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Overview

Today we will cover:

- Brief description of the Beginning College Survey of Student Engagement (BCSSE)
 - Purpose, survey content, administration, reports
- Engagement Readiness of First-Year Students

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Purpose

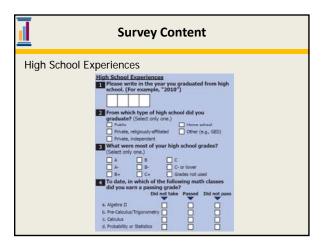
Purpose of BCSSE is to measure entering firstyear students' pre-college academic and cocurricular experiences, as well as their expectations and attitudes for participating in educationally purposeful activities during the first college year.

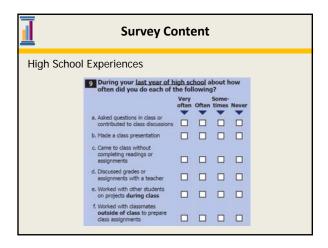
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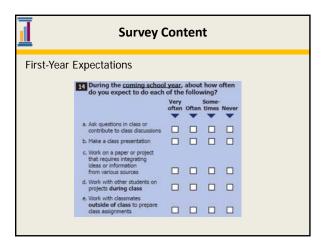
Survey Content

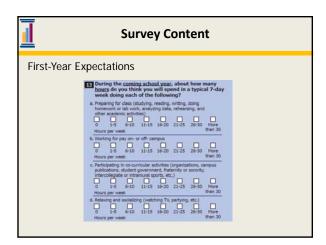
There are 3 sections to the BCSSE survey

- First section asks students about their high school experiences
- Second section asks students about their expectations and beliefs regarding their first-year of college
- The last section asks students about background characteristics.









Administration

Paper, Web, or Mixed Modes

1. Paper group administration

• During orientation activities, etc.

2. Web group administration

• While students are in computer lab, etc.

3. Web email administration

• Web link emailed to students

Four reports are provided:

1. BCSSE Report (Summer/Fall 2011)

2. BCSSE Advising (Summer/Fall 2011)

3. BCSSE/NSSE report (Summer 2012)

4. Grand Frequencies and Means (Fall 2011)

a) Overall
b) Institution types

Examples of all these reports can be found on the BCSSE website: www.bcsse.iub.edu

College Readiness

Traditional indicators of college readiness mainly focus on subject-specific high school academic preparation (Conley, 2007).

* student performance on math portions of standardized tests are used as indicator for readiness to participate college-level quantitative study (ACT, 2010)

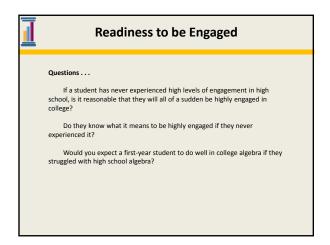
* remedial courses students take after entering college are often used to indicate that many students are not ready for college-level coursework.

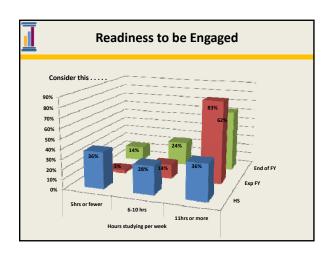
However, these indicators do not reflect the students' readiness to be meaningful engaged.

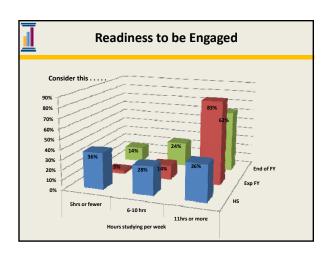
* Just as prior academic achievement is an indicator of readiness for academic study in college, prior high school engagement is an indicator of readiness to be engaged in college.

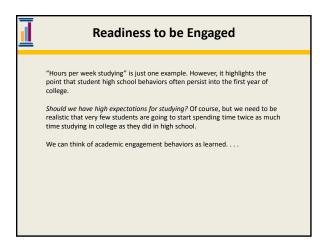
We know that engaged is linked with retention and graduation.

* DiRamio study and 6 year graduation rates (AERA, 2011)









Engagement behaviors can be scaffolded.

Scaffolding: "A support mechanism, provided by a more competent individual, that helps a learner successfully perform a task within his or her zone of proximal development" (Ormrod, 2006).

With regard to hours studying, we cannot "perform" the task for the student. However, we can help students to recognize the time, effort, and cost associated with studying, within the context of their past behaviors.

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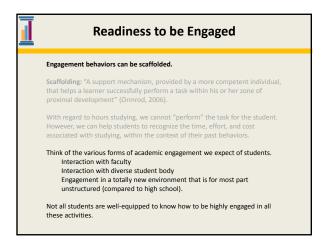
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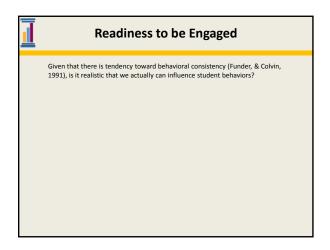
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Whether it is studying or other types of engagement, the "costs" might mean that a student:

spends less time on other more enjoyable activities

does not go home every weekend
rearranges their schedule
takes a chance, do something they are not used to doing (e.g., speak up in class)
etc....





Given that there is tendency toward behavioral consistency (Funder, & Colvin, 1991), is it realistic that we actually can influence student behaviors?

Using several years of BCSSE-NSSE data, we know the answer is YES!

The following are examples using the high school academic engagement scale from BCSSE and four benchmarks from NSSE.

Benchmarks include:
Engagement in academically challenging activities (LAC)
Engagement in active and collaborative learning (ACL)
Interaction with faculty (SFI)

Also, Supportive Campus Environment

