



# The Course of Innovation: Using Technology to Transform Higher Education

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# Did your state cut its higher education funding in the past two years?

43 states have cut their higher education funding since 2008



# The Dreaded 101 Course



# The Dreaded 101 Course

- Large, boring lectures
- Minimal feedback
- One size fits all
- Quality varies



# This model doesn't work

- Students master less than 30% of lecture material
- Students don't study
- Remedial students have low success rates
- Stagnant graduation rates
- Costs increases continue unabated



There is a solution



EDUCATION**SECTOR**

Independent Analysis, Innovative Ideas

# Course Redesign



Course redesign means transforming large introductory courses using technology to improve student learning and reduce costs.



# Characteristics of redesigns

- Entire course
- Targeted use of technology
- More student involvement
- Greater assistance
- Broken into pieces
- Costs and learning are measured



# Course Redesign is NOT

- Online slides or lecture notes
- Faceless, non-interactive online instruction
- Leaving students alone in a lab



# An example



# Introductory math at the University of Idaho



# U of Idaho

Problem: 21% of students failed or withdrew from their introductory math courses. Only 62% passed with a “C” or better.



# The solution: A Math Emporium



# What is a Math Emporium?

- Started at Virginia Tech
- Learn math by doing math
- Lab, not lecture
- Flexible
- On-demand tutoring

# U of Idaho's Math Emporium



- 1 Class Meeting a week
- 2.5 Hours in the Lab

# What happens in the lab

- Students use online workbook to learn material

**R.1 Real Numbers**

**R.1**

**OBJECTIVE 2: WRITING SETS USING SET-BUILDER NOTATION AND INTERVAL NOTATION**

Set-builder notation can be a convenient way to describe certain sets of numbers. For example, we used set-builder notation to describe the set of **rational numbers** and the set of **irrational numbers**. Suppose that we want to describe the set of all real numbers less than 10. Using set-builder notation, we write this set as  $\{x|x < 10\}$ . This set is read as "the set of all  $x$  such that  $x$  is less than 10." Figure 3 illustrates how we can represent this set on a number line.



**Figure 3** The set  $\{x|x < 10\}$  represented on a number line.

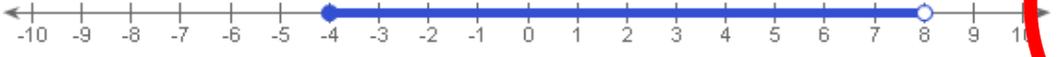
The open circle ( $\circ$ ) at the number 10 in Figure 3 represents that 10 is *not* included in the set. If we wanted to include the number 10, we would have used a solid circle ( $\bullet$ ). The arrow extending to the left indicates that the set goes on indefinitely toward negative infinity. In this text, we often use **interval notation** to describe sets of numbers such as the set displayed in Figure 3. The interval that describes this set is called an open infinite interval and is written as  $(-\infty, 10)$ . It is extremely important to be able to write intervals of numbers in both set-builder notation and interval notation. Table 1 illustrates the different types of intervals and the corresponding set-builder notation.

**You Try It**

**R.1-8**

# What happens in the lab

Given the set sketched on the number line, a) identify the type of interval, b) write the set using set-builder notation and c) write the set using interval notation.



a) Identify the type of interval shown above. Choose the correct answer below.

- closed interval
- closed infinite interval
- open interval
- half-open interval
- open infinite interval

Click to select your answer, then click Check Answer. ?

2 parts remaining

Clear All Check Answer

Help Me Solve This  
View an Example  
Print

# On-demand tutoring



- Small live lectures

# Idaho Results

- Passage rates increased from 62% to 70%
- Failure/withdrawal rates down 20%
- 30% Per-Student Cost Savings
- \$1 million+ over eight years
- Consistent with other redesigns

