# **Back to Basics**

Designing and assessing library instruction

Workshop for CCLI 2020

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### Learning outcomes

- Describe elements of key models for instructional planning, design and assessment
- Apply principles to actual instruction program





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The objective of education is learning, not teaching.

Ackoff & Greenberg, *Turning Learning Right Side Up* (2008)

#### Start with the learner

- Learner analysis
- Learning theories
- Learning styles
  Learning context

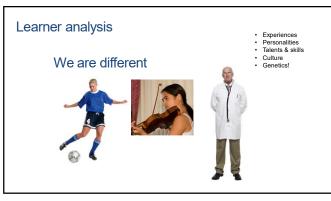


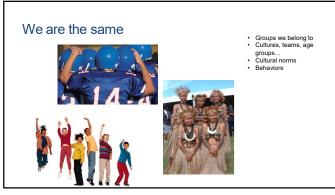
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### What do we need to know about our students?



- Demographics
- Learning styles
   Information processing styles
- Communication styles
- Experience, preferences, expectations
   Habits, emotions
- Social norms, value systems, beliefs
- Collectivist versus individualist societies



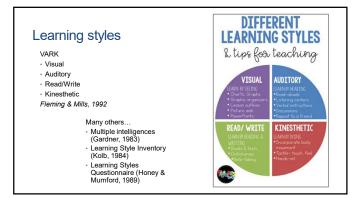


We can change

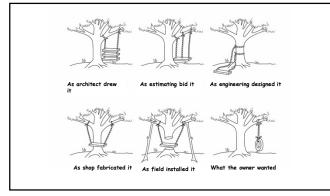


Ages and stages of life
Changing as we experience and learn new things











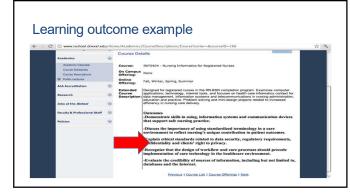


# Elements of instruction planning

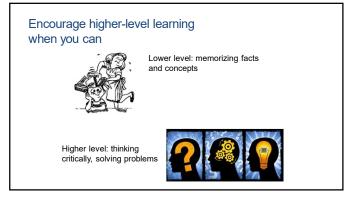
- ✓What do we know about our learners ?
- What do learners need to know/learn ?
- What activities and materials will we use ?
- How will we evaluate and revise instruction ? How will we assess student learning ?
- · now will we assess student learning :

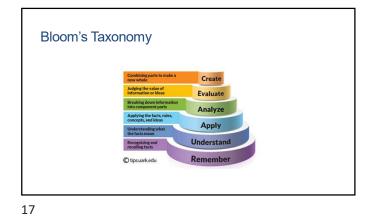
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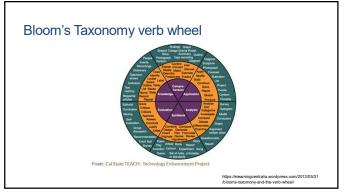














### ACRL Information Literacy Framework

- · Authority Is Constructed and Contextual
- Information Creation as a Process
- Information Has Value
- Research as Inquiry
- Scholarship as Conversation
  Searching as Strategic Exploration
  - --ACRL 2016

http://www.ala.org/acrl/standards/ilframework https://fordham.libguides.com/ld.php?content\_id=20413655

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# ALA American Library Association

Dear American Library Association Community,

Due to ALA's move to the new offices which involves the sizeable transfer of data, our website remains under maintenance. Our other external websites and internal systems will not be accessible during this migration period. To keep you connected, we an working around the clock to bring our website and full range of offerings back online at our new offices and co-location facility as quickly as possible.

Thank you again for your continued patience during this time. So much rich history and information is contained in the data, we want to treat it carefully. We tremendously value your support during this major endeavor. Sherri Vanyek

ALA IT

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#### Bad example

"Using their hands, the students will be able to clap the rhythm of 'Mary Had a Little Lamb' with 90% accuracy"

Problems?

#### Bad example

"Using their hands, the students will be able to clap the rhythm of 'Mary Had a Little Lamb' with 90% accuracy"

#### Problems?

- "Using their hands": unnecessary
- "Will be able to clap" can't be seen
- Better: "will clap"
- What does a student have to do to achieve 90% accuracy? Can the instructor tell?

