

REVERSE ENGINEERING THE SUCCESS OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN AND AFTER AN UNDERGRADUATE CONDITIONAL ADMISSION PROGRAM

"UNIVERSITY AWARD FOR PEDAGOGY AND ASSESSMENT, 2014-15"

Proposal prepared and submitted by Reese M. Heitner, PhD

on behalf of the International Gateway Program administered by the

English Language Center, Drexel University

March 13, 2015

1. **The Drexel University International Gateway Program**

As the number of international students pursuing tertiary education in the United States continues to increase, measurements of international college student performance vis-à-vis domestic college student performance have become a more important component of institutional assessment (Abel 2002, Andrade & Evans 2009, Lee 2010, Mamiseishvili 2012, Stoynoff 1997, Ying 2003). Among international university students, however, a subset is admitted after successfully completing a university-administered "bridge" or "pathway" program.

Drexel University is at the forefront of these developments in international education by offering a one-year conditional admission program designed to prepare qualified undergraduate international students with low English proficiency for successful matriculation into the university. Administrated by the Drexel University English Language Center, the "International Gateway" program provides participants a foundational course of three to four terms of study including intensive English coursework, standardized test preparation as well as selected creditbearing university courses (see Appendix I for course listings). In addition to maintaining satisfactory progress through a sequence of intensive English and university courses, participants in the Gateway program are also required to achieve term-by-term standardized IELTS or TOEFL iBT benchmarks in order to remain in good standing. This commitment to "high-stakes" English proficiency testing is rare among university-sponsored conditional admission programs. For while it projects a higher degree of uniformity and objectivity among potential matriculates, it imposes significant burdens on teachers (in terms of "test washback," see Green 2013), poses challenging questions to administrative stake-holders (in terms of "cut-scores," enrollment management, finances and retention, see Feast 2002) and tends to produce great anxiety among the participants themselves. Nevertheless, standardized language proficiency data from this yearlong program—including first-of-its-kind directly comparative score gain data across two testing platforms (IELTS and TOEFL iBT, see Heitner & Hoekje, unpublished manuscript)-provide a comprehensive picture of the development and assessment of academic English language in the context of a conditional admission program at a U.S. university. (For a review of university "bridge" or "pathway" programs which exempt students from standardized exit scores, see Cross & O'Loughlin 2013.)

2. The Life Cycle of University Assessment

Assessing the program and post-program performance of conditionally admitted students at Drexel is a collaborative priority among the faculty, staff and administrators at the English Language Center in partnership with Dean Murasko of the College of Arts and Sciences, and is also part of the Provost's campus-wide mission of student assessment. In our efforts to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the Gateway program, the English Language Center conducts statistical analyses of large data sets consisting of demographic data, prior course work, standardized test scores, program progression, matriculation rates and (among successful participants) longitudinal GPA data tracking the collegiate performance of program alumni. Whereas data issuing from our program play an important role in the internal process of program evaluation, the testing data from the standardized component of the program are the first published account of IELTS "score gains" in the United States (Heitner, Hoekje & Braciszewski 2014) and matriculation rates, academic performance and collegiate retention are relevant to university-wide stakeholders including recruiters, faculty, advisers and administrators. With respect to the former, language proficiency testing data are also examined in relation to progression through the program, performance in credit-bearing university courses and matriculation rates in an effort to detect significant correlations among these program variables. With respect to the latter, comparisons among first-year, term-by-term GPAs and second-year retention rates among students (both international and domestic) admitted directly to Drexel University on the one hand, and first-year term-by-term GPAs and second-year retention rates among successfully matriculated Gateway program graduates on the other are also analyzed for statistical parity. Table 1 of Appendix II provides an overview of Gateway enrollment, demographic, matriculation and second-year retention data.

3. Tracking Successive Cohorts (2009-2015)

Having administered the Gateway program since AY 2009-2010 (a six-student pilot year), Drexel University has educated successive cohorts of Gateway alumni now studying at all levels of undergraduate instruction—with one of the earliest cohorts of Gateway alumni poised for graduation in June 2015. How have these post-Gateway matriculated students, now numbering over 300, performed? GPA data indicate Gateway alumni are statistically competitive and sometimes superior (see Appendix II) to their directly admitted peers, especially during their first years of study, a source of great comfort among their Gateway teachers, staff and administrators, and pride among the alumni themselves.

