

Angelo State University



About This Report

About Your Engagement Indicators Report

Engagement Indicators (EIs) provide a useful summary of the detailed information contained in your students' NSSE responses. By combining responses to related NSSE questions, each EI offers valuable information about a distinct aspect of student engagement. Ten indicators, based on three to eight survey questions each (a total of 47 survey questions), are organized into four broad themes as shown at right.

Theme	Engagement Indicator
	Higher-Order Learning
Academic Challenge	Reflective & Integrative Learning
J.	Learning Strategies
	Quantitative Reasoning
Lograing with Poors	Collaborative Learning
Learning with Peers	Discussions with Diverse Others
Experiences with Faculty	Student-Faculty Interaction
Experiences with rucuity	Effective Teaching Practices
Campus Environment	Quality of Interactions
Campus Environment	Supportive Environment

Report Sections

Overview (p. 3)

Displays how average EI scores for your first-year and senior students compare with those of students at your comparison group institutions.

Theme Reports (pp. 4-13)

Detailed views of EI scores within the four themes for your students and those at comparison group institutions. Three views offer varied insights into your EI scores:

Mean Comparisons

Straightforward comparisons of average scores between your students and those at comparison group institutions, with tests of significance and effect sizes (see below).

Score Distributions

Box-and-whisker charts show the variation in scores within your institution and comparison groups.

Performance on Indicator Items

Responses to each item in a given EI are summarized for your institution and comparison groups.

Comparisons with High-Performing Institutions (p. 15) Comparisons of your students' average scores on each EI with those of students at institutions whose average scores were in the top 50% and top 10% of 2015 and 2016 participating institutions.

Detailed Statistics (pp. 16-19)

Detailed information about EI score means, distributions, and tests of statistical significance.

Interpreting Comparisons

Mean comparisons report both statistical significance and effect size. Effect size indicates the practical importance of an observed difference. For EI comparisons, NSSE research has concluded that an effect size of about .1 may be considered small, .3 medium, and .5 large (Rocconi & Gonyea, 2015). Comparisons with an effect size of at least .3 in magnitude (before rounding) are highlighted in the Overview (p. 3).

Els vary more among students within an institution than between institutions, like many experiences and outcomes in higher education. As a result, focusing attention on average scores alone amounts to examining the tip of the iceberg. It's equally important to understand how student engagement varies within your institution. Score distributions indicate how El scores vary among your students and those in your comparison groups. The Report Builder—Institution Version and your *Major Field Report* (both to be released in the fall) offer valuable perspectives on internal variation and help you investigate your students' engagement in depth.

How Engagement Indicators are Computed

Each EI is scored on a 60-point scale. To produce an indicator score, the response set for each item is converted to a 60-point scale (e.g., Never = 0; Sometimes = 20; Often = 40; Very often = 60), and the rescaled items are averaged. Thus a score of zero means a student responded at the bottom of the scale for every item in the EI, while a score of 60 indicates responses at the top of the scale on every item.

For more information on EIs and their psychometric properties, refer to the NSSE website: nsse.indiana.edu

Rocconi, L., & Gonyea, R. M. (2015). Contextualizing student engagement effect sizes: An empirical analysis. Paper presented at the Association for Institutional Research Annual Forum, Denver, CO.



Overview Angelo State University

Engagement Indicators: Overview

Engagement Indicator

Higher-Order Learning

Supportive Environment

Engagement Indicators are summary measures based on sets of NSSE questions examining key dimensions of student engagement. The ten indicators are organized within four broad themes: Academic Challenge, Learning with Peers, Experiences with Faculty, and Campus Environment. The tables below compare average scores for your students with those in your comparison groups.

Your first-year students

compared with

Southwest Public

Your first-year students

compared with

Carnegie Class

Your first-year students

compared with

NSSE 2015 & 2016

Use the following key:

First-Year Students

Theme

Environment

- **Your students' average** was significantly higher (p < .05) with an effect size at least .3 in magnitude.
- \triangle Your students' average was significantly higher (p < .05) with an effect size less than .3 in magnitude.
- -- No significant difference.
- ∇ Your students' average was significantly lower (p < .05) with an effect size less than .3 in magnitude.
- **Your students' average** was significantly lower (p < .05) with an effect size at least .3 in magnitude.

Academic	Reflective & Integrative Learning	∇		
Challenge	Learning Strategies			
	Quantitative Reasoning			
Learning with	Collaborative Learning			
Peers	Discussions with Diverse Others			
Experiences	Student-Faculty Interaction		Δ	Δ
with Faculty	Effective Teaching Practices	∇	∇	∇
Campus	Quality of Interactions			
Environment	Supportive Environment		Δ	
eniors		Your seniors compared with	Your seniors compared with	Your seniors compared with
Theme	Engagement Indicator	Southwest Public	Carnegie Class	NSSE 2015 & 2016
	Higher-Order Learning		∇	
Academic	Reflective & Integrative Learning		∇	
Challenge	Learning Strategies	∇	•	∇
	Quantitative Reasoning			
Learning with	Collaborative Learning		Δ	
Peers	Discussions with Diverse Others			
Experiences	Student-Faculty Interaction		Δ	Δ
with Faculty	Effective Teaching Practices			
Campus	Quality of Interactions	Δ	Δ	Δ

Δ



Academic Challenge

Angelo State University

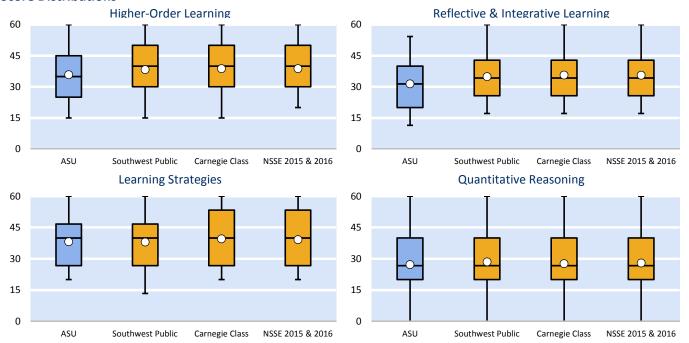
Academic Challenge: First-year students

Challenging intellectual and creative work is central to student learning and collegiate quality. Colleges and universities promote student learning by challenging and supporting them to engage in various forms of deep learning. Four Engagement Indicators are part of this theme: *Higher-Order Learning, Reflective & Integrative Learning, Learning Strategies*, and *Quantitative Reasoning*. Below and on the next page are three views of your results alongside those of your comparison groups.

Mean Comparisons		Your f	irst-year students compared w	vith
	ASU	Southwest Public Effect	Carnegie Class Effect	NSSE 2015 & 2016 Effect
Engagement Indicator	Mean	Mean size	Mean size	Mean size
Higher-Order Learning	35.9	38.3 *17	38.8 **21	38.8 **21
Reflective & Integrative Learning	31.5	34.9 ***27	35.7 ***33	35.6 ***33
Learning Strategies	38.1	38.0 .01	39.610	39.207
Quantitative Reasoning	27.2	28.508	27.703	28.005

Notes: Results weighted by institution-reported sex and enrollment status (and institution size for comparison groups); Effect size: Mean difference divided by pooled standard deviation; Symbols on the Overview page are based on effect size and p before rounding; *p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001 (2-tailed).

Score Distributions



Notes: Each box-and-whiskers chart plots the 5th (bottom of lower bar), 25th (bottom of box), 50th (middle line), 75th (top of box), and 95th (top of upper bar) percentile scores. The dot represents the mean score. Refer to Detailed Statistics for your institution's sample sizes.



Academic Challenge

Angelo State University

Academic Challenge: First-year students (continued)

Performance on Indicator Items

The table below displays how your students responded to each EI item, and the difference, in percentage points, between your students and those of your comparison group. Blue bars indicate how much **higher** your institution's percentage is from that of the comparison group. Orange bars indicate how much **lower** your institution's percentage is from that of the comparison group.

