## Summary of How Warner University's QEP Focuses on Improving Student Success

Warner University's QEP has been termed VITAL (Value in Tasks, Achievement, and Learning), and its purpose is to promote academic success among undergraduate students, particularly first-generation, underrepresented minoritized students (FG-URM) enrolled in three first-year courses: Composition I, Composition II, and Christian Life, Faith, and Practice. To realize this purpose, the VITAL initiative will involve embedded Utility Value Interventions (UVIs) in these courses, with UVIs being assignments that require students to reflect about the perceived usefulness or relevancy of course tasks in light of their future plans.

The study will involve two UVIs in each targeted course. For these two supplemental writing responses, each participant will have a hand-coded Utility-Value score, as well as a text analysis generated word count, based on nine Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC) dictionaries. At the end of the 16-week courses, course achievement data will be collected from University records and shall include writing assignment grades, final course grades, cumulative grade point averages, and enrollments in the subsequent semester (retention). Achievement data is appropriate for this approach because it allows the analysis loop to close with end-of-course achievement measures. Additionally, five-year pass and persistence rates related to the selected courses will be analyzed.

A table that summarizes how UVIs have impacted student success at other institutions is provided below. As demonstrated by the table, the University believes that its VITAL QEP appropriately focuses on improving student success.

Table
Timeline and summary of utility-value research

Authors	Stated Aims	Key-Findings
Hulleman, C.S.,Godes, O., Hendricks, B.L., & Harackiewicz, J.M. (2010)	To enhance academic interest and performance by encouraging students to discover the relevancy of what they were learning using UVI	Students with low-performance expectations benefited the most from UVI and those with high-performance expectations were not harmed by it.
Canning, E.A., & Harackiewicz, J.M. (2015)	To examine differential effects of directly-communicated and self-generated utility-value information	Self-generated utility-value had positive effects for participants with low self-confidence while directly-communicated utility-value information undermined interest and performance.

To reduce achievement UVI improved course grades, Harackiewicz, J.M., averaged across all students, but Canning, E.A., Tibbetts, Y., gaps by disentangling Priniski, S.J., & Hyde, J.S. UVI effects among race particularly for FG-URM students. (2016)and social class More choices were likely to be Rosenzweig, E.Q., To examine the Harackiewicz, J.M., Priniski, effectiveness of high and more effective than interventions S.J., Hecht, C.A., Canning, low choice UVI which included fewer choices E.A., Tibbetts, Y. & Hyde, J.S. (2019) Hecht, C.A., Harackiewicz, UVI had indirect effects by To examine long-term persistence in biological improving course performance, J.M., Priniski, S.J., Canning, E.A Tibbetts, Y., & Hyde, and medical sciences which in turn had strong effects on persistence, and these indirect J.S. (2019) using UVI effects were strongest for FG-URM students. UVI was most effective when Priniski, S. J., Rosenzweig, To compare the most E. Q., Canning, E. A., Hecht, common features of UVI students were offered a variety of C.A., Tibbetts, Y., Hyde, J. from previous research self-focused or other-focused S., & Harackiewicz, J. M. writing prompts and given a choice within a single study by between the two. Grades were (2019)manipulating the types and structures of writing higher when students were assigned a combination e.g. a self-focused assignments assignment followed by an otherfocused assignment. Hecht, C. A., Grande, M.R., To compare self-Self-generated utility-value exercises improved participation & Harackiewicz, J. M. generated utility-value writing exercises and for all participants, over and above (2020)directly communicated the effect of directly-communicated

utility-value information

utility-value information.

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