

Priming the Pump

Residential Learning Community Effects on Engagement

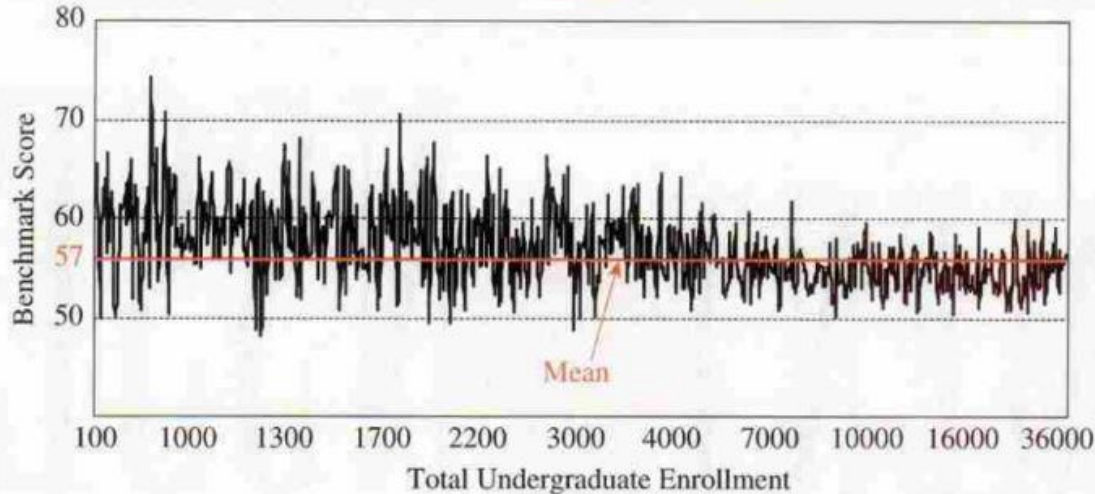
Presented by:

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ENGAGEMENT SPECTRUM:

CHART 2. THE EKG OF STUDENT ENGAGEMENT



“...we’ve got to probe more deeply into the nature of the student experience at a *particular institution*, and not assume that all colleges of a certain type and size are comparable”

George Kuh, 2003

Kuh, G. D. (2003). What we’re learning about student engagement from nsse: benchmarks for effective educational practices. *Change: The Magazine of Higher Learning*, 35(2), 24-32.

WHAT TO EXPECT

- Describe Bucknell
- Describe Residential College program
- Describe the study conducted by Dr. Amy Wolaver, economics
- Share results
- Discussion: what do you think?

MEET BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY



Small, private, liberal arts with both engineering & management

9:1 faculty to student ratio

Around 93% retention rate

Residential campus, just under 4,000 undergrads

Predominately White Institution, located in rural PA

MEET BUCKNELL'S RESIDENTIAL COLLEGES



Founded in 1986

Seminar courses linked by theme

Themes housed together

Two peer mentors per floor - RA and JF

Programming budget for each theme to support outside of class learning

About 30% of FY class opt in

RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE LEARNING GOALS

Develop capacities consistent with being a member of a community of engaged learners and citizens

Demonstrate a deep level of understanding as a result of connecting classroom learning with experiential learning

By integrating the living environment with academics, students will understand and appreciate competing perspectives and viewpoints both inside & outside the classroom



PROPOSE OF OUR STUDY:

Measure outcomes of Res College experience on student engagement:

- Participation in other High Impact Practices (HIPs)
- Participation in Leadership positions
- Engagement with diverse groups
 - measured by having serious conversations with students from different backgrounds

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

- Astin's (1993) “Input → Environment → Outcome” Model
 - Students come to college with skills, or “inputs”
 - Controlling for “inputs” helps isolate outcomes attributed to the environment

Astin, A. W. (1993). *What matters in college? Four critical years revisited*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

