

Continuous Improvement Reports 2021-22

Academic Programs

Development and Completion Guidelines

Continuous improvement is a systematic and ongoing process of gathering and interpreting information, then using the results to enhance the work of the program. It is a process designed to answer the question: Are the efforts put forth by the program producing the desired results? The process ultimately establishes direction for improving quality, satisfaction, efficiency, and effectiveness of the program.

Institutions of higher education undertake continuous improvement efforts often in response to external drivers, however, more importantly, should be the internal drive for constant enhancement. To this end, the commitment to the continuous improvement process must have longevity and be strategic in nature.

The program may select one or more persons to lead the assessment effort, however, it is critical for all faculty to be actively involved in designing, implementing, and analyzing the continuous improvement process. Faculty participation and ownership is essential for the long-term success of continuous improvement efforts.

A *Continuous Improvement Plan* is developed with an understanding of the data/results gathered during the previous assessment cycle. What did the data/results reveal? How will these data be used to create an Action Plan for the subsequent year? A *Continuous Improvement Plan* addresses the following sections of the continuous improvement template: (1) Mission, (2) Outcomes, (3) Alignments, (5) Activities, (6) Assessment Methods, and (7) Targets. The Plan is usually developed prior to the beginning of the academic year and often in conjunction with the writing of the previous year's *Continuous Improvement Report*.

A *Continuous Improvement Report* summarizes the year's assessment efforts. The following sections of the continuous improvement template are addressed in the *Continuous Improvement Report*, assuming a *Continuous Improvement Plan* was previously developed: (4) Summary Statement of Assessment-based Accomplishment and Improvements, (5) Activities – review the activities and adjust, if necessary, to accurately reflect the year's work, (8) Assessment Results and Discussion, (9) Documentation, and (10) Continuous Improvement Action Plan. Section 11 (Language, Grammar, and Formatting) should be considered in the completion of the *Continuous Improvement Plan/Report*.

The following sections provide descriptions and suggestions for each component of a *Continuous Improvement Plan/Report*.

1. Mission

-Why does the program exist?

The mission is a concise statement that describes the program's purpose and primary functions, identifies who the program serves, and states how the program contributes to the development of

its students (i.e., who the program is, what it does, and who it serves). Clearly articulating the focus of the program serves as the foundation for continuous improvement.

It is important to review your program's mission for two purposes. First, does your mission still accurately portray the responsibilities of your program? If not, you may want to revise your mission statement. Second, your outcomes should reflect your mission. ***By executing your outcomes, you are actually accomplishing your mission; the true purpose of assessment.*** If you are not assessing various aspects of your mission, then your *Continuous Improvement Report* may be incomplete.

Example: The mission of the Department of Curriculum and Pedagogy is to prepare teacher candidates through discipline-specific content and extensive clinical experiences with innovative pedagogies. Our programs produce caring educators who positively impact students, families, and communities.

2. Outcomes

-What does the program desire to achieve?

Identifying clearly defined outcomes is an integral part of the continuous improvement process and should be derived from the program's mission statement. Student learning outcomes (SLOs) clearly state the expected knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes that students are expected to acquire and reliably demonstrate by the end of the program. Program outcomes address important programmatic aspects, aside from student learning, particularly as they pertain to the quality and/or productivity of the program.

Generally, outcomes should not change from year to year. An outcome should be able to accommodate a variety of activities from year to year. If, however, you eliminate an outcome, provide a brief statement below the table explaining why the outcome is no longer included in your *Continuous Improvement Plan/Report*.

- An outcome should be carried over from the 2020-21 *Continuous Improvement Report* to the 2021-22 *Continuous Improvement Report* if the outcome is central to the functioning of the program.
- An outcome may be added to a Plan/Report, reflecting new projects, aspirations, or goals.
- An outcome may not be carried over from the 2020-21 *Continuous Improvement Report* to the 2021-22 *Continuous Improvement Report* because it was simply a bad outcome, for whatever reason. This is a common occurrence when in the developmental stage of an assessment process.
- An academic unit should strive to include at least two program outcomes and three to five student learning outcomes in its *Continuous Improvement Plan/Report*.

