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STUDENTS IN TRANSITION
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Leveraging Early-alert Programs to Foster Cross-Campus Collaborations Aimed at Student Success

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Background

What do we mean
by “Early Alert” or
“Early Warning”?



“A systematic method of recording and communicating student behaviors that contribute to student attrition” and “effective intervention at the first indication of academic difficulty.”
(Tampke, 2013)



Brief History of Early Alert

REPORT CARD				
GRADING PERIOD	1	2	3	4
READING	A			
WRITTEN COMMUNICATION	A			
MATHEMATICS	C			
SCIENCE/HEALTH	B			
SOCIAL STUDIES	B			
ART	A			
MUSIC	A			
PHYSICAL EDUCATION	C			
Grade Average	B			
Attendance:	Present	48		
	Absent	0		
	Tardy	1		
<small>A = Excellent • B = Good • C = Satisfactory • N = Needs Impro U = Unsatisfactory • I = Insufficient / Incomplete</small>				
Student:		Grade:		Year



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Rationale

- Pushback against "Academic Darwinism"
- Belief that intervention can make a difference



Most Common FYE Programs/Initiatives	Freq.	%
First-year academic advising (ADV)	422	80.4
Early alert systems (EA)	415	79.0
Pre-term orientation (OR)	396	75.4
First-year seminars (FYS)	386	73.5
Placement testing (PT)	346	65.9
Peer education (PE)	327	62.3
Student success center (SSC)	290	55.2
Developmental education (DEV)	286	54.5
General education (GE)	284	54.1
Convocation (CNV)	276	52.6

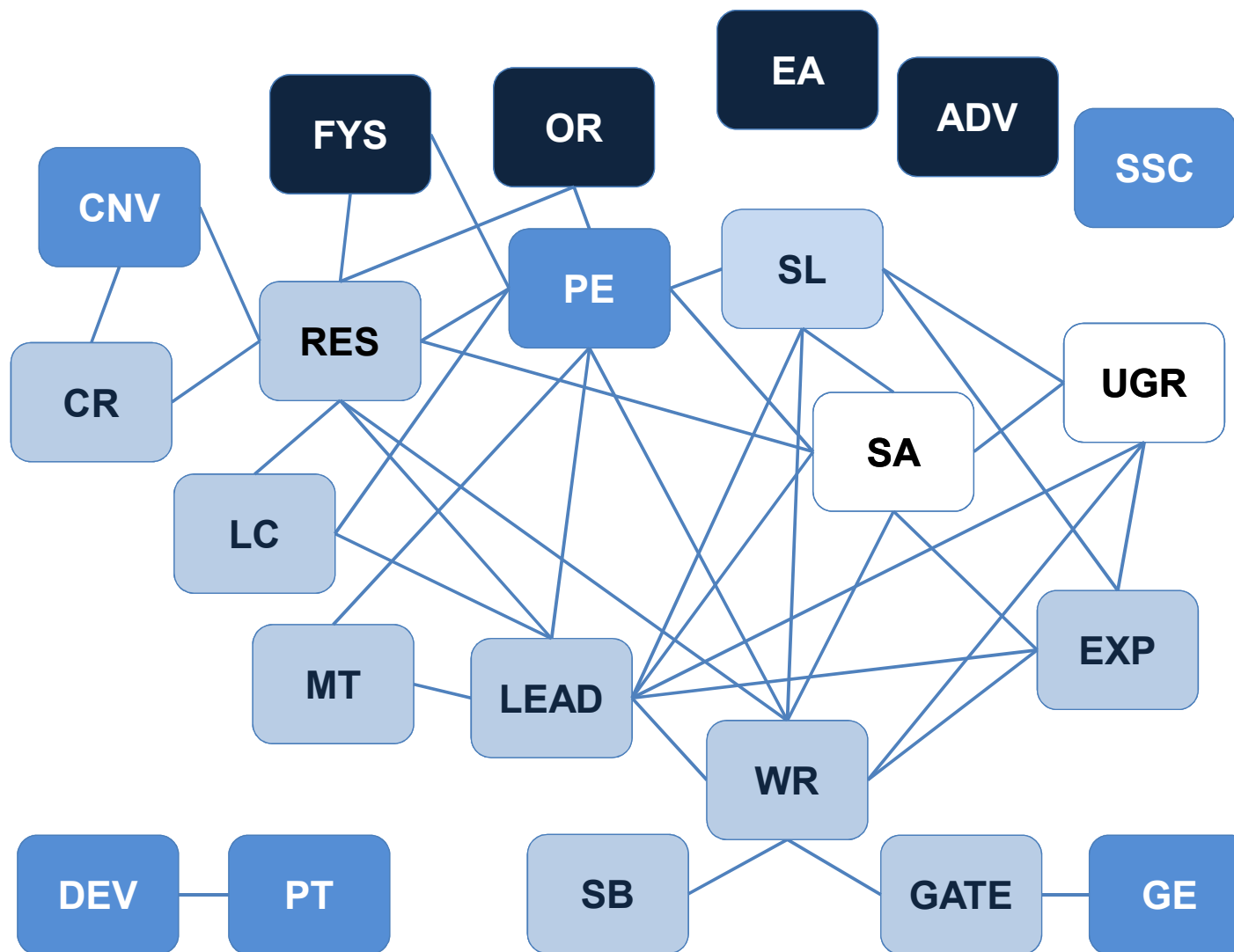
Notes: n = 525.

