

University of Massachusetts Boston



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
	Learning Strategies
	Quantitative Reasoning
Lagraing with Doors	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 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 2016 and 2017 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, May). Contextualizing student engagement effect sizes: An empirical analysis. Paper presented at the Association for Institutional Research Annual Forum. Denver. CO.



Overview

University of Massachusetts Boston

Engagement Indicators: Overview

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.

Use the following key:

- **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.
- **Vour students' average** was significantly lower (p < .05) with an effect size at least .3 in magnitude.

First-Year Stud	lents	Your first-year students compared with	Your first-year students compared with	Your first-year students compared with
Theme	Engagement Indicator	Presidential Peers	Urban Peers	4-year Public Inst.
	Higher-Order Learning			
Academic	Reflective & Integrative Learning	\triangle	Δ	Δ
Challenge	Learning Strategies	\triangle	Δ	Δ
	Quantitative Reasoning			
Learning with	Collaborative Learning	∇		∇
Peers	Discussions with Diverse Others	∇		
Experiences	Student-Faculty Interaction			
with Faculty	Effective Teaching Practices	Δ	Δ	Δ
Campus	Quality of Interactions			
Environment	Supportive Environment			

Seniors

		Your seniors compared with	our seniors compared wit	h Your seniors compared with
Theme	Engagement Indicator	Presidential Peers	Urban Peers	4-year Public Inst.
	Higher-Order Learning			
Academic	Reflective & Integrative Learning	Δ	Δ	Δ
Challenge	Learning Strategies			Δ
	Quantitative Reasoning			
Learning with	Collaborative Learning	∇	∇	∇
Peers	Discussions with Diverse Others	∇		
Experiences	Student-Faculty Interaction			
with Faculty	Effective Teaching Practices			
Campus	Quality of Interactions		∇	∇
Environment	Supportive Environment			∇



Academic Challenge

University of Massachusetts Boston

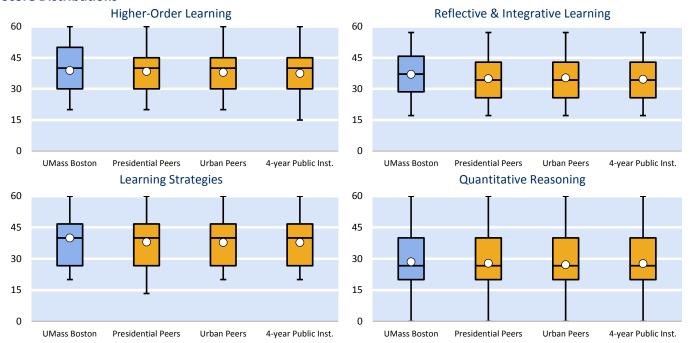
Academic Challenge: First-year students

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.

lean Comparisons			Your f	first-year student.	s compared v	vith	
	UMass Boston	President	ial Peers Effect	Urban	Peers Effect	4-year Pul	olic Inst. Effect
Engagement Indicator	Mean	Mean	size	Mean	size	Mean	size
Higher-Order Learning	38.9	38.4	.03	38.0	.07	37.5	.10
Reflective & Integrative Learning	37.0	34.9 **	.17	35.3 *	.14	34.6 ***	.20
Learning Strategies	40.0	38.0 *	.14	37.8 **	.16	37.8 **	.16
Quantitative Reasoning	28.6	27.8	.05	27.2	.09	27.7	.06

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

University of Massachusetts Boston

Academic Challenge: First-year students (continued)

Performance^a 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. Dark red bars indicate how much lower your institution's percentage is from that of the comparison group.

Higher-Order Learning			Percentage point	difference between you	r FY students and
Precentage responding "Fory much" or "Quite a bit" about how much coursework emphasized 4b. Applying facts, theories, or methods to practical problems or new situations 66	Higher Order Learning				•
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 73		UMass Boston	Peers	Urban Peers	Inst.
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 73 +2 +3 +5 4e. Forming a new idea or understanding from various pieces of information 70 +1 +2 +3 Reflective & Integrative Learning Porcentage of students who responded that they "Fery often" or "Often" 2a. Combined ideas from different courses when completing assignments 53 +2	Percentage responding "Very much" or "Quite a bit" about how much coursework emphasized	%			
4d. Evaluating a point of view, decision, or information source 4e. Forming a new idea or understanding from various pieces of information 70 +1 +2 +3 +3 Reflective & Integrative Learning Percentage of Students who responded that they "Yery often" or "Often" 2a. Combined ideas from different courses when completing assignments 53 +2	4b. Applying facts, theories, or methods to practical problems or new situations	66	-5	-4	-4
Ae. Forming a new idea or understanding from various pieces of information Reflective & Integrative Learning Percentinge of students who responded that they "Yery often" or "Often" 2a. Combined ideas from different courses when completing assignments 53	4c. Analyzing an idea, experience, or line of reasoning in depth by examining its parts	73	+2	+4	+4
Reflective & Integrative Learning Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 2a. Combined ideas from different courses when completing assignments 53 +2	4d. Evaluating a point of view, decision, or information source	73	+2	+3	+5
Percentage of students who responded that they "Tery often" or "Often" 2a. Combined ideas from different courses when completing assignments 53 +2	4e. Forming a new idea or understanding from various pieces of information	70	+1	+2	+3
2a. Combined ideas from different courses when completing assignments 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 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 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 79 +5 +3 +3 +3 Learning Strategies Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 9a. Identified key information from reading assignments 84 +6 +8 +9 9b. Reviewed your notes after class 68 +4 +4 +4 9c. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 67 +5 +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.) 6b. Used numerical information to examine a real-world problem or issue (unemployment, climate change, public health, etc.)	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 66	Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often"				
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 66	2a. Combined ideas from different courses when completing assignments	53	+2	-0	+1
discussions or assignments 2d. 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 71	2b. Connected your learning to societal problems or issues	58	+8	+5	+8
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 71 +6 +4 +5 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 79 +5 +3 +3 Learning Strategies Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 9a. Identified key information from reading assignments 84 +6 +8 +9 9b. Reviewed your notes after class 68 +4 +4 +4 9c. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 67 +5 +5 +5 Cuantitative Reasoning Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 6a. graphs, statistics, etc.) Used numerical information to examine a real-world problem or issue (unemployment, of the climate change, public health, etc.)	/C.	62	+10	+9	+12
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 79 +5 +3 +3 +3 Learning Strategies Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 9a. Identified key information from reading assignments 84 +6 +8 +9 9b. Reviewed your notes after class 68 +4 +4 +4 +4 9c. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 67 +5 +5 +5 Quantitative Reasoning Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" Reached conclusions based on your own analysis of numerical information (numbers, graphs, statistics, etc.) 6a. graphs, statistics, etc.) 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	66	+3	+3	+4
Learning Strategies Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 9a. Identified key information from reading assignments 84 +6 +8 +9 9b. Reviewed your notes after class 68 +4 +4 +4 +4 9c. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 67 +5 +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.) 6b. Climate change, public health, etc.)	20.	71	+1	+2	+3
Learning Strategies Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 9a. Identified key information from reading assignments 84 +6 +8 +9 +9 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4	2f. Learned something that changed the way you understand an issue or concept	71	+6	+4	+5
Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 9a. Identified key information from reading assignments 84 +6 +8 +9 9b. Reviewed your notes after class 68 +4 +4 +4 9c. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 67 +5 +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.)	2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge	79	+5	+3	+3
9a. Identified key information from reading assignments 84 +6 +8 +9 9b. Reviewed your notes after class 68 +4 +4 +4 9c. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 67 +5 +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.) 6b. Used numerical information to examine a real-world problem or issue (unemployment, climate change, public health, etc.)	Learning Strategies				
9b. Reviewed your notes after class 68 +4 +4 +4 +4 9c. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 67 +5 +5 +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.)	Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often"				
9c. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 67 +5 +5 +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.)	9a. Identified key information from reading assignments	84	+6	+8	+9
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.) 45 +8 +7 +7	9b. Reviewed your notes after class	68	+4	+4	+4
Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 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.)	9 _C . Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials	67	+5	+5	+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.)	Quantitative Reasoning				
6a. graphs, statistics, etc.) Used numerical information to examine a real-world problem or issue (unemployment, climate change, public health, etc.) +7 +7 +7	Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often"				
climate change, public health, etc.)	62	54	-1	+2	+1
6c. Evaluated what others have concluded from numerical information 40 +2 +3 +3 +2	hn.	45	+8	+7	+7
	6c. Evaluated what others have concluded from numerical information	40	+2	+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.



