

Trends and Futures in Continuous Improvement

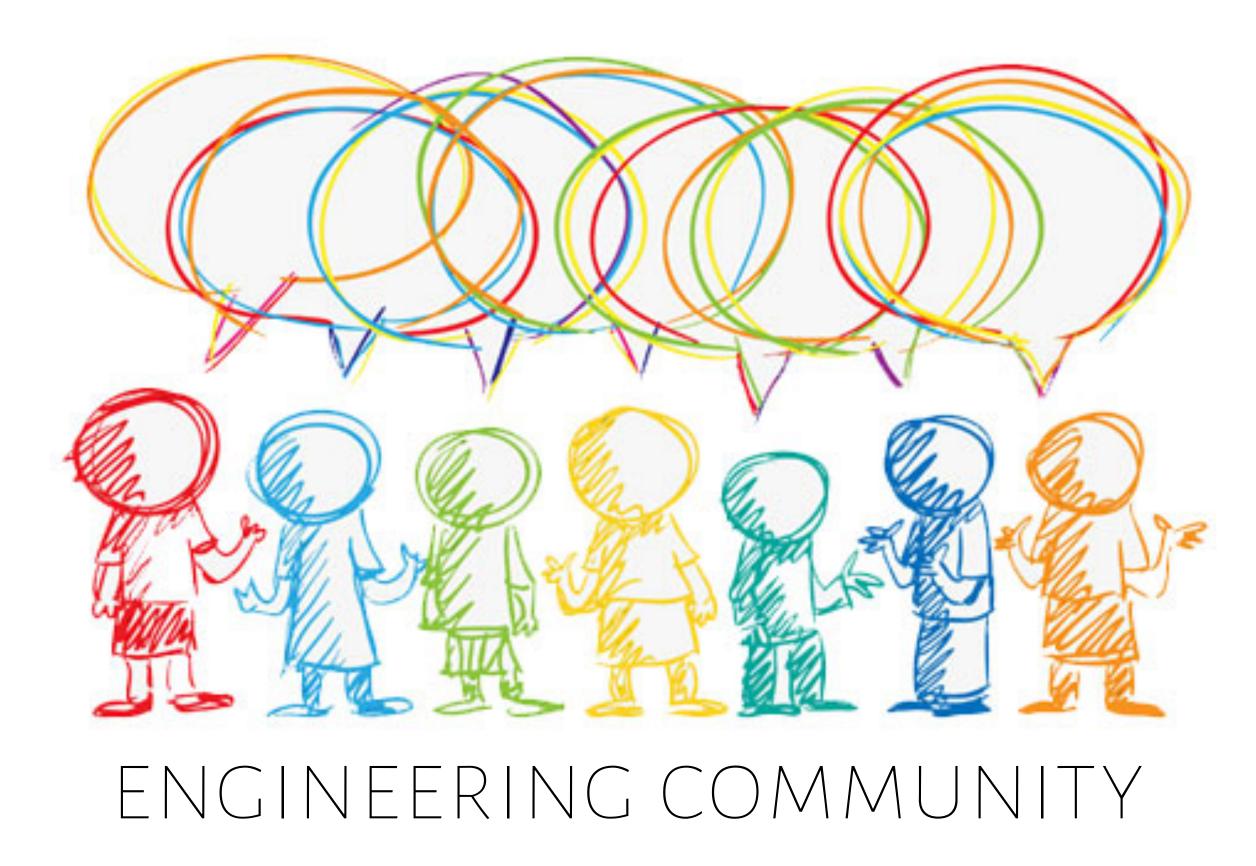
Jake Kaupp



GACIP West Summit, June 15, 2018

2017-2018 has seen a lot of CMAMA





Comfortable with outcomes, mapping & assessment

Solved the initial problem of collecting data

Understand that a good process is a long-term goal

Realize that the "old" accreditation narrative is flawed

Follow a self-determined model for continuing support of GA & Cl processes

looking for guidance in making decisions
using data

alignment of assessments impacts reliability & validity of data

interested in approaches
to visualize
assessment data

managing processes
and supporting people
during change

is moving to focus more on

PROCESS

and less on



2 Mapping
the Curriculum

3 Collecting the Data

1 Defining
Program Objectives and Indicators

4 Analysing and Interpreting the Data

6 Managing and Implementing Change

5 Improving
Curriculum and Processes

National Institute for Learning Outcomes Assessment Making Learning Outcomes Usable & Transparent

WABASH NATIONAL STUDY OF Liberal Arts Education

We have learned that **measuring student learning** is by far **the easiest step** in the assessment process.

