OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

Trends Analyses & Discussion Lock Haven University Days January 14, 2015

OAC General Education Trends

Thoughtful			
Gen. Ed. Outcome	Competency		
1.a Thoughtful	Oral Communication		
1.a Thoughtful	Written Communication		
1.b Thoughtful	Critical thinking		
1.c Thoughtful	Information Literacy		
1.d Thoughtful	Mathematics		
1.e Thoughtful	Multicultural		

AY2013-14 AY2011-12 AY2012-13 AY2013-14 3-Year Summary

258 (5%)

463(9%)

435 (9%)

358 (8%)

910 (18%)

511 (10%)

* Total represents data based on use of competency specific rubric (i.e. writing emphasis and critical thinking)

For a 95% confidence level (p \leq .05) and a confidence interval of + or – 5, you need a sample size of 356 for a

203 (4%)

735 (15%)

552 (11%)

201 (4%)

677 (14%)

94 (2%)

241 (5%)

349 (7%)

301 (6%)

137 (3%)

709 (15%)

25 (<1%)

702 (4%)

1,547 (10%)

1,288 (8%)

696 (4%)

2,296 (14%)

630 (4%)

Trend Analyses: General Education Outcomes Sample Sizes 2011-12, AY2012-13 &

Gen Ed: 1.a Thoughtful Written

Thoughtful

Thoughtful

Thoughtful

Thoughtful

population of 5,000 (assuming random sampling).

FA 2011 Undergraduate: 5029 FA 2012 Undergraduate: 4969 FA 2013 Undergraduate: 4855

