Annual Assessment Reporting in Weave

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What is the purpose of assessment? (answer: to demonstrate Institutional Effectiveness)

- Institutional effectiveness is the systematic and ongoing process of collecting, analyzing and acting on data and information relating to the goals and outcomes developed to support the University's mission and purpose. Thus, institutional effectiveness is oriented towards measuring results and using those results to aid in decision making and foster improvement.
- Institutional effectiveness is a cyclical process in which continuous improvements and refinements on goals and methods are undertaken on an ongoing basis.
- Furthermore, institutional effectiveness, like the University itself, is an ever - changing and evolving process. Thus, it needs to be revisited continuously.

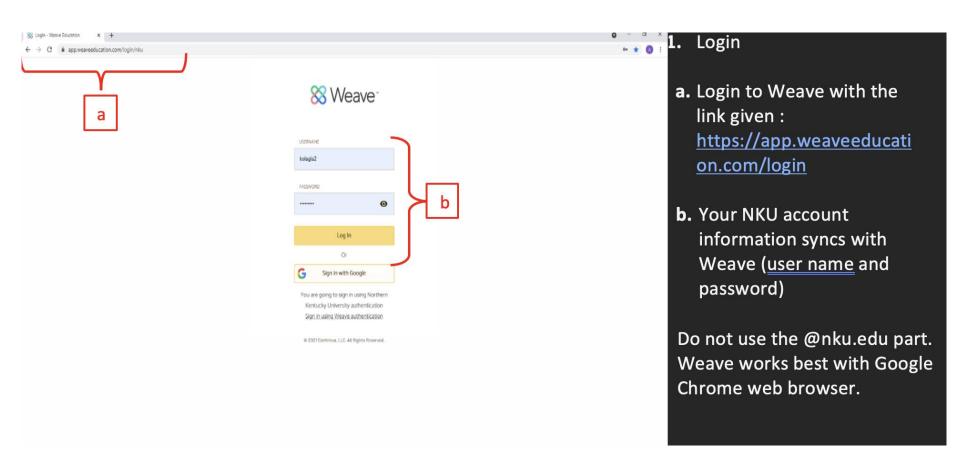
Assessment Calendar

The calendar runs October to September each year.

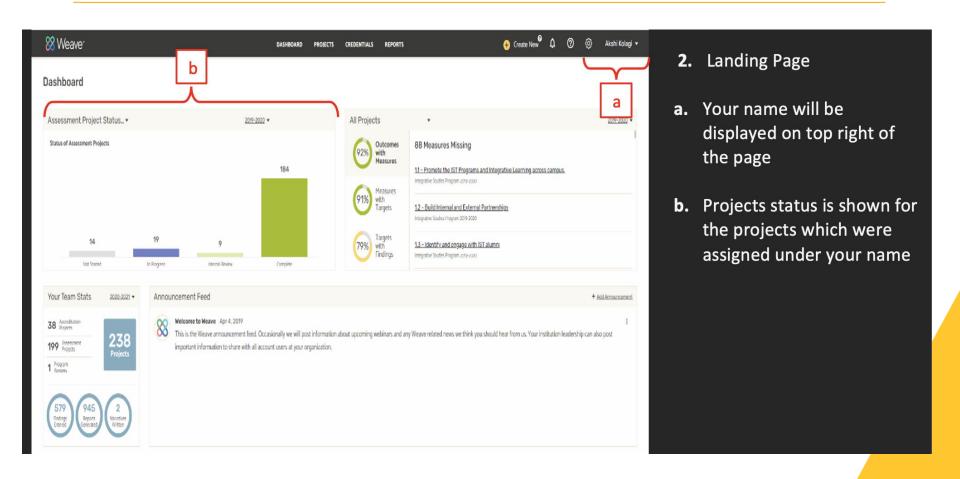
- By September 15th, programs should finish entered data collected in the prior year <u>and document changes made to</u> <u>improve student learning.</u>
- By October 15th, programs should identify the assessment work they have planned for the upcoming academic year. Which SLOs, measures and targets.