The real challenge begins in faculty,

staff, administrators, and students at institutions **USING**

the evidence to improve student learning.

It is incredibly difficult to translate assessment evidence into improvements in student learning It is far less risky and complicated to analyze data than it is to act

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- 1. Changing our definition of using data
- 2. Aligned, Authentic Assessment
- 3. Visualizing Assessment Data
- 4. Supporting Meaningful Change



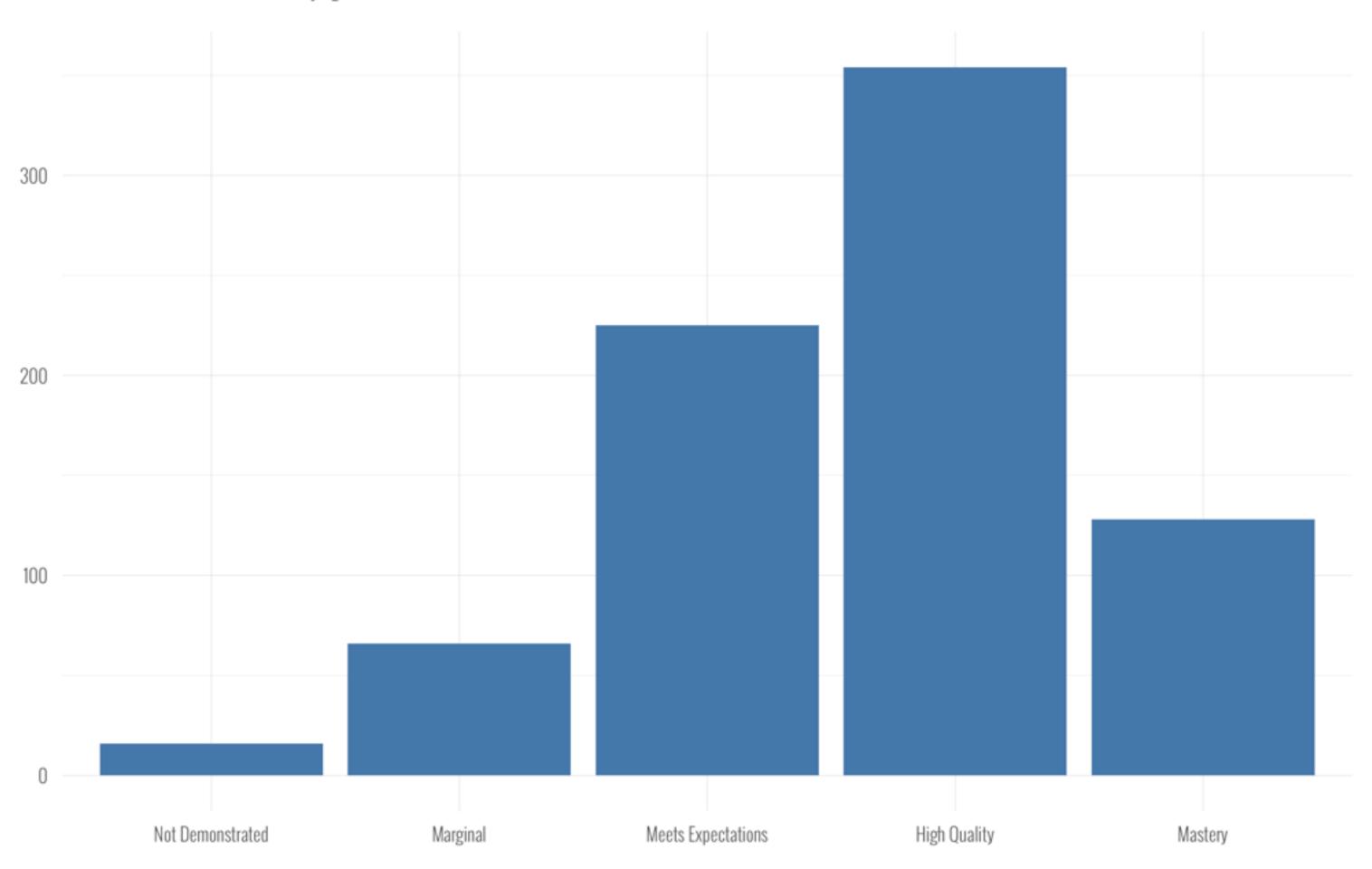




1. Changing our definition of using data

Histogram/Bar Chart of Student Performance

Number of students by performance level



Broadening Thinking about influence of data

"... a narrow conception of what constitutes **use** contributes to the conclusion that assessment results typically do not lead to improved educational practices and student learning.

If definitions of use are too narrowly defined, some assessment efforts may be considered failures when those efforts actually may have been very transformative but in unexpected or slowly evolving ways."

Jonson, J. L., Guetterman, T., & Thompson Jr, R. J. (2014). An integrated model of influence: Use of assessment data in higher education. *Research & Practice in Assessment*, 9.

change our definition from

using data

to characterizing the

influence of data

Table 1

Heuristic Model of Influence: Dimensions, Subtypes, and Definitions

Dimension	Subtype	Definition
Sources of	Findings-based	Based on student learning evidence
Influence	Process-based	Based on evidence about the process of assessment rather than on learning evidence including consideration of methodology or data (e.g., measurement issues, sample size).
Effects of Influence	Instrumental	Involves a direct action or a decision and commitment to take educational practice or policy actions.
	Conceptual/Cognitive	Involves new understandings, ways of thinking, or processing information that may lead to considering action but lacks the actual commitment to act.
	Affect	Involves participant's disposition, emotions, or tendency regarding assessment process or assessment evidence
	Affirmation	Involves a confirmation of the appropriateness or effectiveness of an existing practice, policy, or understanding.
Results of Influence	Improved student learning	Results in evidence of improved student learning.
	Personal transformation	Results in a personal transformation of stakeholders (e.g., feeling empowered and motivated, changes of beliefs).
	Communities of practice	Results in building new or strengthening existing communities of practice.
	Symbolic/Political	Results in generating or sustaining support for policies or practices.
Time of	Immediate	Occurs concurrent with the assessment process.
Influence	End of Cycle	Occurs surrounding the conclusion of an assessment cycle (e.g., end of term)
	Long-term	Occurs in the future or extends beyond the assessment cycle.

Note: The model definitions provided an existing code set for qualitative analysis of programmatic reports.