Prevalence

- Two Year: 64.2%
- Four Year: 83.6%
- Public: 77.2%
- Private: 82.0%



A Constellation of FYE Programs



Legend:

- Lines represent correlations $\phi > .25$
- Colors of boxes represent percentage of institutions reporting FYE program offered.

Dark Blue = > 70%

Royal Blue = 50-69%

Light Blue = 30-49%

White = < 30%

All the Choices!

- Complexity of modern colleges and universities
- Proliferation of products
- Philosophy of student support staff
- Sources of information
- Modes of communication

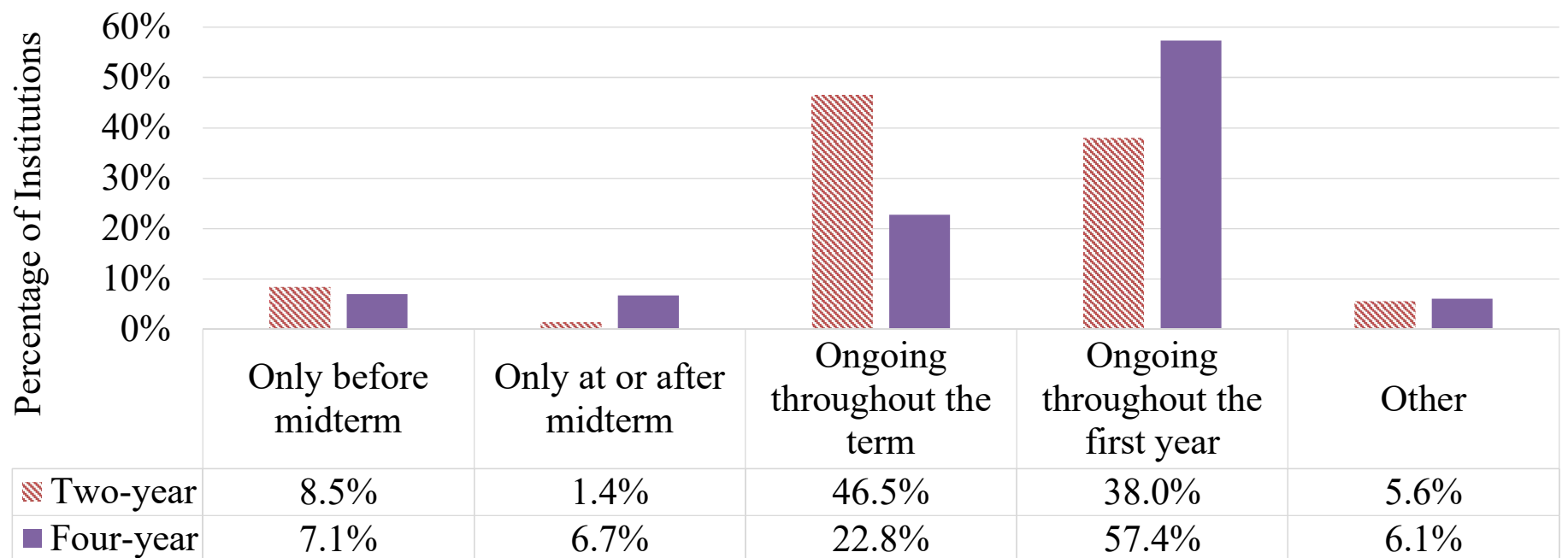


Timing



