Experiences of Academic Engagement and Classroom Community in Learning Communities

Donald Saucier, Ph.D., Kerry Priest, Ph.D., Gregory Eiselein, Ph.D., Stuart Miller, M.S., and Amanda Martens, M.S.

Kansas State University



Campus Context





Campus Context: Kansas State University

- Kansas State University
- Campus Culture



K-State First





K-State First: Programs



• CAT Communities: *Learning Communities*



• First-Year Seminars



• KSBN: Common Reading Program



• GPS (Guide to Personal Success): One-on-One Mentoring Program



K-State First: Area for Expansion

- Residential Learning Communities
- Growth of CAT Communities at K-State:

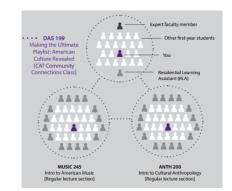
```
Fall 2010: 6 = 2 Residential | 4 Non-Residential | Fall 2012: 14 = 2 Residential | 11 Non-Residential | 1 Study Abroad | Fall 2014: 23 = 6 Residential | 16 Non-Residential | 1 Study Abroad | Fall 2015: 36 = 21 Residential | 15 Non-Residential | 2 Study Abroad
```

• 4 of this year's RCCs supported by grant from Suder Foundation



Residential CAT Communities: Structure

- Two linked general education courses
- One small interactive connections course
- Multiple co-curricular events
- Built around area of student interest
- Located together in same residence hall
- Led by faculty member, who teaches connections course & one gen ed course
- Co-led by peer mentor ("Residential Learning Assistant")
- CAT Community leaders are trained and compensated





CAT Communities: Learning Outcomes

- Critical Thinking
- Communication Skills
- Community Building

Application of Learning





CAT Communities: Performance Highlights

- Better First-Year Persistence: 87.4% versus 81.9% (2013 cohort)
- Better GPA's: 2.99 versus 2.92
- Better Teaching Evaluations: 4.4 average on 5.0 scale (77% above IDEA Database average)
- Average ACT scores of CAT Community students and non-participants are virtually identical (~24.5).



Residential CAT Communities: Performance This Past Semester (Fall 2014)

- Better First-Semester Persistence: 98.8% versus 93.3%
- Better First-Semester GPA's: 3.27 versus 2.95
- Better Teaching Evaluations: 4.88 out of 5.0 (86%): half were perfect 5.0/5.0, another one-third were at 4.9/5.0
- ACT Scores: 23.3 (RCC students) versus 24.6 (non-participants)



Learning Communities





What is a Learning Community (LC)?

- Integrated comprehensive programs in which transformative learning takes place through community process as students develop professionally, civically, and ethically (Brown & Dettinger, 1998).
 - Usually linked in terms of a theme or subject areas (or area of student interest)
 - Designed to support the integration of academic content
 - Designed to provide social relationships



What do LCs do?

- Fosters a Sense of Community (Lichtenstein, 2005)
 - Promotes personal connection through shared intellectual experience
 - Promotes engagement and knowledge integration through collaborative learning
 - Facilitates student-faculty interaction inside and outside the classroom
- Provides a support network and engages students more fully in academic life at the institution (Tinto, 1997)
- Promotes personal connection through shared intellectual experiences, engagement and knowledge integration through collaborative learning (Brownell & Swaner, 2010; Kuh, 2008)



How do LCs affect students?

- Enhanced academic performance (Lord, Coston, Davis, & Johannes, 2012; Zheng, Saunders, Shelley, & Whalen, 2002)
 - GPA & Study Habits
- Increased student engagement and involvement, satisfaction with college experience, and better career preparation (Engstrom & Tinto 2007; Lord et al., 2012; Rocconi, 2012; Stassen, 2003; Taylor, Moore, MacGregor, & Lindblad 2003; Zhao & Kuh, 2004)
- Allows for friendship formation and greater sense of community (Jaffee, Carle, Phillips, & Paltoo, 2008)



Study 1



Study 1 Research Question

• Do learning community participants experience a sense of community in the classroom?