2. Aligned, Authentic Assessment

Trusting Data

VALIDITY: ON THE MEANINGFUL INTERPRETATION OF ASSESSMENT DATA

RELIABILITY: ON THE REPRODUCIBILITY OF ASSESSMENT DATA

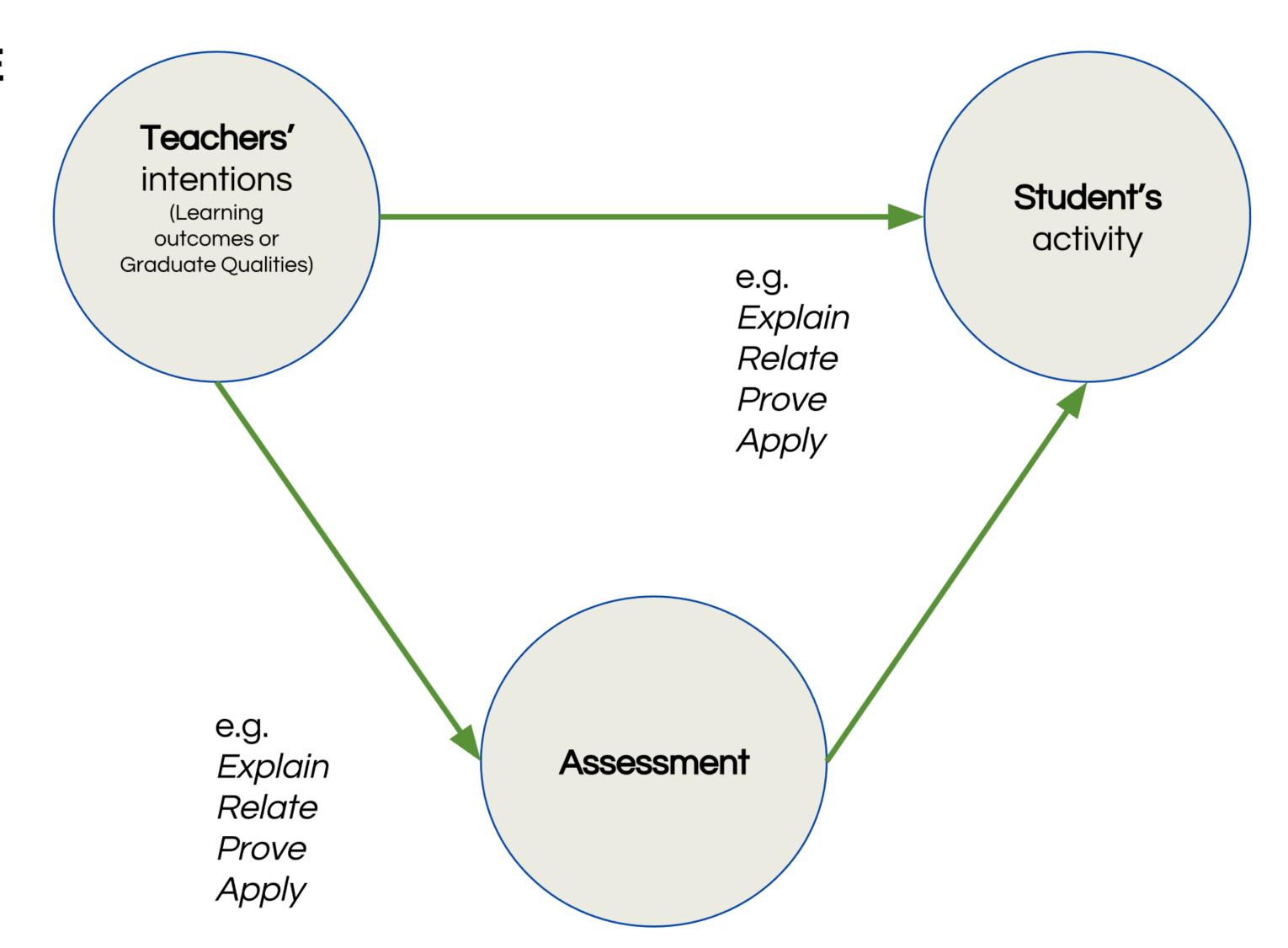
https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-2923.2003.01594.x

https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2929.2004.01932.x



ALIGNED COURSE

e.g. Explain Relate Prove Apply



Valid is it authentic?

Reliable is there training/calibration?

Accurate are performance levels reflective?

Precise are performance levels distinct?

Aligned does it reflect outcomes and learning activities?

3. Visualizing Assessment Data

Assessment data has **legs only if the evidence collected rises out of extended conversations** across constituencies about:

- (a) what **people hunger to know** about their teaching and learning environments, and
- (b) how the assessment evidence speaks to those questions.

