



### Strategic Planning and Results from the National Survey of Student Engagement

Selected Results from 2004 NSSE/FSSE Administration in Context of Pat Terenzini's Third Decade of Research About How College Affects Students



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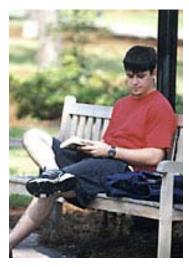
- <u>Students' Total Level of Campus Engagement (p.18)</u>: academic and non-academic activities should reinforce each other. One compelling measure of engagement = time, and USCA students are low in this area compared to students elsewhere.
- Learning outcomes (pp. 4-6): students in Terenzini's study exhibit moderate growth due to college in verbal, math, subject areas, and critical thinking. This appears to be true at USCA.
- <u>Instructional Methods (pp.7-11)</u>: USCA exhibits wide range, but low in computer-based instruction & student presentations, along with low levels of cooperative, active, service learning.
- <u>Social/Out-of-Class Involvement</u> (pp.12-14): USCA students had about as many or slightly more interactions with students of different race/beliefs and slightly fewer discussions about class-related material outside of class.





# Student Engagement

- Active involvement in academic and out-of-class activities
- Measures include:



- » Time usage in and out of class
- » Type and frequency of mental activity
- » Type and frequency of interactions
- » Supplementary activities and experiences
- » Amount and quality of papers, problem sets, reading completed
- » Self-assessment of growth and development



# The Surveys

- The National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE) and the Faculty Survey of Student Engagement (FSSE) were administered at USCA in Spring 2004
- Demographics of participants closely mirrored the profile of all students and faculty at USCA:
  - 110 Faculty members (56% response rate)
    - 92% were full-time; 50% were female; 24% were under 45 years old; 8% were African American
  - 150 First-Year Students (32% response rate)
    - 99% were full-time; 68% were female; 22% were African American
  - 106 Seniors (32% response rate)
    - 80% were full-time; 68% were female; 17% were African American
- Comparison groups for student results consist of
  - Baccalaureate-general institutions (74 institutions, primarily private)
  - Institutions participating in the American Democracy Project (32, primarily public Master's I & II institutions)
  - The entire NSSE universe (474 four-year institutions)







# SOUTH CAROLINA. A T K E N Respondent Characteristics

	USCA		Am Dem Prj		Bac-Gen		NSSE 2004	
			Inst. = 32		Inst. = 72		Inst. = 474	
	FY	SR	FY	SR	FY	SR	FY	SR
Response Rate								
Overall	32%		32%		40%		38%	
By Class	32%	32%	31%	33%	38%	42%	38%	<mark>40%</mark>
Number of Respondents	150	106	3,072	3,068	5,167	5,419	44,483	45,263
Gender								
Female	68%	68%	69%	67%	70%	71%	67%	66%
Male	32%	32%	31%	33%	30%	29%	<mark>33%</mark>	34%
Race/Ethnicity								
White	70%	73%	77%	81%	77%	<mark>78%</mark>	77%	77%
African American/Black	22%	17%	8%	7%	10%	11%	7%	7%
Other/Multi-racial	8%	10%	14%	13%	13%	10%	16%	15%
International/For'n Nat'l	2%	5%	4%	4%	7%	7%	5%	5%





# South AROLINA. Respondent Characteristics

	US	USCA		Am Dem Prj		Bac-Gen		NSSE 2004	
	FY	SR	FY	SR	FY	SR	FY	SR	
Class Level	59%	41%	50%	50%	49%	51%	50%	50%	
Enrollment Status									
Full-time	99%	80%	96%	84%	96%	86%	96%	85 <mark>%</mark>	
Part-time	1%	20%	4%	16%	4%	14%	4%	15%	
Place of Residence									
On-campus	29%	8%	67%	12%	71%	33%	69%	24%	
Off-campus	71%	92%	33%	88%	29%	67%	<mark>31%</mark>	76%	
Transfer Students	10%	47%	7%	52%	9%	37%	8%	38%	
Age									
Non-traditional (24+)	3%	35%	5%	38%	7%	32%	6%	31%	
Traditional (<24)	97%	65%	95%	62%	93%	68%	94%	69%	





#### Overall Patterns from 2004 Results USCA is at or above comparison groups in many areas, most prominently:

- Institutional environment
- Educational and personal growth
- Quality of student relationships
- Satisfaction w/ institution/advising Areas for improvement include:
- How students use their time
- Amount of reading and writing done by students
- Pursuit of enriching or supplementary educational experiences
- Less vibrancy in intellectual experiences in senior year than in first year







