Actual and Perceived Effectiveness of Alternative Education

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**I. Background and Outline**

Alternative education consists of alternative credentials, paths, and pedagogies[[1]](#footnote-1). These alternative entities are defined by the negation of their traditional counterparts.

This study focuses on the case of the United States, although certain parts are applicable elsewhere. In this context, traditional education refers to public education from Kindergarten through the 12th grade. Traditional higher education refers to a 4-year degree from an accredited university in the United States.

A path is a sequence of steps or a series of tasks. An educational path results in the acquisition of learning or a learning credential. The traditional path for a student in the United States is to enroll in a university in the year following high school graduation. An alternative path would be to enter the work force following high school graduation, and to enroll in college later in life. Alternative paths may result in traditional or alternative credentials, but traditional paths always lead to traditional credentials.

Traditional pedagogy refers to learning-by-lecture. Learning-by-lecture is the most common form of teaching in traditional institutions of education, but it is also utilized in alternative institutions of education. Likewise, alternative pedagogies may be utilized within traditional or alternative institutions of education. Alternative pedagogies include, non-exhaustively, learning-by-doing, learning-by-teaching, flipping the classroom, self-directed learning, and the Socratic method of teaching.

The main hypothesis in this study is that alternative education is a comparatively preferred path to a career for many careers. This study specifies the industrial and other conditions under which alternative education is and is not practically preferred. The results of this study are equally important at the macroeconomic and microeconomic levels; for policy and for personal financial considerations.

Section 1 describes the content, importance, and organization of the paper. Section 2 – 4 describe original research and results. Section 5 synthesizes results and includes third party research. Section 6 concludes with recommendations for practical implementation.

* 1. theoretical and practical importance
     1. theory: signaling or human capital? Caplan basically answered this
     2. practical: financial consulting barely addresses education but it should; how should it do so? Also career and life planning. Gains to be had by starting earlier
        1. question: average age of first financial consulting or bank account? Connection to financial success?
  2. relation to the literature
     1. Previous papers calling for additional research and a dearth of data
     2. temporal changes as a need to update even the so-called established literature
     3. caplan’s work and other notable scholars in this field
     4. problematic conclusions in the field this far: govt spending bad and also failure to disaggregate and look at edge cases: even caplan looked at the mean and not so much the distribution nor a multi-specific approach by skill or industry (though he agrees it comes down to skills!)

1. outline
   1. Attitudinal Study
      1. Technical Description
      2. Results
      3. Related Material
         1. Stack overflow 2016-2018
         2. Gitlab and others
      4. Key Conclusions
      5. Future Work
         1. Repeat and make panel
   2. Udacity Study
      1. Technical Description
         1. Identification of Udacity in particular, and other key providers
      2. Results
      3. Related Material
      4. Key Conclusions
      5. Future Work
         1. Increase sample size and detail (what about nanodegrees?), look at other providers
   3. a series of concrete case studies to illustrate opportunity cost
      1. Fire Academy + EMT -> Paramedic -> other
   4. bottleneck diagnosis: employers, parents, students, teachers, or someone else?
      1. Students think it’s too hard or boring
      2. Parents and teachers think kids need to go to school
      3. Employers don’t realize the value

**X. Results**

A survey was conducted with a sample size of 141 during February 2018. Exploratory data analysis was conducted for two related variables of interest. A general index of favorability index was constructed for responses to three similar survey questions, and one survey question was treated as a standalone variable of interest.

Questions 2-6 were answered on a scale from 1-10. The general favorability index is the sum of the responses for questions 2, 3, and 5. These responses all positively and significantly cross-correlate. The content of these questions is highly related but distinct.

Question 2 (Q2) asks whether a respondent thinks alternative credentials can qualify a person for a job. Question 3 asks whether a respondent thinks alternative credentials will soon become conventional. Question 5 asks whether a respondent thinks online education in general is a good thing for society. Taken together, this index reflects an attitudinal disposition toward the whole ecosystem of online learning, alternative education, and alternative credentials. Q2 is a standalone variable of interest because it specifically asks whether alternative credentials can qualify an individual for an entry level job.

While age and income were reported by group, pseudo-continuous factors were generated by translating the groups into ordinal numbers. Respondents indicated whether they were familiar with certain online learning providers, and the yes responses are summed into a continuous count variable. Squared and cubic factors were generated from continuous variables. Some marginal effects are observed. Some samples were obtained through Survey Monkey’s paid respondent service, and this was captured in a dummy variable which ended up being omitted due to collinearity.

Initial data exploration indicated a significant effect of belonging to the income group with household income $175,000 - $199,000 per year, but this group only had one respondent. No other income group, nor was any other robust categorical variable, was identified by so few respondents. For robustness, exploration was reconducted with a modified sample set in which this observation was dropped.

Exploratory strategy involved a regular procedure for 4 sessions, and an ad-hoc session investigating structural intuitions and curiosities. The regular procedure was executed for both variables of interest using both data sets, leading to the count of 4 sessions. The procedure identified interesting models using the following guidelines:

1. Regress all variables to identify maximum explanatory power.
2. Obtain a weak factor model where all factors have p < .5
3. Obtain a maximum adjusted r-squared model.
4. Obtain a strong factor model where all factors have p < .1

During the regular procedure, the highest p-value factors are dropped 1-by-1 by until the next model is obtained. Factors appearing in any weak factor model are recorded in Table 1 TODO. Table 1 indicates the direction of the effect of each factor in each model in which it is found. Cross-model directional robustness of effect adds to structural confidence in factors which are otherwise weak. Interesting results include significant factors, as well as those factors identified with cross-model directional robustness and a p-value less than .5.

Omitting the outlier observation reduced maximum explanatory power of the index variable from .49 to .44. Maximum explanation for Q2 was reduced from .59 to .42. Models identified by exploring either data set were forward-tested on the other data set. Table 2 summarizes model performance in either data set.

-does it matter that you actually do work in a STEM field or that you think you work in a STEM field even when you don’t? reasons:

1. Psychology mechanisms including identity mechanisms: is a technology-positive mindset and view associated with stem?
2. Actual scholarship and regulations for STEM (by state, nationally?)

Additional surveys are planned to occur quarterly through at least fall 2018, likely through spring 2019, perhaps longer.

Some observations were p

-Statistics from Provider Marketing Materials

-providers have detailed data sets on their own users which can be used to generate interesting metrics that occasionally generate financial insight. These data sets are generally closely held as proprietary, making many of these statistics questionable. They are nonreproducible and may be the result of cherry picking or selection bias. On the other hand, reputation mechanisms and other forces drive significant accuracy in these measures. There are also no known data which contradict the claims mentioned shortly. In any case, these statistics belong in a discussion which seeks to declare the state of knowledge on alternative credentials.

-linkedIn gets you more recruiter views or something

-degreed claims (data or no) to increase retention

-Degreed says points don’t matter and PluralSight says don’t use Skill IQ for employment decisions…but are they being too modest??

Can a cost-benefit analysis be generated based on these marketing data? What about other providers with somewhat substitutable systems? Can we say “Firms should be using these platforms” and proceed to “firms should have X data [because it comes with the platforms]”

On complexity:

Model df != f-complexity; df = 44, omits constant and ommitted vars, even some whole questions.

// Here's a consideration not captured in f-complexity: Derived values are relatively cheap. Eg eq6squared and eq6cubed are derived.

1. <http://www.afterecon.com/education/alternative-paths-traditional-education/> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)