

Overview

- ◆ Background
- **♦ Research Questions**
- Methods
- ◆ Findings
- Discussion
- ♦ Q&A



But, first....Let's take a poll

What percentage of seniors said they completed "ALL" of their required reading assignments for class?

A. 5%

B. 20%

C.55%

D.70%

E. 90%

But, first....Let's take a poll

What percentage of seniors said they completed "ALL" of their required reading assignments for class?

POLL



Background

- Reading Compliance (Lei, Bartlett, Gorney, & Herschbach, 2010)
- Reading Resistance (Burchfield & Sappington, 2000; Connor-Greene, 2000; Hoeft, 2012; Sappington, Kinsey, & Munsayac, 2002; Lei et al., 2010)
- Variation of College Students' Reading Motivation (Wambach, 1999)

Background

- Promoting Reading Motivation (Brost & Bradley, 2006; Hobson, 2004; Lei et al., 2010)
- Few studies have looked into college students' reading motivation by student characteristics, such as gender, racial/ethnic background, and college grades.



Guiding Research Questions

- About how much of required course readings do students complete?
- To what extent does reading motivation vary by students' demographic background and academic experiences (e.g., field of study, grades)?
- What types of readings are most often assigned?
 To what extent are assignments related to students' reading motivation?

Methods

Survey Instrument

- National Survey of Student Engagement 2013
- · First-year and senior students only
- A snapshot of student experiences inside and outside of the classroom at four-year colleges and universities
- Core survey has approximately 90 items
- Beta Items-Reading Motivation

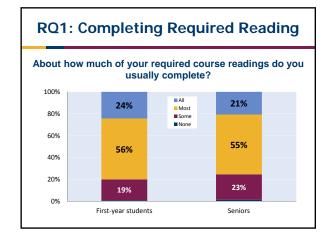


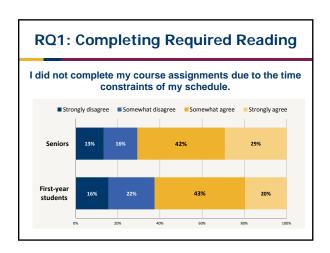
Sample 29,436 students attending 45 four-year institutions 38% First-year 63% Women 25% Other/Missing Race/Ethnicity 65% White 49% First-generation 14% Hispanic/Latino 9% Black or African American 81% Full-time enrollment 2% Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander 2% Multiracial 22% attending private inst. 9% Other

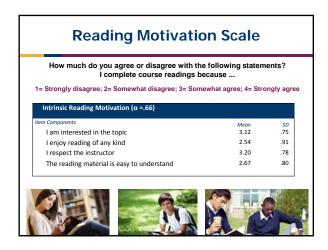


- Item-level frequencies
- Exploratory factor analysis
- OLS regression
- T-tests



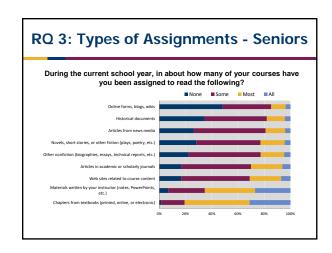






OLS regression – Seniors Dependent variable: Intrinsic Reading Motivation Independent variables Student demographics: gender, race/ethnicity, parental education, age Academic characteristics: major field, self-reported college grades, educational aspiration, enrollment status, distance education olnstitutional context: control, Barron's selectivity

RQ2: Variation in Reading Motivation Soft Fields (versus hard fields) OLS Selected Findings 5.3% of the variance in Intrinsic Reading Motivation can be explained by senior Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander Black or African American students characteristics and institutional characteristics. Hispanic or Latino +++ Multiracial Variation found by some Other student demographics: gender, age, race/ethnicity First-generation status Traditional age Full-time enrollment Variation found by field of study and *some* academic characteristics: college grades, educational Student taking all courses online College grades: mostly Bs College grades: mostly Cs or below aspiration Educational aspiration: Master's degree +++ Educational aspiration: Doctoral degree Reference group for race/ethnicity: Reference group for self-reported college grades: mos Reference group fro educational aspiration: bachelor's d



Which types of readings assignments were associated with *low* reading motivation?

