Sharing SASSE Results in Your Institution

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Thinking about Sharing Results

Considerations for sharing results should be influenced by...

- the purposes for doing SASSE
- the audience
- compelling interest of the group
- format for sharing (written report, oral presentation etc.)

Session Outline

Topics to consider for sharing results...

- Survey Basics
- Administration
- Sharing Results
- Summary
- Cautions & Virtues





Begin with SASSE Basics

Basics: Introduce Purpose

National Survey of Student Engagement (pronounced "nessie")



College student survey that assesses the extent to which students engage in educational practices associated with high levels of learning and development

Basics: Compelling Argument

- Learning that lasts" requires effective educational processes and outcomes – what evidence do we have about institutional performance?
- Institutions must take a deep, comprehensive look at themselves and assessment and improvement activities like SASSE can help!

Basics: What is the Purpose?

- Provide reliable indicators of
 Frequency with which students engage in educationally effective practices
 Provide reliable indicators of
 Evidence of outcomes and processes
 Refocus conversation about collegiate quality
- Problem identificationresults point to things institutions can do something about—almost immediately
- Context setting—paint a picture of the institution

- Helps inform decisionmaking
- Provides lexicon for talking about collegiate quality in an understandable, meaningful way
- Mobilize action

Basics: The Survey

- Based on effective educational practices research
- Designed and tested for high validity and reliability
- Relatively stable over time
- High credibility of selfreported data

					rrent school year, about how ofte	en ha	ive you	ı done	
	Very		5ome-		·	Very	Often	Some-	Never
a. Asked questions in class or	▼	•	\bullet	•	r. Worked harder than you thought	▼	▼	▼	▼
contributed to class discussions					you could to meet an instructor's standards or expectations				
 Made a class presentation Prepared two or more drafts of a paper or assignment 					s. Worked with faculty members on activities other than coursework (committees, orientation,	_		_	
before turning it in d. Worked on a paper or project that					student life activities, etc.)				
required integrating ideas or information from various sources					t. Discussed ideas from your readings or classes with others outside of class (students, family mentibers, co-workers, etc.)				
 Included diverse perspectives (different races, religions, genders political beliefs, etc.) in class discussions or writing assignments 					u. Had serious conversations with students of a different race or				
f. Come to class without completing readings or assignments					ethnicity than your own v. Had serious conversations with students who are very different				
. Worked with other students on projects during class					from you in terms of their religious beliefs, political opinions, or personal values				
 Worked with classmates outside of class to prepare class assignments 					2 During the current school				
 Put together ideas or concepts from different courses when completing assignments or 	_	_		5	your coursework emphasiz mental activities?	ed th	ie follo	wing	
during class discussions j. Tutored or taught other students (paid or voluntary)							Quite a bit		Very little
c. Participated in a community-based project (e.g., service learning) as part of a regular course		C	9		a. Memorizing facts, ideas, or methods from your courses and readings so you can repeat them in pretty much the same form				
 Used an electronic medium (listserv, chat group, Internet, instant messaging, etc.) to discuss or complete an assignment 					b. Analyzing the basic elements of an idea, experience, or theory, such as examining a particular case or situation in depth and				
 Used e-mail to communicate with an instructor 					considering its components				
with an instructor Discussed grades or assignments with an instructor					c. Synthesizing and organizing ideas, information, or experiences into new, more complex		_		
 Talked about career plans with a faculty member or advisor 					interpretations and relationships d. Making judgments about the				
a facuity member or advisor b. Discussed ideas from your readings or classes with faculty members outside of class					value of information, arguments, or methods, such as examining how others gathered and interpreted data and assessing				
a. Received prompt written or oral					the soundness of their conclusions				
feedback from faculty on your academic performance					 Applying theories or concepts to practical problems or in new 				

Basics: Self-Reported Data

Self-reported data is valid if five conditions are met:

- 1. Information is known to respondents
- 2. Questions are phrased clearly & unambiguously
- 3. Questions refer to recent activities
- Respondents think the questions merit a serious
 & thoughtful response
- Answering the questions does not threaten or embarrass students, violate their privacy, or encourage them to respond in socially-desirable ways
- NSSE was intentionally designed to satisfy these five conditions

Basics: Questions to Explore with Results

- "Thermometer" Questions How many (or what %) students/faculty...?
- "How Do We Compare" Questions
 Do we score above or below institutions like us?
- "Comparing Groups" Questions
 Do X and Y do certain things differently on our campus?
- "Relationship" Questions
 Are those who x more likely to y?
- "Multiple Data Source" Questions
 What do faculty and students say about...?



