

## Institutional Belongingness & Academic Performance at University: Mediating Effects of Social Self-Efficacy in the Classroom and Metacognitive Strategies

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- "...a generalized sense of membership that stems from students' perception of their involvement in a variety of settings and the support they experience from those around them." (Tinto, 2012; p. 66)



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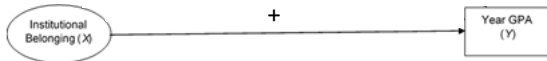
### Person-Environment Fit Theory

- Congruence between the person and their environment helps to understand behaviour
- "Does this environment meet my needs and preferences?"

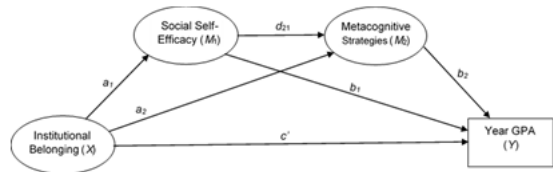


(Lewin, 1951; see also Caplan, 1983; Caplan & Van Harrison, 1993; Edwards et al., 1996; van Vianen, 2018)

## Belonging & Academic Performance

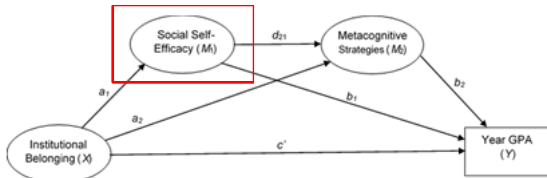


## Our Conceptual Diagram



Conceptual diagram examining (1) the indirect effect of Institutional Belonging (X) on Year GPA (Y) through Social Self-Efficacy (M<sub>1</sub>) only through a-b<sub>1</sub>; (2) the indirect effect of X on Y through M<sub>1</sub> and Metacognitive Strategies (M<sub>2</sub>) in in serial = a-d<sub>21</sub>-b<sub>2</sub>; and (3) the direct effect of X on Y = c'. UniYear (C<sub>1</sub>) and Age (C<sub>2</sub>) are included as covariates for X, M<sub>1</sub>, M<sub>2</sub>, and Y (not displayed).

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## Social Self-efficacy in the Classroom (SSEC)

- Self-efficacy: academic vs. social
- Social self-efficacy is defined as:
  - One's beliefs in their capabilities to engage in social, interactive tasks in ways that initiate and maintain interpersonal relationships (e.g., Bandura et al., 1999; Smith & Betz, 2000)



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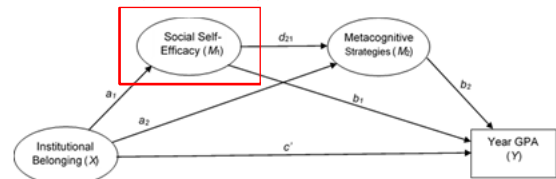


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- "Social self-efficacy in the classroom" narrows the setting

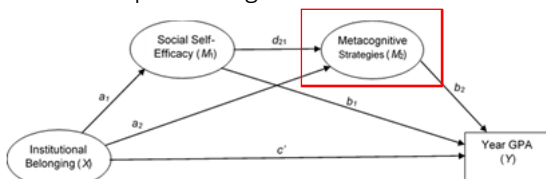


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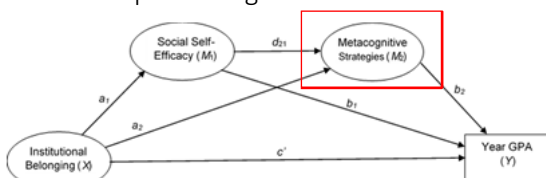
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## Metacognitive Strategies

- Metacognitive strategies are at the heart of self-regulated learning
  - Typical examples goal setting, planning, self-monitoring, self-control, and self-evaluation
- Better strategy use, better academic performance
- Potential ties to belongingness and social self-efficacy



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## Research Questions

1. Is Institutional Belongingness positively correlated with Social Self-Efficacy in the Classroom, Metacognitive Strategies, and Year GPA?
2. Do Social Self-Efficacy in the Classroom and Metacognitive Strategies (both independently and in serial) mediate the direct relation between Institutional Belongingness and Year GPA?

