Pri		n	
Co-P r i		n	
	Turial SericesUNC Ass	-Gra Data Report	

Using the grant, Tutorial Se(**FE**)**ess**nducted quantitative and qualitative analyses to evaluate observed and perceived student academic success. The quantitative analysis use undergraduate student**fese**thester grades in a **causel**arative research **des**ign examine statistical significance between students u**sint**gr**TE**gp(**ined**ependent variable) and their endsemester grades (dependent variable), for students using Tie

> tutoring services. Frequences was also measured within the treatment group there were significant correlations between the frequenced strickervices and t endofsemester grades.

> Math and science courses were selected to evaluate the effecti**steniss** services. Students enrolled in Biology (BIO 110), Chemistry (CHEM 103 & 12 (MATH 124), and Calculus **T(NI** 131) were observed based on two research qu

Research Question 1: Do undergraduate students whot**utceiveg seev**ice significantly outperform undergraduate students not-**tuttizing peren** measured **by**dofsemester mathematics and science grades? Research Question 2: For students within the treatment group, is ther significant relationship between the number of **visitsringpand** constemes mathematics and science grades

Participants chosen for the baseline study were comprised of undergradu classified as freshman, sophomore, junior, or senior, **thatewkefenfad**las being of for 12 or more credit hours. Only participants that eardedba ActBerCgD, or F v included, and those that recorded an S, Weile excluded from analyses. In add graduate students, student GPAs, entrance exams, and placement exams we determining placement of participants. **Methema** involved a stratified rand

variables strengthen the focus of the baseline evaluation of of semester grades.

A MannU Whitnetjest was used to examine the difference treatment and comparison groups. A Spearman slation anal research question to determine if frequency relates with his Because tutoring visits used a ratio level of measurement a

Table 1 includes baseline demographic and descriptive datansnfquanticipatrses measured during the **2020**-academic year. Demographic data includes gender and ethnici Data for treatment and control groups are identified as well.

Table 1

Baseline Participation Demographic and Descriptive Data for All Courses (AY 2020-

Characteristi	BIO 110	CHEM 103	CHEM 111	MATH 124	MATH 131
Gender					
Male	t=3 c=3	t=2 c=2	t=2 c=2	t=0 c=0	t=0 c=0
Female	t=56 c=56	t=15 c=15	t=15 c=15	t=4 c=4	t=4 c=4
Ethnicity					
White	t=38 c=38	t=14 c=14	t=10 c=10	t=3 c=3	t=2 c=2
Hispanic	t=14 c=14	t=3 c=3	t=5 c=5	t=0 c=0	t=2 c=2
African American	t=1 c=1	t=0 c=0	t=1 c=1	t=1 c=1	t=0 c=0
Asian/Other	t=6 c=6	t=0 c=0	t=0 c=0	t=0 c=0	t=0 c=0
Total	n=118	n=34	n=32	n=4	n=4

Note(t=) denotes treatment group and (c=) denotes comparison group.

 Table 2 includes data regarding the frequency

Table 3 data li**she** results from the **Mahit**ney U statistical analysis by the mean rank and the sum of the mean ranks.

Table 3

G r op	N	Mea	Stof Ra
0	102	96.96	9695.50
1	102	105.00	10605.50

Figure 1 displayer results of the Spearman s Rho correlation between subjects

Table 4 listhe frequency earned grades of treatment group preticipants

subjectGrades that were identified as S, W, I, or U were excluded from data analysis. Participants who received a grade of A, B, C, D, or F were also included.

Table 4

T r eat Frequency of Earned GradEs (A						
Grade	BIO 110	CHEM 103	CHEM 111	MATH 124	MATH 131	
A=	37	11	9	5	3	
B =	47	14	12	6	1	
C =	33	8	10	5	0	
D =	0	1	0	0	0	
F=	0	0	0	0	0	

Frequency of Treatment Group (All Groups). Participant Earned Grade (A

Table 6 displays the frequency and percentage of treatment group participants eargrade.

Table 6

Grade	Treatment Group Frequency and Percent
A=	24 (22.8%)
B =	30 (23.6%)
C=	32 (25.6%)
D=	18 (14.2%)
F =	12 (10.2%)
Total	116

Frequency and Percent of Treatment Group: Participant EarFed Grade (A

NoteNine participant scores not calculated by SPSS. Reason not specified. Over 72% of participants earned a letter graor higher.

