

Executive Summary
 NATIONAL SURVEY OF STUDENT ENGAGEMENT (NSSE) - 2004

The NJIT responses were compared to those of other U.S. doctoral-intensive institutions (DII). The means comparison was conducted using Cohen's effect size (ES).¹

Noteworthy sample characteristics

Characteristic	NJIT	Doctoral-Intensive Institutions
First-year respondents	419 (40%)	4,555 (35%)
Senior respondents	410 (32%)	12,650 (37%)
White	40%	70%
Female	25%	64%
Foreign nationals	14%	5%
On-campus residents, seniors	25%	11%
Transfer students	16%	6%

NJIT Strengths

- NJIT students believe that they are learning to work in teams both in and outside class more effectively than other DII students (ES on different survey items = .11 to .44).
- NJIT students have more positive interracial and interethnic communication (ES=.13 to.38).
- NJIT students are more comfortable using computing and information technology for academic purposes and personal development (ES=.17 to .43).

Areas of Improvement

- NJIT students are less satisfied with their relations with faculty compared to other DII students (ES= -.12 to -.38).
- NJIT students do not have enough extra-curricular activities (ES= -.14 to -.33).
- NJIT students are less satisfied with their educational experience (ES= -.16 to -.20).
- NJIT students believe they are not acquiring as much broad general education as their peers (ES= -.28).
- They are not acquiring sufficient job or work-related knowledge and skills as other DII students (ES= -.27)

Learning

- NJIT students spend more time preparing for the class than other DII students (ES=-.28).
- They devote more time to analysis, synthesis and application and less time to memorizing facts (ES=.12 to .33).
- NJIT seniors are twice as likely to have culminating learning experience [comprehensive exam, capstone course, thesis, project, etc (ES=.50)].
- They have problems speaking and writing clearly and effectively (ES= -.24 to -.38).

¹ .20 is a small effect; .50 is a medium effect; .80 is a large effect. Only the items where the responses were different at statistically significant level (.05 or less) were considered.