# The Relationship between Faculty Knowledge and Attitudes of Assessment

Dr. Sarah Strout Dr. Sandra Baker

RADFORD UNIVERSITY

October 2016



# Please answer the questions on the sheet. We will score together.



# Activity: Key

1. F	10. F	19. F
2. T	11. T	20. T
3. F	12. F	21. F
4. F	13. F	22. F
5. F	14. F	23. F
6. F	15. F	24. F
7. T	16. F	25. T
8. F	17. F	19+ questions correct
9. F	18. F	is passing

# Introduction

- Faculty buy-in is key to the successful implementation of any assessment program
- Many faculty still have negative attitudes towards assessment
- Attitudes may be influenced by level of experience with a topic
- Examined:
  - Faculty attitudes of assessment
  - Relationship between knowledge of assessment and faculty attitudes

## What We Know

- Faculty knowledge, beliefs and attitudes towards assessment affect faculty engagement with assessment (Emil & Cress, 2014)
- Faculty with more assessment experience were more likely to participate in assessment and had more positive attitudes towards assessment (Ebersole, 2009)
- Faculty locked in debates on the merits of assessment and reluctant to accept the added responsibilities (Banta, 2002)

## **Teacher Attitudes on Assessment**

Brown (2010) found teachers in New Zealand:

- agreed that assessment leads to school and student improvement
- agreed that assessment leads to school accountability
- did not agree that assessment was irrelevant
- did not agree that assessment is for student accountability

## **Faculty Attitudes on Assessment**

Very few studies on Higher Ed Faculty

- Fletcher et al. (2012) compared New Zealand professors and students on attitudes of assessment
- Grunwald & Peterson (2003) examined faculty satisfaction with assessment

#### **Procedure**

- Email sent to all full-time faculty via Provost's Office
- Invited faculty to participate in a survey on 'faculty attitudes on assessment'
- Online anonymous survey using Qualtrics

# **Materials**

- Teachers' Conceptions of Assessment-III (Brown, 2006)
- 27 question Likert-type scale
- Assesses beliefs regarding assessment
- Broken into 8 categories:
  - Assessment holds schools accountable
  - Assessment holds student accountable
  - Assessment leads to student improvement
  - Assessment leads to teaching improvement
  - Assessment is valid
  - Assessment is bad
  - Assessment should be ignored
  - Assessment is inaccurate
- We also created 3 categories: positive, negative, and neutral

#### **Materials**

- Knowledge of Assessment
- 25 True/False Questions
- Adapted from 'Assessment Myths' University of Hawaii at Manoa
  - https://manoa.hawaii.edu/assessment/myths.htm

# **Hypotheses**

- Faculty will score higher on negative categories overall
- Positive correlation between knowledge of assessment and attitudes
- Difference in those who passed (70%) the knowledge portion and those who did not

- Passing = higher score for positive attitudes
- Not passing = higher score for negative attitudes
- Factor analysis will replicate Brown's (2006) categories