Share information about the Administration



Administration: Timeline & Representativeness

- How was survey administered and when?
- How were students contacted?
- Were incentives used to promote participation
- What is the response rate?
- To what extent is the sample representative of the population?
- What is the sample error?

Results Reports: Respondents and Comparison Groups



National Survey of Student Engagement NSSE 2008 Respondent Characteristics NSSE ville State University

NSSEville State Mid East Public Carnegie Class NSSE 2008 FY SR SR FY SR SR FY FY Response Rate^a Overall 35% 32% 30% 33% 36% 34% 32% 33% 28% 32% 31% 35% By class NSSE sample size^b 1.427 1.545 68,469 64.668 177,681 187,354 589.681 563.463 Sampling Error⁶ Overall 2.4% 0.4% 0.3% 0.1% By class 3.5% 3.5% 0.6% 0.4% 0.3% 0.2% 0.2% 0.6% Number of respondents^b 530 21.525 194.912 21.626 49.363 59.984 183.200 513 Total population 1,427 1,545 93,467 92,731 230,618 254,974 769,013 755,175 Student Characteristics^d Mode of Completion 0% 1% 1% 2% 3% 0% Paper 1% 2% 99% 99% 98% 98% 97% Web 100% 100% 99% Class Level^e 48% 49% 51% 52% 52% 48% 49% 51% Enrollment Status * 94% 88% 85% Full-time 99% 97% 97% 90% 95% 6% 3% Less than full-time 12% 3% 10% 5% 15% 1%



Sharing Your Results



Sharing Results: Return to Purpose

- Diagnostic purpose to help institution measure students' participation in activities that research shows leads to learning and development
- Help pinpoint aspects not in line with mission, or what institution expects
- Identify weaknesses and strengths in educational program
- Help institutions know what to focus on to improve student learning and success



NSSE Results: Where do I start?

- 1. Start with <u>want you want to know</u>, then go to the data
 - a. What burning questions do you have about your students?
 - b. What are the hot topics on your campus?
 - c. How can these data feed you with information on those topics?
- 2. <u>Scan the results</u>, noting trends or results you may not have anticipated. How are you stacking up in terms of educational practices of interest to your campus?

Results Reports: Benchmarks

- Level of Academic Challenge
- Active and Collaborative Learning
- Student-Staff Interaction
- Enriching Educational Experiences
- Supportive Campus Environment



Benchmarks as a Broad Overview

- Benchmarks provide a broad overview to results
- Introduce as conceptual category, a way of grouping related items



Results: Frequencies

Frequency Distributions

			NSSEvil	le State	Mid East	Public	Carnegie	Class	NSSE 2008	
	Variable	Response Options	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Asked questions in class or	CLQUEST	Never	10	2%	1,003	5%	1,917	6%	6,351	4%
contributed to class	(ACL)	Sometimes	158	31%	9,276	45%	14,476	42%	65,653	37%
discussions		Often	191	38%	7,127	34%	12,442	34%	64,626	35%
		Very often	150	29%	3,377	16%	7,030	18%	44,696	24%
		Total	509	100%	20,783	100%	35,865	100%	181,326	100%

Frequencies provide easy to understand information about the prevalence of a particular educational practice

Digging Deeper into Items: Frequencies

- Frequency Distributions for a focused look at your students (% that experienced activity)
 - Invite staff to predict % (good for exposing assumptions and discussion)
 - Look at the "never" responses. What percentages are too high? Do these make sense? Which "nevers" might you focus on reducing or eliminating?
 - Identify items with "positive percents" in which the majority of students report that they "very often" or "often" engage in this activity – are these the result of intentional efforts?

Exercise – Predict Results!

Predict Your Results

What do you know about your students? Because beliefs and assumptions play a role in shaping expectations and actions, it is helpful to account for them when trying to understand something as complex as the undergraduate experience. Items from the NSSE survey, question #1, are listed below. Select several items of interest from the table to record what you predict and prefer students will do. Then compare your predictions to actual NSSE results and benchmark scores. Use the gaps between student responses and faculty and staff predictions as a catalyst for group discussion about the quality of the student experience.

