

# CAPR's study of multiple measures placement in the State University of New York

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Community College Research Center

**Reimagining  
Developmental  
Education**

CAPR | 2019

#CAPR2019

# Agenda

- Why use multiple measures for placement
- Selection of a multiple measures system
- Early results of the SUNY research
- What's next?

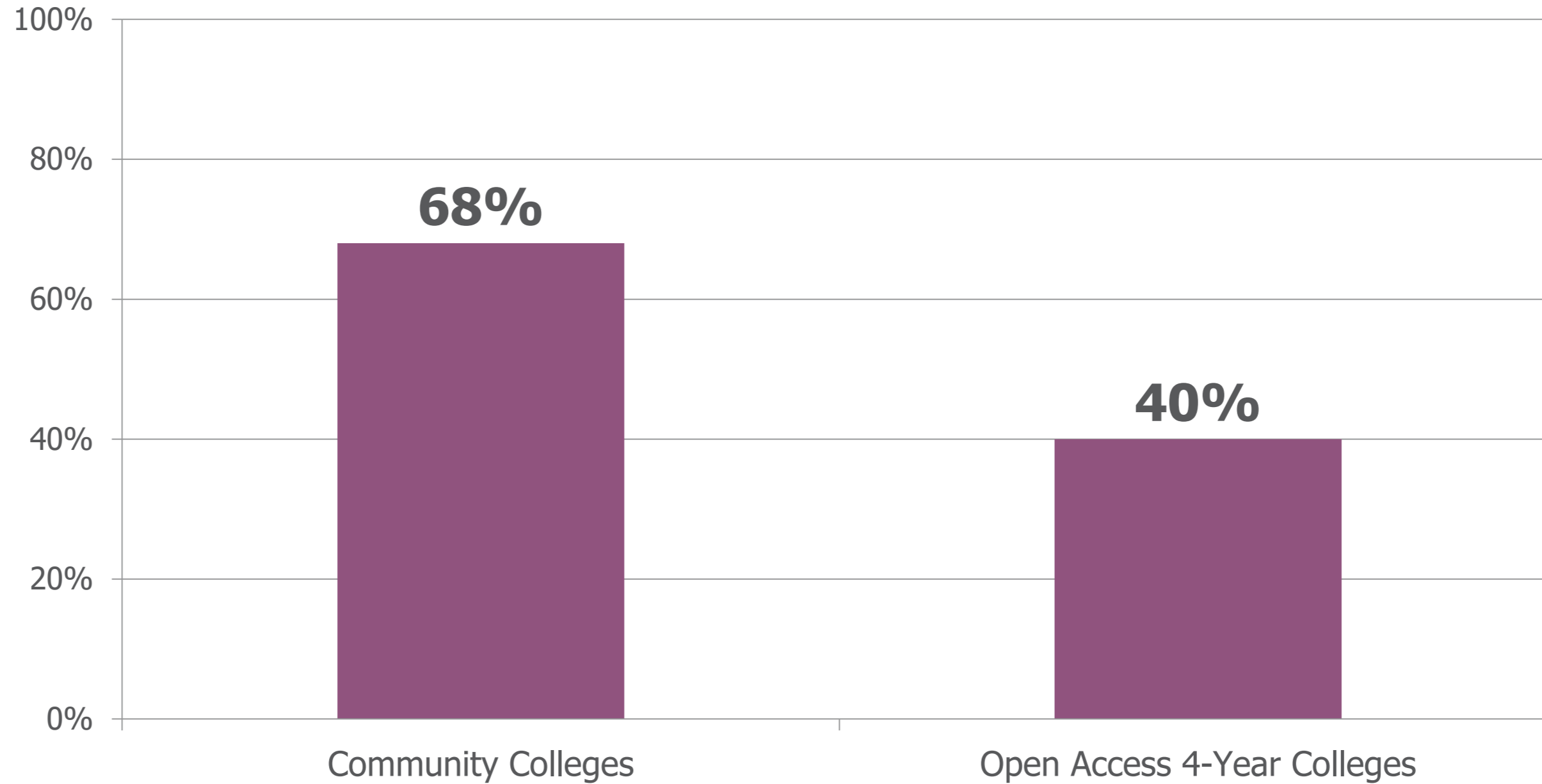
# Definition of Multiple Measures Assessment

....a system that combines two or more measures to place students into appropriate courses and/or supports

(Barnett and Reddy, 2017)

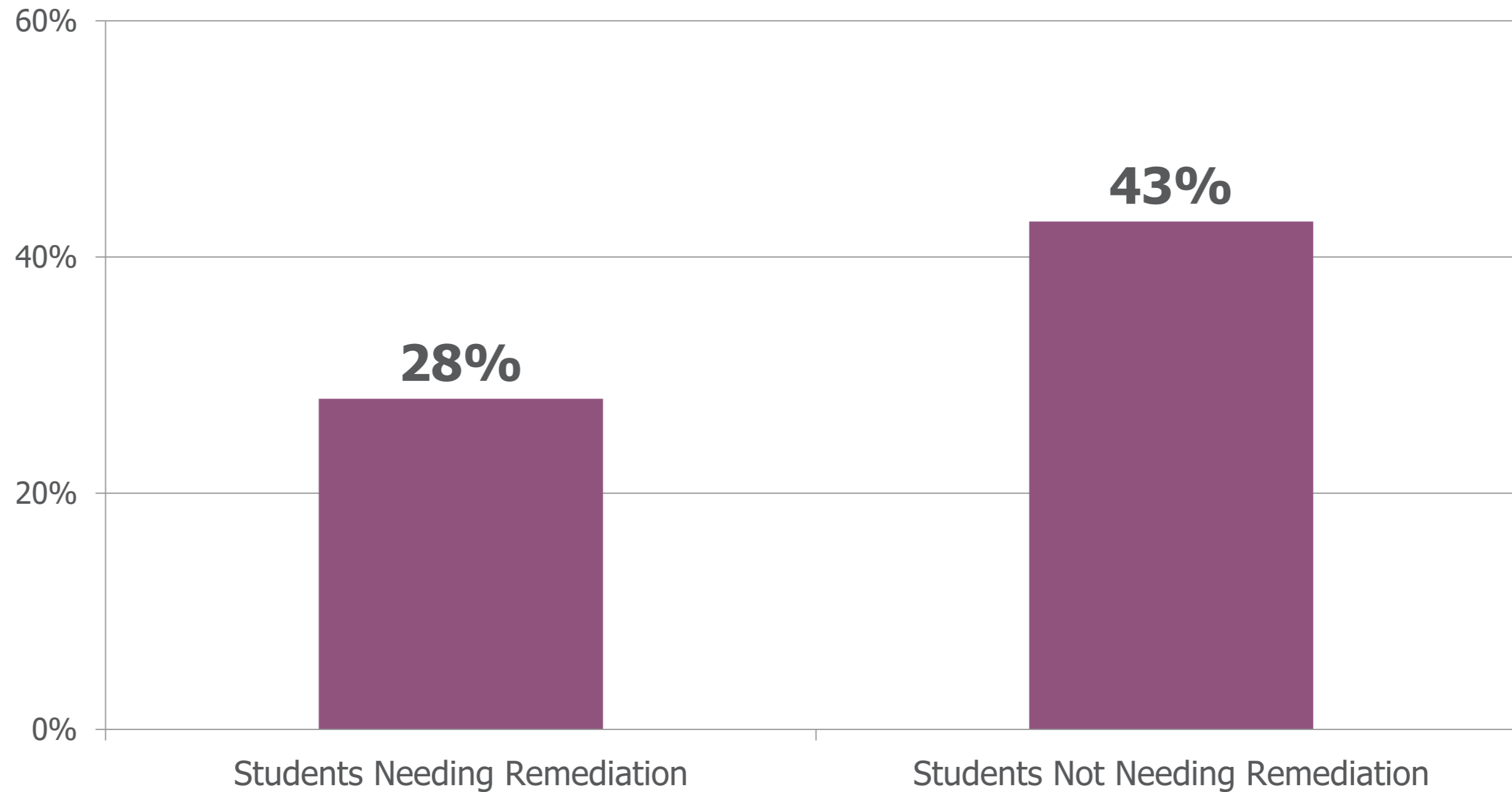


# Students needing 1+ developmental education course (NCES, 2013)





# Community college 8-year graduation rates

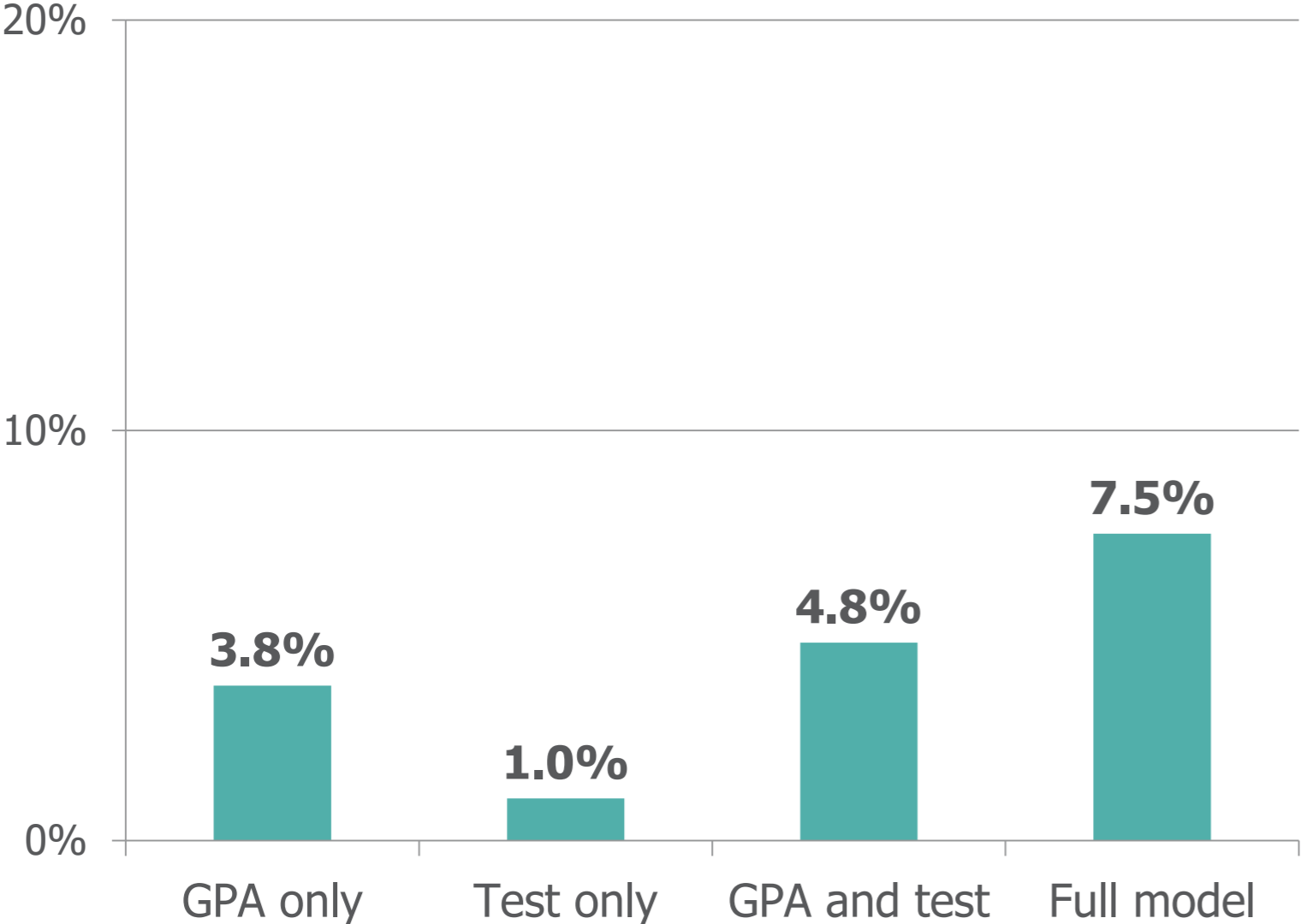
(Attewell, Lavin, Domina, and Levey, 2006)



