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The tables below show the number of students on the Plan and the number of students in the traditional program who took the examination and either passed or failed it. The most striking finding from the data is that there was a statistically significant difference between the scores of the Plan students who took the examination and the non-Plan students who did likewise. The Plan student group averaged 84.04 in their scores (this includes scores both of those who passed and who did not pass, assuming that those who did not pass received the highest possible failing score, i.e., 65--the Board would not make failing scores available to us in any manner); while the non-Plan students figured on a similar basis received average passing scores of 78.37.

In the State, of those who took the examination, 88% passed (average score not given). At WPI, 92.5% of the Plan students who took the examination passed it and their average passing score was 84.8; for the non-Plan students, only 85.7% passed the exam and their average passing score was 80.6.

In brief, no matter how one examines the data, it is readily apparent that, on this particular index of engineering competency, there is no way that one can say that the Plan students did not surpass the non-Plan students to some extent. Although this index is only one indication of actual engineering competency, and many other factors must be taken into account, many professionals in the field regard the EIT test scores as significant and "hard" data which indicates the value of a person as an engineer. This EIT result then, points to the value of the Plan in terms of increasing measured competency--as viewed by the accrediting agency--as one of its results.

A further examination of EIT test scores for WPI students in previous years (see Appendix F for this information) indicates that over the past three years, WPI has been generally improving itself in terms of these particular scores. Since the examinations vary from year to year and the passing levels and

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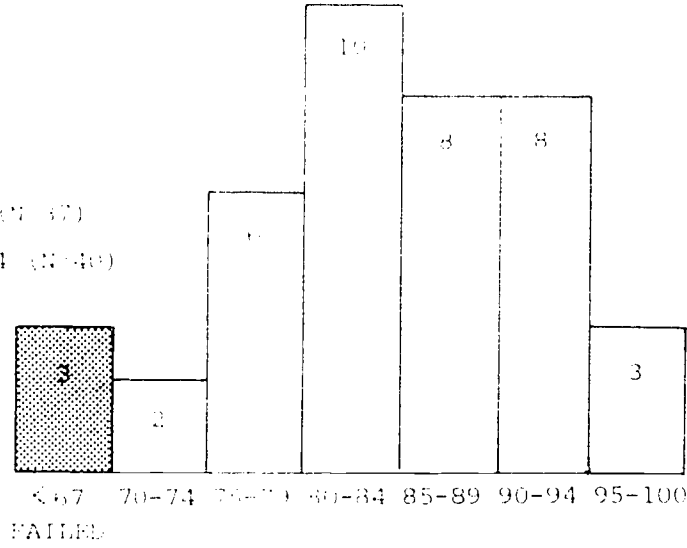
April 1995 Examination

ALL PLAN STUDENTS

N = 40 (N = 4)

PLAN \bar{X} = 84.8 (N = 37)

NON-PLAN \bar{X} = 83.34 (N = 3)



PLAN/NON-PLAN COMPARISON

t > 9.0

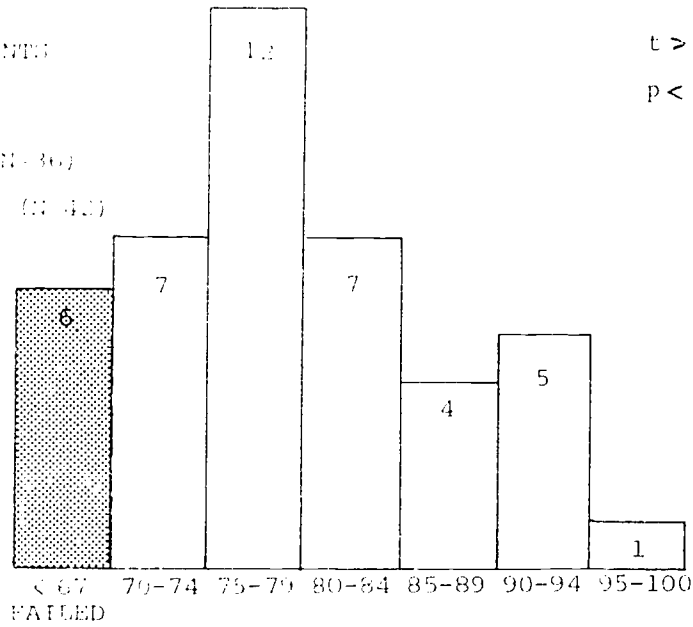
p < .001

ALL NON-PLAN STUDENTS

N = 37 (N = 7)

PLAN \bar{X} = 80.6 (N = 30)

NON-PLAN \bar{X} = 76.47 (N = 7)



and scores. In any event, and the number of students taking the examination at each of the schools, it was considered very tentatively, probably not too much should be made of this trend. It does, however, indicate in still another fashion a positive impact which the Plan appears to have been making on the engineering competency of its students.

3. SIMILATIONS OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE IN INDUSTRIAL PLACEMENTS--PROJECTS¹

The SPI Plan, with its heavy project, experiential component has provided an outlet for both Plan and non-Plan students in industrial placements during the last three years. It was felt that an indication of the caliber of students might emerge if these industrial sponsors were questioned. A questionnaire (Appendix B) was developed aimed at determining the hireability of these students and the competencies they displayed or failed to display in their placements for Plan students. The students' responses will be discussed under student self-assessment of competency. As far as potential employers were concerned, their estimations were extremely positive.

Employers were questioned about their students at the end of the 1974 academic year and twice again during the 1975 academic year. Results are based on a combination of these three waves of questionnaires and are from 167 different industrial sponsors. The questions involved the students' preparation, imagination, interaction with the industrial staff, accomplishments on the project as viewed by the sponsor, and how they ranked as potential employees. The table below indicates the results.

Clearly the WPI Plan students were seen as competent in on-the-job situations. The fact that 93% were rated as hireable is a tribute to the students and their "good" (45) or "outstanding" (39%) preparation. Their additional (unstructured) comments were uniformly positive (see Appendix E for full list) and focused most often on the skills which students possessed to do the job at hand.

¹Non-Plan students did not necessarily or usually participate in projects. The data presented here are for Plan students alone.

Table 5. Project Sponsor Evaluation Questionnaire Results

	<u>Outstanding</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>	<u>N</u>
Preparation	39%	45%	13%	2%	1%	--	167
Imagination	33%	49%	11%	3%	--	4%	167
Interaction	35%	43%	13%	4%	1%	4%	162
Aims Achieved	28%	60%	6%	4%	2%	--	163
Hireability:							
	Under any business conditions					48%	
	If business conditions were good					45%	
	- Only if no other candidates available					6%	
	Not under any circumstances					1%	

5. STUDENT SELF ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCY

Students were asked in questionnaires and in interviews about their competence in a variety of ways. In several interviews they were asked what they felt "others" would think of them when they had graduated. At WPI, more than half of those interviewed said they felt others would think they were competent in their fields. The rest had no specific answer to the question. In Questionnaire A, students were asked about their satisfaction with their own level of competence in their major field.

In terms of satisfaction with their own competence, students at WPI generally felt slightly satisfied--as did students at the other schools--averaging 3.4 on a scale where 1 = strong agreement or satisfaction and 7 = strong disagreement or dissatisfaction. There were no significant differences on this particular item (Questionnaire A, item #15) among schools, between Plan and non-Plan students, or between students of different years at WPI.

Students were also asked to describe themselves in terms of forced adjective pair choices, e.g., "good-bad," "purposeful-aimless," etc. Student self-concept as evidenced by the semantic differential choices similarly revealed few and small differences when various types of comparisons and statistical analyses

available. The only place that a percent of 12 in the grid where a statistically significant difference in scores of an individual student at WPI emerged (and not the other way, "Plan" scores higher). Although all students felt they were competent, the scores at WPI were significantly higher than non-Plan students at WPI and students at the comparison schools (Appendix C, Questionnaire C). The "Plan" and "non-Plan" instruments that were also developed from the data and here, for the first time, included the instruments used in this study, statistically significant differences did not emerge, *e.g.*, there were no statistically significant differences between individuals' concepts in terms of the power, reliability, and validity of their schools or within classes or groups (Plan and non-Plan) at WPI.

It is generally the case with the instruments that were criterion-referenced, *i.e.*, developed in terms of the specific goals of this program rather than norm-referenced, such as standardized tests, that larger numbers of statistically significant differences emerged. Such findings are hardly surprising, given the nature of the two approaches. They indicate, rather, that gross comparisons developed for multiple and general purposes may not reveal the subtle changes which a program may cause.

Supporting this observation are the results of students' self-reports of their competency in specific project situations at WPI. Students at WPI felt, in their project self-evaluations, that their competency was nearly as high as their sponsors had reported (see table 6 below).

Through these self-reports, students generally felt they were good or outstanding in areas most closely related to on-the-job engineering competency. They also (see Appendix E) reported a high degree of personal learning from the experience. Further, in their evaluation of projects themselves, WPI Plan students differed from students in comparison schools. These findings will be reported and discussed in the section, "Attitudes and Educational Goals."

Table 6. Student Performance Evaluation Questionnaire Results (continued)

	Rating (N = 70, percentages reported)			
	Outstanding	Good	Fair	Poor
Preparation	10	48	35	7
Performance	19	65	16	--
Adaptability	23	63	12	--
Personal learning	27	57	10	4
Ability to use equipment	23	65	12	--

STUDENT PERFORMANCE IN SCHOOL--GRADES

Even though WPI went to a Distinction/Acceptable/No Record system, it is possible to compare the performance of students under the WPI Plan with the school's previous history of grades earned in the following manner. If Distinctions were equated with A's, and if Acceptables are equated with B's and C's, we can examine the figures or percentages for the school, finding that the percentage has not changed; in fact, Plan students seem to be doing better.

Table 7. Grade Distributions

	<u>Dist/A (%)</u>	<u>Pass/BC (%)</u>
1974-75	25/31 ¹	49/43%
1973-74	26/28%	52/52%
1972-73	19/26%	57/61%

It should be noted, however, that there has been no direct attempt to equate these grades and, in fact, direct comparisons per se have been discouraged. For purposes of this study, however, the relative percentage distributions are of interest.

¹In 1974-75 the non-Plan grades were predominately those of seniors who traditionally receive a higher proportion of "A" grades than students in lower classes. This is reflected in the 31% of "A" grades given to that group.

SUMMARY--COMPETENCY

In terms of measurable competency it seems that the WPI Plan is continuing to attract as competent a group of recruits as in previous years and that those in the program perform exceedingly well in job-oriented projects both as rated by project industrial sponsors and by the students themselves. Furthermore, the quality of their academic work under the Plan is equivalent or slightly better overall than under the institution of this new system, as are their EIT scores, an external index of competency in engineering.

B. Students' Self Concepts

Expecting a new program to change students' self concepts in some global manner during the brief years in which the Plan has been in operation is a major expectation indeed.¹ Since self concept is such a broad notion in and of itself, and measuring it would usually involve an intensive clinical case study type of approach to a selected sample of individuals, we neither expected nor hoped to find many significant results in this area. We did, however, in our attempt to evaluate as broadly as possible the potential effects of the Plan, look at self concept in three different ways. First, we used a version of Osgood's Semantic Differential to measure students' notions of self, ideal self, and others about them, which was administered in the form of a questionnaire to a random selection of a third of each of the three school's student bodies. This data was then

¹Dr. Jane Loevinger of Washington University is conducting a longitudinal study of the ego-development of WPI Plan students which is quite thorough with respect to this single variable, i.e., self concept.

analyzed in terms of self concept of all students at WPI, of differences between Plan and non-Plan students at WPI, of differences between Plan and non-Plan students in the class of '75 at WPI (the class that was 50% Plan and 50% non-Plan); WPI students were then compared with students at CCT and SIT in terms of these scores. The second method which was used to measure self concept was more indirect--we found indications of changes in self image in our repeated sets of structured interviews at WPI. The results of the responses to those standardized interviews were compared with the responses to the same standardized questions administered to students at CCT in small group interviews. Comparisons with SIT on the interview dimension were not possible longitudinally since SIT entered as a comparison school only in the final year of the study and, indeed, would be inappropriate for the student groups interviewed often contained graduate students.

The final source of information we had concerning student self concept again emerged from an open-ended question which appeared in Questionnaire A (administered to a third of the student body at each of the three schools involved in the study)--the question was: "What do you feel are the most successful accomplishments of the program at your school." As with the interview format, we again found differences in the area of self concept in the responses of WPI students and students at CCT.

The remainder of this section deals with the few significant findings which emerged and discusses their directions. All of the interview and test synopses and results are available in the Appendix for the reader to examine in depth.

1. OSGOOD'S SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL

The Semantic Differential--which was used to measure images of "self," "ideal self," and "others"--was developed and included the three general factors

of the WPI students' self-perceptions of their own, individual and collective. The specific dimensions of complexity that were most often mentioned by students in the WPI data were those that were also mentioned by Princeton-Plan for the comparison of complexity. In fact, this, with the particular exception, the "more complex" item, was the only WPI item which checked in any of the three major dimensions of complexity. In other words, there was a statistically significant difference only in the adjectives "stable", "broad", "flexible" and "wise" at the WPI internal comparisons and in the comparison of complexity in complex simple. It appears from the data that the junior and senior classes themselves are slightly more complex than senior, and the junior class itself is slightly more complex than the junior and senior classes. These are the only differences significant at the .05 level in either way, since it included only one adjective comparison out of the set of eight adjectives for each class, as well as to any real difference.

In comparison with the other schools, we found large, significant differences in all three classes were involved but far fewer when WPI and CCT were compared. It was inappropriate to use SIT for comparison purposes on this aspect of the data, because in so many ways different from the data bases at WPI and CCT with respect to age, maturity and position. When one removes the junior student from the SIT pool and attempts to compare WPI, CCT and SIT undergraduates, the SIT number becomes quite small. Therefore, comparing WPI with CCT alone, we find that in only four of the sixteen dimensions were there statistically significant differences. In brief, we find that WPI students feel that they are slightly more stable, more broad, more flexible, and less wise than their counterparts at CCT view themselves. Although the differences between the student population responding to this set of items were not large, they were statistically significant and indicate that if one were to examine more closely, with better instruments, and the time and money to use a clinical approach, one

the respondents' comments on other items from the self-concept model. The following are some of the comments on the program:

Part of the information on the area of self-concept came from the interview questions. The following label references (underline) appear in Appendix D. When we first looked at a few specific questions, which were asked, i.e., "When you graduate, do you feel you're going to change this year?" (1974), or "By coming here, will you graduate different than if you had gone to another engineering school?" (1974), or "What have you gained most from your experience here?" (1975 and 1976), and "When you finish here, and do you think other people will think you're able to do?" (1974 and 1976), we find that WPI students generally feel that they will have become more self-confident, more independent, more responsible, more self-reliant, and that people on the outside will think of them as experienced, well-educated, competent, able to interact with other people, able to deal with other people, etc. CCT students similarly feel that they will be respected and that they will have gained a solid background, a good education, will be competent and will have confidence in themselves and in dealing with other people when they leave. In terms of the area of self-concept, data gathered in the manner done here--through small group interview with different groups of students at each setting--cannot readily be used as an ideal resource for information. The indications, however, are that students at both schools where the information was gathered in a systematic fashion over a period of time felt that they would be competent and confident when they graduated and that the staff of the program at the school would be helping them in these regards.

When we used a third form of probing for self-concept information, i.e., an open-ended essay question administered through a questionnaire, we found some difference between WPI students and CCT students. The question was, "What do you think are the most successful accomplishments of the program here?", and the responses were analyzed in terms of freshman and senior responses

The most interesting aspect of the data reported herein is the fact that the students themselves are beginning to become aware of the benefits of a number of students' self-reported positive post-graduate employment. In fact, the program aimed at "good employment" is being evaluated in terms of treatment response both pre- and post-employment. The evaluation of treatment response involved the goal of determining the percentage of employment for graduates. It was found that the program is having a very positive effect. Students feel that they are being trained to become good workers and that the school has that kind of a reputation.

The most successful accomplishment of the school is the vocational outcomes. By far the most important accomplishment of the school as viewed by the students at WPI is the opportunity to do project work as part of the academic curriculum; students do this project to give them a chance to see what life is like in the real world, to be responsible and to deal with people of other disciplines. A number of students also felt that the development of self-reliance, initiative, responsibility, and character development were also major accomplishments of the program at WPI.

While not drawing any statistical conclusions from this kind of information, it is interesting to note that the entire "set" of the WPI students evidenced that of a much greater consciousness of what their program is doing rather than focuses in a variety of dimensions, e.g., learning decision making, requiring self-reliance, understanding the value of project work, etc. At CCT students are viewing the accomplishments of the school and of themselves somewhat negatively and is related specifically to career preparation and post graduate placement. It seems that students at WPI are more acutely conscious of what

part of it was in the Plan itself, is doing for the individual what it means to them in a more personal, individualized way. The students at least do not appear to be seeing this in a negative light. The shortcomings, of course, are to be expected in view of the fact that the design, goals, and depiction of the Plan—as well as its promotion and publicizing—emphasize what the Plan will do for students along. It never goes beyond that of a strict preparation for an engineering career.

SUMMARY—SELF-CONCEPT

At this point in time it is probably fair to say that in terms of self-concept, the WPI Plan is making students more confident and more aware of their capabilities, their responsibilities and their possibilities for growth in directions beyond that of a traditional engineering career. Although students in the control school individually and selectively mentioned these aspects of their educational program and the relationship of these components to their own development, those who did were far fewer and their responses were not predominant in this area. In a sentence, it would appear that the Plan, or the Plan's rhetoric, is penetrating through student consciousness to some extent and that students feel somewhat differently about themselves as documented partially by Semantic Differential results and other means of obtaining data, i.e. interviews and open-ended essay question responses than students in comparison programs.

Attitudes Toward School and Learning

Attitudes toward school and learning were measured in terms of the SPI. The mean SPI score for the 100 students in the comparison schools for each of the schools in the study was 1.93, 1.94, and 1.95, and the mean for program attendees was 2.07. The mean SPI score for the 100 students in the comparison schools learning was 1.94. The mean SPI score for the 100 students in the program was 2.07. The study, therefore, found that the program attendees had higher educational goals and were more likely to attend school than were the comparison students. In addition, opinions of program attendees were more positive toward the school, and (b) other students in the comparison schools were more positive toward the school. In addition, several interview questions were asked of the students. The findings, which are summarized here generally, are that the students in the program differed significantly from students in the comparison schools in terms of: (a) attitudes toward the school and learning, (b) specific attitudes towards the school, and (c) educational goals.

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE SCHOOL PRIOR TO COMING

Several general indicators of attitudes toward school are reflected in student reasons for applying or attending and how high the school ranked in their opinion when they were applying. There were no statistically significant differences in how each school was ranked (as reported by respondents to Questionnaire A) for its general student body. Nearly 80% of the students at all three schools indicated that their respective school had been their first choice (see Appendix C for percentage figures). There were, however, significant differences in their reasons for choosing the school. Forty-two percent of the SPI students mentioned the Plan as a specific reason (with only 10% mentioning the general school program in the comparison schools). This finding, coupled

of the respondents to the question, "In general, do you feel that you are getting more out of your education than you are putting in?" were significantly different among the three schools. The respondents at WPI felt that the education they were receiving was worth the effort more often than the other two schools. The respondents at the other two schools were more likely to feel that the education they were receiving was not worth the effort. The respondents at the other two schools were more likely to feel that the education they were receiving was not worth the effort. The respondents at the other two schools were more likely to feel that the education they were receiving was not worth the effort.

CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE SCHOOLS

The respondents at the three schools with which students could agree or disagree, showed no interesting differences among the three schools. Only those statements in which there was a statistically significant difference will be included here. The Appendix contains the full set and mean responses to each item, as well as the scores and probability levels. Furthermore, interpretations rather than statistical results will be made here in the interest of brevity and readability. Most notably, WPI students in comparison to those at the other two

1. feel less likely to enter about the directions in which the school is heading,
2. would not prefer that the school become more innovative (while the other WPI students would),
3. feel the faculty is less well suited to providing the education that the school advertises,
4. feel the students are less the kind who can benefit most from the academic program being offered,
5. feel the schooling system is not a waste of time, or far less a waste of time than students at the other schools,
6. feel themselves overloaded with work, doing more than ever before, more than the GEF and SIT students, although the overload is not too bad.

4. WPI students less (i.e. what this place (school) is all about, and
5. are spending less time working outside the school in the community than do comparison school students, although none of the students at any of the schools were spending very much time working outside the school. (This "work" does not include project activity.)

The nature of these variations is interesting and predictable. WPI, in introducing the Play, introduced a less stable state than CCT or SIT at the same point in time. As a result, the students, and I, felt that the faculty and students are both somewhat unsettled by the program and a greater lack of certainty about what they are doing. (WPI students are also working harder, see less need for supervision at the school, and are spending more of their time working at the school, see also "Use of Time," section ED.) Such attitudes reflect the reality of the transition and demands of the new program.

When asked about their program in a different fashion (adjective pairs in parentheses), there were still more significant differences. Again the synopsis will note only those findings that are statistically significant. (Statistics and levels of significance for all items appear in Appendix C.)

1. WPI students, although finding their program purposeful, found it less purposeful than comparison school students,
2. WPI students, although finding their program strong, felt it less strong than do students at the comparison schools,
3. WPI students found their program more active than comparison school students,
4. WPI students found their program less stable or more changing than students at the comparison schools,
5. WPI students found their program more hopeful than students at the comparison schools,
6. WPI students found their program broader than comparison school students,
7. WPI students found their program faster than comparison school students,
8. WPI students found their program less cautious than CCT and SIT students,

9. WPI students found their program far more flexible than CCT and SIT students, and
10. WPI students found their program more complex than comparison school students.

WPI student views of the faculty at the school (given the same grid of adjective choices) were not as clear cut.

Attitudes toward the student body (again on the same grid of adjectives) indicate that WPI students think other students at the school are less good, more changing, more broad, more fast, less cautious, just as wise, as students at CCT and SIT perceived their respective student bodies.

Perhaps not too much should be made of these student perceptions other than that they indicate to some extent a school in a state of flux and that the general direction of that change is active, hopeful, broader, faster, less cautious, more flexible, and more complex. The faculty and students are not precisely in tune with the envisioned and perceived program.

A further indication of student attitudes toward their school and its program can be gleaned from their essay responses to the question, "Pretend someone similar to yourself, but younger, asked your advice about coming to this school, what would you say? Why?" (Questionnaire B). This data has been analyzed thus far only for WPI students. A random sample of 50 responses of students was categorized and coded. Apart from six students who would recommend not coming because of the lack of girls and lack of a social life, the remainder were positive and/or gave the following kinds of advice:

- 6 Yes: very good school for learning: enjoyable courses, faculty, opportunities in abundance
- 4 suggest that they have a pretty good idea of what they want to go into; have a major in mind; person should be interested in learning, not just in getting a degree--need high motivation
- 2 don't be put off by "Braggarts"/"robot"/strange people here
- 2 must be prepared to emotional depression, high expenses; able to survive with little or no social life, work hard

1. don't like it, not very appealingly impersonal faculty
2. "don't" be put on by freshman classes--they are only the basics, the important material will come later
3. one average person if a serious student
 1. don't they like at school to take advantage of all it has to offer
 2. good place to learn about people work
 3. don't want to come here
 4. need better than average intelligence, be enthusiastic about projects
4. Plan has no problems but provides better than average education
5. would explain good/bad parts about WPI/Plan, etc.
 1. consider small school environment

It is interesting that the negative feelings about the school seem to arise primarily the lack of a social life rather than the newly introduced program. The emphasis on the amount of work and importance of self-direction in the range of assignments may indicate that the motivational hopes of the Plan have more or less been perceived as realities by students in its implementation.

Attitudes towards the school as elicited through small group and individual interviews were much more detailed than those reported above and generally involved attitudes towards specific components of the Plan or the school, e.g., seven-week terms, grading systems, negotiated admissions, etc. It is more appropriate to report on and examine these findings in the second part of this report, Implementation, than in this section. For the interested reader, however, a complete set of categorized interview responses appears in the Appendix for each school and for each wave of interviewing.

3. EDUCATIONAL GOALS

Along with differences in attitudes toward the school as evidence in reasons for coming, and attitudes while there, there were some differences in educational goals found between WPI students and those at the comparison schools. Two major sets of questionnaire items relate to these goals: (1) post graduate goals--plans after finishing school and (2) a set of sixteen items relating to education and life-long goals (both in Questionnaire B). There were statistically significant differences among the schools on both types of items.

a. Post-graduate Goals

Eliminating SIT data, a large percentage of respondents were in M.S. programs, so that that 72.2% of WPI students anticipate going on to graduate school while only 27.8% of CCT students do. About half of each school expects to go directly to work. The remainder are undecided (13.3% for WPI and 16.0% for CCT) or are training for the military.

b. Educational and Life-long Goals

Once again eliminating SIT data from consideration, we find that in comparison with CCT, WPI students feel it is:

1. more important to develop the desire and capacity for life-long learning,
2. more important to become an interesting individual person to yourself and others,
3. more important to be of service to others, and
4. more important to change the world for the better.

Although on many educational and life-long goals students at all three schools agree, it is interesting that where there are differences, they once again reflect hopes or goals of the Plan, e.g., capacity for life-long learning and societal awareness and involvement.

SUMMARY--ATTITUDES AND EDUCATIONAL GOALS

WPI Plan students in selecting WPI seem to be more influenced by the program at the school than students at comparison schools, although the program at all schools was an important consideration for students prior to coming. Nearly 80% of students at all three schools were at their first choice school. Another significant factor at WPI and CCT was

wish to the school. WPI Plan students differed in degree
 about their attitudes toward the school. Specific areas are
 listed on a table. The main conclusion to be drawn from a set
 of statistical comparisons about the school probably is that
 differences reflect the state of flux or transition to be
 expected along with introducing a new program--e.g., WPI is
 "bigger," "faster," "more changing," "less stable," "more
 liberal," etc. Finally, in terms of educational goals, more
 WPI students plan to further their education and consider
 lifelong learning, being an individual, being of service to
 others, and improving the world as significantly more
 important goals than do students at comparison schools.

