Course Assessment in a Box

- Course Assessment in a Box is a practical tool for you to conduct assessment of course Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs). By following these simple steps, using assessment tools you already use to evaluate student work, you can easily produce a course assessment of SLOs.

- These steps align with the course SLO assessment page in the CurricUNET Program Review Module. Once the steps are completed, simply attach it to your Program Review.
1. Number and name of the course being assessed:

- 14 Fall-Operations Management – 2670
2. List all the Course SLOs from the Course Outline of Record:

- 1. Compare and contrast operation strategy in a global environment.

- 2. Evaluate location and layout strategies, operations management and job design management.

- 3. Demonstrate proficiency in using the latest project management technology tools.
3. If you have had any dialogue about the Course SLOs amongst faculty who teach this course, please describe it here (leave blank if there has been no specific dialogue):

- Rosemary Yoshikawa, my colleague at Ohlone, had discussed the SLO’s with me before her teaching this class.
- She mentioned that she might want to modify the SLO’s in the future.
4. List the SLO(s) you are assessing in this particular instance:

- 1. Compare and contrast operations strategy in a global environment.

- 3. Demonstrate proficiency in using the latest project management tools.
5. Describe the assessment strategy or tool that addresses the SLO(s):

- A generic rubric containing a scale from 0 to 4 was applied. It can be used as a holistic rubric for an SLO, or a rubric for each component of the SLO. In this case faculty used it as a holistic rubric for an SLO. Rubric levels:
  - No measurable achievement “F” (0–59%)
  - Beginning “D” (60–69%)
  - Developing “C” (70–79%)
  - Competent “B” (80–89%)
  - Accomplished “A” (90–100%)
6. Describe how the criteria or standards in this assessment tool link to the SLO(s) being assessed:

- Grading rubrics
- Measurement of level of competency
7. By looking holistically at the results from all students, describe your findings:

- **SLO #1**
  - 0. No measurable achievement “F” 27.78%
  - 1. Beginning “D” 5.56%
  - 2. Developing “C” 11.11%
  - 3. Competent “B” 27.78%
  - 4. Accomplished “A” 27.78%
  - The weakness in the “D and F” students have a high fall-out. The strength is that 66.67% of the class is passing or better.
  - Bi-model graph.

- **SLO #3**
  - 0. No measurable achievement “F” 33.33%
  - 1. Beginning “D” 22.22%
  - 2. Developing “C” 11.11%
  - 3. Competent “B” 27.78%
  - 4. Accomplished “A” 5.56%
  - The weakness is that “D and F” students have a high fall-out. The strength is that 44.45% of the class is passing or better.
  - Bi-model graph.

See Appendix - [Data 9]
8. Describe faculty dialogue (if any) involved in the assessment process:

- N/A
9. Based on an analysis of your findings and dialogue, describe revisions (if any) in curriculum or teaching strategies to be implemented to promote student success:

- Rosemary mentioned that she was going to incorporate her manufacturing background into the course.
10. After the improvements are implemented, describe the results:

- TBD. Follow-up, end of spring 2015.
Follow-up from end of fall 2014:

- Including the “access code” for the text book as an option seem to not have any significant impact on student over all grades.
Final Thoughts?

- SLO’s are:
  1. An effective way for us to measure or effectiveness.
  2. A way for us to stay “on our toes.”
  3. A way for us to collect data from our students and then collaborate with those in our department to get ideas and improve our craft.
  4. FINALLY, it’s a way to know if our students are LEARNING!!! If they aren’t learning, we need to modify our teaching methods.
## Appendix

### BSM-105 SLO Assessment - Data

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<tr>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Ch02 M/C</th>
<th>Ch02 M/C</th>
<th>GR</th>
<th>Ch03 M/C</th>
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### Grade Scale

*Each exam contains 25 Q.*

- 90 - 100 A
- 80 - 89 B
- 70 - 79 C
- 60 - 69 D
- x < 59 F