Academic Challenge

University of Massachusetts Boston

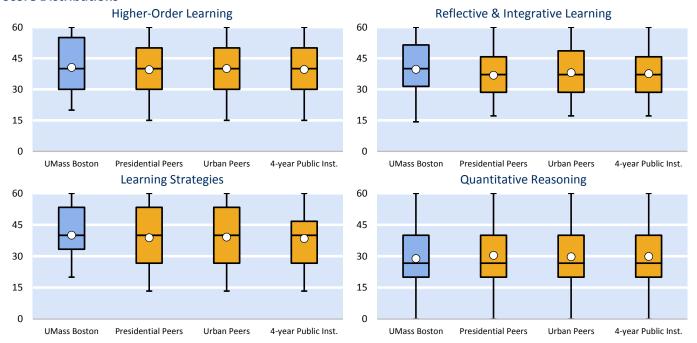
Academic Challenge: Seniors

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.

lean Comparisons				Your seniors con	npared with		
	UMass Boston	President	ial Peers	Urbai	n Peers	4-year Pu	ıblic Inst.
			Effect		Effect		Effect
Engagement Indicator	Mean	Mean	size	Mean	size	Mean	size
Higher-Order Learning	40.6	39.5	.07	40.1	.04	39.6	.07
Reflective & Integrative Learning	39.7	36.8 ***	.22	38.0 *	.13	37.6 **	.17
Learning Strategies	40.0	38.8	.08	39.1	.06	38.4 *	.11
Quantitative Reasoning	28.8	30.4	09	29.7	05	29.9	06

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).

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Academic Challenge

University of Massachusetts Boston

Academic Challenge: Seniors (continued)

Performance^a 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. Dark red bars indicate how much lower your institution's percentage is from that of the comparison group.