D. Composition of the School--Student Background and Ability Factors

In order to see if the characteristics of the student body at WPI
 changed over time, the American Council of Education Test was administered to
 all entering freshmen at WPI during Orientation Week of the past three years.
 This test was also administered at CCT and SIT in the same fashion and to
 the same entering freshman groups for the past two years. This information
 (see Appendix A) allowed us to look at changes at WPI in comparison with changes
 at the other schools in terms of many factors such as age, race, high school
 experience in terms of type of program and grades received, purpose for coming
 and educational goals, socioeconomic level (family occupations and income),
 financial resources and aid, anticipated major field of concentration,
 probable career or occupation and reasons for that choice, type of residence

planned at the school, political orientation, objectives considered essential or important in life, attitudes toward government and politics, marital status, etc. In addition, two schools involved (WPI and CCT) inserted ten questions of their own devising which also related to the areas mentioned above.

The easiest way to characterize WPI, CCT, and SIT in terms of these findings is to say that WPI and CCT were virtually twins in the patterns of response to the entire set of questions (with a few exceptions to be explored below). WPI and SIT were also related but more like first cousins, i.e. WPI and SIT students differed more on several dimensions such as racial background (10% fewer Caucasians at SIT), highest degree planned at the school or anywhere (somewhat lower for SIT), family income (somewhat lower for SIT), family educational attainment (somewhat lower at SIT), etc. The differences, although visible (i.e. greater than 10% between schools), were not, in fact, tremendously large except in a few instances which relate to reasons for choosing the school--something reported previously from another data source. Additionally, all three schools were more similar to each other than to the national norms for the test which are also reported in the Appendix.

The focus here will be on WPI entering student profiles for September 1973 and September 1974 and for CCT student profiles taken at the same points in time. At WPI alone, there is a greater spread in the previous high school grades students achieved in 1974 than 1973, although the spread is slight. Nonetheless, although group averages are the same, the curve is flattening slightly with more A and more C students than in previous years. The students at CCT were already more evenly distributed

on this dimension than those at WPI at both times. It seems, therefore, that WPI is attracting a less homogeneous student body on this dimension. Furthermore, a slightly higher proportion of WPI students currently entering plan to obtain degrees beyond the B.S. than in previous years, i.e. 3% of 1973 entrants and 50% of 1974 entrants plan to go beyond a M.A. or M.S. to a Ph.D., Ed.D., etc. At CCT, 3% (1973) and 19% (1974) plan to go beyond the master's level for such degrees. The trend toward expectations for higher degrees is evident in both schools but slightly stronger at WPI.

Another dimension on which there were changes at WPI and differences with CCT involves reasons which were important in selecting the school. The strongest reason at both schools (83% each) was the strong academic reputation of the school, but at WPI 59% in 1974 and 63% in 1975 came for the "special educational program" in comparison with 23% and 17% for CCT in those years, respectively. Another interesting difference between the statistically similar student classes involves their reasons for long term career choices. In the class entering in 1974 the major differences involved the following options:

Importance in career choice of:	WPI	CCT
high anticipated earnings	39%	51%
working with ideas	66%	48%

Findings for the class entering in 1973 were similar but less pronounced. It would appear, here, that WPI entering students increasingly value more interesting work than a necessarily high paying job, although both considerations are important at both schools.

The final important difference involved the ^{various} sources of financial aid students at the schools in the study are receiving. Seventy-seven per cent of CCT students receive financial support from the state while only

167 to so at WPI. More WPI than COT students receive support from a National Student Direct Loan Program, but the percentages are far smaller, i.e. 35% WPI and 9.00%. Through a variety of resources and self-help, students at all schools are managing to pay the high tuitions. The test did not include a question on scholarship aid from the schools themselves.

As noted previously, student aptitude scores at WPI were slightly but not significantly lower than those of students at the comparison schools. Student achievement in terms of high school grades does not differ between groups, but WPI appears to be becoming more heterogeneous in this respect, while COT has been all along.

SUMMARY--COMPOSITION OF THE SCHOOL

1	WPI seems to be attracting the same type of	1
1	student in terms of dimensions such as sex, race, socio-	1
1	economic level, religious preference, family income, etc.	1
1	as it has in previous years. This type of student,	1
1	furthermore, is remarkably similar to the "typical"	1
1	entrant at the comparison schools. Differences appear	1
1	to be emerging in their ability as measured by high	1
1	school grades: WPI is attracting a more heterogeneous	1
1	group and their future educational and career expect-	1
1	tations are higher. WPI students report being increasingly	1
1	concerned with obtaining master's degrees and going beyond,	1
1	and they are looking for careers that involve working with	1
1	ideas, which is currently more important to them than a	1
1	career with high anticipated earnings.	1

E. The Learning Environment--Perceptions of the School Environment--Use of Time

Although not dwelling on implementation mechanics in this report, it is of interest to see if WPI has created a learning environment which is different in some ways from that of a traditional comparison school. This could be reflected in student responses to an environment inventory and also in the students' use of their time. An adaptation of the Wahlberg Anderson Classroom Environment Inventory (which dealt with Physics classes and was normed on general liberal arts Physics freshmen) was made. The adaptation involved six individual word changes (from "class" to "school") on 103 items. This inventory clusters into 16 scales (see Appendix, Questionnaire C for complete inventory and scale results). Use of time information was obtained through a series of questions in Questionnaire B. (See Appendix.)

I. THE GENERAL ENVIRONMENT

Of the 16 clusters or scales in the environment inventory, nine indicated significant differences among all three schools and six between WPI and CCT. Given the differing nature of the SIT student body, even at the undergraduate level, significant findings based on WPI/CCT findings will be presented briefly. In comparison with CCT students, WPI students felt that their school environment was (or they were):

- less cohesive
- less diverse
- less formal
- had more speed (faster pace)
- were more affected by their environment

and

- were less competitive.

These findings, again, reflect in large part a situation of change: e.g. less cohesion. The lack of diversity is possibly due to the fact that

more options in courses and major field selections are offered at CCT. The informality is possibly a function of greater faculty contact (see below), and the faster pace undoubtedly reflects the seven-week semester, which students often reported as rushed in their interviews. Perceptions of being influenced by the environment may indicate in some way that WPI students are more conscious of the Plan, what it involves, its goals and expectations. This certainly dovetails with the greater thoughtfulness about what was happening to them that students reported in previous sections. Finally, the slightly lessened competition may be an indication that despite the pace and workload, the Distinction/Acceptable/No Record system or the entire Plan approach have removed or lessened the factor of competing with others to some slight degree. The differences, although statistically significant, are slight among all schools.

2. USE OF TIME

In Questionnaire B, students were asked to indicate the number of hours during an average week they spent in a variety of activities. Although in many respects differences were not found, in comparison with CCT WPI students seem to be spending their time less in lectures or classes (13 hours vs. 17 hours at CCT) but more with advisors (2 hours vs. 1 hour at CCT), more in IPI courses (22 hours vs. 19 hours at CCT), and more doing projects and experiments (7 hours vs. 4 hours at CCT). WPI students also spend more time earning money (6 hours vs. 4 hours at CCT). In terms of recreation, studying with others, sports and hobbies, sleeping, and taking exams, there were no significant differences between or among schools. From this information it would appear that WPI students overall are spending more time interacting with their educational environment than are students in a more traditional program, although the faculty contact hours may appear to be less.

SUMMARY--THE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT--PERCEPTIONS OF THE SCHOOL--USE OF TIME

1
 1 The learning environment at WPI is perceived by 1
 1
 1 students there as less cohesive, diverse, or formal than 1
 1
 1 by students in a comparison program. It was also faster, 1
 1
 1 less competitive, and appears to have more influence on them 1
 1
 1 as well. Furthermore, students are spending more time in 1
 1
 1 activities related to their overall learning, although less 1
 1
 1 of this time is through a direct contact/lecture format 1
 1
 1 than at comparison schools and more in self-governed 1
 1
 1 activities. 1
 1

V. CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this evaluation was to provide developmental feedback to the implementers and participants in the WPI Plan while simultaneously documenting the process of change and outcomes it produced. Implementation features are explored in depth in a companion report. The report here focuses specifically on five broad areas (1) competence, (2) self concepts, (3) attitudes and educational goals, (4) background and ability factors, and (5) perceptions of the school environment and use of time. The findings are reported briefly, summarized globally, and attempt to relate to one key question: Is the WPI Plan an improvement or a mistake, a "success" or a "failure" from the student point of view? (The Appendices contain most of the information on which this summary report is based.)

Since the Plan's inception five years ago and the beginning of this evaluation three years ago, it seems fair to say that the program is beginning to succeed in terms of its original expectations or goals. Its students are equally if not more competent than previous WPI students. The environment created in a general sense, although rushed, is perceived as influential. Students at WPI spend more time on learning activities than those in comparison institutions and the time spent in experiments and project work is greater than the amount of time spent in class. The WPI Plan is a feature that attracts students to the school more prominently than do the programs at comparison engineering schools. The program also attracts a more heterogeneous group than the traditional WPI.

Entering WPI students have higher educational goals in general and value things such as the ability to work with ideas, the development of a capacity for lifelong learning, being an interesting individual, being of

service to others, and changing the world for the better more strongly than students at comparison engineering schools.

It seems appropriate here to mention two important considerations:

(1) The full effects of this program cannot be ascertained at this point in time. (Indeed, longitudinal follow-up of Plan and non-Plan graduates is only now possible, and more or less striking differences could emerge once the Plan type of preparation is put to the test of the "real" world.)

(2) In depth coverage of specific aspects of this experimental program was not possible given limited resources and the broad mandate to measure any and all effects possible.

Hopefully the information contained in this report will be useful to some and helpful to those concerned both with the Plan specifically as well as with the implications of the successes and difficulties of this program for other schools.

LIST OF APPENDICES

- A. American Council on Education Data
- B. Restructuring Undergraduate Education at Worcester Polytechnic Institute
- C. Student Questionnaire Findings
- D. Student Interview Categorized Results
- E. Project Evaluation Questionnaire Findings
- F. Engineer-In-Training Test Scores

Note: The appendix contains only the first-run frequencies or results from each instrument. In the body of the report, at times, findings are included which are based on the myriad further analyses of sub-populations--e.g. WPI Plan vs. WPI non-Plan or WPI vs. CCT alone. Thus, some of the data reported in the appendix may appear not to match findings in the report.

APPENDIX A

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION DATA

WPI, CCT, SIT

NATIONAL NORMS

1. 1973

2. 1974

Control School I = Clarkson College of Technology

Control School II = Stevens Institute of Technology

Year	Number of students	Number of schools	Number of teachers	Number of principals
1990	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
1991	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
1992	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
1993	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
1994	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
1995	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
1996	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
1997	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
1998	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
1999	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2000	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2001	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2002	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2003	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2004	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2005	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2006	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2007	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2008	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2009	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2010	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2011	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2012	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2013	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2014	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2015	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2016	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2017	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2018	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2019	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2020	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2021	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2022	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2023	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2024	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2025	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2026	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2027	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2028	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2029	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000
2030	1,100,000	1,100	1,100,000	1,100,000



1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
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7	7	7	7	7	7
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97	97	97	97	97	97
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99	99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100	100

The following table shows the results of the experiment. The first column shows the number of trials, the second column shows the number of correct responses, the third column shows the number of incorrect responses, and the fourth column shows the percentage of correct responses.

Trial	Correct	Incorrect	Percentage
1	1	0	100%
2	1	0	100%
3	1	0	100%
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98	1	0	100%
99	1	0	100%
100	1	0	100%

The following table shows the results of the experiment. The first column shows the number of trials, the second column shows the number of correct responses, the third column shows the number of incorrect responses, and the fourth column shows the percentage of correct responses.

Trial	Correct	Incorrect	Percentage
1	1	0	100%
2	1	0	100%
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95	1	0	100%
96	1	0	100%
97	1	0	100%
98	1	0	100%
99	1	0	100%
100	1	0	100%



# of Respondents	M/F	
	Male	Female
375	175	200
373	173	200
383	173	210
371	173	198
371	173	198
371	173	198
369	173	196
370	173	197
368	173	195
369	173	196

Probability of Getting a Recommendation

social skills	41.1	55.9	42.4	403	37.6	39.3	41.1	41.1
work that will be	31.3	14.7	29.8	393	33.3	17.3	33.3	31.3
social or welfare work	48.4	32.4	39.7	403	47.0	29.3	43.3	48.4
technology	22.1	20.6	22.0	396	20.9	11.1	13.3	22.1
other reputation	38.7	38.2	38.5	397	33.2	31.3	33.3	38.7
unemployed	43.3	38.2	42.9	395	48.1	31.9	41.1	43.3
unemployed	39.2	41.1	39.6	391	29.1	41.8	38.4	39.2
avoid pressure	13.4	8.8	13.0	398	14.0	12.4	13.1	13.4
work with ideas	57.1	55.9	57.0	397	48.1	49.1	47.1	57.1
be helpful to others	38.0	41.2	38.3	394	31.0	45.6	38.1	38.0
work with people	32.5	29.4	32.2	394	33.4	48.1	33.4	32.5

Probable Major Field

of Study	41.1	55.9	42.4	403	37.6	39.3	41.1	41.1
architecture (incl. forestry)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
arts (fine and performing)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
biological sciences	2.1	0.1	0.2	39	2.1	0.1	0.2	2.1
business	11.1	12.1	11.2	394	11.1	12.1	11.2	11.1
education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
English	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
engineering	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
health professions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
history and geography	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
home economics	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
humanities (other)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
mathematics and statistics	4.9	27.3	4.1	397	4.9	27.3	4.1	4.9
physics and chemistry	8.0	9.1	8.7	394	8.0	9.1	8.7	8.0
physical sciences (other)	1.4	3.0	1.7	397	1.4	3.0	1.7	1.4
psychology	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
social sciences (other)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
social work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
technical fields	11.1	12.1	11.2	394	11.1	12.1	11.2	11.1
other fields	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
undecided	0.8	1.6	0.7	394	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.8

Reasons Very Important for

Long-Term Career Choice	41.1	55.9	42.4	403	37.6	39.3	41.1	41.1
job openings available	37.3	31.3	34.7	393	33.3	17.3	33.3	37.3
rapid advancement	48.4	32.4	39.7	403	47.0	29.3	43.3	48.4
high anticipated earnings	22.1	20.6	22.0	396	20.9	11.1	13.3	22.1
respected occupation	38.7	38.2	38.5	397	33.2	31.3	33.3	38.7
independence	43.3	38.2	42.9	395	48.1	31.9	41.1	43.3
chance for steady progress	39.2	41.1	39.6	391	29.1	41.8	38.4	39.2
contribution to society	13.4	8.8	13.0	398	14.0	12.4	13.1	13.4
avoid pressure	57.1	55.9	57.0	397	48.1	49.1	47.1	57.1
work with ideas	38.0	41.2	38.3	394	31.0	45.6	38.1	38.0
be helpful to others	32.5	29.4	32.2	394	33.4	48.1	33.4	32.5
work with people	32.5	29.4	32.2	394	33.4	48.1	33.4	32.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

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	N		%		Total
	Parental	Family	Parental	Family	
Support From Family					
none	326	326	97.0	97.0	326
\$1 - \$499	3	3	0.9	0.9	3
\$500 - \$999	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
\$1,000 - \$1,999	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
\$2,000 - \$4,000	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
over \$4,000	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Support From Services					
none	326	326	97.0	97.0	326
\$1 - \$499	3	3	0.9	0.9	3
\$500 - \$999	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
\$1,000 - \$1,999	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
\$2,000 - \$4,000	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
over \$4,000	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Support From Spouse					
none	326	326	97.0	97.0	326
\$1 - \$499	3	3	0.9	0.9	3
\$500 - \$999	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
\$1,000 - \$1,999	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
\$2,000 - \$4,000	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
over \$4,000	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Support From Parental Family					
none	326	326	97.0	97.0	326
\$1 - \$499	3	3	0.9	0.9	3
\$500 - \$999	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
\$1,000 - \$1,999	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
\$2,000 - \$4,000	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
over \$4,000	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Support From Parent's Military Service Benefit					
none	326	326	97.0	97.0	326
\$1 - \$499	3	3	0.9	0.9	3
\$500 - \$999	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
\$1,000 - \$1,999	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
\$2,000 - \$4,000	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
over \$4,000	0	0	0.0	0.0	0

Code	Percentage	Count
401	10.2	401
402	10.4	402
403	10.5	403
404	10.6	404
405	10.7	405
406	10.8	406
407	10.9	407
408	11.0	408
409	11.1	409
410	11.2	410
411	11.3	411
412	11.4	412
413	11.5	413
414	11.6	414
415	11.7	415
416	11.8	416
417	11.9	417
418	12.0	418
419	12.1	419
420	12.2	420
421	12.3	421
422	12.4	422
423	12.5	423
424	12.6	424
425	12.7	425
426	12.8	426
427	12.9	427
428	13.0	428
429	13.1	429
430	13.2	430
431	13.3	431
432	13.4	432
433	13.5	433
434	13.6	434
435	13.7	435
436	13.8	436
437	13.9	437
438	14.0	438
439	14.1	439
440	14.2	440
441	14.3	441
442	14.4	442
443	14.5	443
444	14.6	444
445	14.7	445
446	14.8	446
447	14.9	447
448	15.0	448
449	15.1	449
450	15.2	450
451	15.3	451
452	15.4	452
453	15.5	453
454	15.6	454
455	15.7	455
456	15.8	456
457	15.9	457
458	16.0	458
459	16.1	459
460	16.2	460
461	16.3	461
462	16.4	462
463	16.5	463
464	16.6	464
465	16.7	465
466	16.8	466
467	16.9	467
468	17.0	468
469	17.1	469
470	17.2	470
471	17.3	471
472	17.4	472
473	17.5	473
474	17.6	474
475	17.7	475
476	17.8	476
477	17.9	477
478	18.0	478
479	18.1	479
480	18.2	480
481	18.3	481
482	18.4	482
483	18.5	483
484	18.6	484
485	18.7	485
486	18.8	486
487	18.9	487
488	19.0	488
489	19.1	489
490	19.2	490
491	19.3	491
492	19.4	492
493	19.5	493
494	19.6	494
495	19.7	495
496	19.8	496
497	19.9	497
498	20.0	498
499	20.1	499
500	20.2	500

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	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020																			
Relative	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000			
MS index	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
Relative MS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000



1. The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the school system in the following areas:

a. The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the school system in the following areas:

b. The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the school system in the following areas:

c. The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the school system in the following areas:

d. The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the school system in the following areas:

e. The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the school system in the following areas:



Family Income	Number of Children	Number of Children in School	Number of Children in School by Grade	Number of Children in School by Sex	Number of Children in School by Race	Number of Children in School by Religion	Number of Children in School by Ethnicity	Number of Children in School by Marital Status	Number of Children in School by Parental Education	Number of Children in School by Parental Occupation	Number of Children in School by Parental Income
\$0 - \$4,999	100	45	15	10	5	3	2	1	1	1	1
\$5,000 - \$9,999	100	55	20	12	8	4	3	2	2	2	2
\$10,000 - \$14,999	100	65	25	15	10	5	4	3	3	3	3
\$15,000 - \$19,999	100	75	30	18	12	6	5	4	4	4	4
\$20,000 - \$24,999	100	85	35	20	14	7	6	5	5	5	5
\$25,000 - \$29,999	100	95	40	22	16	8	7	6	6	6	6
\$30,000 - \$34,999	100	105	45	24	18	9	8	7	7	7	7
\$35,000 - \$39,999	100	115	50	26	20	10	9	8	8	8	8
\$40,000 - \$49,999	100	125	55	28	22	11	10	9	9	9	9
\$50,000 or more	100	135	60	30	24	12	11	10	10	10	10

Father's Education	Number of Children	Number of Children in School	Number of Children in School by Grade	Number of Children in School by Sex	Number of Children in School by Race	Number of Children in School by Religion	Number of Children in School by Ethnicity	Number of Children in School by Marital Status	Number of Children in School by Parental Education	Number of Children in School by Parental Occupation	Number of Children in School by Parental Income
grammar school or less	100	40	12	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
some high school	100	50	18	10	5	3	2	2	2	2	2
high school graduate	100	60	22	12	6	4	3	3	3	3	3
post-secondary, not col.	100	70	28	15	8	5	4	4	4	4	4
some college	100	80	32	18	10	6	5	5	5	5	5
college degree	100	90	38	20	12	7	6	6	6	6	6
some graduate school	100	100	42	22	14	8	7	7	7	7	7
graduate degree	100	110	48	24	16	9	8	8	8	8	8

Mother's Education	Number of Children	Number of Children in School	Number of Children in School by Grade	Number of Children in School by Sex	Number of Children in School by Race	Number of Children in School by Religion	Number of Children in School by Ethnicity	Number of Children in School by Marital Status	Number of Children in School by Parental Education	Number of Children in School by Parental Occupation	Number of Children in School by Parental Income
grammar school or less	100	35	10	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
some high school	100	45	15	8	3	2	1	2	2	2	2
high school graduate	100	55	20	10	4	3	2	3	3	3	3
post-secondary, not col.	100	65	25	12	5	4	3	4	4	4	4
some college	100	75	30	15	6	5	4	5	5	5	5
college degree	100	85	35	18	8	6	5	6	6	6	6
some graduate school	100	95	40	20	10	7	6	7	7	7	7
graduate degree	100	105	45	22	12	8	7	8	8	8	8

Probable Career Occupation	Number of Children	Number of Children in School	Number of Children in School by Grade	Number of Children in School by Sex	Number of Children in School by Race	Number of Children in School by Religion	Number of Children in School by Ethnicity	Number of Children in School by Marital Status	Number of Children in School by Parental Education	Number of Children in School by Parental Occupation	Number of Children in School by Parental Income
artist (incl performer)	100	40	12	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
businessman	100	50	18	10	5	3	2	2	2	2	2
clergy or rel. worker	100	60	22	12	6	4	3	3	3	3	3
educator (col. teacher)	100	70	28	15	8	5	4	4	4	4	4
doctor (M.D. or D.D.S.)	100	80	32	18	10	6	5	5	5	5	5
educator (secondary)	100	90	38	20	12	7	6	6	6	6	6
educator (elementary)	100	100	42	22	14	8	7	7	7	7	7
(continued on next page)											

Reasons Very Important for Long-Term Career Choice	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450
job provides worthwhile	41.9	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.7	42.8	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.2	43.3	43.4	43.5	43.6	43.7	43.8	43.9
good advancement	35.3	35.4	35.5	35.6	35.7	35.8	35.9	36.0	36.1	36.2	36.3	36.4	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	37.0	37.1	37.2
high anticipated earnings	39.1	39.2	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.6	39.7	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.1	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.9	41.0
respected occupation	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.2	26.3	26.4	26.5	26.6	26.7	26.8	26.9	27.0
independence	40.1	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.8	41.9	42.0
career for steady progress	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.8	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.5	31.6	31.7	31.8	31.9	32.0	32.1	32.2
contribution to society	43.2	43.3	43.4	43.5	43.6	43.7	43.8	43.9	44.0	44.1	44.2	44.3	44.4	44.5	44.6	44.7	44.8	44.9	45.0	45.1
avoid pressure	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0
work with ideas	65.6	65.7	65.8	65.9	66.0	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.4	66.5	66.6	66.7	66.8	66.9	67.0	67.1	67.2	67.3	67.4	67.5
be helpful to others	42.3	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.7	42.8	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.2	43.3	43.4	43.5	43.6	43.7	43.8	43.9	44.0	44.1	44.2
work with people	32.0	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.8	32.9	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.9
intrinsic interest in field	72.8	72.9	73.0	73.1	73.2	73.3	73.4	73.5	73.6	73.7	73.8	73.9	74.0	74.1	74.2	74.3	74.4	74.5	74.6	74.7



Parents' Religion	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Baptist	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Episcopal	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Methodist	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Presbyterian	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quaker (Society of Friends)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Roman Catholic	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0
Seventh Day Adventist	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Unitarian-Universalist	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
other Protestant	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
other religion	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
none	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Father's Religious Preference	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Baptist	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Congregational (U.C.C.)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Eastern Orthodox	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Episcopal	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Jewish	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Latter Day Saints (Mormon)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Lutheran	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Methodist	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Muslim	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Presbyterian	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Quaker (Society of Friends)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Roman Catholic	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Seventh Day Adventist	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Unitarian-Universalist	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
other Protestant	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
other religion	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
none	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Father's Religious Preference	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Baptist	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Congregational (U.C.C.)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Eastern Orthodox	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Episcopal	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Jewish	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Latter Day Saints (Mormon)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Methodist	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Muslim	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Presbyterian	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Quaker (Society of Friends)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
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	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Administrative Services	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Business Administration	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200
Education	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500
Engineering	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800
Health Services	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000
Humanities	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200
Liberal Arts	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,400
Life Sciences	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,600
Mathematics	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800
Natural Sciences	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900	4,000
Physical Sciences	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900	4,000	4,100	4,200
Social Sciences	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900	4,000	4,100	4,200	4,300	4,400
Sum	10,000	10,500	11,000	11,500	12,000	12,500	13,000	13,500	14,000	14,500	15,000
Continuing Education	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Development	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200
Extension	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400
General Education	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600
Research	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800
Special Programs	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000
Sum	8,000	8,500	9,000	9,500	10,000	10,500	11,000	11,500	12,000	12,500	13,000
Continuing Education	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Development	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200
Extension	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400
General Education	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600
Research	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800
Special Programs	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000
Sum	8,000	8,500	9,000	9,500	10,000	10,500	11,000	11,500	12,000	12,500	13,000
Continuing Education	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Development	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200
Extension	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400
General Education	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600
Research	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800
Special Programs	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000
Sum	8,000	8,500	9,000	9,500	10,000	10,500	11,000	11,500	12,000	12,500	13,000
Continuing Education	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Development	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200
Extension	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400
General Education	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600
Research	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800
Special Programs	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000
Sum	8,000	8,500	9,000	9,500	10,000	10,500	11,000	11,500	12,000	12,500	13,000



