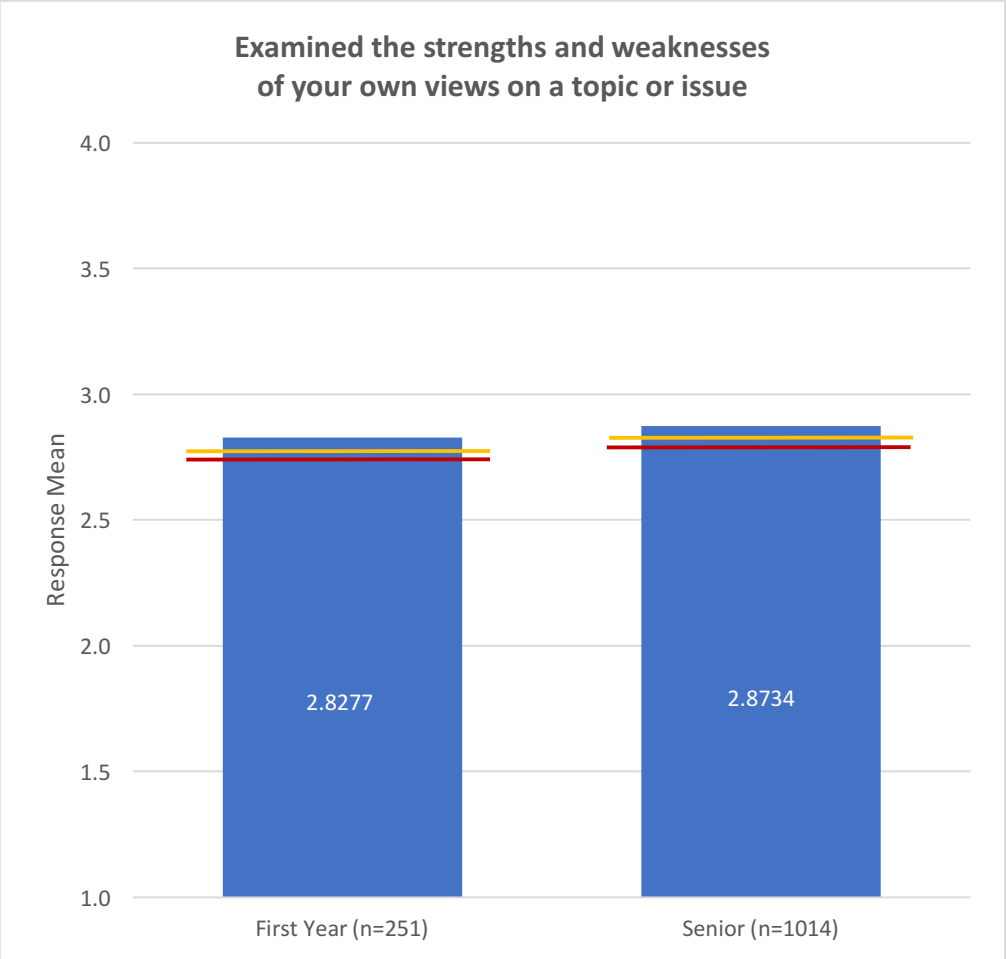
CHART 1: NSSE Question 2c

During the current school year, about how often have you done the following?



