

Success Boston
Coaching at Scale:
Impacts on Short-Term
College Success

October 2, 2019

Tamara Linkow, Erin Bumgarner, Hayley Didriksen, Kelly Lack, Austin Nichols, Emily Dastrup, Samuel Dastrup, Beth Gamse



Policy Context

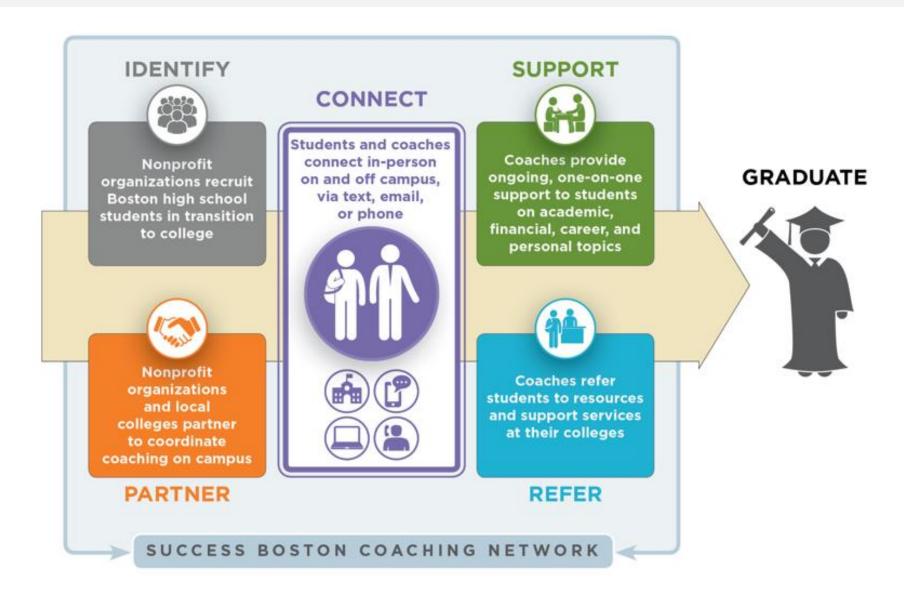
- Jobs that require a BA continue to increase at a higher pace than any other educational level
- About half (52%) of Boston's 2011 public high school graduates who enrolled in college graduated within 6 years
- Low-income students, first-generation students, and racial/ethnic minorities are underrepresented in postsecondary education



- Citywide collaboration among the Boston Foundation, Boston Public Schools, City of Boston, local nonprofits, and local colleges to support college completion
- Promote evidence-based practices to help students succeed in higher education and prepare to enter workforce
- Core component is transition support to Boston high school graduates enrolling in local 2-year and 4-year colleges

Success Boston Coaching Model





Coaching Intensity

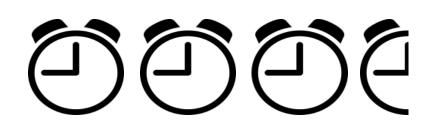
One-on-one coach-student interactions in 2015-16

Average number: 6

Number of interactions vary by student—most students met with coach at least once per semester

Typical length: 34 minutes

One-on-one interactions tended to last between 25 and 45 minutes



Average of one-on-one coaching per year= 3.5 hours

Scaling Up

 In fall 2015, Boston Coaching for Completion (BosC4C) expanded reach of SBC program with Social Innovation Fund grant funding from Corporation for National and Community Service



Who SBC Serves

- Students are from groups too often under-represented in postsecondary education
 - 93% identify as non-white
 - 48% are economically disadvantaged
 - 2.46 average GPA

Research Questions

Overall Impacts:

What is the effect of Success Boston coaching on student success in college?

Differences in Impacts:

How, if at all, do the impacts of Success Boston coaching differ by student characteristics and features of the coaching?