Gen Ed: 1.b

Gen Ed: 1.c

Gen Ed: 1.d

Gen Ed: 1.e

Oral

Communication

Communication

Critical Thinking

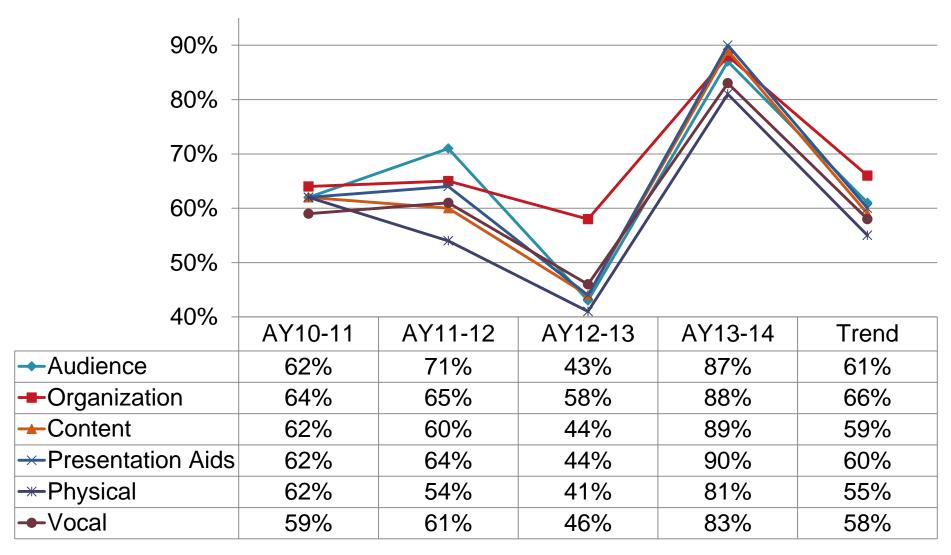
Information

Mathematics

Multicultural

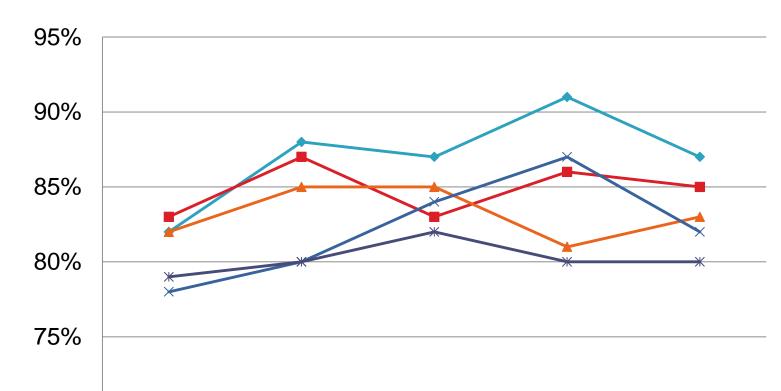
Literacy

1.a Oral Communication*



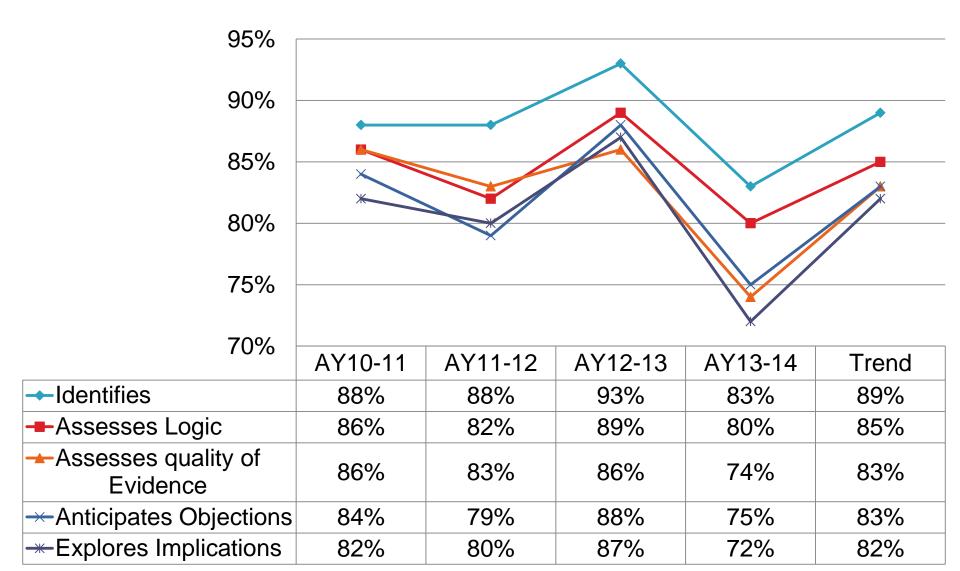
