The Invisible Problem of Under-Placement: “When a student is placed into college-level course and fails there (an over-placement error), the fact that there has been a placement mistake is painfully obvious to all.” But “when a student does well in a remedial course, it is unlikely to be perceived as a problem.”

--Judith Scott-Clayton, CCRC, 2012

“Do High Stakes Placement Exams Predict Success?”

**What % of Incoming Students Place into Transfer-Level English?**

At several recent California Acceleration Project events, we asked colleges to share placement data from 2015 and 2016.

 3% Reedley Madera

 8% LA City

10% Moreno Valley, LA Southwest,

12% Mt. San Antonio

16% Reedley

17% Merced, Monterey, Rio Hondo, Cypress, East LA

19% Barstow

21% Grossmont

23% Norco

90% of students were eligible for college English (regular or co-req) with multiple measures. Success rates remained steady.

-- Mira Costa, 2015-2016

81% of Virginia community college students placed into college English (with & without co-req support). Pass rates remained at 74% (no change from prior policy placing 53% into college level).

-- Study by CCRC researchers Rodriguez & Edgecombe

61% of students at large, urban community college district estimated to pass college English with C or better if allowed to enroll.

-- Study by CCRC researcher Scott-Clayton 2012

I-----5-----10-----15-----20-----I-----30-----35-----40-----45-----I------55-----60-----65------70------I------80----85-----90------95-----I

 **0% 25% 50% 75% 100%**

100% of students were eligible for co-requisite college English

-- San Diego Mesa,

Fall 2016

25% College of the Canyons, City College SF

26% Los Medanos, Imperial Valley

27% Folsom Lake

28% West LA

30% Laney

31% Modesto, Long Beach, Riverside

32% Grossmont, Cabrillo

33% Fresno City, Contra Costa, Crafton Hills, El Camino

34% Saddleback

35% Allan Hancock, College of the Redwoods

36% Sacramento City, Southwestern

37% Chabot

38% West Hills Coalinga, San Joaquin Delta

40% College of the Sequoias, Mt San Jacinto, Ohlone

41% Butte, College of Alameda

42% West Valley, Irvine Valley, Porterville

43% Ventura

46% Rio Hondo, Oxnard

47% Lake Tahoe

48% Skyline

51% LA Harbor

53% Glendale

54% Cosumnes River

57% Santiago Canyon

58% Cuyamaca (22% in

 regular, 36% in co-req)

64% Golden West

65% Shasta, Coastline, Cuesta

66% Clovis

71% Solano (34.6% in regular,

 36.8% in co-req)

85% Riverside City (multiple

 measures pilot 2016)

Placement into college English increased from 36% to 75% with new multiple measures (2.5 self-reported high school GPA or Accuplacer score). Course success rates were unchanged. Students who would have previously placed into remediation passed at a rate of 77%, and 58% of them earned As or Bs.

--Las Positas College, Fall 2016

62-63% of a statewide sample of California community college students can be placed into College English with a 70% predicted success rate.

--California’s Multiple

Measures Assessment Project

January 2016

|  |  |
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|  | **California Acceleration Project** [www.AccelerationProject.org](http://www.AccelerationProject.org)  |

**What % of Incoming Students Place into Transfer-Level Math?**

At several recent California Acceleration Project events, we asked colleges to share placement data from 2015 and 2016.

1% San Bernardino, Victor Valley, LA Southwest

2% Cerritos

3% Reedley

4% Modesto, Crafton Hills

5% West LA

7% LA City

9% Coastline, San Joaquin Delta, El Camino, Norco

10% Merced, West Hills Lemoore, Ventura, LA Mission, Imperial Valley

11% East LA

12% Monterey, Mt San Jacinto

14% Riverside

15% Cabrillo, Reedley Madera

16% Rio Hondo

17% Oxnard, Southwestern

18% Laney, Saddleback

19% College of Alameda

20% San Diego City

21% Ohlone

22% Mt. San Antonio

24% Chabot

25% Santa Rosa, DeAnza

71% of students placed directly into college statistics with multiple measures. Course success rates held steady. For students who started in college statistics but would have been placed below college level previously (n=261), 66% succeeded in their first attempt. This rate of completion of college-level math was five times higher than the rate for students who started below college-level math one year earlier (66% in one semester versus 13% in one year).

--College of the Canyons

Fall 2016

84% of incoming students eligible for college-level math (25% in regular sections, 59% in sections with co-requisite support). Course success rates held steady.  For first-time students who were placed below college-level, but were enrolled in college-level math plus co-requisite support (n=177), 66% succeeded. This rate of completion of college-level math was almost seven times higher than the rate for students who started below college-level math one year earlier (66% in one semester versus 10% in one year).

-- Cuyamaca College

Fall 2016

50% of students at large, urban community college district estimated to pass college math with C or better if allowed to enroll.

-- Study by CCRC researcher Scott-Clayton

2012

I-----5-----10-----15-----20-----I-----30-----35-----40-----45-----I------55-----60-----65------70------I------80----85-----90------95-----I

 **0% 25% 50% 75% 100%**

73% of students were eligible for statistics or statistics with co-requisite support. One-semester success rates were unchanged (66%, no repeats). Co-requisite students passed at the same rate as the students placed in directly without concurrent support.

 --Los Medanos College,

 Fall 2016

92% of students at Ivy Tech Community College placed into college-level math or college-level math plus co-requisite support. 64% of co-requisite students passed college-level math in one semester.

 --Complete College America (Vandal, 2016)

26% Berkeley City, Cuesta, Long Beach

28% Santiago Canyon, San Diego Mesa

32% Fresno City, Contra Costa

39% Saddleback

40% City College SF

42% Irvine Valley, San Diego Miramar

47% Golden West

48% Clovis

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|  | **California Acceleration Project** [www.AccelerationProject.org](http://www.AccelerationProject.org)  |

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