Analysis Approach

- First two cohorts of scale up, entering college in 2015 and 2016
- Quasi-experimental design
- SBC students matched with similar non-coached students:
 - ✓ Same cohort
 - Graduated from similar high schools
 - Enrolled in the same college
 - ✓ Share similar academic and background characteristics

Outcomes



- College persistence into 2nd and 3rd years
- Full-time status



- Cumulative GPA
- Credit accumulation
- Non-credit bearing courses



FAFSA Renewal

Data Sources









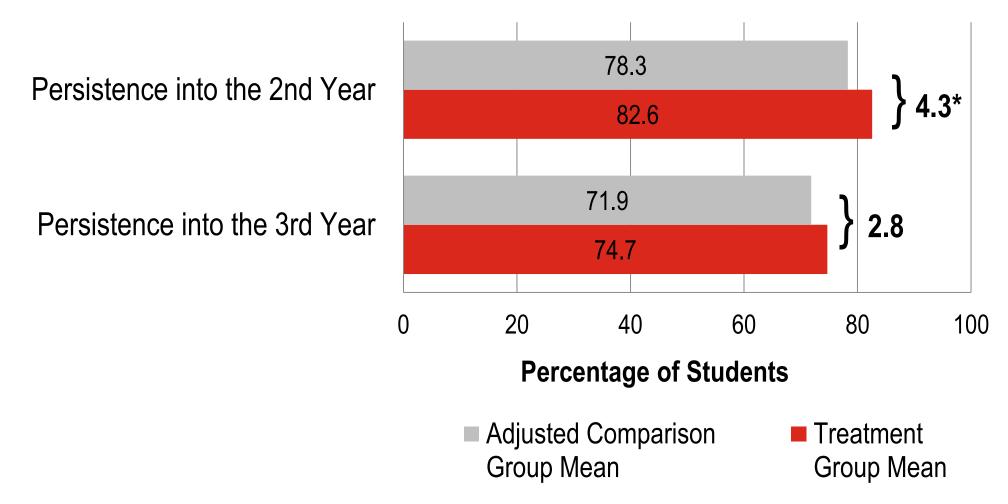
Program Database



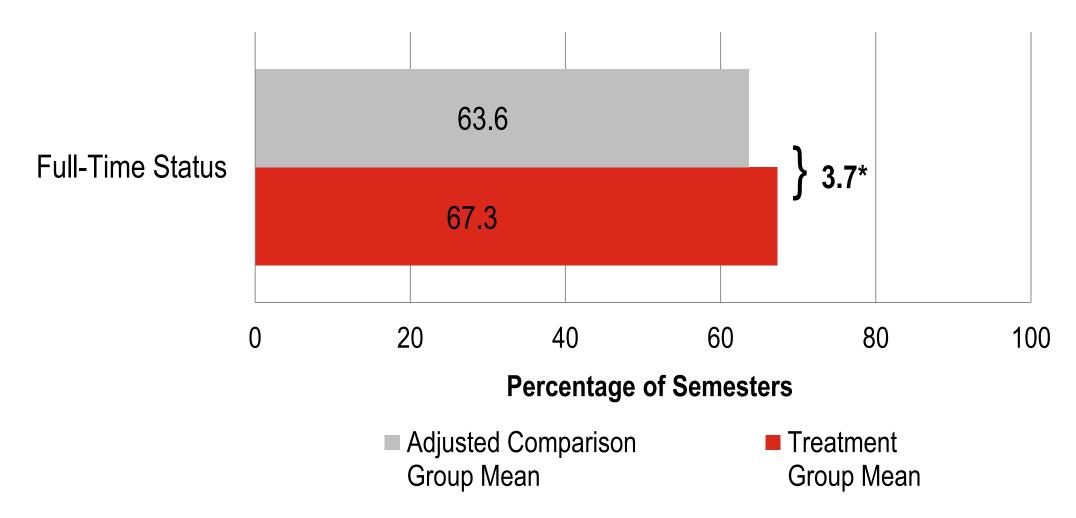
11 Boston area colleges



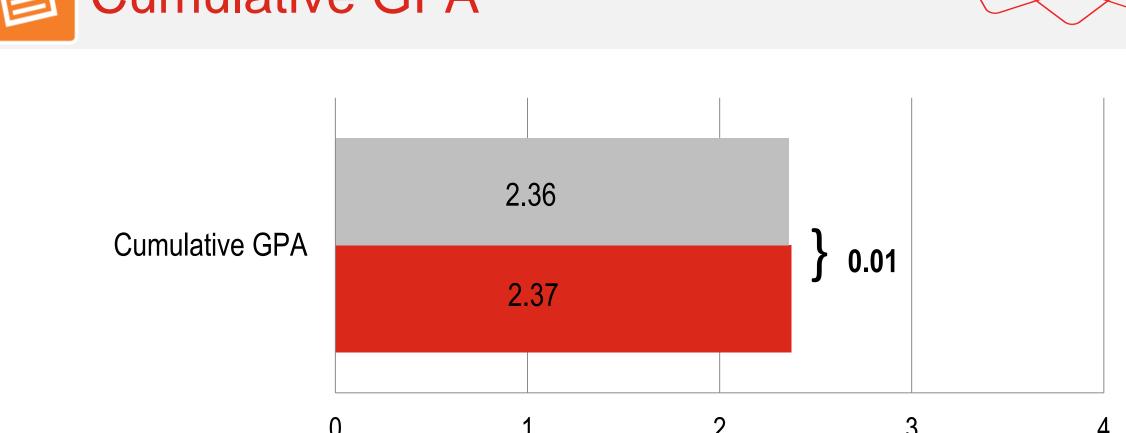




^{*} Impact is significant at the 5 percent level



^{*} Impact is significant at the 5 percent level



Grade Point Average (GPA)

