

Principles, Persuasion, and Perspective

NC AIR

Winston-Salem, NC

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Overview

- Who are you?
- Perspective and process
- Making a persuasive case
- Institutional Effectiveness
- Recent changes to the *POA*
- Quicksand

Who are you?

What is...

- your role on campus?
- your involvement with Accreditation?
- If you could ask just one question....



The Big Picture

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It's about student learning and success



Some Higher Education Realities

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Mistrust



~~Mistrust~~



Integrity

Scrutiny



~~Scrutiny~~



Transparency

Accountability

**a new way to tell if your
school is**



or



~~Accountability~~



Quality



Assuring Quality

...

The Process

Comprehensive Decennial Review

- Compliance Certification (Off-Site)
 - May – Track “A”
 - November – Track “B”
- QEP/Focused Report (On-Site)
 - Fall – Track “A”
 - Spring – Track “B”
- Response to On-Site Report (BoT/C&R)
 - Five months after date of the visit

Fifth-year Interim Review

- Abbreviated compliance certification
 - Standards related to Federal regulations
 - May review “new” off-campus instructional sites
- QEP Impact report
- Concurrent with BoT meetings
- Schools with non-compliant standards “referred” to C&R

Substantive Change

- “Significant”
- Context of increased scrutiny by “external” constituencies
- Policies and procedures

Questions?



Making a Persuasive Case

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Think like the reviewer!



Answer the Question(s) Asked



- Most standards have multiple parts
- Supposed to be clear and forthright; don't look for hidden meanings or attempts to "trick" institutions
- Don't provide reviewers with "red herring"

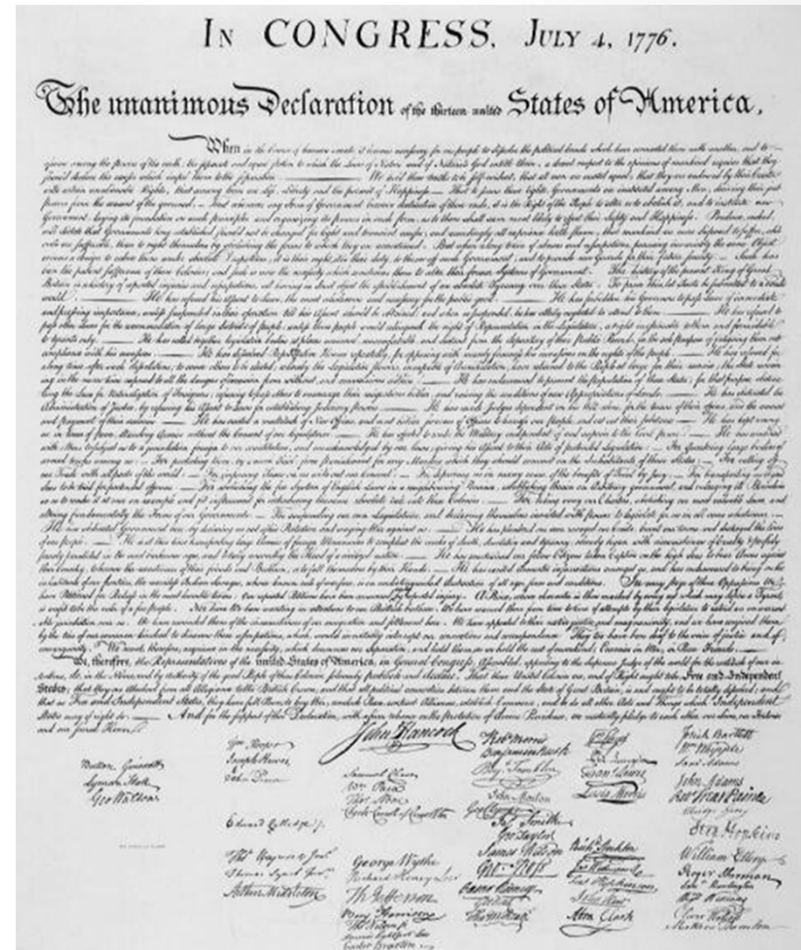
Analyze the Evidence

- Compliance narrative should stand on its own
- Evidence is support for the argument
- Don't ask the reviewer to make the logical links/leaps to be persuaded



Be Persuasive

- Clear, logical narrative
- Clear statement of thesis for each standard
 - Compliance
 - Non-Compliance
 - Partial Compliance
- Linear argument



Avoid Defensiveness/Special Pleading

- Still a “self-study,” with goal to improve
- Responsibility with the institution to make the case for compliance, not the reviewer
- Murphy’s Law applies
- Each step in the process allows further and more focused conversation

Questions?



