percentage of all students who attained a degree by June 1998



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98*.

The cumulative percentage of all students who had attained a degree by June 1998 is fairly consistent at around 12 to 13 percent after the first 2,000 interviews. Hence, there is no evidence of potential for bias by degree attainment for overall population estimates.

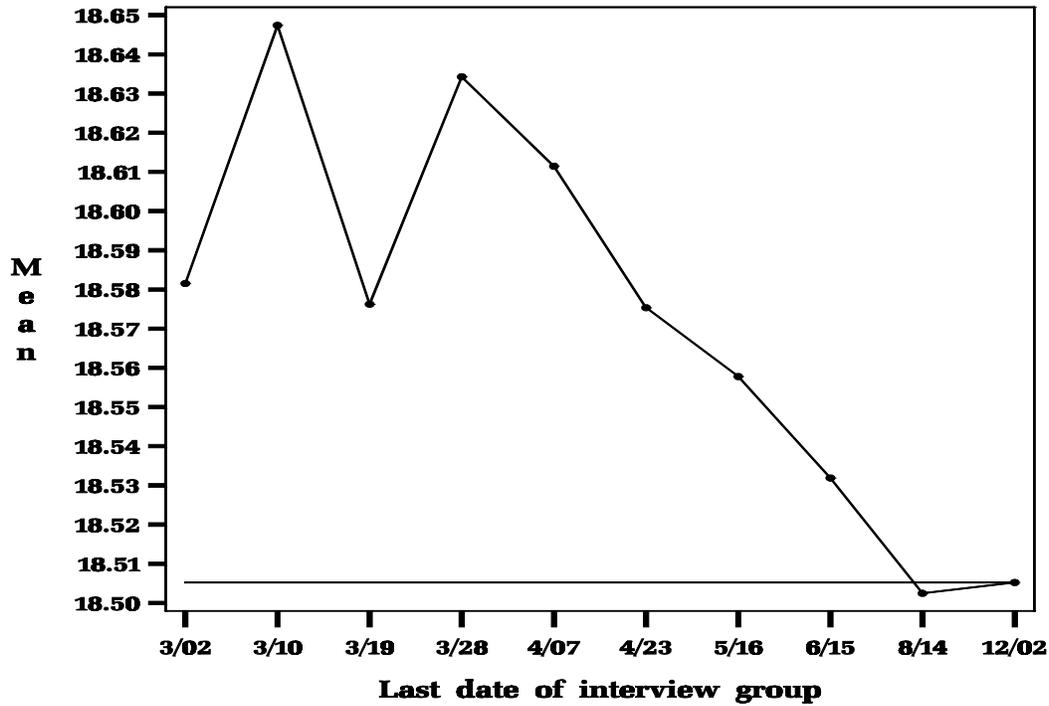
Figure 6.7—Cumulative mean number of risk factors for all students



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98*.

The cumulative mean number of risk factors that could negatively affect persistence and attainment appears to approach in asymptote although it rises somewhat for the last 1,000 students interviewed. This suggests little, if any, potential for bias regarding the number of risk factors for overall population estimates.

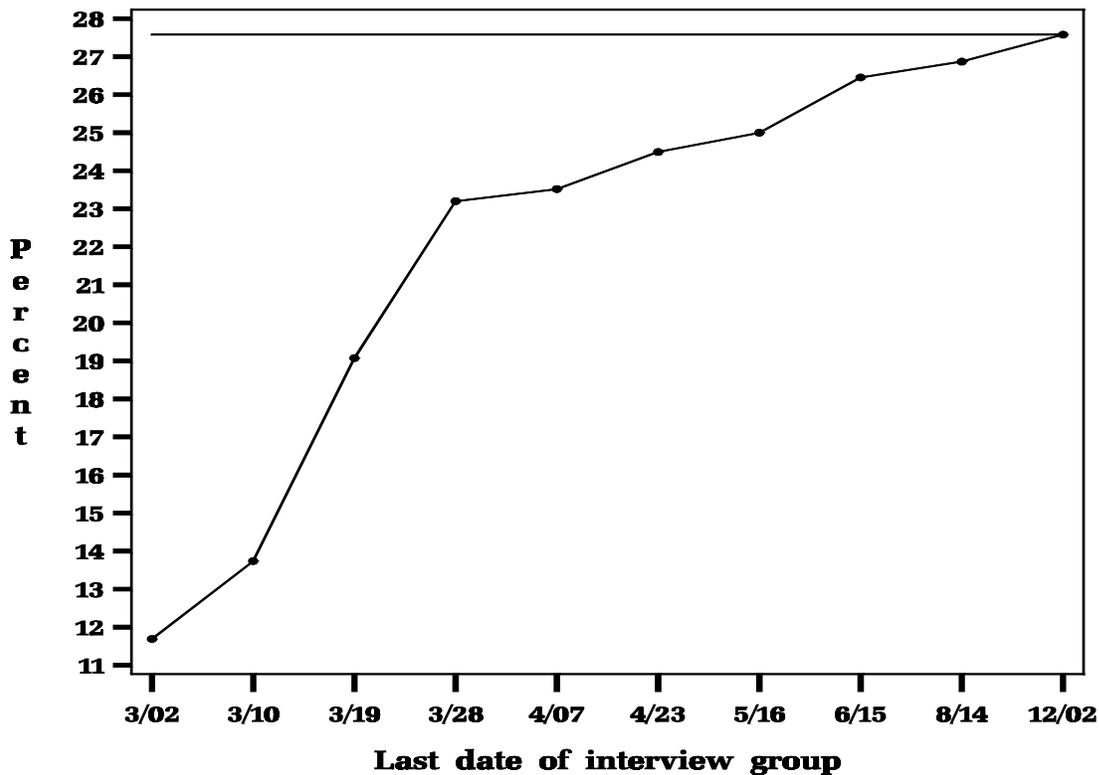
Figure 6.8—Cumulative mean age of students in 4-year institutions



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98*.

Among students enrolled at 4-year institutions in the base year, the cumulative mean age was relatively stable throughout data collection (at 18 to 19 years of age). Hence, there is no evidence of potential for bias by age in the sample from 4-year institutions.

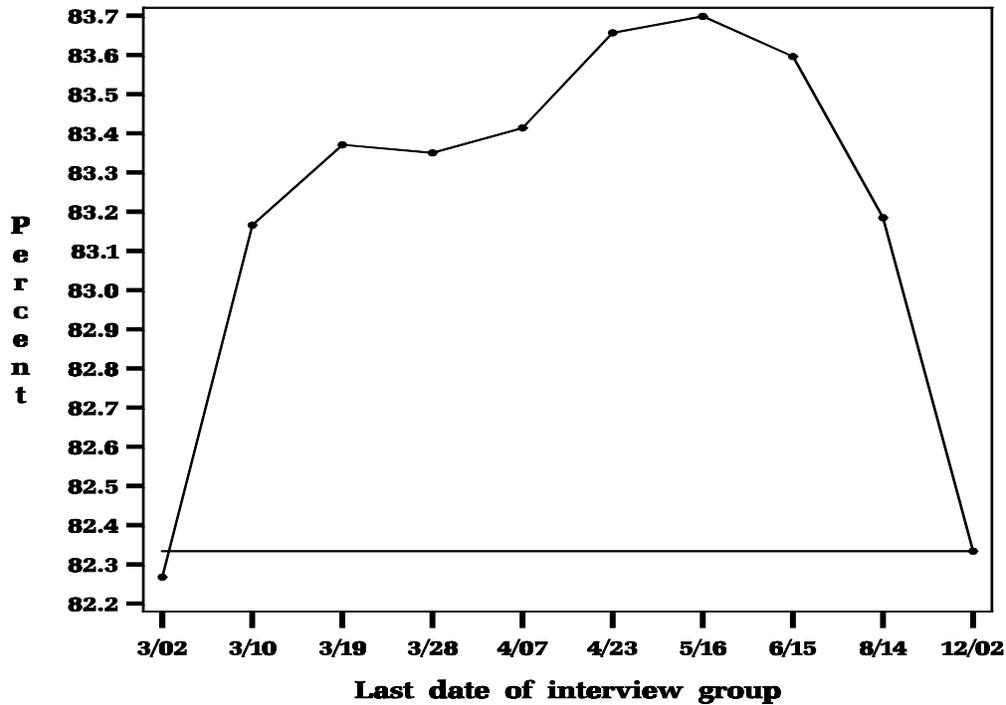
Figure 6.9—Cumulative percentage of students in 4-year institutions who are non-white



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98*.

Among students enrolled at 4-year institutions in the base year, the cumulative percentage of students who are non-white appears to converge to an asymptote. Hence, there is no evidence of potential for bias regarding the student race distribution in the sample from 4-year institutions.

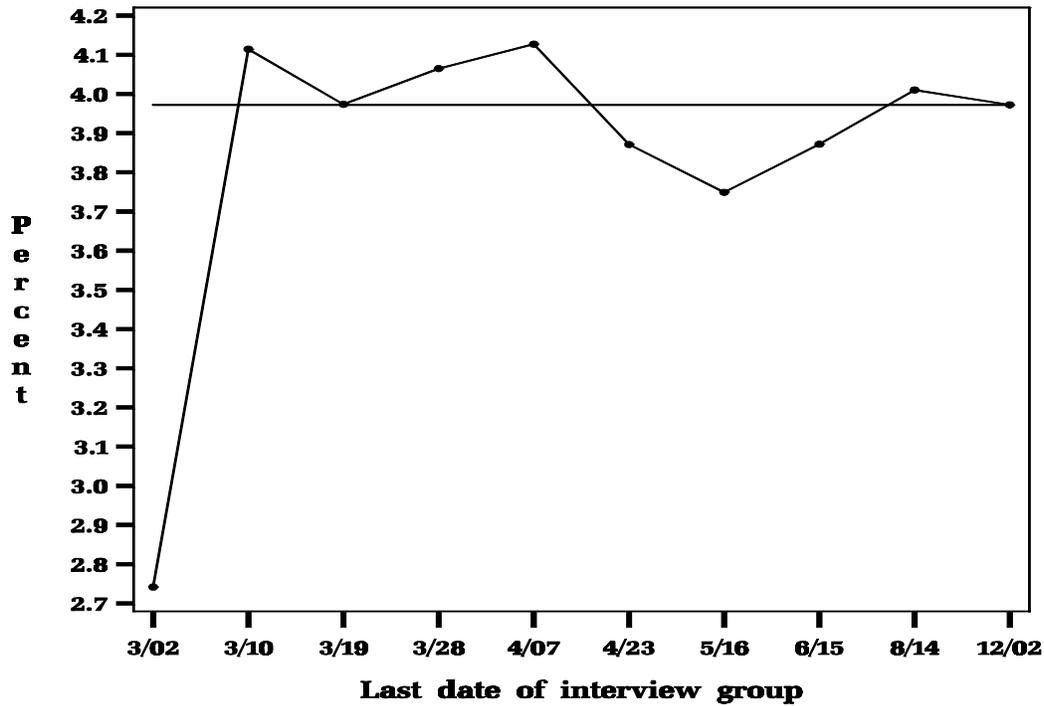
Figure 6.10—Cumulative percentage of students in 4-year institutions who were enrolled in Spring 1998



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

Among students enrolled at 4-year institutions in the base year, the cumulative percentage who were enrolled in the Spring of 1998 decreases rather sharply for the last 10 percent of students interviewed. This suggests some potential for bias by Spring enrollment in the sample from 4-year institutions because additional respondents would be more likely to have not been enrolled in the Spring of 1998.

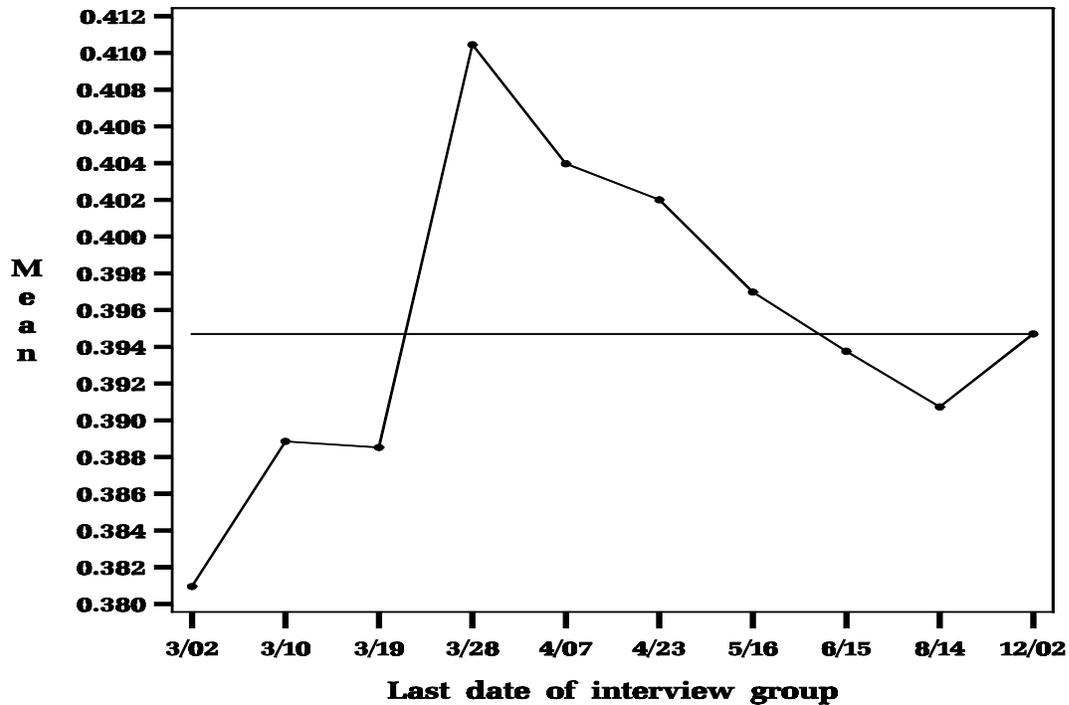
Figure 6.11—Cumulative percentage of all students in 4-year institutions who attained a degree by June 1998



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98*.

Among students enrolled at 4-year institutions in the base year, the cumulative percentage who had attained a degree by June 1998 was relatively stable (at about 4 percent) after the first 20 percent of the interviews. Hence, there is no evidence of potential for bias regarding degree attainment in the sample from 4-year institutions.

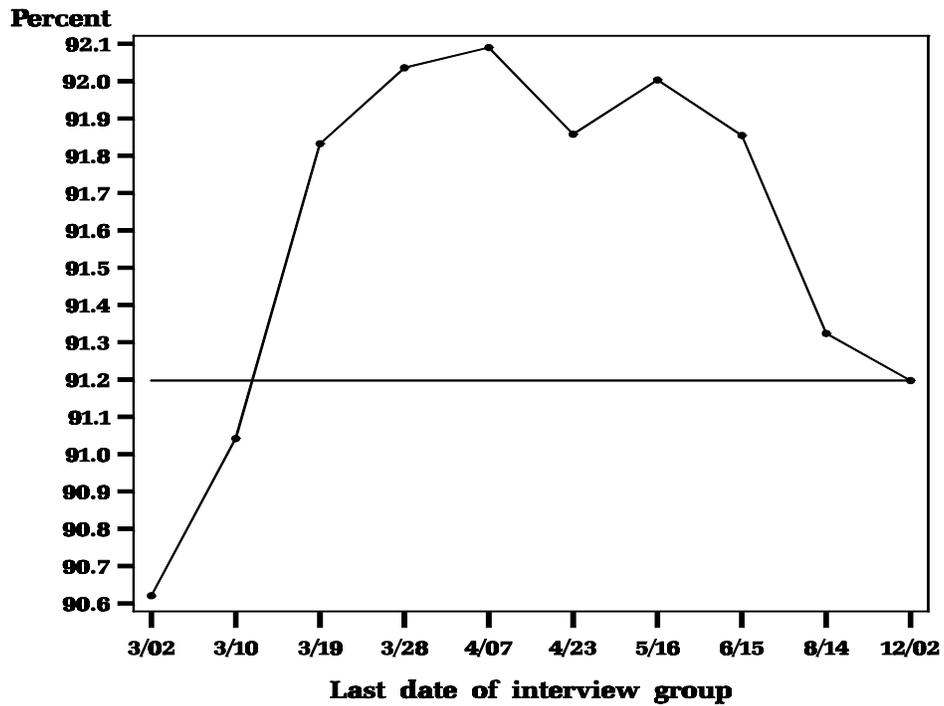
Figure 6.12—Cumulative mean number of risk factors for students in 4-year institutions



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98.

Among students enrolled at 4-year institutions in the base year, the cumulative mean number of risk factors that could negatively affect persistence and attainment was relatively stable throughout data collection (about 0.4). Hence, there is no evidence of potential for bias regarding the number of risk factors in the sample from 4-year institutions.

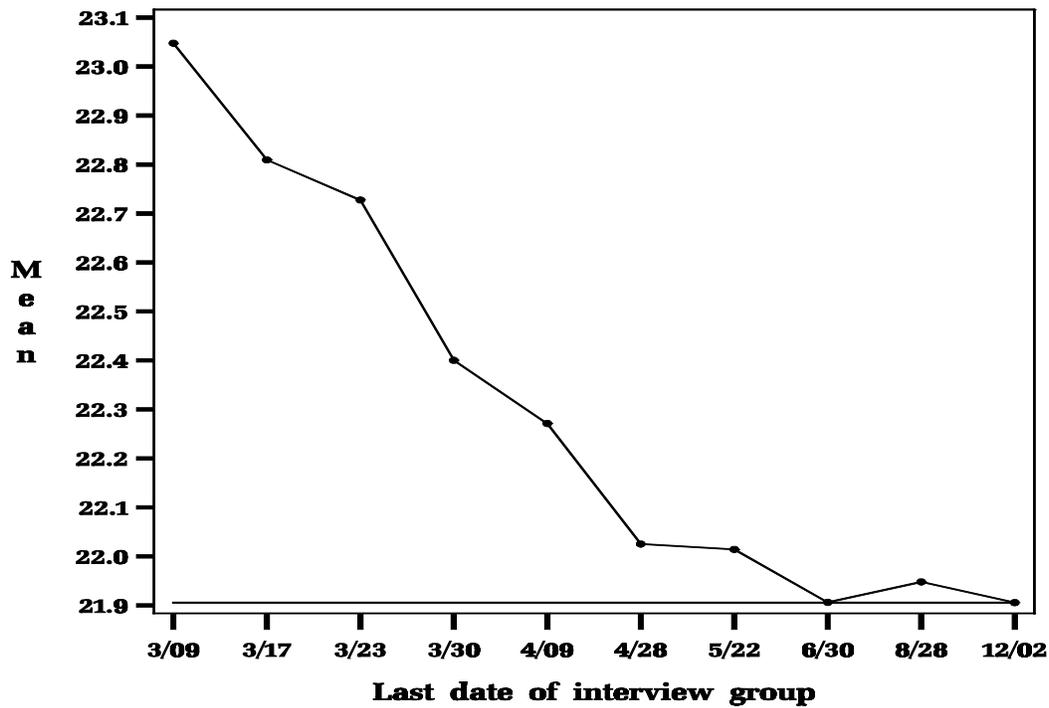
Figure 6.13—Cumulative percentage of students in 4-year institutions who attempted a baccalaureate degree



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98*.

Among students enrolled at 4-year institutions in the base year, the cumulative percentage attempting a baccalaureate degree in the base year was relatively stable throughout data collection (about 91 percent). Hence, there is no evidence of potential for bias regarding the percentage of students attempting a baccalaureate degree in the sample from 4-year institutions.

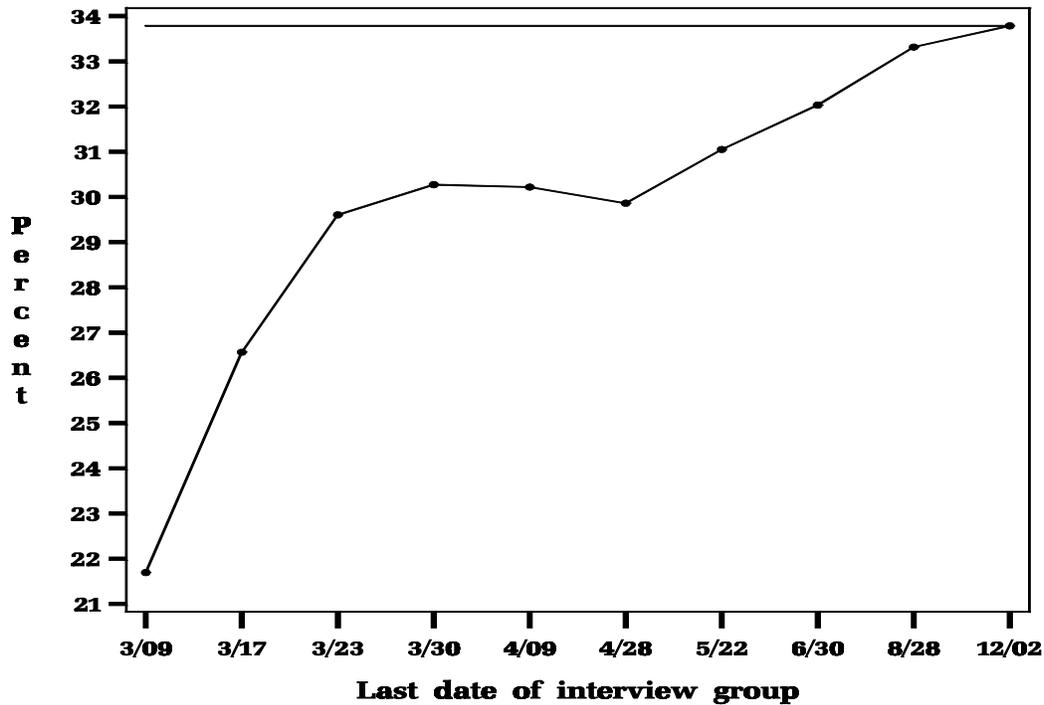
Figure 6.14—Cumulative mean age of students in 2-year institutions



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98*.

Among students enrolled at 2-year institutions in the base year, the cumulative mean age appears to converge to an asymptote. Hence, there is no evidence of potential for bias by age in the sample from 2-year institutions.

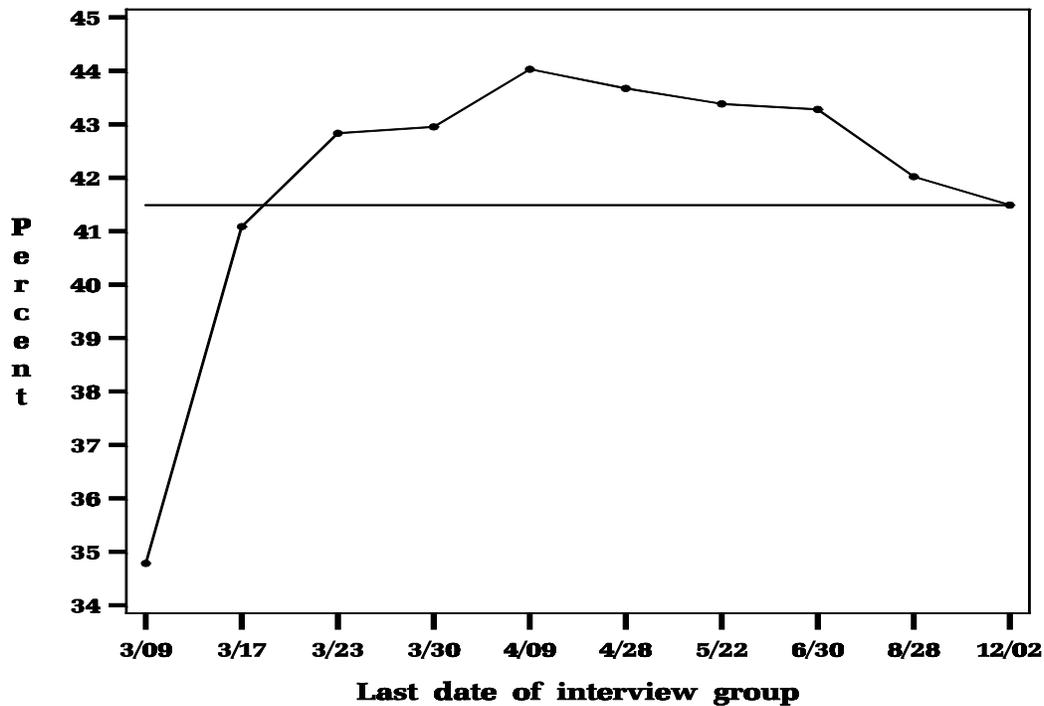
Figure 6.15—Cumulative percentage of students in 2-year institutions who are non-white



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98*.

Among students enrolled at 2-year institutions in the base year, the percentage of students who are non-white appears to converge to an asymptote. Hence, there is no evidence of potential for bias regarding the student race distribution in the sample from 2-year institutions.

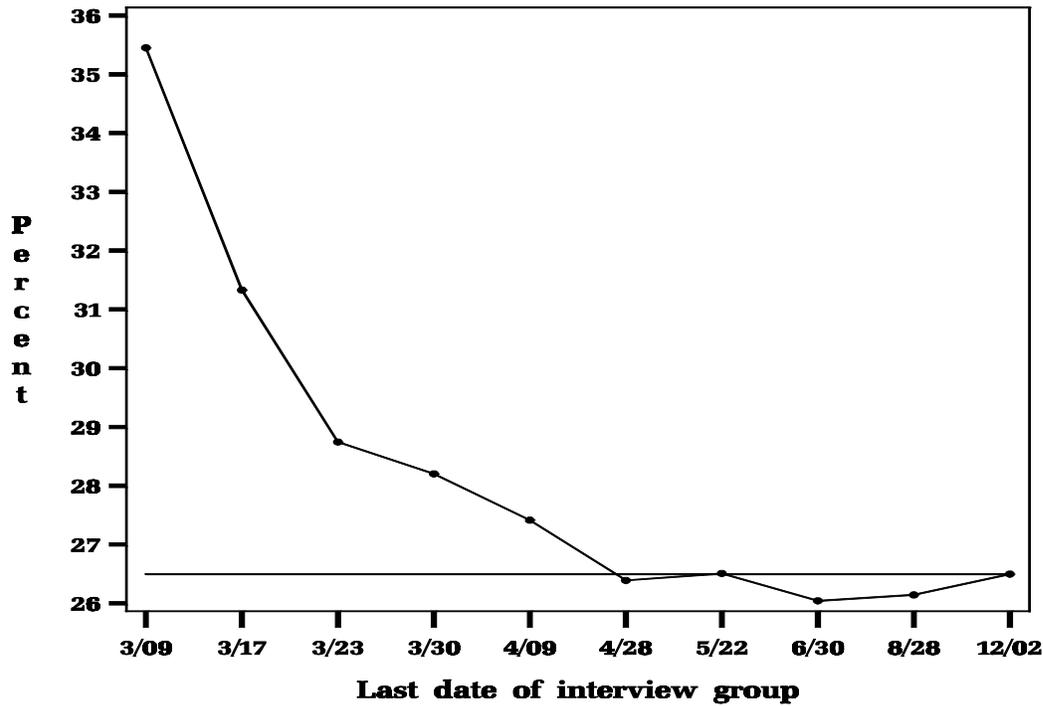
Figure 6.16—Cumulative percentage of students in 2-year institutions who were Enrolled in Spring 1998



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98*.

Among students enrolled at 2-year institutions in the base year, the percentage who were enrolled in the Spring of 1998 appears to converge to an asymptote. Hence, there is no evidence of potential for bias by Spring enrollment in the sample from 2-year institutions.

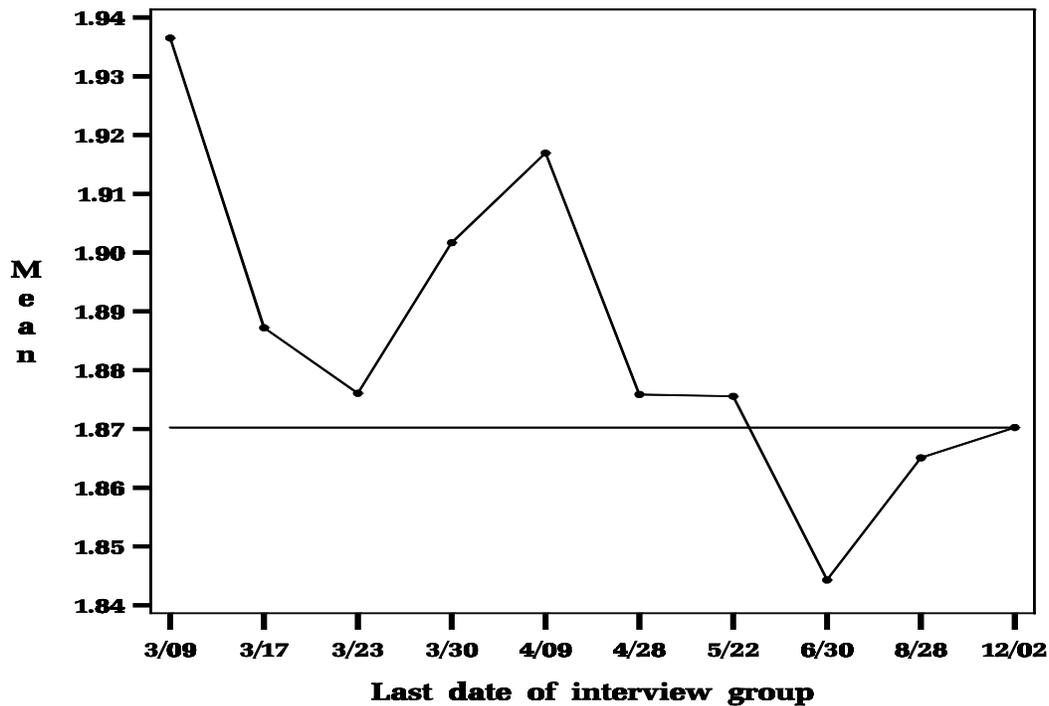
Figure 6.17—Cumulative percentage of students in 2-year institutions who attained a degree by June 1998



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98*.

