#### **Current assessment requirements & processes**

#### Overview

- Program review = program evaluation
  - Evaluation = The collection, analysis, & use of information to answer questions about program policies/practices/outcomes to improve effectiveness & efficiency.
  - Assessment = The collection, analysis, & use of information to benchmark and improve student learning
  - Evaluation = assessment + other stuff
    - Other stuff includes sustainability information (Delaware Study, enrollment, resources) and compliance with regulations (credit hour policy, syllabi policies)
- Why assess?
  - Our mission, focused on student development, demands we investigate the extent to which learning occurs and the degree to which our activities contribute.
  - HLC (4 assumed practices, 6 core components under 3 criteria)
- Assessment at St. Ambrose
  - Purpose: To provide useful feedback to students, faculty, and external stakeholders to benchmark and improve institutional effectiveness.
  - Values: Useful, timely, efficient, feasible; meets internal/external needs; sustained by faculty; continuously improved
  - Process:
    - Define what you intend students to gain as a result of the program (Student Learning Outcomes)
    - Determine the degree to which students attain what you intended (Assessment Plans)
    - Determine the impact of program activities on student development (Curriculum Maps)
    - Document and use evidence for improvement (Assessment Results)
  - Goal: To develop a culture of learning in which students and faculty are aware of...
    - General Education and program student learning outcomes
    - How their activities are contributing to student development
    - What St. Ambrose is doing to improve student learning
    - Assessment is intellectually stimulating, sustainable, and useful

#### **Annual Assessment Process**

- Components and expectations
  - SLOs
    - Clear statements of the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and values we intend students to gain and demonstrate as a result of the program
    - Student-focused? Measurable? Appropriate?
  - Assessment Plan
    - How will programs collect, analyze, and use information to improve student learning?
    - Multiple measures? Direct measures? Evidence of quality? Schedule?
  - Curriculum Map
    - Communicate how curricular requirements are designed to contribute to student learning
    - Completed?
  - Assessment Results
    - Due July 1st each year
    - Aligned with SLO? Interpretation and use?
  - Rubric/feedback
    - EPC members will get access to read these files (don't worry about deleting it or changing anything)

## drive.google.com

EPC members who log-in to their Google Drive will see folders for each College.

Clicking a folder will show assessment forms for each program in that College.

	My Driv	e > 2013-14 Annual Assessment > Health & Human Services		
2013-14 Annual Assessment		TITLE	OWNER -	LAST MODIFIED
		BSN Shared	Bradley Thiessen	11:06 am Juleann Miller
My Drive > 2013-14 Annual Assessment		Master of Education in Educational Administration Shared	Bradley Thiessen	Aug 6 me
		Teacher Education Shared	Bradley Thiessen	Aug 4 Rosa Tilkens
		C III Orthopaedic Residency Certificate Shared	Bradley Thiessen	Jul 29 Michael Puthoff
ACCEL Shared		Master of Occupational Therapy Shared	me	Jul 23 me
Arts & Sciences Shared		C E Doctor of Physical Therapy Shared	Bradley Thiessen	Jul 18 Michael Puthoff
		Table Master of Speech-Language Pathology Shared	Bradley Thiessen	Jun 29 Elisa Huff
Business Shared		Taster of Social Work Shared	Bradley Thiessen	May 21 me
🗌 🙀 🖪 Health & Human Services Shared		Master of Education in Teaching Shared	Bradley Thiessen	May 16 me
		Kinesiology - Exercise Science Shared	Bradley Thiessen	May 13 me
		Ten Kinesiology - General Physical Education Shared	Bradley Thiessen	May 12 Suzanne Wiese
		Timesiology - Human Performance & Fitness Shared	Bradley Thiessen	May 12 Suzanne Wiese
		Kinesiology - Sport Management Shared	Bradley Thiessen	May 12 Suzanne Wiese
		Timesiology - Physical Education Teaching Shared	Bradley Thiessen	May 12 Suzanne Wiese
		T III Master of Physician Assistant Shared	Bradley Thiessen	May 8 me
		TI OTD Shared	me	Feb 10 me
		T III X Assessment on BSN form RN-to-BSN Shared	Bradley Thiessen	8/2/13 me