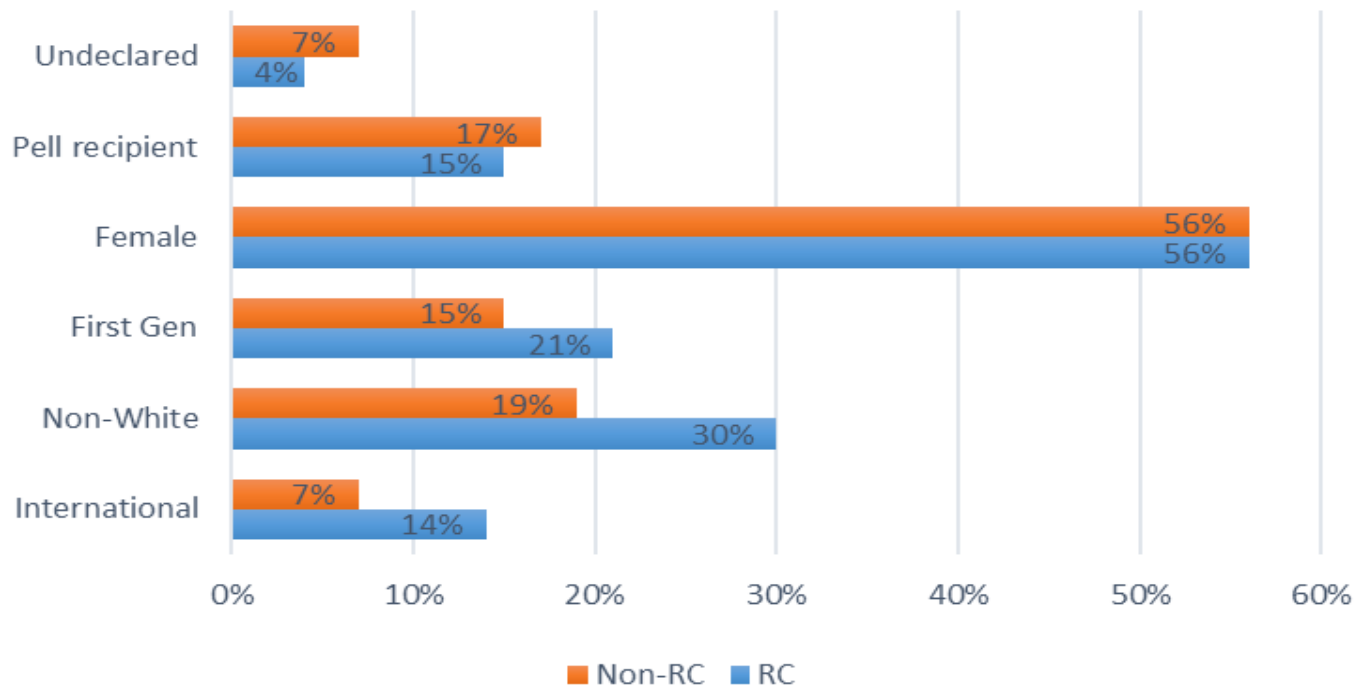
DATA:

Before-College Survey of Student Engagement (BCSSE) & National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE) data ideal for measuring these outcomes.