Higher-Order Learning Percentage responding "Very much" or "Quite a bit" about how much coursework emphasized 4b. Applying facts, theories, or methods to practical problems or new situations 4c. Analyzing an idea, experience, or line of reasoning in depth by examining its parts 4c. Analyzing an idea, experience, or line of reasoning in depth by examining its parts 4c. Forming a new idea or understanding from various pieces of information 4c. Forming a new idea or understanding from various pieces of information 4c. Forming a new idea or understanding from various pieces of information 4c. Forming a new idea or understanding from various pieces of information 4c. Forming a new idea or understanding from various pieces of information 4c. Combined ideas from different courses when completing assignments 4d. 8. 100 101 113 2c. Included diverse perspectives (political, religious, racial/ethnic, gender, etc.) in course discussions or assignments 4d. 9. 101 114 114 115 2c. Included diverse perspectives (political, religious, racial/ethnic, gender, etc.) in course discussions or assignments 2d. Isramined the strengths and weaknesses of your own views on a topic or issue 58 1 4 1 5 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			Percentage point	difference ^a between you	ır FY students and
Percentage responding "Vers much" or "Quite a bit" about how much coursework emphasized 4b. Applying facts, theories, or methods to practical problems or new situations 63 8 8 8 9 4c. Analyzing an idea, experience, or line of reasoning in depth by examining its parts 61 9 10 10 4d. Evaluating a point of view, decision, or information source 63 5 5 8 8 7 4e. Forming a new idea or understanding from various pieces of information 65 3 5 8 8 7 7 4e. Forming a new idea or understanding from various pieces of information 65 3 6 3 6 5 8 8 7 7 4e. Forming a new idea or understanding from various pieces of information 65 6 3 6 3 6 9 8 7 7 4e. Forming a new idea or understanding from various pieces of information 65 6 3 6 3 6 9 8 7 7 4e. Forming a new idea or understanding from various pieces of information 65 6 3 6 9 8 7 8 7 9 8 7 9 8 7 9 8 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	Higher-Order Learning	4511		Carnogio Class	
4b, Applying facts, theories, or methods to practical problems or new situations 63 8 8 8 9 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			Public	Carnegie Class	2016
4c. Analyzing an idea, experience, or line of reasoning in depth by examining its parts 4d. Evaluating a point of view, decision, or information source 4e. Forming a new idea or understanding from various pieces of information 65 43 44 48 Reflective & Integrative Learning Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 2a. Combined ideas from different courses when completing assignments 4d 48 40 40 40 41 40 41 40 41 41 41				. 0	. 0
4d. Evaluating a point of view, decision, or information source 4e. Forming a new idea or understanding from various pieces of information 5s	4b. Applying facts, theories, or methods to practical problems or new situations	63	-8	-8	-9
Reflective & Integrative Learning Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 2a. Combined ideas from different courses when completing assignments 44 8 1-10 1-11 2b. Connected your learning to societal problems or issues 41 9-9 1-13 1-3 2c. Included diverse perspectives (political, religious, racial/ethnic, gender, etc.) in course discussions or assignments 2d. Examined the strengths and weaknesses of your own views on a topic or issue 58 41 -5 5-5 2e. Tried to better understand someone else's views by imagining how an issue looks from his or her perspective 2f. Learned something that changed the way you understand an issue or concept 61 40 60 77 80 81 81 91 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 13 14 15 16 16 16 17 18 18 18 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	4c. Analyzing an idea, experience, or line of reasoning in depth by examining its parts	61	-9	-10	-10
Reflective & Integrative Learning Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 2a. Combined ideas from different courses when completing assignments 44	4d. Evaluating a point of view, decision, or information source	63	-5	-8	-7
Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 2a. Combined ideas from different courses when completing assignments 44	4e. Forming a new idea or understanding from various pieces of information	65	-3	-4	-4
2a. Combined ideas from different courses when completing assignments 44	Reflective & Integrative Learning				
2b. Connected your learning to societal problems or issues 2c. Included diverse perspectives (political, religious, racial/ethnic, gender, etc.) in course discussions or assignments 2d. Examined the strengths and weaknesses of your own views on a topic or issue 2f. Tried to better understand someone else's views by imagining how an issue looks from his or her perspective 2f. Learned something that changed the way you understand an issue or concept 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2f. Learned something that changed the way you understand an issue or concept 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2f. Learned something that changed the way you understand an issue or concept 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2f. Learned something that changed the way you understand an issue or concept 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2f. Learned something that changed that they "Very often" or "Often" 9a. Identified key information from reading assignments 76	Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often"				
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discussions or assignments d. Examined the strengths and weaknesses of your own views on a topic or issue 2e. Tried to better understand someone else's views by imagining how an issue looks from his or her perspective 2f. Learned something that changed the way you understand an issue or concept 61 4 -6 -5 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 65 9 -12 -12 Learning Strategies Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 9a. Identified key information from reading assignments 76 41 -3 -2 9b. Reviewed your notes after class 70 46 43 44 -5 -5 Cuantitative Reasoning Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 6a. Reached conclusions based on your own analysis of numerical information (numbers, graphs, statistics, etc.) Used numerical information to examine a real-world problem or issue (unemployment, climate change, public health, etc.)	2b. Connected your learning to societal problems or issues	41	-9	-13	-13
2e. Tried to better understand someone else's views by imagining how an issue looks from his or her perspective 2f. Learned something that changed the way you understand an issue or concept 61	/C.	38	-11	-14	-13
2f. Learned something that changed the way you understand an issue or concept 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 65 -9 -12 -12 -12 Learning Strategies Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 9a. Identified key information from reading assignments 76 +1 -3 -2 9b. Reviewed your notes after class 70 +6 -5 Quantitative Reasoning Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 6a. Reached conclusions based on your own analysis of numerical information (numbers, graphs, statistics, etc.) 6b. Used numerical information to examine a real-world problem or issue (unemployment, climate change, public health, etc.)	2d. Examined the strengths and weaknesses of your own views on a topic or issue	58	-4	-5	-5
2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 9a. Identified key information from reading assignments 76 +1 -3 -2 9b. Reviewed your notes after class 70 +6 +3 +4 -4 9c. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 59 -1 -6 -5 Quantitative Reasoning Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 6a. Reached conclusions based on your own analysis of numerical information (numbers, graphs, statistics, etc.) 6b. Used numerical information to examine a real-world problem or issue (unemployment, climate change, public health, etc.)	7 0 .	60	-7	-8	-8
Learning Strategies Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 9a. Identified key information from reading assignments 76 +1 -3 -2 9b. Reviewed your notes after class 70 +6 +3 +4 9c. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 59 -1 -6 -5 Quantitative Reasoning Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 6a. Reached conclusions based on your own analysis of numerical information (numbers, graphs, statistics, etc.) 6b. Used numerical information to examine a real-world problem or issue (unemployment, climate change, public health, etc.)	2f. Learned something that changed the way you understand an issue or concept	61	-4	-6	-5
Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 9a. Identified key information from reading assignments 76 +1 -3 -2 9b. Reviewed your notes after class 70 +6 +3 +4 +4 9c. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 59 -1 -6 -5 Quantitative Reasoning Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 6a. Reached conclusions based on your own analysis of numerical information (numbers, graphs, statistics, etc.) Used numerical information to examine a real-world problem or issue (unemployment, climate change, public health, etc.)	2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge	65	-9	-12	-12
9a. Identified key information from reading assignments 76 +1 -3 -2 9b. Reviewed your notes after class 70 +6 +3 +4 +4 9c. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 59 -1 -6 -5 Cuantitative Reasoning Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 6a. Reached conclusions based on your own analysis of numerical information (numbers, graphs, statistics, etc.) 6b. Used numerical information to examine a real-world problem or issue (unemployment, climate change, public health, etc.)	Learning Strategies				
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9c. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned what they "Very often" or "Often" 9g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 9g. Summarized what you learned what they "Very often" or "Often" 9g. Summarized what you learned what they "Very often" or "Often" 9g. Summarized what you learned what you learned what you learned what you learned what you	9a. Identified key information from reading assignments	76	+1	-3	-2
Quantitative Reasoning Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 6a. Reached conclusions based on your own analysis of numerical information (numbers, graphs, statistics, etc.) 6b. Used numerical information to examine a real-world problem or issue (unemployment, climate change, public health, etc.) 8	9b. Reviewed your notes after class	70	+6	+3	+4
Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 6a. Reached conclusions based on your own analysis of numerical information (numbers, graphs, statistics, etc.) 6b. Used numerical information to examine a real-world problem or issue (unemployment, climate change, public health, etc.) 48 -6 -3 -5 -1 -2	9c. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials	59	-1	-6	-5
Reached conclusions based on your own analysis of numerical information (numbers, graphs, statistics, etc.) 6b. Used numerical information to examine a real-world problem or issue (unemployment, climate change, public health, etc.) -3 -5 -5 -1 -2	Quantitative Reasoning				
6b. Used numerical information to examine a real-world problem or issue (unemployment, climate change, public health, etc.) 6b. climate change, public health, etc.)	Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often"				
climate change, public health, etc.)	graphs, statistics, etc.)	48	-6	-3	-5
6c. Evaluated what others have concluded from numerical information 34 -5 -3 -4	D()	38	-3	-1	-2
	6c. Evaluated what others have concluded from numerical information	34	-5	-3	-4