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# Higher level learning examples

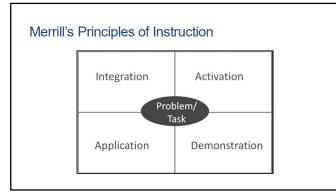
"The learner will analyze websites to determine the kinds of information they contain"

"The learner will evaluate websites to determine which is best for his or her purpose"

"The learner will create a site that directs others to different kinds of information on hypertension"











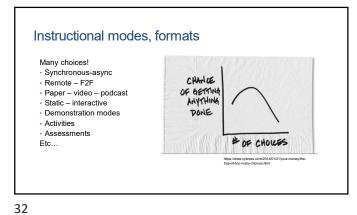




# Knowledge is integrated



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#### About these choices...

- Audience level characteristics (age, education, skills, etc.)
- Audience size
- Mode/format (synch asynch, remote F2F etc.)
- Institutional expectations
- Budget
- Technology
- Time for preparation, learning
- $\ensuremath{\cdot}$  Facilities space, equipment for development, delivery
- And more...

# Activity #3

 Thinking about the instructional outcomes you designed earlier, how might you apply Merrill's principles?
 Fill out worksheet.

Discuss

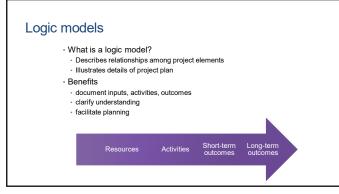


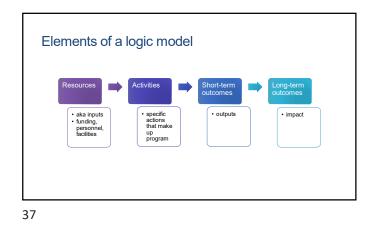
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# **Evaluating instruction**

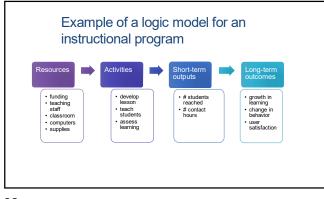
Theory of change - logic model
Kirkpatrick's model for evaluating training



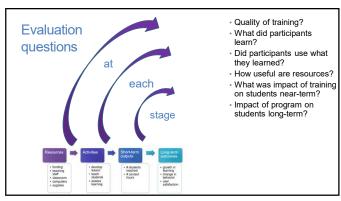












Level 1: Reaction	Valuating training     Did participants react favorably to training?     Why/not?     Room comfortable? Subject engaging?
Level 2: Learning	Knowledge acquired? Attitudes changed?     Skills improved?
Level 3: Behavior	What on-the-job behaviors changed as a result of training?
Level 4: Results	<ul> <li>Final impact of training on organization</li> <li>To what degree were outcomes reached as result of training?</li> </ul>

### Assessment measures & techniques

Observation (reaction, learning)

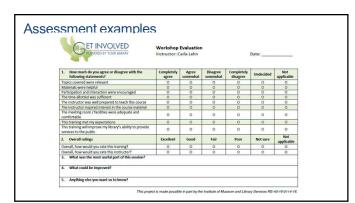
Satisfaction survey (reaction)

Pre-post test: knowledge (learning)

· Follow-up survey: skills, abilities, application (learning, behavior)

Follow-up survey: long-term impact (behavior, impact)







Assess	ment exa	mple	s			
	KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS	& ABILITIES				
	6. How would you rate y	our knowledge	of the following ri	ght now?		
		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Not applicable
	a. Benefits of utilizing skilled volunteers in your library					
	<ul> <li>b. Differences between "volunteer management" versus "volunteer engagement"</li> </ul>	0	0	0	0	0
	c. What motivates volunteers					
	d. Effective acknowledgement and recognition of volunteer service	0	0	0	0	0
	e. Elements of meaningful job descriptions for volunteers					
	<ol> <li>Best practices for online volunteer recruitment via VolunteerMatch</li> </ol>	0		0		0

#### Assessment techniques

- Assessing reaction to instruction
- Assessing knowledge & skills: MANY techniques ! See Angelo & Cross
   Quizzes
- https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/quizshow.php?title=acc-library-
- information-literacy-quiz&q=2
- · Assessing attitudes, values, self-awareness
- Individual, group feedback
- University of Texas Libraries. (2019). Information Literacy Toolkit: Incorporating Assessment Tools. <u>https://guides.lib.utexas.edu/c.php?g=674020&p=4746599</u>

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### Wrapping up

- · Learning versus teaching
- Know your students
- Activities that enable learning (Merrill)
- · Learning outcomes: higher order learning
- Program logic model
- · Levels of training evaluation (Kirkpatrick)

QUESTIONS ?



