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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Changed Feature** | **Effect on Predicted Retention Rate** | **Effect on Predicted Completion Rate** | **Effect on Predicted Debt-to-Earn Ratio** |
| Increase admission rate | Increase | Decrease | Decrease |
| Decrease Admission Rate | Decrease | Increase | Decrease |
| Increase average cost | Decrease | Increase | Decrease |
| Decrease Average Cost | Increase | Decrease | Increase |
| Increase admission rate and average cost | Increase | Increase | Decrease |
| Decrease Admission Rate and Average Cost | Increase | Increase | Increase |

Decreasing the admission rate and average cost variables has the above effects on the dependent variables. For reference, I have also included the rows from my previous analysis where I increased admission rate and cost. Increasing admission rate and cost by about 20% each increases retention (0.5%) and completion rate (2%) and decrease debt-to-earnings ratio(5%). On the other hand, decreasing admission rate and average cost by 20% cause an even greater increase in retention (4%) and completion rate (7%), but also increases debt-to-earnings ratio (2%).

This makes me adjust the recommendation that I previously made from increasing admission and cost to decreasing admission rate and average cost. I feel like the tradeoff of a slightly higher debt-to-earnings ratio is outweighed by the larger increase in retention and completion rates.