a. Percentage point difference = Institution percentage - Comparison group percentage. Because results are rounded to whole numbers, differences of less than 1 point may or may not display a bar. Small, but nonzero differences may be represented as +0 or -0.



Academic Challenge Angelo State University

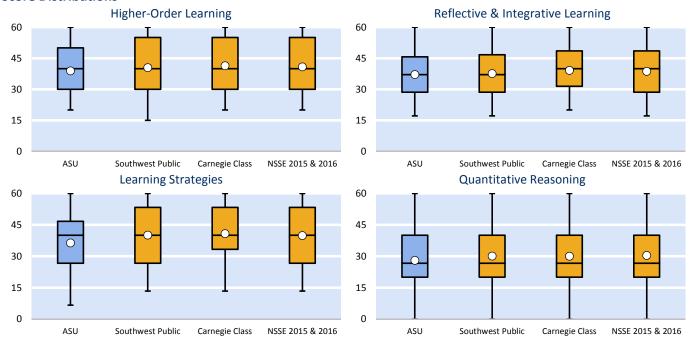
Academic Challenge: Seniors

Challenging intellectual and creative work is central to student learning and collegiate quality. Colleges and universities promote student learning by challenging and supporting them to engage in various forms of deep learning. Four Engagement Indicators are part of this theme: *Higher-Order Learning, Reflective & Integrative Learning, Learning Strategies*, and *Quantitative Reasoning*. Below and on the next page are three views of your results alongside those of your comparison groups.

Mean Comparisons		Your seniors compared with						
	ASU	Southwest Publ Effec		ie Class Effect	NSSE 201	. 5 & 2016 Effect		
Engagement Indicator	Mean	Mean size	Mean	size	Mean	size		
Higher-Order Learning	38.9	40.511	41.4 *	17	40.9	14		
Reflective & Integrative Learning	37.2	37.603	39.2 *	15	38.7	12		
Learning Strategies	36.3	40.1 **26	40.7 ***	30	39.9 **	24		
Quantitative Reasoning	28.0	30.112	30.0	12	30.3	14		

Notes: Results weighted by institution-reported sex and enrollment status (and institution size for comparison groups); Effect size: Mean difference divided by pooled standard deviation; Symbols on the Overview page are based on effect size and p before rounding; *p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001 (2-tailed).

Score Distributions



Notes: Each box-and-whiskers chart plots the 5th (bottom of lower bar), 25th (bottom of box), 50th (middle line), 75th (top of box), and 95th (top of upper bar) percentile scores. The dot represents the mean score. Refer to Detailed Statistics for your institution's sample sizes.



Academic Challenge

Angelo State University

Academic Challenge: Seniors (continued)

Performance on Indicator Items

The table below displays how your students responded to each EI item, and the difference, in percentage points, between your students and those of your comparison group. Blue bars indicate how much **higher** your institution's percentage is from that of the comparison group. Orange bars indicate how much **lower** your institution's percentage is from that of the comparison group.

		Percentage poi	nt difference ^a between y	our seniors and
Higher-Order Learning	ASU	Southwest Public	Carnegie Class	NSSE 2015 & 2016
Percentage responding "Very much" or "Quite a bit" about how much coursework emphasized	%			
4b. Applying facts, theories, or methods to practical problems or new situations	79	+1	-0	+0
4c. Analyzing an idea, experience, or line of reasoning in depth by examining its parts	72	-4	-5	-4
4d. Evaluating a point of view, decision, or information source	68	-2	-6	-3
4e. Forming a new idea or understanding from various pieces of information	66	-6	-8	-6
Reflective & Integrative Learning				
Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often"				
2a. Combined ideas from different courses when completing assignments	66	-3	-5	-5
2b. Connected your learning to societal problems or issues	59	-2	-7	-5
2c. Included diverse perspectives (political, religious, racial/ethnic, gender, etc.) in course discussions or assignments	52	+1	-6	-3
2d. Examined the strengths and weaknesses of your own views on a topic or issue	62	-2	-6	-4
2e. Tried to better understand someone else's views by imagining how an issue looks from his or her perspective	65	-4	-8	-6
2f. Learned something that changed the way you understand an issue or concept	70	+2	-1	-0
2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge	81	+0	-3	-2
Learning Strategies				
Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often"				
9a. Identified key information from reading assignments	69	-12	-14	-13
9b. Reviewed your notes after class	56	-10	-10	-7
9c. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials	60	-6	-7	-5
Quantitative Reasoning				
Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often"				
6a. Reached conclusions based on your own analysis of numerical information (numbers, graphs, statistics, etc.)	53	-4	-2	-3
6b. Used numerical information to examine a real-world problem or issue (unemployment, climate change, public health, etc.)	39	-7	-7	-7
6c. Evaluated what others have concluded from numerical information	40	-4	-4	-5

a. Percentage point difference = Institution percentage - Comparison group percentage. Because results are rounded to whole numbers, differences of less than 1 point may or may not display a bar. Small, but nonzero differences may be represented as +0 or -0.



Learning with Peers Angelo State University

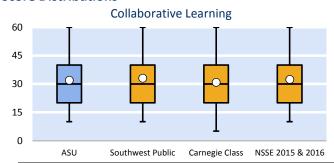
Learning with Peers: First-year students

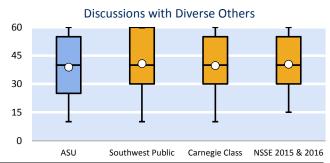
Collaborating with others in mastering difficult material and developing interpersonal and social competence prepare students to deal with complex, unscripted problems they will encounter during and after college. Two Engagement Indicators make up this theme: *Collaborative Learning* and *Discussions with Diverse Others*. Below are three views of your results alongside those of your comparison groups.

lean Comparisons		Your first-year students compared with							
	ASU			Carne	gie Class	NSSE 2015 & 201			
			Effect		Effect		Effect		
Engagement Indicator	Mean	Mean	size	Mean	size	Mean	size		
Collaborative Learning	31.9	33.0	08	30.8	.08	32.3	03		
Discussions with Diverse Others	38.9	40.7	11	39.7	05	40.4	10		

Notes: Results weighted by institution-reported sex and enrollment status (and institution size for comparison groups); Effect size: Mean difference divided by pooled standard deviation; Symbols on the Overview page are based on effect size and p before rounding; *p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001 (2-tailed).