Support from Public and Private Employment

Response	No.	%	No.	%
none	10	10.9	33	13.2
\$1 - \$499	14	14.8	45	18.8
\$500 - \$999	14	14.8	45	18.8
\$1,000 - \$1,999	13	13.7	42	17.7
\$2,000 - \$4,000	11	11.6	35	14.7
over \$4,000	11	11.6	35	14.7
Total	92	97.7	267	100.0

Support from Savings

Response	No.	%	No.	%
none	8	8.5	26	10.8
\$1 - \$499	14	14.8	45	18.8
\$500 - \$999	13	13.7	42	17.7
\$1,000 - \$1,999	11	11.6	35	14.7
\$2,000 - \$4,000	11	11.6	35	14.7
over \$4,000	11	11.6	35	14.7
Total	69	73.1	193	77.2

Support from Spouse

Response	No.	%	No.	%
none	9	9.6	29	11.9
\$1 - \$499	14	14.8	45	18.8
\$500 - \$999	14	14.8	45	18.8
\$1,000 - \$1,999	13	13.7	42	17.7
\$2,000 - \$4,000	11	11.6	35	14.7
over \$4,000	11	11.6	35	14.7
Total	73	76.8	226	89.1

Support from Parental or Family Aid

Response	No.	%	No.	%
none	10	10.9	33	13.2
\$1 - \$499	14	14.8	45	18.8
\$500 - \$999	14	14.8	45	18.8
\$1,000 - \$1,999	13	13.7	42	17.7
\$2,000 - \$4,000	11	11.6	35	14.7
over \$4,000	11	11.6	35	14.7
Total	73	76.8	226	89.1

Support from Parent's G.I. Benefits

Response	No.	%	No.	%
none	9	9.6	29	11.9
\$1 - \$499	14	14.8	45	18.8
\$500 - \$999	14	14.8	45	18.8
\$1,000 - \$1,999	13	13.7	42	17.7
\$2,000 - \$4,000	11	11.6	35	14.7
over \$4,000	11	11.6	35	14.7
Total	73	76.8	226	89.1

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State	Year	Students	Total Support	Average Support	Percentage of Support	Number of Schools
Ala.	2000	9,000	1,800,000	200	100%	90
Ala.	2001	9,000	1,800,000	200	100%	90
Ala.	2002	9,000	1,800,000	200	100%	90
Ala.	2003	9,000	1,800,000	200	100%	90
Ala.	2004	9,000	1,800,000	200	100%	90
Ala.	2005	9,000	1,800,000	200	100%	90

State	Year	Students	Total Support	Average Support	Percentage of Support	Number of Schools
Ark.	2000	10,000	1,000,000	100	100%	100
Ark.	2001	10,000	1,000,000	100	100%	100
Ark.	2002	10,000	1,000,000	100	100%	100
Ark.	2003	10,000	1,000,000	100	100%	100
Ark.	2004	10,000	1,000,000	100	100%	100
Ark.	2005	10,000	1,000,000	100	100%	100

State	Year	Students	Total Support	Average Support	Percentage of Support	Number of Schools
Calif.	2000	15,000	1,500,000	100	100%	150
Calif.	2001	15,000	1,500,000	100	100%	150
Calif.	2002	15,000	1,500,000	100	100%	150
Calif.	2003	15,000	1,500,000	100	100%	150
Calif.	2004	15,000	1,500,000	100	100%	150
Calif.	2005	15,000	1,500,000	100	100%	150

State	Year	Students	Total Support	Average Support	Percentage of Support	Number of Schools
Calif.	2000	15,000	1,500,000	100	100%	150
Calif.	2001	15,000	1,500,000	100	100%	150
Calif.	2002	15,000	1,500,000	100	100%	150
Calif.	2003	15,000	1,500,000	100	100%	150
Calif.	2004	15,000	1,500,000	100	100%	150
Calif.	2005	15,000	1,500,000	100	100%	150

State	Year	Students	Total Support	Average Support	Percentage of Support	Number of Schools
Calif.	2000	15,000	1,500,000	100	100%	150
Calif.	2001	15,000	1,500,000	100	100%	150
Calif.	2002	15,000	1,500,000	100	100%	150
Calif.	2003	15,000	1,500,000	100	100%	150
Calif.	2004	15,000	1,500,000	100	100%	150
Calif.	2005	15,000	1,500,000	100	100%	150

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Support from State Dept. of Education	#	%	Mean	SD	Min	Max
none	11	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$1 - \$499	119	11.9	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.0
\$500 - \$999	119	11.9	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.0
\$1,000 - \$1,999	119	11.9	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.0
\$2,000 - \$4,000	119	11.9	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.0
over \$4,000	119	11.9	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.0
Support from Other Fed. Ed. Opportunity Grant	324	32.4	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.0
none	119	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$1 - \$499	119	11.9	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.0
\$500 - \$999	119	11.9	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.0
\$1,000 - \$1,999	119	11.9	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.0
\$2,000 - \$4,000	119	11.9	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.0
over \$4,000	119	11.9	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.0
Support from Supplemental Ed. Opportunity Grant	324	32.4	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.0
none	95.0	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$1 - \$499	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.0
\$500 - \$999	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.0
\$1,000 - \$1,999	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.0
\$2,000 - \$4,000	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.0
over \$4,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Support from College Work-Study Grant	309	30.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
none	94.7	94.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$1 - \$499	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.0
\$500 - \$999	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.0
\$1,000 - \$1,999	1.7	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.0
\$2,000 - \$4,000	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.0
over \$4,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is particularly crucial for businesses that operate in highly regulated industries.

2. In addition, it is essential to ensure that all records are kept in a secure and accessible format. This may involve investing in specialized software or hardware solutions.

3. Furthermore, regular audits and reviews of the records are necessary to identify any discrepancies or errors. This helps in maintaining the integrity of the data.

4. It is also important to establish clear policies and procedures regarding record-keeping. This ensures that all employees are aware of their responsibilities.

5. Finally, the document emphasizes the need for ongoing training and education for staff. This helps in staying up-to-date with the latest regulations and best practices.

6. The second part of the document focuses on the role of technology in record-keeping. Modern software solutions offer a range of features that can significantly improve efficiency.

7. For example, cloud-based systems allow for easy access to records from anywhere, at any time. This is particularly useful for businesses with multiple locations.

8. Additionally, many software solutions offer automated backup and recovery options. This helps in protecting the data from loss due to hardware failure or other disasters.

9. It is also worth noting that technology can help in reducing the risk of human error. Automated data entry and validation features can ensure that the records are accurate.

10. However, it is important to choose a reliable and secure software provider. This ensures that the data is protected and that the system is supported.

11. The third part of the document discusses the legal requirements for record-keeping. Different industries and jurisdictions have specific rules that must be followed.

12. For instance, some industries may require records to be kept for a certain number of years. This is often to facilitate audits and investigations.

13. It is also important to be aware of data protection laws. These laws govern how personal data is collected, stored, and processed.

14. Businesses must ensure that their record-keeping practices comply with these laws. This may involve implementing data protection measures such as encryption and access controls.

15. Finally, the document concludes by emphasizing the importance of a proactive approach to record-keeping. By following the guidelines outlined here, businesses can ensure that their records are accurate, secure, and compliant.

Item	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N
Agree that students should be									
worn in the classroom	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
allowed to wear in the	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
hallways and offices	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
outlaw in all offices	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
and hallways	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
A person who is	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
young in appearance	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
should not	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
speak in class	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
Students who do not	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
attend class should be	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
expelled from school	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
Students who do not	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
attend class should be	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
expelled from school	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
The student should be	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
expelled from school	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
if he/she is	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
a speaker	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
prefer treatment for that	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
col. tax on state	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
protests	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
adopt open admission or	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
public col.	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
use same admission standard	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
for all	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
Political orientations									
far left	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
liberal	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
middle-of-the-road	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
conservative	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
far right	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
Marital Status									
presently married	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
presently engaged	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
seeing one person exclusively	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
dating, but no one steadily	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
not dating in recent months	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
Students Estimate Chances Are									
Very Good That They Will									
change major field	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
change career choice	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
fail one or more courses	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
graduate with honors	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
elected to student office	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
join a frat or sorority	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
live in coed dorm	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435
live in commune in col.	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435	1.0	0.8	435

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text outlines various methods for organizing and storing these records, including digital databases and physical filing systems. It also highlights the need for regular audits and reviews to ensure the integrity and accuracy of the data.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the legal and regulatory requirements that govern record-keeping practices. It details the specific rules and standards that apply to different industries and sectors, such as healthcare, finance, and government. The text explains how these regulations are designed to protect the privacy and security of sensitive information, as well as to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations. It provides a comprehensive overview of the legal framework that underpins record-keeping practices.

3. The third part of the document explores the challenges and risks associated with record-keeping. It identifies common pitfalls and obstacles that organizations may encounter, such as data loss, corruption, and unauthorized access. The text discusses strategies for mitigating these risks and ensuring the long-term preservation and availability of records. It also addresses the issue of data retention and the importance of establishing clear policies and procedures for managing the lifecycle of records.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the role of technology in modern record-keeping practices. It highlights the benefits of using digital tools and platforms to streamline and automate record-keeping processes. The text explores various technologies, such as cloud storage, data analytics, and artificial intelligence, and how they can be leveraged to improve efficiency and accuracy. It also discusses the importance of ensuring that digital records are secure and protected from cyber threats.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It reiterates the importance of maintaining accurate and reliable records and provides a list of best practices for organizations to follow. The text concludes by emphasizing the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of record-keeping practices to ensure they remain effective and compliant with changing requirements.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of record-keeping in the context of business operations. It explains how accurate records can provide valuable insights into organizational performance, trends, and risks. The text highlights the role of records in decision-making and strategic planning, and how they can be used to identify areas for improvement and optimization. It also discusses the importance of records in managing legal and regulatory compliance, and how they can be used to defend against potential claims and litigation.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of record-keeping in the context of public administration and government services. It explains how accurate records are essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in government operations. The text highlights the role of records in providing information to citizens and stakeholders, and how they can be used to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of government services. It also discusses the importance of records in managing public resources and ensuring the integrity of government operations.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of record-keeping in the context of research and development. It explains how accurate records are essential for documenting the progress of research and development projects, and for ensuring the reproducibility and reliability of research findings. The text highlights the role of records in managing intellectual property and protecting the rights of researchers and inventors. It also discusses the importance of records in managing research data and ensuring its long-term preservation and availability.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of record-keeping in the context of healthcare and medical services. It explains how accurate records are essential for ensuring the quality and safety of patient care, and for managing medical risks. The text highlights the role of records in providing information to healthcare providers and patients, and how they can be used to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of medical services. It also discusses the importance of records in managing medical data and ensuring its long-term preservation and availability.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of record-keeping in the context of environmental management and sustainability. It explains how accurate records are essential for monitoring and managing environmental resources, and for ensuring compliance with environmental regulations. The text highlights the role of records in providing information to stakeholders and the public, and how they can be used to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of environmental management practices. It also discusses the importance of records in managing environmental data and ensuring its long-term preservation and availability.

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31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70
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96	97	98	99	100



APPENDIX B

RESTRUCTURING UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION

AT

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

A Report to the Twenty-eighth Meeting
of the
Advisory Committee for Science Education
National Science Foundation
Washington, D.C.

March 6, 1975

by

William R. Grogan
Dean of Undergraduate Studies
Project Director

Worcester Polytechnic Institute has undertaken a complete and systematic revision of its traditional approach to undergraduate science engineering education. The resulting educational program, known as the WPI Plan, is the product of two years of intensive planning and five years of implementation effort involving every member of the campus community. The program now involves 85% of the 2,000-member undergraduate student body of whom over 95% are science or engineering majors. Next year (1975-76) 93% of the students will pursue their programs in accordance with the new WPI Plan requirements, and thereafter all students will be in the new program.

The National Science Foundation, through its 1972 CoSIP award of \$733,000, played a major role in enabling WPI as an institution to implement the restructured programs. The WPI Plan and its implementation process are already the subject of considerable national attention. There is every prospect interest will increase as the reports on the first three-year phase of program evaluation become available later this year.

This presentation will describe the scope of change at WPI and some of the more important features of the new program covering those areas receiving major NSF support, namely, development of (a) the project system, (b) the advising system, and (c) competency examinations and an overall evaluation of the program.

Background

What Worcester Polytechnic Institute undertook the most drastic change in its 110-year old history could be the subject of a book itself--there was no crisis, not even administrative pressure. There was, however, in the faculty a gnawing dissatisfaction with the demotivating rigidity of the traditional curriculum; there was growing concern that science and engineering undergraduates were so constrained by the dictates of an impersonal lock-step system that their full development as thoughtful individuals was not being achieved. To those faculty who followed the careers of the graduates there appeared to be unreasonable discontinuity between the overall preparation of the students and the actual demands placed upon them as young professionals. No one ever questioned the need for a firm foundation in fundamentals, but beyond that a number of paradoxical situations appear: a rigid academic program offered little opportunity for the student to assume responsibility for defining personal objectives; this responsibility became total immediately after graduation. Courses developed long, narrow corridors of knowledge; professional practice required integration of knowledge. The classroom experience was basically passive; professional practice required self-activation. In the academic setting, the student was usually an isolated learner; most of professional life involved personal interactions and shared experiences effectively communicated. A concern for the social implications of

1.2. Appendix A: Critical summary of papers, publications and news stories published to date.

scientific, engineering, and development work, all of a broad nature. The primary concern of the committee between the public or student and professional is that the program fulfill the purpose of WPI was that the world of recreation and the world of work be well represented by graduates.

The WPI faculty began in 1968, with a strategic analysis, evaluated every resource and program at the college and included an extensive evaluation of future needs for a new focus in scientific and engineering careers. A planning committee of faculty members developed alternative plans for the college to follow. After considerable analysis, a statement of goals was adopted by the faculty and the trustees.

The plan statement provided the numerical for the second development: the establishment of the degree requirements. The last step was the development of a curriculum and course structure which would prepare students to meet the degree requirements.

In 1969, the trustees voted to commit the entire college to a new approach to engineering and scientific education which promoted the concept of an individualized curriculum for each engineering student. The program placed heavy emphasis on practical learning and accomplishment. For the baccalaureate degree demonstration, completion of through practical projects and competence examination is required. There are no general course requirements, but three years of successful work is required before the competency examination is ever scheduled.

The degree requirement

The WPI plan called for the award of an academic degree as a demonstration of competence as defined by the new degree requirements which are:

1. A professional competence dealing with a practical, interdisciplinary area of study, chosen equivalently.

By 1970, the trustees voted to initiate operational studies in 1971-72.

The first step of the WPI degree initiative was to initiate the bringing into the second year of the curriculum a new, general, mandatory first year "two courses" program.

"The program is a limited program, restricted to the needs of the individual student, to be the fundamental first year. It is important to students an understanding of a variety of scientific and technical disciplines, and a number of themselves, and the needs of the people around them. WPI students, from the beginning of their college careers should be encouraged to realize that they can learn on their own, and that they can integrate their learning into workable projects, and that the core of their education is the interrelated building areas of knowledge, technical skill, and human growth. A WPI education should develop in students a strong feeling of responsibility, an awareness of the community beyond themselves, and a commitment to the continuous pursuit of their own continued learning."

WPI Bulletin Board, Dec. 1972, December 17, 1969

- (c) A qualitative project relating science and technology to societal concerns and human needs (1 year equivalent).
- (d) A written report or oral presentation of the results (1 year equivalent).
- (e) A competency examination in the major field of study (1 year equivalent).

Projects

Qualifying Projects: Major Qualifying Project

The project approach to learning was selected as a major vehicle for achieving the student's goals. To meet this degree requirement, the student must complete two projects, one of which he must devote the equivalent of a quarter of a year's study. One of the projects must deal with the student's major area of interest, while the other is intended to relate science and technology to societal concerns and human needs. The first of these is known as the major qualifying project (MQP) and the second has been designated the "interactive" qualifying project (IQP).

As a result, of course, not new to WPI or to engineering and scientific education, the project, or partially supervised independent study is well established. The challenge to WPI in implementing the MQP requirement is not one, therefore, of content or method rather of scale and scope. After this year, when transition to the new system will be virtually complete, WPI will be graduating classes numbering between four and five hundred students, each of whom will have completed the two qualifying projects. We have been able to test and adopt measures to minimize faculty load increases that otherwise might have occurred as a steady-state condition is approached in which twenty to twenty-five percent of all undergraduate activity is project-centered. Among these measures are consolidation of course offerings, changes in course format, increased use of technological aids, and active efforts to foster the formation of group projects rather than individual project efforts. An entirely new registration system was developed and is now operational.

The logistical problem involved in providing each of approximately 500 graduating seniors with two qualifying projects, and, in addition to providing pre-qualifying project experience for undergraduates, are indeed formidable. Of course there are many research projects, especially in the sciences, but WPI has tried to provide students with as many opportunities as possible for off-campus MQP and IQP work. A special administrative unit for project operations has been established. A central, on-campus project center was constructed to augment departmental facilities and provide a support base for interdisciplinary projects, and a wide variety of off-campus arrangements developed. Three classes of off-campus project sites have been developed:

- (1) Research projects, to be¹ with intermittent activity where students are engaged in one specific project as the mutual need of the company and WPI requires.

¹Again this is not intended listing of the specific sites and centers.

- 2) Workshops or "hot lines" with sustained activities where one or more faculty advisors are working with students continuously on a variety of projects, meetings are held over a period of years, and
- 3) "Project centers" (sometimes called internship centers), each of which has a formally appointed WPI director and an on-site counter-part from the company or institution involved.

At these project centers WPI usually maintains a permanent office. A wide variety of multidisciplinary projects are coordinated by the director of the center but with specific projects under direct supervision of faculty advisors from the disciplines involved. Five centers are within commuting distance; one, in Washington, D.C., is a residential site. In all cases project activity is a direct extension of the academic program, the work performed under faculty supervision earns academic credit while pay is not acceptable. Direct expenses are usually paid by the sponsoring institution.

A fine example of a highly successful center is that at St. Vincent Hospital in Worcester, where over the last two-and-a-half years, 67 students have been employed in 17 different projects working with 11 WPI faculty advisors and 14 hospital advisors.

The following table summarizes the many types of multidisciplinary interactions at the St. Vincent Center:

<u>Participating Hospital Functions</u>	<u>Participating WPI Disciplines</u>
Cardiac Catheterization	Biomedical Engineering
Cardiology	Chemical Engineering
Chemistry	Electrical Engineering
Clinical Engineering	Computer Science
Hospital Facilities	Chemistry
Lab. Work	Life Sciences
Electrocardiography	Management Engineering
Pathology	Mechanical Engineering
Respiratory Diseases	Materials Science
General Surgery	Physics
Research Research	

The interest and cooperation from the industrial community and governmental agencies at all levels has been outstanding. The project effort at WPI has grown from six registrations in the fall of 1972 to 55 for fall, with an expected 60 for the registration of about 70 per term next year. In spite of this increase in activity, there appears to be no shortage of sound project opportunities and there is a growing list of potential industrial sponsors.

In summary, there appear to be four essential ingredients for successful and sustained multidisciplinary project coordination:

- 1) A well-organized faculty effort and cooperative hospital personnel,

2) A well-organized hospital effort and on-site director and centers,

- b. Carefully prepared and documented student proposals acceptable to advisor and liaison before work is initiated or resources committed (much learning takes place here),
- c. Requirement of periodic written progress reports with at least one formal oral preliminary report, and
- d. High final report standards, both written and oral, with sponsor evaluation an important factor in grading.

The "Interactive" Qualifying Project (IQP)

Courses in social science have often been required in science and engineering curricula. While valuable in themselves, there was no experiential component which brought into physical reality for the student the social, political, or humanistic dimensions of their technological world. Each graduate at WPI is now expected to qualify in a field project which is designed to develop a greater awareness of the relationship between science and engineering on one hand and social concern and human values on the other. This component of the WPI program is highly experimental but has proven to be one of the most fascinating.

The objectives of the IQP can be summarized as follows: (1) to create through experiential education an awareness of socially related technological interactions; (2) to enable the identification of socio-technological systems, subsystems, and their linkages; (3) to cultivate the habit of questioning social values and structures; (4) to develop and integrate the skills of evaluation and analysis; (5) to provide methods for assessing the impact of technology, and (6) to encourage the recommendations of policy.

The project center in Washington, for example, is primarily devoted to IQP work. The center accommodates 30 students. Following a preparation period on campus, each student resides in Washington for seven weeks, involved with project field work in governmental and private agencies; this precedes a report-writing phase back on campus. A summary of the sponsoring Washington agencies and the titles of projects undertaken with them is contained in Appendix C.

The Humanities Sufficiency

The "broadening" requirement of a traditional science or engineering program usually calls for the student to take some distributed coursework in the humanities. The WPI Plan proceeds on the underlying assumption that it is better to have a deeper understanding of the humanities in at least one area than to have a surface view of many. To that end, the WPI student must develop a specific humanities minor (sufficiency). He or she selects five thematically related humanities courses, and in a sixth activity must conduct an independent study developing a unifying theme for the selected courses. The thematic relationship clause does not constrain the student to courses of one type, e.g., history courses. Should they wish to concentrate on a particular period in history they may take, as well as history courses dealing with that period, courses in English which deal with the literature of that period. Alternatively, the

...students prefer to read the equivalent of the course material entirely on their own, through independent study, in which case he or she would satisfy the program's requirement by successfully passing a proficiency examination. At the present time we concentrate on developing competencies (or minors) in history, philosophy, languages, literature, music, and drama. The humanities program has been strengthened considerably through assistance from the National Endowment for the Humanities, based on a proposal that was carefully developed to complement the requirements of the program.

The Competency Examination

Four-week intervals, between the seven-week terms, are assigned exclusively for competency examination examinations. The students' competence in their major field is tested in terms of complex problems--something akin to what he or she would be expected to do as a bona-fide graduate in the chosen major. The student is assigned some or more problems and has access to reference materials, computer facilities, library, laboratories, and faculty. At the end of the assigned period the student reports back to the assigned examination committee with a written report. An oral examination follows in which the method of attack, soundness of fundamental principles, and alternate approaches to the problem are discussed. The competency examination is designed to test for an understanding of methods, reasons, and fundamental principles and theories, as well as application of current techniques in the field. Despite a great deal of effort, some of it supported by the National Endowment, we learned that this type of competency measurement and assessment of work continues in the area.

The Support Strategy

The program is given the critical importance as each student works with his or her advisor in setting a personalized curriculum. Each student must have a firm schedule of classes for one year and a tentative one beyond that. Incremental progress is made at the ending of any of the seven-week terms. Each term a student usually selects three courses at an equivalent level of project work, usually 800-900 level, and considers the selection of appropriate project problems, the length of the project, and, of course, the timing of the project in relation to the organization of the large amount of information available in the computer database needed very well--a completely new registration system has been developed to accommodate the five terms per year, the various level courses, the on-line system (Distinction, Acceptable, No Credit, and Withdrawal), the various levels of project combination. An on-line registration system has been developed which assists program management in entering a student's course, allows opportunities for regular advisor conferences and real-time current and projected student schedules, transcripts and degree status are routinely available on remote terminal at the end of the term, and provides the core of Advising Advising.

Support of the instructional level is an expensive and continually developing activity. We have now 110 on-line TV studio with recording facilities, closed circuit television for the main buildings, a time-shared, remote access computer

the program. Two hundred copies of the report to terminal are dated throughout the year. The report is bound in a three-ring binder and contains a handbook video tape with the following: a cassette video program, viewing stations, an extensive library of videotapes, a library of computer programs, and a no-beam, graphics library. Other materials include book reviews, and newspaper materials as well as a large number of letters, articles and reports in various forms.

Faculty will have the opportunity to spend time in releasing faculty time to develop and improve their skills in the Plan. Faculty over half of the entire faculty have taken advantage of a sabbatical sabbatical Plan time facility to prepare tapes on videotape for department presentations or presentations to special course topics. Approximately 1000 copies of tapes over 700 TV tapes have been made by WPI faculty and tape are currently being applied to at least 90 on-gy courses. The program has been able to reach over 10,000 student viewings last year, and the program will be able to reach even more. The program does not include the use of departmental funds to purchase the video equipment. A new underway to expand the use of the program is to have student teams start the in introducing student to a wide range of video equipment and to make equipment operation.

Financial Support

The program has received financial support from the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities in support of the WPI Plan. Implementation of the program has been supported by the Carnegie Corporation in support of course development. The program has also received support in the form of grant of the social sciences and humanistic studies faculty to create socially-oriented projects, and the Mellon Foundation in support of the program. The early recognition of the program's potential by the National Science Foundation has resulted in the award of a Venture Fund grant to WPI by the National Science Foundation.

External Review

The program has been the subject of a formal NSF sponsored evaluation on the subject of "The WPI Plan".

The program has also been the subject of a visit by the National Science Foundation, which visits the program on a regular basis.

External review of the program has been conducted by the following:

Dr. Robert G. Anderson, School of Electrical Engineering, University of Toronto
Dr. Robert G. Anderson, School of Electrical Engineering, University of Toronto

Dr. Robert G. Anderson, School of Electrical Engineering, University of Toronto
Dr. Robert G. Anderson, School of Electrical Engineering, University of Toronto

Dr. Robert G. Anderson, School of Electrical Engineering, University of Toronto
Dr. Robert G. Anderson, School of Electrical Engineering, University of Toronto

Dr. Robert G. Anderson, School of Electrical Engineering, University of Toronto

Dr. Robert G. Anderson, School of Electrical Engineering, University of Toronto
Dr. Robert G. Anderson, School of Electrical Engineering, University of Toronto

2. A study of faculty and administrative changes, both attitudinal and organizationally, caused by the Plan and carried out by Harvard University consultants. The factors under consideration by the faculty/administration study are:
- Professional satisfaction and growth,
 - Perceptions of quality of student learning,
 - Perceptions of rewards, effort and equity,
 - Intrinsic satisfaction,
 - Stress and overload,
 - Interference items,
 - Patterns of interaction.

With the assistance of grant extension from NSF awarded in May 1974, the study has been extended to include two comparison colleges. Both colleges have much in common with WPI, and have been most cooperative in providing a base for parallel studies.