# NSSE Benchmarks

- Level of Academic Challenge
- Active & Collaborative Learning
- Student/Faculty Interaction
- Enriching Educational Environment
- Supportive Campus Environment





# Level of Academic Challenge

- Time spent preparing for class (studying, reading, writing, rehearsing, etc. related to academic program)
- Number of assigned textbooks, books, or book-length packs of course readings
- Number of written papers or reports of 20 pages or more; number of written papers or reports of between 5 and 19 pages; and number of written papers or reports of fewer than 5 pages
- Coursework emphasizing analysis of the basic elements of an idea, experience or theory
- Coursework emphasizing synthesis and organizing of ideas, information, or experiences into new, more complex interpretations and relationships
- Coursework emphasizing the making of judgments about the value of information, arguments, or methods
- Coursework emphasizing applications of theories or concepts to practical problems or in new situations
- Working harder than you thought you could to meet an instructors standards of expectations
- Campus environment emphasizing time studying and on academic work



### Active and Collaborative Learning

- Asked questions in class or contributed to class discussions
- Made a class presentation
- Worked with other students on projects during class
- Worked with classmates outside of class to prepare class assignments
- Tutored or taught other students
- Participated in a community-based project as part of a regular course
- Discussed ideas from your readings or classes with others outside of class (students, family members, coworkers, etc.)





- Discussed grades or assignments with an instructor
- Talked about career plans with a faculty member or advisor
- Discussed ideas from your readings or classes with faculty members outside of class
- Worked with faculty members on activities other than coursework (committees, orientation, student-life activities, etc.)
- Received prompt feedback from faculty on your academic performance (written or oral)
- Worked with a faculty member on a research project outside of course or program requirements



### **Enriching Educational Experiences**

- Participating in co-curricular activities (organizations, publications, student government, sports, etc.)
- Practicum, internship, field experience, co-op experience, or clinical assignment
- Community service or volunteer work
- Foreign language coursework & study abroad
- Independent study or self-designed major
- Culminating senior experience (comprehensive exam, capstone course, thesis, project, etc.)
- Serious conversations with students of different religious beliefs, political opinions, or personal values
- Serious conversations with students of a different race or ethnicity
- Using electronic technology to discuss or complete an assignment
- Campus environment encouraging contact among students from different economic, social, and racial or ethnic backgrounds
- Participate in a learning community or some other formal program where groups of students take two or more classes together.



## Supportive Campus Environment

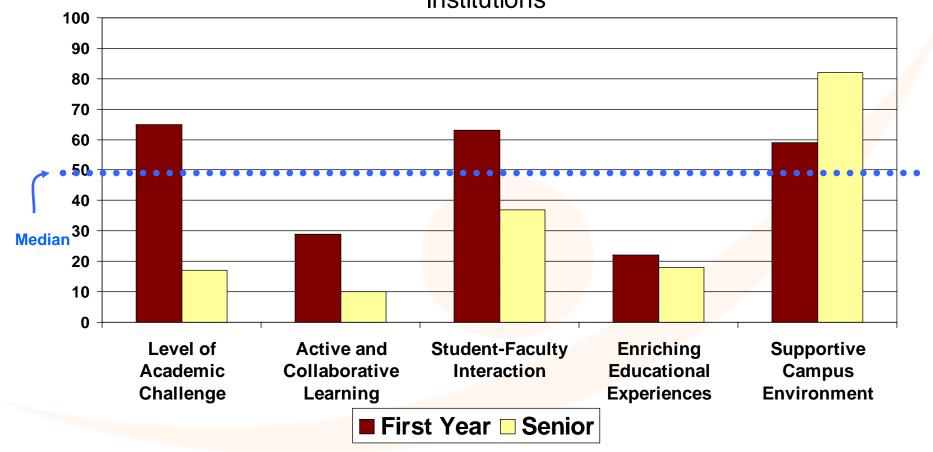
- Campus environment provides the support you need to help you succeed academically
- Campus environment helps you cope with your nonacademic responsibilities (work, family, etc.)
- Campus environment provides the support you need to thrive socially
- Quality of relationships with other students
- Quality of relationships with faculty members
- Quality of relationships with administrative personnel and offices





