Writing and Assessing Student Learning Outcomes to Improve Classroom and Program Effectiveness

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Webcasting logistics

- Questions during the presentation:
 - Email: jon.gordon@gatech.edu
- For copies of the handouts
 - www.cetl.gatech.edu/faculty/scholarship.htm
 - (scroll to bottom of page)

Workshop Activities

- Identify why we are here
- Demystify assessment
- Practice writing course learning outcomes
- Discuss classroom assessment tools and techniques
- Explain program assessment
- Link classroom and program assessment
- Collect your feedback

Planned Workshop Outcomes

By the end of this session, we expect you will have:

- Gained a clear understanding of the process and purpose of assessment
- Considered how assessment serves as a vehicle to address important questions regarding teaching and learning in your courses and programs in a systematic way
- Identified one or more links between course, program and institutional levels of assessment
- Obtained useful information about resources and tools available to aid in assessment projects at any level

What about your own goals for today? See handout 1

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Assessment is not about getting it right, it is about getting it better!

Assessment is the systematic collection, review, and use of information about educational programs undertaken for the purpose of improving student learning and development

-Ted Marchese

The assessment process is cyclic

- Create/revise learning outcomes
- Choose/revise teaching methods
- Choose/revise assessment tools

Create action plan Implement Report **Analyze**

Summarize results

Identify strengths,

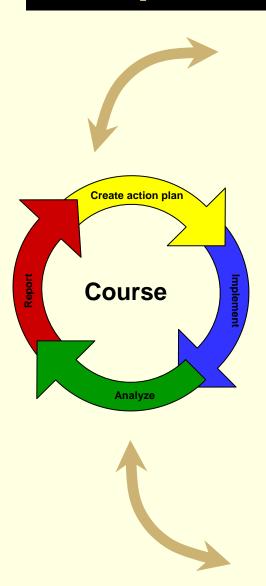
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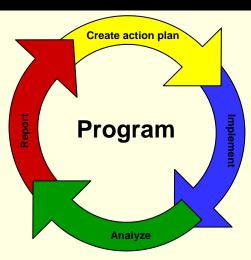
areas for improvement,

- Conduct learning activities
- Collect formal and informal data

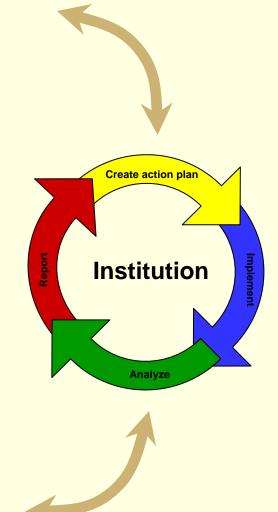
- Study data
- Identify important results

The assessment process occurs at multiple levels









Assessment involves dialogue

Student ↔ Instructor

Faculty ← School

Faculty ↔ Institute

Institute ↔ Stakeholders

Compare results intended with results achieved

Provide usable feedback for

- teaching effectiveness
- course and curriculum planning
- evidence of program accountability to stakeholders

Assessment and evaluation use similar methods but for very different purposes

Assessment -

The *process* of measuring and analyzing a performance *for* the purpose of *improving a future performance*

What we do for USG and SACS.

Evaluation –

The *process* of measuring a performance against a set of standards to determine the level at which the standards were met

What USG and SACS does to us!

Assessment/Evaluation Relationship

Assessment

- ongoing
- positive
- individualized
- valuable feedback

Both

- require criteria
- use measures
- evidence-driven

Evaluation

- closure
- judgmental
- applied against standards
- shows shortfalls

Classroom vs. Program Assessment

Classroom-level Assessment –

Used to facilitate improvement in teaching and learning

Program-level Assessment –

Used to facilitate improvement in curricula

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First steps in quality assessment – Writing measurable learning outcomes

Why do this?

