

ASSESSMENT 101: ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT

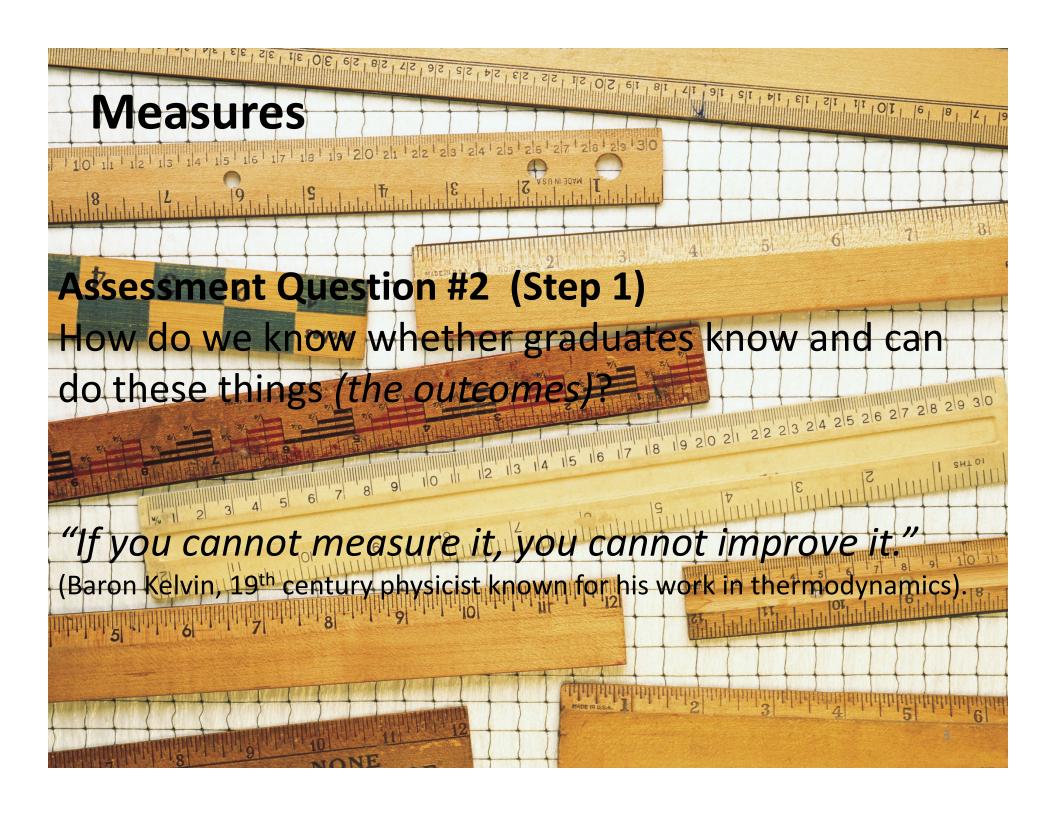
Five Steps to Continuous Improvement of Student Learning

Council Oak Assessment Wanda K. Baker

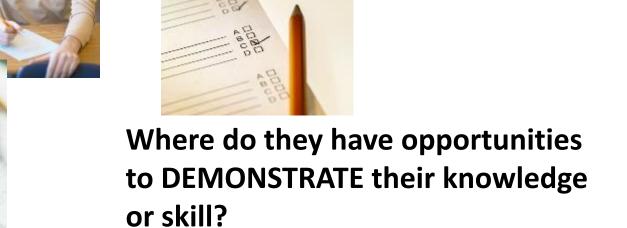
Assessment Questions and Steps

- 1. What should program graduates know and be able to do? (Step 1)
- 2. How do we know whether graduates know and can do these things? (Step 1)
- 3. Did student performance meet our expectations? (Steps 1,2,3)
- 4. How can we improve student learning? (Steps 3,4)
- 5. What will it take for us to improve student learning? (Steps 4,5)





Where do students have opportunities to ACQUIRE the knowledge or skill in your outcome?



Direct and Indirect Measures

Direct	Indirect
Capstone (project/paper/portfolio)	Student surveys & focus groups
Standardized tests (ETS field tests, etc.)	Exit surveys and interviews
Presentations/oral defenses	Alumni surveys and interviews
Classroom exams or quizzes	Employer surveys and interviews
Classroom/homework assignments	Job placement data
Course projects	Admission to further academic study
Papers (research, term, creative, etc.)	Course evaluations (depending on the items)
Internships or practicums	
Design projects	
Practical clinical assessments*	
Artistic creations or performances	
Classroom discussions	
Online discussion threads	
Licensure/certification exams	
Publications/presentations	
Master's theses or doctoral dissertations	

Guidelines for Good Measures

- 1. Three measures for each outcome. Two direct, one indirect
- 2. Measure student learning on the outcome near the end of the program.
- 3. Avoid purchasing or creating additional tests or other assessment activities simply to satisfy your assessment data collection needs.
- 4. Course grades and course completion are NEVER appropriate measures of student learning.