3. The effect of the Plan on students over the past year by Dr. Cohen of the Education Development Center (EDC) in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This investigation also includes a comparison study of engineering students at other colleges which have not undergone the changes seen at WPI.

The evaluation of the students has centered on a study of the following factors:

- Scientific and engineering competence,
- Self-concepts,
- Attitudes and educational goals,
- Background and abilities,
- Characteristics of learners.

It is planned to continue the study of the students through their early professional lives, thereby completing what promises to be the most comprehensive study of the process and effects of change in a college of science and engineering available to the academic community to date.

The Advisory Panel has submitted an individual report following each visit. We expect a combined report will follow the Panel's sixth and final visit in April 1975. The final report on the faculty and student evaluations will be available in the fall.

The Panel has clearly shown that the desired developments of self-confidence, of willingness to assume responsibility, and of greater increased social consciousness are taking place in WPI students.

The continuing success of a major component of the WPI Plan and the major support of the NSF grant, is proving to be an extremely effective educational process. The students are responding to the requirement with enthusiasm. The educational process is over 90% complete, despite the mind-boggling amount of work that is being developed on schedule.

The Advisory Panel members have also assisted in the evaluation. Of approximately 1000 pre-project questionnaires studied in January 1974, it was encouraging to note that 70% of the respondents felt the work exceeded expectations, 26% exceeded or met expectations, and only 4% were in the combined categories of "fair" or

"expectations not achieved." Only 3% of the participating sponsors said they would prefer not to continue in the program while 43% wished to increase their commitment, the remainder being satisfied with the present level of activity. From the students' returns, it is interesting to note that 46% of the off-campus liaison personnel were rated as "outstanding" while 46% of the students also said that they would be happy to be associated with their sponsor when they graduated.

Comments received by Dr. Cohen's group from students and sponsors indicate that both groups feel a great deal of learning is taking place. In rating their own experimental expertise at the start and at the end of the projects, the 70 students replied as follows:

	Outstanding	Good	Fair	Poor
At start	5%	28%	49%	18%
At end	31%	63%	6%	0%

In rating personal learning, 67% of the students listed "outstanding" with 37% "good."

In rating their own performance and achievement, the students listed themselves as "outstanding" and 67% "good" while sponsor ratings are running 26% "outstanding" and 67% "good."

The ultimate test of the efficacy of WPI's Plan is when they become alumni and, of course, the ultimate test of the effectiveness of the WPI Plan in achieving the educational goals it was designed to achieve.

APPENDIX C

STUDENT QUESTIONNAIRE FINDINGS

- 1. ...
- 2. ...
- 3. ...

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11. INSTRUCTIONS: Please indicate how important you feel each of the following choices is by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.

NOTE: Responses are indicated as means. The scale used was:
 1 = Not Very Important; 2 = Important; 3 = Very Important

	WPI	CI	ST	Levels of Significance
WITH REGARD TO THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL GOALS, HOW IMPORTANT DO YOU THINK IT IS FOR STUDENTS:				
10. To develop the skills necessary to earn a good living	2.5	2.7	2.5	NS
11. To learn to make friends and get along with people	2.7	2.8	2.6	0.05
12. To learn to think clearly and independently	2.9	2.8	2.8	NS
13. To gain an understanding of the main areas of knowledge	2.5	2.5	2.6	NS
14. To develop strengths of character and personality	2.6	2.6	2.6	NS
15. To develop physical and emotional well-being	2.6	2.6	2.5	NS
16. To develop the desire and capacity for lifelong learning	2.4	2.3	2.4	0.01
17. To become an interesting, individual person to oneself and others	2.5	2.3	2.5	0.01
18. To develop self-confidence	2.7	2.7	2.6	NS
19. To learn how to make decisions	2.7	2.7	2.8	NS
HOW IMPORTANT DO YOU THINK THESE REASONS ARE FOR A STUDENT HERE TO UNDERTAKE AN OFF-CAMPUS TRIP?				
20. To learn about career possibilities	2.1	2.1	2.2	NS
21. To prepare him/her to cope with the adult world of work	2.3	2.2	2.1	0.01
22. To get a break from the restrictions of school rules and life	1.7	1.8	1.7	NS
23. To be of service to others	1.9	1.9	1.9	NS
24. To get a break from the classroom and academic requirements	1.7	1.9	1.7	0.05
25. To satisfy academic requirements	1.9	1.9	1.6	NS
26. To do what his/her friends do	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.01
27. To develop personal qualities such as increased confidence, self-reliance, and maturity	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.05
28. To be free, live in a new way, do one's own thing	1.5	2.0	1.8	NS

	SP1	OT	MT	Levels of Significance
49. To learn more about other, different social groups and environments from their own	2.2	2.1	2.1	>.05
50. To gain practical knowledge of a subject or field studied in school	2.6	2.5	2.6	>.05
51. To have time for his/her own creative work	2.2	2.2	2.2	>.05

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU THINK WILL BE IMPORTANT PROBLEMS FOR STUDENTS ON AN OFF-CAMPUS WORK JOB OR PROJECT:

52. The ability to master the various facets of the job, to the satisfaction of their employers	2.2	2.2	2.2	S
53. The ability to get along with their supervisors	2.1	2.1	2.1	NS
54. The ability to get along with their fellow workers	2.3	2.3	2.2	NS
55. The ability to stick it out even when the work is boring	2.1	2.2	2.0	S
56. The ability to meet their assignments regularly and faithfully	2.3	2.3	2.3	NS

111. INSTRUCTIONS: Rate each of the following objects according to how you personally perceive it or feel toward it at the moment by placing an "X" above where along each of the seven-point adjective scales described under the items.

NOTE: Responses are indicated in groups. The scale used was:
 1 = left side of pair; 7 = right side of pair

THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM HERE IS:	SP1	OT	MT	_____	_____
57. purposeful/aimless	2.2	2.6	2.2	32.4	<.05
58. good/bad	2.5	2.2	2.9		S
59. strong/weak	2.9	2.3	2.5	13.157	<.05
60. active/passive	2.6	3.1	3.1	14.000	<.05
61. stable/changing	3.9	3.4	3.3	29.260	<.05
62. hopeful/hopeless	2.5	2.2	2.8	5.83	<.05
63. broad/narrow	3.0	3.3	3.2		NS
64. fast/slow	3.1	2.7	2.6	17.33	<.05
65. cautious/rash	3.1	3.3	3.1	46.93	<.05
66. wise/foolish	3.1	2.7	3.0	3.070	<.05
67. flexible/rigid	2.1	3.5	3.2	113.01	<.05
68. complex/simple	2.2	2.9	3.1	7.000	<.05

	<u>WPI</u>	<u>CCT</u>	<u>SIU</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>p</u>
THE FACULTY AT THIS SCHOOL ARE:					
70. purposeful/aimless	2.6	2.4	2.7	9.1	<.02
71. good/bad	2.5	2.5	2.6		NS
72. strong/weak	2.7	2.6	2.9	9.815	<.009
73. active/passive	2.8	2.7	3.0		NS
74. stable/changing	3.3	3.2	2.9	9.95	<.008
75. hopeful/hopeless	2.9	2.9	3.0		NS
76. broad/narrow	3.3	3.1	3.5		NS
77. fast/slow	3.0	2.7	3.1	9.69	<.009
78. cautious/rash	3.4	3.3	3.0	8.117	<.001
79. wise/foolish	2.8	2.5	2.8	9.110	<.017
80. flexible/rigid	3.1	3.5	3.7	11.321	<.001
81. complex/simple	3.1	3.0	3.1		NS
THE STUDENTS HERE ARE:					
7. purposeful/aimless	3.3	3.4	3.2		NS
8. good/bad	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.034	<.008
9. strong/weak	3.5	3.3	3.3		NS
10. active/passive	3.0	3.9	3.6		NS
11. stable/changing	3.3	3.8	3.7	13.317	<.001
12. hopeful/hopeless	3.4	3.5	3.3		NS
13. broad/narrow	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.660	<.033
14. fast/slow	3.9	3.5	3.3	4.015	<.018
15. cautious/rash	3.8	3.0	3.5	10.47	<.001
16. wise/foolish	3.8	3.8	3.6	4.210	<.026
17. flexible/rigid	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.690	<.026
18. complex/simple	3.5	3.5	3.6		NS
1. AM:					
19. purposeful/aimless	2.4	2.6	2.2	6.508	<.002
20. good/bad	2.6	2.5	2.5		NS
21. strong/weak	2.7	2.8	2.5	3.730	<.025
22. active/passive	3.1	3.2	2.7	7.987	<.001
23. stable/changing	3.9	3.5	3.4	5.586	<.004
24. hopeful/hopeless	3.3	3.3	2.1		NS
25. broad/narrow	2.8	2.7	2.4	4.799	<.009

	301	302	311	312	313
16. trustful	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.0
17. cautious	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.0
18. wise	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.0
19. flexible	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.8
20. complex	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.9

1. In the space below, please describe what you believe are the most successful accomplishments of the program at this school right now.

WPI Freshmen

- 14. the liberal aspect with a great technical curriculum
- 13. freedom, flexibility of the course courses
- 12. basic decision-making
- 11. how to work with machines, computers
- 10. grading system
- 9. faculty advisors
- 8. good career preparation
- 7. opportunity to become involved with outside world
- 6. job
- 5. good faculty-student relationships
- 4. spend time with varied groups of people on the campus
- 3. efficiency requirement
- 2. 101 work
- 1. none
- 1. "students who have graduated from this program are better qualified"
- 1. 7-week terms
- 1. varied program
- 1. good liberal engineering education
- 1. "makes you stop and think about what you really want out of an education; you can then proceed to get what you need from the school"
- 1. teaches you how to work with others
- 1. student goes in the direction, at the rate he chooses
- 1. abolition of unnecessary, useless requirements
- 1. less emphasis on grades, more on learning
- 1. application of theory to practice

Clarkson Freshmen

- 26. good preparation for a career
- 19. good education—broad undergraduate/technical/well-organized
- 1. hard work
- 1. good reputation
- 1. "better insight of the technique and purpose of engineering and an introduction to the practical knowledge common to most engineers"
- 1. good job placement
- 1. learn to live independently
- 1. good faculty/student relationships
- 1. develop self-reliance, well-being, cooperation

- 1 high rating of Clarkson by employers
- 1 flexibility in courses
- 1 technical equipment available
- 1 first two years offer a good background in major field
- 1 good faculty
- 1 enables student to cope with other people
- 1 breaking from tradition

WPI Seniors

- 19 incorporation of project work into academic program
- 8 projects give students a chance to see what life is like in the real working world; to become more aware of society; to deal with people of other disciplines
- 6 fosters self-reliance, experience, responsibility, character development, creativity
- 5 flexibility of Plan
- 4 competency exam--students prove their competence
- 3 IPI method of teaching
- 3 MOP
- 2 exchange program with Consortium of colleges
- 2 no course requirements outside major
- 2 course work
- 2 advising system
- 1 good, close student/faculty relationships
- 1 good preparation for graduate school
- 1 relating school to industry
- 1 video format
- 1 allows student to determine own pace, directions, goals
- 1 IOP
- 1 sufficiency program
- 1 loose structure of course selection
- 1 grading system

Clarkson Seniors

- 11 good preparation for a career
- 9 Clarkson's good reputation: high rate of employment for graduates
- 5 good student/faculty relationships
- 3 close-knit community
- 3 good education
- 2 ability to change /add majors--flexible program
- 2 programs student-oriented
- 1 executive in residence
- 1 independent study
- 1 diversified faculty: even within one department; allows exposure to many areas of specialization
- 1 good research program
- 1 new, effective president
- 1 exposure of students in one field to students in many other fields--ability to live and work together
- 1 good wide choice of courses
- 1 highly qualified faculty
- 1 getting a good environmental engineering program started

11. What do you feel are the most important problems or disadvantages associated with the program here?

WPI Freshmen

- 7 7-week terms too short
- 4 open admissions--too many non-motivated students
- 4 prefer ABC NR grading system
- 4 not enough women
- 3 lack of encouragement to work hard
- 3 weak humanities courses--need to be broadened
- 3 lack of understanding of the Plan by students
- 3 unhealthy social life
- 3 hard for grad schools/business to evaluate grades
- 3 getting used to "free" atmosphere--without structured work; some students take advantage not to work
- 2 sufficiency, humanities requirement
- 2 education too narrow-minded; lack of diversity of courses
- 2 student apathy
- 1 too many requirements in major field
- 1 little opportunity to take courses outside major field
- 1 faculty split over Plan
- 1 better, inexpensive housing needed
- 1 sports
- 1 many professors mediocre
- 1 better course scheduling needed
- 1 too much pressure

Clarkson Freshmen

- 8 need broader course selection: law, humanities, medicine, etc.
- 7 education too general; some required courses do not pertain to major field--too much humanities required
- 6 too much work
- 4 pace is fast, too fast for some
- 4 poor social life; too few activities
- 3 more lab courses, esp. for freshmen--to apply theory to practice
- 3 some professors are poor teachers
- 3 poor faculty/student relationships
- 2 too strict adherence to rules
- 1 program for freshmen too rigid, too broad: should be more specialized in various fields
- 1 need more tests with less material covered on each
- 1 too much theory
- 1 too expensive
- 1 poor housing situation
- 1 "good teachers leaving due to lack of financial security"
- 1 "courses emphasize mechanics, rather than theory"
- 1 "need more women"
- 1 poor library
- 1 "graduates often unable to get jobs"
- 1 difficult for students to change programs
- 1 not enough basic courses
- 1 program too complex
- 1 program not changing with the times

QUESTIONNAIRE FORM 1
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

		2007		2008		2009		Total (N=100)
		n	%	n	%	n	%	
1. In what school								
a. Are you								
1. In the Plan and basically satisfied		28.0						
2. On the Plan but wish you were on		6.0						
3. Off the Plan and basically satisfied		11.0						
4. Off the Plan but wish you were on		1.0						
b. What year are you in at your school								
1. Freshman		26.0	26.0%	11.0	11.0%	11.0	11.0%	
2. Sophomore		26.0	26.0%	2.0	2.0%	1.0	1.0%	
3. Junior		21.0	21.0%	2.0	2.0%	1.0	1.0%	
4. Senior		26.0	26.0%	11.0	11.0%	11.0	11.0%	
5. Other		11.0	11.0%	5.0	5.0%	6.0	6.0%	
2. Are you								60.0% of 2007-2009
1. Male		61.0	61.0%	88.0	88.0%	96.0	96.0%	
2. Female		39.0	39.0%	11.0	11.0%	4.0	4.0%	
3. How did you first hear of the program?								
1. From a friend		28.0	28.0%	2.0	2.0%	1.0	1.0%	
2. From an advisor		33.0	33.0%	1.0	1.0%	1.0	1.0%	
3. Through a flyer		1.0	1.0%	1.0	1.0%	1.0	1.0%	
4. Why did you select this program?								
1. I am interested in		13.0	13.0%	11.0	11.0%	11.0	11.0%	
2. Advice from high school counselor		8.0	8.0%	1.0	1.0%	1.0	1.0%	
3. AP/IB or special programs offered here		11.0	11.0%	1.0	1.0%	1.0	1.0%	
4. Advice from students here		1.0	1.0%	1.0	1.0%	1.0	1.0%	
5. Advice from alumni		1.0	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	1.0	1.0%	
6. Parental advice		1.0	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	1.0	1.0%	
7. Financial advisor		10.0	10.0%	10.0	10.0%	1.0	1.0%	
8. Close to home		5.0	5.0%	1.0	1.0%	11.0	11.0%	
9. Far from home		1.0	1.0%	1.0	1.0%	10.0	10.0%	
10. Visit to the campus		10.0	10.0%	10.0	10.0%	11.0	11.0%	
11. Friends		6.0	6.0%	8.0	8.0%	8.0	8.0%	
12. Intell. and atmosphere		16.0	16.0%	9.0	9.0%	20.0	20.0%	
13. Other		10.0	10.0%	15.0	15.0%	1.0	1.0%	

2007-2009-2010-11-01

A.

12. The following 20 statements are listed for me to put my opinion on them. I am to indicate to what extent I agree or disagree with each statement. You should do this by circling next to each statement the one of the six circles which best represents your feeling about the statement.

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
13. I am generally satisfied about the directions given by the school's administrators.	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
14. I would like to see a school with more administrative staff.	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.2
15. I would like to see a school with a greater number of administrative staff.	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
16. I would like to see a school with more administrative staff.	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
17. I would like to see a school with more administrative staff.	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0
18. I am completely satisfied with the way the school is run.	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
19. I am not satisfied with the way the school is run.	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
20. I would like to see a school with more administrative staff.	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
21. I am not sure what this place is all about.	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
22. I find myself strongly motivated to work here.	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.8
23. I have considerable internal conflict with my job.	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.8
24. I find myself reading more and more outside my job.	3.0	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.2
25. I am spending more of my time working outside the school in the community.	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
26. Recently I have been feeling stressed and frustrated.	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2
27. The pursuit of cultural and aesthetic activities is important to me.	3.0	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2

11. INSTRUCTORS: Please indicate how important you feel each of the following choices is by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.

NOTE: Responses are indicated as means. The scale used was:
 1 = Not Very Important; 2 = Important; 3 = Very Important

	WPI	CCI	MTT	Levels of Significance
KIND REGARD TO THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL GOALS: HOW IMPORTANT DO YOU THINK IT IS FOR STUDENTS:				
B. To develop the skills necessary to earn a good living	2.9	2.7	2.8	NS
11. To learn to make friends and get along with people	2.7	2.8	2.6	100%
12. To learn to think clearly and independently	2.9	2.8	2.8	NS
13. To gain an understanding of the main areas of knowledge	2.7	2.7	2.7	NS
14. To develop strengths of character and personality	2.6	2.6	2.6	NS
15. To develop physical and emotional well-being	2.6	2.6	2.5	NS
16. To develop the desire and motivation for lifelong learning	2.8	2.4	2.4	100%
17. To become an interesting individual person to oneself and others	2.3	2.3	2.3	100%
18. To develop self-confidence	2.7	2.7	2.6	NS
19. To learn how to make decisions	2.7	2.5	2.8	NS
HOW IMPORTANT DO YOU THINK THESE REASONS ARE FOR A STUDENT BEING TO ENDURE AN OFF-CAMPUS PROGRAM:				
a. To learn about other possibilities	2.4	2.4	2.4	NS
14. To prepare him/her to cope with the adult world of work	2.5	2.7	2.5	100%
15. To get a break from the restrictions of school rules and life	1.7	1.8	1.7	NS
16. To be of service to others	1.9	1.9	1.9	NS
17. To get a break from the classroom and academic requirements	1.7	1.9	1.7	100%
18. To satisfy academic requirements	1.6	1.6	1.6	NS
19. To do what his/her father did	1.3	1.3	1.4	100%
20. To develop personal qualities such as increased confidence, self-reliance and maturity	2.3	2.5	2.5	100%
21. To be free, live in a new way, do one's own thing	1.7	2.0	1.8	NS

	877	884	881	Level of Significance
99. To learn more about their different cultural groups and environments from their own	227	222	224	NS
99. To gain practical knowledge of a course or field studied in school	226	220	226	NS
99. To have fun by his/her own creative work	227	222	229	NS

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU THINK WILL BE IMPORTANT PROBLEMS FOR STUDENTS ON AN ON-CAMPUS WORK JOB OR PROJECT:

99. The ability to master the various tasks of the job, the instructions of their employers	227	222	221	NS
99. The ability to get along with their supervisors	222	220	221	NS
99. The ability to get along with their fellow workers	227	222	227	NS
99. The ability to stick it out even when the job is boring	227	222	229	NS
99. The ability to meet the employer's requirements and standards	227	223	227	NS

111. INSTRUCTIONS: Circle each of the following adjectives that have the low number (usually positive) or the high number (at the moment by placing an "X") low when it is not such of the two extremes. Also circle number for the adjectives.

With responses are indicated as follows: (NS) = not significant

1 = left side of survey, 2 = right side of page

	877	884	881	Level of Significance
THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM (SEE 101)				
5/ purposeful/aimless	227	220	227	NS
5/ good/bad	227	227	223	NS
6/ strong/weak	229	223	223	NS
6/ active/passive	226	221	222	NS
6/ steadily/changing	229	224	223	NS
6/ hopeful/hopeless	223	227	228	NS
6/ broad/narrow	227	223	227	NS
6/ fast/slow	221	227	226	NS
6/ confident/rash	221	224	221	NS
6/ wise/foolish	221	227	226	NS
6/ flexible/rigid	221	223	221	NS
6/ complex/simple	227	229	221	NS

	MPI	CO	SH	—F—	—F—
THE FACULTY AT THIS SCHOOL ARE:					
70. purposeful/aimless	2.6	2.5	2.7	6.1	8,102
71. good/bad	2.7	2.4	2.6		NS
72. strong/weak	2.7	2.6	2.9	1,813	8,109
73. active/passive	2.8	2.7	3.0		NS
74. stable/changing	3.3	3.2	2.9	6.75	8,108
75. hopeful/hopeless	2.9	2.9	3.0		NS
76. broad/narrow	3.3	3.1	3.5		NS
77. fast/slow	3.0	2.7	3.1	6.56	8,109
78. cautious/rash	3.4	3.3	3.0	8,117	8,104
79. wise/foolish	2.8	2.8	2.8	6,115	8,112
80. flexible/rigid	3.1	3.3	3.3	11,321	8,104
81. complex/simple	3.1	3.0	3.1		NS
THE STUDENTS HERE ARE:					
70. purposeful/aimless	3.4	3.4	3.7		NS
81. good/bad	3.2	3.0	3.0	3,034	8,108
91. strong/weak	3.0	3.5	3.3		NS
10. active/passive	3.0	3.9	3.9		NS
11. stable/changing	3.3	3.8	3.7	1,137	8,111
12. hopeful/hopeless	3.4	3.4	3.7		NS
13. broad/narrow	3.7	3.4	3.7	3,000	8,111
14. fast/slow	3.6	3.4	3.5	3,733	8,118
15. cautious/rash	3.8	3.0	3.3	1,137	8,104
16. wise/foolish	3.8	3.8	3.6	6,115	8,116
17. flexible/rigid	3.3	3.3	3.5	3,666	8,120
18. complex/simple	3.5	3.5	3.6		NS
TEAM:					
19. purposeful/aimless	2.4	2.6	2.2	6,035	8,112
20. good/bad	2.6	2.5	2.4		NS
21. strong/weak	2.7	2.8	2.5	3,733	8,115
22. active/passive	3.1	3.2	2.7	7,987	8,104
23. stable/changing	3.9	3.5	3.4	5,586	8,104
24. hopeful/hopeless	2.3	2.3	2.4		NS
25. broad/narrow	2.8	2.7	2.4	3,733	8,104

- 1 high rating of Clarkson by employers
- 1 flexibility in courses
- 1 technical equipment available
- 1 first two years offer a good background in major field
- 1 good faculty
- 1 enables student to cope with other people
- 1 breaking from tradition

WPI Seniors

- 19 incorporation of project work into academic program
- 8 projects give students a chance to see what life is like in the real working world; to become more aware of society; to deal with people of other disciplines
- 6 fosters self-reliance, experience, responsibility, character development, creativity
- 5 flexibility of Plan
- 4 competency exam--students prove their competence
- 3 IPI method of teaching
- 3 MQP
- 2 exchange program with Consortium of colleges
- 2 no course requirements outside major
- 2 course work
- 2 advising system
- 1 good, close student/faculty relationships
- 1 good preparation for graduate school
- 1 relating school to industry
- 1 video format
- 1 allows student to determine own pace, directions, goals
- 1 IQP
- 1 sufficiency program
- 1 loose structure of course selection
- 1 grading system

Clarkson Seniors

- 11 good preparation for a career
- 9 Clarkson's good reputation: high rate of employment for graduates
- 5 good student/faculty relationships
- 3 close-knit community
- 3 good education
- 2 ability to change/add majors--flexible program
- 2 programs student-oriented
- 1 executive in residence
- 1 independent study
- 1 diversified faculty: even within one department; allows exposure to many areas of specialization
- 1 good research program
- 1 new, effective president
- 1 exposure of students in one field to students in many other fields--ability to live and work together
- 1 good wide choice of courses
- 1 highly qualified faculty
- 1 getting a good environmental engineering program started

II. What do you feel are the most important problems or disadvantages associated with the program here?

WPI Freshmen

- 7 7-week terms too short
- 4 open admissions--too many non-motivated students
- 4 prefer ABC NR grading system
- 4 not enough women
- 3 lack of encouragement to work hard
- 3 weak humanities courses--need to be broadened
- 3 lack of understanding of the Plan by students
- 3 unhealthy social life
- 3 hard for grad schools/business to evaluate grades
- 3 getting used to "free" atmosphere--without structured work; some students take advantage not to work
- 2 sufficiency, humanities requirement
- 2 education too narrow-minded; lack of diversity of courses
- 2 student apathy
- 1 too many requirements in major field
- 1 little opportunity to take courses outside major field
- 1 faculty split over Plan
- 1 better, inexpensive housing needed
- 1 sports
- 1 many professors mediocre
- 1 better course scheduling needed
- 1 too much pressure

Clarkson Freshmen

- 8 need broader course selection: law, humanities, medicine, etc.
- 7 education too general; some required courses do not pertain to major field--too much humanities required
- 6 too much work
- 4 pace is fast, too fast for some
- 4 poor social life; too few activities
- 3 more lab courses, esp. for freshmen--to apply theory to practice
- 3 some professors are poor teachers
- 3 poor faculty/student relationships
- 2 too strict adherence to rules
- 1 program for freshmen too rigid, too broad: should be more specialized in various fields
- 1 need more tests with less material covered on each
- 1 too much theory
- 1 too expensive
- 1 poor housing situation
- 1 "good teachers leaving due to lack of financial security"
- 1 "courses emphasize mechanics, rather than theory"
- 1 "need more women"
- 1 poor library
- 1 "graduates often unable to get jobs"
- 1 difficult for students to change programs
- 1 not enough basic courses
- 1 program too complex
- 1 program not changing with the times