#### References & resources

- Angelo, T. A., & Cross, K. P. (1993). Classroom Assessment Techniques: A Handbook for College Teachers (Second ed.). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
   Angelo, T. A., Major, C. H., & Cross, K. P. (2001). Collaborative Learning Techniques: A Practical Guide to Promoting Learning in Groups. San Francisco: Jossey Resp Efeitific. Jossey-Bass Pfeiffer.
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- Honey, P., & Mumford, A. (1989). Learning styles questionnaire. Organization Design and Development, Incorporated.

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#### Resources (continued)

- Kirkpatrick, D. L. (1996). Great ideas revisited: Revisiting Kirkpatrick's four-level model. Training & Development, 50(54-59).
- Merrill, M. D. (2002). First Principles of Instruction. ETR&D, 50(3), 43-59.
- Project CORA. (2020). Community of Online Research Assignments.
- Retrieved from www.projectcora.org
- Smith, P. L., & Ragan, T. J. (1999). Instructional Design. New York: Wiley.
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# Thanks for attending!

Contact me with questions, comments: Jen Sweeney jksweeney572@gmail.com

# ACTIVITY #1

1

# What do you know about the students at Spokane Community College and Antelope Valley College?

	Antelope Valley	Spokane
How old are students?		
What is the gender breakdown?		
What racial/ethnic groups		
are represented?		
How much prior education		
do students have?		
What are they studying?		
How many are employed while in school?		
What kind of special		
populations can you		
identify?		

What else would you want to know about these students?

### ACTIVITY #2

Using what you know about SCC and/or AVP, select an instructional need to fill. Who is the audience? Write a broad, overall goal for your instruction: what do you want students to learn? Why is this goal important? Using the ABCD method and/or Bloom's taxonomy, draft three or four higher level learning outcomes to achieve this goal.

Audience:

Overall instructional goal:

Why is this goal important?

Using the ABCD method and/or Bloom's taxonomy, draft three or four higher level learning outcomes to achieve this goal. List these below.

	What will students be able to do? How will you be able to tell?
Learning outcome #1	
Learning outcome #2	
Learning outcome #3	
Learning outcome #4	

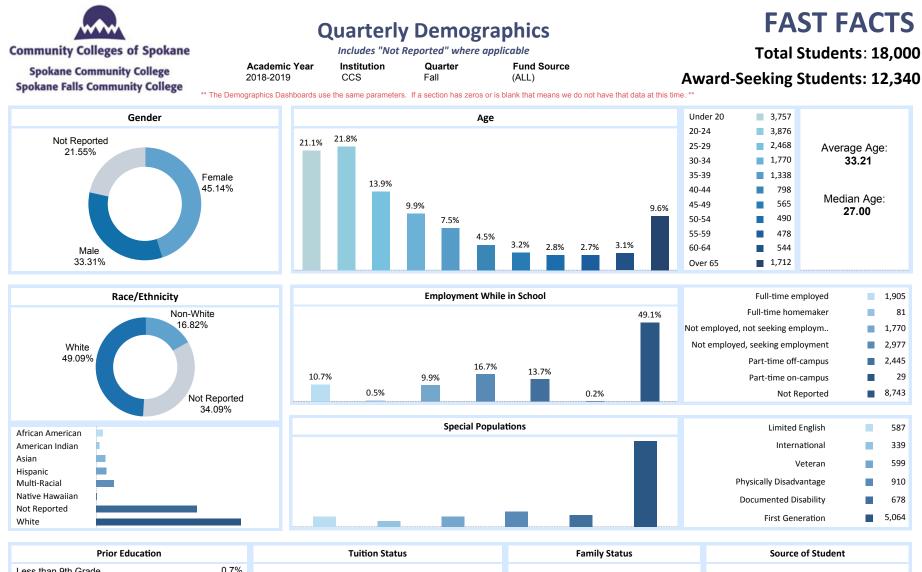
What other evidence would show that students have achieved these objectives? What behaviors do you expect students to exhibit? What characteristics do they now have? Consider using these behaviors and characteristics to enhance your learning outcomes above.

### ACTIVITY #3

# Consider the instructional outcomes you designed earlier for your AVP and/or SCC students. How might you apply Merrill's principles of instruction?

What is the real world problem or task?	
How will you activate prior knowledge	
How will you demonstrate what you want them to learn?	
How will students apply their new knowledge? How will they use it?	
How will you have student integrate their new skill into their lives?	