Among students enrolled at 2-year institutions in the base year, the cumulative percentage who had attained a degree by June 1998 appears to converge to an asymptote fairly quickly. Hence, there is no evidence of potential for bias regarding degree attainment in the sample from 2-year institutions.

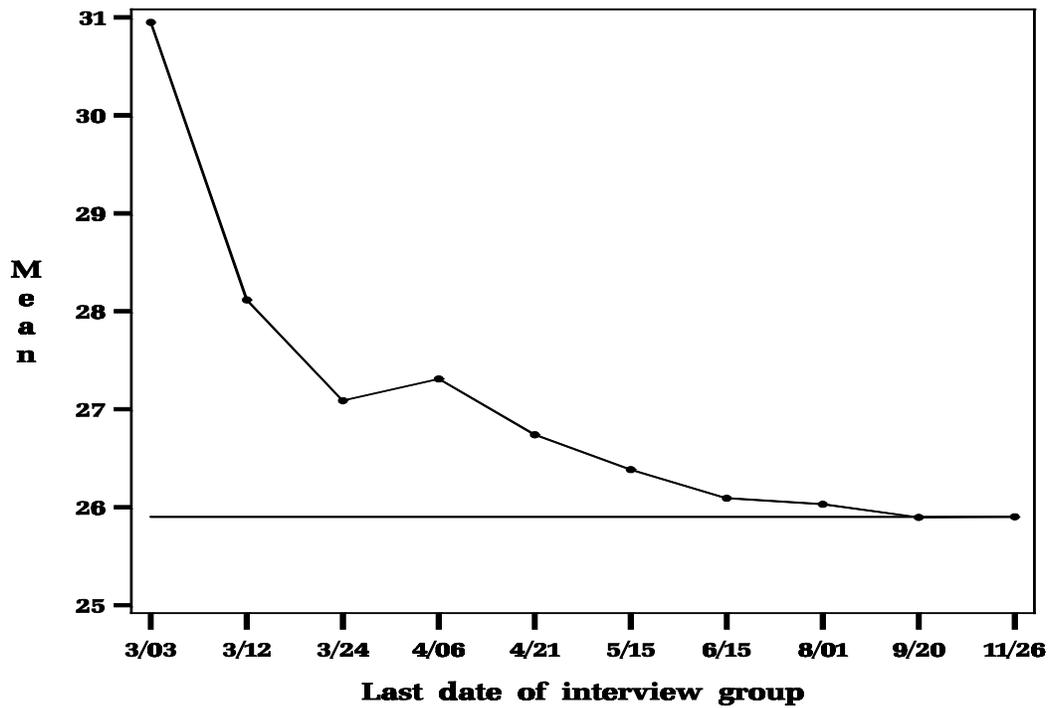
Figure 6.18—Cumulative mean number of risk factors for students in 2-year institutions



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98*.

Among students enrolled at 2-year institutions in the base year, the cumulative mean number of risk factors that could negatively affect persistence and attainment was relatively stable throughout data collection (about 1.87). Hence, there is no evidence of potential for bias regarding the number of risk factors in the sample from 2-year institutions.

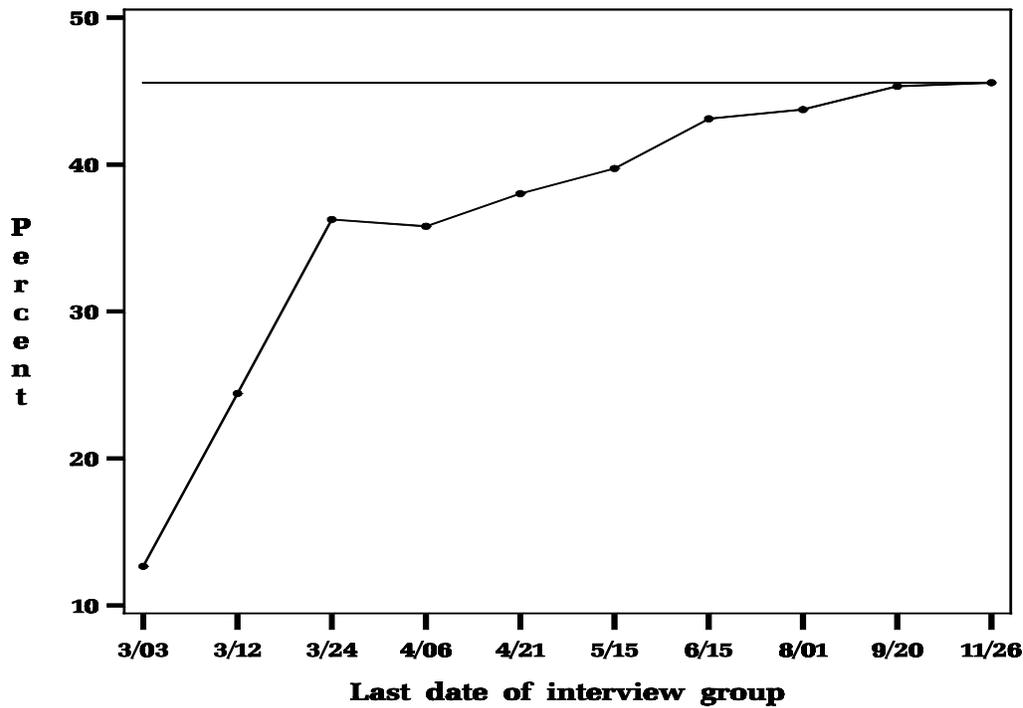
Figure 6.19—Cumulative mean age of students in less-than-2-year institutions



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98*.

Among students enrolled at less-than-2-year institutions in the base year, the cumulative mean age of respondents appears to converge to an asymptote fairly quickly. Hence, there is no evidence of potential for bias by age in the sample from less-than-2-year institutions.

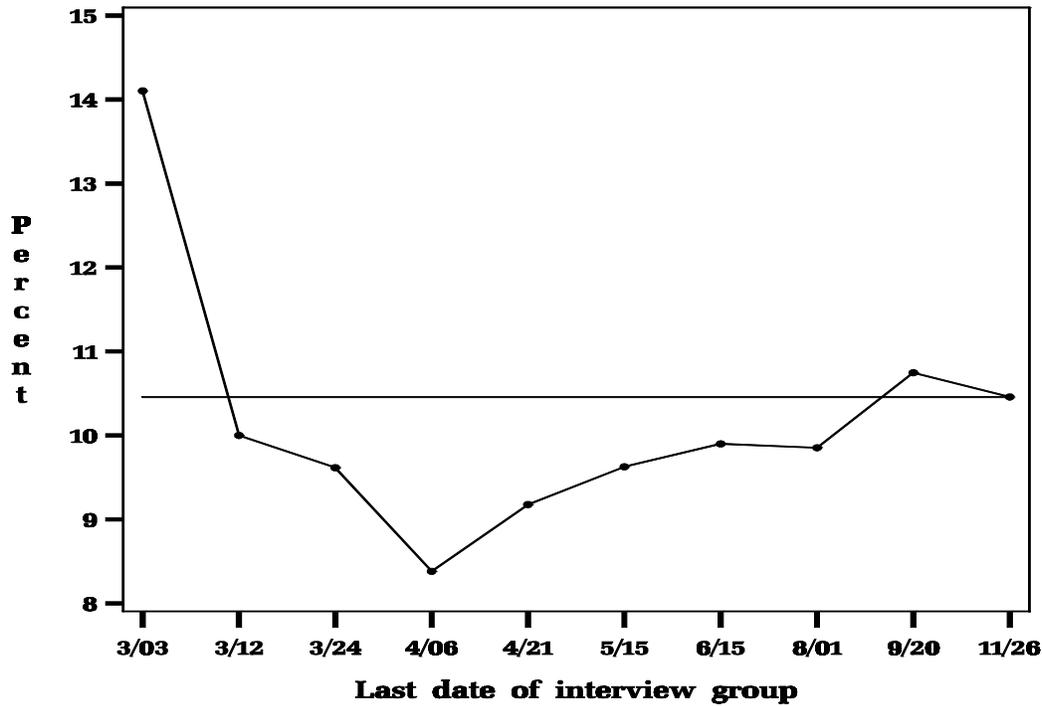
Figure 6.20—Cumulative percentage of students in less-than-2-year institutions who are non-white



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98*.

Among students enrolled at less-than-2-year institutions in the base year, the cumulative percentage of students who are non-white appears to converge to an asymptote. Hence, there is no evidence of potential for bias regarding the student race distribution in the sample from less-than-2-year institutions.

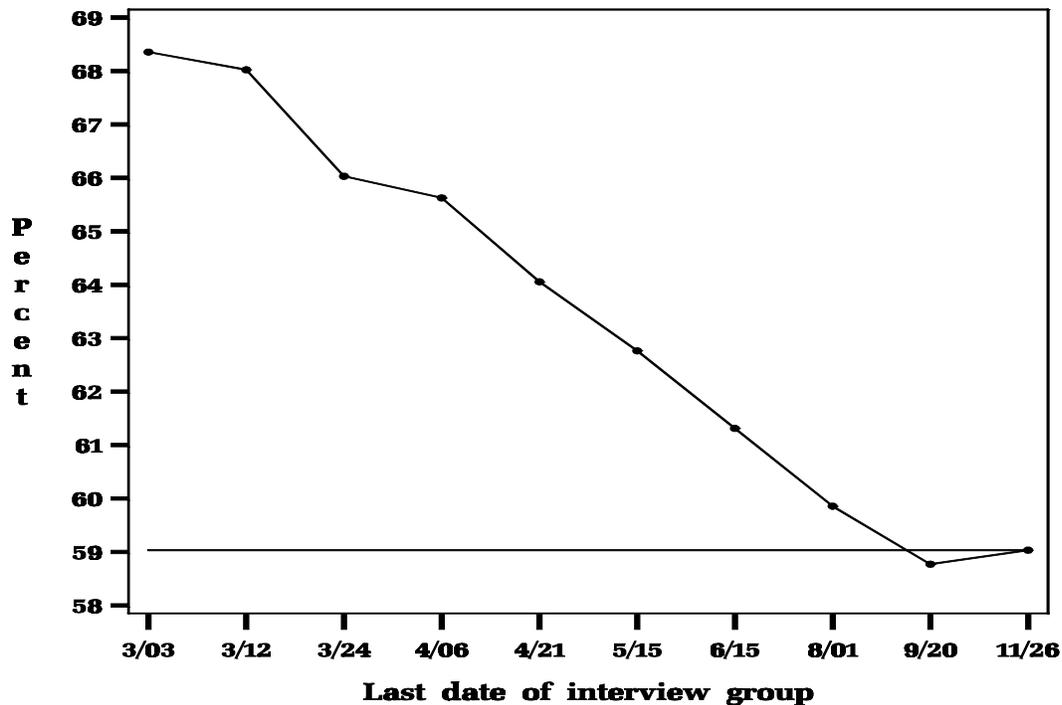
Figure 6.21—Cumulative percentage of students in less-than-2-year institutions who were enrolled in Spring 1998



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98*.

Among students enrolled at less-than-2-year institutions in the base year, the percentage who were enrolled in the Spring of 1998 was relatively stable throughout data collection (about 10.5 percent). Hence, there is no evidence of potential for bias by Spring enrollment in the sample from less-than-2-year institutions.

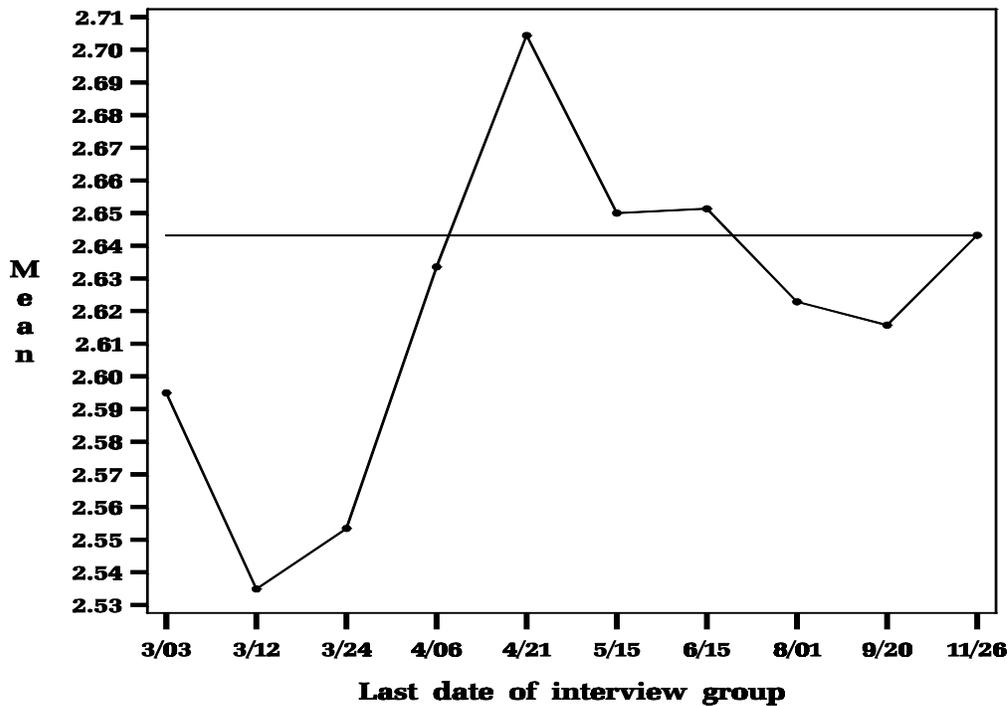
Figure 6.22—Cumulative percentage of students in less-than-2-year institutions who attained a degree by June 1998



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98*.

Among students enrolled at less-than-2-year institutions in the base year, the cumulative percentage who had attained a degree by June 1998 decreased throughout data collection but appears to have reached an asymptote. Hence, there is no evidence of potential for bias regarding degree attainment in the sample from less-than-2-year institutions.

Figure 6.23—Cumulative mean number of risk factors for students in less-than-2-year institutions



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study: 96/98*.

Among students enrolled at less-than-2-year institutions in the base year, the mean number of risk factors that could negatively affect persistence and attainment was relatively stable throughout data collection (about 2.65). Hence, there is no evidence of potential for bias regarding the number of risk factors in the sample from less-than-2-year institutions.

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- Wölter, K.M. (1985). *Introduction to Variance Estimation*. New York: Springer-Verlag.

Appendix A

Technical Review Panel Members

Appendix A: Technical Review Panel

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Appendix B

Final Data Elements

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Appendix B

Final Data Elements

Data Elements	Policy & Research Issues
<p>(1) First-time Beginner Status</p> <p>Enrolled at NPSAS institution between May 1,1995-April 30,1996?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was this the first time enrolled in any postsecondary institution after high school? • Taking courses for credit, towards a degree, or for a specific occupation? 	<p>NPSAS nonrespondents</p> <p>Study eligibility</p>
<p>(2) Additional/ missing background information when student began at NPSAS school</p> <p>Date of birth</p> <p>Race/ethnicity</p> <p>Language spoken in the home</p> <p>Parental education level</p> <p>Parental job characteristics</p> <p>Type of high school diploma/GED</p> <p>Date of high school graduation/GED</p> <p>Citizenship when began at NPSAS school</p> <p>Marital status when began</p> <p>Number of dependents when began</p> <p>Parents provided more than half of annual support?</p> <p>Housing when began (on campus/off campus/with parents)</p> <p>Who paid the tuition? (parents/self/other)</p> <p>Educational purposes at NPSAS school:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete a certificate or degree (AA/BA) program • Take courses to transfer elsewhere • Gain job/occupational skills • Recreational courses/ self-improvement (no degree) 	<p>NPSAS nonrespondents</p> <p>Identify non-traditional students</p> <p>Establish dependency purpose/ degree objective</p>

Data Elements	Policy & Research Issues
<p>(3) Still enrolled at NPSAS institution?</p> <p>Yes, still enrolled at NPSAS institution Yes, but on summer break No, enrolled elsewhere No, not enrolled anywhere</p>	<p>Persistence Retention</p>
<p>(4) Enrollment history since 1995-6:</p> <p>Begin/end dates 1996-7 and status [full-time/part-time] Begin/end dates 1997-8 and status [full-time/part-time] Name/location of other schools attended</p> <p>(a) If not enrolled at NPSAS school:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the program with certificate or degree? • Reasons for leaving if did not complete <p>(b) If attended other schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for attending this school: (transfer/additional courses/summer school/co-enrollment) <p>If intention was to transfer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did the school accept any transfer credits? • Change program or degree objective? • Complete the program with certificate or degree? • Reasons for leaving if did not complete <p>If not a transfer, purpose of attending: (lower cost/unavailable courses/finish sooner)</p> <p>(c) If enrollment terms were not continuous:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reason for taking a break from school 	<p>Persistence Transfers</p>

Data Elements	Policy & Research Issues
<p>(5) Current or last (if not enrolled) educational program and status:</p> <p>Type of degree program [certificate/AA/BA] Major/vocational program Attendance status [full-time/part-time] Class level [sophomore/junior] Grades Date expect to complete program at this institution If attending less than 4-year institution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intend to transfer to complete BA? <p>If not enrolled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intend to return to complete a program? <p>If completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of degree/certificate • Date received • Licensing exam taken • Licenses received 	<p>Persistence Labor market</p>
<p>(6) Characteristics of Enrollment (current or last)</p> <p>Type of residence (dorm/fraternity/off campus/with parents) Parental support: tuition/room & board/allowances Working while enrolled: on-campus/off-campus Work-study, internship, or co-op? Job characteristics Number of hours per week Hourly/weekly earnings or unpaid? How is job related to studies or career? (able to apply what was learned/use tools, equipment, or skills learned/not related) Summer jobs: earnings</p> <p>Importance of earnings in financing education Any change in marital status or any dependents? If so, when?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number in household • Any income other than yours? • Annual household income 	<p>Persistence Student work</p>

Data Elements	Policy & Research Issues
<p>(7) Non-traditional students (not beginning right after high school, married, or dependents)</p> <p>(a) What did you do after high school?</p> <p>(b) Reasons for beginning postsecondary in 1995-6</p> <p>(c) If ever employed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work mostly full-time or part-time? • Ever unemployed? <p>(d) Last employment before starting postsecondary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job characteristics/duties • Number of hours per week • Hourly or weekly wages • Length of time in this job or position • Continued working at it while enrolled? • Consider yourself to be employee or student? <p>(e) Difficulties/problems attending school? (child care/scheduling/travel arrangements)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What could the school do to make it easier? <p>(f) Household/finances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in marital status or dependents? • Number in household • Any income other than yours? • Annual household income 	<p>Labor market Persistence</p>
<p>(8) Financial Aid and Debt:</p> <p>Financial aid application data from CPS Received grants/scholarships?</p>	<p>Persistence Debt</p>

Data Elements	Policy & Research Issues
<p>Received loans? Intend to borrow more? Expected monthly payments (if enrolled) If not enrolled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If in repayment, what is monthly amount? • Are parents helping to repay? • Monthly earnings? • Monthly mortgage payment? • Car or other monthly installments? 	
<p>(9) Employment status, if not enrolled:</p> <p>First job after end of enrollment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of hours per week • Hourly/ weekly/ annual wages • Job characteristics/duties • Date when began this job or position • Held this position or a similar job before attending school? • Held this position or a similar job while attending school? • How is job related to studies or career? (able to apply what was learned/use tools, equipment, or skills learned/not related) • Did the education/training received help qualify you for a new job or better position than you had before? • Received job placement assistance from school <p>If not currently employed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking for a job? • Receiving unemployment compensation? • Date last employed • Job search activities (job placement assistance from school) 	<p>Labor market Student work</p>

Data Elements	Policy & Research Issues
<p>(10) Learning experiences and outcomes</p> <p>Vocational program students (entire program):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfaction with career preparation • Satisfaction with training to use tools/equipment • Satisfaction with counseling/placement services <p>Academic program students (first year only):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency (often/not often) of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talk with faculty outside of class Study or work on class projects with others Have classes taught by graduate students Have courses consisting only of lectures Required to write papers for courses Use the library for finding information Use a personal computer Have small classes Required to write essays as part of exams Received lower grades than expected <p>Distance learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ever enrolled in distance education course? • Does school offer distance education courses? 	<p>Persistence Labor market</p>
<p>(11) Expectations, goals, plans</p> <p>Plans for next year (school/work) Long term educational goals Graduate school plans Expected career plans</p>	<p>Persistence Labor market</p>
<p>(12) Locating information</p>	<p>Longitudinal survey needs</p>

Appendix C

Facsimile Questionnaire	C-3
Abbreviated Instruments.....	C-47
Spanish Version.....	C-65
Reliability Reinterview	C-81

SECTION A: ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION, BACKGROUND

>A_ELIG1<

Before we begin the main interview, I need to ask you some questions that will determine your eligibility for this study.

According to our information, you were enrolled, and completed at least one term at [NPSAS School] between July 1, 1995 and June 30, 1996. Is that correct?

IF R REFUSES TO ANSWER THIS SCREEN, PRESS ESC TO BREAKOFF THE INTERVIEW

1 = YES
2 = NO
3 = DROPPED BEFORE COMPLETING TERM

<1> [goto A_npcert]
<-1, 2>
<3> [goto A_drpmy]

>A_ELIG2<

Were you enrolled at [NPSAS School] in a term that began between May 1, 1995 and June 30, 1995?

IF R REFUSES TO ANSWER THIS SCREEN, PRESS ESC TO BREAKOFF THE INTERVIEW

1 = YES
2 = NO
3 = DROPPED BEFORE COMPLETING TERM

<1> [goto A_npcert]
<2,-1> [goto A_nptuit]
<3>

>A_DRPMY<

When did you leave [NPSAS School]?
MONTH (1-12)
YEAR (95 or 96): 19

>A_DRPREF<

Did you receive a full refund of your tuition when you left?

**NOTE TO THE INTERVIEWER:
[NPSAS School]**

1 = YES
2 = NO

<1,-2> [goto A_npelig]
<2,-1>

>A_NPCERT<

[if level ne <3> and level ne <4>]
[goto A_npdeg]

While you were enrolled at [NPSAS School] during 1995-96, were you enrolled in a program or taking courses leading to a certificate?

IF R REFUSES TO ANSWER THIS SCREEN, PRESS ESC TO BREAKOFF THE INTERVIEW

1 = YES
2 = NO

<1>
<2,-1> [goto A_npcred]

>A_NPCKHR<

Did your program of study at that time require at least 300 clock hours of instruction in order for a certificate to be awarded?

IF R REFUSES TO ANSWER THIS SCREEN, PRESS ESC TO BREAKOFF THE INTERVIEW

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: [NPSAS School]

1 = YES
2 = NO

<1> [goto A_dobck1]
<2,-1> [goto A_npcred]

>A_NPDEG<

While you were enrolled at [NPSAS School] during the 1995-96 school year, were you enrolled in a program or taking courses leading to a degree, (such as an associate's, bachelor's, or an advanced degree) or a certificate?

IF R REFUSES TO ANSWER THIS SCREEN, PRESS ESC TO BREAKOFF THE INTERVIEW

1 = YES
2 = NO

<1> [goto A_dobck1]
<2,-1>

SECTION A: ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION, BACKGROUND

>A_NPCRED<

At any time between \ [May 1, 1995 and June 30, 1996/ July 1, 1995 and June 30, 1996]
Were you enrolled in a course bearing credits that could be transferred to another school?

**IF R REFUSES TO ANSWER THIS SCREEN,
PRESS ESC TO
BREAKOFF THE INTERVIEW**

1 = YES
2 = NO

<1> [goto A_dobck1]
<2,-1>

>A_NPTUIT<

[if y_fedaid ne <1>]
[goto A_npevr]

According to our records you received financial aid to attend [NPSAS School] during the 1995-96 school year. Did you pay tuition to [NPSAS School] for that year?

**IF R REFUSES TO ANSWER THIS SCREEN,
PRESS ESC TO
BREAKOFF THE INTERVIEW**

1 = YES
2 = NO

>A_NPEVR<

Have you ever attended or were you ever enrolled at [NPSAS School]?

**IF R REFUSES TO ANSWER THIS SCREEN,
PRESS ESC TO
BREAKOFF THE INTERVIEW**

1 = YES
2 = NO

<1>
<2,-1> [goto A_whysmp]
<-2> [# breakoff]

>A_ATTMY<

When were you last enrolled at [NPSAS School]?

MONTH (1-12):
YEAR (20-97): 19

>A_WHYSMP<

[if A_elig1@elig1 eq <1> or
A_elig2@elig2 eq <1>]
[goto A_npelig]

Do you know of any reason why my information shows that you were enrolled at [NPSAS School] during the 1995-96 academic year?

SPECIFY:

[goto A_npelig]

>A_DOBCK1<

[if {int}A_dobmdy@doby ge <79> or
{int}A_dobmdy@doby lt <50>]
[goto A_dobver]
[else]
[goto A_age]
[endif]
[else]
[goto A_dobmdy]
[endif]

>A_DOBMDY<

What is your birth date?
MONTH / DAY / YEAR

>A_DOBVER<

[if A_dobver@dobver eq <2>]
[reset A_dobmdy]

I have your date of birth as [A_DOBMDY]

Is that correct?

1 = YES
2 = NO

<1,-1,-2> [goto a_age]
<2> [goto A_dobmdy]

>A_DIPLOM<

[if y_highyr gt <0> and y_highyr le <95>]
[if y_highsc ge <1> and y_highsc le <3>]
[store y_highsc in A_diplom@diplom]

[store {char}y_highyr in A_diplpy@diplpy]
[goto A_enrhs]

SECTION A: ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION, BACKGROUND

Did you

- 1 = receive a high school diploma,
- 2 = pass a General Educational Development (GED test, or
- 3 = receive a high school completion certificate?
- 4 = DID NOT COMPLETE HIGH SCHOOL OR HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY PROGRAM
- 5 = ATTENDED FOREIGN HIGH SCHOOL
<1,2,3,5,-1,-2>
<4> [goto A_enrhs]

>A_DIPLY<

When did you receive your \ [high school diploma/certificate]?
YEAR (30-97): 19

>A_DIPLYV<

You received your \ [high school diploma/certificate] in 19[fill A_diplyy] and you were born in 19[fill A_dobmdy]. Is that right?

IF YOU DIDN'T ASK FOR THE DOB, IT WAS OBTAINED FROM THE SCHOOL

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO - NEED TO CORRECT BIRTH YEAR
- 3 = NO - NEED TO CORRECT HS YEAR
<1,-1,-2>
<2> [goto @dpver1]
<3> [goto @dpver2]

>A_ENRHS<

[if A_diplyy@diplyy lt <96>][goto A_sluxcl]

Were you still completing high school requirements for the entire time you were enrolled in [NPSAS School] between May 1, 1995 and June 30, 1996?

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO
<1> [goto A_npelig]
<2,-2,-1> [goto A_sluxcl]

>A_S1UXCL

What was the first school you ever enrolled in after high school?

INTERVIEWER: ENTER 8 IF THE FIRST SCHOOL WAS [NPSAS School] OTHERWISE, DO THE IPEDS CODING IN THE USEREXIT

8 = THE FIRST SCHOOL IS [NPSAS School]

- 1 = RE-ENTER USEREXIT
- 2 = SKIP OVER USEREXIT
<1,2>
<8> [goto A_schfil]

>A_SAMVER<

INTERVIEWER: IF THE TWO SCHOOL NAMES LISTED HERE MATCH, DON'T ASK THE QUESTION; ENTER 2.

So you attended [School 1] before you attended [NPSAS School]?

IF R REFUSES TO ANSWER THIS SCREEN, PRESS ESC TO BREAKOFF THE INTERVIEW

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO
<1> [goto A_npelig]
<2,-1>

>A_SCHSTR<

When did you first attend [NPSAS School] after high school?

INTERVIEWER: IF R SAYS "FALL TERM AFTER HIGH SCHOOL", THEN ENTER THE H.S. GRADUATION YEAR NOTED HERE AND AUGUST (8) FOR MONTH -- CONFIRMING WITH R.

H.S. DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE WAS RECEIVED IN: [fill A_diplyy]
[endif]

MONTH (1-12):
YEAR (20-96):

SECTION A: ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION, BACKGROUND

>A_SCHVER<

So you started your schooling at [NPSAS School] in 19[fill A_schstr]? Is that correct?