^{*} Percentage of students scoring competent(3) or outstanding(4).

1.a Written Communication

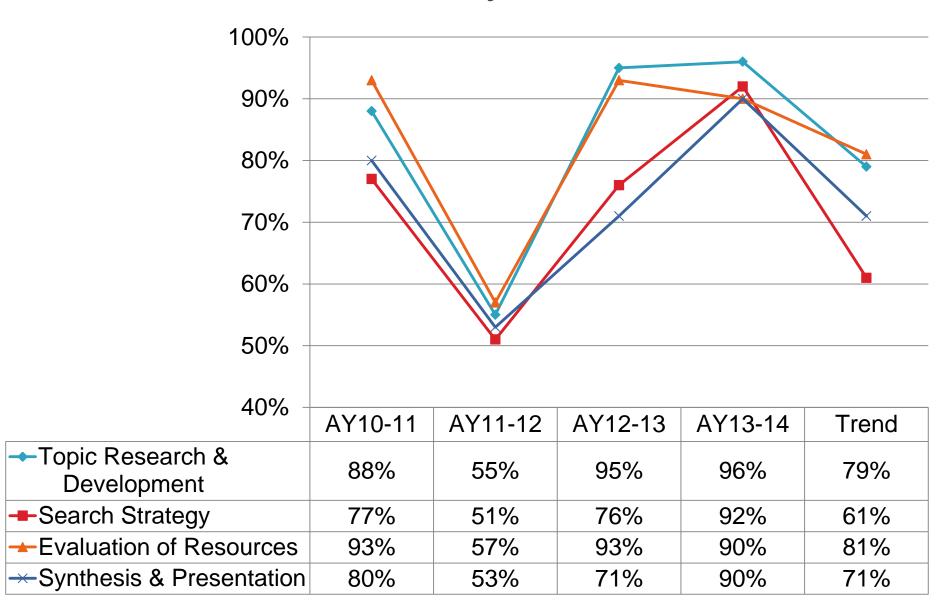


70%					
7070	AY10-11	AY11-12	AY12-13	AY13-14	Trend
→ Topic	82%	88%	87%	91%	87%
-Purpose & Evidence	83%	87%	83%	86%	85%
→ Logic & Organization	82%	85%	85%	81%	83%
- —Style	78%	80%	84%	87%	82%
Mechanics	79%	80%	82%	80%	80%

