WHO FILLS THE SEAT:

THE DEMOGRAPHICS,
PERCEPTIONS, AND KNOWLEDGE
BASE OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN
THE INTRODUCTION TO ANIMAL
SCIENCE COURSE AT OKLAHOMA
STATE UNIVERSITY

Samantha Lowman

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

- Questions arise about demographic profiles of students who fill the seats of agricultural classrooms
- Agricultural educators are challenged to provide literacy to as many as 60 to 70% of non-traditional agricultural students, who lack farm knowledge and hands-on experience (Hasslen, 1983)
 - Previous assumption: students enrolled have a rural background with farming/ranching experience
 - Reality: most students are three generations removed from the farm with no farming/ranching experience
- Animal Science departments are aware of new enrollment trends; however, uncertainty of how to make curriculum changes in the classroom still remains at the forefront of concern (Buchanan, 2008)

OBJECTIVES

- To determine the demographic profile of students enrolled in the Introduction to Animal Science course at Oklahoma State University
- 2. To determine the student's perceived knowledge about animal science disciplines, species, and husbandry practices using pre-course and post-course surveys
- 3. To assess the change in pre-course and post-course student perception of animal management and husbandry practices
- 4. To measure student curriculum learned throughout the course based on pre-test and post-test assessment scores
- 5. To measure the relationship between selected demographic variables and measured knowledge using pre-test and post-test assessment scores

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Demographic Survey
 - 34 questions
 - Responses recorded via TopHat response system
 - Voluntary



- Pre-Course and Post-Course Perception Survey of Perceived Knowledge
 - 17 questions
 - Responses recorded via TopHat response system and ZipGrade scantron system
 - Voluntary
 - Likert-Type Scale