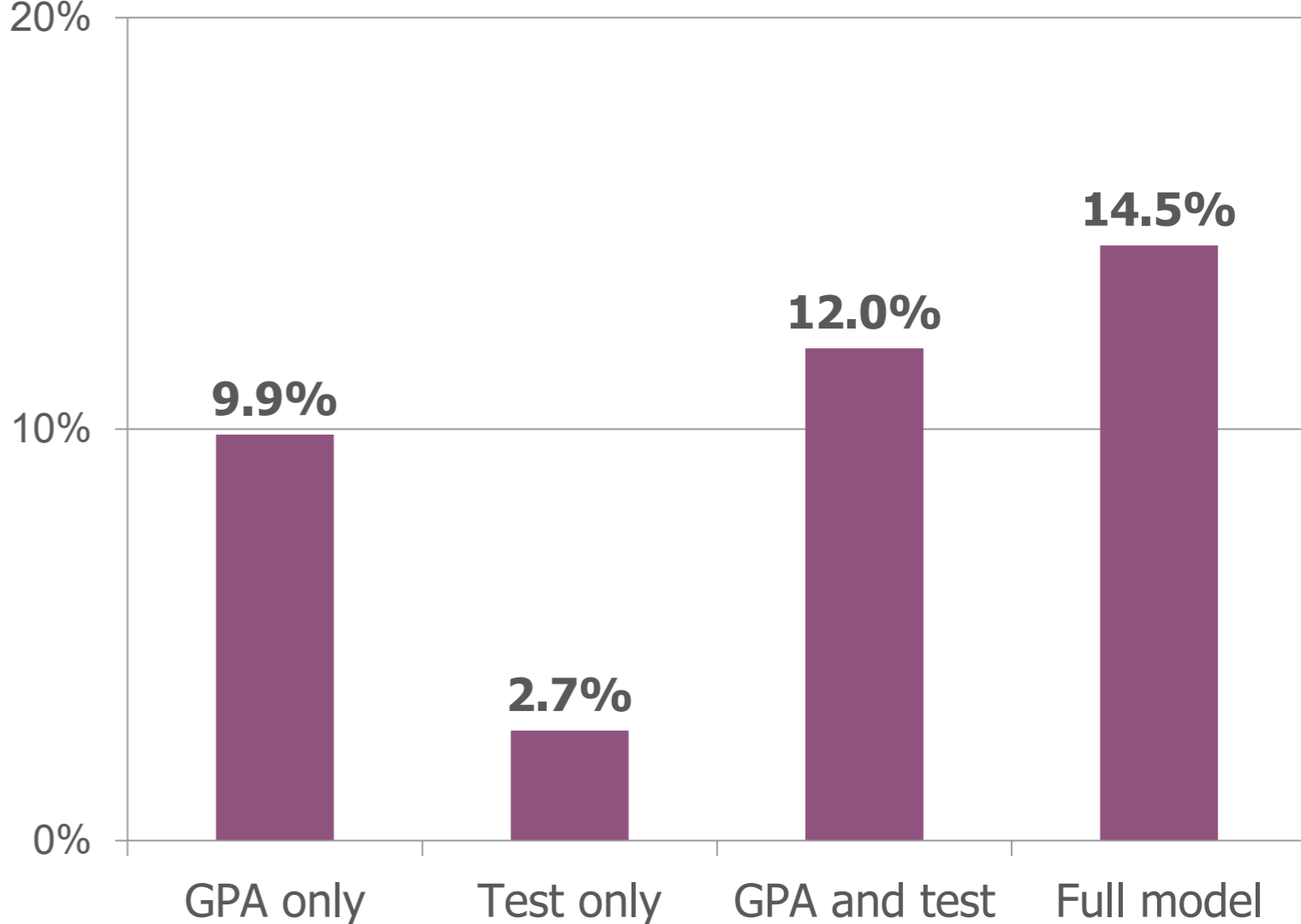
# Under-placement and Over-placement

		Placement According to Exam	
		Developmental	College Level
Student Ability	Developmental		<b>Over-placed</b> <i>(English – 5%)</i> <i>(Math – 6%)</i>
	College Level	<b>Under-placed</b> <i>(English – 29%)</i> <i>(Math – 18%)</i>	

# One College: English



# One College: Math



# Conclusions so far

- Students placed into developmental education are less likely to be successful.
- Better assessment systems are needed.
- HS GPA is the best predictor of success in college math and English.



# Multiple Measures Assessment



# Why Use Multiple Measures

- Existing placement tests are not good predictors of success in college courses.
- More information improves most predictions.
- Different measures may be needed to best place specific student groups.

# Multiple Measures Options

MEASURES	SYSTEMS OR APPROACHES	PLACEMENTS
<p><u>Administered by college:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Traditional or alternative placement tests</li><li>2. Non-cognitive assessments</li><li><i>3. Computer skills or career inventory</i></li><li><i>4. Writing assessments</i></li><li><i>5. Questionnaire items</i></li></ol> <p><u>Obtained from elsewhere:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. High school GPA</li><li>2. Other HS transcript information</li><li>3. Standardized test results (e.g., ACT, SAT, AP)</li></ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Waiver system</li><li>• Decision rules or bands</li><li>• Placement formula (algorithm)</li><li>• Directed self-placement</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Placement into traditional courses</li><li>• Placement into alternative coursework</li><li>• Placement into support services</li></ul>

# Concerns about the HS GPA (with thanks to John Hetts and Brad Bostian)

- How are we going to get the HS GPA?
- *Our* test is different/better/more awesome.
- High school GPA is only predictive for recent graduates.
- Different high schools grade differently.

## Sources of HS transcript data

- The students bring a transcript.
- The high school sends.
- Obtained from state data files.
- Self report.

Note: Consider using the 11th grade GPA.

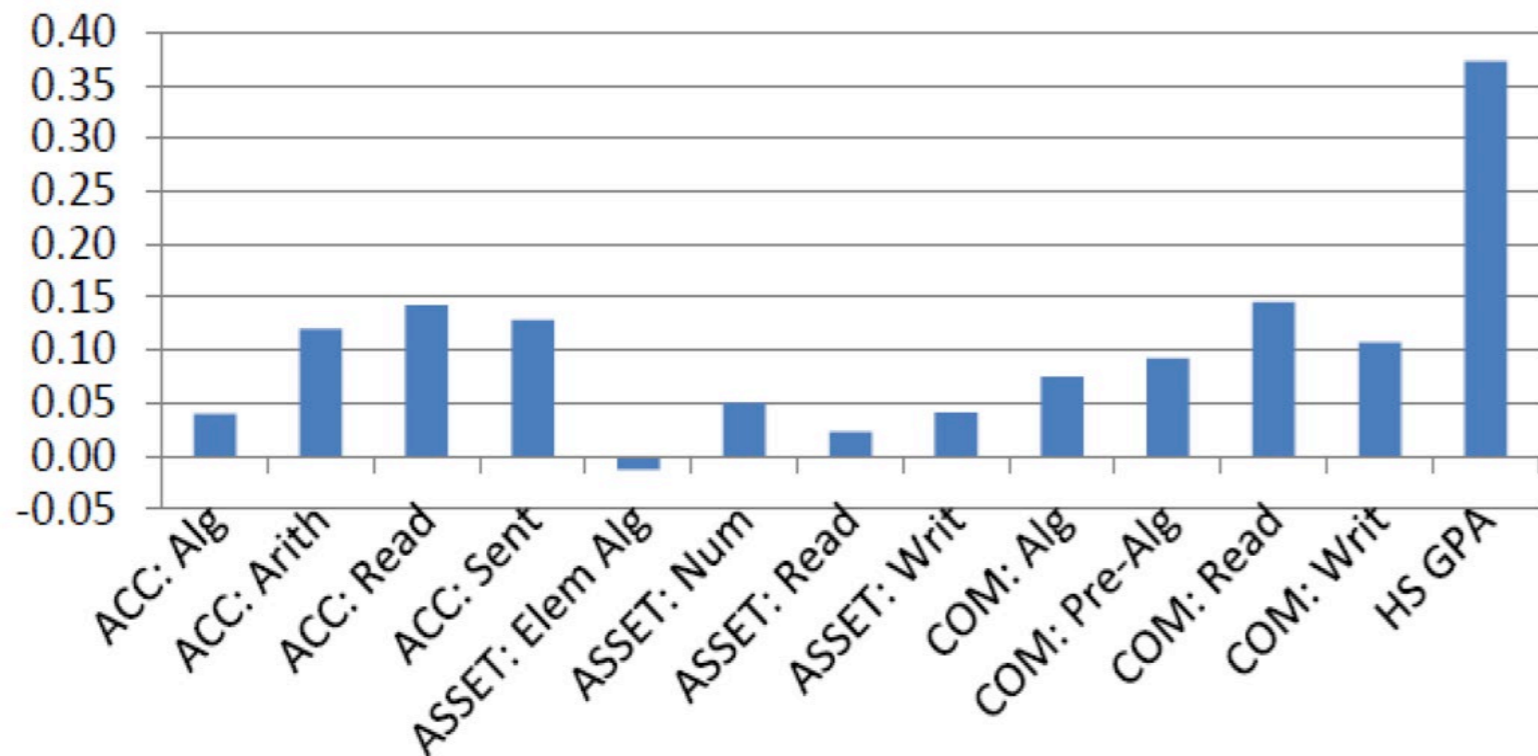
## Self-report research

- UC admissions uses self-report but verifies after admission. In 2008, at 9 campuses, 60,000 students. No campus had >5 discrepancies b/w reported grades and student transcripts (Hetts, 2016)
- College Board: Shawn & Mattern, 2009: “Students are quite accurate in reporting their HSGPA”,  $r = .73$ .
- ACT research often uses self-reported GPA and generally find it to highly correlate with students actual GPA: ACT, 2013:  $r = .84$ .

