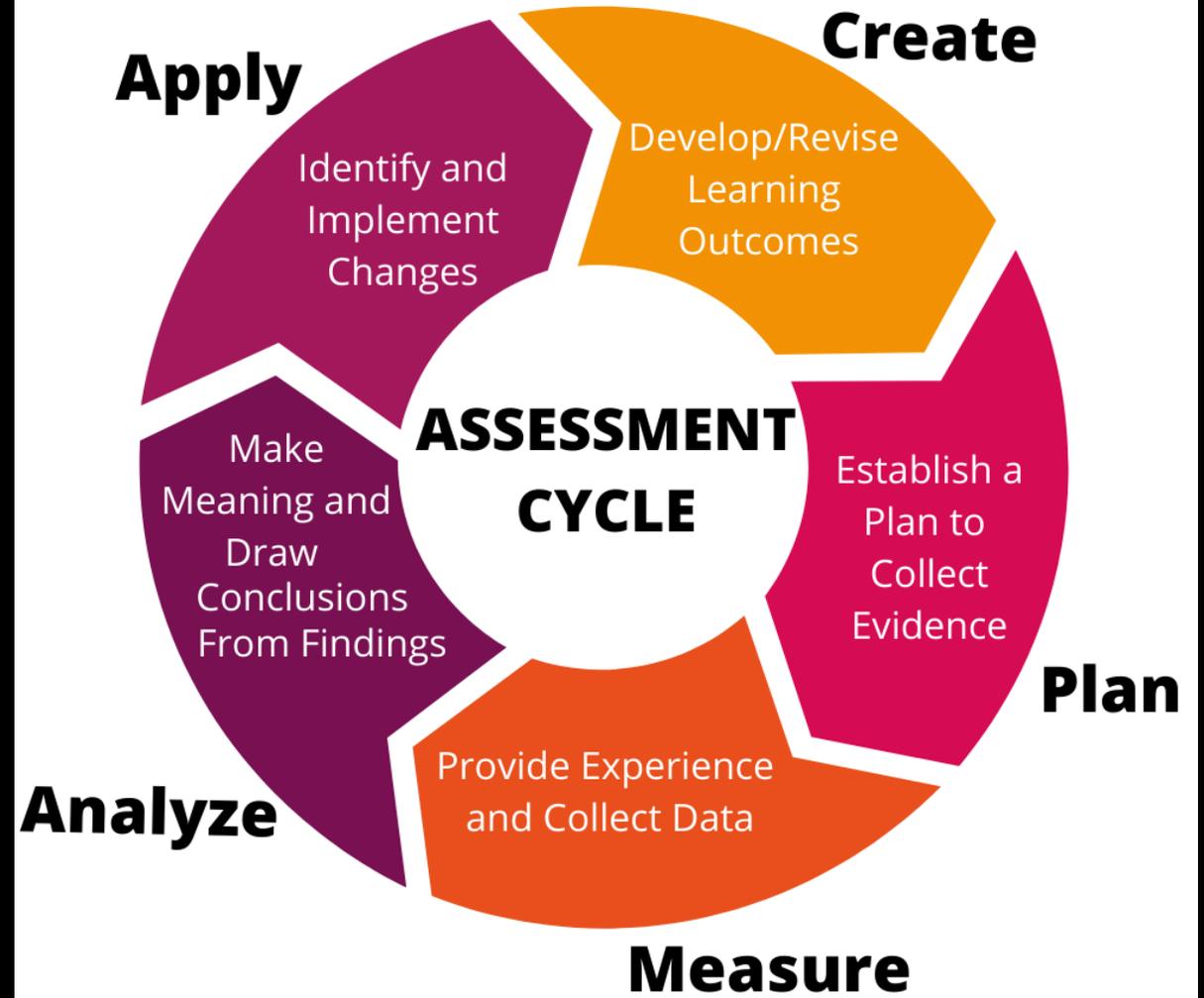


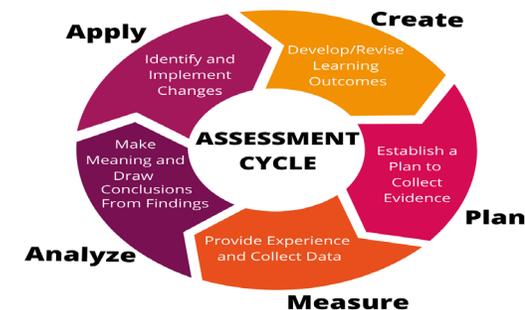
THE ASSESSMENT CYCLE