Assignment	Weight	Student A	Student B
Attendance	0.10	100.0	0.0
History quiz	0.15	90.0	92.0
Homework	0.15	90.0	96.0
Midterm	0.30	89.0	98.0
Final	0.30	88.0	100.0
Total		90.1	87.6
Course Grade		Α	В

Guidelines for Good Measures, cont.

- 5. An overall grade for an exam, project, etc. may or may not be appropriate.
- 6. Be specific.
- 7. Don't write a long description of the measure.
- 8. Don't combine multiple measures as one.
- 9. Don't use pre-post measures.

	PRETEST		POSTTEST			
Section	Poss Pts	Mean (Pts)	Mean (Pct)	Mean (Pts)	Mean (Pct)	Gain (%)
001	25	8	32	18	72	40
002	25	17	68	21	84	16

- 10. Use the same measure for more than one outcome, if relevant.
- 11. Rubrics are not measures.

JPS Measures

Direct: Final exam in JPS 442 (Policy Analysis)

Direct: Policy development project in JPS-443 (Senior Capstone).

Indirect: BSU undergraduate alumni survey items that ask whether students are employed, and how closely related their job is to their undergraduate program at BSU.

•	Three measures (two direct, one indirect?)	Correct. This isn't required, but I used a capstone measure t from the previous course. The capstone assignment is shown scoring rubric is on p. 45.	
~	Near the end of the program	Correct. This is the capstone.	
~	No unnecessary extra tests	Correct.	
/	No course grades or course completions	Correct.	
~	Overall assignment/test grade (may or may not be OK)	Correct. I only listed the full project, but will be specific in my	targets.
~	Be specific.	Correct.	
~	No long description.	Correct.	
?	No multiple measures	The indirect measure may appear to be multiple measures, be whether students are currently employed, then filter response those who respond that they are.	
~	No pre-post measures.	Correct.	
~	Try to get "bang for your buck."	Correct. This project can be used to measure several outcom	es.

Questions?

Exercise – 10 minutes

Go back to the final outcome you wrote during the morning session.

Use the exercise sheet to write a direct measure and an indirect measure for that outcome.

Use the guideline checklist to check your work and make revisions.

We will monitor the Q&A and try to answer any questions that come up.



Guidelines for Targets

- 1. The target must be directly related to the measure.
- 2. Write targets in this format: "XX% of students will earn a grade/rating of YY or higher on the [name of exam/project]." Or "XX% of students will [pass/successfully defend] the [licensure exam, dissertation] on the first attempt." or "XX% of respondents will report that [use scale points from survey item].
- 3. Course grades and course completion are not appropriate for use with targets. As with measures, it is important to focus on the specific exam, project, etc., that will be used to measure student learning on the outcome.
- 4. No pre-post targets. See the discussion of pre- and post-tests in the Measures section.

Examples of Targets

- (P)→ 80%·or·more·of·students·will·earn·75%·or·higher·on·the·[subset·of·outcome-related·test·items]·on·the·final·exam.·
 (Primary)¶
- (S) → No·more than 10% of students will earn below 60% on [subset of outcome-related test items] on the final exam. (Secondary)¶
- (P) → 75%·or·more·of·students·will·earn·a·rating·of·"Meets·Expectations"·or·better·on·the·research·paper.·(Primary)¶
- (S) → No·more than 5% of students will earn a rating of "Does not Meet Expectations" on the research paper. (Secondary)¶
- (P) → 90%·or·more·of·student·papers·will·be·evaluated·at·a·Level·3·or·higher·on·the·VALUE·rubric·for·Ethical· Reasoning.·(Primary)¶
- (S) → No·more than ·20% · of · student · papers · will · be · evaluated · at · a · Level · 1 · on · the · VALUE · rubric · for · Ethical · Reasoning . · (Secondary)¶
- (P) → 85% or more of alumni survey respondents will report that they are currently employed in a field that is related or closely related to their degree program. (Primary)¶
- (S) → No·more than 15% of alumni survey respondents will report that they are not currently employed in a field that is related or closely related to their degree program. (Secondary)¶
- (P) → 80%·or·more·of·exit·survey·respondents·will·report·that·the·BS·JPS·program·contributed·"Quite·a·Bit"·or·"Very· Much"·to·the·development·of·their·critical·thinking·skills.·(*Primary*)¶
- (S) → No·more than 10% of exit survey respondents will report that the BS JPS program contributed "Very Little" or "Not at All" to the development of their critical thinking skills. (Secondary)¶

Exercise – 5 minutes

Go back to the measures you wrote in the last exercise.