#### **NSSE Benchmarks: All Institutions**

USCA's Percentile (Unadjusted) Among All NSSE Institutions

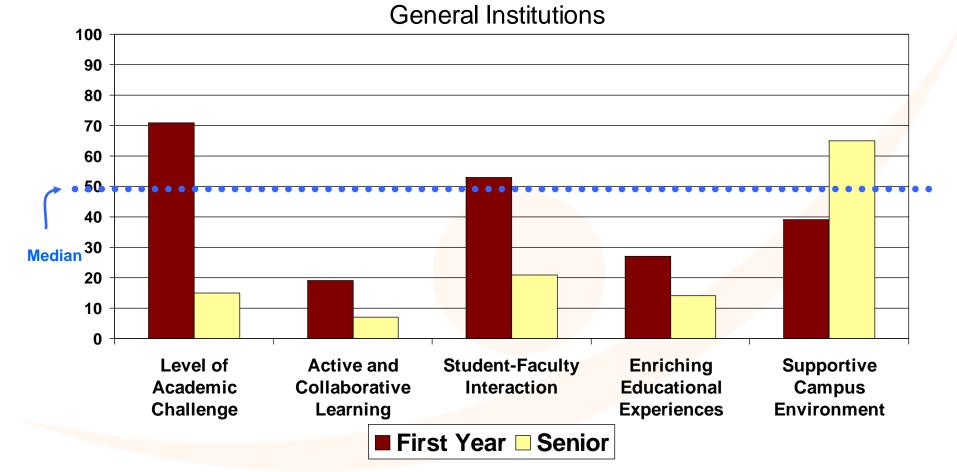






#### NSSE Benchmarks: Baccalaureate-Gen

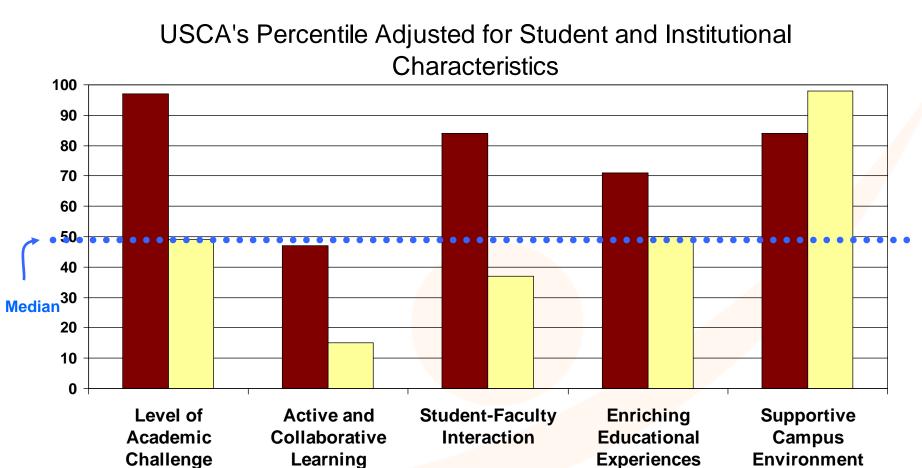
USCA's Percentile (Unadjusted) Among Baccalaureate-







#### **NSSE Benchmarks: Adjusted**



First Year Senior

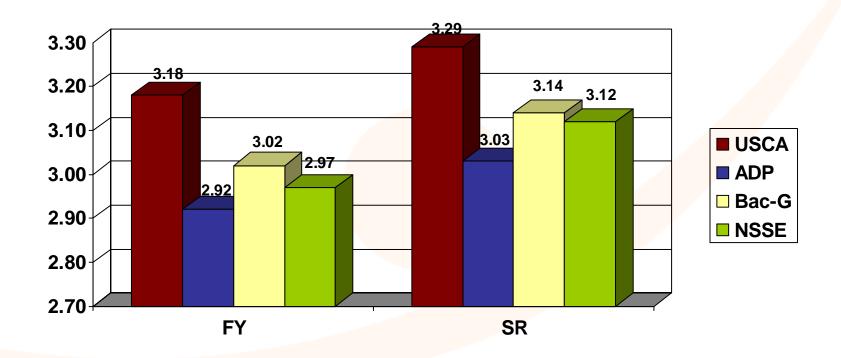




#### **Educational and Personal Growth**

To what extent has your experience at this institution contributed to your knowledge, skills, and personal development in the following areas? 1=very little, 2=some, 3=quite a bit, 4= very much

