Implementation matters: Lessons from large-scale developmental education reforms

Reimagining Developmental Education

CAPR \ 2019

Presenters:

- Mike Leach, Arkansas Community Colleges
- Susan Barbitta, North Carolina Community Colleges
- Tamara Bertrand Jones, Florida State University
- Jane McBride Gates, Connecticut State Colleges and Universities #CAPR 2019

Arkansas Statewide Scaling of Corequisite Support

- Arkansas Community Colleges (ACC) and Arkansas Dept of Higher Ed (ADHE) are co-managing.
- Scaling co-requisite support for math and English across all 2yr and 4yr public institutions.
- Goals by Fall 2021:
 - 1) at least 75% of all underprepared students in math and English at all institutions will receive co-requisite support;
 - 2) all underprepared students will be able to complete gateway math and English in 1 year.

Voluntary Compliance Scaling Model

- No direct state policy mandate, although leveraging new performance funding policy and multiple measures for placement policy.
- Primarily a Voluntary Compliance strategy with some elbow twisting from ADHE leveraged by some related policy mandates.

Implementation Strategies

- Connected to national initiative (Strong Start to Finish) for validation and peer learning related to implementation.
- Extensive faculty and administrator professional development (Dana Center, Complete College America).
- A structure and process to ensure quality course design (e.g., institutional action plans, action plan feedback, personal consultation with content experts).
- A structure and process to measure progress toward goals (e.g., data gathering).
- Patience and reasonable time-line for phase-in of institutional implementation.

Next Phase

- Confirm quality course design models at all institutions.
- Continuous professional development for faculty to improve teaching and learning, based on faculty feedback.
- Monitor data and progress toward goals and prod institutions as needed to achieve goals by fall 2021.
- Connect to K12 concurrent credit and other efforts to prepare high school students for college.

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Thank you!

Mike Leach

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The Center for the Analysis of Postsecondary Readiness (CAPR) is funded through a grant (R305C140007) from the Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education.

Reinforced Instruction for Student Excellence RISE

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North Carolina

- 58 Community Colleges
- Governed by a System Office
- 710,000 students
- 58,000 dual enrolled students









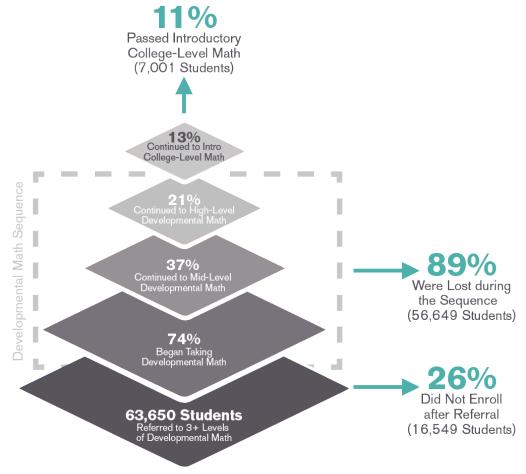








Nationally - Student Progression Through the Developmental Math Sequence



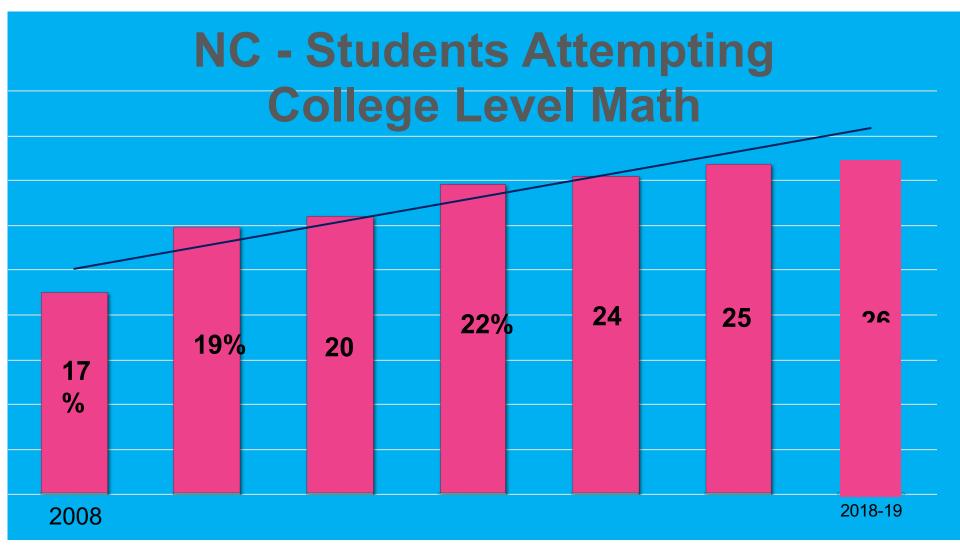
North Carolina Data







In NC We Know.....