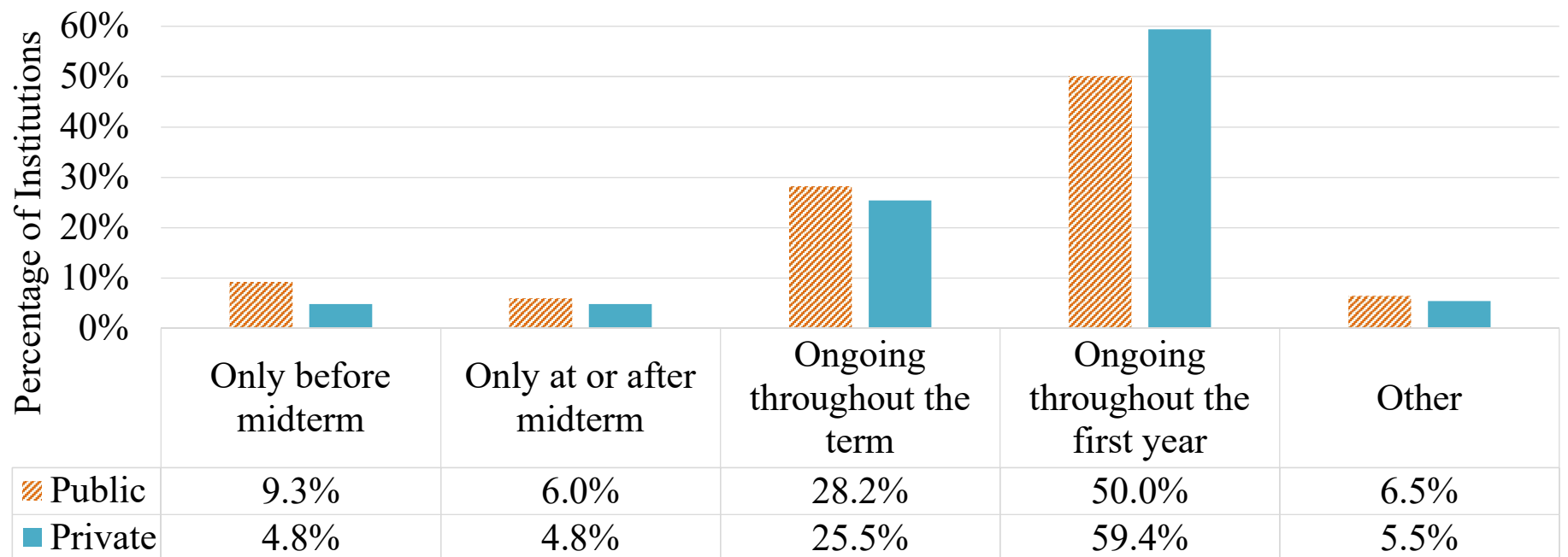
- How “early” is “Early Alert”?
- Midterm
- First signs of issues
- Between terms

Timing



Timing of Monitoring or Response of Early-Warning or Academic Alert System

Timing



Timing of Monitoring or Response of Early-Warning or Academic Alert System

Signals for Early Alert

- Academic performance
- Behavior
 - Disruption in class
 - Skipping class
- Conduct
- Affect
- Others?

BE ALERT!!

**EXPECT THE
UNEXPECTED**

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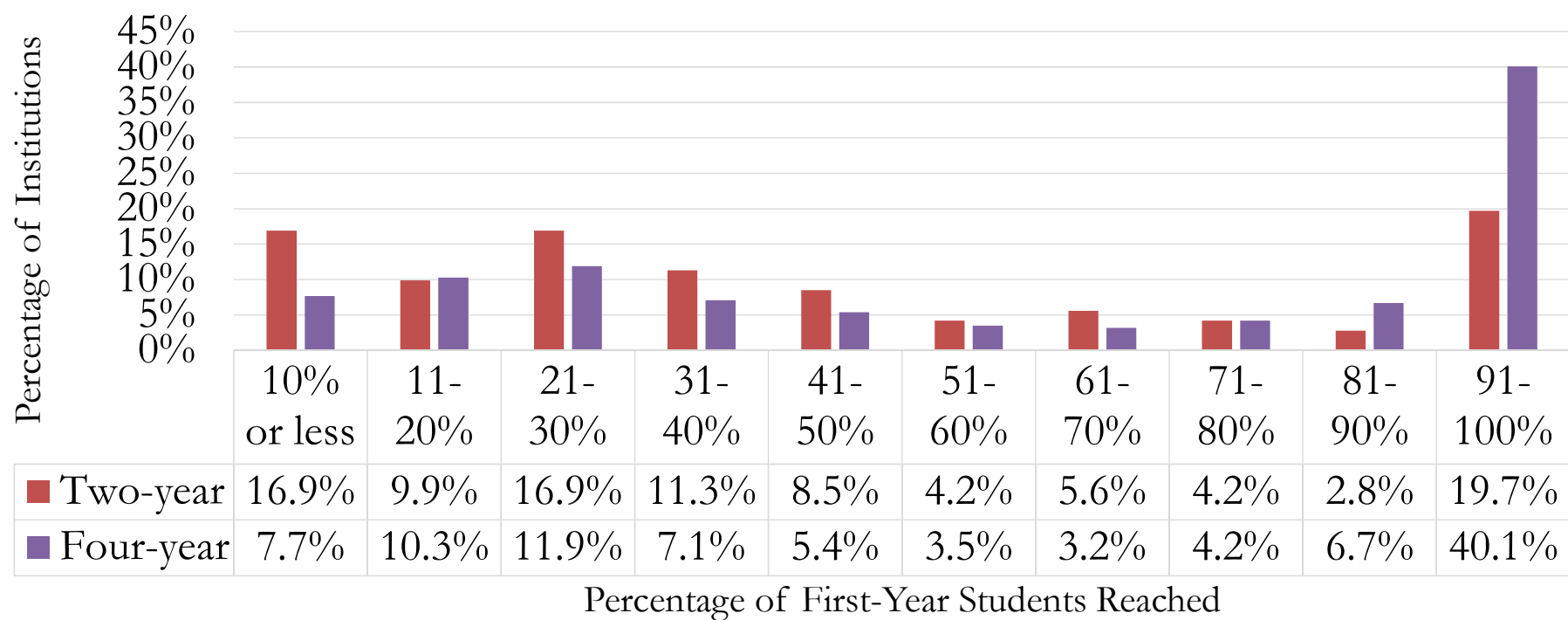
Students Targeted