1 = YES

2 = NO

<1,-1,-2> [goto A_npelig]

<2> [goto A_schstr]

>A_NPELIG<

[if A_npelig eq <>]

[store <2> in A_npelig]

[endif]

[if A_elig1@elig1 eq <1> or A_elig2@elig2 eq <1> or

A_drpref@drpref eq <2> and

(A_npcert@npcert eq <1>

and A_npckhr@npckhr eq <1>) or

A_npdeg@npdeg eq <1>

or A_npcred@npcred eq <1> or

A_nptuit@nptuit eq <1>

or y_fedaidd gt <0>)]

[store <1> in A_npelig]

[else]

[# did not meet the above criteria – not eligible]

[store <3> in A_npelig]

[endif]

[# attended high school during npsas year – not eligible]

[if A_enrhs@enrhs eq <1> or

{int}A_diplyy@diplyy eq <97>]

[store <4> in A_npelig]

[endif]

[# received a full refund when left school-dropped out-not eligible]

[if A_drpref@drpref eq <1> or

A_drpref@drpref eq <-2>]

[store <5> in A_npelig]

[endif]

[# went to another school before NPSAS school]

[if A_samver@samver eq <1>]

[store <6> in A_npelig]

[endif]

[# went to postsec school before NPSAS year]

[if {int}A_schstr@s1yy lt <95>]

[store <7> in A_npelig]

[endif]

[if A_npelig eq <1> goto A_nodata]

>A_GOODBY<

Based on the information you've given me, it seems you may not be eligible for this survey. After checking with my supervisor, I may need to call you back.

Thank you for your time.

>A_NODATA<

[Next,/First]

I'll need to collect some background information.

>A_HISPAN<

[if y_hisp eq <2>]

[store <0> in @hispan]

[goto A_race]

Are you of Hispanic origin? (If yes, which descent?)

0 = NO

1 = Mexican, Mexican-American or Chicano descent?

2 = Cuban descent?

3 = Puerto Rican descent?

4 = some other Hispanic descent?

>A_RACE<

[if y_race eq <1> or y_race eq <2>]

[store y_race in @race]

[goto A_us_cit]

What is your race?

READ LIST AS A PROMPT

1 = WHITE

2 = AFRICAN AMERICAN OR BLACK

3 = AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE

4 = ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER

5 = OTHER

SPECIFY OTHER RACE: @racspf

<3> [goto A_amnatv]

<4> [goto A_asian]

<5> [goto @racspf]

<1,2,-1,-2> [goto A_us_cit]

SECTION A: ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION, BACKGROUND

>A_AMNATV<

Are you enrolled in a state- or federally-recognized tribe?

1 = YES

2 = NO

<1,2,-1,-2> [goto A_us_cit]

>A_ASIAN<

Are you...

1 = Chinese

2 = Korean

3 = Filipino

4 = Japanese

5 = Vietnamese

6 = Asian Indian

7 = Thai

8 = Hawaiian

9 = Samoan

10 = Guamanian

11 = Other Asian or Pacific Islander?

>A_US_CIT<

As of July 1, 1995, were you a U.S. citizen?

1 = YES, CITIZEN OR US NATIONAL.

2 = NO, BUT WAS A PERMANENT RESIDENT OR OTHER ELIGIBLE NON-CITIZEN WITH TEMPORARY RESIDENT'S CARD.

3 = NO, IN THE COUNTRY ON F1 OR F2 STUDENT VISA OR ON A J1 OR J2 EXCHANGE VISITOR VISA.

>A_LANG<

[if y_lang ge <0> goto A_marr95]

What language was spoken most often in your home as you were growing up?

1 = ENGLISH

2 = SPANISH

3 = ARABIC

4 = BAHASA

5 = CHINESE (MANDARIN)

6 = FARSI

7 = FRENCH AND CANADIAN FRENCH

8 = GAELIC

9 = GERMAN

10 = HEBREW

11 = HINDI

12 = JAPANESE

13 = KOREAN

14 = MALAYSIAN (BAHASA MALAY)

15 = PAKISTANI (PUNJABI)

16 = TAGALOG

17 = THAI

18 = VIETNAMESE

19 = WELSH

20 = AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE OR OHER SIGN LANGUAGE

21 = OTHER

<1-21,-1,-2>

>A_MARR95<

[if y_mary0 ge <0> goto A_dep95]

What was your marital status on July 1, 1995?

1 = SINGLE, NEVER MARRIED

2 = MARRIED

3 = SEPARATED

4 = DIVORCED

5 = WIDOWED

>A_DEP95<

[if y_depy1 eq <1> goto A_dep95n]

[if y_depy1 eq <2> goto A_parst]

As of July 1, 1995, were you providing at least half of the financial support for any children or other individuals [besides yourself and your spouse?/ besides yourself?]

SECTION A: ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION, BACKGROUND

INCLUDE ANYONE (CHILDREN, PARENTS, GUARDIANS, OTHERS) WHO WAS RECEIVING AT LEAST HALF OF THEIR SUPPORT FROM R. DO NOT INCLUDE R OR R'S SPOUSE.

1 = YES

2 = NO

>A_DEP95N<

[if y_depy1n ge <0> goto A_parst]

How many people were you supporting at that time (JULY 1,1995)? Do not include yourself or your spouse.

INCLUDE ANYONE (CHILDREN, PARENTS, GUARDIANS, OTHERS) WHO WAS RECEIVING AT LEAST HALF OF THEIR SUPPORT FROM R. DO NOT INCLUDE R OR R'S SPOUSE.

Range (1-15):

>A_PARST<

As of July 1, 1995, were your parents

1 = married to each other,

2 = divorced,

3 = separated,

4 = never married to each other, or

5 = was one or both of your parents deceased?

6 = NEVER KNEW PARENTS AND NO GUARDIANS

7 = NEVER KNEW PARENTS AND HAD LEGAL GUARDIANS

<1-4,-1,-2> [goto A_guard]

<5> [goto A_pardcs]

<6> [goto A_PARENT]

<7> [goto A_guard]

>A_PARDCS<

[if A_parst@parst ne <5> goto A_guard]

[if y_pardec gt <0> goto A_guard]

Which of your parents was deceased as of July 1, 1995?

IF THE R DOES NOT WANT TO ANSWER FURTHER QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DECEASED PARENT, USE OPTIONS 4, 5 OR 6

1 = MOTHER

2 = FATHER

3 = BOTH

4 = SENSITIVE, MOTHER'S DEATH

5 = SENSITIVE, FATHER'S DEATH

6 = SENSITIVE, BOTH PARENTS' DEATH

>A_GUARD<

As of July 1, 1995, did you have legal guardians (other than your parents)?

[else]

When we last talked, you indicated that as of July 1, 1995 you had legal guardians. Is this correct?

[endif]

1 = YES

2 = NO

Can you tell me the type of guardian you had at that time?

DETERMINE TYPE OF GUARDIAN.

1 = GUARDIANS

2 = FEMALE GUARDIAN ONLY

3 = MALE GUARDIAN ONLY

[endif]

>A_DAD_ED<

What was the highest grade or level of education your [male guardian/father] ever completed?

1 = DID NOT COMPLETE HIGH SCHOOL

2 = COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL OR EQUIVALENT

POSTSECONDARY VOCATIONAL

3 = LESS THAN 1 YR OF

OCCUPATIONAL/TRADE/TECHNICAL OR BUSINESS SCHOOL

4 = ONE BUT LESS THAN 2 YEARS

OF OCCUPATIONAL / TRADE / TECHNICAL / BUSINESS SCHOOL

5 = 2 YEARS OR MORE OF

OCCUPATIONAL/TRADE/BUSINESS SCHOOL

SECTION A: ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION, BACKGROUND

POSTSECONDARY ACADEMIC

- 6 = LESS THAN 2 YEARS OF COLLEGE
- 7 = 2 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE, INCLUDING 2-YR DEGREE
- 8 = BACHELOR'S DEGREE – 4- OR 5-YEAR DEGREE
- 9 = MASTER'S DEGREE OR EQUIVALENT
- 10 = MD/DDS/LLB/OTHER ADVANCED PROFESSIONAL DEGREE
- 11 = DOCTORATE DEGREE - PHD, EDD, DBA
<1-6,8-11,-1,-2> [goto A_dadocc]
<7> [goto A_dad_aa]

>A_DAD_AA<

[if y_dad_aa gt <0> goto A_dadocc]
Did he earn an associate's degree?

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO

>A_DAD_OCC<

What is your [male guardian's occupation?/ father's occupation?]

ENTER OCCUPATION FOR PRINCIPAL JOB.

- 1 = RE-ENTER THE USEREXIT
- 2 = SKIP OVER THE USEREXIT
- 3 = RETIRED
- 4 = HOMEMAKER
- 5 = NOT EMPLOYED (INCLUDING DISABLED)
<3-5,-1,-2> [goto A_mom_ed]
<1,2>

>A_MOM_ED<

What was the highest grade or level of education your [female guardian/mother] ever completed?

- 1 = DID NOT COMPLETE HIGH SCHOOL
- 2 = COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL OR EQUIVALENT

POSTSECONDARY VOCATIONAL

- 3 = LESS THAN 1 YR OF OCCUPATIONAL/TRADE/ TECHNICAL OR BUSINESS SCHOOL
- 4 = ONE BUT LESS THAN 2 YEARS OF OCCUPATIONAL/TRADE/ TECHNICAL/BUSINESS SCHOOL
- 5 = 2 YEARS OR MORE OF OCCUPATIONAL/TRADE/BUSINESS SCHOOL

POSTSECONDARY ACADEMIC

- 6 = LESS THAN 2 YEARS OF COLLEGE
- 7 = 2 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE, INCLUDING 2-YR DEGREE
- 8 = BACHELOR'S DEGREE – 4- OR 5-YEAR DEGREE
- 9 = MASTER'S DEGREE OR EQUIVALENT
- 10 = MD/DDS/LLB/OTHER ADVANCED PROFESSIONAL DEGREE
- 11 = DOCTORATE DEGREE - PHD, EDD, DBA
<1-6,8-11,-1,-2> [goto A_momocc]
<7>

>A_MOM_AA<

[if y_mom_aa gt <0> goto A_momocc]
Did she earn an associate's degree?

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO

>A_MOMOCC<

What is your \ [female guardian's occupation?/ mother's occupation?]

ENTER OCCUPATION FOR PRINCIPAL JOB.

- 1 = RE-ENTER THE USEREXIT
- 2 = SKIP OVER THE USEREXIT
- 3 = RETIRED
- 4 = HOMEMAKER
- 5 = NOT EMPLOYED (INCLUDING DISABLED)

>A_PARSUP<

[If no parents or age gt 30, go to A_TUI95]

During the 1995-96 school year, did you receive more than half of your financial support from your [guardian/parent]?

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO

>A_TUI95<

Who paid your tuition for the 95-96 school year?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY. ENTER 0 IF NONE, OR NO MORE.

- 1 = PARENTS/GUARDIANS
- 2 = STUDENT
- 3 = FINANCIAL AID
- 4 = OTHER

SECTION A: ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION, BACKGROUND

>A_RES95<

While enrolled during 1995-96, where did you live?

**INTERVIEWER: READ OPTIONS
ONLY AS NECESSARY!**

**NOTE: IF MORE THAN ONE
RESIDENCE, GIVE THE PLACE
R LIVED THE LONGEST**

- 1 = on-campus in school-owned housing,
- 2 = off-campus in school-owned housing,
- 3 = in an apartment or house other than
with your parents or guardians
(including houses owned by
fraternities and sororities),
- 4 = with your parents or guardians,
- 5 = with other relatives, or
- 6 = some place else?

>A_NPPURP<

What was your primary reason for
enrolling at [NPSAS School]?

- 1 = JOB SKILLS
- 2 = DEGREE OR CERTIFICATE
- 3 = TRANSFER TO ANOTHER SCHOOL
- 4 = PERSONAL ENRICHMENT

>A_END<

SECTION B: ENROLLMENT HISTORY

>B_INTRO<

[First, / Now,] I'd like to ask you some questions about your school enrollment.

>B_STLENR<

[You said that / When we talked to you in 1996, you said] you were enrolled at [most recent school] for the 95-96 school year
Are you still enrolled there?

1 = YES
2 = NO
DK=DON'T KNOW
RE=REFUSED

>B_SMRVAC<

[If interview is not during the summer (May-August) goto B_TRNSFR.]

Are you not enrolled now simply because you're on summer break -- that is, you were enrolled at [most recent school] in the spring and intend to return in the fall?

1 = YES
2 = NO
DK=DON'T KNOW
RE=REFUSED

>B_TRNSFR<

Did you transfer from [most recent school] to another school?

1 = YES
2 = NO
DK=DON'T KNOW
RE=REFUSED

>B_COMPLT<

Did you complete a program at [most recent school]?

1 = YES
2 = NO
DK=DON'T KNOW
RE=REFUSED

>B_DEGREE<

Did you earn a degree or certificate [for completing the program?] / at [most recent school]?

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: [most recent school]

1 = YES
2 = NO
DK=DON'T KNOW
REFUSED

>B_DEGTYP<

What degree?

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: [most recent school]

1 = CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA
2 = ASSOCIATES DEGREE (AA, AAS, AS, ETC)
3 = BACHELOR'S DEGREE (BA, BS, ETC)
DK=DON'T KNOW
RE=REFUSED

>B_DEGMY<

When was it awarded?

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: [most recent school]

MONTH (1-12):
YEAR (96-98):

>B_DEGCHK<

Let me make sure I've recorded your information correctly. You first enrolled in college in 1995-96, and you completed your bachelor's degree in [year]. Is that right?

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: [most recent school]

1 = YES
2 = NO
DK=DON'T KNOW
RE=REFUSED

>B_SUMMR<

Were you enrolled for any of the summer sessions at [most recent school]?

1 = YES
2 = NO
DK=DON'T KNOW
RE=REFUSED

SECTION B: ENROLLMENT HISTORY

>B_CNTENR<

Have you been continuously enrolled at [most recent school], that is, not taken any time off other than summers and the usual vacations, since 1996?

1 = YES
2 = NO
DK=DON'T KNOW
RE=REFUSED

If 1, goto B_FTPT
Else goto B_LASTE

>B_FTPT<

Have you been enrolled as a full-time student all of that time?

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: [most recent school]

1 = YES, FULL-TIME ONLY
2 = NO, PART-TIME ONLY
3 = NO, MIXED FULL-TIME/PART-TIME
DK=DON'T KNOW
RE=REFUSED

>B_LASTE<

[[First, / Now,] I'd like to ask you a few questions about your postsecondary enrollment.]
Have you enrolled at [most recent school] since June, 1996?

1 = YES
2 = NO
DK=DON'T KNOW
RE=REFUSED

>B_OTSCH1<

If not enrolled at multiple schools during NPSAS year, goto B_ENROTH

When we talked to you in 1996, you were also enrolled at [school 1] [and [school 2]].

Have you enrolled at [school 1] since then?

1 = YES
2 = NO
DK=DON'T KNOW
RE=REFUSED

>B_OTSCH2<

[If no school 2, goto B_ENROTH.]

Have you enrolled at [school 2] since then?

1 = YES
2 = NO
DK=DON'T KNOW
RE=REFUSED
Goto B_ENROTH

>B_ENROTH<

Have you enrolled anywhere [since we last talked to you in 1996? / else since 1996?]

1 = YES (PROCEED TO USER EXIT)
2 = NO
DK=DON'T KNOW
RE=REFUSED
[If 1, goto B_S4UXCL
Else goto B_ENROLL.]

>B_S4UXCL<

DO NOT ENTER DUPLICATES; SCHOOLS WE KNOW ABOUT SO FAR ARE:

[school 1]
[school 2]
[school 3]

Where [did you transfer to? /did you enroll?]

1 = ENTER USEREXIT
2 = SKIP OVER USEREXIT

>B_ENROT2<

DO NOT ENTER DUPLICATES;
SCHOOLS WE KNOW ABOUT SO FAR ARE:

[school 1]
[school 2]
[school 3]
[school 4]

Did you enroll anywhere else?

1 = YES (PROCEED TO USER EXIT)
2 = NO MORE SCHOOLS
DK=DON'T KNOW
RE=REFUSED
[If 1, goto B_S5UXCL
Else goto B_ENROLL.]

SECTION B: ENROLLMENT HISTORY

>B_S5UXCL<

Where else did you enroll?

- 1 = ENTER USEREXIT
- 2 = SKIP OVER USEREXIT

>B_ENROT3<

DO NOT ENTER DUPLICATES;
SCHOOLS WE KNOW ABOUT SO FAR ARE:

- [school 1]
- [school 2]
- [school 3]
- [school 4]
- [school 5]

Did you enroll anywhere else?

- 1 = YES (PROCEED TO USER EXIT)
- 2 = NO MORE SCHOOLS
 [If 1, goto B_S6UXCL
 Else goto B_ENROLL.]

>B_S6UXCL<

Where else did you enroll?

- 1 = ENTER USEREXIT
- 2 = SKIP OVER USEREXIT

>B_ENROT4<

DO NOT ENTER DUPLICATES;
SCHOOLS WE KNOW ABOUT SO FAR ARE:

- [school 1]
- [school 2]
- [school 3]
- [school 4]
- [school 5]
- [school 6]

Did you enroll anywhere else?

- 1 = YES (PROCEED TO USER EXIT)
- 2 = NO MORE SCHOOLS
 [If 1, goto B_S7UXCL
 Else goto B_ENROLL.]

>B_S7UXCL<

Where else did you enroll?

- 1 = ENTER USEREXIT
- 2 = SKIP OVER USEREXIT

>B_ENROT5<

DO NOT ENTER DUPLICATES; SCHOOLS WE
KNOW ABOUT SO FAR ARE:

- [school 1]
- [school 2]
- [school 3]
- [school 4]
- [school 5]
- [school 6]
- [school 7]

Did you enroll anywhere else?

- 1 = YES (PROCEED TO USER EXIT)
- 2 = NO MORE SCHOOLS
 [If 1, goto B_S8UXCL
 Else goto B_ENROLL.]

>B_S8UXCL<

Where else did you enroll?

- 1 = ENTER USEREXIT
- 2 = SKIP OVER USEREXIT

>B_ENROLL<

[If continuously enrolled, goto B_NODISP.]

I need to ask you some questions about the dates of
your enrollment, [beginning with the 1995-96
school year. / .

Since we collected information about your
enrollment during the 1995-96 school year
when we last talked to you,
I'd like to begin with your enrollment in the 1996-97
school year.]

**INTERVIEWER: PLEASE ENTER THE
RESPONSES IN THE USER EXIT.**

- 1 = ENTER THE USEREXIT
- 2 = SKIP OVER THE USEREXIT
 [If 1, goto B_CALLUX
 Else goto B_END.]

SECTION B: ENROLLMENT HISTORY

>B_NODISP<

**INTERVIEWER: THE ENROLLMENT USER
EXIT WILL *NOT*
BE DISPLAYED FOR THIS INTERVIEW.**

Goto B_END

>B_CALLUX<

Enrollment userexit

>B_END<

SECTION C: CURRENT/LAST ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS

>C_DEGVER<

When we talked to you last time, you indicated that you were enrolled at [NPSAS school] to earn [a **certificate or diploma / an associate's degree/ a bachelor's degree**].

[Is that still your degree program now? / Was that still your degree program when you were last enrolled there?]

1 = YES

2 = NO

[If 1, goto C_MAJVER
else goto C_DEGREE.]

>C_DEGREE<

What type of degree or certificate program [are/were] you enrolled in at [current school]?

1 = CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA

2 = ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE PROGRAM (AA
AAS, AS, ETC)

3 = BACHELOR'S DEGREE PROGRAM
(BA, BS, ET

4 = NOT ATTEMPTING TO EARN A
DEGREE OR CERTIFICATE

>C_MAJVER<

[When we talked to you last time, you] also indicated that your major or program of study while attending

[NPSAS school] was [**major**].

[Is that also your major now? /

Was that also your major when you were last enrolled there?]

1 = YES

2 = NO

[If 2, goto C_MAJOR
Else goto C_CLASS.]

>C_MAJOR<

INTERVIEWER: BE ALERT FOR DOUBLE MAJORS.

[What is your / What was your last] major, or program of study [there? / at [current school]?)

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: [current school]

F5 = DOUBLE MAJOR

F6 = UNDECLARED

[If F5, goto C_MAJRAW
Else goto C_MAJUX.]

>C_MAJRAW<

What is your primary major or program of study at [current school]? What is your secondary major?

>C_MAJUX<

Major string: [major]

INTERVIEWER: SELECT THE PROPER MAJOR CODE IN THE FOLLOWING SCREENS OF THE USEREXIT

1 = ENTER THE USEREXIT

2 = SKIP OVER THE USEREXIT

>C_CLASS<

[What is your level or class at [current school]? /
What was your last level or class at [current school]?)

0 = UNCLASSIFIED UNDERGRADUATE

1 = FIRST YEAR/FRESHMAN

2 = SECOND YEAR/SOPHOMORE

3 = THIRD YEAR/JUNIOR

4 = FOURTH YEAR/SENIOR

5 = FIFTH YEAR OR HIGHER
UNDERGRADUATE

>C_RECDEG<

Have you completed your program of study and received your [certificate / degree / degree or certificate]?

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: [current school]

1 = YES

2 = NO

[If 1, goto C_DEGMY

If 2, goto C_EXPMY

Else goto C_GPA.]

>C_DEGMY<

When did you receive your [certificate/degree/ degree or certificate]?

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: [current school]

MONTH (1-12):

YEAR (96-98):

[Goto C_OTHDEG]

SECTION C: CURRENT/LAST ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS

>C_EXPMY<

When do you expect to receive your [certificate/degree/degree or certificate]?

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: [current school]

MONTH (1-12):
YEAR (1998-2005):

>C_OTHDEG<

[Have you earned any postsecondary degrees or certificates since you left high school? / Other than the [degree/degrees] you have already told me about, have you earned any other degrees or certificates since high school?]

1 = YES
2 = NO

[If 1, goto C_OTHDG1
Else goto C_GPA.]

>C_OTHDG1<

What other degrees or certificates do you have?

COLLECT UP TO 2 OTHER DEGREES/ CERTIFICATES. (ENTER 0 IF NO MORE.)

1 = CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA
2 = ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE
(AA, AAS, AS, ETC)
3 = BACHELOR'S DEGREE (BA, BS, ETC)

>C_DG1WHR<

From what school did you receive this [certificate / degree / degree or certificate]?

1 = [NPSAS school]
2 = [School 2]
3 = [School 3]
4 = [School 4]
5 = [School 5]
6 = [School 6]
7 = [School 7]
8 = [School 8]

[Goto C_DG1MY]

>C_DG1MY<

When did you receive it?

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: [school name]

MONTH (1-12):
YEAR (96-98):

>C_GPA<

What [is / was] your cumulative GPA at [current school]?

IF NO GRADES HAVE BEEN AWARDED YET, ASK R TO ESTIMATE GRADES BASED ON KNOWN CLASS GRADES.

1 = MOSTLY A'S (3.75 AND ABOVE)
2 = A'S AND B'S (3.25-3.74)
3 = MOSTLY B'S (2.75-3.24)
4 = B'S AND C'S (2.25-2.74)
5 = MOSTLY C'S (1.75-2.24)
6 = C'S AND D'S (1.25-1.74)
7 = MOSTLY D'S OR BELOW (BELOW 1.24)
8 = PASS/FAIL
9 = SCHOOL DOESN'T AWARD GRADES
Goto C_LICENS

>C_LICENS<

Have you taken any professional licensing exams or certification exams since July 1, [1996/1995]?

1 = YES
2 = NO

If 1, goto C_LICEX1
Else goto C_ENRRES

>C_LICEX1<

Which exams have you taken?

COLLECT UP TO 3. (ENTER 0 FOR NO MORE, OR NONE.)

1 = COSMETOLOGY/BEAUTICIAN/BARBER
2 = PERSONAL SERVICES (MASSAGE THERAPY)
3 = FOOD SERVICE
4 = CHILDCARE/DAYCARE
5 = TEACHER'S AIDE
6 = AUTOMOTIVE MECHANIC/REPAIR
7 = COMPUTER REPAIR/ELECTRONICS TV/VCR
8 = COMPUTER PROGRAMMER/SYSTEMS TECHNICIAN
9 = MEDICAL/DENTAL TECHNICIAN
10 = NURSING AIDE/HOME HEALTH AIDE
11 = NURSING (RN, LPN)
12 = BUSINESS/FINANCIAL (BROKER)
13 = LEGAL ASSISTANT (PARA-LEGAL)
14 = REAL ESTATE
15 = COMMUNICATIONS LICENSE (COMMERCIAL RADIO OPER/TECH – NOT AMATEUR/HAM)
16 = COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION/ PILOT LICENSE
17 = OTHER

Goto C_LICEN1

SECTION C: CURRENT/LAST ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS

>C_LICEN1<

Did you pass that exam?

1 = YES

2 = NO

Goto C_ENRRES

>C_ENRRES<

While you [are/were] attending [current school],
[do/did] you live...

**INTERVIEWER: READ OPTIONS ONLY AS
NECESSARY! NOTE: IF MORE THAN ONE
RESIDENCE, GIVE THE PLACE
R LIVED THE LONGEST**

1 = on-campus in school-owned housing,

2 = off-campus in school-owned housing,

3 = in an apartment or house other than with
your parents or guardians (including houses
owned by fraternities and sororities),

4 = with your parents or guardians,

5 = with other relatives, or

6 = some place else?

Goto C_OTHRES

>C_OTHRES

Where [do/did] you live when [you're/you were] not
in school? (While on break, etc.)

**NOTE: IF MORE THAN ONE RESIDENCE,
GIVE THE PLACE R LIVED THE LONGEST
WHILE ENROLLED AT: [current school]**

0 = SAME PLACE

1 = WITH PARENTS/GUARDIANS

2 = WITH OTHER RELATIVES

3 = IN AN APARTMENT OR HOUSE
OTHER THAN WITH PARENTS,
GUARDIANS, OR RELATIVES
(INCLUDING HOUSES OWNED BY
FRATERNITIES/SORORITIES)

4 = OTHER

[If DK or RE, goto C_CURRES

Else goto C_CHGRES.]

>C_CHGRES<

If B_CURENR = 1, goto C_COMMUT

Is that where you're living now?

1 = YES

2 = NO

[If 1, goto C_COMMUT

Else goto C_CURRES.]

>C_CURRES<

Are you currently living

1 = With your parents or guardians,

2 = With other relatives,

3 = In an apartment or house other than with
parents or relatives, or

4 = Somewhere else

>C_COMMUT<

[While you are enrolled, how do you usually get to /
When you were enrolled, how did you usually get to]
[current school]?

1 = [WALK / WALKED]

2 = PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION (BUS,
TRAIN, SUBWAY, TAXI, ETC.)

3 = SCHOOL-PROVIDED TRANSPORTATION

4 = [DRIVE / DROVE] CAR/VEHICLE

5 = CARPOOL

6 = DEPENDENT ON RIDES FROM OTHERS

7 = BICYCLE

8 = OTHER

>C_DISTNC<

How far (in miles) [do /did] you live from [current
school]?

1 = LESS THAN 1 MILE

2 = 1 TO 2 MILES

3 = 3 MILES TO 10 MILES

4 = 11 TO 40 MILES

5 = OVER 40 MILES

>C_TUIAID<

If not enrolled since NPSAS year or over 30 years of
age or parents are deceased,

Goto C_MARCHG

[For the 97-98 school year, / When you were last
enrolled at [current school],] did your parents or
guardians pay for any of your...

Tuition or fees?

1 = YES

2 = NO

Food or Housing?

1 = YES

2 = NO

Books or Equipment?

1 = YES

2 = NO

[If DK or RE, goto C_MARCHG

Else goto C_MONEY.]

SECTION C: CURRENT/LAST ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS

>C_MONEY<

Did your parents or guardians provide you with money for other expenses?

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO

[If 1, goto C_MNYAMT
Else goto C_MARCHG.]

>C_MNYAMT<

About how much money did you receive from your parents for your other expenses?

Range (\$1 - \$80,000):

How often?

- 1 = PER WEEK
- 2 = PER MONTH
- 3 = PER TERM/SEMESTER
- 4 = PER YEAR

>C_MARCHG<

DATE OF LAST INTERVIEW:

[month/day/year]

[When we talked to you in 1996, you said that you were / You said earlier that as of July 1,1995, you were] [single. / married. / separated. / divorced. / widowed.]

Is your marital status still the same?

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO

[If 2, goto C_MARR98
Else goto C_DEPNUM.]

>C_MARR98<

What is your marital status now?

- 1 = SINGLE
- 2 = MARRIED
- 3 = SEPARATED
- 4 = DIVORCED
- 5 = WIDOWED

>C_MARMY<

When did your marital status change to what it is now?

IF THE R HAS HAD SEVERAL CHANGES SINCE THE LAST INTERVIEW, COLLECT THE DATE OF CHANGE TO THE CURRENT MARITAL STATUS.