Logging In to Weave

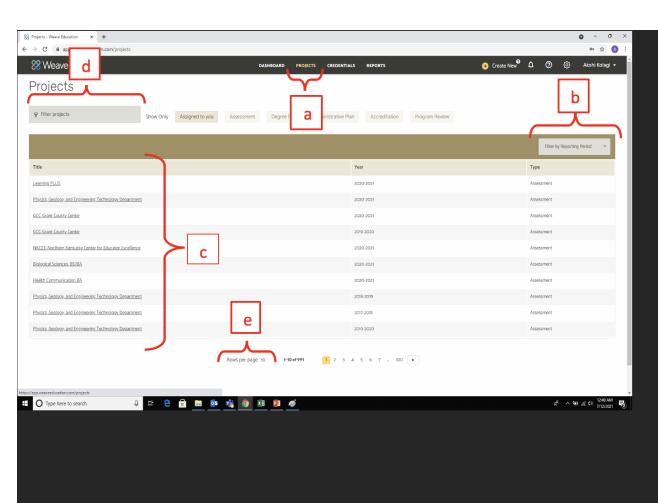


Using Weave Online



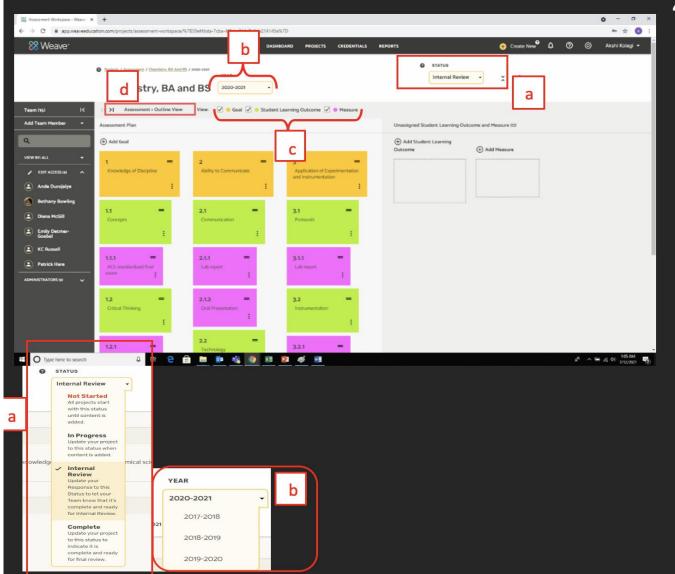


Using the Project Workspace



- 3. Project workspace
- a. Click on Projects
- b. You can select the year of reporting by clicking on 'Filter by Reporting Period' option on the right side and select a year.
- c. Projects matching the search will be displayed in the grid. Select the project by clicking on it
- **d.** Type project full/partial name in 'Filter Projects' text box
- e. 10 projects are displayed on the grid by default.
 You can change it by selecting down arrow which is present after 'Rows per page'.

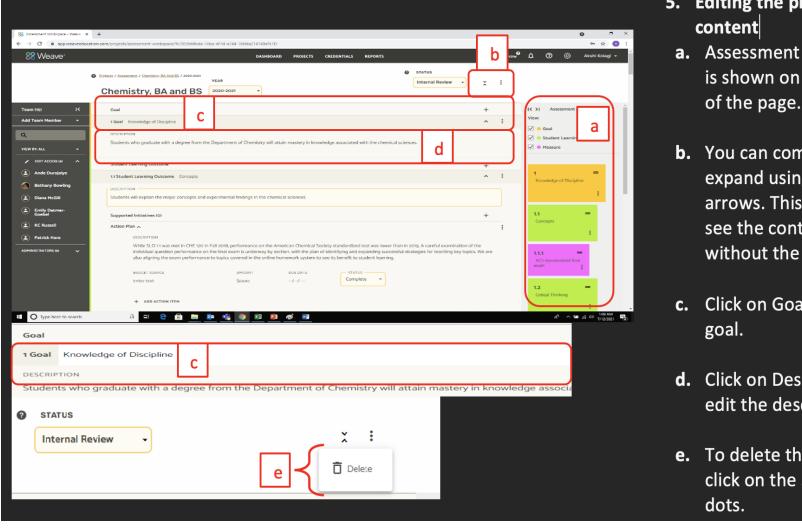
Viewing Your Project in Weave



4. View a Project

- a. We selected Chemistry,
 BA and BS to view a
 project. The project would
 land on Outline View as
 shown. The current status
 of the project can be seen
 under Status and can be
 changed.
- below "Year". If the project name of a program is the same for all years, you can switch between different years of the program.
- c. You can select which options to see: Goal,Student Learning Outcome, and Measure.
- d. To change the Outline view and to edit the content, click on '>| ' button.