#### Each form consists of 7 sections:

- 1. Cover (instructions)
- 2. Program Info (basic info)
- 3. Plan (outcomes, assessments, schedule, logistics, quality evidence)
- 4. Map (curriculum map)
- 5. Results (from assessment)
- Rubric (to evaluate assessment plans) 6.
- 7. Feedback (to programs)

## 2013-14 Annual Assessment Form

Deadlines: January 1, 2014:	Complete Program Info Complete Plan	As you document your assessment activities, you may want to refer	
May 15, 2014:	Complete Curriculum Map	to the rubric.	
July 1, 2014:	Complete Results		
Process: * In August, Departm	nent Chairs will receive any assessme	nt forms previously submitted	
	nester, faculty should work to develop ssment plans for each major or degree		
	semester, the Assessment & Evaluation and may provide feedba		
each major or degre	he academic year, faculty should work e program within the department. The vith intended student learning outcome	map should illustrate how curricular	
* By July 1, results f	rom the year's assessment activities s	hould be documented.	
Note: This document will	be shared with EPC.		
If you would like any help with the form	or in designing an assessment plan, o	ontact: Brad Thiessen, x6160 thiessenbradleya@sau.edu	
Cover - Program Info - I	Plan v Copy of Map v Results v	Rubric - Feedback -	

-		
Department:	Education	
Program:	Master of Education in Teaching	
Chair/Director:	Maggie Woods	
Assessment contact:	Maggie Woods	
Date of next EPC review:	Fall 2014	
ame of external accrediting body, if applicable:		

Program Information

S	sessment Plan	Program:	Master of Education i	n Teaching			
	Student Learning Outcomes	Assessment Methods/Instruments	Quality	Who will be assessed?	Logistics	Schedule	Criteria (optional)
	Based on the 6 Core Propositions of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, students will articulate an understanding of the characteristics of in contemporary students, the qualities teachers must possess in order to be successful with these students, and the political issues affecting education.	Discussion, Reflection papers, Final Exam	Common Rubric	all students	Synchronous online via Elluminate, online via Blackboard, email	Every spring semester	
	Based on the 5 Core Propositions of the National	Template Creation	Common Rubric	all students	Synchronous	Every spring	

Curriculun	п Мар	Program:	Program: Master of Education in Teaching									
		SLO 1	SLO 1 SLO 2 SLO 3		SLO 4	SLO 5						
	Level addressed	2					-					
	Level assessed	3										
EDUC 601	Instrument	papers, discussion, exam										
	Level addressed			2								
	Level assessed			3								
EDUC 602	Instrument			Discussion, presentation, papers,final exam								
	Level addressed				2		3					
EDUC 603	Level assessed				3		3					
	Instrument				Papers	Portfolio						
	Level addressed						3					

Assessment Results	Program: Master of Education in Teaching
2014 Results	
SLO#1	https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B0jpCT0AGOY9RHFr
SLO #2	https://drive.google.c
SLO #3	https://drive.google.c
SLO #5 Portfolio	https://drive.google.c
SLO #5 Research	https://drive.google.c
Rubrics	
SLO #1	https://drive.google.c
SLO #2	https://drive.google.c
SLO #3	https://drive.google.c
SLO #5	https://drive.google.c
SLO #5 Questions	

#### Rubric to evaluate Annual Assessment Forms (2013-14)

Component	Rating Scale (in terms of expectations)	Comments
Assessment Model. The	0 = Below (no assessment model has been provided)	Assessment of majors is just that - measuring the degree to which majors attain the program student learning outcomes. It may be possible to assess majors in a single
program has developed a high-quality, feasible model to assess both the program and its majors. The model demonstrates how program requirements contribute to student learning.	$1=\mbox{Approaches}$ (the model lacks detail; does not assess both the program and its majors; is not effective and/or feasible; ignores sources of data)	capstone course. Program assessment refers to measuring the degree to which program activities (courses, faculty, student opportunities) contribute to student learning (for both majors and non-majors).
	$2{=}Meets$ (the model is logical; assesses both program and its majors; will generate useful info; curriculum map provided; all faculty contribute)	Typically, program assessment asks if the program's courses contribute (individually and collectively) to its planned outcomes
	3 = Exceeds (The model assesses both program and its majors; curriculum map provided; all faculty contribute; all courses contribute data)	A curriculum map demonstrates how courses align with (and contribute to the assessment of) program outcomes.
SI On Brownen student	$0={\rm Below}$ (outcomes are not clear and/or not student-focused; outcomes are actually processes/activities)	Example: Given a description of a student with a particular disability, students identify 3+ ways to differentiate instruction.