### Inst. Unbass Boston Peers Urban Peers Inst.			Percentage po	int difference between y	our seniors and
**Percentage responding "Pory much" or "Quite a bit" about how much coursework emphasized	Higher Order Learning				4-year Public
th. Applying facts, theories, or methods to practical problems or new situations 76 72 73 76 76 77 76 77 77 78 78 79 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70		UMass Boston	Peers	Urban Peers	Inst.
4c. Analyzing an idea, experience, or line of reasoning in depth by examining its parts 73 70 72 71 72 73 75 76 77 77 77 78 78 79 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	Percentage responding "Very much" or "Quite a bit" about how much coursework emphasized	%			
4d. Evaluating a point of view, decision, or information source 4e. Forming a new idea or understanding from various pieces of information 70 +3 -1 -1 -6 Reflective & Integrative Learning **Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 2a. Combined ideas from different courses when completing assignments 67 +0 -3 -3 -3 2b. Connected your learning to societal problems or issues 66 +9 +4 +6 2c. Included diverse perspectives (political, religious, racial/ethnic, gender, etc.) in course discussions or assignments 2b. Examined the strengths and weaknesses of your own views on a topic or issue 71 +8 +5 +6 2c. Tried to better understand someone else's views by imagining how an issue looks from his or her perspective 2c. Included diverse perspective and weaknesses of your own views on a topic or issue 71 +8 +5 +6 22. 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 70 +2 -1 +0 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 84 +3 +1 +2 45 -46 46 +8 47 +10 +12 48 +5 +5 49 +4 +5 40 +15 40 +15 41 +12 42 +15 43 +15 44 +15 45 -15 46 -16 47 +13 +15 48 +15 49 +13 +15 40 +15 41 +15 42 +15 43 +15 44 +15 45 -16 46 -17 47 +17 48 +17 49 +18 40 +19 41 +10 +12 41 +10 +12 42 +110 +12 43 +110 +12 44 +110 +12 45 +15 46 +16 47 +17 48 +17 49 +18 40 +17 41 +10 +12 41 +10 +12 42 +110 +12 43 +110 +12 44 +110 +12 45 +15 46 +16 47 +17 48 +17 49 +18 40 +19 41 +10 +12 41 +10 +12 42 +110 +12 43 +110 +12 44 +110 +12 45 +110 +12 46 +110 +110 +12 47 +110 +12 48 +110 +12 49 +	4b. Applying facts, theories, or methods to practical problems or new situations	76	-2	-2	-1
Reflective & Integrative Learning Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 2a. Combined ideas from different courses when completing assignments 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 27	4c. Analyzing an idea, experience, or line of reasoning in depth by examining its parts	73	⊩ -0	-2	-1
Reflective & Integrative Learning Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 2a. Combined ideas from different courses when completing assignments 2b. Connected your learning to societal problems or issues 2c. Included diverse perspectives (political, religious, racial/ethnic, gender, etc.) in course 2c. Included diverse perspectives (political, religious, racial/ethnic, gender, etc.) in course 2c. Included diverse perspectives (political, religious, racial/ethnic, gender, etc.) in course 2d. Examined the strengths and weaknesses of your own views on a topic or issue 2f. It is 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 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2g. Connected what who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 2g. Identified key information from reading assignments 2g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 2g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 2g. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 2g. Summarized what wo responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 2g. Reached conclusions based on your own analysis of numerical information (numbers, graphs, statistics, etc.) 2g. Used numerical information to examine a real-world problem or issue (unemployment, dimensional formation to examine a real-world problem or issue (unemployment, climate change, public health, etc.)	4d. Evaluating a point of view, decision, or information source	70	+2	-0	+2
Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 2a. Combined ideas from different courses when completing assignments 2b. Connected your learning to societal problems or issues 2c. Included diverse perspectives (political, religious, racial/ethnic, gender, etc.) in course discussions or assignments 2c. Included diverse perspectives (political, religious, racial/ethnic, gender, etc.) in course discussions or assignments 2c. Examined the strengths and weaknesses of your own views on a topic or issue 71 +8 +5 +6 +6 +6 +6 +6 +6 +6 +6 +6 +6 +6 +6 +6	4e. Forming a new idea or understanding from various pieces of information	70	+3	-1	-0
2a. Combined ideas from different courses when completing assignments 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 71	Reflective & Integrative Learning				
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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 71	2a. Combined ideas from different courses when completing assignments	67	+0	-3	-3
discussions or assignments 2d. Examined the strengths and weaknesses of your own views on a topic or issue 71 +8 +5 +6 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 70 +2 -1 +0 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 84 +3 +1 +1 +2 Learning Strategies Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 9a. Identified key information from reading assignments 86 +8 +6 +8 9b. Reviewed your notes after class 9c. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 67 +3 +2 +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.)	2b. Connected your learning to societal problems or issues	66	+9	+4	+6
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 70 +2 -1 +0 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 84 +3 +1 +2 Learning Strategies Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 9a. Identified key information from reading assignments 86 +8 +6 +8 9b. Reviewed your notes after class 67 +3 +2 +5 9c. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 68 +5 +4 +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, dumerical information to examine a real-world problem or issue (unemployment, climate change, public health, etc.)	7C.	62	+13	+10	+12
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 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 2g. Connected ideas from your courses and knowled	2d. Examined the strengths and weaknesses of your own views on a topic or issue	71	+8	+5	+6
2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge 84 +3 +1 +2 Learning Strategies Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 9a. Identified key information from reading assignments 86 +8 +6 +8 9b. Reviewed your notes after class 9c. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 68 +5 +4 +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 .	75	+6	+4	+5
Learning Strategies Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 9a. Identified key information from reading assignments 8b. Reviewed your notes after class 9c. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 6c. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 6d. Reached conclusions based on your own analysis of numerical information (numbers, graphs, statistics, etc.) 6d. 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	70	+2	-1	+0
Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 9a. Identified key information from reading assignments 86	2g. Connected ideas from your courses to your prior experiences and knowledge	84	+3	+1	+2
9a. Identified key information from reading assignments 86 +8 +6 +8 9b. Reviewed your notes after class 67 +3 +2 +5 9c. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 68 +5 +4 +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.)	Learning Strategies				
9b. Reviewed your notes after class 9c. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials 6a. Reached conclusions based on your own analysis of numerical information (numbers, graphs, statistics, etc.) 9b. Reviewed your notes after class 67	Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often"				
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.)	9a. Identified key information from reading assignments	86	+8	+6	+8
Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 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.)	9b. Reviewed your notes after class	67	+3	+2	+5
Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often" 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.)	9c. Summarized what you learned in class or from course materials	68	+5	+4	+5
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.)	Quantitative Reasoning				
graphs, statistics, etc.) Used numerical information to examine a real-world problem or issue (unemployment, decimate change, public health, etc.)	Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often"				
6b. climate change, public health, etc.)	68.	51	-8	-5	-5
6c. Evaluated what others have concluded from numerical information 44 -2 +0 -2 -0	6h.	49	+3	+5	+5
	6c. Evaluated what others have concluded from numerical information	44	-2	+0	-0

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

University of Massachusetts Boston

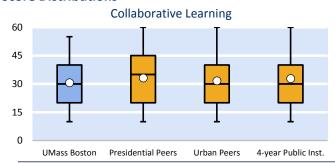
Learning with Peers: First-year students

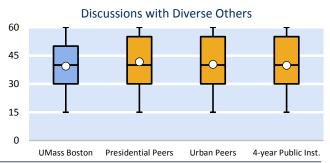
Collaborating with others in mastering difficult material and developing interpersonal and social competence prepare students to deal with complex, unscripted problems they will encounter during and after college. Two Engagement Indicators make up this theme: *Collaborative Learning* and *Discussions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

Mean Comparisons			Your	first-year stude	nts compared v	vith	
	UMass Boston	ton Presidential Peers		Urba	Urban Peers		ıblic Inst.
			Effect		Effect		Effect
Engagement Indicator	Mean	Mean	size	Mean	size	Mean	size
Collaborative Learning	30.6	33.1 **	18	31.6	07	32.8 **	16
Discussions with Diverse Others	39.4	41.7 *	16	40.3	06	39.8	03

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^a 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. Dark red bars indicate how much lower your institution's percentage is from that of the comparison group.

