







RESEARCH TO PRACTICE:

 Utilizing new research on college readiness high school immersion pathway students
 to design school-level supports for historically underrepresented populations in higher education

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"As a part of higher education's partnership with USBE to offer early college Concurrent Enrollment credit, the Utah Bridge Program focus centers on supporting access to bilingual, biliterate and bicultural citizenships, and meeting each student's potential in college pathways."



The Bridge Program is a Partnership Between Utah's K-12 and Higher Education Systems

As a part of higher education's partnership with USBE to offer early college Concurrent Enrollment credit, the Utah Bridge Program focus is centered on supporting access to bilingual, biliterate, and bicultural citizenship, and meeting each student's potential in college pathways.



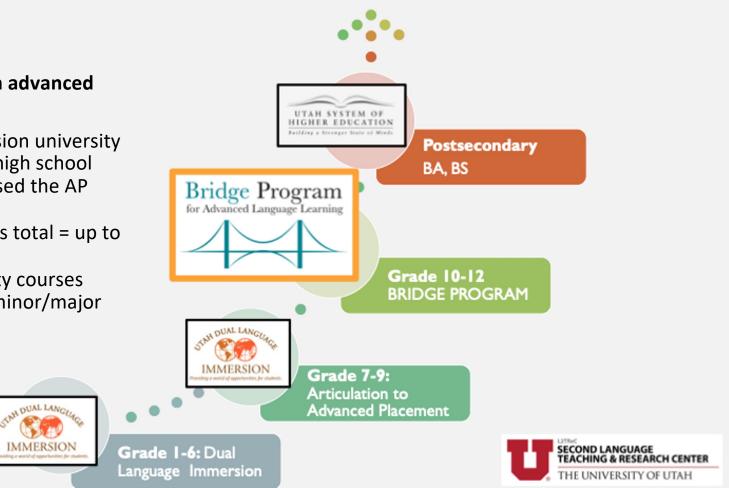
GOAL: Civic Engagement, Careers, and Bilingual Proficiency with Global and Intercultural Competency Utah's K-16 Language UTAH SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION failding a Stronger State of Minds Articulation Postsecondary BA, BS Bridge Program for Advanced Language Learning Grade 10-12 **BRIDGE PROGRAM** STAH DUAL LANGUA IMMERSION Grade 7-9: Articulation to STAN DUAL LANGE Advanced Placement IMMERSION SECOND LANGUAGE TEACHING & RESEARCH CENTER Grade 1-6: Dual Language Immersion THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

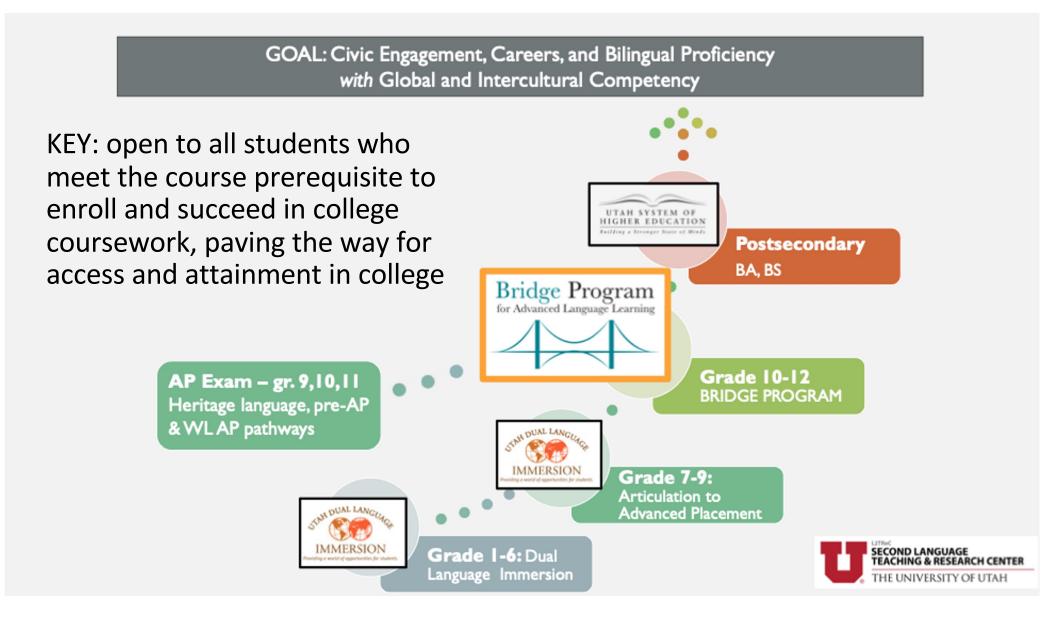
GOAL: Civic Engagement, Careers, and Bilingual Proficiency with Global and Intercultural Competency

