



## Abstract

This study investigates how graduate students are engaged in a unique spectrum of university and departmental activities proven to be important to their academic and personal development. Using the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE) conceptual framework, the graduate student engagement model is empirically developed and tested. Data collected from 2,504 graduate students at University of Missouri evidence that graduate students engage in educational activities in a similar pattern of undergraduates. Doctoral and master's students, regardless of gender, whether they are full or part time, have a consistent pattern of engagement. Students at different stages of the program have distinctive advising needs. Students with different career plans take unique patterns of engagement. What graduate education impacts students most is the personal development, followed by academic development. Students voiced the need for quality advising programs focusing on career options, as well as clearly communicated procedures in a timely fashion. Social life is another important aspect that needs to be improved.

What Matters in Graduate School?  
Exploring Patterns of Student Engagement,  
Academic and Personal Development

The desired outcome of higher education is student learning and development, rather than mere institutional resources accumulated (Kuh, 2001). The extent and quality of students' engagement in educationally purposeful activities is the single best predictor of undergraduate learning and development (Astin, 1993; Pascarella & Terenzini, 1991; Pace, 1980). At the undergraduate level, student engagement has been measured by the National Study of Student Engagement (NSSE). At the graduate level, however, siK36S2 gsBT59931.8lar con 0.002 522.5993 TmTm75K

## Graduate Engagement Model

When applying the undergraduate model to the graduate, se

- ◆ Program: Doctoral; and Master's
- ◆ Ethnicity: Minority (African-American, American-Indian, and Hispanic); Asian; and White
- ◆ Gender: Male; and Female
- ◆ Full-time Status: Full-time; and Part-time
- ◆ Citizenship: U.S. students; and International students
- ◆ Status in Program: Taking Courses; Completed Courses; Passed Qualifying; Proposal Accepted;
- ◆ Career Plans: Faculty in Higher Education; Administrator in Higher Education; Government; Research/Industry; and Post-Doctoral

The reliability coefficient (Cronbach's alpha) represents the degree to which the items contributing to the construct consistently measure the same thing across respondents. The GSS 2002 reliability measure is based on a sample of 2,504 graduate students enrolled at University of Missouri in the spring semester of 2002. Table 1 presents the standardized item alpha reliability of each clustered item in GSS as compared with the NSSE 2001 instrument. Obviously, GSS has higher reliability in educational activities, but not the other two categories of items.

TABLE 1: RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS  
COLLEGE ACTIVITIES, EDUCATIONAL AND PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT, AND  
OPINION ABOUT YOUR SCHOOL

Items	Cronbach Alpha	
	GSS	NSSE
Educational Activities	.93	.84
Academic and Personal Growth	.79	.88
Opinion about School	.68	.84

## The Sample

In the spring of 2002, the Graduate Student Survey (GSS) was electronically distributed to a random sample of 6,097 graduate students at the University of Missouri. These students had been enrolled in both Fall 2001 AND Spring 2002 semesters and had ample university experiences to respond to the survey questionnaire. Three weeks following the initial delivery, 2,504 valid surveys were returned for data analysis, constituting an overall response rate of 41.1%.

## Limitations

This study is subject to the following major limitations:

1. With a response rate of 41.1% in the survey research, the initial random sample selection design was not fully reflected in the final data set. Therefore, cautions are needed for any generalization from this sample.
2. The original purpose of the survey project was to collect data for the development of institutional strategic performance indicators. Due to the administrative awareness, such as the necessity to rate the quality of the programs, item scales did not directly measure the frequency of educational activities. As a result, the level of engagement was transferred from the common practices in satisfaction surveys. For example, if a student responded “excellent” to Item “Opportunity for meaningful interaction with faculty”, the rate was regarded as the highest level of engagement of this item.
3. With one out of three respondents being international students, the survey results have to be interpreted with extra caution.



Profile of GSS 2002 Respondents

Immediately prior to attending current graduate programs, about 58% of the doctoral students were either undergraduate or graduate students, 52% of the master's students were undergraduate students. One out of three students had been working in a related field (Table 3).