- Clarifies expectations of students; what you expect them to be able to do, what they can expect to learn in your course
- Gives the instructor a set of reference points for student performance
 - Helps you step outside the content of your course and think about it in a larger context
 - Makes it easier to create tests and assignments to evaluate student performance

Quality measurable learning outcomes can be identified in several ways

Properties of measurable outcomes

- Have a clear purpose
- Use action words
- Describe meaningful learning
- Result in observable behaviors/products
- Represent high level learning
- Are easily understandable

Courses and programs should include several types of learning outcomes

Types of learning outcomes

- Competency
- Movement
- Accomplishment
- Experience
- Integrated Performance

common

less common

See handout 2

Working with example outcomes

How might you improve any or all of the following?

- Understand Newton's three laws of motion. (competency)
- Identify unknown bacteria using gram stain, biochemical, and other microbiological methods for identification. (competency)
- Appreciate the difference between various forms of graphical representation. (competency)

Working with example outcomes

Improved versions of the first and third outcome:

- Use Newton's three laws of motion to predict motion in three dimensions.
- Identify unknown bacteria using gram stain, biochemical, and other microbiological methods for identification. (competency)
- Given a set of data, construct a time series, scatterplot, or histogram to show relationships between quantities. (competency)

Bloom's Taxonomy provides helpful structure in writing learning outcomes

Levels of learning:

- Knowledge
- Comprehension
- Application
- Analysis
- Synthesis
- Evaluation

Action verbs

at each level

(McBeath)

Learning outcomes can be formulated in a systematic way

- Use action verbs
- Should be observable (either directly or indirectly inferred)
- Method
 - Inventory of course context
 - Rank most important items
 - Categorize by outcome type
 - Draft outcome statement
 - Revise using criteria for quality outcomes

Sharing example outcomes

What have you come up with?

How might we measure your outcomes?

Let's brainstorm a list of ideas

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Classroom Assessment

- Purpose: Improve degree to which classroom activities enable students to master knowledge, skills, and abilities acquired in a course
- Use of results: Confirm current teaching methods, identify areas for possible improvement
- Unit of analysis: Students within a single class

Why do classroom assessment?

- Improve teaching
- Improve learning
- Serve program needs
- Support grant activities
- Focus classroom activities on what is really important

Measuring your outcomes: Direct assessment methods

- Written exams
- Oral exams
- Performance assessments (CATs)
- Standardized tests
- Licensure exams
- Oral presentations

- Projects
- Demonstrations
- Case studies
- Simulations
- Portfolios
- Juried activities with outside panels
- CATs various

Measuring your outcomes: Indirect assessment methods

- Surveys
- Interviews
- Focus groups
- Employer satisfaction studies
- Advisory board feedback
- Job/grad school placement data
- CATs various

Measuring your outcomes: Some common CATS

- Background knowledge probe
- Focused listing
- Think-pair-share
- Minute Paper
- Directed Paraphrasing
- Documented Problem Solutions

See handout 3

BREAK TIME!

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Program Assessment

- Purpose: Improve degree to which students achieve overall knowledge, skills, and abilities expected in a degree program
- Results: Used to improve curriculum (e.g., course sequencing, particular areas of study), cocurricular offerings, teaching effectiveness, admissions criteria
- Unit of analysis: Degree program

Why have program outcomes?

- To build and sustain program excellence over time
- To give faculty feedback and the ability to make curriculum modifications based on measurable indicators, not anecdotes
- To inform and motivate students
- To communicate with stakeholders about what we do and how well we do it
- To meet external standards for accountability
- \$\$\$ (Grants!)

Program outcomes versus objectives: Terms can be confusing

- For example, ABET makes the following distinction:
 - **Program Objectives**: "...broad statements that describe the career and professional accomplishments that the program is preparing graduates to achieve."
 - **Program Outcomes**: "...statements that describe what students are expected to know and be able to do by the time of graduation. These relate to the skills, knowledge, and behaviors that students acquire in their matriculation through the program."
- Operational Objectives: Managerial goals for a program (e.g., The program will admit 10% more students next year, with 5% higher overall SAT scores.)

Program outcomes: What might they look like?

- Only most important broad student learning results desired from program
- Describe what is to be achieved
- State in terms of expected behaviors
- Measurable

Program Assessment

Program outcome examples:

- **BS Computing**: Graduates will be able to apply mathematical and computing theoretical concepts in solution of common computing applications, such as computing the order of an algorithm.
- **BS Aerospace Engineering**: Graduates will have the ability to analyze and design airfoils and wings, accounting for viscous and compressibility effects.

