

Rutgers Leadership Academy

Developing A Model Program Assessment Plan for Higher Education: With a Focus on Teaching & Learning --Preliminary Report--

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The Problem

- Schools and colleges may be required by an accreditor to monitor progress on a continuous basis
 - Our public health education accreditor requires us to monitor and track how we:
 - 1) advance the field of public health (addressing instruction, scholarship and service); and
 - 2) promote student success

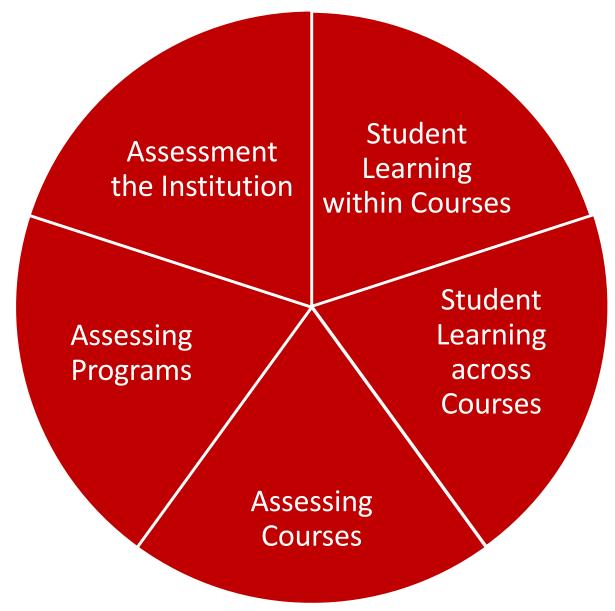
Institutional Effectiveness

- Ongoing, systematic, organized process aimed at understanding and improving:
 - Student learning
 - Student success
 - Operations
- Relies on the assessment of administrative and support area in deciding how well a school/ college is doing in meeting goals/fulfilling the mission

Assessment Methods

- Formative and Summative
- Qualitative and Quantitative
- Direct Indirect Support Evidence

Five Levels of Assessment



Source: Miller R and Leskes A. (2005). *Levels of Assessment: From the Student to the Institution*. Association of American Colleges and Universities. Washington DC.

Level 1: Student Learning Within Courses

- Assessment of individual student learning within courses
 - measure learning as the student progresses through a specific course
 - should provide data that highlights student strengths and weaknesses and guides development with actionable recommendations for improvement

Level 1: Student Learning Within Courses

- Student work embedded in the course (instructor-assigned assessments and graded)
- Using rubrics and checklist
- Providing useful feedback
- Aligning assessments with course outcomes

Level 2: Student Learning Across Courses

- Assessment of individual student learning across courses
 - Measure student development as they move through their specific major or program curriculum
 - Provides students evidence of their development across courses
 - Provides students with actionable feedback over time
 - Provides insight into how well students are performing against program competencies
 - Informs remediation efforts needed to address development gaps and improve educational quality

Level 2: Student Learning Across Courses

- Practicum/capstone experience, including external evaluation
- Portfolios
- Standardized tests
- Performance on licensure, certificate, or professional exams
- Self-reflections

Level 3: Assessing Courses

Evaluate the effectiveness of courses in helping students meet learning objectives, prepare for future courses, and obtain expected levels of knowledge and skills proficiencies

- Course evaluations
- Peer review

Level 4: Assessment Programs

- Assessment of programs with the goal of measuring the alignment between curriculum designs and learning objectives
- Demonstrates how well a program prepares students to meet learning objectives and further highlights educational gaps within the curriculum
- Requires the collection of data at the entry, midpoint, and end of the program

Level 4: Assessment Programs

- Curriculum analysis and maps
- Course taking patterns
- Faculty/student ratios
- Faculty qualifications
- Alumni perceptions

Level 5: Assessing Institution

- Measuring the effectiveness of the institution in educating students and preparing them for success post-graduation
- Results used to improve curriculum designs and meet both internal and external requirements for educational quality
- Multiple stakeholders are crucial for this level of assessment to ensure the continuous improvement of educational quality

Level 5: Assessing Institution

- Time to degree
- Graduation rates
- Job placement data
- Student publications
- Diversity of student body and faculty
- Employer perceptions