		Percentage point	difference between you	ır FY students and
		Presidential		4-year Public
Collaborative Learning	UMass Boston	Peers	Urban Peers	Inst.
Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often"	%			
1e. Asked another student to help you understand course material	48	-8	-2	-6
1f. Explained course material to one or more students	53	-9	-3	-6
1g. Prepared for exams by discussing or working through course material with other students	46	-5	-2	-4
1h. Worked with other students on course projects or assignments	50	-3	-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	77	-2	+3	+6
8b. People from an economic background other than your own	71	-7	-1	-0
8c. People with religious beliefs other than your own	67	-4	-2	-1
8d. People with political views other than your own	57	-9	-10	-11

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

University of Massachusetts Boston

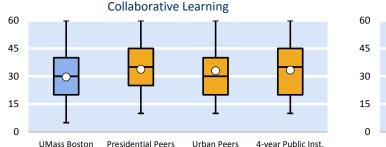
Learning with Peers: Seniors

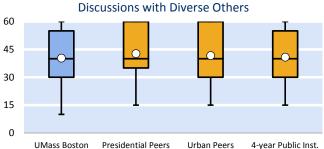
Collaborating with others in mastering difficult material and developing interpersonal and social competence prepare students to deal with complex, unscripted problems they will encounter during and after college. Two Engagement Indicators make up this theme: *Collaborative Learning* and *Discussions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

lean Comparisons				Your seniors com	pared with		
	UMass Boston	ston Presidential Peers		Urban	Urban Peers		blic Inst.
			Effect		Effect		Effect
Engagement Indicator	Mean	Mean	size	Mean	size	Mean	size
Collaborative Learning	29.6	33.8 ***	28	33.0 ***	23	33.3 ***	25
Discussions with Diverse Others	40.4	42.7 *	15	41.8	09	40.8	03

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^a on Indicator Items

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		Percentage poi	nt difference between y	our seniors and
		Presidential		4-year Public
Collaborative Learning	UMass Boston	Peers	Urban Peers	Inst.
Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often"	%			
1e. Asked another student to help you understand course material	33	-14	-10	-13
1f. Explained course material to one or more students	54	-7	-6	-7
1g. Prepared for exams by discussing or working through course material with other students	41	-8	-6	-7
1h. Worked with other students on course projects or assignments	51	-14	-14	-15
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	77	-3	+1	+5
8b. People from an economic background other than your own	71	-6	-4	-2
8c. People with religious beliefs other than your own	72	-3	-0	+2
8d. People with political views other than your own	56	-12	-12	-12

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

University of Massachusetts Boston

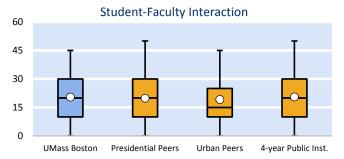
Experiences with Faculty: First-year students

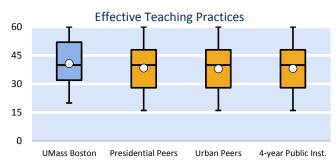
Students learn firsthand how experts think about and solve problems by interacting with faculty members inside and outside of instructional settings. As a result, faculty become role models, mentors, and guides for lifelong learning. In addition, effective teaching requires that faculty deliver course 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 students	compared v	vith	
	UMass Boston	President	tial Peers Effect	Urban	Peers Effect	4-year Pu	blic Inst. Effect
Engagement Indicator	Mean	Mean	size	Mean	size	Mean	size
Student-Faculty Interaction	20.4	19.8	.04	19.1	.09	20.5	.00
Effective Teaching Practices	40.7	38.4 **	.18	38.0 ***	.21	38.1 ***	.20

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^a 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. Dark red bars indicate how much lower your institution's percentage is from that of the comparison group.

		Percentage	e point difference betwee	n your FY students and
		Presidentia	al	4-year Public
Student-Faculty Interaction	UMass Boston	Peers	Urban Peers	Inst.
Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often"	%			
3a. Talked about career plans with a faculty member	33	-1	. +1	-2
3b. Worked w/faculty on activities other than coursework (committees, student groups, etc.)	18	+0	-0	-2
3c. Discussed course topics, ideas, or concepts with a faculty member outside of class	26	+3	+3	+2
3d. Discussed your academic performance with a faculty member	34	+5	+8	+6
Effective Teaching Practices				
Percentage responding "Very much" or "Quite a bit" about how much instructors have				
5a. Clearly explained course goals and requirements	76	+0	-1	-1
5b. Taught course sessions in an organized way	74	-1	. +0	-1
5c. Used examples or illustrations to explain difficult points	73	+1	-0	-1
5d. Provided feedback on a draft or work in progress	77	+10	+16	+15
5e. Provided prompt and detailed feedback on tests or completed assignments	69	+8	+12	+11

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 University of Massachusetts Boston

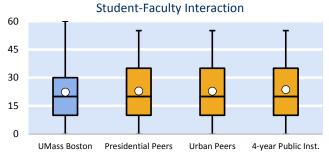
Experiences with Faculty: Seniors

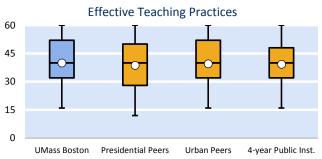
Students learn firsthand how experts think about and solve problems by interacting with faculty members inside and outside of instructional settings. As a result, faculty become role models, mentors, and guides for lifelong learning. In addition, effective teaching requires that faculty deliver course 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 co	mpared with			
	UMass Boston	Preside	ntial Peers Effect	Urba	n Peers Effect	4-year	Public Inst. Effect	
Engagement Indicator	Mean	Mean	size	Mean	size	Mean	size	
Student-Faculty Interaction	22.3	22.9	04	22.8	03	23.6	09	
Effective Teaching Practices	39.9	38.6	.09	39.4	.03	39.2	.05	

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^a 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. Dark red bars indicate how much lower your institution's percentage is from that of the comparison group.

