ASSESSMENT FOUNDATIONS WORKSHOP SERIES:

Interpret Evidence & Make Decisions to Improve

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Session Outcomes

- 1. Distinguish between data and information.
- 2. Transform data (trend, comparison, disaggregated) into meaningful information.
- 3. Triangulate multiple data points.



Making Data Meaningful

In order for [data] to have meaning, we must compare it against something else – what has been called a *benchmark*, *brightline*, standard, or criterion.





Types of Benchmarks (Suskie, 2009)

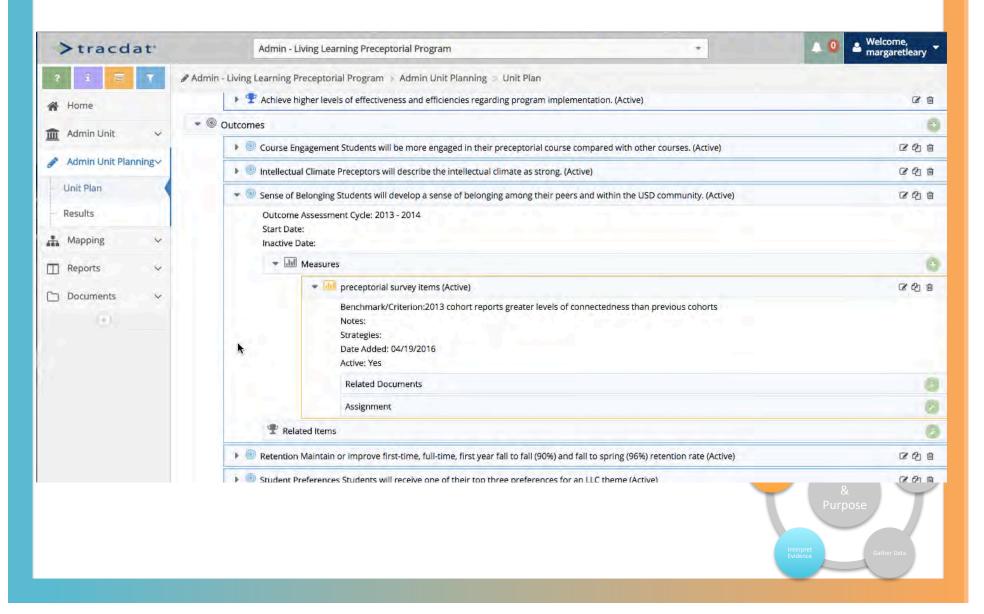
Benchmark	Questions Each Benchmark Can Answer
Local standards	Are our students meeting our own standards?
External Standards	Are our students meeting standards set by someone else?
Internal Peer Benchmark	How do students compare with their peers who experienced the same thing?
External Peer Benchmark	How do our students compare to peers at other colleges?
Best Practices Benchmark	How do our students compare to the best of our peers?
Value-Added Benchmark	Are our students improving?
Historical Trends Benchmark	Is our program improving
Strengths-and- Weaknesses Perspective	What are our students' areas of relative strength and weakness?
Productivity Benchmark	Are we getting the most for our investment?

Setting Benchmarks

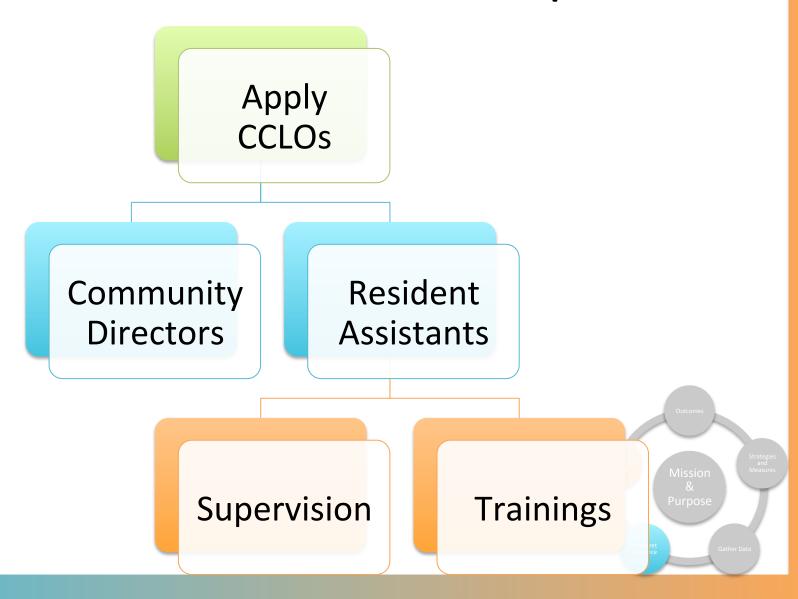
- 1. Do some research
- 2. Involve others in the standard-setting process
- 3. Use samples of student work to inform your discussion
- 4. Use other kinds of benchmarks and standards as corroboration