Score Distributions





Notes: Each box-and-whiskers chart plots the 5th (bottom of lower bar), 25th (bottom of box), 50th (middle line), 75th (top of box), and 95th (top of upper bar) percentile scores. The dot represents the mean score. Refer to Detailed Statistics for your institution's sample sizes.

Performance on Indicator Items

The table below displays how your students responded to each EI item, and the difference, in percentage points, between your students and those of your comparison group. Blue bars indicate how much **higher** your institution's percentage is from that of the comparison group. Orange bars indicate how much **lower** your institution's percentage is from that of the comparison group.

		Percen	tage point	difference ^a	between yo	ur FY studer	nts and
		Southwest				NSSE 2	2015 &
Collaborative Learning	ASU	Pu	blic	Carneg	ie Class	20	16
Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often"	%						
1e. Asked another student to help you understand course material	54	+1	ļ	+6		+3	1
1f. Explained course material to one or more students	57		-1	+3	1	I	-0
1g. Prepared for exams by discussing or working through course material with other students	49		-2	+3		(-1
1h. Worked with other students on course projects or assignments	49		-6		-2		-4
Discussions with Diverse Others							
Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" had discussions with							
8a. People from a race or ethnicity other than your own	74	+1	1	+4		+3)
8b. People from an economic background other than your own	68		-5		-3		-4
8c. People with religious beliefs other than your own	63		-6		-4		-5
8d. People with political views other than your own	64		-5		-2		-4

a. Percentage point difference = Institution percentage - Comparison group percentage. Because results are rounded to whole numbers, differences of less than 1 point may or may not display a bar. Small, but nonzero differences may be represented as +0 or -0.



Learning with Peers Angelo State University

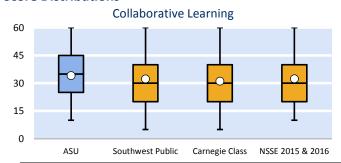
Learning with Peers: Seniors

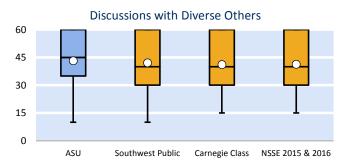
Collaborating with others in mastering difficult material and developing interpersonal and social competence prepare students to deal with complex, unscripted problems they will encounter during and after college. Two Engagement Indicators make up this theme: *Collaborative Learning* and *Discussions with Diverse Others*. Below are three views of your results alongside those of your comparison groups.

Mean Comparisons				Your seniors com	pared with		
	ASU	Southw	vest Public Effect	Carnegi	e Class Effect	NSSE 20	15 & 2016 Effect
Engagement Indicator	Mean	Mean	size	Mean	size	Mean	size
Collaborative Learning	34.2	32.3	.12	31.1 **	.20	32.4	.12
Discussions with Diverse Others	43.2	42.0	.07	41.1	.13	41.3	.12

Notes: Results weighted by institution-reported sex and enrollment status (and institution size for comparison groups); Effect size: Mean difference divided by pooled standard deviation; Symbols on the Overview page are based on effect size and p before rounding; *p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001 (2-tailed).

Score Distributions





Notes: Each box-and-whiskers chart plots the 5th (bottom of lower bar), 25th (bottom of box), 50th (middle line), 75th (top of box), and 95th (top of upper bar) percentile scores. The dot represents the mean score. Refer to Detailed Statistics for your institution's sample sizes.

Performance on Indicator Items

The table below displays how your students responded to each EI item, and the difference, in percentage points, between your students and those of your comparison group. Blue bars indicate how much **higher** your institution's percentage is from that of the comparison group. Orange bars indicate how much **lower** your institution's percentage is from that of the comparison group.

		Percentage p	oint difference ^a between y	your seniors and
		Southwest		NSSE 2015 &
Collaborative Learning	ASU	Public	Carnegie Class	2016
Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often"	%			
1e. Asked another student to help you understand course material	47	+5	+8	+6
1f. Explained course material to one or more students	66	+8	+10	+7
1g. Prepared for exams by discussing or working through course material with other students	55	+8	+11	+9
1h. Worked with other students on course projects or assignments	66	+3	+5	+2
Discussions with Diverse Others				
Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" had discussions with				
8a. People from a race or ethnicity other than your own	81	+5	+9	+8
8b. People from an economic background other than your own	77	+3	+3	+3
8c. People with religious beliefs other than your own	66	-5	-3	-3
8d. People with political views other than your own	73	+2	+3	+3

Notes: Refer to your Frequencies and Statistical Comparisons report for full distributions and significance tests. Item numbering corresponds to the survey facsimile included in your Institutional Report and available on the NSSE website.

a. Percentage point difference = Institution percentage - Comparison group percentage. Because results are rounded to whole numbers, differences of less than 1 point may or may not display a bar. Small, but nonzero differences may be represented as +0 or -0.



Experiences with Faculty Angelo State University

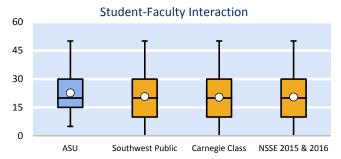
Experiences with Faculty: First-year students

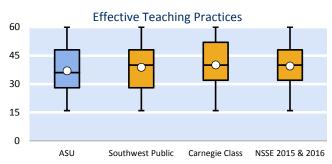
Students learn firsthand how experts think about and solve problems by interacting with faculty members inside and outside of instructional settings. As a result, faculty become role models, mentors, and guides for lifelong learning. In addition, effective teaching requires that faculty deliver course material and provide feedback in student-centered ways. Two Engagement Indicators investigate this theme: *Student-Faculty Interaction* and *Effective Teaching Practices*. Below are three views of your results alongside those of your comparison groups.

Mean Comparisons			Your	first-year student:	s compared v	vith	
	ASU	Southw	est Public	Carnegi		NSSE 201	5 & 2016
			Effect		Effect		Effect
Engagement Indicator	Mean	Mean	size	Mean	size	Mean	size
Student-Faculty Interaction	22.7	20.8	.13	20.4 *	.15	20.5 *	.15
Effective Teaching Practices	36.9	38.8 *	14	40.1 ***	23	39.4 **	19

Notes: Results weighted by institution-reported sex and enrollment status (and institution size for comparison groups); Effect size: Mean difference divided by pooled standard deviation; Symbols on the Overview page are based on effect size and p before rounding; *p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .01 (2-tailed).

Score Distributions





Notes: Each box-and-whiskers chart plots the 5th (bottom of lower bar), 25th (bottom of box), 50th (middle line), 75th (top of box), and 95th (top of upper bar) percentile scores. The dot represents the mean score. Refer to Detailed Statistics for your institution's sample sizes.

Performance on Indicator Items

The table below displays how your students responded to each EI item, and the difference, in percentage points, between your students and those of your comparison group. Blue bars indicate how much **higher** your institution's percentage is from that of the comparison group. Orange bars indicate how much **lower** your institution's percentage is from that of the comparison group.

		Percen	tage point	difference ^a	between yo	ur FY stude	ents and
		South	nwest			NSSE	2015 &
Student-Faculty Interaction		Pul	blic	Carne	gie Class	2	016
Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often"	%						
3a. Talked about career plans with a faculty member	38	+4		+5	1	+5	
3b. Worked w/faculty on activities other than coursework (committees, student groups, etc.)	18		-4		-1		-1
3c. Discussed course topics, ideas, or concepts with a faculty member outside of class	29	+3		+4	1	+4	1
3d. Discussed your academic performance with a faculty member	30	+1		+1)	+1	
Effective Teaching Practices							
Percentage responding "Very much" or "Quite a bit" about how much instructors have							
5a. Clearly explained course goals and requirements	70		-9		-10		-9
5b. Taught course sessions in an organized way	72		-4		-5		-5
5c. Used examples or illustrations to explain difficult points	66		-9		-10		-9
5d. Provided feedback on a draft or work in progress	64	+2			-3		-1
5e. Provided prompt and detailed feedback on tests or completed assignments	60	+2			-4		-2

a. Percentage point difference = Institution percentage - Comparison group percentage. Because results are rounded to whole numbers, differences of less than 1 point may or may not display a bar. Small, but nonzero differences may be represented as +0 or -0.