— KEY THEMES —

SHOW THE DATA

FACILITATE COMPARISON

Avoid unnecessary or superfluous elements

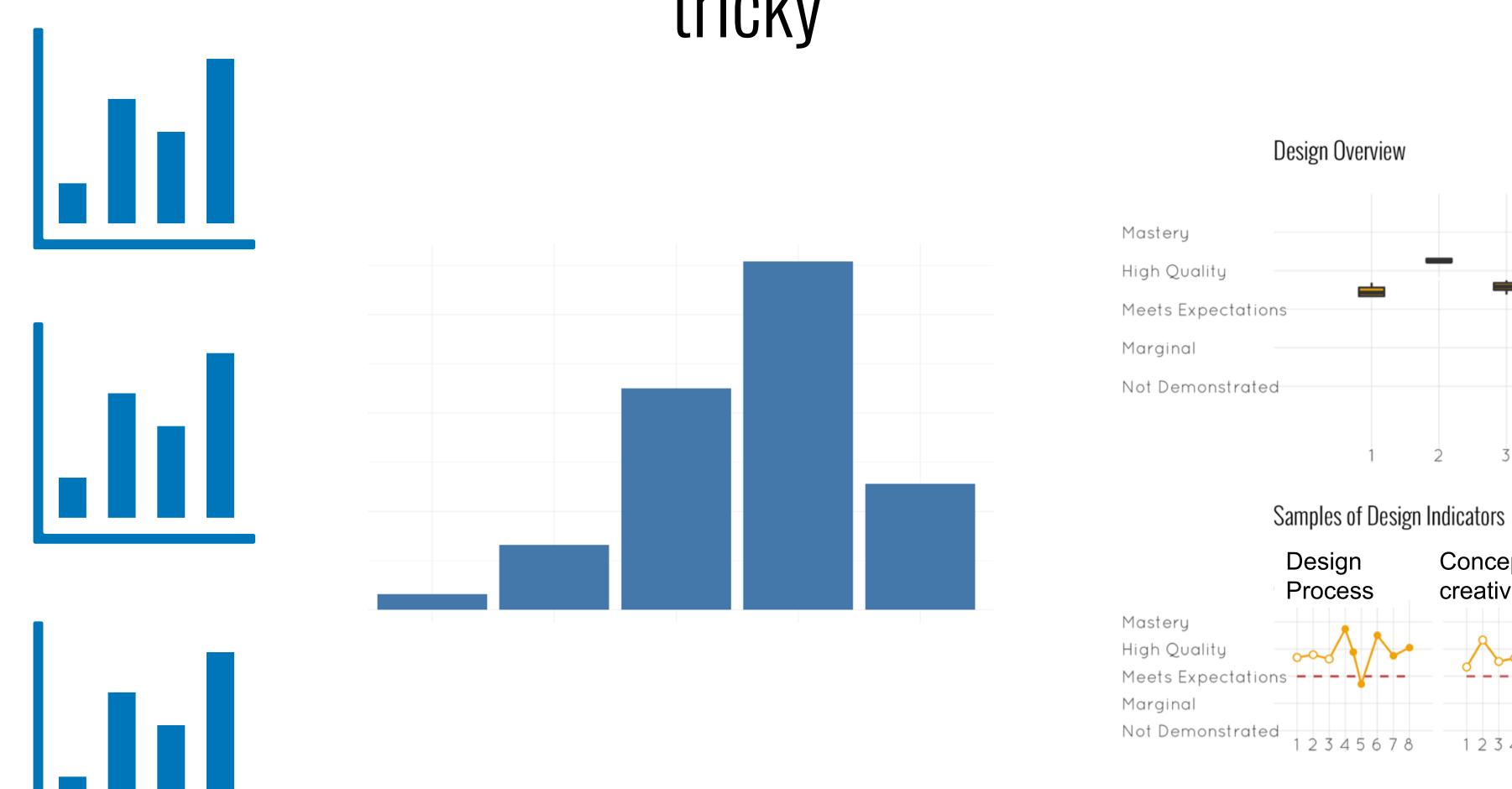
Provide Context

HAVE A narrative

-GOLDEN RULE-

What's your point

Aggregation is tricky





Semester

Strive to show distributions or uncertainty



http://shiny.engineering.queensu.ca/easel/



Instructions (III

Easel 🎤

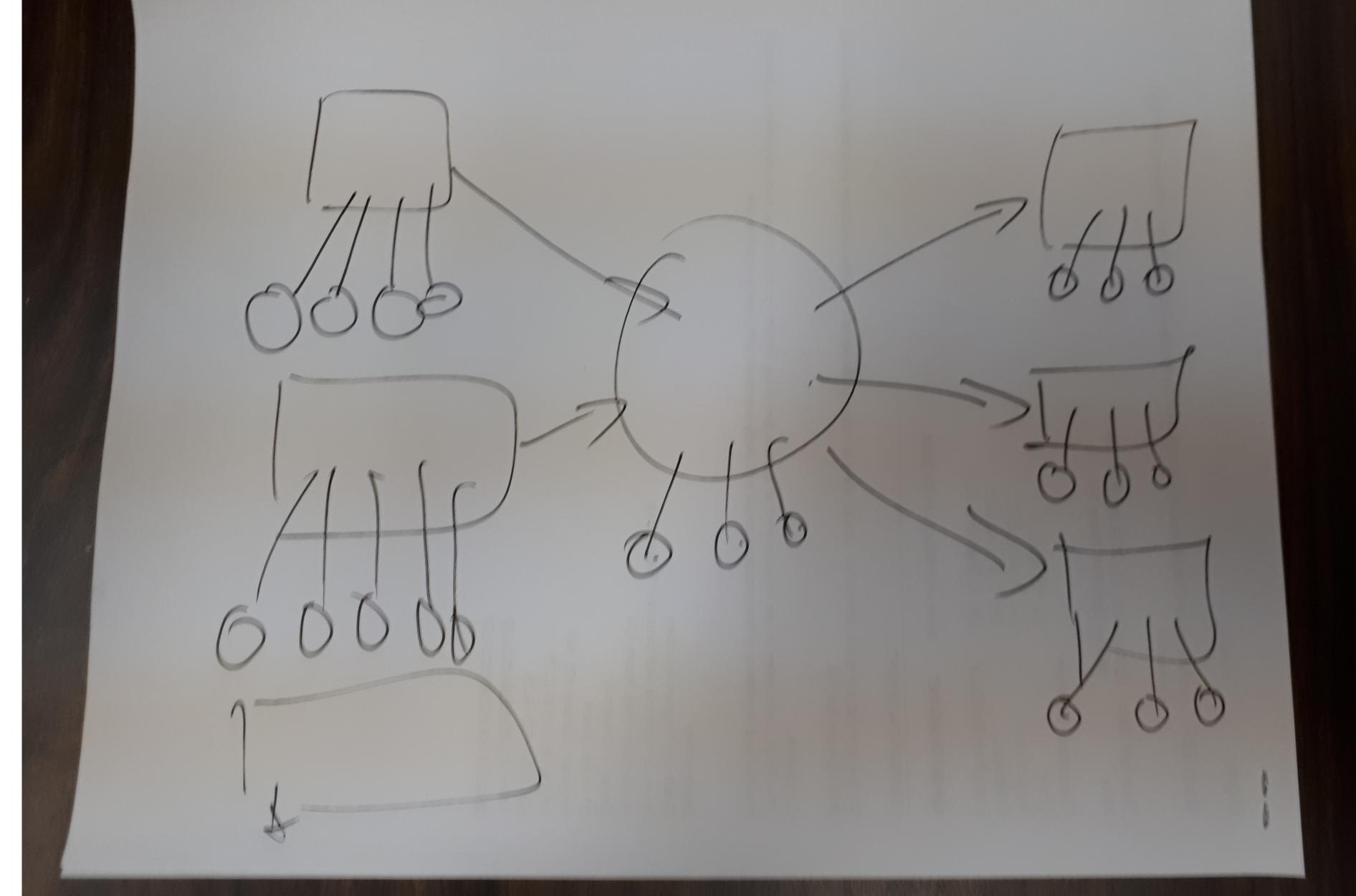
Selection Process

About Easel

Data visualization can be a powerful tool for analyzing and communicating data. However, the overwhelming diversity of options for visualization make it difficult to know how to most effectively visualize data given a specific task. Easel, a visualization recommendation system, was built in response to this problem, specifically for university educators and education support staff looking to improve their visualization techniques of educational data. Its purpose is two-fold:

- Guide a user towards well-formed questions regarding your educational data.
- Provide recommendations for visualizations that will help answer those questions.