Study 1 Method

- Students completed a measure of classroom community
 - During the first and last meetings of their class in the Fall 2013 semester
- 83 students were enrolled in learning communities
- 384 students were enrolled in first-year seminars

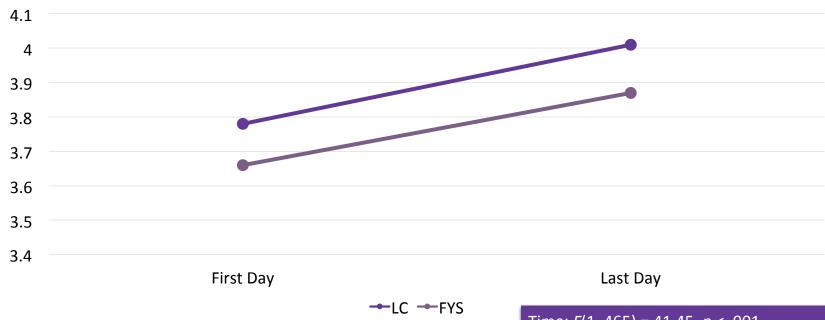


Classroom Community Measure

- Classroom Community Scale (CCS; Rovai, 2001)
- 20 items, response scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree)
- 1. Perceived "Connectedness" in the course
 - E.g., I feel connected to others in this course
- 2. Perceived "Learning" in the course
 - E.g., I feel that I am encouraged to ask questions
- 3. Overall Classroom Community



Overall Community Results



KANSAS STATE

Time: F(1, 465) = 41.45, p < .001Class: F(1, 465) = 10.07, p = .002TxC: F(1, 465) = 0.10, p = .752

Study 1 Conclusions

- Learning Community students reported levels of classroom community:
 - At relatively high levels on the first day of class
 - At significantly higher levels on the last day of class
 - That were significantly higher than those reported by FYS students
- Learning Community students are experiencing a community



Study 2



Study 2 Research Question

 Do learning community participants experience community and academic engagement differently in their learning communities than in other courses?

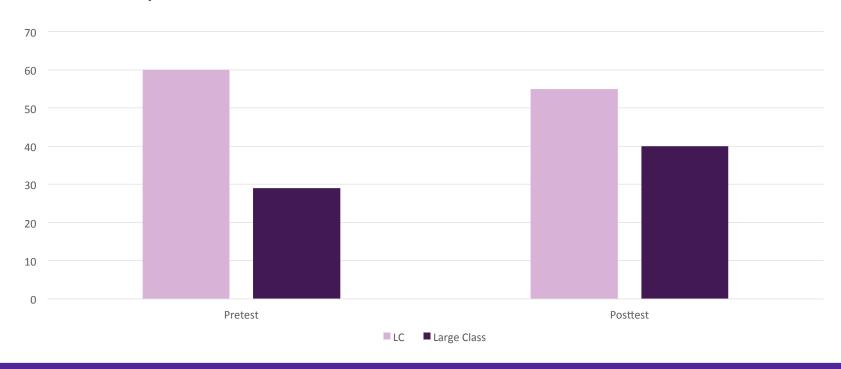


Study 2 Method

- Students were invited to complete measures of classroom community, academic engagement, etc.
 - About one month into the Fall 2014 semester
 - About two weeks prior to the end of the Fall 2014 semester
- 69 students were enrolled in learning communities
 - Five different LCs were represented
 - Offered measures for both their LC and a large (interconnected) course
- 364 students were not enrolled in learning communities
 - Offered measures only for the large course



Participation Rates





Classroom Community Measure

- Classroom Community Scale (CCS; Rovai, 2001)
- 20 items, response scale of 1 (*strongly disagree*) to 5 (*strongly agree*)

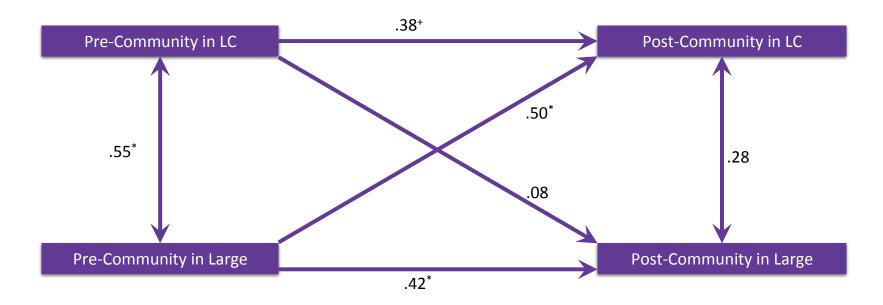


Academic Engagement Measure

- Academic Engagement Scale (Rupayana & Fullagar, 2008)
- 16 items, response scale of agreement from 1 (not at all) to 9 (very much)
- 1. Intrinsic Motivation
 - E.g., I feel good when doing work for this class
- 2. Absorption
 - E.g., I am very absorbed in my work for this class
- 3. Dedication/Challenge
 - E.g., I often felt proud of the work that I did for this class
- 4. Vigor
 - E.g., I often feel energized by the work in this class
- 5. Overall Academic Engagement