Utah Bridge Program:

An early college initiative in advanced language study

- A series of 3 upper division university courses developed for high school students who have passed the AP Exam in grades 9-11
- 1 course/year, 3 courses total = up to 9 university credits
- Upper division university courses which count toward a minor/major pathway





PROGRAM LEVEL QUESTIONS leading to formal research

- The Bridge Program sets up an expectation for K-16 articulation, but has had no measure of college readiness of high school DLI students.
 - Beyond enrollment in Bridge courses, what other research-based indicators of college readiness should be measured as a correlation to college access and degree completion?
 - To what extent do students aspire to attend college?
 - To what extent are students who accessed the Bridge Program representative of the communities we served? To what degree did the program achieve equitable access and academic achievement.

Demographics

UTAH

- •75% White
- •17% Hispanic
- 1% African American35% EconomicallyDisadvantaged

Demographics

UTAH

•75% White

•17% Hispanic*

1% African American35% EconomicallyDisadvantaged

HIGH SCHOOL

•53% White

•32% Hispanic*

•2% African American

•50% Economically Disadvantaged

* Utah State Board of Education and the school district in this study elect to use the term "Hispanic" for parents to self-select ethnic identity for their students. This term is not selected by the researcher.

RESEARCH PREMISE

Research in college and career readiness establishes:

- An ongoing gap between college aspiration and degree attainment
- Underrepresentation in enrollment in advanced coursework in high school and in higher education by students from low-income families and by minority populations.
- The **need for more research in immersion programming** to explore access and academic achievement for **K-16 pathways**, studying key variables in both high school and postsecondary education.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

I. To what extent is Bridge Program student enrollment representative of the community it serves?

I. How do students perform on 4 key college readiness indicators?

i.e. Are Bridge Program seniors "college ready"?

- Enrollment in HS advanced course work
- Enrollment in "sequential" senior math, articulating to college math
- Overall HS GPA
- No Failures in core subjects

I. Does readiness for college differ based on demographic indicators (measuring variables linked to historically underrepresented populations in higher education)

i.e. To what degree does the program equitably serve student?

- Race/Ethnicity
- Parent College Completion (with no college degree completion as a predictor of low SES)

STUDY SAMPLE

- Urban high school with 47% enrollment by students identifying minority race/ethnicity
- Rely on academic transcripts and student surveys
- Student sample = 2 years of high school seniors enrolled in the Bridge Program
 Sample size = 66

LITERATURE REVIEW: THE "COLLEGE ASPIRATION-ATTAINMENT" GAP

2009 longitudinal study- UTAH

- What percentage of Utah 8th graders <u>aspire</u> to attend college?
- How many students <u>succeed</u> and arrive on a campus?
- Of the students who do attend college, how many **stay in state for college**?
- How many students **graduate** with 4year degree within 6 years or a 2-year degree within 4 years? (2017)

90%

60%

90 %3%

(USHE 2009)

NCES longitudinal study (2014)

• "99% of incoming HS freshmen were either 'very sure' they would pursue a Bachelor's degree or thought they 'probably' would.

NCES longitudinal study (2014)

- Grade 8 aspiration to attend college
- Grade II college aspiration
- I 8% decline overall
- 59% decline for students living in lowincome households
- Degree completion

6 of every 10 students

99%

81%

Underrepresentation and underenrollment by students who are living in low-income households

 enrollment in advanced HS course work
 graduate from college within 8 years at rates nearly 20% below that of non low-income students

(27.8% versus 58.1%)





(Calahan & Perna, 2015; Mattern, Gaertner & McClarty, 2017; USHE, 2021)

For students whose **home language** is **Spanish**

- Enrollment increase for Hispanic/Latinx students in Utah over the past decade was 231%...
- Yet completion rates are HALF that of white students.