The recommended visualizations were created using a design processes and principles outlined in visualization literature, largely from Munzer's Visualization Analysis and Design. We repurposed a visualization selection methodology for the context of education, which can be found by clicking the Selection Process option above along with examples of its usage.



4. Supporting Meaningful Change

delve into your

Culture

to understand and build your

value proposition

Culture EATS STRATEGY FOR BREAKFAST

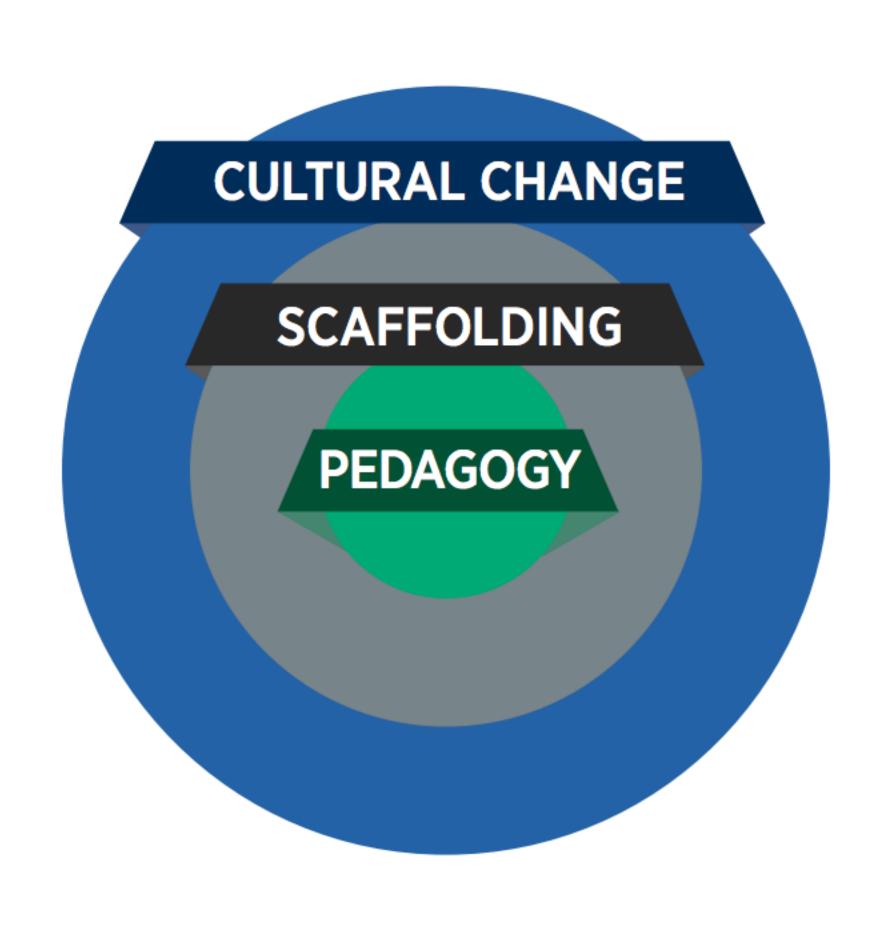
- PETER DRUCKER -





Reframing Accreditation

Learn From Others



FRAMEWORK

FOR SYSTEMIC CHANGE IN UNDERGRADUATE STEM TEACHING AND LEARNING

http://bit.ly/2Aiy4CB

Scale appropriately

Institutions will take at least three to four years to make sense of and act on assessment evidence on one or two learning outcomes. Yet we suspect this plan is overly ambitious.

Blaich & Wise

Cultivate Leadership

change literate & implementation sawy

do

something

that

mattes