Program Assessment Methods

- Use triangulation, multiple methods.
- Remember: The same method may cover more than one outcome.
- Consider the reliability, validity, and quality of methods. Will we be willing to trust the results?

Use of assessment methods is similar to use of classroom assessment techniques

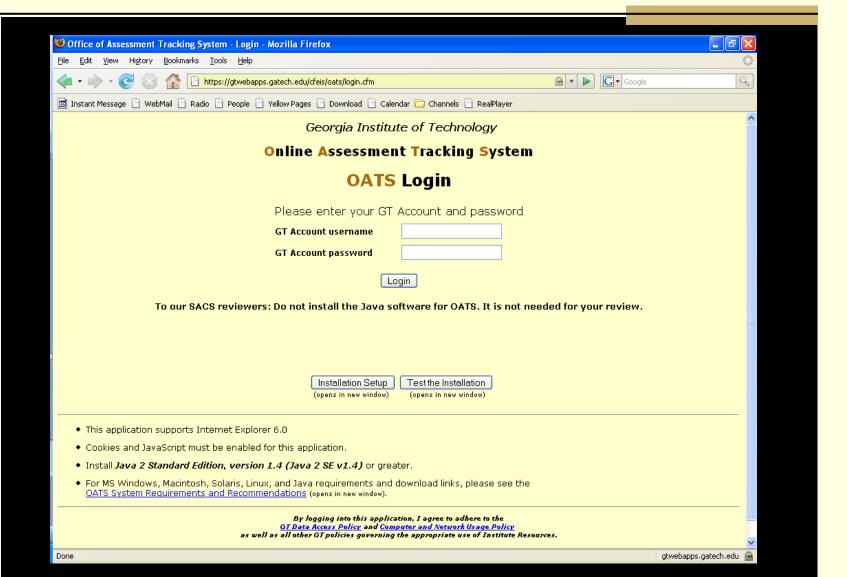
- Seeding questions into quizzes and exams
- Collecting samples of student work in a portfolio
- Use of grading rubrics for student work
- Surveys and focus groups of students
- CIRP, NSSE, Exit Surveys, Alumni Surveys
- Other examples?

Share the results of what you do with the rest of the campus community

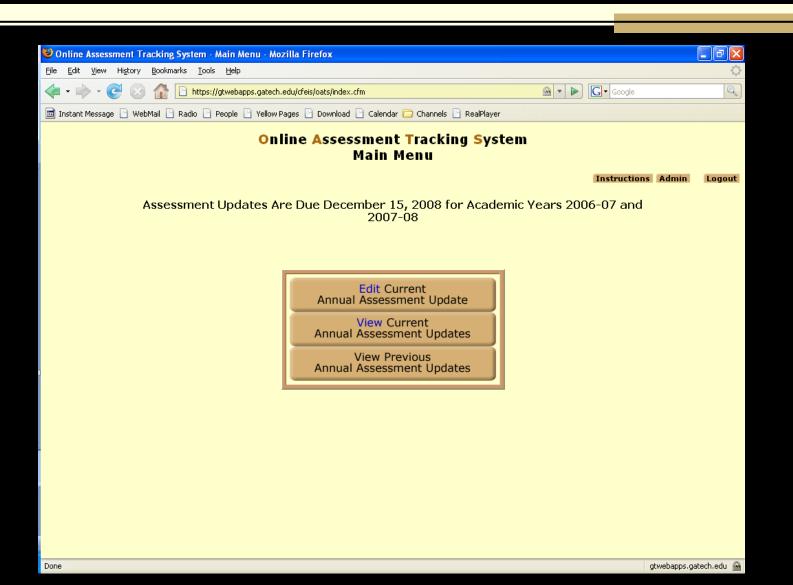
- Specify mechanism for timely dissemination of results to faculty, such as an annual retreat, curriculum committee meetings, etc.
- Provide venue for critical reflection:
 - How do we know we're accomplishing our mission?
 - What evidence would help us determine?
 - How might we demonstrate how we add value?
 - How might we use information to advance our agenda?

