These questions are ones to consider if your institution is exploring an institution-wide process for peer review/observation. Context should be considered first but others (Peer Observation /Review of Teaching Process Development, Campus Buy-In and Input, Responsibility of Peer Observation Process) can be considered together. Before tackling this initiative it is imperative that you have a champion and collect other champions in all corners of the institution (administrators, faculty, and students). If you are starting at the department level the questions listed under "Responsibility of Peer Observation/Review Process" are a good starting point. Aspects of the process to be considered at the granular level can be found here. For a more general overview of a peer observation/review process, you can find one here.

Context

Who currently uses peer observation/review on campus?

- What are the current goals of peer observation/review?
- O What is the process?
- Is peer observation/review voluntary or required?
- What is the feedback about the current process from those using it?
- Are peer observations/reviews summative, formative, or both?
- Are peer observers/reviewers trained? If so, how?
- O How are peer observers/reviewers chosen?
- Is emphasis on the observers'/reviewers' reports, faculty observees'/reviewees' reflections, or both?



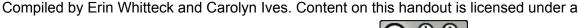
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Peer Observation/Review of Teaching Process Development

- Who will work on the process [faculty (what rank?), administrators, Center for Teaching and Learning staff, students, graduate students]?
 - o How will the group be chosen?
 - o How often will the group meet? Will there be sub-groups for specific topics?
- How will the work of the group be transparent to the large campus community?
- What are the goals of the process?
 - Will the process be prescriptive or flexible?
 - Will it be summative, formative, or have components of both?
 - Will the processes for online, hybrid, and face-to-face courses be the same or different?







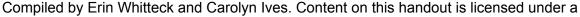
Campus Buy-In and Input

 How will the group working on a peer observation/review process garner campus buy-in and input? How will the process be implemented? Will there be a pilot? If so, how will the results be communicated?

Responsibility of Peer Observation/Review Process

- What is the institutional capacity for the process? Who is/are the champion(s) (faculty, Provost's office, Assessment Office, Teaching and Learning Centre)?
- Where will the process be housed?
 - Will each department maintain its own process, or will it be centrally located?
- Who provides faculty (observer/reviewer and observee/reviewee) training for the process?
- Is there a pool of trained observers/reviewers, or will each department pair faculty? Will peer observers/reviewers be from within a department, or will faculty look outside their departments, or will there be a mix of internal and external?
- Where will the documentation reside and the records be kept?
- How will feedback be given on the peer observation/review process and implemented in future iterations?







Selected Recommended Resources

- Aman, R. (2009). Improving student satisfaction and retention with online instruction through systematic faculty peer review of courses. Dissertation for Oregon State University.
- Bandy, J. (n.d.) Peer review of teaching. Center for Teaching, Vanderbilt University.

 Retrieved from

 https://cft.vanderbilt.edu/quides-sub-pages/peer-review-of-teaching/
- Brent, R., & Felder, R.M. (2004). A protocol for peer review of teaching. Proceedings of the 2004 American Society for Engineering Education Annual Conference & Exposition.
- Chism, N.V. (2007). Peer review of teaching: A sourcebook. 2nd ed. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- Fletcher, J. (2017). Peer observation of teaching: A practical tool in higher education. Journal of Faculty Development, 32(1). DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.19455.82084.
- Golparian, S., Chan, J., & Cassidy, A. (2015). Peer review of teaching: Sharing best practices. Collected Essays on Learning and Teaching, 8, 211-218.
- Hyland, K. M., Dhaliwal, G., Goldberg, A. N., Chen, L. M., Land, K., & Wamsley, M. (2018). Peer review of teaching: Insights from a 10-year experience. Medical Science Educator, 28(4), 675-681.
- Keig, L. (2000). Formative peer review of teaching: Attitudes of faculty at liberal arts colleges toward colleague assessment. Journal of Personnel Evaluation in Education, 14(1), 67-87.
- University of Saint Katherine. (n.d.) Faculty observation and evaluation of classroom teaching.



