

# Using Machine Learning to Combat Inequity & Predict Student Success

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Academic Data Analytics

# Welcome



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# Session Roadmap

1. Organizational background
2. Winter retention case study
3. Approach to machine learning
4. Discussion

# Organizational Background



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# Academic Data Analytics



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**Academic Data Analytics**

<https://provost.uoregon.edu/analytics>

- Office of the Provost
- Culture of data-driven decision-making
  - Shape policy
  - Prioritize equity
  - Increase transparency
- Focus areas:
  - Predicting student success
  - Understanding student feedback
  - Visualizing complex data
  - Understanding student and faculty progression

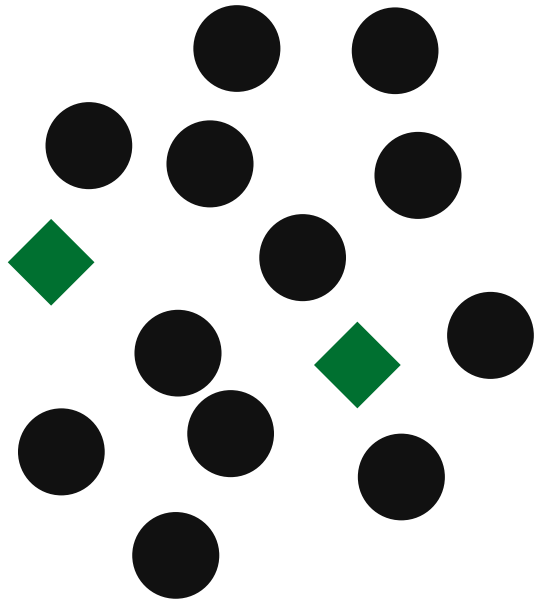
# Winter Retention Case Study



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# Prediction Task



*Which incoming students will not persist to their second term?*

- Predict **before students matriculate**
- Include all incoming **first-time first-year students**
- Each year, use predictions to **target early advising intervention**

# Central Challenge

## Non-Retention

- **Damaging** to students and university
- Disproportionately impacts **most vulnerable** students

## Timely Intervention

- **Difficult to recover** from early negative experiences
- **Proactive interventions are more effective** than reactive ones

## Finite Resources

- **Fewer advisors** than students
- **Must choose** who receives a given intervention first



# Central Challenge

*Can we **predict which incoming students will not persist** to their second term?*

