## Combining College and Career Readiness and Reading in a Blended Learning Context for Adolescents with and without Disabilities

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#### THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

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# **Project Team**



- · Ohio State: Margo Izzo, Principal Investigator,
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- Connecticut: Allison Lombardi, Project Coordinator
- Project team, UConn Graduate Assistants: Jessica Monahan, Graham Rifenbark, Emily Tarconish, Keith McLaren, Dan Volk, Lindsay Morales, James Turner
- Nick Gelbar, UConn UCEDD; Patricia Anderson, CT State Dept of Education; Missy Wrigley, CT SERC



## Scaling-Up Effort



- OSEP funded project to Ohio State as a "Stepping-Up Technology" Award
- CT named partner state in 2014
- Tasked to scale-up and sustain EnvisionIT curriculum
- Online curriculum intended for blended classrooms in grades 9-12





### What are transition services?

- Secondary special education (16+)
- IEP-driven
  - Annual and postsecondary goal statements in employment and education
- Delivered in a variety of settings
  - General education classroom
  - Self-contained classroom
  - Structured curriculum
  - Resource room
- What is the connection to broader college and career readiness initiatives?

input

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#### **Transition Portfolio**



- 1. Title Page
- 2. Bookmarks of Career Search Websites
- 3. Self-Assessment Results
- 4. Career Comparison Table
- 5. Postsecondary Goals for 2 Career Plans
- 6. Postsecondary School Comparison Table
- 7. Transition Preparation Checklist
- 8. Career Essay
- 9. High School Course Schedule
- 10. Resume
- 11. Cover Letter
- 12. Job and College Application
- 13. Interview with a Professional
- 14. PowerPoint or Digital Presentation



## **ESSA Definition of Digital Learning**

Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) 21 U.S.C. 812(c) (3) Digital learning means any instructional practice that effectively uses technology to strengthen a student's learning experience and encompasses a wide spectrum of tools and practices, including the following:



## **ESSA Definition of Digital Learning**

- a) Interactive learning resources
- b) Access to online databases
- c) Use of data and information to personalize learning
- d) Online and computer-based assessments
- e) Hybrid or blended learning



### ESSA and EnvisionIT Alignment

EnvisionIT maps onto digital learning definition in ESSA:

- a) Schoology LMS allows for interactive learning
- b) Students interact with databases such as College Navigator
- Students take online age-appropriate assessments such as the VARK and O\*NET Interest Profiler to help shape their career goals
- d) EIT well-suited for blended learning where the teacher instructs and leads students through the digital content
- e) EIT can be accessed from Schoology and Google Documents and is compatible with computers, tablets, and smart phones



## Alignment to National Standards

- EnvisionIT is aligned to national standards for:
  - English Language Arts (Common Core State Standards)
  - Information and Communication Technology (Technology and Engineering Literacy)
  - Financial Literacy (National Standards in K-12 Personal Finance Education/Jump\$tart)
  - Transition (National Standards and Quality Indicators for Secondary Education and Transition - NASET)





#### **Research Findings**



- Findings from OH and CT sites in 2014-15 and 2015-16
  - Implemented in Special Education and General Education courses
  - SPED courses: dedicated course, resource room
  - Quasi-experimental design
- Effectiveness of EIT curriculum
  - IT literacy skills
  - Reading comprehension skills



### Does the curriculum impact reading?

- RQ1: What is the effect of EnvisionIT on reading?
- RQ2: Does this effect differ by grade and length of class (semester or year)?
- Measure: AIMSweb 8<sup>th</sup> grade Reading Maze
- Analytic sample
  - 18 teachers from 10 secondary schools in OH and CT who participated in Year 3
    (2014-15) and the first semester of Year 4 (2015-16).
  - 11 teachers implemented the curriculum (intervention group, n = 235) and 7 teachers did not implement (comparison group, n = 120).
  - Intervention group: 49% of students were on IEPs, 3% were on 504 plans, and 35% did not have a documented disability (with 13% missing data).
  - Comparison group: 51% of students were on IEPs, 3% on 504 plans, and 45% did not have a documented disability (with 5% missing data).



