

Who are you?

- Introduce yourself
- How many years experience with assessment?
- What are you hoping to learn today?
- What barriers do you face?

Who am I?

- Self-Proclaimed Assessment Geek
- 13 years experience in student funding
- Financial Literacy enthusiast
- Focus on Behavioural Economics
- President, Alberta Student Awards
 Personnel Association
- CASFAA Award of Merit (2015)



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P.S. We just did some assessment!

What are you hoping to learn?

Microsoft Forms Google Forms Poll Everywhere iClicker Paper

Session Outcomes

- Barriers to assessment
- Importance of assessment
- Assessment Cycle
- Outcomes
- Assessment Design
- Data





Barriers to Assessment

- Time
- Money
- Know-how
- Just getting started
- Fear
- Value?
- Data hoarding/silos



Why is Assessment Important?

Internal Pressures

- Budget
- "Do more with less"
- Restructures
- Competitive environmentswhat's your value?

External Pressures

- Accountability
- Base funding
- Innovate
- Public perceptions of value/worth

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Finding a Path

- Climate or Environment- assess behaviours or attitudes among target population on campus
- National Standards (ie CAS)- Compare against a set of preestablished standards/criteria
- Comparables/benchmarking- compare against a comparison group (national, provincial, similar institution/program)
- Effectiveness- cost, program, outcomes

Types of Assessments

- Volume statistics- tracking service usage or program participation
- Needs- awareness of student/target population trends/experiences
- · Satisfaction- perception of service/program/campus
- Outcomes- learning/program to show a specific initiative is meeting stated objectives
- Benchmarking- measure against a standardized set of criteria or industry best practice

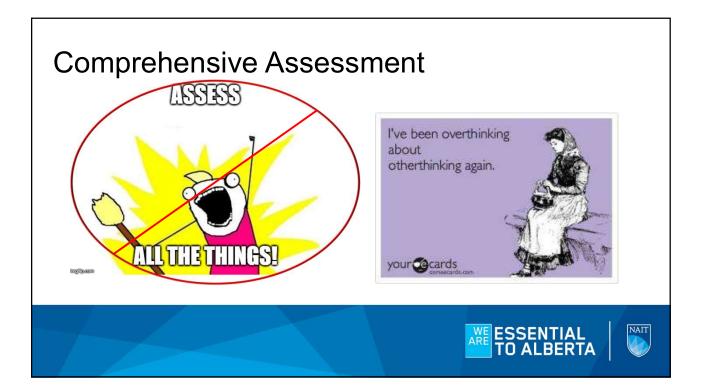
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- CASFAA Benchmarking Survey
- CAS Standards
- Other similar institutions
- Provincial counterparts

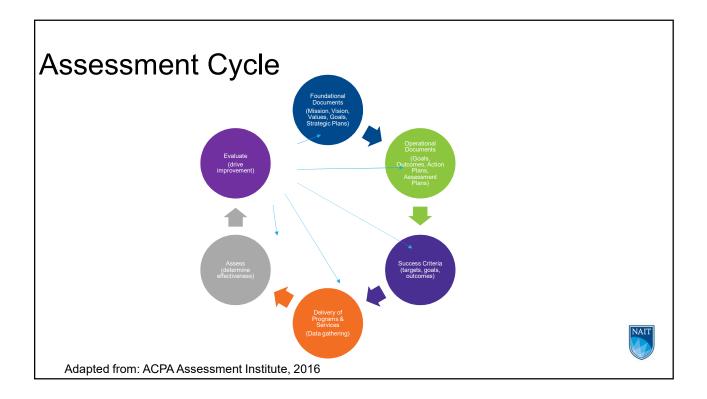


Research vs. Assessment vs. Evaluation

"Any effort to gather, analyze and interpret evidence which <u>describes</u> institutional, departmental, divisional or agency effectiveness (Upcraft & Schuh, 1996)" Guides good practice	Use assessment evidence to <u>improve</u> institutional, departmental, divisional or agency effectiveness (Upcraft & Schuh, 1996)" Use data to improve effectiveness
Guides good practice	
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Gather data	Do something with the data, action oriented
Implications for a single institution	Implications for a single institution
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	Implications for a single



SHIFT		
From	То	
Planning activities	Thinking about how to change the student/student experience as a result of what we do	
Asking "what are we going to do"	Asking "how will students be different, change, grow as a result of what we do?"	
Only reporting what we do	Also reporting what difference we are making	
"We offered 20 financial literacy workshops"	Are students spending more responsibly/planning differently? Are attendees demonstrating improved skills, knowledge and abilities on award/bursary applications?	





Goals vs. Outcomes

Goals

- Broad *aspirational* statements about the future state of a program/unit
- Aligned to mission

Outcomes

- Operational statements about tasks to be accomplished
- Aligned to goals

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Administrative/Program vs. Learning Outcomes

Administrative/Program

- Program/Service usage
- Satisfaction
- Efficiency/Procedural (time to complete, error reduction)
- For example: Decrease emergency funding requests by 25% over last year.

Learning

- Describes a key learning, how you want target audience to demonstrate knowledge, skills, abilities
- For example: As a result of attending NAIT's financial literacy session, participants will be able to identify minimum monthly payment, due date and interest rate on a credit card statement.



ABCDs of Writing Outcomes B= Behaviour C= Condition D= Degree A= Audience · What will your Who are you Under what How well or to what targeting? audience think, know, circumstance/context? extent must the do? behavior be performed? As a result of {condition}, {audience} will demonstrate {behavior} to {degree}. ESSENTIAL TO ALBERTA

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Assessment Design

Determine your purpose: use your mission, goals, objectives

Examine past assessments: what did you do with the data?