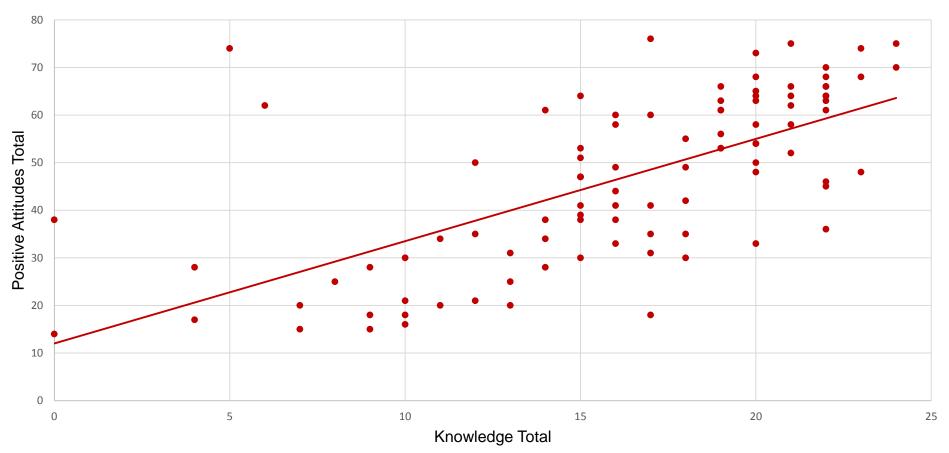
# **Knowledge Score**

**Knowledge Score** 

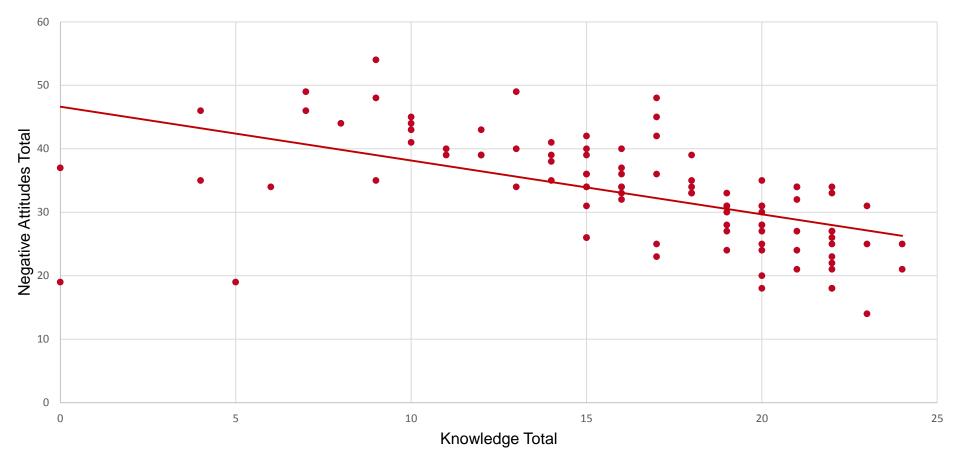
- Mean: 16.1
- St. Dev: 5.4

#### Percent Passing (70% or better)

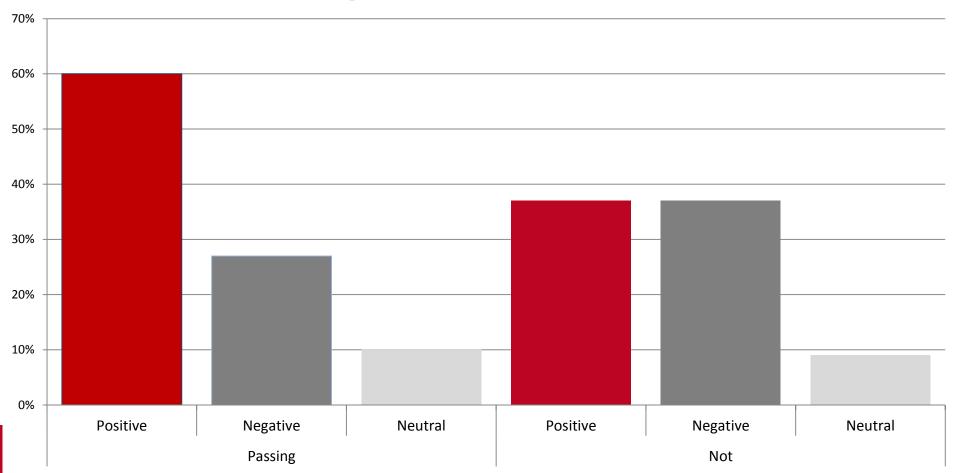
# **Positive Attitudes and Knowledge**



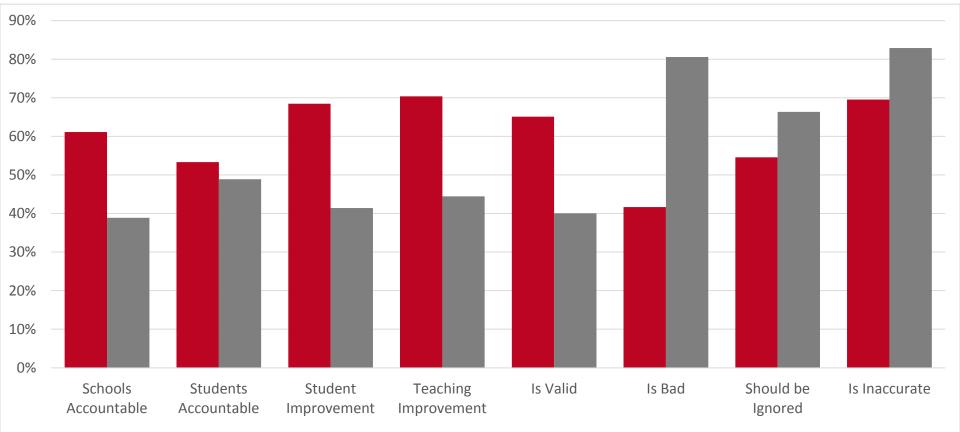
# **Negative Attitudes and Knowledge**



#### **Knowledge Score and Attitudes**



# **Knowledge and Brown's Categories**



Passing Not

# **Factor Analysis**

 Did not reveal the same categories as Brown (2006)

- Three categories
  - Assessment related to teaching
  - Assessment processes
  - Purpose of assessment

# Conclusions

- Overall, faculty did not demonstrate high levels of knowledge about assessment
- Greater knowledge of assessment is related to higher positive attitudes of assessment
- Lesser knowledge of assessment is related to higher negative attitudes of assessment

RADFORD UNIVER

 Brown's categories do not seem to reflect higher education faculty attitudes of assessment

# Implications

- Research on higher education assessment must be approached differently than K-12
- Faculty development is crucial in creating an environment favorable to assessment
- Important to combat the myths of assessment





Any questions before we move on to Discussion?



## **Discussion**

How do you think faculty at your institution would score?

What are some ideas to change faculty attitudes towards assessment?



## References

- Assessment Myths & Realities. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://manoa.hawaii.edu/assessment/myths.htm.
- Banta, T. W. (2002). *Building a scholarship of assessment*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Brown, G. L. T. (2006). Teachers' conceptions of assessment: Validation of an abridged version. *Psychological Reports, 99*(1), 166-170.
- Brown, G. L. T. (2010). Teachers' conceptions of assessment: Implications for policy and professional development. *Assessment in Education: Principles, Policies, & Practice, 11*(3), 301-318.
- Ebersole, T. E. (2009). Postsecondary assessment: Faculty attitudes and levels of engagement. *Assessment Update, 21*(2), 1-2, 13-14.

#### References

- Emil, S & Cress, C. (2014). Faculty perspectives on programme curricular assessment: Individual and institutional characteristics that influence participation engagement. *Assessment & Evaluation in Higher Education, 39*(5), 531-552.
- Fletcher, R. B., Meyer, L. H., Anderson, H., Johnston, P., & Reese, M. (2012). Faculty and students conceptions of assessment in higher education. *Higher Education: The International Journal of Higher Education and Educational Planning*, 6(1), 119-133.

RADFORD UNIVERSI

• Grunwald, H. & Peterson, M. W. (2003). Factors that promote faculty involvement in and satisfaction with institutional and classroom student assessment. *Research in Higher Education, 44*(2), 173-204.



#### Dr. Sarah Strout – sstrout@radford.edu

#### Dr. Sandra Baker – sbaker10@radford.edu