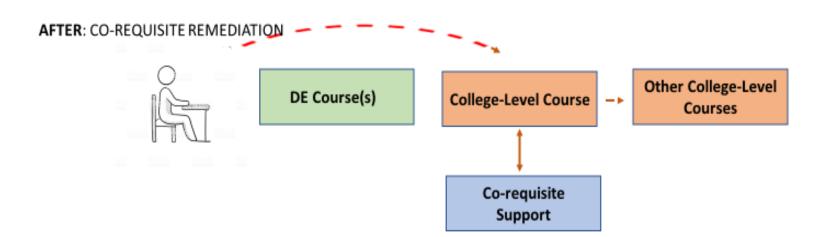


Passes a gateway level math course within two years of enrollment

RISE

BEFORE: PRE-REQUISITE REMEDIATION









Prerequisite to Co-requisite

HS GPA 2.8+

Gateway math or English without corequisite **HS GPA**

2.2-2.799 If ACT

benchmark score then math or English gateway without co-

Gateway math or English with a co-requisite

HS GPA

< 2.2

If ACT score within 2 points of benchmark then gateway course with co-requisite

Transition Math Course and/or Transition English Course





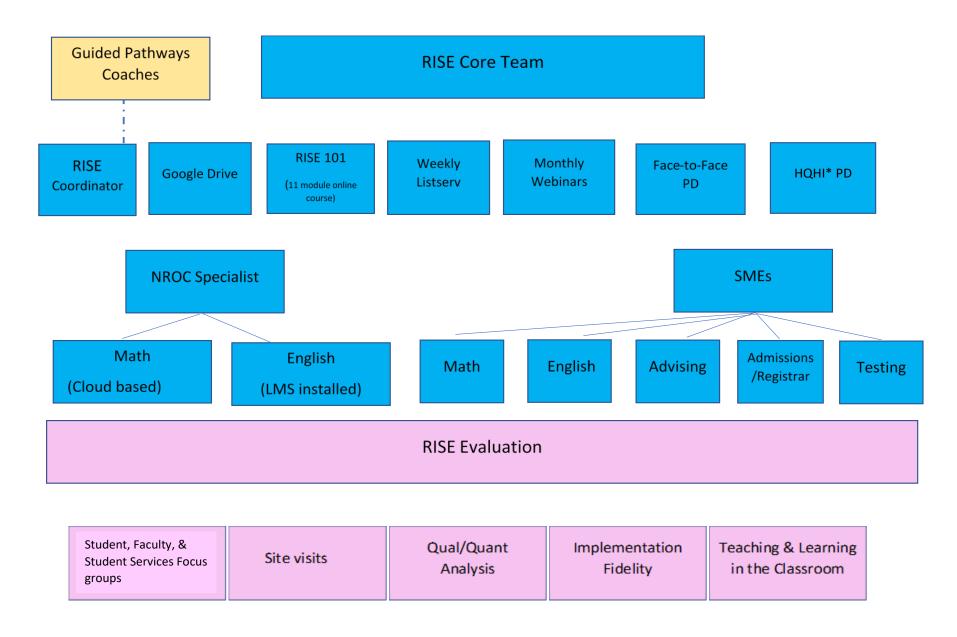
RISE

- No placement test*
- Students are placed:
 - Unweighted high school GPA
 - GED or HiSET
 - ACT/SAT
 - Aligned with our high schools and dual enrollment criteria









^{*}High Quality High Impact PD – Teams of 8 spend one full day at each of the colleges joining RISE fall 2020. Personalized, high touch PD.

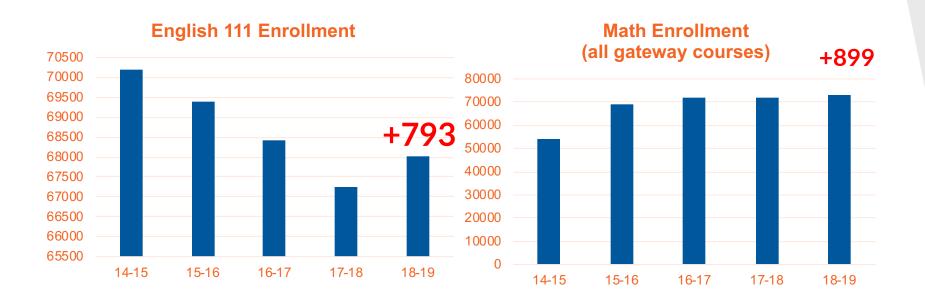
RISE Communication

- RISE Listserv
- RISE Google drive
- Regional coordinators
- Technical software experts
- More than 50 day-long PD opportunities, regionally
- Day-long, team delivered PD at every college