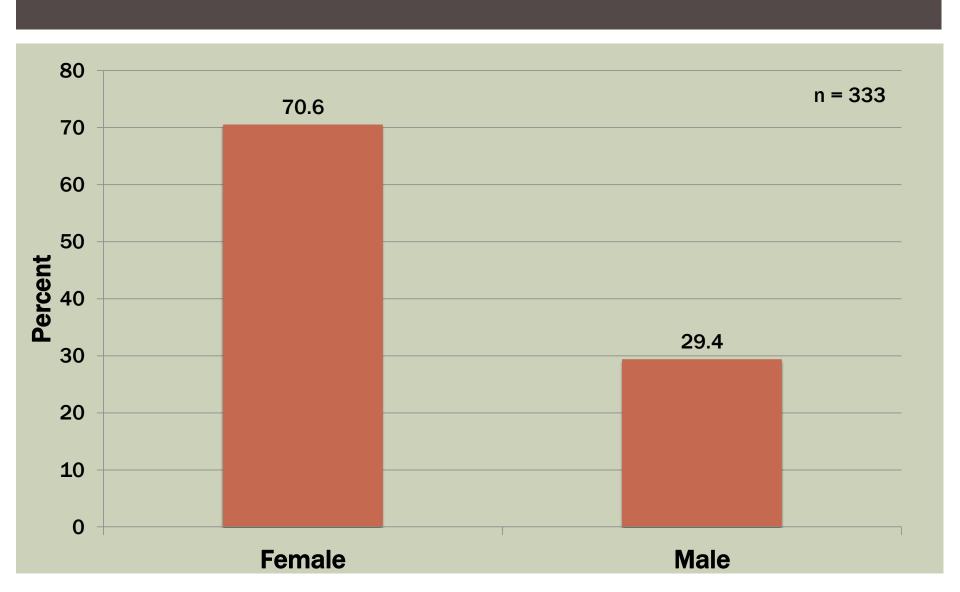


MATERIALS AND METHODS

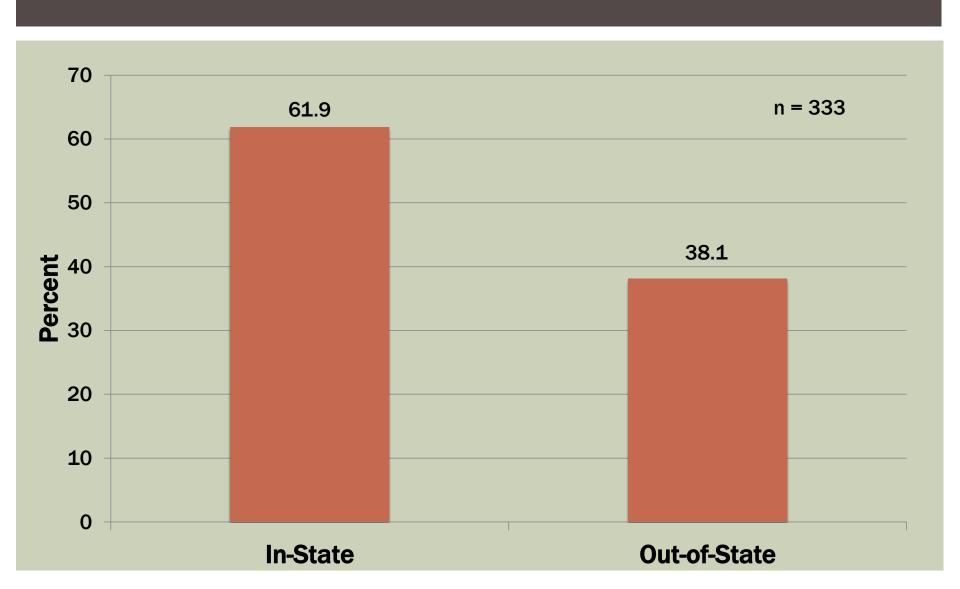
- Pre-Test Assessment
 - Number of questions varied between 15-20
 - Administered prior to lecture material being taught
 - Responses recorded via ZipGrade scantron system
- Post-Test Assessment
 - Questions varied in number
 - Administered in conjunction with unit and midterm exams
- Descriptive statistics were used to determine the frequency of demographic information and self-perceived knowledge
- A paired t-test was used to compare means, pre-test and posttest
- Data analysis utilized StatCrunch, a web-based statistical software

