



Affective assessment: Incorporating emotions into our work for social justice AALHE 2020, New Orleans, LA June 8, 2020

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Introductions



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Pre-session Questionnaire

Before watching any further, please pause, and respond to these five questions:

LU Qualtrics questionnaire



Outline

- > Introductions
- Learning outcomes for today
- Background & research framework
 - > Nomenclature
 - Meaning Centered Education (MCE) &
 Meaning Centered Learning (MCL)
 - Learning Domains
 - Active Learning Taxonomy
 - Emotions & learning
- Classroom environment setting
 - Formative assessment
 - Text analyses & visualization
- Rationale/Questions/Discussion



Learning Outcomes

Participants will

- Identify Meaning-Centered Education and Meaning-Centered Learning
- Differentiate the Affective Learning Domain
- Weigh the practical considerations of affective outcomes learning assessment (ALO)
- Challenge assumptions of a cognitive-only learning outcomes assessment paradigm (ALO)



Background: Nomenclature

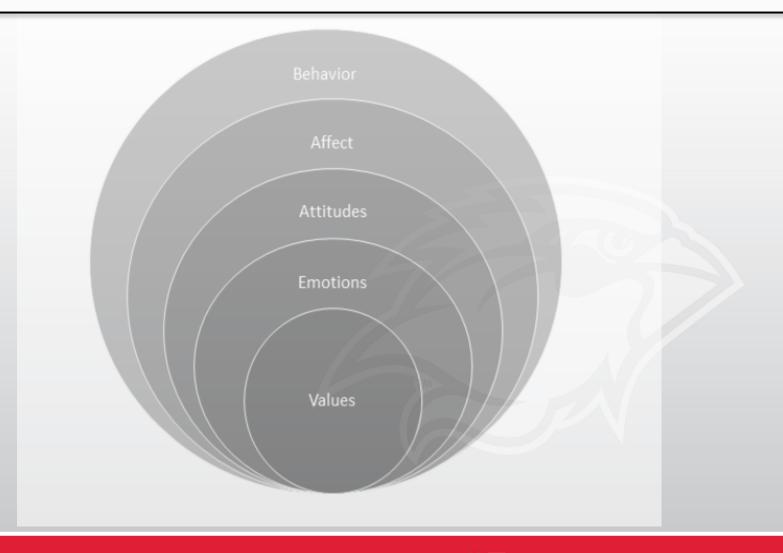
- Affect = joy(contentment + happiness)²
- Attitudes
- > Emotions
- » Assessment
- > Evaluations
- > Phenomenology
- Values



Background

- For nearly 20 years learning outcomes have been touted as the most critical aspect of educational effectiveness (NCHEMS, 2000).
- Spady (1994, p.2) was explicit that learning outcomes did not equate to personal "values, beliefs, attitudes, or psychological states of mind".

Mental Model



Why MCE-MCL?

- Learning theory evolution
 - » Behaviorism
 - Cognition
 - > Interactionism
 - Constructivism
 - Critical Constructivism
 - > attempts to destroy the asymmetric power relationships that reproduce the status quo.

Why MCE-MCL?

In a justice-minded framework, learning theories should consider the intersection of personal, social, and cultural factors. Micro-and macro-level examinations are necessary to achieve holistic learning discrepancies exist within and tensions subsist between the classic theoretical foundations (Gredler, 2009).

> Emphases, Nix



What is MCE?

- A philosophy or "an educational approach that facilitates the conscious integration of new learning with prior learning across all domains based on personal meanings about oneself in relation to the world"
 - > (p. 20, Kovbasyuk & Blessinger, 2013).
 - > Underlined emphasis, Nix



What is MCL?

- Development of a self-determined personality
- Self-evolution
- Authoring one's own life
- Multi-dimensional meaning-making
 - > Phenomenological
 - > Philosophical
 - > Psychological
 - Sociological
 - > (Kovbasyuk & Blessinger, 2013).