# None of the tests are that good for placement

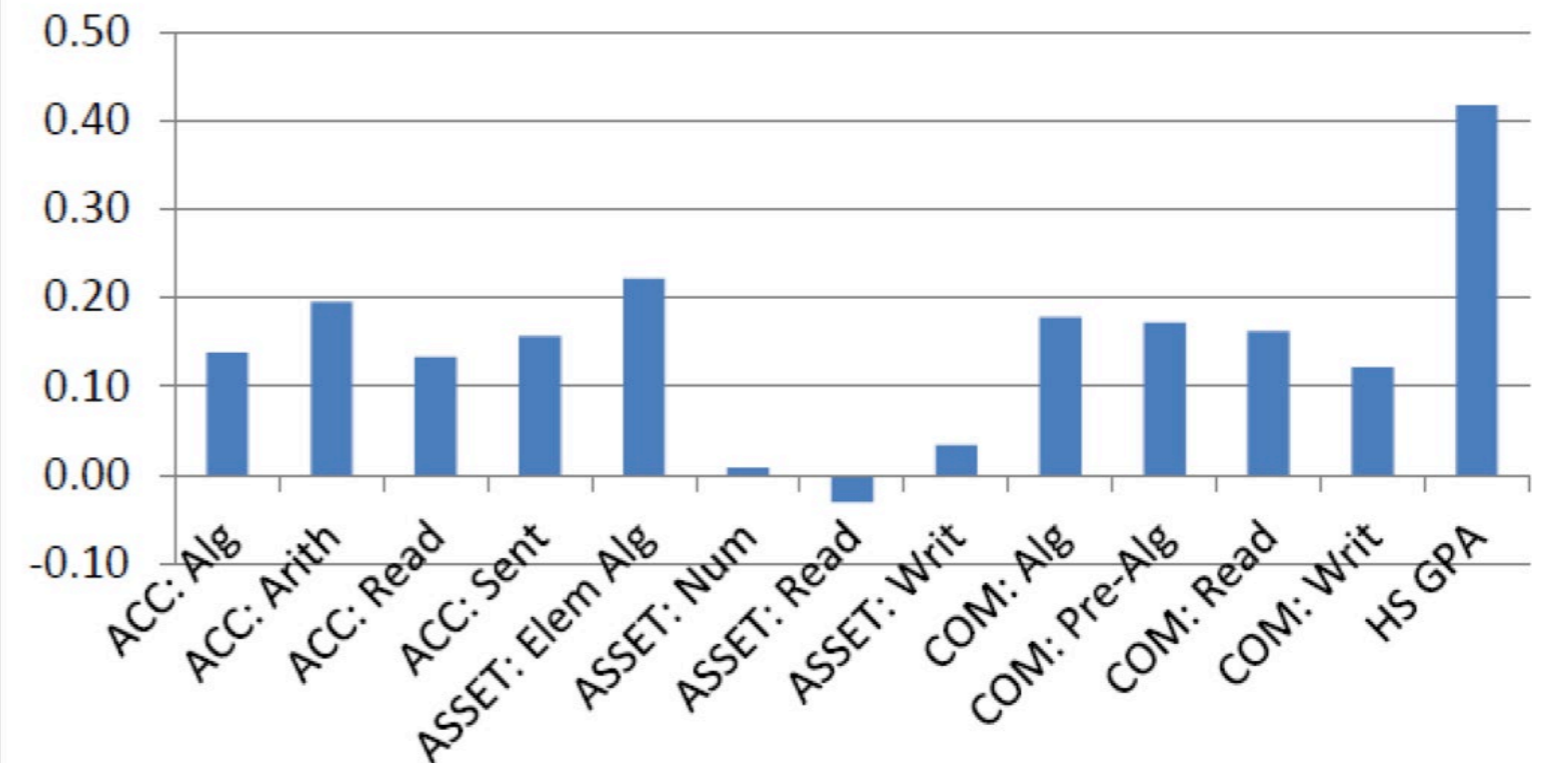
## North Carolina English

**ENG110/111 Grades: Correlation Coefficients**

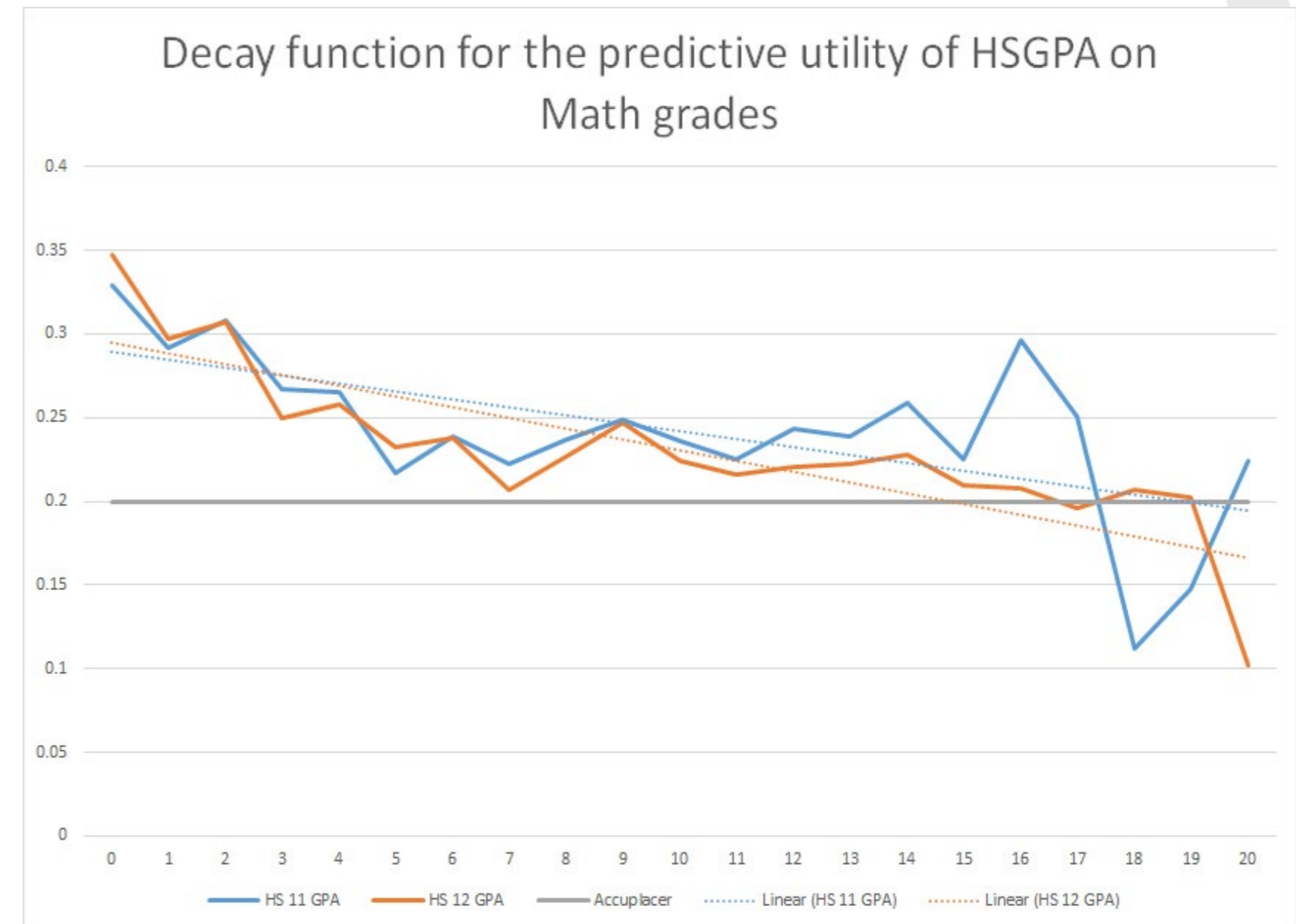
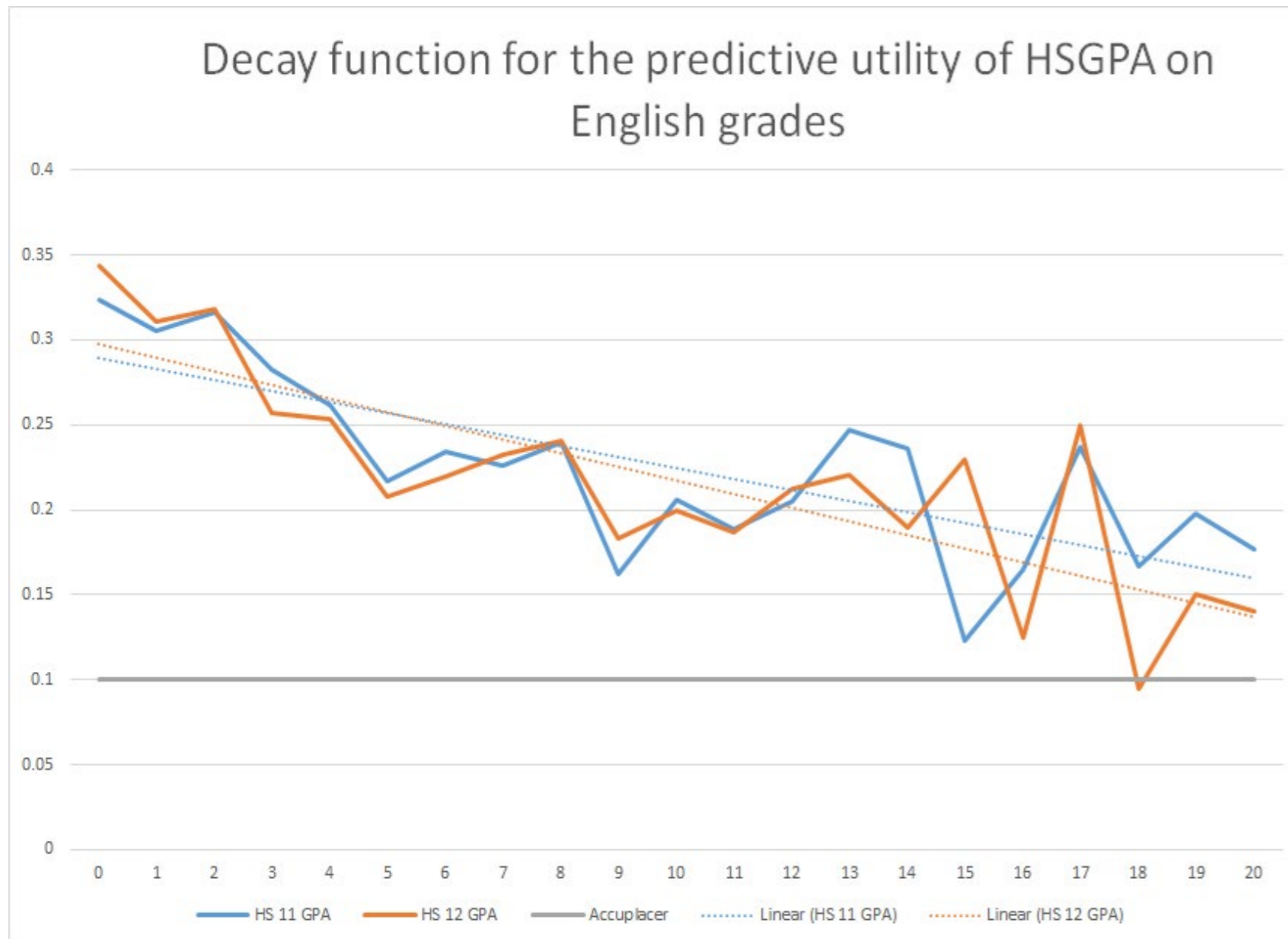


## North Carolina Math

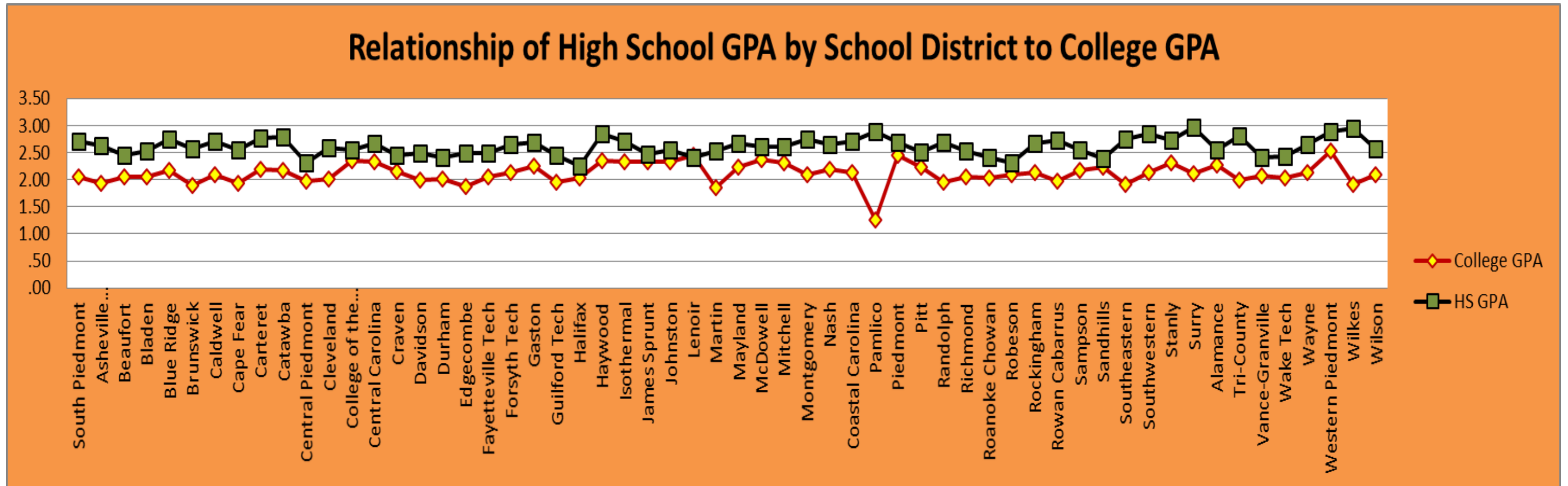
**MAT141-171 Grades: Correlation Coefficients**



# HS GPA is a better predictor than test results for long time (from Hetts, 2016)



# For the most part, college grades stay parallel with feeder high school grades (Bostian, 2016)





# Non-cognitive assessments

Development of non-cognitive skills promotes students' ability to think cogently about information, manage their time, get along with peers and instructors, persist through difficulties, and navigate the landscape of college...(Conley, 2010).