Experiences with Faculty Angelo State University

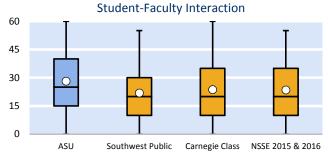
Experiences with Faculty: Seniors

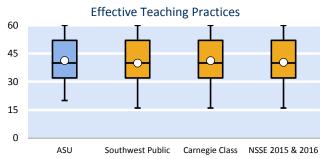
Students learn firsthand how experts think about and solve problems by interacting with faculty members inside and outside of instructional settings. As a result, faculty become role models, mentors, and guides for lifelong learning. In addition, effective teaching requires that faculty deliver course material and provide feedback in student-centered ways. Two Engagement Indicators investigate this theme: *Student-Faculty Interaction* and *Effective Teaching Practices*. Below are three views of your results alongside those of your comparison groups.

Mean Comparisons			Your seniors compared with	
	ASU	Southwest Public Effect	Carnegie Class Effect	NSSE 2015 & 2016 Effect
Engagement Indicator	Mean	Mean size	Mean size	Mean size
Student-Faculty Interaction	28.1	21.8 *** .39	23.6 *** .27	23.5 *** .29
Effective Teaching Practices	41.2	39.8 .10	41.1 .01	40.3 .07

Notes: Results weighted by institution-reported sex and enrollment status (and institution size for comparison groups); Effect size: Mean difference divided by pooled standard deviation; Symbols on the Overview page are based on effect size and p before rounding; *p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001 (2-tailed).

Score Distributions





Notes: Each box-and-whiskers chart plots the 5th (bottom of lower bar), 25th (bottom of box), 50th (middle line), 75th (top of box), and 95th (top of upper bar) percentile scores. The dot represents the mean score. Refer to Detailed Statistics for your institution's sample sizes.

Performance on Indicator Items

The table below displays how your students responded to each EI item, and the difference, in percentage points, between your students and those of your comparison group. Blue bars indicate how much **higher** your institution's percentage is from that of the comparison group. Orange bars indicate how much **lower** your institution's percentage is from that of the comparison group.

		Percentage point difference ^a between your senior					
		Southwest		NSSE 2015 &			
Student-Faculty Interaction	ASU	Public	Carnegie Class	2016			
Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often"	%						
3a. Talked about career plans with a faculty member	54	+16	+11	+12			
3b. Worked w/faculty on activities other than coursework (committees, student groups, etc.)	38	+14	+12	+12			
3c. Discussed course topics, ideas, or concepts with a faculty member outside of class	40	+11	+7	+7			
3d. Discussed your academic performance with a faculty member	42	+12	+8	+10			
Effective Teaching Practices							
Percentage responding "Very much" or "Quite a bit" about how much instructors have							
5a. Clearly explained course goals and requirements	84	+3	+1	+3			
5b. Taught course sessions in an organized way	82	+3	+2	+2			
5c. Used examples or illustrations to explain difficult points	79	+3	+1	+1			
5d. Provided feedback on a draft or work in progress	64	+6	+0	+3			
5e. Provided prompt and detailed feedback on tests or completed assignments	74	+11	+6	+8			

a. Percentage point difference = Institution percentage - Comparison group percentage. Because results are rounded to whole numbers, differences of less than 1 point may or may not display a bar. Small, but nonzero differences may be represented as +0 or -0.



Campus Environment Angelo State University

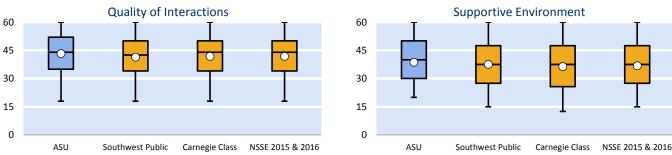
Campus Environment: First-year students

Students benefit and are more satisfied in supportive settings that cultivate positive relationships among students, faculty, and staff. Two Engagement Indicators investigate this theme: *Quality of Interactions* and *Supportive Environment*. Below are three views of your results alongside those of your comparison groups.

Mean Comparisons		Your first-year students compared with									
	ASU	Southw	est Public	Carne	gie Class	NSSE 20	15 & 2016				
			Effect		Effect		Effect				
Engagement Indicator	Mean	Mean	size	Mean	size	Mean	size				
Quality of Interactions	43.3	41.4	.15	41.8	.11	41.8	.12				
Supportive Environment	38.7	37.5	.08	36.4 *	.16	36.8	.13				

Notes: Results weighted by institution-reported sex and enrollment status (and institution size for comparison groups); Effect size: Mean difference divided by pooled standard deviation; Symbols on the Overview page are based on effect size and p before rounding; *p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001 (2-tailed).

Score Distributions



Notes: Each box-and-whiskers chart plots the 5th (bottom of lower bar), 25th (bottom of box), 50th (middle line), 75th (top of box), and 95th (top of upper bar) percentile scores. The dot represents the mean score. Refer to Detailed Statistics for your institution's sample sizes.

Performance on Indicator Items

The table below displays how your students responded to each EI item, and the difference, in percentage points, between your students and those of your comparison group. Blue bars indicate how much **higher** your institution's percentage is from that of the comparison group. Orange bars indicate how much **lower** your institution's percentage is from that of the comparison group.

		Percentage point	t difference ^a between you	ur FY students and
		Southwest		NSSE 2015 &
Quality of Interactions	ASU	Public	Carnegie Class	2016
Percentage rating their interactions a 6 or 7 (on a scale from 1="Poor" to 7="Excellent") with	%			
13a. Students	52	-2	-3	-4
13b. Academic advisors	62	+13	+13	+12
13c. Faculty	54	+6	+3	+4
13d. Student services staff (career services, student activities, housing, etc.)	44	-1	-1	-0
13e. Other administrative staff and offices (registrar, financial aid, etc.)	47	+6	+3	+5
Supportive Environment		· ·		
Percentage responding "Very much" or "Quite a bit" about how much the institution emphasized				_
14b. Providing support to help students succeed academically	84	+8	+7	+7
14c. Using learning support services (tutoring services, writing center, etc.)	83	+5	+6	+5
14d. Encouraging contact among students from diff. backgrounds (soc., racial/eth., relig., etc.)	62	-0	+1	+1
14e. Providing opportunities to be involved socially	75	+2	+4	+3
14f. Providing support for your overall well-being (recreation, health care, counseling, etc.)	71	-0	+2	+1
14g. Helping you manage your non-academic responsibilities (work, family, etc.)	49	+2	+4	+5
14h. Attending campus activities and events (performing arts, athletic events, etc.)	74	+4	+10	+8
14i. Attending events that address important social, economic, or political issues	54	+1	+3	+2

a. Percentage point difference = Institution percentage - Comparison group percentage. Because results are rounded to whole numbers, differences of less than 1 point may or may not display a bar. Small, but nonzero differences may be represented as +0 or -0.



Campus Environment Angelo State University

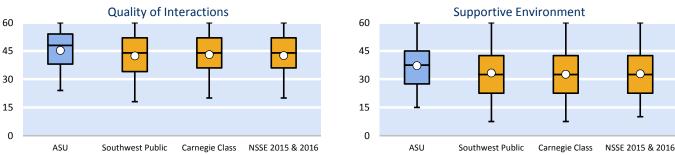
Campus Environment: Seniors

Students benefit and are more satisfied in supportive settings that cultivate positive relationships among students, faculty, and staff. Two Engagement Indicators investigate this theme: *Quality of Interactions* and *Supportive Environment*. Below are three views of your results alongside those of your comparison groups.

