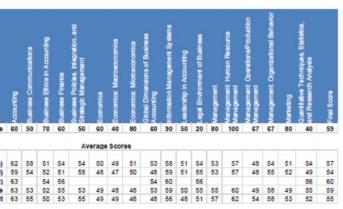
	Standar	rd #4 Measurement and A	nalysis of Student Learning and Pe	erformance
		Use this table to supply dat	a for Criterion 4.2. (Figure 4.2 in self-study)	
			Definition	
performance, licensure examination). Direct - Assessing student performance Indirect - Assessing indicators other th Formative – An assessment conducted Summative – An assessment conducted Internal – An assessment instrument th External – An assessment instrument	Add these to the description of the e by examining samples of studen an student work such as getting fe d during the student's education. ed at the end of the student's educ hat was developed within the busin that was developed outside the busing	e measurement instrument in column two: at work eedback from the student or other persons w cation. ness unit. isiness unit.	ho may provide relevant information.	
		Analysis of Resu	lts	
What is your measurement instrument or process?	Current Results	Analysis of Results	Action Taken or Improvement made	Insert Graphs or Tables of Resulting Trends (3-5 data point
Do not use grades.	What are your current results?	What did you learn from the results?	What did you improve or what is your next step?	
(Indicate type of instrument) direct, formative, internal, comparative				
Peregrine exams administered at the conclusion of ACC450. The test assesses student proficiency in 17 content areas.	higher 14 of the 17 content areas during the 2015-2016 assessment period.	consistent with content areas within the exam. Therer were six areas where Peirce students' scores were reported lower then ACBSP students (Region 2 when data was available, or all ACBSP). Areas in which scores were only slightly lower (1 to 7 points) were leadership in accounting, business communications, business policies and strategic management, and macroeconomics. Quantitative techniques and research analytics, and legal environment of business reported scores lower by 16 and 36 points respectively. On the contraty, as shown in the chart to the right, twelve content areas indicated scores that exceeded ACBSP; specifically three by 1-6 points; four content area scores exceeded ACBSP by 12-19; two content area scores exceeded ACBSP by 27-28 points; and three		Peirce College FY 1617 ACC450 Peregrine CPC Results Accounting Students Only Support of the suppo
	performance, licensure examination). Direct - Assessing student performance Indirect - Assessing indicators other th Formative – An assessment conducter Summative – An assessment conducter Internal – An assessment instrument t External – An assessment instrument t Comparative – Compare results betwee vendor providing comparable data. What is your measurement instrument or process? Do not use grades. (Indicate type of instrument) direct, formative, internal, comparative Peregrine exams administered at the conclusion of ACC450. The test assesses	A student learning outcome is one that measures a specific competency performance, licensure examination). Add these to the description of th Direct - Assessing student performance by examining samples of studer Indirect - Assessing indicators other than student work such as getting fe Formative – An assessment conducted during the student's education. Summative – An assessment conducted at the end of the student's education. Summative – An assessment instrument that was developed within the busi External – An assessment instrument that was developed outside the bu Comparative – Compare results between classes, between online and o vendor providing comparable data. What is your measurement instrument or process? Current Results Do not use grades. What are your current results? (Indicate type of instrument) direct, formative, internal, comparative Peirce students, as compared to students at ACBSP Region 2, scored higher 14 of the 17 content areas.	A student learning outcome is one that measures a specific competency attainment. Examples of a direct assessment performance, licensure examination). Add these to the description of the measurement instrument in column two: Direct - Assessing indicators other than student work undent work sudent's education. Summative – An assessment conducted at the end of the student's education. Summative – An assessment instrument that was developed within the business unit. External – An assessment instrument that was developed within the business unit. Comparative – Compare results between classes, between online and on ground classes, Between professors, betw vendor providing comparable data. Nature 11 Analysis of Results Analysis of Results	A student learning outcome is one that measures a specific competency attainment. Examples of a direct assessment (evidence) of student learning attainment that might be use particular descent professions who may provide relevant information. Formative – An assessment conducted during the student's education. Internet – An assessment instrument that was developed within the business unit. External – An assessment instrument that was developed within the business unit. External – An assessment instrument that was developed outlike the business unit. External – An assessment instrument that was developed outlike the business unit. External – An assessment instrument that was developed outlike the business unit. External – An assessment instrument that was developed outlike the business unit. External – An assessment instrument in that was developed outlike the business unit. External – An assessment instrument in a subcent work on ground dasses. Between programs, between campuses, or compare to external n'evendor providing comparable data. The substrument of process? Current Results Analysis of Results Action Taken or Improvement made instrument or process? Internal – An assessment instrument or process? International external n'evendor providing comparable data. The substrument of process? Internation of process? International externation of the substrument of the substrument of process? International externation of the substrument of

nce, third-party examination, faculty-designed examination, professional

U.S. Department of Education Research and Statistics, or results from a

(3-5 data points preferred)