Example (Student learning outcome): Students in the chemistry program will effectively communicate scientific findings orally, visually, and in writing.

Example (Program outcome): Support opportunities for student majors to experience a sense of community within the economics program.

3. Alignments with the Winthrop Plan, College Strategic Plan, and University Level Competencies (ULCs)

-How does the program's work support the institution?

The continuous improvement efforts of the program should support the work of the college and the institution. In this way, the collective work of all programs within a college and of all units across the institution advances the mission of the University. As appropriate, student learning and program outcomes should be aligned with the Winthrop Plan, the college's strategic plan, and the University Level Competencies (ULCs), specifically identifying the individual goal, initiative, or competency supported.

4. Summary Statement of Assessment-based Accomplishment and Improvements

-What continuous improvement efforts were employed and what was their impact?

The summary statement of assessment-based accomplishments and improvements highlights the impact of engaging in data-informed actions on student learning and/or program performance.

- This summary statement serves as a short executive summary, highlighting accomplishments based on data-informed actions and, therefore, linked to a previous Action Plan(s). This section is designed to be the outcome's "assessment elevator speech," providing a high-level understanding of improvement efforts.
- This summary statement describes and provides examples of how changes undertaken since the last assessment cycle (2020-21) or previous cycles have had an impact on student learning and/or the program's performance in 2021-22. Note the connection between the prior Action Plan(s) and current activities and results.

Example: Based on last year's analysis, the department added additional diversity readings in BIO 101, assessed student learning with an essay question on the final exam, used a rubric to score the essay, and resulted in 60% of students earning a rubric rating of "4-above average" or "5-exceptional," an increase from 55% last year.

5. Activities

-What data-informed activities were undertaken?

Activities describe the actions taken in support of attaining the desired outcomes.

- Activities should be articulated in detail and be reflective of the Action Plan included in your 2020-21 *Continuous Improvement Report*. Recall that this Action Plan was intended to be implemented in 2021-22.
- The assessment process should build from year to year. Each year's *Continuous Improvement Report* should be related to the previous one, thus Reports should not be stand-alone unrelated documents. ***The data-driven Action Plan developed in the 2020-21 Continuous Improvement Report should be executed and assessed in 2021-22.***

Example: Dr. James, the instructor of record for BIO 101, added three diversity readings to the curriculum. The reading, “Diversity of Organisms,” was included in the fourth week of the curriculum during the evolution unit. The reading, “Concerns with Near Extinct of Amazon Rainforest Flora,” was included in the seventh week of the curriculum during the plant kingdom unit. The reading, “Impact of Pollution on Organisms,” was included in the eleventh week of the curriculum during the environmental impact unit. Readings were assigned as part of the students’ preparation for specific classes. Content from the readings was included in the course activities – reading 1 was addressed in the lecture content of the course, reading 2 was included as a collection of readings for a small group discussion, and reading 3 was used in preparation for a laboratory activity.

6. Assessment Methods

-How will the program determine if the outcomes have been achieved?

Assessment methods are the strategies, techniques, tools, and instruments used for collecting information to determine the extent to which desired outcomes are attained. The methods chosen should allow the program to evaluate its effectiveness, highlighting strengths and areas for improvement.

- Use multiple methods of assessment for each outcome, identifying at least two assessment measures per outcome.
- Employ a combination of direct and indirect assessment methods, if possible. Direct methods include actual evidence of outcome attainment. Indirect methods assess the students’ perception of the realization of the outcome.
- Utilize a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, if possible.

Example: The Art History Writing Competency Rubric will be used to assess students’ research papers in ARTH 451 (Art History Methods). The focus of the paper is on critical theories and methodologies within the discipline. Students develop this paper over the course of the semester, including checkpoints on annotated bibliography, outline, first draft, and peer-reviewed draft. The rubric is used during both the peer review and for the final paper submission.

7. Targets

-What level of performance is expected?

Targets are a measure of the performance level expected. It is important to determine how success will be defined for each of the expected outcomes. A target level of achievement, indicating a reasonable level of improvement, should be set for each outcome.

- *When will you know that your outcome has been accomplished?* This is an important question to answer, as it will drive your Action Plan for the subsequent year.
- A justification for the established target should be provided, indicating why this level of performance is attainable.