Implementing RISE in the midst of declining/stagnant enrollments



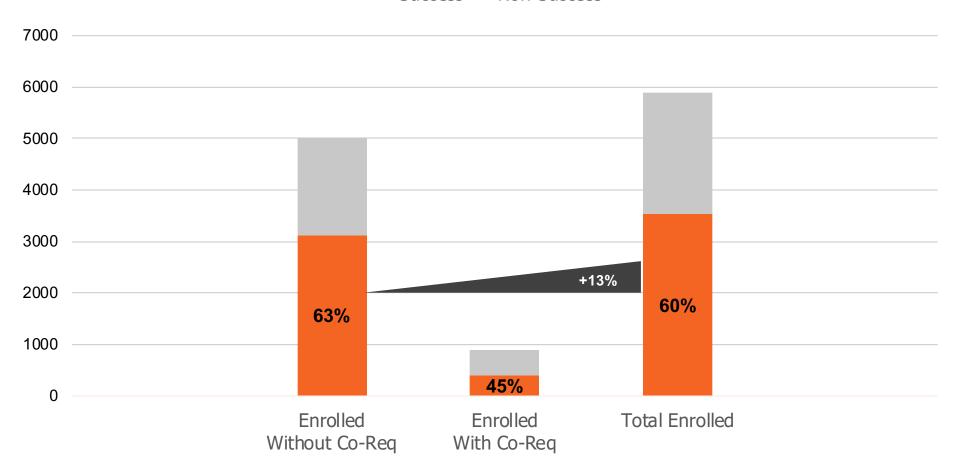




English Gateway Course Success

Spring 2019 – RISE Colleges



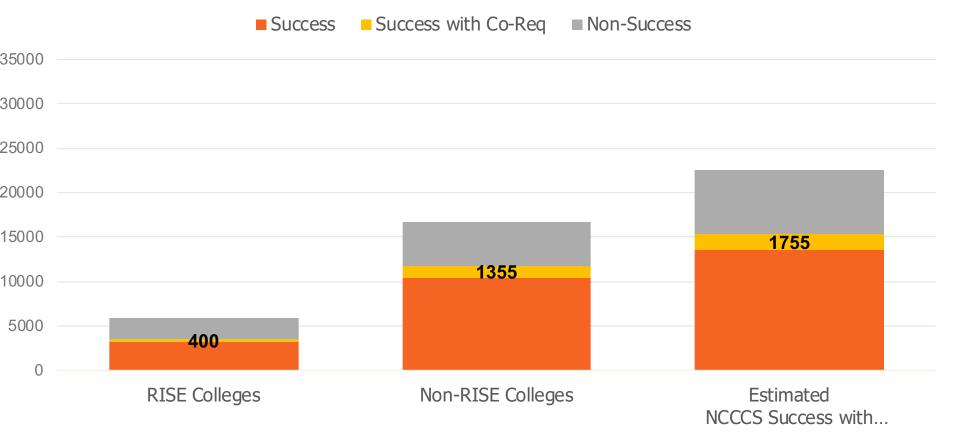






English Gateway Course Success

Spring 2019



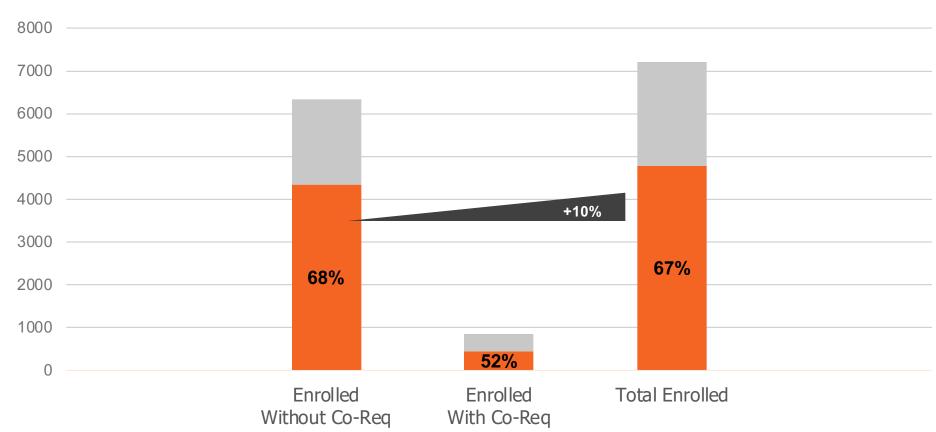




Math Gateway Courses Success

Spring 2019 – RISE Colleges

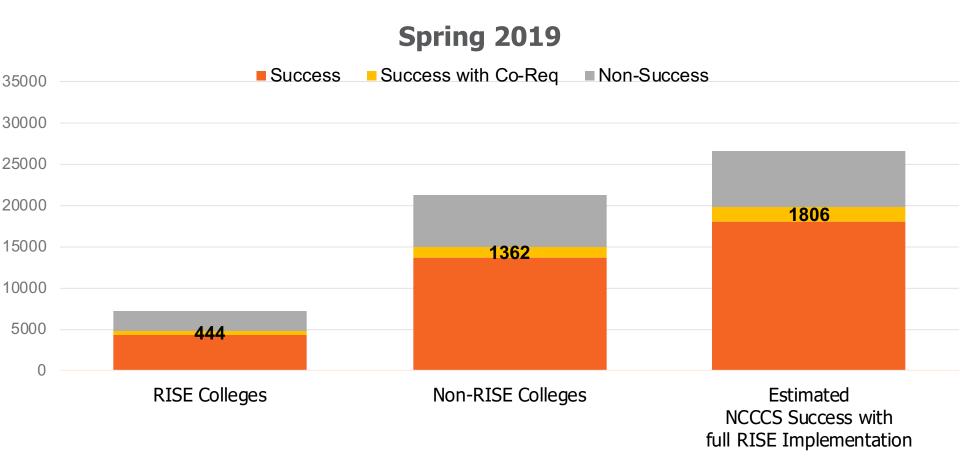
■Success ■Non-Success







Math Gateway Courses Success











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Implementing Developmental Education Reform at Florida College System Institutions

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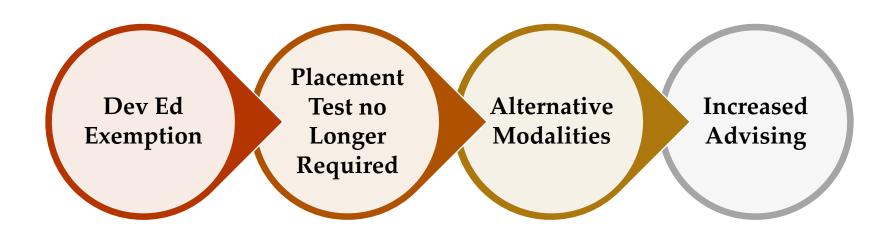