TABLE 3: PROFILE OF GSS 2000 RESPONDENTS:

		<b>Doctoral</b>	<b>Master's</b>
Prior Status	Undergraduate	18%	38%
	Graduate Student	40%	14%
	Volunteer	0%	1%
	Work/related fields	34%	34%
	Work/unrelated fields	8%	14%
Current Status in Prog.	Taking courses	34%	68%
	Completed course work	22%	19%
	Passed Qualifying	28%	7%
	Proposal Accepted	16%	5%
Career Plan	Work in Government	4%	7%
	Work in Hi-ed admin	8%	5%
	Work as Hi-ed faculty	48%	10%
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When doctoral students were asked: “What do you plan to do once you secure your degree?”, 48% indicated their plans to be a faculty member in higher education; 17% would go for post-doctoral studies; 16% to industry/research; and only 4% implied they would work in a government.

### Patterns of Graduate Student Engagement

$SD=.848$ ;  $P=.000$ ), as well as White ( $M=3.93$ ;  $SD=.8$ ;  $P=.000$ ) and Asian students.

Using the groups in the career plans, four groups demonstrated statistical significance regarding level of academic challenge. They were: higher education faculty ( $M=3.96$ ;  $SD=.811$ ) and post-doc ( $M=3.76$ ;  $SD=.919$ ;  $P=.037$ ); higher education faculty and research/industry ( $M=3.58$ ;  $SD=.812$ ;  $P=.000$ ); higher education administration ( $M=3.91$ ;  $SD=.851$ ;  $P=.006$ ) and research/industry; government ( $M=3.91$ ;  $SD=.787$ ;  $P=.006$ ) and research/industry.

Independent *t-test* revealed differences in U.S. ( $M=3.95$ ;  $SD=.796$ ) and international students ( $M=3.49$ ;  $SD=.851$ ;  $P=.025$ ); and full-time ( $M=3.76$ ;  $SD=.858$ ) and part-time students ( $M=3.92$ ;  $SD=.768$ ;  $P=.005$ ).

#### Active and Collaborative Learning

For the active and collaborative items, main effects were displayed in ethnicity ( $F=31.16$ ;  $DF=2$ ;  $P=.000$ ). Post hoc analysis resulted in statistical significance between Minority ( $M=3.46$ ;  $SD=.93$ ;  $P=.000$ ) and Asian students ( $M=2.91$ ;  $SD=.841$ ), White ( $M=3.43$ ;  $SD=.946$ ;  $P=.000$ ) and Asian students.

U.S. students ( $M=3.44$ ;  $SD=.938$ ) showed statistically higher levels of active and collaborative learning ( $p=.012$ ) than international students ( $M=2.99$ ;  $SD=.858$ ).

#### Student Interactions with Faculty

Ethnicity ( $F=7.28$ ;  $DF=2$ ;  $p=.000$ ), status in program ( $F=3.11$ ;  $DF=3$ ;  $p=.026$ ), and career plans ( $F=4.49$ ;  $DF=4$ ;  $p=.001$ ) had main effects on the levels of student interaction with faculty. Specifically, minority students ( $M=3.68$ ;  $SD=.908$ ;  $P=.044$ ) showed a higher level of interaction with faculty than Asian students ( $M=3.34$ ;  $SD=.885$ ), and White students ( $M=3.61$ ;  $SD=.986$ ;  $P=.000$ ) also had more interaction with faculty than Asian students.



## Graduate Student Academic and Personal Development

### Academic Development

Independent t-test showed that doctoral students ( $M=3.73$ ;  $SD=.504$ ) scored significantly higher in levels of academic development than master's students ( $M=3.46$ ;  $SD=.557$ ;  $p=.002$ ).