Teaching Effectiveness Observation Form Instructor Name_	Observation Date
Department	Initial year of employment
Course observed	Observer Name
Definition of Teaching Effectiveness at the University of Missouri – St. Louis	
Effective teaching at the University of Missouri-St. Louis creates a student-focused equitable. Effective teaching relies on relevant, organized, inspired, and engaged in	
Effective educators use disciplinary, interdisciplinary or professional experience to c tailor teaching strategies and assessments, use appropriate technology, and ensure Their high educational standards foster lifelong, self-directed learning.	
Sustained teaching effectiveness requires refinement through analysis, constructive teaching is strengthened by institutional resources, programs, and collegial suppor and instructors incorporating feedback from students, peers, and self-reflection.	
Observation Form: To be filled out by the observer and used to guide the post-ol the instructor's goal(s).	bservation conversation. For Part II only complete the sections relevant to
Part I Instructor Goals	

	What was observed in this observation? Check all that apply.
	☐ Canvas site
	☐ Lab, clinical, or studio class
	☐ Specific online activities, such as discussion forum, worksheet(s), recorded videos, etc.
×t	☐ Face-to-face class
Context	□ Synchronous online class
Co	☐ Assignment(s)
	☐ Other:
	Artifacts: What other artifacts were included in the observation (syllabus, assignment, rubric, class outline etc.)?
	Observation Goal: What was/were the instructor's goal(s) for the observation?
<u>s</u>	
Goals	Strategies/Methods: What strategies did you observe the instructor take to achieve their goal(s)?
Part II	Guiding Questions
ns	Disciplinary Knowledge: Does the instructor have clear command of the subject and/or discipline?
tio	
rva	
Observations	Inclusive Practices: Does the instructor create an inclusive environment (online or face-to-face) that values different perspectives?
ō	(2.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1

Course Organization: Are the course materials organized in a logical fashion that are appropriate for the learning outcomes?	
Engagement: How did the instructor engage students in the course content pertinent to this observation? What course elements or activities seeme	<u>∙</u> d
to be most engaging to students?	
Other Observations: Comment on any other observations that address the instructor's goal(s) for the observation.	

Teaching Effectiveness Pre-Observation Form	Instructor Name	Observation Date
Department		Initial year of employment
Course observed		Observer Name
Definition of Teaching Effectiveness at the University of Misso	ouri – St. Louis	

Effective teaching at the University of Missouri-St. Louis creates a student-focused learning environment valuing a diverse community that is inclusive and equitable. Effective teaching relies on relevant, organized, inspired, and engaged instruction and promotes critical and creative thinking.

Effective educators use disciplinary, interdisciplinary or professional experience to design research-informed, carefully constructed courses. Effective educators tailor teaching strategies and assessments, use appropriate technology, and ensure timely, constructive feedback to support student learning and achievement. Their high educational standards foster lifelong, self-directed learning.

Sustained teaching effectiveness requires refinement through analysis, constructive and continuous feedback, reflection, and professional development. Effective teaching is strengthened by institutional resources, programs, and collegial support and is documented and assessed by outcomes as established by departments and instructors incorporating feedback from students, peers, and self-reflection.

Instructor Goals for Observation (Parts I and II to be filled out by the instructor and sent to observer before observation, Part III to be agreed upon by instructor and observer)

Part I	Instructor Goals
	Background: What should the observer know about the context of the course?
Context	
	Observation Goal: What do you want to learn from this observation?
Goals	Strategies/Methods: What strategies/methods will you use to achieve your goals? (see handout)

Part II	I Supplementary Materials
Supporting Documents	In order to provide feedback to you on your observation goal(s), what would be best for the observer to observe? (Check all that apply) Where applicable provide specific links Canvas site
S	Artifacts: Please attach or provide specific links to any relevant documents below (syllabus, assignment, rubric, class outline etc.).
Down II	
Parti	II Logistics
Meeting Details	Date: Time: Location: Link (if virtual):
tin	Post-observation meeting:
Mee	Date: Time: Location: Link (if virtual):



Reviewee Reflection and Action Plan

Course or Professional Activity Being Reviewed:
Reviewee:
Reviewer:
Date:
My three main takeaways from the review are the following:
1.
2.
3.
The concrete actions I intend to take as a result of this feedback are as follows:
What would evidence of an ideal result from these actions look like?