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Senate Bill 1720





Our Study

Student Level Data

Six cohorts of first-time-in-college (FTIC) students who began their studies in fall semesters 2011-2013 (pre-reform) and 2014-2016 (post-reform)

Site Visit Data

- 21 site visits between2014-2019
- Focus groups with students, faculty, administrators, & staff
- Observations of Advising and Instruction
- Interviews with Presidents, Policymakers

Admin Surveys

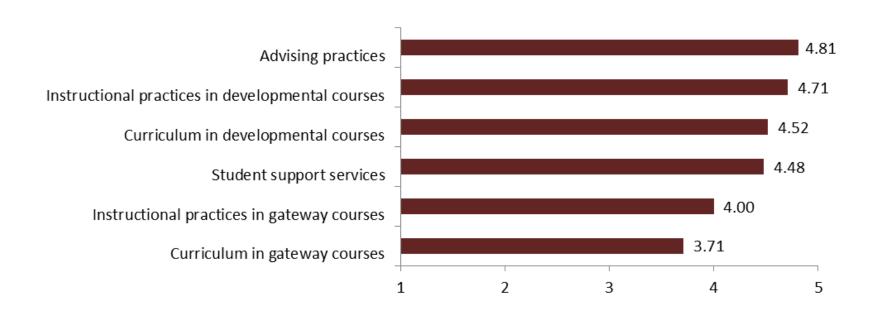
Surveys of administrators at institutions from 2015-2019





Implementation at Florida College System Institutions

Institutions have made extensive changes to student services practices and courses over the past 5 years







Implementation Challenges

Instruction

- Lack of student preparation
- Lack of clarity in DE modalities
- Rigor/Success in gateway courses

Advising

- Limited number of advisors
- Varying quality of advising info.

Academic Support

- Increased demand
- Comprehensive supports needed
- No funding for additional services





Implementation Strategies

Instruction

- Added early diagnostic assessments
- Embedded instructional support

Advising

- Increased number of advisors
- Implemented various advising models
- Collaborated with campus partners

Academic Support

- Expanded support services
- Developed population-specific supports developed



Embedded Supports



We've embedded tutors in certain courses, we have what we call learning assistants in our math courses...professors across the board are requiring lab time and other kinds of support time, supplemental instruction... to provide that support that they're not getting if they're going right into the college level courses and the gateway courses.



Expanded Learning Labs



So the writing and reading lab did the same thing. We started with those developmental populations. But we realized very quickly that students who were in the gateway courses also needed help. So [we] quickly absorbed students who were taking 1101 in order to ensure that they, too, were successful because our goal is to serve every student, not just the developmental student[s]..



Students Acknowledge Support



"You can actually walk in and say, 'I need help with this paper,' and there is usually someone on standby that can assist you right then and there."



Implementation Recommendations

- Institutions must balance open-access mission with commitment for next-level preparation.
- Ability to course-correct with little bureaucracy allows institutions to remain nimble and responsive to student needs.
- Innovation and creativity helps sustain student focus and commitment.
- Collaboration and open communication ensure smooth(er) change.





Thank you!

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To read project publications about Developmental Education Reform in Florida visit:

www.centerforpostsecondarysuccess.org

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CT PA 12-40 Brief history and findings Jane McBride Gates Provost and Senior Vice President for Academic & Student Affairs Connecticut State Colleges and Universities Presentation for the CAPR 2019 Conference



Public Act 12-40

- In 2012, a law was passed directing public community colleges and state universities to reconfigure how remedial/ developmental education is delivered.
- The law requires that students' readiness to enter into entry-level courses be based on "multiple measures." This means that placement into courses will need to be determined by other factors than just an SAT or Accuplacer score.
- High School reforms- Common Core and 12th grade English and Math



Public Act 12-40

The general levels of courses will include the following:

- 1. College-level
- 2. College-level with embedded support

This is "just in time" assistance provided to students needing additional assistance with the content while they are taking the college-level course.

- This turns the remedial content into a co-requisite rather than a pre-requisite.
- Additional credit hours may be added to courses to accomplish this
- 3. Intensive College Readiness Program OR one semester of a remedial course These developmental courses that will prepare students to be ready to take a college-level course with embedded support within one semester.



Public Act 12-40

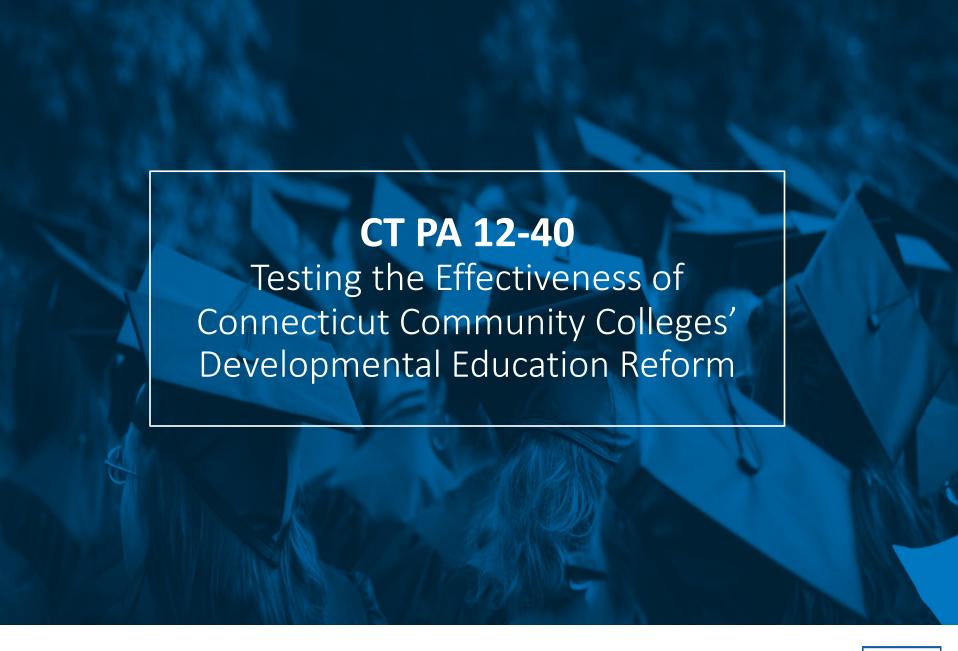
PA 12-40 pilots became institutionalized by Fall 2014.