OATS-

Online Assessment Tracking System

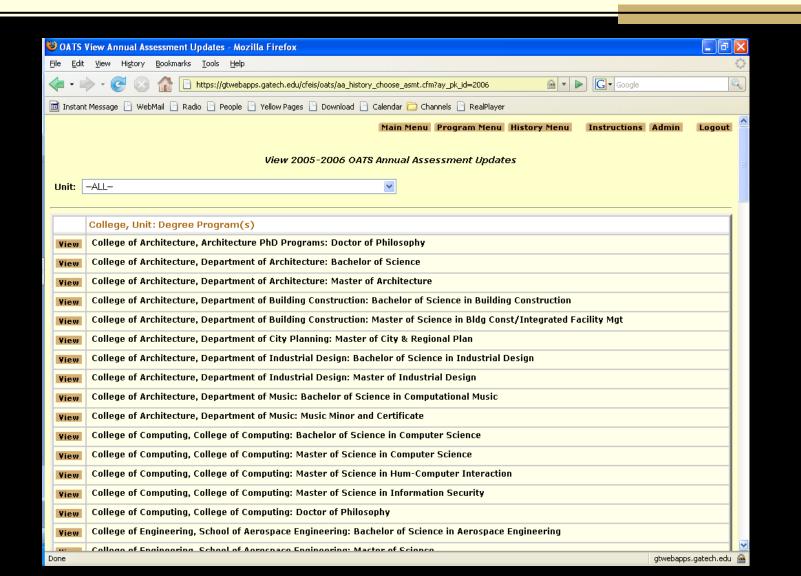


OATS—Online Assessment Tracking System

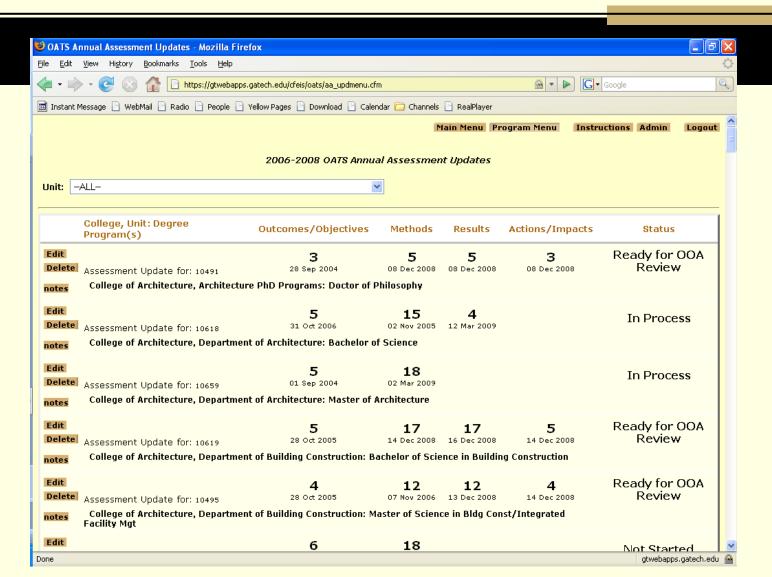


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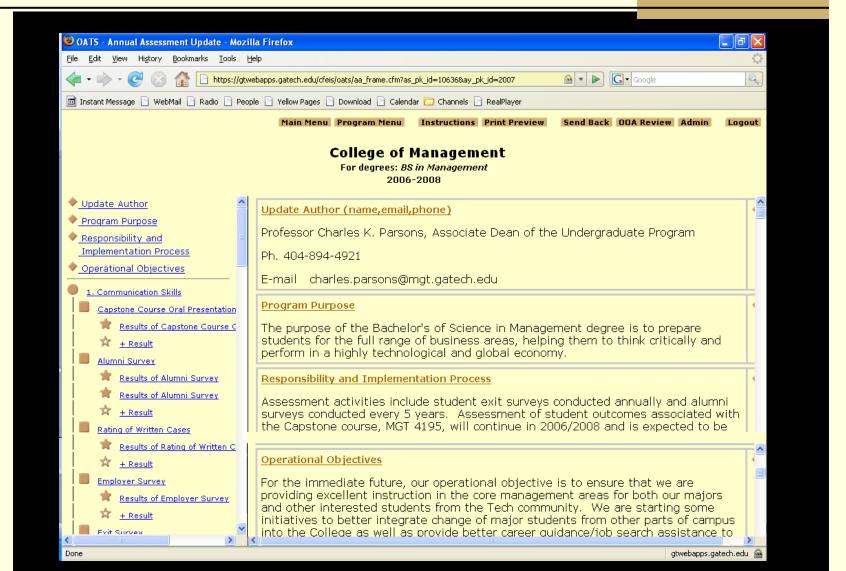