Feedback from the Assessment & Evaluation Advisory Committee

The Assessment & Evaluation Committee may use this page to provide feedback

#### • Support

- Workshops (materials available upon request)
  - Student Learning Outcomes <- October 2013 workshop = overview, how to develop/write/evaluate outcomes, examples, action verbs, DQP
  - Assessment Plans
- <- November 2013 workshop = definitions, expectations, 26 assessment methods (+/-), portfolio/rubric development</p>
  <- February 2014 workshop = HLC assessment requirements, sample curriculum maps, expectations</p>
- Curriculum MapsAssessment Results
- <- April 2014 workshop = update on participation, possible outlines of results reports, expectations</p>
- Individualized help
  - 58 programs made direct contact with me via meetings, email, phone calls
- Contact with Deans
  - Deans were updated on participation throughout the process. I met with the academic Deans at the end of the semester.
- Hand-holding
  - Tracy and I entered information into online forms for 14 programs
  - I uploaded 40 files and added links to assessment results sections

#### Annual Assessment Results

- Show evaluation form
  - 2012 = 40 programs (56%) submitted something
  - 2013 = 30 programs (42%) submitted something
  - 2014 = 69 programs (96%) submitted something
    - 29 programs (40%) submitted SLOs, assessment plans, curriculum maps, and results
    - 16 programs (22%) met all our institutional expectations for assessment
- Of the 16 major programs up for review this year... 5 met all our expectations
  - 2 more fully participated in the process
  - 4 more have done more than half of what was required
  - 5 have done less than half of what was required

## What to look for...

- All programs must have at least one year's worth of assessment results. They should have at least 8 years of results (5 years of results for their program reviews).
- All programs **must** meet our expectations for SLOs, plans, maps, and results
  - What do we do with programs that do not meet these requirements?
- Look for a meaningful reflection on assessment results
  - Results need to be used. If it's not used; it's not assessment
- Look that all proposed curricular changes are aligned with assessment results
  - What about resource changes?
- You should be able to determine...
  - The knowledge, skills, and attitudes of students finishing the program (SLOs)
  - How the program has been designed to contribute to student development in each SLO (map)
  - How the program measures and uses information about student learning (plan)
  - How the program plans to improve student learning (results)
- For programs meeting our expectations...
  - How are students given feedback?
  - Do program-level SLOs appear on course syllabi?

Next		2012	2013	2014	2014	2014	2014	full	meets	Score
Review		Results	Results	SLOs	Plan	Мар			expect.	0-10
	Philosophy		0							8
	Criminal Justice	0	0		$\bigcirc$				0	9
	Sociology		0		$\bigcirc$					9
	Master of Criminal Justice	0	•				•			10
	Marketing			$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$					4
	Engineering - Industrial	•	•		0	0	0		0	5
	Engineering - Mechanical				$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$				5
	Psychology - BA	$\bigcirc$								8
3/24	Psychology - Behavioral Neuroscience				$\bigcirc$					5
	Psychology - BS			$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$				5
	Psychology - Forensic Psychology				$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$				6
4/14	Master of Education in Teaching			$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$					10
	Computer and Network Investigations									8
4/28	Computer Science									8
4/28	Computer Network Administration	$\bigcirc$								8
4/28	MS - Info Tech Management	$\bigcirc$		$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$					6
2015-16	Accounting									10
	Accounting - International	0	0				0			0
	Art History			$\bigcirc$						7
	BAMS	0	•	$\bigcirc$		0	0			2
	French			$\bigcirc$		$\bigcirc$				2
	History		•				0			3
	Integrated Studies (BAIS)									0
	International Business			$\bigcirc$						7
	KIN - Exercise Science			$\bigcirc$						2
	KIN - General Physical Education			$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$					2
	KIN - Human Performance and Fitness									8
	KIN - Physical Education - Teaching			$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$					2
	KIN - Sport Management			$\bigcirc$						2
	Managerial Studies			$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$					9
	Master of Accounting						$\bigcirc$			9
	Master of Business Administration			$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$		0	$\bigcirc$		9
	Master of Occupational Therapy									10
	Master of Organizational Leadership			$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	0			4
	Music					$\bigcirc$				7
	Music - Teaching					$\bigcirc$				7
	Nursing (BSN and RN-BSN)									8
	Organizational Management Certificate		0	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	0			2
	Spanish			$\bigcirc$						2
	Spanish Education		0	$\bigcirc$			0			2
	Teacher Education									10
	Theater									7

