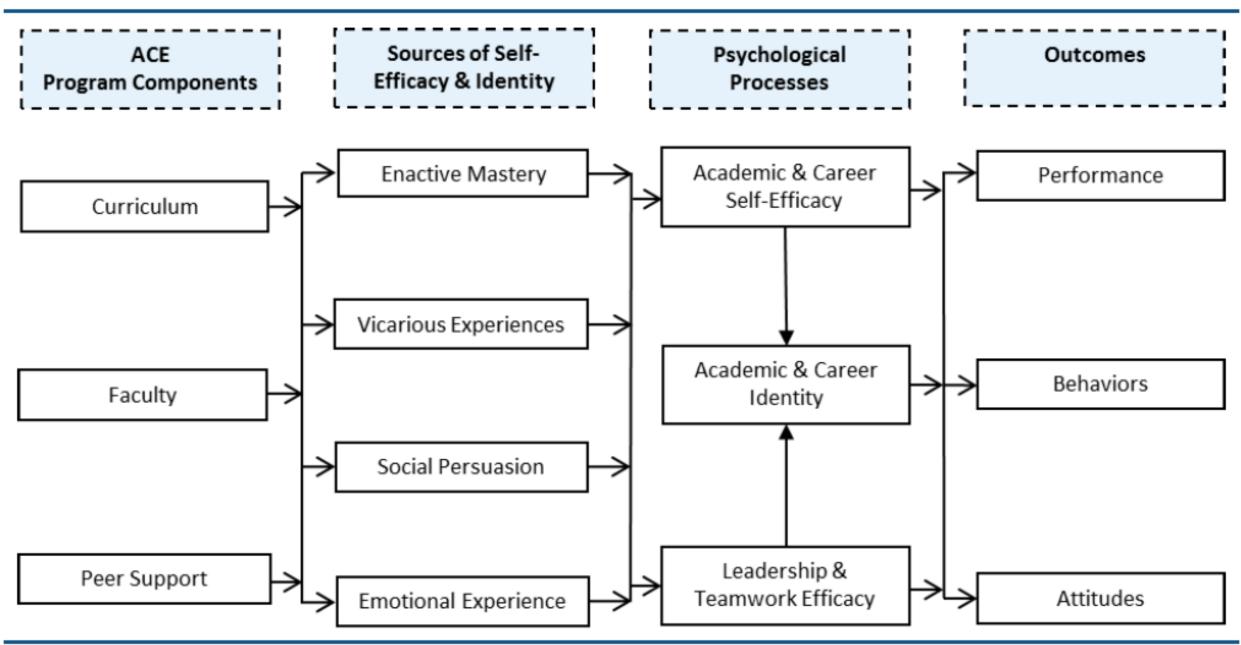
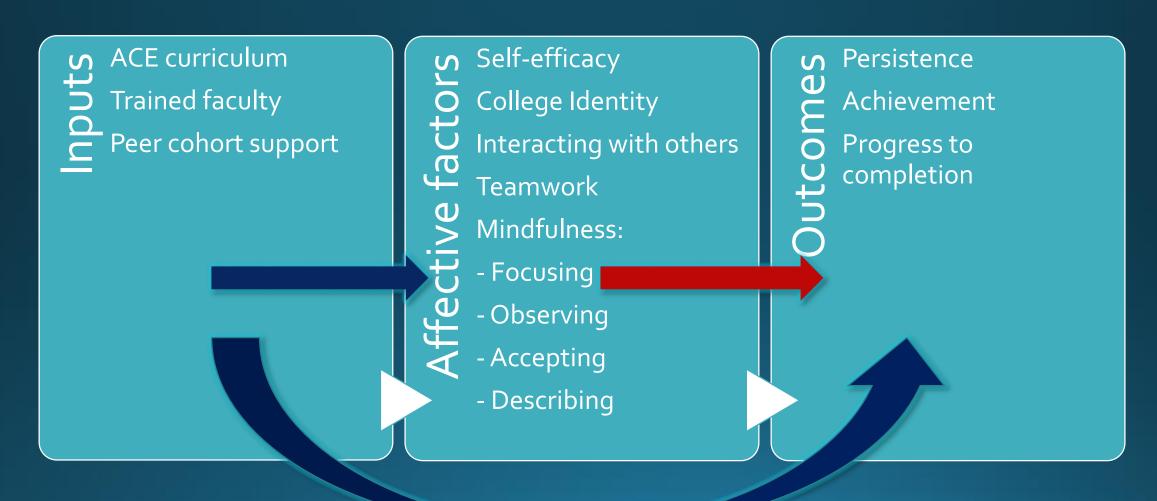
What We Can Learn from Measuring the Affective Domain?

Closing the Achievement Gap

Figure 2. ACE model theory of action



ACE theory of action



Linking changes in NCVs to achievement

- Assembled records for over 10,000 administrations of the CSSAS
- Four distinct administrations of the CSSAS
 - Pre-Foundation course (PRE)
 - Post-Foundation course (POST)
 - End of ACE bridge semester (EBS)
 - School CSSAS for non-ACE students (SCSSAS)
- Fuzzy match process to link CSSAS records to MIS data
- Over 48,000 enrollment records matched to CSSAS students
- Initial study focus on completion of English sequence outcomes

How are they measured?

What are affective factors?

Eight scales/dimensions

- Self-efficacy
- College identity
- Interacting with others
- Teamwork
- Mindfulness

I find it difficult to stay focused on what's happening in the present.

I know how to take notes.

I rush through activities without being really attentive to them.

I am good at doing research.

