

CHULALONGKORN BUSINESS SCHOOL

FLAGSHIP FOR LIFE









Assurance of Learning (AoL)

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- Understand the Assurance of Learning (AoL) definition and process
- Review program learning goals/ learning objectives
- Make an assessment plan for a program







What do we want our students to learn?

- Knowledge
- Employable skills
 - Written and oral communication
 - Ethical understanding and reasoning
 - Analytical thinking
 - Information technology
 - Interpersonal relations and teamwork
 - Diverse and multicultural work environments
 - Reflective thinking

How do we know that our students learn?



Introduction



Terminology

- Assurance of Learning or AoL (AACSB)
 vs Outcome Based Learning (OBE)
- Learning goals (Be) / Learning objectives (Do) vs Expected abilities of graduates
- Assessment
- Closing the loop







- Outcome Assessment is the systematic collection, review, and use of information about educational programs undertaken for the purpose of improving student learning and development. (Polomba & Banta, 1999)
- Assurance of Learning is the systematic processes and assessment plans that collectively demonstrate that learners achieve learning competencies for the programs in which they participate that are within the scope of the school's accreditation. (AACSB, 2020)



Introduction



What is AoL?

- Assurance of (student) Learning
- Program Level
- Assure student learning across the curriculum
- Assess STUDENT learning NOT faculty teaching
- Underlying concept
 - Accountability
 - Continuous Improvement







- Step 1: Establish Learning Goals/Objectives
- Step 2: Alignment of curricular with adopted goals
- Step3: Identification of assessment instruments and measure
- Step4: Collection, analyzing, dissemination of assessment information
- Step 5: Using assessment information for continuous improvement and documentation





learning goals/objectives

Learning Goals and Objectives – What do we want our graduates to be/do?

Step1: Establish

- Learning GOALS are broad statements and are not suitable for assessment
 - Describe what you want your graduates to BE
 - Example:
 - Graduates will demonstrate problem solving skills
 - Graduates will be effective communicators
- Each learning GOAL must be translated into one or more learning OBJECTIVEs





learning goals/objectives

 Learning OBJECTIVES are measurable attribute of the overall learning GOAL

Step1: Establish

- Describe what you want your graduates to DO
- Example:
 - Students can describe the professional code of conduct within their discipline
 - Students will produce professional quality business documents







1. Ethical reasoning and professionalism

 Students will be able to recognize and complement moral and ethical principles of the accounting profession (1.1+ 1.2 + 1.4)







- 2. Integrated accounting and business knowledge
- 2.1. Students will be able to demonstrate accounting and business knowledge and theoretical understanding.
 (2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3)

2.2. Students will be able to apply accounting and business knowledge, acquire supporting information to make accounting decisions to resolve problems and recommend reasonable solutions for various situations. (3.2 + 2.1)







- 1. Fundamental Areas of Business Knowledge
- 1. 1. Students are able to understand business concepts and theories. (2.1)



Step1: Establish learning goals/objectives



Learning Goals/ Objectives for BBA:

- 2. Analytical Thinking and Problem-Solving
- 2.1. Students are able to analyze and interpret information to make reasoned business decisions. (2.1, 2.2)
 - 2.2 Students are able to apply conceptual and theoretical frameworks into practice.

(2.1, 2.2, 2.3)

2.3 Students are able to conduct numerical analysis to solve business problems. (2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 5.1)







Goal 1. Implications of Integrated Business Knowledge

Objective 1.1 Students will be able to explain and apply advanced

concepts and relationships underlying business discipline (2.1 + 2.3)

Objective 1.2 Students will have ability to identify the theories and

practices of advanced business discipline (2.2)

Objective 1.3 Students will be able to identify issues and develop

standards that influence academic and professional ethics (1.1+ 1.2+ 2.4)







Learning Goals/ Objectives for MBA:

Goal 2. Critical and Integrative Thinking

Objective 2.1. Students will be able to demonstrate the ability to analyze, synthesize and interpret information to make complicated business decisions (3.1)

Objective 2.2. Students will have ability to apply quantitative skills to solve complicated business problems and discover opportunities (3.2)



Step2: Alignment of Curricular with adopted goals

- Who did we assess? When? Where?
- Curriculum Map of required courses to answer Where?
- More than one place to support student achievement of learning GOALs
- All learning GOALs must be addressed in the curriculum





Curriculum Map: Matrix: core courses x learning goals/objectives

Required Course	Ethical Reasoning	Integrated Accounting and Business Knowledge	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	Communication and Responsibility	Digital Literacy
BA101	addressed			addressed	addressed
BA205	assessed	addressed	addressed		addressed
AC303		assessed		assessed	
AC401		assessed	assessed		assessed





Activity 1

- Draw a curriculum map between your program/major required courses and learning objectives
 - At minimum, a curriculum map must be on all required courses