(Suskie, 2009)

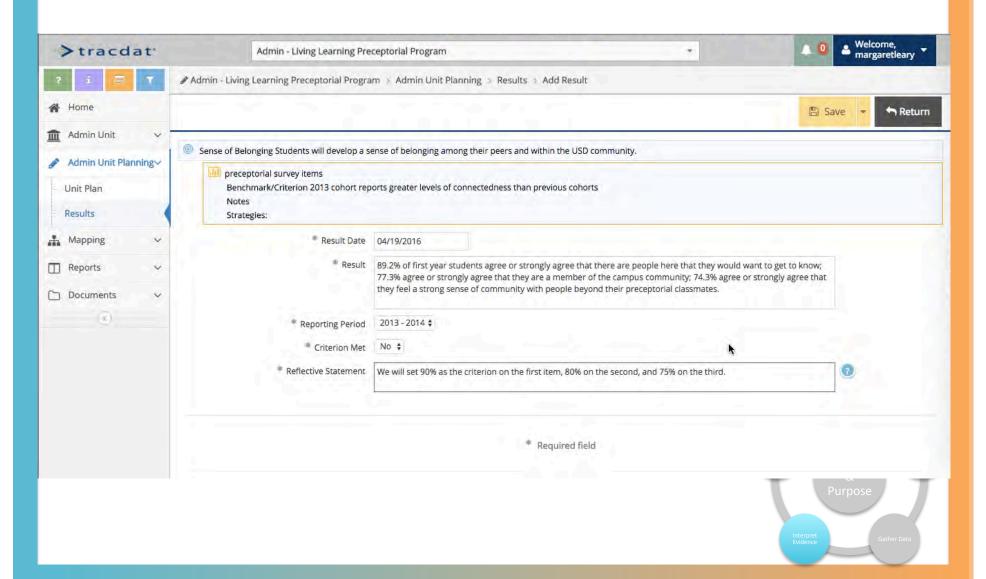
Tracdat - Benchmarks



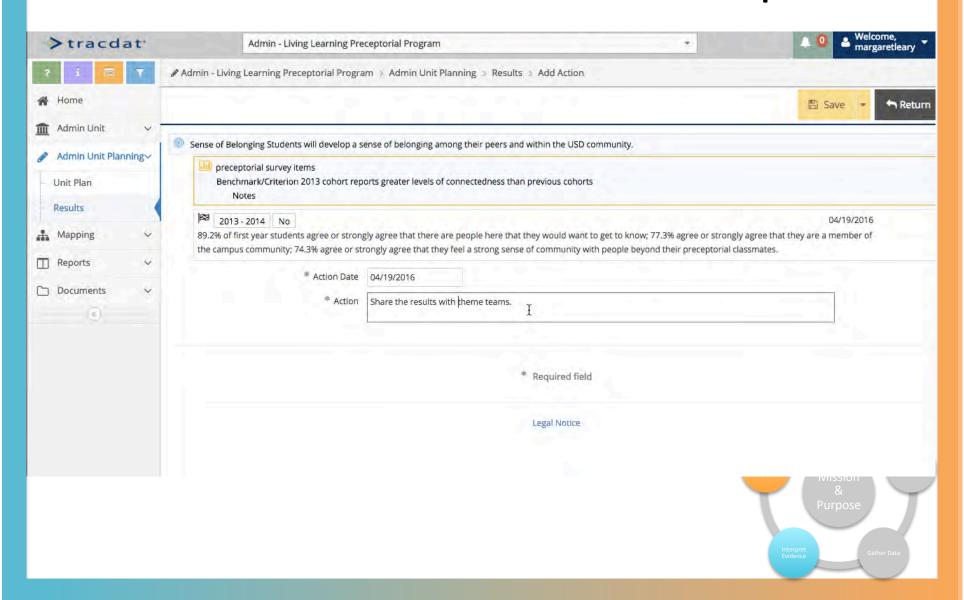
Residential Life Example



Tracdat – Interpret Evidence



Tracdat – Make Decisions to Improve



Close the Loop and Begin Again



References

Suskie, L. (2009). *Assessing student learning: a common sense guide* (2nd Edition ed.). San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

