



PRECOLLEGIATE SUCCESS, PLACEMENT TESTING, MULTIPLE MEASURES AND PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS AT BAKERSFIELD COLLEGE 2014



This report compiles information from BC's "Achieve the Dream" data, CCCCO progress, success and achievement data, a recent analysis of BC placement based on assessment testing and data derived from a review of over 500 high school transcripts, from 11 feeder schools, used as multiple measures in combination with the placement test to assign students to precollegiate coursework in English, math and reading. The results indicate significant factors regarding the delivery location of the placement test, interpretation and documentation of test results, weight put on the test scores when compared with high school data, and impact on a student's successful trajectory from high school through Bakersfield College to certificate, degree or transfer.

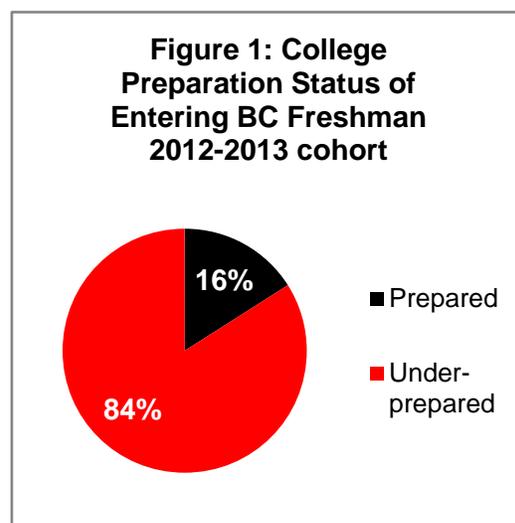
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CURRENT DOCUMENT DATE 4/28/2014

PRECOLLEGIATE SUCCESS, PLACEMENT TESTING, MULTIPLE MEASURES

Background:

1. Underprepared students at BC represent a growing percentage of first-time students (84% in 2013-14)¹.
2. Research indicates that placement testing may result in a 25% (or higher) misplacement of students – predominantly placing students too low.
3. New Title 5 regulations require the use of multiple measures at the time of placement.
4. Research at Long Beach City College (LBCC STEPS study) and a follow-up study including 11 colleges which included BC indicate use of high school transcripts are more predictive for course success than placement scores.
5. Incorrect placement of students may be associated with the inability to thrive and succeed in the transition to college and beyond. BC success rates² are vastly different for underprepared versus prepared students; Underprepared student success was 34.8% in 2012-13 whereas for prepared student success was 68%. Identification of prepared versus underprepared students is based upon enrollment in a remedial course. The longer the remedial pathway the less likely students will reach a higher level outcome.
6. BC created numerous new remediation pathways in English, Academic Development and Math to accelerate or compress the curriculum to get students to college level more quickly. (Please see appendices A, B and C with the course pathways for these subjects.)
7. In a pilot implementation project for BC multiple measures, the college collaborated with CalPASS, the CCCCO, and CSUB's CalSOAP³ project to create a cohort of over 500 students in a project called TMIH Transfer Making it Happen. The project included discipline faculty from Academic Development, Math and English collaborating with BC and CSUB counseling faculty to review high school transcripts and place first-time students into English and Math coursework based upon defined multiple measures.
8. A workgroup created abbreviated Student Education Plans, which included any necessary math, English and reading pre-collegiate courses in the first semester, for each of the 454 students with complete information available, based upon BC Achieving the Dream⁴ data that indicated students:
 - a. completing Math and English in their first semester are more likely to succeed and
 - b. students completing a Student Ed Plan are more likely to succeed.



¹ CCCCO Scorecard Prepared/Underprepared status determined by student registration in remedial courses.

² Scorecard success outcomes are defined as the success in completing a certificate, degree, transfer or transfer-ready status. (See Appendix G for data source information)

³ CalSOAP: The California Student Opportunity and Access Program (Cal-SOAP) was established by the state legislature in 1978. BC CalSOAP students are part of a special grant project through CSUB where students of low SES are coached by counselors-in-training through the college application process.

⁴ Achieving the Dream data analyze the success rates of students based upon locally defined variables. See Appendix GI for a definition of all data sources.

Methods:

- Research from the Long Beach City College STEPS - Student Transcript-Enhanced Placement Project (see box at right and Appendix D) was distributed to the multiple measures work group.
- Research and Planning Group and CalPASS Plus Researchers were contacted in order to determine the specific factors from the MMAP (Multiple Measures of Assessment (Appendix E) analysis, which included BC data, were significant in predicting course success.
- Counselors, Deans, Data Coaches, English, Academic Development and Math faculty convened to develop multiple measures in their discipline areas based on the research data. These multiple measures would be used to place students in English, math and basic skills in addition to the placement tests.
- Multiple Measures were drafted, sample artifacts were used to test the measures and then final multiple measures were determined. (See measures used in Appendix F).
- Two norming and trial placement workshops were conducted using student artifacts: 1) with the original workgroup 2) with a large group of student affairs faculty and English faculty.
- Approximately CalSOAP 500 students were given placement testing at their local high schools. (Previously placement tests were only available on the BC campus).
- 500+ high school students from 11 of 26 feeder schools were oriented to BC campus and given a campus tour.
- Transcripts of the CalSOAP (Transfer Making it Happen) students were examined and multiple measures applied to their placement. Only 454 students had complete records
- Abbreviated Student Ed Plans (SEPs) were created based upon the multiple measures that included any necessary reading, English and Math pre-collegiate coursework in the first semester.
- Students were cleared to register in the system and assigned a registration date.
- SEPs were delivered and transcripts returned to the high schools. Students were assigned registration dates.

REFERENCE INFORMATION

Research and Planning Group

The RP Group strengthens the abilities of California community colleges to gather, analyze and act on information in order to strengthen student success.

<http://www.rpgroup.org/>

Long Beach City College STEPS (Student Transcript-Enhanced Placement Project)

<http://www.rpgroup.org/projects/student-transcript-enhanced-placement-project>

See appendix D

MMAPS (Multiple Measures of Assessment)

<http://www.rpgroup.org/projects/multiple-measures-assessment-project>

CalPASS Plus

Cal-PASS Plus' mission is to provide actionable data to help improve student success along the education-to-workforce pipeline by providing research, longitudinal data charts, detailed analysis of pre-K through 16 transitions and workplace outcomes, information and artifacts on success factors.

<http://www.calpassplus.org/CalPASS/Home.aspx>

Work Group Participants:

