



Group D: Measuring Involvement at CMU

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Agenda

- Purpose of Study
- Questionnaire
- Sample method
- Sample selection
- Future advice
- Current work
 - Glitches and successes
- Future work



Purpose

- CMU is not known for its school spirit
- Understand how groups form on campus:
 - Unify the student body
 - Improve attendance at school events
 - CMU sports teams, clubs, and the Tartan Rewards Program are potential clients
 - Benefit incoming classes of students and attract more students to Carnegie Mellon



Questionnaire

- Paper and Pencil survey
- Anonymous
- Question Topics:
 - Demographics
 - Involvement Score Variable
 - Predictor Variables



Question Topic Examples

- Demographics
 - Age, Gender, Home School
- Involvement score variable questions
 - Number of Organizations, Level of Involvement within Organizations
- Predictor variables
 - Amount of time spent on work outside classes, specific activities they're participants of



Sample Method

- Carnegie Mellon undergraduate students are the target population
- Sampling frame is all undergraduate classes at Carnegie Mellon currently taught in Spring 2011
- Random clustered sample
- Random number generator to select undergraduate classes to sample
- Sampled all students in each selected class

Sample Selection

We approximated an 85% response rate.

N (Population)= 5,705 (figure provided in lecture)

Standard Deviation (SD)= .5 (worst case)

Margin of Error (ME)= .05

Sample size for SRS with replacement :

$$n_0 = 384.2 = 385$$

But since we're conducting SRS without replacement:

$$n \geq 360.6 = 361$$

We inflated the sample size by 20% because we are doing clustered sampling:

$$n = 361 * 1.2 = 433.2$$

Given our 85% response rate, our sample n is:

$$n = 433.2 / 0.85 = 509.6 = 510$$



Future Advice

- Consider the Pros and Cons of clustered vs. stratified sampling
- When randomly selecting classes from the Carnegie Mellon Schedule of Classes be sure to omit Graduate level classes
- Determine the average class size
- Remind Professors you are coming beforehand
- Bring enough surveys



Current Work

- Selected classes to sample
- Emailed Professors
- Visited seven of the eighteen to twenty classes
- Have classes set up to survey next week
- Set up method for coding the data into a spreadsheet



Glitches

- Getting Professors' permission
- Interpretation of questions
- Non-response rate is based on:
 - Professors' refusal to let us survey
 - Student refusal to take or complete survey
- Sending follow up emails to reduce non-response rate



Successes

- Already surveyed over 100 students
- Low non-response rate within classes
- Minimum misunderstanding of survey



Future Work

- Continue surveying
- End date: April 1st or when we reach number of respondents needed for our sample
- Data input
- Analyze data and interpret results
 - Model “involvement score” based on variables
 - Identify trends within the data



Questions