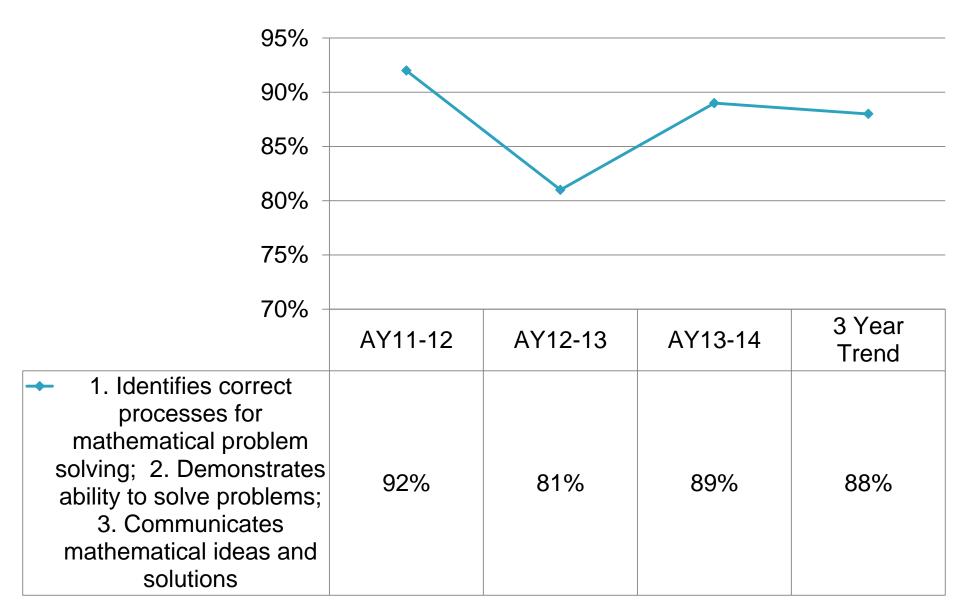
1.b Critical Thinking



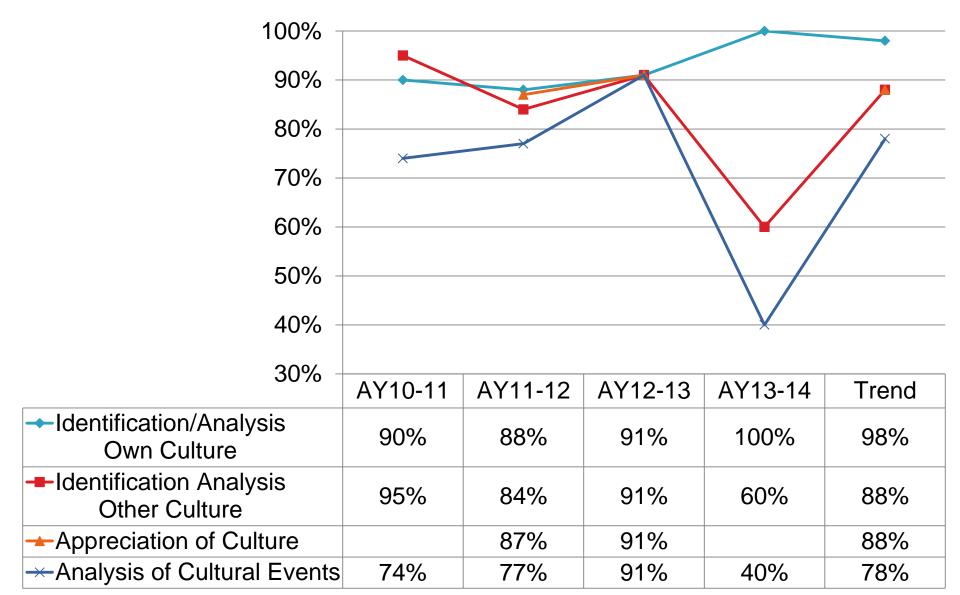
1.c Information Literacy



1.d Mathematics



1.e Multicultural



OAC General Education Trends

Knowledgeable & Responsible

Gen. Ed. Outcome Competency

2.a Knowledgeable Humanities

2.b. Knowledgeable Natural Sciences

2.c Knowledgeable Social Sciences

3.a Responsible Wellness

3.e.Responsible External Experience

Trend Analyses: General Education Outcomes Sample Sizes 2011-12, AY2012-13 & AY2013-14 AY2011-12 AY12-13 AY13-14 3-Year

			AY2011-12	AY12-13	AY13-14	3-Year Summary
Gen Ed: 2.a	Knowledgeable	Humanities	357 (7%)	130 (3%)	172 (4%)	759 (5%)

203 (4%)

312 (6%)

910 (18%)

286 (6%)

186 (4%)

For a 95% confidence level (p \leq .05) and a confidence interval of + or -5, you need a sample size of 356 for a

474 (10%)

801 (16%)

277 (6%)

185 (4%)

379 (8%)

611 (13%)

550 (11%)

464 (10%)

256 (5%)

77 (2%)

1,288 (8%)

1,252 (8%)

2,175 (14%)

819 (5%)

448 (3%)

Gen Ed: 2.b

Gen Ed. 2.c.

Gen Ed. 3.a

Gen Ed. 3.e

Knowledgeable

Knowledgeable

Responsible

Responsible

population of 5,000 (assuming random sampling).

FA 2011 Undergraduate: 5029 FA 2012 Undergraduate: 4969 FA 2013 Undergraduate: 4855 Natural