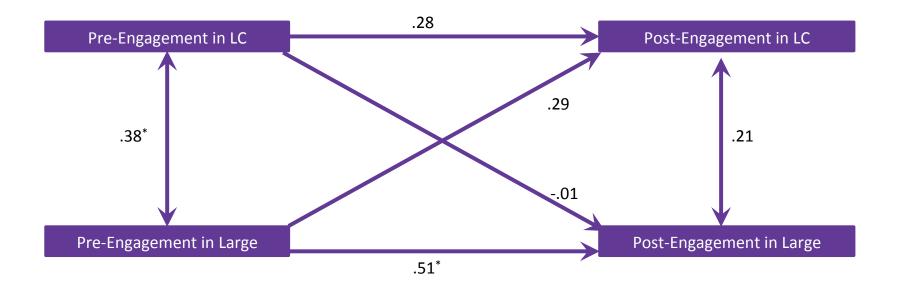


Community Relationships



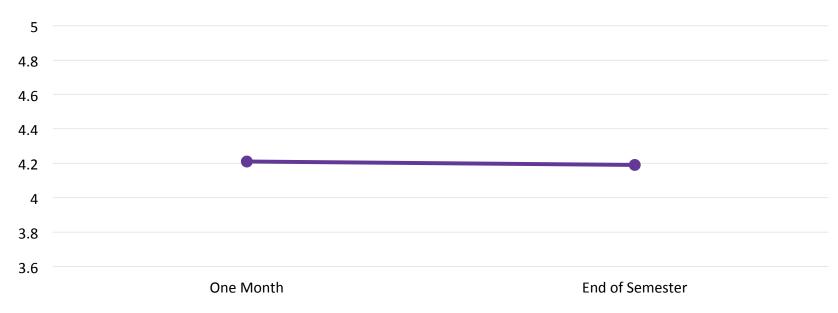


Engagement Relationships



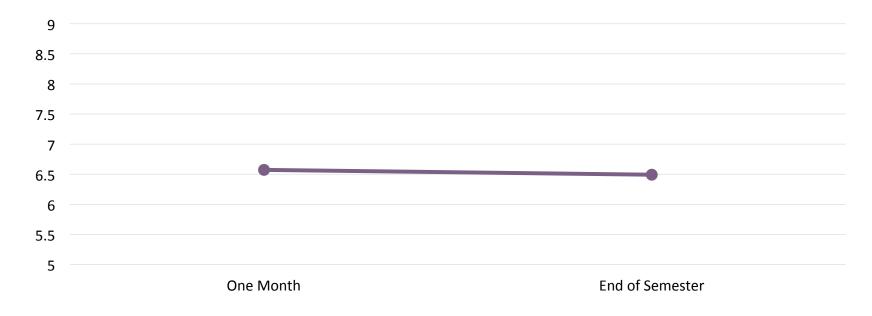


Community in LC



CCS: t(26) = 0.17, p = .868

Engagement in LC



Engage: t(26) = 0.28, p = .786

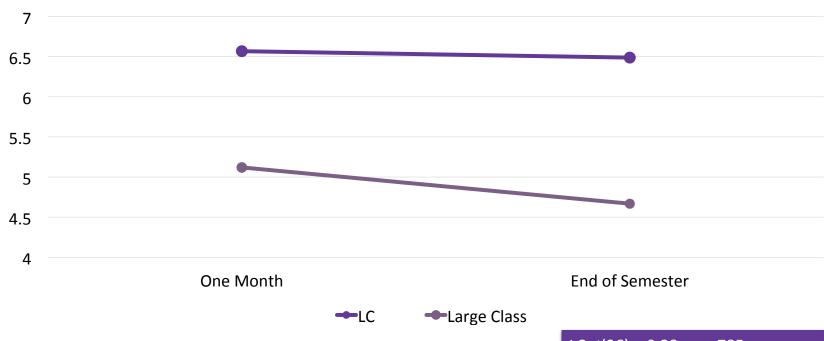


Community in LC versus Large Class (LC Students)