% Often or Very Often

ltem	s from Survey Question #1	Prediction	Prefer	Actual
a.	Asked questions in class or contributed to class discussions			
b.	Made a class presentation			
c.	Prepared two or more drafts of a paper or assignment before turning it in			
d.	Worked on a paper or project that required integrating ideas or information from various sources			
e.	Included diverse perspectives (difference races, religions, genders, political beliefs, etc.) in class discussions and assignments			

Example: Examine the "Nevers"

Seniors Never Participating



Example: To what extent are our FY students experiencing active learning?

 What percent of our First-Year students report that they **frequently** (often + very often) ask questions in class?

a). 25% (b). 36% c). 52% d). 68%

 ASK: Should this be higher given our expressed commitment to active learning in the first year experience?

Example: Highlight Positive Percents Collaborative Learning By Faculties

% SR frequently (very often+ often) worked with classmates outside

of class to prepare



Results Reports: Means

Mean Comparisons

				NSSEville State	Mid I	East Pi	ıblic	Carn	egie C	lass	NS	SE 200)8
	Variable	Bench- mark	Class	Mean *	Mean *	Sig ^b	Effect Size °	Mean ^a	Sig ^b	Effect Size ^c	Mean ª	Sig ^b	Effect Size °
Academic and Intellectual Experiences				In your experience at you the following? 1=Never,		0		v	ear, abou	t how often	1 have you	done eac	h of
Asked questions in class or contributed to class	CLQUEST	ACL	FY	2.94	2.61	***	.40	2.64	***	.35	2.78	***	.18
discussions			SR	3.25	2.90	***	.39	2.91	***	.39	3.07	***	.21

- Mean scores provide an average and allow institution to examine how students compare across institutions or to the norm
- Effect size can be calculated to examine magnitude of the difference

Digging Deeper into Items: Means

 About how often have you done the following:
 Worked with classmates outside of class to prepare class assignments?

		NSSEville State compared with:										
	NSSEville State	Selec	ted P	eers	Carn	egie P	eers	NS	NSSE 2006			
Bench-				Effect			Effect			Effect		
mark Class	Maan *	Mean *	Sig ^b	Size °	Maan *	Sig b	Size °	Mean *	Sig b	Size °		
(In your experience at your the following? 1=never. 2		-		-	ır, abou	t how ofte	n have you d	one eaci	ı of		
ACL FY	2.11	2.34	***	27	2 33	***	24	2.36	***	28		
ACL SR	2.52	2.70	**	20	2.65	*	15	2.75	***	26		
						·						

ASK: Compared to other institutions, do these data suggest attention is warranted in the First Year at our institution?

Using Results: Approaches to Establish Engagement Priorities

- **1. Identify practices most important** to faculty, advisors, or to lecturers and staff
- 2. Benchmarking
 - a. Criterion referenced at what level do we want our students to be engaged?
 - b. Norm referenced comparison to peers, national reference groups
- **3. Gap analysis** between what students expect and what they experience, or between what lecturers say they do and what students experience

Approach #1. Valued Practices

Examine survey items 1a – 1v on SASSE. Which one of these engagement practices do you think has the greatest impact on **SENIOR students at** our institution (or in our faculty)?



Approach #2a. Criterion Referenced

✓ Given our University goal to increase first year student-staff interaction, what percent of First year **Students should report** interacting with lecturers outside of class "often or very often"?

Institution Criterion: University establishes "X % of students should report this experience." This also provides a target for subsequent administrations



Approach #2b – Norm Referenced

How do our senior students compare to the SASSE norms?



Approach #3. Gap Analysis

- What percent of FY students report they *"never"* did service-learning?
 a). 36% b). 48% c). 55% d). 65%
- Faculty Survey of Student Engagement (FSSE) results show 75% faculty teaching FY <u>think</u> "community service" is "important" but only 32% do this in their FY courses.
- If this is valued by educators should how can we support the practice?



Summary of Sharing Results



Student Engagement Results: Internal Campus Uses



Use Results for Institutional Improvement

- SASSE results provide opportunity for <u>reflection</u> on institutional performance.
 - Are we doing as well as we claim?
 - How are we doing in comparison to our peer institutions?
 - How do our results align with current institutional concerns and plans?