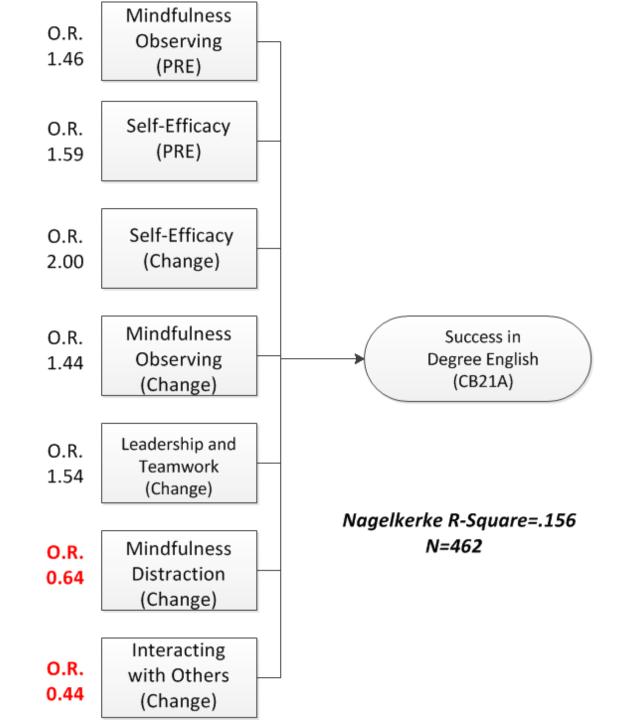
I don't pay attention to what I'm doing because I'm daydreaming, worrying, or otherwise distracted.

Scoring

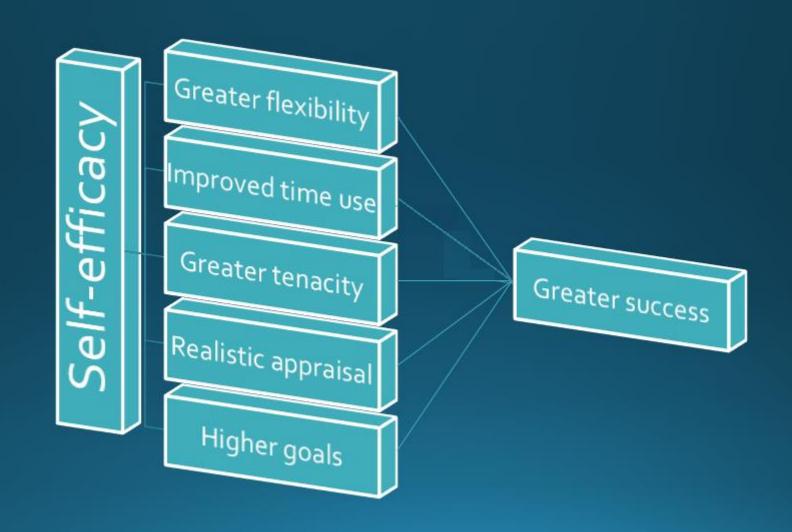
- Questions 1, 3 & 5 are drawn from Mindfulness-Focusing
- Questions 2 & 4 are drawn from Self-efficacy
- Total your points for each scale and divide by the number of questions to arrive at your score.
- What does a low score mean? What does a high score mean?
- Let's look at some research...

Relationship of affective domain to course success

Completion of degree-level English

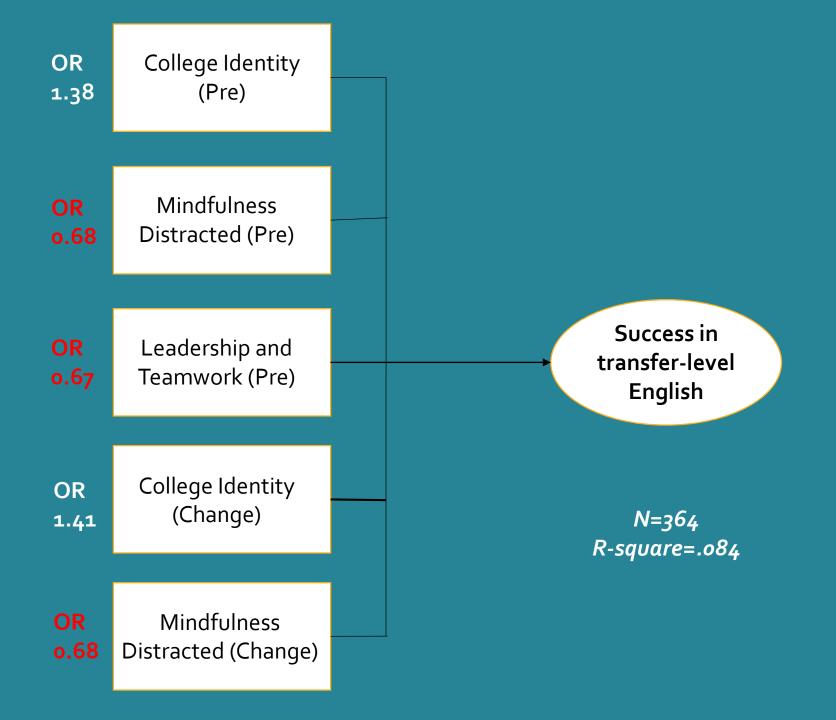


How self-efficacy influences performance



Relationship of affective domain to course success

Completion of transfer-level English



Future research

- Tie in risk statistics (matched from application data)
- Sub-populations/segmenting
 - Which groups benefit the most from
 - Impact analysis
- Replication and analysis of effects in other states
- Institutional effectiveness
- We need more data!

Discussion

- How does social capital affect students' identity as college students?
- How can we use this information to improve student success?
- How far in the future can we make valid predictions?
- How do students change over time in their affective traits?
- Can we use early affective assessments to complement cognitive assessments?
- Do students with different affective profiles respond distinctly to different types of support services?
- What role do individual student risk factors play?