

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 338 785

UD 028 417

AUTHOR Frazer, Linda; And Others
 TITLE History of Dropout-Prevention Events in AISD:
 Executive Summary.
 INSTITUTION Austin Independent School District, Tex. Office of
 Research and Evaluation.
 PUB DATE Aug 91
 NOTE 18p.
 AVAILABLE FROM Austin Independent School District, Office of
 Research and Evaluation, 1111 West 6th Street,
 Austin, TX 78703.
 PUB TYPE Reports - Research/Technical (143)
 EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
 DESCRIPTORS *Dropout Prevention; Dropout Programs; Dropout Rate;
 Dropout Research; Dropouts; Educational History;
 *Educational Trends; Elementary Secondary Education;
 *Institutional Role; *School Districts; *Urban
 Schools
 IDENTIFIERS *Austin Independent School District TX

ABSTRACT

This report presents major drop-out prevention events in the Austin (Texas) Independent School District (AISD) since these efforts were initiated in 1982 by the Office of Research and Evaluation (ORE). The following are the major findings of the report: (1) the ORE has been researching and studying the dropout problem since 1982-83, and the effort has grown with district initiative, community cooperation, and Federal funding; (2) the ORE developed a system for tracking dropouts in 1983-84 and has published yearly reports since then; (3) state legislation continues to impact the identification and treatment of at-risk students; (4) the AISD is a leader in dropout prevention efforts in Texas, and Texas state policymakers often use the AISD as a resource when designing legislation; (5) there has been a recognition that the schools as currently structured are not meeting the needs of all students, and consequently, the Evening High School, the Alternative Learning Center, and the restructuring of Robbins Secondary School were developed; (6) the AISD and individual district schools are open to experimenting with new ideas and concepts in order to reduce the district dropout rate; and (7) the AISD continues to respond to research reporting the needs of students. Included are 13 references.
 (JB)

 * Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
 * from the original document. *

ED338785



Austin Independent School District

Austin, Texas
August, 1991

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

G. Lignon
Austin Ind. School Dist.
Dept. of Management Info.
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

- This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
- Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
- Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

417 8208 000

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

HISTORY OF DROPOUT PREVENTION EVENTS IN AISD

Executive Summary

Austin Independent School District
 Department of Management Information
 Office of Research and Evaluation

Authors: Linda Frayer, Todd Nichols, and David Wilkinson

Summary

Since the summer of the 1982-83 school year, reducing the dropout rate has been a priority in AISD. In 1983-84, the District created a task force to study dropout prevention. That same year, the Office of Research and Evaluation (ORE) developed a system to track annual dropout rates, the results of which have been reported each year since.

State reform legislation, which borrowed from ORE research, closely followed AISD procedures and stimulated the districtwide trend of reducing the dropout rate. In 1987-88, AISD began receiving federal funding for a project to enhance the District's work in dropout prevention.

Both the District and the schools have continued aggressively attacking the dropout problem in recent years, trying several innovative approaches to reaching nontraditional students.

A copy of the full report for which this is the Executive Summary is available as Publication Number 90.42 from:
 Austin Independent School District
 Office of Research and Evaluation
 1111 West 6th Street
 Austin, Texas 78703
 (512) 499-1724

Major Findings

1. ORE has been researching and studying the dropout problem since 1982-83. Since then, the effort has grown as a result of District initiative, community cooperation, and federal funding.
2. ORE developed a system for tracking dropouts in 1983-84 and has published reports with yearly dropout rates since then.
3. State legislation, started as reforms in 1984, continues to impact the identification and treatment of at-risk students.
4. AISD is a leader in dropout prevention efforts in the State of Texas. The State often uses AISD as a resource when designing legislation to combat the dropout problem statewide.
5. There has been a recognition that the schools as currently structured are not meeting the needs of all students. The Evening High School, the Alternative Learning Center, and the restructuring of Robbins were developed as part of an attempt to meet the needs of nontraditional students.
6. AISD and individual District schools are open to experimenting with new ideas and concepts that have been solidly developed in national and local research in order to reduce the District dropout rate.
7. AISD continues to respond to research reporting the needs of students by its development of programs to meet these needs.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Initial ORE Dropout Research	1
State Legislation	3
Federally Funded Research	4
Recent Developments	6
Attachment: Historical Perspective: Dropout Prevention-Related Events	10
REFERENCES	12

INITIAL DROPOUT RESEARCH

"Mother Got Tired of Taking Care of My Baby"

In the summer of the 1982-83 school year, AISD's Office of Research and Evaluation (ORE) published what is arguably its best known, most requested, and most influential report.

