

# Keeping Up with the Joneses: Developing Meaningful Peer Groups

Presented

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# About Comparison

- Why do we compare ourselves to others?
  - Definition: “1: a mark on a permanent object ... serving as a reference ... 2 a: a point of reference from which measurements may be made b: something that serves as a standard by which measurements may be made.” *Webster’s Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary*
  - It’s all about reference points, especially when measurement is ambiguous
- To whom do we compare ourselves, and to whom should we compare ourselves?
  - It depends
  - Do we want to feel good about ourselves?
  - Do we want to improve some aspect of ourselves?
  - Do we want to test ourselves?

# Types of Peer Groups

- **Comparison:** Designed to answer the question, “How do we compare to organizations that are similar to us?”
- **Aspirational:** Designed to answer the question, “How do we compare to the best-performing organizations?” (Typical Benchmarking Group)
- **Specialized:** Designed to answer the question, “How do we compare to similar, or to the best-performing, organizations in relationship to specific aspects of our operations or outcomes?”

# Collin College Peer Groups

- Texas: THECB “Very Large” Community College Peer Group
- National: Annual IPEDS Data Feedback Reports
- National Community College Benchmark Project
- Workforce Training Benchmark Project



# Brenner Methodology

- 2007 AIR Forum: Brenner, Viktor (Waukesha County Technical College, WI) “A Universal Model of Institutional Similarity for Selecting an IPEDS Institutional Data Report Comparison Group,”  
<http://breeze.fvtc.edu/ipedscomparisongp/>)
- Collin identified 12 institutional peers using Brenner’s methodology

# Collin 2007 National Peer Group

- Brevard Community College, Cocoa, FL
- Central Piedmont Community College, Charlotte, NC
- Diablo Valley College, Pleasant Hill, CA
- Mesa Community College, Mesa, AZ
- Oakland Community College, Bloomfield, MI
- Palm Beach Community College, Lake Worth, FL
- Portland Community College, Portland, OR
- San Jacinto College District, Pasadena, TX
- Sierra College, Rocklin, CA
- Sinclair Community College, Dayton, OH
- Tulsa Community College, Tulsa, OK
- William Rainey Harper College, Palatine, IL



# Issues with Brenner Methodology

- Included all post-secondary institutions in the U.S.
- Ended up with ranking of all institutions from most similar to least similar
- Many institutions near the top of the ranking were clearly not good fits
- Put a lot of emphasis on geographical similarity
- Took no account of important non-IPEDS variables such as socioeconomic status

# Need to Revise 2007 National Peers

- Some institutions were not as good a fit as initially had been hoped.
  - The Florida institutions started offering baccalaureate degrees.
  - Some turned out to be subunits of larger systems.
  - Some turned out to be single-campus institutions.
- Collin grew much faster than its peer institutions. Over time, comparisons became less meaningful.
- Even without the difficulties cited above, there is a periodic need to re-tune a peer group.





# 2014 Peer Group Development

- January 2014: President and IRO agreed on need to re-tune Collin's national peer group after reviewing 2013's belated IPEDS Data Feedback Report
- Changes to IPEDS made it impossible to use the 2007 methodology without rewriting code
- Developed new model attempting to avoid some of the pitfalls of the 2007 model
- June 2014 IPEDS deadline

# 2014 Methodology: Step 1

- Used IPEDS Data Center to pull data for institutions that met specific criteria for FY2012
  - Associate's Degree-Granting
  - Public
  - Institution Size (20,000+)
  - Suburban/Urban
- Pulled data for 126 institutions