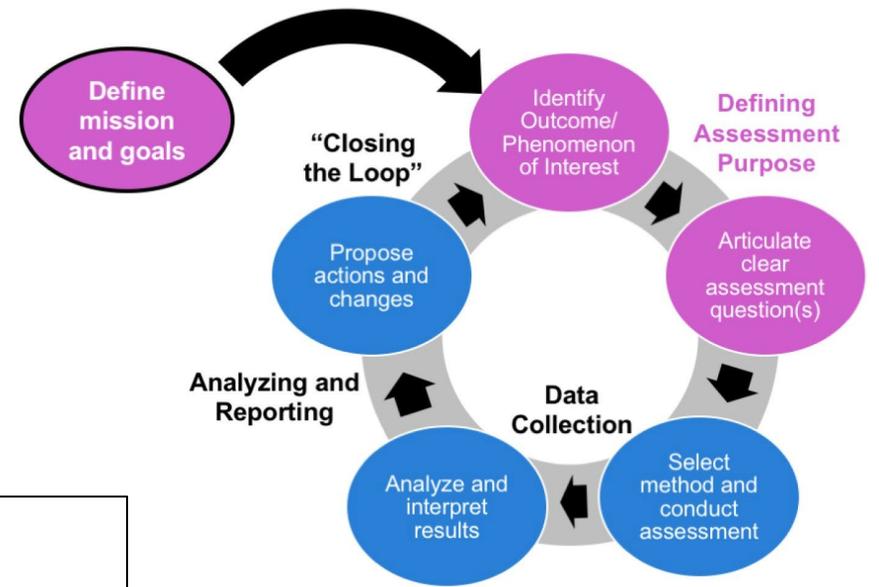
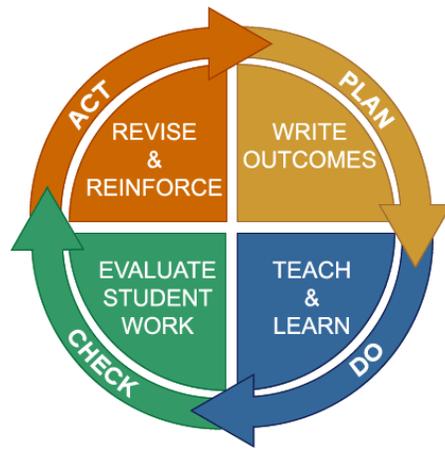
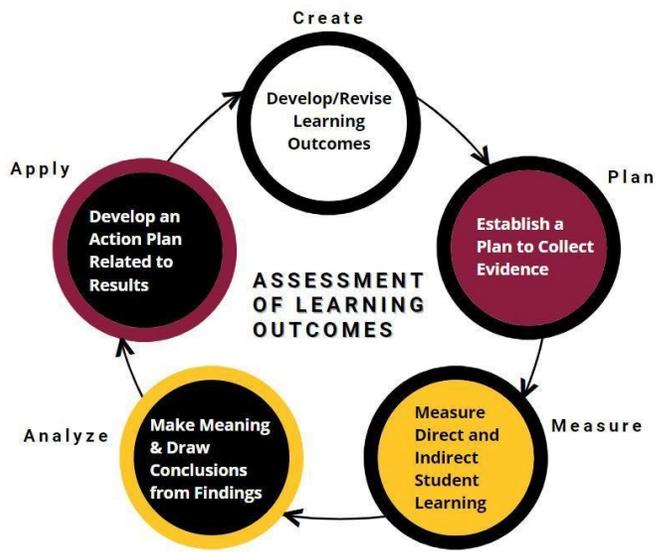