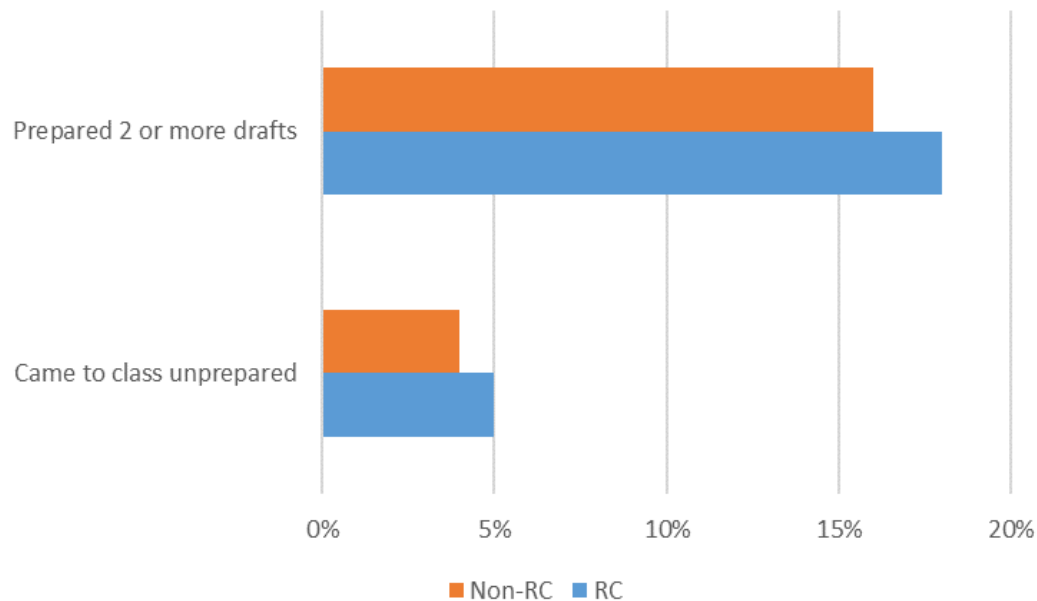
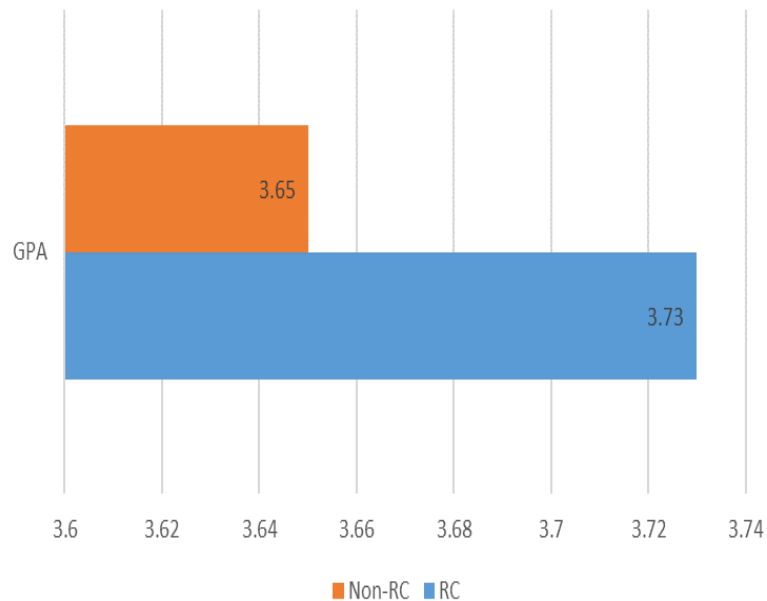
Office of Institutional Research provided de-identified data from the 2010, 2013, & 2016 BCSSE and the 2011, 2014 & 2017 NSSE.

They matched student records from the BCSSE & NSSE using student id numbers, making it possible to examine the affect of the Res College from the end of FY 2011, 2014 & 2017, and the end of Senior Year from 2014 & 2017