(2) Delta Mu Delta This is a continuation of a long- term goal, which focuses on increasing membership and eligibility for Delta Mu Delta (DMD).	determines Business Administration and	In 2016, 34% more students met the eligibility criteria for DMD than in 2015, however, fewer students were inducted (paid the induction fee and attended the induction ceremony as required by DMD).	scholarships, and considering 77% of our students receive Federal financial aid, and 73% are deemed low income, membership could have financial impact on degree completion as well. At Peirce College, we view the DMD opportunity as an added benefit to help increase degree persistence. DMD members volunteer to assist at College events such as	Using the external measure of DMD eligibility, and the notion that cost is prohibitive to membership, we are <u>exploring the</u> <u>potential of establishing a DMD Scholarship</u> fund to help defray the cost in 2018. In addition, DMD announced an increase in membership fee effective 2018 from \$50 to \$65 (plus \$10 for cord and pin), so this will be even more relevant. However, while DMD is an added value to students, the true focus has shifted to communicating to students the opportunities afforded by qualifying for membership. Furthermore, as means to help students meet the eligibility requirements, and the opportunity to serve leadership and volunteer roles at the College, the <u>business division collaborats</u> with the Advising department and Walker Center for Academic <u>Excellence on offering programming</u> to students geared toward development of skills needed to meet the eligibility criteria of DMD. The added support and guidance may help students with eligibility and ultimately, degree completion. Ultimately, by giving students the opportunity to build leadership skills and gain experience outside the classroom, they are improving the skill set desired by employers upon graduation.	2015 2016	Delta Mu Delta – E #eligible 32 65	iligibility/Inductio # inducted 18 14	% i	nducted 56% 22%
(3) Learning Outcomes Assessment Assessment of written communication for students graduating with a Bachelor's degree in 2015-2016.	evaluate the Peirce Institutional Learning Outcome (ILO): Communicate clearly and effectively both orally and in writing. For the purposes of the assessment exercise, only written communication was examined. Writing samples were identified for students graduating with a BS degree in in 2015-2016. Internal criteria required the writing was produced in the final year before graduation. All full-time faculty participated as evaluators. The American Association of Colleges and Universities' VALUE (Valid Assessment of	ILOs at a minimum of 75% proficiency. Both the institutional and business scores fall short of that mark in each of the categories below. CPW (Content of and Purpose for Writing) CDEV (Content Development) GDC (Genre and Disciplinary Conventions)	Student Learning Outcomes Assessment Committee (SLOAC) was able to extract the results for each academic division. Results of	Next steps on the program level include data collection and assessment of Program Learning Outcome (PLO) number 3 in 2018-2019. See the Business Division's Assessment Cycle Schedule below. PLO 3 = apply appropriate research methods to the analysis of business methods and communicate recommendations. Precise methodology has not yet been set for the upcoming cycle of PLO assessment. Previous cycles focused on assessment of writing in associate and bachelor's level capstone courses.		Student Group % Proficient Business % Proficient Peirce Total Business 100% 80% 60% 40% 20% 0%	66% 53%	GDC SEV 59% 56% 59% 54% n 556% 54% 56% 54% 56% 56%	CSM 45% 48%