Tables 2 through 5 of Appendix II provide term-by-term GPA averages for four successive Gateway cohorts during their first-year of matriculated study—alongside comparative term-by-term GPA averages of their international and domestic directly admitted peers. This first-year data is very encouraging: Gateway alumni typically lead their peers, whether directly admitted domestic or directly admitted international students. Tables 6 through 8 compare the GPA performance of Gateway students to their Drexel peers after completing their first, second and third years. Again, the data is encouraging with Gateway alumni average GPAs ranging from a low of 3.04 to a high of 3.16 though they do appear to slip a little, unable to follow directly admitted third-year domestic students and break into 3.2 GPA territory (Table 6).

Though comprising a small minority among Drexel undergraduate students (less than 2%), this tripartite comparison among direct domestic, direct international, and conditionallyadmitted international students provides institutional-wide data by which to compare the undergraduate careers of three groups across several measures including English language admission scores, university enrollment patterns, course selection, as well as retention and eventually, graduation rates. As indicated in Table 1, at most only two Gateway alumni failed to re-enroll for second-year study. Disregarding an initial pilot year of only six participants, secondyear retention rates ranging between 94% and 100% are proof positive of the value of the program and its success in mainstreaming conditionally admitted students. Third-year retention rates are also becoming available on a rolling basis, as indicated on Table 6 of Appendix II. Among the 32 Gateway alumni who started their first year of matriculated study in AY 2011-2012, 26 completed their third year of study, a retention rate of 81%—exceeding the Drexel retention rates of all their peer groups. Other criteria being equal, comparability in terms of academic performance as well as university retention is the *sine qua non* of any conditional admission program.

Through the success of its participants, the efforts of its teachers, and the oversight of its administrators at the English Language Center, the Drexel University International Gateway program is positioning itself to answer Green (2007) who asked "Are learners who pursue presessional programs in EAP better able to cope with [the demands of university study] than those accepted on the basis of proficiency scores alone?" (p. 314). If not always "better," we can begin to say that our Gateway program alumni are, indeed, at least equally ready for college. They were presented with proverbial keys to college, and over the course of a one-year conditional admission program, some of them not only figured out how to open the collegiate gates, but step through, study hard and stay the course. Unlocking their success by reverse engineering their accomplishments is the ongoing responsibility of the teachers, staff and administrators at the English Language Center.

APPENDIX 1

INTERNATIONAL GATEWAY COAS COURSES

CHEM 201 ("Why Things Work: Everyday Chemistry") covers chemical explanations of everyday materials and phenomena. Focuses on conceptual understanding, as opposed to a detailed quantitative treatment.

MATH 100 ("Fundamentals of Mathematics") covers properties of real numbers, algebraic expressions, rational expressions, linear and quadratic functions and graphs. This course is intended to give students the background needed to enroll in MATH 101.

MATH 101 ("Introduction to Analysis I") covers linear, quadratic, exponential, and logarithmic functions; systems of linear equations; elementary linear programming; matrix algebra; inverse; and mathematics of finance.

MATH 102 ("Introduction to Analysis II") covers limits, continuity, derivatives, indefinite and definite integrals, and applications.

MATH 110 ("Pre-calculus") reviews topics from algebra, geometry, and trigonometry essential for the study of calculus. For students planning to take Calculus I.

MATH 121 ("Calculus I") covers functions, limits and continuity, derivatives, transcendental functions, and applications.

MATH 122 ("Calculus II") covers definite integrals, Fundamental Theorem of Calculus, integration techniques, applications of integration, numerical integration and differential equations.