11c. Writing clearly and effectively



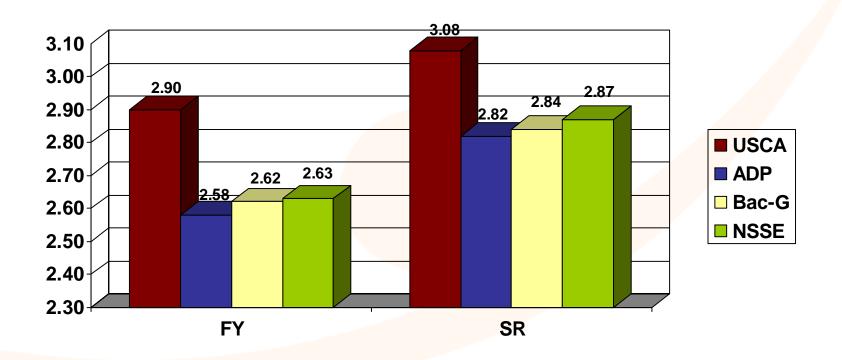




#### **Educational and Personal Growth**

To what extent has your experience at this institution contributed to your knowledge, skills, and personal development in the following areas? 1=very little, 2=some, 3=quite a bit, 4= very much

#### 11f. Analyzing quantitative problems



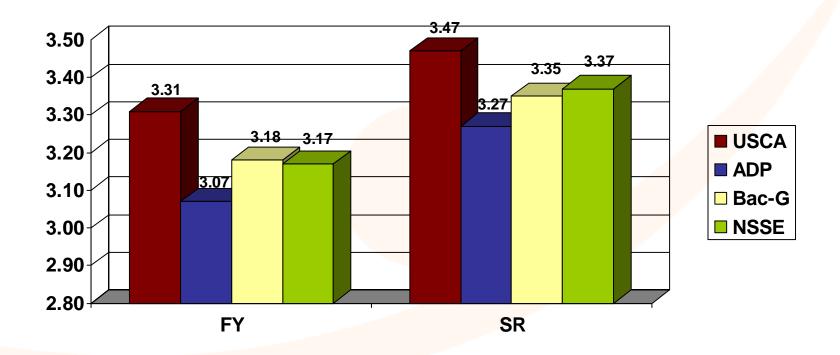




#### **Educational and Personal Growth**

To what extent has your experience at this institution contributed to your knowledge, skills, and personal development in the following areas? 1=very little, 2=some, 3=quite a bit, 4= very much

11e. Thinking critically and analytically







#### **Instructional Methods**

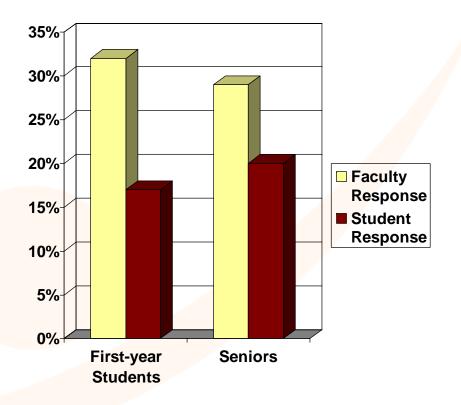
Faculty reporting percentage of class time devoted to the following activities

	Ν	Lect- ure	Discus sion	Shared Resp.	Comp uter	Small Group	Studnt Presnt	In-class writing	Test/ Eval	Perfor mance	Lab/ Clinic
Arts/ Humanities	23	27%	20%	13%	2%	11%	5%	9%	8%	4%	1%
Biological Science	6	31%	11%	2%	6%	17%	1%	4%	7%	0%	21%
Business	8	38%	20%	4%	2%	11%	11%	3%	9%	0%	1%
Education	9	11%	16%	18%	9%	14%	15%	3%	7%	<mark>1%</mark>	7%
Physical Science	19	43%	9%	3%	5%	9%	3%	3%	8%	0%	18%
Professional	13	30%	13%	5%	5%	10%	4%	2%	11%	0%	19%
Social Science	15	36%	20%	6%	5%	9%	6%	3%	8%	0%	7%
Other (Com/Ex Sci)	11	19%	16%	7%	7%	15%	6%	5%	10%	0%	14%
Total	104	29%	16%	8%	5%	12%	6%	4%	9%	1%	11%





- 32% of faculty said that a majority of first-year students in their classes frequently came to class without completing readings or assignments
- 17% of first-year students reported that they came to class often or very often without completing readings or assignments
- 29% of faculty said that a majority of seniors in their classes frequently came to class without completing readings or assignments
- 20% of seniors reported that they came to class often or very often without completing readings or assignments.