#### Method

- Students (level-1) were nested within teachers (level-2)
- Dependent variable= difference score on AIMSweb representing change in reading achievement from pre to post.
- Multilevel Linear Modeling (MLM; Snijders & Bosker, 1999) was utilized
- To test this assumption a random effects analysis of variance model was estimated so that the ICC – representing the proportion of variance between teachers – could be calculated. ICC = 0.129
- Effect size was calculated with partial correlation (Rosenthal & Rubin, 2003), where Large Effect=0.52; Medium Effect=0.36; Small Effect=0.14

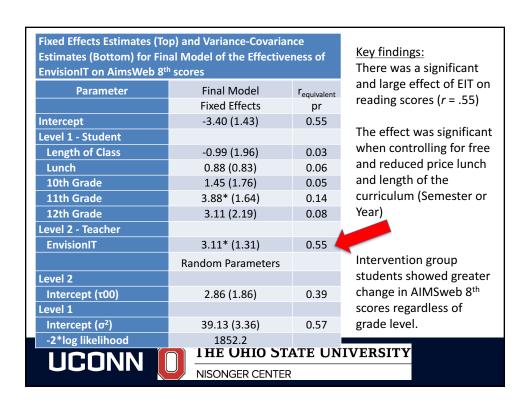


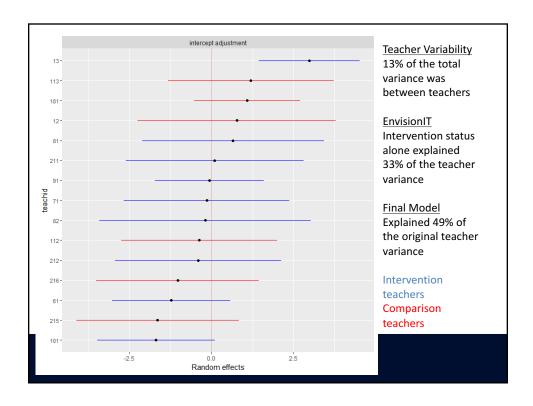
### Results

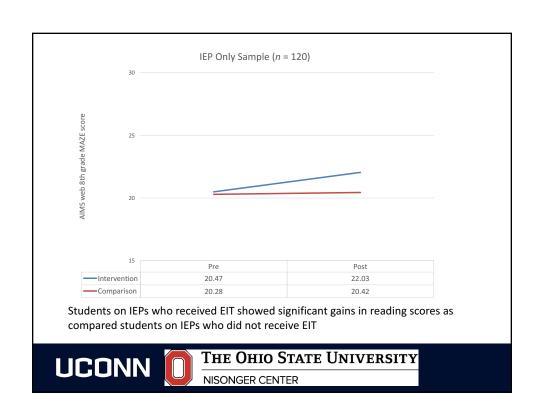
Descriptive Statistics of Study Outcome By Intervention Status							
	Intervention Group			Coi	Comparison Group		
Variable	n	М	SD	n	М	SD	
<b>Pre-Intervention</b>							
aimsweb8	223	23.68	10.42	115	30.13	11.12	
Post-Intervention							
aimsweb8	210	26.03	11.11	97	31.18	12.61	

<u>Key findings:</u> There is a trend level increase in the scores for both groups, although greater for the intervention group









## Summary of findings

- There was a significant and large effect of EnvisionIT on reading scores.
- Intervention group students made more meaningful gains in reading (AIMSweb8 scores increased)
  - 9<sup>th</sup> graders +3.11
  - 10th graders +4.56
  - 11th graders +6.99
  - 12th graders +6.22
- The effect differs by grade
- · Length of class was not statistically significant





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## **Limitations and Next Steps**

- · Quasi-experimental design
- Curriculum dosage wasn't calculated (e.g., number of units taught, numbers of units completed in Schoology)
- Setting needs further examination (differential effects for resource room, self-contained, general education?)
- · Teacher fidelity of implementation

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### References

\*Lombardi, A. R., Izzo, M. V., Rifenbark, G. G., Murray, A., Buck, A., Monahan, J., & Gelbar, N. (in press). The impact of an online transition curriculum on secondary student reading: A multilevel examination. *Career Development and Transition for Exceptional Individuals* 

Rosenthal, R. & Rubin, D. B (2003). R-equivalent: A simple effect size indicator. *Psychological Methods*, 8 (4), 492-96

Snijders, T. & Bosker, R. (1999). Multilevel analysis: An introduction to basic and advanced multilevel modeling. New York, NY: Sage.

\*manuscript available upon request from A. Lombardi <u>allison.lombardi@uconn.edu</u>

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#### **Additional Resources**

**EIT Student Videos:** 

http://go.osu.edu/eitvideos

EIT Teacher Training Videos:

http://go.osu.edu/eitpd

OSU Nisonger Center EIT Website:

http://go.osu.edu/eit