•	Academic	2012	2013	2014	2014	2014	2014	full		
	Program	Results	Results	SLOs	Plan	Мар	Results	form		0-10
2016-17	Chemistry - BA						0			9
	Chemistry - BS	0	0	0			0	0	0	9
	Doctor of Physical Therapy	0								10
	International Studies	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	3
	Master of Education in Ed Administration		0							8
	Master of Finance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Master of Pastoral Theology	0	0		$\bigcirc$		0		0	7
	Mathematics	0	•	0	0		•	0	0	8
	Orthopaedic Residency Certificate									8
2017 10	Business Administration - ACCEL (BBA)			0						8
2017-10	Doctor of Business Administration							0		10
				-					-	
	Economics		•						•	10
	Finance									10
	Master of Physician Assistant Master of Social Work						0	0	•	8
					0					4
	Political Science			0			0			1
2018-19	Biology									10
	Communication - Multimedia Journalism	ŏ	Ŏ	ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	3
	Communication - PR & Strategic Comm	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	<u> </u>		Õ	Ŏ	Ŏ	6
	Communication - Radio/TV	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	5
	English	ŏ	Ŏ	ŏ	Ŏ		ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	3
	English - Writing	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	5
	Master of Speech-Language Pathology	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ		Ŏ	Ŏ	ŏ	9
	Theology	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	10
	Women & Gender Studies	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	Ŏ	10
???	Art: Graphic Design				0	0				5
	Art: Painting	(	Ó	Ő	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ó	Ŏ	ŏ	5
	Book arts	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	5
???	Business - Core	Ŏ	ŏ	Ŏ			Ŏ	Ŏ	ŏ	9
???	Special Studies - ACCEL (BSS)	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	0
	Total number meeting expectations	40	30	51	34	44	25	29	16	
	Percent meeting expectations	56%	42%	71%	47%	61%	35%	40%	22%	
	(72 degree/cert programs)									

2014-15 questions Do SLOs appear on course syllabi? How are students given feedback?

Master of Criminal Justice	$\bigcirc$
Doctor of Physical Therapy	$\bigcirc$
Master of Education in Teaching	$\bigcirc$
Computer and Network Investigations	$\bigcirc$
Computer Science	$\bigcirc$
Computer Network Administration	$\bigcirc$
Accounting	$\bigcirc$
Doctor of Business Administration	$\bigcirc$
Economics	$\bigcirc$
Finance	$\bigcirc$
Biology	$\bigcirc$
Theology	$\bigcirc$
Women & Gender Studies	$\bigcirc$
Master of Occupational Therapy	$\bigcirc$
Teacher Education	$\bigcirc$
Master of Education in Ed Administration	$\bigcirc$

# St. Ambrose Assessment & Evaluation

#### Updated: Wednesday, June 18, 2014

#### Contents

#### Environment

SAU mission, vision, and guiding principles	
Accreditation values, criteria, and guidelines	
History of assessment at St. Ambrose	5
Purpose and values of assessment	
Assessment & Evaluation Committee	6
Assessment vs evaluation	

#### Institutional Academic Assessment & Evaluation

General Education outcomes	7
General Education assessment plan	8
Evaluating curriculum alignment	8
Evaluating student engagement	9
Evaluating student satisfaction	10
Course evaluations	10
Evaluating student learning	11-12
Evaluating student satisfaction with learning	12
Alignment of assessments with outcomes	13
Instrument Rotation	14
Logistics	14
Use of assessment results	15
Evaluation of institutional assessment	
Institutional Evaluation Instruments	17

#### Academic Program Assessment

Annual assessment process	18-19
Evaluation of annual assessment process	
Expectations	
EPC program review - assessment expectations	
Placement testing and credit by exam	

#### Academic Program Evaluation

Program evaluation activities	Program		luation activities	. 24
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#### Co-Curricular Program Evaluation