Non-cognitive assessments may be of particular value for:

- Nontraditional (older) students.
- Students without a high school record.
- Students close to the cut-off on a test.

## NC 1: Success Navigator

### Domains:

- Academic discipline, commitment, self-management, support, social supports

### *Academic Success Index*, includes:

- Projected 1st year GPA
- Probability of returning next semester

### Also, *Course Acceleration Indicator*

- Recommendation for math or English acceleration

## NC 2: Engage

### Domains:

- Motivation and skills, social engagement, self-regulation

### Advisor report also has:

- Academic Success Index
- Retention Index

Correlation with GPA and retention, especially Motivation scale.

## NC 3: Grit Scale

Domains:

- Grit and self-control

Provides score 1-5 on level of grit, with 5 as maximum (extremely gritty) and 1 as lowest (not all gritty).

Correlation with GPA and conscientiousness

## NC 4: Learning and Study Strategies Inventory (LASSI)

Domains:

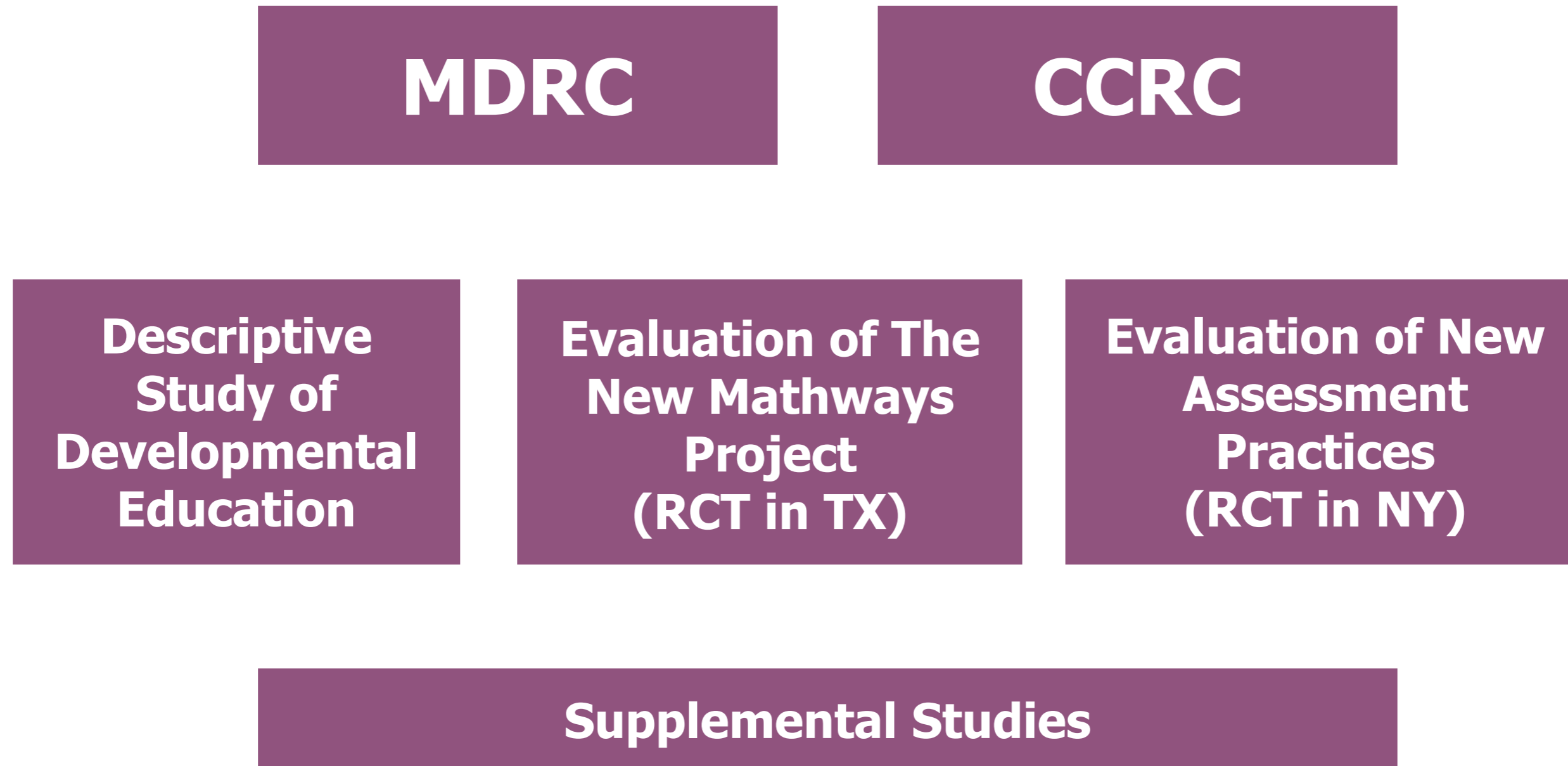
- Anxiety, attitude, concentration, information processing, motivation, selecting main ideas, self-testing, test strategies, time management, using academic resources.

Correlation with GPA and retention

# The CAPR Assessment Study



# Organization of CAPR



# Research on Alternative Placement Systems (RAPS)

- 5 year project; 7 SUNY community colleges
- Evaluation of the use of predictive analytics in student placement decisions.
- Random assignment/implementation/cost study
- Current status: working on final analysis

# Research Questions (Summary)

- Do student outcomes improve when they are placed using predictive analytics?
- How does each college adopt/adapt and implement such a system?

# The State University of New York Sites

## LOCATION

A – The Center for the Analysis of Postsecondary Readiness, Community College Research Center, MDRC