Institutional Effectiveness



Educational Programs

Support Services

Research and Community Service



Foundational Assumptions

- Purpose of assessment is institutional improvement
- Changing the learning environment will improve student learning (A. Astin: I-E-O)
- Educational Program is unit that offers best combination of coherence, longitude, and flexibility
- Assessment is learner-centered; Student Learning Outcomes
 - Verbs describe student behavior
 - Demonstrate knowledge, action, thinking
- Reasoned judgment – exercised by professionals and carefully documented – is important to the process

Measure student behavior



Change instructional/institutional
behavior

Lose the “Loop”



Linear

Implement proposed improvement



Gather and analyze data



Evaluate success

Recursive

Re-Evaluate action plan



Implement/continue
proposed improvement



Gather and analyzed data



Evaluate success

Some Realities

- Can't control "inputs" most of the time
 - Preparation for learning
 - Commitment to/participation in own learning
- Assessment process often trial and error
 - Can't always prove cause and effect
 - Often relying on professional judgment based on experience
 - Sometimes feels more like "art" than "science"
- Course grades usually don't provide actionable data
- Murphy's law: no one has extra "free" time

Sustained Effort

- Results, not just process
 - Structure, rubrics, etc. = tools
 - Results = “program” improvement
- Course-level may be important, but decisions occur at program- and/or unit-level
- Process focused on success of institutional actors; student success should benefit from our improvements
- “Action” is usually change in curriculum or pedagogy

Failure to Launch

- Conversation constantly returns to process and assessment instruments
- “No further action required”
- Program survival, rather than program improvement
- It’s all about statistics
- Lake Woebegone syndrome
- No one can describe a successful student
- Just ignore it, and it’ll go away....

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SACSCOC Effectiveness Standards

- CR 2.5 (Institutional Effectiveness)
- CS 3.3.1.1 (Educational programs)
- CS 3.3.1.2 (Administrative support)
- CS 3.3.1.3 (Academic and student support)
- CS 3.3.1.4 (Research)
- CS 3.3.1.5 (Community/public service)
- FR 4.1 (Student achievement)

CS 3.3.1 (Institutional Effectiveness)

- Appropriate use of student learning outcomes (3.3.1.1, 3.3.1.3)
- Appropriate and authentic assessments
- Carefully analyzed data
- Evidence of conversations where data analysis is subject to professional judgment
- Actions designed to improve programs and units
- Clear and cogent narratives that argue compliance persuasively
- Emphasis on improvement, not process

Effective Program Effectiveness

- What would “success” look like?
 - Program
 - Student
- What data would be appropriate and useful?
- What structures for analysis and reporting would be useful and sustainable?

Questions?



Change is Constant

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Principles of Accreditation 2012

Revision

Transition



Core Requirements

- **CR 2.7.3** (General Education) – also reviewed On-Site
- **CR 2.8** (Faculty): “...to ensure the quality and integrity of each of its academic programs”
- **CR 2.10** (Student Support Services): “...consistent with its mission that are intended to promote student learning....”

THE PRINCIPLES OF ACCREDITATION:

FOUNDATIONS FOR QUALITY
ENHANCEMENT



SACS  **COC**

Southern Association of Colleges and Schools
Commission on Colleges

2012 EDITION

Comprehensive Standards

- CS 3.2.9 (Personnel appointment): "...employment, and evaluation of all personnel...."
- CS 3.2.10 (Administrator evaluations): "...institution periodically evaluates...."
- CS 3.2.13 (Institution-related entities): includes language from previous CS 3.2.2.4
- CS 3.3.1.3 (academic and student support services)
- CS 3.3.1.4/5: remove "educational"
- CS 3.5.1 (General education competencies): "...the extent to which students have attained them."