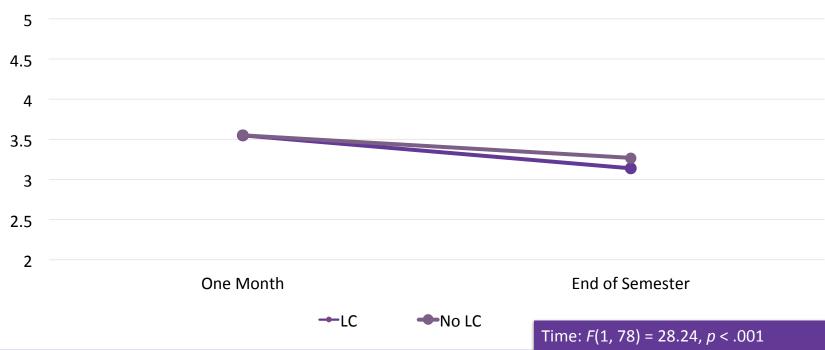
Engagement in LC versus Large Class (LC Students)



KANSAS STATE

LC: t(26) = 0.28, p = .785Large: t(22) = 3.20, p = .004

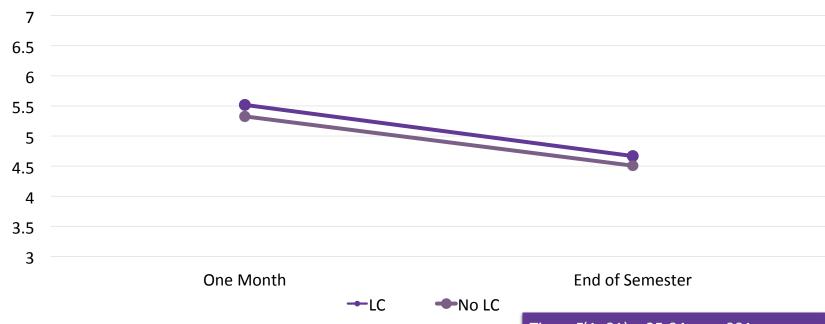
Community in Large Class (LC versus No LC Students)





Time X LC: F(1, 78) = 1.18, p = .281

Engagement in Large Class (LC versus No LC Students)



KANSAS STATE

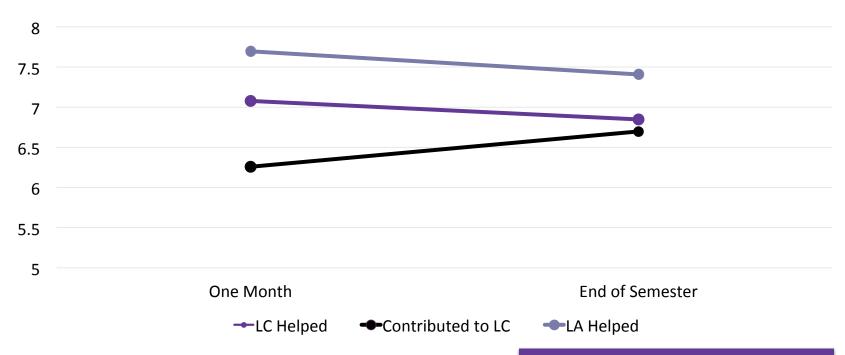
Time: F(1, 81) = 25.04, p < .001Time X LC: F(1, 81) = 0.01, p = .935

Additional Items

- 3 items, response scale of agreement from 1 (not at all) to 9 (very much)
- Do you feel like being a part of your CAT Community helps you to achieve your educational goals?
- Do you feel like you have contributed to your CAT Community?
- Do you feel like your Learning Assistant has helped create a positive learning community?



Additional Items



KANSAS STATE

LC Helped: t(25) = 0.65, p = .523

Contributed to LC: t(26) = 1.89, p = .069

LA Helped: t(26) = 1.40, p = .175

Do you feel like being a part of your CAT Community helps you to achieve your educational goals?

- It provides me with many resources and people to go to if I need help or have any questions that I need answered and I would not be able to access these resources without the CAT community.
- Being a part of my CAT Community helps me achieve by helping me connects several topics together. It's a place where we can discuss certain issues more in depth. The CAT Community is also great place to find people that can help you in your classes.
- It allows me to open up and stay organized. I can apply this in other courses



Do you feel like you have contributed to your CAT Community?

- We all contribute to our community by helping each other with questions or concerns and having each other's back whenever they need it.
- I keep the conversations going; I spark interest in what we learn. I try to be as supportive as possible when we get together as a group.
- We created a very strong community and we each had our own roles in creating that community... just being friendly and open to others was my way to help create a strong bond between all of us.



Do you feel like your Learning Assistant has helped create a positive learning community?

- Our Learning Assistant provides us with many resources to help us succeed at college and she is very passionate about our education.
- Our learning assistant has helped make our group more of a community.
- They have contributed by making us feel comfortable and connected and really valuing what everyone has to offer.
- She has helped us get and stay connected.