WPI Seniors

- 10 7 weeks too short: limited exposure to material, too rapid a pace for learning the material; excessive work--professors don't understand Plan system
- 5 grading system poor--hard for graduate schools/business to evaluate
- 4 poor advising system--uninformed; needs expansion; advisors need to be more available
- 4 competency exam--too much pressure, too late--how can one test competence
- 3 limited communications between faculty/students
- 3 "AC" hinders motivation; can get by with little work
- 2 need some regular courses to balance project work
- 2 poor social atmosphere
- 2 without course requirements, many students lack knowledge in major fields--must specify degree requirements
- 1 Interessions are a waste of time
- 1 some exams test speed, not competence
- 1 inflexibility (projects take up 2-1/3 units, equivalent to 7 courses ?)
- 1 limited course selection
- 1 idea of sufficiency fine but misleading--need more help on creating projects
- 1 more could be learned in classroom than through projects
- 1 laxness
- 1 WACCC
- 1 should be able to graduate with knowledge in all areas
- 1 major courses not offered often enough
- 1 projects should be more relevant to eventual career
- 1 open admissions
- 1 implementing flexible Plan on fields of study which have highly structured requirements
- 1 courses becoming easier
- 1 more research money needs to be made available to attract younger, better faculty
- 1 inflated grades
- 1 "loose" quality on projects--especially the sufficiency
- 1 too many students working with the same few professors
- 1 no sense of community
- 1 need to develop humanities courses
- 1 "MQP/IQP do not provide a true industry/education interface"

Clarkson Seniors

- 5 not enough practical use of theory
- 4 students/faculty/administration apathetic: apathetic intellectual environment; uninvolved in school affairs
- 3 some professors are poor teachers
- 3 need more humanities, social sciences--well-rounded education
- 3 not enough lab courses
- 3 not enough women
- 2 too much emphasis on grades
- 2 "departments not being of the same quality"
- 2 hard for small school to keep up with the times, while retaining the advantages of a small school

- 2 "many students get too involved in engineering, relating its precision to all other facets of life"
- 1 course material too rigid
- 1 programs cover too much material
- 1 inflexible grading; too few tests given
- 1 some faculty too research-oriented
- 1 lack of equipment (small school)
- 1 no school spirit or social life
- 1 lack of student/faculty interaction
- 1 academic standards being lowered
- 1 traditional rigid approaches to problems imposed by small staff

III. Are there any other comments you'd like to make?

WPI Freshmen

- 11 very satisfied with WPI, grading system, Plan
- 2 some professors (especially in lower level courses) are poor teachers
- 1 there should be no need for basic (calculus, physics) courses--taken in high school
- 1 housing problems
- 1 10-week courses better
- 1 more opportunity to take courses outside major
- 1 Plan is confusing, can be easily misunderstood, used to cover one's failures
- 1 Plan not flexible enough
- 1 tendency toward isolating one's courses in technical studies--narrow education
- 1 less pressure on grades with Plan
- 1 "projects" emphasis exciting, opportunity to finally apply theory--good career preparation
- 1 difficult for girls here
- 1 faculty understaffed
- 1 career opportunities could be stressed more during freshman year
- 1 WPI education could be more challenging
- 1 latitude in degree of difficulty of competency exams unfair

Clarkson Freshmen

- 1 more humanities courses offered
- 1 admissions not selective enough
- 1 little motivation to work
- 1 poor social life
- 1 small school in small city is best part about Clarkson
- 1 should include "values" courses
- 1 emphasis of professors is on research rather than teaching
- 1 too much work without time for social/cultural life

WPI Seniors

- 2 lack of knowledge advising creates problems
- 2 WPI developed good ideas but many aspects of Plan are too extreme
- 2 need intensive orientation to Plan for freshmen
- 2 Plan is good on paper but is being poorly implemented
- 2 WPI not selective enough in admissions
- 1 only 1/3 students involved in project work, rest more concerned with requirements fulfilling
- 1 only 1/3 faculty involved in project work
- 1 prefer Pass/NR/Distinguished grading system
- 1 IPI format for all courses
- 1 heavy workload detracts from enjoyable college experience
- 1 unnecessary stress in determining competency--using single comprehensive exam
- 1 changes in faculty approach, style needed
- 1 give sample course plans for students to use as models for specific career objectives
- 1 departments understaffed
- 1 WPI lacks sense of community
- 1 need more informal seminars
- 1 confusing to have classes being on same day as registration
- 1 dual system: Plan for honors students, non-Plan for others
- 1 poor idea to allow students to take successive courses without passing first or preceding course
- 1 offer short, special interest courses during Intersession
- 1 no humanities sufficiency
- 1 senior project, rather than QP--after course work completed

Clarkson Seniors

- 3 excellent courses and education
- 2 need more social sciences, humanities courses--stimulation in different ideas, ways of thinking
- 1 difficult to transfer here--to make adjustments, keep up with work
- 1 too high a level of competition encouraged here
- 1 poor placement services
- 1 confusing when actual course offerings differ from those in catalogue
- 1 need to replace Dean of School of Management
- 1 need more work internships

QUESTIONNAIRE FORM B

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

		WPI	GCT	SJT	Total
1-3. Your school	N =	257	188	212	692
4. Are you					
1. On the Plan and basically satisfied		77.2	--	--	
2. On the Plan but wish you were off		9.1	--	--	
3. Off the Plan and basically satisfied		13.6	--	--	
4. Off the Plan but wish you were on		0.1	--	--	
5. What year are you in at your school?					
1. Freshman		29.6	27.7	12.6	
2. Sophomore		24.9	22.9	21.1	
3. Junior		23.7	23.3	24.3	
4. Senior		22.0	25.3	24.0	
5. Other		0.8	0.8	0.8	
6. Are you					
1. Male		61.9	60.2	60.7	
2. Female		38.1	39.8	39.3	<u>Female or</u>
					<u>Majority</u>
7. Your primary reason for selecting your college is					
1. Your first choice		27.6	21.7	26.4	
2. Second choice		16.3	19.8	19.8	
3. Third or lower choice		5.9	8.0	11.0	
8. Why did you select this school?					
1. Course offerings		25.0	33.1	36.2	
2. Advice from high school counselors		9.5	12.5	8.3	
3. WPI Plan/special programs offered here		19.5	7.3	5.0	
4. Advice from students here		2.0	5.2	2.8	
5. Advice from alumni		1.0	6.6	2.8	
6. Parental advice		5.0	7.3	7.8	
7. Financial (if other)		12.0	22.1	18.3	16.1
8. Close to home		3.0	2.2	12.8	
9. Far from home		1.0	3.7	--	
10. Visit to the campus		35.3	52.4	24.5	
11. Faculty		5.4	3.6	3.1	
12. Intellectual atmosphere		17.2	9.5	20.4	
13. Other		31.9	34.5	52.0	

	<u>WPI</u>	<u>GCT</u>	<u>SIT</u>	<u>Levels of Significance</u>
10. What form of financial help do you receive from the school?				
1. Money	10.4%	45.7%	14.1%	
2. Money and work combination	4.4%	8.1%	12.8%	
3. Money and loan combination	32.3%	12.9%	13.6%	.001
4. Other	6.8%	5.9%	15.3%	
5. None	46.2%	27.4%	44.2%	
11. For a person in your year (e.g., freshman, junior, etc.), is your standing in terms of courses passed				
1. More than two courses behind	19.1%	2.7%	2.1%	
2. Two courses behind	6.8%	3.7%	2.9%	
3. One course behind	11.6%	5.9%	6.3%	
4. On target	31.5%	54.8%	57.1%	.001
5. One course ahead	9.2%	13.3%	11.3%	
6. Two courses ahead	6.0%	8.5%	9.2%	
7. More than two courses ahead	15.9%	11.2%	10.9%	
12. Where do you live?				
1. Dormitory	41.4%	67.9%	37.3%	
2. Fraternity or sorority	18.7%	9.1%	17.3%	
3. Off-campus apartment	20.3%	15.0%	13.3%	.001
4. With parents or relatives	11.2%	2.7%	26.1%	
5. Other	8.3%	5.3%	10.7%	
13. How far from school is your home?				
1. Within 5 miles	11.5%	4.8%	14.3%	
2. 5-15 miles	6.7%	2.1%	18.9%	
3. 15-50 miles	23.3%	5.3%	42.6%	.001
4. 50-200 miles	44.7%	28.2%	17.2%	
5. 200-500 miles	7.1%	58.0%	2.9%	
6. More than 500 miles	6.7%	1.6%	4.1%	
14. Where do you think you ranked in your high school class.				
1. Top 10%	59.7%	54.3%	54.3%	
2. Top 25%	26.1%	26.1%	28.8%	
3. Top 50%	9.1%	12.3%	10.3%	NS
4. Top 75%	2.8%	3.2%	3.7%	
5. Other	2.4%	4.3%	2.9%	

	<u>WPI</u>	<u>CCT</u>	<u>SIT</u>	<u>Levels of Significance</u>
15. If you can remember, approximately what were your S.A.T. scores?				
<u>NOTE:</u> Responses are means.				
15-17. Verbal S.A.T. score	550.0	557.1	557.7	NS
18-20. Math S.A.T. score	644.3	654.5	658.9	NS
21. What are you majoring in? (Responses not included here)				
22. What would you like to do when you finish school?				
1. Go on to graduate school	32.2%	27.8%	26.0%	
2. Work	49.8%	51.9%	55.8%	
3. Military	3.5%	2.7%	3.9%	.001
4. Undecided	13.3%	16.0%	5.3%	
5. Other	1.2%	1.6%	10.2%	

We are interested in approximately how much time you feel you spend during an average week on the following activities (the categories are not all mutually exclusive):

NOTE: Responses are means of hours spent in each activity.

23-24. Contact with faculty in lectures or class	12.7	16.8	13.7	.001
25-26. Contact with my advisor individually	2.0	1.9	3.8	.001
27-28. Studying on my own or in IPI (Keller Plan) courses	22.4	18.6	13.1	.001
29-30. Working or studying with others	6.1	7.0	6.6	NS
31-32. Sports and hobbies	8.9	9.2	8.5	NS
33-34. Contact with faculty outside of class	1.7	1.5	3.0	.007
35-36. Earning money	5.7	3.8	18.9	.001
37-38. Recreation	16.4	17.4	14.1	NS
39-40. Sleeping	59.2	59.9	47.7	NS
41-42. Doing projects, experiments	6.8	4.0	6.9	.001
43-44. Taking exams, assessments	2.4	2.4	3.4	NS

	<u>WPI</u>	<u>CCT</u>	<u>SIT</u>	<u>Levels of Significance</u>
How do you feel about each of the following educational goals?				
NOTE: Responses are means. Scale used was: 1 = Not very important; 2 = Important; 3 = Very Important				
HOW IMPORTANT IS IT:				
45. To develop the skills necessary to earn a good living	2.6	2.6	2.5	NS
46. To learn how to make friends and get along with people	2.6	2.6	2.5	.008
47. To learn to think clearly and independently	2.8	2.8	2.8	NS
48. To gain an understanding of the main areas of knowledge	2.5	2.4	2.4	NS
49. To develop strengths of character and personality	2.6	2.5	2.5	NS
50. To develop physical and emotional well-being	2.5	2.5	2.4	NS
51. To develop the desire and capacity for lifelong learning	2.4	2.2	2.4	.001
52. To become an interesting individual person to yourself and others	2.4	2.3	2.3	.029
53. To develop self confidence	2.7	2.6	2.6	NS
54. To learn how to make decisions	2.7	2.6	2.7	NS
HOW IMPORTANT IS IT TO YOU TO DO THE FOLLOWING THINGS IN YOUR LIFE:				
55. To be a financial success and earn a good living	2.4	2.2	2.4	NS
56. To have a happy family life	2.7	2.7	2.7	NS
57. To be of service to others	2.3	2.2	2.2	.04
58. To develop my own interest and personality to the fullest, live in my own way	2.5	2.5	2.5	NS
59. To create or perform works of art	1.6	1.5	1.6	NS
60. To become competent and respected in my work or profession and in my community	2.4	2.3	2.4	NS
61. To change the world around me for the better	2.3	2.1	2.1	.029
HOW IMPORTANT ARE THESE REASONS FOR UNDERTAKING AN OFF-CAMPUS PROJECT TO YOU:				
62. To learn about career possibilities	2.1	2.0	2.0	NS
63. To prepare me to cope with the adult world of work	2.2	1.9	2.0	.001
64. To get a break from the restrictions of school rules and life	1.5	1.7	1.7	NS

	<u>WPI</u>	<u>CCT</u>	<u>SIT</u>	<u>Levels of Significance</u>
65. To be of service to others	1.8	1.9	1.8	NS
66. To get a break from classroom and academic requirements	1.5	1.8	1.7	.003
67. To satisfy academic requirements	1.8	1.8	1.7	NS
68. To do what my friends do	1.1	1.2	1.1	.001
69. To develop personal qualities such as increased confidence, self-reliance, and maturity	2.5	2.3	2.3	.035
70. To be free, live in a new way, do my own thing	1.8	1.9	1.9	NS
71. To learn more about other, different social groups and environments than my own	2.2	2.0	1.9	.001
72. To gain practical knowledge of a subject or field studied in school	2.6	2.3	2.5	.001
73. To have time for my own creative work	2.0	1.9	2.2	.031
DO YOU THINK THAT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING WILL BE PROBLEMS FOR YOU ON AN OFF-CAMPUS WORK JOB OR PROJECT:				
74. Your ability to master the various facets of the job, to the satisfaction of your employer	1.7	1.7	1.6	NS
75. Your ability to get along with your supervisor	1.6	1.6	1.5	NS
76. Your ability to get along with your fellow workers	1.7	1.7	1.7	NS
77. Your ability to stick it out even when the job is boring	1.8	1.8	1.9	NS
78. Your ability to meet your appointments regularly and faithfully	1.7	1.7	1.7	NS
79. How do you feel about undertaking your off-campus project or activity?				
1. Enthusiastic	43.6%	35.0%	37.1%	
2. Indifferent	17.1%	21.1%	16.5%	
3. Confident	17.5%	25.6%	28.3%	NS
4. Apprehensive	15.4%	13.9%	12.6%	
5. Other	6.4%	4.4%	5.2%	

WPI Seniors

- 10 7 weeks too short: limited exposure to material, too rapid a pace for learning the material; excessive work--professors don't understand Plan system
- 5 grading system poor--hard for graduate schools/business to evaluate
- 4 poor advising system--uninformed; needs expansion; advisors need to be more available
- 4 competency exam--too much pressure, too late--how can one test competence
- 3 limited communications between faculty/students
- 3 "AC" hinders motivation; can get by with little work
- 2 need some regular courses to balance project work
- 2 poor social atmosphere
- 2 without course requirements, many students lack knowledge in major fields--must specify degree requirements
- 1 Interessions are a waste of time
- 1 some exams test speed, not competence
- 1 inflexibility (projects take up 2-1/3 units, equivalent to 7 courses ?)
- 1 limited course selection
- 1 idea of sufficiency fine but misleading--need more help on creating projects
- 1 more could be learned in classroom than through projects
- 1 laxness
- 1 WACCC
- 1 should be able to graduate with knowledge in all areas
- 1 major courses not offered often enough
- 1 projects should be more relevant to eventual career
- 1 open admissions
- 1 implementing flexible Plan on fields of study which have highly structured requirements
- 1 courses becoming easier
- 1 more research money needs to be made available to attract younger, better faculty
- 1 inflated grades
- 1 "loose" quality on projects--especially the sufficiency
- 1 too many students working with the same few professors
- 1 no sense of community
- 1 need to develop humanities courses
- 1 "MQP/IQP do not provide a true industry/education interface"

Clarkson Seniors

- 5 not enough practical use of theory
- 4 students/faculty/administration apathetic: apathetic intellectual environment; uninvolved in school affairs
- 3 some professors are poor teachers
- 3 need more humanities, social sciences--well-rounded education
- 3 not enough lab courses
- 3 not enough women
- 2 too much emphasis on grades
- 2 "departments not being of the same quality"
- 2 hard for small school to keep up with the times, while retaining the advantages of a small school

- 2 "many students get too involved in engineering, relating its precision to all other facets of life"
- 1 course material too rigid
- 1 programs cover too much material
- 1 inflexible grading; too few tests given
- 1 some faculty too research-oriented
- 1 lack of equipment (small school)
- 1 no school spirit or social life
- 1 lack of student/faculty interaction
- 1 academic standards being lowered
- 1 traditional rigid approaches to problems imposed by small staff

III. Are there any other comments you'd like to make?

WPI Freshmen

- 11 very satisfied with WPI, grading system, Plan
- 2 some professors (especially in lower level courses) are poor teachers
- 1 there should be no need for basic (calculus, physics) courses--taken in high school
- 1 housing problems
- 1 10-week courses better
- 1 more opportunity to take courses outside major
- 1 Plan is confusing, can be easily misunderstood, used to cover one's failures
- 1 Plan not flexible enough
- 1 tendency toward isolating one's courses in technical studies--narrow education
- 1 less pressure on grades with Plan
- 1 "projects" emphasis exciting, opportunity to finally apply theory--good career preparation
- 1 difficult for girls here
- 1 faculty understaffed
- 1 career opportunities could be stressed more during freshman year
- 1 WPI education could be more challenging
- 1 latitude in degree of difficulty of competency exams unfair

Clarkson Freshmen

- 1 more humanities courses offered
- 1 admissions not selective enough
- 1 little motivation to work
- 1 poor social life
- 1 small school in small city is best part about Clarkson
- 1 should include "values" courses
- 1 emphasis of professors is on research rather than teaching
- 1 too much work without time for social/cultural life

WPI Seniors

- 2 lack of knowledge advising creates problems
- 2 WPI developed good ideas but many aspects of Plan are too extreme
- 2 need intensive orientation to Plan for freshmen
- 2 Plan is good on paper but is being poorly implemented
- 2 WPI not selective enough in admissions
- 1 only 1/3 students involved in project work, rest more concerned with requirements fulfilling
- 1 only 1/3 faculty involved in project work
- 1 prefer Pass/NR/Distinguished grading system
- 1 IPI format for all courses
- 1 heavy workload detracts from enjoyable college experience
- 1 unnecessary stress in determining competency--using single comprehensive exam
- 1 changes in faculty approach, style needed
- 1 give sample course plans for students to use as models for specific career objectives
- 1 departments understaffed
- 1 WPI lacks sense of community
- 1 need more informal seminars
- 1 confusing to have classes being on same day as registration
- 1 dual system: Plan for honors students, non-Plan for others
- 1 poor idea to allow students to take successive courses without passing first or preceding course
- 1 offer short, special interest courses during Intersession
- 1 no humanities sufficiency
- 1 senior project, rather than QP--after course work completed

Clarkson Seniors

- 3 excellent courses and education
- 2 need more social sciences, humanities courses--stimulation in different ideas, ways of thinking
- 1 difficult to transfer here--to make adjustments, keep up with work
- 1 too high a level of competition encouraged here
- 1 poor placement services
- 1 confusing when actual course offerings differ from those in catalogue
- 1 need to replace Dean of School of Management
- 1 need more work internships

QUESTIONNAIRE FORM B

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

		SP1	SP2	SP3	Total
1-4. Your School	N = 6	557	188	207	952
5. Are you					
1. On the Plan and basically satisfied		73.1	--	--	
2. On the Plan but wish you were off		80.7	--	--	
3. Off the Plan and basically satisfied		13.4	--	--	
4. Off the Plan but wish you were on		16.4	--	--	
6. What were you working at your school?					
1. Freshman		200.7	271.7	11.6	
2. Sophomore		200.8	271.9	21.1	
3. Junior		175.1	200.5	11.3	
4. Senior		210.7	210.7	11.0	
5. Other		10.8	10.8	1.8	
7. Are you					
1. Male		61.3	80.7	90.7	
2. Female		18.7	107.8	79.3	
8. How many years to school (work or school)					
1. 0 or 1 year (before)		1.0	71.7	11.3	
2. 2 or 3 years		161.7	200.8	11.8	
3. 4 or more years		80.7	80.6	11.7	
9. How did you select this school?					
1. Course offerings		200.7	101.7	11.7	
2. Advice from high school counselors		91.7	121.8	81.7	
3. WPI Plan (several programs offered here)		10.5	11.1	11.0	
4. Advice from students here		1.0	11.1	11.8	
5. Advice from alumni		1.0	10.6	11.8	
6. Parental advice		1.0	11.1	11.8	
7. Financial aid offer		121.0	271.7	18.3	
8. Close to home		1.0	11.1	12.8	
9. Far from home		1.0	11.1	--	
10. Visit to the campus		151.7	371.4	21.7	
11. Faculty		11.4	11.0	11.7	
12. Intellectual atmosphere		171.7	91.7	20.7	
13. Other		51.9	11.7	11.0	

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	<u>WPI</u>	<u>CCT</u>	<u>SIT</u>	<u>Levels of Significance</u>
10. What form of financial help do you receive from the school?				
1. Money	10.4%	45.7%	14.1%	
2. Money and work combination	4.4%	8.1%	12.8%	
3. Money and loan combination	32.3%	12.9%	13.6%	.001
4. Other	6.8%	5.9%	15.3%	
5. None	46.2%	27.4%	44.2%	
11. For a person in your year (e.g., freshman, junior, etc.), is your standing in terms of courses passed				
1. More than two courses behind	19.1%	2.7%	2.1%	
2. Two courses behind	6.8%	3.7%	2.9%	
3. One course behind	11.6%	5.9%	6.5%	
4. On target	41.5%	54.8%	57.1%	.001
5. One course ahead	9.2%	13.3%	11.3%	
6. Two courses ahead	6.0%	8.5%	9.2%	
7. More than two courses ahead	15.9%	11.2%	10.9%	
12. Where do you live?				
1. Dormitory	31.3%	67.9%	37.3%	
2. Fraternity or sorority	18.7%	9.1%	12.3%	
3. Off-campus apartment	20.3%	15.0%	13.5%	.001
4. With parents or relatives	11.2%	2.7%	26.2%	
5. Other	8.3%	5.4%	10.2%	
13. How far from school is your home?				
1. Within 5 miles	11.5%	6.8%	14.3%	
2. 5-15 miles	6.7%	2.1%	18.9%	
3. 15-50 miles	24.3%	5.3%	32.6%	.001
4. 50-200 miles	45.7%	28.2%	17.2%	
5. 200-500 miles	7.1%	58.0%	2.9%	
6. More than 500 miles	6.7%	1.6%	4.1%	
14. Where do you think you ranked in your high school class?				
1. Top 10%	59.7%	54.3%	54.3%	
2. Top 25%	26.1%	26.1%	28.8%	
3. Top 50%	9.1%	12.3%	10.3%	SS
4. Top 75%	2.8%	3.2%	3.7%	
5. Other	2.4%	4.3%	2.9%	

	<u>WPI</u>	<u>GCT</u>	<u>SIT</u>	<u>Levels of Significance</u>
15. If you can remember, approximately what were your S.A.T. scores?				
<u>NOTE:</u> Responses are means.				
15-17. Verbal S.A.T. score	550.0	557.1	557.7	NS
18-20. Math S.A.T. score	644.3	654.5	658.9	NS
21. What are you majoring in? (Responses not included here)				
22. What would you like to do when you finish school?				
1. Go on to graduate school	32.2%	27.8%	26.0%	
2. Work	49.8%	51.9%	55.8%	
3. Military	3.5%	2.7%	3.0%	.001
4. Undecided	13.3%	16.0%	5.1%	
5. Other	1.2%	1.6%	10.2%	

We are interested in approximately how much time you feel you spend during an average week on the following activities (the categories are not all mutually exclusive):

NOTE: Responses are means of hours spent in each activity.