Step2: Alignment of Curricular with adopted goals

- Assessment Plans to answer Who? and When?
 - Course/Educational Experience and student artifacts
 - Instruments
 - Rubric, survey, exam
 - When: semester and year
 - Assessor
 - Instructor of the course
 - Committee of instructors
 - Professionals





Assessment Plan example

Learning Goal	Learning Objective	Approach	Schedule
1 Business Knowledge	1.1 Students are able to exhibit thorough understanding of core business theories and principles.	Exam: Business Foundation	S1 Y2020
2 Communication Skills	2.1 Students are able to make professional presentations in English.	Rubric on Oral Presentation: Seminar in Entrepreneurial Management	S2 Y2020
	2.2 Students are able to prepare professional written reports in English.	Rubric on Report: Seminar in Entrepreneurial Management	S2 Y2020





Activity 2

- Design an assessment plan
 - Select student artifacts to be assessed for each learning OBJECTIVES
 - Assign which semester to assess



Step3: Identification of



assessment instruments and measures

- Methods How do we assess?
- Instruments
 - Direct Assessment
 - Standardized exam
 - Senior project or presentation
 - Writing and/or other assignments outside classroom
 - Student portfolios
 - Indirect Assessment
 - Survey
 - Interview
 - Focus Group



Step3: Identification of



assessment instruments and measures

- Use Rubrics as a standard measure
- In the course embedded assessment, assignments or student demonstrations evaluated for the purposes of AoL using a separate and distinct process NOT the grade students earned
- Ask the instructor NOT to create new class activities, but reuse anything that they already have.



CHULALONGKORN Step3: Identification of



assessment instruments and measures

Example: Ethical Reasoning and Professionalism Rubrics

	Rubrics				
Traits	Below Expectation	Meet	Exceed		
	below Expectation	Expectation	Expectation		
To recognize the moral of the accounting profession	Unable to recognize the moral of the accounting profession.	Able to recognize the moral of the accounting profession.	Able to recognize and implement the moral of the accounting profession.		
To recognize ethical principles of the accounting profession	Unable to recognize the basic ethical principles of the accounting profession.	Able to recognize the ethical principles of the accounting profession.	Able to recognize and apply the ethical principles of the accounting profession.		



CHULALONGKORN Step3: Identification of



assessment instruments and measures

Example: Fundamental Area of Business Knowledge Rubrics

	Rubrics			
Traits	Below Expectation	Meet	Exceed	
		Expectation	Expectation	
To understand business concepts and theories.	Unable to understand basic business concepts and theories	Able to understand basic business concepts and theories.	Able to understand advanced business concepts and theories.	



CHULALONGKORN Step3: Identification of



assessment instruments and measures

Example: Implication and Integrated Business Knowledge Rubrics

Trait	Below (Unacceptable)	Meet (Acceptable)	Exceed (Exemplary)
1.1.1 Explain advanced concepts and	Fails to explain advanced concepts	Able to explain advanced concepts	Able to explain advanced concepts
relationships underlying business	related to business knowledge and	related to business knowledge and	related to business knowledge, identify
discipline	does not identify theoretical	identify theoretical relationships	theoretical relationships, and provide
	relationships		examples in some detail
1.1.2 Apply advanced concepts and	Does not apply advanced concepts	Able to apply advanced concepts	Able to recognize and apply a variety of
relationships underlying business	related to business knowledge	related to business knowledge	advanced concepts related to business
discipline			knowledge



Step3: Identification of



assessment instruments and measures

Activity 3

- Continue to design the assessment plan
 - Choose an appropriate assessment instruments for student artifacts selected
 - Create a tool for assessment, i.e. rubric
 - Design an implementation plan for assessment



Step3: Identification of



assessment instruments and measures

- Issues
 - In a huge required course with > 100 students registered, do we need to assess all of them?
 - There is no individual student artifacts in class.
 - How to we assess students' Ethics, or Teamwork skill?



Step4: Collection, analyzing, Collection of assessment information

- Finding/Evidence What did we find out?
- Who receives the information?
- What part of it do they receive?
- Who can act on the information?