MONTH (1-12):

YEAR (96-98):

>C_DEPNUM<

DATE OF LAST INTERVIEW: month/day/year]

You also said that, during the 95-96 school year, you [had no dependents. / were providing at least half of the financial support for [X] dependents.]

How many dependents are you supporting right now? Only include dependent children and adults. Do not include [yourself or your spouse. / yourself.]

INCLUDE ONLY DEPENDENT CHILDREN AND ADULTS. DO NOT COUNT R OR R'S SPOUSE.

RANGE (0-20):

[If DK or RE, goto C_HOUSZ
Else if number of children is the same as in last interview, goto C_SUPKID
Else goto C_L_DEPMY]

>C_DEPMY<

When did the number of your dependents change?

ONE DATE MUST BE ENTERED. COLLECT DATES FOR UP TO 4 CHANGES. (ENTER 0 FOR NO MORE.)

MONTH (1-12): YEAR (96-98):

[If DK or RE goto C_HOUSZ
Else goto C_SUPKID]

>C_SUPKID<

How many of your dependents are children?

Range: 0 - 20

>C_HOUSZ<

[If under 24 years of age and single and has no dependents and at least one parent alive. Goto C_MILIT]

[Else if currently enrolled, always lives in school-owned housing, not married, and has no dependents. Goto C_MILIT]

How many people are currently living in your household not including [yourself or your spouse? / yourself?]

By household, I mean the place you live when you're not in school.

Please do not include [fraternity brothers, / sorority sisters,] college roommates, or other friends living with you.

NUMBER OF PERSONS (0-20):

[If 0 and not married, goto C_MILIT
Else goto C_OTHINC]

SECTION C: CURRENT/LAST ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS

>C_OTHINC<

Do any of the other members of your household have a job for pay?

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO

>C_HSINC<

What is the total annual income for your household?

INCLUDE INCOME FROM ALL INDIVIDUALS CONTRIBUTING TO THE HOUSEHOLD. INCLUDE INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES INCLUDING EARNED INCOME (WAGES, SALARIES, AND BUSINESS OR FARM INCOME) AND UNEARNED INCOME (INCOME FROM SOCIAL SECURITY, WORKERS' COMPENSATION, CHILD SUPPORT, ETC.)

TOTAL INCOME (\$0 - \$999,999):

>C_MILIT<

At any time in the last two years, have you been, or are you currently, in the reserves or on active duty in the U.S military?

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO

[If not enrolled since the NPSAS year, goto **C_END**.
Else goto C_WRKAMT]

>C_WRKAMT<

Since 1996, how much of the time that you've **been enrolled in school** have you also been working? Would you say it's been

- 0 = none of the time,
- 1 = some of the time, or
- 2 = all of the time?

>C_VACAMT<

Since 1996, how much of your **vacation time** (such as summers and holidays) have you spent working? Would you say it's been...

- 0 = none of the time,
- 1 = some of the time, or
- 2 = all of the time?

[If did not work at all in 1996, or DK or RE either work question, goto C_ENRWRK.
Else goto C_IMPTED]

>C_IMPTED<

Could you have afforded to attend school if you had not worked?

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO

>C_ENRWRK<

[If C_WRKAMT = 0, goto C_SMRINC.]

[Are you working while you're enrolled at / Do you work while you're enrolled at / Were you working while you were enrolled at] [current school]?

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO

[If 1, goto C_ENRHRS
Else goto C_END]

>C_ENRHRS<

About how many hours [do / did] you work each week while you [are / were] enrolled?

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: WHILE ENROLLED AT: [current school]

HOURS WORKED (1-80):
Goto C_ENROCC

>C_ENROCC<

What [is / was] your job title?

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: WHILE ENROLLED AT: [current school] COLLECT JOB TITLE.

[If RE, goto C_WRKSTD
Else goto C_EOCDTY]

>C_EOCDTY<

What [do did] you do [as a/an [C_ENROCC]]? / in that job?]

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: WHILE ENROLLED AT: [current school] COLLECT DESCRIPTION OF JOB DUTIES.

[If RE, goto C_WRKSTD.
Else if C_ENRHRS > 35, goto C_EOC.
Else goto C_WRKSTD.]

SECTION C: CURRENT/LAST ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS

>C_EOC<

Occupation string: [C_ENROCC]

INTERVIEWER: SELECT THE PROPER OCCUPATION CODE IN THE FOLLOWING SCREENS OF THE USEREXIT

- 1 = ENTER THE USEREXIT
- 2 = SKIP OVER THE USEREXIT

>C_WRKSTD<

[Is / Was] your job [as a/an [C_ENROCC]] a work study position, an internship, a co-op placement, or none of these?

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: WHILE ENROLLED AT: [current school]

- 0 = NONE OF THESE
- 1 = WORK STUDY
- 2 = INTERNSHIP
- 3 = CO-OP PLACEMENT

>C_ONOFF<

[Is / Was] it on-campus or off-campus?

NOTE TO THE INTERVIEWER: [C_ENROCC] WHILE AT [current school].

- 1 = ON-CAMPUS
- 2 = OFF-CAMPUS

>C_SCHSLF<

[Are / Were] you working for your school, yourself, or someone else?

NOTE TO THE INTERVIEWER: [C_ENROCC] WHILE AT [current school].

- 1 = WORKING FOR THE SCHOOL
- 2 = SELF-EMPLOYED
- 3 = WORKING FOR SOMEONE ELSE

>C_ENRWAG<

How much [do / did] you earn per hour in your job [while you were enrolled]?

NOTE TO THE INTERVIEWER: [C_ENROCC] WHILE AT [current school].

HOURLY WAGE (Range \$ 0.00 - \$100.00):

>C_ENJSMY<

When did you first start this job?

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: [C_ENROCC] WHILE AT [current school].

MONTH (1-12): YEAR :

>C_STLWRK<

[If currently enrolled goto C_WRKREL]

Are you still working in the job?

NOTE TO THE INTERVIEWER: [C_ENROCC] WHILE AT [current school].

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO

[If 2, goto C_ENJEMY
Else goto C_WRKREL]

>C_ENJEMY<

When did it end?

NOTE TO THE INTERVIEWER: [C_ENROCC] WHILE AT [current school].

MONTH (1-12):
YEAR (95-98):

>C_WRKREL<

How closely related [is / was] your job [as a/an [C_ENROCC] to the education you [are receiving / received] at [current school]?

- 1 = CLOSELY RELATED
- 2 = SOMEWHAT RELATED
- 3 = NOT RELATED

>C_ENRINC<

About how much money [have you earned / did you earn] from **all** your jobs held while you were enrolled during the [1995-96 / 1996-97 / 1997-98] school year? Please exclude your summer earnings from your estimate.

AMOUNT (Range \$1 - \$100,000):

SECTION C: CURRENT/LAST ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS

>C_SMRINC<

If not enrolled during third academic year and did not work during vacations goto C_PRMROL

How much did you earn from all the jobs you held during the summer of 1997?

ENTER 0 IF R DID NOT WORK THAT SUMMER

INCOME (Range \$0 - \$99,999):

>C_PRMROL<

[If did not work while enrolled, goto C_END.]

While you were both enrolled in school and working, would you say you were primarily...

1 = a student working to meet expenses, or

2 = an employee who decided to enroll in school?

>C_END<

SECTION D: FINANCIAL AID

>D_AID<

Next, I'd like to ask you about any financial aid you may have received to help pay for your postsecondary education.

According to the information you've already given me, you were enrolled during the [95-96 / 96-97 / 97-98] school year.

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE ENTER THE RESPONSES IN THE USER EXIT.

1 = ENTER THE USEREXIT
2 = SKIP OVER THE USEREXIT

>D_MORLON<

[Do you intend to borrow any more money to help pay for the rest of your education? / Should you return to school in the future, would you need to borrow any more money to help pay for your education? / Do you intend to borrow any money to help pay for your education? / Should you return to school in the future, would you need to borrow any money to help pay for your education?]

1 = YES
2 = NO
3 = DEPENDS ON COST OF PROGRAM

>D_EXPPAY<

[If no loans so far and D_MORLON = 1, goto D_PARAID
If no loans so far and D_MORLON = 2 or 3, goto D_CARLON.]

Do you know how much your monthly loan payments will be on the amount of money you've borrowed so far?

1 = YES
2 = NO
3 = ALL LOANS PAID OFF

[If 3, goto D_PARAID
Else goto D_PDLOAN.]

>D_PDLOAN<

If no loans so far, goto D_CARLON

Have you completely paid off any of your loans?

1 = YES
2 = NO

>D_REPAY<

Are you currently repaying any of your student loans?

1 = YES
2 = NO

[If 1, goto D_REPAMT
Else goto D_PARAID.]

>D_REPAMT<

What are you paying each month for your student loans?

AMOUNT (Range: \$50 - \$9999):

>D_PARAID<

[If age > 30, goto D_CARLON.
If both parents dead, goto D_CARLON.]

[Have you received / Do you think you'll receive any / Do you think you'd receive any] help from your [parents / guardians] in repaying your student loans?

1 = YES
2 = NO

>D_CARLON<

Do you make loan or lease payments for a car, truck, motorcycle, or other vehicle?

1 = YES
2 = NO

[If 1, goto D_CARAMT.
Else goto D_HOUSE.]

SECTION D: FINANCIAL AID

>D_CARAMT<

How much do you pay for your auto loan or lease each month?

IF R DOESN'T KNOW, ASK R TO TRY TO ESTIMATE A MONTHLY PAYMENT. USE F3 ONLY IF R CANNOT MAKE AN ESTIMATE.

AMOUNT (Range: \$1 - \$4999):

>D_HOUSE<

If living on-campus in school-owned housing, goto D_OTHLON

Do you own your own home or are you paying rent?

0 = NEITHER OWNS HOME NOR PAYS RENT

1 = OWNS HOME

2 = PAYS RENT

[If 1, goto D_MTGAMT

Else goto D_OTHLON.]

>D_MTGAMT<

How much is your monthly mortgage payment [while you're enrolled in school] ?

IF R DOESN'T KNOW, ASK R TO TRY TO ESTIMATE A MONTHLY PAYMENT. USE F3 ONLY IF R CANNOT MAKE AN ESTIMATE.

ENTER 0 IF R HAS NO HOUSING COSTS.

AMOUNT (Range: \$0 - \$9999):

>D_OTHLON<

About how much do you pay each month for installment loans, such as for a VISA card, a store credit card, or a bank loan?

IF R DOESN'T KNOW, ASK R TO TRY TO ESTIMATE A MONTHLY PAYMENT. USE F3 ONLY IF R CANNOT MAKE AN ESTIMATE.

ENTER 0 IF R HAS NO INSTALLMENT LOANS.

AMOUNT (Range: \$0 - \$4999):

>D_EARNMM<

[If currently enrolled, goto D_END.]

INTERVIEWER: WE NEED TO COLLECT GROSS INCOME, PRIOR TO TAXES AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS

How much do you earn in a month? (What is your gross monthly income?)

AMOUNT (Range: \$0 - 99999):

>D_END<

SECTION E: PATTERNS OF ENROLLMENT

>E_RSNLV1<

[If currently enrolled, goto E_RSNOT1.

If earned degree at most recent school, goto E_RSNOT1.]

You told me earlier that you're no longer enrolled at [most recent school]. Why did you leave there?

COLLECT UP TO 3 RESPONSES.

(ENTER 0 FOR NONE, OR NO MORE)

- 1 = ACADEMIC PROBLEMS
- 2 = CLASSES NOT AVAILABLE/
SCHEDULING NOT CONVENIENT
- 3 = NOT SATISFIED WITH PROGRAM/
SCHOOL/CAMPUS/FACILITY
- 4 = SCHOOL/PROGRAM CLOSED/
LOST ACCREDITATION
- 5 = DONE TAKING DESIRED CLASSES
(PERSONAL INTEREST)
- 6 = DECIDING ON A DIFFERENT
PROGRAM OF STUDY
- 7 = TAKING TIME OFF FROM STUDIES
- 8 = ENROLLMENT DOESN'T
SUIT LIFESTYLE
- 9 = CONFLICTS WITH JOB/MILITARY
- 10 = NEEDED TO WORK
- 11 = OTHER FINANCIAL REASONS
- 12 = CHANGE IN FAMILY STATUS (E.G.,
MARRIAGE, BABY, DEATH IN FAMILY)
- 13 = CONFLICTS WITH DEMANDS
AT HOME/PERSONAL PROBLEMS
- 14 = TO PURSUE OTHER INTERESTS
(E.G., TRAVEL, HOBBIES, ETC.)
- 15 = OTHER

>E_RSNOT1<

[If not attended two school at same time,
goto E_TRNRSN.]

According to the information you gave me earlier,
you've attended more than one school at the
same time. Could you tell me why you decided to
enroll at more than one school?

COLLECT UP TO 3 RESPONSES.

(ENTER 0 FOR NONE, OR NO MORE).

- 1 = GET DONE SOONER
- 2 = TAKE EASIER CLASSES/FULFILL
REQUIREMENTS
- 3 = BETTER CLASS SCHEDULE AT
OTHER SCHOOL
- 4 = PREPARING TO TRANSFER TO/TRYING
OUT ANOTHER SCHOOL
- 5 = TRYING PROGRAM/MAJOR NOT
AVAILABLE AT CURRENT SCHOOL
- 6 = PARTICIPATED IN CONSORTIUM/TOOK
CLASSES AT BRANCH CAMPUS
- 7 = TAKING EXTRA CLASSES NOT RELATED
TO MY PROGRAM (PERSONAL
ENRICHMENT)
- 8 = FINANCIAL REASONS
- 9 = OTHER

>E_TRNRSN<

[If did not transfer schools, goto E_LFTTR1.]

Why did you decide to leave [NPSAS school]?

COLLECT UP TO 3 RESPONSES.

(ENTER 0 FOR NONE, OR NO MORE).

- 1 = ACADEMIC PROBLEMS
- 2 = CLASSES NOT
AVAILABLE/SCHEDULING
NOT CONVENIENT
- 3 = NOT SATISFIED WITH PROGRAM/
SCHOOL/CAMPUS/FACULTY
- 4 = CHANGED DEGREE PROGRAM/
MAJOR/FIELD OF STUDY
- 5 = TRANSFER SCHOOL IS LESS
COMPETITIVE
- 6 = SCHOOL/PROGRAM CLOSED/
LOST ACCREDITATION
- 7 = DONE TAKING THE DESIRED
CLASSES (PERSONAL INTEREST)
- 8 = CONFLICTS WITH JOB/MILITARY
- 9 = FINANCIAL REASONS
- 10 = MOVED FROM THE AREA
- 11 = CHANGE IN FAMILY STATUS
(E.G.,MARRIAGE, BABY, DEATH IN
FAMILY)
- 12 = CONFLICTS WITH DEMANDS AT
HOME/PERSONAL PROBLEMS
- 13 = OTHER

>E_ATTTR1<

Did you attempt to transfer any credits you earned at
[NPSAS school] to another school?

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO

[If 1, goto E_ACCCR1
Else goto E_LFTTR1.]

>E_ACCCR1<

Were all, some, or none of those credits accepted?

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: [NPSAS school]

- 0 = NONE
- 1 = SOME
- 2 = ALL

SECTION E: PATTERNS OF ENROLLMENT

>E_LFTTR1<

[If attended only the NPSAS school, goto E_STPRS1.]

What was your **primary** reason for enrolling at [current/most recent school]?

- 1 = LEARN JOB SKILLS
- 2 = EARN DEGREE OR CERTIFICATE
- 3 = OFFERED DESIRED PROGRAM/
COURSEWORK
- 4 = PREPARE FOR TRANSFER TO
ANOTHER SCHOOL
- 5 = PERSONAL ENRICHMENT
- 6 = BETTER LOCATION THAN PREVIOUS
SCHOOL
- 7 = FINANCIAL REASONS
- 8 = OTHER

>E_ATTTR2<

[If attended fewer than 3 postsecondary schools, goto E_STPRS1.]

Did you attempt to transfer any credits to [current/most recent school]?

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO

[If 1, goto E_ACCCR2
Else goto E_STPRN1.]

>E_ACCCR2<

Were all, some, or none of the credits that you wanted to transfer accepted by [current/most recent school]?

- 0 = NONE
- 1 = SOME
- 2 = ALL

Goto E_STPRN1

>E_STPRS1<

[If no gap in enrollment, goto E_POSTHS.]
According to the enrollment information you gave me earlier, you've been enrolled in school some terms and taken other terms off.

Why did you decide to take a break from school?

**COLLECT UP TO 3 RESPONSES.
(ENTER 0 FOR NONE, OR NO MORE).**

- 1 = ACADEMIC PROBLEMS
- 2 = CLASSES NOT AVAILABLE/
SCHEDULING NOT CONVENIENT
- 3 = NOT SATISFIED WITH PROGRAM/
SCHOOL/CAMPUS/FACILITY
- 4 = DECIDING ON A DIFFERENT
PROGRAM OF STUDY
- 5 = TAKING TIME OFF FROM STUDIES
- 6 = PARTICIPATED IN CO-OP/
INTERNSHIP PROGRAM
- 7 = CONFLICTS WITH JOB/MILITARY
- 8 = NEEDED TO WORK
- 9 = OTHER FINANCIAL REASONS
- 10 = CHANGE IN FAMILY STATUS (E.G.,
MARRIAGE, BABY, DEATH IN FAMILY)
- 11 = CONFLICTS WITH DEMANDS AT HOME/
PERSONAL PROBLEMS
- 12 = TO PURSUE OTHER INTERESTS (E.G.,
TRAVEL, HOBBIES, ETC.)
- 13 = OTHER

>E_POSTHS<

[If delayed enrollee, goto E_PLNENR.]

According to the information you've given me, you first enrolled in a postsecondary program during the 95-96 school year.

What kinds of things did you do before you started your postsecondary education?

**COLLECT UP TO 4 RESPONSES.
(ENTER 0 FOR NONE, OR NO MORE).**

- 1 = WORKED
- 2 = MILITARY SERVICE
- 3 = VOLUNTEER WORK (PEACE CORPS,
AMERICORPS, ETC.)
- 4 = GOT MARRIED
- 5 = STARTED/RAISED A FAMILY
- 6 = CARED FOR A DEPENDENT PARENT
OR OTHER INDIVIDUAL
(NOT CHILDREN)
- 7 = DEALT WITH HEALTH/OTHER
PERSONAL ISSUES
- 8 = TRAVELED
- 9 = PURSUED A HOBBY OR OTHER
INTEREST
- 10 = WAS INCARCERATED (IN PRISON)
- 11 = OTHER

SECTION E: PATTERNS OF ENROLLMENT

>E_RSNPS1<

Why did you decide to pursue your education beyond high school?

COLLECT UP TO 4 RESPONSES. (ENTER 0 FOR NONE, OR NO MORE).

- 1 = ADVANCE IN CURRENT JOB/IMPROVE CURRENT SKILL SET
- 2 = QUALIFY FOR NEW JOB WITHIN CURRENT CAREER FIELD
- 3 = CHANGE CAREERS
- 4 = GET EDUCATION/TRAINING NEEDED TO ENTER WORK FORCE
- 5 = PROGRAM IS REQUIRED BY EMPLOYER/MILITARY
- 6 = PROGRAM IS BEING PAID FOR BY EMPLOYER/MILITARY
- 7 = FINALLY HAD MONEY TO GO
- 8 = PERSONAL SATISFACTION OF EARNING A DEGREE/CERTIFICATE
- 9 = OTHER

>E_PLNENR<

What are your plans for school in the 1998-99 school year?

Do you expect to be...

- 0 = not enrolled
- 1 = enrolled part-time or
- 2 = enrolled full-time

>E_PLNPRG<

[If currently enrolled or have a degree, goto E_PLNWRK.]

Do you [ever] plan to return to school to earn a degree or certificate?

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO

>E_PLNWRK<

What are your plans for work in 1998-99?

Do you expect to be...

- 0 = not working
- 1 = working part-time or
- 2 = working full-time

>E_END<

SECTION F: EMPLOYMENT

>F_FTPTWK<

[If not delayed enrollment, goto F_JOBSMY.]

Next, I'd like to ask you some questions about your employment before you started school in 1995-96.

[In the five years before you started at / Between the time you left high school and when you started at] [NPSAS school], would you say you worked mainly full-time, that is at least 35 hours a week, or mainly part-time?

0 = DID NOT WORK AT ALL
1 = FULL-TIME ONLY
2 = PART-TIME ONLY
3 = MIX OF FULL AND PART-TIME

[If 0, goto F_UNCOMP.
Else if 2 or 3, goto F_PREFFT.
Else goto F_EVRUNM.]

>F_PREFFT<

Would you have preferred full-time work?

1 = YES
2 = NO

>F_EVRUNM<

[In the five years before you started at / Between the time you left high school and when you started at] [NPSAS school], were you ever unemployed and looking for work for more than one month?

1 = YES
2 = NO
DK = DON'T KNOW
RE = REFUSED

[If 1, goto F_UNCOMP
Else goto F_LSTNUM.]

>F_UNCOMP<

Did you receive unemployment compensation at any time while you were unemployed?

1 = YES
2 = NO

>F_LSTNUM<

[If F_FTPTWK = 0, goto F_JOBSMY.]

I'd like to ask you some questions about the last job you had before enrolling at [NPSAS school]

First, how many jobs did you have right before you started school?

Range (0-4):

[If 0 or RE, goto F_JOBSMY
Else goto F_JOBENR.]

>F_JOBENR<

Did you continue to work in [that job / any of your jobs] while you were enrolled?

**NOTE TO THE INTERVIEWER:
LAST JOB BEFORE ENROLLING
AT [NPSAS school].**

1 = YES
2 = NO

[If RE, goto F_JOBSMY
Else goto F_LSCHJB.]

>F_LSCHJB<

[If job title while enrolled = DK or RE, goto F_LSTOCC. If F_JOBENR=2, goto F_LSTOCC. If did not work while enrolled, goto F_LSTOCC.]

[Since you had more than one job before you started your postsecondary program, I'd like you to focus on the one job in which you worked the most hours per week.]

Is this the same job you told me about earlier?

INTERVIEWER: JOB TITLE WHILE AT
[NPSAS school]: [occupation while enrolled]

1 = YES
2 = NO

[If RE, goto F_JOBSMY
Else goto F_LSTOCC.]

SECTION F: EMPLOYMENT

>F_LSTOCC<

[If F_LSCHJB = 1 and job title while enrolled not RE or DK, goto F_LSTDTY.]

[Since you had more than one job before you started your postsecondary program, I'd like you to focus on the one job in which you worked the most hours per week.]

What was your job title for [the job you worked the most hours weekly / the last job you held] before starting school?

NOTE TO THE INTERVIEWER: LAST JOB BEFORE ENROLLING AT: [NPSAS school].

[If DK or RE, goto F_JOBSMY
Else goto F_LSTDTY.]

>F_LSTDTY<

[If F_LSCHJB = 1 and job duties while enrolled not RE or DK, goto F_LPBPRV.]

NOTE TO THE INTERVIEWER: LAST JOB BEFORE ENROLLING AT: [NPSAS school].

What did you do as a/an [occupation before enrolling]?

>F_LSTSLF<

As a/an [occupation before enrolling], were you working for yourself or for someone else?

NOTE TO THE INTERVIEWER: LAST JOB BEFORE ENROLLING AT: [NPSAS school].

1 = SELF (SELF-EMPLOYED)
2 = SOMEONE ELSE

[If 1, goto F_LINRAW
Else goto F_LPBPRV.]

>F_LPBPRV<

[If F_LSCHJB = 1 and self-employed while enrolled, goto F_LINRAW.]

Were you working for...

INTERVIEWER: LAST JOB [occupation before enrolling] BEFORE ENROLLING AT: [NPSAS school].

READ OPTIONS AS NEEDED.

1 = a private, for profit company?
2 = A NONPROFIT OR PRIVATE, NOT-FOR-PROFIT COMPANY
3 = A LOCAL GOVERNMENT
4 = A STATE GOVERNMENT
5 = THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (INCLUDING CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE MILITARY)
6 = OR THE MILITARY (INCLUDING THE NATIONAL GUARD)
[If 1, goto F_LSTOWN
Else goto F_LINRAW.]

>F_LSTOWN<

Were you an owner or co-owner of the organization?

INTERVIEWER: LAST JOB [occupation before enrolling] BEFORE ENROLLING AT [NPSAS school].

1 = YES
2 = NO

>F_LINRAW<

[What industry or type of business did you work in? / What type of company did you work for?]

INTERVIEWER: LAST JOB [occupation before enrolling] BEFORE ENROLLING AT [NPSAS school].

SECTION F: EMPLOYMENT

>F_LOC<

Occupation/duties string:
[F_LSTOCC F_LSTDTY]
[Industry string:
[F_LINRAW]]

INTERVIEWER: SELECT THE PROPER OCCUPATION [AND INDUSTRY] CODE IN THE FOLLOWING SCREENS OF THE USEREXIT

1 = ENTER OCCUPATION [/INDUSTRY]
USER EXIT
2 = SKIP OVER THE USEREXIT

>F_LIN<

Industry string:
[F_LINRAW]

INTERVIEWER: SELECT THE PROPER INDUSTRY CODE IN THE FOLLOWING SCREENS OF THE USEREXIT

1 = ENTER INDUSTRY USER EXIT
2 = SKIP OVER THE USEREXIT

>F_LJOBMY<

[If F_LSCHJB = 1 and job started before May 1995,
goto F_LSTHRS.]

When did you start your job as a/an [occupation
before enrolling]?

INTERVIEWER: LAST JOB BEFORE ENROLLING AT [NPSAS school].

H (1-12):
YEAR (30-95):

>F_LSTHRS<

How many hours per week were you working as a/an
[occupation before enrolling] right before you first
enrolled at [NPSAS school]?

HOURS PER WEEK (0-80):

>F_LSTINC<

What was your annual salary for the job, at the time
you first enrolled in school?

INTERVIEWER: LAST JOB [occupation before enrolling] BEFORE ENROLLING AT [NPSAS school].

SALARY (Range: \$0 - \$100,000):

>F_JOBSMY<

[If currently enrolled, goto F_END.]

Now I'd like to ask you some questions about your
employment

[after graduating from / after leaving]
[most recent school].

Could you tell me when you started your first job
after [graduating from / leaving] school?

INTERVIEWER: IF R CONTINUED (NOT RESUMED) WORKING IN A JOB STARTED BEFORE OR DURING SCHOOL, ENTER THE ORIGINAL JOB START DATE.

0 = HAS NOT WORKED AT ALL SINCE
GRADUATING FROM/LEAVING SCHOOL
1 = JOB DATE ENTERED BELOW

MONTH (1-12):
YEAR (50-98):

RESPONDENT AGE: [age]

[If DK, goto F_NUMJOB
Else goto F_SEARCH.]

>F_NUMJOB<

How many jobs did you have at that time?

INTERVIEWER: AFTER LEAVING/ GRADUATING FROM [most recent school].

Range (1-4):

[If 1, goto F_NEWJB1
Else goto F_ALLNEW.]

SECTION F: EMPLOYMENT

>F_ALLNEW<

Since you had more than one job at the same time, I'd like you to focus on the one job in which you worked the most hours per week.

INTERVIEWER: ENTER <1> TO CONTINUE.
[Goto F_FSTOCC.]

>F_NEWJB1<

[If F_FTPTWK <= 0 and did not work while enrolled, goto F_FSTOCC.]

[Since you had more than one job at the same time, I'd like you to focus on the one job in which you worked the most hours per week. Were you working for... / At the time you [graduated from / left] school, were you working for...]

- 1 = a new employer
- 2 = the same employer you had while you were enrolled, or
- 3 = the same employer you had before you were enrolled?
- 4 = THE SAME EMPLOYER AS BEFORE AND DURING SCHOOL

INTERVIEWER: AFTER LEAVING/GRADUATING FROM [most recent school].

[If 1, goto F_FSTOCC
Else goto F_NEWJB2.]

>F_NEWJB2<

[Since you had more than one job at the same time, I'd like you to focus on the one job in which you worked the most hours per week.

Were you working in... /
At the time you [graduated from /left] school, were you working in...]

- 1 = a new job
- 2 = the same job you had while you were enrolled, or
- 3 = the same job you had before you were enrolled?
- 4 = THE SAME JOB AS BEFORE AND DURING SCHOOL

INTERVIEWER: AFTER LEAVING/GRADUATING FROM [most recent school].

>F_FSCHJB<

[If not the same job and employer as while enrolled, goto F_FSTOCC. If did not work while enrolled or occupation while enrolled = DK or RE, goto F_FSTOCC.]

Is this the same job you told me about earlier, that you held while you were in school?

INTERVIEWER: PREVIOUS JOB TITLE WAS **[occupation while enrolled]**
AFTER LEAVING/GRADUATING FROM [most recent school].

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO

>F_FSTOCC<

[If F_FSCHJB=1 and have occupation while enrolled string, goto F_FSTDTY. If same job and same employer as before/during enrollment, goto F_FINEND.]

What was your job title for the first job you held after [graduating from / leaving] school?

INTERVIEWER: AFTER LEAVING/GRADUATING FROM [most recent school].

JOB TITLE:
[If DK or RE, goto F_BENFT.
Else goto F_FSTDTY.]

