









South African Survey of Student Engagement

Quality, Effectiveness and Cohesion: Starting a conversation

Second Colloquium on Improving Undergraduate Success

5 March 2010



Overview



- Part 1: Introduction
 - What are the drivers of student success?
 - What is Student Engagement?
- Part 2: Measuring Student Engagement
 - South African Survey of Student Engagement
 - Benchmarks of effective educational practice
- Part 3: Results of the SASSE 2009 pilot
- Part 4: Implications for South African higher education













South African Survey of Student Engagement

PART 1:

Introduction



Relationship between Student Engagement and success



- Predictors of student success
 - Academic preparation
 - Motivation
 - Institutions increase selectivity and focus on recruiting the "best and the brightest"
 - Only a few institutions can do this
 - Student Engagement
 - Principle: What students do matters to their persistence and success
 - Amount of time and effort students spend on academic activities and other activities that enhance their success
 - Allocation of resources and organisation of learning opportunities and services to encourage students to participate

(Pascarella & Terenzini, 2005 & Kuh et al., 2005)



Relationship between Student Engagement and success Put more simply...



- Student Engagement is:
 - What students do time and energy devoted to educationally purposeful activities
 - What institutions do using effective educational practices to induce students to do the right things
 - Educationally effective institutions channel student energy towards activities that matter.

(Kuh, 2007)













South African Survey of Student Engagement

PART 2:

Measuring Student Engagement



SASSE Questionnaire



Student Behaviours

Institutional Actions & Requirements

Reactions to Higher Education

Student Background Information

Student Learning & Development

Effective Educational Practices



- Level of Academic Challenge
- Active and Collaborative Learning
- Student-Staff Interaction

- Enriching Educational Experiences
- Supportive Campus Environment

Using self-reported data



Self-report data is more accurate when:

- Information is known to respondents
- Questions refer to recent activities
- Questions are worded unambiguously
- Items are not threatening and/or embarrassing
- High construct and content validity

SASSE is designed on these principles



Purposes of SASSE data



- Frequency of engagement in educationally effective practices
- Identify problem areas things that institutions can do something about
- Paint a picture of students at an institution
- Refocus conversation on quality of education
- Inform decision making
- Mobilise actions towards success













South African Survey of Student Engagement

PART 3:

Results SASSE 2009 Pilot



Sample 2009



- 13 636 respondents.
- Seven institutions across South Africa
 - 5681 (42%) from universities, 4441 (33%) from comprehensive universities and 3459 (26%) from universities of technology.
- Gender
 - 41% were male and 59% female.
- Race
 - 65% Black African, 7% Coloured, 2% Indian/Asian and 22%
 White



Looking Within

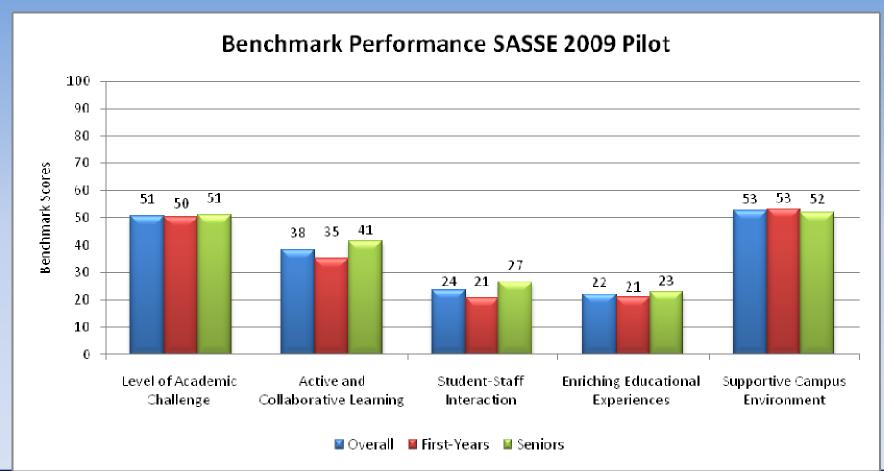


- Between-institution variation is how much student scores vary between institutions
- Within-institution variation is how much student scores vary within institutions
- Important to bear in mind that within-institution variation far exceeds between-institution variation