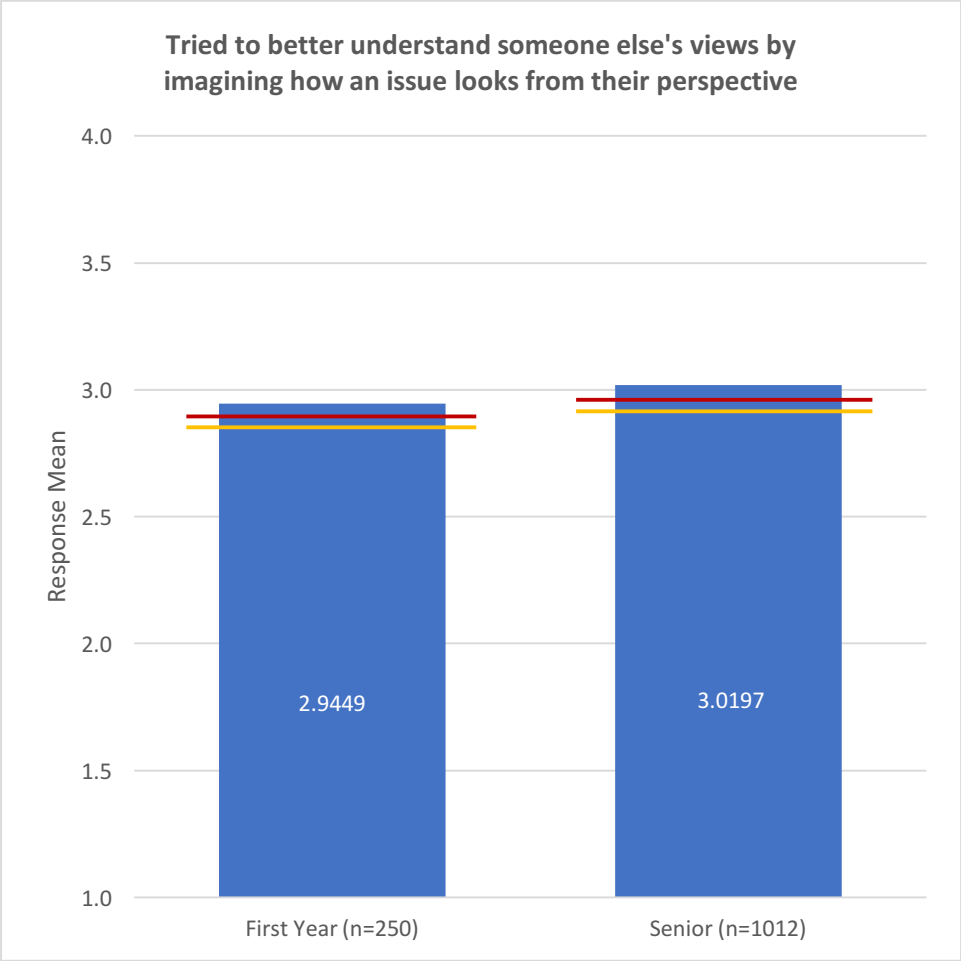
	Mean	*Effect Size*		*Mean*	*Effect Size*
CSUEB First Years	2.8277		CSUEB Seniors	2.8734	
Far West First Years	2.7600	0.0847	**Far West Seniors**	2.8340	0.0320
Carnegie First Years	2.7628	0.0807	**Carnegie Seniors**	2.8558	0.0594

Response Scale
1 = Never
2 = Sometimes
3 = Often
4 = Very Often

Statistical comparisons: Items with mean differences that are larger than would be expected by chance are noted with asterisks referring to three significance levels (*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001). Significance levels indicate the probability that an observed difference is due to chance. Statistical significance does not guarantee the result is substantive or important. Large sample sizes tend to generate more statistically significant results even though the magnitude of mean differences may be inconsequential. Consult effect sizes to judge the practical meaning of differences.
Unless otherwise noted, statistical comparisons are two-tailed independent t-tests.
Effect size: Effect size indicates practical significance. An effect size of .2 is often considered small, .5 moderate, and .8 large. A positive effect size indicates that your institution's mean was greater than that of the comparison group. A negative effect size indicates your institution lags behind the comparison group.

CHART 2: NSSE Question 2d

During the current school year, about how often have you done the following?