Expectations	for co	curricular	evaluation	on25

#### Uses of Assessment & Evaluation Results

Results, planning, and bougeting	Results,	planning,	and bud	geting	
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#### Appendices

A: Course summary sheet	26
B: Example VALUE rubric	27
C: Annual assessment form	
D: Annual assessment rubric	31
E: 2013-14 Training Workshop materials	32-37
F. Annual assessment participation 2011-14	38-39
G. Incoming first-year students report	40-41

Accounting - International	
Art History	
Art: Graphic Design	
Art: Painting	
BAMS	
Book arts	
Business - Core	
Business Administration - ACCEL (BBA)	
Chemistry - BA	
Chemistry - BS	
Communication - Multimedia Journalism	
Communication - PR & Strategic Comm	
Communication - Radio/TV	
Criminal Justice	
Engineering - Industrial	
Engineering - Mechanical	
English	
English - Writing	
French	
History	
Integrated Studies (BAIS)	
International Business	
International Studies	
KIN - Exercise Science	
KIN - General Physical Education	
KIN - Human Performance and Fitness	
KIN - Physical Education - Teaching	
KIN - Sport Management	
Managerial Studies	
Marketing	
Master of Accounting	
Master of Business Administration	
Master of Finance	
Master of Organizational Leadership	
Master of Pastoral Theology	
Master of Physician Assistant	
Master of Social Work	
Master of Speech-Language Pathology	
Mathematics	
MS - Info Tech Management	
Music	
Music - Teaching	
Nursing (BSN and RN-BSN)	
Organizational Management Certificate	
Orthopaedic Residency Certificate	
Philosophy	
Political Science	
Psychology - BA	
Psychology - Behavioral Neuroscience	
Psychology - BS	
Psychology - Forensic Psychology	
Sociology	
Spanish	
Spanish Education	
Special Studies - ACCEL (BSS)	

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#### Future assessment requirements & processes

#### Higher Learning Commission

- Guiding Values
  - 1. Focus on Student Learning: A focus on student learning encompasses every aspect of students' experience at an institution... [including] the breadth, depth, currency, and relevance of the learning they are offered; their education through co-curricular offerings; the effectiveness of their programs; what happens to them after they leave the institution.
  - 4. A culture of continuous improvement: For student learning, a commitment to assessment would mean assessment at the program level that proceeds from clear goals, involves faculty at all points in the process, and analyzes the results; it would also mean that the institution improves its programs/services/operations on the basis of those analyses. Institutions committed to improvement review their programs regularly and seek external judgment, advice, or benchmarks in their assessments.
  - 5. Evidence-based institutional learning and self-presentation: Assessment and the processes an institution learns from should be well-grounded in evidence.

### Assumed Practices

- A. Integrity: Ethical and Responsible Conduct.
  - 6. The institution assures that all data it makes public are accurate & complete, including those reporting on student achievement of learning...
- B. Teaching and Learning: Quality, Resources, and Support.
  - 2c4: Faculty participate substantially in the analysis of data & appropriate action on assessment of student learning & program completion
- C. Teaching and Learning: Evaluation and Improvement.
  - 6: Institutional data on assessment of student learning are accurate & address the full range of students who enroll
- D. Resources, Planning, and Institutional Effectiveness.
  - 4: The institution maintains effective systems for collecting, analyzing, and using institutional information

#### • Criteria and Components

- 3. The institution provides high quality education, wherever and however its offerings are delivered
  - A1: Courses and programs are current and require levels of performance by students appropriate to the degree or certificate awarded.
  - A2: The institution articulates & differentiates learning goals for its undergraduate, graduate, post baccalaureate, post-graduate, & certificate programs.
  - A3: The institution's program quality and learning goals are consistent across all modes of delivery and all locations.
  - B1: The general education program is appropriate to the mission, educational offerings, and degree levels of the institution.
  - B2: The institution articulates the purposes, content, and intended learning outcomes of its GenEd requirements...
  - C1: The institution has sufficient numbers & continuity of faculty to ... [set]... expectations for student performance; [... assess] student learning.
- 4. The institution demonstrates responsibility for the quality of its educational programs, learning environments, and support services, and it evaluates their effectiveness for student learning through processes designed to promote continuous improvement.
  - A1: The institution maintains a practice of regular program reviews.
  - A4: The institution maintains and exercises authority over the prerequisites for courses, rigor of courses, expectations for student learning...
  - A6: The institution evaluates the success of its graduates...
  - B1: The institution has clearly stated goals for student learning & effective processes for assessment of learning & achievement of learning goals.
  - B2: The institution assesses achievement of the learning outcomes that it claims for its curricular and co-curricular programs.
  - B3: The institution uses the information gained from assessment to improve student learning.
  - B4: The institution's processes and methodologies to assess student learning reflect good practice, including the substantial participation of faculty and other instructional staff members.
- 5. The institution's resources, structures, and processes are sufficient to fulfill its mission, improve the quality of its educational offerings, and respond to future challenges and opportunities. The institution plans for the future.
  - C2: The institution links its processes for assessment of student learning, evaluation of operations, planning, and budgeting.