***How early** can we make our predictions?*

Non-Retention

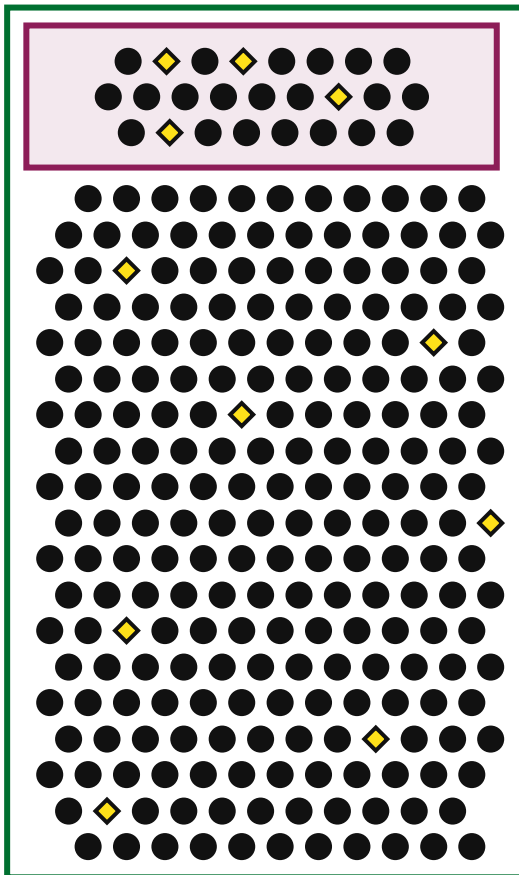
Timely Intervention

Finite Resources

# Model Performance, 2021 Cohort

## ADA Model

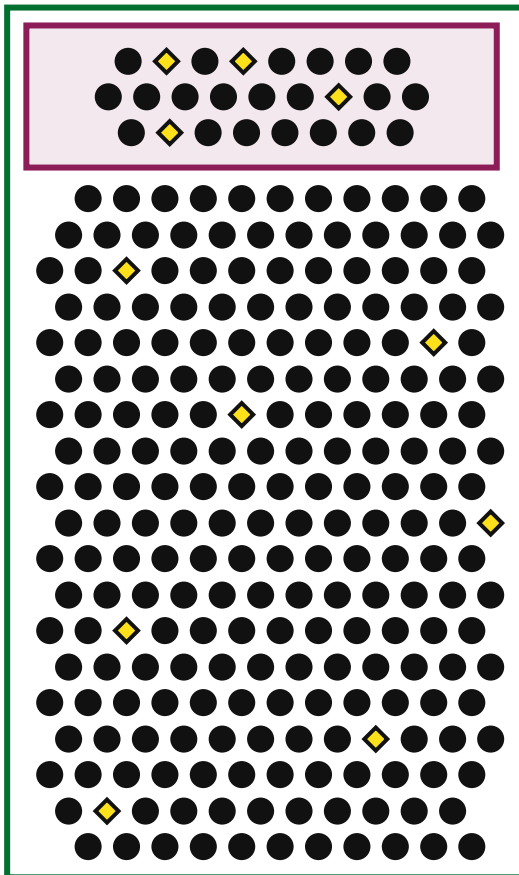
2021 Cohort



# Model Performance, 2021 Cohort

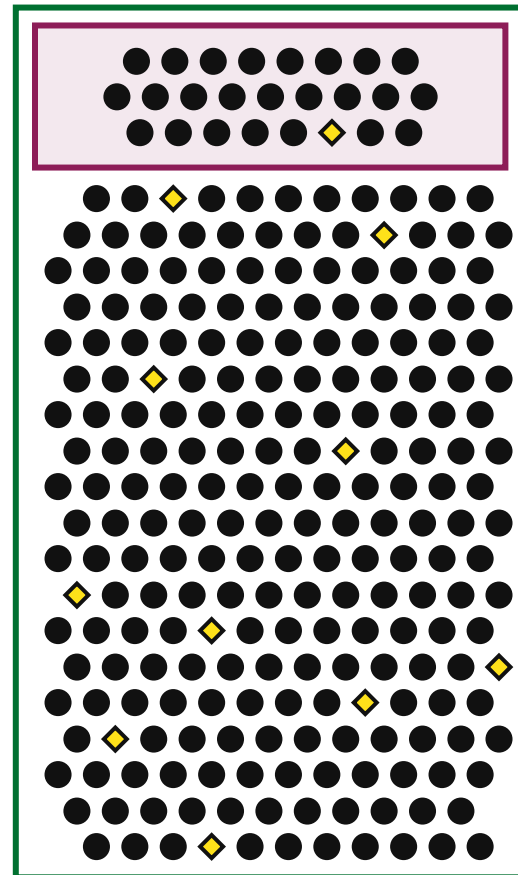
## ADA Model

2021 Cohort



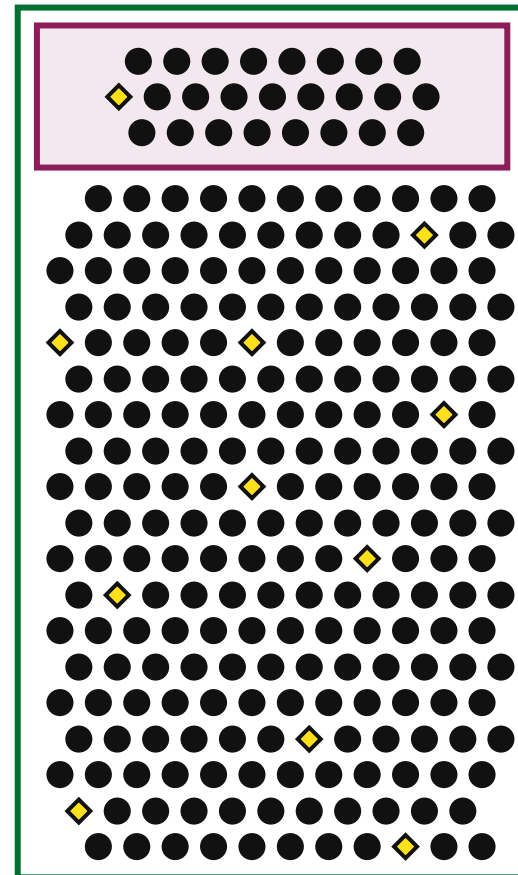
## GPA Alternative

2021 Cohort



## Random Lottery

2021 Cohort



# Approach to Machine Learning



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## Promises

- Greater **predictive power**
- Better equipped for **challenging outcomes**
- Harnesses **bigger, messier data**

## Concerns

- Will **human stakeholders** lose their voice?
- Might the algorithm be **biased or inequitable**?
- How much **transparency** will be offered?

# Machine Learning

# Process Commitments

## **PARTICIPATORY**

Engage meaningfully with  
a range of stakeholders

## **TRANSPARENT**

Report honestly and accessibly  
on process and outcomes

## **EQUITY-ORIENTED**

Apply lens throughout;  
demonstrably advance equity

# Process Highlights

## Participatory

- Partner closely with **Undergraduate Education and Student Success**