Sciences**

Wellness

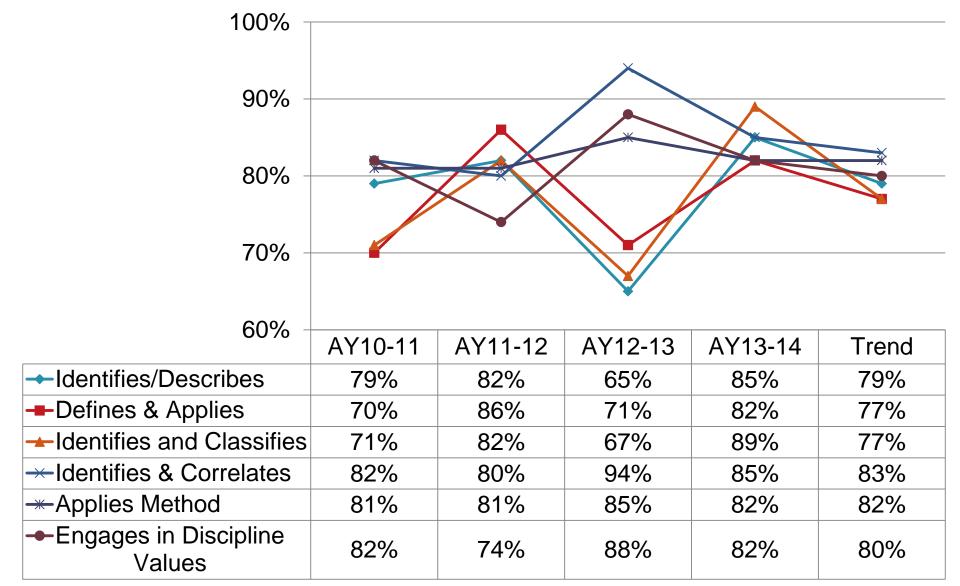
External

** Sample Size indicated; 1) Lecture Concepts; and 2) Scientific Method

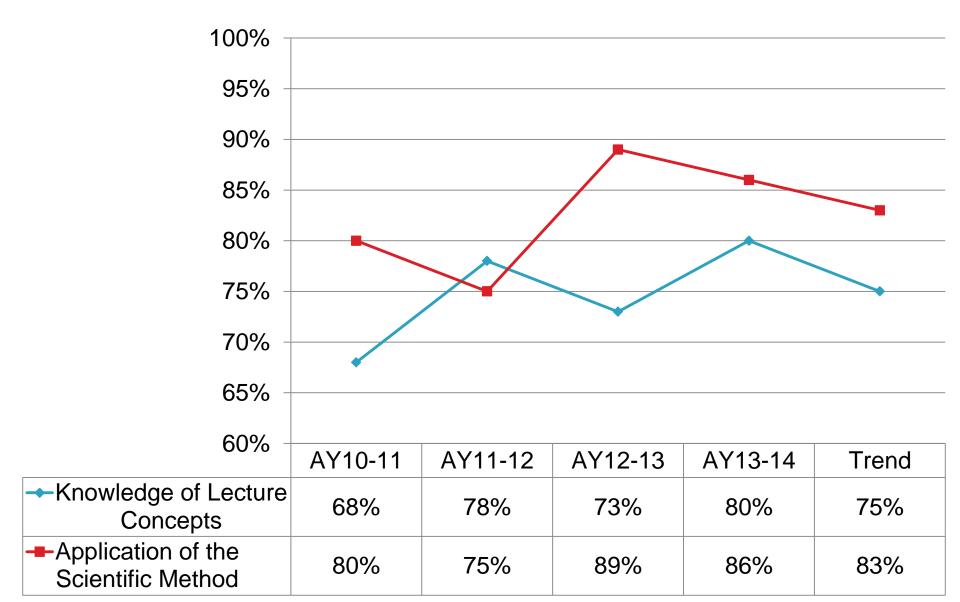
Experience

Social Sciences

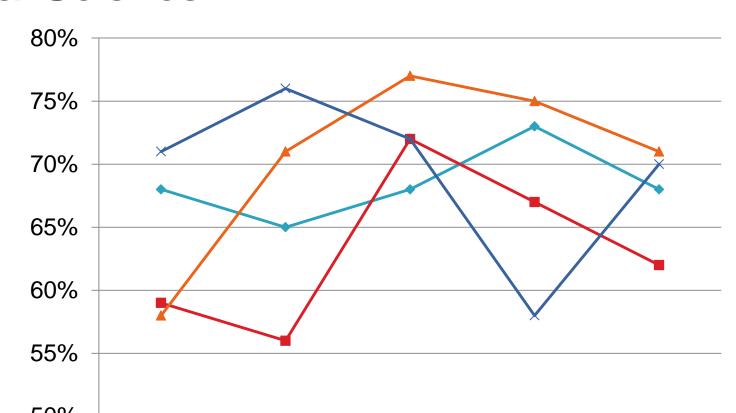
2.a Humanities



2.b Natural Sciences

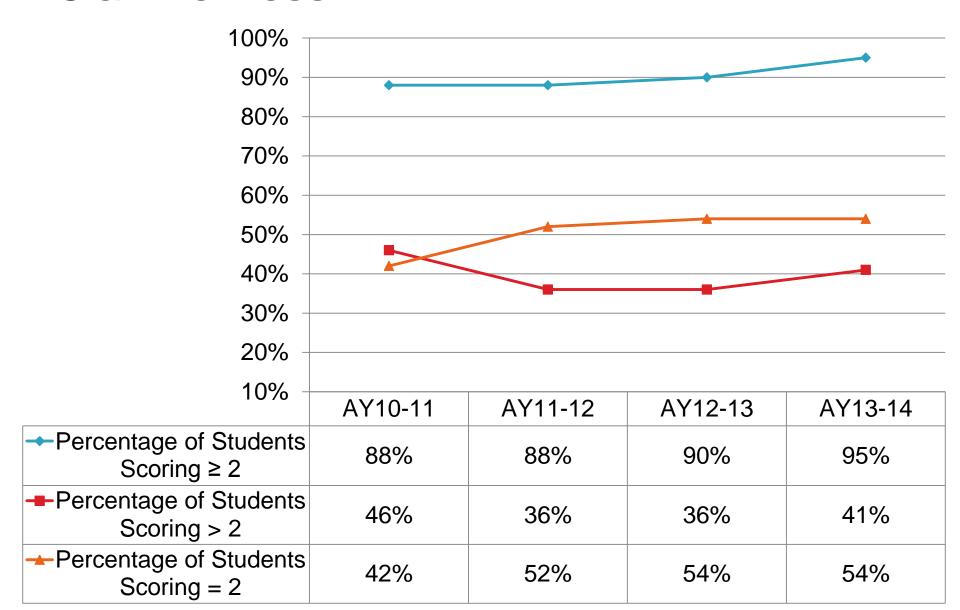


2.c Social Science

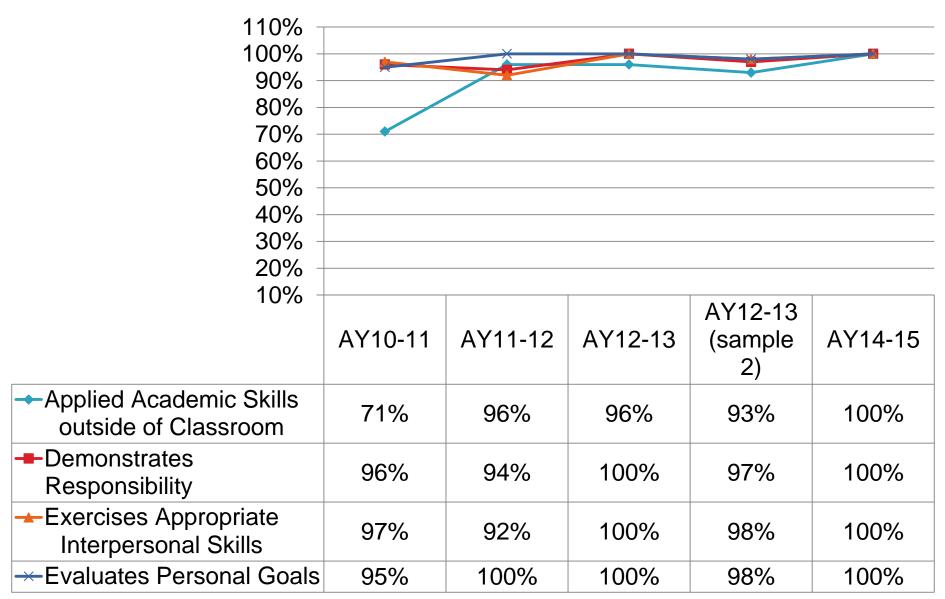


50% =					
50% -	AY10-11	AY11-12	AY12-13	AY13-14	Trend
→ Knowledge of Vocabulay	68%	65%	68%	73%	68%
Knowledge of Advance Concepts	59%	56%	72%	67%	62%
→Application of Theory	58%	71%	77%	75%	71%
Application of Method	71%	76%	72%	58%	70%

3.a. Wellness



3.e. External Experience



CURRICULUM MAPPING

A GRAPHICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A PROGRAM'S COURSE REQUIREMENTS AND STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES

STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES

IMPORVEMENT PLAN

CURRICULUM MAP

ASSESSMENT RESULTS

COLLECTING EVIDENCE

General Education Competencies

- Written Communication
- Information Literacy
- Oral Communication
- Critical Thinking
- Mathematical and Computational Thinking
- Natural Sciences Inquiry
- Historical, Behavioral and Social Science Inquiry
- Philosophical, Literary, and Aesthetic Inquiry
- Global Awareness and Citizenship
- Ethics
- Wellness
- Experiential Learning

ASSESSMENT'S NEGLECTED SECOND STEP

Matching Program Goals and General Education Student Leaning Outcomes to Curricular Activities

The Basic Curriculum Map: From Intro. To Mastery

Course Requirement	SLO 1	SLO 2	SLO 3	SLO 4
CRS 101	l	l		I
CRS 202	R		l	
CRS 301		R	R	R
CRS 480		М	M	
CRS 490	M	М	M	М