APPENDIX II GATEWAY STUDENT ENROLLMENT, RETENTION AND GPA DATA

	Table 1 Gateway Student Enrollment and Retention 2009-2014											
	PRE-MATR	ICULATION		М	ATRICULATI	ON						
COHORT	COHORT GATEWAY GATEWAY YEAR ENROLLMENT		COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	ACADEMIC YEAR	DREXEL ENROLLMENT	RETENTION (returning for 2 nd year)						
Pilot	2009-2010	6	✓ Kuwait✓ Saudi Arabia	2010-2011	5	3						
Cohort I	2010-2011	44	 ✓ China ✓ Columbia ✓ Saudi Arabia 	2011-2012	32	30						
Cohort II	2011-2012	95	 ✓ China ✓ Saudi Arabia ✓ Taiwan 	2012-2013	56	54						
Cohort III	2012-2013	74	 ✓ China ✓ Saudi Arabia ✓ Taiwan 	2013-2014	45	45						
Cohort IV	2013-2014	72	 ✓ China ✓ Japan ✓ Korea ✓ Oman ✓ Thailand 	2014-2015	42	Available September 2015						
Cohort V	2014-2015	71	✓ China ✓ Japan ✓ Venezuela	2015-2016	Available August 2015	Available September 2016						

	Table 2 Gateway Average & Comparative GPAs AY 2011-2012											
	G COHO	ATEWA RT I (20	AY)10-2011	1)		DREXEL MATRICULATION AY 2011-2012						
	WI	SP	SU	CUM								
GPA	3.13	2.94	3.47	3.05	FALL	WINTER	SPRING	TOTAL				
п	38	38	6	38	1 ST TERM	2 ND TERM	3 RD TERM	CUM				
s.d.	.89891	.62435	.11667	.52839								
Gateway alumni					3.10 (n = 32) s d = 0.39999	3.04 (n = 31) s d = 0.59076	3.18 (n = 30) s d = 0.61229	3.04 ($n = 32$) s d = 0.5258				
International direct					2.95 (<i>n</i> = 375) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.80455	3.01 (<i>n</i> = 373) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.78357	3.13 (<i>n</i> = 366) <i>s.d</i> = 0.74668	3.06 (n = 375) s.d = 0.70958				
Domestic direct					3.00 (<i>n</i> = 2,751) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.82721	2.87 (<i>n</i> = 2,654) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.8416	2.99 (n = 2,580) s.d = 0.7857	2.97 (n = 2,751) s.d = 0.78856				
All 1 st year					3.00 (<i>n</i> = 3,126) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.82	2.89 (<i>n</i> = 3,027) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.84	3.01 (<i>n</i> = 2,946) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.78	2.98 (n = 3,126) s.d. = 0.78				

	Table 3Gateway Average & Comparative GPAsAY 2012-2013											
	GATEWAY COHORT II (2011-2012)DREXEL MATRICULATION AY 2012-2013							N				
	WI	SP	SU	CUM								
GPA	2.71	3.24	3.11	2.64	FALL	WINTER	SPRING	TOTAL				
п	91	64	12	91	1 ST TERM	2 ND TERM	3 RD TERM	CUM				
s.d.	1.36963	.63944	.23335	1.3240								
					2.80	3.17	3.16	3.10				
	Gate	eway al	umni		(<i>n</i> = 56)							
					s.d. = 0.69362	0.61256	s.d. = 0.54933	s.d. = 0.44855				
					2.85	2.88	3.01	2.87				
	Interr	national	l direct		(<i>n</i> = 424)	(<i>n</i> = 415)	(<i>n</i> = 400)	(<i>n</i> = 424)				
					<i>s.d.</i> = 0.88675	<i>s.d.</i> = 0.83728	s.d. = 0.80391	s.d. = 0.80557				
					3.12	3.03	3.05	3.04				
	Dor	nestic d	lirect		(n = 2,636)	(n = 2,556)	(n = 2,468)	(n = 2,640)				
					<i>s.d.</i> = 0.71314	<i>s.d.</i> = 0.79498	<i>s.d.</i> = 0.76598	<i>s.d.</i> = 0.72032				
					3.08	3.01	3.05	3.01				
	Α	ll 1 st ye	ar		(n = 3,060)	(n = 2,971)	(n = 2,868)	(n = 3,064)				
					<i>s.d.</i> = 0.75334	s.d. = 0.80248	<i>s.d.</i> = 0.77923	s.d. = 0.73464				