Using Results for Institutional Improvement

- SASSE results are <u>actionable</u>.
 - "We're not satisfied that only X% of our seniors report making a presentation in class" – Can we infuse more presentation experiences in senior courses?





The Assessment Loop

 Assessment loop: systematic process of (1) setting goals or asking questions, (2) gathering evidence, (3) interpreting it, and (4) using it to improve


Student Engagement Results: External Campus Uses



Sharing data for Public Accountability





Executive summary of scores prepared for president and vice-presidents

- Report aligning NSSE survey items with long-range strategic plan sent to Board of Trustees, presented to full-faculty, and posted on campus Web site
- Student learning report examining student writing experiences based on NSSE scores presented to faculty, included in general assessment report, included in accreditation report, and posted on Web site.

Questions to stimulate action...

- What concerns do you have about your SASSE administration and results?
- What opportunities do you see for using your SASSE data? What obstacles do you anticipate?
- Who might you want to involve in your next conversation about SASSE?
- What might you do within the week after returning from this meeting?

NSSE Cautions



- Only one source of information about student experience
- Not everyone will jump on the student engagement bandwagon
- Managing denial when confronted with lessthan-desirable results
- Be sure results are thoroughly vetted
- Data don't speak for themselves
- Link results to other data

NSSE Virtues



- Survey has compelling face validity
- Concept of engagement is accessible
- Window into the areas that all colleges and universities espouse to be important
- Points to areas where improvement is possible
- Benchmark data reveal national picture

Responsible Use of Surveys for Assessment, Improvement & Accountability

- Educate public about what higher education does, as well as about *how well it does those things*
- Focus on meaningful indicators of quality that allow institutions to illustrate mission
- Foster responsible use of statistics, comparison groups
- Eschew rankings
- Encourage "positive restlessness" and institutional collaboration to improve

Questions?

Our website: <u>www.nsse.iub.edu</u> <u>www.nsse.iub.edu/institute</u>

Contact :

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National Survey of Student Engagement



Questions for institutions to consider when they see their NSSE Results...

- 1. What NSSE items are of interest to you and to your department?
- 2. Given your mission, what results do you *want* to see on NSSE?
- 3. Given your observations and understanding of your students, what results do you *expect* to see
- 4. How well do you think you perform on the five NSSE Clusters of Effective Educational Practice and other items?
- 5. How well do you do in comparison to peers?



Disseminating Results



Using NSSE Results

Diagnostic purpose: analyze the undergraduate experience

- Identify strengths and weaknesses, areas where improvement is needed
- Stimulate conversations about quality
- Inform decision-making with *comparative* data and *actionable* information

Engagement Among Business Majors

- Where should UNLV SENIORs score?
- Are business students at peer and aspirant schools more engaged than at UNLV?

	UNLV Business	Peer Business	Aspirant Business 1 & 2
Seniors	(n= 65 in 2009)	Hawaii at Manoa; BYU; Utah State; Colorado State; SDSU (n = 113)	Mizzou; Colorado Boulder; Utah; Oklahoma (n=117; 111)



Going Beyond Reports



NSSE: Only One Step in Assessment Process



Step #4: Follow-up

- Use results as benchmarks to monitor progress
- Faculty & student focus groups



- Survey students
- Review results
- Develop preliminary list of strengths and opportunities for improvement



- Finalize plan
- Share plan with appropriate groups
- Link to strategic plan
- Implement action



• Design action plan

Taking Action on Student Engagement Results



Source: Kinzie, J. & Pennipede, B. (in press). Converting engagement results into action. *New Directions for Institutional Research*

Plan Action Before Results Arrive

Plan Action During Pre-results Phase

Identify how results fit stakeholder assessment plans

Create a campaign to raise awareness

Solicit stakeholder input on selection of comparison groups

Consider how results can be used for educational processes

Disseminating Your Results

Examine & Share Results

Disseminate to those who can do something about results

> Develop short reports & share regularly

Involve all stakeholders in interpretation of results

Share results with faculty & administrative NSSE liaisons

Going Beyond Reports

Move Beyond NSSE Reports: Additional Analyses & Data Collection

> Connect NSSE data to other student information

Add respondent voices & institutional context to data by conducting interviews & focus groups