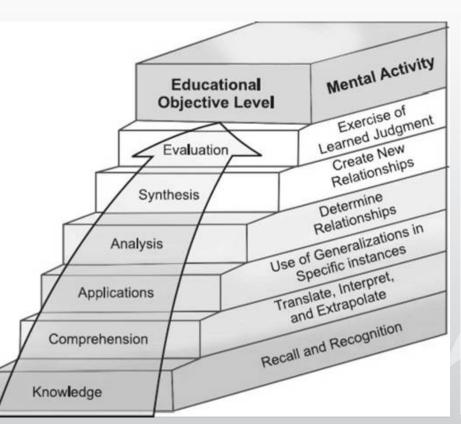
What is MCL?

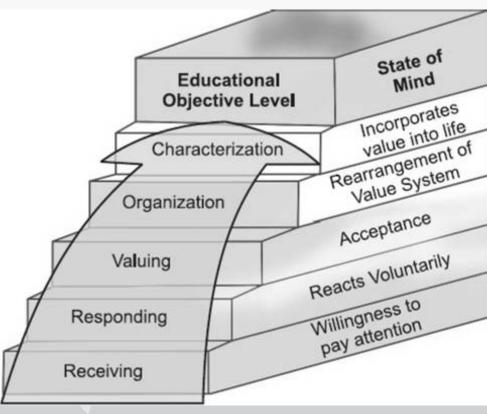
facilitates the holistic integration of all learning domains (affective, cognitive, social-cultural) through diverse life contexts, which motivates learners to apply meaning-based principles into their own life world."

> (p 18, Kovbasyuk & Blessinger, 2013).



Learning Domains





COGNITIVE

AFFECTIVE



Affective Learning Taxonomy

As an online instructor my tactics are to:

persuade students to do the assigned work

Receive

> reflect and discuss with

Respond

> classify the importance of the material

Value

incorporate the material into what they already knew and were doing

Organize

> tell me how they will change their behavior by utilizing this new material in practice Characterize

Learning Domains-II

COGNITIVE

Evaluate material (or evidence) for a given purpose.

AFFECTIVE

Vs.

Characterize self or organization in relation to newly acquired values/schema



Emotional Context of Learning

(Duckworth & Gross, 2014; Immordino-Yang and Damasio, 2007; Pekrun & Linnenbrink-Garcia, 2014; Shechtman, DeBarger, Dornsife, Rosier, & Yarnall, 2013).

Two emotions catalyze learning







Two emotions stunt learning



8



Strategic Planning for Resource Allocation

- ➤ Newly developed doctoral course
- ➤ Quality Matters® approved
- Designed to prepare consultants or executives to lead and facilitate development of an organizational or divisional strategic plan.
- >Flipped classroom

One Affective Learning Outcome (ALO)

Characterize organizations through analyses of strategic plans.

Why Kirkpatrick?

- ➤ Kirkpatrick's (1994) Four Levels
 - ➤ Did they like it? (reaction)
 - ➤ Did they learn it? (learning)
 - ➤ Will they use it? (transfer)
 - ➤ Will it matter? (results)
 - >ROI is sometimes considered a "5th level"

Weekly Formative Assessments

- Level-one & Level-two Evaluations
 - ➤ Kirkpatrick (1994); Simonson, Smaldino, & Zvacek (2015)
 - Likert-type items (see handout I)

Weekly Formative Assessments-II

- ➤Instructional prompt:
 - > Describe the "muddiest point" or
 - Reflect on the most interesting or useful construct for your academic or professional goals.
 - ➤ 5th Stage learning from Salmon (2013)