DEMOGRAPHIC RESULTS

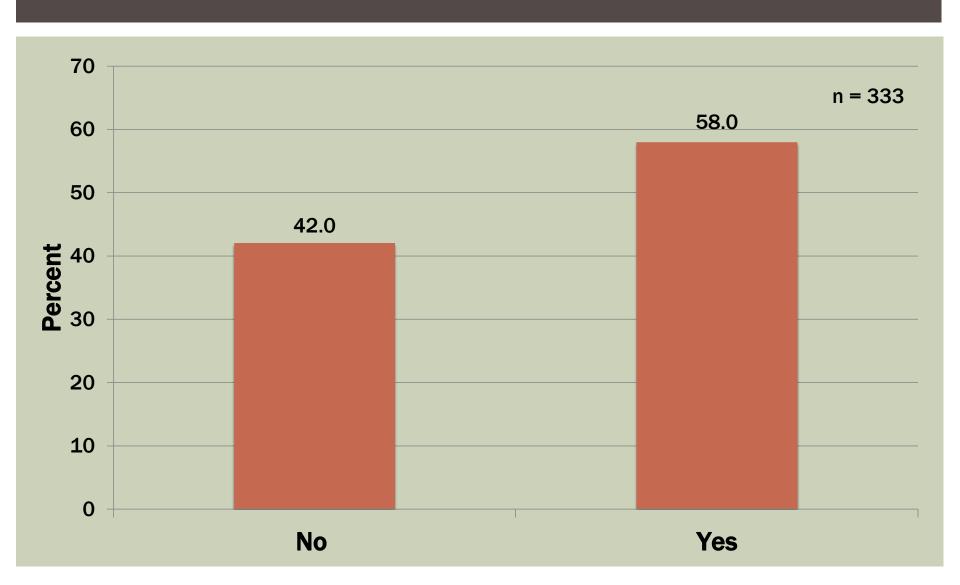
GENDER



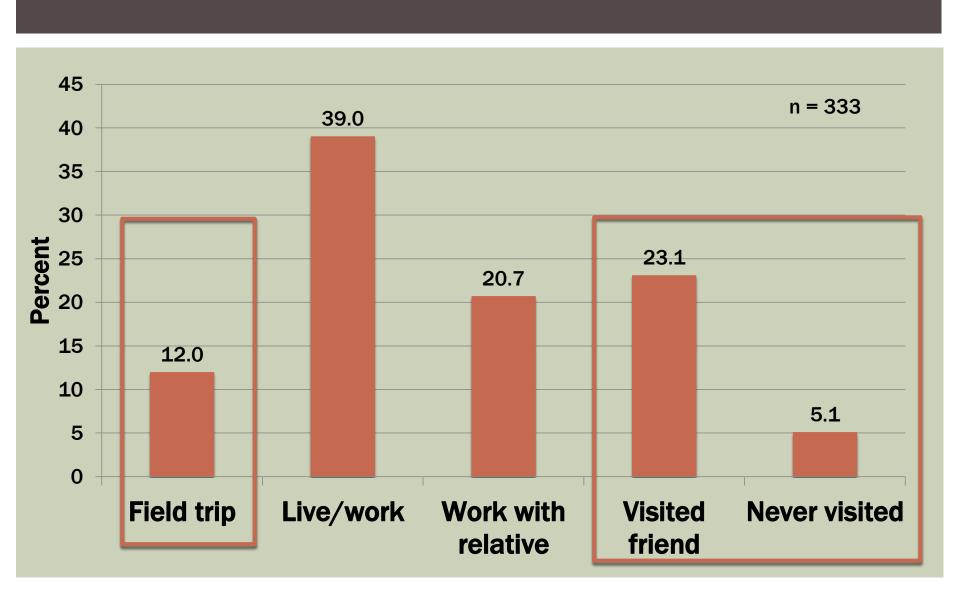
IN-STATE VS. OUT-OF-STATE RESIDENCE



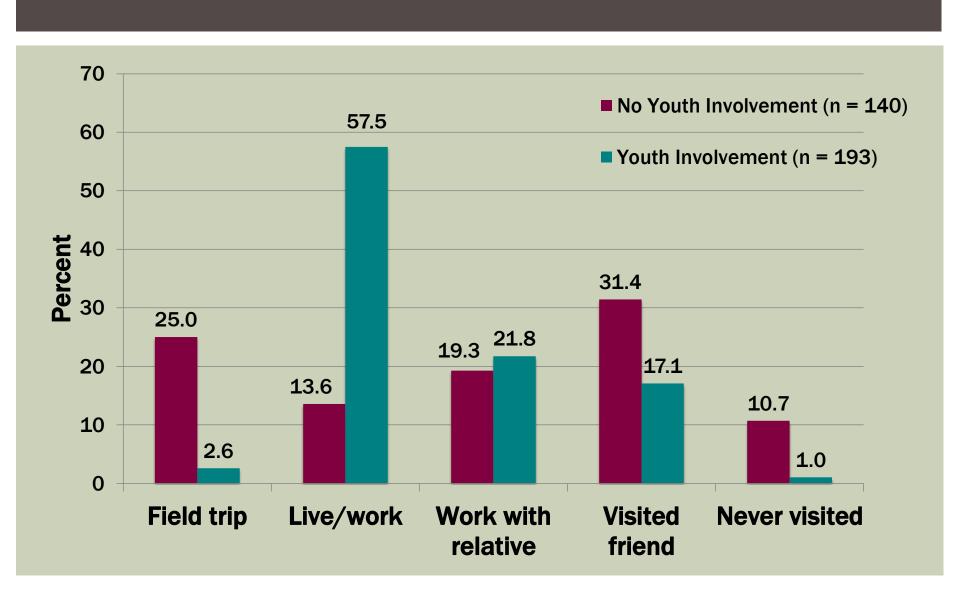
YOUTH AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION INVOLVEMENT



