

#### Navigating the Complex Relationships between Pathway Providers and University Stakeholders

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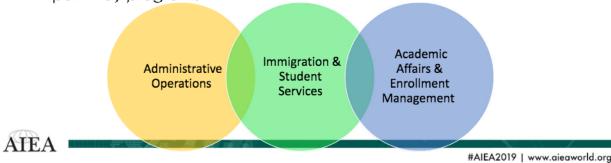
#### **Session Overview**

- Introduction & Goals for Session
- Historical Context for Third-Party Providers of Pathway Programs
- Institutional Cases
  - DePaul University/EC Higher Ed, 0 years (Kari)
  - American University/Shorelight, 3 years (Senem)
  - George Mason University/INTO University Partnerships, 5 years (Nicole)
- Breakout Discussion Groups
- Group Reports
- Conclusions and Follow Up



#### **Session Purpose and Goals**

- Three perspectives at different stages of progression with differing lenses
- Insights and advise for institutions considering pathway programs
- Explore your institution's opportunities and challenges with respect to pathway programs



Context for Third-Party Providers of Pathway Programs

- Pathway programs are postsecondary programs of study that combine credit-bearing coursework with developmental English as a second language (ESL) coursework to prepare a student who is unable to meet the English proficiency standards for admission (SEVP 2016).
- Currently eight (8) major Third Party companies active in US market (Choudaha, 2017).
- Top three reasons for engaging in partnering:
  - Recruitment access/increase or diversify enrollment
  - Lack of in-house expertise
  - · Lack of investment capital/institutional infrastructure



Context for Third-Party Providers of Pathway

**Programs** 

Significant expansion of sector participation over the past decade:

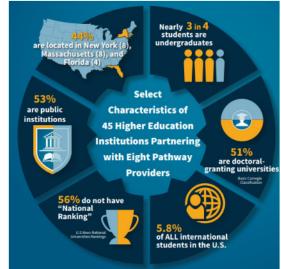
US-based Institutions engaged in Pathway Partnerships with 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Providers

2008 2016

2 45

CONCLUSION: "Successful partnerships will require transparency and inclusive engagement that ultimately support the students and the mission of the institution." (p. 43).

Choudaha, R. (2017). Landscape of Third-Party Pathway Partnerships in the United States. NAFSA: Washington, DC.



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# Case 1: DePaul University

- Founded in 1898
- Largest catholic university in US, 14<sup>th</sup> largest private university
- 1800 international students, roughly 7%
- Ranked #119, US News & World Report, 2019
- Primary mission is teaching and service



#### The Pathway Partnership Decision

- Moderate success with USPP program
- New university leadership and direction
- Decision criteria
  - · Cultural fit for DePaul
  - Full academic control
  - Stakeholder involvement, particularly our IEP
- Timeframe
  - From RFP to partner selection to final signature = 8 months
  - I-17 approval = about 8 months



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#### **DePaul Pathway Structure**

- Academics
  - DPU designed, owns, and delivers all curricula
  - Our IEP is a critical component for ESL and Academic courses
  - Graduate Programs in CDM and BUS; UG Programs in all areas
- Staffing
  - Pathway Program Director on-site (EC)
  - DPU Admissions, ISS, Faculty, and other staff as needed
- Governance
  - Weekly meetings with University and EC liaisons
  - Monthly to Quarterly Advisory Committee (3 DPU and 3 partner representatives)



# DePaul University and EC Higher Education

- What worked?
  - Open communication, brutal honesty, persistence and occasionally bending on 'non-negotiables'
- What didn't?
  - I-17 challenges, anticipating staffing changes, coordinating joint marketing and recruitment efforts
- Words of Wisdom
  - Think carefully through every point in your contract
  - Be strategic about university stakeholder buy-in
  - Plan as much as you can in advance of entering the agreement, you can always tweak as things evolve



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### Case 2: American University

- Founded in 1893, private, Co-ed, liberal arts curriculum
- Around 2,000 international student from over 130 countries
- 8 schools with over 155 degree programs
- #69 best national university (2017 US News & Report)
- Top producer of Fulbright scholars (US News and Report 2013)
- #4 most politically active students (2014 Princeton Review Best Colleges)
- Princeton Review Green Rating Honor Roll (2015)