- **Converse** with other offices
- Reflect student body through **diverse data sources**

## Transparent

- **Report actively** to UESS throughout
- **Publicly disseminate** methods and results
- Acknowledge **strengths and limitations**

## Equity-Oriented

- With stakeholders, **define** equity standards
- Ground our work in **existing scholarship**
- Thoroughly **vet model** for equity and revise as necessary

# Discussion



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**Academic Data Analytics**



# Thank you!

Nathan Greenstein  
Grant Crider-Phillips

Academic Data Analytics  
Office of the Provost  
University of Oregon

<https://provost.uoregon.edu/analytics>



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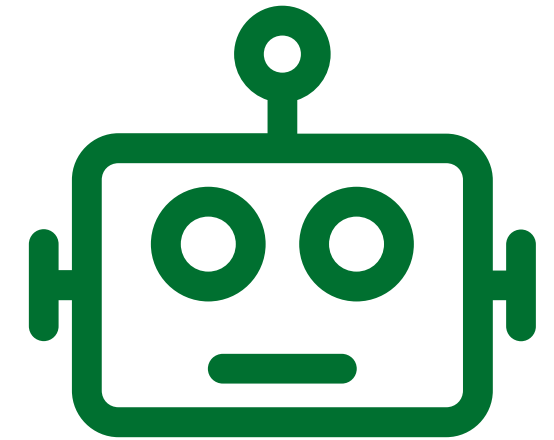
# Appendix



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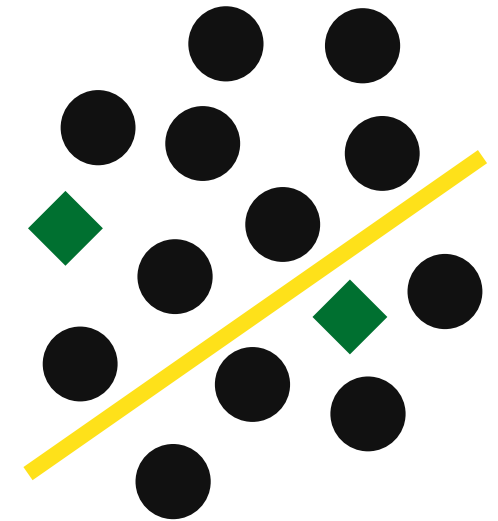
**Academic Data Analytics**

- Many varieties; today's focus is **predictive analytics**
- Harnesses large amounts of **data** and **computing power**
- Searches for **relationships** between inputs and outputs
- Finds patterns **more complex** than human eyes and traditional methods can handle
- Not magical, but **powerful in the right situation**