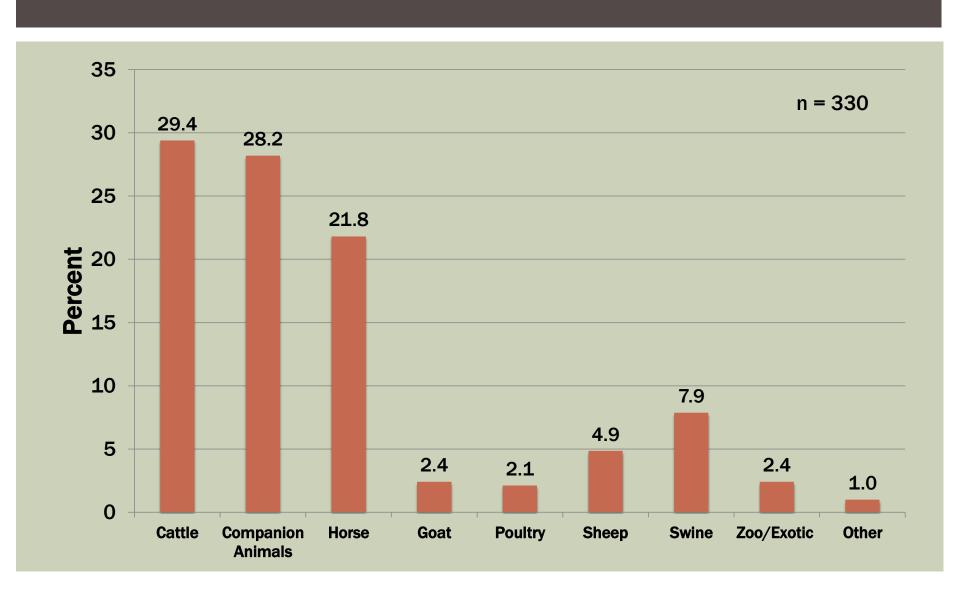
PREVIOUS AGRICULTURAL EXPOSURE



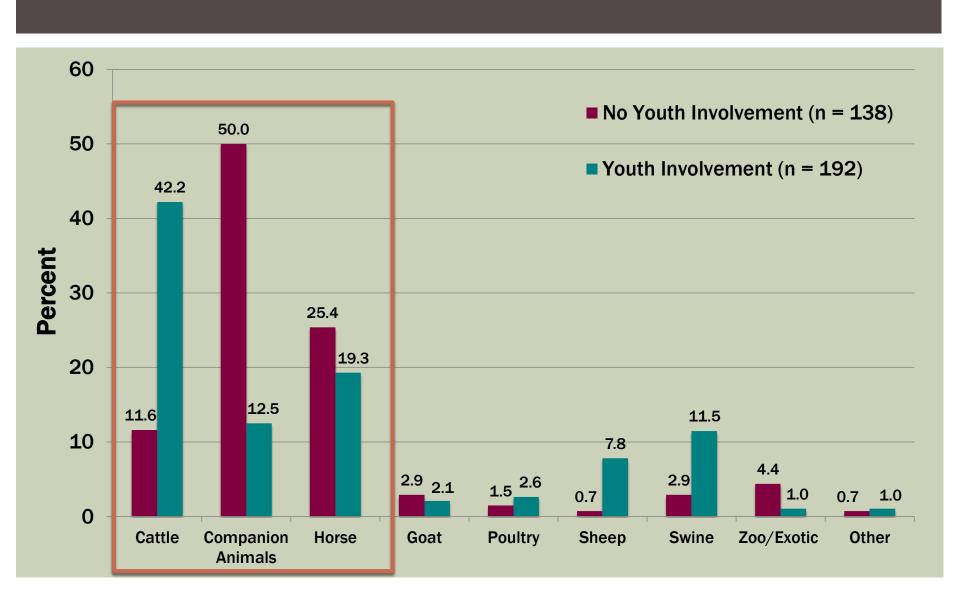
PREVIOUS AGRICULTURAL EXPOSURE



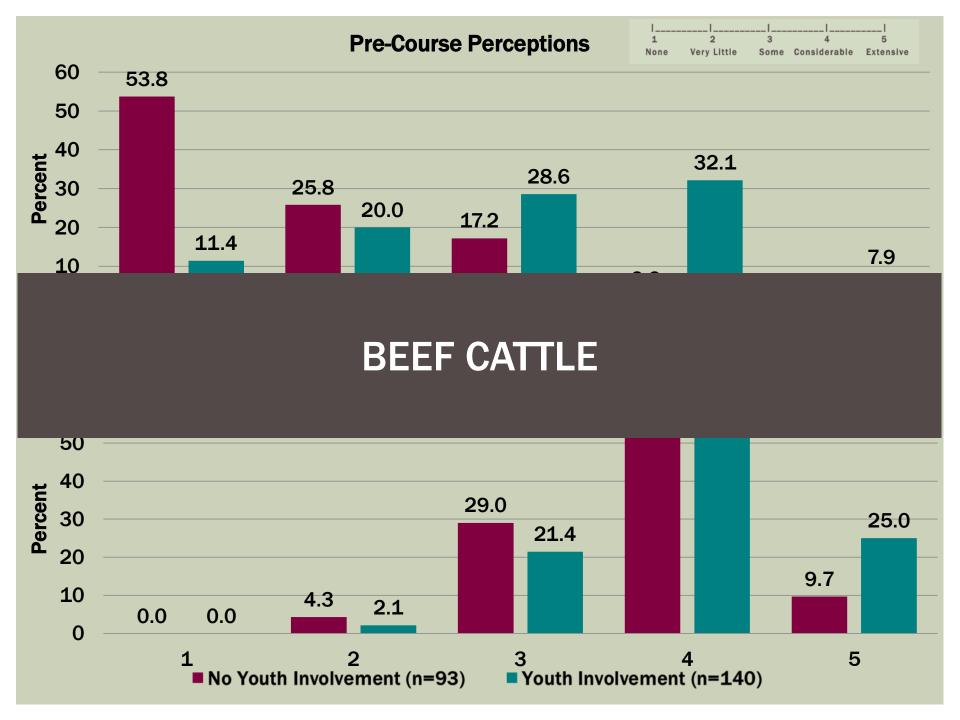
SPECIES OF INTEREST

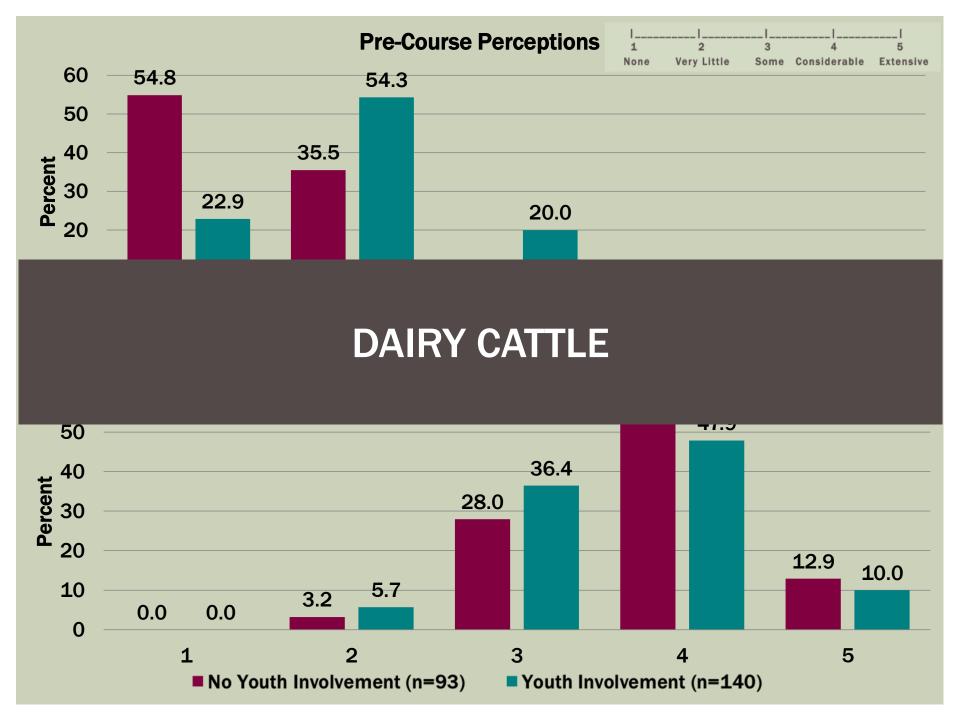


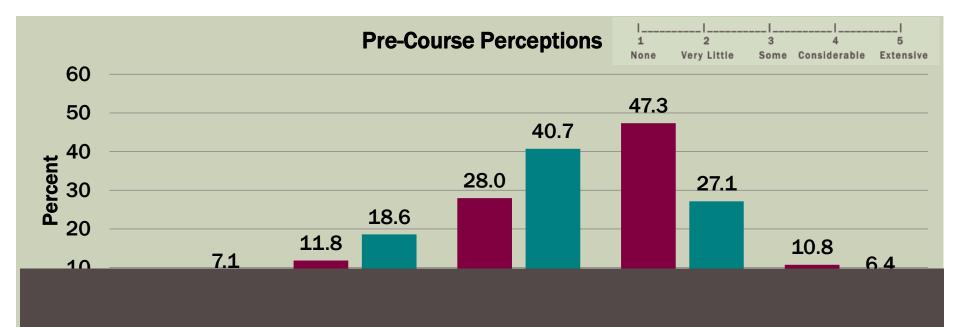
SPECIES OF INTEREST



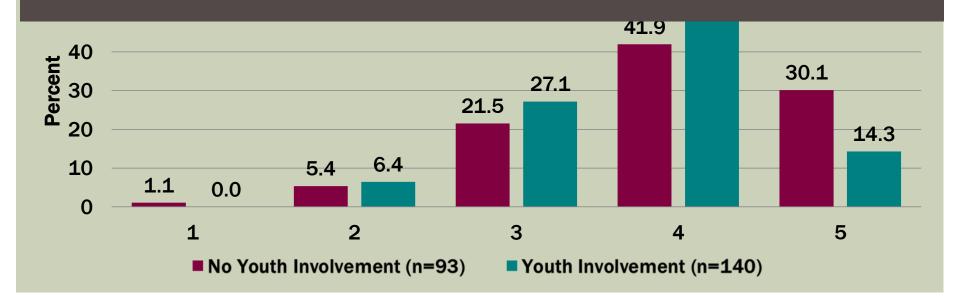
PRE- AND POST-COURSE PERCEPTION OF PERCEIVED KNOWLEDGE

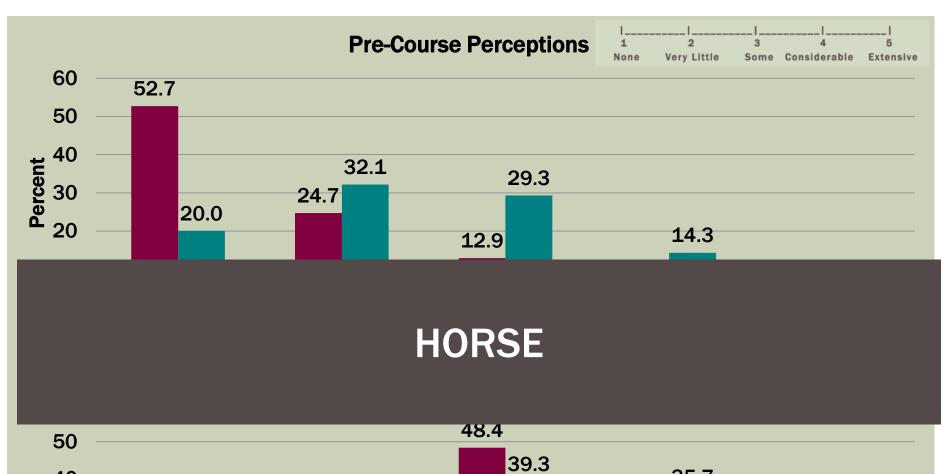


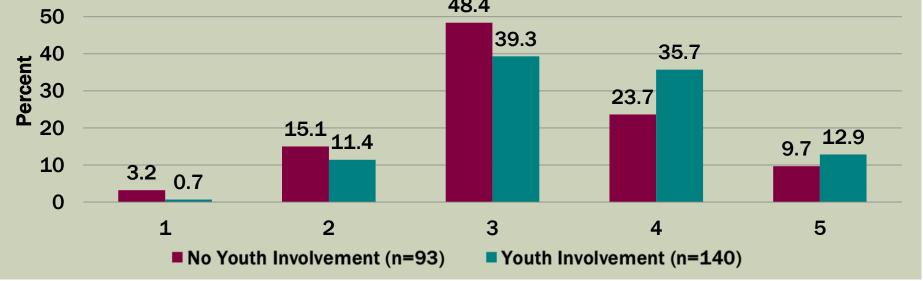