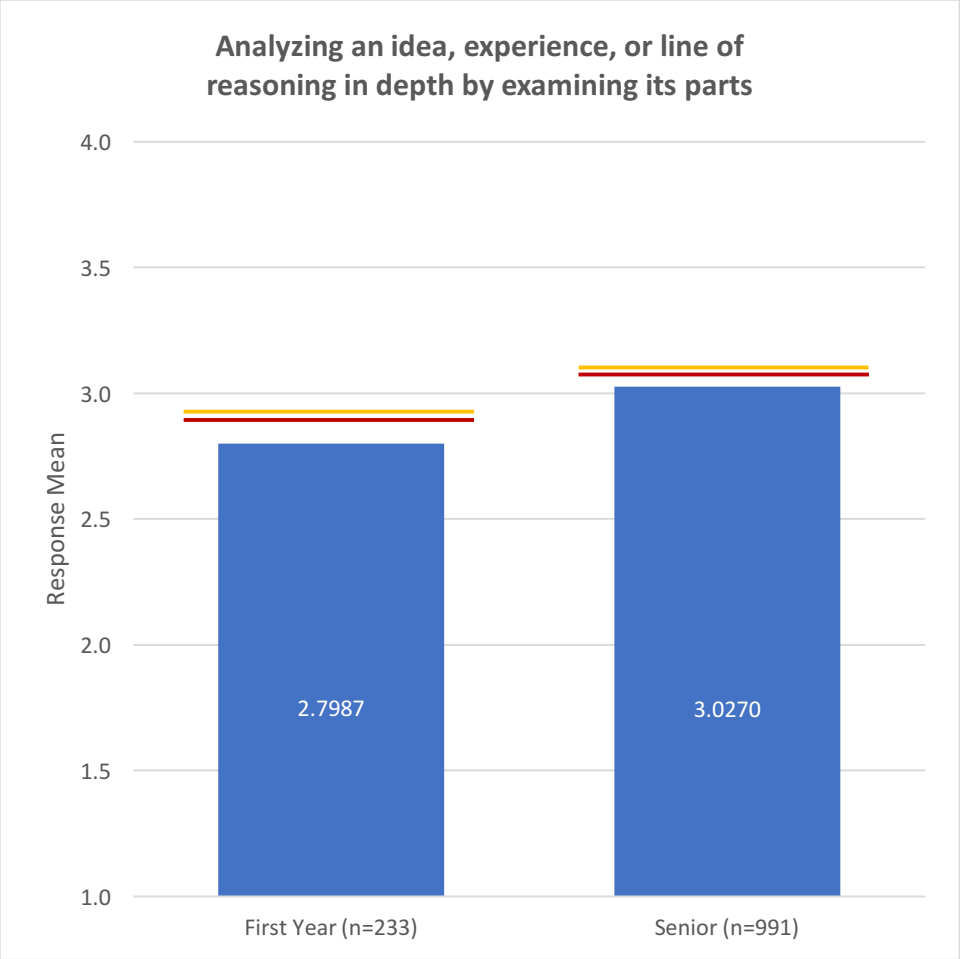
	Mean	*Effect Size*		*Mean*	*Effect Size*
CSUEB First Years	2.9448		CSUEB Seniors	3.0197	
Far West First Years	2.9219	0.0290	**Far West Seniors**	2.9940	0.0320
Carnegie First Years	2.8921	0.0665	**Carnegie Seniors**	2.9719	0.0594

Response Scale
1 = Never
2 = Sometimes
3 = Often
4 = Very Often

Statistical comparisons: Items with mean differences that are larger than would be expected by chance are noted with asterisks referring to three significance levels (*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001). Significance levels indicate the probability that an observed difference is due to chance. Statistical significance does not guarantee the result is substantive or important. Large sample sizes tend to generate more statistically significant results even though the magnitude of mean differences may be inconsequential. Consult effect sizes to judge the practical meaning of differences.
Unless otherwise noted, statistical comparisons are two-tailed independent t-tests.
Effect size: Effect size indicates practical significance. An effect size of .2 is often considered small, .5 moderate, and .8 large. A positive effect size indicates that your institution's mean was greater than that of the comparison group. A negative effect size indicates your institution lags behind the comparison group.

CHART 3: NSSE Question 4c

During the current school year, about how often has your coursework emphasized the following?