#### **Timeline and Model**

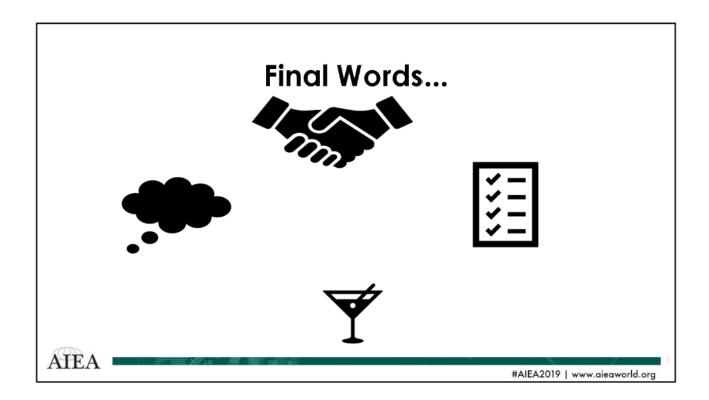
- Contract signed in October 2015
- First undergraduate level soft launch in Fall 2016
- First graduate level in spring 2017
- Evolved from existing AU bridge program on I-17\*
- Infrastructure by Shorelight, Academics by AU

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## **Highlights for Consideration**

- DHS Permission to issue pathway I-20
- Key players and clarified expectations
- Constraints: time, technology, physical & human resources
- Marketing material & communication management
- The Curriculum, Policies and Protocols

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#### **Timeline & Model**

- English Language Institute (ELI) (1982-2014)
  - Intensive English Program
  - Outreach services to the campus community
- Center for International Student Access (2010-2014)
  - ACCESS Program (Undergrad)
  - BRIDGE Program (Grad)
- CISA and ELI actively participate in academic planning for Mason Korea (2012-2013)
- Merger of CISA and English Language Institute (ELI) forming INTO George Mason University Joint Venture (Fall 2014 -Present)

#### INTO @GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY

#### Joint Venture Model

- Shared inputs, risks, rewards
- Faculty are university employees; staff are Joint Venture employees
- Shared decision-making model
- University enrollment goals vs market desires



Timeline	Relationship Navigation
Before Transition (Decision-Making)	<ul> <li>Significant source organizational anxiety and stress</li> <li>University leadership focused on financial solvency needs/mission; IEP faculty focused on traditional values of student quality and academic freedom, jobs</li> <li>Destabilization of organizational staffing</li> </ul>
During Transition	<ul> <li>Large scale workgroups over a short period of time to set up and establish structural/curricular/admissions changes</li> <li>Townhalls with university community to discuss decision and address concerns</li> <li>Tasks of temporary team placed to launch center absorbed by existing employees</li> <li>Hiring of new faculty and staff to add to returning faculty ranks</li> <li>Discontinuities of the university exposed (Winkle, 2011)</li> </ul>
After Transition	<ul> <li>Returning faculty and staff sharing historical information and aiding problem-solving—new faculty and staff assimilating old information and new mandates for sense-making</li> <li>Institutional leadership transitions offer potential destabilization of forward momentum</li> <li>Continuous negotiations and adjustments to respond to market demands for competitiveness</li> </ul>
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#### **Matters for Consideration**

#### **Academic Affairs**

- Decentralized Admissions
- Shared governance over curriculum and admissions
- Academic Integrity
- Stretching FERPA policies
- Speed of changes and assessment results
- Policy development
- International market program interests/desires vs program appetite

# Enrollment management/retention

- Additional tuition discounting
- Meeting additional needs/expectations of sponsoring agencies
- Development of "custom programs"
- Impact of "success" on Infrastructure (e.g., writing center, loss of IEP as a resource for generalized ESL support)

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#### **Advice and Lessons Learned**



- ✓ Do be open and transparent. Communicate issues that lead to the speed/urgency of the decision.
- ✓ Do be willing to take a bit more time to set up the partnership if that means having more buy-in from institutional stakeholders.
  - ? How are faculty who teach English language courses valued and integrated in your institutional structure?
- ✓ Do recognize that setting up the partnership is only the beginning and that it requires significant maintenance--plan and identify leadership to oversee this.
  - ? How will the university handle the partner's inevitable leadership transitions?
- ✓ Do ask schools beyond those recommended; "negative" feedback can be helpful to avoid pitfalls.
- ✓ Do examine institutional culture around collaboration, working with international students, non-traditional approaches to expedite governance procedures.
- ✓ Do start immediately with strategically preparing your faculty/colleges for teaching increased numbers of international students through training and incentivization.



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#### **Discussion Questions**

- Share your institution's involvement with third party pathway providers. If you have a pathway partner, what is working well and what is not?
- Which university stakeholders should be involved and at what stages? For example, who should be involved in partner selection, negotiating terms of agreement, determining level of integration/engagement on campus, etc.
- How do you manage misunderstandings between the partner and university stakeholders?
- What strategies have you used to build working relationships between university stakeholders and pathway partners?
- What has been the most helpful advice you have heard today that you can use on your campus?



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