Academic Performance in Large Class

 Performance Domain 	<u>Comparison</u>	<u>Significance</u>
Final Grade (%)	LC (89.7%) > No LC (84.1%)	**
 Comprehensive Final (%) 	LC (86.5%) > No LC (83.8%)	+
Exam Average (%)	LC (86.5%) > No LC (83.6%)	+
Chapter Quizzes (%)	LC (91.8%) > No LC (86.6%)	*
Fieldwork	LC > No LC	+
• Extra Points	LC > No LC	*
 Attendance 	LC > No LC	*



Study 2 Conclusions

- Learning community students experienced more community and engagement in their learning communities than in the large course
- These experiences did not transfer to their experiences in the large course
- However, learning community students outperformed students not involved in learning communities on several academic performance areas in the large class



Study 2 Conclusions

In our students' own words:

- It taught me many valuable skills needed to go through some of the other classes I had.
- They make me want to do better in everything I do.



Conclusions



Overall Conclusion

- Learning communities are associated with students' experiencing greater levels of classroom community and academic engagement
- Further, these experiences of community and engagement in learning communities help to foster students' success both within and beyond the learning community classroom



Put Simply and Generally

• Fostering a sense of community and engagement in your own classroom will benefit your students beyond your four walls



Our Next Steps and Next Questions

- Building on strengths of residential, faculty-led learning communities
- Preparing faculty to lead learning communities
- Examining the future impacts of learning community involvement
- Identifying and measuring the processes that drive these impacts



Thank you!

Donald Saucier: saucier@ksu.edu

Gregory Eiselein: eiselei@ksu.edu



References

- Baxter Magolda, M. B. (2004). Self-authorship as the common goal of 21st century education. In M. B.
- Baxter Magolda & P. M. King's (Eds.), Learning partnerships: Theory and models of practice to educate for self-authorship (pp. 1-35). Sterling, VA: Stylus.
- Brower, A. M., & Dettinger, K. M. (1998). What IS a Learning Community?. About Campus, 3(4). 15.
- Brownell, J. E., & Swaner, Lynn E. (2010). *Five high impact practices: Research on learning outcomes, completion, & Quality.* Washington, DC: Association of American Colleges and Universities.
- Engstrom, C., & Tinto, V. (2008). Access without support is not opportunity. *Change 40*(1): 46–51. Retrieved from: http://www.jstor.org/stable/40178285
- Firmin, M. W., Warner, S. C., Johnson, C. B. Firebaugh, S. D., & Firmin, R. L. (2010). A learning community's potential social impact: A qualitative analysis. *Learning Communities Journal*, 2(1), 73-94.
- Jaffee, D., Carle, A. C., Phillips, R., & Paltoo, L. (2008). Intended and unintended consequences of first-year learning communities: An initial investigation. *Journal of the First-Year Experience and Students in Transition*, 20(1), 53-70.



- Johnson, D. W., Johnson, R. T., & Smith, K. A. (1998). *Active learning: Cooperation in the college classroom* (2nd ed.). Edina, MN: Interaction Book Company.
- Lichtenstein, M. (2005). The importance of classroom environments in the assessment of learning community outcomes. *Journal of College Student Development*, 46(4), 341-356.
- Rocconi, L. M. (2012). The impact of learning communities on first-year students' growth and development in college. *Research in Higher Education*, *52*(2), 178-193.
- Stassen, M. L. (2003). Student outcomes: The impact of varying living-learning community models. *Research in Higher Education, 44*(5), 581-613.
- Taylor, K., Moore, W. S., MacGregor, J., & Lindblad, J. (2003). *Learning community research and assessment: What we know now*. Olympia, WA: The Evergreen State College.
- Tinto, V. (1997). Colleges as communities: Exploring the educational character of student persistence. *Journal of Higher Education, 68*(6), 599-623. Retrieved from http://www.jstor.org/stable/2959965.



- Tinto, V. (2003). Learning better together: The impact of learning communities on student success. Higher Education monograph series, 1(8).
- Tinto, V., & Russo, P. (1994). Coordinated studies programs: Their effect on student involvement at a community college. *Community College Review 22*(2): 16–25.
- Wenger, E. (1998). *Communities of practice: Learning, meaning, and identity.* New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Zhao, C. Z., & Kuh, G. D. (2004). Adding value: Learning communities and student engagement. *Research in Higher Education*, 45(2), 115-138.