## Sample Descriptives

- 1,480 university students
- Female = 60.8%, Male = 38.6%, Gender Diverse = 0.5%
- Mean age = 24.68 years ( $SD = 9.01$ ), and Median age = 21.00 years
- Undergraduate = 88.3%, Postgraduate = 11.7%
- Domestic students (86.2%)
- New Zealander and Australian (64.2%)
- English as first/native language (86.8%)

## Instrumentation

### • Institutional Belongingness (IB)

- Items: "I feel welcomed by [institution]", "I have a sense of meaning or purpose at [institution]", "I feel safe at [institution]" (IB3), "I belong to the [institution's] community" (IB4), and "The [institution] thinks I matter as an individual" (IB5).

### • Social Self-efficacy in the Classroom (SSEC)

- Items: "I am confident in my ability to talk to lecturers" (SSEC1), "I am confident in my ability to talk to other [institution] staff" (SSEC2), "I am confident in my ability to participate in class discussions" (SSEC3), and "I am confident in my ability to ask a question in class" (SSEC4).

## Instrumentation

### • Metacognitive Strategies (MCS)

- Items: "I have a long-term plan for what I am learning at [institution]"; "I take time to reflect on what I have been learning"; "I try to relate what I learn to what I already know or have experienced"; "I have a deep understanding of my personal learning strategies."

### • Year Grade Point Average (GPA)

- GPA scores at the end of the academic year.
- Extracted from internal transcripts based on students' enrolled coursework

	IB	SSEC	MCS	Year GPA	UniYear	Age
1. Institutional Belonging (IB)	1	-	-	-	-	-
2. Social Self-Efficacy in the Classroom (SSEC)	.216**	1	-	-	-	-
3. Metacognitive Strategies (MCS)	.323**	.305**	1	-	-	-
4. Year GPA	.096**	.242**	.203**	1	-	-
5. UniYear	-.106**	.182**	.055*	.197**	1	-
6. Age	-.128**	.294**	.218**	.106**	.201**	1

Note. \*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). \*\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