"Mother Got Tired of Taking Care of My Baby": A Study of Dropouts from AISD (ORE Publication Number 82.44), by David A. Doss, addressed the then-novel topic of dropouts. Named after a student's response when asked why she left school, the study received considerable attention because it contrasted sharply with AISD's preconceptions of what factors caused students to leave school in a progressive district with a strong instructional program.

More than attention, the report fostered action. The following year the superintendent instructed ORE to develop a system to track the annual dropout rates for the District and for each high school campus. The results of this system have been made public each year since 1983-84. At the same time, AISD created a task force to study dropout prevention. The work of the task force resulted in a number of districtwide changes, among them:

1. The AISD Board of Trustees selected dropout prevention as one of three priority areas to be addressed by the system's accreditation plan and adopted one of the first school board policies on dropout prevention in the State of Texas—later mandated statewide by educational reform.
2. The Board hired a full-time districtwide dropout prevention coordinator and appointed at-risk coordinators at each campus.
3. A broad-based Dropout Prevention Coordinating Council, chaired by the dropout prevention coordinator, was created to coordinate the efforts of school district, government, and community-based employees.

*Early,
Groundbreaking
Research*

*ORE Dropout
Tracking System*

*Dropout Task Force
Recommendations*

4. Many District programs and activities which were already contributing to dropout prevention were identified. These were organized into a total District dropout prevention effort called WINGS (With Intervention the Number of Graduates Soars). Altogether, 50 programs with a potential impact on dropout prevention or recovery were included under the WINGS' umbrella.
5. The Evening High School was reinstated to assist out-of-school youth and those in-school youth who needed to earn additional credits to stay up with classmates.
6. Each school was required to prepare and implement a dropout prevention plan. The plan and the success of its implementation were incorporated into the evaluation of the principals by their supervisors.
7. An alternative school to serve students in lieu of suspension was created.

ORE's involvement in these and other early dropout-related developments is described in ORE Contributions to Dropout Prevention in AISD (ORE Publication Letter 88.L). Among ORE's contributions are:

ORE Contributions

- * Early, groundbreaking research ("Mother Got Tired of Taking Care of My Baby"),
- * Consultation to the Dropout Task Force,
- * Creation of a longitudinal dropout data base,
- * Annual reporting of dropout rates,
- * Helping to establish the statewide definition of a dropout,
- * Helping to obtain federal and state grant funds for dropout research,
- * Refining the state at-risk criteria, and
- * Helping to implement a change in the documentation of student transfers out of the District.

STATE LEGISLATION

Impact of State Reform Legislation

Legislatively mandated education reform followed on the heels of AISD's self-improvement efforts. Two bills enacted in 1984 directly impacted education practices statewide. House Bill 246 increased the number of courses required for graduation and intensified the statewide standardization of course content process. House Bill 72, more sweeping in its impact, established a minimum competency testing program with an exit-level test for graduation, limited the number of permissible absences for receiving course credit, and included a "no pass/no play" provision which prevented students with a failing grade from participating in extracurricular activities. (For an examination of the impact of no pass/no play in AISD, see No Pass-No Play: Impact on Failures, Dropouts, and Course Enrollments, ORE Publication Number 87.58. The effect of the limitation on the number of student absences is explored in Why Has the Five-Absence Rule Failed? (2,713,598 Excuses), ORE Publication Number 88.45.)

The Legislature followed up on these bills in 1986 with House Bill 1010. Formulated in response to a growing concern both in Texas and nationally about the impact of reform legislation on dropping out, this far-reaching bill incorporated many of the elements already in place in AISD. Some of the requirements of H.B. 1010 included:

- * Reporting dropout rates by school according to a common statewide definition,
- * Identification of at-risk students according to state-defined criteria,
- * Creation of a District dropout prevention plan, and
- * The identification of one or more at-risk coordinators.