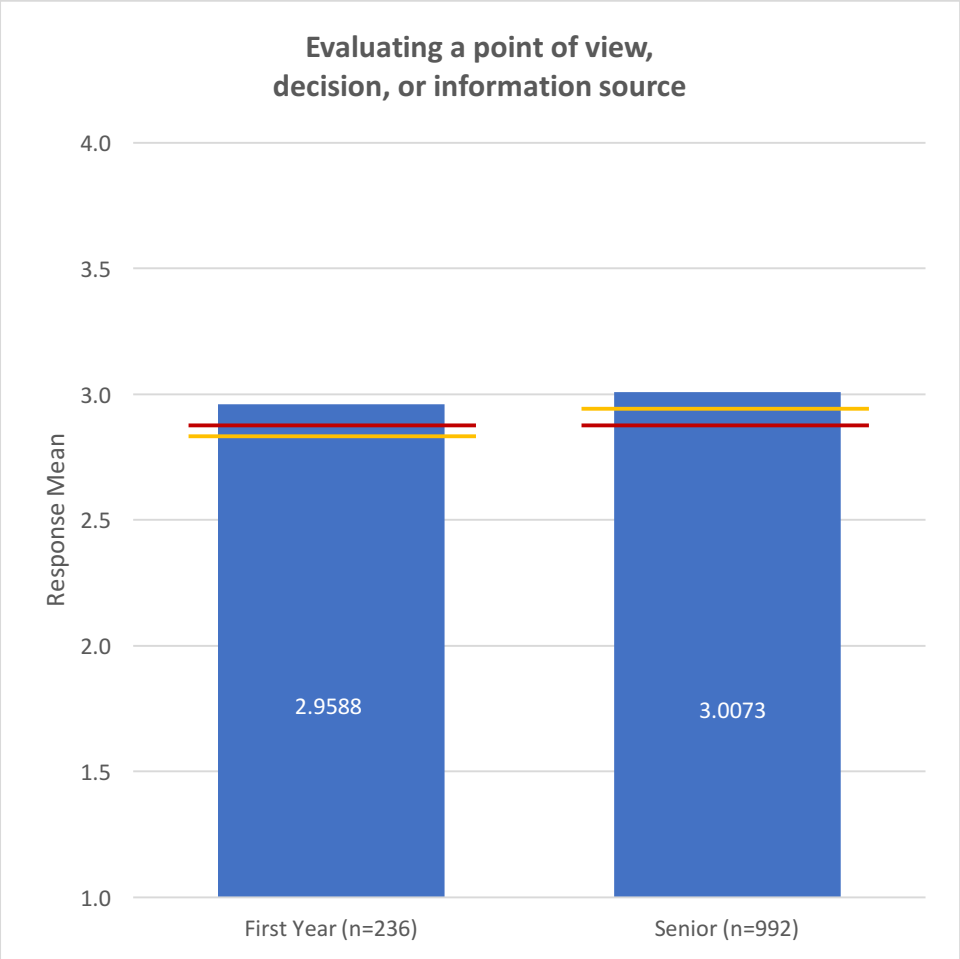
	Mean	*Effect Size*		*Mean*	*Effect Size*
CSUEB First Years	2.7987		CSUEB Seniors	3.0270	
Far West First Years	2.8905	-0.1134	**Far West Seniors**	3.0529	-0.0315
Carnegie First Years	2.8926	-0.1154	**Carnegie Seniors**	3.0585	-0.0386

Response Scale
1 = Never
2 = Sometimes
3 = Often
4 = Very Often

Statistical comparisons: Items with mean differences that are larger than would be expected by chance are noted with asterisks referring to three significance levels (*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001). Significance levels indicate the probability that an observed difference is due to chance. Statistical significance does not guarantee the result is substantive or important. Large sample sizes tend to generate more statistically significant results even though the magnitude of mean differences may be inconsequential. Consult effect sizes to judge the practical meaning of differences. Unless otherwise noted, statistical comparisons are two-tailed independent t-tests.
Effect size: Effect size indicates practical significance. An effect size of .2 is often considered small, .5 moderate, and .8 large. A positive effect size indicates that your institution's mean was greater than that of the comparison group. A negative effect size indicates your institution lags behind the comparison group.

CHART 4: NSSE Question 4d

During the current school year, about how often has your coursework emphasized the following?



	Mean	*Effect Size*		*Mean*	*Effect Size*
CSUEB First Years	2.9588		CSUEB Seniors	3.0073	
Far West First Years	2.9032	0.0693	**Far West Seniors**	2.9306	**0.0889** △
Carnegie First Years	2.8987	0.0748	**Carnegie Seniors**	2.9702	0.0440