Conduct additional analyses relative to institutional issues

Use data to assess impact of interventions to increase student engagement

NSSE in Your Assessment Plan

- How often should I administer NSSE?
 - Every Year: Gives you a snapshot of each class
 - Every Three Years: Gives you a picture of a cohort at the beginning and the end of their college experiences
 - Every Five Years: Works well with most accreditation cycles (Accreditation and Interim Reports)
 - Other factors to consider
 - Establishing a baseline
 - Costs (using all core surveys)
 - Additional Surveys/Sources of Data
 - Time to take absorb results, make changes

NSSE Services

- You become part of the NSSE Family with your participation
 - Consulting
 - Help with making sense of data
 - Presentation assistance
 - Technical questions



- Updates, Briefs, Annual Report, new information
- Special regional users workshops (meeting other users)
- Feedback for NSSE our Report Card

Beyond Reports

- Doing your own within-institution analyses using NSSE resources
 - 찯 SPSS data
 - Codebooks
 - 찯 Syntax library



- Additional tools and services from NSSE
 - Special analyses
 - Voluntary System of Accountability
 - Accreditation Toolkits (regional and specialized)
 - 찯 Multi-year Data Guide
 - Focus groups

NSSE Basics: the NSSElings...

The "NSSElings"

- The Faculty Survey of Student Engagement (2003)
- The Beginning College Survey of Student Engagement (2004)

Additional Surveys

- The Law Student Survey of Student Engagement
- The College Student Experiences Questionnaire
- The College Student Expectations Questionnaire
- The High School Survey of Student Engagement*
- The Community College Survey of Student Engagement*

*Not administered by the Center for Postsecondary Research



Administration: Response Rates and Sample Error

Why is this important / Potential problems

- Student beliefs
 - Age of Spam e-mail and junk mail
 - Over-surveying students (Survey Monkey, etc)
 - Does their opinion matter?
- Are students getting the survey?
 - Do they check those mailboxes/e-mails
 - Are messages getting through e-mail system
- Are other admin and faculty aware?
 - Will they endorse the idea if asked by students?
 - Do they see it as important?



Administration: Increasing Student Participation

Customized invites

Variety of templates with customized options

论 Mode

Paper, Web, Web+

Announcements and Follow-ups (up to five student contacts)







WMU: in comparison with the NSSI (National Sorvey of Student Engagement) will be ending online survey to a taidout sample of 5,000 frame-para suchars and written in mid-Jansery. It is completely emprove and only takes 15 minutes so completely ending, Norr asseers will provide a singulate of the sudegatheme repetitions from a society proportion and give WMU the apportunity to most esolving modes.

> The genestions are easy. The impact is great. Let your voice be heard.









Tell us about your college experiences. Your responses to the National Survey of Student Engagement will provide impersant information for improving student success at UW-Parks

NSSE Survey http://www.cosesur

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Administration: Increasing Respondents

- Advertising-Know your Students
 - Ads/Articles in Student Media
 - How have results been used in the past?
 - What are you hoping to learn/change based on results?
 - Flyers/table tents across campus (NSSE is coming)
 - Parking Lots, Caf., etc



- E-mail announcements
 - Popular administrators
 - Student leaders
 - FY/SN faculty
- Other venues
 - Large events or assemblies
 - Res. Hall meetings
 - Student gov't meetings
 - Advising meetings
 - Organization meetings
 - Front page of website

Administration: Customization

Oversampling

- Targeting specific types of students
- Group Variables
 - Up to five group variables



- Fields for targeted oversampling or special analysis
 - School program, honors status, distance education, learning community, etc.

Selected comparison groups

- Your choice pick schools by name, Carnegie, NSSE cohort
- Consortia and Systems

Model of NSSE in an institutional assessment plan



- Use Results as Benchmarks to Monitor Progress
- Faculty & Student Focus Groups

Institutional Effectiveness

Step #1: NSSE Data

- Survey Students
- Review Results
- Develop Preliminary List of Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement

Step #3: Action Plan

- Finalize Plan
- Share Plan with Appropriate Groups
- Link to Strategic Plan
- Implement Action

Step #2: Feedback

- Share results with Faculty, Administrators & Students
- Identify Themes & Priorities
- Design Action Plan

Review Respondent Characteristics

- 1. Does the NSSE sample reflect your student body profile? If sample seems skewed, what cautions might be exercised?
- 2. How does your institution compare to other institutions in terms of demographic features?
- 3. What generalizations are or are not possible based on these data?
- 4. How does your institution's response rate stack up against other institutions?