*No Pass/No Play
and
Absence Limitations*

*State Definition of
Dropout Rate and
At-Risk Students*

H.B. 1010 required only minimal changes in AISD. The District's definition of a dropout was essentially the same as that adopted by the State, and at-risk coordinators were already in place. The major change involved the application of state criteria to the identification of at-risk students. AISD already provided information to schools to assist them in identifying students in need of attention, but H.B. 1010 mandated that districts notify students' parents of an assessment of the students' needs and the programs/services being provided to address those needs. 1990-91 At-Risk Report (ORE Publication No. 90.41) discusses the State at-risk criteria further.

A timeline from 1978 through 1991 of major local, state, and national events related to dropout prevention is displayed on the attachment appended to this report.

FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH

School Dropout Demonstration Assistance Program: Project GRAD

AISD's continuing concern with dropout prevention led in 1987-88 to the submission of an application for federal funds to create a new project. The objectives of the proposed project were:

1. To provide the campuses with an increased capacity to keep students in school by piloting the use of dropout intervention specialists.
2. To examine and improve the procedures for identifying at-risk students and using the available information to make appropriate intervention decisions with the students.

Project GRAD

3. To enhance both the understanding of the effectiveness of several of the District's ongoing programs and the capacity to conduct evaluations of similar programs in the future.
4. To enhance the community's understanding of the scope and impact of the dropout problem and to enlist the support of other institutions in addressing the problem.

The proposed project received funding and initiated operations in the 1988-89 school year as Project GRAD, Grant Research About Dropouts. Besides exemplifying the objective that AISD students graduate from high school, the name of the project signifies a commitment in ORE to continue and enhance its research about dropouts. The report following the first year of the new project, New Initiatives in Dropout Prevention: Project GRAD Final Report 1988-89 (ORE Publication No. 88.36), helped to focus attention districtwide, among both administrators and practitioners, on the characteristics of the growing dropout problem in AISD, and stimulated debate about potential solutions.

In the summer of 1990, the District submitted a continuation application for 1990-91 and was awarded federal funds to continue Project GRAD for a third year. In 1991, AISD submitted a new application for Federal School Dropout Demonstration funding, which at the time of this writing is still awaiting approval. The Dropout Intervention Specialists (formerly WINGS specialists), funded by the original grant, are not included under this grant. The new grant would be for a three-year period, and would provide funds for the first year for implementing and evaluating the restructuring of Robbins as a pilot for restructuring other secondary schools in the second and third years.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Recent State Legislation

Driver's License Law

During 1989, several changes in laws affecting at-risk students were enacted by the legislature. In an attempt to lower the State dropout rate, House Bill 850 became effective in the fall. Known as the "Driver's License Law," this legislation required that to get or renew a driver's license, a person under 18 must: 1) be a high school graduate or have a GED, OR 2) be currently enrolled AND have attended at least 80 days in the prior semester, OR 3) be enrolled for 45 days in a GED program.

5% Dropout Target

Senate Bill 152 set a target of no more than 5 percent for the statewide longitudinal dropout rate to be achieved by 1997-98. Districts exceeding the State goal are required to allocate a percentage of the District's compensatory education allotment to remedial and support programs for at-risk students.

Mandatory School Attendance Age Changes

Senate Bill 417, an omnibus bill that revamped several areas of education, also passed in 1989. This bill raised the mandatory school attendance age from 16 to 17 and lowered the age to begin school from seven to six. SB 417 also provided for the establishment of parenting programs for pregnant students in certain districts and set the minimum age for GED testing at 17 years. (For more information on parenting programs in AISD, see Pregnancy, Education, and Parenting Evaluation Report 1990-91 (Publication No. 90.30)). Finally, the bill formed a new pilot program to prepare at-risk students to take the GED.

Parenting Programs

GED Pilot

Pre-K to 6 At-Risk Legislation

In a continuing effort to identify and target at-risk students, the legislature passed Senate Bill 1668, which became effective in the fall of 1990. This legislation increased the mandated criteria for identifying at-risk elementary students and broadened the reach of this and previous legislation to include the identification of prekindergarten and kindergarten at-risk elementary students as well as students in grades one through six. For additional information on the impact of this bill on AISD, see 1990-91 At-Risk Report (ORE Publication No. 90.14).