What did you find difficult about this exercise? What do you still have questions on?



		Tutton Status		Tanniy Status		Source of Student	
Less than 9th Grade	0.7%	Apprenticeship	11.3%	Not Reported	74.9%	Continuing Student	F0 20/
Less than High School	1.7%					Continuing Student	50.2%
GED	9.7%	I-Best	3.4%	Single Parent	4.8%		
High School Graduate	59.7%			-		Transfer Student	11.4%
Some Post HS, no cert or degree	24.9%	International	6.7%	Couple with Dependents	3.5%		
Certificate (less than 2 years)	0.4%					Former Student Returning	14.1%
Associate Degree	0.7%	Resident	73.3%	No Dependents	16.9%	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Bachelor's Degree or above	1.6%	D	0.00/		0.4%	First Time Student	25.0%
Other	0.7%	Running Start	8.2%	Other	0.1%		20.070

Data Source: Unless otherwise noted in ToolTips, SBCTC Data Warehouse. Developed by: CCS IR - BJW and AMM

We recognize that this dashboard may not be fully accessible to everyone. Please contact CCS Institutional Research 509-434-5240 if you need help with the data contained within.



# **Annual Overview**

# **FAST FACTS**

AcademicYear 2018-2019

Institution CCS Total Students: 28,744 Award-Seeking Students: 17,873

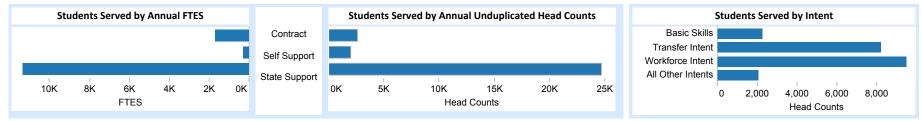
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Community Colleges of Spokane is a community college district comprised of two accredited colleges, Spokane Community College and Spokane Falls Community College. In addition to serving a large urban and suburban population in greater Spokane, the district provides educational services to rural communities throughout a 12,302 square-mile region in Eastern Washington. This region includes all of Spokane, Stevens, Whitman, Ferry, and Pend Oreille Counties, as well as portions of Lincoln County.

Both colleges of CCS are accredited by the Northwest Commission on Colleges and Universities and governed by the Washington State Board of Community and Technical Colleges.

Service Area Covered		Tuition & Financial Aid		Resourc	ces	Facult	y & Staff		
# of Service Area School Districts	43	Annual Full Time Res Tuition	\$4,027.00	# Of Buildings	58			Exempt	20
# of Service Area High Schools	63	Average Award Amount Students Receiving Fin Aid	\$6,257.00 10,701	Acreage	280				
# of Spokane County School Districts	12	Students Receiving Need Based Aid	6,148	Operating Budget	\$88,013,749			Classified	60
# of Spokane County High Schools	25	Historical State App	propriations (F	unded as a District)					
# of Spokane County HS Grads	4,793	\$52,632,508 \$51,510		71,146 \$57,020,418	\$59 <u>,36</u> 4,449			FT Faculty	37
# of Spokane County High School Matriculants	875	\$52,552,508 \$51,519 \$47,640,397	9,707					PT Faculty	57
		2013-2014 2014-2015 2015-2	016 2016	-2017 2017-2018	2018-2019				

Student Count by Cr	edit Load	Completions		Top 5 Certificates		Top 5 Degrees		Transfer Rate	36.7%
CreditLoad1-4	1,769	Total Completers	2,554	Utility Construction pre-Apprenticeship	. 72	Associate in Arts - Associate in Arts	1,115		70 50/
CreditLoad5-11	2,739	High School Completions Awarded	102	Welding and Fabrication	51	Nursing	84	Employment Rate	78.5%
0		<b>.</b>		Medical Assistant	34	Associate in Business	36	Full Time Pell Rate	60.2%
CreditLoad12-15	2,492	Certs Awarded	658	Automotive Technology	30	Automotive Technology	31		
CreditLoad16+	10,837	Degrees Awarded	2,104	Audio Engineering	27	Business Management	29	State Student Faculty Ratio	18.6



Data Source: Unless otherwise noted in TooltTps, SBCTC Data Warehouse. Developed by: CCS IR - BJW and AMM

We recognize that this dashboard may not be fully accessible to everyone. Please contact CCS Institutional Research 509-434-5240 if you need help with the data contained within.