B – Cayuga Community College

C – Jefferson Community College

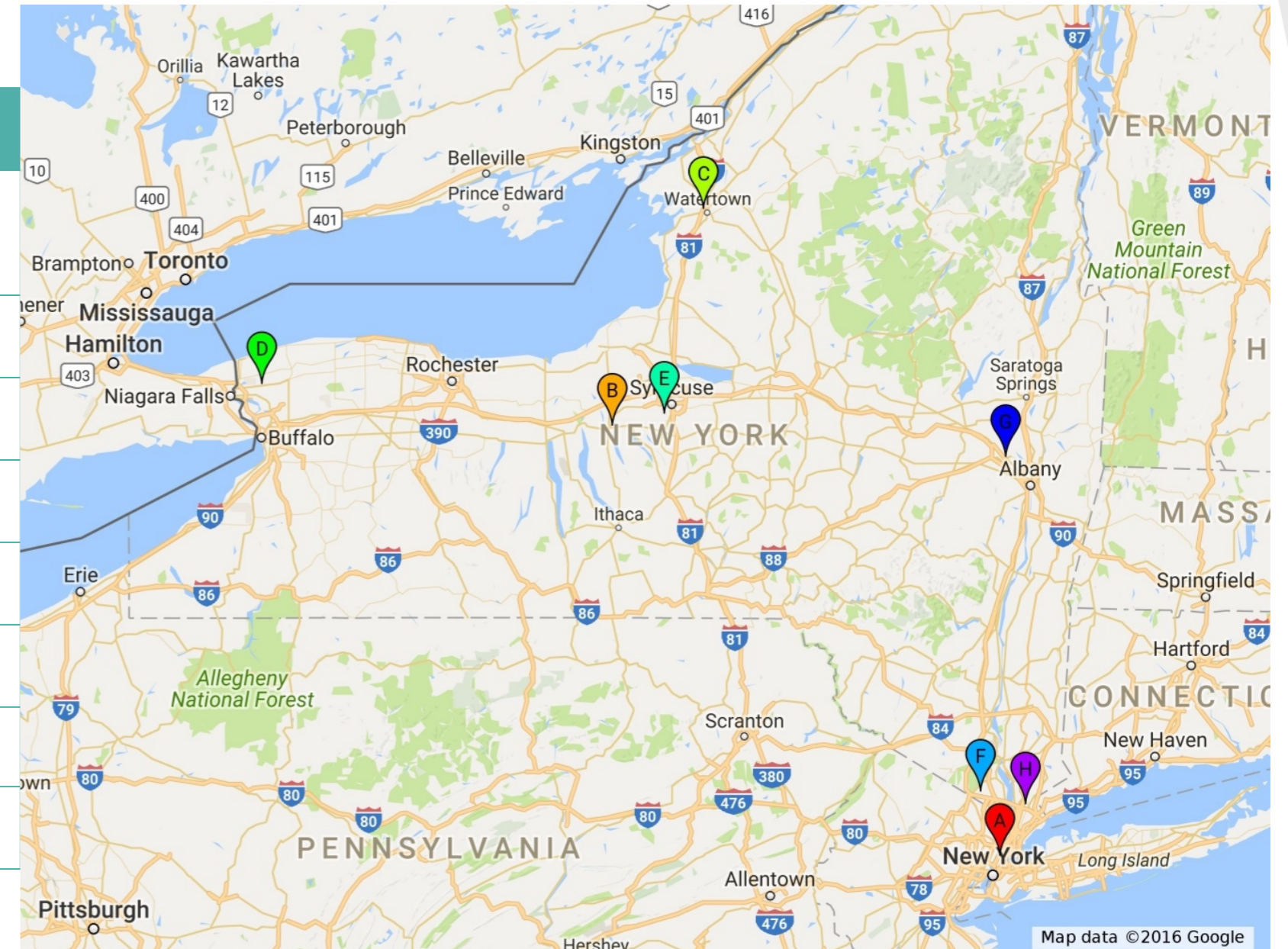
D – Niagara County Community College

E – Onondaga Community College

F – Rockland Community College

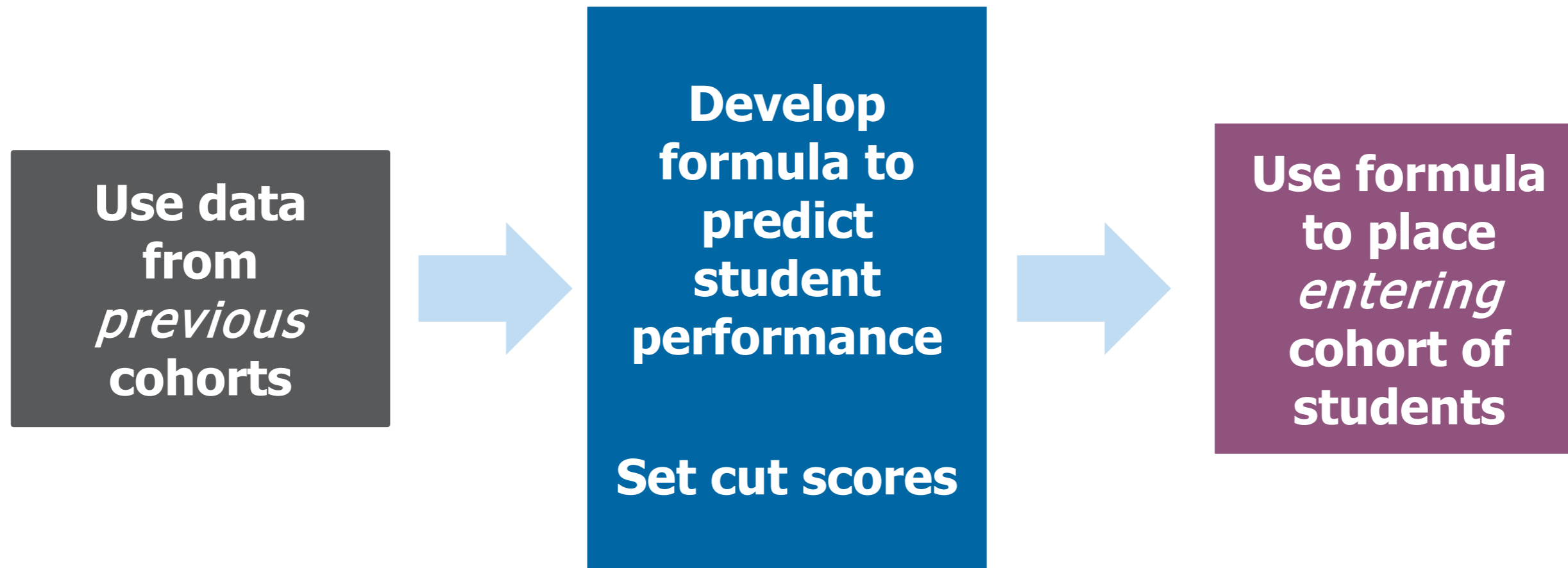
G – Schenectady County Community College

H – Westchester Community College





# How Does the Predictive Analytics Placement Work?



# Preliminary Results

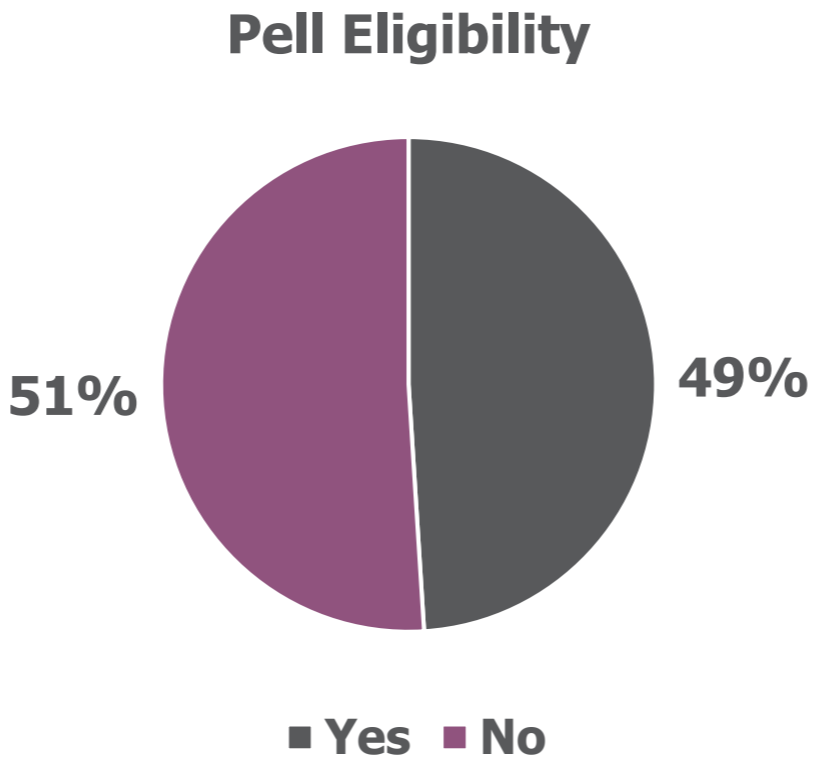
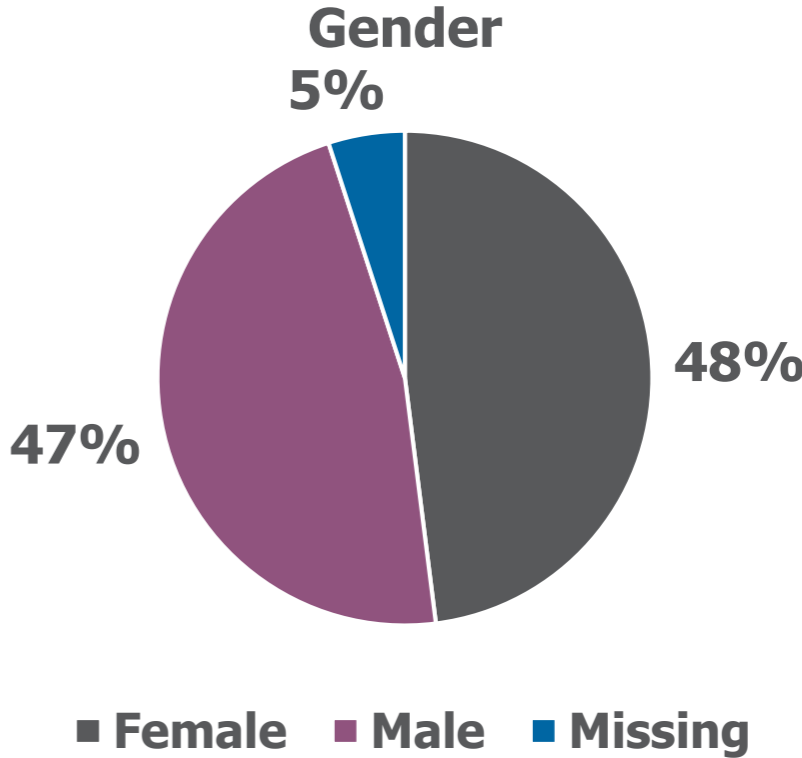
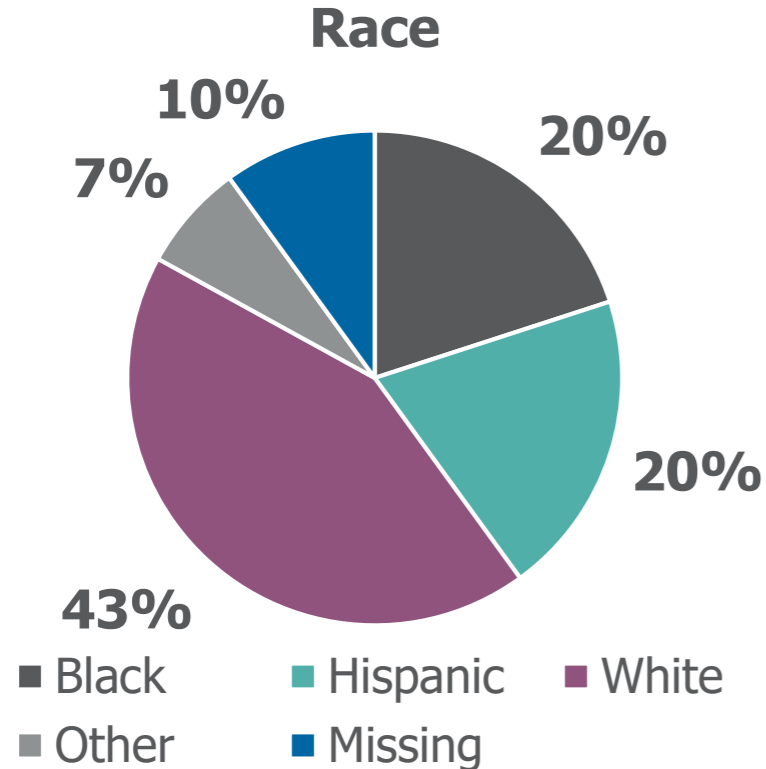
# Final Analysis Sample

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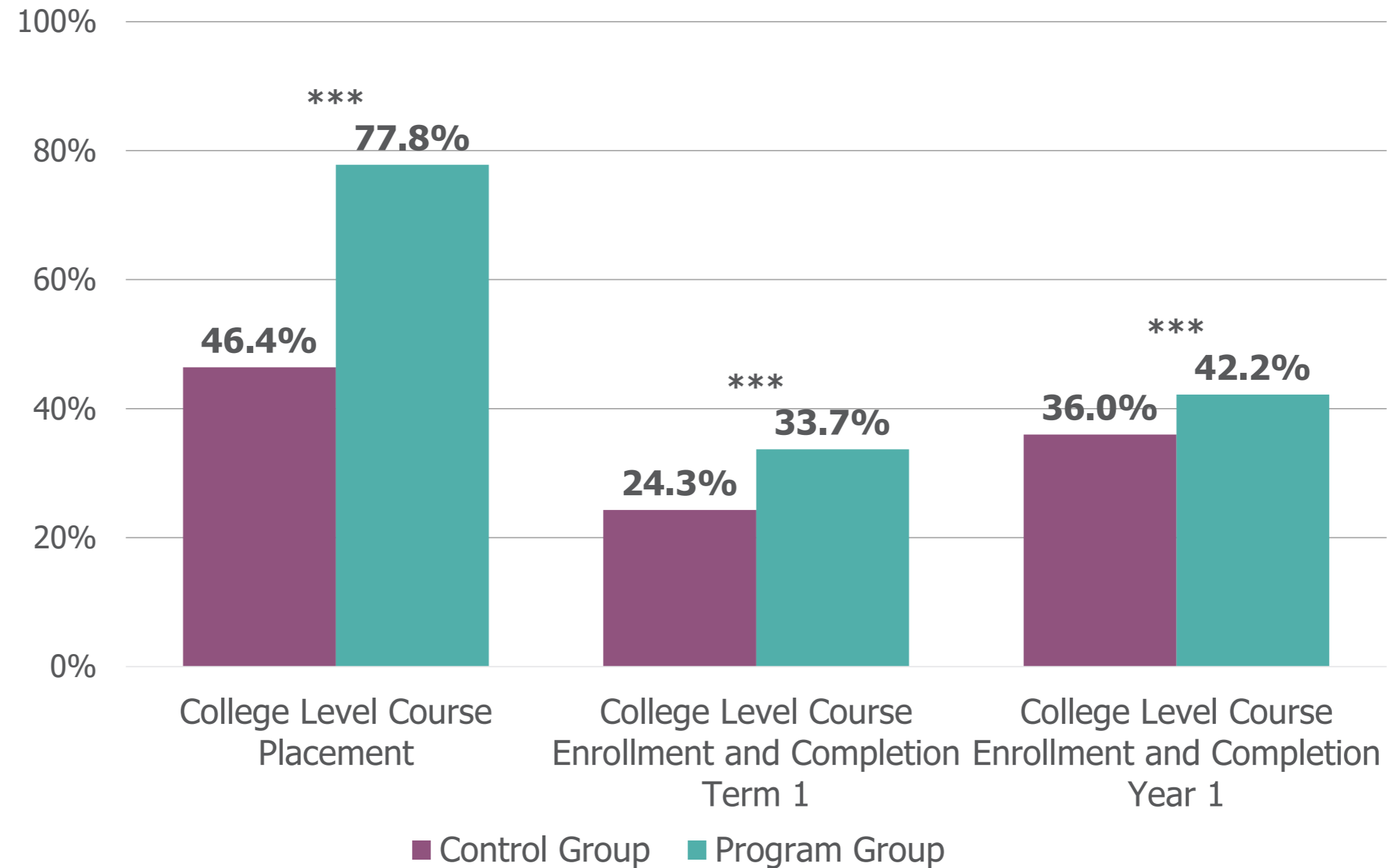
Sample = **12,971 students** across 7 colleges and 3 cohorts

