









# Quality Assurance as a Tool for Development of Higher Education Institutions

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# Quality Assurance

- Process of preventing mistakes or defects
- Providing confidence that quality requirements will be fulfilled
- Documentation of quality efforts

Paperwork needed for accreditation













#### Function of Accreditation

- Validation
- Peer Review
- Relevance of Preparation

Continued Operation















# Changing Views on Accreditation

Standards produced for what \_\_\_\_\_ need to learn



Pedagogy designed for majors in \_\_\_\_\_ with those things

Adherence to Standards QA function compiles documentation that students were taught those things

Evaluators check to make sure that at \_\_\_\_ \_\_ Uni, they teach \_\_\_\_\_ those things











#### Think about the last class you taught...

- 1. Can you list what you covered?
- 2. Can you list what the students learned?

Why is question 1 easier to answer than question 2?











#### A truism you must accept

• Even if you don't want to:

- Only a SMALL fraction of people successfully learn from lecture, and
- WE ARE THOSE PEOPLE!!!!!
- So if you hear yourself saying "but I learned just fine from lectures"...
- that's totally meaningless data











## Changing Views on Accreditation

Pedagogy designed for majors in \_\_\_\_\_ with those things students need to learn

Faculty seek ways to improve pedagogy

Continuous Improvement QA function develops ways to measure what students learn

Faculty review results

Faculty deliver pedagogy

QA function measures what students learn











### Changing Views on Accreditation

Pedagogy designed for majors in with those things

Accreditation documents are now a BYPRODUCT of this process

Faculty review results

Faculty review results

Faculty deliver pedagogy

QA function measures what students learn











## No Interest in Counting?

- Admissions
- Equipment
- Funding
- Faculty Qualifications

- Library Resources
- Facilities
- Administrative Support
- Adherence to Policy

•











#### Outcomes

Program Educational Objectives

Program Learning Outcomes

Course Learning
Outcomes

Other educational experiences











#### **Defining Terms**

| Program Educational  | Program Learning  | Course Learning   |
|--|---|---|
| Objectives   | Outcomes  | Outcomes  |
| Broad statements of capabilities, targeting career development, a few years after graduation | More narrow statements of what students should know and be able to do by the time of graduation | Even more narrow statements of what students should know <i>and</i> be able to do by the end of a course. |











#### **Implications**

Measurement

Where do they come from?

**Accreditation Body** 

A few years after

**Faculty** 

graduation

Relations to Employers

End of schooling

Faculty

Relations to Employers

During/end of course

Faculty

Usually at end of schooling

**Faculty** 

Program Educational Objectives

Program Learning
Outcomes

Course Learning
Outcomes

Other educational experiences



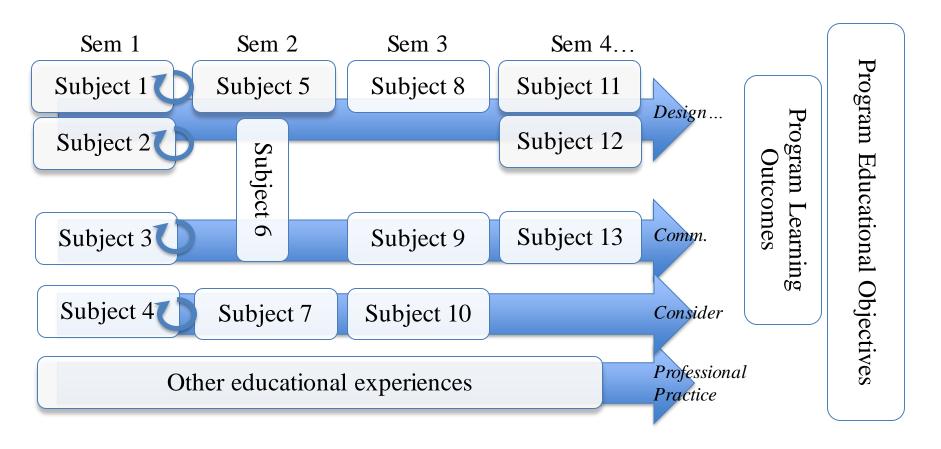








# Mapping













#### Strategies for Assessment

- Observation of student work product
- Survey of students' or employers' opinion of student ability
- Evaluation of a Capstone experience

Direct Assessment

Indirect Assessment

Summative Assessment











# Course Learning Outcomes

- Required as a part of the syllabus
- Number not mandated, but 5-10, outlined with the major course themes, is typical and usually sufficient











#### Characteristics

- Succinctly describe student capacities at the end
- Observable and measurable manifestations of knowledge, skills, and attitudes
- Attained as a result of the learning process in this class

ACTION VERB Noun Phrase











# Examples

- Classify vertebrate specimens
- Employ metaphors in rhetorical arguments
- Understand Kirchhoff's Current Law
- Explain atmospheric convection
- Predict returns on invested capital





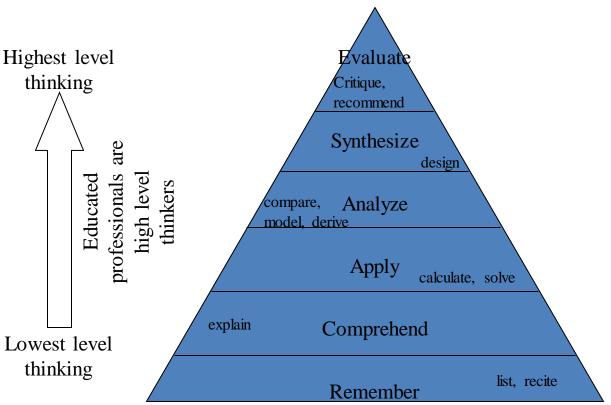






Bloom's Taxonomy of Educational

Objectives







SCIENCE







#### Georgia

#### Measurable and Observable

#### **Syllabus Excerpts**

| Broad Statements of<br>Abstract Intent  | Possible Learning Outcome Statements   |
|---|--|
| Students should have a thorough understanding of the statistical margin of error.   | You should be able to <b>describe</b> and <b>explain</b> how the margin of error changes when standard deviation, population size, or confidence interval are altered.   |
| We will explore the influence of traditional, modern, and post-modern perspectives on the role of religion in contemporary American spiritual life. | We will learn to <b>compare and contrast</b> the influence of traditional, modern, and post-modern perspectives on the role of religion in contemporary American spiritual life.   |
| Discussion of political issues will encourage open exchanges and tolerance of other views.  | During discussions about politics, students will be able to listen to other speakers well enough to:  verbally summarize the other speakers' views, seek clarification from the original speaker, incorporate clarifications in a revised summary. |











#### Why outcomes, and why quality culture?

- Research shows student achievement improves when expectations are clear and communicated
- CI enables faculty to achieve better outcomes with same effort
- Fact-based conversations with students and employers
- Accreditation documents largely become a byproduct of assessing and process improvement











# How does change happen?

- Change agents
  - Role of accreditors
  - Role of administration
- Importance of patience
- Personal experience



#### San Diego State University

Georgia



