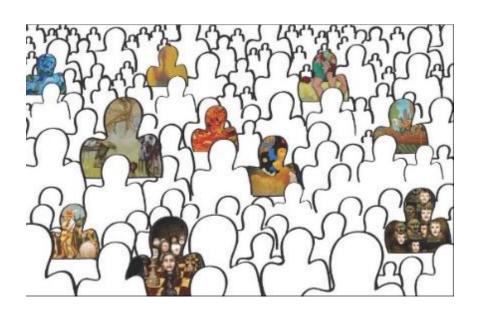
Use your exercise sheet to write a performance target for one measure you created in the last exercise.

Use the guideline checklist to check your work and make revisions.

We will monitor the Q&A and try to answer any questions that come up.

Questions?

Sampling – your data collection plan



- 1. Before the fact.
- 2. Program majors only.
- 3. Reasonably representative.
- 4. Written in the correct form.

Sampling – examples

All program majors enrolled in a specified course during a specified term:	
100% of [program] majors enrolled in [course number and name] in [term(s)].	
A sample (e.g., 50%) of program majors enrolled in a specified course during a specified term:	
[percent] of [program] majors randomly selected from [course number and name] in [term(s)].	
All program majors enrolled in all sections of a multiple section course during all three terms:	
% [percent] of [program] majors enrolled in all sections of [course number and name] for all terms of academic year 2021-2022.	
All program majors enrolled in a sample of course sections of a multi-section course:	
100% [percent] of [program] majors enrolled in a sample of sections of [course number, name, section] for terms (or specific terms) of academic year 2021-2022.	al

Questions?

Exercise – 5 minutes

Use your exercise sheet to write sampling strategy for one measure you created that exercise.

Use the guideline checklist to check your work and make revisions.

We will monitor the Q&A and try to answer any questions that come up.

You now have an assessment plan!

Step Two: Data Collection



Failure to follow through on assessment plan is THE primary cause of problems.

MUST communicate responsibilities, timelines, etc.

Assessment management system important (homegrown or commercial)

Step Three: Interpret Results

What are your data telling you about student learning on the outcome?

Drill down.



Interpret Results - Guidelines

- 1. Review the sampling strategy in your assessment plan to help you identify the data to be used.
- 2. Assemble the data to be analyzed.
- 3. Review the measures and targets from your assessment plan.
- 4. Do not exclude students who stopped coming to class, failed to complete the assignment.

Doing "good assessment" is not about achieving all the performance targets for learning outcomes; it is about identifying strengths and weaknesses in student performance and taking action to improve student learning in subsequent cycles.

Step Four: Report



Do the data indicate that graduates possess the knowledge or skill identified in the outcome?

Do the data bring new information to light?

What are you going to do?

Maki – the question underlying assessment results is what has the ...program learned about its students' learning?

Baker – and what did you do as a result?

Boyd – so what?

Questions?

Step Five: Act on Results

(Questions 4 and 5)



Closing the loop

How will you use the information gained during this assessment cycle to *improve student learning?*

Assessment results should drive planning and budget decisions.

MOVE THE NEEDLE!

Action Planning - Guidelines

- 1. For any measure or outcome that is Partially Met or Not Met, you must submit at least one action plan.
- 2. For any measure or outcome that is Met, you may choose to submit an action plan.
- 3. Action plans flow directly from the data, and our analysis of the data...
- 4. Action plans ignore pre-conceived wishes, needs or priorities.

 Remember: if the data do not support the request, you ain't gettin' it!

 (Hummingbird, 2013)
- 5. Some action plans will immediately solve a problem in the next cycle, but others are long term and will put you on the path to improvement.
- 6. Action plans are specific.
- 7. Action plans may or may not require additional resources.
- 8. Action plans must be tracked over one or more subsequent cycles.

NEW Guideline for Targets and Action Plans

No longer sufficient to show that we're TRYING to improve. Now we MUST improve.

If you use a measure from a previous cycle, what was the level of performance? Set your new target HIGHER than that level. Plan to do the same in subsequent cycles.

Our responsibility to find out what we need to change in our teaching, in our curriculum, in our placement, in our advising – and MOVE THE NEEDLE!!!

James Minor, US Dept of Ed Deputy Assistant Secretary for Higher Education Programs IUPUI – 10/26/15

Action plans from all processes feed into institutional decisions



Remember:

Accreditation agencies don't "grade" us on how many outcomes are met.

They evaluate how well we use information to drive budget and planning decisions at the classroom, program, department, and institutional levels – all focused on continuous improvement.

Step One: Plan Assessment (again)



Update your assessment plan to reflect the outcomes, measures, targets, and sampling strategies for the new cycle.

Implement your action plans from the previous cycle – and assess them.

Remember ... assessment is an iterative process.

I will be holding two one-hour follow-up sessions with live Zoom audio and video. I'll try to answer any questions you have from the Sunday morning or after noon Assessment 101 sessions - or any other assessment questions you might have. This is on my personal Zoom account, which is limited to 100 participants.

Wednesday, October 27 at 6:00 p.m. Central Daylight Time https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84201077482

Thursday, October 28 at 11:00 a.m., Central Daylight time https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81157518555

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