Data Coaches

Janet Fulks – Biology faculty and project lead

Kenward Vaughn – Chemistry Chair

Pat Serpa – Math

Kim Van Horne – Academic Development

English Faculty

Pam Boyles – English Chair

Ed Barton – Incoming English Chair

Anne Tatum – Accelerated English Course Developer

Richard Marquez- English Faculty

Scott Wayland - English Multiple measures faculty

Paula Parks – English Faculty designing compressed coursework

Math Faculty

Mike Moretti – Math Chair

Regina Hukill – Incoming Math Chair

Counseling

Sue Granger Dickson – Dean

Kathy Rosellini – Counseling Chair

Administrators

Bonnie Suderman – English and Academic Development Dean

Liz Rozell – Math, Engineering, Science and Industrial Technology Dean

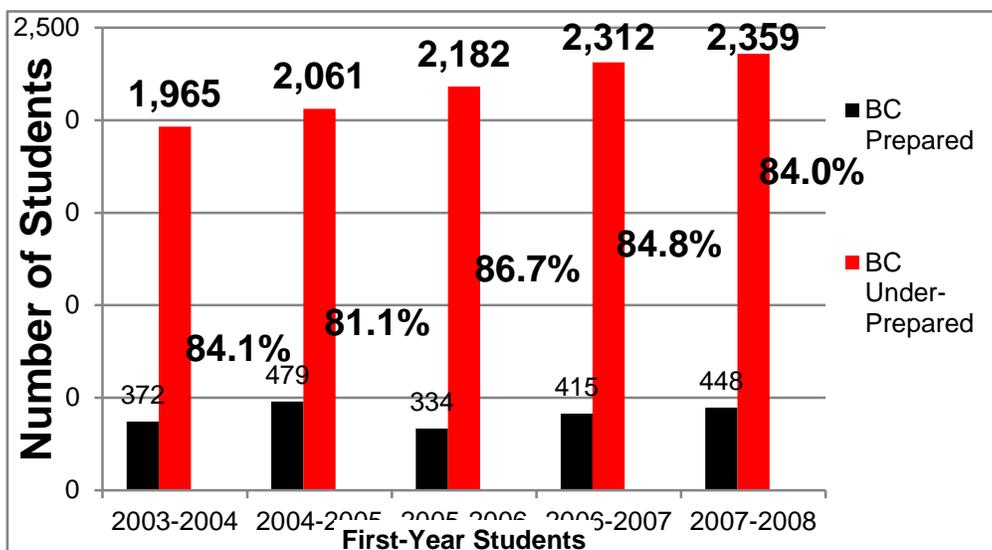
Sonya Christian – President

Sue Vaughn – Admissions and Records

Results:

1. BC under-prepared student numbers for the last 5 years of cohorts. Each cohort is tracked for 6 years so the last cohort began in 2007-2008 and completed last year 2012-13.

Figure 2: Number of students in the last 5 years of entering cohorts that are prepared and under-prepared as determined by placement and registration in a remedial or college level course.



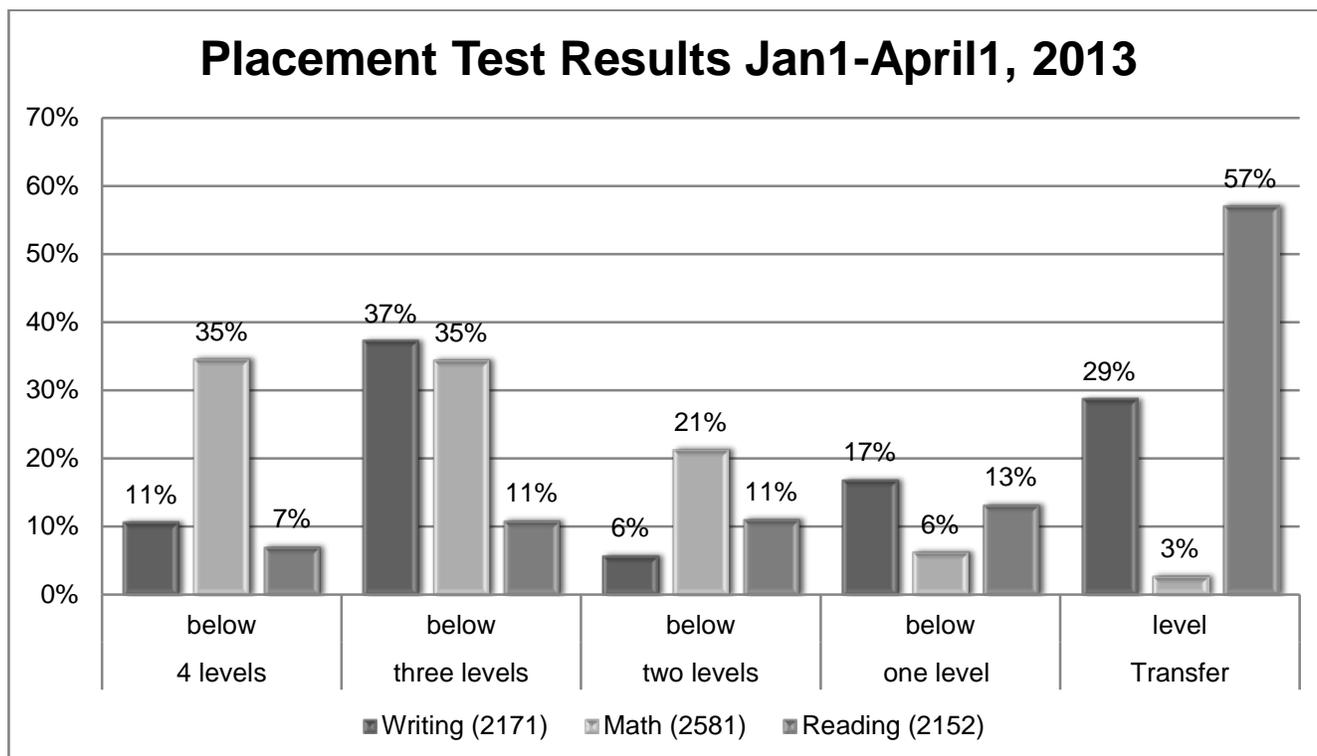
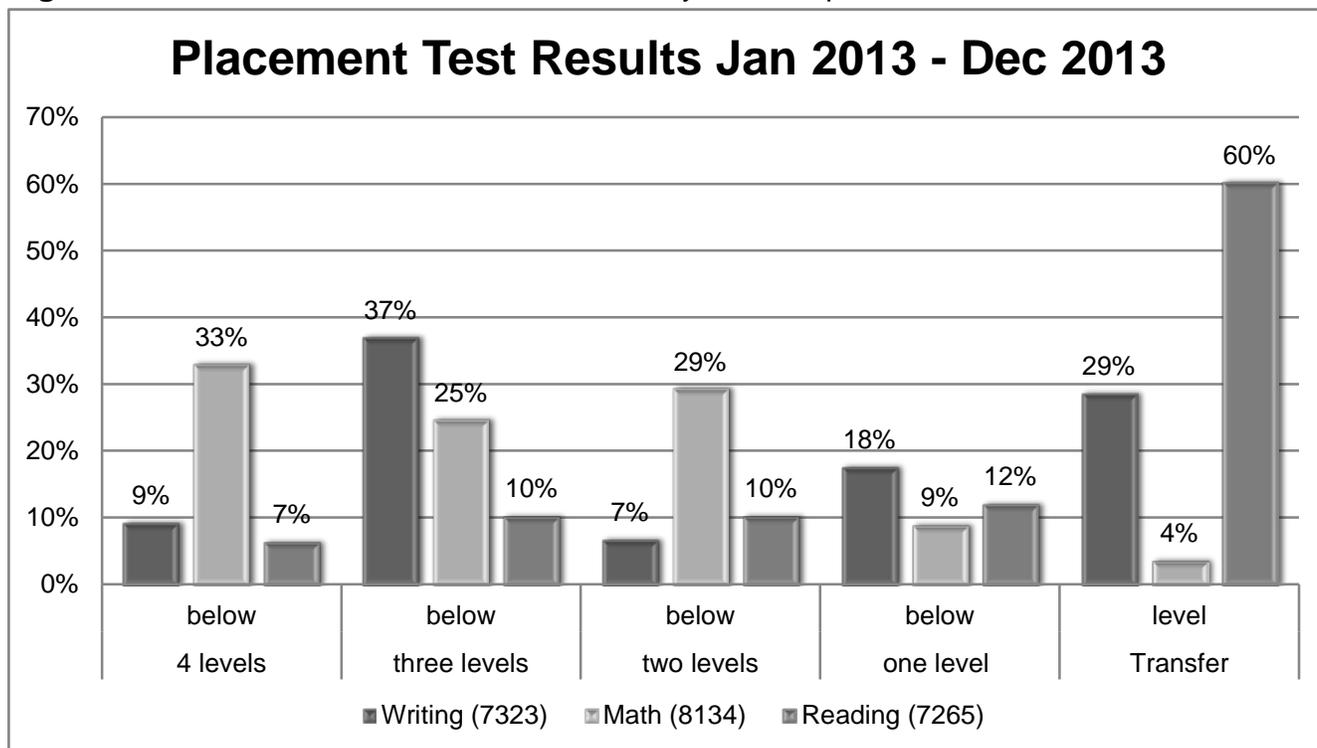
2. Our project data indicated two major changes based upon two main variables; the location of the placement testing appears to be very significant and multiple measures indicated a shift to college level courses as well as other remedial level bumps to high levels.

