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7 **ASSESSMENT POLICY**

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9 This policy was recommended by the Academic Senate on May 14, 1998  
10 and approved by the President on June 15, 1998.

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13 **1. Introduction**

14 1.1 The broad purposes of assessment are to acquire systematic evidence of our success  
15 in fulfilling our mission, especially our desired educational outcomes for students, and to use  
16 such evidence to support planning aimed at improving the quality of the University. More  
17 specifically the goals of assessment are to:

18 1.1.1 guide departments, colleges, divisions, and the University as a whole in  
19 efforts to strengthen or improve academic programs and support services.

20 1.1.2 stimulate efforts by departments and colleges to develop collaboratively  
21 explicit learning goals for courses, departments and programs and to assess  
22 student attainment of those goals.

23 1.1.3 support effective and efficient campus decision-making.

24 1.1.4 develop evidence for external constituencies such as the state legislature,  
25 the California State University, and the public at large regarding the effectiveness  
26 of the University in achieving its mission, strategic goals, and objectives.

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31 1.2 The Assessment Policy for California State University, Long Beach is intended to  
32 facilitate assessment throughout the University by establishing basic principles to guide  
33 assessment activities.

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35 **2. Guiding Principles**

36 2.1 CSULB assessment practices should meet professionally recognized standards of best  
37 practice such as the 9 Principles of Best Practice for Assessing Student Learning  
38 promulgated by the American Association for Higher Education Assessment Forum which  
39 are incorporated by reference into this policy.

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41 2.2 Assessment practices should be designed to serve the specific needs of this University  
42 now and as those needs may change over time.

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44 2.3 Forms of assessment may vary across the University, depending upon the type of  
45 assessment which is most appropriate for particular units.

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47 2.4 Priorities for assessment activities should be based upon broad consultation among  
48 faculty, staff, and students employing systematic, valid procedures for gathering and  
49 integrating information.

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2.5 Each campus unit should develop and implement ongoing assessment plans which flow from stated goals for student learning and development and provide useful feedback to the unit for its planning.

2.6 Assessment activities in academic or student development units should provide feedback to students that guide them as they move through their university careers.

2.7 The General Education Program should develop an ongoing assessment plan similar to that of academic units.

2.8 The Program Review process should become the occasion to frame significant assessment questions appropriate to the discipline and department and develop or revise ongoing assessment activities.

2.9 Results of assessment activities are intended for purposes of improvement of programs and shall not be utilized in personnel actions.

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**EFFECTIVE: Fall 1998**

## AAHE ASSESSMENT FORUM

### 9 Principles of Good Practice for Assessing Student Learning

1. The assessment of student learning begins with educational values. Assessment is not an end in itself but a vehicle for educational improvement. Its effective practice, then, begins with and enacts a vision of the kinds of learning we most value for students and strive to help them achieve. Educational values should drive not only what we choose to assess but also how we do so. Where questions about educational mission and values are skipped over, assessment threatens to be an exercise in measuring what's easy, rather than a process of improving what we really care about.

2. Assessment is most effective when it reflects an understanding of learning as multidimensional, integrated, and revealed in performance over time. Learning is a complex process. It entails not only what students know but what they can do with what they know; it involves not only knowledge and abilities but values, attitudes, and habits of mind that affect both academic success and performance beyond the classroom. Assessment should reflect these understandings by employing a diverse array of methods, including those that call for actual performance, using them over time so as to reveal change, growth, and increasing degrees of integration. Such an approach aims for a more complete and accurate picture of learning, and therefore firmer bases for improving our students' educational experience.

3. Assessment works best when the programs it seeks to improve have clear, explicitly stated purposes. Assessment is a goal-oriented process. It entails comparing educational performance with educational purposes and expectations those derived from the institution's mission, from faculty intentions in program and course design, and from knowledge of students' own goals. Where program purposes lack specificity or agreement, assessment as a process pushes a campus toward clarity about where to aim and what standards to apply; assessment also prompts attention to where and how program goals will be taught and learned. Clear, shared, implementable goals are the cornerstone for assessment that is focused and useful.

4. Assessment requires attention to outcomes but also and equally to the experiences that lead to those outcomes. Information about outcomes is of high importance; where students "end up" matters greatly. But to improve outcomes, we need to know about student experience along the way about the curricula, teaching, and kind of student effort that lead to particular outcomes. Assessment can help us understand which students learn best under what conditions; with such knowledge comes the capacity to improve the whole of their learning.

5. Assessment works best when it is ongoing not episodic. Assessment is a process whose power is cumulative. Though isolated, "one-shot" assessment can be better than none, improvement is best fostered when assessment entails a linked series of activities undertaken over time. This may mean tracking the process of individual students, or of cohorts of students; it may mean collecting the same examples of student performance or using the same instrument semester after semester. The point is to monitor progress toward intended goals in a spirit of continuous improvement. Along the way, the assessment process itself should be evaluated and refined in light of emerging insights.

6. Assessment fosters wider improvement when representatives from across the educational community are involved. Student learning is a campus-wide responsibility, and assessment is a way of enacting that responsibility. Thus, while assessment efforts may start small, the aim over time is to involve people from across the educational community. Faculty play an especially important role, but assessment's questions can't be fully addressed without participation by student-affairs educators, librarians, administrators, and students. Assessment may also involve individuals from beyond the campus (alumni/ae, trustees, employers) whose experience can

159 enrich the sense of appropriate aims and standards for learning. Thus understood, assessment is  
160 not a task for small groups of experts but a collaborative activity; its aim is wider, better-  
161 informed attention to student learning by all parties with a stake in its improvement.  
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163 7. Assessment makes a difference when it begins with issues of use and illuminates questions  
164 that people really care about. Assessment recognizes the value of information in the process of  
165 improvement. But to be useful, information must be connected to issues or questions that people  
166 really care about. This implies assessment approaches that produce evidence that relevant  
167 parties will find credible, suggestive, and applicable to decisions that need to be made. It means  
168 thinking in advance about how the information will be used, and by whom. The point of  
169 assessment is not to gather data and return "results"; it is a process that starts with the  
170 questions of decision-makers, that involves them in the gathering and interpreting of data, and  
171 that informs and helps guide continuous improvement.  
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173 8. Assessment is most likely to lead to improvement when it is part of a larger set of conditions  
174 that promote change. Assessment alone changes little. Its greatest contribution comes on  
175 campuses where the quality of teaching and learning is visibly valued and worked at. On such  
176 campuses, the push to improve educational performance is a visible and primary goal of  
177 leadership; improving the quality of undergraduate education is central to the institution's  
178 planning, budgeting, and personnel decisions. On such campuses, information about learning  
179 outcomes is seen as an integral part of decision making, and avidly sought.  
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181 9. Through assessment, educators meet responsibilities to students and to the public. There is a  
182 compelling public stake in education. As educators, we have a responsibility to the publics that  
183 support or depend on us to provide information about the ways in which our students meet goals  
184 and expectations. But that responsibility goes beyond the reporting of such information; our  
185 deeper obligation to ourselves, our students, and society is to improve. Those to whom  
186 educators are accountable have a corresponding obligation to support such attempts at  
187 improvement.  
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