23-24. Contact with faculty in lectures or class	12.7	16.8	13.7	.001
25-26. Contact with my advisor individually	2.0	1.0	1.0	.003
27-28. Studying on my own or in IP1 (Keller Plan) courses	22.3	18.6	13.7	.001
29-30. Working or studying with others	6.1	7.0	6.6	NS
31-32. Sports and hobbies	8.9	9.2	8.5	NS
33-34. Contact with faculty outside of class	1.7	1.5	3.0	.007
35-36. Earning money	5.7	3.8	18.9	.001
37-38. Recreation	16.4	17.4	13.1	NS
39-40. Sleeping	49.2	49.9	47.7	NS
41-42. Doing projects, experiments	6.8	4.0	6.9	.001
43-44. Taking exams, assessments	2.3	2.4	3.4	NS

	<u>WPI</u>	<u>CCT</u>	<u>SIT</u>	<u>Levels of Significance</u>
How do you feel about each of the following educational goals?				
NOTE: Responses are means. Scale used was: 1 = Not very important; 2 = Important; 3 = Very Important				
HOW IMPORTANT IS IT:				
45. To develop the skills necessary to earn a good living	2.6	2.6	2.5	NS
46. To learn how to make friends and get along with people	2.6	2.6	2.5	.008
47. To learn to think clearly and independently	2.8	2.8	2.8	NS
48. To gain an understanding of the main areas of knowledge	2.5	2.4	2.4	NS
49. To develop strengths of character and personality	2.6	2.5	2.5	NS
50. To develop physical and emotional well-being	2.5	2.5	2.4	NS
51. To develop the desire and capacity for lifelong learning	2.4	2.2	2.4	.001
52. To become an interesting individual person to yourself and others	2.4	2.3	2.3	.029
53. To develop self confidence	2.7	2.6	2.6	NS
54. To learn how to make decisions	2.7	2.6	2.7	NS
HOW IMPORTANT IS IT TO YOU TO DO THE FOLLOWING THINGS IN YOUR LIFE:				
55. To be a financial success and earn a good living	2.4	2.2	2.4	NS
56. To have a happy family life	2.7	2.7	2.7	NS
57. To be of service to others	2.3	2.2	2.2	.03
58. To develop my own interest and personality to the fullest, live in my own way	2.5	2.5	2.5	NS
59. To create or perform works of art	1.6	1.5	1.6	NS
60. To become competent and respected in my work or profession and in my community	2.4	2.3	2.4	NS
61. To change the world around me for the better	2.3	2.1	2.1	.029
HOW IMPORTANT ARE THESE REASONS FOR UNDERTAKING AN OFF-CAMPUS PROJECT TO YOU:				
62. To learn about career possibilities	2.4	2.0	2.0	NS
63. To prepare me to cope with the adult world of work	2.2	1.9	2.0	.001
64. To get a break from the restrictions of school rules and life	1.9	1.7	1.7	NS

	<u>WPI</u>	<u>CCT</u>	<u>SLT</u>	<u>Levels of Significance</u>
65. To be of service to others	1.8	1.9	1.8	NS
66. To get a break from classroom and academic requirements	1.5	1.8	1.7	.003
67. To satisfy academic requirements	1.8	1.8	1.7	NS
68. To do what my friends do	1.1	1.2	1.1	.001
69. To develop personal qualities such as increased confidence, self-reliance, and maturity	2.5	2.3	2.3	.035
70. To be free, live in a new way, do my own thing	1.8	1.9	1.9	NS
71. To learn more about other, different social groups and environments than my own	2.2	2.0	1.9	.001
72. To gain practical knowledge of a subject or field studied in school	2.6	2.3	2.3	.001
73. To have time for my own creative work	2.0	1.9	2.2	.037
DO YOU THINK THAT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING WILL BE PROBLEMS FOR YOU ON AN OFF-CAMPUS WORK JOB OR PROJECT:				
74. Your ability to master the various facets of the job, to the satisfaction of your employer	1.7	1.7	1.6	NS
75. Your ability to get along with your supervisor	1.6	1.6	1.5	NS
76. Your ability to get along with your fellow workers	1.7	1.7	1.7	NS
77. Your ability to stick it out even when the job is boring	1.8	1.8	1.9	NS
78. Your ability to meet your appointments regularly and faithfully	1.7	1.7	1.7	NS
79. How do you feel about undertaking your off-campus project or activity?				
1. Enthusiastic	43.6%	35.0%	37.4%	
2. Indifferent	17.1%	21.1%	16.5%	
3. Confident	17.5%	25.6%	28.1%	NS
4. Apprehensive	15.4%	13.9%	12.6%	
5. Other	6.4%	4.4%	5.2%	

Rate each of the following concepts according to how you personally perceive it or feel toward it. The numbers represent a scale between the word pairs; indicate where you would put yourself on the scale by placing a circle around the appropriate number.

NOTE: Responses are means. Scale used was:
1 = Left side of pair; 9 = Right side of pair

	<u>WPI</u>	<u>CCT</u>	<u>SIT</u>
Respond to each of the following word-pairs as you see			
YOURSELF NOW			
5. Large/small	4.5	4.4	4.4
6. Slow/fast	6.3	6.2	6.5
7. Good/bad	3.1	3.4	2.9
8. Weak/strong	6.4	6.3	6.5
9. Active/passive	3.8	4.1	3.7
10. Ugly/beautiful	5.8	5.8	6.1
11. Light/heavy	4.9	5.0	5.0
12. Dull/sharp	6.7	6.5	6.8
13. Kind/cruel	3.1	3.1	3.0
14. Hard/soft	5.2	5.3	5.5
15. Deliberate/careless	3.5	3.8	3.7
16. Unpleasant/pleasant	6.7	6.5	6.9
17. Mature/immature	3.3	3.2	3.0
18. Hazy/clear	6.5	6.3	6.7
19. Valuable/worthless	3.1	3.3	2.9
YOUR IDEAL SELF			
20. Large/small	3.9	3.9	3.8
21. Slow/fast	6.6	7.4	7.6
22. Good/bad	2.0	2.2	2.1
23. Weak/strong	7.9	7.7	7.8
24. Active/passive	2.2	2.4	2.2
25. Ugly/beautiful	7.3	7.1	7.3
26. Light/heavy	4.5	4.5	4.5
27. Dull/sharp	8.1	7.8	8.0
28. Kind/cruel	2.0	2.0	2.0
29. Hard/soft	5.0	5.1	5.2
30. Deliberate/careless	2.2	2.6	2.5

	<u>WPI</u>	<u>CCT</u>	<u>SIT</u>
31. Unpleasant/pleasant	8.1	8.0	8.0
32. Mature/immature	1.9	1.9	1.9
33. Hazy/clear	8.2	8.0	8.3
34. Valuable/worthless	1.8	2.0	1.7
OTHER STUDENTS			
35. Large/small	4.6	4.7	4.7
36. Slow/fast	5.2	5.3	5.3
37. Good/bad	4.8	4.5	4.5
38. Weak/strong	5.1	5.2	5.4
39. Active/passive	5.2	4.8	4.8
40. Ugly/beautiful	5.0	5.1	5.3
41. Light/heavy	5.2	5.2	5.1
42. Dull/sharp	5.0	5.3	5.4
43. Kind/cruel	4.8	4.9	4.6
44. Hard/soft	4.9	4.9	4.9
45. Deliberate/careless	5.4	5.0	4.9
56. Unpleasant/pleasant	5.3	5.7	5.6
57. Mature/immature	5.3	5.1	5.0
58. Hazy/clear	4.9	5.4	5.2
59. Valuable/worthless	4.6	4.2	4.1

- I. How would you solve the following problem: Pretend you were asked to devise a gasoline rationing system for all of the people at this school. What factors would you consider in making your decision? What would your program look like?

WPI Students

- 9 top priority for commuting staff, students
- 7 no discrimination (no favoritism for minorities or the affluent). i.e..
equal amount of gas for all people
- 4 consider each person's need for driving
- 3 consider distance to be traveled
- 2 consider income/occupation
- 2 consider type of car
- 1 lowest priority for resident staff, students with vehicles
- 1 carpools received increased ration
- 1 gas allocated by WPI security
- 1 no coupons use student ID as credit card
- 1 penalize people who own/use cars that get poor mileage

- 1 penalize people who commute more than 20 miles per day
- 1 allow people to sell their gas to others
- 1 raise price of gas
- 1 advertising campaign to urge conservation of gas
- 1 use school vehicles only for necessities
- 1 consider type of driver: waster/conserver of gas
- 1 consider military use/public transportation
- 1 have everyone drive same type of car
- 1 priority for truckers, salesmen, military, etc.
- 1 priority based on necessary travels with option to bend rules if
necessary
- 1 people without cars entitled to $\frac{1}{2}$ standard ration--to be given away
- 1 consider severity of fuel shortage
- 1 more bicycles
- 1 rich people with big cars can buy extra gas at heavily taxed prices
- 1 "consider needs for work, split the rest for pleasure"
- 1 stamps given out on priority basis
- 1 second priority = \$5 limit on gas for residential students

II. Pretend someone similar to yourself, but younger, asked your advice about coming to this school. What would you say? Why?

- 6 No: no girls, no social life
- 6 yes: very good school for learning: enjoyable courses, faculty,
opportunities in abundance
- 4 suggest that they have a pretty good idea of what they want to go
into; have a major in mind; person should be interested in learning,
not just in getting a degree--need high motivation
- 2 don't be put off by "Braggarts"/"robot"/strange people here
- 2 must be prepared to emotional depression, high expenses; able to
survive with little or no social life, work hard
- 1 don't be put off by seemingly impersonal faculty
- 1 "don't be put off by freshman classes--they are only the basics, the
important material will come later
- 1 encourage person if a serious student
- 1 suggest they live at school to take advantage of all it has to offer
- 1 good place to learn about people/work
- 1 must want to come here
- 1 need better than average intelligence, be enthusiastic about projects
- 1 Plan has no problems but provides better than average education
- 1 would explain good/bad parts about WPI/Plan, etc.
- 1 consider small school environment

III. Do you have any other comments you'd like to make?

- 1 WPI students tend to be apathetic
- 1 "Plan is a great thing: the school as a community is great"
- 1 10-week term better
- 1 knowledge gained here is deeply satisfying
- 1 most people at WPI take life too seriously
- 1 some people at WPI are very strange
- 1 poor athletics program
- 1 some notice (praise) of receiving good grades would be nice
- 1 guaranteed housing for black students discriminates against white
students

QUESTIONNAIRE FORM C

Responses

The items in this instrument cluster into 16 scales. The scores of each school on each scale are noted below where:

1 = low
9 = high

The key for the items making up each scale is on the questionnaire.

NOTE: Responses are means.

Variable	SP1	CVT	SHI	$\frac{F}{df}$	$\frac{p}{df}$
Congestiveness	2.1	2.6	2.7	6.1027	8.0001
Diversity	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.0000	8.0001
Normality	2.4	2.5	2.6	19.0000	2.0001
Speed	3.1	2.9	2.9	42.0000	8.0001
Environment	2.8	2.9	2.8	12.0000	2.0001
Friction	2.5	2.8	2.4	3.0000	NS
Local Direction	2.7	2.6	2.7		NS
Exposure	2.1	2.2	2.1		NS
Openness	2.9	2.8	2.9	6.0000	2.0001
Satisfaction	2.6	2.4	2.3	6.0000	2.0001
Cost Satisfaction	2.1	2.2	2.2		NS
Difficultly	3.2	2.9	3.1		NS
Weather	2.3	2.2	2.3		NS
Democracy	2.4	2.4	2.4		NS
Competitiveness	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.0000	8.0001
	2.1	2.0	2.0		

Note: On some variables the variance within institutions was so small that mean differences between institutions of 0.1 were statistically significant.

DIRECTIONS

The purpose of this questionnaire is to find out what your school environment is like. Some questions relate to "a typical class," others to the entire school. There are no right or wrong answers to any of the questions. You are asked to give your honest and frank opinions. Your replies are anonymous.

For each statement, go through the following steps:

1. Read the statement carefully.
2. Think about how well the statement describes your school.
3. Circle one of the numbers across from the statement according to the following instructions:

If you strongly disagree with the statement, circle number 1.

If you disagree with the statement, circle number 2.

If you agree with the statement, circle number 3.

If you strongly agree with the statement, circle number 4.

Please be sure to answer all the questions. Do not leave any of the questions blank.

(1-4) Your School _____

(5) What year are you in at your school?	<u>WPI</u>	<u>CCT</u>	<u>FIT</u>
(1) _____ freshman	30.0%	33.0%	14.6%
(2) _____ sophomore	22.5%	20.1%	14.9%
(3) _____ junior	25.4%	24.4%	15.7%
(4) _____ senior	21.7%	21.5%	14.2%
(5) _____ graduate student)			
(6) _____ other (What? _____)	0.4%	1.0%	40.6%

(6) Are you			
(1) _____ male	87.9%	87.6%	89.3%
(2) _____ female	12.1%	12.4%	10.7%

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
(7) Students here do favors for one another.	1	2	3	4
(8) The books and equipment students need or want are easily available to them.	1	2	3	4
(9) There are long periods during which many classes do nothing.	1	2	3	4
(10) The school has students with many different interest.	1	2	3	4
(11) Certain students work only with their close friends.	1	2	3	4
(12) The students here enjoy their class work.	1	2	3	4
(13) Students who break the rules are penalized.	1	2	3	4
(14) There is constant bickering among class members.	1	2	3	4
(15) The better students' questions are more sympathetically answers than those of the average students.	1	2	3	4
(16) Each class usually knows exactly what it has to get done.	1	2	3	4
(17) Interests vary greatly within classes or groups.	1	2	3	4
(18) A good collection of books or magazines is available for students to use.	1	2	3	4
(19) The work here is difficult.	1	2	3	4
(20) Every student here enjoys the same privileges.	1	2	3	4
(21) Most students want their work to be better than their friends' work.	1	2	3	4
(22) The school has rules to wide its activities.	1	2	3	4
(23) Personal dissatisfaction with the school is too small to be a problem.	1	2	3	4
(24) A student has the chance to get to know most other students in his/her class.	1	2	3	4
(25) Work in class is frequently interrupted when some students have nothing to do.	1	2	3	4
(26) Students cooperate equally with all class members.	1	2	3	4

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
(27) Many students are dissatisfied with much that the class does.	1	2	3	4
(28) The better students are granted special privileges.	1	2	3	4
(29) The objectives of most classes are not clearly recognized.	1	2	3	4
(30) Only the good students are given special projects.	1	2	3	4
(31) Class decisions tend to be made by all the students.	1	2	3	4
(32) The students would be proud to show the school to a visitor.	1	2	3	4
(33) The pace of most classes is rushed.	1	2	3	4
(34) Some students refuse to mix with other students.	1	2	3	4
(35) Decisions affecting the students tend to be made democratically.	1	2	3	4
(36) Certain students have no respect for other students.	1	2	3	4
(37) Some groups of students work together regardless of what the rest of the class is doing.	1	2	3	4
(38) Members of each class are personal friends.	1	2	3	4
(39) Most classes are well organized.	1	2	3	4
(40) Some students are interested in completely different things than other students.	1	2	3	4
(41) Certain students have more influence on what happens in class than others.	1	2	3	4
(42) The facilities are bright and comfortable.	1	2	3	4
(43) Students in the same class tend to pursue different kinds of problems.	1	2	3	4
(44) There is considerable dissatisfaction with the work the students have to do.	1	2	3	4
(45) Failure of one class would mean little to individual members.	1	2	3	4
(46) Many classes are disorganized.	1	2	3	4

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
(47) Students compete to see who can do the best work.	1	2	3	4
(48) Certain students impose their wishes on the rest.	1	2	3	4
(49) A few of the class members always try to do better than the others.	1	2	3	4
(50) There are tensions among certain groups of students that tend to interfere with class activities.	1	2	3	4
(51) Classes are well-organized and efficient.	1	2	3	4
(52) Students are constantly challenged.	1	2	3	4
(53) Students feel left out unless they compete with their classmates.	1	2	3	4
(54) Students are asked to follow strict rules.	1	2	3	4
(55) The class is controlled by the actions of a few members who are favored.	1	2	3	4
(56) Students don't care about the future of the school as a whole.	1	2	3	4
(57) Each member of the school has as much influence as any other member.	1	2	3	4
(58) The members look forward to coming to class meetings.	1	2	3	4
(59) The subjects studied require no particular aptitude on the part of the students.	1	2	3	4
(60) Members of most classes don't care what the class does.	1	2	3	4
(61) There are displays around most rooms.	1	2	3	4
(62) All students know each other very well.	1	2	3	4
(63) Classrooms are too crowded.	1	2	3	4
(64) Students are not in close enough contact to develop likes or dislikes for one another.	1	2	3	4
(65) The class is rather informal and few rules are imposed.	1	2	3	4
(66) Students have little idea of what the class is attempting to accomplish.	1	2	3	4

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
(67) There is a recognized right and wrong way of going about class activities.	1	2	3	4
(68) What a class does is usually determined by all the students.	1	2	3	4
(69) After most classes, the students have a sense of satisfaction.	1	2	3	4
(70) Most students cooperate rather than compete with one another.	1	2	3	4
(71) The objectives of your classes are specific.	1	2	3	4
(72) Students in most classes tend to find the work hard to do.	1	2	3	4
(73) Each student knows the goals of the course.	1	2	3	4
(74) All classroom procedures are well-established.	1	2	3	4
(75) Certain students in most classes are responsible for petty quarrels.	1	2	3	4
(76) Many class members are confused by what goes on in class.	1	2	3	4
(77) Classes are made up of individuals who do not know each other well.	1	2	3	4
(78) Classes divide their efforts among several purposes.	1	2	3	4
(79) Classes have plenty of time to cover the prescribed amount of work.				
(80=1)				
(1-4 = ident)				
(5) Students who have past histories of being discipline problems are discriminated against.	1	2	3	4
(6) Students do not have to hurry to finish their work.	1	2	3	4

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
(7) Certain groups of friends tend to sit together.	1	2	3	4
(8) There is much competition in our classes.	1	2	3	4
(9) The subject presentation is too elementary for many students.	1	2	3	4
(10) Students are well- satisfied with the work of the class.	1	2	3	4
(11) A few members of the class have much greater influence than the other members.	1	2	3	4
(12) There is a set of rules for the students to follow.	1	2	3	4
(13) Certain students don't like other students.	1	2	3	4
(14) The class realizes exactly how much work it has to do.	1	2	3	4
(15) Students share a common concern for the success of the class.	1	2	3	4
(16) There is little time for day-dreaming.	1	2	3	4
(17) The class is working toward many different goals.	1	2	3	4
(18) The class members feel rushed to finish their work.	1	2	3	4
(19) Certain students are considered uncooperative.	1	2	3	4
(20) Most students sincerely want the class to be a success.	1	2	3	4
(21) There is enough room for both individual and group work.	1	2	3	4
(22) Each student knows most of the other members of his or her classes by their first names.	1	2	3	4
(23) Failure of every member of a class would mean nothing to most members.	1	2	3	4
(24) Most classes have difficulty keeping up with their assigned work.	1	2	3	4
(25) There is a great deal of confusion during most class meetings.	1	2	3	4
(26) Different students vary a great deal regarding which aspect of their classes they are interested in.	1	2	3	4

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
(27) Each student in a class has a clear idea of the class goals.	1	2	3	4
(28) Most students cooperate equally with other class members.	1	2	3	4
(29) Certain students are favored more than the rest.	1	2	3	4
(30) Students have a great concern for the progress of the class.	1	2	3	4
(31) Certain students stick together in small groups.	1	2	3	4
(32) Most students consider the subject-matter here easy.	1	2	3	4
(33) The course material is covered quickly.	1	2	3	4
(34) There is an undercurrent of feeling among students that tends to pull the classes apart.	1	2	3	4
(35) Many students in the school would have difficulty doing the advanced work of upper classes.	1	2	3	4
(36) Students seldom compete with one another.	1	2	3	4

APPENDIX D

STUDENT INTERVIEW CATEGORIZED RESULTS

1. WPI - September 1973
2. WPI - November 1973
3. WPI - April 1974
4. WPI - November 1974
5. WPI - February 1975
6. CCT - November 1973
7. CCT - October 1974
8. CCT - April 1974
9. CCT - January 1975
10. SIT - March 1975

Interview Results

Worcester Polytechnic Institute - September 1973

How did you hear of WPI?

7 friends
4 guidance counselor
3 director of WPI admissions visited high school
3 family
2 visit to WPI campus
1 teacher
1 high school chemistry department

Why did you decide to attend WPI?

5 the Plan
2 close to home
1 good reputation
1 financial aid
1 Consortium

Did you know about the Plan when applying?

16 yes

How important was the Plan in your decision to come here?

6 not much difference; would have come anyway
3 only reason for attending
3 large effect on decision
3 would not have come without the Plan

Do you think negotiated admissions is a good idea?

6 yes

Describe the Plan; what it means to you.

6 free course selection
4 no required courses
3 student has more freedom to pursue own education; to suit own goals
3 IPI or lectures
3 short terms
1 concentrate on learning things, not on grades
1 learn self-motivation
1 better relationship with teachers
1 able to concentrate on one area
1 have more control over studies
1 responsibility on student

Which aspects of the Plan benefit you the most?

6 independence in selecting courses; educate myself
2 no required courses
2 practical education included; preparation for life
2 IPI
2 qualifying projects
1 selection of courses available

- 1 extra help from teachers
- 1 follow interests in different areas
- 1 3 courses per term--get more out of each one

Problems?

- 3 how to do project; making contact with people especially
- 1 with Plan: sinking to the average
- 1 seems necessary to spend all time studying
- 1 English history
- 1 electrical engineering a difficult field
- 1 need advising in selecting humanities courses

Outstanding experience thus far?

- 2 adjusting to dorm
- 2 none
- 2 friendly atmosphere--students, professors, etc.
- 1 being at college
- 1 ROTC
- 1 calculus IPI
- 1 placed in higher level course
- 1 working on a computer
- 1 good teachers--willing to go out of their way to help students

Personal effects of living here for four years?

- 4 good education
- 2 enjoy years here
- 1 more competent engineer
- 1 better social experience than living at home
- 1 more outgoing
- 1 become well-rounded
- 1 learn a lot about people
- 1 self-motivation
- 1 practical education
- 1 independence

How do you feel about faculty?

- 4 they're all great
- 3 working hard to make Plan work
- 3 good teachers
- 3 good interaction between students/faculty; they are very helpful
- 2 they make themselves available

What do you think of the advising system?

- 10 helpful
- 3 don't know yet
- 1 not too helpful

What kind of relationship do you want to have with advisor?

- 6 set up own appointments

Should the advising be personal as well as academic?

6 yes
3 no

How will you have to behave here to succeed?

6 serious about work: studies come first
2 careful not to fall behind in work
1 self-motivated
1 normal way I always act
1 interested in learning

Have you done independent work before?

7 yes
4 limited
4 no

Were you supervised by a teacher?

3 helped with problems only
2 closely

How much time are you spending on work?

5 3-4 hours per day
4 5-6 hours per day
1 2 hours per day
1 9 hours per day
1 40-50 hours per week
1 20 hours per week

Outside interests?

2 sports (unspecified)
2 tennis
2 crew
1 reading
1 photography
1 science fiction
1 basketball
1 sailing
1 swimming
1 Outing Club
1 bowling team
1 food
1 cars
1 partying
1 meeting people

Do you have much contact with upperclassmen?

9 limited (fraternity rush, RA, some dorms integrated)
2 yes

Do you feel flooded with information from WPI or do you have enough?

- 7 enough
- 3 felt flooded in beginning of year
- 2 not flooded
- 1 didn't explain everything as well as they should have

What do you think of the grading system?

- 10 good
- 1 competing only against yourself

Do you feel the grading system stimulates as much/more/less than grades?

- 3 not important; don't worry about grades
- 2 more
- 1 helps students get what they want out of the course
- 1 personal achievement

How is your roommate situation?

- 11 good

How is your friend situation?

- 9 good; getting to know dorm people primarily

Experience in high school you hope to continue in college?

- 1 joy of learning
- 1 good relationship with teachers
- 1 being able to graduate
- 1 make good friends

Feelings of upperclassmen about WPI or Plan?

- 8 they like Plan
- 4 they don't like Plan

WPI teachers compared to high school teachers?

- 7 WPI teachers very good
- 4 WPI teachers go through material very fast
- 2 WPI teachers expect more of you
- 1 WPI teachers more outgoing; more qualified

Have you changed/are you going to change this year?

- 3 no
- 3 yes; adjusting to new life; homework done sooner, for example
- 3 yes; gain self-confidence
- 3 yes; become more independent, self-reliant
- 1 yes; become more responsible
- 1 yes; gain decision-making ability

What do you think of the sufficiency requirement?

- 4 started it already
- 3 good; broader knowledge
- 3 haven't thought about it yet

When will you finish it?

- 2 later--junior year
- 2 as soon as possible--sophomore year
- 1 don't know
- 1 junior or senior year

Could you evaluate a teacher/student/yourself at the end of a course?

- | | | |
|---------|---|-------|
| teacher | 9 | yes |
| student | 6 | yes |
| | 3 | no |
| self | 8 | yes |
| | 1 | maybe |

By coming to WPI, the Plan, etc., will you graduate different than if you had gone to another engineering school?

- 12 yes: project work builds confidence; apply theory to practice, more respect for both sides of things; more education; better understanding of self; happier; more responsible; more concerned; Plan helps one to be more competent in a certain area within a field; (2) extra knowledge; (2) more satisfied because planned own education for four years

Should humanities courses be graded the same as other courses?

- 10 yes

Should more courses be added/should there be more freedom in course selection?

- 8 no, plenty offered already
- 3 yes, there should be more variety in humanities offerings

Would you take more than the minimum in humanities courses?

- 5 yes
- 5 no

Interview Results

Worcester Polytechnic Institute - November 1973

How did you hear of WPI?

- 5 father
- 4 catalogues
- 1 alumnus
- 1 took courses here during high school
- 1 campus visit
- 1 admissions people visited high school

Why are you here?

- 3 interview on campus
- 2 campus/people here
- 2 close to home
- 1 Plan
- 1 small school

Are you on the Plan?

- 11 yes

What do you think of the current length of the term?

- 4 7-week term good
- 4 14-week term good
- 2 10-week term good
- 2 8-week term good

To whom would you refer a friend who had problems?

- 4 Dean van Alstyne (academic advising)
- 4 Roy Astley
- 2 work it out among close friends
- 2 residential advisor
- 2 don't know
- 1 Dean Trask
- 1 Amy Schnetter

When you finish here, what do you think people will think you can do?

- 5 competent in major field
- 3 need more education (grad school)
- 2 individual who can solve problems
- 2 not much
- 1 specialized work studied here
- 1 "All I have to do is be a girl"
- 1 general knowledge

Job satisfactions?

- 3 interesting, enjoyable work
- 2 adequate income
- 2 research/theoretical work
- 1 sense of cooperative effort
- 1 generating new knowledge in specialized field
- 1 to become (a woman) registered professional engineer
- 1 nice environment
- 1 congenial co-workers
- 1 own business combining scientific interests
- 1 environmental work
- 1 competent in job
- 1 teaching-medical work
- 1 challenge
- 1 become a good teacher
- 1 position with unlimited potential

Life satisfactions?

- 4 good, satisfying work
- 4 marriage, children, "full life"
- 2 friends
- 2 financial security
- 2 to do something worthwhile/make a contribution/affect people
- 2 become a recognized authority in field
- 1 acceptance by society
- 1 independence
- 1 live in a good environment
- 1 time to be outdoors
- 1 "being able to apply what I've learned"
- 1 active member of the community

Parent read how many/which books, magazines?

- books 6 per month
- 9 per month
- 4-15 per month
- 2 per month

- magazines 6-7 per month
- 3-5 per month
- 1 very few
- 3 many

- 4 Time
- 4 Good Housekeeping
- 4 professional
- 4 Newsweek
- 4 National Geographic
- 4 Readers Digest
- 2 Better Homes & Gardens
- 2 sports
- 2 women's magazines
- 2 US News & World Report

1 Fortune
 1 hobbies
 1 national politics
 1 business magazine
 1 Atlas
 1 Intellectual Digest
 1 Ms.
 1 Science
 1 East-West Journal
 1 National Reporter
 1 Psychology Today
 1 Yankee
 1 Field & Stream
 1 Popular Science
 1 Consumer Reports

After graduation, what magazines will you subscribe to?

