# Training Staff for Assessment in SA Overview and Lessons Learned

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## Session Overview

- o Context of Assessment in SA
- Assessment Cycle
- o Building the Curriculum
- Assessing the First Year
- $\circ$  Findings and Lessons Learned
- Implications and Challenges



## Overall Goals for Assessment in SA

- Long Term Goals for Assessment Culture in SA
  - Leadership interest in developing organizational capacity for assessment
  - Desire to demonstrate our impact
  - o Ensure that data is used in strategic planning
- Growing Demand for Assessment Consultation
  - Internal interest in improvement and understanding student populations
  - Increased calls for departments to provide data to support funding, demonstrate value, etc.

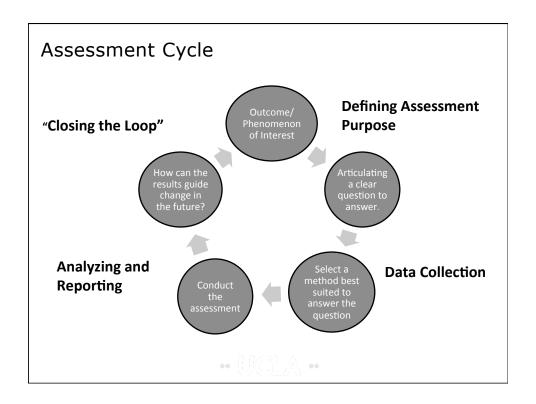


# Curriculum: A Component in Building Capacity

Key components in developing assessment capacity:

- Leadership Expectations
  - o Ask for and use data
  - o Program review expectations
- o Developing Departmental Culture
  - o Departmental presentations and support
- Developing Staff Capacity for Assessment
  - Workshops and Online Resources
  - Ad-Hoc Consultation
  - Assessment Curriculum





# Building the Curriculum

- o Understanding assessment
- o Defining your assessment plan
- o Context of assessment
- Qualitative data collection methods
- o Quantitative data collection methods
- Challenges in assessment
- Analysis
- o Reporting
- Long-term planning

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## Curriculum Structure

- Taught using a seminar approach that encouraged discussion and collective development and understanding of concepts presented
- 9 Monthly, 3 hour meetings during academic year
- Participants spent 2-3 hours per month outside of class preparing for discussion or practicing skills/concepts
- Culminating celebration





## Assessment Plan

- o Department Background
- Assessment Questions
- o Connection to Mission and Goals
  - How does this project related to your departmental mission? Why assess this?
- Identification of Stakeholders
  - O Who will be affected by this assessment?
- Assessment Methods
  - o Will you provide incentives?
- Costs and Resources
  - o What resources are needed that are not covered in the budget?
- Analysis and Reporting
  - o How will you analyze and report results?
  - o How will you communicate findings with key stakeholders?



	Criterion	1 - Under-Developed	2 - Developing	3 - Developed	4 - Exemplary
Overall Plan	Assessment Plan Design	Plan does not include a description of key steps in the design or implementation of the assessment.	Plan clearly identifies some key steps in the design and implementation of the assessment, but may not identify all necessary or important aspects of the assessment.	Plan clearly identifies key steps in the design and implementation of the assessment, but may not provide detailed information for one or more steps.	Plan provides a well- developed and detailed description of the key steps in the design and implementation of the assessment.
	Assessment Questions	No questions are identified or those questions that are identified are not adequately developed to guide the assessment.	Assessment questions are identified and somewhat developed but still may lack specificity needed to guide the assessment.	Assessment questions are clearly identified and are articulated with enough specificity to enable assessment.	Assessment questions are clearly identified and articulated with enough specificity to enable assessment. Additionally, questions are clearly and logically linked to stated outcomes.
	Context and Stakeholders of Assessment	Plan does not identify actors who may be affected by the assessment and demonstrates limited or no understanding of how actors are potentially affected by the assessment.	Plan identifies a <i>limited scope</i> of actors who may be affected by the assessment and demonstrates a limited understanding of how actors are potentially affected by the assessment.	Plan identifies the actors who may be affected by the assessment. Provides some description of ways in which actors will be potentially affected by the assessment.	Plan demonstrates considerable reflection on the political and ethical context of the assessment in addition to identifying the actors who may be affected as well as describing in detail how they may be affected by the assessment.
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# Assessment, Assessment

## Components of Assessment

- Quality of participants' assessment plans (formal)
- Participant learning and satisfaction (formal)
- SAIRO staff effectiveness at creating and delivering student affairs assessment curriculum and at building appropriate measures (informal)

#### **Full Team Effort**

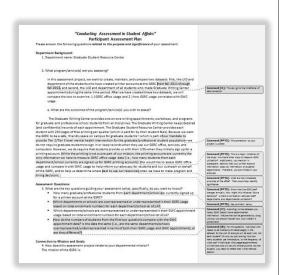
- Everyone helped shape and deliver curriculum.
- Everyone weighed in on the content and design of the rubric.
- Reviewing of assessment plans shared across staff, with doubling up for consistency
- Post-curriculum self-evaluation to guide change for future courses



# Assessing Participants' Plans

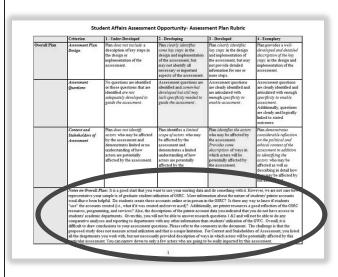
#### **Reviewing Written Plans**

- Participants received two forms of feedback: their plan with reviewer comments and the completed rubric.
- Common criteria for assessing plans were established in rubric.
- Each plan received reviews by two SAIRO staff.
- Document mark-up was done individually before reviewers met to confer.
- Feedback on the written plan was compiled into a single document and returned to the author.