## What does this increased accountability and increased expectations for assessment mean for EPC?

EPC members are also members of the "Criterion Four Subcommittee" chaired by Deanna Stoube and me.

- We'll need to ensure program review processes and forms yield the information we need to submit as part of our institutional accreditation
  - We've already pieced much of this together over the past 5 years (e.g., credit hour policy, "new" program review templates, deadlines)
  - It looks like the buck stops with EPC (at least with regards to assessment).
  - We may want to rethink the entire process (perhaps modeling it after regional accreditation annual targeted updates with occasional zero-based reviews)

Zero-based reviews (ZBRs) (coined in 1992 by Dr. Michael Paulsen from the University of Iowa)

- The problems ZBRs try to address...
  - Inertia. Many programs are decades old, so it's difficult to envision significant improvements. Program reviews may contain only minor changes.
  - Bloat. Changes made during program reviews only add new layers of courses and practices; they do not eliminate ineffective courses or practices.
  - Limited imagination. If we assume our staffing, curriculum, and resources are fixed, we do not let ourselves dream of significant improvements.
  - Move from an accidental curriculum to an intentional curriculum.
- Pure ZBRs
  - A program starts with nothing: no courses, no faculty, no physical space, no resources... nothing except an assumption that we should offer this program at SAU.
  - Programs (along with external advisors) define the knowledge, competencies, skills, and attitudes their students should have upon finishing the program.
  - Faculty then design a program (curriculum) that best aligns with those goals and meets the needs of students.
  - The existence of every course is justified. We do not ignore courses just because they were previously approved or have been around forever.
- Process/Requirements
  - If we go this route, I'd like EPC to shape the process (so I won't type out the process I'm most familiar with).
  - Most importantly, this process requires trust!
  - Programs need faculty commitment, consensus, collaboration, and compromise. The process starts by eliminating \*all\* courses.
  - Programs then need to get stakeholder input (faculty, employers, graduate schools, professional organizations) to define student learning outcomes.
  - Programs also need to try to identify student needs and points of distinction they'd like from the program
  - Programs need to constantly ask "what if we...?" and "what if we didn't...?" as they design a curriculum and instructional methods best aligned with outcomes.
  - Programs need some budgetary flexibility
  - Programs need clarification on transition plans and approval processes
  - Programs need to clearly set goals and evaluation/assessment plans for the new curricula
- Weak (non-pure?) ZBRs
  - Zero-based reviews can also be focused entirely on curriculum (assuming resources and faculty are fixed).
- Potential drawbacks
  - ZBRs are major undertakings. They require much more work than the relatively simple start-with-what-you've-got program reviews we typically do.
  - ZBRs are easier for stand-alone programs. It's difficult to juggle the multiple demands placed on programs with courses required by outside departments.
  - ZBRs encourage programs to do everything in-house (since they have complete control over these courses).
  - ZBRs are hard to do honestly. It's tempting to look at the courses you want to keep, design outcomes around them, and pretend you've completed a ZBR.