- 49% students assigned to business-as-usual (n=6,589)
- 51% students assigned to treatment group (n=6,382)
- **86% enrolled** into at least one course after placement test (n=11,102)

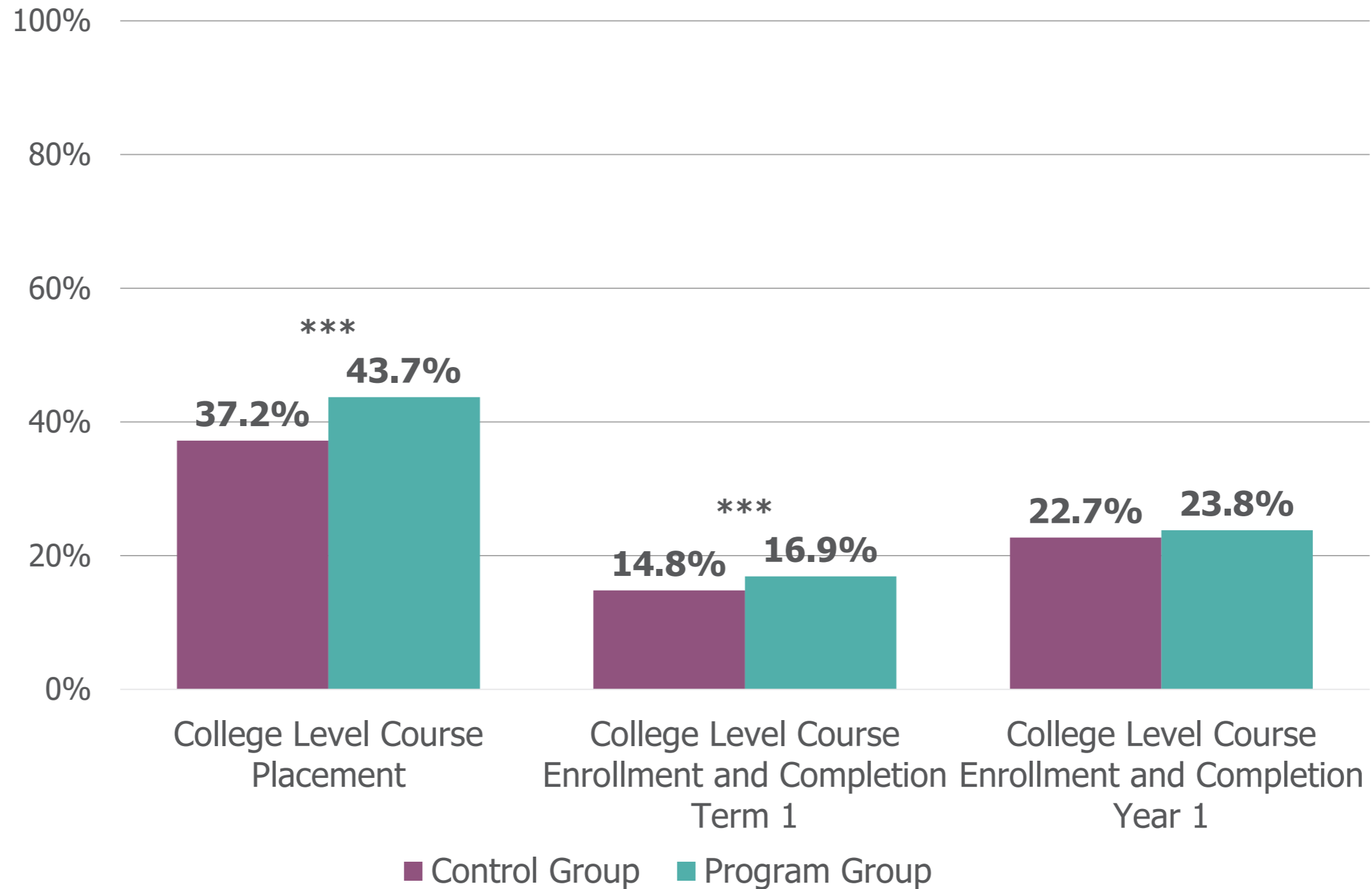
# Demographic Characteristics



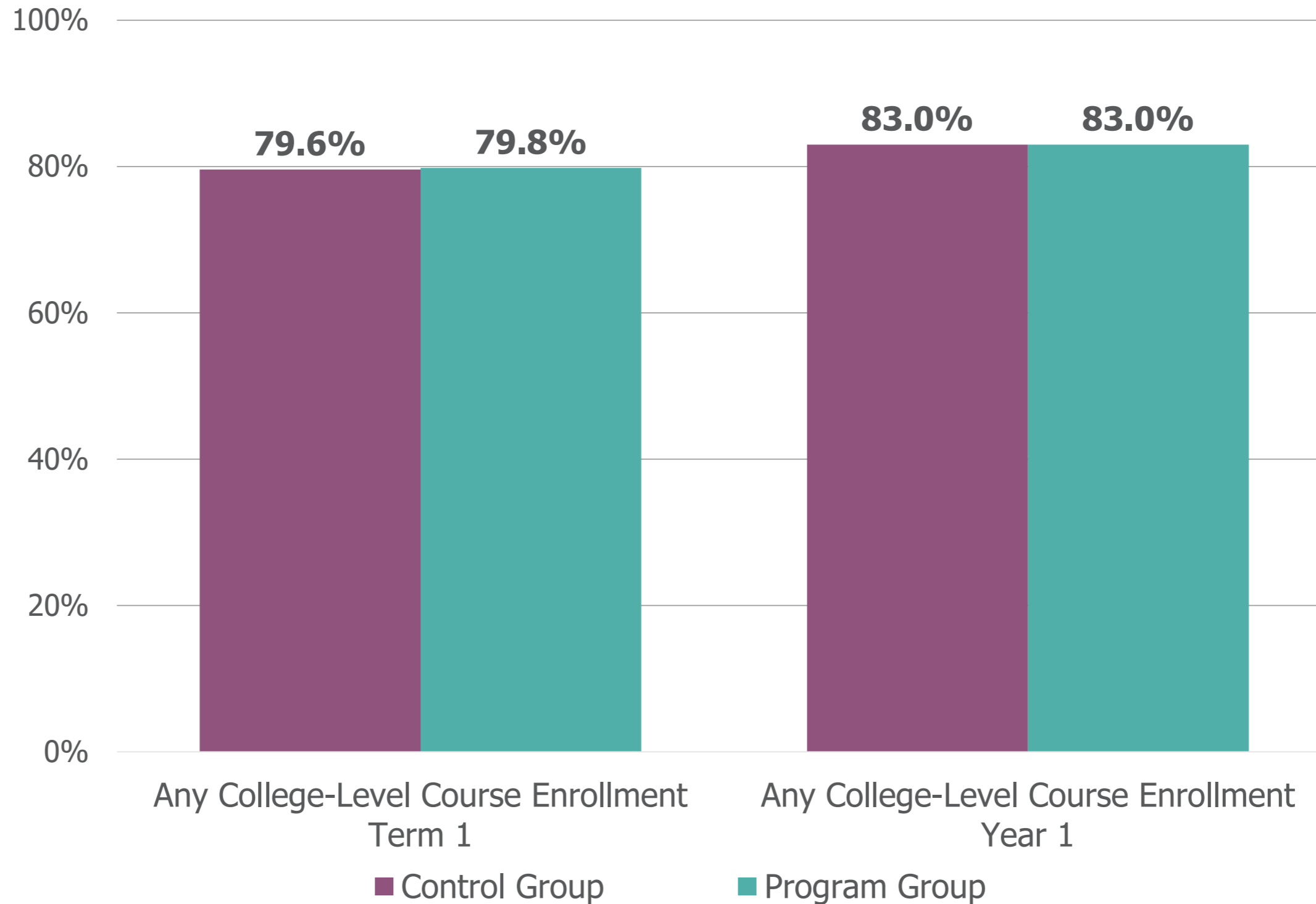
# Treatment Effects: English (Stand-Alone Courses Only)



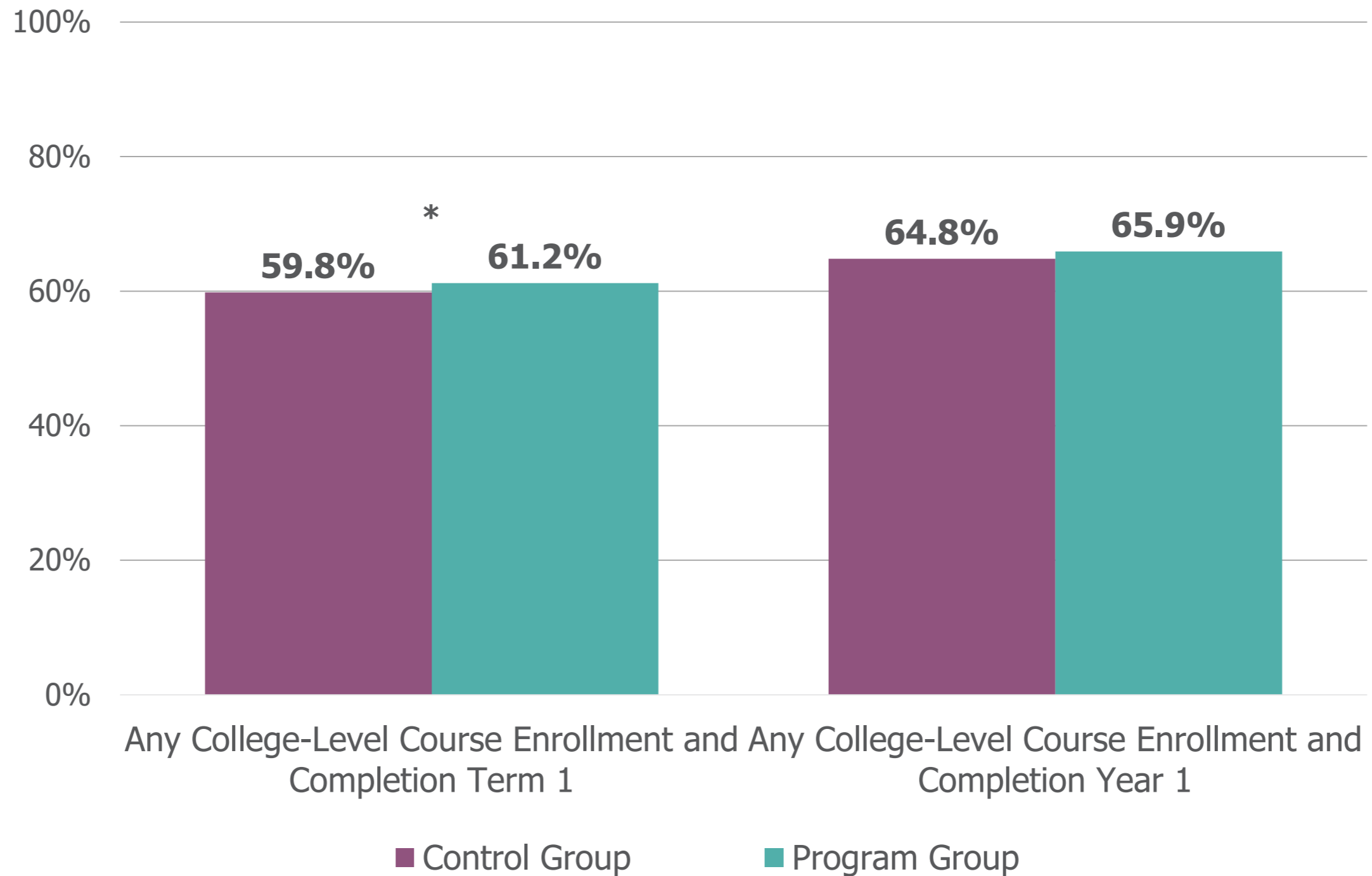
# Treatment Effects: Math (Stand-Alone Courses Only)



