

Embracing Change: A More Equitable Statewide Approach to College Placement in Arkansas

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Measuring Students' Skills and Abilities

- Students arrive at college with different levels of academic preparation
- Colleges need a simple and efficient process to determine what students can do and to place them in the right courses
- Historically, colleges have relied on standardized tests
 - Accuplacer and Compass
 - SAT and ACT
 - "Home grown" tests

A lot can go wrong with standardized testing

- Students may have test anxiety
- Students may be "rusty,"
 especially if they have been out of
 high school for a while
- Students may not appreciate the consequences of a poor test score
- Tests may reinforce cultural and racial bias
- Material on tests may not align with what students need to know for their chosen majors and careers



But there is an alternative: MMA

 Multiple: more than one indicator is used to assess student readiness for college-level courses in math and English

Measures:

- most commonly High School GPA
- traditional placement tests
- background questions
- course-taking history
- other assessments
- Assessment: course placement is usually determined by cutoff scores or combinations thereof



Reforming **Assessment into** Developmental **Education and Building the** Research Base

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Project Description

- With support from Ascendium Education Group, CAPR aimed to facilitate the statewide expansion of the use of MMA in Arkansas and Texas through:
 - Helping stakeholders understand the predictive utility of available college-readiness measures;
 - Documenting conditions that facilitate or hinder successful implementation of MMA; and
 - Assessing costs of MMA
- We partnered with the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, Arkansas Division of Higher Education, Arkansas Community Colleges, and 13 open-access institutions

Predictive Analysis: Data

Data sources:

- 13 data colleges' transcript files and other available measures
- Additional measures from ADE Data Warehouse (Arkansas) and Education Research Center (Texas)

Sample:

- All students at data colleges who enrolled in college-level math in last five years
- All students at data colleges who enrolled in college-level English in last five years



Predictive Analysis: Takeaways

- The predictive utility of placement measures is similar in Arkansas and Texas to that found in other states and systems
 - High school GPA is the best single observable predictor of success in college-level English and math courses without additional supports
 - Using multiple measures in addition to high school GPA only marginally improves those predictions
 - These findings are robust across most subgroups

Implementation and Cost Findings

Implementation Research: Questions and Data

 How are colleges adopting MMA practices? What conditions facilitate or hinder the implementation of an MMA system?

Data Collection Activities:

- Attended planning meetings with states and colleges
- Reviewed action plans and process maps
- Conducted 22 interviews and/or focus groups at 12 of the 13 participating colleges across Arkansas and Texas

Implementation Research: Findings

 Challenge: Faculty and staff often raise questions about the reliability of high school GPA and other indicators as measures of college readiness

 Solution: Dissemination of context-specific information about the predictability and accuracy of MMA generated buyin among faculty and staff

Implementation Research: Findings

• Challenge: Incorporating additional data points into placement practices often requires college to develop ne procedures for collecting, storing, and accessing relevan data, and can introduce new and unanticipated challeng

 Solution: Proactively liaising with high schools and automating aspects of the placement system facilitated to collection and use of alternative measures



Implementation Research: More Findings

 Challenge: Implementation is time consuming and requires multiple staff

 Solution: Collaboration between departments and flexibility of faculty and staff helped colleges implement MMA

Cost Research Questions & Methods

- In each state, what is the average cost, per college, of expanding and implementing MMA systems at the time of the implementation study?
 - CAPR weighted reported hours by reported wages plus overhead and categorized these amounts by faculty and staff members' role in implementation.
- What is the average cost by personnel category?
 - These costs were then averaged in each state by personnel category to provide insight into the typical levels of effort by role in each state.

Cost Analysis: Results

- Personnel expenses were the predominant cost of MMA implementation, but the staff members involved—and the amount of time they contributed—varied by state.
 - In Arkansas, the **registrar** had the **most important role** in the process, with the greatest time commitment to MMA implementation.
 - In Texas, the bulk of the work was carried out by administrators and advisors.

Cost Analysis: More Results

- Data systems and state policy may create conditions that require different staff members to change the processes underlying course placement.
- In both states, costs were **relatively low**, especially when considering the large number of students going through the placement systems.
- Given the positive evidence base for MMA from previous studies, these costs are likely **justified** by improved student outcomes.

Activity

Turn and Talk

- Turn to those around you and discuss the following:
 - What challenges or hurdles might be faced in the adoption of MMA as an alternative placement system?
 - What benefits or opportunities do you associate with MMA?

Panel



Panelists



Mason Campbell
Arkansas Division of
Higher Education



Sharon Fox
NorthWest Arkansas
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Tracy Harrel
Arkansas Divisic
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Q&A



Thank you!

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