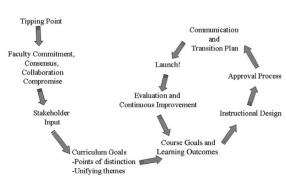


Table 3A or 3F - Student credit hours (SCH), organized class sections (OCS), & FTE students taught per term per FTE instructional faculty (faculty type)

			Degrees	% UG									
CIP	Year	Discipline	awarded	degree	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
27.01	2007 - 2008	Mathematics	В	100	5.00	128	2.8	-	-	128	2.8	3.2	8.6
		National Norms				218	3.0			222	3.2	3.2	15.0
	2008 - 2009	Mathematics	В	100	4.00	126	4.3	-	-	126	4.3	4.8	8.4
		National Norms				230	3.0	7	0.3	233	3.2	3.2	15.6
	2009-2010	Mathematics	В	100	3.00	152	4.3	-	-	152	4.3	4.3	10.2
		National Norms				248	3.3	7	0.3	249	3.3	3.4	16.7
	2010-2011	Mathematics	В	100	3.00	113	3.0	-	-	113	3.0	3.7	7.5
		National Norms				244	3.2	7	0.3	247	3.3	3.4	16.6

Note: Table 3A deals with tenure-track faculty only; Table 3F deals with all instructional staff

CIP: Classification of Instructional Programs code (to classify fields of study)	(4) Number of graduate student credit hours per full-time faculty
Degrees awarded: Bachelors, masters, doctorate or professional	(5) Number of non-lab, graduate class sections per full-time faculty
% UG degree: % of degrees awarded that are undergraduate degrees	(6) Total number of student credit hours per full-time faculty
(1) Number of full-time equivalent faculty in department	(7) Total number of non-lab class sections per full-time faculty
(2) Number of undergraduate student credit hours per full-time faculty	(8) Total number of class sections (including labs) per full-time faculty
(3) Number of non-lab, undergraduate class sections per full-time faculty	(9) Full-time equivalent (FTE) students taught per full-time faculty

Tenure-track faculty: Those who either hold tenure, or for whom tenure is an expected outcome.

Non-tenure-track faculty: Those individuals who teach on a recurring contractual basis, but whose academic title renders them ineligible for academic tenure

- Supplemental faculty: Those paid to teach out of a pool of temporary funds. Their appointment is non-recurring, although the same individual might receive a temporary appointment in successive terms
- <u>Faculty FTE conventions</u>: 12 credit hours taught per semester = 1.00 FTE. Paid leaves are included (where faculty receive a salary); unpaid leaves are not. Department Chairs are counted as 1.0 FTE (if they are being paid by the instructional budget) For faculty who teach overload courses, the overload FTE (0.25 for a 3-hour course), class sections, and student credit hours are counted as supplemental faculty.

<u>Course</u>: Excludes courses that are not-for-credit, but includes course sections with zero credits which are requirements of or prerequisites to degree programs.

Student Credit Hours: Credit hours for a course multiplied by enrollment in the course. A 3-credit hour course with 30 students = 90 student credit hours. SCH are reported for all courses taught by faculty budgeted to a given department, regardless of which department houses the course

<u>FTE students</u>: Student credit hours (per semester) divided by 15. You can think of this number, roughly, as the average number of full-time students taught by faculty in the department each semester (assuming full-time students take 15 credits in the department each semester).

CIP	Year	Discipline	Degrees awarded		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
27.01	2007 - 2008	Mathematics	В	100	8.24	61	8.24	193	5,785	98	0	0	0
		National Norms						146	4,364	97	1,954	106	2,051
	2008 - 2009	Mathematics	В	100	9.07	44	9.07	188	5,634	100	0	0	0
		National Norms						141	4,157	97	1,132	120	1,252
	2009 - 2010	Mathematics	В	100	7.33	41	7.33	198	5,930	98	0	0	0
		National Norms						144	4,281	98	676	11	770
	2010-2011	Mathematics	В	100	7.42	40	7.42	194	5,825	99	0	0	0
		National Norms						147	4,371	98	1,774	32	1,923

## Table 4 - Instructional unit costs, research and public service expenditures

CIP: Classification of Instructional Programs code (to classify fields of study)	(4) Direct instructional expenditures per student credit hour*
Degrees awarded: Bachelors, masters, doctorate or professional	(5) Direct instructional cost per FTE student**
% UG degree: % of degrees awarded that are undergraduate degrees	(6) Personnel costs as a percentage of direct instructional expenditures
(1) Number of full-time equivalent faculty in department	(7) Research expenditures per FTE tenure-track faculty
(2) Percent of faculty within the department who are tenure-track	(8) Public service expenditures per FTE tenure-track faculty
(3) Total FTE instructional faculty (including any supplemental faculty)	(9) Research & public service expenditures per FTE tenure-track faculty

Instructional expenditure: Includes costs from general academic instruction and departmental research and service that are not separately budgeted. Includes salaries, benefits, and other personnel costs (travel, supplies, non-capital equipment) Does not include central computing costs, centrally allocated computer labs, graduate student tuition remission and fee waivers

<u>Research costs</u>: Funds expended for activities organized to produce research outcomes and commissioned by an agency either external to the institution or separately budgeted by an organizational unit within the institution.