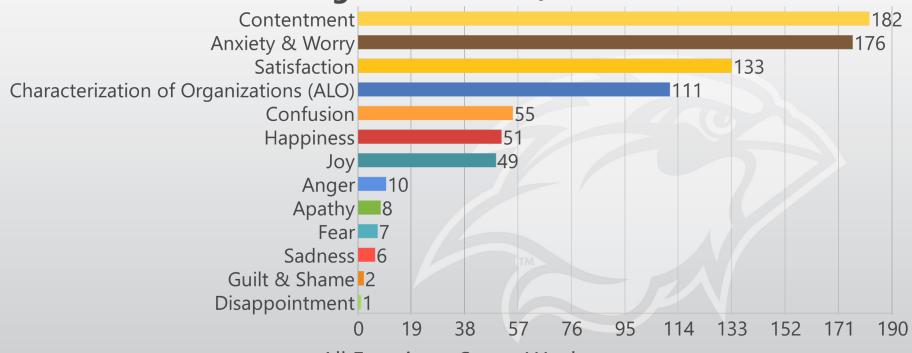
Why Formative Assessments?

Learning should be guided by students' performances.

Authentic formative assessment informs what students know, when they know it, and conversely, what students do not know.

Emotions Coded



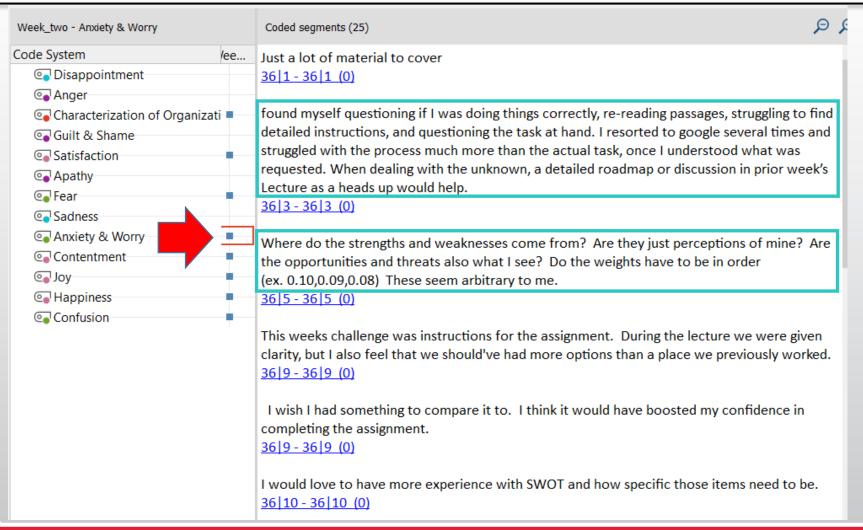


All Emotions, Seven Weeks.

Affective Learning Outcome, Seven Weeks

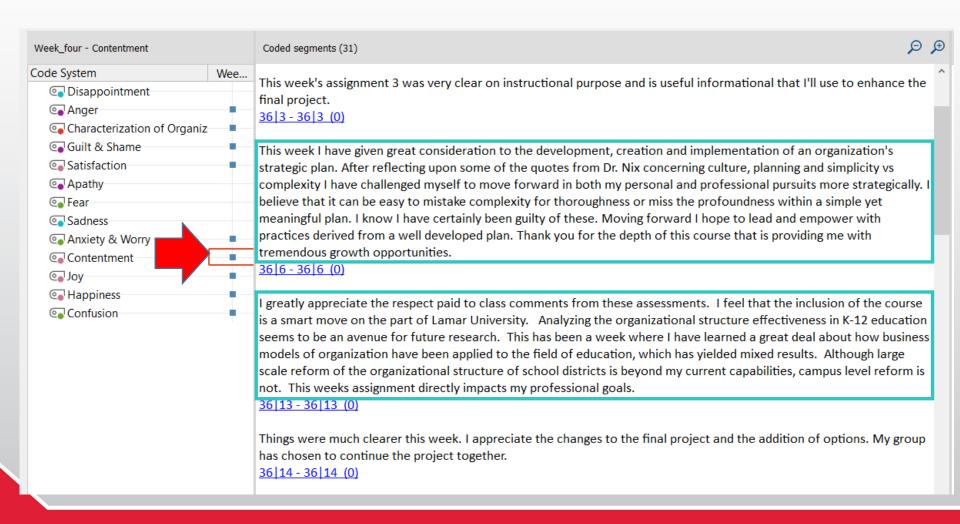


Coding Text: Anxiety-Worry



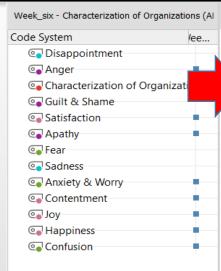


Coding Text: Contentment





Coding Text: ALO



Coded segments (24)