(USHE 2017)



4 "KEY" INDICATORS OF COLLEGE READINESS

#I: Enrollment in advanced courses

(honors, AP, IB, & CE) in high school as strongest predictor of enrollment in college.
#2: Enrollment in advanced senior math as predictor of articulation to college math and degree completion; avoidance of non-credit math course placement in college

#3: High School GPA

#4: No failures in core subjects

(Attewell & Domina, 2008; Barnard-Brak, McGaha-Garnett, & Burley, 2011; Long, Conger & latarola, 2012)



STUDY FINDINGS

I. To what extent is Bridge Program student enrollment representative of the community it serves?

	BP N=66	School N=1,802	Utah N=651,534
Gender			
Male	38%	51%	51%
	62%	49%	49%
Female			
Race/Ethnicity			
White	23%	53%	75%
	76%	32%	17%
Hispanic	1%	3%	1%
Af Am	0%	2%	3%
Am Ind/	0%	2%	2%

I. To what extent is Bridge Program student enrollment representative of the community it serves?

	BP N=66	School N=1,802	Utah N=651,534
Parent College Completion*			
Yes	30%		
No	58%		
Didn't know	12%		
Economically Disadvantaged		47%	35%

*Student data on socioeconomic status was not available due to small sample size.

2. How do students perform on 4 key college readiness indicators?

Access Indicators	BP N=66	School N=1,802	Utah N=651,534
1. Adv Course Enrollment (in addition to advanced Spanish coursework) 0 Advanced courses 1 or more Advanced	23% 77%	30%	15% (AP only) 26% (CE only)
courses			
 12th Gr Sequential Math Yes No 	56% 44%	data not reported	data not reported

2. How do students perform on 4 key college readiness indicators?

Achievement Indicators	BP N=66	School N=1,802	Utah N=651,534
 3. GPA Range Mean 	1.8 - 4.0 3.36	not reported	not reported
4. No Failures in Core Subjects No Fs Yes 1 more more F	67% <mark>33%</mark>	not reported	not reported

3. Does readiness for college differ based on demographic indicators?

T-Test Analyses of Academic Readiness Variable

Academic Readiness Variable		N	M / SD	Significance Value
# Adv Courses	White Hispanic	15 50	4.67 / 2.61 2.12 / 2.09	0.001 ***
# Adv Courses	Parent College Completion No Yes	38 20	2.37 / 2.36 3.6 / 2.56	0.07 *
GPA	White Hispanic	15 50	3.55 / 2.09 3.31 / .55	0.13
GPA	Parent College Completion No Yes	38 20	3.41 / .499 3.39 / .53	0.93

Of the 77% of Bridge students who enrolled in additional advanced courses...

* p < 0.1. ** p < 0.05. *** p < 0.01

3. Does readiness for college differ based on demographic indicators?

χ^2 test Analyses of Academic Readiness Variables

Race/Ethnicity	Academic Readines Variable	S	N	Significance Value
White Hispanic	12 th Gr Seq Math 12 th Gr Seq Math	Yes No Yes No	12 3 25 25	0.04**
White Hispanic	Fs in Core Subject Fs in Core Subject	Yes No Yes	1 14 21	0.01**
пізрапіс	rs in core subject	No	21 29	

p < 0.1 ** p < 0.05 *** p < 0.01

3. Does readiness for college differ based on demographic indicators?

χ^2 test Analyses of Academic Readiness Variables

Parent College Completion	Academic Readiness Variable	5	N	Significance Value
Yes-Parent College Completion	12 th Gr Seq Math	Yes No	12 8	0.6
No-Parent College Completion	12 th Gr Seq Math	Yes No	20 18	
Yes-Parent College Completion	Fs in Core Subject-	Yes No	6 14	0.93
No-Parent College Completion	Fs in Core Subject	Yes No	11 27	

Research Summary

- Students performed well on enrollment in advanced coursework and GPA; students performed less well on enrollment in advanced senior math and performance in core subjects.
- 2. "Significant" ot "highly significant" difference in distribution based on Hispanic/White for 3 of the 4 college readiness indicators:
 - Advanced course enrollment ***
 - Advanced senior math enrollment **
 - Core subject academic success ***
- I. Just I of the 4 college readiness indicators was "minimally significant". Advanced course enrollment *

* p < 0.1 ** p < 0.05 *** p < 0.01

Our second objective of the presentation today...