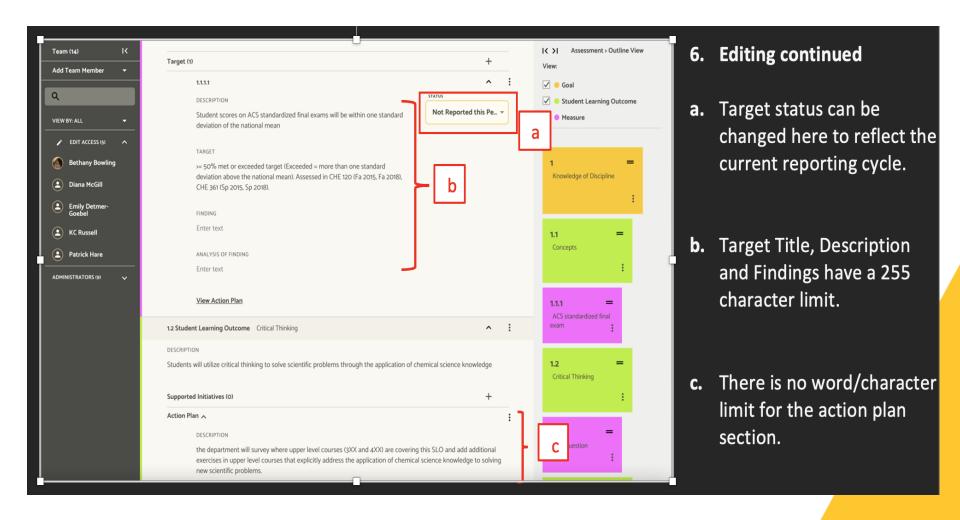
Editing a Project in Weave



- 5. Editing the project
- a. Assessment Outline View is shown on the right side of the page.
- **b.** You can compress or expand using these arrows. This allows you to see the content with or without the description.
- c. Click on Goal to edit the
- d. Click on Description to edit the description.
- e. To delete the project, click on the 3 vertical

