Guided Pathways: An Overview

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> SBCTC WASHINGTON STATE BOARD FOR COMMUNITY & TECHNICAL COLLEGES

BETTER JOBS, BRIGHTER FUTURES, A STRONGER WASHINGTON

WHY GUIDED PATHWAYS?

Beginning with the end in mind

Improving completions by itself is not enough to close equity gaps and improve post-college outcomes for sustainable jobs and further education.



SOME DATA WE ARE OBSERVING

- Earning a transfer degree creates the most momentum for transfer. All groups rise.
- 40% of students who graduate from a public baccalaureate were transfer students.
- Of those graduates, 75% transferred with an AA.



SOME DATA WE ARE OBSERVING

- Even with a transferable degree, many students don't transfer.
 Some racial/ethnic groups transfer less than others; women have lower transfer rates than men.
- Those students who earn the transfer degree and do not transfer, but go directly to work earn much less than students with workforce awards.



Students are far more likely to successfully transfer if they finish their Associate degree.



Transfer Rate-Degree Completers

Transfer Rate- non-Degree Completers



Under-represented students (particularly Afr. Americans) are less likely to earn degrees and more likely to be non-completers

19% 28% 28% 32% 35% 39% 10% 6% 8% 13% 9% 25% 9% 19% 26% 21% 20% 28% 46% 47% 38% 34% 33% 27% Black/African Asian/Pacific Alaskan/Native Hispanic (any race) White All students American Islander American Early Exit, No Credential, less than 10 Credits Short Certificate Long Certificate Degree

Highest Attainment Reached



Completers earn more after college (\$K)

non-Completer



MORE DATA OBSERVATIONS

- What you earn depends on what you study.
- Under-represented students are more likely to enroll in lower wage training areas. They are also more likely to leave with short certificates.
- Students going to work in low wage areas need strong plans for further education- even to a BA degree. This also applies to many female-dominant fields.



Workforce Students

This chart describes first-time-ever college students and shows the differences in quarterly earnings right after training and 5 years after between different awards and students with no award. The difference is greatest and grows the most for degrees.

Differences in Quarterly Earnings Over time Between Completers and Non-Completers for Students Seeking their First-Ever Post-Secondary Award



Before After

—Awarded Degree —Awarded Long Certificate —Awarded Short Certificate



Workforce Students

Whites and Asians quarterly earnings increase 73%; Afr. Am. 40%, Nat. Am 50% and Hispanics 60% from pre-training to 5 years after graduating. Degrees generated the bulk of this wage growth; certificates from working more hours.



Under-represented students are more likely to find themselves in lower wage tier programs than are Asians and whites

Program Wage Tiers in Which Students Prepared for Work



COMMUNITY & TECHNICAL COLL

SOME DATA WE ARE OBSERVING

All of this suggests that early in the student's program and career decision-making, we need to help all our students make more than one plan to transfer, offer more exposure to BAS degrees, and present other options for laddering a two-year workforce degree.





BOTTOM LINE

- We are asking our colleges to think differently: what will students do after they leave us and then work backwards to build Guided Pathways.
- In Washington's guided pathways work, we've made closing the equity gaps an explicitly stated goal.



GUIDED PATHWAYS PRINCIPLES I. Clarify the paths

Curricular Alignment

- **2. Help students get on a path** Student Support - On-Boarding
- 3. Help students stay on the path

Student Support - Monitoring

4. Ensure students are learning

Institutional Pedagogy



IMPORTANT TO KNOW WHEN UNDERTAKING THIS SYSTEMIC CHANGE WORK! These principles are presented in a linear, step-wise fashion.

In reality, guided pathways is hard, systemic change work and cannot be accomplished in a lock-step process.



IMPORTANT TO KNOW WHEN UNDERTAKING THIS SYSTEMIC CHANGE WORK! For instance, a college cannot develop metamajors/pathways and program maps without considering student learning outcomes for the program, and vice versa.



IMPORTANT TO KNOW WHEN UNDERTAKING THIS SYSTEMIC CHANGE WORK!

- It will take collaborative work across all campus sectors to develop and implement guided pathways.
- No group can be left out of this process. Staying in silos will not help our students be successful.
- There is no cookie-cutter template to follow.



GUIDED PATHWAYS PRINCIPLE 1

Clarify the paths Curricular Alignment

- Develop full program plans that will lead to meaningful jobs and familywage income after graduation
 - Map course sequences, critical courses, embedded credentials and progress milestones
 - Identify contextualized math and English on-ramps that align with each pathway and program



GUIDED PATHWAYS PRINCIPLE 2

Help Students get on a path Student Support - On-Boarding

- Help students understand their career options and explore their field and choose the pathway and major that will get them there
- Support students to develop full program plans based on workforce/transfer majors
- Ensure students have contextualized, integrated academic support to help students pass program gateway courses



OLD (OR CURRENT) MODEL "CAFETERIA STYLE"

- We expect our students to understand our higher education jargon and intuitively know the process of enrolling in college
- College personnel often perceive a student's path into college to be a smooth, linear progression from application to enrollment



Fill out FAFSA and receive funding

Get admitted

Attend orientation

Receive advising

Get placed in math and/or English

Register for classes

Attend first day of classes



Student Onboarding Akin to "Chutes and Ladders"

Uncommon Persistence and College Navigation Skills Needed



<u>A</u>lin

Day One of

Classes

Cannot

Balance Class

and Work

Schedule

Finds

On-campus

Childcare

Friendly Prof

Provides Assitance Visits Veterans

Affairs Office

Community College Forum

Changes

Program of

Study

Payment

Clears

Misses First

Term Deadline

SIS

Unavailable





HOW MANY BARRIERS?

How many hurdles do our students have to jump over to become enrolled for their first term?

Potential Barriers:

- Visits to campus
- Phone calls and appointments
- Offices in different buildings
- Fees
- Offices only open 8 am-5 pm
- Parking/transportation



HOW MANY BARRIERS?

Unfortunately, many of our students succeed **despite** us, not **because** of us.



GUIDED PATHWAYS PRINCIPLE 3

Help Students stay on the path Navigation

- Ensure on-going intrusive/intensive advising
- Develop systems for students and advisor to easily track student progress
- Develop structure/process to redirect students who are not progressing to identify a more viable path



GUIDED PATHWAYS PRINCIPLE 4

Ensure Students are learning (Institutional Pedagogy)

- Develop specific learning outcomes, rather than focusing on discrete, course-by course outcomes
- Provide in-depth career exploration: Project-based, collaborative and applied learning experiences
- Faculty-led improvement of teaching practices, including culturallyresponsive pedagogy
- Develop procedures to track mastery of learning outcomes all the way through program



TAKE-AWAY DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- I. Are you at the table in guided pathways planning discussions/steering committees?
- 2. If you are not, how do you get the information of what's planned and what's coming next?



FOR MORE

Visit the Student Success Center website: http://www.sbctc.edu/collegesstaff/programs-services/student-successcenter/

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