Recent and Current Developments in AISD

During the past several years the District and the schools have been aggressively confronting the dropout problem in AISD. At the school level, dropout prevention programs have proliferated and have, in many instances, become highly specialized, so that new populations of students are receiving attention to decrease the likelihood of their dropping out. Districtwide, several research-founded innovative concepts in dropout prevention have been applied to help meet the needs of a wider, more diverse, body of students. For more information on District programs, see Effectiveness of Dropout Prevention Programs (ORE Publication No. 90.44)

AISD and International Business Machines (IBM) jointly established an initiative, Project A+, in the spring of 1989 for the purpose of motivating community resources to improve education and to assure a quality educational environment for each student in AISD. Seven momentum teams composed of AISD, IBM, and community members began work immediately in the spring of 1989. One of the teams, the dropout momentum team, studied the dropout situation in AISD, and together with the technology momentum team, proposed a demonstration project to use technology to enhance the education of students in four elementary schools. One of the main goals of the Project A+ Technology Schools is to demonstrate the effectiveness of technology in accelerating the learning of low-achieving, at-risk students, thereby reducing the incidence of dropping out. See Project A+ Elementary Technology Demonstration Schools 1990-91: The First Year (ORE Publication No. 90.32) for more information about this project.

Project A+

With financial help from the Southwest Area Council of the Austin Chamber of Commerce, Project A+ brought MegaSkills author Dorothy Rich to Austin to train 50 parents, teachers, and staff from AISD. Each trainee agreed to train at least 80 other parents in how to instill responsibility, teamwork, confidence, and other "megaskills" in their children. For more information, see Key Issues in Education: Drug-Free Schools (ORE Publication No. 90.32).

MegaSkills

Academic Teaming

Academic Teaming, which involves assigning a team of two to six teachers to a community of 120-150 students, has been in place in grade six for a couple of years. In 1990-91, the teaming approach was implemented in grades 7 and 8 in all but two middle schools and those schools will begin teaming next year.

Each team of teachers is responsible for the entire instructional program for their community of students. Each teacher is assigned a group of students within that community and is the contact person for that group. Teacher teams share a common planning period during which they discuss particular problems that students may have and plan interdisciplinary approaches to instruction.

As members of a community, students get to know each other and their teachers better and are not as likely to become alienated. Teachers with fewer assigned students can get to know each student and each student's family, becoming familiar with any special problems or abilities of the student. Parents can have group conferences with all teachers at one time or can talk to one "contact teacher" who is up to date on all aspects of their child's academic life.

Block Program

A new block program was experimented with at one high school in 1989-90 and implemented this year for at-risk ninth graders at six high schools. In the program, teams of teachers work with the students in ways similar to the middle school Academic Teaming program.

***Restructuring
Robbins***

The fall of 1991 will see the opening of a restructured Robbins Secondary School. The restructuring will combine the former Robbins program, the teenage parent program, and the Evening High School under one roof. Although many of the details are still being worked out, it is anticipated that the restructuring will encompass changes in the length of day, length of available school hours, hours required to be in school, course requirements, and grading regulations.

Now, seven years after the publication of "Mother Got Tired of Taking Care of My Baby." after years of local effort and statewide attention, and after three years of new initiatives in dropout prevention, what can we say about the dropout situation in AISD? For further review and analyses, see the following reports:

1990-91 At-Risk Report (ORE Publication No. 90.41)

Findings About Dropouts (ORE Publication No. 90.43)

Effectiveness of Dropout Prevention Programs

(ORE Publication No. 90.44)