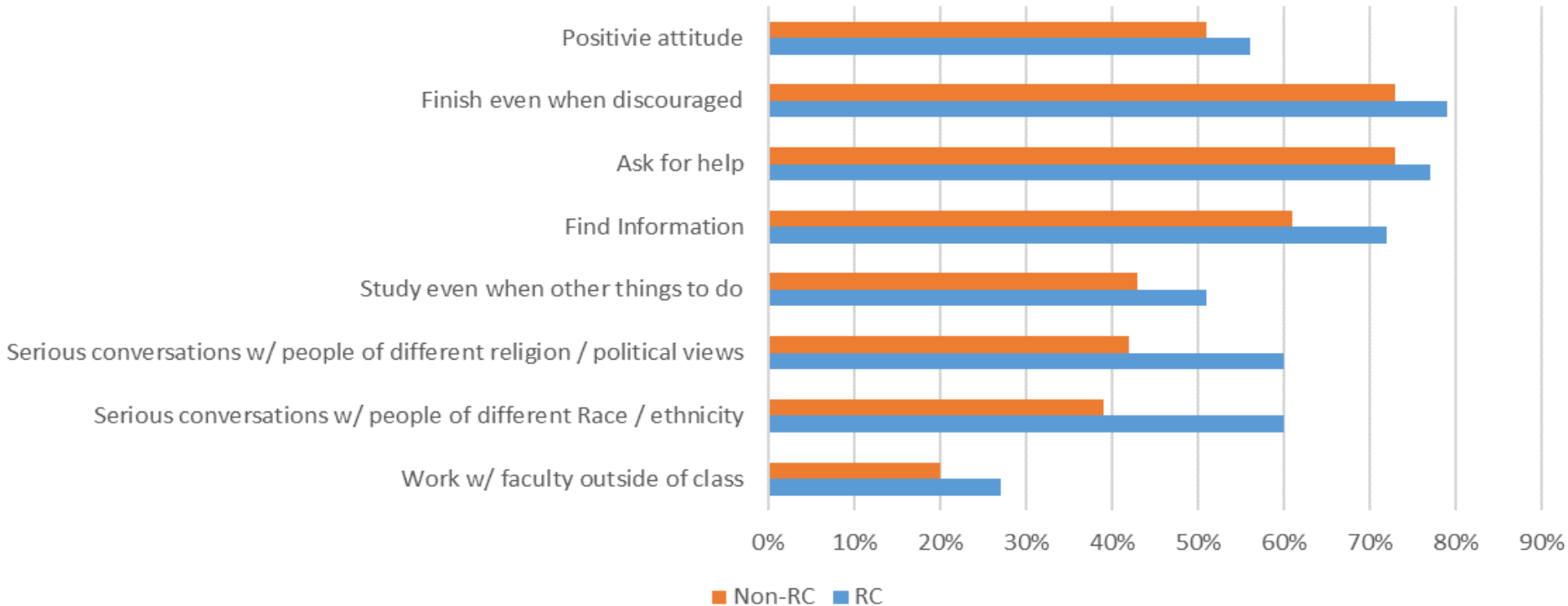
INPUTS: DEMOGRAPHICS



INPUTS: HIGH SCHOOL ENGAGEMENT



INPUTS: BEFORE-COLLEGE EXPECTATIONS



ENVIRONMENT

1. Res College participant
NSSE sample size: FY= 256, SY = 223
2. Res College Resident, non-participant
NSSE sample size: FY = 37, SY = 49
3. Non-resident, non-participant
NSSE sample size: FY = 361; SY = 427

Students included in sample size, also took BSSE

Analysis: Multivariate regressions using NSSE outcomes

Regression form controlling for Inputs:

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta_1 RLC_i + \beta_2 \text{Resident, nonparticipant}_i + \beta_3 X_i + \beta_4 HS_i + u_i$$

Y = Student engagement

α = constant term

RLC = Program participant

Resident, nonparticipant = Res College Resident, non-participant

X = Student inputs: Demographics

HS = Student inputs: High school engagement & college expectations

U = Error term

OUTCOME: PARTICIPATION IN OTHER HIPs & LEADERSHIP

By senior year, RC participants :

- Completed 1.15 more HIPs than those who weren't
- 2.55 times more likely to have engaged in research*
- 2.30 times more likely to have held a leadership position*

*significant to .01 level

OUTCOME: ENGAGEMENT WITH DIVERSE GROUPS

Participation in RC increases likelihood White students report engaging often/very often in conversation with student of different race/ethnicity:

- 1.66 times more likely during first year*
- 1.65 times more likely during senior year*

*significant to .05 level

OUTCOME: SPILLOVER EFFECTS

We found that living in a RC community, without taking part in the RC academic components, had no effect on student engagement.

- In First Year, they are more likely to engage conversation with diverse others, but the effect disappears by Senior Year
- Implies both structural diversity and cross-cultural interaction are necessary

OUTCOME: PARTICIPATION IN NSSE

RC participants less likely to take BCSSE, but more likely to take NSSE at end of first year, and at end of senior year.

Taking survey a measure of engagement?

- If so, we're comparing most engaged students, do we fully capture the program effect?
- We don't know about the students that don't take it

CAVEATS:

- One program, at one institution
- Controlling for biases:
 - BCSSE good option, but may not capture all the inputs
 - Just taking NSSE can be associated with engagement

DISCUSSION:

Thoughts, comments, questions?

FURTHER READING:

Inkelas, K. K., Jessup-Anger J. E., Benjamin, M., & Wawrzynski, M. R. (2018). *Living learning communities that work: a research-based model for design, delivery, and assessment*. Sterling, VA: Stylus Publishing.

Jayakumar, U. M. (2008). Can Higher Education Meet the Needs of an Increasingly Diverse and Global Society? Campus Diversity and Cross-Cultural Workforce Competencies. *Harvard Educational Review*, 78(4), 615-651.

Forthcoming: Special Issue on Residential Learning Communities in *Learning Communities Research and Practice* online journal

THANK YOU FOR COMING



RES COLLEGE PEER MENTORS 2019-20

**PLEASE REMEMBER TO SUBMIT YOUR
EVALUATION ON GUIDEBOOK!**



#FYE20