I = Introduced; R = Reinforces or Practices; M = Mastery (Summative)

Curriculum Map

Requirements/ Courses	SLO: Theory	SLO: Research Methods	SLO: Critical Thinking	SLO: Information Literacy	SLO: Commu Written	nication Oral
CRS 101						
CRS 201				I		
CRS 224	_			I		_
CRS 300				1		_
CRS 340	I		I	I	М	I
CRS 350			R	R		R
CRS 380	R			R		R
CRS 410		М	R	R		R
CRS 420	М		M	M		М
CRS 460	М					

I = Introduce; R= Reinforce/Practice; M=Master; A=Assess

Curriculum Mapping Exercise

- Which courses contribute to General Education Competencies (SLO)?
- Which courses contribute to program level student learning outcomes?
- Can you identify courses (opportunities) for students where:
 - General education competencies/Program SLO's are introduced?
 - General education competencies/Program SLO's are reinforced?
 - General education competencies/Program SLO's are mastered?
- Do students have enough learning opportunities to master each of the competencies?

Curricular Alignment

"Curricular should be designed to ensure that every student, regardless of the particular choices he or she makes in choosing a course of study, has ample opportunity to achieve every key institutional and programing learning goal." Suskie, (2009)

EVIDENCE OF STUDENT LEARNING

Direct Evidence

Direct and Indirect Evident of Student Learning

 Direct evidence of student learning is tangible, visible, self-explanatory, and compelling evidence of exactly what students have and have not learned.

 Indirect evidence consists of proxy signs that students are probably learning. Indirect evidence is less clear and less convincing that direct evidence.

Types of Direct Assessments

Traditional Assessments

 Traditional assessments are the kind of tests we are familiar with to include; multiple choice, essay tests and oral examinations. Traditional assessments are conducted in controlled and timed settings.

Performance Assessments

Performance assessments
 ask students to demonstrate
 their skills rather than relate
 what they have learned
 (think experiential learning &
 critical thinking).
 Performance assessments
 are increasingly popular
 because they merge
 learning and assessment.

Types of Direct Assessments

Embedded Assessments

 Embedded assessments are program, general education or institutional assessments embedded in the course work (think HBSS or PLA). Embedded assessment for general education might be examined in general education courses while embedded assessments for program outcomes would involve only a few (selected) courses.

Add-On Assessment

 Add on assessments occur beyond the course requirements. Students might assemble a portfolio, take a published test or participate in a survey or focus group as an add on assessment.

The Basic Curriculum Map: From Intro. To Mastery

Course Requirement	SLO 1	SLO 2	SLO 3	SLO 4
CRS 101	l	l		I
CRS 202	R		l	
CRS 301		R	R	R
CRS 480		М	M	
CRS 490	M	М	M	М

I = Introduced; R = Reinforces or Practices; M = Mastery (Summative)

The Basic Curriculum Map: Traditional, Performance and Embedded Assessments

Course Requirement	SLO 1	SLO 2	SLO 3	SLO 4
CRS 101	Exam Questions (E)	Class Project (P)		Class Assignment (T)
CRS 202	Exam Questions (T)		Reflective Paper (T)	
CRS 301		Term Paper (T)	Reflective Paper (T)	Class Assignments (T)
CRS 480		Annotated Bibliography (T)		
CRS 490	Comprehensive Exam (T)	Research Paper (P)	Term Paper (T)	Class Presentation (P)

T = Traditional; P = Performance or Practices; E = Embedded

Direct Assessment Exercise

- What kinds of assessment do you perform in your courses?
 - Traditional Assessments, Performance Assessments, Embedded Assessments (explain)
- Based on your experience:
 - What are some advantages of the different assessment types?
 - What are some of the disadvantages?
- How might direct assessments differ depending on whether you are introducing, reinforcing or demonstrating mastery of the competency or learning outcome?
- Are direct assessment distributed (evenly) throughout the curriculum (in your department or discipline)?

CLOSING REMARKS

The OAC will be providing training on the new general education rubrics during Fall 2015 University Days!