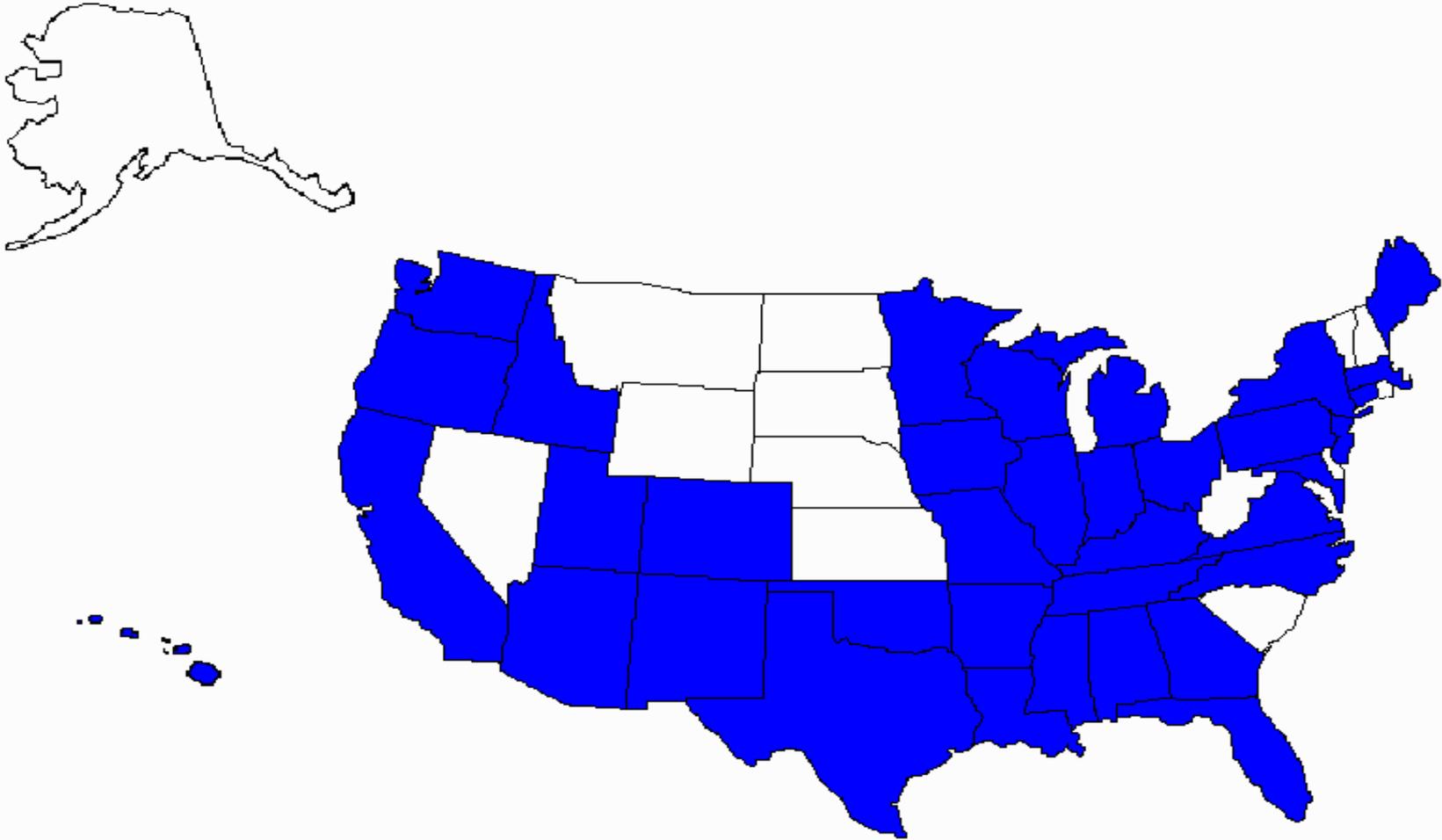


# Results from other projects

- **Austin Peay:** The percentage of remedial-level students passing a for-credit math course increased from 30% to 67%
- **Tallahassee CC:** Essay scores in a writing course improved and it saved over \$320,000
- **Frostburg State:** Exam scores in a general psychology course increased by 12 percentage points



# 34 states have tried at least one redesign



# All types of colleges

- Prestigious Privates
- Public flagships
- Community Colleges



# All types of courses

- Math
- Spanish
- Composition
- Psychology
- Remediation
- Public Speaking
- Geology
- Biology
- Statistics
- Chemistry



# Potential Difficulties

- Mixed student reaction
- Requires active maintenance
- Hard to calculate capital costs
- Long-term measurement of student learning
- Initial faculty pushback
- Limited direct student savings



# Role for State Policymakers

- Statewide redesign initiative
- Startup costs
- Encourage collaboration
- Reward student success
- High school to college linkage



For more information, visit the Education Sector website at:

<http://www.educationsector.org>

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# Example redesigns in your state

## Maine

- U. of Southern Maine—  
Introductory Psychology

## Maryland

- Frostburg State U.—  
General Psychology

## Michigan

- Wayne State U.—  
Beginning Algebra

## New Mexico

- U. of New Mexico—  
General Psychology



# Questions?