3. Reviewing the transcripts provided an excellent opportunity to direct qualified students into accelerated and compressed course sections which ultimately save the student a semester of coursework and time.

Placement testing location:

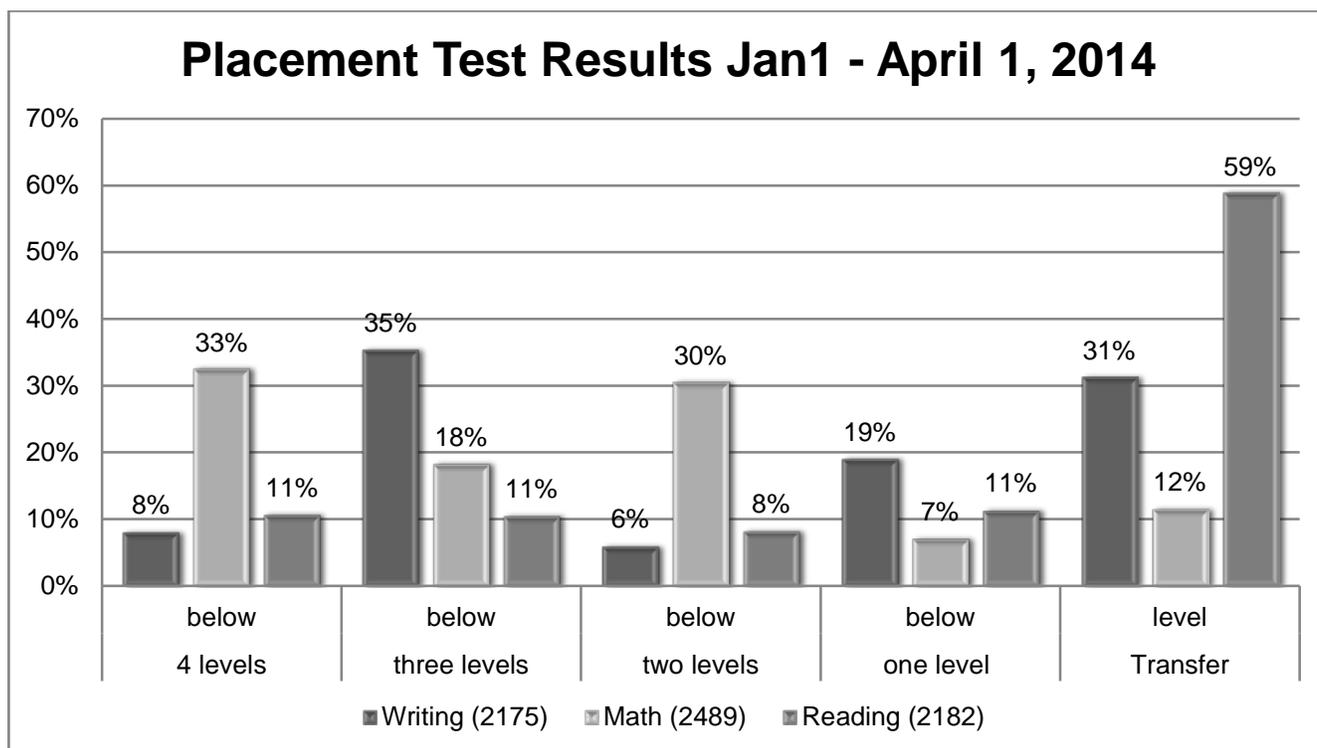
The data revealed that testing on the high school campuses, with the same tests and procedures produced SIGNIFICANTLY increased placement in the college level courses, particularly in math and less significantly but also in English. Reading placement testing remained the same. Math had a very large shift. The data on the next page indicates a shift from 4% last year to 12% students placing into transferable college level math, an 8% increase and a shift of 29% to 31% placing into college level English 1A, a 3% increase (see figure 3).

If the data from only the first 3 months of last year (Jan.1 - April 1, 2013 see figure 4) are examined and compared to the data from the first 3 months this year Jan.1 – April 1, 2014 in figure 3 the data is still similar but the magnitude is even greater; a 9% increase in transfer level math and the same 3% increase in English.

Figure 3: Placement results for the entire 2013 year⁵ compared to first 3 months of 2013

⁵ Students must test into courses before registration. Whereas success data is examined on an academic calendar, it is more accurate to examine intake data, such as placement, in the calendar year.

Figure 4: Placement test results of first 3 months of 2014 for comparison above with first 3 months of 2013 and entire year of 2013 in the figure above.



Multiple measures placement results:

Figure 5: The figure below represents the pattern for placement in course work including compressed and accelerated courses that span more than one level and are indicated by perpendicular writing.

Level	ENGLISH PLACEMENT LEVELS				MATH PLACEMENT LEVELS				READING PLACEMENT LEVELS				
	Level 6	EngB1A			LRNCB510	Calculus and up					College Reading		
Level 5	EngB50		EngB53	LRNCB510	Math B1A, B1B, B4A, B22, B23, Psych B5 Transferable					ACDVB50		ACDVB61	Level 5
Level 4	EngB60		EngB53	LRNCB502						ACDVB62			
Level 3	ACDVB65			LRNCB502		MathB70 Int. Algebra CC - College level							
Level 2						Math B 60 Beg Algebra		LRNC530					Level 2
Level 1						Math B50 Pre-Algebra				ACDVB201a Retest			
Level 0						ACDVB77 Arithmetic	ACDVB72						Level 0

Figure 6: Multiple Measures Bumps by High School transcript data (357 total bumps)

	Total#students	Bumped English				Bumped Math						Bumped Reading			
		to 6	to 5	to 4	to 3	to 6	to 5	to 4	to 3	to 2	to 1	to 6	to 5	to 4	to 3
GoldenValley	43	8	1	11	2	1	0	0	3	3	3	7	3	5	0
KernValley	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0
Highland	37	6	2	5	1	2	0	0	4	0	2	4	1	2	0
Maricopa	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
SouthHigh	49	3	5	8	1	0	0	0	5	1	1	6	1	6	0
Miramonte	64	11	2	12	0	1	0	0	5	5	1	9	1	4	0
Foothill	77	17	1	6	0	8	1	4	3	2	0	20	0	1	0
Shafter	60	4	1	15	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	3	5	0
Arvin	48	12	0	12	0	3	0	0	2	2	0	7	3	6	1
Monroe	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tehachapi	59	5	0	9	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	8	6	0
	454	70	12	78	6	16	1	4	26	17	11	62	20	35	2

Figure 7: Multiple Measures used to direct students to compressed or accelerated courses (199 references to accelerated or compressed curriculum)