Transition Levels added by Board or Regents – No cost / Low cost

Transition Levels began to be unique by college (some prior grant funding)

- Partnerships with Adult Ed
- In-house traditional courses
- In-house bootcamps



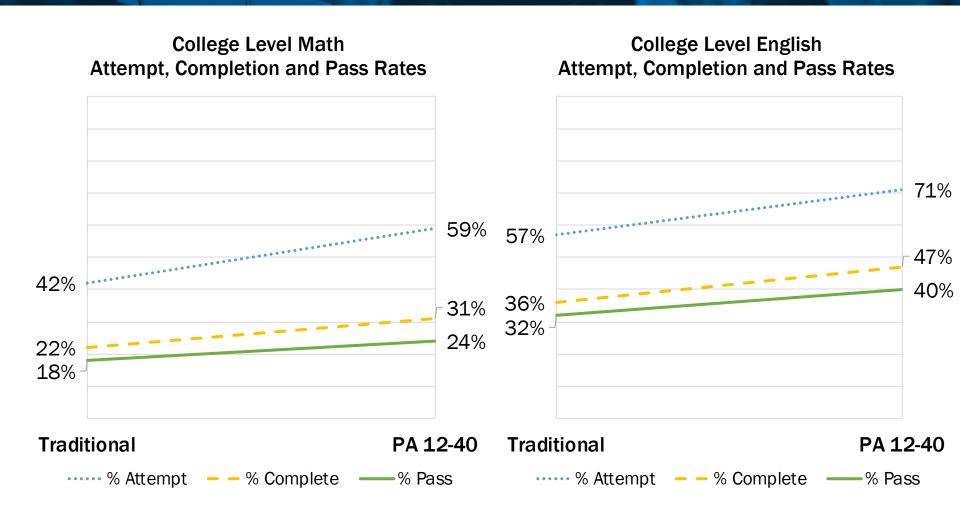


The Big Cohort

- First-time, Associate's-seeking students beginning in the semesters Fall 2011 through Spring 2017 (for course-level outcomes) or Spring 2015 (for career outcomes)
- Transitional, Intensive and Embedded Math and/or English Students
- Tracked progress for three years/twelve terms