# Treatment Effects: Any College-Level Course Enrollment

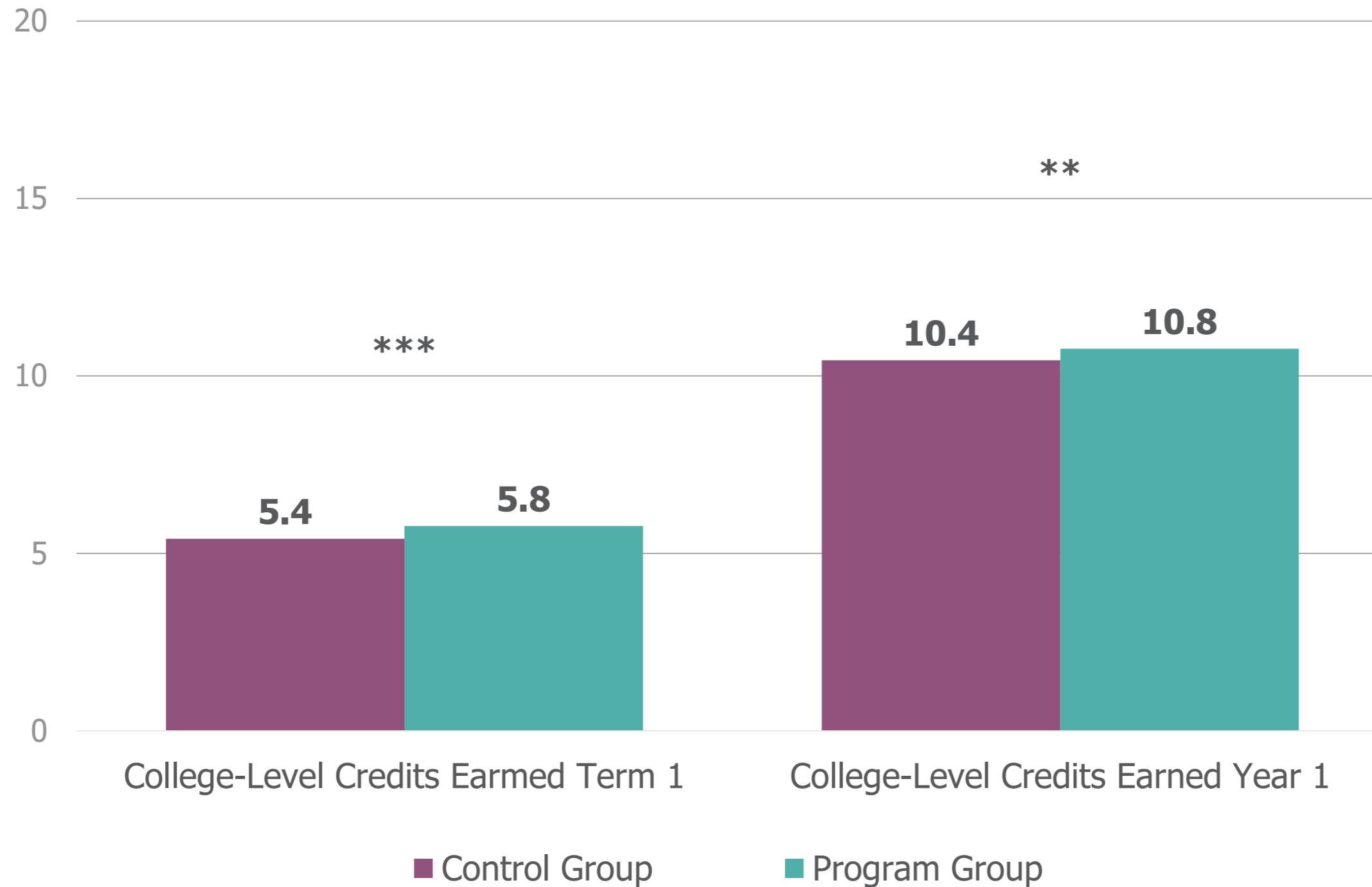


# Treatment Effects: Any College-Level Course Enrollment and Completion





# Treatment Effects: Total College-Level Credits Earned



# Early Findings – Subgroup Analysis

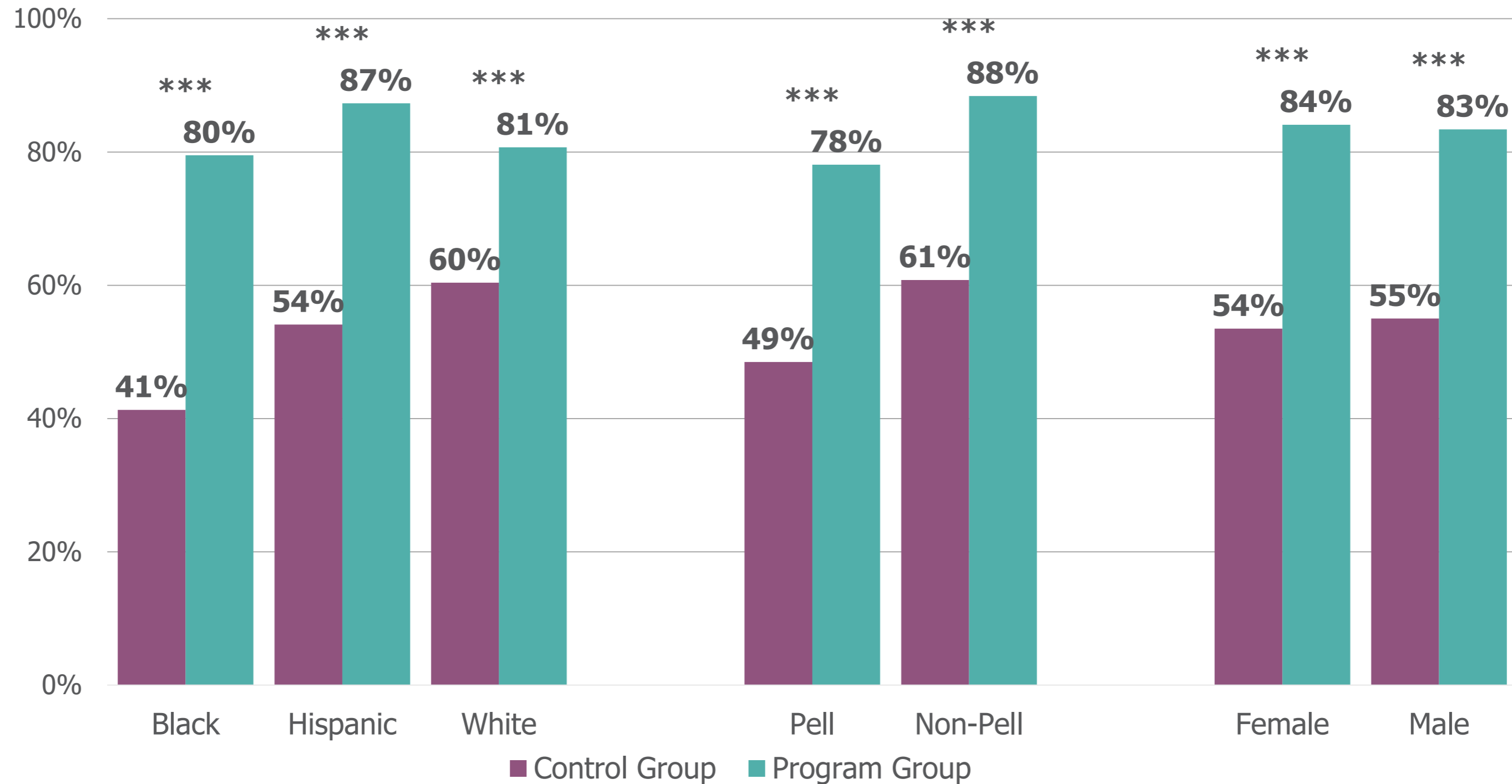
**Fall 2016 Cohort  
(n= 4,729)**

# First Cohort – First Semester Sample (Fall 2016)

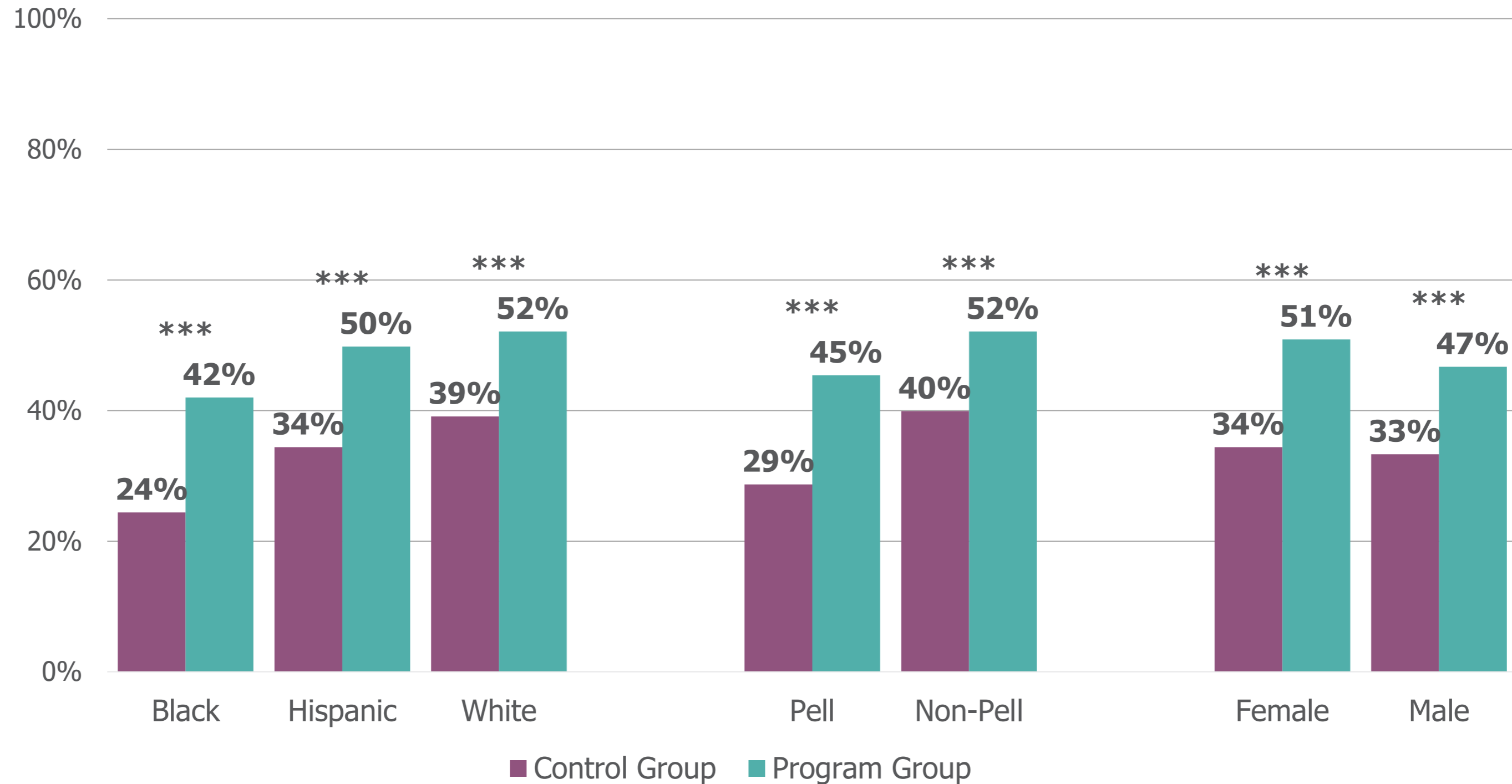
Sample = **4,729 students** across 5 colleges