THE ASSESSMENT CYCLE

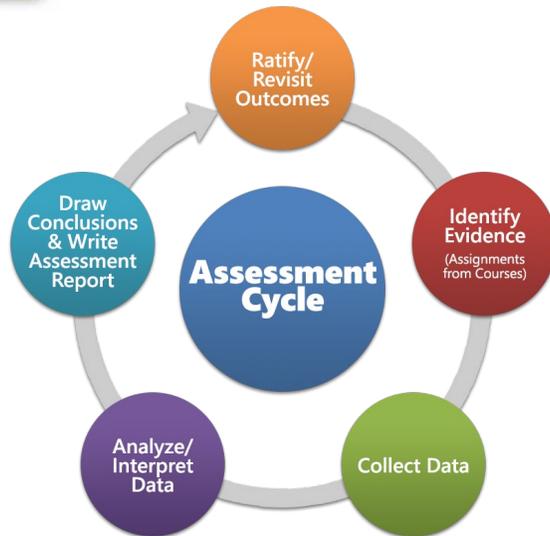
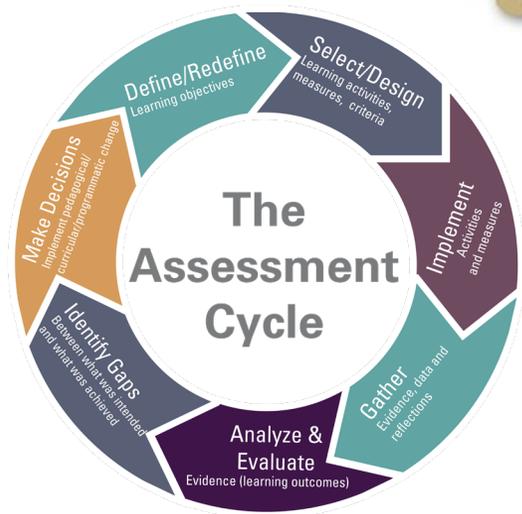
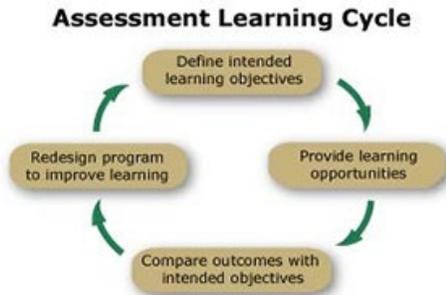
- An ongoing, cyclical process
- Used for continuous improvement
- A validated framework to help achieve stated goals ^{1, 2, 3}
- Results from one step in the process help guide the next step.

- Questions that should be answered through the process: ⁴
 - What are we trying to do and why?
 - What is my program supposed to accomplish?
 - How well are we doing it?
 - How do we know?
 - How do we use the information to improve or celebrate successes?
 - Do the improvements we make work?



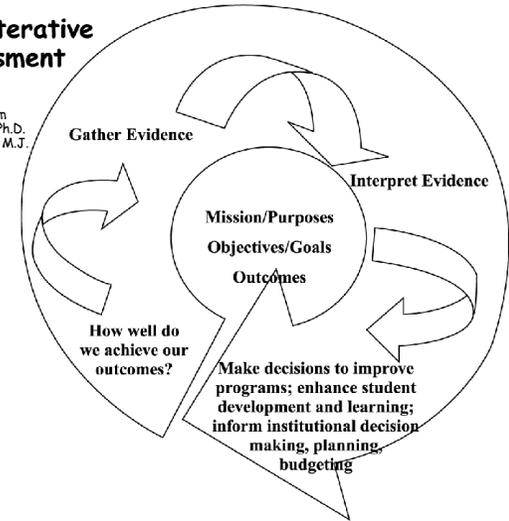


There is no one “right” graphic.... All have common themes.