Results Reports: Multi-Year Benchmarks



- First-year and senior benchmark scores charted for all years of participation
- NSSE changes (weight, item changes, etc.) accounted for
- Detailed statistics (standard errors, confidence intervals, etc.)
- See our new Multi-Year Data Analysis Guide





Sharing your NSSE data

- Provide summaries of results
 - Copy NSSE tables; create your own
- Appeal to different stakeholder needs
- Use the Power Point template
- Involve groups from the beginning
- Make meaning of the data; why are the numbers what they are?
- Go back to other data sources
- How might scores be improved?

Comparison question: How do our students' experiences compare?

Supportive Campus Environment (SCE)

Benchmark Comparisons





Linking other data: Predicting Retention at Elon University

 Students' relationship with peers predictive of retention.
Elon considering programs/services to foster these relationships, checking published findings & best practice.

	Retention	If you could start over again, would you go to the SAME INSTITUTION you are now attending?	How would you evaluate your entire educational experience at this institution?	Quality: Your relationships with other students
Pearson Correlation	1	.368**	.227**	.233**
Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
Ν	377	351	351	369
Pearson Correlation	.368**	1	.608**	.547**
Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
Ν	351	351	351	351
Pearson Correlation	.227**	.608**	1	.487**
Sig. (2-tailed) N	.000	.000		.000
	351	351	351	351
Pearson Correlation	.233**	.547**	.487**	1
Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
N	369	351	351	369
	Sig. (2-tailed) N Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	Pearson Correlation1Sig. (2-tailed).N377Pearson Correlation.368**Sig. (2-tailed).000N351Pearson Correlation.227**Sig. (2-tailed).000N.351Pearson Correlation.227**Sig. (2-tailed).000N.351Pearson Correlation.233**Sig. (2-tailed).000N.369	Start over again, would you go to the SAME INSTITUTION you are now attending?Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)1.368** .000N377351Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed).368**1Sig. (2-tailed).000.N351351Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed).227**.608**N351351Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed).227**.608**Sig. (2-tailed).000.000N351351Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed).233**.547**Sig. (2-tailed).000.000N369351	Start over again, would you go to the SAME INSTITUTION you are now attending?How would you evaluate your entire educational experience at this institution?Pearson Correlation N1.368**.227** .000N377.351.351Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed).368**1.608**N351.351.351Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed).000000N351.351.351Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed).227**.608**1N.000.000000N.351.351.351Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed).227**.608**1N.351.351.351.351Pearson Correlation N.227**.608**1Sig. (2-tailed).000.000N.351.351.351Pearson Correlation N.233**.547**.487**Sig. (2-tailed).000.000.000N.369.351.351

Correlations

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Using Results: Effect Size

- Using NSSE data, we created our own NSSE recommendations for effect size
 - See our NSSE Effect Size Analysis handout
 - ➢Small: *d* = .1 Group A Group B Group C Group D 25% 25% 50% 50% ^[] Medium: *d* = .3 Large: *d* = .5 Distribution of Institutional Benchmarks Distribution of Institutional Benchmarks ➢ Very Large: *d* = .7 Small ES \approx ($\bar{x}_{b} - \bar{x}_{a}$)/SD Medium ES \approx ($\bar{x}_d - \bar{x}_c$)/SD Context is key! Group E Group F 25% 25% Group H Group G 10% Distribution of Institutional Benchmarks Distribution of Institutional Benchmarks

Large ES $\approx (\bar{x}_{f} - \bar{x}_{o})/SD$

Very large ES \approx ($\bar{x}_{h} - \bar{x}_{g}$)/SD

10%

Using Results: Effect Size

What is effect size?

- Significant difference versus practical difference
 - We calculate effect size by dividing the difference between two means by their pooled standard deviation
- Cohen's d
 - ➢ Small: *d* = .2
 - [>] Medium: *d* = .5
 - ➢ Large: *d* = .8



Helpful Resource: Facilitator's Guide

Facilitator's guide can help you get organized

- Provides suggestions for leading a workshop or session on understanding, interpreting and taking action on NSSE data
- Simply reporting results may not lead to action

Copies available: www.nsse.iub.edu/institute