Which types of first-year students are monitored through an early warning/academic alert system?	Freq.	%
All first-year students	291	76.0%
Other, please specify	49	12.8%
Students on academic probation	26	6.8%
Student athletes	24	6.3%
Students enrolled in developmental or remedial courses	17	4.4%
Students with at-risk factors such as GED, low ACT scores, etc.	14	3.7%
Students eligible for federal or state equal opportunity programs (EOP)	11	2.9%
Provisionally admitted students	10	2.6%
First-generation students	7	1.8%
Learning community participants	7	1.8%
Science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) students	7	1.8%

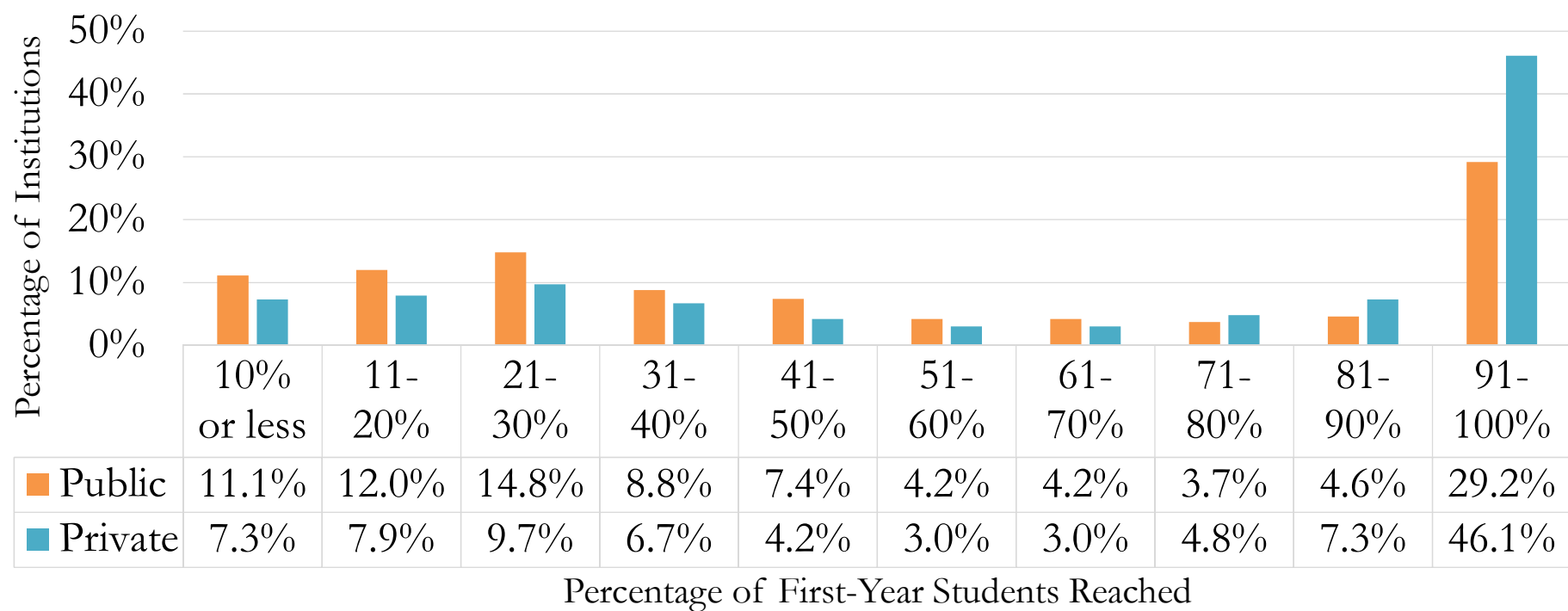
Students Targeted

- Differences by Institution Characteristics
 - Two-year: Developmental education, Other
 - Four-year: All first-year students
 - Public: Student athletes, students on probation, other
 - Private: All first-year students, students at risk