I did not have a muddiest point regarding the content rather the discussion. It seems as though many districts have yet to adopt a balanced scorecard to analyze their organizations. I learned the value of a balanced scorecard and hope hers will from this course and implement them in their districts.

4 - 36 4 (0)

The most interesting thing I learned this week useful to my professional goals was from an exchange after the adobe connect class on Thursday evening as I began to consider the unique factors at play that have contributed to the lack of strategic planning and management in PK - 12 settings. Often times I see the differences between PK - 12 compared to Higher Ed compared to Industry or Business models and advocate for tools and strategies specific to PK - 12. However I had not considered that revenue streams and their availability or lack thereof creates competition in non PK - 12 settings that these school districts have not had to face - yet. As a result public school districts have been able to "get away" with not implementing a strategic approach because of the local, state and federal funds allotted based on enrollment numbers and property tax. Improved organizational practices do not, currently, result in increased funding even if they do produce a higher result. I am still pondering all this means to me as a PK - 12 educator but this simple learning has made an indelible impression on me. Thank you for another great week!

36 6 - 36 6 (0)

The balanced scorecard activity was interesting. For me, the SWOT and balanced scorecard appeared to use the same elements in a different way. I see how the balanced scorecard addressed specific areas. This week discussion did give me insight on how K-12 would use the balanced scorecard compared to what I'm used to in higher education.

<u> 36 9 - 36 9 (0)</u>

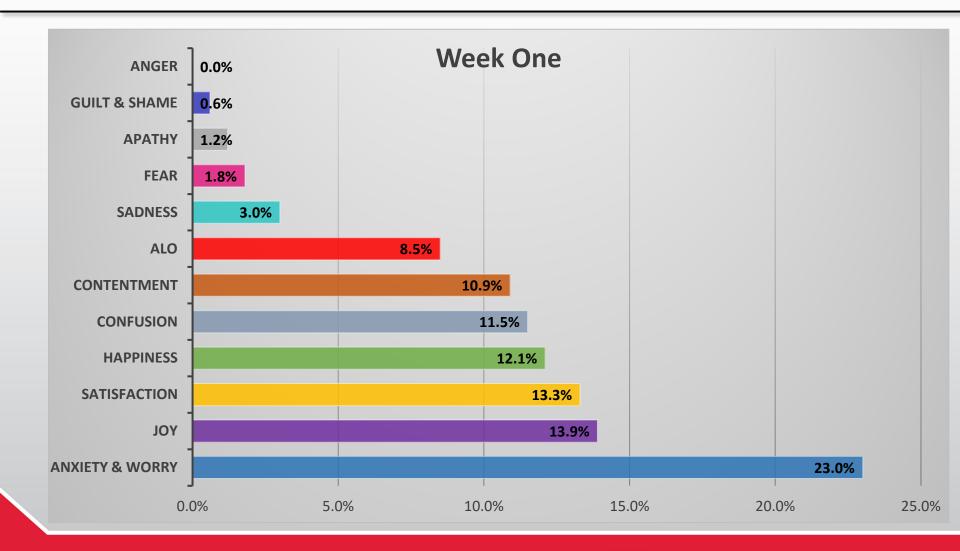
The use of the balanced scorecard is interesting--something I had not encountered before--but I do believe it doesn't fit my type of organization. Balanced scorecards is excellent for job-specific or product-driven organizations, but rapidly adjusting or response/service-oriented public organizations may find it too difficult to implement.