	Total#students	Accel	Comp	Accel	Comp	Accel	Comp
		Eng	Eng	Math	Math	Read	Read
Golden Valley	43	18	6	7	3	11	3
Kern Valley	6	0	1	2	0	1	0
Highland	37	4	0	5	2	2	0
Maricopa	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
SouthHigh	49	12	0	3	0	6	0
Miramonte	64	17	0	9	1	12	1
Foothill	77	9	0	4	1	4	0
Shafter	60	10	0	4	0	10	0
Arvin	48	5	0	0	0	10	0
Monroe	8	0	0	2	0	1	0
Tehachapi	59	2	0	4	0	3	0
	454	77	7	40	7	60	4

Summary Results:

- The improved placement scoring moved 199 students into transfer level math and 65 into transfer level English representing a total of 264 students placed higher due to testing location.
- Multiple measures further effected the placement of 68% of students (307/454)
- Some students were bumped in multiple courses (e.g. English & math or even English, Reading and Math).
- Some students were both bumped and accelerated (e.g. bumped in English and accelerated in Eng B53)
- There were 357 bumps among the 454 students and 199 accelerations or compressions among the 454 students. For a total of 556 bumps, accelerations or compressions.
- Overall 571 have tested into or been placed by multiple measures into higher level courses. Some students were placed much higher by one of the English measures (EAP) which indicates college readiness even though many students tested low on the BC placement test, some at 2 or 3 levels below college. (Note: We cannot assume that all those that tested higher were part of the CalSOAP cohort, but we know all those students placed by multiple measures were from the cohort.)
- This project represents a savings in student time of over 500 - 16 week semesters and an efficiency for the college where sections of remedial coursework is not being taken when it is not needed.
- This should result in faster progress to college level outcomes. In addition to the students saving time, it will reduce credit accumulation and loss of financial aid.

Observations

- There is a correlation between allowing students to test at their high school and higher test scores.
- Students appear to have been directed to the wrong test at times (how they are instructed on ESL testing).
- The ESL testing has very low scores compared to the EAP. There are odd issues with EAP elevating student 2-3 levels.
- The English test and EAP correlate well - placement scores were often level 5 or 6 anyway.
- The math multiple measures resulted in fewer math moves and setting a bar almost higher than the placement test. It was disturbing to find many students with good grades in Math Analysis, Stats or Calculus that tested in at Level 2 & 3 by the placement test.
- There are numerous errors in the copying of scores and the process is flawed due to the multiple times results are handwritten- this must be automated.
- There were errors in the initial entry of test scores into the computer and translation of scores into levels – this must also be automated
- The complexity of a high school transcript requires a human consideration; although an algorithm may help reduce work load and filter specific factors, there are many factors that are not easily automated.

Conclusions:

- ✓ Students should take 4 years of math and 4 years of English in high school or they will most likely be stuck in a prolonged precollegiate series of courses.
- ✓ Acceleration courses appear to have a higher success rate and provide great opportunities for those students truly testing in at lower levels but responsive to college level coursework.
- ✓ Students should be able to take the test at the high schools as this appears to be significantly more correlated with the work we see on the transcripts and results in higher scores and better assessment of the student's actual abilities and knowledge.
- ✓ Students should be prepped before taking the test by the high schools (practice sessions).
- ✓ Correcting the testing problems alone, has a great potential to increase our terminal outcomes measured in the CCCCO Student progress and achievement (SPAR).
- ✓ Applying multiple measures to student placement affected quite a few STEM students because it placed them into college level math which makes them eligible to begin STEM classes earlier. This conclusion was based on the course taking patterns in high school transcripts where students had completed biology, chemistry, physics and high level math classes.
- ✓ Multiple measures are likely to increase our high level outcomes as acceleration and bumping puts students significantly closer to the outcomes to start and moves them into a more successful group (e.g. Prepared achieve at 68-70% while underprepared achieve at 34-39%).
- ✓ BC needs to re-engineer the placement testing process.
- ✓ BC needs to collect the data from the process to ensure adequate numbers of sections of courses through enrollment management.
- ✓ BC needs to re-engineer placement processes and look into automating the process based upon predictive values of student data.
- ✓ This process allows for strategic placement of students into summer school as well. Summer school should have registration different from the fall because the priority registration regulations are not applicable to summer coursework, allowing the motivated students an opportunity to deal with pre-collegiate needs before starting the fall semester. This also allow an opportunity to direct students to bridge programs, week zero and specialized student support services such as EOPS, AAMP, MESA and STEM.

Problems identified with placement process:

1. Delivery of testing at Bakersfield College:

- Students directed to incorrect test (ESL not English)
- Testing scores incorrectly entered as level
- Testing scores incorrectly copied down (errors in reversing numbers or just wrong number with wrong test)
- Placement level incorrectly correlated with placement score

- Complaints of testing demeanor and waiting for testing
- Data about testing and prerequisites are entered incorrectly into Banner blocking qualified students

2. Placement testing issues at high schools

- The high schools desire testing at the location but dislike the process of BC personnel individually turning on and inputting codes in each computer
- Testing personnel were identified as “not helpful”
- Testing personnel seemed to disregard the “time out of class” for high school students and arrived late without notification and labored over the process which was already a long process for students (2 hours late at Tehachapi due to car trouble but students were not released).
- Some complaints that students were not allowed to take a break
- Some complaints that math testing was “last” and testing fatigue reduces scores
- At some location students were given test scores or levels with no explanation of what that meant because counseling and advising were not available

3. Placement testing issues with test takers

- Students had not prepared for taking an exam
- Students not aware of the value and importance to the scheduling (high school testing basically had no personal consequences, why should this have personal value?)

4. Community issues and complaints about testing

- Students who have performed well in Math or English in high school are placed low or in rare cases high
- Students with completed courses such as math analysis or statistics are scoring at Algebra levels
- Community perceptions are that the placement test is inaccurate and devoid of consideration of previous work (this information is from input by 80 high school counselors, interviews with students and community members).

Future Plans:

The students in the cohort will be tracked for success. The students will be invited to a fall inauguration of the “Transfer Making it Happen” cohort. Intrusive counseling and alerts will be used as part of wraparound services. Students will be introduced to Habits of the Mind. A cohort of faculty will be bonded to this cohort as advisors. A draft of potential future actions is below and includes areas of research, interventions, and future implications for scaling up to all students regarding predictive analytics based on positive and negative decision making or actions by students.

RESEARCH (This would be carried out by an external researcher)

- a. Examine historical data for our students major pathways (work on these for interventions and messaging first) to discover where students go off the path are swirling or lose momentum
- b. Use this information to further fine-tune and inform our pathways and intervention
- c. Track student success with regards to multiple measures placement
- d. Track the cohort for success and improve our Multiple Measures Placement
- e. Track and Measure short term student completion of remedial courses and pathways
- f. Track and Measure student completion of college outcomes SPAR in the CCC Scorecard

INTERVENTIONS (Primarily carried out by BC Faculty and Administration)

Identify, develop and track interventions from the past to define needed messaging we need to provide based upon.