Example: 80% of students in the Political Science capstone course will earn a rating of “4-above average” or “5-exceptional” on each dimension of the Writing Reinforcement Rubric (Context of and

purpose for writing, Content development, Genre and disciplinary conventions, Sources and evidence, and Control of syntax and mechanics). Additionally, no students will earn a “1-poor” or “2-marginal” rating. The rubric will be applied to a culminating research paper. For the past three years, 75% to 80% of students have earned a “4-above average” or “5-exceptional” rating on various rubric dimensions, but not on all five of them. The program directly addressed this in 2021-22 with required submission of first drafts and peer reviews, so feel confident that students can attain this target.

8. Assessment Results and Discussion

-What is the current state of affairs?

Assessment results are the findings gathered from executing the activities. Analysis of the data/information determines the extent to which the program’s expected outcomes have been realized. A systematic data collection and analysis process maximize the impact of the efforts. When data are appropriately presented (e.g., table, graph), identification of strengths and areas needing improvement is enhanced.

In analyzing the data, the following should be considered:

- *Were the outcomes attained? Why or why not?* These questions can be answered by indicating if the target was or was not attained. If you did not set a target (e.g., gathering baseline data), then one should be included in your subsequent year’s *Continuous Improvement Plan*. It will be difficult to determine if you have been successful without setting a target (i.e., the level to which you aspire).
- *What strengths were reflected? How can these be further strengthened?*
- *What strategies were successful? What strategies were not?*
- *What areas for improvement were identified?*

The Discussion of Assessment Results section of the template provides an opportunity to interpret the data/results and to explain what they mean to your program. This may include providing a context for the data/results, comparing data/results to a previous year(s), etc.

In order to associate a document with a data claim, place the name of a numbered document after the data or assessment tool. A very simplistic example: 15 students (75%) attained a rating of “4-above average” or “5-excellent” on the capstone oral presentation rubric (1 – Capstone Oral Presentation Rubric; 2 – Capstone Oral Presentation Data Table). Then include these documents, numbered and named in this fashion, as part of your documentation submission. A data claim should not be made without including a specific supporting document.

Example: The Goals and Tactics Rubric was used with the Senior Review course (THA 401) and the Sophomore Review course (THA 201) to assess the acting goals and tactics outcome. The rubric assesses students across five dimensions – goals and connections, tactics and transitions, listening and connections, performance, and demonstration of essential musical notes and story context. Both of these courses are team taught and students are assessed by the two-member faculty team at the

end of the course. Assessment involves a series of speaking and small performance parts. (1 – Goals and Tactics Rubric)

Data were collected from one senior practicum course (THA 401) and one class of Sophomore Review (THA 201). Current data (2021-22) reflect evaluations of 24 seniors and 44 sophomores.

2021-22 Sophomore and Senior data representing students receiving a rating of “4-Good/Above Average” or “5-Excellent/Superior” on the rubric include:

<u>Sophomores (THA 201) (n=44)</u>	<u>Seniors (THA 401) (n=24)</u>
27% - Goals and connections	100% - Goals and connections
24% - Tactics and transitions	91% - Tactics and transitions
50% - Listening and connections	92% - Listening and connections
33% - Performance	85% - Performance
27% - Demonstration of essential musical notes and story context	100% - Demonstration of essential musical notes and story context

(2 – Goals and Tactics Rubric 2021-22 Data Table – THA 201 Sophomores; 3 – Goals and Tactics Rubric 2021-22 Data Table – THA 401 Seniors)

This is the second year that the theatre program has used the Goals and Tactics Rubric. Data from our previous administration (2020-21) representing students receiving a rating of “4-Good/Above Average” or “5-Excellent/Superior” on the rubric include:

<u>Sophomores (THA 201) (n=48)</u>	<u>Seniors (THA 401) (n=27)</u>
13% - Goals and connections	86% - Goals and connections
13% - Tactics and transitions	86% - Tactics and transitions
50% - Listening and connections	85% - Listening and connections
25% - Performance	85% - Performance
13% - Demonstration of essential musical notes and story context	100% - Demonstration of essential musical notes and story context

(4 – Goals and Tactics Rubric 2020-21 Data Table – THA 201 Sophomores; 5 – Goals and Tactics Rubric 2020-21 Data Table – THA 401 Seniors)

The program is pleased with these data on a variety of fronts. First, since the same rubric is used for sophomore review and senior review, we expect to see a tremendous amount of growth from the sophomore data to the senior data. The data bear this out.