Image: Note: Index in the set set set set set set set in the set set set set set in the set set set set set set set set set se				in the other criteria, which are likely more ambient and cumulative in their impact. Still, when reporting on and discussing the results of this assessment at a faculty assembly on February 24th, 2017, the faculty collectively expressed little surprise at this outcome, and a collective consensus that efforts to improve student grammar and syntax need to be ongoing.										
Proposition Proposition	(4) Assessing the Assessment	Direct assessment of learning outcomes	A new assessment cycle will begin	Analysis of the previous five-year assessment	Improvements undertaken since 2015 include:									
	Revise and update Program Learning Outcomes Assessment cycle.	In 2010-2011, Peirce College commenced a well-organized cycle of Institutional and Program Learning Outcomes Assessment which ran through 2014-2015 when the cycle was completed. During this time, each ILO and PLO was assessed on the institutional level by SLOAC and on the	in the 2017-2018 academic year. Generally, assessment of PLOs has been rooted in assessing Capstone course assignements and deliverable. Faculty are currently exploring alternatives, for example building assessments earlier in the program to effect more immediate	cycle has resulted in revised program student learning outcomes, for better alignment with institutional outcomes and industry needs. Additionally, the process itself has been revised to allow for a longer data collection	and Accounting programs (2015-2016) for alignment with new Program Learning Outcomes and the new Peirce Fit delivery model - Re-mapping of Program Learning Outcomes (2016-2017) - Implementation of the new Program Learning Outcomes	Apply business principles including accounting, finance, management, and marketing to business situations Integrate information technology proficiently in the analysis of problems and the development of solutions for business situations Apply appropriate research methods to the analysis of business issues and communicate recommendations. Awork in teams to complete projects and solve problems Assess ethical issues in economic competition and organizational management; make recommendations for resolutions Apply principles fundamental to the discipline o a chosen Business	Collect data	Collect data	Implement actions for Report (6/30) improvement Implement actions for Report (6/30) improvement Collect data Report (6/30) Collect data Collect data	Follow-up assessment (impact data) Report (6/30) Follow-up assessment (impact data) Report (6/30) Implement actions for improvement Report (6/30) Collect data	Collect data Collect data Follow-up assessment (impact data) Report (6/30) Implement actions for improvement Report (6/30)	Collect data Collect data Collect data Follow-up assessment (impact data) Report (6/30) Implement actions for improvement	Report (6/30) improv Report (6/30) improv Report (6/30) improv Collect data Report Collect data Collect Follow-up assessment (impact data) Report (6/30) Collect Implement actions for (impact mathing) Follow	nent s for vement s for vement t (6/30) t data t data

	Standa	ard #6 - Organizatio	nal Performan	ce Results. Table 6	6.1						
	ving table. Provide three or four e		consider to be the m	ost important data. It is not	necessary	y to prov	vide res	sults for	every	process	6.
Organizational Effectiveness Results	Dard 6 - Organizational Perfor Organizational effectiveness results exa enrollment patterns, student retention, s include: graduation rates, enrollment, i community, or partnerships, retention rates	amine attainment of organizationa student academic success, and of mprovement in safety, hiring equit	ther characteristics reflect ty, increased use of web	ting students' performance. based technologies, use of facili	C C				Ke	y indicate	
			Analysis of Results		[
	What is your measurement instrument or process?	Current Results	Analysis of Results	Action Taken or Improvement made	Insert Gr	•		of Resuints pre	•	rends	(3-
Measurable goal	(Indicate length of cycle)		What did you learn from the results?	What did you improve or what is your next step?							
What is your goal?											
College sets its enrollment goals in credit hours attempted at the institutional level. The College fell short of its goals in both 2015-2016 and 2016-2017. Enrollment goals are not set per program. For practical, comparative purposes, enrollment in the Accounting and	faculty, and staff. The final (June) dashboard of the year is used to track the College's progress towards its annual	decreased in both ACBSP accredited programs: Accounting and Business Administration. Over the same period, enrollment increased in a new business-related leadership	including student, faculty, and employer input and thorough	Actions taken to date include: 1) revise associate level business admin program to be more <u>transfer friendly</u> and to <u>facilitate completion</u> -revisions implemented in fall 2015; 2) make recommendations for Accounting revisions to be implemented in 2017-2018;	Total HC Accounting Business Admin Leadership			ion Enrollr 2014-15 101 768 95			CAGR -9.37% -12.32% 166.73%
Business Administration programs is depicted at right in Headcounts.				3) draft recommendations for Business Administration revisions to be implemented in fall 2018.							