Comprehensive Standards

- **CS 3.5.4** (Terminal degrees of faculty): “At least 25 percent of the discipline course hours...faculty members holding an appropriate terminal degree – usually the earned doctorate – ~~in the discipline~~ or the equivalent of the terminal degree”
- **CS 3.6.3** (Institutional credits for a graduate degree): “At least one-third of credits....”; delete “The majority.” (aligns with policy on collaborative academic arrangements)
- **CS 3.9.3** (Qualified staff): “The institution provides a sufficient number of qualified staff – with appropriate education or experience in the student affairs area – to accomplish the mission of the institution.”

Comprehensive Standards

- ~~CS 3.10.2 (Submission of financial statements)~~; renumber the following standards in CS 3.10.x
- CS 3.13.x (Policy compliance)
 - Accrediting decisions of other agencies
 - Collaborative academic arrangements
 - Complaint procedures against the Commission or its accredited institutions
 - Reaffirmation of Accreditation and subsequent reports
 - Distance learning
 - System or corporate structure
 - Branch/parent relationship
 - Location in region
 - Separately accredited unit

Federal Requirements

- FR 4.1 (Student achievement)
- FR 4.7 (Title IV Program Responsibilities)
- FR 4.8 (Distance or correspondence education)
 - 4.8.1 – demonstrate that the student receiving the credit is the one registered
 - 4.8.2 – written procedure to protect privacy of students enrolled in such programs
 - 4.8.3 – written procedure – distributed at the time of registration/enrollment – that notifies students of any projected charges associated with verification of student identity
- FR 4.9 (Definition of credit hours); policies and procedures “that conform to commonly accepted practice in higher education and Commission policy.”

Transition

- Effective immediately (Federal requirements already in effect; policy now standard)
- CS 3.13.x policy compliance issues were supposed to be addressed by institutions currently in reaffirmation process in November Off-Site process; will be evaluated by On-Site Committees
- New/revised standards reviewed by On-Site Committees (including substantive change committees, if applicable)
- Institutions have option of incorporating changes into Focused Report narrative (with the standard) or providing an addendum
- SACSCOC BoT will apply revised standards in reviews of reaffirmation and monitoring reports beginning June 2012; institutions should respond to the language of the previous committee or Board action

Questions?



Quicksand

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Institutional Effectiveness

- Functional, sustainable foundation of planning, assessment and improvement (CR 2.5) – strategic and operational
- Ongoing cycles of outcomes assessment, analysis, and improvement (CS 3.3.1.x)
- Culture of evidence

General Education

- Substantial, broad, and coherent (CR 2.7.3)
- Competencies are identified and defined; data presented to demonstrate the extent of student attainment (CS 3.5.1)

Faculty

- Adequate FT faculty for quality and integrity of each program (CR 2.8)
- All faculty are qualified (CS 3.7.1)
- All faculty are evaluated (CS 3.7.2)

Financial/Physical Resources

- Sound financial base and demonstrated stability – audited numbers (CR 2.11.1)
- Recent financial stability (CS 3.10.1)
- Appropriate financial control (CS 3.10.3)
- Appropriate control over physical resources (CS 3.11.1)

Educational Programs

- Published policies include criteria for academic credit (CS 3.4.4)
- Sound and acceptable practices for determining amount and level of credit (CS 3.4.5; FR 4.9)
- Academically qualified program coordinators (CS 3.4.11)
- Graduate program progressively more advanced than undergraduate (CS 3.6.1)
- Direct instruction by the institution (CS 3.5.2; CS 3.6.3)

Human Resources

- Qualified administrative and academic officers (CS 3.2.8)
- Evaluation of all personnel (CS 3.2.9)
- Qualified professional staff (CS 3.8.3; CS 3.9.3)

Written Student Complaints

- Policy
- Procedures
- Documented examples of following published policy and procedures
- Log(s) to be reviewed by On-Site Committees

Substantive Change

- Policy to ensure timely reporting and approval from SACSCOC
- Evidence of compliance

Questions?