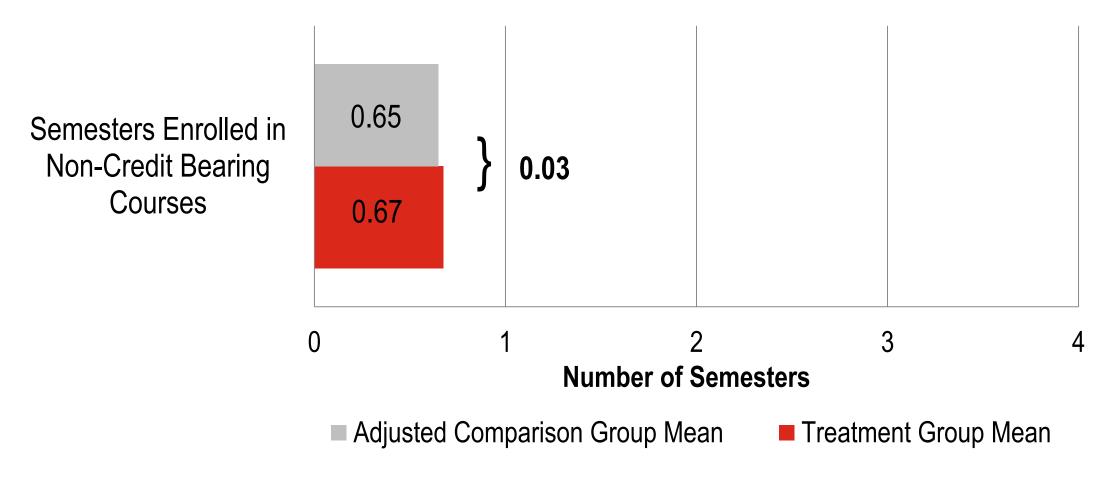
Adjusted Comparison Group Mean

Treatment Group Mean

^{*} Impact is significant at the 5 percent level



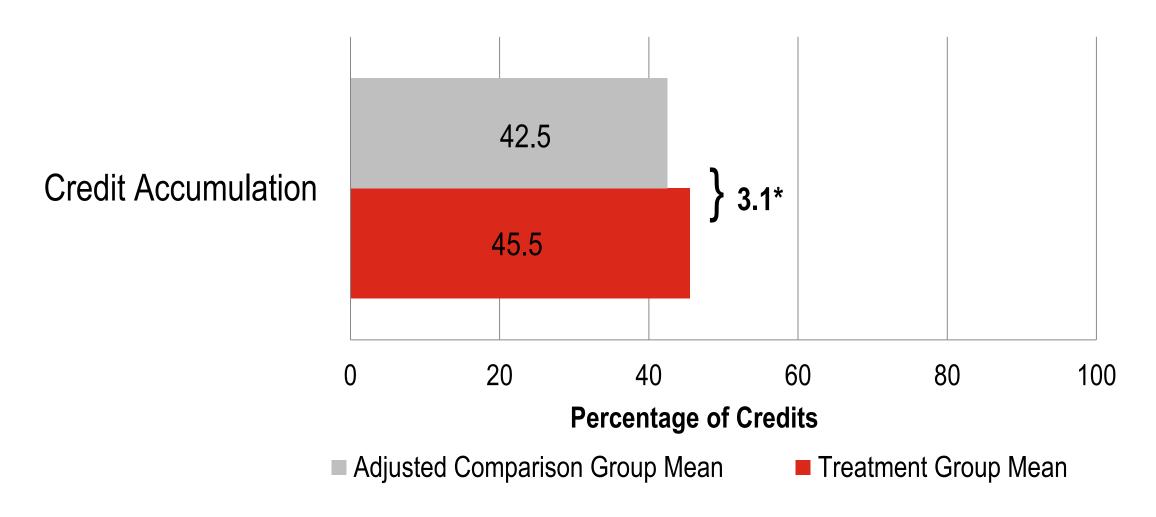
Non-Credit Bearing Courses



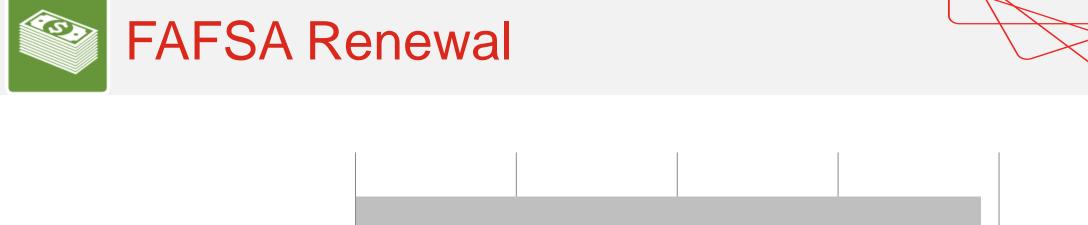
^{*} Impact is significant at the 5 percent level