# Assessing Participants' Plans



#### Using Rubric to Provide Feedback

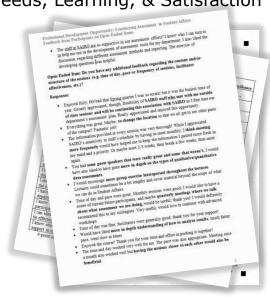
- Assessment of plan quality across different domains and dimensions
- Reviewers consulted to compile feedback.
- Written notes offered suggestions for improvement.
- Overall scores were not given to participants but kept for internal review.

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## Assessing Participant Needs, Learning, & Satisfaction

## **Participant Surveys**

- Surveys administered at two points
- Pre-/post- quantitative survey to measure learning
- Open-ended questions:
  - Needs assessment (pre-)
  - Establish baseline skills (pre-)
  - Self-reported gains (post-)
  - Satisfaction/suggestions (post-)
- Paired-samples T-Test
- Qualitative analysis for common themes





# Assessing Our Own Effectiveness

## "Closing the Loop"

- Formal assessment results drove group selfreflection about successes and potential areas of improvement in the curriculum.
- Summer extended planning meetings and staff meetings have supported continuous review and improvement of the curriculum.
- Outcomes of informal self-assessment:
  - Revisions and simplifications to rubric
  - Adjustments to course content and design
  - New opportunities for staff to lead sessions and introduce new ideas





# **Findings**

Findings from the Pre and Post Test (N=13)



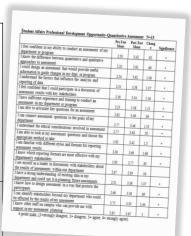
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#### Ability to conduct an assessment

- Articulating key assessment questions
- Ability to connect assessment questions to the goals
- Quantitative and qualitative approaches
- Factors influencing the analysis and reporting
- Technical training and experience
- Familiarity with different styles and formats of reporting
- Strong understanding of existing data to use for future assessment plannings

#### **Ethical Considerations**

- Designing assessment that protects the participants
- Understanding the ethical considerations involved in assessment





# **Findings**

Findings from the Pre and Post Test (N=13)



NCREASE

# Communicating assessment with stakeholders / Creating buy-in

- Ability to discuss assessment results with key stakeholders
- Ability to choose effective reporting formats for stakeholders
- Ability to identify stakeholders affected by the assessment
- Ability to identify other staff on campus who can provide assessment support



Seeing oneself as a leader in discussions with stakeholders about the assessment results

Pre-Test Continued				
Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:				
I know which reporting formuts are most effective with my department's stakeholders.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agre
I see myself as a leader in discussions with stakeholders about the results of assessments within our department.	_		P	
I have a strong understanding of existing data in my department and could use it in planning future assessments.	0	茵		
I know how to design an assessment in a way that protects the participants.			故	
I can identify stakeholders beyond my department who could be effected by the results of my assessment.				Ø
I know other staff on campus who can provide me with support in my assessment planning.				×
What are the most important things you hope to get out of this opportunity?  Assigned for advant of respected 4 a 15615 in the terms of water than 1561 in the terms of the te	mont m ed on de m sis + h its organ	ethol riedo ow t	cologie outron	es, es,
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## Lessons Learned

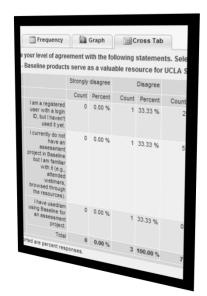
- Oconcerns/challenges:
  - o Politics/buy-in
  - o Unknowns
  - o Mostly "underdeveloped" in Analysis planning
  - o Relating theories to student affairs practices
- Benefits/Positive outcomes:
  - o Confidence, understanding of the cycle
  - o Resources and support
  - o Forum, alum/circle, rapport with SA colleagues



## Lessons Learned

# Revisions and changes made to the structure of the curriculum

- More hands on, less lecture
- More data analysis
  - Specific examples of using different tools
  - Step-by-step examples of data analysis and report formats
- Formative assessment continued to be useful to customize
- Mentoring
- Workshop



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# Moving Forward

- Ongoing Components
  - o Continued support to graduates
  - o Forming an Alumni circle
  - o Assessing outcomes for program continuation
- Toward a culture of assessment
  - Managing "mandated" assessment
  - o Buy-in from staff supervisors
  - o Balance of assessment and other work roles
  - SAIRO capacity to manage assessment feedback, support, etc.



**Questions?** 

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