>F_FSTDTY<

[If same job and employer as while enrolled and have job duties string, goto F_FSTSLF.]

What did you do as a/an [F_FSTOCC]?

INTERVIEWER: AFTER LEAVING/GRADUATING FROM [most recent school].

SECTION F: EMPLOYMENT

>F_FSTSLF<

[If same job and employer as before/during enrollment, goto F_FPBPBV.]

As a/an [F_FSTOCC],
were you working for yourself or for someone else?

**INTERVIEWER: AFTER LEAVING/
GRADUATING FROM [most recent school].**

1 = SELF (SELF-EMPLOYED)
2 = SOMEONE ELSE

[If 1, goto F_FINRAW
Else goto F_FPBPBV.]

>F_FPBPBV<

Were you working for...

**INTERVIEWER: FIRST JOB [F_FSTOCC]
AFTER LEAVING/GRADUATING FROM [most
recent school].**

READ OPTIONS AS NEEDED.

1 = a private, for profit company?
2 = A NONPROFIT OR PRIVATE,
NOT-FOR-PROFIT COMPANY
3 = A LOCAL GOVERNMENT
4 = A STATE GOVERNMENT
5 = THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
(INCLUDING CIVILIAN
EMPLOYEES
OF THE MILITARY)
6 = OR THE MILITARY (INCLUDING
THE NATIONAL GUARD)

[If 1, goto F_FSTOWN
Else goto F_FINRAW.]

>F_FSTOWN<

Were you an owner or co-owner of the organization?

**INTERVIEWER: FIRST JOB [F_FSTOCC]
AFTER LEAVING/GRADUATING FROM [most
recent school].**

1 = YES
2 = NO

>F_FINRAW<

[What industry or type of business did you work in? /
What type of company did you work for?]

**INTERVIEWER: FIRST JOB [F_FSTOCC]
AFTER LEAVING/GRADUATING FROM [most
recent school].**

>F_FOC<

Occupation/duties string:

[F_FSTOCC]

Industry string:

[F_FINRAW]

**INTERVIEWER: SELECT THE PROPER
OCCUPATION [AND INDUSTRY] CODE
IN THE FOLLOWING SCREENS OF THE
USEREXIT**

1 = ENTER OCCUPATION [/INDUSTRY]
USER EXIT
2 = SKIP OVER THE USEREXIT

>F_FIN<

Industry string:

[F_FINRAW]

**INTERVIEWER: SELECT THE PROPER
INDUSTRY CODE IN THE FOLLOWING
SCREENS OF THE USEREXIT**

1 = ENTER INDUSTRY USER EXIT
2 = SKIP OVER THE USEREXIT

>F_FSTHRS<

When you first worked as a/an [F_FSTOCC]

after

[graduating from / leaving]

[most recent school],

how many hours did you work each week

HOURS (RANGE: 1-80):

SECTION F: EMPLOYMENT

>F_INCAMT<

[What was your annual salary for the job at the time you [graduated from / left] school? / What was your annual starting salary for the job?]

INTERVIEWER: FIRST JOB [F_FSTOCC] AFTER LEAVING/GRADUATING FROM [most recent school].

SALARY (RANGE \$0-999,999):

>F_SALHRS<

[If F_FSTHRS@fsthrs <= 0 or F_FSTHRS >= 35 goto F_MEDINS.]

Was that your salary for the [F_FSTHRS] hours you worked each week?

INTERVIEWER: FIRST JOB [F_FSTOCC] AFTER LEAVING/GRADUATING FROM [most recent school].

1 = YES
2 = NO

>F_MEDINS<

Did you receive medical insurance from your employer at that time?

INTERVIEWER: FIRST JOB [F_FSTOCC] AFTER LEAVING/GRADUATING FROM [most recent school].

1 = YES
2 = NO

>F_SIMJOB<

[If same job and employer as before or during enrollment, goto F_SCHPLC.]

Prior to taking your job as a/an [F_FSTOCC], had you held any jobs similar to it either before you enrolled at [most recent school] or while you were enrolled?

1 = YES
2 = NO

>F_SCHPLC<

Did [most recent school] help place you in your job as a/an [F_FSTOCC]?

1 = YES
2 = NO

>F_LOCJOB<

[If same job and employer as while enrolled, goto F_RELWKS.]

How did you find the job?

- 1 = SCHOOL'S PLACEMENT OFFICE (REFERRAL, POSTED JOB NOTICE)
- 2 = RESPONDED TO INTERNET/ WWW JOB NOTICE -- ANY SOURCE
- 3 = RESPONDED TO NEWSPAPER/ OTHER ADVERTISEMENT
- 4 = DIRECT, UNSOLICITED CONTACT WITH EMPLOYER
- 5 = FRIEND/RELATIVE/ACQUAINTANCE
- 6 = REFERRAL BY FACULTY/STAFF
- 7 = RECRUITING FAIR, PROFESSIONAL MEETING
- 8 = VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE LED TO JOB
- 9 = CO-OP OR INTERNSHIP LED TO JOB
- 10 = UNEMPLOYMENT OFFICE (EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION POSTING/REFERRAL)
- 11 = EMPLOYMENT AGENCY/ PROFESSIONAL RECRUITER
- 12 = TEMPORARY JOB BECAME PERMANENT
- 13 = ADVANCEMENT WITHIN COMPANY
- 14 = RETURNED TO PREVIOUS JOB/EMPLOYER
- 15 = OTHER

>F_RELWKS<

[If did not have work study job while enrolled, goto F_JOBDS.]

To what extent did your work-study job(s) help you get your job as a(n) [F_FSTOCC]?

0 = NOT AT ALL
1 = SOMEWHAT
2 = VERY MUCH

SECTION F: EMPLOYMENT

>F_JOBDS<

[If F_FSTSLF = 1, goto F_ED_REL.]

Again, considering your job as a/an [F_FSTOCC], please tell me which of the following statements best describes your job:

- 1 = Someone else decided what you did and how you did it.
- 2 = Someone else decided what you did, but you decided how you did it.
- 3 = You had some freedom in deciding what you did and how you did it.
- 4 = You were basically your own boss.
Goto F_ED_REL

>F_ED_REL<

[If same job and employer as while enrolled, goto F_JOBSAT.]

How closely was your job as a/an [F_FSTOCC] related to the classes you took at [most recent school]?

- 1 = CLOSELY RELATED
- 2 = SOMEWHAT RELATED
- 3 = NOT RELATED

>F_JOBSAT<

Again considering your job as a/an [F_FSTOCC], would you say you were satisfied or dissatisfied with each of the following:

- 1 = SATISFIED 2 = DISSATISFIED
- Your pay?.....
- Fringe benefits?.....
- Opportunities for promotion?.....
- Opportunities for further education?.....
- Importance of work?.....
- Difficulty and challenge of work?.....
- Overall, would you say you were satisfied or dissatisfied with the job?.....

>F_EDVAL1<

Was a degree (such as a bachelor's or associate's degree) or a postsecondary certificate required by your employer as a condition for working as a/an [F_FSTOCC]?

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO

>F_EDVAL2<

How difficult would it be to do that job as a/an [F_FSTOCC] without having the courses you did at [most recent school]?

Would it be very difficult, somewhat difficult, or not difficult at all?

- 1 = VERY DIFFICULT
- 2 = SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT
- 3 = NOT DIFFICULT AT ALL

>F_SKILL<

[If attended 4-year school, goto F_BENFT.]

As a/an [F_FSTOCC], have you used any tools or specialized equipment that you were trained to use while you were a student at [most recent school]?

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO

>F_SAMJOB<

[If same job and employer as while enrolled, goto F_BENFT.]

Are you still working in that same job as a [F_FSTOCC]?

INTERVIEWER: ANSWER "YES" ONLY IF THIS IS THE SAME JOB WITH SAME EMPLOYER AS R HAD WHEN HE/SHE FIRST LEFT SCHOOL.

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO

[If 2, goto F_JOBEMY
Else goto F_BENFT.]

SECTION F: EMPLOYMENT

>F_JOBEMY<

When did it end?

**INTERVIEWER: FIRST JOB [F_FSTOCC]
AFTER LEAVING/GRADUATING FROM
[most recent school].**

MONTH (1-12):

YEAR ([job start year]-98):

>F_BENFT<

Next, I'd like to ask you about the benefits of attending [most recent school].

>F_BTRJOB<

Has attending [most recent school] provided you with opportunities for better jobs than you could have gotten had you not attended [most recent school]?

1 = YES

2 = NO

3 = NOT ABLE TO EVALUATE

>F_SALARY<

Are you able to earn higher salaries than you would have had you not attended [most recent school]?

1 = YES

2 = NO

3 = NOT ABLE TO EVALUATE

>F_RSPNBL<

Are you able to take on more responsibility on the job than you would have had you not attended [most recent school]?

1 = YES

2 = NO

3 = NOT ABLE TO EVALUATE

>F_PROMOT<

Do you have more opportunities for promotion than you would have had you not attended [most recent school]?

1 = YES

2 = NO

3 = NOT ABLE TO EVALUATE

>F_CUREMP<

[If F_SAMJOB = 1 or DK or RE, goto F_END
If still working at same job and employer as while enrolled, goto F_END.]

Are you working right now?

1 = YES

2 = NO

[If 1, goto F_JOBSIM

Else goto F_SEARCH.]

>F_JOBSIM<

[If F_NUMJOB = 0, goto F_END.]

Are you still working as a/an [F_FSTOCC]?

1 = YES

2 = NO

>F_INDSIM<

**INTERVIEWER: INDUSTRY WAS
[FINRAW/LINRAW]**

Are you still working in the same type of business?

1 = YES

2 = NO

Goto F_END

>F_SEARCH<

Are you looking for a job?

1 = YES

2 = NO

[If 1, goto F_JBSRH

Else goto F_LSTMY.]

SECTION F: EMPLOYMENT

>F_JBSRH<

What are some of the things you've been doing to find a job? **CODE UP TO 4 RESPONSES (ENTER 0 IF NONE, OR NO MORE).**

- 1 = USING SCHOOL'S PLACEMENT OFFICE
(REFERRAL, POSTED JOB NOTICE)
- 2 = RESPONDING TO INTERNET/
WWW JOB NOTICE - ANY SOURCE
- 3 = RESPONDING TO NEWSPAPER/
OTHER ADVERTISEMENT
- 4 = CONTACTING EMPLOYERS DIRECTLY
- 5 = NETWORKING WITH FRIENDS,
RELATIVES OR ACQUAINTANCES
- 6 = TALKING TO FACULTY/STAFF
- 7 = ATTENDING RECRUITING FAIRS,
PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS
- 8 = VISITING UNEMPLOYMENT OFFICE
EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION
POSTING/REFERRAL)
- 9 = CONTACTING EMPLOYMENT
AGENCY/PROFESSIONAL RECRUITER
- 10 = VOLUNTEERING
- 11 = OTHER

>F_LSTMY<

When was the last time you worked for pay?

0 = NEVER WORKED FOR PAY

MONTH (0,1-12):

YEAR (20-98): 19

[If 0 or DK or RE, goto F_END
Else goto F_UNEMPL.]

>F_UNEMPL<

Have you received unemployment compensation at **any time** since [F_LSTMY]?

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO

>F_END<

SECTION G: POSTSECONDARY EXPERIENCES/EXPECTATIONS

>G_DIFFIC<

During your first year as a student in 1995-96, what kinds of problems, if any, did you encounter that made it difficult for you to stay in school?

COLLECT UP TO 3 RESPONSES. (ENTER 0 FOR NONE, OR NO MORE.)

- 1 = TUITION AND FEES TOO HIGH
- 2 = OTHER FINANCIAL ISSUES
- 3 = HOMESICKNESS
- 4 = PERSONAL/FAMILY CRISIS
- 5 = ADJUSTING TO COLLEGE LIFE/
LIVING AWAY FROM HOME
- 6 = CONFLICT BETWEEN WORK
AND SCHOOL
- 7 = CONFLICT WITH FAMILY LIFE
- 8 = NEED FOR CHILDCARE
- 9 = CLASSES NOT AVAILABLE
- 10 = POOR INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT
- 11 = FACULTY
- 12 = ACADEMIC PROBLEMS/
LACK OF GOALS
- 13 = INADEQUATE CAMPUS FACILITIES
- 14 = CRIME AND SAFETY ON CAMPUS
- 15 = OTHER

>G_EZINST<

What, if anything, could [[school name] / the schools you attended that year] have done to make your first year of study easier?

ALLOW UP TO 3 RESPONSES. (ENTER 0 FOR NONE, OR NO MORE.)

- 1 = LOWER COSTS/OFFER BETTER
FINANCIAL AID PACKAGE
- 2 = IMPROVE CAMPUS FACILITIES
(DORMS, CAFETERIA, SPORTS
ACTIVITIES, ETC.)
- 3 = PROVIDE MORE FLEXIBLE
CLASS SCHEDULING
- 4 = PROVIDE LOW COST, CONVENIENT
CHILD CARE
- 5 = IMPROVE FACULTY
QUALITY/ACCESSIBILITY
- 6 = PROVIDE MORE ACCESSIBLE
FACILITIES (BETTER HOURS,
BETTER LOCATION)
- 7 = IMPROVE ACADEMIC
SERVICES/ADVISING/SUPPORT
- 8 = IMPROVE OTHER STUDENT SUPPORT
SERVICES (E.G., COUNSELING)
- 9 = IMPROVE CAMPUS SAFETY AND
CRIME RATE.
- 10 = OTHER

>G_EZSTUD<

What, if anything, could **you** have done to make that first year easier?

COLLECT UP TO 3 RESPONSES. (ENTER 0 FOR NONE, OR NO MORE.)

- 1 = STUDY MORE/BE A MORE SERIOUS
STUDENT
- 2 = PARTY/SOCIALIZE LESS
- 3 = BE INVOLVED IN FEWER SPORTS/
EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES
- 4 = LIVE SOMEWHERE ELSE/
WITH SOMEONE ELSE
- 5 = CHOOSE DIFFERENT CLASSES/
DIFFERENT SCHEDULE
- 6 = ATTEND CLASS MORE OFTEN
- 7 = SEEK ACADEMIC HELP
- 8 = SEEK OTHER HELP (COUNSELING,
CHILDCARE, ETC.)
- 9 = SEEK MORE FAMILY SUPPORT
(HOUSEWORK, CHILDCARE, ETC.)
- 10 = WORK MORE HOURS/GET
ANOTHER JOB
- 11 = INCREASE FINANCIAL RESOURCES
- 12 = WORK FEWER HOURS/FEWER JOBS
(SAVE MORE, SPEND LESS,
BORROW MORE) QUIT JOB
- 13 = ATTEND A DIFFERENT SCHOOL
- 14 = OTHER

>G_SATISF<

[If not a certificate/diploma program, goto G_FREQ.]

Please tell me if you were satisfied or dissatisfied with each of the following at [most recent school]...

The career preparation you received...

The training you received to use the tools and equipment needed to work in your field

The counseling services ...

The job placement services ...

- 1 = SATISFIED**
- 2 = DISSATISFIED**
- 3 = DID NOT USE**
- 4 = NOT AVAILABLE**

SECTION G: POSTSECONDARY EXPERIENCES/EXPECTATIONS

>G_FREQ<

[If attended no 2+ or 4-year schools, goto G_DISTED.]

During your first year of study at [school name], please tell me if you did each of the following **never, sometimes, or often.**

INTERVIEWER: USE THE HELP KEY ON THE FOLLOWING SCREENS IF NECESSARY TO RE-DISPLAY THIS PROMPT.

PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.

>G_FRQFAC<

(How often did you:)

Talk with faculty about academic matters, outside of class time?

0 = NEVER
1 = SOMETIMES
2 = OFTEN

>G_FRQCOL<

(How often did you:)

Study, or work on class projects, with other students?

0 = NEVER
1 = SOMETIMES
2 = OFTEN

>G_FRQGRA<

(How often did you:)

Have classes taught by graduate students?

0 = NEVER
1 = SOMETIMES
2 = OFTEN

>G_FRQCOM<

(How often did you:)

Use a personal computer?

0 = NEVER
1 = SOMETIMES
2 = OFTEN

>G_FRQCLS<

(How often did you:)

Have small classes?

0 = NEVER
1 = SOMETIMES
2 = OFTEN

>G_FRQLEC<

(How often did you:)

Have courses that consisted only of lectures?

0 = NEVER
1 = SOMETIMES
2 = OFTEN

>G_FRQWRI<

(How often did you:)

Have to write papers for courses?

0 = NEVER
1 = SOMETIMES
2 = OFTEN

>G_FRQLIB<

(How often did you:)

Use the library to find information?

0 = NEVER
1 = SOMETIMES
2 = OFTEN

>G_FRQESS<

(How often did you:)

Have to write essay answers as part of exams?

0 = NEVER
1 = SOMETIMES
2 = OFTEN

>G_FRQGRD<

(How often did you:)

Receive lower grades than expected?

0 = NEVER
1 = SOMETIMES
2 = OFTEN

SECTION G: POSTSECONDARY EXPERIENCES/EXPECTATIONS

>G_DISTED<

[Have you taken any distance education or distance learning courses at [school name]?/
When you were last enrolled at [school name], did you take any distance education or distance learning courses?]

INTERVIEWER, READ IF NECESSARY: (By distance education, I mean education or training delivered using some form of technology, such as television or the Internet. Through distance education, you are usually able to interact directly with the course instructor even though he or she is located somewhere else. **This does not include correspondence or extension courses.**)

1 = YES

2 = NO

[If 1, goto G_DISTYP.]

[Does / Did] [school name] offer any distance education courses?

1 = YES

2 = NO

[Goto G_HIGHED.]

>G_DISTYP<

What method of distance learning did you use at [school name]?

COLLECT UP TO 5 RESPONSES. (ENTER 0 FOR NO MORE.)
AT LEAST ONE RESPONSE IS REQUIRED.

1 = LIVE, INTERACTIVE TELEVISION

2 = PRE-RECORDED TELEVISION VIDEO

3 = INTERNET-BASED

4 = OTHER COMPUTER-BASED

5 = OTHER

>G_HIGHED<

What is the highest level of education you ever expect to complete?

INTERVIEWER: IF DO NOT EXPECT HIGHER LEVEL, ENTER CURRENT LEVEL/DEGREE.

1 = NO DEGREE OR CERTIFICATE EXPECTED

2 = CERTIFICATE

3 = ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE

4 = BACHELOR'S DEGREE

5 = COMPLETION OF POST-BACCALAUREATE PROGRAM

6 = MASTER'S DEGREE

7 = ADVANCED DEGREE – DOCTORAL OR FIRST-PROFESSIONAL DEGREE (PH.D.,ED.D.,MD,JD,DDS,ETC.)

[If 1, 2, 3, DK, or RE, goto G_CAROCC.
Else goto G_TRNBCH.]

>G_TRNBCH<

[If current school is not a 4-year school, goto G_GRDSCH.]

Do you intend to transfer from [current school] to a 4-year institution in order to complete a bachelor's degree?

1 = YES

2 = NO

>G_GRDSCH<

[If G_HIGHED < 5, goto G_CAROCC.]

How soon after completing your bachelor's degree do you plan to go to graduate school?

1 = IMMEDIATELY AFTER

2 = TAKING A YEAR OFF BEFORE GRADUATE SCHOOL

3 = TAKING TWO OR MORE YEARS OFF BEFORE GRADUATE SCHOOL

4 = TAKING TIME OFF - NOT SURE HOW LONG

>G_CAROCC<

[If not currently enrolled, goto G_END.]

What job, if any, do you expect to have after you complete your education?

COLLECT JOB TITLE.

>G_CAR<

Occupation string: [G_CAROCC]

INTERVIEWER: SELECT THE PROPER OCCUPATION CODE IN THE FOLLOWING SCREENS OF THE USEREXIT

1 = ENTER THE USEREXIT

2 = SKIP OVER THE USEREXIT

>G_END<

SECTION G: POSTSECONDARY EXPERIENCES/EXPECTATIONS

SECTION H: LOCATING INFORMATION

>H_INTRO<

(We are almost finished.)

In about three years, we'd like to be able to get in touch with you again, to see what you're doing and what has changed in your life. To find you then, we need to collect some address information.

(This information will be kept completely confidential in secure and protected data files, and will be separate from the responses you've already provided in the interview.)

>H_P1INFO<

First, could you please [confirm/update] the name, address, and phone number for your parent or guardian?

Currently:

[display preloaded address]

- 1 = VERIFIED ADDRESS
- 2 = UPDATE ADDRESS
- 3 = ADD NEW ADDRESS
- 4 = PARENT DECEASED – UPDATE ADDRESS FOR OTHER PARENT
- 5 = PARENT DECEASED - ADD NEW ADDRESS FOR OTHER PARENT
- 9 = BOTH PARENT(S) DECEASED

[If 1, goto H_P2SAME
Else, goto H_P1AD.]

H_P1AD<

SPECIFY THE RELATIONSHIP, THEN ENTER CONTACT INFORMATION BELOW:
(REFUSAL NOT PERMITTED; IF R REFUSES, BACK UP TO PREVIOUS Q)

- 1 = MOTHER/FEMALE GUARDIAN
- 2 = FATHER/MALE GUARDIAN

FIRST NAME: MI:
LAST NAME: SUFFIX:

ADDRESS 1:
ADDRESS 2:
CITY:
STATE: ZIP: -
TELEPHONE:

>H_P2SAME<

[If only one parent living, goto H_OCSAME.]

INTERVIEWER: IF R INDICATED THAT OTHER PARENT IS DECEASED, DO NOT ASK THIS QUESTION; CODE 9 INSTEAD

Is your [father's / mother's / other parent or guardian's] address and phone number the same as the information you just gave me?

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO
- 9 = OTHER PARENT/GUARDIAN DECEASED

[If 9, DK, or RE, goto H_OCSAME.]

May I have your [father's / mother's / other parent or guardian's] name? SPECIFY RELATIONSHIP, THEN ENTER NAME BELOW:

- 1 = MOTHER/FEMALE GUARDIAN
- 2 = FATHER/MALE GUARDIAN

FIRST NAME: MI:
LAST NAME: SUFFIX:

>H_P2AD<

[If H_P2SAME =1, goto H_OCSAME.]

May I have your [father's / mother's / other parent or guardian's] address and phone number?

FIRST NAME: MI:
LAST NAME: SUFFIX:

ADDRESS 1:
ADDRESS 2:
CITY:
STATE: ZIP: -

TELEPHONE:

SECTION H: LOCATING INFORMATION

>H_OCSAME<

[If no preloaded 'other contact' information,
goto H_OCINF2.]

You previously told us that [name of other contact]
was someone who would always know how to get in
touch with you. Is this still correct?

1 = YES

2 = NO

[If 1, goto H_OCINFO

Else, goto H_OCINF2.]

>H_OCINFO<

I would like to verify the address and phone number
of this person.

Currently:

[display preloaded address]

1 = VERIFIED ADDRESS

2 = UPDATE ADDRESS

3 = ADD NEW ADDRESS

>H_OCINF2<

Would you please tell me the name, address and
phone number of a person other than your parent(s)
who lives at an address different from yours and who
will always know where to get in touch with you?

1 = YES

2 = NO

[If 1, goto H_OCAD

Else goto H_SPOUSE.]

>H_OCAD<

[If H_OCINFO =1 and there is a preloaded address,
goto H_SPOUSE.]

[First, could you please / Please] tell me the name,
address, and telephone number of someone who will
always know how to contact you.

FIRST NAME: MI:

LAST NAME: SUFFIX:

ADDRESS 1:

ADDRESS 2:

CITY:

STATE:

ZIP: -

TELEPHONE:

[If DK or RE, goto H_SPOUSE.]

What is this person's relationship to you?

3 = SISTER/BROTHER

4 = SPOUSE

5 = OTHER RELATIVE

6 = FRIEND

7 = CHILD

9 = OTHER SPECIFY

SPECIFY RELATIONSHIP OF CONTACT:

>H_SPOUSE<

[If not currently married or H_OCAD = 4,
goto H_VERPRM.]

What is your spouse's full name[(including maiden
name)]?

FIRST NAME: MI:

LAST NAME: SUFFIX:

[MAIDEN NAME:]

>H_VERPRM<

We'd like to verify your **permanent** address and
phone number. Is it:

1.PERMANENT ADDRESS

[display preloaded address]

2.PARENT ADDRESS

[display preloaded address]

3.CURRENT RL ADDRESS

[display preloaded address]

1 = PRELOADED PERMANENT ADDRESS

2 = PARENT ADDRESS

3 = ADDRESS FROM CURRENT

ROSTER LINE

9 = DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE

Enter 1, 2, 3, 9:

[If 9, goto H_PRMADR.

Else if DK or RE, goto H_VERLOC.

Else goto H_CORPRM.]

SECTION H: LOCATING INFORMATION

>H_DLSTV<

[If do not have preloaded driver's license State, goto H_DLSTAT.]

Our records show that your driver's license was issued in [state].

Is that correct?

1 = YES
2 = NO

[If DK or RE, goto H_SOCSEC.
Else if 1 and preload state = CN,
goto H_DLCNPR.
Else if 1, goto H_DLNUMV.
Else goto H_DLSTAT.]

>H_DLSTAT<

To help us in locating you later, please tell me in what state your driver's license was issued.

[Goto H_DLNUM.]

>H_DLCNPR<

INTERVIEWER: RESPONDENT INDICATED DL ISSUED IN CANADA. SPECIFY CANADIAN PROVINCE.

Which province was your driver's license issued in?

AB= Alberta
BC= British Columbia
MB= Manitoba
NB= New Brunswick
NF= Newfoundland
NS= Nova Scotia
ON= Ontario
PE= Prince Edward Island
PQ= Quebec
SK= Saskatchewan
NT= Northwst Territories
YT= Yukon Territory
[Goto H_DLNUM.]

>H_DLNUMV<

Our records show that your driver's license number is [number].

Is that correct?

1 = YES
2 = NO

[If 2, goto H_DLNUM
Else goto H_SOCSEC.]

>H_DLNUM<

May I have your driver's license number?

1 = YES
2 = NO

[If not 1, goto H_SOCSEC.]

ENTER DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER:

Goto H_SOCSEC

>H_SOCSEC<

[If have preloaded social security number, goto H_END.]

Can you tell me your social security number

(1=YES 2=NO)?

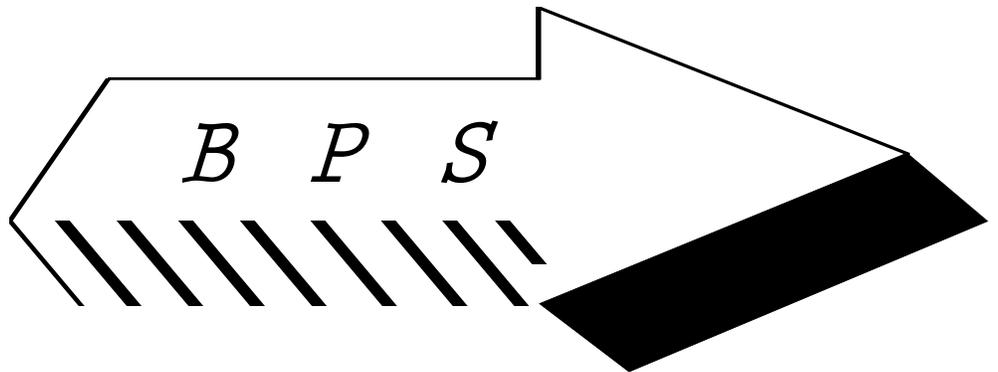
[If 2, DK, or RE, goto H_END.]

What is your Social Security number?

>H_END<

NPSAS Respondent Abbreviated Interview

BEGINNING POSTSECONDARY STUDENTS LONGITUDINAL STUDY



Instructions

Please answer each question by placing an **X** in the box next to the appropriate response or filling in the information requested. Instructions and definitions for selected items are provided below.

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Postsecondary Enrollment Table

Column A. Enter the school name, and the city and state where the school is located.

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Column C. Indicate whether you are currently attending the school. If on summer break but you intend to enroll next term, answer Yes.

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Column E. Enter your major or primary subject area.

Column F. Indicate the type of degree.

Column G. Indicate whether you received a degree from this school (Yes, No, Not applicable).

Column H. Indicate the month and year the degree was received or is expected, if applicable.

Work History

Questions referring to work or employment mean a job for pay.

Question 3. Indicate whether the job(s) you have had while in school and during vacation are/were **necessary** to help pay for your school costs (such as tuition, books, fees, living expenses and spending money while enrolled).

Question 5. If the number of hours worked per week varied, estimate the average number of hours per week. Enter the gross hourly wage.

Question 12. If you are not sure of the annual figure, estimate it based on your hourly, weekly, or monthly gross pay. Multiply hourly pay by 2080, weekly pay by 52, or monthly pay by 12.

Contact Information

Question 15. If both of your parents or guardians live at the same address, enter their contact information and check the box marked *Both parents/guardians*. If your parents or guardians do not live at the same address, write in the contact information for one of your parents, and check the appropriate box to indicate their relationship to you.

Question 16. Enter the contact information of a person other than your parent(s) who will always know how to get in touch with you.