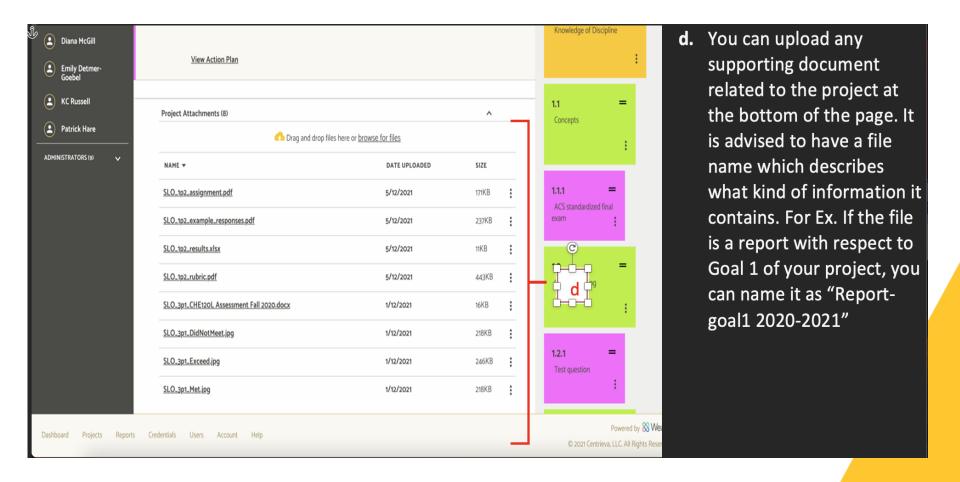


Editing a Project in Weave



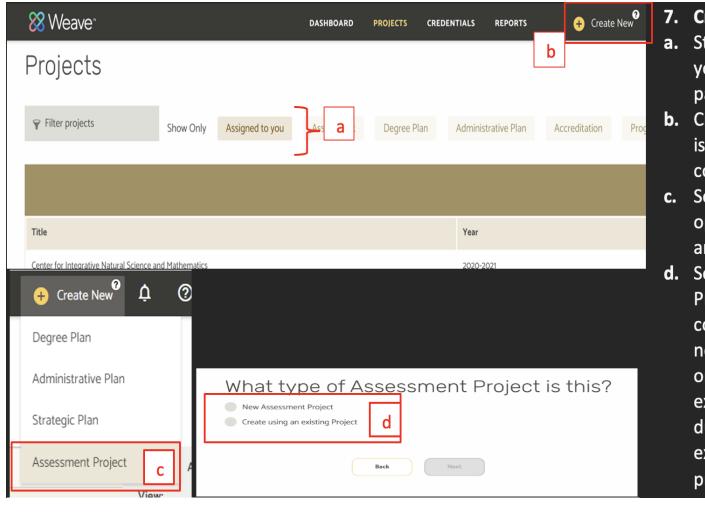


Editing a Project in Weave





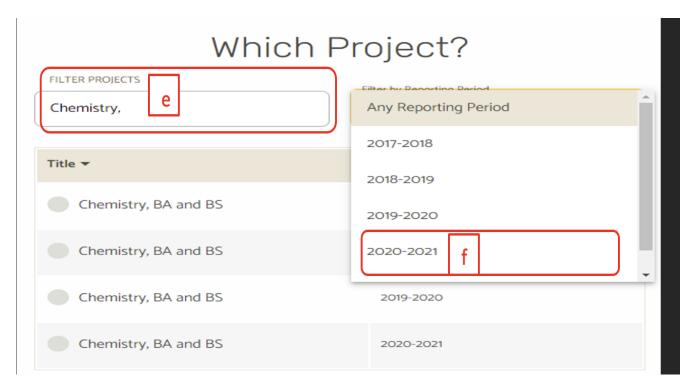
Creating a New Project in Weave



- 7. Creating a new project
- a. Start at the "Assigned to you" tab on the projects page
- **b.** Create new project button is in the top righthand corner of the page
- c. Select Assessment Project option for the programs and Units
- d. Select New Assessment
 Project to create a
 completely new project (If
 never reported in Weave)
 or select Create using an
 existing Project to
 duplicate and work off an
 existing project from a
 previous year.