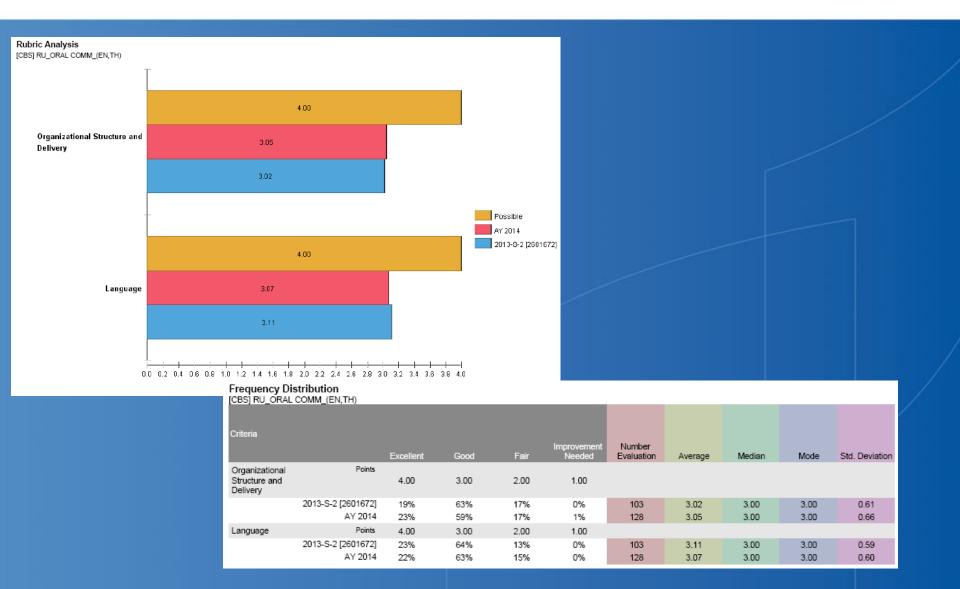


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CBS Dissemination of assessment result:

- AOL Committee Meeting
 - Reports generated and reviewed
- Programs review reports
 - No Action vs Improvement needed
- Documentation

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Section 1: Artifact Information	DATE <u>2 / Jan / 2013</u>	Section 1: Artifact Information	DATE <u>30 / Nov / 2011</u>	
DEPARTMENT/PROGRAM	SUBJECT/COURSE INFORMATION	DEPARTMENT/PROGRAM	SUBJECT/COURSE INFORMATION	
BBA (Int'l)	2604332 PRINCIPLE OF INVESTMENT S1 Y2012	BBA (Int'l)	2602327 QUANTITATIVE BUSINESS ANALYSIS S1 Y2010	
Artifact	INSTRUMENT	Artifact/Instrument		
Rubric Survey Disciplinary Knowledge Exam/Assignment Score	Target (If Applicable): 80% of the students achieve fair/satisfactory level or better	Rubric Survey Problem Solving Exam/Assignment Score	Target (If Applicable):	
Section 2: Report Review and Assessmen	t DATE <u>25</u> 13cm 1 2005	Section 2: Report Review and Assessm	DATE 17 1 806 1 2012	
CBS AOL COMMITTEE:	DECISIONS	CBS AOL COMMITTEE:	DECISIONS	
2 Athapol Ruangkanjanases 3 Pim Soonsawad 4 Siza Suchintahandid 5 Construction of the second s	ctions Required: Reviewers identify that no actions are ired at the moment. ovement Identified: Reviewers identify that curriculum ovement may be necessary. If checked, PROGRAM Is to respond and send this form back to Int'1 editation Office! [Continue Section 3]	2 Athapol Ruangkanjanases 2 In	improvement may be necessary. If checked, PROGRAM needs to respond and send this form back to Int'l Accreditation Office! [Continue Section 3] cuts to the program on Mid by ie. difficulty, time	



Step5: Using assessment for continuous improvement



- So-called: Closing the loop
- Interpretation/Action Items What are we going to do about it?
- Documentation on where assessment outcomes have been used for continuous improvement of curricula



Step5: Using assessment for continuous improvement



Table 5-1

Assessment Plan and Results for Most Recently Completed Accreditation Cycle by Degree Program (Table is Optional for CIR Visits, Mandatory for Initial Visits)

Competency	Performance Target	How Assessed	Where Assessed	When Assessed	Results	Improvements Identify whether process (P) or curriculum (C) (Date changes were made)
	Direct Measures					
Indirect Measures						



Step5: Using assessment for continuous improvement



- Examples of Closing the Loop questions
 - What parts of the curriculum are functioning particular well?
 - What prerequisite knowledge, skills, or disposition should be added?
 - Are our standards of achievement appropriate for our students?
 - Are our assessment methods yielding information that we care about?
 - What should be celebrating?







- Regularly meet with all program administrative committees – peer pressure is good within the same unit.
- Centralized the process until they (the program) are ready
- Implementing assessment in Bachelor degree is <u>more</u> <u>difficult</u> than graduate degrees – organization of program and the number of students
- Closing the loop is <u>much</u> harder than assessment.







- AACSB (2020). 2020 Guiding Principles and Standards for Business Accreditation. AACSB International.
- AACSB (2019). Accreditation Standard 8 (2013 Business Standard): Curriculum Management and Assurance of Learning – An Interpretation. AACSB White Paper. AACSB International.
- AACSB (2009). Material from Applied Assessment Seminar. Paris, France.



THANK YOU