		Percentage po	int difference between y	our seniors and
		Presidential		4-year Public
Student-Faculty Interaction	UMass Boston	Peers	Urban Peers	Inst.
Percentage of students who responded that they "Very often" or "Often"	%			
3a. Talked about career plans with a faculty member	39	-1	-1	-3
3b. Worked w/faculty on activities other than coursework (committees, student groups, etc.)	20	-6	-4	-7
3c. Discussed course topics, ideas, or concepts with a faculty member outside of class	29	-3	-2	-3
3d. Discussed your academic performance with a faculty member	35	+4	+3	+3
Effective Teaching Practices				
Percentage responding "Very much" or "Quite a bit" about how much instructors have				
5a. Clearly explained course goals and requirements	79	+1	-1	-1
5b. Taught course sessions in an organized way	77	+2	-1	-1
5c. Used examples or illustrations to explain difficult points	77	+2	+0	-0
5d. Provided feedback on a draft or work in progress	61	+3	+2	+2
5e. Provided prompt and detailed feedback on tests or completed assignments	68	+5	+5	+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.



Campus Environment

University of Massachusetts Boston

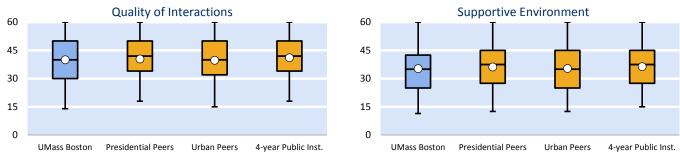
Campus Environment: First-year students

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 studei	nts compared v	vith		
	UMass Boston	Preside	ntial Peers	Urba	n Peers	4-year I	Public Inst.	
			Effect		Effect		Effect	
Engagement Indicator	Mean	Mean	size	Mean	size	Mean	size	
Quality of Interactions	40.0	40.5	04	39.7	.02	41.1	09	
Supportive Environment	35.3	36.2	06	35.4	.00	36.4	08	

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



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Performance^a 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. Dark red bars indicate how much lower your institution's percentage is from that of the comparison group.

		Percei	ntage point	t difference b	etween you	r FY studen	ts and
		Presid	lential			4-yea	r Public
Quality of Interactions	UMass Boston	Pe	ers	Urban	Peers	li	nst.
$\label{lem:percentage} \textit{Percentage rating their interactions a 6 or 7 (on a scale from $I="Poor" to 7="Excellent")$ with}$	%						
13a. Students	47	, I	-3		-2		-3
13b. Academic advisors	45	I	-3	+1)		-3
13c. Faculty	47	+2		+4		+1)
13d. Student services staff (career services, student activities, housing, etc.)	45	+8		+6		+2	1
13e. Other administrative staff and offices (registrar, financial aid, etc.)	39	+2		+3)		-1
Supportive Environment							
Percentage responding "Very much" or "Quite a bit" about how much the institution emphasized							_
14b. Providing support to help students succeed academically	74	(-1	+1			-1
14c. Using learning support services (tutoring services, writing center, etc.)	73		-4		-2		-3
14d. Encouraging contact among students from diff. backgrounds (soc., racial/eth., relig., etc.)	71	+9		+9		+10	
14e. Providing opportunities to be involved socially	62		-6		-7		-10
14f. Providing support for your overall well-being (recreation, health care, counseling, etc.)	65		-5		-2		-6
14g. Helping you manage your non-academic responsibilities (work, family, etc.)	43	+1)	+2	1	+1	
14h. Attending campus activities and events (performing arts, athletic events, etc.)	43		-19		-16		-22
14i. Attending events that address important social, economic, or political issues	53		-0	+3	l	+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

University of Massachusetts Boston

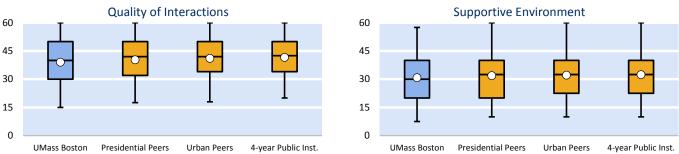
Campus Environment: Seniors

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 con	npared with		
	UMass Boston	Preside	ntial Peers	Urbai	n Peers	4-year Pu	ublic Inst.
			Effect		Effect		Effect
Engagement Indicator	Mean	Mean	size	Mean	size	Mean	size
Quality of Interactions	39.0	40.3	10	41.1 *	16	41.6 **	21
Supportive Environment	30.8	31.9	07	32.1	09	32.4 *	11

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



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		Percentage poi	nt difference between y	our seniors and
		Presidential		4-year Public
Quality of Interactions	UMass Boston	Peers	Urban Peers	Inst.
$Percentage\ rating\ their\ interactions\ a\ 6\ or\ 7\ (on\ a\ scale\ from\ I="Poor"\ to\ 7="Excellent")\ with$	%			
13a. Students	51	-5	-6	-6
13b. Academic advisors	45	-1	-1	-3
13c. Faculty	47	-4	-7	-7
13d. Student services staff (career services, student activities, housing, etc.)	38	+0	-2	-3
13e. Other administrative staff and offices (registrar, financial aid, etc.)	35	+1	-2	-4
Supportive Environment				
Percentage responding "Very much" or "Quite a bit" about how much the institution emphasized				
14b. Providing support to help students succeed academically	61	-6	-7	-8
14c. Using learning support services (tutoring services, writing center, etc.)	57	-7	-8	-7
14d. Encouraging contact among students from diff. backgrounds (soc., racial/eth., relig., etc.)	63	+8	+6	+9
14e. Providing opportunities to be involved socially	56	-5	-7	-9
14f. Providing support for your overall well-being (recreation, health care, counseling, etc.)	56	-3	-3	-6
14g. Helping you manage your non-academic responsibilities (work, family, etc.)	30	-1	-0	-1
14h. Attending campus activities and events (performing arts, athletic events, etc.)	41	-9	-9	-14
14i. Attending events that address important social, economic, or political issues	46	+3	+1	+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.