Public service costs: Funds separately budgeted specifically for public service and expended for activities established primarily to provide non-instructional services beneficial to groups external to the institution. Examples include cooperative extension and community outreach projects.

\*Instructional Expenditures per Student Credit Hour: For St. Ambrose, this can be thought of as the cost of delivering a student credit hour in a department. It's pretty much the cost of faculty salaries divided by student credit hours produced by a department.

\*\*Direct instructional cost per FTE student: This also shows the cost of delivering instruction in a department, but it may be a bit easier to comprehend. It can be interpreted as the cost for a full-time student (taking 30 credit hours of courses in the department) for the year.

## Philosophy

## **Mathematics**

(Both departments are GenEd-heavy with relatively few majors)

Table 3A - Student credit hours (SCH), organized class sections (OCS), & FTE students taught per term per FTE instructional faculty (tenure-track faculty)

Year	FTE Faculty	SCH / FTE Faculty	OCS / FTE Faculty	FTE Students / FTE Faculty	Year	FTE Faculty	SCH / FTE Faculty	OCS / FTE Faculty	FTE Students / FTE Faculty
07-08	7.25	244 (227)	3.4 (3.1)	16.3 (15.2)	07-08	5.00	128 (222)	3.2 (3.2)	8.6 (15.0)
08-09	6.00	247 (252)	3.7 (3.3)	16.5 (16.8)	08-09	4.00	126 (233)	4.8 (3.2)	8.4 (15.6)
09-10	5.00	238 (277)	4.2 (3.3)	15.8 (18.5)	09-10	3.00	152 (249)	4.3 (3.4)	10.2 (16.7)
10-11	4.00	224 (249)	3.8 (3.4)	14.9 (16.7)	10-11	3.00	113 (247)	3.7 (3.4)	7.5 (16.6)

Table 3F - Student credit hours (SCH), organized class sections (OCS), & FTE students taught per term per FTE instructional faculty (all faculty)

Year	FTE Faculty	SCH / FTE Faculty	OCS / FTE Faculty	FTE Students / FTE Faculty	Year	FTE Faculty	SCH / FTE Faculty	OCS / FTE Faculty	FTE Students / FTE Faculty
07-08	9.00	248 (272)	3.6 (3.4)	16.5 (18.2)	07-08	8.24	144 (267)	3.8 (3.5)	9.6 (17.9)
08-09	8.23	236 (270)	3.8 (3.5)	15.7 (18.0)	08-09	9.07	146 (273)	4.5 (3.5)	9.7 (18.3)
09-10	8.00	247 (300)	4.1 (3.5)	16.5 (20.0)	09-10	7.33	160 (285)	4.1 (3.5)	10.7 (19.1)
10-11	9.50	199 (284)	3.9 (3.7)	13.2 (19.0)	10-11	7.42	150 (280)	4.0 (3.7)	10.0 (18.8)

Table 4 - Instructional unit costs, research and public service expenditures

Year	% tenure- track	Instructional Exp / SCH (\$)	Instruction cost / FTE Student (\$)	% Personnel costs	Research + Service \$ / faculty	Year	% tenure- track	Instructional Exp / SCH (\$)	Instruction cost / FTE Student (\$)	% Personnel costs	Research + Service \$ / faculty
07-08	81%	117 (140)	3510 (4191)	98 (98)	0 (140)	07-08	61%	193 (146)	5785 (4364)	98 (97)	0 (2051)
08-09	73%	129 (148)	3884 (4417)	98 (98)	0 (114)	08-09	44%	188 (141)	5634 (4157)	100 (97)	0 (1252)
09-10	63%	139 (147)	4169 (4431)	98 (98)	0(41)	09-10	41%	198 (144)	5930 (4281)	98 (98)	0 (770)
10-11	42%	138 (149)	4135 (4461)	93 (98)	0 (135)	10-11	40%	194 (147)	5825 (4371)	99 (98)	0 (1923)