Glossary

Associate's degree (AA, AAS, AS) - A degree requiring at least 2 but less than 4 years of full-time college work (or the equivalent).

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National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) - part of the U.S. Department of Education.

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Postsecondary - Formal education program beyond high school, including those offered by less-than-2-year institutions, community colleges and other 2-year institutions, and 4-year colleges and universities.

Work study - A financial aid program providing students the opportunity to earn money to help pay education expenses.

Work History

1. Since 1996, how much of the time that you have been enrolled in school have you also been employed?

 0 None of the time
 1 Some of the time
 2 All of the time
2. Since 1996, how much of your vacation time from school (including summers and holidays) have you spent working?

 0 None of the time
 1 Some of the time
 2 All of the time
3. Could you have attended school if you had not worked?

 0 Did not work **Go to Question 7**
 1 Yes
 2 No

The next few questions have to do with employment while you are in school. **If you are no longer enrolled** in school, answer the questions for the last job you held during the last term you were enrolled. **If you are currently enrolled**, answer the questions for your present or most recent term.

4. During your most recent term, were you working while you were enrolled in school?
 1 Yes
 2 No **Go to Question 7**
5. About how many hours per week were you working while enrolled and how much were you earning per hour?

Hours worked

Wage per hour \$

6. Was your job a work study position, an internship, or a co-op placement? (If you had more than one job, please provide information on the one job in which you worked the greatest number of hours per week.)

 1 Work study
 2 Internship
 3 Co-op placement
 0 None of the above
7. What is your current enrollment status? (*Please check one.*)
 1 Still enrolled in school **Go to Question 14**
 2 On a break from school that will last four months or less
Go to Question 14
 3 Left school but intend to return in the future
Go to Question 8
 4 Left school with no intention to return
Go to Question 8
 5 Completed program and graduated
Go to Question 8

Questions 8 through 13 collect information on **your first job after leaving school**.

8. Which of the following best describes **your first job** after graduating from, or otherwise leaving, school? (If you had more than one job at the time you left, please answer the following questions about the one job requiring the greatest number of hours per week.)

 0 Did not work after leaving school **Go to Question 14**
 1 A new job with a new employer
 2 A new job with the same employer you had while you were enrolled
 3 The same job with the same employer you had while you were enrolled
9. What was your job title in that job?

10. In what month and year did you start that job?

--	--

Month Year

11. How many hours per week were you working at that job after leaving school?

--

12. What was your annual starting salary for that job?

\$

13. Who were you working for in that job?

- 0 Myself (self-employed)
- 1 A for-profit organization (not self employed)
- 2 A nonprofit organization
- 3 A local government (e.g., county, city)
- 4 A state government
- 5 The federal government (including civilian employees of the military)
- 6 The military

Contact Information

14. Please enter your permanent address and telephone number.

Number and Street (Include apartment number)	
City	
State	
ZIP Code	
Telephone Number (Include area code)	

In order to be able to contact you in the future, we need to collect address information for your parents or guardians, and for one other individual who will know your whereabouts over the next two to four years.

15. Please provide the name, address, and telephone number for your parent(s) or guardian(s).

Name(s)	
Number and Street (Include apartment number)	
City	
State	
ZIP Code	
Telephone Number (Include area code)	
Relationship	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Both parents/guardians <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Mother/female guardian <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Father/male guardian

16. Please provide the name, address, and telephone number of someone, other than your parent(s) listed above, who will always know where to reach you.

Name	
Number and Street (Include apartment number)	
City	
State	
ZIP Code	
Telephone Number (Include area code)	
Relationship	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Mother/female guardian <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Father/male guardian <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Sister/brother <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Spouse	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Other relative <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Friend <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Child <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Other

THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THIS IMPORTANT STUDY

**Please return your completed booklet within 2 weeks
in the enclosed, postage paid envelope, or mail to:**

**Ms. Meg Moore
Education Surveys Program
Research Triangle Institute
P. O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709**

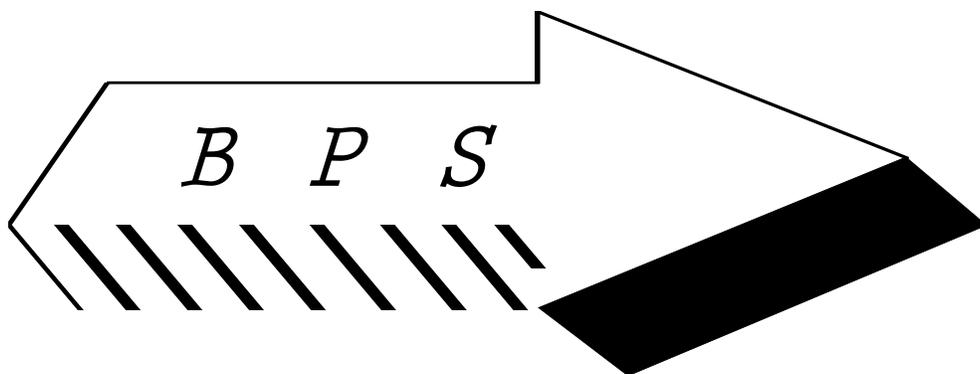
OFFICE USE ONLY

BPS ID#
Barcode

NPSAS Nonrespondent Abbreviated Instrument

OMB No. 1850-0631
Expires: 04/30/2000

BEGINNING POSTSECONDARY STUDENTS LONGITUDINAL STUDY



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Postsecondary - Formal education program beyond high school, including those offered by less-than-2-year institutions, community colleges and other 2-year institutions, and 4-year colleges and universities.

Work study - A financial aid program providing students the opportunity to earn money to help pay education expenses.

Enrollment History and Background Information

I-1. Were you enrolled at [PEACE COLLEGE] between July 1, 1995 and June 30, 1996?

- 1 Yes
 2 No **Go to page 4.**

I-2. Between July 1, 1995 and June 30, 1996, were you enrolled at [PEACE COLLEGE] in at least one course bearing credits that could be transferred to another school?

- 1 Yes
 2 No

I-3. Which of the following best describes the program you enrolled in at [PEACE COLLEGE] between July 1, 1995 and June 30, 1996?

- 1 A certificate or diploma program requiring **less than 300 clock hours** for completion
 2 A certificate or diploma program requiring **at least 300 clock hours** for completion
 3 An associate's degree program
 4 A bachelor's degree program
 5 Not enrolled in a formal degree or certificate program
 6 Other - (*Please specify*)

I-4. Was [PEACE COLLEGE] the first postsecondary institution you ever attended after high school?

- 1 Yes
 2 No

I-5. When did you first attend [PEACE COLLEGE] after high school?

Month	Year

I-6. Which of the following describes your high school experience?

- 1 Received a high school diploma
 2 Passed a GED test
 3 Received a certificate of high school completion
 4 Did not complete high school requirements
 5 Completed program at a foreign high school

I-7. When did you graduate or complete your high school requirements? If you did not complete high school, in what month and year were you last enrolled in high school?

Month	Year

I-8. What is your date of birth?

Month	Day	Year

I-9. Are you of Hispanic origin?

- 1 Yes
 2 No

I-10. What is your race?

- 1 American Indian or Alaskan Native
 2 Asian or Pacific Islander
 3 Black
 4 White
 5 Other (*Please specify*)

I-11. What was your marital status on July 1, 1995?

- 1 Single, never married
 2 Married
 3 Separated
 4 Divorced
 5 Widowed

I-12. As of July 1, 1995, how many people (including children, parents, guardians, others) were receiving at least 50% of their support from you? **Do not include yourself or your spouse.** Enter 0 if none.

--

10. In what month and year did you start that job?

Month	Year

11. How many hours per week were you working at that job after leaving school?

--

12. What was your annual starting salary for that job?

\$

13. Who were you working for in that job?

- ₀ Myself (self-employed)
- ₁ A for-profit organization (not self employed)
- ₂ A nonprofit organization
- ₃ A local government (e.g., county, city)
- ₄ A state government
- ₅ The federal government (including civilian employees of the military)
- ₆ The military

Contact Information

14. Please enter your permanent address and telephone number.

Number and Street (Include apartment number)	
City	
State	
ZIP Code	
Telephone Number (Include area code)	

In order to be able to contact you in the future, we need to collect address information for your parents or guardians, and for one other individual who will know your whereabouts over the next two to four years.

15. Please provide the name, address, and telephone number for your parent(s) or guardian(s).

Name(s)	
Number and Street (Include apartment number)	
City	
State	
ZIP Code	
Telephone Number (Include area code)	
Relationship	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁ Both parents/guardians <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ Mother/female guardian <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ Father/male guardian

16. Please provide the name, address, and telephone number of someone, other than your parent(s) listed above, who will always know where to reach you.

Name	
Number and Street (Include apartment number)	
City	
State	
ZIP Code	
Telephone Number (Include area code)	
Relationship	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁ Mother/female guardian <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ Father/male guardian <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ Sister/brother <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ Spouse	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅ Other relative <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ Friend <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ Child <input type="checkbox"/> ₈ Other

THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THIS IMPORTANT STUDY

**Please return your completed booklet within 2 weeks
in the enclosed, postage paid envelope, or mail to:**

**Ms. Meg Moore
Education Surveys Program
Research Triangle Institute
P.O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709**

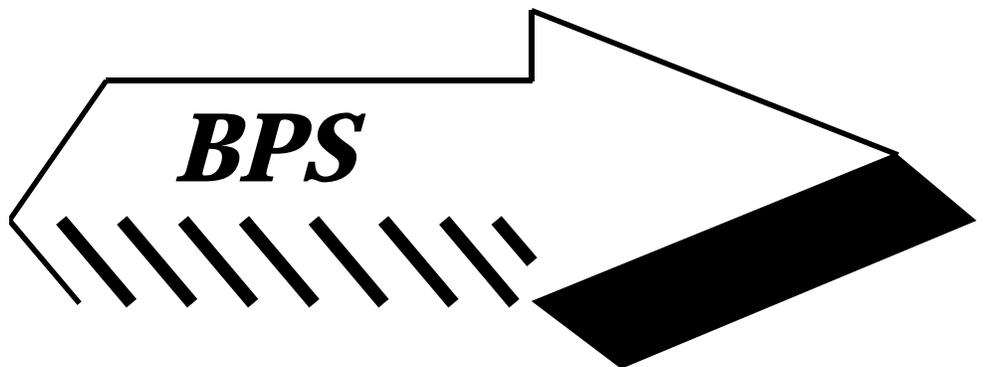
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Barcode

NPSAS Respondent Abbreviated Instrument—Spanish

ESTUDIO LONGITUDINAL DE ESTUDIANTES COMENZANDO POS-SECUNDARIA

Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study (BPS)



Instrucciones

Favor de contestar cada pregunta anotando una **X** en la casilla al lado de la respuesta apropiada o llenando la información requerida. Instrucciones y definiciones para algunos artículos se encuentran más abajo.

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Tabla sobre Matriculación Pos-Secundaria

Columna A. Anote el nombre de la escuela, y la ciudad y estado (o país) en donde está ubicada la escuela.

Columna B Anote las fechas cuando comenzó y terminó (mes y año) esa escuela.

Columna C. Indique si está actualmente asistiendo a esa escuela (Sí o No). Si actualmente está en receso de verano pero es su intención regresar a la escuela, conteste **“Sí”**.

Columna D. Indique si está/estaba matriculado(a) por tiempo completo, tiempo parcial, o una combinación de ambos.

Columna E. Anote su concentración o enfoque principal de estudios.

Columna F. Indique el tipo de grado/diploma o título.

Columna G.. Indique si recibió un título de ésta escuela (Sí, No, No aplica).

Columna H. Indique el mes y año cuando recibió su título o espera recibirlo, si aplica a su situación.

Historial de Empleo

Preguntas a cerca de empleo o trabajo se refieren a un empleo con paga.

Pregunta 3. Indique si el (los) empleo(s) que haya tenido mientras estudiaba y durante las vacaciones le ha sido **necesario(s)** para pagar sus gastos de estudios (incluyendo la matrícula, libros, y derechos de matrícula, gastos de vivienda y gastos en general mientras estaba matriculado(a)).

Pregunta 5. Si el número de horas que trabajaba por semana no es fijo, dé un promedio de horas por semana. Anote el sueldo por hora (suma total/hora).

Pregunta 12. Si no está seguro(a) de una suma anual, dé un estimado de su sueldo por hora, semana o mes (sin restar impuestos). Multiplique la cantidad por 2080 si son horas, por 52 si es por semana, o por 12 si es por mes.

Información para mantenernos en comunicación.

Pregunta 15. Si ambos padres o tutores (guardianes) viven en la misma dirección, anote información para poder comunicarnos y marque la casilla *Ambos padres/tutores*. Si sus padres o tutores no tienen la misma dirección, escriba la información para

comunicarnos con uno de sus padres, y marque la casilla apropiada para indicar el parentesco a usted.

Pregunta 16. Anote la información para comunicarnos con alguna otra persona que no sea su padre/madre y quien siempre sabra cómo ponerse en contacto con usted.

Glossary

Bachillerato (Licenciatura) (BA, BS) - Un título conferido por una universidad (o colegio) de 4-años que requiere por lo menos 4 años de estudios universitarios de tiempo completo (o lo equivalente).

Certificado de terminar escuela secundaria (superior)- Conferido cuando un estudiante asiste a una escuela secundaria por los mínimos días requeridos pero no termino todos los cursos como para obtener un diploma.

Colocación “Co-op”. - Empleo con paga en cambio de créditos. El estudiante normalmente no toma cursos (clases) a la misma vez.

Estudio y Trabajo (“work study”). Un programa de asistencia económica en cual el estudiante tiene la oportunidad de trabajar para ayudarse a pagar sus gastos educacionales.

General Education Development (GED) - Un certificado conferido a personas que no terminaron la escuela secundaria pero quienes han tomado cursos de GED y han pasado un examen requerido de GED.

Internado (Práctica) - Empleo con paga en donde el estudiante obtiene experiencia práctica en su rama/especialización u otra rama de interés.

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Pos-Secundaria - Programa de educación formal después de la escuela secundaria (superior); incluyendo esos con duración de menos de 2 años, “community or junior college”, y otras instituciones que toman 2-años para completar, al igual que universidades con programas de duración de 4 años.

Programa de certificado o diploma- Un certificado o diploma otorgado a personas que terminan algún programa de estudios pos-secundarios que requiere por lo general menos de 2 años.

Suma Total de Ingresos. -Ingresos totales antes de restarles impuestos de ingresos o de seguro social u otro tipos de deducciones.

Título/Grado Asociado (AA, AAS, AS) - Un título/diploma que requiere por lo menos 2 pero menos de 4 años de estudios universitarios de tiempo completo (o lo equivalente).

Insert 1

Tabla sobre Matriculación Pos-Secundaria

Favor de anotar la información requerida sobre todas las instituciones pos-secundarias (escuelas, colegios, universidades) que haya asistido desde el primer de mayo, 1996. **Si tomo un descanso de sus estudios que durara más de un (1) mes. use una línea nueva para cada distinto período en que estuvo matriculado(a).**

A Nombre de la escuela y dirección (ciudad y estado/pais)	B Fechas de asistencia		C ¿Actualmente matriculado(a) (o en receso de verano)? (Sí/No)	D Estado de matriculación (Tiempo-completo, Tiempo-parcial, Combinación)	E Concentración o Enfoque Principal de estudios	F Tipo de Título (AA/AS, BA/BS, Certificado, Ningún)	G ¿Título recibido? (Sí / No/ No aplica)	H Fecha cuando título fue conferido (Mes/Año)
	Desde (Mes/Año)	Hasta (Mes/Año)						
<i>North Carolina State University</i> Raleigh, NC	8/96	5/98	Sí	Tiempo completo	Historia	BA	No	5/99

Historial de Empleos

1. Desde 1996 ¿qué cantidad de su tiempo mientras estaba matriculado(a) ha estado trabajando también?

- Nada del tiempo
 Algún tiempo
 Todo el tiempo

2. Desde 1996, ¿qué cantidad de tiempo durante sus vacaciones (los veranos y días festivos) lo ha pasado trabajando?

- Nada del tiempo
 Algún tiempo
 Todo el tiempo

3. ¿Pudo haber asistido a clases (asistir una escuela) si no hubiese trabajado?

- No trabajó **Salte a Pregunta 7**
 Sí
 No

Las próximas preguntas se relacionan con tener empleo mientras estaba en la escuela. **Si no está actualmente matriculado(a)** en una escuela, conteste las preguntas dándonos la información acerca del empleo que desempeñaba durante su último período académico (semestre) cuando estaba matriculado(a). **Si esta actualmente matriculado(a)**, conteste las preguntas tomando en cuenta el período académico (semestre) actual o el más reciente.

4. Durante su más reciente período académico, ¿estaba trabajando mientras estaba matriculado(a) en la escuela?

- Sí
 No **Salte a Pregunta 7**

5. Como promedio, ¿cuántas horas por semana estaba trabajando mientras estaba matriculado(a) y cual fue su sueldo/paga (por hora)?

Cantidad de horas/semana

Sueldo (paga) por hora

6. ¿Resultó ser ese empleo una posición del programa estudio y trabajo, un internado (práctica), o una colocación cooperativa ? (Si mantuvo más de un empleo, favor de proveer información sobre solamente uno--el cual usted trabajó la mayor número de horas por semana.)

- Estudio y trabajo
 Internado (práctica)
 Colocación Co-op
 Ningunas de las arriba mencionadas

7. Actualmente, ¿qué diría es su estado de matricula? (Favor de marcar uno.)

- Actualmente matriculado(a) en la escuela
Salte a Pregunta 14
 En un período de descanso escolar que durará cuatro meses o menos
Salte a Pregunta 14
 Dejó la escuela pero tiene intenciones de regresar en el futuro.
Siga con Pregunta 8
 Dejó la escuela sin intenciones de regresar
Siga con Pregunta 8
 Terminó el programa y fue graduado
Siga con Pregunta 8

Las preguntas 8 al 13 recolectan información sobre **su primer empleo después de dejar/salirse de la escuela.**

8. ¿Cual de los siguientes describe mejor **su primer empleo** después de graduarse de, o de otra manera dejar, la escuela? (Si tuvo más de un empleo en ese entonces, favor de contestar las siguientes preguntas tomando en cuenta el trabajo que requería la mayor cantidad de sus horas por semana.)

- No trabajó después de salir de o completar la escuela
Salte a Pregunta 14
 Un nuevo empleo con un nuevo empleador (patrón)
 Un nuevo empleo con el mismo empleador (patrón) que tenía mientras estaba matriculado(a)
 El mismo empleo con el mismo empleador (patrón) que tenía mientras estaba matriculado(a)

9. ¿Cuál fue su título de trabajo en ese empleo?

10. ¿En qué mes y año empezó ese empleo?

Mes	Año

11. ¿Cuántas horas por semana estaba trabajando en ese empleo después de dejar la escuela?

--

12. ¿Cuál fue su salario anual al empezar ese empleo?

\$

13. ¿Para quien trabajaba en ese empleo?

- ⁰ Negocio propio
- ¹ Una organización privada/con fines de lucro(no propia)
- ² Una organización sin fines de lucro
- ³ El gobierno local (e.j.,condado, ciudad)
- ⁴ El gobierno estatal
- ⁵ El gobierno federal (incluya empleados civiles de los ejercitos militares)
- ⁶ Los ejercitos militares

Información para Localizarlo

14. Favor de anotar su dirección permanente y número telefónico.

Número y Calle (Incluya número de apartamento)	
Ciudad	
Estado	
Código Postal	
Número telefónico (Incluya código de area)	

Para lograr comunicarnos con usted en el futuro, necesitamos la dirección de sus padres o tutores (guardianes/encargados) y de un individuo más que pudiera decirnos cómo comunicarnos con usted en el futuro--entre dos a cuatro años.

15. Favor dé el nombre, dirección, número telefónico de su padre/madre (uno o ambos) o tutor (guardian/encargado).

Nombre(s)	
Número y Calle (Incluya el número del apartamento)	
Ciudad	
Estado	
Código Postal	
Número Telefónico (Incluya código del area)	
Parentesco	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹ Ambos padres/tutores <input type="checkbox"/> ² Madre/tutora <input type="checkbox"/> ³ Padre/tutor

16. Favor dé el nombre, dirección y número telefónico de alguien que no sea la persona notado arriba, quien sabrá siempre cómo comunicarse con usted.

Nombre	
Número y Calle (Incluya número del apartamento)	
Ciudad	
Estado	
Código Postal	
Número Telefónico (Incluya código del area)	
Parentesco	
<input type="checkbox"/> ¹ Madre/tutora <input type="checkbox"/> ² Padre/tutor <input type="checkbox"/> ³ Hermano(a) <input type="checkbox"/> ⁴ Eposo(a)	<input type="checkbox"/> ⁵ Otro pariente <input type="checkbox"/> ⁶ Amigo(a) <input type="checkbox"/> ⁷ Hijo(a) <input type="checkbox"/> ⁸ Otro

GRACIAS POR SU PARTICIPACIÓN

EN ESTE ESTUDIO DE TAN GRAN IMPORTANCIA

Favor complete y devuelva el cuestionario dentro de 2 semanas en el sobre con franqueo pagado que acompaña este , o envíelo a:

**Ms. Meg Moore
Education Surveys Program
Research Triangle Institute
P. O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709**

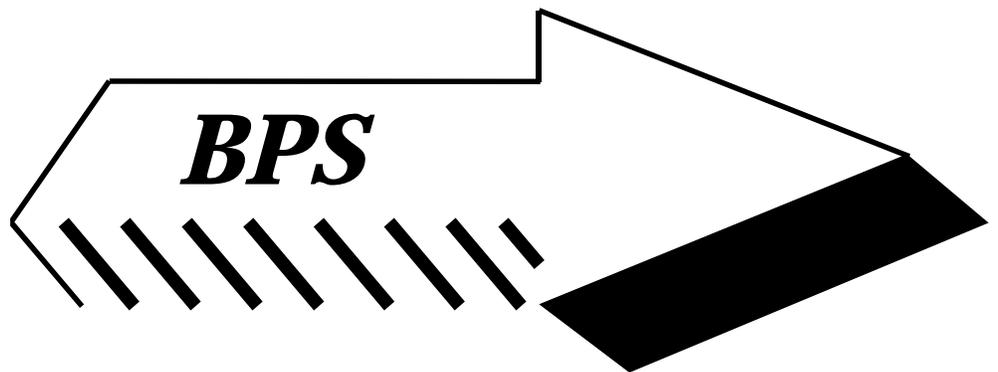
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NPSAS Nonrespondent Abbreviated Instrument—Spanish

ESTUDIO LONGITUDINAL DE ESTUDIANTES COMENZANDO POS-SECUNDARIA

Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study (BPS)



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Columna A. Anote el nombre de la escuela, y la ciudad y estado (o país) en donde está ubicada la escuela.

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Columna C. Indique si está actualmente asistiendo a esa escuela (Sí o No). Si actualmente está en receso de verano pero es su intención regresar a la escuela, conteste **“Sí”**.

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Programa de certificado o diploma.- Un certificado o diploma otorgado a personas que terminan algún programa de estudios pos-secundarios que requieren menos de 2 años.

Suma Total de Ingresos. -Ingresos totales antes de restarles impuestos de ingresos o de seguro social u otros tipos de deducciones.

Título/Grado Asociado (AA, AAS, AS) - Un título/diploma que requiere por lo menos 2 pero menos de 4 años de estudios universitarios de tiempo completo (o lo equivalente).

Antecedentes y Historial de Matriculación

I-1. ¿Estaba matriculado usted en [NPSAS SCHOOL] entre las fechas del 1 de julio, 1995 y 30 de junio, 1996?

- 1 Sí
2 No

Salte a Página 4.

I-2. Entre las fechas de 1 de julio, 1995 y el 30 de junio, 1996, ¿estaba matriculado(a) en [NPSAS SCHOOL] por los menos, en un curso (clase) que resultaría en créditos que pudieran ser transferido a otra escuela?

- 1 Sí
2 No

I-3. De las siguientes opciones, ¿cuál describe mejor el programa de estudios en que se encontraba usted matriculado(a) en [NPSAS SCHOOL] entre las fechas de 1 de julio, 1995 y 30 de junio, 1996?

- 1 Un programa otorgando un certificado o diploma con requisitos de tomar **menos de 300 horas (por reloj)** para completar
2 Un programa otorgando un certificado o diploma con requisitos de tomar **por lo menos 300 horas (por reloj)** para completar
3 Un programa otorgando un título/grado asociado
4 Un programa otorgando un título de bachiller (bachillerato o licenciatura)
5 No estaba matriculado(a) en un programa formal para lograr un diploma, título universitario, o certificado
6 Otro - (Favor de especificar)
-

I-4. ¿Fue [NPSAS SCHOOL] la primera institución de estudios pos-secundarios en la cuál usted asistió después de haber asistido a la escuela secundaria (superior)?

- 1 Sí
2 No

I-5. ¿En que fecha asistió por primera vez [NPSAS SCHOOL] después de la escuela secundaria (superior)?

Mes	Año

I-6. De las siguientes opciones, ¿cuál describe mejor su experiencia en la escuela secundaria (superior)?

- 1 Recibió un diploma de la secundaria
2 Aprobó un examen de GED
3 Recibió un certificado por haber terminado la secundaria
4 No terminó los requisitos para la secundaria
5 Completó una escuela secundaria en un país extranjero

I-7. ¿En qué fecha se graduó o terminó los requisitos para la escuela secundaria (superior)? Si no terminó la secundaria, ¿en que mes y año estuvo matriculado(a) en una escuela secundaria (superior) por última vez?

Mes	Año

I-8. ¿Cuál es la fecha de su nacimiento?

Mes	Día	Año

I-9. ¿Es usted de orígenes hispano/latino?

- 1 Sí
2 No

I-10. ¿Cuál es su raza?

- 1 Indio nore-americano o native de Alaska
2 Asiático o isleño del Pacífico
3 Negro
4 Blanco
5 Otro (Favor de especificar)
-

I-11. ¿Cuál era su estado civil el 1 de julio, 1995?

- 1 Soltero(a), nunca casado(a)
2 Casado(a)
3 Separado(a)
4 Divorciado(a)
5 Viudo(a)

I-12. Desde el 1 de julio, 1995 ¿cuántas personas (ya sean hijos, padres, u otros dependientes) estaban recibiendo un 50% de apoyo financiero (mantenimiento) de su parte? **No se incluya a sí mismo(a) o a su esposo(a).** Anote 0 si nadie.

Insert 1

Historial de Empleos

1. Desde 1996, ¿qué cantidad de su tiempo mientras estaba matriculado(a) ha estado trabajando también?

- 0 Nada del tiempo
 1 Algún tiempo
 2 Todo el tiempo

2. Desde 1996, ¿qué cantidad de tiempo durante sus vacaciones (los veranos y días festivos) lo ha pasado trabajando?

- 0 Nada del tiempo
 1 Algún tiempo
 2 Todo el tiempo

3. ¿Pudo haber asistido a clases (asistir una escuela) si no hubiese trabajado?

- 0 No trabajó **Salte a Pregunta 7**
 1 Sí
 2 No

Las próximas preguntas se relacionan con tener empleo mientras estaba en la escuela. **Si no está actualmente matriculado(a)** en una escuela, conteste las preguntas dándonos la información acerca del empleo que desempeñaba durante su último período académico (semestre) mientras estaba matriculado(a). **Si esta actualmente matriculado(a)**, conteste las preguntas tomando en cuenta el período académico (semestre) actual o el más reciente.

4. Durante su más reciente período académico, ¿estaba trabajando mientras estaba matriculado(a) en la escuela?

- 1 Sí
 2 No **Salte a Pregunta 7**

5. Como promedio, ¿cuántas horas por semana estaba trabajando mientras estaba matriculado(a) y cual fue su sueldo/paga (por hora)?

Cantidad de horas/semana

Sueldo (paga) por hora

6. ¿Resultó ser ese empleo una posición del programa estudio y trabajo, un internado (práctica), o una colocación cooperativa ? (Si mantuvo más de un empleo, favor de proveer información sobre solamente uno-- el cual usted trabajó la mayor número de horas por semana.)

- 1 Estudio y trabajo
 2 Internado (práctica)
 3 Colocación Co-op
 0 Ningunas de las arriba mencionadas

7. Actualmente, ¿qué diría es su estado de matricula? (Favor de marcar uno.)

- 1 Actualmente matriculado(a) en la escuela
Salte a Pregunta 14
 2 En un período de descanso escolar que durará cuatro meses o menos
Salte a Pregunta 14
 3 Dejó la escuela pero tiene intenciones de regresar en el futuro.
Siga con Pregunta 8
 4 Dejó la escuela sin intenciones de regresar
Siga con Pregunta 8
 5 Terminó el programa y fue graduado
Siga con Pregunta 8

Las preguntas 8 al 13 recolectan información sobre **su primer empleo después de dejar/salirse de la escuela.**

8. ¿Cual de los siguientes describe mejor **su primer empleo** después de graduarse de, o de otra manera dejar, la escuela? (Si tuvo más de un empleo en ese entonces, favor de contestar las siguientes preguntas tomando en cuenta el trabajo que requería la mayor cantidad de sus horas por semana.)