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Comparisons with High-Performing Institutions University of Massachusetts Boston

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 2016 and 2017 NSSE institutions, and
- (b) institutions with average scores placing them in the top 10% of all 2016 and 2017 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.

			ai staaci	nts compared with	•	
UMass Boston	NSSE T	op 50%		NSSE T	op 10%	
Mean	Mean	Effect size	✓	Mean	Effect size	✓
38.9	39.2	02	✓	41.2 **	17	
37.0	36.6	.04	✓	38.3	10	
40.0	39.8	.01	✓	41.9 **	14	
28.6	28.8	02	✓	30.4 *	12	
30.6	35.2 ***	34		37.1 ***	48	
39.4	41.7 **	16		43.8 ***	31	
20.4	23.8 ***	23		27.2 ***	44	
40.7	40.7	.00	✓	42.6 *	14	
40.0	43.8 ***	33		46.1 ***	51	
35.3	38.2 ***	22		40.0 ***	36	
	Mean 38.9 37.0 40.0 28.6 30.6 39.4 20.4 40.7 40.0	Mean Mean 38.9 39.2 37.0 36.6 40.0 39.8 28.6 28.8 30.6 35.2 *** 39.4 41.7 ** 20.4 23.8 *** 40.7 40.7 40.0 43.8 ***	Mean Mean Effect size 38.9 39.2 02 37.0 36.6 .04 40.0 39.8 .01 28.6 28.8 02 30.6 35.2 *** 34 39.4 41.7 ** 16 20.4 23.8 *** 23 40.7 40.7 .00 40.0 43.8 *** 33	Mean Mean Effect size ✓ 38.9 39.2 02 ✓ 37.0 36.6 .04 ✓ 40.0 39.8 .01 ✓ 28.6 28.8 02 ✓ 30.6 35.2 *** 34 39.4 41.7 ** 16 20.4 23.8 *** 23 40.7 .00 ✓ 40.0 43.8 *** 33	Mean Mean Effect size ✓ Mean 38.9 39.2 02 ✓ 41.2 ** 37.0 36.6 .04 ✓ 38.3 40.0 39.8 .01 ✓ 41.9 ** 28.6 28.8 02 ✓ 30.4 * 30.6 35.2 *** 34 37.1 *** 39.4 41.7 ** 16 43.8 *** 20.4 23.8 *** 23 27.2 *** 40.7 40.7 .00 ✓ 42.6 * 40.0 43.8 *** 33 46.1 ***	Mean Mean Effect size ✓ Mean Effect size 38.9 39.2 02 ✓ 41.2 ** 17 37.0 36.6 .04 ✓ 38.3 10 40.0 39.8 .01 ✓ 41.9 ** 14 28.6 28.8 02 ✓ 30.4 * 12 30.6 35.2 *** 34 37.1 *** 48 39.4 41.7 ** 16 43.8 *** 31 20.4 23.8 *** 23 27.2 *** 44 40.7 40.7 .00 ✓ 42.6 * 14 40.0 43.8 *** 33 46.1 *** 51

Seniors				Your seniors (compared with	
		UMass Boston	NSSE 1	Гор 50%	NSSE T	op 10%
Theme	Engagement Indicator	Mean	Mean	Effect size ✓	Mean	Effect size ✓
	Higher-Order Learning	40.6	41.8	10 ✓	43.3 ***	20
Academic	Reflective and Integrative Learning	39.7	40.0	03 ✓	42.0 ***	19
Challenge	Learning Strategies	40.0	40.7	05 ✓	42.9 ***	20
	Quantitative Reasoning	28.8	31.1 **	14	33.0 ***	26
Learning	Collaborative Learning	29.6	35.8 ***	45	37.9 ***	62
with Peers	Discussions with Diverse Others	40.4	42.3 *	13	44.3 ***	25
Experiences	Student-Faculty Interaction	22.3	29.2 ***	44	33.0 ***	67
with Faculty	Effective Teaching Practices	39.9	41.8 **	14	43.8 ***	29
Campus	Quality of Interactions	39.0	44.8 ***	50	46.9 ***	65
Environmen	^t Supportive Environment	30.8	34.8 ***	29	37.2 ***	46

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 < .001 (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 2016 and 2017 institutions, separately by class. 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 University of Massachusetts Boston