- a. Describe interventions from the past
- b. Identify upcoming interventions to track CalSOAP cohort and determine effectiveness
- c. Identify other interventions used by other colleges we have not yet considered or implemented
 - i. Freshman academy
 - ii. Statways/Quantways
 - iii. Block Scheduling
- d. Using high school data – identify factors that may suggest:
 - i. Counseling intervention
 - ii. Curricular work in conjunction with college and high school faculty
 - iii. Parent interventions
 - iv. Pre-college interventions
- e. Train and design an effective “Early Alert” to involve classroom faculty and advisors and counselors connecting students to tutoring, financial aid, supplemental instruction, CAS – critical academic skills, writing lab, healthcare, etc
- f. Provide faculty and staff professional development

PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS (Primarily researcher collaborating with faculty and BCIT)

- a. Identify key factors predicting success to determine messaging
 - i. Enrollment
 - ii. Registration
 - iii. Degree selection or majors
 - iv. Course taking success
 - v. Completion success
- b. Create Nudges and Nods – messaging to help students at each of the stages
 - i. Enrollment
 - ii. Registration e.g. this is not part of the courses required for your major or the following class sections are open
 - iii. Degree selection or majors
 - iv. Course taking success

v. Completion success

- c. Determine delivery system for nudges and nods
- d. Faculty Professional Development
- e. Interface with high schools & high school messaging system

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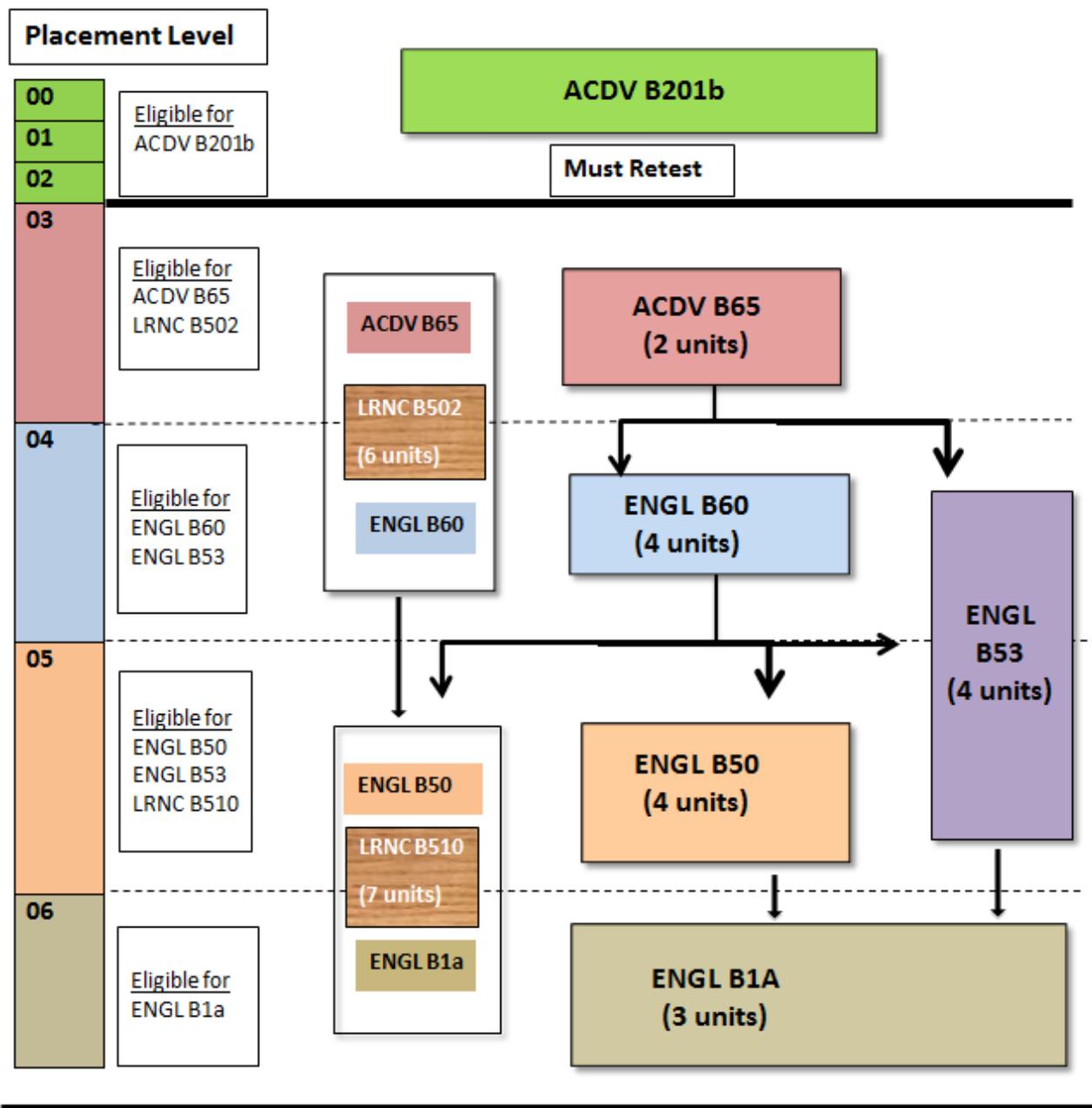
Skinner, E. California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office. *Basic Skills Accountability: Supplement to the ARCC Report (Nov 2012)*

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[REPORT BASICKILLS FINAL 110112.pdf](#)

Appendix A – English Course Flow Chart

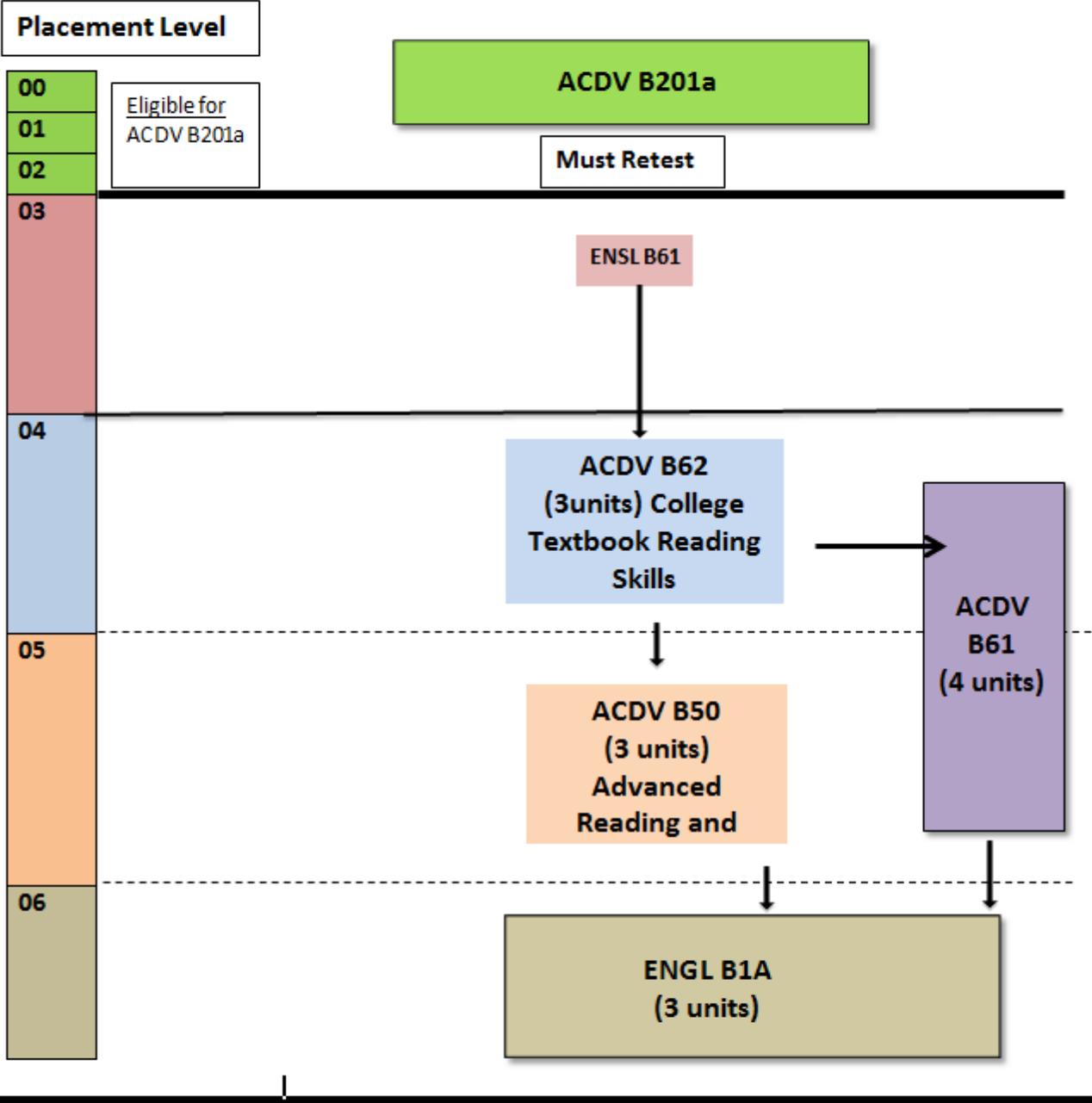
Bakersfield College Course Placement & Abbreviated Ed Plan ENGLISH