Mean Comparisons		Your seniors compared with									
	ASU	Southwest Public	Carnegie Class	NSSE 2015 & 2016							
		Effect	Effect	Effect							
Engagement Indicator	Mean	Mean size	Mean size	Mean size							
Quality of Interactions	45.3	42.4 ** .24	43.1 * .18	42.6 ** .23							
Supportive Environment	37.2	33.3 *** .26	32.7 *** .31	32.9 *** .30							

Notes: Results weighted by institution-reported sex and enrollment status (and institution size for comparison groups); Effect size: Mean difference divided by pooled standard deviation; Symbols on the Overview page are based on effect size and p before rounding; *p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001 (2-tailed).

Score Distributions



Notes: Each box-and-whiskers chart plots the 5th (bottom of lower bar), 25th (bottom of box), 50th (middle line), 75th (top of box), and 95th (top of upper bar) percentile scores. The dot represents the mean score. Refer to Detailed Statistics for your institution's sample sizes.

Performance on Indicator Items

The table below displays how your students responded to each EI item, and the difference, in percentage points, between your students and those of your comparison group. Blue bars indicate how much **higher** your institution's percentage is from that of the comparison group. Orange bars indicate how much **lower** your institution's percentage is from that of the comparison group.

		Percentage poi	nt difference ^a between y	our seniors and
		Southwest		NSSE 2015 &
Quality of Interactions	ASU	Public	Carnegie Class	2016
Percentage rating their interactions a 6 or 7 (on a scale from 1="Poor" to 7="Excellent") with	%	_		
13a. Students	61	-0	-1	-1
13b. Academic advisors	57	+6	+3	+4
13c. Faculty	72	+14	+10	+13
13d. Student services staff (career services, student activities, housing, etc.)	53	+10	+9	+11
13e. Other administrative staff and offices (registrar, financial aid, etc.)	54	+12	+9	+12
Supportive Environment		·		
Percentage responding "Very much" or "Quite a bit" about how much the institution emphasized				
14b. Providing support to help students succeed academically	81	+10	+9	+10
14c. Using learning support services (tutoring services, writing center, etc.)	73	+6	+5	+6
14d. Encouraging contact among students from diff. backgrounds (soc., racial/eth., relig., etc.)	61	+5	+7	+7
14e. Providing opportunities to be involved socially	72	+6	+8	+7
14f. Providing support for your overall well-being (recreation, health care, counseling, etc.)	73	+11	+13	+12
14g. Helping you manage your non-academic responsibilities (work, family, etc.)	39	+5	+6	+7
14h. Attending campus activities and events (performing arts, athletic events, etc.)	73	+16	+21	+17
14i. Attending events that address important social, economic, or political issues	52	+7	+7	+7

a. Percentage point difference = Institution percentage - Comparison group percentage. Because results are rounded to whole numbers, differences of less than 1 point may or may not display a bar. Small, but nonzero differences may be represented as +0 or -0.

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Comparisons with High-Performing Institutions Angelo State University

Comparisons with Top 50% and Top 10% Institutions

While NSSE's policy is not to rank institutions (see nsse.indiana.edu/html/position_policies.cfm), the results below are designed to compare the engagement of your students with those attending two groups of institutions identified by NSSE^a for their high average levels of student engagement:

- (a) institutions with average scores placing them in the top 50% of all 2015 and 2016 NSSE institutions, and
- (b) institutions with average scores placing them in the top 10% of all 2015 and 2016 NSSE institutions.

While the average scores for most institutions are below the mean for the top 50% or top 10%, your institution may show areas of distinction where your average student was as engaged as (or even more engaged than) the typical student at high-performing institutions. A check mark (\checkmark) signifies those comparisons where your average score was at least comparable to that of the high-performing group. However, the presence of a check mark does not necessarily mean that your institution was a member of that group.

It should be noted that most of the variability in student engagement is within, not between, institutions. Even "high-performing" institutions have students with engagement levels below the average for all institutions.

irst-Year S	Students		Your first-year students compared with									
		ASU	NSSE T	op 50%		NSSE T	op 10%					
Theme	Engagement Indicator	Mean	Mean	Effect size	✓	Mean	Effect size	✓				
	Higher-Order Learning	35.9	40.5 ***	34		42.7 ***	50					
Academic	Reflective and Integrative Learning	31.5	37.4 ***	47		39.5 ***	63					
Challenge	Learning Strategies	38.1	41.2 **	21		43.7 ***	39					
	Quantitative Reasoning	27.2	29.4	14		31.3 ***	25					
Learning	Collaborative Learning	31.9	35.2 ***	24		37.3 ***	40					
with Peers	Discussions with Diverse Others	38.9	42.7 ***	25		44.3 ***	36					
Experiences	Student-Faculty Interaction	22.7	23.8	07	✓	26.9 ***	26					
with Faculty	Effective Teaching Practices	36.9	41.6 ***	35		43.8 ***	51					
Campus	Quality of Interactions	43.3	44.1	07	✓	45.9 **	21					
Environment	Supportive Environment	38.7	39.2	04	✓	40.9 *	16					
eniors			Your seniors compared with									
		ASU	NSSE T	op 50%		NSSE T	op 10%					
Theme	Engagement Indicator	Mean	Mean	Effect size	✓	Mean	Effect size	✓				
	Higher-Order Learning	38.9	43.1 ***	30		44.7 ***	42					
Academic	Reflective and Integrative Learning	37.2	41.0 ***	30		42.9 ***	46					
Challenge	Learning Strategies	36.3	42.2 ***	41		44.5 ***	57					
	Quantitative Reasoning	28.0	31.8 **	22		33.2 ***	31					
Learning	Collaborative Learning	34.2	35.8	12		37.9 ***	27					
with Peers	Discussions with Diverse Others	43.2	43.3	01	✓	45.1	12					
Experiences	Student-Faculty Interaction	28.1	29.6	09	✓	33.0 ***	30					
with Faculty	Effective Teaching Practices	41.2	42.7	11		44.5 ***	25					
Campus	Quality of Interactions	45.3	45.3	.00	✓	46.9	13					
Environment	Supportive Environment	37.2	35.7	.11	✓	38.1	06	✓				

Notes: Results weighted by institution-reported sex and enrollment status (and institution size for comparison groups); Effect size: Mean difference divided by the pooled standard deviation; *p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .01 (2-tailed).

a. Precision-weighted means (produced by Hierarchical Linear Modeling) were used to determine the top 50% and top 10% institutions for each Engagement Indicator from all NSSE 2015 and 2016 institutions, separately for first-year and senior students. Using this method, Engagement Indicator scores of institutions with relatively large standard errors were adjusted toward the mean of all students, while those with smaller standard errors received smaller corrections. As a result, schools with less stable data—even those with high average scores—may not be among the top scorers. NSSE does not publish the names of the top 50% and top 10% institutions because of our commitment not to release institutional results and our policy against ranking institutions.

b. Check marks are assigned to comparisons that are either significant and positive, or non-significant with an effect size > -.10.