Overall Benchmark Performance







Level of Academic Challenge



- Black African and Indian/Asian students report significantly higher levels of academic challenge than White and Coloured students
- 54% had often worked harder than they thought they could to meet a lecturer's standards
 - However, within various racial groups:
 - 59% of Black African students, 49% of Coloured students, 45% of White students and 40% of Indian/Asian

Time Usage



- Students spend on average
 - 10 hours per week studying
 - 16 hours per week attending scheduled academic activities
 - 11 hours per week socialising
- First-years report spending significantly more time participating in scheduled academic activities than seniors.
- Female students report spending significantly more time studying than males, who in turn spend more significantly more time socialising.
- Black African students spend more time preparing for class and socialise less than other groups, but attend fewer scheduled academic activities.

Active and Collaborative Learning



- Students participate in more collaborative learning activities than active learning activities
 - Coloured students participate in more collaborative learning activities than any other group
 - White students report more active learning activities than Indian/Asian and Black African students



Student-Staff Interaction



- Students interact more frequently with staff for class related matters than for activities outside of the classroom.
- Seniors interact more frequently with staff than first-years
- White students interact significantly more often with staff than Black African and Indian/Asian students do
- Males interact more frequently with staff than females
- Approximately a third of students report often receiving prompt feedback on their academic performance
- Half of the students have never talked to anyone about their career plans

Enriching Educational Experiences



 Female students use IT for academic purposes more frequently than males

 White students report significantly less use of IT for academic purposes than all other race groups



Interactions with Diversity



- First-year students report significantly more interactions with diverse peers than seniors.
- White students interacted the least with diverse peers.
- Females interacted more frequently with diverse peers than males
- Less than 50% of the students indicated that their institution placed adequate emphasis on encouraging contact between students of different backgrounds.
- Only 42% often have serious conversations with students of a different race/ethnicity.

Supportive Campus Environment



- First-years reported more support for success from their campus than seniors, but also reported that their relationships with others (students and staff) on campus were less positive
- Students report that their relationships with administrative staff are less positive than their relationships with academic staff
 - Only 54% reported academic staff to be helpful, available and sympathetic, and 38% of the sample rated administrative staff as helpful, considerate and flexible
- Black students reported the highest levels of support for success and found the campus overall to be more supportive



Student Satisfaction



- Almost three-quarters of the sample would choose to study at their institution again if they were to start their studies over.
 - Significantly more first-years would return to their institutions (76%) than seniors (68%)
- 79% of first-years and just over three-quarters of seniors evaluated their overall experience at their institution as positive











South African Survey of Student Engagement

PART 4:





- Design of a four-year undergraduate degree
- Improving higher education outcomes
- Enhancing quality assurance of T & L
- Furthering social cohesion





- Design of a four-year undergraduate degree
 - Room for improvement in student engagement levels
 - Current preparedness level of Grade 12's require additional support and development
 - Facilitating greater social cohesion requires more time and different delivery methods
 - A four year curriculum could therefore not just help to improve chances of success but also deliver a new generation of citizens.



- Improving higher education outcomes
 - A decade of student engagement research provides wealth of ideas on how to become intentional about getting students to do the "right things".
 - Furthering a culture of evidence around success is essential
 - A new emphasis on the importance of institutional research





- Enhancing quality assurance of T & L
 - Student Engagement data can be used to initiate conversations about improving:
 - The student experience
 - Teaching and learning
- Further social cohesion
 - Student Engagement provides data on the experience of different groups and with literature provides suggestions on possible solutions

Coming soon...



- Details on how to participate in 2010 after lunch
- CHE publication on student engagement and success
- The next generation
 - Developing new researchers one of the deliverables of the project



The next generation