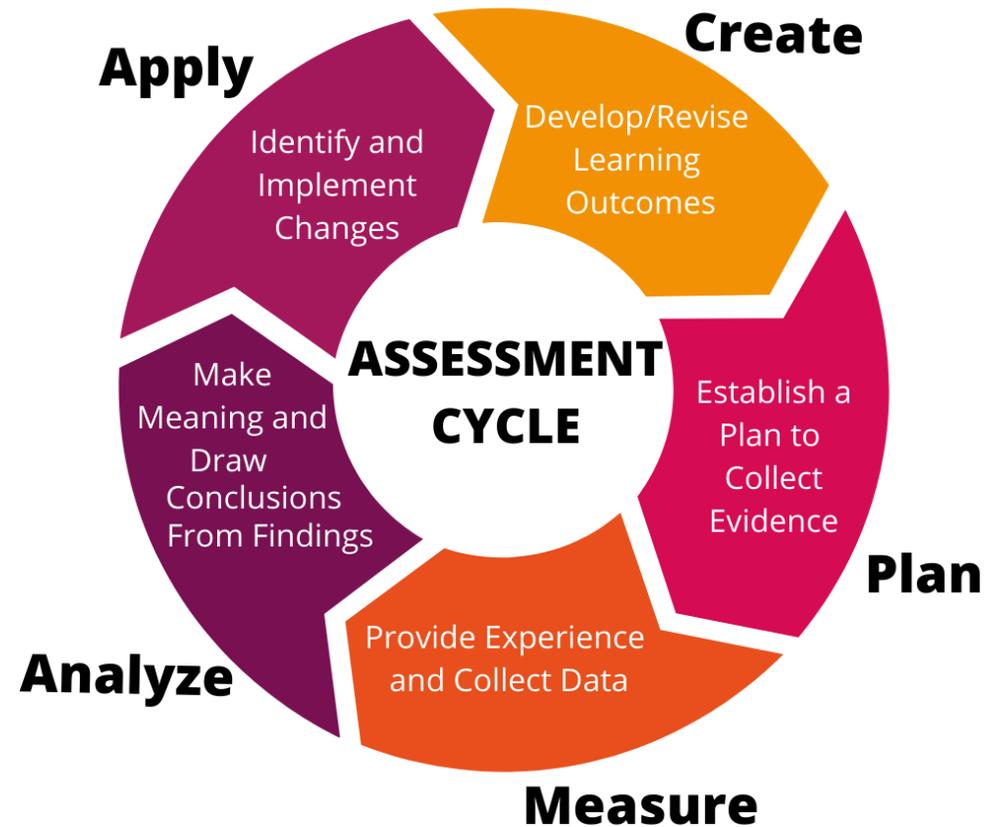
The Iterative Assessment Cycle

Adapted from Peggy Maki, Ph.D. by Bresciani, M.J.



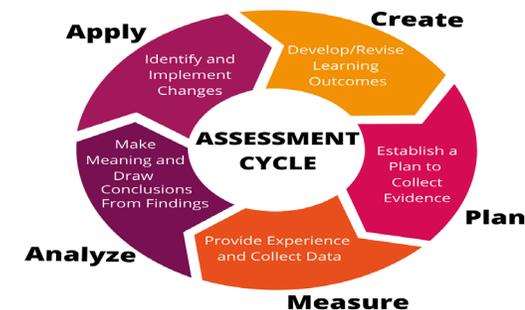
THE ASSESSMENT CYCLE

The foundation of all assessment work.