Dropout Intervention Specialists

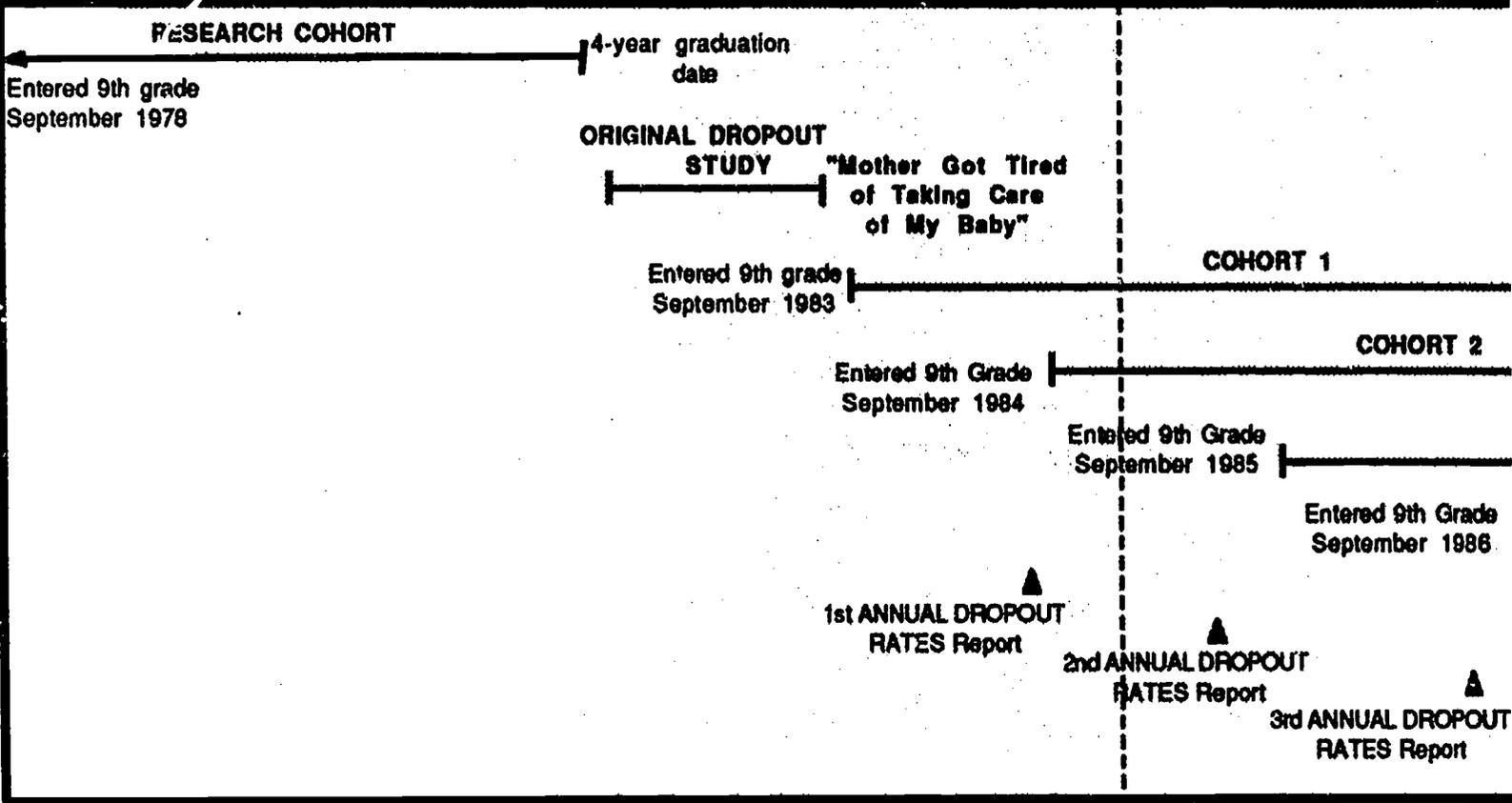
(ORE Publication No. 90.45)