- 0 No trabajó después de salir de o completar la escuela
Salte a Pregunta 14
 1 Un nuevo empleo con un nuevo empleador (patrón)
 2 Un nuevo empleo con el mismo empleador (patrón) que tenía mientras estaba matriculado(a)
 3 El mismo empleo con el mismo empleador (patrón) que tenía mientras estaba matriculado(a)

9. ¿Cuál fue su título de trabajo en ese empleo?

10. ¿En qué mes y año empezó ese empleo?

Mes	Año

11. ¿Cuántas horas por semana estaba trabajando en ese empleo después de dejar la escuela?

--

12. ¿Cuál fue su salario anual al empezar en ese empleo?

\$

13. ¿Para quien trabajaba en ese empleo?

- 0 Negocio propio
- 1 Una organización privada/con fines de lucro(no propia)
- 2 Una organización sin fines de lucro
- 3 El gobierno local (e.j.,condado, ciudad)
- 4 El gobierno estatal
- 5 El gobierno federal (incluya empleados civiles de los ejércitos militares)
- 6 Los ejércitos militares

Información para Localizarlo

14. Favor de anotar su dirección permanente y número telefónico.

Número y Calle (Incluya número de apartamento)	
Ciudad	
Estado	
Código Postal	
Número telefónico (Incluya código de area)	

Para lograr comunicarnos con usted en el futuro, necesitamos la dirección de sus padres o tutores (guardianes/encargados) y de un individuo más que pudiera decirnos cómo comunicarnos con usted en el futuro-- entre dos a cuatro años.

15. Favor dé el nombre, dirección, número telefónico de su padre/madre (uno o ambos) o tutor (guardian/encargado).

Nombre(s)	
Número y Calle (Incluya el número del apartamento)	
Ciudad	
Estado	
Código Postal	
Número Telefónico (Incluya código del area)	
Parentesco	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Ambos padres/tutores <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Madre/tutora <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Padre/tutor

16. Favor dé el nombre, dirección y número telefónico de alguien que no sea la persona notado arriba, quien sabrá siempre cómo comunicarse con usted.

Nombre	
Número y Calle (Incluya número del apartamento)	
Ciudad	
Estado	
Código Postal	
Número Telefónico (Incluya código del area)	
Parentesco	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Madre/tutora <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Padre/tutor <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Hermano(a) <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Eposo(a)	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Otro pariente <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Amigo(a) <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Hijo(a) <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Otro

GRACIAS POR SU PARTICIPACIÓN

EN ESTE ESTUDIO DE TAN GRAN IMPORTANCIA

Favor complete y devuelva el cuestionario dentro de 2 semanas en el sobre con franqueo pagado que acompaña este, o envíelo a:

**Ms. Meg Moore
Education Surveys Program
Research Triangle Institute
P. O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709**

OFFICE USE ONLY

BPS ID #
Barcode

Reliability Reinterview

RELIABILITY REINTERVIEW

>R_INTRO<

(Hello, this is (interviewer name). I'm calling from Research Triangle Institute for the U.S. Department of Education.) Recently, when you completed a telephone interview as part of the Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study, you agreed to participate in a brief reinterview. I'd like to conduct the 5 or 10 minute reinterview now. You can stop at any time.

Let's begin...

>R_CLASS<

What [is your / was your last] level or class at [most recent school]?

0 = UNCLASSIFIED UNDERGRADUATE
1 = FIRST YEAR/FRESHMAN
2 = SECOND YEAR/SOPHOMORE
3 = THIRD YEAR/JUNIOR
4 = FOURTH YEAR/SENIOR
5 = FIFTH YEAR OR HIGHER
UNDERGRADUATE

>R_TUIAID<

[If greater than 30 years old, or both parents deceased,
or not enrolled since NPSAS year, goto R_HSINC.]

[For the 96-97 school year, /
When you were last enrolled at [most recent school],]
did your parents or guardians pay for any of your...

Tuition or fees?

1 = YES
2 = NO
3 = NO PARENTS/GUARDIANS

[If 3, DK, or RE, goto R_HSINC.]

Food or Housing?

1 = YES
2 = NO

[If DK or RE, goto R_MONEY.]

Books or Equipment?

1 = YES
2 = NO

>R_MONEY<

Did your parents or guardians provide you with money for other expenses?

1 = YES
2 = NO

>R_HSINC<

[If less than 24 years old and single and no dependents and at least one parent still living, goto R_WRKAMT.]

[If currently enrolled and living at school always and single and no dependents, goto R_WRKAMT.]

What is the total annual income for your household?
[By household, I mean the place you live when you're not in school.]

INCLUDE INCOME FROM ALL INDIVIDUALS CONTRIBUTING TO THE HOUSEHOLD.

INCLUDE INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES INCLUDING EARNED INCOME (WAGES, SALARIES, AND BUSINESS OR FARM INCOME) AND UNEARNED INCOME (INCOME FROM SOCIAL SECURITY, WORKERS' COMPENSATION, CHILD SUPPORT, ETC.)

TOTAL INCOME (\$0 - \$999,999):

>R_WRKAMT<

[If not enrolled since NPSAS year, goto R_IMPTED.]

Since 1996, how much of the time that you've **been enrolled in school** have you also been working?
Would you say it's been...

0 = NONE OF THE TIME
1 = SOME OF THE TIME
2 = ALL OF THE TIME?

RELIABILITY REINTERVIEW

>R_VACAMT<

Since 1996, how much of your **vacation time** (such as summers and holidays) have you spent working? Would you say it's been...

- 0 = NONE OF THE TIME
- 1 = SOME OF THE TIME
- 2 = ALL OF THE TIME?

>R_IMPTED<

[If did not work during school or summers, goto R_AID.]

Could you have afforded to attend school if you had not worked?

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO

>R_ENRINC<

About how much money [have you earned / did you earn] from **all** your jobs held while you were enrolled during the [1995-96 / 1996-97 / 1997-98] school year? Please exclude your summer earnings from your estimate.

AMOUNT (Range \$1 - \$100,000):

>R_AID<

[If NPSAS respondent and not enrolled since NPSAS year, goto R_FREQ.]

Next, I'd like to ask you about any financial aid you may have received to help pay for your postsecondary education.

According to the information you've already given me, you were enrolled in a postsecondary program during the [95-96 / 96-97 / 97-98] school year.

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE ENTER THE RESPONSES IN THE USER EXIT.

- 1 = ENTER THE USEREXIT
- 2 = SKIP OVER THE USEREXIT

>R_FREQ<

During your first year of study at [school name] please tell me if you did each of the following **never, sometimes, or often...**

INTERVIEWER: USE THE HELP KEY ON THE FOLLOWING SCREENS IF NECESSARY TO RE-DISPLAY THIS PROMPT.

PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.

>R_FRQFAC<

(How often did you:)

Talk with faculty about academic matters, outside of class time?

- 0 = NEVER
- 1 = SOMETIMES
- 2 = OFTEN

>R_FRQCOL<

(How often did you:)

Study, or work on class projects, with other students?

- 0 = NEVER
- 1 = SOMETIMES
- 2 = OFTEN

>R_FRQGRA<

(How often did you:)

Have classes taught by graduate students?

- 0 = NEVER
- 1 = SOMETIMES
- 2 = OFTEN

>R_FRQCOM<

(How often did you:)

Use a personal computer?

- 0 = NEVER
- 1 = SOMETIMES
- 2 = OFTEN

RELIABILITY REINTERVIEW

>R_FRQCLS<

(How often did you:)

Have small classes?

- 0 = NEVER
- 1 = SOMETIMES
- 2 = OFTEN

>R_FRQLEC<

(How often did you:)

Have courses that consisted only of lectures?

- 0 = NEVER
- 1 = SOMETIMES
- 2 = OFTEN

>R_FRQWRI<

(How often did you:)

Have to write papers for courses?

- 0 = NEVER
- 1 = SOMETIMES
- 2 = OFTEN

>R_FRQLIB<

(How often did you:)

Have to use the library to find information?

- 0 = NEVER
- 1 = SOMETIMES
- 2 = OFTEN

>R_FRQESS<

(How often did you:)

Have to write essay answers as part of exams?

- 0 = NEVER
- 1 = SOMETIMES
- 2 = OFTEN

>R_FRQGRD<

(How often did you:)

Receive lower grades than expected?

- 0 = NEVER
- 1 = SOMETIMES
- 2 = OFTEN

>R_DISTED<

[Have you taken any distance education or distance learning courses at [most recent school]? /

[When you were last enrolled at [most recent school], did you take any distance education or distance learning courses?]

INTERVIEWER, READ IF NECESSARY: (By distance education, I mean education or training delivered using some form of technology, such as television or the Internet. Through distance education, you are usually able to interact directly with the course instructor even though he or she is located somewhere else. **This does not include correspondence or extension courses.**)

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO

[If 1, goto R_END.]

[Does / Did] [most recent school] offer any distance education courses?

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO

>R_END<

Appendix D

Table of Contents of Telephone Interviewer Manual Training Agenda

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**BPS: 96/98 FULL SCALE
TELEPHONE INTERVIEWER TRAINING AGENDA
Night Shift Training March 17-28, 1998
RTI Project Number: 6739**

Tuesday, March 17

Ragland GAMMA, 6:00 pm - 10:00 pm

240 minutes

<p>Topic 1 <i>(Dennis Carroll/ Dan Pratt/ Janice Kelly)</i></p>	<p>Welcome and Introduction to BPS:96/98 - Background and purpose of BPS:96/98 - What data are used for - BPS project overview - Relationship to NPSAS:96 - What is a longitudinal study? - What is financial aid? - What is persistence and attainment?</p>	<p>35 minutes</p>	<p>6:00p - 6:35p</p>
<p>Topic 2 <i>(Janice Kelly)</i></p>	<p>Overview of the Training Session - Training agenda and rules</p>	<p>15 minutes</p>	<p>6:35p - 6:50p</p>
<p>Topic 3 <i>(Janice Kelly & TSU Assistant) (CATI Programmer)</i></p>	<p>Demonstration Interview</p>	<p>55 minutes</p>	<p>6:50p - 7:45p</p>
<p>Topic 4 <i>(Janice Kelly)</i></p>	<p>Confidentiality and Informed Consent - Review Signed forms</p>	<p>15 minutes</p>	<p>7:45p - 8:00p</p>
<p>BREAK</p>		<p>10 minutes</p>	<p>8:00p - 8:10p</p>
<p>Topic 5 <i>(Janice Kelly)</i></p>	<p>BPS Questionnaire - Concept of Active Listening - Review User Exits</p>	<p>100 minutes</p>	<p>8:10p - 9:50p</p>
<p><i>(Janice Kelly) (TSU Assistant)</i></p>	<p>Sections A Part II through E - Review of Q x Q's <i>Production Sheet Discussion and Entry</i></p>	<p>10 minutes</p>	<p>9:50p - 10:00p</p>

Friday, March 20

TSU Main Facilities - 300 Park offices, 6:00 pm - 10:00 pm

Individual Practice and Monitoring - Sign up for 2 hour block of time with TSU supervisor

Saturday, March 21

Ragland GAMMA, 9:00 am - 6:00 pm

480 minutes

Topic 11 Round Robin Mock #3 of BPS Questionnaire

50 minutes

9:00a-9:50a

(Norma Marti & TSU Asst.)

Topic 12 Quality Control Measures

15 minutes

9:50a-10:05a

(Janice Kelly)

- Monitoring
- Reporting problems
- How to use the Electronic Problem Sheet
- Who to report what types of problems

Topic 13 Explaining the Study, Obtaining Participation

25 minutes

10:05a-10:30a

(Janice Kelly)

- Lead Letters
- Question and Answer sheet

BREAK

15 minutes

10:30a-10:45a

Topic 14 Practice Contacting/Locating/Interviewing

75 minutes

10:45a-12:00p

Round Robin Mock #4 of entire BPS Package

(J Kelly & TSU Asst)

LUNCH

60 minutes

12:00p-1:00p

SMALL GROUP ACTIVITY SESSION 1**75 minutes****1:00p - 2:15p**

Group A:Topic 15 More User Exit Practice and Coding
*(Jennifer Page,
 Ruth Heuer & Meg Moore)*

Group B:Topic 16 Refusal Avoidance
 - Refusal Avoidance Exercises
*(Janice Kelly &
 Jennifer Wine)*

Group C:Topic 17 Certification: Contacting/Locating/Interviewing
 - Small Group Mock #5 of entire BPS package
*(N Marti,
 S. Sachariat & TSU Asst)*

BREAK

15 minutes

2:15p - 2:30p

SMALL GROUP ACTIVITY SESSION 2**75 minutes****2:30p - 3:45p**

Group A:Topic 16 Refusal Avoidance
 - Refusal Avoidance Exercises
*(Janice Kelly &
 Jennifer Wine)*

Group B:Topic 17 Certification: Contacting/Locating/Interviewing
 - Small Group Mock #5 of entire BPS package
*(N Marti,
 S. Sachariat & TSU Asst)*

Group C:Topic 15 More User Exit Practice and Coding
*(Jennifer Page,
 Ruth Heuer & Meg Moore)*

BREAK

15 minutes

3:45p - 4:00p

SMALL GROUP ACTIVITY SESSION 3**75 minutes****4:00p - 5:15p**

Group A:Topic 17 Certification: Contacting/Locating/Interviewing
 - Small Group Mock #5 of entire BPS package
*(N Marti,
 S. Sachariat & TSU Asst)*

Group B:Topic 15 More User Exit Practice and Coding
*(Jennifer Page,
 Ruth Heuer & Meg Moore)*

Group C:Topic 16 Refusal Avoidance
 - Refusal Avoidance Exercises
*(Janice Kelly &
 Jennifer Wine)*

Topic 18 Question and Answer Session
(Janice Kelly)

30 minutes

5:15p - 5:45p

(TSU Assistant) *Production Sheet Entry*

15 minutes

5:45p - 6:00p

Appendix E

Mailout Materials

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**LOCATOR LETTER FROM U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OFFICIAL
FULL SCALE PARENT**

<DATE>

<FIRSTNAME MI LAST NAME>
<ADDRESS>
<CITY, STATE ZIP>

Dear <FIRSTNAME MI LAST NAME>:

In 1996, <STUDENT'S FIRST AND LAST NAME> took part in the 1996 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS), and provided information about the quality of education in the United States. The information from <Mr. OR Ms.> <STUDENT'S LAST NAME> helped us learn more about ways students and their families meet the costs of their postsecondary education, that is, their education beyond high school. We are very grateful for this valuable information. We are continuing our research with these students as they continue, complete, or leave postsecondary education and are seeking your help now in updating our records. When last we talked with <Mr. OR Ms.> <STUDENT'S LAST NAME> <he or she FILLIN FROM GENDER> <had left OR was enrolled in FILL IN FROM NPSAS DATA> <NPSAS SCHOOL NAME>.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and the Research Triangle Institute are conducting a followup of the 1996 NPSAS. We call it the *Beginning Postsecondary Students (BPS) Longitudinal Study*. *BPS* is authorized by federal law (PL 103-382). Thousands of students across the country have taken part in past *BPS* studies, and we need your help. Each student selected represents thousands of similar students <who entered college FILL IN FOR TWO YR OR MORE SCHOOLS OR who began their education beyond high school FILL IN FOR LESS THAN TWO YEAR SCHOOLS> in 1995-96.

We will be recontacting <Mr. OR Ms.> <STUDENT'S LAST NAME> in the Spring of 1998 to ask a few questions which only past respondents can answer. The answers to these questions will help to assure that the Federal government is spending its money in ways that best help students obtain a postsecondary education. Your help will ensure the success of the study. ***Please take a few minutes to verify, correct, or update the enclosed Address Update Information sheet and return it to RTI in the enclosed postage paid envelope.*** Please be assured that NCES and its contractors adhere to the highest standards in protecting the privacy of individuals involved in, and safeguarding the confidentiality of data collected during, the studies it undertakes.

Enclosed you will find a brochure with a brief description of *BPS* as well as greater detail about how your child was selected and the confidentiality procedures which are in place. If you have any questions about the study, please contact Marty Nash, toll free, at 1-800-647-9674.

We sincerely appreciate your assistance in the past, and we thank you in advance for your continued support in helping us conduct this important research study.

Sincerely,

Pascal D. Forgione, Jr. Ph.D.
Commissioner

Enclosure

**LOCATOR LETTER FROM U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OFFICIAL
FULL SCALE FRIEND/RELATIVE**

<DATE>

<NAME>
<ADDRESS>
<CITY, STATE ZIP>

Dear <NAME>:

In 1996, <STUDENT'S FIRST AND LAST NAME> took part in the 1996 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS) and provided information about the quality of education in the United States. The information from <Mr. OR Ms.> <STUDENT'S LAST NAME> helped us learn more about ways students and their families meet the costs of their postsecondary education, that is, their education beyond high school. We are very grateful for this valuable information. We are continuing our research with these students as they continue, complete, or leave postsecondary education and are seeking your help now in updating our records. When last we talked with <Mr. OR Ms.> <STUDENT'S LAST NAME> <he or she FILLIN FROM GENDER> <had left OR was enrolled in FILL IN FROM NPSAS DATA> <NPSAS SCHOOL NAME>. <Mr. OR Ms.> <STUDENT'S LAST NAME> provided your name and address as one of the people most likely to know where <he or she FILLIN FROM GENDER> could be contacted for the followup study.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and the Research Triangle Institute are conducting a followup of the 1996 NPSAS. We call it the *Beginning Postsecondary Students (BPS) Longitudinal Study*. *BPS* is authorized by federal law (PL 103-382). Thousands of students across the country have taken part in past *BPS* studies, and we need your help. Each student selected represents thousands of similar students <who entered college FILL IN FOR TWO YR OR MORE SCHOOLS OR who began their education beyond high school FILL IN FOR LESS THAN TWO YEAR SCHOOLS> in 1995-96.

We will be recontacting {STUDENT'S FIRST NAME} in the Spring of 1998 to ask a few questions which only past respondents can answer. The answers to these questions will help to assure that the Federal government is spending its money in ways that best help students obtain a postsecondary education. Your help will ensure the success of the study. ***Please take a few minutes to verify, correct, or update the enclosed Address Update Information sheet and return it to RTI in the enclosed postage paid envelope.*** Please be assured that NCES and its contractors adhere to the highest standards in protecting the privacy of individuals involved in and safeguarding the confidentiality of data collected during the studies it undertakes.

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Sincerely,

Pascal D. Forgione, Jr. Ph.D.
Commissioner

Enclosure

RESUMEN EN ESPAÑOL DE LA CARTA DEL DR. PASCAL FORGIONE

En el 1996, el estudiante, cuyo nombre se encuentra en la página al dorso, tomó parte en el Estudio Nacional de Ayuda Financiera para Estudiantes Pos-secundarios (NPSAS en inglés) el cuál proveerá información acerca de la calidad de la educación en los Estados Unidos. Esta información nos ayudará a conocer mejor las maneras en cuales estudiantes y sus familias logran pagar por los gastos de obtener una educación pos-secundaria—es decir continuar su educación después de terminar la escuela superior (secundaria). Estamos muy agradecidos por esta información de tan gran valor. Continuaremos con nuestros esfuerzos de poder estudiar el tema de cómo le va a estos estudiantes mientras siguen, completan, o dejan sus estudios pos-secundarios. Con ese fin le pedimos su ayuda en mantener al día nuestros archivos. Según lo indicado en esos archivos, este estudiante estaba matriculado durante el año escolar 1995-96 en la escuela nombrada (vea página al dorso).

El Centro Nacional de Estadísticas sobre la Educación (NCES, en inglés) y el Research Triangle Institute (RTI) están llevando a cabo un estudio complementario al NPSAS del 1996. Le llamamos el Estudio Longitudinal de Estudiantes Comenzando la Pos-Secundaria (BPS, en inglés). BPS está autorizada por ley federal de los EE.UU. (PL 103-382). Miles de estudiantes a través del país han tomado parte en estudios del BPS en años anteriores. Necesitamos su apoyo. Cada estudiante representará miles de estudiantes en situaciones similares quienes comenzaron sus estudios pos-secundarios en el año 1995-96.

Nos pondremos en contacto con este estudiante en la primavera del 1998 para hacerles unas pocas preguntas. Las respuestas a estas preguntas les darán al gobierno federal manera de asegurar que sus presupuestos esten ayudando a los estudiantes de tal manera que logren obtener una educación pos-secundaria.

Por favor tome unos minutos para verificar, corregir, o poner al día el formulario
Información nueva (poner al día): Domicilio/Dirección . Devuélvalo a RTI en el sobre con franqueo pago que también encontrara adjunto. Asegúrese de que NCES y sus encargados bajo contrato mantienen las normas de conducta más altas a cuanto se trata de proteger la privacidad de los individuos envuelto en este estudio. Al igual que mantienen la confidencialidad de los datos que recopilan mientras toman la encuesta.

Adjunto, encontrara un folleto que le describirá el estudio BPS en más detalles. Le explicará cómo fue que este estudiante fue seleccionado y los procedimientos que tomamos para mantener los datos confidencial. Si tiene cualquier pregunta sobre este estudio, favor de ponerse en contacto con Marty Nash, al número telefónico 1-800-647-9674 (libre de cargos).

De antemano, le agradecemos su apoyo a nuestros esfuerzos en poder llevar a cabo este estudio de tan gran significancia e importancia.

**STUDENT LETTER FROM U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OFFICIAL
FULL SCALE - NPSAS RESPONDENT**

February 6, 1998

<NAME>
<ADDRESS>
<CITY, STATE, ZIP>

Dear <NAME>:

In 1996, you took part in the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS) and provided information about the quality of education in the United States. This information helped us learn more about ways families meet the costs of postsecondary education, that is, education beyond high school. We are very grateful for this valuable information. We are continuing our research and are seeking your help with the *Beginning Postsecondary Students (BPS) Longitudinal Study*. *BPS* is the first follow-up study being conducted with the 1996 NPSAS students as they continue, complete, or leave postsecondary education. Research Triangle Institute (RTI), a nationally recognized not-for-profit research company located in North Carolina, is conducting this study for the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES).

Enclosed you will find a brochure with a brief description of *BPS* as well as greater detail about how you were selected and the confidentiality procedures which are in place. Additionally, we are now gathering current telephone and address data to prepare for the *BPS*. ***Please take a few minutes to verify, correct, or update the enclosed Address Update Information sheet and promptly return it to Research Triangle Institute in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.***

Your participation is important to the success of *BPS* and adds great value to education research and policy making. As you may remember, only a limited number of individuals were selected for the study. Therefore, you and each of the others selected represent hundreds of similar students who first entered a college or vocational school at the same time you did. The information provided through *BPS* serves as a vital resource for educators and policymakers as they address issues concerning the quality of education, the effect of that education on the lives of individuals, and the most productive way to support participation in postsecondary schools.

An interviewer from RTI will call to conduct a telephone interview with you sometime during the period February through September, 1998 to ask a few questions which only past respondents can answer. During the interview you will be asked questions about such things as your education, the school(s) you attended or are attending, your employment experiences both while in school and after, how you financed your education, and your goals and aspirations. Please be assured that NCES and its contractors adhere to the highest standards in protecting the privacy of individuals involved in, and safeguarding the confidentiality of data collected during, the studies it undertakes.

NCES is authorized by federal law (P.L. 103-382) to conduct the *Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study*. *BPS* collects data about the education and employment experiences of people who have continued their schooling after high school. NCES will authorize only a limited number of researchers to have access to information that could be used to identify individuals. They may use the data for statistical purposes only and are subject to fines and imprisonment for misuse. Data will be combined to produce statistical reports for Congress and others. No individual data will be reported. Your participation is completely voluntary. However, we do need your help in collecting these data, as you were selected to represent hundreds of others like yourself. Your responses are necessary to make the results of this study accurate and timely.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number of this information collection is 1850-0631, and it is completely voluntary. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average about 20 minutes, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate or suggestions for improving the interview, please write to: U.S. Department of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202-4651. If you have comments or concerns regarding the status of your individual interview, write directly to: Dr. Dennis Carroll, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Capitol Place, Room 310F, 555 New Jersey Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20208.

If you have any questions about the study or would like to set up an appointment to be interviewed, please call Marty Nash at RTI. The toll-free number is 1-800-647-9674. We sincerely appreciate your assistance in the past, and we thank you in advance for your continued support in helping us conduct this important research study.

Sincerely,

Pascal D. Forgione, Jr. Ph.D.
Commissioner

Enclosure

**STUDENT LETTER FROM U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OFFICIAL
FULL SCALE - NPSAS NON-RESPONDENT**

February 6, 1998

<NAME>
<ADDRESS>
<CITY, STATE, ZIP>

Dear <NAME>:

You have been selected to participate in an important study of students, the *Beginning Postsecondary Students (BPS) Longitudinal Study*. Research Triangle Institute (RTI), a nationally recognized not-for-profit research company located in North Carolina, is conducting this study for the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). *BPS* is the first follow-up of the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS) conducted in 1996.

Enclosed you will find a brochure with a brief description of *BPS* as well as greater detail about how you were selected and the confidentiality procedures which are in place. Additionally, we are now gathering current telephone and address data to prepare for the *BPS*. ***Please take a few minutes to verify, correct, or update the enclosed Address Update Information sheet and promptly return it to Research Triangle Institute in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.***

Your participation is important to the success of *BPS* and adds great value to education research and policy making. Only a limited number of individuals were selected for the study. Therefore, you and each of the others selected represent hundreds of similar students who first entered a college or vocational school at the same time you did. The information provided through *BPS* serves as a vital resource for educators and policymakers as they address issues concerning the quality of education, the effect of that education on the lives of individuals, and the most productive way to support participation in postsecondary schools.

An interviewer from RTI will call to conduct a telephone interview with you sometime during the period February through September, 1998. During the interview you will be asked questions about such things as your education, the school(s) you attended or are attending, your employment experiences both while in school and after, how you financed your education, and your goals and aspirations. Please be assured that NCES and its contractors adhere to the highest standards in protecting the privacy of individuals involved in, and safeguarding the confidentiality of data collected during, the studies it undertakes.

NCES is authorized by federal law (P.L. 103-382) to conduct the *Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study*. *BPS* collects data about the education and employment experiences of people who have continued their schooling after high school. NCES will authorize only a limited number of researchers to have access to information that could be used to identify individuals. They may use the data for statistical purposes only and are subject to fines and imprisonment for misuse. Data will be combined to produce statistical reports for Congress and others. No individual data will be reported. Your participation is completely voluntary. However, we do need your help in collecting these data, as you were selected to represent hundreds of others like yourself. Your responses are necessary to make the results of this study accurate and timely.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number of this information collection is 1850-0631, and it is completely voluntary. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average about 20 minutes per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate or suggestions for improving the interview, please write to: U.S. Department of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202-4651. If you have comments or concerns regarding the status of your individual interview, write directly to: Dr. Dennis Carroll, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Capitol Place, Room 310F, 555 New Jersey Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20208.

If you have any questions about the study or would like to set up an appointment to be interviewed, please call Marty Nash at RTI. The toll-free number is 1-800-647-9674. We thank you in advance for your participation in this important study. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Pascal D. Forgione, Jr. Ph.D.
Commissioner

Enclosure

Carta del Dr. Pascal Forgione Traducción en Español

Usted ha sido seleccionado para participar en un estudio importante de estudiantes llamado el Estudio Longitudinal de Estudiantes Comenzando la Pos-secundaria (en inglés, Beginning Postsecondary Students—BPS). El Research Triangle Institute (RTI), una compañía de investigaciones reconocida nacionalmente y localizada en el estado de North Carolina, está llevando a cabo este estudio de parte del Centro Nacional para Estadísticas de la Educación (en inglés, National Center for Education Statistics –NCES) una rama del Departamento de Educación de los EE. UU.. BPS es el primer seguimiento del Estudio Nacional de Ayuda Estudiantil Pos-secundaria (en inglés, National Postsecondary Student Aid Study—NPSAS) que se llevó a cabo en el 1996.

Incluído encontrará un folleto con una breve descripción de BPS así como mayor detalle acerca de cómo fue seleccionado y los procedimientos de confidencialidad que aplican..

Adicionalmente, deseamos obtener su número telefónico y dirección actual en preparación para el comienzo del BPS. **Por favor de tomar unos breves minutos para verificar, corregir, y poner al día la información que se encuentra en el formulario incluso y de devolverlo al Research Triangle Institute en el sobre con franqueo pagado que le hemos proveído.**

Su participación es importante para el éxito del BPS y añade gran valor a la investigación sobre la educación y la creación de políticas y leyes nuevas. Sólo un número limitado de individuos fueron seleccionados para participar en este estudio. Por lo cual, usted y cada uno de los otros seleccionados representan cientos de estudiantes. Son estudiantes similares quienes entraron por primera vez a una universidad o colegio vocacional al mismo tiempo. La información proveída a través del BPS sirve como un recurso vital para educadores y creadores de política mientras encaran asuntos concernientes a la calidad de la educación, el efecto de esa educación en las vidas de individuos y la forma más productiva de apoyar la participación individual en las escuelas pos-secundarias.