Select appropriate methods

dentify ethical/logistic considerations: Appropriate resources? Political considerations?

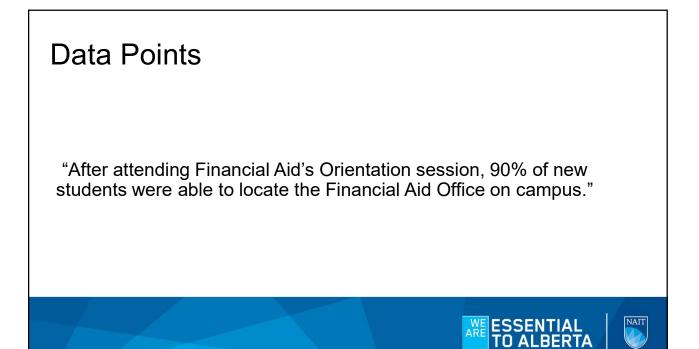
 ${f G}$ enerate best question/answer format: survey, focus group, direct assessment etc.

Note the purpose of each data point

From: ACPA Assessment Institute, 2016

Note the purpose of data points

- Why are you asking each question?
- Compare against purpose/outcomes
- Eliminate overlap
- Eliminate "nice to know"
- Retain for ease of data analysis



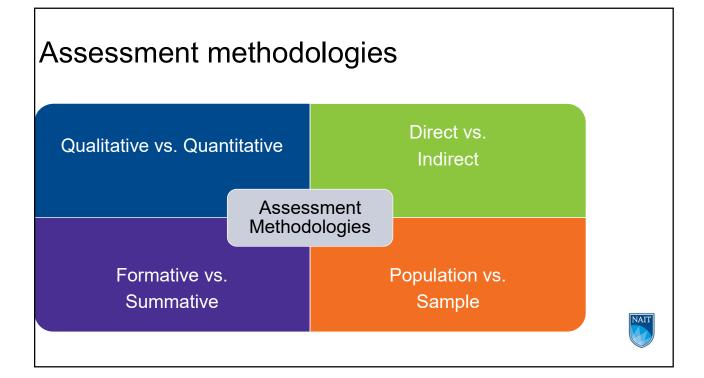
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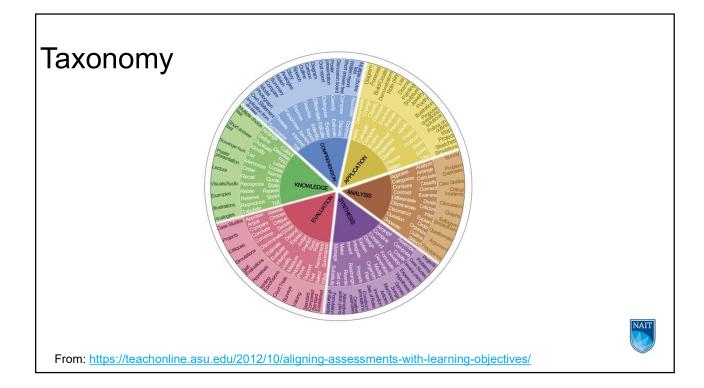
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Choosing your methodology

- Survey =/= Assessment (survey exhaustion is real!)
- Start with the end in mind: outcome determines methodology
- Will your data allow you make changes/improvements? If not, why do it?
- Data that represents a point in time vs. snapshots over time?
- Will you be able to share the data/story? How?



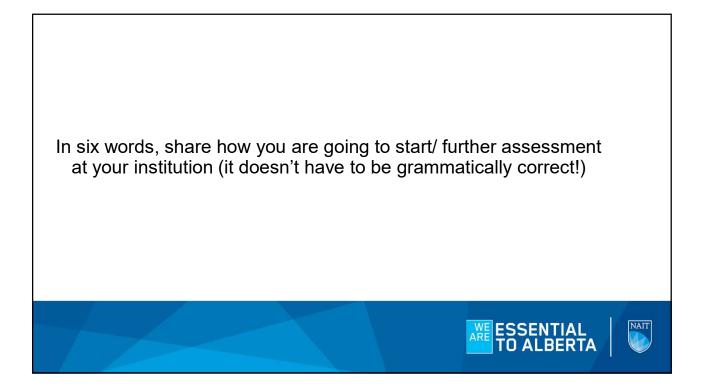


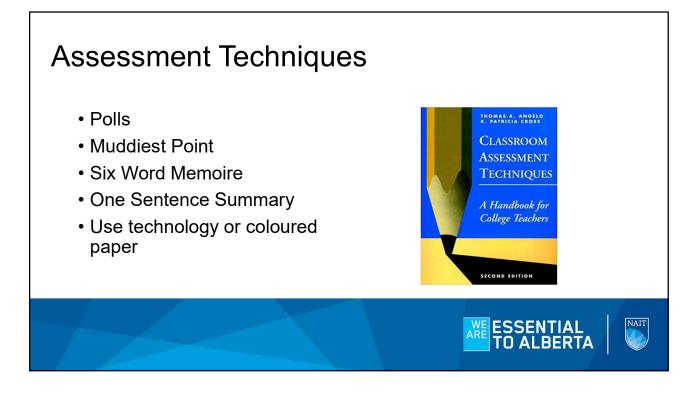
Assessment Plans

- Keep it simple!
- Encourage involvement of individuals
- Link to process (institutional planning & budgeting)
- Iterative: add detail as you go
- Targeted & Focused
- Comprehensive Assessment =/= Assess all the things!
- Use in decision making
- Feed into an implementation plan for improvement/change



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Thank you!

How would you summarize this presentation in one sentence?

Contact me!

Sirina Hamilton Manager, Student Awards & Financial Aid NAIT <u>sirinah@nait.ca</u> (780) 491-3117