3 Time
 2 Newsweek
 2 technical
 1 women's
 1 civil engineering
 1 architecture
 1 QST
 1 Analog
 1 If
 1 science fiction
 1 Scientific American
 1 National Observer
 1 Popular Science
 1 don't know
 1 Yankee
 1 Readers Digest
 1 Saturday Review
 1 TV Guide
 1 WPI Journal

Do you read other than for courses?

10 yes
 1 no
 3 science fiction
 2 Time
 1 fiction
 1 additional books related to course material
 1 psychology
 1 drama
 1 oceanography
 1 cars
 1 mechanics
 1 Newsweek
 1 computer
 1 math
 1 physics

- 1 war novels
- 1 technical
- 1 history
- 1 The Stranger
- 1 Death at an Early Age
- 1 Buckminster Fuller
- 1 Lord of the Rings

How many extra-curricular activities are you involved in?

- 1 Radio Club
- 1 computer languages
- 1 fraternity
- 1 reading
- 1 bicycling
- 1 parties

Do you read the school newspaper?

- 10 yes
- 1 sometimes

If you had two weeks in which you could only read, what would you read?

- 5 science fiction
- 1 American literature
- 1 romance
- 1 detective
- 1 psychology
- 1 history
- 1 non-fiction
- 1 science philosophy
- 1 Buckminster Fuller
- 1 English semantics
- 1 Tolkien
- 1 astronomy
- 1 anthologies
- 1 technical books
- 1 novels
- 1 classics
- 1 The Exorcist
- 1 I'm OK, You're OK
- 1 Inside the Third Reich
- 1 Rise & Fall of the Third Reich
- 1 Center of the Cyclone
- 1 The Defense Never Rests
- 1 The Last Dangerous Vision

Do you like music?

- 9 yes

What kinds?

6 classical
 5 rock
 4 all kinds
 3 folk
 1 opera
 1 blues
 1 jazz
 1 country and western
 1 contemporary--easy listening

Do you collect records/tapes?

6 yes
 5 no

What are your favorites?

2 classical
 1 Beethoven
 1 Bach
 1 Dvorak
 1 von Williams
 1 Stravinsky
 1 Schubert
 1 blues
 1 Jethro Tull

How many records do you have; how often do you listen to your favorites?

3 few
 1 60-70
 1 40-50
 1 24
 3 often
 1 everyday

How are you different from the typical student here?

5 not different
 3 rather work than be in school
 2 more rounded
 1 female
 1 commuter
 1 not out to find a husband
 1 more experienced
 1 open-minded about choosing field of study
 1 more flexible--humanities or science
 1 strong interest in classical music
 1 fraternity member
 1 do not enjoy studying

Do you receive preferential treatment?

- 7 no
- 5 yes: girls treated better, administration more interested in their welfare (3); keys with access to labs; good recommendations help for graduate school

Are you discriminated against?

- 9 no
- 1 yes

What do you like most about WPI?

- 3 good courses
- 3 own choice of courses
- 2 enjoy being here
- 2 enjoy being away from home
- 1 small school
- 1 project work
- 1 teachers are helpful
- 1 Intersession
- 1 ratio of men to women
- 1 population with common scientific interest
- 1 competency of professors
- 1 free to experiment with different fields
- 1 lack of required courses
- 1 good social life
- 1 atmosphere of school

What do you dislike about WPI?

- 4 7-week terms
- 2 Worcester (its location)
- 2 lack of adequate student facilities
- 2 too much work/studying required
- 1 Life Sciences has no facilities
- 1 few teachers
- 1 de-emphasis on athletics
- 1 not enough music courses
- 1 poor social atmosphere
- 1 not enough girls
- 1 "lack of cooperation between parts of the school"

Is your education preparing you for responsibility/leadership?

- 6 no
- 6 yes major field; ROTC
- 1 don't know

Would you like to go on to graduate school?

- 2 not sure
- 1 don't know
- 1 yes
- 1 nuclear engineering
- 1 Ph.D. in computer design
- 1 physics
- 1 extra degree in music
- 1 M.A. in forestry
- 1 medical school

At age 40, what do you hope to be earning?

- 3 not important
- 3 \$20,000
- 2 \$40,000
- 2 \$15-20,000
- 1 don't know
- 1 \$60,000
- 1 adequate

At age 40, how many people do you hope to be supervising?

- 2 don't know
- 2 working together
- 1 group practice
- 1 5 maximum
- 1 5-15
- 1 none
- 1 30

At age 40, what size organization do you hope to be working for?

- 6 small (under 100)
- 2 moderate (up to 500)
- 1 don't know
- 1 state-federal government

How would you go about deciding/building a nuclear reactor in a community?

- 7 check environmental effects
- 5 check reactions of people who live/work nearby
- 3 check with professionals in field, use them as advisors
- 2 check economic/physical feasibility
- 2 check long-term effects on people, environment
- 1 check purpose of nuclear reactor: research or energy?
- 1 check regulations
- 1 need adequate geologic data
- 1 need technical data--AEC reports
- 1 safety factors
- 1 parking

What was the last joke you heard?

- 6 no response
- 1 from Playboy
- 1 bathroom humor
- 1 "no homework tonight"

Activities in community where you will live?

- 2 public schools
- 1 work with children
- 1 church
- 1 Boy Scouts
- 1 Civil Air Patrol
- 1 community issues
- 1 sports car activities
- 1 bicycling
- 1 amateur radio
- 1 dog club
- 1 science fiction society
- 1 explorer's club
- 1 Board of Education
- 1 Chamber of Commerce
- 1 city government
- 1 Girl Scouts

How many faculty do you drop in on/how often?

- 4 most professors
- 2 1
- 2 3-4
- 1 none
- 1 3
- 1 4
- 1 80%
- 1 10
- 3 1-2 per month
- 2 16 times per month
- 2 often
- 1 2-3 times per month
- 1 6 times per month
- 1 3-4 times per month

How many faculty do you know outside school?

- 6 none
- 2 1
- 1 3
- 1 2
- 1 10-12
- 1 many

How many extracurricular activities are you involved in?

4	fraternity		
3	work		
2	football		
2	scuba diving club		
2	radio club		
2	partying		
2	outing club		
2	faculty/trustee committees		
1	wrestling		
1	work around the house	1	bicycling
1	lacrosse	1	reading
1	skiing	1	computers
1	building a house	1	choir
1	Civil Air Patrol	1	musical instrument
1	folk music club	1	none
1	ROTC	1	fencing club
1	pool	1	Christian Bible Fellowship
1	class activities	1	Boy Scouts
1	dorm activities	1	student government
1	Resident Advisor	1	campus committees
1	financial aid committee		

What is the dating situation like?

4	don't know
3	poor
3	good
1	mediocre

Were you in to battle wounded or VD?

7	battle wounded
1	whenever needed it
1	don't know

Interview Results

Worcester Polytechnic Institute - April 1974

How did you hear of WPI?

- 3 high school guidance counselor
- 2 father
- 2 lived nearby all life
- 1 catalogue
- 1 brother
- 1 cousin on faculty
- 1 friend

Why are you here?

- 2 choice of courses--the Plan
- 1 emphasis on developing competence in major field
- 1 financial aid
- 1 project--apply theory to practice

Are you on the Plan?

- 8 yes
- 2 no

Why?

- 2 most freshmen on it
- 1 WPI propaganda about Plan
- 1 rather concentrate in areas of interest to get better background
- 1 more flexibility in choosing own courses
- 1 pass/fail grades better

(not on Plan: "I like the idea of seeing exactly what I do as far as marks y

Planning Day--what did you expect?

- 3 direct contact with professors
- 2 get gripes off chest
- 2 didn't know what to expect
- 1 exchange with other Plan students
- 1 nothing new
- 1 define more clearly what Plan is
- 1 suggest changes
- 1 hoped for discussion of advising system
- 1 cross-section of students to interact with faculty

What happened?

- 6 good student/faculty interaction
- 1 good discussion of teachers' philosophy of Plan vs. students'
- 1 greater awareness of problems of students
- 1 hope for continued interaction
- 1 van Alstyne especially concerned with implementing positive changes suggested
- 1 discussed advising system but no conclusions drawn
- 1 problems with Plan became obvious--many WPI people not "right kind of person" for Plan

What are the most important goals/objectives of the Plan?

- 4 self-reliance
- 3 how to work with other people
- 3 produce people who are competent in their field
- 2 use theory in practice
- 2 self-confidence
- 2 to develop a creative engineer--more flexible
- 2 ready for new experiences
- 1 problem-solving
- 1 well-rounded education
- 1 independent--self-sufficient people
- 1 own course of study
- 1 no grades
- 1 getting involved with people

Goals of WPI Plan/students' goals being reached?

- 3 hard to say as freshmen
- 2 IPI especially teaches self-confidence
- 1 learn how to attack problems independently and in groups
- 1 really learn material, accomplish something
- 1 should attempt to integrate humanities into sciences better
- 1 not many creative students at WPI
- 1 on the surface, it appears that the structure has changed, but it really hasn't (teachers haven't changed much, lecture system still remains strong, etc.)

WPI's environment stimulated motivation?

yes: if there is a problem it is with the students
professor's attitude helps students enjoy work

What do you think of project requirement?

- 6 good (learn more because you work in a field you're interested in)

How do you feel about projects as a learning experience?

- 3 learn how to apply theory to practice in world outside college
- 2 valuable
- 2 learn to work with other people
- 1 plan your own goals, set your own limits
- 1 learn self-confidence
- 1 learn to be aware of problems, how to solve them

What do you think of the sufficiency requirement?

- 3 good idea
- 2 don't know much about it
- 1 WPI does not have a good enough humanities department
- 1 non-technical courses poor, because they are taught like technical courses
- 1 quality-quantity of courses offered need to be improved
- 1 not enough variation in courses offered
- 1 need to be integrated with technical science courses

Courses on other campuses available?

Problems: they have 14-week terms
mechanics of transportation
only allowed in courses if places not filled by college's
own students

Relationship with advisors?

2 have had difficult time finding one I could be at ease with
2 not helpful
2 spend very little time
2 good relationship with advisor
1 helpful
1 second advisor good

Relationship with faculty/administration?

4 limited contact with faculty
3 friends with some faculty/administration members
2 social and advisory relationship with Dean van Alstyne/Dean Trask
1 no contact with administration

Relationship with other students?

4 good
2 few good, close friends
1 tolerant of different people
1 friendly people
1 age groups stick together due to housing arrangements

Do you get more from WPI if you're in engineering than any other field?

9 yes

Problems?

2 learning to make efficient use of time
2 logistics of scheduling
1 new dorm made exorbitant use of funds
1 as a woman it is hard to get to know people on predominantly male campus
1 depression--miss family
1 at first, not getting total picture of WPI and all it has to offer

Satisfactions?

1 learning about college life
1 developing academically/personally
1 passing courses
1 making friends
1 involvement in fraternity
1 learning to get along with people
1 succeeding in courses
1 working in Washington at new project center
1 taking part in activities outside engineering
1 working on play "The Lion in Winter"

If you could change program, what would you do?

- 3 10-week term
- 3 improve advising system
- 2 change sufficiency requirement--just take humanities courses without requirement
- 1 hire new faculty
- 1 smaller classes--more personal contact with professors
- 1 professors get more involved with the Plan
- 1 limiting courses to 3 per term maximum
- 1 re-institute failing grade instead of No Record

When you finish here, what do you think people will think you're capable of doing?

- 6 competent in major field of study
- 3 don't know
- 1 how to handle myself with people
- 1 intelligent, know how to tackle real problems

How are you different from the typical WPI student?

- 8 not so different from "typical" student (is there a typical student?)
- 1 not as apathetic
- 1 more interested in humanities
- 1 computer engineering secondary to photography as a career

What outside activities are you involved in?

- 3 none
- 3 class committees
- 3 intramural sports
- 2 Boy Scouts
- 1 thinking
- 1 photography
- 1 varsity fencing team
- 1 cheerleading
- 1 fraternity
- 1 newspaper
- 1 student government
- 1 dorm committee
- 1 play
- 1 yearbook
- 1 piano
- 1 glee club
- 1 choir

How well has the Plan worked?

- 6 generally, working well
- 3 worked well for a few people
- 1 not working well yet
- 1 problems with length of them, details of program

Advice to prospective students?

- 2 recommend WPI
- 2 take more math in high school
- 1 need self-direction
- 1 depends on individual student
- 1 know what his capabilities are--ready to put time and energy necessary into much studying
- 1 which courses to take
- 1 which professors to speak to
- 1 check into larger university first--better cross-section of people, more diversified social life

What are your plans when you finish WPI?

- 2 job already lined up with a company
- 2 get a job which requires skills I have developed
- 1 teach
- 1 research and development for Navy

Do you get preferential treatment?

- 3 no

Are you discriminated against?

- 3 no

Life satisfactions?

- 2 help other people
- 1 ability to adequately provide for a family
- 1 respected in field
- 1 marriage--to be loved

Job satisfactions?

- 1 enjoyable work
- 1 challenging work
- 1 adequate salary

Interview Results

Worcester Polytechnic Institute - November 1974

How did you hear of WPI?

5 friends
3 high school guidance counselor
3 WPI admissions person visited high school
2 relative (alumni)
2 parents
2 father (alumni)
1 WPI brochures
1 football coach
1 interview at WPI
1 live nearby
1 college catalogue

Why did you decide to attend WPI?

7 Plan
3 good reputation
2 close to home
1 strictly engineering
1 accepted early decision
1 rejected from first choice school

What do you think of negotiated admissions?

6 against it: "a lot of kids get in who shouldn't"
5 good idea: "certain people . . . don't show the ability to do college work in high school or on SAT's"
4 good--no admissions deadline; if student is serious about further schooling, if expectations of school are made known to student, put the burden on the student--where it ought to be
2 problems with it--possibility of lower quality students
1 not a good idea: "seems like they're just trying to get kids in here for their money"
1 too little information/feedback on student's chance of success

Did you know about the Plan before you arrived here?

6 interview before coming so knew a lot
4 different grading system
4 new academic program
3 limited, only from WPI literature
2 visited, friend described details
2 very little
1 choice of courses
1 "trying to make engineers more aware of human needs"

How did you feel the Plan would affect you?

- 5 "it seemed to fit in with the way I like to do things"
- 2 develop self-motivation
- 2 choose own courses
- 1 relieve pressure of grades
- 1 eliminate competition
- 1 "if you can relate to your society, you'll be a better engineer"
- 1 didn't think about it

Biggest problems for students?

- 6 not enough girls
- 3 7-week term too short for some courses
- 2 changeover from traditional education to the Plan, especially when teachers openly opposed to it
- 2 little constructive to do with leisure time
- 1 poor housing situation
- 1 food prices high
- 1 people here--limited, no concept of outside world
- 1 Plan grading system
- 1 poor sports program
- 1 financial aid problems

Faculty/administration problems?

- 2 hard to make changeover from traditional education to Plan
- 2 7-week terms too crammed, pressured
- 2 some professors, especially department heads, impersonal, remote
- 1 some professors work against Plan--bad attitude
- 1 some professors are poor teachers
- 1 faculty/administration overworked
- 1 faculty needs to update course content to meet present world needs

Pass/no record grading system?

- 11 takes some pressure off grades
- 2 "if you understand the material, you pass"
- 2 prefer traditional grading system
- 1 prefer pass/fail
- 1 prefer grades/no record
- 1 "I think its fine. It makes me measure myself by my own criteria rather than somebody else's"
- 1 lack of grades could hurt job/graduate school applications

Pass/no record system effect way you work or what you get out of a course?

- 8 work harder in enjoyable courses, with Distinction possibilities
- 5 no: work hard in all courses want to pass; put as much effort in as I can--grades not important
- 4 system not always successful; encourages some students to settle for Acceptable--without working harder for Distinction
- 2 Acceptable too broad; Distinction too narrow; problem with professors setting different, more or less difficult criteria for Distinction

Faculty/student relationship?

- 12 "some faculty are friends; some I've never gotten to know"
- 10 faculty are generally available; willing to spend a lot of time with students
- 5 good: "faculty try hard to do a good job"
- 3 faculty not as available as they could be
- 3 bad: some faculty remote, poor teachers, difficulty relating to students
- 1 "faculty really care, they're a lot closer than you think"
- 1 can be good if faculty, students go out of their ways

Advising system?

- 11 unhelpful; not well enough informed
- 6 helpful; advice on courses, schedule
- 3 generally available
- 3 often unavailable
- 3 some good, some bad
- 2 helps relationship to see advisor often
- 2 advisors trying hard to have a good relationship with students; often students choose not to respond
- 1 poor communications between advisor and student

Improve advising system?

- 1 improve availability of advisors
- 1 provide better-informed advisors
- 1 provide advisors from student's major department
- 1 students should spend more time with advisors, establish relationship
- 1 advisors on a volunteer basis, who want to do a good job

Course load?

- 12 3 courses good
- 4 2 courses better
- 1 4 courses better
- 1 4 courses easy to handle some terms

Length of term?

- 10 7 weeks good
- 8 10 weeks better
- 3 7 weeks too short
- 3 more flexibility: some courses 7 weeks, others 10 weeks, others 14 weeks
- 2 14 weeks better

Student government effective?

- 11 no; no real power (prefer to go directly to deans, if problems occur)

Cheating a problem?

- 8 not worse than any other school
- 5 yes
- 4 don't know--no contact with it
- 3 no
- 2 yes, especially take-home exams

Marijuana a problem?

- 8 widespread, but not a problem
- 8 no
- 1 yes

Alcohol a problem?

- 5 widespread, but not a problem
- 5 no
- 5 yes

Value of IQP project?

- 15 good; "gets you into a real life situation"; applying theory to practice; learn something not provided in traditional curriculum; "I saw something, learned a lot about people I would never have seen or learned about otherwise--I learned a lot about living"
- 6 learned a lot about government agencies, problems, Washington D.C. project, information gained from it were valuable
- 1 good, individual, non-competitive knowledge for sake of knowledge

Sufficiency requirement?

- 4 good; diversion from technical work; delve into humanities; ties technology to mankind
- 4 did not enjoy it: should be offered but not required; uninteresting--takes up too much time
- 1 encouraged more well-rounded people
- 1 not flexible enough
- 1 currently a waste of time
- 1 improve humanities department--currently gut courses only
- 1 "gained perspectives, insights I would not have gained elsewhere"

- Examples:
- 5 English
 - 4 music
 - 4 history
 - 1 philosophy
 - 1 French

Competency exam as evaluation of student's work?

- 13 good evaluation: better indication of how well I've done in major field than grades
- 6 usually requires a lot of work
- 6 not a good evaluation--one test for 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 years of study does not seem fair; too much importance placed on it
- 3 better evaluated by professor student has been working with
- 2 not hard
- 2 question validity of oral part: (supposedly tests understanding of logic, jargon) "if you know where to go to find information, that's just as good as knowing it"
- 1 especially hard if you don't work well under pressure
- 1 should include written evaluation from at least one of student's professors
- 1 concentration should be on student's major field
- 1 final evaluation by all student's major professors would be better
- 1 only limited evaluation of certain areas--not all material studied
- 1 better to learn way of thinking rather than memorization of facts

Additional things school should offer:

- 7 more girls
- 6 psychology courses
- 5 better social life
- 2 expand biology department
- 2 architecture
- 2 expand varsity sports program
- 2 logic courses
- 1 entomology
- 1 psychiatric services
- 1 transportation courses
- 1 philosophy
- 1 law
- 1 anthropology
- 1 soils engineering

Gained most from WPI?

- 6 good job
- 6 good education
- 3 knowledge in major field
- 1 "learned to do something"
- 1 self-discipline
- 1 knowledge
- 1 personal maturity, growth
- 1 initiative
- 1 opportunity to become a well-rounded person
- 1 "realized that engineering is only one aspect of solving a problem"
- 1 individual/technological development
- 1 professional ability
- 1 getting to know different people
- 1 to make friends
- 1 flexibility
- 1 the degree

Interview Results

Worcester Polytechnic Institute - February 1975

How did you hear of WPI?

7 friends
6 relatives (students at WPI)
6 catalogues
4 high school guidance counselor
4 live nearby
2 parents
1 interview at WPI
1 teachers
1 football coach
1 high school placement office

Why did you come to WPI?

11 Plan
3 small school
2 good reputation
2 good computer science department
1 near home
1 scholarship
1 Eastern school
1 low tuition

What know about Plan before arriving?

6 project work
6 very little
5 nothing
3 no required courses
3 7-week terms
3 theory behind it
2 grading system
2 requirements to graduate
2 as described in catalogue
1 IPI courses
1 advisers

Feelings on negotiated admissions?

11 not so good--level of standards going down
8 good idea--people must work hard
7 good idea--another way of admitting people
2 sounds good theoretically
2 way for WPI to make more money

Biggest problems at school?

- 6 Plan grading system
- 4 lack of social life; no girls, lack of extra-curricular activities
- 3 shallow education: 7-week terms no long enough
- 3 sufficiency eliminated or courses improved
- 1 student apathy
- 1 campus communications
- 1 housing
- 1 hard to get together with advisor
- 1 organizing class schedules
- 1 competency exam
- 1 projects
- 1 Plan hard to evaluate for jobs/graduate school

Course load?

- 21 3 courses good
- 1 4 courses manageable
- 1 3 courses OK to get Acceptable, but 2 better to get Acceptable with Distinction

Length of term?

- 13 7-weeks good
- 4 longer than 7, less than 14
- 3 14 weeks for certain courses
- 2 14 weeks
- 1 10 weeks
- 1 more time/credit for upper level courses

Faculty/student relationships?

- 12 faculty available
- 9 good; open communication
- 8 faculty helpful with student problems
- 4 varies with each professor
- 3 close friendly relations: "get to know a lot of teachers fairly well"

Advising system?

- 10 good, helpful
- 4 teachers no always available; often too busy to spend enough time with students
- 4 faculty not well enough informed
- 4 poor, not helpful, no advice
- 3 not so good: professor-student incompatible
poor communications between faculty/student
professor outside major department

Changes in advising system?

- 2 improve advisor/advisee communications
- 2 faculty need more information about courses outside their department
- 1 hire more women professors/advisors
- 1 hire special faculty to work as advisors
- 1 get advisors in major departments only
- 1 see advisors more often
- 1 advise freshmen to start sufficiency immediately

Pass/no record grading system?

- 12 good: put a lot of work into certain courses, less time into others
- 5 prefer traditional grading system
- 4 sometimes; not for everybody--take advantage of "Acceptable" system
not to learn; no pressure to do well
- 1 equally as good as traditional system
- 1 disappointing to get "high Acceptable," missing "Distinction"--
looks same as low "Acceptable"

Pass/no record system affects how hard you work?

- 7 work equally as hard in all courses--motivation is to become competent
- 5 work hard in important courses, less in others
- 5 tempted to let slide Acceptable (with no possibility of Distinction)
courses
- 4 work equally hard in all courses until fifth week, then work only in
courses in which it is possible to get Distinction
- 1 study to learn, less pressure

Faculty-administration problems?

- 6 faculty divided pro-con about 7-week courses
- 2 how to develop, use Plan; adjustment to Plan course load, term length,
etc., IPI format
- 1 faculty: project load
- 1 registration poorly run
- 1 some courses poorly taught
- 1 grading Acceptable/Distinction
- 1 faculty and administration: communication with students
- 1 disagreement over "competency"

Cheating a problem?

- 11 "There are people who cheat. I think its their problem."
- 11 not much
- 4 haven't come in contact with it
- 2 a problem in freshman level courses

Marijuana a problem?

- 19 around but no a problem
- 2 no

Alcohol a problem?

- 7 around but not a problem
- 4 yes
- 2 no

Projects?

- 1 not going well due to poor planning
- 1 good idea
- 1 not working due to school's lack of interest, support
- 1 IQP a joke--do as little work as possible
- 1 IQP good/bad--depends on what you choose to be involved with
- 1 MQP can be valuable--something in your own field you're interested in

Value of projects?

- 15 gain experience by applying theory
- 6 learned a lot of things didn't learn in class
- 2 do interesting work with school's help rather than outside, on my own
- 1 strengthens background in own field
- 1 helps to become more aware of what's going on in field, world . . .

Sufficiency requirement?

- 7 wider range of learning; "good to have background in area other than your own"
- 6 good idea, enjoyable
- 3 waste of time
- 2 shouldn't have to concentrate on one area only; should have variety of humanities courses available
- 1 "cramping humanities courses down your throat is not going to make you a humane engineer"
- 1 too much extra work
- 1 enjoyable--reading books wouldn't otherwise have chance to read
- 1 "important because you can keep human side of studies"

Value of competency exam?

- 9 good form of evaluation
- 7 not necessarily a good idea to place so much emphasis on one exam
- 3 should allow more time for exam
- 3 helps to coordinate everything learned
- 1 oral part is especially good
- 1 oral part is especially difficult

Gained most from WPI?

- 8 experience from project work beyond just theory
- 6 good solid education
- 3 meeting, living with diverse people--becoming more people-oriented
- 3 how to pinpoint, deal with problems
- 2 experience in self-discipline
- 2 knowledge of subjects studied
- 1 "how to cope with frustrations, failures"
- 1 working independently; gained self-confidence
- 1 technical knowledge in area you enjoy; good fundamental engineering background with little bit of specialization in specific field
- 1 good communication, relationships with professors
- 1 small school--I'm not just a number here

Student government?

- 10 students generally uninvolved
- 9 ineffective
- 1 works well

Etcetera.

- 2 more input from students
- 2 improve course scheduling
- 1 expanded life science program
- 1 improve humanities department
- 1 improve hiring of RA's
- 1 improve faculty-administration communication

Additional courses/etc. school should offer?

- 3 more girls
- 3 more social life; recreation center
- 3 psychology courses
- 2 more humanities courses
- 1 business courses
- 1 more history courses
- 1 geophysics courses
- 1 philosophy courses
- 1 athletic program for women

Interview Results

Clarkson College of Technology - November 1973

Where'd you here about Clarkson?