Detailed Statistics: First-year students

	Mea	n statist	ics	Percentile ^d scores					Comparison results				
		h							Deg. of	Mean	f	Effect	
Academic Challenge	Mean	SD ^b	SEM ^c	5th	25th	50th	75th	95th	freedom ^e	diff.	Sig. f	size ^g	
Higher-Order Learning													
UMass Boston (N = 331)	38.9	13.2	.73	20	30	40	50	60					
Presidential Peers	38.4	13.4	.73	20	30	40	45	60	2,229	.4	.585	.033	
Urban Peers	38.0	13.4	.09	20	30	40	45	60	22,836	.4 .9	.221	.033	
	37.5	13.2	.04	15	30	40	45	60	137,069	1.4	.062	.103	
4-year Public Inst. Top 50%	39.2	13.3	.04	20	30	40	50	60	113,332	3	.687	022	
Top 10%	41.2	13.3	.09	20	35	40	50	60	21,274	-2.3	.002	022	
Reflective & Integrative Learnir	าต												
UMass Boston (N = 336)	37.0	12.2	.67	17	29	37	46	57					
Presidential Peers	34.9	12.1	.27	17	26	34	43	57	2,314	2.1	.004	.172	
Urban Peers	35.3	12.0	.08	17	26	34	43	57	23,756	1.7	.010	.141	
4-year Public Inst.	34.6	12.0	.03	17	26	34	43	57	142,857	2.4	.000	.198	
Top 50%	36.6	12.0	.04	17	29	37	46	57	105,433	.4	.497	.037	
Top 10%	38.3	12.3	.08	20	29	37	46	60	23,215	-1.2	.066	101	
Learning Strategies													
UMass Boston (N = 294)	40.0	12.7	.74	20	27	40	47	60					
Presidential Peers	38.0	13.7	.33	13	27	40	47	60	1,988	2.0	.023	.144	
Urban Peers	37.8	13.6	.10	20	27	40	47	60	303	2.2	.004	.159	
4-year Public Inst.	37.8	13.7	.04	20	27	40	47	60	295	2.1	.004	.156	
Top 50%	39.8	13.7	.05	20	27	40	53	60	87,576	.1	.858	.010	
Top 10%	41.9	14.1	.09	20	33	40	53	60	303	-2.0	.009	140	
Quantitative Reasoning													
UMass Boston (N = 328)	28.6	15.8	.87	0	20	27	40	60					
Presidential Peers	27.8	15.6	.36	0	20	27	40	60	2,226	.7	.434	.047	
Urban Peers	27.2	15.4	.10	0	20	27	40	60	22,807	1.4	.109	.089	
4-year Public Inst.	27.7	15.3	.04	0	20	27	40	60	136,492	.9	.313	.056	
Top 50%	28.8	15.2	.04	0	20	27	40	60	122,242	3	.740	018	
Top 10%	30.4	15.2	.09	7	20	27	40	60	30,079	-1.9	.028	122	
Learning with Peers													
Collaborative Learning													
UMass Boston (N = 353)	30.6	13.6	.72	10	20	30	40	55					
Presidential Peers	33.1	14.2	.32	10	20	35	45	60	2,361	-2.5	.002	175	
Urban Peers	31.6	14.0	.09	10	20	30	40	60	24,516	-1.0	.179	072	
4-year Public Inst.	32.8	14.0	.04	10	20	30	40	60	148,365	-2.2	.003	156	
Top 50%	35.2	13.6	.04	15	25	35	45	60	123,014	-4.6	.000	337	
Top 10%	37.1	13.4	.08	15	25	40	45	60	30,393	-6.5	.000	482	
Discussions with Diverse Others	S												
UMass Boston ($N = 300$)	39.4	15.6	.90	15	30	40	50	60					
Presidential Peers	41.7	15.1	.37	15	30	40	55	60	2,005	-2.4	.013	155	
Urban Peers	40.3	15.6	.11	15	30	40	55	60	20,773	-1.0	.292	061	
4-year Public Inst.	39.8	15.4	.04	15	30	40	55	60	122,712	5	.588	031	
Top 50%	41.7	14.9	.04	20	30	40	55	60	112,211	-2.4	.006	159	
Top 10%	43.8	14.5	.09	20	35	45	60	60	26,623	-4.4	.000	306	



Detailed Statistics^a University of Massachusetts Boston

Detailed Statistics: First-year students

	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												
UMass Boston $(N = 326)$	20.4	14.4	.80	0	10	20	30	45				
Presidential Peers	19.8	14.7	.33	0	10	20	30	50	2,258	.6	.499	.040
Urban Peers	19.1	14.5	.10	0	10	15	25	45	23,177	1.3	.111	.089
4-year Public Inst.	20.5	14.5	.04	0	10	20	30	50	139,309	.0	.964	002
Top 50%	23.8	14.7	.06	0	15	20	35	55	71,209	-3.4	.000	230
Top 10%	27.2	15.6	.15	5	15	25	40	60	347	-6.8	.000	438
Effective Teaching Practices												
UMass Boston $(N = 332)$	40.7	13.3	.73	20	32	40	52	60				
Presidential Peers	38.4	13.2	.30	16	28	40	48	60	2,259	2.3	.003	.175
Urban Peers	38.0	13.1	.09	16	28	40	48	60	23,162	2.7	.000	.209
4-year Public Inst.	38.1	13.0	.03	16	28	40	48	60	138,522	2.6	.000	.198
Top 50%	40.7	13.0	.05	20	32	40	52	60	79,554	.0	.997	.000
Top 10%	42.6	13.6	.10	20	36	44	56	60	18,456	-1.9	.012	140
Campus Environment												
Quality of Interactions												
UMass Boston $(N = 273)$	40.0	13.8	.83	14	30	40	50	60				
Presidential Peers	40.5	12.2	.31	18	34	42	50	60	350	4	.617	036
Urban Peers	39.7	13.0	.09	15	32	40	50	60	19,171	.3	.720	.022
4-year Public Inst.	41.1	12.4	.04	18	34	42	50	60	274	-1.1	.204	086
Top 50%	43.8	11.5	.04	22	38	46	52	60	274	-3.8	.000	330
Top 10%	46.1	11.7	.10	24	40	48	56	60	281	-6.0	.000	512
Supportive Environment												
UMass Boston $(N = 274)$	35.3	14.4	.87	11	25	35	43	60				
Presidential Peers	36.2	13.6	.34	13	28	38	45	60	1,872	9	.337	063
Urban Peers	35.4	13.8	.10	13	25	35	45	60	19,235	1	.946	004
4-year Public Inst.	36.4	13.5	.04	15	28	38	45	60	113,140	-1.0	.205	077
Top 50%	38.2	13.1	.04	18	30	40	48	60	275	-2.9	.001	222
Top 10%	40.0	13.0	.09	18	31	40	50	60	279	-4.7	.000	359
10p 10%	40.0	13.0	.09	18	51	40	50	60	219	-4./	.000	

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

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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 University of Massachusetts Boston