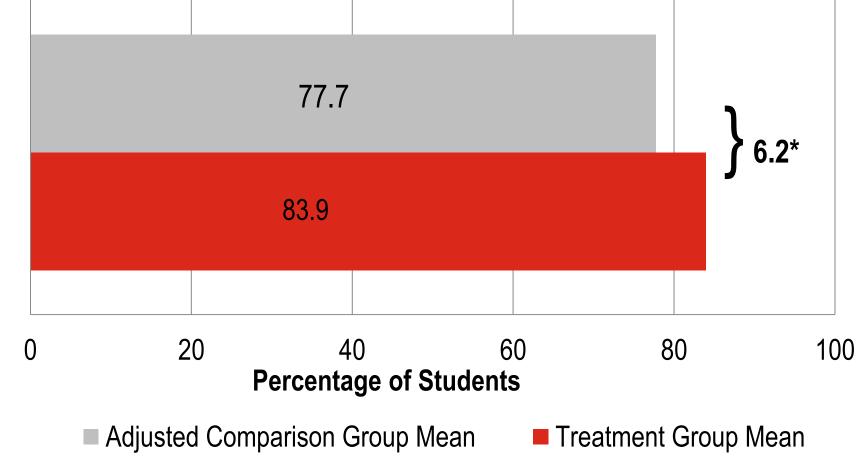
Credit Accumulation



^{*} Impact is significant at the 5 percent level





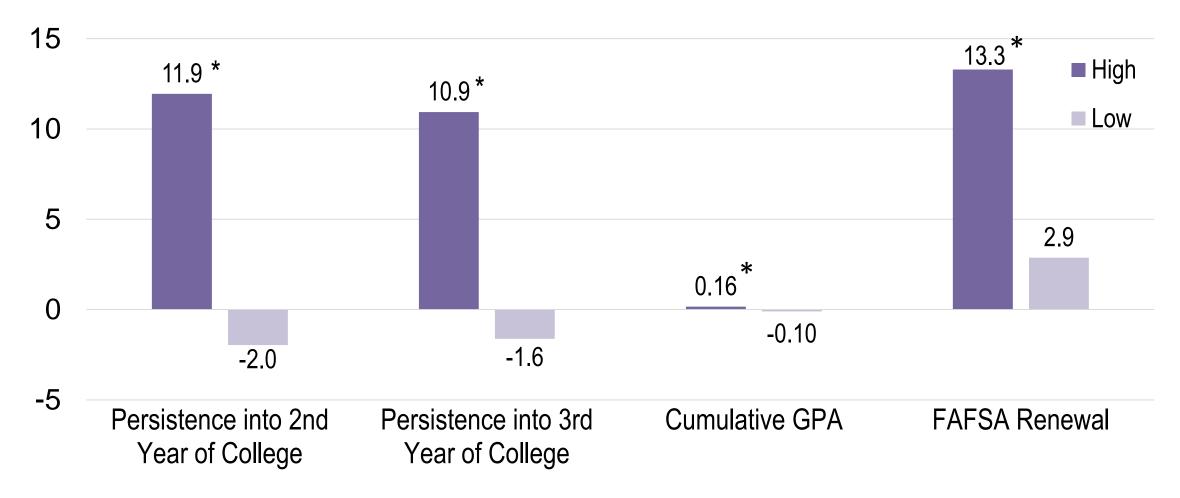


^{*} Impact is significant at the 5 percent level

Differences in Impacts by Student Characteristics

- a impacte by etudont
- Examined differences in coaching impacts by student characteristics
 - Gender
 - Underrepresented minority status
 - High school GPA
 - Two vs. four-year college attendance
- No consistent patterns found

Differences in Impacts by Frequency of Coaching



^{*} Impact is significant at the 5 percent level

Summary of Findings



Compared to non-coached students, SBC students:



Are 5% more likely to persist into the 2nd year of college

Are 6% more likely to be enrolled full-time



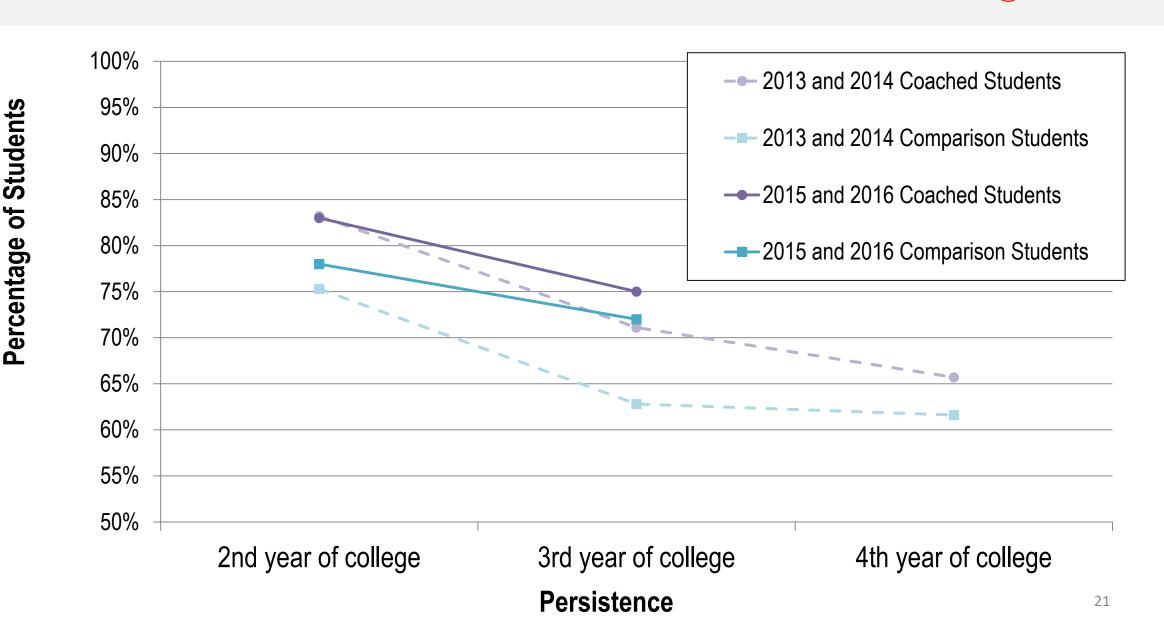
Accumulated 7% more credits toward graduation



Are 8% more likely to renew their FAFSAs

Impacts are concentrated among students who experience more frequent coach interactions

Trends in Student Persistence



Explaining Trends: Student Support Services

- Participating colleges often provide multiple nonacademic support services:
 - Resource centers that assist with non-academic needs like childcare, housing, and food
 - Coaching and peer mentoring focused on supporting first-year students and underrepresented minorities
 - Skills workshops and group seminars to help students develop personal competencies

Next Steps

- Add additional cohort of students who entered college in the fall of 2017
- Follow students for up to 6 years after college entrance
- Focus on degree/credential completion

Next reports scheduled for release in 2021 and 2022

Contact



Tamara Linkow, Project Director

Tamara_Linkow@abtassoc.com