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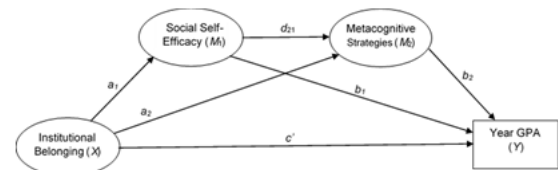
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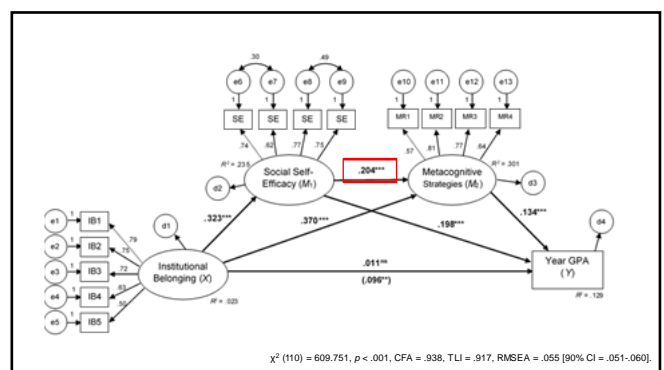
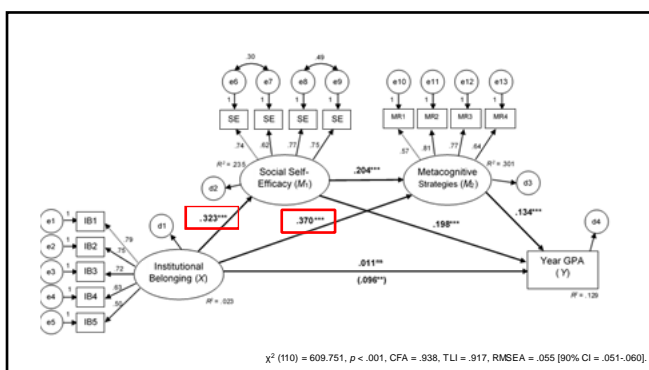
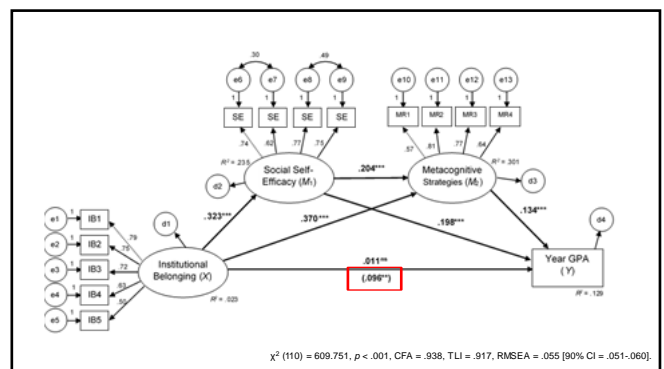
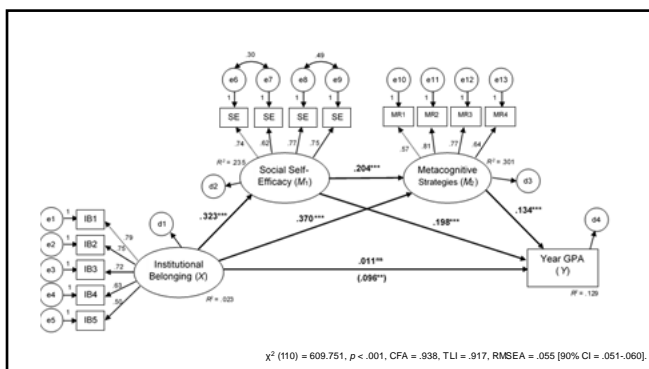
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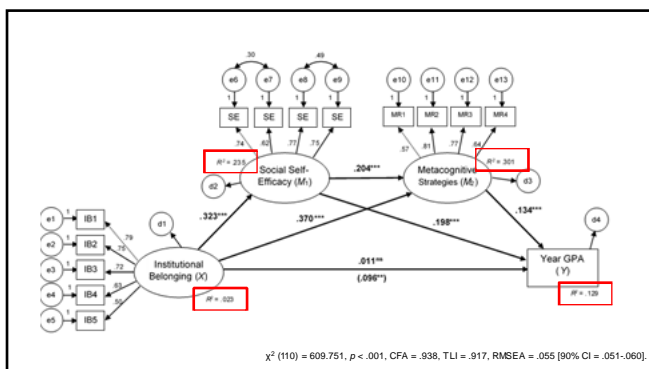
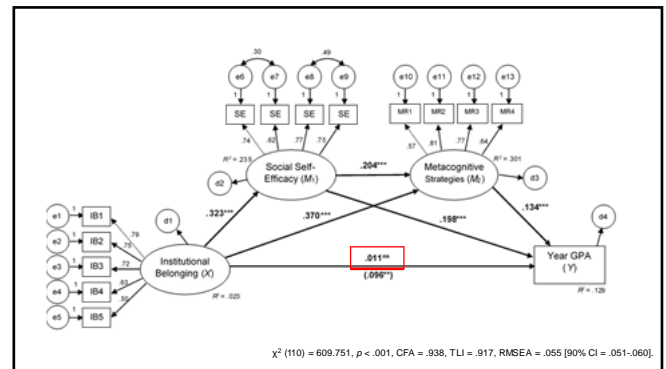
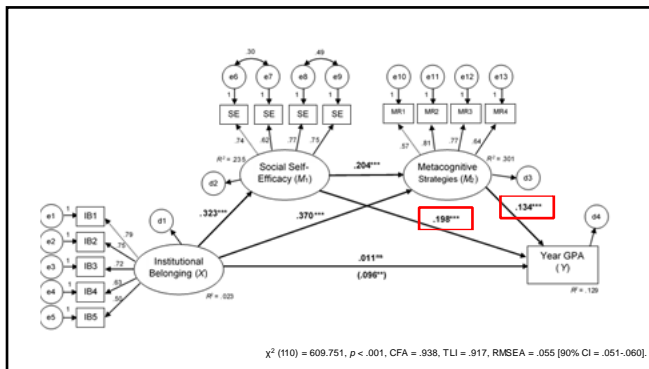
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### Takeaway Points

- How, in general, a learning environment communicates (and is *perceived* by students as having) a sense of belonging may shape:
  - How students perform academically, which can be explained by:
    - How students interact with members in the classroom
    - How students reflect on and approach their learning
- Teachers and educational staff should remember that:
  - Belongingness is not arbitrary “fluff”
  - Belonging intentions versus student perceptions may differ widely
  - Understanding such perceptions matter, from classroom to education policy

Thank you! Questions?

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