## Reading, Writing, & Problem Sets

- USCA students reported they read less than their counterparts in all comparison groups.
- While FY students at USCA indicated they wrote slightly more than those at American Democracy Project institutions, USCA seniors reported they wrote fewer papers than seniors in all groups.
- USCA students reported they completed about as many problem sets as their peers at other institutions (and FY students completed slightly more longer ones than FY students at ADP institutions).

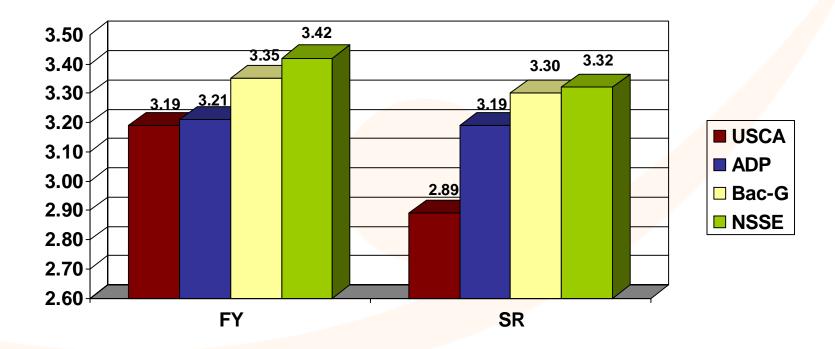




#### Amount of Reading Students Complete

During the current school year, about how much reading and writing have you done? 1= none, 2=between 1 and 4, 3= between 5 and 10, 4=between 11 and 20, 5= more than 20

# 4a. Number of assigned textbooks, books, or book-length packs of course readings

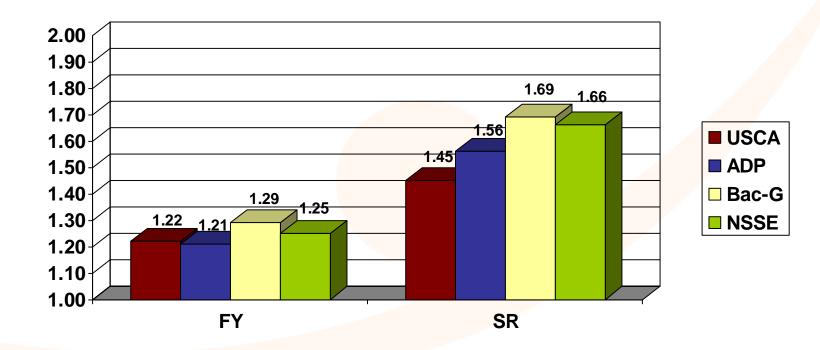






During the current school year, about how much reading and writing have you done? 1= none, 2=between 1 and 4, 3= between 5 and 10, 4=between 11 and 20, 5= more than 20

# 4c. Number of written papers or reports of **20 pages or more**

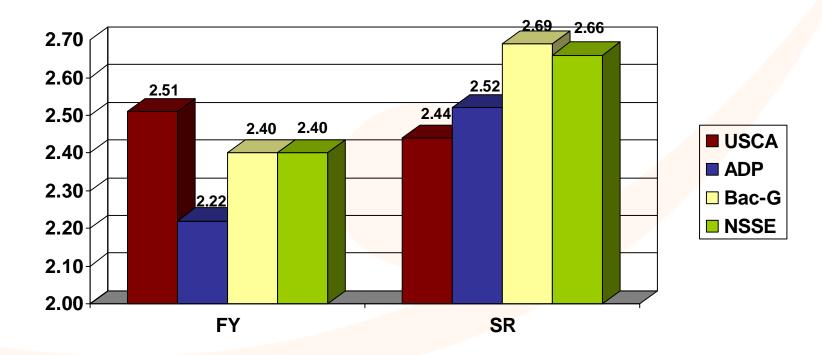






During the current school year, about how much reading and writing have you done? 1= none, 2=between 1 and 4, 3= between 5 and 10, 4=between 11 and 20, 5= more than 20