Accelerated courses:
 LRNC = compressed and stacked courses
 ENGL 53 = accelerated for 04 ENGL-placement/eligibility

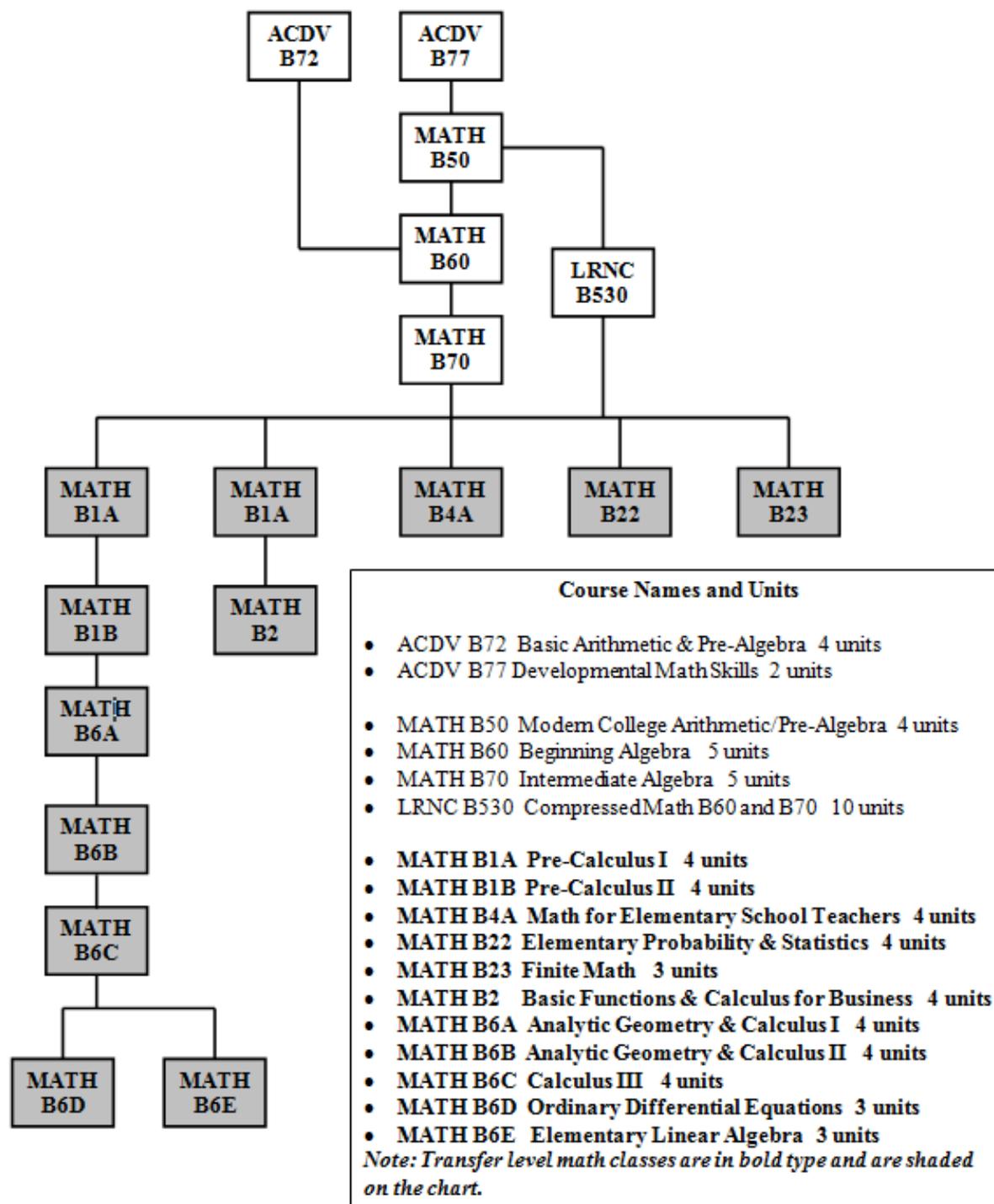
Appendix B – Academic Development Reading Course Flow Chart

Bakersfield College
Course Placement & Abbreviated Ed Plan
Academic Development Reading



Accelerated courses:
LRNC = compressed and stacked courses
ACDVB61 = accelerated for level 4 Reading to Reading level 6

Appendix C - Math Course Flow Chart

FLOW CHART FOR ACDV & MATH CLASSES

Appendix D - STEPS Research Information

STUDENT TRANSCRIPT-ENHANCED PLACEMENT PROJECT 2012-2014

Project enabling participating colleges to evaluate the utility of high school transcript data in predicting students' abilities to pass college-level English and/or math coursework.

STEPS UPDATE

STEPS RELEASES A RESEARCH BRIEFING SUMMARIZING PROJECT FINDINGS

Explore new insights on using high school transcript data for placement of recent high school graduates in [Stepping Up: Improving Progression in English and Math From High School to College](#).

Want to do a deeper dive into the STEPS methodology and findings? Review the full [STEPS technical report](#).

STEPS SERVES AS A FOUNDATION FOR NEW MULTIPLE MEASURES ASSESSMENT PROJECT AND COMMON ASSESSMENT INITIATIVE

The RP Group will continue assisting institutions in implementing the STEPS methodology while supporting the creation of a Common Assessment Platform for California's community colleges in partnership with Cal-PASS Plus and with support from the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office. Visit the [Multiple Measures Assessment Project](#) site for more information.

NEXT STEPS

Interested in learning more about how to implement the STEPS analysis at your college? Visit [Participation Instructions](#).

Work at a college in northern California? Consider joining a research alliance comprised of institutions in your region currently implementing the STEPS methodology. Contact [Marc Beam](#), Director of Research and Planning at Shasta College.

Listen to a 45-minute [webinar](#) (10/19/2012) titled "What Role Does Transcript Analysis Play in Multiple Measures Assessment?"

Read more background on [STEPS](#) here or learn more about the transcript analysis done at [Long Beach City College](#).