**Machine  
Learning**

- **Early advising** already in place
- **Mathematical model** already in use
  - Predicts **first-term GPA**
  - Traditional **linear regression**
  - **Unable** to predict second-term retention
- A useful tool, but a **compromise**
- Not evaluated for **equity**



**Status  
Quo**

# Initial Guardrails



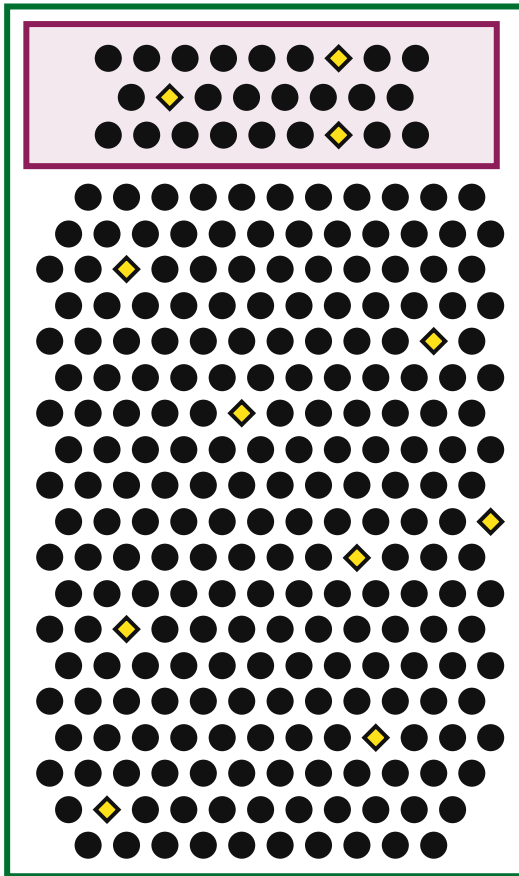
## *Do No Harm*

- Focus on model **performance**
- Compare specific groups to **everyone**
- Ensure that:
  - **Vulnerable** groups:  $\geq 85\%$
  - **Privileged** groups:  $\geq 75\%^*$