STEP 1: CREATE DEVELOP/REVISE OUTCOMES

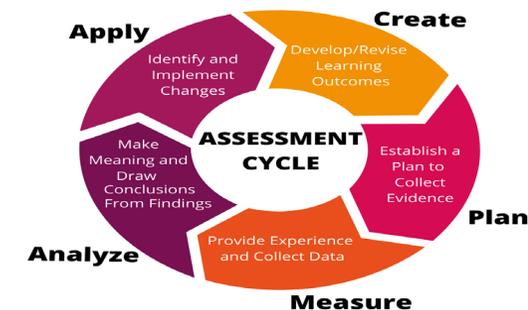
- *What are we trying to do and why? What is the program supposed to accomplish?*⁵
 - **Program outcomes:** describe what the program, process, or service will achieve
 - **Learning outcomes:** describe what the participant will know or be able to do at the end of an intervention⁶
- Intentionally develop goals, outcomes and objectives, each aligned with institutional priorities (mission and goals) and departmental objectives⁷
- Outcomes will define your program and identify how it differs from others on campus
- Identify targeted objectives, indicating why each is important and what specific direct assessment results would lead to the conclusion that needed to be improved⁸
- The established outcomes will guide the methods used to collect data⁹



STEP 2: PLAN

ESTABLISH A PLAN TO COLLECT EVIDENCE

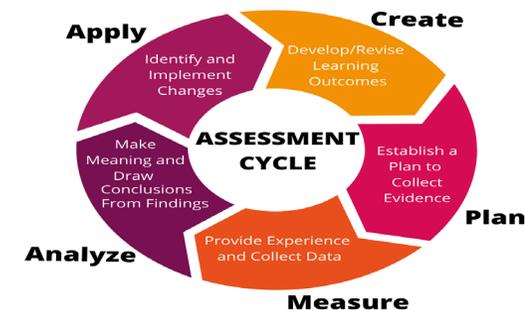
- *How will your students demonstrate their knowledge, skills and understanding for you?* ¹⁰
- Develop the methods needed to collect data that aligns with the established outcomes
 - **Direct Assessment** - measures student learning outcomes directly
 - Examples: portfolio, direct observation, capstone experience, exam, pre/post test, rubric
 - **Indirect Assessment** - measures opinions or thoughts about students' own knowledge, skills, attitudes, learning experiences, etc.
 - Examples: Exit interview, focus group, student perception survey
- Mixed methods are preferred, as are multiple measures for each outcome.
- Determine when each outcome will be evaluated (curriculum/outcomes map)
- Set targets for each assessment method



STEP 3: MEASURE

PROVIDE EXPERIENCE AND COLLECT DATA

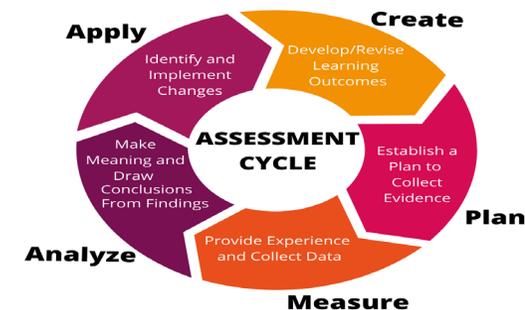
- *How well are we doing it?*
- Deliver learning or services to achieve the goals, outcomes, etc.
- Ensure that *every student* has the opportunity to participate in the experiences to meet the learning goals²
- Gather evidence, collect data to assess goals and outcomes
 - **Quantitative data:** assessment data measured numerically (counts, scores, percentages) are most often summarized using simple charts, graphs, tables and descriptive statistics
 - **Qualitative data:** assessment data that focuses on words and descriptions and produce verbal or narrative data. Usually collected via focus groups, interviews and open-ended questionnaires.
- Collect information about whether and to what degree students are achieving learning outcomes
- Can also use defined evidence sources to help identify success [existing data]