- highlight practices to increase enrollment and academic success for historically underrepresented populations in higher education
- highlight school-level supports for historically underrepresented populations in higher education

Recruitment + Supports = Success!!

Taylorsville High School



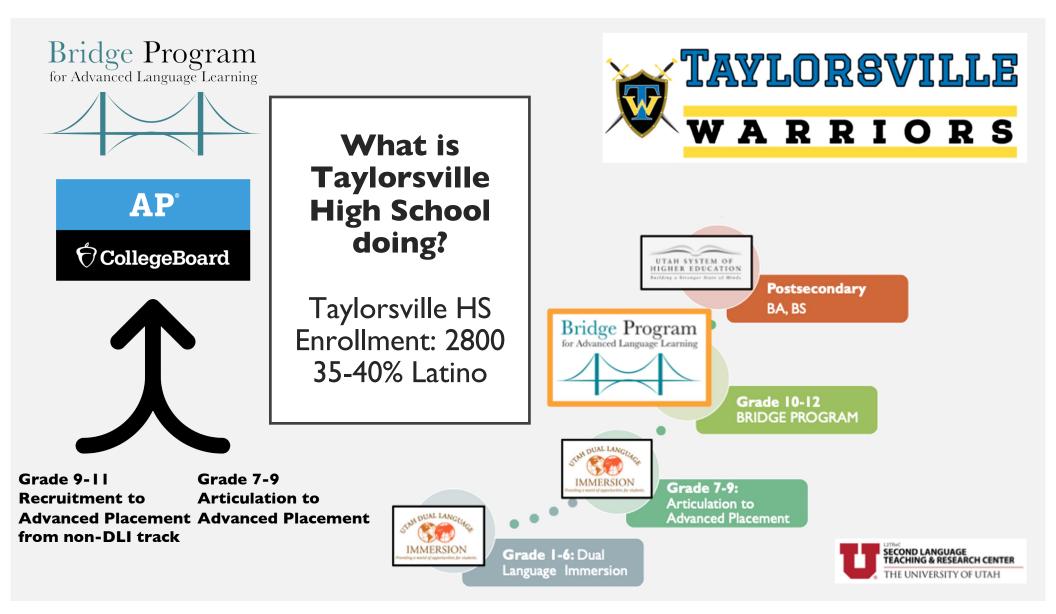


Equal Opportunity Schools



Dream Big / Academic Cohort

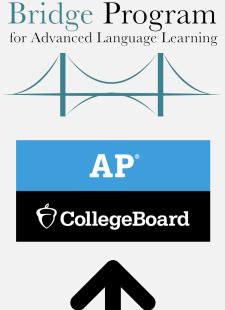




Recruitment Checklist



- Strong teacher with ties to Latino community
- Partnership with Latinos in Action Program and program coordinator
- Partnership with English Development teachers
- Partnership with AVID/College Prep teachers/programs
- Strong + Open Communication with other Spanish courses/teachers 3>4>AP
- Collaboration with other AP/CE/IB teachers
- Collaboration with National Honors Society/Sociedad Honoraria Hispánica
- Active Collaboration with feeder Jr. High Schools/Middle Schools
- Supportive School Leadership
- Teen Focused Promotional Material
- Taste of Taylorsville (event for incoming freshman)





Grade 9-11Grade 7-9Recruitment toArticulation toAdvanced PlacementAdvanced Placementfrom non-DLI trackFormation of the second s

Targeted Recruitment = Equitable Growth

2015-16: 6 AP Students 2016-17: 20 AP Students 2017-18: 40 AP Students 2018-19: 80 AP Students 2019-20: 100 AP Students 2020-21: 120 AP Students 2021-22: 140 + 50 (DLI) = 190 AP Students