STEPS RESEARCH

How do we determine if incoming students are ready for college-level work? California's community college system is currently working to address this complex question in a more nuanced, comprehensive and equitable way. Given the passage of the Student Success Act of 2012 and an increasing number of institutions looking to strengthen their use of multiple measures for placement, the Student Transcript-Enhanced Placement Project (STEPS) aims to help California's community colleges grow their capacity to utilize high school transcript data to improve the assignment of recent high school graduates to English and math coursework.

A number of studies, including research released by the [California Partnership for Achieving Student Success](#) and Community College Research Center, indicate that the use of information contained on high school transcripts, such as GPA and grades in math and English courses, may be a viable option to significantly improve our current placement process. Working with the State Chancellor's Office and Cal-PASS Plus, the RP Group recently concluded a pilot study that built on these findings and tested a specific transcript analysis methodology already utilized at Long Beach City College.

Appendix E – MMAPS Research Information

MULTIPLE MEASURES ASSESSMENT PROJECT

Statewide Placement Tool Using Multiple Measures of Assessment

How can improved, data-driven placement lead to more equitable outcomes for high-potential minority and low-income students as they pursue community college and university degrees and certificates?

The Multiple Measures Assessment Project aims to address this question and fundamentally change the landscape of student success in California's community colleges by (1) enabling more efficient student placement and transitions; (2) informing changes to K-12 curriculum and instruction related to college academic preparation and course taking; and (3) reducing costs associated with basic skills courses, for both colleges and students.

The Multiple Measures Assessment Project (MMAP) is a collaborative effort of the RP Group and [Cal-PASS Plus](#), with support from the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office. MMAP specifically will:

1. **Develop a secure, large and robust data warehouse within Cal-Pass Plus** to collect, store and analyze multiple measures which will include high school transcript and test data, as well as MIS and placement test data for each community college.
2. **Create a complete analytical model** designed to both identify, analyze and validate known multiple measures data points, drawing directly from research obtained through the [Student Transfer-Enhanced Placement Project \(STEPS\)](#), and leverage predictive analytic software to identify new data points that can serve as effective multiple measures.
3. **Engage pilot colleges throughout the process** to assist in development of the analytic tools and user interface, test the tools and models using local college data supplied through the data warehouse, and disseminate final products designed to improve placement.

RELATED INITIATIVES

MMAP links to two additional initiatives also designed to (1) support the creation of a Common Assessment Platform for the California Community Colleges, (2) provide research and modeling on multiple measures of placement across the system and (3) establish a data warehouse that enables the use of multiple measures in course placement decisions. They include:

[STEPS](#): This project provides seminal and ongoing research regarding the use of multiple measures as an effective tool for the placement of recent high school graduates.

Common Assessment Initiative (CAI): This initiative will leverage the research of STEPS, as well as the data warehouse, analytical model and user tools developed through the MMPP to then create a comprehensive, web-based platform for a common assessment in English, Math and ESL.

For more information, contact: Mallory Newell, RP Group newellmallory@fhda.edu

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Appendix F - Multiple Measures as Determined for BC Pilot

English

Measures to use: EAP (college ready) or Placement test into English 1A ESL placement into English 1A, EAP conditional with ERWC (with C or better)

1. HS GPA (3.0 or above without PE) – called Cal Grant GPA
2. Highest English class with grade of B
3. 4 years of English with C or Better
4. AP English jr/sr year with grade of B
5. Reading compass score of 06 level (82-99)
6. Nine of any potential A-G courses (college prep) (This measure was moved down because counting the courses was time consuming and identifying them was not an easy skill to train)

NOTES – do not count CASHEE; KEY for coursework G=general, P=Prep, AP=advance placement, HP= honors (when inadequate funding or students for AP)

ESL placement and English placement equivalence are not leveling

Placement process – goal to use other measures to place students one level higher

(borderline is within three points of cut score)

English Bump A – Placement Score of Level 6 or EAP (college-ready) or AP test (3 or better) or EAP (*Conditional*) & ERWC (C or better) all place directly into English 1A

English Bump B - Borderline placement (within 3 points) with 2 multiple measures student is bumped one level.

English Bump C – 4 Multiple measures student is bumped one level.

Acceleration Guidelines: If students are borderline in their scores, but show good GPA and specific English course strength Accelerate or place into compressed coursework. Where appropriate, potential STEM students with successful high school coursework in Chemistry, Biology, and Physics but scored low in English preventing them from taking STEM coursework (all of the science courses have a Level 5 reading prerequisite) an attempt to fit them into an accelerated or compressed English series to enable them to start taking STEM courses.

Questions: What about widely diverse reading and English test scores?

Math

Measures to use: Placement test score of level 4/5 or 6 or AP score of 3 place in Transfer math by appropriate major. Also if students are placed by UC or CSU in transfer level math we also place students in the same course level.

Other Math bumps

1. Placement test score
2. Highest level math class with grade of B or **higher and**
3. HS GPA of 3.0 or higher

Acceleration Guidelines: If grades in math have been strong and if the student placed lower than the courses completed in high school or border line to the next level by placement scores (within 3 points) and have space for the units (10 units) – accelerate. Where STEM students have been strong in Chemistry, Biology, Physics and Math yet place low (MathB50), accelerate to get to STEM course work sooner.

Accelerated Class LRNC B530: Incoming high school students should be placed in this course only if they (a) place into Math B60 using multiple measures and (b) the student has strong math grades. This should also apply to STEM students. We cannot stop students from registering in the class that compresses Math B60 and B70, but we HIGHLY recommend that students are aware that this is a very fast paced course with LOTS of homework, not just a class to take because they can't get into a Math B60 regular course.

Questions: Why are students with A's and B's in Math Analysis, Stats and sometimes Calculus testing into Algebra Math level 2?

Reading

1. ENG level6, or EAP (College-ready) or EAP (conditional) & ERWC with C or better bumped to Read 6 (This represents the vast majority of reading bumps.)
2. If borderline placement score, 1 or 2 points from cutoff and many A-G classes with A's and B's and English placement higher, bumped one reading level.
3. If at Read 00 ACDV201 on border (within 3 points) and good grades in classes that required reading and good overall GPA e.g. history, biology with A's and B's or honors bumped from 0 to level 4 which is next level of reading no 2 or 3.
- 4) Consider if reading level in ENSL low e.g. 3 and writing level high good GPA went in A-G coursework indicating good reading ability in many different courses.

Acceleration Guidelines: Students placing in ACDV B62 and strong probable reading skills as signified in success in A-G courses, AP, Honors or IB courses are accelerated to ACDV B61.

Questions: Why are the ENSL reading scores so different (off target) compared to the reading test scores? Why are some students at Eng. level 6 and with strong grades in A-G course work scoring low on reading (level 4) or 5?

Placement process – goal to use other measures to place students one level higher – MORE ACCURATELY

1. Use placement score + HS GPA of 3.0 or above without PE) + highest level math with B or higher to move up one level (questions – Is this borderline score or any score?)
2. Can we consider the above without borderline and select another for borderline (within 3 or 5 points) + latest recent (last semester) math grade correlated to the class and score (e.g. score 42 elementary algebra test but last math class was intermediate algebra with B)?
3. Will we have a summer bridge and will it affect placement?

Questions:

Do we need to set up a flow chart of placement?

None of the placement test scores relate to ACDV 72 (accelerated) except the paper Regina made?

Coordinating ESL?

Do we give credit for summer bridge?

Do we give option now of student survey?