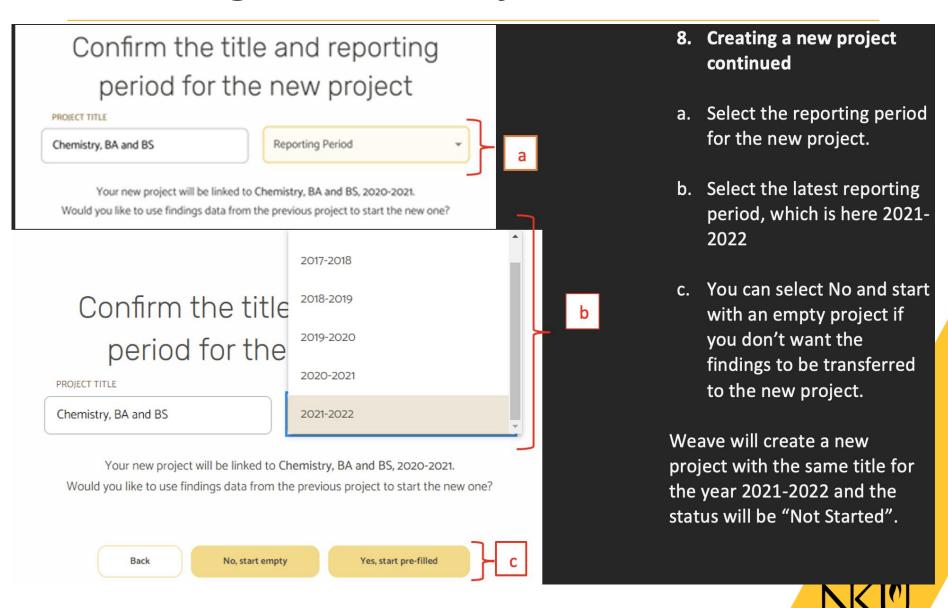
Creating a New Project in Weave



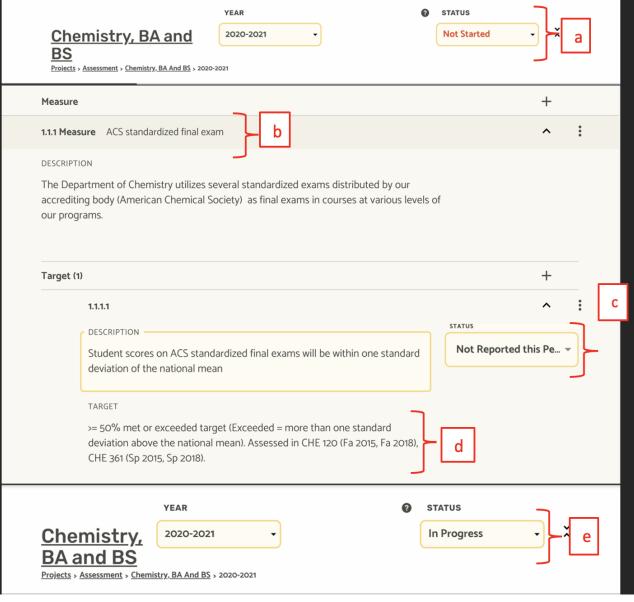
- e. To create a project using existing project, type the project name in the filter box.
- f. Select the most recent reporting period to copy latest project information.
 In this case it is 2020-2021.



Creating a New Project in Weave

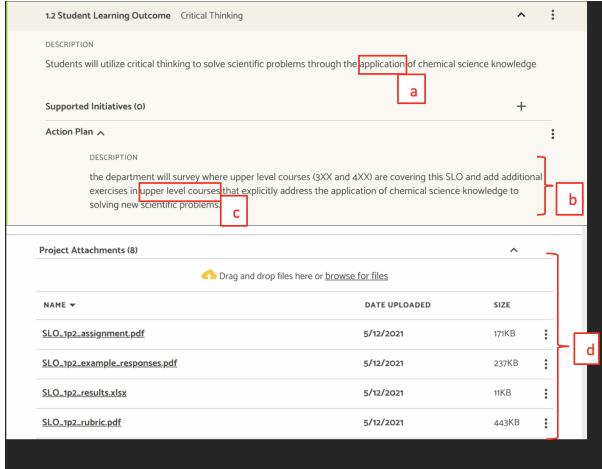


Review/Edit a Project in Weave



- 9. Review, Revise and Edit a Project.
 - a. Before review/revision, the project status will be listed as "Not Started".
 - **b.** Any updates or changes to measures can be made here.
 - c. All targets that will not be assessed during this cycle should be changed to list as "Not Reported this Period".
 - **d.** Changes to the target can be made here.
 - e. Once necessary updates have been made, the project status at the top of the page can be changed from "Not Started" to "In Progress".

Developing Aligned Measures



10. Developing aligned measure

- a. Keywords can help define the competencies that are being assessed through the outcome. Bloom's Taxonomy can help identify key words that align with the measure.
- **b.** The description should demonstrate how the measure relates back to the learning outcome.
- c. Students in higher level courses have been exposed to more foundational knowledge, so it is best to use higher level courses for measures that demonstrate growth from introductory courses.
- **d.** The assignment/rubric can be attached here at the bottom of the page.



DEFINITIONS

GOALS: Goals are broad statements that describe the overarching long-range intended outcomes of an organizational entity. Goals are an intermediary step between mission statements and objectives. They are usually not measurable and need to be further developed as separate distinguishable outcomes. They are primarily used for general planning and are used as the starting point to the development and refinement of outcomes. Include ONE relevant association for each goal. Goals may have more than one objective associated with them.

OUTCOMES/OBJECTIVES: A **Student Learning Outcome** specifies the knowledge, skill, or ability students are expected to gain by the end of a specific time period, such as completion of an academic program. An **Administrative Objective** is a specific point or task to be accomplished or reached. When formulating objectives, it may be helpful to think in terms of the end result or outcome. That is, once the objective is met, what change would you expect to see? The outcomes could be improvements to processes, increases or decreases in activities, or changes in responses from internal or external customers.

MEASURES: A Measure is a method used to gauge achievement of expected results. The measure is not the actual target for achievement, but rather the approach used to evaluate whether the target was achieved. Measures encompass a wide variety of sources of information. Some examples include pre- and post-tests; system data; interviews; evaluations; standardized tests; comparison to standards; surveys; activity volume; and document analysis, but may include many other types of information sources.

TARGETS: A Target is quantifiable. It is usually expressed in terms of percentages, ratios, or actual numbers. Some examples include: 100% of students will score at least 3 on a 5-point scale; 85% of students will complete a co-op experience; 90% of students will receive a passing score in the X standardized test. Results are reported as Met, Partially Met, or Not Met.