	Table 4Gateway Average & Comparative GPAsAY 2013-2014											
	G COHOR	ATEWA T III (2	AY 012-201	3)		DREXEL MA	ATRICULATION 2013-2014	N				
	WI	SP	SU	CUM								
GPA	2.99	2.72	3.24	2.75	FALL	WINTER	SPRING	TOTAL				
п	72	64	17	72	1 ST TERM	2 ND TERM	3 rd TERM	CUM				
s.d.	.56519	.67000	.86605	1.0472								
Gateway alumni					2.96	2.99	3.01	3.08				
		-			(n = 45) s.d. = 0.7922	(n = 45) s.d. = 0.7371	(n = 45) s.d. = 0.8968	(n = 45) s.d. = 0.5985				
	Interr	national	l direct		2.92	2.87	2.96	2.89				
					(<i>n</i> = 548)	(n = 539)	(n = 526)	(<i>n</i> = 551)				
					<i>s.d</i> = 0.90919	<i>s.d</i> = 0.9023	<i>s.d</i> = 0.83048	<i>s.d</i> = 0.8361				
	Don	nestic d	lirect		2.94	2.82	2.87	2.88				
					(n = 2,493)	(<i>n</i> = 2,444)	(n = 2,349)	(n = 2,503)				
					<i>s.d.</i> = 0.85306	<i>s.d.</i> = 0.86389	<i>s.d.</i> = 0.84863	<i>s.d.</i> = 0.8073				
	А	ll 1 st ye	ar		2.94	2.83	2.89	2.88				
					(<i>n</i> = 3,041)	(n = 2,983)	(n = 2,875)	(n = 3,054)				
					s.d. = 0.86337	s.d. = 0.87091	s.d. = 0.8460	s.d. = 0.8124				

	Table 5Gateway Average & Comparative GPAsAY 2014-2015											
	G COHOR	ATEW AT IV (2	AY 013-201	4)		DREXEL MATRICULATION AY 2014-2015						
	WI	SP	SU	CUM								
GPA	2.63	2.67	3.55	2.66	FALL	WINTER	SPRING	TOTAL				
п	67	60	12	67	1 ST TERM	2 ND TERM	3 rd TERM	CUM				
s.d.	1.03451	1.03161	1.03161	0.94539								
Gateway alumni					2.95 (<i>n</i> = 41) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.76498							
International direct					3.00 (<i>n</i> = 282) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.82009							
Domestic direct					3.06 (<i>n</i> = 2647) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.77829							
All 1 st year					3.05 (<i>n</i> = 2929) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.78242							

	Table 6 Gateway Average & Comparative GPAs AY 2015-2016											
GATEWAY COHORT V (2014-2015)						DREXEL MA	ATRICULATION 2014-2015	N				
	WI	SP	SU	CUM								
GPA					FALL	WINTER 2 ND TERM	SPRING 3 rd TERM	TOTAL CUM				
п					1 ST TERM							
s.d.												
	Gate	eway al	umni									
International direct				ţ								
Domestic direct												
	А	ll 1 st ye	ear									

Table 7 Gateway Average & Comparative GPAs										
	DREXEL MATRICULATION									
	1 st YEAR 2011-2012	2 nd YEAR 2012-2013	3 rd YEAR 2013-2014	4 th YEAR 2014-2015	5 th YEAR 2015-2016	GRADUATION				
GATEWAY 2010-2011 COHORT I	3.04 (<i>n</i> = 32) <i>s.d</i> = 0.5258	3.12 (<i>n</i> = 29) <i>s.d.</i> =0.45349	3.16 (<i>n</i> = 26) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.46339	AVAILABLE SEPTEMBER 2015						
International direct	3.06 (<i>n</i> = 375) <i>s.d</i> = 0.70958	3.14 (<i>n</i> = 333) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.56024	3.18 (<i>n</i> = 288) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.50316							
Domestic direct	2.97 (<i>n</i> = 2,751) <i>s.d</i> = 0.78856	3.15 (<i>n</i> = 2,265) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.56312	3.22 (<i>n</i> = 2,080) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.49385							
All students	$ \begin{array}{c} 2.98 \\ (n = 3,126) \\ s.d. = 0.78 \end{array} $	3.15 (<i>n</i> = 2,598) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.56264	3.21 (<i>n</i> = 2,368 <i>s.d.</i> = 0.49506							