10 high school guidance counselor
3 friends
3 relatives
3 interview with Clarkson admissions representative at high school
2 father
1 cousin who was alumnus
1 school wrote student
1 college night at high school

Why this school?

10 spent time in high school visiting the college
4 scholarship aid
3 Clarkson's personal interest in potential student
1 financial aid
1 more choice
1 prefer North

What do you think of the advising system?

5 fairly good
3 good (because small)
3 good advisors, not necessarily those assigned
3 fair, not involved enough in personal counseling
1 not open-minded enough
1 advisors not well enough informed
1 no experience with it

Ideal length of school term?

13 satisfied with way it is
5 cannot judge because no alternative exists
2 shorter, fewer courses
1 longer
1 work/study six weeks each

Friends with problem helped by whom?

10 special counselors provided by school
7 resident advisor
5 I would try to help
4 friends would try to help
3 don't know
2 Dr. Pease, psychologist
1 minister
1 Dean Davis

When you graduate, what do you think other people will think you can do?

- 8 capable of handling what trained for
- 5 capable of performing job of some kind
- 4 know I can think
- 2 learn for myself
- 2 high expectations; not specified
- 2 get things done
- 1 make money
- 1 interact with people
- 1 approach problems logically
- 1 how to use time properly
- 1 break through stereotype job title suggests
- 1 overestimate capabilities
- 1 not enough practical experiences

Job satisfactions?

- 7 work with good people
- 7 good salary
- 6 something I enjoy doing
- 4 challenging work
- 3 choice of fields open
- 3 live in good environment
- 3 responsibility/respect
- 3 personal satisfaction
- 2 solving problems
- 2 creating something beneficial
- 2 society/ecology minded company
- 1 possibility of advancement

Life satisfactions?

- 4 to be happy
- 4 good place to live
- 3 good friends
- 3 live comfortably
- 3 interact with different people
- 3 help other people
- 2 adequate income
- 1 learn more
- 1 travel
- 1 secure job

Number/titles of books/magazines parents read per month?

Books:

- 1 12 per month
- 1 6 per month
- 1 6 per year
- 1 3 per year
- 1 3 novels
- 1 2 mysteries

Magazines:

10	women's magazines
5	Readers Digest
4	business magazines
4	technical journals
3	news magazines
3	National Geographic
3	horse/farm magazine
2	many
2	newspapers
2	Life/Look
2	Changing Times
2	Popular Science
2	Flying
1	none
1	American Heritage
1	Better Homes & Gardens
1	Business Week
1	Wall Street Journal
1	Esquire
1	Sports
1	Photography
1	Variety
1	Psychology Today
1	Realities
1	Saturday Evening Post

What magazines will you subscribe to?

7	Time
7	Newsweek
6	professional/technical magazines
3	sports magazines
2	Playboy
2	psychology magazines
2	no idea
1	National Geographic
1	Popular Photography
1	Fortune
1	trade journals
1	Redbook
1	Readers Digest
1	Popular Science
1	Harper's
1	Health Today
1	Harvard Business Review
1	Operating Eng.
1	related to hobbies

Do you read anything other than course books?

11 novels
 7 Newsweek
 5 daily newspapers
 4 sports magazine
 4 Time
 3 science fiction
 3 Playboy
 3 none
 2 Sunday paper
 2 related to hobbies
 1 technical magazine
 1 car magazine
 1 Esquire
 1 psychology magazine
 1 Popular Science

Examples of novels: Harrad Experiment, In Cold Blood, Temple of Gold,
When's the War, books by Herman Hesse

Do you read the school newspaper?

18 yes

If you had two weeks in which to read only books, what would you read?

7 novels
 4 text books
 3 science fiction
 2 sociology
 1 don't know
 1 history
 1 suspense
 1 war
 1 Herman Hesse
 1 philosophy
 1 classics
 1 guitar
 1 Russian literature
 1 technical books
 1 humor
 1 War and Peace
 1 mystery
 1 non-fiction
 1 finance

What kind of music do you like?

6 classical
 5 rock
 3 folk
 2 country/western
 1 guitar
 1 piano
 1 organ
 1 opera
 1 shows

Do you collect records/tapes?

4 rock
2 folk
1 musicals
1 classical
1 no

What are your favorites?

4 Osmond Brothers
3 Loggins/Massina
3 Who
3 Grateful Dead
3 Dooby Brothers
2 rock
2 folk
2 Jethro Tull
1 Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young
1 1812 Overture
1 shows
1 Simon and Garfunkel
1 Chicago

Do you play them often?

9 yes
4 no
1 at home sometimes
1 never

What size collection do you have?

7 small
2 over 50

How are you different from the typical student? (typical = either studies a lot or parties a lot)

7 combine studying and partying
3 not different: normal, studious
2 observe, rather than participate
2 not as competitive for grades
2 enjoy life at Clarkson
2 conservative
1 work as photographer for newspaper
1 don't drink as much beer
1 enjoy outdoor activity
1 reserved
1 being a girl
1 more serious about other people
1 dumber

Do you get preferential treatment here?

8 yes: girls do, through the fraternity, as president of the class,
teachers help if you get good grades
9 no: same as everyone else, not in classes

Are you discriminated against?

- 10 no
- 2 yes: as a girl, athletic department, not a WASP, ROTC

What do you like most about the school?

- 9 good/relaxed atmosphere
- 8 good education
- 7 small size
- 4 good social life
- 3 good location
- 2 "I've done a lot of growing up here"
- 1 always something to do

What do you like the least about the school?

- 7 not enough girls
- 3 unbalanced social life
- 2 walking downtown for a class
- 2 poorly planned social activities
- 2 some of the professors: hard to understand (foreign accents)
do not relate well to classes
do not care about students
- 1 homework
- 1 small town surroundings
- 1 students who don't care much about the school
- 1 not enough money for additional facilities
- 1 narrow-minded people
- 1 little help with emotional problems
- 1 student-town social distance
- 1 no arts courses
- 1 not enough humanities courses
- 1 administrative problems

Is your education adequately preparing you for leadership/responsibility?

- 10 yes: outside activities; ROTC; small size conducive to taking leadership initiative; learn to make decisions, be responsible; job, education, and social life here; classes
- 6 no: learn leadership by yourself, not through curriculum

Are you planning to go on to graduate school?

- 11 don't know
- 2 civil engineering
- 2 chemical engineering
- 1 M.A. in research
- 1 law
- 1 industrial management
- 1 M.B.A.
- 1 M.A. in literature/arts
- 1 accounting
- 1 electrical engineering

At age 40, how much do you want to be earning?

- 4 \$25-35,000
- 3 \$20,000
- 2 \$20-25,000
- 2 enough to support family, little extra
- 1 \$100,000
- 1 \$50-75,000
- 1 \$40-50,000

At age 40, how many people do you want to be supervising?

- 6 few (up to 5)
- 4 5-10
- 3 20
- 2 many
- 2 doesn't matter
- 1 25-50
- 1 12
- 1 none
- 1 100-200

At age 40, what size organization do you want to be working for?

- 6 medium to small
- 5 fairly large
- 5 small
- 3 own company with 5 employees
- 2 very large
- 1 doesn't matter
- 1 teaching

How would you determine the effects of building a nuclear reactor near a school? What would you do? How to go about it? Information needed?

What would you do?

- 8 ask people in community if they want it
- 5 determine if it would be economically beneficial for the area
- 5 make sure there's a need for it
- 4 sell the idea to the town

How to go about it? What information is needed?

- 17 make sure its safe environmentally, etc. for community, river, etc.
- 5 check for radiation effects
- 4 research
- 2 find best location
- 1 advice from engineers
- 1 test it far away
- 1 effect on industries
- 1 construction costs
- 1 how to finance it
- 1 hire good people to build it

Are you planning to become involved in community activities?

6	church
5	Boy Scouts
4	work with kids
3	municipal politics
3	country club
2	Chamber of Commerce
2	Big Brother Program
2	schools
1	photography
1	Little League
1	YMCA
1	social group for arts
1	counseling
1	recreation program
1	volunteer fire department

How many faculty are you comfortable with?

8	2-3
3	4-5
2	5-10
2	1
1	20
1	15-20
1	5-6
1	3-4
1	anyone

How often do you visit the faculty members mentioned above?

2	very often
2	1-2 times a week
2	not often
1	often

How many faculty do you know personally?

6	none
6	1-2
3	2-3
2	4-5
1	5-7

How many extracurricular activities are you involved in?

6	class activities
5	newspaper
5	fraternity
5	AIChE
5	sports
4	senate
4	work
3	none
3	Resident Advisor

2 may
2 business society
1 scouting
1 novel club
1 auto club
1 housing
1 AIAA
1 SAE
1 yearbook
1 band
1 dorm action council
1 student activities committee

What do you think of the dating situation here?

9 not good, especially downtown
5 good
4 girl friend back home
1 not much of a problem

Penicillin divided up: VD or battle wounded?

17 battle wounded
6 choose ones in worse condition
4 VD
3 no choice

Interview Results

Clarkson College of Technology - October 1974

J

How did you hear of Clarkson?

- 2 friend
- 1 hockey coach
- 1 guidance counselor
- 1 Clarkson literature

Why did you choose Clarkson?

- 3 financial aid
- 2 small university
- 2 athletic program

Biggest student issues?

- 2 male/female ratio
- 1 heavy work load
- 1 administrative lag on action for student
- 1 traditional school conservatism

Where students get best information about school?

- 3 friends
- 1 upperclassmen

How much time spent on studying/courses weekly?

- 1 50 hours
- 1 20-25 hours
- 1 3-4 hours per subject
- 1 minimal/flexible

Grading system?

- 2 mid-terms a waste of time, low grade can be disheartening
- 1 "grades don't bother me"
- 1 "it doesn't give you much initiative"
- 1 often unfair--borderline difference between high C-low B, for example

Work hardest in which courses?

- 1 major courses
- 1 courses I enjoy
- 1 practical (rather than theoretical) courses
- 1 courses calling for logical reasoning

Which courses learning most from?

- 1 electives--social sciences, humanities
- 1 research, field work
- 1 math
- 1 thought-provoking courses with good communication between professors and students (rather than memorization courses)

Courses given enough/too much structure?

- 2 depends on teacher; some more flexible than others with course material
- 1 too much--four years all planned from beginning
- 1 seems rigid--requirements that must be completed but actually flexible as those requirements keep changing

Most helpful way to get feedback?

- 2 tests
- 1 job interviews
- 1 whether or not I understand the concepts

Length of term?

- 2 should have shorter school year; shorter, fewer breaks

Advising system: suggestions/changes?

- 2 need to establish personal relationship with advisor
- 1 advisor should be better informed, especially about course and credit changes

How do you most enjoy learning?

- 2 depends on course--some I prefer independent learning, others better in a classroom situation

To whom would you direct a friend with problems?

- 2 counselors on campus
- 2 myself

Are you taking any other type of courses?

- 2 Keller Plan--math/computer
- 1 directed research

Interview Results

Clarkson College of Technology - April 1974

How did you hear of Clarkson?

- 2 catalogues
- 2 high school guidance counselor
- 1 high school calculus teacher

Why are you here?

- 1 interview, visit to campus
- 1 good courses
- 1 small private college

What are Clarkson's objectives as an educational/technical institution?

- 3 to turn out efficient engineers
- 2 vocational training, rather than broad education
- 2 more emphasis among faculty on research rather than teaching
- 1 depends on department

When you graduate, what will people think you can do?

- 2 competent in major field of study
- 2 "capable of applying principles and figuring things out"
- 1 solid background in principles of field

What is your relationship with your advisor like?

- 2 helpful
- 2 limited relationship; academics only
- 1 hard to get in touch with him
- 1 not much need to see him more than 1-2 per year

What sort of relationship do you have with faculty and/or administrators?

- 2 nonexistent
- 2 faculty helpful with problems if approached
- 1 know a few well

What sort of relationships do you have with other students?

- 2 know people in dorm, especially those on same floor, well
- 1 my class is a close-knit group

What are your plans following graduation?

- 1 no idea beyond wanting to be a civil engineer
- 1 work for an engineering firm over the summer
- 1 graduate school in biochemical engineering; research work

What job satisfactions are you looking for?

- 3 money
- 2 good climate
- 2 challenging work
- 1 good environment
- 1 settle down in one place

How are you different from the typical Clarkson student?

- 2 not different from "typical" student: combining studying/partying
- 1 involved in theater, classical music, etc.

Do you receive preferential treatment?

- 3 no

Are you discriminated against?

- 2 yes, because I am not a woman

Would you advise a student to come here

- 3 yes

Do you have any advice to offer prospective students?

- 2 make them fully aware of "life at Clarkson"

Do you get more from Clarkson because you're an engineering major rather than a major in any other field?

- 3 yes

What has been your most satisfying experience thus far?

- 2 dorm life
- 2 independence
- 1 academics--getting good grades

Problems?

- 3 academic

Interview Results

Clarkson College of Technology - January 1975

How did you hear about Clarkson?

7	friends (alumni)
5	guidance counselor
3	relatives
2	live nearby
2	SCOPES program
2	parents
1	admissions dean
1	student search
1	mailed information

Why Clarkson?

6	financial aid
6	visit to campus
4	small town
3	near home
2	small college
1	new biology department
1	move away from home
1	good chemical engineering department
1	good reputation
1	cold weather

What good about Clarkson helped decision?

3	small town
3	small school
2	good education reputation
2	visit to Clarkson
1	good student body
1	activities offered
1	public relations
1	personal atmosphere

Biggest problems at Clarkson?

	social life
3	especially hard for girls to adjust
2	not enough student communication
2	academic pressure too great; too wrapped up in studies
2	not enough girls
1	adjustment to dorm life
1	hard to apply theory
1	financial
1	lack of variety of courses
1	changes in departments
1	physical plant inadequate
1	lack of equipment
1	administration/faculty don't aid development of clubs

- 1 library facilities inadequate
- 1 housing inadequate
- 1 too male-oriented
- 1 student apathy
- 1 lack of liberal arts college

Faculty-administration problems at Clarkson?

- 5 not enough interaction with students
- 2 financial
- 2 tenure policy; faculty turnover rate
- 1 apathy
- 1 teaching pressures
- 1 disunity among departments
- 1 too much red tape
- 1 some teachers have trouble teaching basics
- 1 housing cramped
- 1 cheating among students
- 1 foreign teachers' presentation/teaching methods

Grading system?

- 9 fair
- 6 prefer \pm : more accurate
- 6 prefer letter grades--need pressure to work hard
- 4 humanities pass/fail--to take courses not otherwise taken
- 1 prefer pass/no credit
- 1 take "C" courses over
- 1 final exams count too heavily--homework, outside work should count more
- 1 number system better

Pass/fail system?

- 2 can be used as way out if not doing well in a course
- 1 depends on course
- 1 good idea
- 1 less pressure, better than letters

ABCD vs. pass/fail system: incentive?

- 4 not work as hard for pass/fail
- 4 good to take humanities pass/fail
- 1 no difference

Change grading system?

- 1 no
- 1 Acceptable, Unacceptable, High Acceptable
- 1 grade to include "effort"
- 1 wider range of grades

Additional courses you'd like offered?

- 4 Humanities
- 3 English--better, more, variety
- 2 music
- 2 band
- 2 expand one-semester courses
- 2 psychology
- 1 automechanics
- 1 advanced non-linear circuits
- 1 more free electives
- 1 languages
- 1 control systems engineering
- 1 history
- 1 architectural design
- 1 business
- 1 public speaking
- 1 writing
- 1 anthropology
- 1 sociology
- 1 life saving/first aid
- 1 aeronautical engineering

Faculty/student relationship

- 10 good generally; w with problems
- 6 easy to talk to faculty
- 6 some on personal social level as well as academic
- 6 faculty available
- 2 faculty interested in students
- 1 many faculty knowledgeable, but are not good teachers
- 1 some faculty have excellent rapport; others lacking rapport with student

Course load?

- 6 hard work but not too difficult
- 5 not difficult
- 4 carry heavy (18-20 credits) course loads
- 4 good--work with time to spare for other activities
- 3 a lot of work

Cheating a problem?

- 14 its here but is not a major problem
- 3 no contact with it
- 1 a lot freshman year
- 1 a lot on homework
- 1 yes

Length of term?

- 13 good as it is
- 3 less vacation time
- 2 depends on course: some too short, others too long
- 1 trimester better
- 1 4 terms with 3 courses each better
- 1 longer better

Marijuana a problem?

- 16 widespread but not a problem
- 3 no
- 1 more than half the school smokes regularly
- 1 yes for a minority

Alcohol a problem?

- 15 yes: nothing else to do; "its a pastime, a hobby here"
- 9 most people drink but handle it

Advising system?

- 14 good communication, helpful, concerned
- 4 not good, impersonal
- 1 faculty not available enough

Changes in advising system?

- 1 assign advisors for freshman year only; others by choice
- 1 better ratio of one advisor to fewer students
- 1 faculty better informed
- 1 students required to see advisors several times during the year
- 1 hire departmental advisors in addition to faculty members

Best part of Clarkson education?

- 7 academic, personal involvement with the school; learning to live with people
- 5 high quality education
- 4 being away from home--learning to be independent
- 1 one-to-one relationship with teachers
- 1 problem-solving skills
- 1 small number of students
- 1 good reputation so better chance of getting a job
- 1 usefulness of the practical knowledge learned
- 1 the degree
- 1 business courses

Worst part of Clarkson education?

- 4 no social life
- 4 no extracurricular programs or activities--need recreation center
- 1 humanities not deep or demanding enough
- 1 more girls
- 1 isolated as "engineering school"--need liberal arts students as well
- 1 too expensive
- 1 need more lab application of theory
- 1 "too many people learn for the grade, not for what they're learning"
- 1 work difficult
- 1 general disinterest
- 1 weak in electrical engineering

Gained most from Clarkson?

- 5 good education
- 5 interaction with different people, i.e., "social education"
- 3 personal development: perspective on people, careers, life
- 2 independence from family
- 1 professional integrity, pride
- 1 "what interests me academically"
- 1 technical education leading to a job
- 1 better understanding of business world
- 1 how to work hard
- 1 adjusting to different situations

Additional things school should offer?

- 9 physical education program, facilities
- 9 recreation, activities for students--union, etc.
- 4 women's sports expanded
- 1 more housing
- 1 more girls
- 1 liberal arts college
- 1 music/band
- 1 better humanities department
- 1 football/hockey teams
- 1 not be able to specialize before junior year
- 1 more faculty-administration structure, initiative to do more for students
- 1 more engineering courses

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Interview Results

Stevens Institute of Technology - March 13, 1975

How did you learn of Stevens?

- 8 friends
- 5 teacher
- 5 college catalogue books
- 5 guidance counselor
- 4 lived nearby
- 4 Stevens' placement officer visit to high school
- 3 Stevens' literature
- 2 relative (alumnus)
- 1 American consulate advisor (Turkey)

Why did you decide to attend Stevens?

- 11 near home
- 5 scholarship
- 5 good reputation
- 3 financial aid
- 2 school atmosphere
- 2 small school
- 2 good curriculum
- 1 best friend is here
- 1 near New York City
- 1 low tuition
- 1 live on campus
- 1 broad education provided

Biggest problems for students?

- 2 poor social life
- 3 expenses
- 3 crammed for time to fit in all courses
- 3 getting jobs for graduates
- 2 problems with lab courses--some instructors uninterested, poor teachers
- 2 hard work, tough grading system
- 1 poor teachers
- 1 low level of students
- 1 low level of graduate courses
- 1 faculty unable to act on student problems
- 1 little communication on campus
- 1 honor system failing
- 1 advisor unavailable
- 1 conservative school--little student power
- 1 professors don't care about students--offer little help
- 1 poor location: Hoboken
- 1 too much time spent on labs
- 1 little choice of courses
- 1 hard for graduate students as facilities, etc. geared for undergraduates

Biggest problems for faculty?

- 4 not enough time to spend with students
- 2 lack of financial support for research
- 2 lab instructors often incompetent
- 1 large size of classes
- 1 difficult for teachers to do research/teach well
- 1 some professors are poor teachers
- 1 students not as bright as in past--need more time

Biggest problems for administration?

- 5 budget problems
- 5 communication with faculty, students, each other
- 1 apathy of students
- 1 poor staffing

What do you think of the grading system?

- 12 satisfied with it as is--feel it is representative
- 5 pass/fail for humanities, physical education
- 3 don't care about grades
- 3 less reliance on "curve"; shift to more realistic use of grades
- 2 1-100 number system would be better
- 1 too much emphasis on grades
- 1 good, flexible
- 1 should be more exams--not just one final

Does pass/fail make a difference in how hard you work?

- 7 yes; work less hard--just do enough to pass; don't really learn the material
- 2 no; work the same
- 3 ABCD gives me more motivation
- 2 ABCD gives a better indication of how well I'm doing
- 1 "... without pass/fail, you tend to be more worried about grades than about just learning something"
- 1 unfair systems (ABCD and pass/fail); not representative of amount of effort put in

Changes in grading system?

- 1 make it more flexible--aim for an A or settle for a C

Additional courses?

- 5 more/better humanities
- 3 more computer programming languages; advanced computer
- 2 courses with more practical knowledge
- 2 more required advanced courses
- 2 more inclusive courses (i.e., without duplications across-departments)
- 2 plasma physics at graduate level
- 1 more environmental courses
- 1 more biology courses
- 1 more engineering courses
- 1 architecture
- 1 shop
- 1 more basic chemical engineering
- 1 wider range of courses in major areas

Student/faculty relationship?

- 16 professors available, open
- 11 good
- 7 able to get to know professors well
- 3 depends on individual faculty and student--if you want a good relationship, you can find it
- 2 little communication
- 1 impersonal
- 1 poor--due to student apathy
- 1 formal

Advising system?

- 10 helpful, open, available to students, well-informed
- 3 unhelpful, not well enough informed, uninterested, untrained
- 1 should have special advisors--not professors with other duties
- 1 able to develop personal relationships with students
- 1 poor as undergraduate; improved as graduate student
- 1 poorly organized for graduate students

Changes in advising system?

- 2 professors willing to work with, advise students; willing to get involved
- 1 check out qualified people before they're made advisors
- 1 advisors seek out students, set up appointments, etc.

Length of semester?

- 21 good as is
- 3 too short/concentrated
- 1 more time allowed for certain courses
- 1 need a break in middle of year

Course load?

- 14 heavy course load here
- 8 good as is
- 5 too heavy
- 1 four graduate courses heavy

Marijuana a problem here?

- 13 not a problem
- 3 yes--interfered with students' studies
- 1 don't know

Alcohol a problem here?

- 12 not a problem
- 2 yes--adverse effects
- 1 don't know

Best part of Stevens' education?

- 11 excellent broad educational background
- 4 diversified education, especially generalized curriculum during first few years
- 4 good faculty: many devoted teachers
- 4 getting a good job
- 3 good relationship with faculty
- 2 good people here
- 2 access to N.Y., other schools, professionals
- 2 to study in an urban environment
- 2 learn to think analytically
- 1 labs
- 1 good tutors available
- 1 ability to do research as an undergraduate
- 1 reputation for producing good, qualified engineers
- 1 light course load allowed time for other things

Worst part of Steven's education?

- 5 poor social life
- 2 commuter school
- 1 hard academically
- 1 too many required courses
- 1 lack of choice of courses
- 1 lack of practical experience
- 1 tests
- 1 labs
- 1 poor living conditions in town
- 1 people here
- 1 poor teachers
- 1 hard for foreign students to get financial aid
- 1 poor quality of humanities courses
- 1 hard for freshmen to adjust
- 1 unpleasant atmosphere

Gained most from being here?

- 9 solid educational background
- 4 "... enough technical competence to work professionally"
- 4 relationships with other people here; "learned how to deal with a lot of different kinds of people"
- 3 analytical skills/problem-solving
- 2 broad experience
- 2 self-discipline
- 2 good relationships with professors
- 1 how to study
- 1 "the pressure forces you to do your best"
- 1 Stevens' philosophy--diversified education
- 1 learned a lot with guidance of teachers, advisors
- 1 knowledge of fundamental sciences, materials--how to apply them
- 1 "insight into what's going on in the field"
- 1 ability to reason
- 1 "I've learned a lot about engineering, about the curricula, and about people"
- 1 engineering degree

Do you feel discriminated against here?

- 21 no
- 4 yes
- 3 yes--job opportunities, scholastic help are more available here
for women
- 2 yes--graduate students = 2nd class citizens
- 1 yes--"girls have more influence than guys"

Other things school should offer?

- 3 more social activities
- 3 stronger humanities department
- 3 sports/athletic facilities
- 2 weekend activities
- 2 need more women
- 1 practical work in industry--during summer, for credit
- 1 activities for commuters
- 1 additional courses in major fields

Graduate/undergraduate differences?

- 3 undergraduates treated better than graduates
- 3 undergraduates receive more consideration; school concentrates on
undergraduate education
- 1 undergraduates have to work harder; more regulations
- 1 Stevens cashes undergraduates' checks but not graduates' checks
- 1 "... expect more from graduates?"
- 1 "professors seem to be more open with graduates"

Do you come to Stevens on weekends?

- 10 rarely
- 9 no
- 4 often

What could Stevens offer to have you stay on weekends?

- 4 social events
- 3 concerts
- 3 sports events/activities
- 1 club activities

movements in student life?

- 6 more people getting involved
- 3 more activities on campus
- 3 "community spirit"
- 3 sports
- 2 more women
- 2 student center; free activities; create a real campus
- 2 better housing
- 1 cut out some regulations
- 1 more relationships with women's schools
- 1 provide facilities for cooking in dorms
- 1 main problem = commuter school

Honor system?

- 14 effective, well-run by students
- 8 abused, ignored; not all students stick by it
- 1 majority abide by it; some do not

Student government?

- 1 effective; gets things done

Unified degree?

- 15 prefer it to specific degree; not limited to one field
- 5 prefer specific degree
- 1 may be difficult for employers to evaluate

Etcetera

- 1 problem: "administration fosters a resentment on the part of students towards the city of Hoboken"

APPENDIX E

PROJECT EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE FINDINGS

1. Sponsor Questionnaire
2. Student Questionnaire