# AVC AT A GLANCE 2017-2018 Academic Year

# VISION

To provide quality education that transforms lives

# MISSION

Antelope Valley College, a public institution of higher education, provides a quality, comprehensive education to a diverse population of learners. We are committed to student success, offering value and opportunity, in service to our community.

# VALUES

**Education**—We are dedicated to students, faculty, staff, and alumni in their endeavor for lifelong learning.

**Integrity**—We expect honesty, trust, candor, and professionalism from one another.

**Excellence**—We commit to the highest quality in all our endeavors, being responsive to our community in innovative ways.

**Community**—We create and foster relationships between AVC and its diverse constituents: students, faculty, staff, alumni, and the community at large.

# AVC FACTS

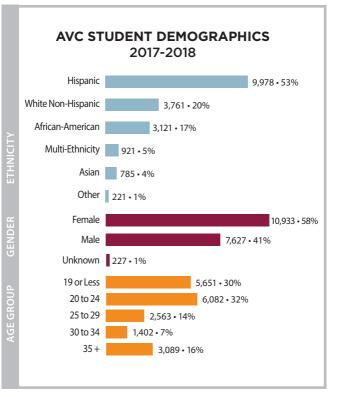
District Size: **1,945 Sq. Miles** | Number of Buildings: 2017-2018 Student Enrollment: **18,787** Offering Associate Degree Programs: Certificate Programs: **60** | Bachelor Degree Programs:

Antelope Valley College is fully accredited by the Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges/Western Association of Schools and Colleges (ACCJC/WASC). AVC's last reaffirmation of accreditation was Fall 2016.

### OFFERINGS

- Associate Degree Programs
- Career Technical Programs
- Transfer/General Education Courses
- Basic Skills Courses
- Student Support and Instructional Support
- Workforce Preparation and Economic Development
- Personal Enrichment and Professional Development
- Open Educational Resource Courses
- Non-credit Courses
- Honors Program
- Bachelor's Degree in Airframe Manufacturing Technology





#### Top 10 Declared Majors at AVC, Fall 2017

- 1. Registered Nursing
- 2. Biological Sciences
- 3. Administration of Justice
- 4. AA-T Psychology
- 5. LAS: Arts and Humanities 10. AS-T Business
- 6. Business Administration

- 7. I AS: Social/Behavioral Science
- 8. Undeclared
  - 9. Child & Family Education
  - - Administration

				% Change
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16 to 2017-18
Annual FTES	11,139.6	10,906.5	11,069.4	-0.6%
Program Awards				
AA	1,080	1,035	1,094	1%
AS	668	698	696	4%
Certs 30+ Units	544	683	824	51%
Certs 18 to <30 Units	197	212	225	14%
Certs 6 to <18 Units	2	4	194	9600%
Total Awards	2,491	2,632	3,033	22%
	Fall 2015	Fall 2016	Fall 2017	% Change Fall 2015-2017
Student Enrollment Unit Load	14,530	14,215	14,298	-1.6%
Part-time (<12 Units)	10,229	9,847	9,991	-2.3%
Full-time (12+ Units)	4,097	4,170	4,063	-0.8%
Non-Credit	204	198	244	19.6%
Employee Count	891	946	956	7.3%

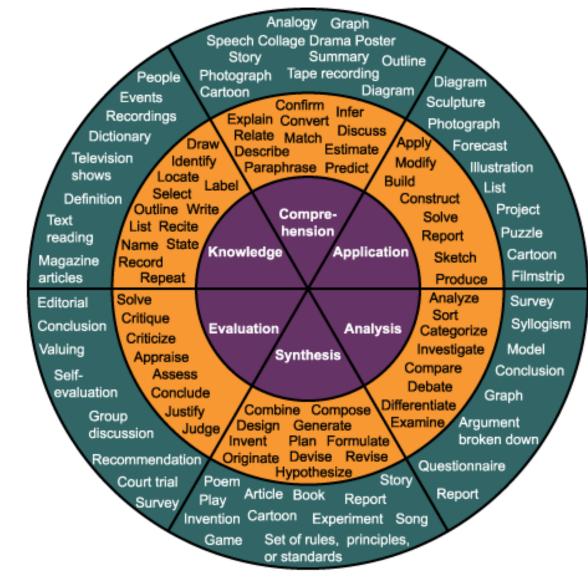




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#### IERP, September 2018

Antelope Valley College prohibits discrimination and harassment based on race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, marital status, sex, age, or sexual orientation. BLOOM'S TAXONOMY PEDAGOGY WHEEL



From: Cal State TEACH: Technology Enhancement Project