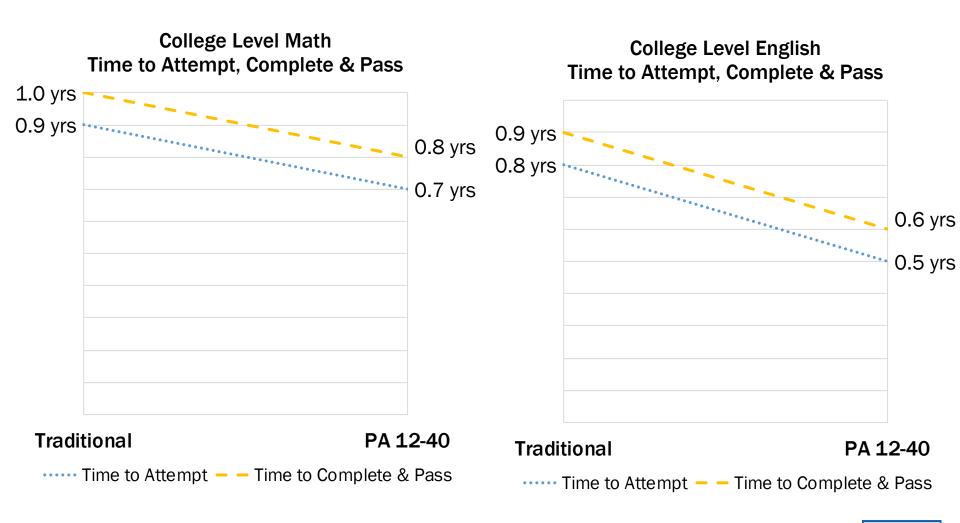


College Level Math & English Attempt, Completion & Pass Rates



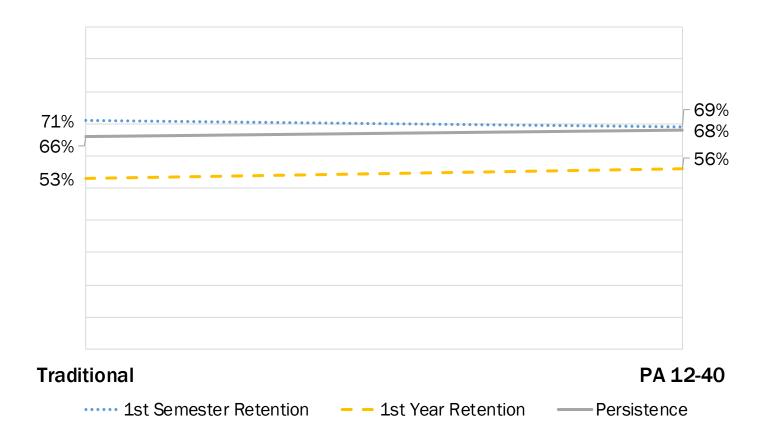


College Level Math & English Time to Attempt, Complete & Pass



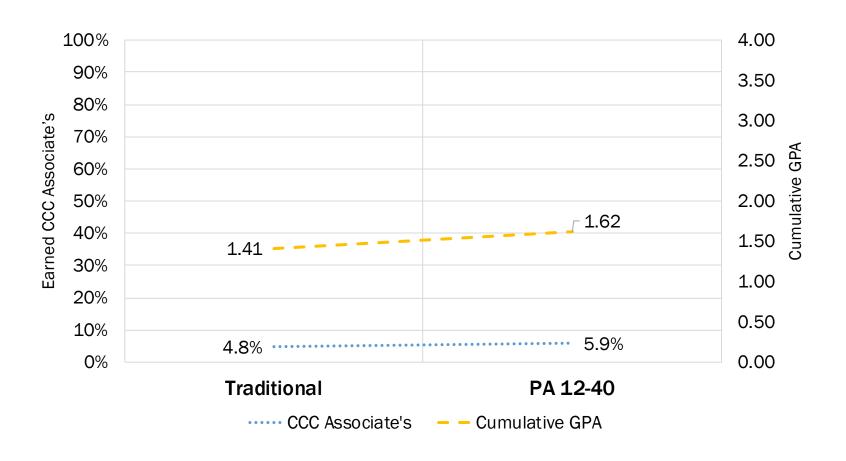


Career Statistics Retention and Persistence





Grade Point Average and Graduation Rate



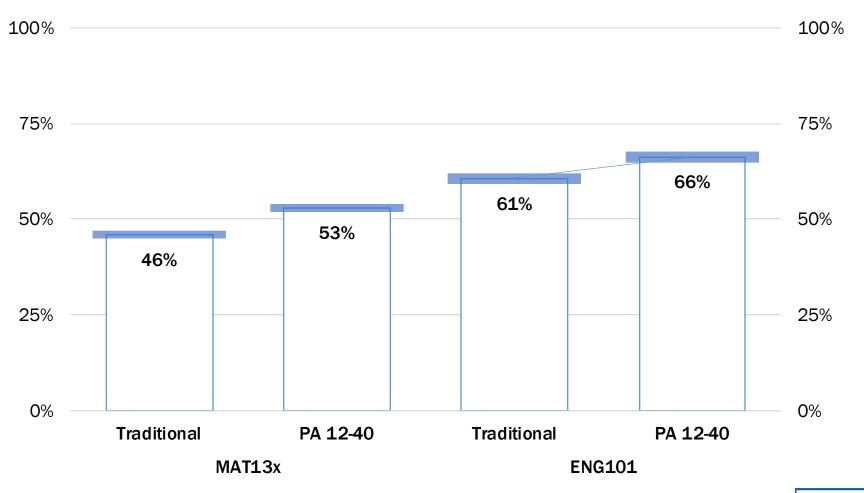


The Narrow Cohort

- First-time, Associate's-seeking students beginning in the semesters Fall 2011 and Fall 2014
- Developmental Math or English Students
 - Accuplacer Algebra score between 28 and 49
 - Combined Accuplacer Reading and Sentence Skills score between 111 and 159
- Tracked progress for three years/twelve terms