Response Scale
1 = Never
2 = Sometimes
3 = Often
4 = Very Often

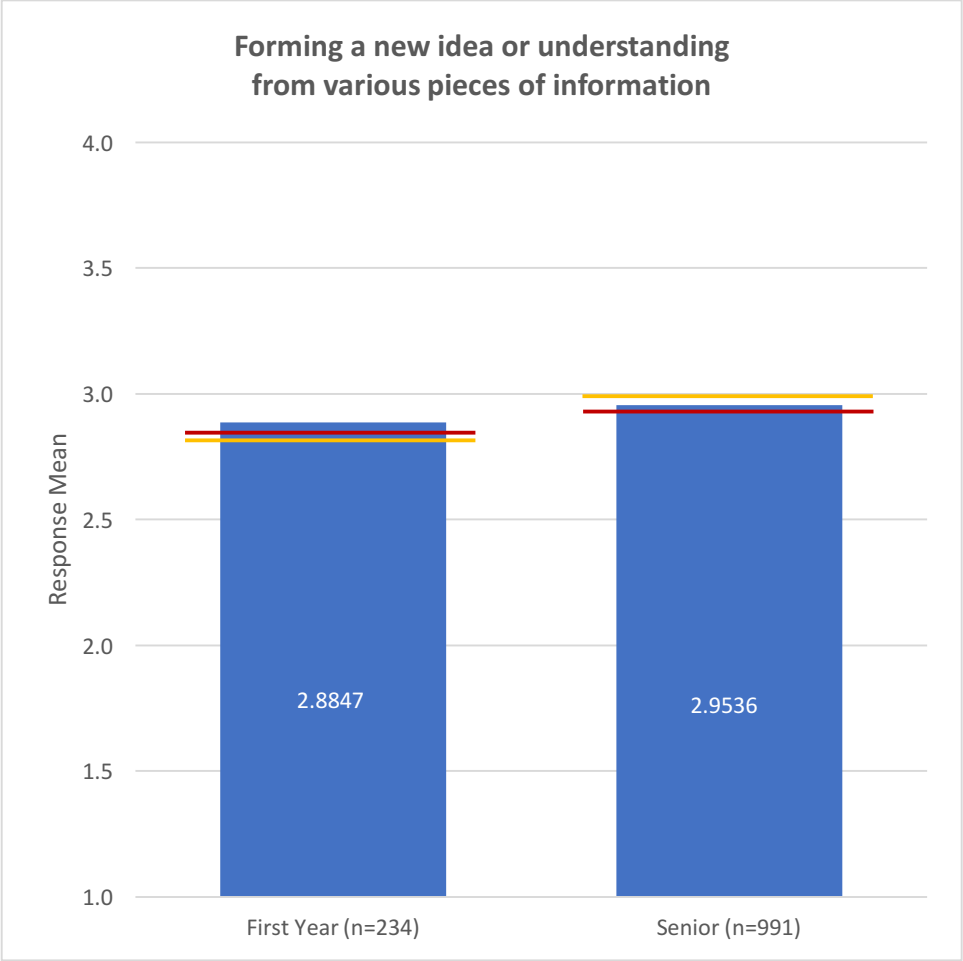
△ Your students' average was significantly higher ($p < .05$) with an effect size less than .3 in magnitude.

Statistical comparisons: Items with mean differences that are larger than would be expected by chance are noted with asterisks referring to three significance levels (*$p < .05$, **$p < .01$, ***$p < .001$). Significance levels indicate the probability that an observed difference is due to chance. Statistical significance does not guarantee the result is substantive or important. Large sample sizes tend to generate more statistically significant results even though the magnitude of mean differences may be inconsequential. Consult effect sizes to judge the practical meaning of differences.
Unless otherwise noted, statistical comparisons are two-tailed independent t-tests.

Effect size: Effect size indicates practical significance. An effect size of .2 is often considered small, .5 moderate, and .8 large. A positive effect size indicates that your institution's mean was greater than that of the comparison group. A negative effect size indicates your institution lags behind the comparison group.

CHART 5: NSSE Question 4e

During the current school year, about how often has your coursework emphasized the following?