*Further Review
and Analysis*

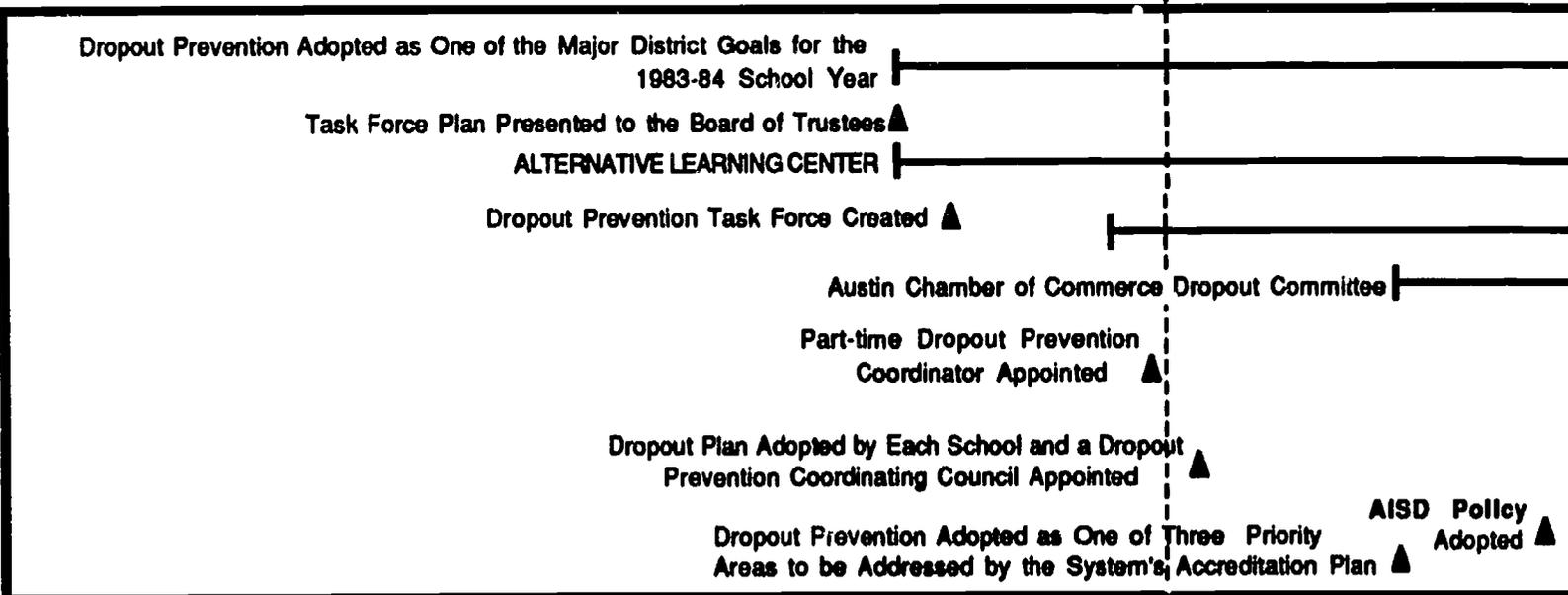
HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE: DROPOUT