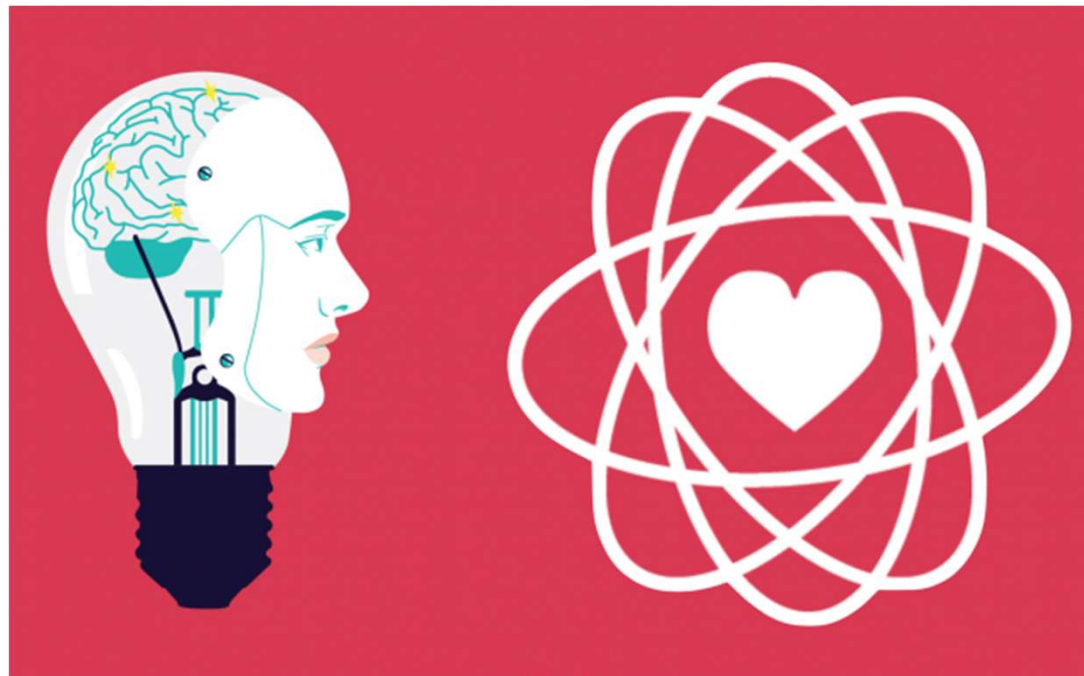
Reach



Reach

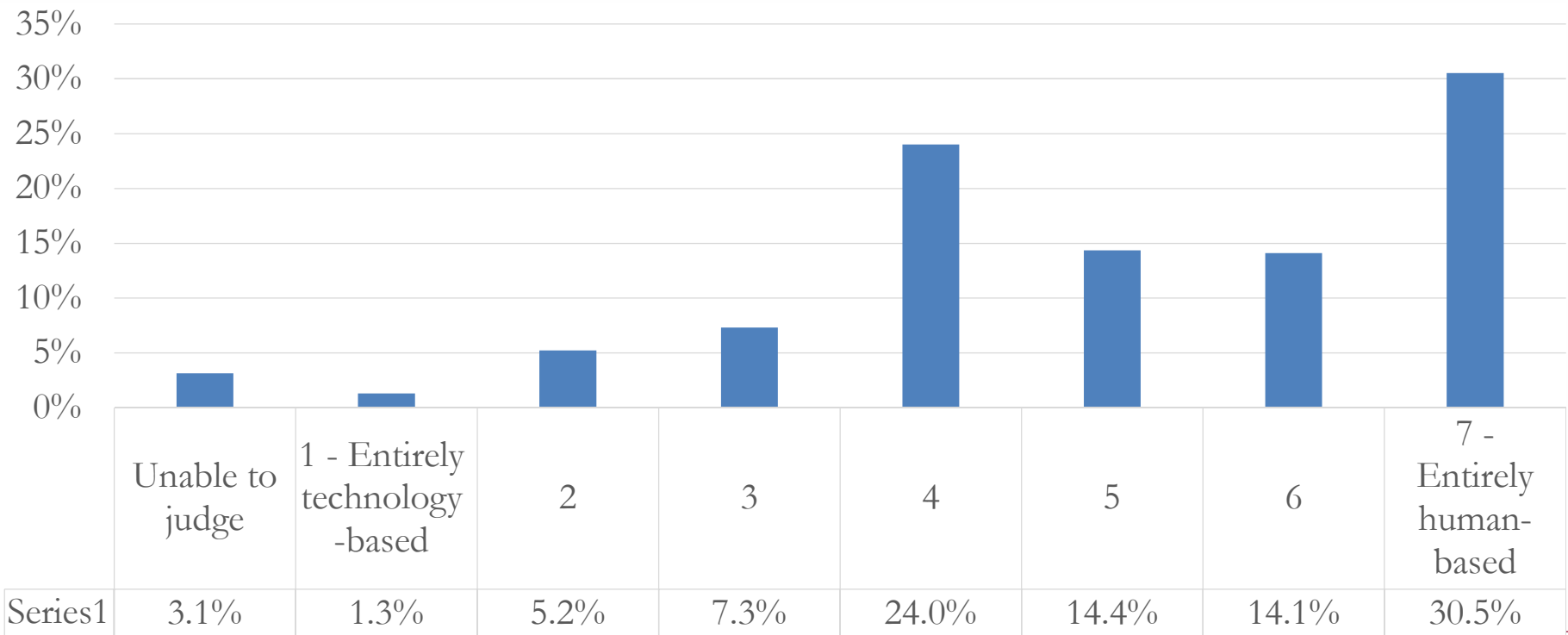


Role of Technology



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Role of Technology



Role of Technology

In other words, sending up a red light isn't likely to influence retention. But if that red light leads to advisers