Second, with actions taken to address the 2020-21 data, we are pleased to see that ratings of “4” and “5” increased from 2020-21 to 2021-22 for the Sophomore Review. The two courses taken prior to the Sophomore Review included more work with students on the musical components of theatre, as well as specific work on transitions. The data support these efforts, with an increase from 13% to 27% for demonstration of essential musical notes and story context and an increase from 13% to 24% for tactics and transitions.

Third, with actions taken to address the 2020-21 data, we are pleased to see that the rubric ratings of “4” and “5” increased from 2020-21 to 2021-22 for the Senior Review. The entire departmental faculty are stressing listening and connections throughout the curriculum. We are spending more time on this in the classroom, emphasizing in productions, and working with peer mentors to reinforce this with students. We feel that all graduating seniors should earn a rating of “4” or “5” on this dimension of the rubric. If their listening and connections ability is not “good,” we have concerns regarding their level of success in a theatre or theatre-related career. The data support these efforts, with an increase from 85% to 92% for listening and connections.

9. Documentation

-How do you verify your assessment methods and data claims?

Documentation includes the materials/documents that provide evidence of the assessment methods used and the assessment results attained.

- List and number the supporting documentation below the table in the order in which they are presented within your *Continuous Improvement Report*. This may require renaming the document for ease of understanding by a reviewer. For example, *1 – Capstone Oral Presentation Rubric* will be listed below the table in the Supporting Documentation section of the report and in the Assessment Results section. See the last paragraph and the example in the Assessment Results and Discussion section above. The actual document will also be included in your submission.
- Include titles and dates on documents, spreadsheets, graphs, tables, etc. These titles should match the document name in the list of supporting documents and the electronic file name. Include the number of the document within the electronic file name (e.g., *1 – Capstone Oral Presentation Rubric* is the electronic file name for document #1.) Consider highlighting the data within your documents that directly support your results.

10. Continuous Improvement Action Plan

-What data-informed action will be employed in the next assessment cycle to achieve the desired outcome?

The Continuous Improvement Action Plan describes the data-informed activities to be undertaken in the subsequent year to enhance student learning and/or program performance.

- A Continuous Improvement Action Plan requires action, not “continuing to monitor.” For each outcome, your Action Plan should answer the question, *What are you going to do in 2022-23 based on the data you gathered in 2021-22 for this particular outcome?* A specific

plan for continuous improvement, based on the data you gathered, must be developed for each outcome.

- The Continuous Improvement Action Plan for each outcome should not be the same. Repeating the same Action Plan for each outcomes does not allow for specific action based on analyzing data by outcome.

Example: To address weaknesses in assessment practices related to collecting baseline data, we will provide additional instruction and support to help candidates with collecting and using baseline data to identify an academic, social, communication, or behavioral need of a student with a disability in a general education classroom setting. This action plan will be implemented in Fall 2022, within SPED 292 (Case Study), SPED 510 (Behavior Intervention Plan), and SPED 584 (Assessment and Intervention Project). The action plan will also be implemented during Spring 2023 in SPED 391 (Curriculum Based Measurement Project). The instructor of record will be responsible for providing the additional instruction.

11. Language, Grammar, and Formatting

-Is your story complete and understandable?

Your report should tell the story of your program's work throughout 2021-22 and plans you have developed for improvement in 2022-23. The reviewer is not familiar with your program and will need to have sufficient information to thoroughly understand your assessment efforts.

- Do not use abbreviations that a reviewer may not understand. Use the full name with the abbreviation in parenthesis for the first reference and then the abbreviation in later references. For example, Major Field Test (MFT) would be noted in this fashion the first time it is referenced and, subsequently, as MFT.
- Write in sentences with capital letters and appropriate punctuation; use bullet points, if appropriate.
- Provide enough information so the reviewer can fully comprehend your "assessment story," and easily link this year's assessment work to both previous and future years' work.