Status in program ( $F=10.99$ ;  $DF=3$ ;  $p=.000$ ), and career plan ( $F=40.02$ ;  $DF=4$ ;  $p=.000$ ) had main effects on levels of academic gain. Three of the four groups in status of program evidenced statistical significance in post hoc tests: proposals accepted ( $M=3.76$ ;  $SD=.561$ ) and taking courses ( $M=3.57$ ;  $SD=.549$ ;  $p=.000$ ); proposal accepted and completed courses ( $M=3.55$ ;  $SD=.541$ ;  $P=.000$ ). Different levels of academic gain were also found in six pairs under career plans defined by where students wanted to work upon degree completion: faculty ( $M=3.89$ ;  $SD=.485$ ) and post-doc ( $M=3.72$ ;  $SD=.48$ ;  $p=.003$ ); faculty and higher education administrator ( $M=3.6$ ;  $SD=.53$ ;  $p=.000$ ); faculty and government ( $M=3.53$ ;  $SD=.441$ ;  $p=.000$ ); faculty and research/industry ( $M=3.48$ ;  $SD=.517$ ;  $p=.000$ ); post-doc and government ( $P=.042$ ); and post-doc and research/industry ( $P=.0.00$ ).

### Personal Development

ANOVA demonstrated main effects in personal development grouped by students' status in the program ( $F=9.17$ ;  $DF=3$ ;  $p=.000$ ). Post hoc tests showed statistical significances between students whose proposals were accepted ( $M=4.01$ ;  $SD=.673$ ); and those who were taking courses ( $M=3.88$ ;  $SD=.658$ ;  $p=.000$ ); and proposals accepted and completed courses ( $M=3.9$ ;  $SD=.623$ ;  $p=.002$ ).

students ( $M=3.97$ ;  $SD=.599$ ) evidenced higher levels of personal gain than U.S. students ( $M=3.91$ ;  $SD=.685$ ;  $p=.000$ ).

### Career Preparation

Ethnicity was significant using career preparation as the dependent variable ( $F=7.14$ ;  $DF=2$ ;  $p=.000$ ). White students ( $M=3.09$ ;  $SD=.648$ ) felt significantly better prepared for their careers than Asian students ( $M=2.92$ ;  $SD=.589$ ;  $p=.000$ ). U.S. students ( $M=3.09$ ;  $SD=.653$ ) were more positive about their career preparations ( $p=.031$ ) at graduate schools than international students ( $M=3.02$ ;  $SD=.614$ ).

### Satisfaction with University Experience

ANOVA evidenced significant different levels of overall satisfaction in ethnicity ( $F=4.62$ ;  $DF=2$ ;  $p=.010$ ). The post hoc test showed statistical differences between Black students ( $M=3.63$ ;  $SD=.568$ ) and White students (

(Bragg, 1976, p.1). The graduate faculty is the critical agent conducting this engagement, because its members define knowledge and disciplinary values, model the roles of academics in the discipline, and produce practical help and advise (Stein & Weidman, 1990). Graduate student peers are the other



change the culture of higher education by institutionalizing future faculty training in all disciplines.

Thirdly, more attention should be tuned to the quality of graduate students' social lives. In spite of the comparatively higher rates on faculty and student interaction items, students, in their comments, told the feeling of isolation, loneliness, and lack of communications. They recommended more interaction with faculty and students outside the classrooms and labs, as well as on social occasions. They were looking forward to getting to know people from different departments and disciplines, even different schools and universities.

Finally, this study illustrates the need for the development of a valid and reliable instrument to measure student engagement at the graduate level across the nation. Graduate education, both its undisputed importance and its substantial cost would seem to justify considerably more attention and systematic empirical investigation. In the mean time, we need to bear in mind that because graduate education is departmentally and disciplinary based, the decentralization of activities complicates enormously the task of even describing the process in anything like general terms, quite apart from collecting the most basic data (Bowen and Rudenstine, 1992). In spite of its intricacy, a number of nationally known attempts have been very successful in assessing graduate student satisfaction and critical processes. Such efforts are represented by the surveys conducted by Golde and Dore (2001), the Higher Education Data Sharing (HEDS, 1999; 2002), the National Association of Graduate and Professional Students (1999), and the National Science Foundation (NSF, 1999), to name a few. One most important observation from the current study demonstrates that doctoral and master's students, regardless of gender or whether they are full or part time, had a relatively consistent pattern of engagement in educational activities. This could imply not only the feasibility of, but also the benefit to collecting data on an even broader scale. In addition, numerous schools of graduate studies and research assess their local student satisfaction at intervals. With quality-integrated research on well-designed and replicated studies,



patterns of graduate student engagement based on the NSSE undergraduate model will take shape in the near future. We are looking forward to be part of this endeavor.

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