Taylorsville High School Numbers 2021-2022

9th graders DLI track: 50% Non-DLI track: 50%

Traditional AP: 140 students (4 classes) DLI 5 (AP): 50 (2 classes)

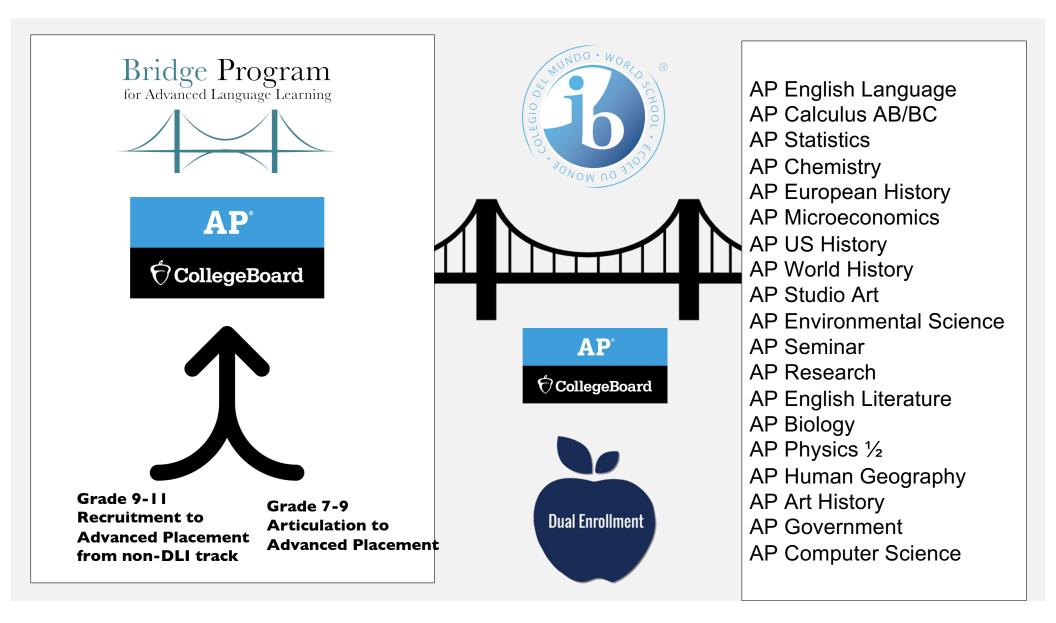
UofU Bridge: 100 students (4 classes)



Taylorsville High School College Level Spanish Course Offerings:

- AP Spanish Language and Culture/DLI 5 (6-18 college credits)
- Spanish 3116: Spanish Pop Culture: Film, Media and Entertainment (3 college credits)
- Spanish 3117: Breaking Down Walls, Building Identities (3 college credits)
- Spanish 3118: Literature and Film: Contemporary Issues (3 college credits)
- AP Spanish Literature and Culture (3 college credits)

Best case scenario: a Taylorsville student graduates with 30 credits of college level Spanish





Equal Opportunity Schools

MISSION:

Equal Opportunity Schools' mission is to ensure that students of color and low-income students have equitable access to America's most academically intense high school programs and succeed at the highest levels.



- EOS representative
- EOS school committee
- School wide surveys (for all students and teachers)
- Support for school-wide staff development
- Student Insight Cards
- Trusted Adult Conversations
- Course support protocols
- AP Test Cost Reduction

STUDENT INSIGHT CARDS



Dream Big / Academic Cohort



- Targeted Leadership
- Dream Big Summer Program (geared at content prep for first gen students)
 - AP Teachers (paid in the summer)
- Academic Cohort Class
 - Admin buys $\frac{1}{3}$ of teacher prep
 - Academic Conversations (aimed at pushing kids academically)
 - Community Volunteers
 - Academic Guidance
 - College Visits
- Latinos in Action



KEY TAKE-AWAYS







Targeted Recruitment Vision with Equity in Mind

Student/Teacher Feedback Insight Cards Trusted Adult Conversations

Quality Collaboration: LIA / Feeder Classes / ELD courses / College Prep Teachers / AP-CE-IB teachers / Feeder Jr High / NHS

Summer Support Academic Cohort type class Shared Vision w/ AP/CE/IB Community