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# REMEDICATION

***What are the Facts?***



# What About the Cost?

according to a recent national survey, an overwhelming **81 percent of high school students** expect to attend college (High School Survey of Student Engagement, 2005). This is a wise goal, since **80 percent of the fastest-growing jobs** in the United States require at least some postsecondary education, according to the U.S. Department of Labor (Hecker, 2005).

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# What About the Cost?

Across the nation, **42 percent** of community college freshmen and **20 percent** of freshmen in four-year institutions enroll in at least one remedial course (NCES 2004b). That is almost one-third of all freshmen. Community colleges already bear the greatest share of the remediation burden, and trends indicate that their responsibilities in this arena are likely to grow. For instance, **eleven states** have passed laws preventing or discouraging public four-year institutions from offering remedial courses to their students, thus **concentrating unprepared students in community colleges** (Jenkins & Boswell, 2002).

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# And What About the Cost?

- Because too many students are not learning the basic skills needed to succeed in college or work while they are in high school, the nation loses more than **\$3.7 billion a year**. This figure includes **\$1.4 billion** to provide remedial education to students who have recently completed high school. In addition, this figure factors in the almost **\$2.3 billion** that the economy loses because remedial reading students are more likely to drop out of college without a degree, thereby reducing their earning potential.



# What About the Cost?

Of those who enter high school, only about **70 percent will graduate**—one of the lowest rates among industrialized nations (Greene & Winters, 2006). As important, however, is the fact that, of those who do receive a diploma, **only half are academically prepared for postsecondary education** (Greene & Winters, 2005).

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# Facts about Secondary to Post-Secondary Remediation



Remediation in college is not the answer:

- Of those students who take remedial mathematics courses, only 27 percent will earn a bachelor's degree.
- By comparison, 58 percent of students who take no remedial courses will earn a bachelor's degree.

Adelman, C. 2004. Principal Indicators of Student Academic Histories in Postsecondary Education, 1972–2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences. Table 7.3.

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# What About the Cost?

While **58 percent** of students who take no remedial education courses earn a Bachelor's degree within eight years, only **17 percent** of students who enroll in a remedial reading course receive a BA or BS within the same time period (NCES, 2004a).

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# Facts about Secondary to Post-Secondary Remediation



- In general 22% of all entering freshmen taking a non-credit remedial course in mathematics.
  - **35 percent at public 2-year colleges**
  - 16 percent at public 4-year colleges
  - 8 percent at private 4-year colleges

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. *Remedial Education at Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions in Fall 2000*, NCES 2004-010, by Basmat Parsad and Laurie Lewis. Project Officer: Bernard Greene. Washington, DC: 2003.

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# Students having to take remedial college courses

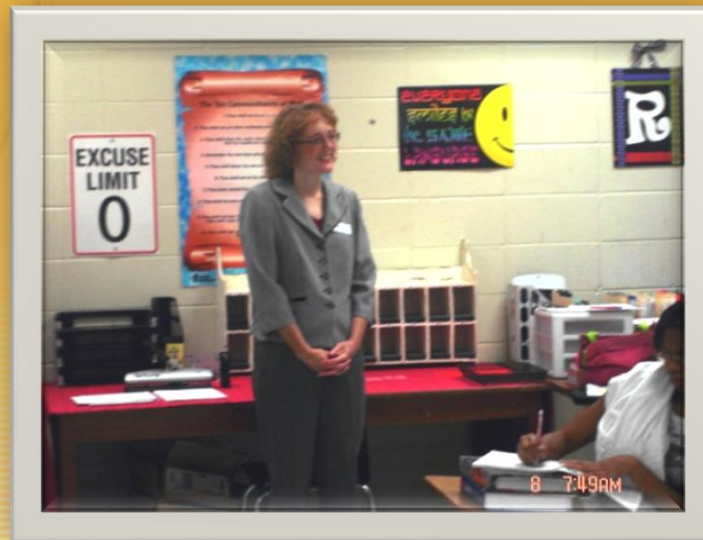
- Take longer to graduate
- Spend more money, and over a longer period of time
- Fall behind other classmates
- Become frustrated
- Lose site of the end benefit of a college education
- Drop out at faster rates

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**Create a Solution, Instead of waiting on ONE.**



# Enter the "Ready For Success" model



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