COMPANION ANIMALS

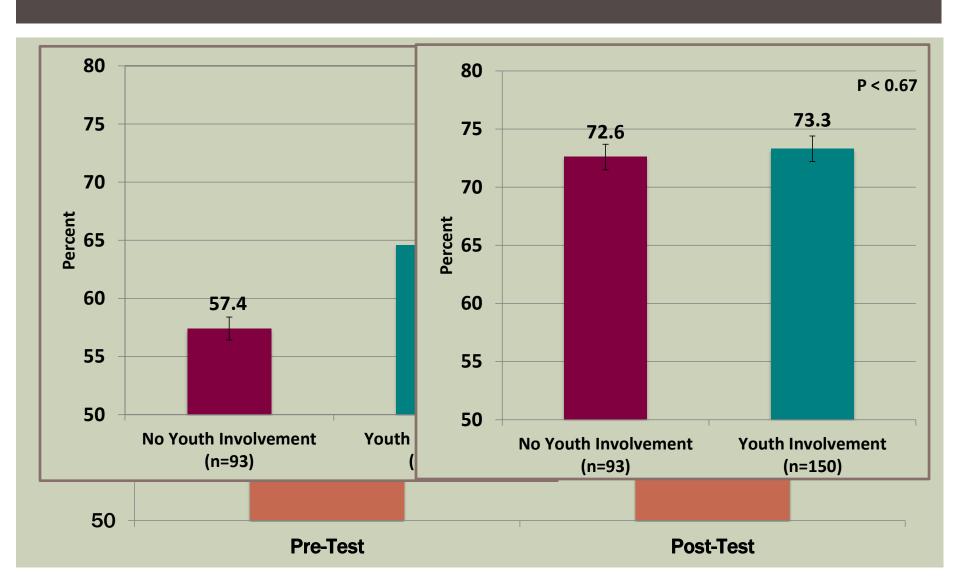




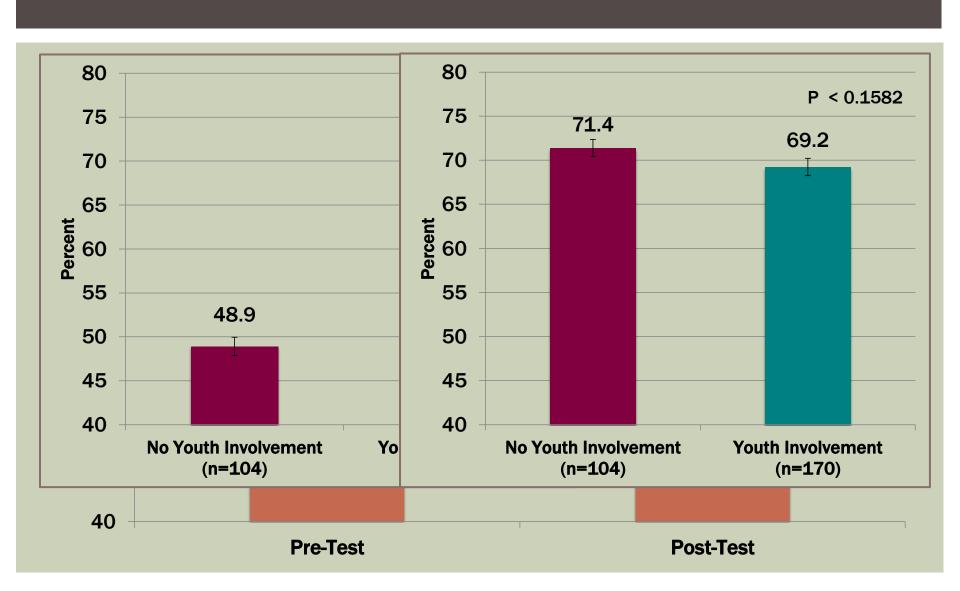


PRE- AND POST-TEST ASSESSMENT

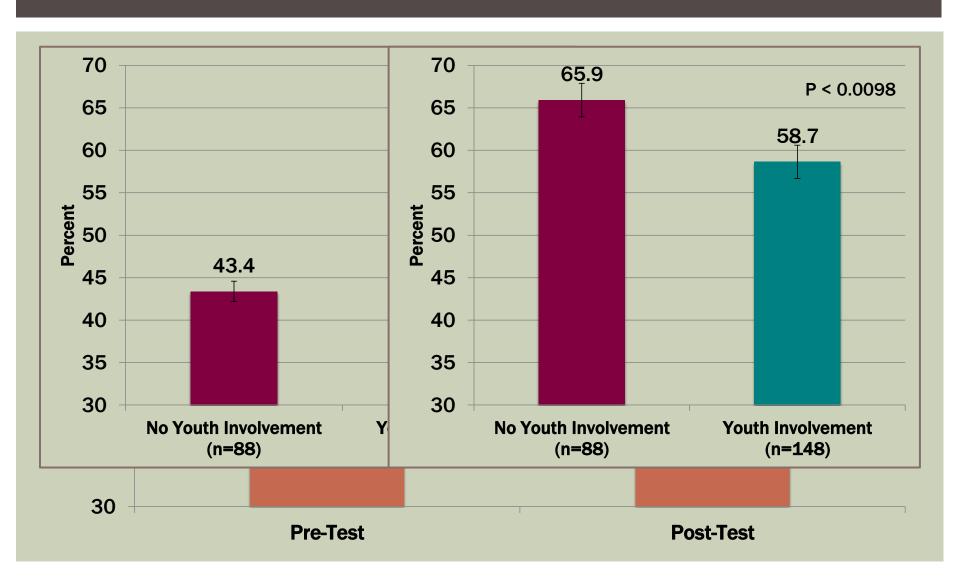
BEEF CATTLE



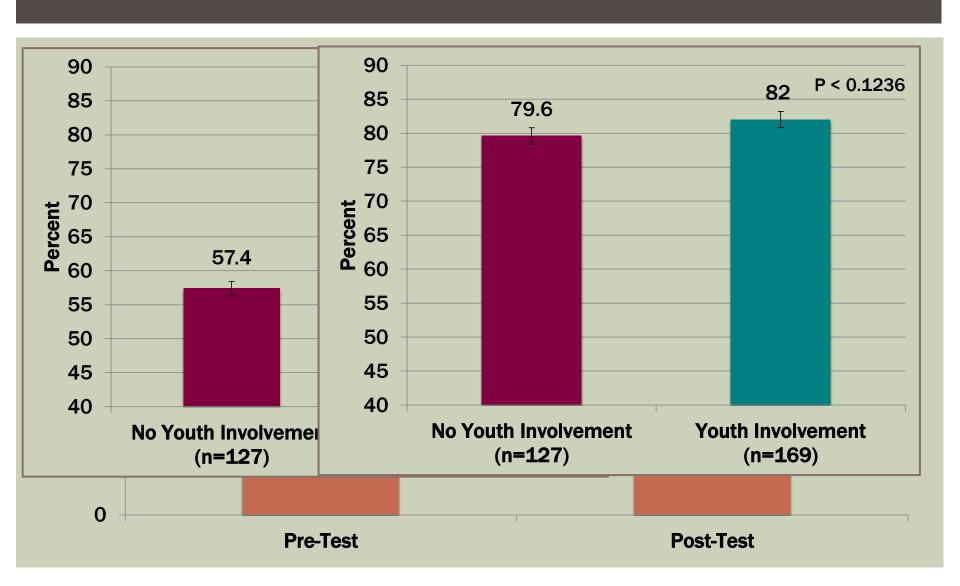
DAIRY CATTLE



COMPANION ANIMALS



HORSE



SUMMARY

- Females > Males
- Nearly 60% of enrolled students were previously involved in a youth agricultural organization
- 40% of enrolled students' previous agricultural exposure included an educational field trip, visited a friend, or never been on a farm
 - 65% no youth agricultural involvement
 - 20% youth agricultural involvement
- Top 3 species of interest did not vary among students
 - Order was reversed based on youth agricultural involvement* or no youth agricultural involvement**
 - *Cattle, horses, and companion animals
 - **Companion animals, horses, and cattle

SUMMARY

- Generally speaking, a shift from none and very little perceived knowledge to some and considerable perceived knowledge was seen for all species looked at thus far in the study
- Youth Agricultural Involvement vs. No Youth Agricultural Involvement
 - A significant difference was seen in pre-test assessment scores of those students involved in a youth agricultural organization, except companion animals
 - No significant difference was seen in post-test assessment scores between the two groups, except companion animals

WHAT IS NEXT FOR INTRODUCTION TO ANIMAL SCIENCE?

- Our student profile will continue to change over the next decade as a reflection of cultural background and interests
 - How do we respond to the change in the demographic profile of students enrolling in the agricultural sciences
 - What curriculum revisions are needed, if any
 - Is there a need to expand academic offerings
 - With any changes, we must consider agricultural society and industry needs

QUESTIONS?

SAMANTHA LOWMAN
GRADUATE TEACHING ASSISTANT
OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY
SAMANTHA.LOWMAN@OKSTATE.EDU