Table 8 Cateway Average & Comparative CPAs										
	DREXEL MATRICULATION									
	1 st YEAR 2012-2013	2 nd YEAR 2013-2014	3 rd YEAR 2014-2015	4 th YEAR 2015-2016	5 th YEAR 2016-2017	GRADUATION				
GATEWAY 2011-2012 COHORT II	3.10 (<i>n</i> = 56) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.44855	3.14 (<i>n</i> = 54) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.4273	AVAILABLE SEPTEMBER 2015							
International direct	$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{2.87} \\ (n = 424) \\ s.d. = 0.80557 \end{array} $	3.04 (<i>n</i> = 358) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.59505								
Domestic direct	3.04 (<i>n</i> = 2,640) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.72032	3.18 (<i>n</i> = 2,283) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.53862								
All students	$ \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline 3.01 \\ (n = 3,064) \\ s.d. = 0.73464 \end{array} $	3.16 (<i>n</i> = 2,641) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.54873								

Table 9 Gateway Average & Comparative GPAs										
	DREXEL MATRICULATION									
	1 st YEAR 2013-2014	2 nd YEAR 2014-2015	3 rd YEAR 2015-2016	4 th YEAR 2016-2017	5 th YEAR 2017-2018	GRADUATION				
GATEWAY 2012-2013 COHORT III	3.08 (<i>n</i> = 45) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.5985	AVAILABLE SEPTEMBER 2015								
International direct	2.89 (<i>n</i> = 551) <i>s.d</i> = 0.8361									
Domestic direct	2.88 (<i>n</i> = 2,503) <i>s.d.</i> = 0.8073									
All students	$ \begin{array}{c} 2.88 \\ (n = 3,054) \\ s.d. = 0.8124 \end{array} $									

REFERENCES

- Abel, C. (2002). Academic success and the international student: Research and recommendations. In B. W. Speck & B. H. Carmical (Eds.), New directions for higher education: 117, Internationalizing higher education: Building vital programs on campuses (pp. 13–20). San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- Andrade, M., and Evans, N. (2009). Keys to persistence—International students in higher education. In M. S. Andrade & N. W. Evans (Eds.), *International students: Strengthening* a critical resource (pp. 43–72). Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.
- Cross, R. and O'Loughlin, K. (2013). Continuous assessment frameworks within university English Pathway Programs: Realizing formative assessment within high-stakes contexts. *Studies in Higher Education* 38(4): 584–594.
- Feast, V. (2002). The Impact of IELTS Scores on Performance at University. *International Education Journal*, 3: 70-85.
- Green, A. (2007). *IELTS Washback in Context: Preparation for Academic Writing in Higher Education, Studies in Language Testing 25.* Cambridge: UCLES.
- Green, A. (2013). Washback in language assessment. *International Journal of English Studies* 13(2): 39-51.
- Heitner, R. and Hoekje, J. Settling the Score: Comparing IELTS and TOEFL iBT Score Gains in an International Undergraduate Conditional Admissions Program. *Language Testing*. Manuscript submitted for publication.
- Heitner, R, Hoekje, B. and Braciszewski, P. (2014). Keys to College: IELTS Score Gains among International Students in an Undergraduate Conditional Admission Program. In J. Connor-Linton and L. Amoroso (Eds.), *Georgetown University Round Table on Languages and Linguistics 2012: Measured Language: Quantitative Approaches to Acquisition, Assessment, Processing and Variation* (pp. 183-197). Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press.
- Lee, J. (2010). International students' experiences and attitudes at a US host institution: Selfreports and future recommendations. *Journal of Research in International Education*, 9(1): 66–84.
- Mamiseishvili, K. (2012). International student persistence in U.S. postsecondary institutions. *Higher Education*, 64(1): 1-17.
- Stoynoff, S. (1997). Factors associated with international students' academic achievement. *Journal of Instructional Psychology*, 24(1): 56–68.
- Ying, Y. (2003). Academic achievement and quality of overseas study among Taiwanese students in the United States. *College Student Journal*, 37(3): 470–480.