

Person-Centered Approaches

Person-centered approaches detach us from the notion that people behave monolithically when sorted into groups based on identity and background characteristics.

- We propose this as complement to variable-centered approaches, not a complete replacement.
- Person-centered approaches can

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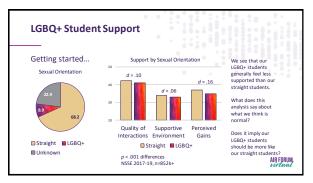
- Help provide nuance to the stories of "students of color" or even more specifically disaggregated groups
 Limit normalizing the experiences of majority populations
- · Assist with protecting especially small sample sizes

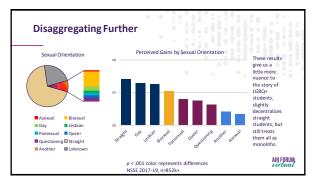
See Malcom-Piqueux, L. (2015). Application of person-centered approaches to critical quantitative research: Exploring inequities in college financing strategies. New Directions for institutional Research, 163, 59-73.

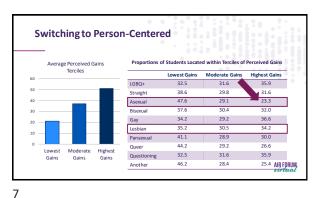
We're going to present you with three examples of using person-centered approaches and lessons we learned with this approach

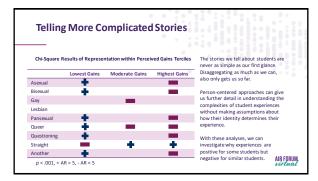
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FSSE lacility surve NSSE & FSSE NSSE National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE) · Measures the time and effort students put into their studies and other educationally purposeful activities · First-year and senior undergraduates at four-year colleges and universities · For example, in 2019, 281,136 students responded from 510 institutions in the United States (491) and Canada (19) Faculty Survey of Student Engagement (FSSE) Measures faculty perceptions of and involvement in effective educational practices Any instructional staff who have taught at least one undergraduate course at a four-year college or university For example, in 2019,16,190 faculty members responded from 120 institutions in the United States (118) and Canada (2)



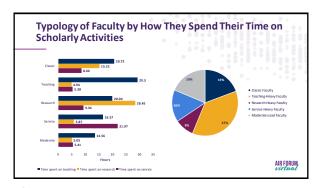




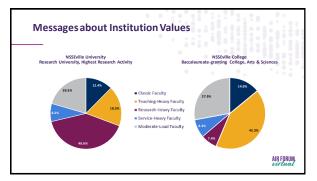


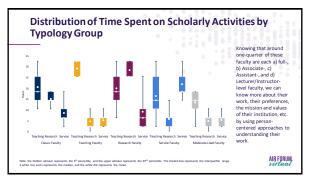
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Talking about Faculty We frequently talk about faculty in terms of their role at the institution Full-time versus part-time Academic rank (full, associate, assistant, lecturer, scientist, etc.) Adjunct versus non-adjunct Tenured, tenure-track, non-tenure-track Disciplinary areas, colleges, departments, programs Do these designations tell us the full story about what faculty $\it do$ in their day-to-day work? Does it tell us how they really spend their time? What could we do to better understand faculty work? AIR FORUM

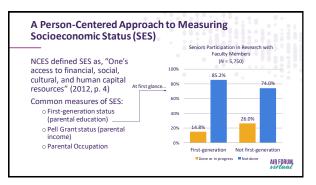


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Issues with First-Generation Status

Does one variable, parental education, tell a complete story?

But does it include one or both parent(s)?

What about siblings, extended family, etc.?

What else isn't captured using this single indicator?

Inconsistent definitions in higher ed. Parental education may include:

No college experience

Some college experience, but no degree attained

Associates degree

Bachelors degree or above

Implies a dichotomous comparison (FG vs. Non-FG)

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A Holistic Measure of Socioeconomic Status

Select questions from NSSE 2020 item-set:

Q: Which of the following did have in your home while growing up?

• Options: Dishwasher, your own bedroom, internet access, etc.

Q: During high school, about how many times did you do the following with someone in your family?

• Options: Vist a public library, tour a college or university, etc.

Q: During college, about how often do you talk about what you are learning with the following people?

• Options: Parent(s), Extended family, Church or community group, etc.

First-Generation Status Disaggregated by SES Key Lessons 62.1% SES is correlated, but 50% not synonymous with FG status 40% About 60% of FG students are LowSES About 60% of NFG students are HighSES About 30% of FG and NFG are MidSES First-generation Not first-generation LowSES MidSES HighSES AIR FORUM

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Revisiting Seniors Participation in Research with Faculty Members

| Key Lessons | SES provides an additional layer of depth to the story | Proper use of SES requires more than one indicator | Disaggregated SES helps avoid monolithic comparisons and normalizing affluent behaviors | LowSES | 10.9% | 89.1% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10

As we said before, we propose person-centered approaches as a complement to variable-centered approaches, not a complete replacement; both are important to our understanding.

Think about what this means for the reporting we do for our institutions and constituents, how we collect and use quantitative demographic data, and how we consider the experiences of small populations.

Person-centered approaches can be one additional tool we use for more critical and inclusive data analysis and data-driven storytelling.

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