Guidelines for Classroom Visits by

Colleagues, Chairs, Associate Deans and Deans

- 1. The observer arranges with the Instructor to attend a class session appropriate for the observation of the Instructor's skills as a University teacher. Normally the class session will be 50 minutes in length.
- 2. The observer should plan to be in attendance before the class begins and remain until the class is over. For classes of two hours or more, the observer should arrange with the instructor to wrap up the first part of the class and take a short break after the first 50 minutes of class so the observer may leave.
- 3. It is recommended, but not mandatory for the observer and instructor to meet prior to the class. This meeting may be used by the instructor to explain his/her objectives for the class session to be observed. If the instructor plans to take an approach in the class that is experimental or unconventional the prior meeting provides an opportunity for the instructor to explain what s/he is attempting to achieve in the class.
- 4. It is recommended the instructor provide the observer with copies of instructional or other relevant material to orient the observer to the class.
- 5. The observer may use the reverse side of this sheet or another sheet to take accurate notes on the instructor's demonstrated teaching abilities in the class session.
- 6. If the observer doesn't have an opportunity to review his/her observations with the instructor after the class ends, a timely meeting for this purpose should be scheduled.
- 7. Reminder: an important principle of effective classroom observation emphasizes the value of feedback not only on what you observe, but also on what the instructor might have done to improve the learning experience for students.
- 8. For observation in laboratories the observer should be in attendance for the laboratory introductory lecture (usually 10-15 minutes), and should remain for a further 10-15 minutes to observe the interaction of the lab demonstrator with the students.

Signed:				

Instructor: Evaluator:

RYACTIVITIES
Comments
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P UP
Comments

Signed:		
Signeu.		

Teaching Behaviours Evaluation

Name:	
Date:	Course:

1. Personal Traits	Outstanding	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Unsatisfactory	
a. Confidence/enthusiasm	5	4	3	2	1	
b. Voice (audible, tone, pace)	5	4	3	2	1	
c. Speaking skills, eye contact, and mannerisms	5	4	3	2	1	
Documentation/Comments						

Outstanding	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Unsatisfactory
5	4	3	2	1
5	4	3	2	1
5	4	3	2	1
5	4	3	2	1
5	4	3	2	1
5	4	3	2	1
	5 5 5 5 5	5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4	5 4 3 5 4 3 5 4 3 5 4 3 5 4 3 5 4 3	5 4 3 2 5 4 3 2 5 4 3 2 5 4 3 2 5 4 3 2 5 4 3 2

Unsatisfactory Outstanding **Above Average Below Average** 3. Planning Average a. Is it clear that there is a plan for 5 3 2 1 the class? b. Selects appropriate learning objectives 1 5 4 3

e. Appropriate use of examples	5	4	3	2	1
d. Provides an engaging and inclusive learning environment	5	4	3	2	1
c. Selects appropriate instructional techniques	5	4	3	2	1

Documentation/Comments

Outstanding	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Unsatisfactory
5	4	3	2	1
5	4	3	2	1
5	4	3	2	1
5	4	3	2	1
5	4	3	2	1
5	4	3	2	1
5	4	3	2	1
5	4	3	2	1
	5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4	5 4 3 5 4 3 5 4 3 5 4 3 5 4 3 5 4 3 5 4 3 5 4 3 5 4 3 5 4 3	5 4 3 2 5 4 3 2 5 4 3 2 5 4 3 2 5 4 3 2 5 4 3 2 5 4 3 2 5 4 3 2 5 4 3 2

Documentation/Comments

Other Observations/Comments		
Suggestions for Development		
 		
	Total:	(out of a possible 110)
	- • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Evaluator Si	gnature:	