# 4d. Number of written papers or reports of between 5 and 19 pages

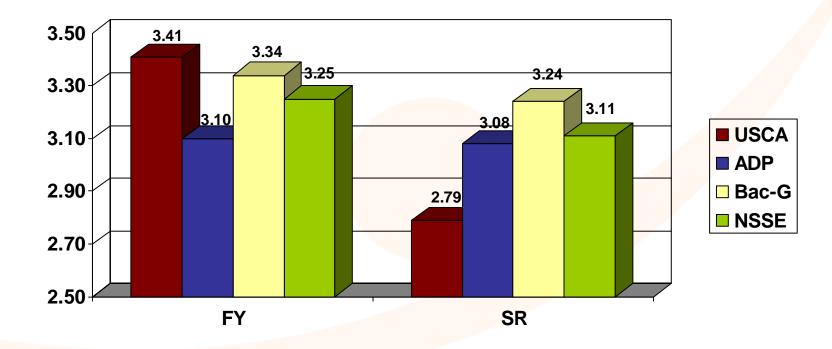






During the current school year, about how much reading and writing have you done? 1= none, 2=between 1 and 4, 3= between 5 and 10, 4=between 11 and 20, 5= more than 20

# 4e. Number of written papers or reports of fewer than 5 pages



#### SOUTHCAROLINA, AIKEN Time Usage

Time usage reported by USCA students indicates a substantially lower amount of time devoted to academics than was reported by students at other institutions. Compared to students in other comparison groups:

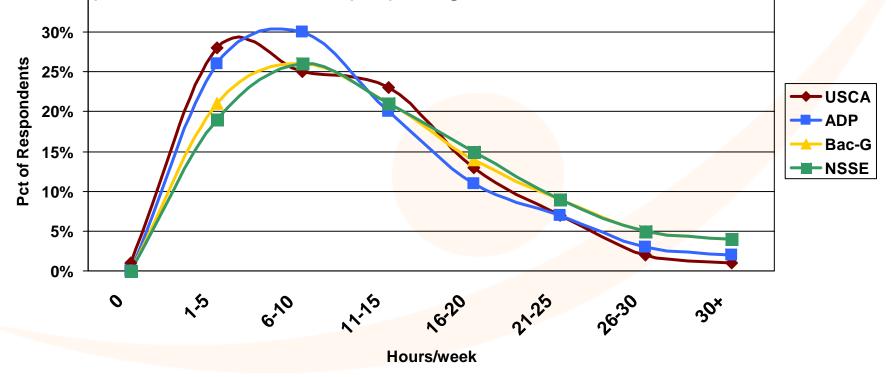
- USCA students reported they spent less time
  - Preparing for class
  - Working for pay on campus
  - Participating in co-curricular activities
- USCA students indicated they spent more time
  - Working for pay off campus
  - Providing care for dependents
  - Commuting to class





#### Time Usage 9a. Preparing for class – First Year Students

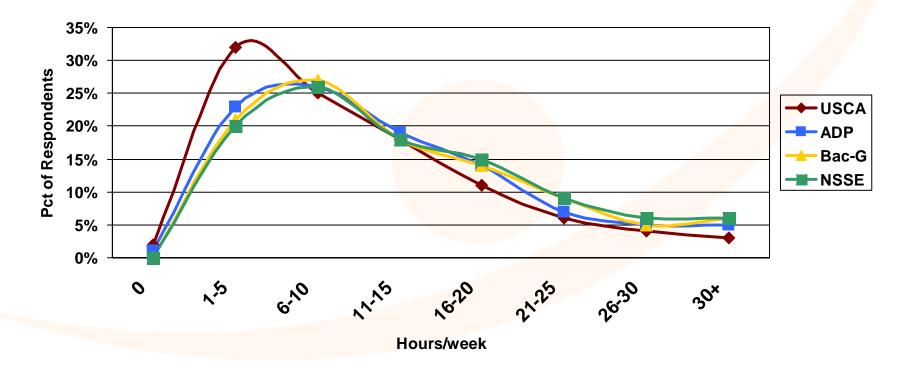
- 54% of USCA FY students indicated they spent 10 hours or less preparing for class each week
- 45% of FY students who participated in NSSE reported they 35% spent 10 hours or less preparing for class each week





#### Time Usage 9a. Preparing for class - Seniors

- 60% of USCA seniors said they spent 10 hours or less preparing for class each week
- 45% of all seniors who participated in NSSE indicated they spent 10 hours or less preparing for class each week