Detailed Statistics^a Angelo State University

Detailed Statistics: First-Year Students

	Mea	n statist	ics		Perce	ntile ^d sco	ores		Comparison results			
	Mean	SD ^b	SEM ^c	5th	25th	50th	75th	95th	Deg. of freedom ^e	Mean diff.	Sig. ^f	Effec size
Academic Challenge	···cuii			3	250.	301	, , , , ,	350.7	,	- 33		
Higher-Order Learning												
ASU (N = 206)	35.9	13.8	.96	15	25	35	45	60				
Southwest Public	38.3	13.9	.13	15	30	40	50	60	11,341	-2.4	.014	17
Carnegie Class	38.8	13.8	.08	15	30	40	50	60	33,853	-2.9	.003	20
NSSE 2015 & 2016	38.8	13.7	.04	20	30	40	50	60	124,458	-2.9	.003	21
Top 50%	40.5	13.6	.06	20	30	40	50	60	58,474	-4.6	.000	34
Top 10%	42.7	13.7	.12	20	35	40	55	60	12,609	-6.8	.000	49
Reflective & Integrative Learnin	ng											
ASU $(N = 211)$	31.5	12.8	.88	11	20	31	40	54				
Southwest Public	34.9	12.6	.12	17	26	34	43	60	11,877	-3.4	.000	27
Carnegie Class	35.7	12.6	.07	17	26	34	43	60	35,444	-4.2	.000	33
NSSE 2015 & 2016	35.6	12.5	.03	17	26	34	43	60	130,172	-4.1	.000	33
Top 50%	37.4	12.5	.05	17	29	37	46	60	61,467	-5.9	.000	47
Top 10%	39.5	12.8	.12	20	31	40	49	60	11,864	-8.0	.000	62
Learning Strategies												
ASU $(N = 179)$	38.1	13.4	1.00	20	27	40	47	60				
Southwest Public	38.0	14.3	.14	13	27	40	47	60	10,359	.1	.907	.00
Carnegie Class	39.6	14.2	.08	20	27	40	53	60	31,046	-1.4	.177	10
NSSE 2015 & 2016	39.2	14.1	.04	20	27	40	53	60	113,891	-1.0	.328	07
Top 50%	41.2	14.1	.06	20	33	40	53	60	51,325	-3.0	.004	21
Top 10%	43.7	14.3	.12	20	33	47	60	60	13,317	-5.6	.000	39
Quantitative Reasoning												
ASU $(N = 201)$	27.2	15.8	1.11	0	20	27	40	60				
Southwest Public	28.5	16.3	.15	0	20	27	40	60	11,486	-1.3	.271	07
Carnegie Class	27.7	16.3	.09	0	20	27	40	60	34,240	4	.705	02
NSSE 2015 & 2016	28.0	16.2	.05	0	20	27	40	60	125,924	8	.496	04
Top 50%	29.4	16.1	.06	0	20	27	40	60	72,690	-2.2	.050	13
Top 10%	31.3	16.2	.12	0	20	33	40	60	17,406	-4.1	.000	25
Learning with Peers												
Collaborative Learning												
ASU $(N = 217)$	31.9	14.0	.95	10	20	30	40	60				
Southwest Public	33.0	14.2	.13	10	20	30	40	60	12,327	-1.1	.263	07
Carnegie Class	30.8	14.9	.08	5	20	30	40	60	36,557	1.2	.251	.07
NSSE 2015 & 2016	32.3	14.5	.04	10	20	30	40	60	134,744	4	.698	02
Top 50%	35.2	13.8	.05	15	25	35	45	60	67,248	-3.3	.000	24
Top 10%	37.3	13.6	.11	15	25	40	45	60	14,337	-5.4	.000	39
Discussions with Diverse Other												
ASU $(N = 182)$	38.9	16.7	1.24	10	25	40	55	60				
Southwest Public	40.7	16.4	.16	10	30	40	60	60	10,485	-1.9	.131	113
Carnegie Class	39.7	16.3	.09	10	30	40	55	60	31,457	8	.490	05
NSSE 2015 & 2016	40.4	16.0	.05	15	30	40	55	60	115,341	-1.5	.198	09
Top 50%	42.7	15.2	.06	20	35	40	60	60	59,928	-3.8	.001	250
Top 10%	44.3	15.1	.11	20	35	45	60	60	18,620	-5.5	.000	362



Detailed Statistics^a Angelo State University

Detailed Statistics: First-Year Students

	Mea	Mean statistics			Perce	ntile ^d sco	nres		Comparison results			
-	IVICO	iii statist	103		Terce	Titlle 3cc	5163		Deg. of	Mean	resuits	Effect
	Mean	SD b	SEM ^c	5th	25th	50th	75th	95th	freedom ^e	diff.	Sig. ^f	size ^g
Experiences with Faculty												
Student-Faculty Interaction												
ASU $(N = 206)$	22.7	13.8	.96	5	15	20	30	50				
Southwest Public	20.8	15.2	.14	0	10	20	30	50	11,582	2.0	.067	.129
Carnegie Class	20.4	14.9	.08	0	10	20	30	50	34,568	2.3	.028	.154
NSSE 2015 & 2016	20.5	14.7	.04	0	10	20	30	50	127,093	2.2	.030	.151
Top 50%	23.8	15.0	.07	0	15	20	35	55	207	-1.1	.253	074
Top 10%	26.9	16.0	.19	5	15	25	40	60	222	-4.2	.000	263
Effective Teaching Practices												
ASU $(N = 204)$	36.9	14.2	.99	16	28	36	48	60				
Southwest Public	38.8	13.6	.13	16	28	40	48	60	11,632	-1.9	.049	139
Carnegie Class	40.1	13.5	.07	16	32	40	52	60	34,648	-3.2	.001	235
NSSE 2015 & 2016	39.4	13.4	.04	16	32	40	48	60	127,378	-2.5	.007	190
Top 50%	41.6	13.4	.06	20	32	40	52	60	51,746	-4.7	.000	347
Top 10%	43.8	13.5	.13	20	36	44	56	60	10,959	-6.9	.000	511
Campus Environment												
Quality of Interactions												
ASU $(N = 172)$	43.3	12.7	.97	18	35	44	52	60				
Southwest Public	41.4	12.6	.13	18	34	43	50	60	10,046	1.9	.053	.149
Carnegie Class	41.8	12.8	.07	18	34	44	50	60	29,834	1.4	.137	.113
NSSE 2015 & 2016	41.8	12.5	.04	18	34	44	50	60	109,548	1.5	.112	.121
Top 50%	44.1	11.8	.06	22	38	46	52	60	43,292	8	.378	067
Top 10%	45.9	12.1	.13	22	40	48	56	60	9,384	-2.6	.006	213
Supportive Environment												
ASU $(N = 167)$	38.7	13.0	1.00	20	30	40	50	60				
Southwest Public	37.5	13.9	.14	15	28	38	48	60	9,617	1.2	.288	.083
Carnegie Class	36.4	14.2	.08	13	26	38	48	60	28,923	2.3	.039	.160
NSSE 2015 & 2016	36.8	13.9	.04	15	28	38	48	60	106,283	1.9	.085	.133
Top 50%	39.2	13.4	.06	18	30	40	50	60	49,606	5	.634	037
Top 10%	40.9	13.3	.12	20	33	40	53	60	12,520	-2.2	.036	164

 $a. \ Results \ weighted \ by \ institution-reported \ sex \ and \ enrollment \ status \ (and \ institutional \ size \ for \ comparison \ groups).$

b. Standard deviation is a measure of the amount the individual scores deviate from the mean of all the scores in the distribution.

c. Standard error of the mean, used to compute a confidence interval (CI) around the sample mean. For example, the 95% CI (equal to the sample mean \pm 1.96 x SEM) is the range that is 95% likely to contain the true population mean.

d. A percentile is the point in the distribution of student-level EI scores at or below which a given percentage of EI scores fall.

e. Degrees of freedom used to compute the t-tests. Values vary from the total Ns due to weighting and whether equal variances were assumed.

f. Statistical significance represents the probability that the difference between the mean of your institution and that of the comparison group occurred by chance.

g. Effect size is the mean difference divided by the pooled standard deviation.