Doi

n

Tutorial Services conducted qualitative analysepoorf sulfveys focused on student recorded feedback of tutoring services provided. Questions on the survey included the fo instrumentation for data collection, format of tutoring session, satisfaction with tutoring and tutor, perceived assistance and target goal reached, perceived, or observed raise in lo grade because of the tutoring session/s attended, the implaced just ONAIDEs on student experiences with Tutorial Services, and the probability of a student recommendation for ' Services. The intent for Tutorial Services staff was to identify dominant themes that emer from recorded responses by students from the surveys, to measure student perceptions of effectiveness of their tutoring sessions. Tables 7 through 9 display the results from stude surveys throughout the 20020 academic year Table 7

Student Feedback defension and Online Sessions With-COMDustments

with your tutor:

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Please rate the level at which you agree with the following statement:	n = 2	n = 0	n = 0	n = 12	n = 45
I received the assistance that I came to the tutoring session for.	(3.33%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(20.00%)	

Survey	Y	es	No		
Questions:					
Do you feel tha					
coming to					
Tutorial Services					
will help you	n =	= 19	n =	1	
raise your letter	(95.0	0%)	(5.00%	(a)	
grade in your	()0.0			0)	
class?					
After using					
Tutorial					
Services, did					
you observe a	n =	= 15	$\mathbf{n} = 4$		
letter grade	(78 0	5%)	(21.05%)		
improvement in	(78.95%)		(21.03 /0)		
your class?					
	Exam	Project	EndofSemeste	Other	
		-	Grade		
Was your lette					
grade					
specifically					
improved for an	n = 5	n = 5	n = 3	n = 3	
exam, project, endofsemester	(31.25%)	(31.25%)	(18.75%)	(18.75%)	
grade, or other?					
(Please select all					

NoteStudents indicate the perceived and observed effect of Tutorial Services on thei0.4259.44 4004 (t)e

Fi

The baseline study conducted for this annual review was designed to effectively me the impact of studenter interactions intpeoring session on studenfsændester grades. Not included in this evaluation was a cross tabulation analysis that measured for statistical significance in correlation between race/ethnikitynæsdeengrades, and possible correlation between genderofsæhersder grades. Although these variables are important, they were beyond the scopæhfætlinsnænd when calculated, no statistical difference was found with gender, race/ethnicity, andfstenhestængrades. A significantly sharp drop in attendance dfifförjngesessions in AY 2020-was evident in the reported numberinverhis document. Despite the drop in attendance/fiffgpeer continued to have a statistically significant impact on student s end of semester grades for five courses measured. This is important to note, as major restric. (T)1 (ug p(s)-1 s)-1 (t) baseline evaluation, in all three groupings of data sets, students **vthtoning!** desepeer the last seven semesters, consistently outperformed their peer fellow students enrolled in same course for thetfinst within thatle semester. More importantly, the rejection of the null hypothesis for the second research question, strongly indicates that TS is outperforn national standard posited in research and practice pertaining to the frequency of visits ar ofsemeter grades. Students who came tot **if Soping**, regardless of the number of visits, earned higher **end**emester grades than those who did not come TS. The findings from analysis used in answering the second research question differ from scholarship and other research studies focused on free furse cynd student **efset** mester grades, in that students from each of the seven semesters selected for this baseline evaluation, recorded a majori and B letter grades for all five individual subjects. This point is strengthened by, and is a with, a large majority of students recorded responsetings effiveys indicating higher earned grades in projects, exams, **afsterned** ter grades.

Two recurring and dominant themes were identified through qualitative analysis. (students that came seeking acade**tuioring**rsupport believe that they will benefit through higherearned letter grades by attending tutoring. Second, students belief that having atte tutoring at TS h

Ftr e Di r ecto

It is with great confidence that staff at Tutorial Services believe that newly created delivery platforms that complement existing deliver platforms, will greatly deterefit underg students as the university moves to 100% capacity this fall. The online tutoring and supp instruction platforms created out of necessity in the spring semester of 2020, have becon valuable options for students to benefit from, moving forward. Anticipation of student ne request for **par**son tutoring assistance has moved Tutorial Services to prepare to receive I numbers of students for **tinightroin** tutoring, and appointmend tutoring throughout the day.

Lastly, a majforcus for TS staff in AY **20022**, will be to evaluate TS Supplemental Instruction (SI) services, also measured th**rofsghestde**r grades using archived data and a comparison and treatment group. It is a major goal of TS to strengtherationisting coll with faculty who partner with SI leaders to help students in class, as well as to create new collaborations based on evidence supporting the need for students **tutaringssifts** peer SI support to help students successfully and independently navigate their academic trajed In addition to evaluating SI services, physics will be added to the five courses already incl in this baseline evaluation funtoring.