# IPEDES Variables Extracted for FY2012

- |                                |   |  |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Institution Name            | 16. Life Experience Credit                | 28. % Enrolled Exclusively in DE               |
| 2. City                        | 17. AP Credits Offered                    | 29. % Enrolled in Some, but Not All DE         |
| 3. State                       | 18. Weekend/Evening College               | 30. % Enrolled in Any DE                       |
| 4. ZIP Code                    | 19. Total Fall Enrollment                 | 31. 12-Month Unduplicated Headcount            |
| 5. County                      | 20. Full-Time Enrollment                  | 32. Student-Faculty Ratio                      |
| 6. Geographical Region         | 21. Part-Time Enrollment                  | 33. Number of Students Receiving Financial Aid |
| 7. High Degree Offered         | 22. FTE Enrollment                        | 34. Average Financial Aid Amount               |
| 8. Level of Urbanization       | 23. FTIC Degree-Seeking Enrollment        | 35. Total Revenues                             |
| 9. Carnegie Basic Class        | 24. Transfer-In Degree-Seeking Enrollment | 36. Total Expenditures                         |
| 10. Carnegie Undergrad Profile | 25. CE Degree/Cert-Seeking Enrollment     | 37. Total Expenditures for Instruction         |
| 11. Carnegie Size & Setting    | 26. Race/Ethnic Percentages               |  |
| 12. Avocational Instruction    | 27. Age Group Percentages                 |  |
| 13. ABE or HS Equivalency      |   |  |
| 14. Secondary Instruction      |   |  |
| 15. Dual Credit                |   |  |



# 2014 Methodology: Step 2

Extracted 2012 County Data from EASI Analytics “The Right Site Pro”

- Median Household Income
- Average Age
- Average Educational Attainment
- Crime Index
- Quality of Life Index
- Cost of Living Indices
  - All Items
  - Education and Communication
  - Housing
  - Transportation

# 2014 Methodology: Step 3

Visited Web sites for the 126 institutions to determine whether each institution was

- Distinct multi-campus system (number of campuses)
- Distinct single campus institution
- Multi-campus part of a larger system (number of campuses)
- Single campus part of a larger system

# 2014 Methodology: Step 4

Cleaned and recoded data

- % Part-Time
- % Minority
- Total Expenditures per 12-month unduplicated student

# 2014 Methodology: Step 5

- Preliminary Analyses
  - Studied frequency distributions
  - Studied relationships between variables
- Based on preliminary analysis, the following variables were used in step 6:
  - System Status
  - Number of Campuses
  - County Median Household Income
  - Quality of Life Index
  - Cost of Living Index
  - Degree of Urbanization
  - Total Fall Enrollment
  - % Part-Time
  - % Minority
  - Student-Faculty Ratio
  - Total Expenses per 12-Month Unduplicated Student

# 2014 Methodology: Step 6

- SPSS Two-Step Cluster Analysis
  - Handles both continuous and categorical variables
  - Can automatically find the optimal number of clusters
  - Assumes independence among variables
  - Assumes reasonably normal distributions for continuous variables
  - Assumes reasonably multinomial distribution for categorical variables
  - Fairly robust with regard to violations of assumptions
- Identified two clusters
  - Collin's cluster included 71 of 126 institutions



# 2014 Methodology: Step 7

## The Art of Selecting Peer Institutions

- Shared data for the key variables with the President and Leadership Team
- Extensive discussion with the President about which of the 71 institutions in Collin's cluster are the best fit
- Two single-campus institutions were excluded
- 51 excluded because President and Leadership Team decided they were not good fits



# New National Peer Group (12 Institutions)

- Central New Mexico Community College (Albuquerque, NM)
- Front Range Community College (Westminster, CO)
- Hillsborough Community College (Hillsborough, FL)
- Long Beach City College (Long Beach, CA)
- Montgomery College (Rockville, MD)
- Oakland Community College (Bloomfield Hills, MI)
- Pima County Community College (Tucson, AZ)
- Portland Community College (Portland, OR)
- Saint Louis Community College (Saint Louis, MO)
- Salt Lake Community College (Salt Lake City, UT)
- San Jacinto Community College (Pasadena, TX)
- Santa Monica College (Santa Monica, CA)



# Changes in IPEDS Peer Comparisons

- Collin's enrollment is now very similar to its peer median
- Undesirable gap increased between Collin and its peers related to the numbers of degrees and certificates awarded
- Major gap disappeared between Collin and its peers related to the number of noninstructional staff

# Questions & Contact Information

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