Un(a) entrevistador(a) de RTI le llamará para realizar una entrevista por teléfono con usted entre febrero y septiembre del 1998. Durante la entrevista, se le harán preguntas sobre asuntos relacionado con su educación, la(s) escuela(s) que asistió o asiste, sus experiencias de trabajo mientras estaba en la escuela y después, cómo financió su educación, y sus metas y aspiraciones. El NCES y sus contratista, RTI, se adhieren a estrictos estándares de confidencialidad en cuanto a proteger la privacidad de individuos envueltos en nuestros estudios. Hay estrictas medidas para salvaguardar la confidencialidad de los participantes durante la colección, análisis, y reportajes de todo los datos del estudio.

El NCES está autorizado por la ley federal (P.L.103-382) para llevar a cabo este *Estudio Longitudinal de Estudiantes Comenzando la Possecundaria (BPS)*. BPS colecta datos acerca de las experiencias de empleo y educación de personas que han continuado su enseñanza después de la escuela superior (secundaria). El NCES autorizará solo un número limitado de investigadores a tener acceso a cualquier información que pueda ser usada para identificar individuos. Ellos pueden utilizar la información solo para propósitos estadísticos y están sujetos a ser multados y encarcelados por mal uso de estos datos. La información será combinada para producir reportes estadísticos para el congreso estadounidense y otros. Ninguna información individual será reportada. Su participación es estrictamente voluntaria. De cualquier forma, sí, necesitamos su ayuda en coleccionar estos datos ya que usted fue seleccionado al azar para representar miles de otros como usted. Sus respuestas son necesarias para hacer que los resultados de este estudio sean puntuales y acertados.

De acuerdo con el Acta de Reducción de Papel del 1995, no se le requiere a ninguna persona a responder a una colección de información a menos que ésta muestre un número de control OMB válido. El número de control válido OMB de ésta colección de información es el 1850-0631, y es estrictamente voluntario. El tiempo requerido para completar esta colecta de información está estimado en 20 minutos, como promedio, por entrevista, incluyendo el tiempo para revisar instrucciones, buscar recursos de datos existentes, recoger los datos necesarios, y completar y revisar la colecta de información. Si usted tiene cualquier comentario concerniente a la exactitud del estimado de tiempo o sugerencias para mejorar la entrevista, por favor escríbanos a: Departamento de Educación de los EE. UU., Washington, D.C. 20202-4651. Si usted tiene comentarios o dudas en cuanto al estado de su entrevista individual, escriba directamente a: Dr. Dennis Carroll, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Capital Place, Room 310F, 555 New Jersey Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20208.

Si usted tiene cualquier pregunta acerca del estudio o desea hacer una cita para ser entrevistado, por favor llame a Marty Nash de RTI. El número libre de cargos es el 1-800-647-9674. Su cooperación es grandemente apreciada.

WILL MY ANSWERS BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL?

Current federal laws and regulations require strict confidentiality of all information obtained from the **BPS** study as well as from the earlier National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS). These include the Privacy Act of 1974 [5 USC 552a], Privacy Act Regulations [34 CFR Part 56b], the National Education Statistics Act of 1994, the Computer Security Act of 1987, NCES Restricted Use Data Procedures Manual, and the NCES Standards and Policies. These data from groups of 30 or more will be combined to produce reports for Congress and others. No person may use this information for other than statistical purposes. Any other use is a violation of Federal Law and is subject to heavy fines and imprisonment.

E-12

Specific procedures we have implemented include:

- All project staff with any access to study data are subject to severe fines and imprisonment for any disclosure of individual responses.
- All response data are maintained in secure and protected data files that do not include personally identifying information.
- Any data released to the general public (for example, statistical tables) will be tailored so that it is not possible to identify specific individuals or schools.

These procedures have been reviewed and approved by the federal government and by the RTI Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects.

ORGANIZATIONS ENDORSING BPS:

National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators
American Council on Education
The College Board
American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers
American Association of Community Colleges
Career College Association
National Accrediting Commission of Cosmetology Arts & Sciences
National Association of College and University Business Officers
National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges

WHERE DO I GET MORE INFORMATION?

If you have any questions or concerns about the confidentiality of any information that you provide for this study, or about any other aspects of this study, please do not hesitate to call the following person(s) toll free:

RTI Project Director:
Mr. Dan Pratt, 1-800-334-8571
RTI Data Collection Manager:
Ms. Janice Kelly, 1-800-334-8571

If you have questions about your rights as a participant, contact Dr. Steven Garfinkel at 1-800-334-8571. If you have additional questions, you may also call the U.S. Department of Education, Dr. C. Dennis Carroll, at (202) 219-1774.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE



Beginning
Postsecondary
Students Longitudinal Study



Conducted for:
National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)
U.S. Department of Education

Conducted under contract by:
Research Triangle Institute (RTI)
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194
OMB No. 1850-0631

Visit our web site at www.rti.org/bps
E-mail: bps@rti.org
Telephone: 1-800-647-9674

February 1998

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE BEGINNING POSTSECONDARY STUDENTS LONGITUDINAL STUDY (BPS)

You have been chosen to participate in an important study of postsecondary education, called the *Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study*. In this brochure, we answer questions most frequently asked about the survey.

WHAT IS THE BPS LONGITUDINAL STUDY?

The *BPS* Longitudinal Study is designed specifically to collect data related to persistence in and completion of postsecondary education programs; relationships between work and education efforts; and the effect of postsecondary education on the lives of individuals.

The current *BPS* Longitudinal Study is made up of people who first entered education after high school in the 1995/96 academic year. These students were part of the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS). NPSAS includes everyone in postsecondary education, regardless of age or level of postsecondary enrollment. For *BPS*, students included in NPSAS who had just started their postsecondary education will be interviewed at two- or three-year intervals throughout their education and into the work force.

WHY IS BPS CONDUCTED?

Congress and other policymakers use *BPS* when they consider how new legislation will affect college students and others in postsecondary education. The kind of questions that are often asked include:

- What percentage of beginning students complete their degree programs?
- What are the financial, family, and school related factors that prevent students from completing their programs, and what can be done to help them?
- Do students receiving financial aid do as well as those who do not? Would it be better if the amount of financial aid were increased?

HOW IS THE STUDY DONE?

The *BPS* First Followup full scale study is being conducted in the spring/summer of 1998. The study includes more than 12,000 students from more than 800 institutions.

BPS includes a computer-assisted telephone interview to collect information on education, work, and related experiences during the interval since the NPSAS survey. The extremely high degree of cooperation from *BPS* sample members in past *BPS* studies has served to make this one of the most useful longitudinal studies conducted by NCES. Participation is completely voluntary, but it is very important to the success of the study.

WHO IS DOING BPS?

The study is being conducted for the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) under contract by the Research Triangle Institute (RTI). RTI is a not-for-profit research organization in North Carolina. RTI is being assisted in the study by MPR Associates, located in Berkeley, California. *BPS* is authorized by federal law [PL103-382].

SOME FINDINGS FROM THE PREVIOUS BPS STUDY:

- 50% of the beginning students completed a degree or certificate within five years
- 13% were still enrolled after five years and had not completed a degree
- 37% had not completed any degree and were no longer enrolled after five years
- 58% of beginning students received financial aid; students who received aid were more likely to finish their degree programs in five years than those who did not receive aid
- beginning students who did the following were more likely to complete their degree programs:
 - started college immediately after high school
 - attended full time
 - enrolled continuously in all terms
- 29% of beginning students left the college where they started and transferred elsewhere; those who transferred were just as likely to complete a degree program as those who did not transfer
- 92% of the beginning students held a job at some time while they were enrolled. Working less than 20 hours a week while enrolled did not have an adverse effect on degree completion.

¿SE MANTENDRAN MIS RESPUESTAS CONFIDENCIALES?

Las leyes y regulaciones actuales requieren estricta confidencialidad de toda la información obtenida del estudio BPS así como del anterior Estudio Nacional de Ayuda Estudiantil Pos-secundaria (NPSAS, en inglés). Estas incluyen el Acta De Privacidad del 1974 [5 USC 552a], Regulaciones del Acta de Privacidad [34CFR Parte 56b], el Acta de Estadísticas de la Educación Nacional 1994, el Acta de Seguridad en Computadoras del 1987, el Manual de Procedimientos del Uso Restringido de Datos del NCES. Los datos, en grupos de 30 o más personas, serán combinados para producir reportes para el congreso y otros. Ninguna persona puede usar esta información para propósitos que no sean estadísticos. Cualquier otro uso es una violación de la ley Federal y sería expuesto a ser multado severamente o encarcelado.

Procesos específicos que hemos implementado incluyen:

- Todo personal del proyecto con algún acceso a los datos toma un juramento contra divulgación que le impone ser multados severamente o encarcelado si es que divulgan cualquier respuesta de un individuo.
- Todo data electrónica se mantiene seguro y protegido en archivos, y cualquier información que pueda identificar a una persona en particular se mantiene separada de los archivos que contienen información describiendolo.
- Cualquier información publicada (al público en general--por ejemplo, datos estadísticos) será construida de tal manera que sería imposible identificar a un individuo o escuela en particular.

Estos procesos han sido repasados y fueron aprobados por el gobierno federal y por el Comité para la Protección de Seres Humanos del Research Triangle Institute (RTI).

ORGANIZACIONES QUE RESPALDAN AL BPS:

National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators
American Council on Education
The College Board
American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers
American Association of Community Colleges
Career College Association
National Accrediting Commission of Cosmetology Arts & Sciences
National Association of College and University Business Officers
National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges

¿DONDE CONSIGO MAS INFORMACION?

Si usted tiene cualquier pregunta o preocupación acerca de la confidencialidad de cualquiera de la información que usted provea para este estudio, por favor no tarde en llamar a la(s) siguiente(s) persona(s) libre de cargo:

Director del Proyecto en RTI:
Sr. Dan Pratt, 1-800-334-8571
Gerente de Colección de Datos en RTI:
Sra. Janice Kelly, 1-800-334-8571

Si usted tiene preguntas acerca de sus derechos como participante, hablele a la Dr. Steven Garfinkel al 1-800-334-8571. Si tiene preguntas adicionales, también puede hablarle al oficial del proyecto en las oficinas del NCES, el Dr. C. Dennis Carroll, al 202-219-1774.

PREGUNTAS Y RESPUESTAS ACERCA DE



**Beginning
Postsecondary
Students Longitudinal Study**



Llevado a cabo por:
National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)
U.S. Department of Education

Actualizado bajo contrato por:
Research Triangle Institute (RTI)
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194
OMB No.: 1850-0631

Visite nuestra página electrónica al www.rti.org/bps
E-mail: bps@rti.org
Teléfono: 1-800-647-9674

febrero 1998

PREGUNTAS Y RESPUESTAS ACERCA DEL BEGINNING POSTSECONDARY STUDENTS LONGITUDINAL STUDY (BPS)

Usted ha sido seleccionado para participar en un estudio importante sobre la educación pos-secundaria llamado *Estudio Longitudinal de Estudiantes Comenzando Programas Pos-secundarios*. (BPS, en inglés). En este folleto, contestamos las preguntas que la gente nos hace más comunmente sobre la encuesta.

¿QUE ES EL ESTUDIO LONGITUDINAL BPS?

El Estudio Longitudinal BPS esta diseñado específicamente para coleccionar datos relacionados a la persistencia en y completación de programas de educación pos-secundaria; la relación entre empleos y esfuerzos educacionales; y los efectos en las vidas de individuos al obtener una educación pos-secundaria.

El Estudio Longitudinal BPS actual está compuesto de personas que comenzaron por primera vez una educación después de la escuela superior (secundaria) en el año académico 1995/96. Estos estudiantes fueron parte del Estudio Nacional de Ayuda Económica Estudiantil Pos-secundaria (NPSAS, en inglés). NPSAS incluye a todo el mundo en educación pos-secundaria, sin importar la edad o el nivel pos-secundario en que estén matriculados. Para BPS, los estudiantes incluidos en NPSAS que recién comenzaban su educación pos-secundaria serán entrevistados a intervalos de dos- o tres- años a través de su educación y al entrar en la fuerza laboral.

¿QUIEN ESTA DESARROLLANDO EL BPS?

El estudio se está llevando a cabo por el Centro Nacional de Estadísticas sobre la Educación (en inglés, NCES) del Departamento de Educación Federal de los EE.UU. bajo un contrato hecho con el Research Triangle Institute (RTI). RTI es una institución de investigaciones sin fines de lucro en el estado de North Carolina (EE.UU.). RTI es asistido por los asociados de la empresa MPR localizada en Berkeley, California. BPS está autorizado por ley federal [PL 103-382].

¿POR QUE SE ESTA LLEVANDO A CABO EL BPS?

El congreso y otros que realizan la política norteamericana utilizan al BPS cuando ellos consideran como alguna nueva legislatura pueda afectar a estudiantes universitarios y otros en educación pos-secundaria.

La clase de preguntas que a menudo son hechas incluyen:

- ¿Qué porcentaje de estudiantes comenzando su programa de estudios los terminan?
- ¿Cuales son los factores económicos, o circunstancias familiares o escolares que impidan a que estudiantes terminen sus programas y qué se puede hacer para ayudarlos?
- ¿Salen tan bien los estudiantes que reciben ayuda financiera como los que no la reciben? ¿Sería esto mejor si se aumentara la cantidad de ayuda?

¿COMO SE HACE EL ESTUDIO?

La primera etapa de BPS se llevará a cabo en la primavera/verano del 1998. El estudio incluirá a más de 12,000 estudiantes en más de 800 instituciones.

BPS incluye una entrevista telefónica asistida por computador (en inglés, CATI) para recolectar información sobre la educación, el empleo, y las experiencias entre el período desde que se llevo a cabo la encuesta NPSAS. El altísimo nivel de cooperación de los miembros de la muestra del BPS en el pasado nos a servido para hacer de este uno de los estudios longitudinales más útiles conducido por el NCES. Su participación es estrictamente voluntaria, pero aún es muy importante para el éxito de éste estudio.

ALGUNOS DE LOS RESULTADOS DE ESTUDIOS PREVIOS DEL BPS:

- 50% de los estudiantes comenzando sus estudios pos-secundarios lograron terminar su grado, diploma o certificado al cabo de cinco años
- 13% todavia estaban matriculados después de cinco años y no habían terminado su grado (título/diploma)
- 37% no habían terminado su grado (título/diploma) y no estaban matriculados después de cinco años
- 58% de estudiantes comenzando sus estudios pos-secundarios recibieron ayuda financiera; los estudiantes que recibieron ayuda estaban más propensos a terminar sus programas de estudios en cinco años que aquellos que no recibieron ayuda
- estudiantes comenzando sus estudios pos-secundarios que hicieron lo siguiente, era más probable que terminaran sus programas de estudios (recibir su grado/título/diploma):
 - comenzaron la universidad inmediatamente después de la escuela superior (secundaria)
 - asitían a clases por tiempo completo
 - se matriculaban continuamente en todos los semestres (períodos)
- 29% de los estudiantes comenzando sus estudios pos-secundarios dejaron la universidad donde empezaron y se transfirieron a otro lugar; aquellos que se transfirieron estaban tan propensos a terminar como aquellos que no se transfirieron
- 92% de los estudiantes comenzando sus estudios pos-secundarios mantuvieron un empleo en algún momento mientras estaban matriculados. El trabajar menos de 20 horas a la semana mientras estaban matriculados, no tuvo efecto adverso en obtener un grado (título/diploma/ certificado) universitario.

BEGINNING POSTSECONDARY STUDENTS LONGITUDINAL STUDY

*** < BpsId > ***

Your BPS Id Number is: «BpsId»

Participant Address and Telephone Information

- A. *This is the address and telephone number we have as your **local or school address and telephone number**. If not currently correct, **please update** in the space provided.*

«FName» «LName» Name: _____
«Student_LocalAddress1»
«Student_LocalAddress2» Address: _____
«Student_LocalCity», «Student_LocalState» _____
«Student_LocalZipCode»«StudentLocalZipCode4Fill» _____
«StudentLocalPhoneFill» Home phone: () _____ Work: () _____

Please check here if all information pre-printed in this section is currently correct.

Please check here if you have only one address and enter that address below as your permanent address.

-
- B. *This is what we have as your **permanent address and telephone number**. If not currently correct, **please update** in the space provided.*

«FName» «LName» Name: _____
«Student_PermanentAddress1»
«Student_PermanentAddress2» Address: _____
«Student_PermanentCity», «Student_PermanentState» _____
«Student_PermanentZipCode»«StudentPermZipCode4Fill» _____
«StudentPermPhoneFill» Home phone: () _____ Work: () _____

Please check here if all information pre-printed in this section is currently correct.

-
- C. *Please provide us with information on the best times (in your time zone) and dates for us to call.*

a. Best time to call (in your time zone): ____:____ am pm through ____:____ am pm

b. Which days are best for us to reach you? Sun Mon Tues Wed Thur Fri Sat

c. Is there a particular date or range of dates on which you'd like to be contacted?

(We expect to begin interviewing in mid-February of 1998 and continue through August.)

February _____ March _____ April _____ May _____
June _____ July _____ August _____ September _____

-
- D. *If you have an electronic mail address that we can use to contact you, please provide it below.*

Electronic Mail Address:

***Thank you for your cooperation and participation. This information is strictly confidential.
Please return this page in the enclosed postage paid envelope.***

BEGINNING POSTSECONDARY STUDENTS LONGITUDINAL STUDY
Información sobre el Domicilio del Estudiante---Dado por Amistades/Parientes

Código de Disposición: «XXXX»

Dirección y Número Telefónico: Información Actual

- A. Aquí hemos anotado la dirección y número telefónico que nos dió el estudiante como su domicilio local o su dirección escolar y su número telefónico durante el año 1996. Si actualmente, no está correcta, favor de ponerla al día en las líneas proveídas.

«FName» «LName»	Nombre
«Student_LocalAddress1»	
«Student_LocalAddress2»	Dirección:
«Student_LocalCity», «Student_LocalState»	
«Student_LocalZipCode»-	
«Student_LocalZipCode4»	
«sLocalPhonenumber»	Teléfono en casa: () empleo:()

- Favor marque esta casilla si la información impresa arriba está actualmente correcta.
- Favor marque esta casilla si usted no sabe si esta información está actualmente correcta.
-

- B. Aquí hemos anotado la dirección y número telefónico que tenemos como la dirección permanente del estudiant y su número telefónico. Si actualmente, no está correcta, favor de ponerla al día en las líneas proveídas.

«FName» «LName»	Nombre:
«Student_PermAddress1»	
«Student_PermAddress2»	Dirección:
«Student_PermCity», «Student_PermState»	
«Student_PermZipCode»-«Student_PermZipCode4»	
«sPermPhonenumber»	Teléfono en casa:() empleo:()

- Favor marque esta casilla si la información impresa arriba está actualmente correcta.
- Favor marque esta casilla si usted no sabe si esta información está actualmente correcta.
-

- C. Aquí hemos anotado lo que tenemos como su dirección. Si actualmente, no está correcta, favor de ponerla al día en las líneas proveídas.

«FName» «LName»	Nombre:
«Contact_Address1»	
«Contact_Address2»	Dirección:
«Contact_City», «Contact_State»	
«Contact_ZipCode»-«Contact_ZipCode4»	
«sContactPhonenumber»	Teléfono en casa: () empleo: ()

- Favor marque esta casilla si la información impresa arriba está actualmente correcta.
-

- D. Si el estudiante tiene dirección-electrónica que pudieramos usar a través del Internet (red mundial) para comunicarnos con el o ella, favor de proveernos esa información aquí. Dirección-electrónica:

Gracias por su ayuda y participación. Esta información es completamente confidencial.
Por favor devuelva esta página en el sobre con franqueo que encontrará adjunto.

UNABLE TO CONTACT BY PHONE LETTER

[DATE]

[NAME]

[STREET ADDRESS]

[CITY, STATE ZIP]

Dear [NAME]:

We have been trying to contact you concerning the *Beginning Postsecondary Students (BPS)* Longitudinal Study which we are conducting for the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics. Let me reassure you that this study is quite important, since results will be used to determine how student participation in higher education can be better supported and encouraged.

Unfortunately, we have been unable to reach you by telephone. Since you may not have access to a telephone at this time and because your input is of great significance to the *BPS* study, we would like to suggest several alternatives that may enable you to take part in the study:

- 1) Is a neighbor's phone or any public phone convenient? If so, you may place a toll-free call to Marty Nash Monday through Thursday between the hours of 9:00 AM and 11:00 PM or Fridays between 1:00 PM and 7:00 PM Eastern time. You may also call Saturdays between 11:00 AM and 7:00 PM or Sunday between 1:30 PM and 9:30 PM Eastern time. Select the most convenient time for you to complete the interview. The toll-free number is 1-800-647-9674.
- 2) If you now have a home or work telephone number, please print your current telephone information on the enclosed interview information sheet, return it in the postage paid envelope, and an interviewer will call you.
- 3) If you would prefer that an interviewer call you at another location (e.g., the home of a parent, relative, friend), please indicate the telephone number for that person in the spaces on the enclosed interview information sheet. Be sure to include the date(s) and time(s) that you can be contacted at the number.

The interview will take approximately 20 minutes to complete. We thank you for your continued participation in this important study. Your responses are truly needed to make study results accurate and timely.

To further facilitate your participation in the study, we have enclosed the BPS Self-Administered Interview for you to complete. We have included instructions with the Self-Administered Interview.

Sincerely,

Daniel J. Pratt
BPS Project Director

BPS 96/98 INTERVIEW INFORMATION SHEET

Call Marty Nash at **1-800-647-9674**

Monday through Thursday between 9:00am and 11:00pm EDT

Friday between 1:00pm and 7:00pm EDT

Saturday between 11:00am and 7:00pm EDT

Sunday between 1:30pm and 9:30pm EDT

OR

If you have a home or work telephone at which we may contact you, please enter it below:

Home phone: () - _____

Work phone: () - _____



OR

If you currently do not have a telephone at your home or place of work, but you can be reached at the home of a parent, other relative, or friend, please provide that phone number below:

Other phone: () - _____



Within the next two weeks, what dates and times do you expect to be at this telephone number?

Date(s): _____

Time(s): _____

*Thank you for your cooperation and participation. This information is strictly confidential.
Please return this page in the enclosed postage paid envelope.*

PARENT LETTER ACCOMPANYING POSTCARD

<DATE>

<FIRSTNAME MI LAST NAME>
<ADDRESS>
<CITY, STATE ZIP>

Dear <FIRSTNAME MI LAST NAME>:

In 1996, <STUDENT'S FIRST AND LAST NAME> took part in the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:96), and provided information about [his/her] experiences at [fill school name]. The information from <Mr. OR Ms.> <STUDENT'S LAST NAME> helped us learn valuable information about education beyond high school, particularly how students are able to meet the ever-rising costs of higher education.

We are continuing our research with these students as they continue in, complete, or leave school, so we would like to talk to [Mr. Or Ms.] [Last name] to see what has happened to [him/her] since 1996. It is just a short, 20 minute interview, but answers from those who participate will help researchers better understand what happens to students after they have entered higher education, why some students choose to leave school while others remain to earn their degrees or certificates, and what schools can do to better help students succeed.*

In order for <FILLIN name > to continue to be included in this important study, we need to talk to him/her. Unfortunately, we have been unable to reach <him/her> at the address [he/she] provided. We would like to ask you to give the enclosed postcard to [Mr/Ms.] [Last name]. All [he/she] needs to do is call the toll free number provided and ask for Marti Nash. The postcard lists our telephone number and hours of operation.

Your help will ensure the success of this follow-up. We thank you in advance for your support in helping us conduct this important study.

Sincerely,

Daniel J. Pratt
BPS Project Director

Enclosure

*This follow-up, called the *Beginning Postsecondary Students (BPS) Longitudinal Study*, is being conducted for the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) by the Research Triangle Institute. *BPS* is authorized by federal law (PL 103-382).

We Need Your Help

In 1996, you took part in a study about your education experiences after high school. We now want to follow up with you to see what has happened since we talked to you then. By answering a few questions, you will help ensure the success of the study and the accuracy of study results.

***PLEASE call Research Triangle Institute toll free
at 1-800-647-9674. Ask for Marti Nash.***



Our office hours are (Eastern time zone):

Mon-Thur 9 am to 11 pm

Fri 9 am to 9 pm

Sat 11 am to 7 pm

Sun 1:30 pm to 9:30 pm

At other times an answering machine is available for you to leave a message.

Thank you for your cooperation and participation

UNABLE TO CONTACT BY PHONE EMAIL

Hello, my name is Dan Pratt and I am the Project Director for the *Beginning Postsecondary Students(BPS)* Longitudinal Study which is being conducted on behalf of the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics. This study is conducted primarily by telephone at the Research Triangle Institute (RTI) in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina.

Unfortunately, we have been unable to reach you by phone.

Please respond to this email so that we may call you at the most convenient time and location. You may also call 1-800-647-9674 and ask for Marty Nash. Please refer to study id number_____.

This study collects data related to higher education programs, relationships between work and education efforts, and the effects of education on the lives of individuals.

Your participation is strictly voluntary and any answers you provide will not affect any financial aid or other benefits you may receive. Let me assure you this study is important, since results will be used to determine how student participation in higher education can be better supported and encouraged.

You may reach me directly at 1-800-334-8571, extension 6615, if you have any questions about this study.

Thank you for your time and participation.

SELF-ADMINISTERED INSTRUMENT LETTER - FIELD

August, 1998

Dear BPS Sample Member:

To facilitate your participation in the *Beginning Postsecondary Students (BPS) Longitudinal Study*, which we are conducting for the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics, we are enclosing the BPS Self-Administered Interview. We have included instructions with the Self-Administered Interview. The enclosed postage-paid envelope should be used to facilitate its return. It is still not too late to be a part of this timely and important study.

Your participation is strictly voluntary, and your participation and any answers you may provide will not affect any financial aid or other benefits you may receive. Let me reassure you that this study is quite important, since results will be used to determine how student participation in higher education can be better supported and encouraged.

We thank you for your continued participation in this important study. Your responses are truly needed to make study results accurate and timely.

Sincerely,

Daniel J. Pratt
BPS Project Director

Enclosures

SELF-ADMINISTERED INSTRUMENT REQUESTED LETTER

[DATE]

[NAME]
[STREET ADDRESS]
[CITY, STATE ZIP]

Dear [NAME]:

Thank you for your willingness to participate in the *Beginning Postsecondary Students (BPS)* Longitudinal Study which we are conducting for the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics.

To facilitate your participation in the study, we have enclosed the BPS Self-Administered Interview for you to complete. We have included instructions with the Self-Administered Interview.

Your participation is strictly voluntary, and your participation and any answers you may provide will not affect any financial aid or other benefits you may receive. Let me reassure you that this study is quite important, since results will be used to determine how student participation in higher education can be better supported and encouraged.

We thank you for your continued participation in this important study. Your responses are truly needed to make study results accurate and timely.

Sincerely,

Daniel J. Pratt
BPS Project Director

Enclosures

SELF-ADMINISTERED INSTRUMENT LETTER – NPSAS RESPONDENT

[DATE]

[NAME]
[STREET ADDRESS]
[CITY, STATE ZIP]

[BPS ID]

Dear [NAME]:

In 1996, we talked to you and other students around the country about your experiences continuing your education beyond high school, particularly how you were able to meet the ever-rising costs of higher education. We are continuing our research and would like to know about your experiences with both school and work since you first attended [fill NPSAS school]. Your responses will help to answer many questions about higher education, including what schools can do to help students succeed.*

Unfortunately, we have been unable to reach you by telephone. In order for you to continue to be included in this study, please do one of the following:

- 1) Call us toll free (1-800-647-9674, ask for Marty Nash) using the information printed on the enclosed card to complete the interview over the telephone. It will take approximately 20 minutes.

OR

- 2) Fill in the enclosed BPS Self-Administered Interview and return it in the addressed, postage-paid envelope. Instructions are included inside the cover.

We thank you for your continued participation in this important study. Your input is of great significance and your responses are truly needed to make study results accurate and timely.

Sincerely,

Daniel J. Pratt
BPS Project Director

Enclosure

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SELF-ADMINISTERED INSTRUMENT LETTER – NPSAS NONRESPONDENT

[DATE]

[NAME]
[STREET ADDRESS]
[CITY, STATE ZIP]

[BPS ID]

Dear [NAME]:

In 1996, we talked to students around the country about their experiences continuing their education beyond high school, particularly how they were able to meet the ever-rising costs of higher education. We are continuing our research and would like to know about your experiences with both school and work since you first attended [fill NPSAS school]. Your responses will help to answer many questions about higher education, including what schools can do to help students succeed.*

Unfortunately, we have been unable to reach you by telephone. In order for you to continue to be included in this study, please do one of the following:

- 3) Call us toll free (1-800-647-9674, ask for Marty Nash) using the information printed on the enclosed card to complete the interview over the telephone. It will take approximately 20 minutes.

OR

- 4) Fill in the enclosed BPS Self-Administered Interview and return it in the addressed, postage-paid envelope. Instructions are included inside the cover.

We thank you for your participation in this important study. Your input is of great significance and your responses are truly needed to make study results accurate and timely.

Sincerely,

Daniel J. Pratt
BPS Project Director

Enclosure

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