Detailed Statistics: Seniors

	Mea	ın statist	ics	Percentile ^d scores				Comparison results				
-		SD ^b	SEM ^c					05:1	Deg. of freedom ^e	Mean	s:- f	Effect
Academic Challenge	Mean	SD	SEIVI	5th	25th	50th	75th	95th	Jreedom	diff.	Sig. ^f	size ^g
Higher-Order Learning												
UMass Boston (N = 379)	40.6	14.4	.74	20	30	40	55	60				
Presidential Peers	39.5	14.4	.28	15	30	40	50	60	2,996	1.1	.174	.075
Urban Peers	40.1	14.0	.08	15	30	40	50	60	386	.5	.510	.035
4-year Public Inst.	39.6	13.8	.03	15	30	40	50	60	380	1.0	.178	.033
Top 50%	41.8	13.5	.03	20	35	40	55	60	381	-1.3	.083	095
Top 10%	43.3	13.4	.08	20	35	40	55	60	387	-2.7	.000	201
Reflective & Integrative Learnin												
UMass Boston $(N = 397)$	39.7	13.6	.68	14	31	40	51	60				
Presidential Peers	36.8	13.0	.25	17	29	37	46	60	3,106	2.9	.000	.219
Urban Peers	38.0	12.8	.07	17	29	37	49	60	35,130	1.6	.011	.129
4-year Public Inst.	37.6	12.6	.03	17	29	37	46	60	397	2.1	.002	.166
Top 50%	40.0	12.3	.04	20	31	40	49	60	399	3	.649	025
Top 10%	42.0	12.2	.08	20	34	43	51	60	408	-2.3	.001	188
Learning Strategies												
UMass Boston $(N = 340)$	40.0	13.8	.75	20	33	40	53	60				
Presidential Peers	38.8	14.5	.30	13	27	40	53	60	451	1.2	.132	.084
Urban Peers	39.1	14.4	.08	13	27	40	53	60	347	.9	.227	.064
4-year Public Inst.	38.4	14.5	.04	13	27	40	47	60	340	1.6	.032	.111
Top 50%	40.7	14.4	.04	20	33	40	53	60	341	7	.356	048
Top 10%	42.9	14.3	.08	20	33	40	60	60	346	-2.8	.000	199
Quantitative Reasoning												
UMass Boston $(N = 372)$	28.8	16.6	.86	0	20	27	40	60				
Presidential Peers	30.4	16.5	.32	0	20	27	40	60	2,994	-1.6	.089	094
Urban Peers	29.7	16.5	.09	0	20	27	40	60	33,930	8	.333	050
4-year Public Inst.	29.9	16.3	.04	0	20	27	40	60	182,594	-1.0	.225	063
Top 50%	31.1	16.2	.04	0	20	33	40	60	154,112	-2.3	.006	142
Top 10%	33.0	15.9	.09	7	20	33	40	60	34,319	-4.1	.000	260
Learning with Peers												
Collaborative Learning												
UMass Boston $(N = 408)$	29.6	15.3	.76	5	20	30	40	60				
Presidential Peers	33.8	14.6	.28	10	25	35	45	60	3,180	-4.1	.000	281
Urban Peers	33.0	14.3	.08	10	20	30	40	60	35,842	-3.4	.000	234
4-year Public Inst.	33.3	14.6	.03	10	20	35	45	60	193,875	-3.7	.000	254
Top 50%	35.8	13.8	.04	15	25	35	45	60	409	-6.2	.000	449
Top 10%	37.9	13.4	.08	15	30	40	50	60	416	-8.3	.000	615
Discussions with Diverse Others												
UMass Boston ($N = 336$)	40.4	16.5	.90	10	30	40	55	60				
Presidential Peers	42.7	16.1	.33	15	35	40	60	60	2,748	-2.4	.012	147
Urban Peers	41.8	16.0	.09	15	30	40	60	60	31,124	-1.4	.112	087
4-year Public Inst.	40.8	15.8	.04	15	30	40	55	60	166,745	5	.579	030
Top 50%	42.3	15.6	.04	15	30	40	60	60	155,324	-1.9	.022	125
Top 10%	44.3	15.3	.08	20	35	45	60	60	33,810	-3.9	.000	255



Detailed Statistics^a University of Massachusetts Boston

Detailed Statistics: Seniors

	Mean statistics				Percentile ^d scores					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													
UMass Boston ($N = 386$)	22.3	16.2	.82	0	10	20	30	60					
Presidential Peers	22.9	15.6	.30	0	10	20	35	55	3,040	6	.467	040	
Urban Peers	22.8	15.9	.09	0	10	20	35	55	34,349	5	.537	032	
4-year Public Inst.	23.6	15.9	.04	0	10	20	35	55	185,415	-1.4	.089	087	
Top 50%	29.2	15.7	.06	5	20	30	40	60	62,265	-7.0	.000	444	
Top 10%	33.0	16.0	.16	10	20	30	45	60	9,912	-10.8	.000	672	
Effective Teaching Practices													
UMass Boston $(N = 382)$	39.9	14.1	.72	16	32	40	52	60					
Presidential Peers	38.6	14.5	.28	12	28	40	50	60	3,044	1.3	.094	.092	
Urban Peers	39.4	13.9	.08	16	32	40	52	60	34,378	.4	.538	.032	
4-year Public Inst.	39.2	13.7	.03	16	32	40	48	60	185,164	.7	.341	.049	
Top 50%	41.8	13.5	.05	20	32	40	52	60	88,483	-1.9	.006	140	
Top 10%	43.8	13.4	.10	20	36	44	56	60	17,900	-3.9	.000	293	
Campus Environment													
Quality of Interactions													
UMass Boston ($N = 320$)	39.0	14.1	.79	15	30	40	50	60					
Presidential Peers	40.3	12.4	.26	18	32	42	50	60	392	-1.3	.126	101	
Urban Peers	41.1	12.5	.07	18	34	42	50	60	325	-2.0	.011	162	
4-year Public Inst.	41.6	12.2	.03	20	34	43	50	60	320	-2.6	.001	210	
Top 50%	44.8	11.6	.04	23	38	46	54	60	321	-5.8	.000	495	
Top 10%	46.9	12.1	.08	23	40	50	58	60	326	-7.8	.000	648	
Supportive Environment													
UMass Boston $(N = 319)$	30.8	14.6	.82	8	20	30	40	58					
Presidential Peers	31.9	14.2	.30	10	20	33	40	60	2,607	-1.1	.214	074	
Urban Peers	32.1	14.3	.08	10	23	33	40	60	29,355	-1.3	.111	090	
4-year Public Inst.	32.4	14.1	.04	10	23	33	40	60	157,239	-1.6	.045	113	
Top 50%	34.8	13.7	.04	13	25	35	45	60	320	-3.9	.000	285	
Top 10%	37.2	13.6	.10	13	28	38	48	60	328	-6.3	.000	464	

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

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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.