A-G COURSEWORK - THE SUBJECT REQUIREMENT

[HTTP://WWW.UCOP.EDU/AGGUIDE/A-G-REQUIREMENTS/INDEX.HTML](http://www.ucop.edu/agguide/a-g-requirements/index.html)

- [History/social science \(“a”\)](#) – *Two years*, including one year of world history, cultures and historical geography and one year of U.S. history, or one-half year of U.S. history and one-half year of American government or civics.
- [English \(“b”\)](#) – *Four years* of college preparatory English that integrates reading of classic and modern literature, frequent and regular writing, and practice listening and speaking.
- [Mathematics \(“c”\)](#) – *Three years* of college-preparatory mathematics that include or integrate the topics covered in elementary and advanced algebra and two- and three-dimensional geometry.
- [Laboratory science \(“d”\)](#) – *Two years* of laboratory science providing fundamental knowledge in at least two of the three disciplines of biology, chemistry and physics.
- [Language other than English \(“e”\)](#) – *Two years* of the same language other than English or equivalent to the second-level of high school instruction.
- [Visual and performing arts \(“f”\)](#) – *One year* chosen from dance, drama/theater, music or visual art.
- [College-preparatory elective \(“g”\)](#) – *One year* chosen from the “a-f” courses beyond those used to satisfy the requirements above, or courses that have been approved solely in the elective area.

I. A-G courses

California high schools can submit their courses to UC for “a-g” certification using the [Online Update website](#). A course's "a-g" approval is based on the [“a-g” course evaluation guidelines](#) and the subject-specific course criteria established by UC faculty. Once approved, the "a-g" course is added to the school's ["a-g" course list](#). To satisfy the subject requirements, the course must appear on the school's course list for the year the student took the course.

Appendix G- Data Sources

Achieve the Dream Project <http://www.achievingthedream.org/about-us/our-approach>

The Achieving the Dream National Reform Network leverages four overarching approaches to close achievement gaps and accelerate student success nationwide. As integrated levers advancing ground-level and system-level strategies these approaches in concert with our high-impact focus areas to ultimately accomplish big-picture outcomes.

- Guiding Evidence-Based [Institutional Change](#): We work directly with community colleges, offering support that includes Leadership and Data Coaching, technical assistance, and peer learning experiences for our Network of colleges.
- Influencing [Policy Reform](#): We help state leaders create powerful reform agendas, provide technical assistance, and create peer learning opportunities to establish an environment that supports community college student success and completion.
- Generating & [Sharing Knowledge](#): In service to educators and the community college sector at large, we conduct and make available original research on success strategies and meaningful metrics.
- [Engaging the Community](#): With the nation's most comprehensive network of community college reformers, we have established a common understanding of the barriers to student success and forged commitments to a shared success agenda.

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE - RESEARCH, ANALYSIS & ACCOUNTABILITY DIVISION

CCCCO Datamart <http://datamart.cccco.edu/DataMart.aspx>

The Research, Analysis and Accountability Unit is responsible for research and evaluation leadership and services to support system-wide decision making and inquiry. Some of the specific functions include:

- Develop and implement statewide and college accountability reporting frameworks.
- Evaluate programs and policies that identify practices to increase student success.
- Explore and describe traditional and non-traditional student pathways across colleges.
- Analyze progress and completion of various student populations.
- Identify factors that contribute to improving student success and institutional performance

The data on the next page indicate the latest scorecard data on high level outcomes of certificate, degree, transfer or transfer ready status for BC.

Bakersfield College

[Click here to select a different college](#)

PROFILE	MOMENTUM POINTS			COMPLETION OUTCOMES	
	REMEDIAL	PERSISTENCE	30 UNITS	DEGREE/TRANSFER	CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION
<h2>Completion</h2> <p>Click here to view trend data</p> <p>Percentage of degree, certificate and/or transfer-seeking students starting first time in 2007-08 tracked for six years through 2012-13 who completed a degree, certificate or transfer-related outcomes.</p>					
COLLEGE PREPARED		UNPREPARED FOR COLLEGE		OVERALL	
67.2%		34.8%		39.9%	
Gender	%	Gender	%	Gender	%
FEMALE	68.8	FEMALE	35.8	FEMALE	40.5
MALE	65.6	MALE	33.3	MALE	39.1
Age	%	Age	%	Age	%
UNDER 20	68.0	UNDER 20	36.9	UNDER 20	42.5
20-24	47.1	20-24	22.5	20-24	24.2
25-39	77.8*	25-39	27.7	25-39	30.3
40 OR OVER	60.0	40 OR OVER	34.6	40 OR OVER	37.5
Ethnicity/Race	%	Ethnicity/Race	%	Ethnicity/Race	%
AFRICAN AMERICAN	55.6	AFRICAN AMERICAN	30.8	AFRICAN AMERICAN	34.1
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE	42.9*	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE	33.3	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE	35.3
ASIAN	86.2	ASIAN	51.5	ASIAN	61.9
FILIPINO	56.3	FILIPINO	42.9	FILIPINO	46.2
HISPANIC	65.8	HISPANIC	30.3	HISPANIC	33.5
PACIFIC ISLANDER	100.0*	PACIFIC ISLANDER	28.6	PACIFIC ISLANDER	47.4
WHITE	70.0	WHITE	40.7	WHITE	47.7
<p>0%: Cohort with no students attaining an outcome N/A: Cohort has no students *: Cohort fewer than 10 students</p>		<p>COLLEGE PREPARED: Student's lowest course attempted in Math and/or English was college level UNPREPARED FOR COLLEGE: Student's lowest course attempted in Math and/or English was remedial level OVERALL: Student attempted any level of Math or English in the first three years</p>			

Appendix I- CalSOAP or TMIH Transfer Making it Happen Historical and Current Data

TMIN beginning Fall 2013			TMIN beginning Fall 2013			TMIH beginnin Fall 2012				TMIH Beginning Fall 2011							
School	F14 Participants		School	F13 Current Enrollment*		School	F13 Enrollment*		12/13 Enrollment*		School	F13 Enrollment*		12/13 Enrollment		11/12 Enrollment*	
Arvin	48		Arvin	28/39	72%	Arvin	25/57	44%	33/57	58%	Arvin	23/56	41%	29/56	52%	36/56	64%
Foothill	77		Kern Valle	3/12	25%	Kern Valle	9/14	64%	10/14	71%	Mira Mont	6/25	24%	12/25	48%	19/25	76%
GoldenVa	43		Maricopa	3/5	60%	Mira Mon	14/33	42%	18/33	55%	Shafter	7/42	17%	10/42	24%	18/42	43%
Highland	37		Mira Mon	18/27	67%	Shafter	15/56	27%	20/56	36%							
KernValle	6		Shafter	26/50	52%	Tehachap	12/39	31%	16/39	41%							
Maricopa	3		Tehachap	22/29	76%												
Miramont	64																
Monroe	8																
Shafter	60																
SouthHigh	49																
Tehachap	59																
Summary		Summary				Summary					Summary						
Schools	11	Schools	6			Schools	5				Schools	3					
Total students beginning	454	Total students beginning	162			Total students beginning	172				Total students beginning	123					
Total students enrolled first year		Total students enrolled first year	100	% Students initially enrolled	62%	Total students enrolled first year	97	% Students initially enrolled	56%		Total students enrolled first year	73	% Students initially enrolled	59%			
Total students enrolled 2nd year		Total students enrolled 2nd year				Total students enrolled 2nd year	75	Students retained	39%		Total students enrolled 2nd year	51	Students retained	41%			
Total students enrolled 3rd year		Total students enrolled 3rd year				Total students enrolled 3rd year					Total students enrolled 3rd year	36	Students retained	29%			