# First-Gen Performance, 2021 Cohort

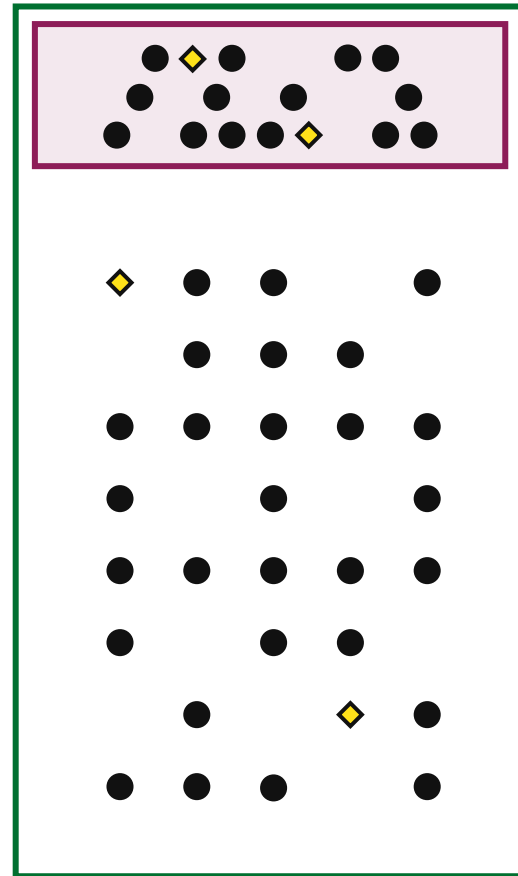
## ADA Model

All Students



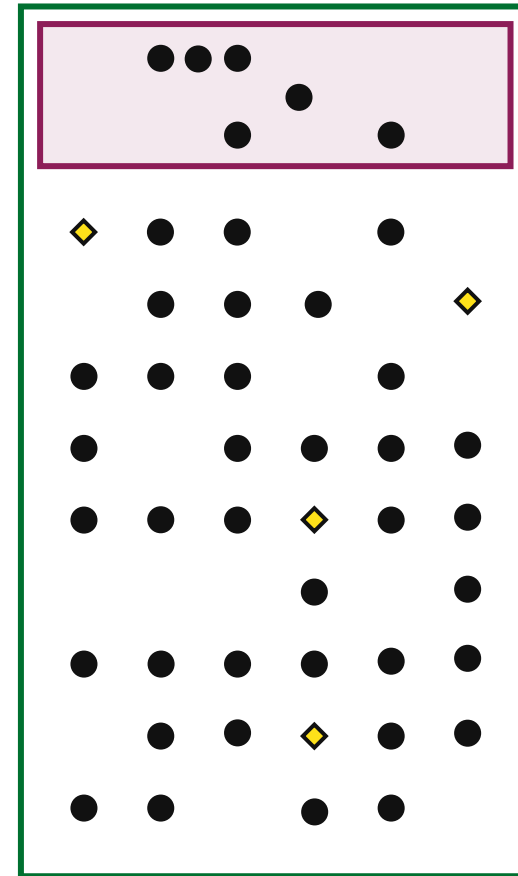
## ADA Model

First-Gen Students



## GPA Alternative

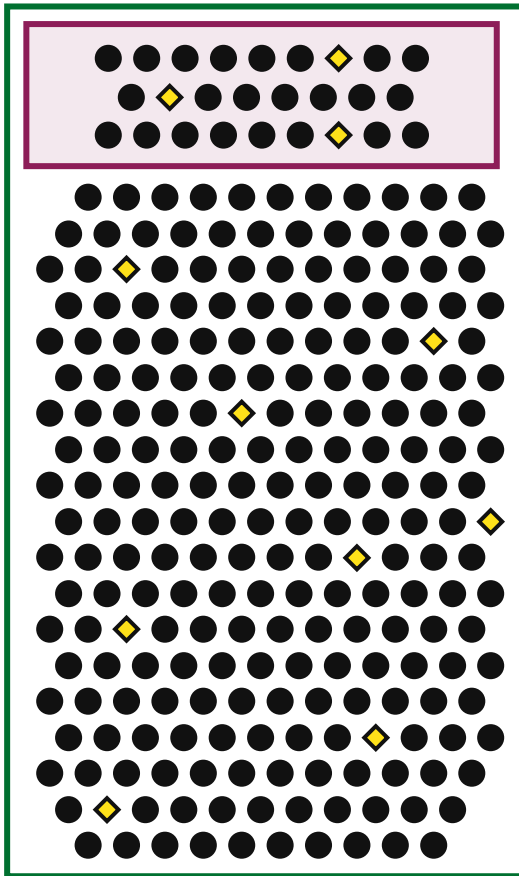
First-Gen Students



# URM Performance, 2021 Cohort

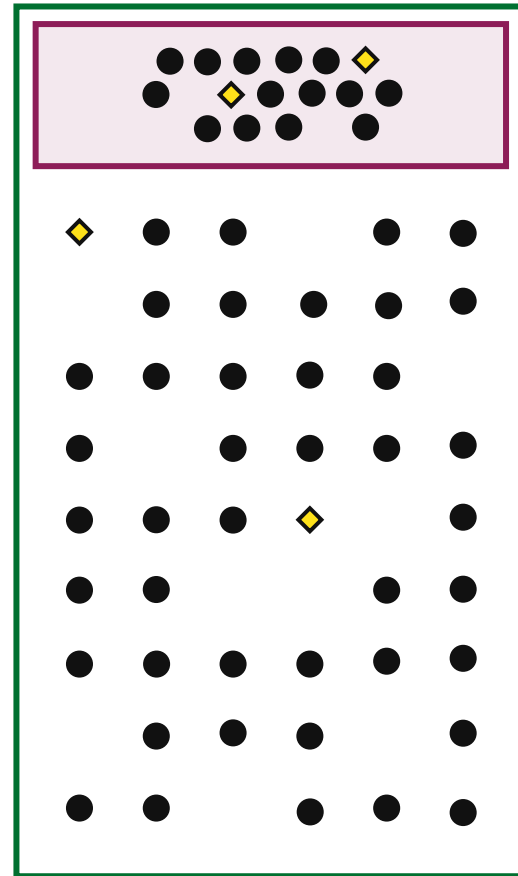
## ADA Model

All Students



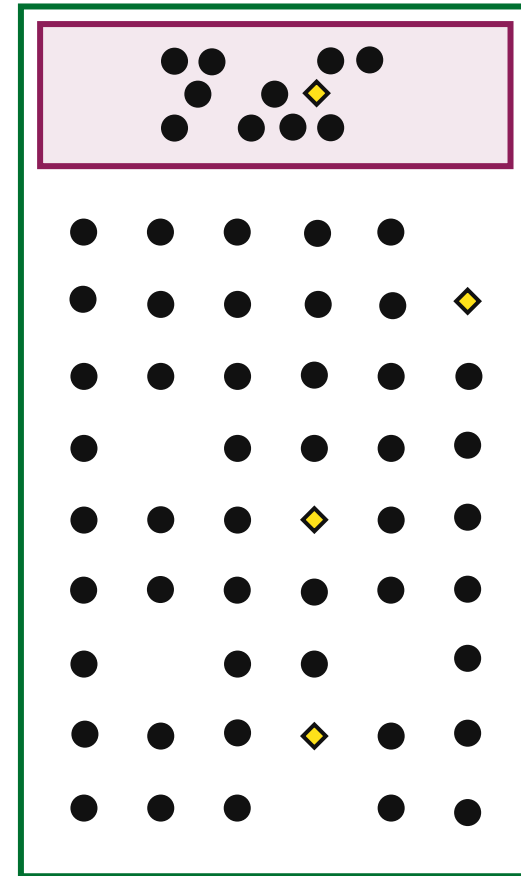
## ADA Model

URM Students



## GPA Alternative

URM Students



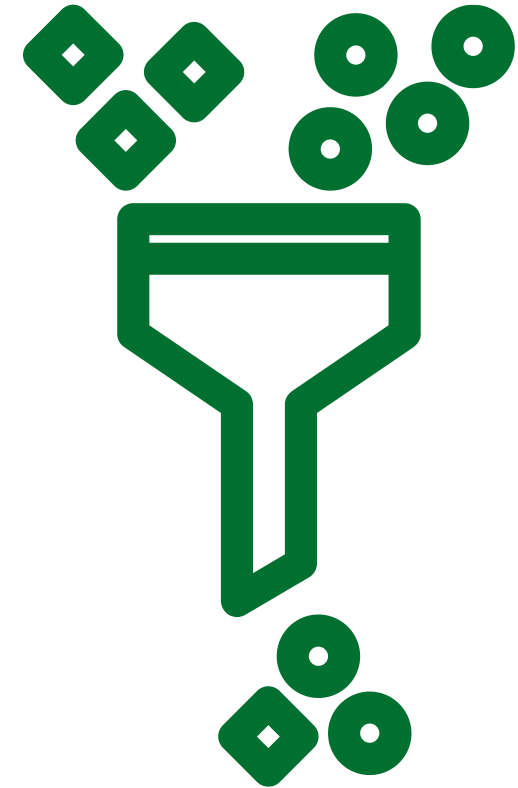
# Equity Performance Comparison

Model Performance (% of Non-Returners Targeted)	All Students	First-Generation	URM Race/Ethnicity				
			All	Black / African American	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	Hispanic / Latinx
Training Cohorts (2010 thru 2020)	100%	149%	146%	172%	134%	103%	147%
Validation Cohort (2021)	100%	129%	149%	110%	120%	–	160%

Cells representing fewer than 10 students are not reported.



- Equity depends on **real-world use**
  - Sometimes need parity
  - Sometimes need **disparity**
- Withholding race **does not ensure equity**
  - Proxy variables
  - Unbalanced data
- Model bias can be **measured** and **corrected**
  - **Empirical** metrics quantify bias
  - Corrective technologies **adjust** model
  - Use together for real **accountability**



**Including  
Race**