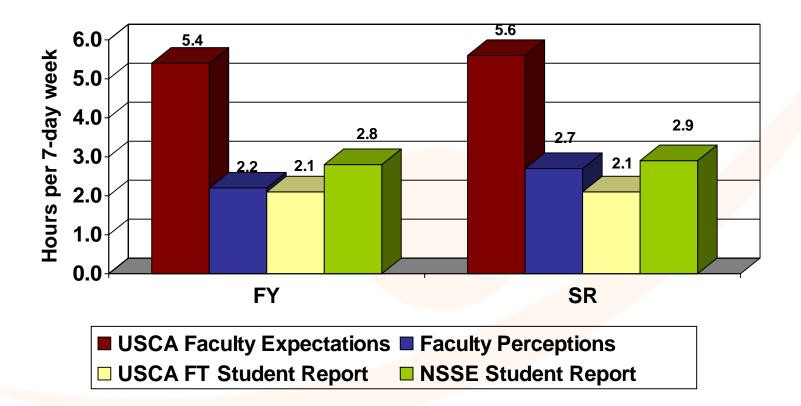


#### **SOUTHCAROLINA Time Usage** Faculty Expectations and Perceptions

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NIVERSITY

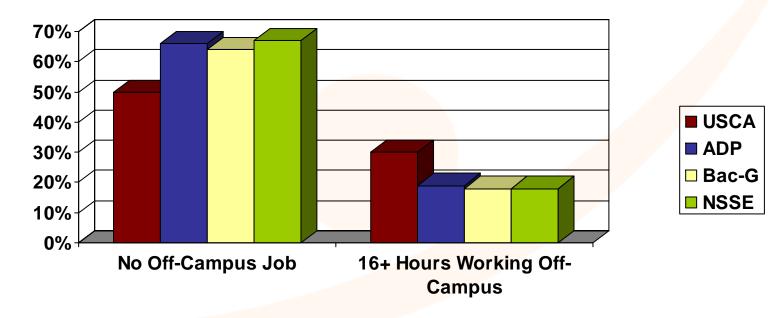
Hours spent in a 7-day week preparing for one class





#### Time Usage 9c. Working for pay off campus – FY students

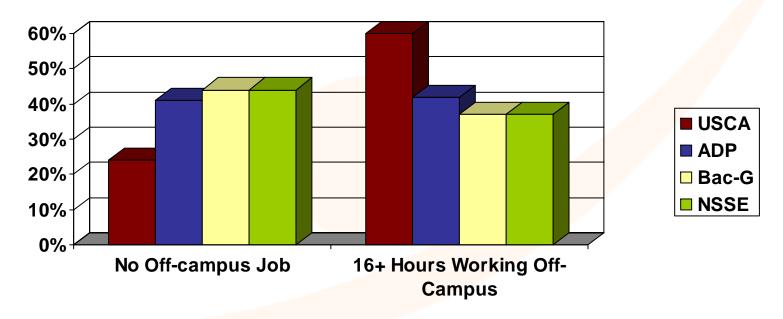
- 51% of USCA FY students reported they did not have a campus job, but 30% worked more than 16 hours per week
- In general, about 2/3 of FY students in the NSSE reported they did not have a job, and fewer than 20% of them worked 16+ hrs/wk





#### Time Usage 9c. Working for pay off campus – seniors

- About one fourth of USCA seniors reported they did not have a campus job, but 60% worked more than 16 hours per week
- In general, just over 40% of seniors in the NSSE reported they did not have a job, and fewer than 40% of them worked 16+ hrs/wk







- Students say USCA enhances their educational and personal development
- Time usage indicates an academic time deficit compared to students at other institutions
  - USCA students :
    - Spend less time preparing for class
    - Write fewer paper
    - Read fewer books
    - Work more hours off-campus
  - Academic time deficit is more apparent among seniors





- Disparity between more reported growth and less reported academic indicates that USCA students may
  - Come to college less academically prepared than students nationwide
  - Are challenged by relatively good academic programs.
- Noticeably lower levels of academic production among seniors could result from extensive time spent working without noticeable academic consequences



### Conclusions

- Improvements in many of USCA's benchmark areas might require a cultural shift to prompt students to invest more time on academic work and less time working for pay (especially off-campus).
- Benchmark scores would also improve with continued focus on the first-year experience and academic support for incoming students in conjunction with extended focus into later years, including increase in:
  - Class presentations
  - Participation in senior capstones
  - Substantive internships
  - Collaborative/active learning
  - Numbers of books read and papers written