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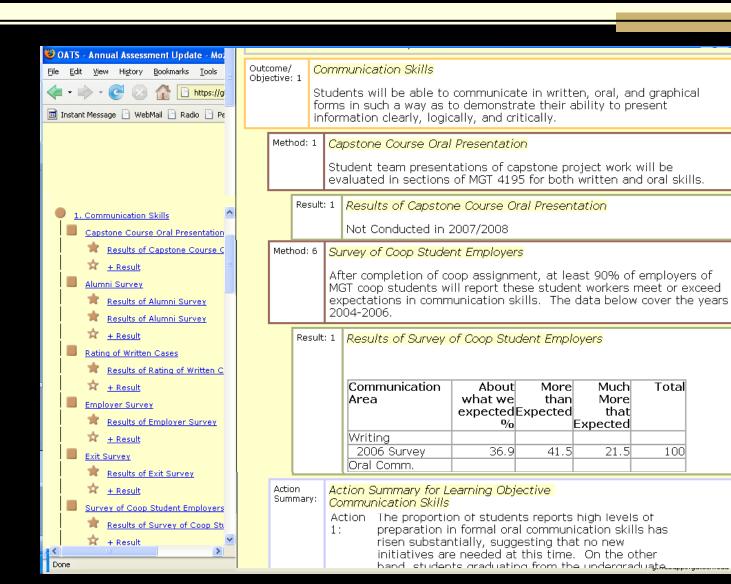
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Using classroom assessment data for program assessment: some considerations

- Unit of analysis: From course to program
- Agreement on outcomes, measures, criteria for success
- Requires coordination across instructors and courses
- Scoring involves more than one faculty member

Using classroom assessment techniques in program assessment has distinct advantages

- Authentic: Students are already being assessed as part of the course
- Flexible: Many different types of assessment can be used
- Transparent: Criteria for success clear to both students, faculty, and outside constituencies
- Other advantages?

Activity

- Given outcomes for your program:
 - Can you find linkages between your course and other courses (or program to other programs)?
 - Can you find linkages between your course and your program (or programs and campus strategic goals)?
 - How might your specific assessment activities inform your program or campus strategic goals?
 - How might you leverage assessment activities in the future to simultaneously serve courses, programs, and other institutional priorities?

See handout 4

Teaching and Learning Resources

- www.cetl.gatech.edu
- Western Washington University
 - http://pandora.cii.wwu.edu/cii/resources/
- League for Innovation in Community Colleges
 - http://www.league.org/index.cfm
- STEM education at University of Wisconsin
 - http://www.cirtl.net/
- Tomorrow's Professor
 - http://ctl.stanford.edu/Tomprof/index.shtml
- The Teaching Professor (subscription)
 - http://www.teachingprofessor.com/

Program Assessment Resources

- www.assessment.gatech.edu
- NC State University: Internet Resources for Higher Education Outcomes Assessment
 - http://www2.acs.ncsu.edu/upa/assmt/resource.htm
- Gen. Education Assessment Example at USC
 - http://ipr.sc.edu/effectiveness/assessment/criteria
- Assessment in Higher Education Listserv
 - http://lsv.uky.edu/archives/assess.html
- Eastern Illinois State Program Outcomes:
 - http://www.eiu.edu/~assess/cahdap.php

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Thank You!!!

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