1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986

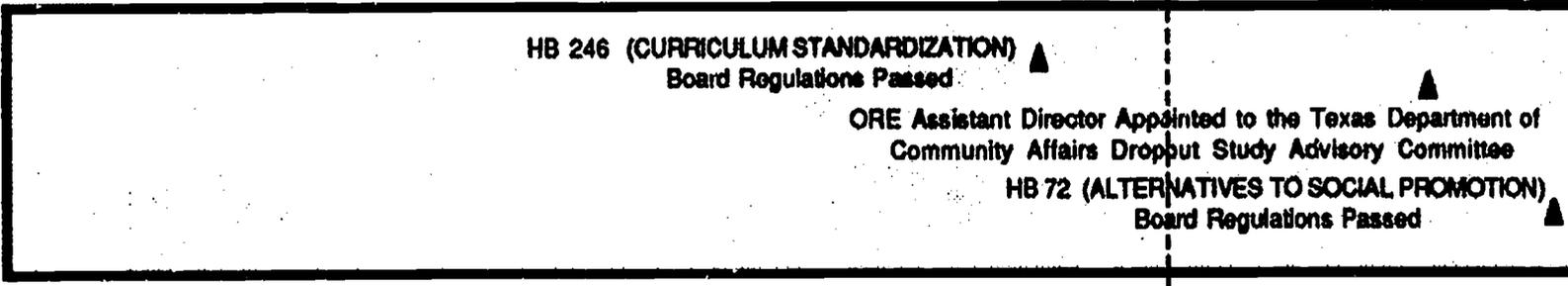
ORE



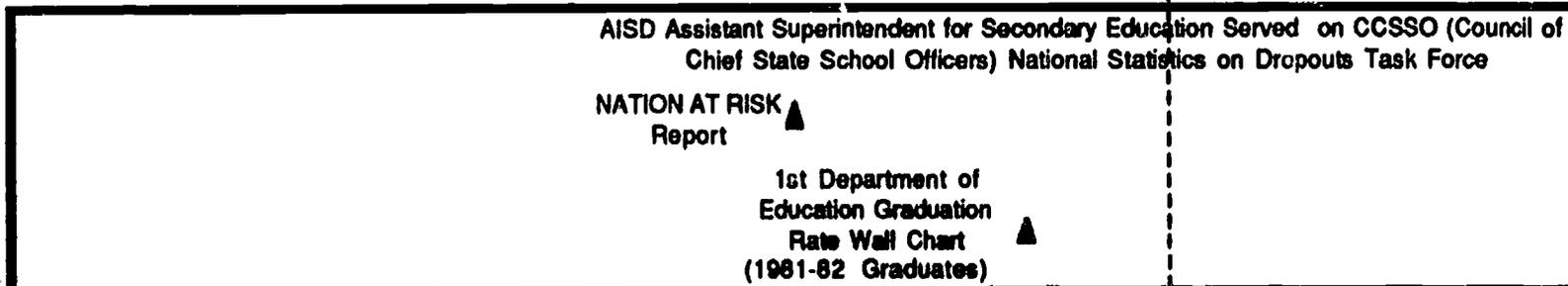
AISD



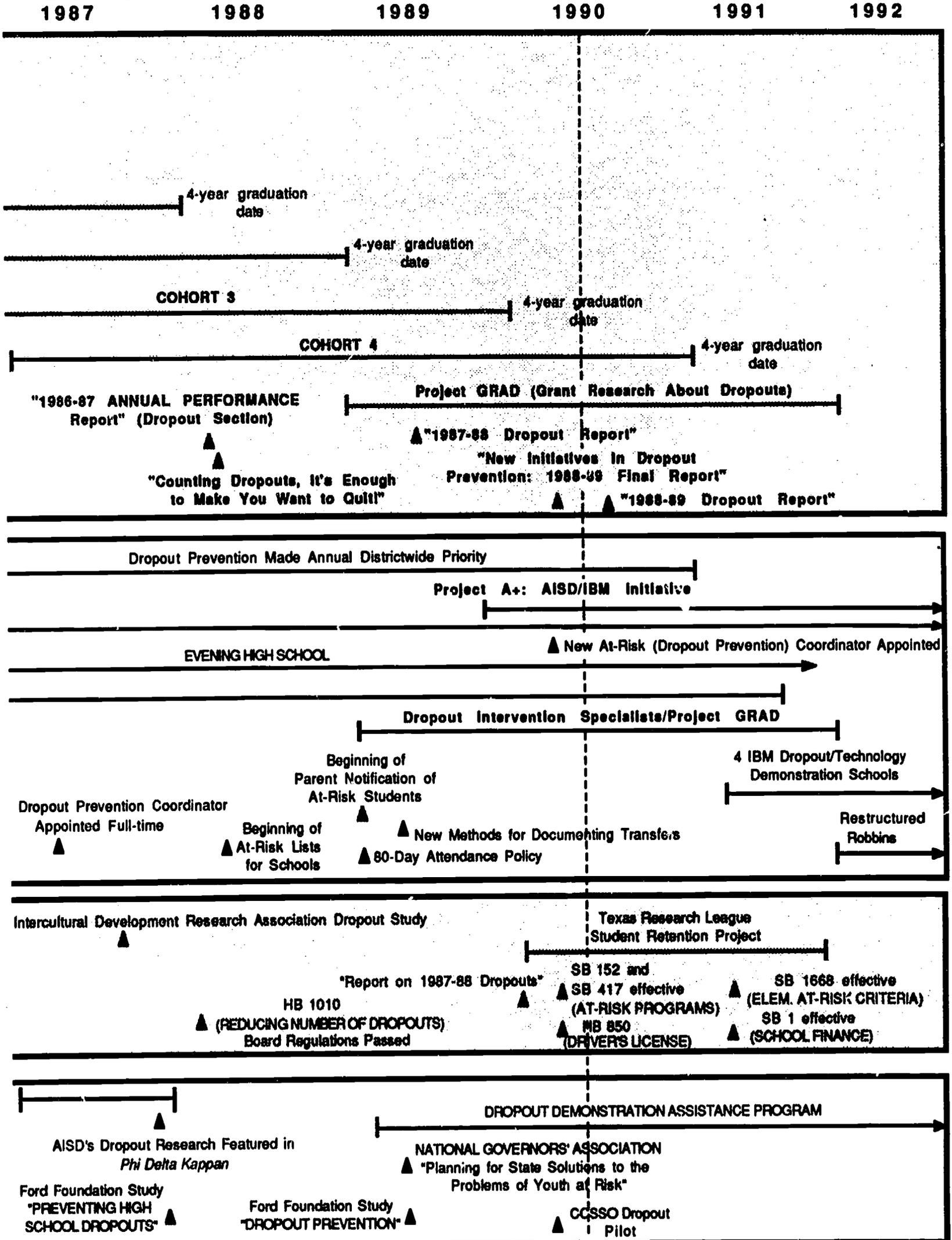
STATE



FEDERAL



PREVENTION-RELATED EVENTS



REFERENCES

- Doss, D. (1982). "Mother got tired of taking care of my baby." A study of dropouts from AISD (Publication No. 82.44). Austin, TX: Austin Independent School District, Office of Research and Evaluation.
- Frazer, L. (1990). 1989-90 Dropout Report (Publication No. 90.12). Austin, TX: Austin Independent School District, Office of Research and Evaluation.
- Frazer, L. (1991). 1990-91 At-risk Report (Publication No. 90.41). Austin, TX: Austin Independent School District, Office of Research and Evaluation.
- Frazer, L. (1991). Findings About Dropouts (Publication No. 90.43). Austin, TX: Austin Independent School District, Office of Research and Evaluation.
- Frazer, L. and Nichols, T. (1991). Effectiveness of Dropout Prevention Programs (Publication No. 90.44). Austin, TX: Austin Independent School District, Office of Research and Evaluation.
- Ligon, G. (1987). No pass—no play: impact on failures, dropouts, and course enrollments (Publication No. 87.58). Austin, TX: Austin Independent School District, Office of Research and Evaluation.
- Ligon, G. (1988). Why has the five-absence rule failed? 2,713,598 excuses (Publication No. 88.45). Austin, TX: Austin Independent School District, Department of Management Information.
- Marable, P. and Frazer, L. (1991). Project A+ Elementary Technology Demonstration Schools 1990-91: The First Year (Publication No. 90.32). Austin, TX: Austin Independent School District, Office of Research and Evaluation.