Goal 2: Improved retention and	Enrollment and retention Dashboard described in	In 2016-17, undergraduate retention began		Strategies identified and implemented as				
completion.	Goal 1 above.	to increase after some years of decline.	retention facing the College's	part of the 2015-2018 planning cycle				
			r / · ·	include:	Fiscal Ye	ar to Date Compar	isons	
Retention goals are not set per academic			been identified and strategies developed to combat them.	1) intensive program review to identify	Inst'l 2012	14 2014 15 2015	16 2016	17
program.			developed to combat them.	 intensive program review to identify areas for revision and updating 	Retention	14 2014-15 2015	2010-	1/
			To increase persistence, Peirce	(mentioned in Goal 1 above);	Total 64.	90% 63.40% 63.	70% 66.2	20%
			is focusing on <u>reducing</u>			· · ·		
			<u>absenteeism</u> facing adult	2) the <u>new Peirce Fit delivery system</u>				
			learners with family and work	designed to increase attendance				
			, obligations.	(implemented fall 2016);				
			To increase completion, Peirce	3) and new CRM and LMS platforms				
				(operational in fall 2017).				
			design and advising methods to					
			maximize earned credits and	Results of retention initiatives are				
			financial aid.	discussed below.				
2a: Absenteeism – Peirce Fit Delivery	Student attendance is reported at the end of each	Since the inception of Fit (piloted in 2015	Findings to date are positive.	The Student Services Division, which				
	session. A Peirce Fit team monitors findings and		Course-specific data will help	oversees Admissions and Advising, has		Abcontoci	0.000	
In Fit, students may choose on a week to	-		identify courses requiring	implemented onboarding orientations	Veer	Absenteei	sm	
week basis whether to attend on campus		courses show a smaller percent of	additional attention.	specific to Fit to help students understand	Year	Rate	5.000/	
or online. Fit is applied across all		absenteeism compared to courses at large.		its benefits.	2015		5.98%	
programs and most courses.					2016		1.11%	
				Faculty receive instruction and share	2017	1	0.42%	
Rationale: increase flexibility for adult				findings annually on Fit delivery best	Grand To	tal 1:	1.88%	
learners and address rising absenteeism.				practices. Faculty focus groups are scheduled for 2017-2018.	Business	Total	8.00%	
				Long term assessment will look at				
				improved time to degree completion and				
				retention rates.				
2b: Time to Degree Completion	Time to Degree Completion is monitored and	Some improvement in time to degree	With multiple retention and	Actions underway are described under				
	recorded annually by the Institutional Research	completion is shown in the evidence charts,		Goal 2.				
	Department and is reviewed by faculty chairs and	highlighted in green.	underway, it is difficult to		Time	to Degree Comple	tion	
	the VPAA as part of annual program review.		attribute improvement to a	Additional actions will include review and	Transfer Credits			2016-17
			specific initiative. Most of the	possible revision of Accounting and	Transfer Credits	Avg. Months Avg.		
			current retention activities	Business Admin bachelor's programs and	All Peirce BS	34.72	29.47	
			commenced in 2015-2016 so	assessment of the implementation of the		43.63		31.41
			the data shown is in the nature of benchmarks.	new CRM and LMS platforms in fall 2017.	BS in Accounting	43.03	39.63	33.73
			or benchmarks.		NO Transfer Credits	2014-15 20	15-16	2016-17
						Avg. Months Avg.	Months Av	vg. Months
					All Peirce BS	50.55	57.67	37.12
					BS in Accounting	51.50	59.00	36.00

2c: New LMS (Canvas)	High Engagement Approach to Teaching (HEAT) –	The institutional goal for the HEAT score is	Results show improvement in	Monitoring will continue using the						
	end of course survey questions. See Standard 3 for	4.39 which has been achieved in Fall 2017.	the most pertinent LMS-related	Customer Service Survey (students),						
Peirce introduced a new LMS in Fall	additional information.		question as well as in overall	annual HEAT analysis, and Faculty	HE	AT Techno				
2017. Under the previous LMS (10+		Results show improvement overall and in	satisfaction.	Satisfaction.		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Fall 2017
years old), students and faculty were	Usually, the HEAT score is reported and assessed	technology-specific questions. For			Effective use of					
faced with aging technology. New	annually. To monitor any effect of the new LMS	evidence, we show results for the most		In addition to training before and during	electronic learning					
technology is expected to facilitate	introduction in Fall 2017, Peirce created a mid-year	directly related question and the overall		the Canvas rollout, a week-long online	environment	4.36	4.38	4.4	4.4	4.41
student/faculty engagement and	report.	average.		workshop is scheduled for Spring 2018	Overall Average	4.34	4.35	4.37	4.38	4.39
satisfaction.				entitled: How to Design and Develop a		÷				
				Course in Canvas.						
L	ļ		<u> </u>							