or tutors reaching out to students and providing targeted support, we might see bigger impacts on student outcomes.

(Karp, 2014)



Return on Investment



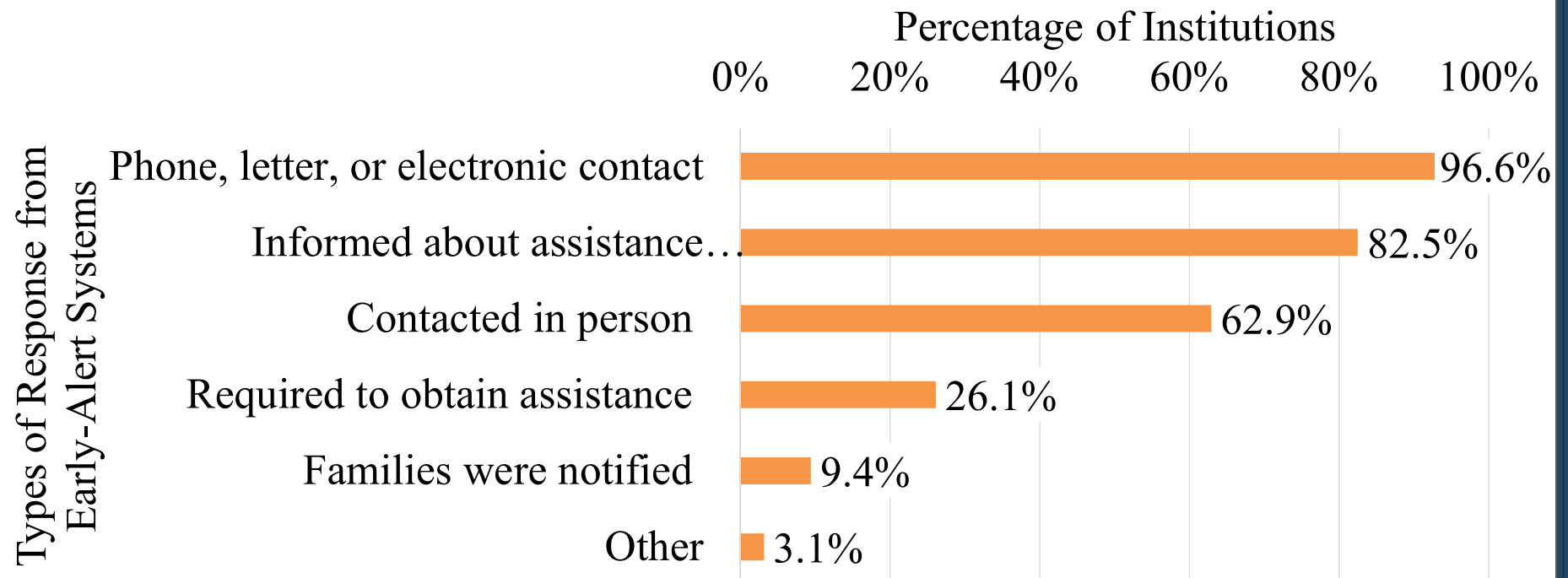
Return on Investment

Contact

- Email
- Letter (*does anyone even use these anymore?*)
- Phone
- Face-to-face
- Social media