- Nichols, T. and Frazer, L. (1991). Dropout Intervention Specialists (Publication No. 90.45). Austin, TX: Austin Independent School District, Office of Research and Evaluation.

Reed, Trina. (1991). Pregnancy, Education, and Parenting Evaluation Report 1990-91 (Publication No. 90.30). Austin, TX: Austin Independent School District, Office of Research and Evaluation.

Smyer, R. (1991). Key Issues in Education: Drug-Free Schools (Publication No. 90.32). Austin, TX: Austin Independent School District. Office of Research and Evaluation.

Wilkinson, L.D. and Frazer, L. (1988). ORE contributions to dropout prevention in AISD (Publication Letter 88.L). Austin, TX: Austin Independent School District, Office of Research and Evaluation.

Wilkinson, L.D., Frazer, L., Stewart, B, and Ligon, G. (1989). New initiatives in dropout prevention: Project GRAD final report, 1988-89 (Publication No. 88.36). Austin, TX: Austin Independent School District, Office of Research and Evaluation.

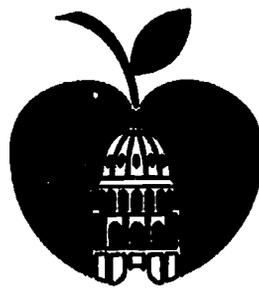
Austin Independent School District

Department of Management Information
Dr. Glynn Ligon, Executive Director

Office of Research and Evaluation
Systemwide Evaluation
Linda Frazer, Research Analyst

Authors:

Linda Frazer, Research Analyst
Todd Nichols, Evaluation Associate
David Wilkinson, Evaluator



Board of Trustees

Bernice Hart, President
Bob West, Vice President
John Lay, Secretary
Nan Clayton
Dr. Beatriz de la Garza
Melissa Knippa
Dr. Gary R. McKenzie

Superintendent of Schools
Dr. Jim B. Hensley

Publication Number 90.42
August, 1991