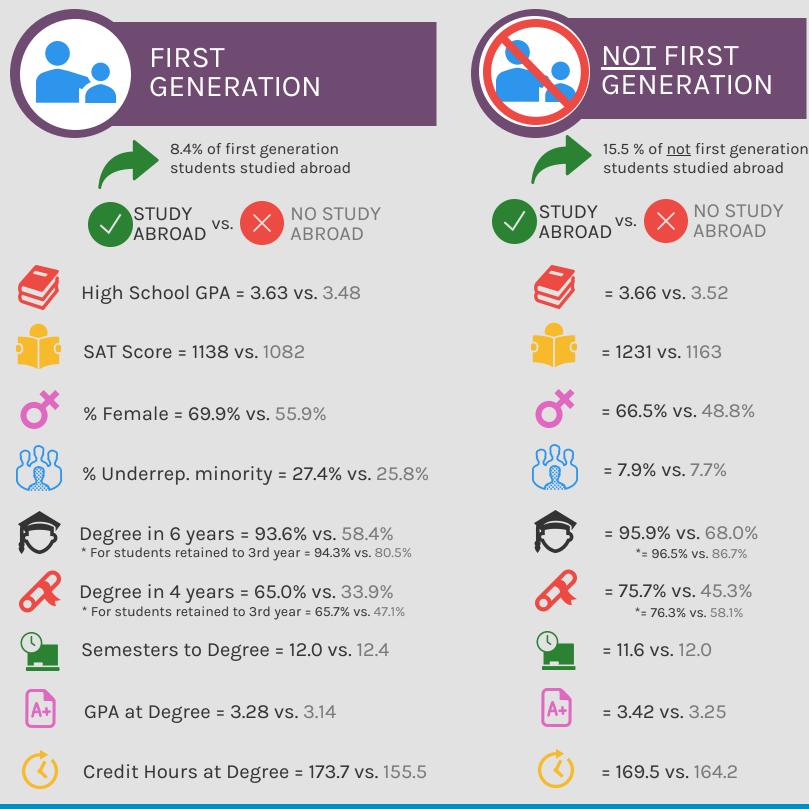
CASSIE The Consortium for the Analysis of Student Success through International Education

Study Abroad: First Generation Status vs Not First Generation Status Descriptive Statistics



* Refers to the graduation rate of students who remain enrolled until their 3rd year 'Semesters to Degree', 'Credit Hours Earned at Degree' and 'GPA at Degree' are all conditional on graduation.

For more information: www.usg.edu/cassie

Study Abroad: First Generation Status vs Not First Generation Status Matching Analysis

	FIRST GENERATION		<u>NOT</u> FIRST GENERATION
DEGREE IN 6 YEARS	6.5	Among students who are first generation status, those who SA are 6.5pp more likely to graduate in 6 years compared with non- SA students. For students who are not first generation status, the differential is 3.2pp.	3.2рр
DEGREE IN 4 YEARS	11.4pp	Among students who are first generation status, those who SA are 11.4pp more likely to graduate in 4 years compared with non- SA students. For students who are not first generation status, the differential is 9.2pp.	9.2pp
SEMESTERS TO DEGREE	-0.29	Among students who are first generation status, those who SA graduate 0.29 semesters, or approximately 5 weeks, faster compared with non-SA students. For students who are not first generation status, the differential is 0.23 semesters (4 weeks).	-0.23
GPA AT DEGREE	O.11	Among students who are first generation status, those who SA earn a 0.10 higher GPA compared with non-SA students. For students who are not first generation status, the differential is 0.09.	0.09
CREDIT HOURS EARNED	6.88	Among students who are first generation status, those who SA earn 6.88 more credit hours compared with non-SA students. For students who are not first generation status, the differential is 2.00 credit hours.	2.00
pp = percentage points; NSS = Not statistically significant Please note that these matching results do not restrict matches to occur within institutions, due to the often low frequency			

Please note that these matching results do not restrict matches to occur within institutions, due to the often low frequency of observations at any single institution. As a consequence, the magnitude of these results are often larger than when this restriction is imposed. Results should be interpreted with this caveat in mind.