POLL-low motivation

Which types of readings assignments were associated with *high* reading motivation?

POLL-high motivation

Which types of readings assignments were associated with low reading motivation?

A. Chapters from textbooks

B. Articles in academic journals

C. Articles in new media

D. Web sites related to course content

E. Historical documents

Which types of readings assignments were associated with low reading motivation?

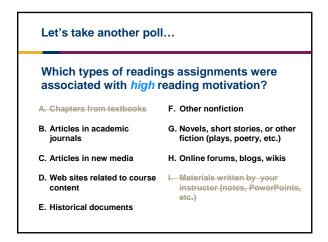
F. Other nonfiction

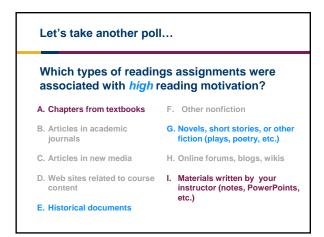
G. Novels, short stories, or other fiction (plays, poetry, etc.)

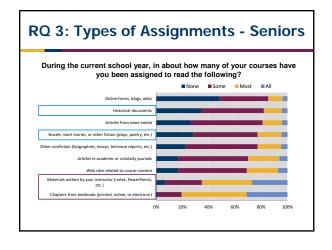
H. Online forums, blogs, wikis

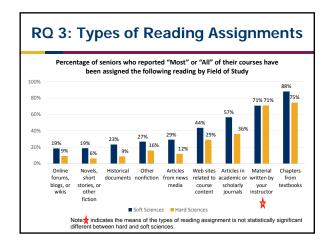
I. Materials written by your instructor (notes, PowerPoints, etc.)

Let's take another poll... Which types of readings assignments were associated with low reading motivation? A. Chapters from textbooks F. Other nonfiction B. Articles in academic G. Novels, short stories, or other iournals fiction (plays, poetry, etc.) C. Articles in new media H. Online forums, blogs, wikis D. Web sites related to course I. Materials written by your instructor (notes, PowerPoints, content E. Historical documents









Proportion of students completing all the required readings is troublesome Many attribute this to "time constraints" – more research is needed (work schedule, coursework, personal responsibilities) Students in soft fields have higher intrinsic reading motivation -- why? Assign a variety of readings

Q & A

- 1. Are these findings reflective of reading motivation of students at your institution?
- 2. What other challenges do faculty encounter when promoting reading motivation?
- 3. What strategies have you found to be helpful in motivating students to complete their readings for class?





Questions? Contact the authors Amy Ribera akribera@indiana.edu Rong (Lotus) Wang wangrong@indiana.edu

Copy of the presentation: http://nsse.india nl/recent_presentations.cfm

References

Brost, B. D., & Bradley, K. A. (2006). Student Compliance with Assigned Reading: A Case Study. Journal of Scholarship of Teaching and Learning, 6(2), 101-111.

Scholarship of Teaching and Learning, 6(2), 101-111.

Burchfield, C. M., & Sappington, J. (2000). Compliance with required reading assignments. *Teaching of Psychology, 27*, 58–60.

Connor-Greene, P. A. (2000). Assessing and promoting student learning: Blurring the line between teaching and testing. *Teaching of Psychology, 27*, 84–88.

Hobson, E. H. (2004). Getting students to read: Fourteen tips. Retrieved from http://ideaedu.org/sites/default/files/idea-Paper-40.pdf

Hoeft, M. E. (2012). Why university students don't read: what professors can do to increase compliance. International Journal for the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning, 6(2), 12.

Lei, S. A., Bartlett, K. A., Gorney, S. E., & Herschbach, T. R. (2010). Resistance to reading compliance among college students: instructor's prespectives. College Student Journal, 44(2), 219-229.

Sappington, J., Kinsey, K., & Munsayac, K. (2002). Two studies of reading compliance among college students. Teaching of Psychology, 29(4), 272-274.

Vambach, C. (1999). Reading and writing expectations at a research university. Journal of Developmental

Wambach, C. (1999). Reading and writing expectations at a research university. Journal of Developmental Education, 22(2), 22-26.