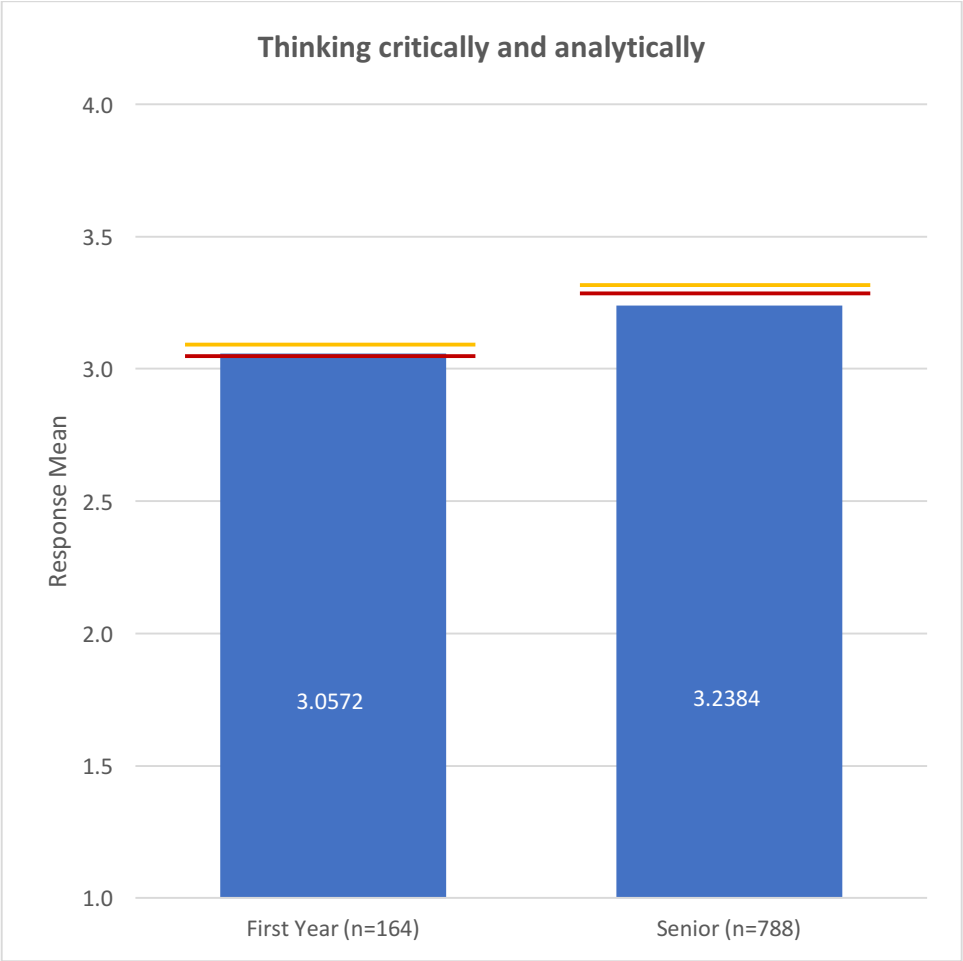
	Mean	*Effect Size*		*Mean*	*Effect Size*
CSUEB First Years	2.8847		CSUEB Seniors	2.9536	
Far West First Years	2.8714	0.0164	**Far West Seniors**	2.9508	0.0033
Carnegie First Years	2.8686	0.0198	**Carnegie Seniors**	2.9727	-0.0230

Response Scale
1 = Never
2 = Sometimes
3 = Often
4 = Very Often

Statistical comparisons: Items with mean differences that are larger than would be expected by chance are noted with asterisks referring to three significance levels (*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001). Significance levels indicate the probability that an observed difference is due to chance. Statistical significance does not guarantee the result is substantive or important. Large sample sizes tend to generate more statistically significant results even though the magnitude of mean differences may be inconsequential. Consult effect sizes to judge the practical meaning of differences. Unless otherwise noted, statistical comparisons are two-tailed independent t-tests.
Effect size: Effect size indicates practical significance. An effect size of .2 is often considered small, .5 moderate, and .8 large. A positive effect size indicates that your institution's mean was greater than that of the comparison group. A negative effect size indicates your institution lags behind the comparison group.

CHART 6: NSSE Question 17c

How much has your experience at this institution contributed to your knowledge, skills, and personal development in the following areas?



	Mean	*Effect Size*		*Mean*	*Effect Size*
CSUEB First Years	3.0572		CSUEB Seniors	3.2384	
Far West First Years	3.0524	0.0059	**Far West Seniors**	3.2627	-0.0304
Carnegie First Years	3.0680	-0.0133	**Carnegie Seniors**	3.2873	-0.0620

Response Scale
1 = Never
2 = Sometimes
3 = Often
4 = Very Often

Statistical comparisons: Items with mean differences that are larger than would be expected by chance are noted with asterisks referring to three significance levels (*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001). Significance levels indicate the probability that an observed difference is due to chance. Statistical significance does not guarantee the result is substantive or important. Large sample sizes tend to generate more statistically significant results even though the magnitude of mean differences may be inconsequential. Consult effect sizes to judge the practical meaning of differences. Unless otherwise noted, statistical comparisons are two-tailed independent t-tests.
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