- 48% students assigned to business-as-usual (n=2,274)
- 52% students assigned to treatment group (n=2,455)
- **82% enrolled** into at least one course in 2016 (n=3,865)

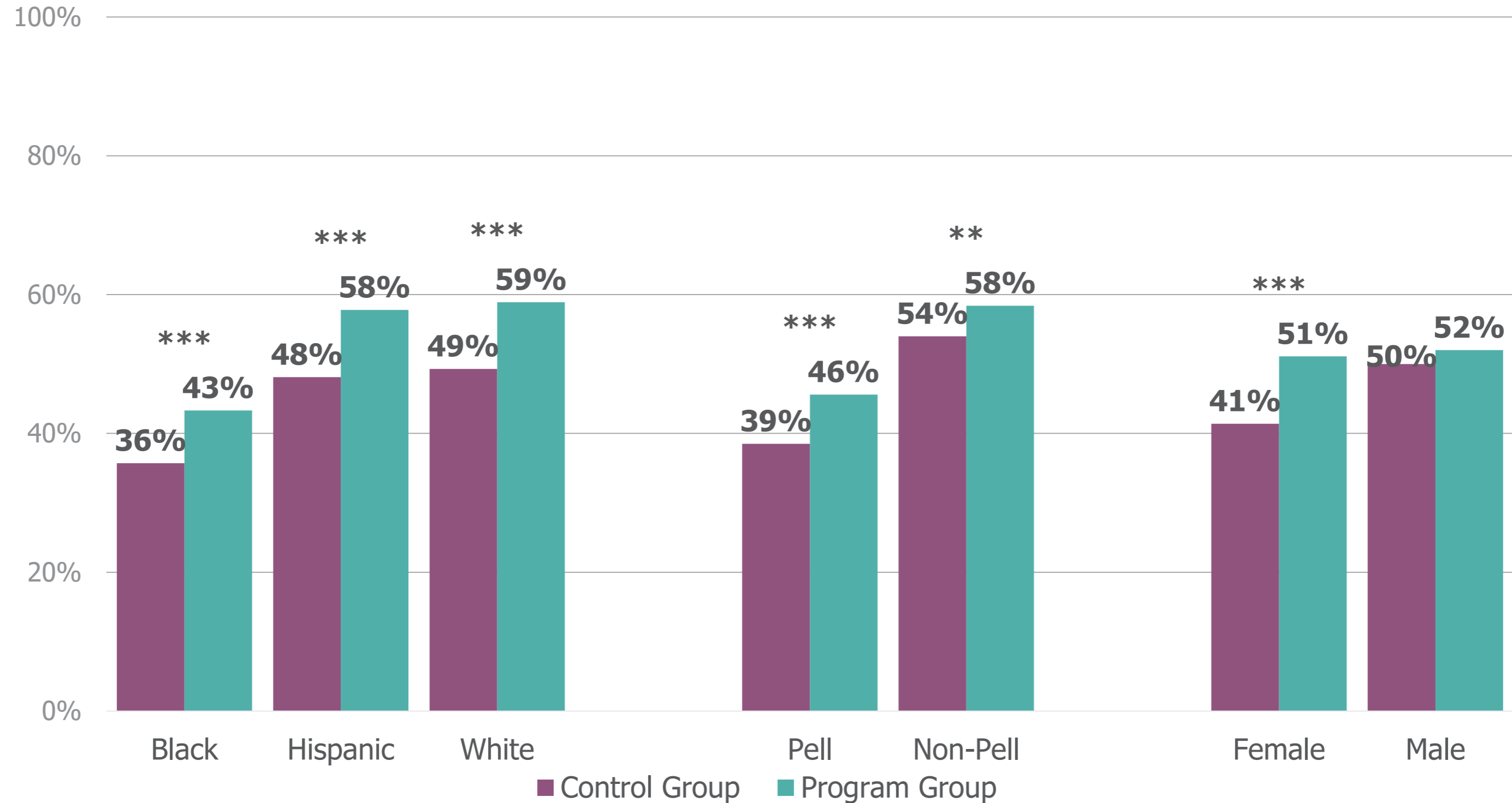
# Treatment Effects: College Level English Placement



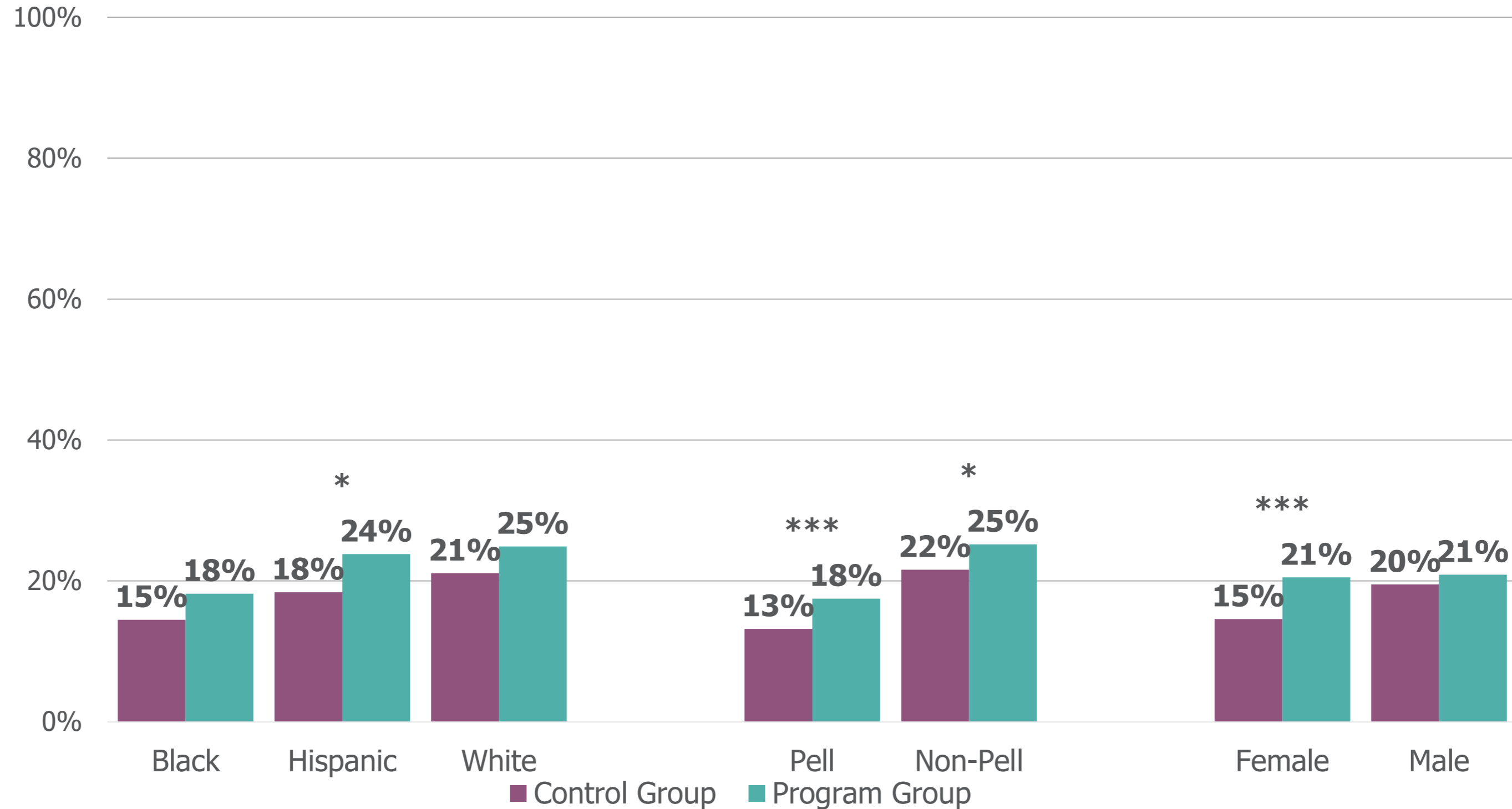
# Treatment Effects: College Level English Completion



# Treatment Effects: College Level Math Placement



# Treatment Effects: College Level Math Completion



# Costs

- First fall-term costs were roughly \$110 per student above status quo (Range: \$70-\$320)
- Subsequent fall-term costs were roughly \$40 per student above status quo (Range: \$10-\$170)



# Implementation



# Implementation – each college did this:

- Organized a group of people to take responsibility.
- Offered opportunities for the college community to learn about the new system.
- Compiled a historical dataset in order to develop an algorithm.
- Developed or improved processes for obtaining high school transcripts and entering data.
- Created procedures for uploading high school data into a data system where it could be combined with test data at the appropriate time.
- Changed IT systems to capture the placements.
- Changed registration pre-reqs.
- Created new placement reports.
- Provided training to testing staff and counselors on how to interpret the new placements and communicate with students about them.
- Conducted trial runs of the new processes before finalizing.
- Reviewed the need for changes in course sections offered.

# Challenge 1: DATA

- Lack of data for algorithm due to multiple reforms
  - Placement tests used
  - Course changes
  - Missing HS GPA

“The seventh college in our sample had been using the COMPASS exam, which was discontinued by ACT shortly after this study began.”  
(report)

# Challenge 2: CONFIDENCE IN THE HS GPA

- Concerns about the HS GPA
  - Availability
  - Mistrust of it as a valid predictor of college readiness

*Also, just one other thing is I'm wondering if the GPAs at the various schools can be really seen as being, quote, equal.... (interviewee)*

# Challenge 3: COMMUNICATIONS

- Communications within colleges

*Make sure you're involving the right parties. Make sure the decision makers are sitting around the table and make sure they understand the decisions they're making. (interviewee)*

*I think that's one of the key things that probably came out of all of this for all of us -- to know any kind of changes that we were planning to do with placement testing in general, you'd have to be planning so much further out. (interviewee)*

# Challenge 4: IMPACT ON COURSE OFFERINGS

- Changes requiring forethought
  - Classroom assignments might change
  - Needs for faculty might change

*Department chairs reported that they had to make changes based on different numbers of college developmental and college level sections needed.” (report)*

# What's Ahead – Policy and Practice

- Legislative action
- Developmental education reform
- Guided pathways/Math pathways
- Lots of dual enrollment
- State data system improvements

# What's Ahead – Research

- Directed self-placement
- Placement into a range of courses or supports
- Placement as a messaging process



# Questions? Comments?



# Reimagining Developmental Education

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# Thank you!

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