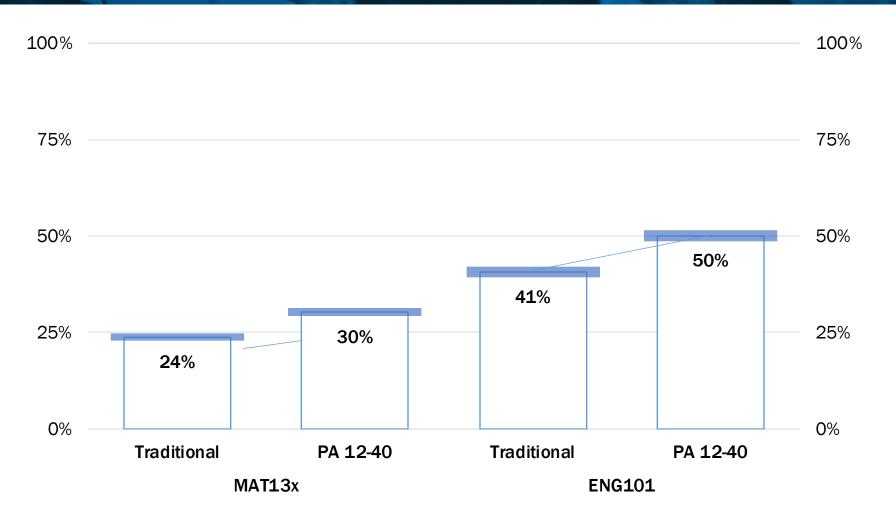


Percent of Cohort Enrolling in College-Level Courses



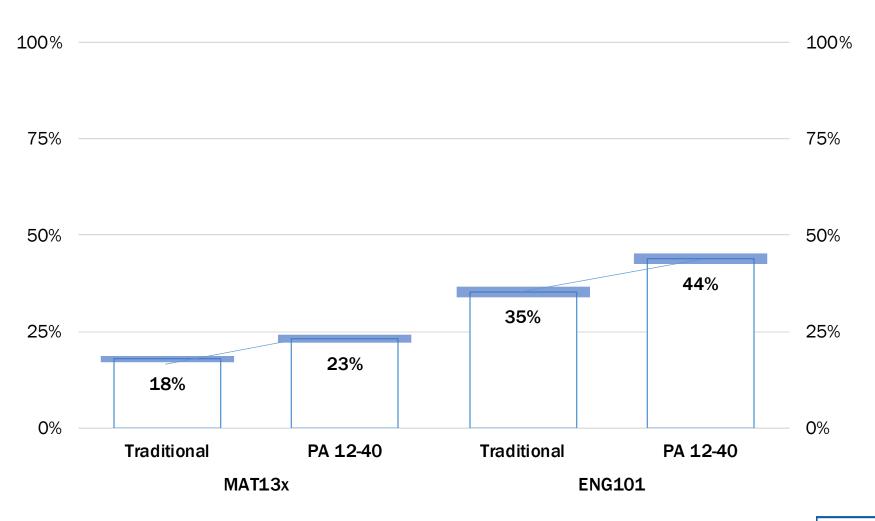


Percent of Cohort Completing College-Level Courses on Time



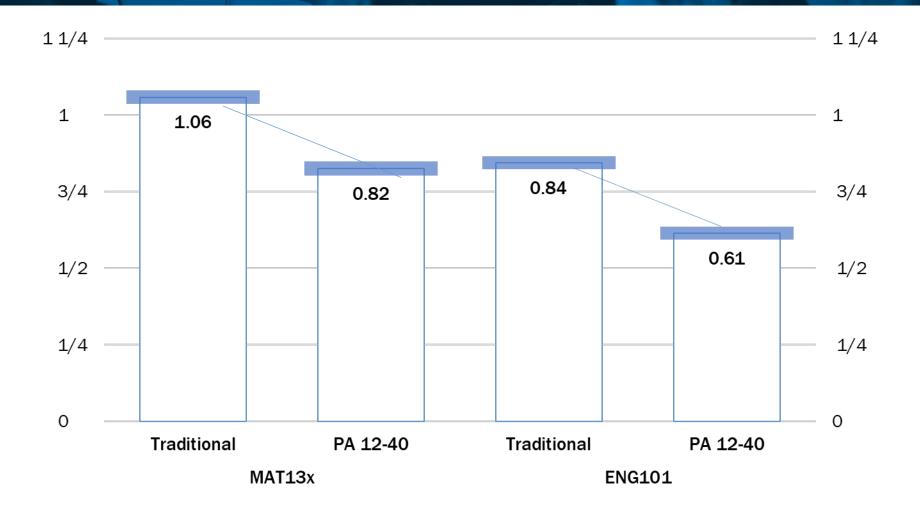


Percent of Cohort Passing College-Level Courses on Time



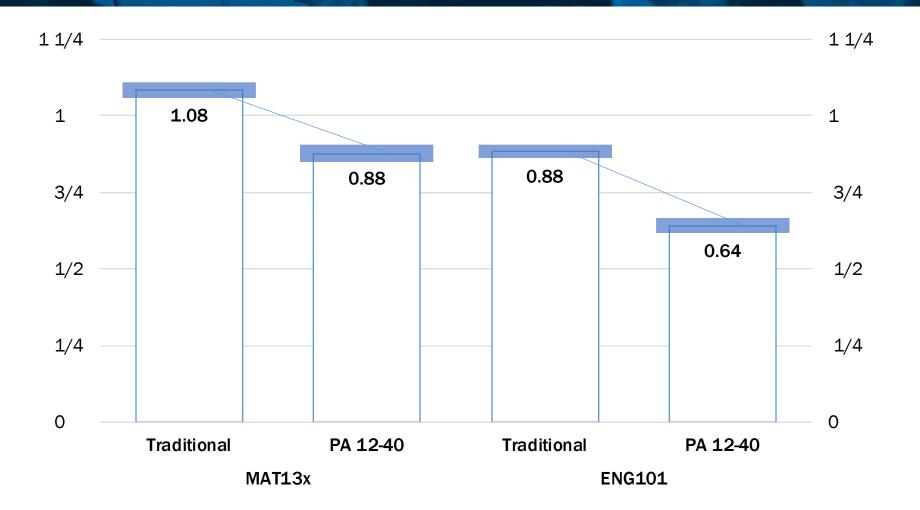


Mean Years to College-Level Course Completion



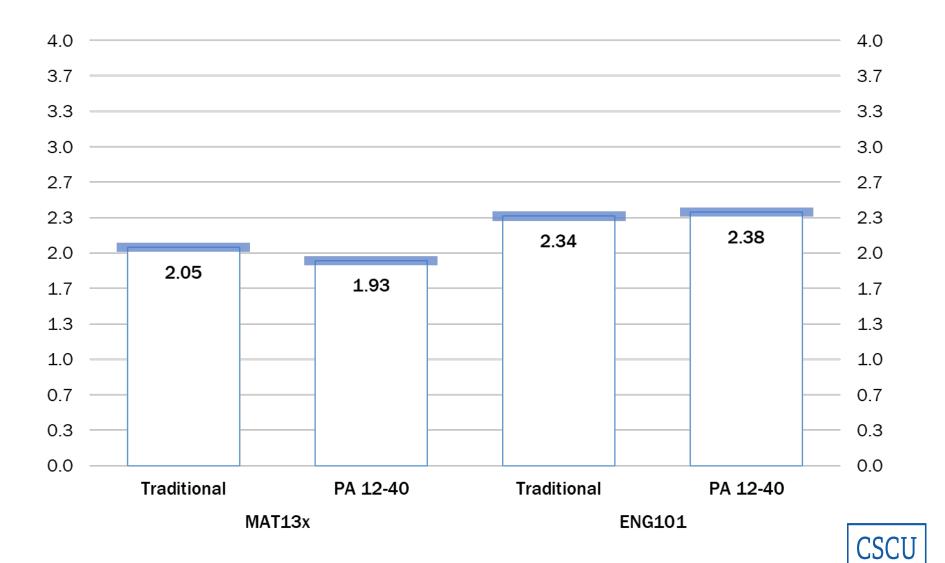


Mean Years to College-Level Course Passage





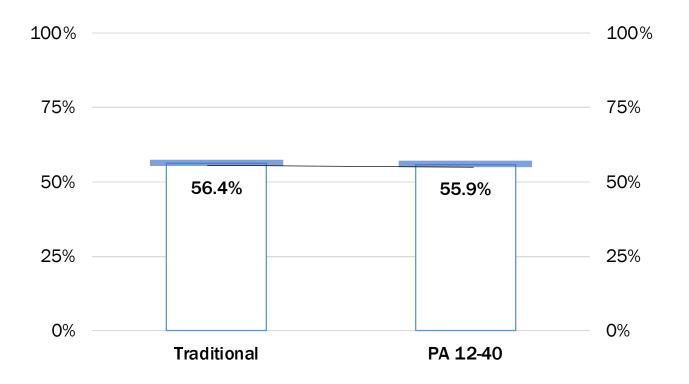
Mean Best Score in College-Level Course



Cohort Three Year Cumulative Grade Point Average

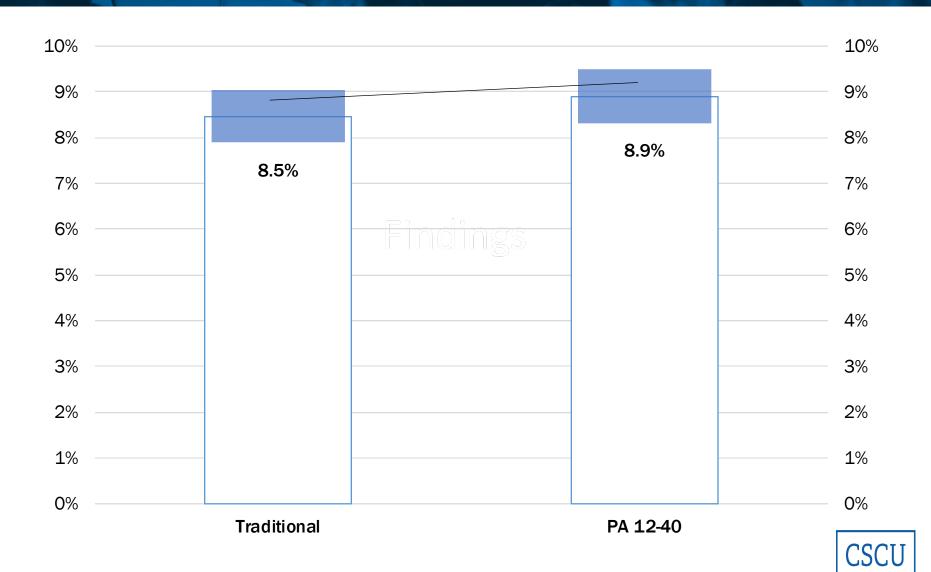


Cohort One-Year Retention Rate





Cohort In-System 150% Graduation Rate (Includes Certificates)



Findings

- Attempt and completion rates are up under PA 12-40 by a statistically significant degree even when controlling for test scores and demographics.
- Time to completion is down under PA 12-40 by a statistically significant degree even when controlling for test scores and demographics.
- PA 12-40 has had no conclusive effect on grades, retention or graduation rates.



Unexpected Consequences

 Multiple models were developed and piloted across the twelve colleges leading to varying levels of effectiveness.



Lessons Learned

- Accelerating the developmental education, with intensive one semester offerings has enabled students to reach college level courses faster.
- The embedded/co-requisite models work very well, and allow students to access gateway courses in their first year. However they are more expensive to offer – not every student who may benefit may be in an embedded/co-requisite model.



Lessons Learned Continued

- At the lowest level, the Transitional level, we have a mix of models: "boot camps", traditional semester instruction, and partnerships with Adult Ed providers. Because these are offered externally or through the credit-free sides of the colleges, data collection has been difficult. It has been difficult to assess the efficacy of these models.
- Multiple Measures are placing more students at higher levels.



Looking Forward

- Test effects across demographics
- Test against Guided Pathways KPIs
- Take a closer look at grading effects
- Test downstream effects on next-level courses
- Break down by embedded model



Acknowledgement

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