STEP 4: ANALYZE

MAKE MEANING AND DRAW CONCLUSIONS FROM FINDINGS

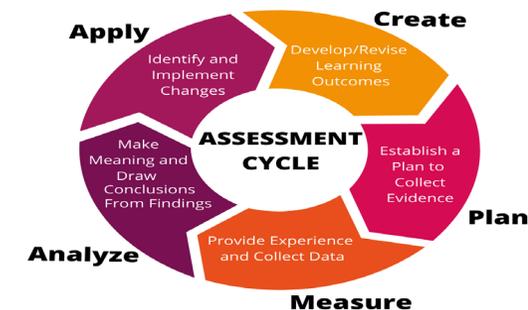
- *How do we know?*
- Data are analyzed and interpreted in the context of the assessment question ¹⁰
 - What did you learn? What do the results say about student learning and success? ¹²
 - Where are students excelling? What areas are they the weakest?
- Communicate the results in an easily digestible format
 - Share with relevant stakeholders
- Transparency is essential



STEP 5: APPLY

IDENTIFY AND IMPLEMENT CHANGES

- *How do we use the information to improve or celebrate successes?*
- Make changes based on evidence - take action
- "Closing the loop"
- Propose learning modifications and interventions ^{5, 8}
 - Are the outcomes still appropriate?
 - Are we collecting data from the right people/systems/sources?
 - Are we collecting data at the right time(s)?
 - Are we collecting data through the most appropriate method?
 - Are we collecting data that matches the intent of our outcomes?
 - Are we able to conclusively determine the degree to which our outcomes are met with our data?
- Create an improvement timetable ⁸
- The most important step in the assessment process



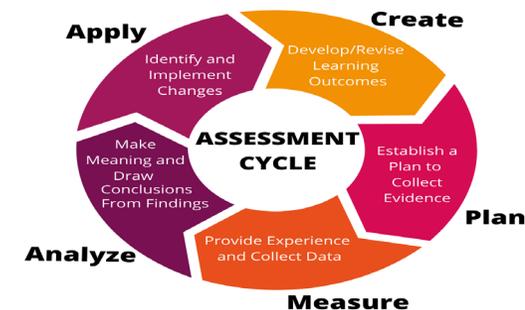
REPEAT!

- *Do the improvements we make work?*

Assessment is *cyclical*- using results ties back to the first step of establishing and revising student learning outcomes.

Questions that should be answered through the process: ⁴

- What are we trying to do and why?
- What is my program supposed to accomplish?
- How well are we doing it?
- How do we know?
- How do we use the information to improve or celebrate successes?
- Do the improvements we make work?



RESOURCES

- 1 -- Henning, G. W., & Roberts, D. (2016). Student affairs assessment: Theory to practice. Sterling, VA: Stylus Publishing.
- 2 -- Suskie, L. (2014). Five dimensions of quality: A common sense guide to accreditation and accountability. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- 3 -- Council for the Advancement of Standards in Higher Education. (2019). CAS self-assessment guide for Assessment Services. Washington, DC: Author.
- 4 -- Bresciani, M., Zelna, C., & Anderson, J. (2004). Assessing student development and learning: A handbook for practitioners. Washington, DC: NASPA-Student Affairs Administrators in Higher Education.
- 5 -- The Essential Guide to Assessment Strategy - eBook, Watermark, 2021.
- 6 -- Henning, G. & Roberts, D. (2016) Student affairs assessment: theory to practice. Sterling, VA: Stylus Publishing.
- 7 -- Bresciani, M. J. (2006). Outcomes-based academic and co-curricular program review: A compilation of institutional good practices. Sterling, VA: Stylus Publishing.
- 8-- Fulcher, K., Good, M., Coleman, C., & Smith, L. (2014). A simple model for learning improvement: Weigh pig, feed pig, weigh pig. (Occasional Paper No. 23). Urbana, IL: University of Illinois and Indiana University, National Institute
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- 10 - Handbook. Office of Assessment and Accreditation. St. Cloud State University. <https://www.stcloudstate.edu/assessment/assessment/handbook.aspx>.
- 11-- Outcomes Assessment Guide 2020: Continuous Improvement and Data Informed Actions. National Louis University. <https://nl.edu/assessment-and-accreditation/assessment/assessment-resources/>.

ALWAYS HERE TO HELP!

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Additional resources are available on
our website:
<https://campus.und.edu/assessment-accreditation/>