Type of Response



Approach

Passive

Active

Intrusive

Causes

- Proximal
 - What are the immediate signs
- Distal
 - What are the factors behind the immediate signs
- Tips to get to the root cause
 - Ask 5 “Whys”
 - Build relationships of trust

Nature of the Message

- Negative
 - Punitive
- Positive
 - Motivational
- Informative
 - Just the facts, ma'am



Student Reaction

If students perceive early warnings as a reprimand rather than an opportunity to get help, they may ignore the signals or avoid efforts of college personnel to contact them (Karp, 2014)



No "Perfect" Professional Home

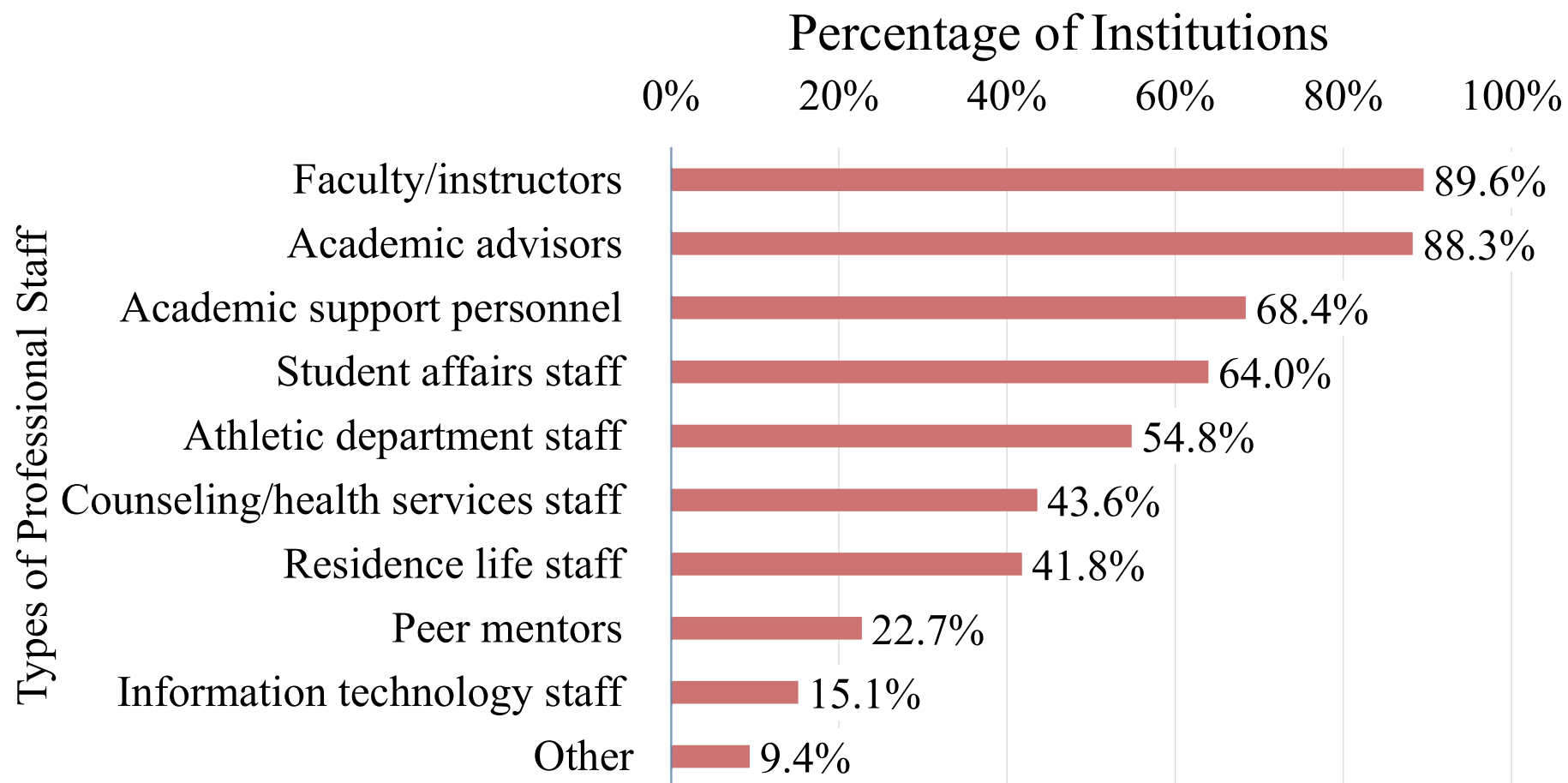
- On Campus
- In the Professional Organizations
 - NODA
 - FYE
 - NACADA