Detailed Statistics^a Angelo State University

Detailed Statistics: Seniors

	Mea	n statist	ics		Perce	ntile ^d scc	res		-	mparison	results	
	Mean	SD ^b	SEM ^c	5th	25th	50th	75th	95th	Deg. of freedom ^e	Mean diff.	Sig. ^f	Effect size ^g
Academic Challenge					201	300.7	7507	350.	,	- 33		
Higher-Order Learning												
ASU (N = 179)	38.9	14.5	1.09	20	30	40	50	60				
Southwest Public	40.5	14.4	.09	15	30	40	55	60	24,713	-1.5	.158	106
Carnegie Class	41.4	14.1	.06	20	30	40	55	60	60,421	-2.5	.020	174
NSSE 2015 & 2016	40.9	14.1	.03	20	30	40	55	60	217,665	-1.9	.070	135
Top 50%	43.1	13.8	.05	20	35	40	55	60	78,289	-4.2	.000	304
Top 10%	44.7	13.7	.09	20	40	45	60	60	24,448	-5.7	.000	418
Reflective & Integrative Learnin	ng											
ASU $(N = 185)$	37.2	13.2	.97	17	29	37	46	60				
Southwest Public	37.6	13.3	.08	17	29	37	47	60	25,601	4	.679	031
Carnegie Class	39.2	13.0	.05	20	31	40	49	60	62,835	-2.0	.037	154
NSSE 2015 & 2016	38.7	13.0	.03	17	29	40	49	60	226,234	-1.5	.110	118
Top 50%	41.0	12.7	.04	20	31	40	51	60	81,872	-3.8	.000	300
Top 10%	42.9	12.5	.09	20	34	43	54	60	20,651	-5.7	.000	456
Learning Strategies												
ASU $(N = 163)$	36.3	15.1	1.18	7	27	40	47	60				
Southwest Public	40.1	14.9	.10	13	27	40	53	60	22,829	-3.8	.001	256
Carnegie Class	40.7	14.7	.06	13	33	40	53	60	56,671	-4.4	.000	301
NSSE 2015 & 2016	39.9	14.8	.03	13	27	40	53	60	203,718	-3.6	.002	241
Top 50%	42.2	14.5	.05	20	33	40	60	60	94,968	-5.9	.000	409
Top 10%	44.5	14.2	.09	20	33	47	60	60	25,706	-8.2	.000	575
Quantitative Reasoning												
ASU $(N = 174)$	28.0	16.2	1.23	0	20	27	40	60				
Southwest Public	30.1	17.0	.11	0	20	27	40	60	24,959	-2.1	.105	123
Carnegie Class	30.0	17.1	.07	0	20	27	40	60	61,254	-2.0	.120	118
NSSE 2015 & 2016	30.3	17.0	.04	0	20	27	40	60	220,768	-2.3	.069	138
Top 50%	31.8	16.9	.05	0	20	33	40	60	123,158	-3.8	.003	223
Top 10%	33.2	16.8	.09	0	20	33	47	60	34,063	-5.2	.000	311
Learning with Peers												
Collaborative Learning												
ASU $(N = 190)$	34.2	14.3	1.04	10	25	35	45	60				
Southwest Public	32.3	15.1	.09	5	20	30	40	60	26,441	1.9	.088	.124
Carnegie Class	31.1	15.3	.06	5	20	30	40	60	64,188	3.1	.006	.199
NSSE 2015 & 2016	32.4	14.9	.03	10	20	30	40	60	231,691	1.7	.108	.117
Top 50%	35.8	13.9	.04	15	25	35	45	60	104,589	-1.6	.108	117
Top 10%	37.9	13.7	.09	15	30	40	50	60	23,544	-3.7	.000	271
Discussions with Diverse Other												
ASU $(N = 161)$	43.2	16.1	1.27	10	35	45	60	60				
Southwest Public	42.0	16.9	.11	10	30	40	60	60	23,039	1.2	.371	.071
Carnegie Class	41.1	16.3	.07	15	30	40	60	60	57,180	2.1	.100	.130
NSSE 2015 & 2016	41.3	16.1	.04	15	30	40	60	60	205,554	1.9	.137	.117
Top 50%	43.3	15.9	.05	15	35	45	60	60	115,660	1	.942	006
Top 10%	45.1	15.8	.09	20	35	50	60	60	33,759	-1.9	.136	118



Detailed Statistics^a Angelo State University

Detailed Statistics: Seniors

	Mea	n statist	ics		Perce	ntile ^d sco	ores		Comparison results			
									Deg. of	Mean		Effect
	Mean	SD ^b	SEM ^c	5th	25th	50th	75th	95th	freedom ^e	diff.	Sig. ^f	size ^g
Experiences with Faculty												
Student-Faculty Interaction												
ASU $(N = 182)$	28.1	16.7	1.23	0	15	25	40	60				
Southwest Public	21.8	16.3	.10	0	10	20	30	55	25,071	6.3	.000	.386
Carnegie Class	23.6	16.6	.07	0	10	20	35	60	61,468	4.5	.000	.271
NSSE 2015 & 2016	23.5	16.3	.03	0	10	20	35	55	221,264	4.7	.000	.285
Top 50%	29.6	16.1	.07	5	20	30	40	60	47,145	-1.4	.230	089
Top 10%	33.0	16.3	.18	5	20	30	45	60	7,930	-4.9	.000	300
Effective Teaching Practices												
ASU $(N = 181)$	41.2	12.7	.94	20	32	40	52	60				
Southwest Public	39.8	14.4	.09	16	32	40	52	60	183	1.4	.146	.096
Carnegie Class	41.1	14.0	.06	16	32	40	52	60	181	.1	.933	.006
NSSE 2015 & 2016	40.3	13.9	.03	16	32	40	52	60	222,908	.9	.381	.065
Top 50%	42.7	13.7	.05	20	32	44	56	60	70,638	-1.5	.138	110
Top 10%	44.5	13.4	.11	20	36	44	56	60	16,330	-3.3	.001	246
Campus Environment												
Quality of Interactions												
ASU $(N = 154)$	45.3	12.0	.96	24	38	48	54	60				
Southwest Public	42.4	12.6	.09	18	34	44	52	60	21,634	3.0	.003	.236
Carnegie Class	43.1	12.2	.05	20	36	44	52	60	54,280	2.2	.024	.182
NSSE 2015 & 2016	42.6	12.0	.03	20	36	44	52	60	195,205	2.8	.004	.229
Top 50%	45.3	11.5	.04	24	40	48	54	60	66,450	.0	.998	.000
Top 10%	46.9	11.9	.08	24	40	50	56	60	21,213	-1.6	.106	131
Supportive Environment												
ASU $(N = 142)$	37.2	13.2	1.11	15	28	38	45	60				
Southwest Public	33.3	14.9	.10	8	23	33	43	60	143	3.8	.001	.259
Carnegie Class	32.7	14.7	.06	8	23	33	43	60	54,025	4.5	.000	.307
NSSE 2015 & 2016	32.9	14.4	.03	10	23	33	43	60	194,061	4.3	.000	.296
Top 50%	35.7	13.9	.05	13	25	35	45	60	71,881	1.5	.207	.106
Top 10%	38.1	13.9	.12	15	28	40	48	60	14,277	9	.443	065

 $a. \ Results \ weighted \ by \ institution-reported \ sex \ and \ enrollment \ status \ (and \ institutional \ size \ for \ comparison \ groups).$

b. Standard deviation is a measure of the amount the individual scores deviate from the mean of all the scores in the distribution.

c. Standard error of the mean, used to compute a confidence interval (CI) around the sample mean. For example, the 95% CI (equal to the sample mean \pm 1.96 x SEM) is the range that is 95% likely to contain the true population mean.

 $d.\ A\ percentile\ is\ the\ point\ in\ the\ distribution\ of\ student-level\ EI\ scores\ at\ or\ below\ which\ a\ given\ percentage\ of\ EI\ scores\ fall.$

e. Degrees of freedom used to compute the t-tests. Values vary from the total Ns due to weighting and whether equal variances were assumed.

f. Statistical significance represents the probability that the difference between the mean of your institution and that of the comparison group occurred by chance.

 $g. \ Effect \ size \ is the mean difference divided by the pooled standard deviation.$