Collaboration and Communication

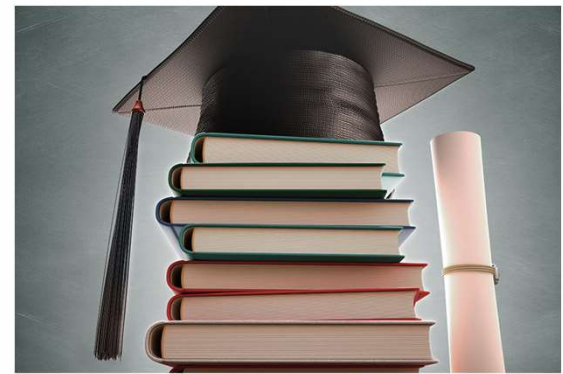
- Who is involved?
- Who should be involved?
- What systems exist to allow communication

Advising	Student Success Centers	Housing
Financial Aid	Emergency Aid Programs	Peer Mentors
First-Year Seminars	Gateway Courses	Orientation
Writing Intensive Courses	Career Centers	Counseling



Research & Best Practices

- Limited
- Single Institution Studies
- Accessibility/Ease of Use for Practitioners

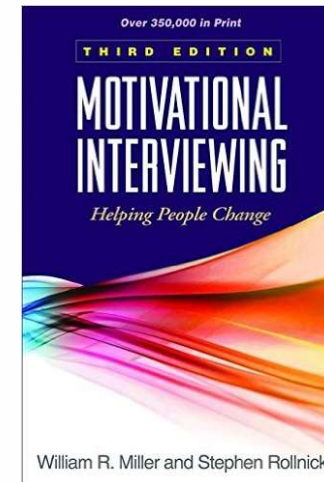
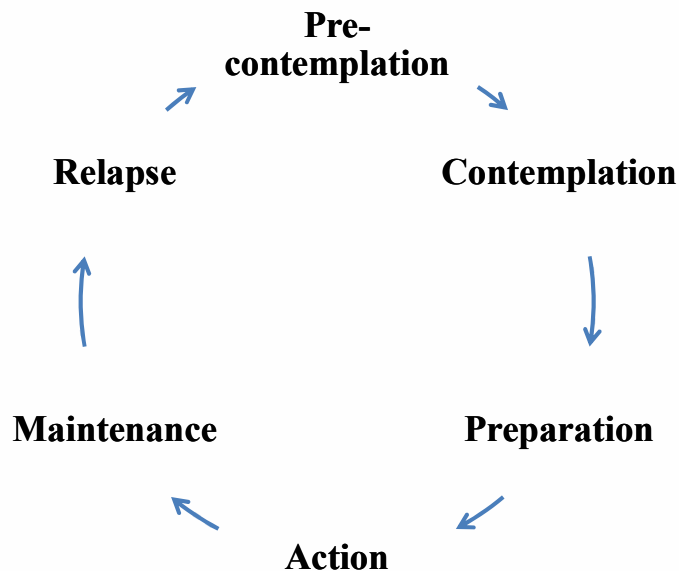


Help Seeking



- An important developmental skill
- Unique among learning strategies

Transtheoretical Model (TTM) of Intentional Human Behavior Change



Intrusive Advising



- Action-oriented model
- Identification of students at “crisis points”
- Connections to resources when most appropriate

3 Postulates of Intrusive Advising

1. Faculty and staff can be trained to identify students who need assistance
2. Students DO respond to direct contact in which their concerns are identified and help is offered
3. *Deficiencies* in a student's "fit" can be treated



Types of Precontemplators

Reluctant

- Lack of knowledge/do not want to consider change

Rebellious

- Aware of the problem
- Often invested in the problem/problem behavior
- Invested in making their own decisions - “don’t tell me what to do”

Resigned

- Lack of energy or investment
- Given up on the possibility of change
- Overwhelmed by the problem

Rationalizing

- Appears to have all the answers
- Not considering change because of personal risk
- May believe their problems are someone else’s fault

Choice Architecture

Poor Choices

- Inexperienced
- Poorly Informed
- Slow or Infrequent Feedback

Good Choices

- Experience
- Good information
- Prompt Feedback

Advisors' Role in Early Intervention

- Leverage exiting relationships
- Design interventions absent faculty “red flags”
- Rely on data housed in campus advising technologies

Advisors Interventions

- Minimum Credit Hour Enrollment
- University Mandate Compliance
- Non-Registered Students
- ???

Implications

- Monitor all students and not just those that enter at-risk
- High-touch, high-impact interventions model care promised in admissions and orientation
- Leverage advisors as students' primary points of contact
- Advisor initiated intervention does not require institutional buy-in