36 11 - 36 11 (0)

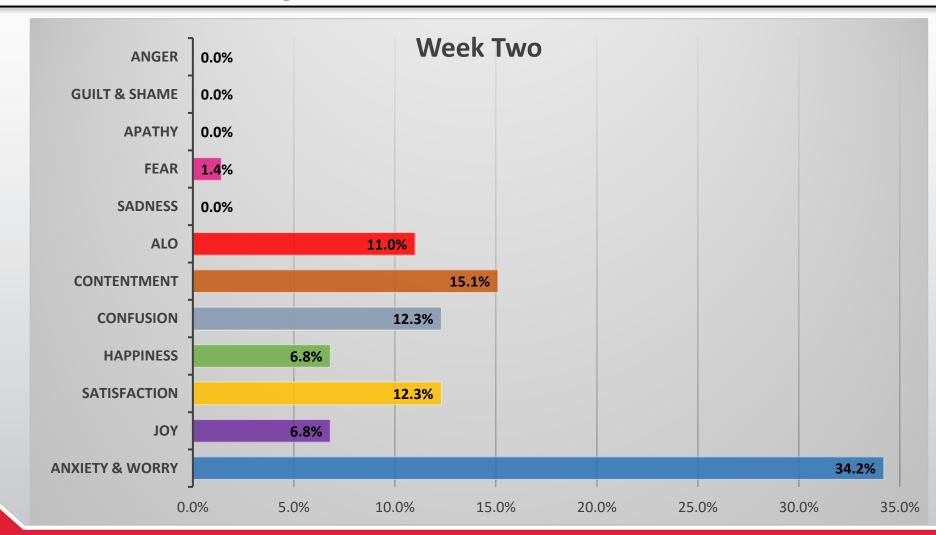
Material about scorecards and evaluations is truly applicable to secondary education. In today's digital world, students have increasing access to evaluative dashboards, scorecards, and charts. I would appreciate more information on the evaluation side of scorecards and how they can be use to help employees with daily performance. I feel as if this is an area that education is exploring and will continue to expand, but must come with tips for implementation, maintance, and ways to promote improved performance without fear of failure or terminiation.

36|12 - 36|12 (0)

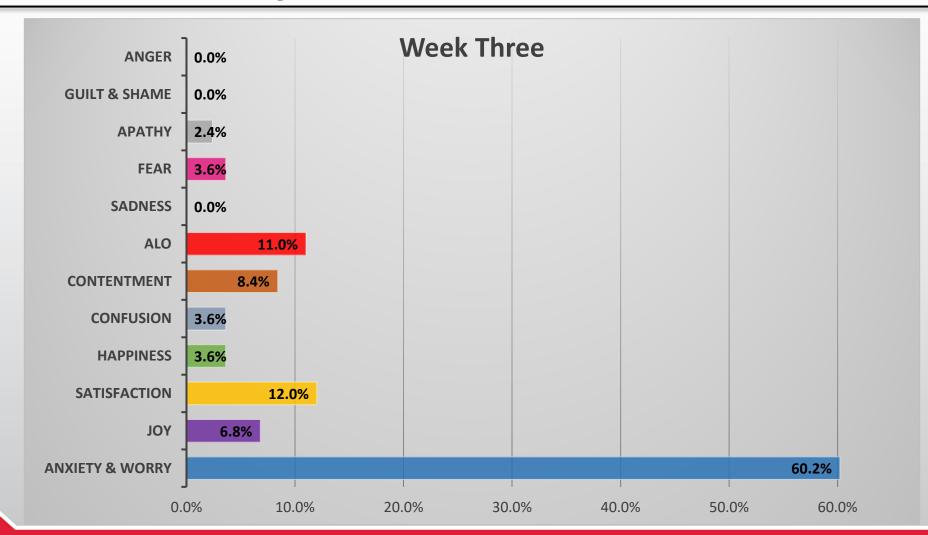














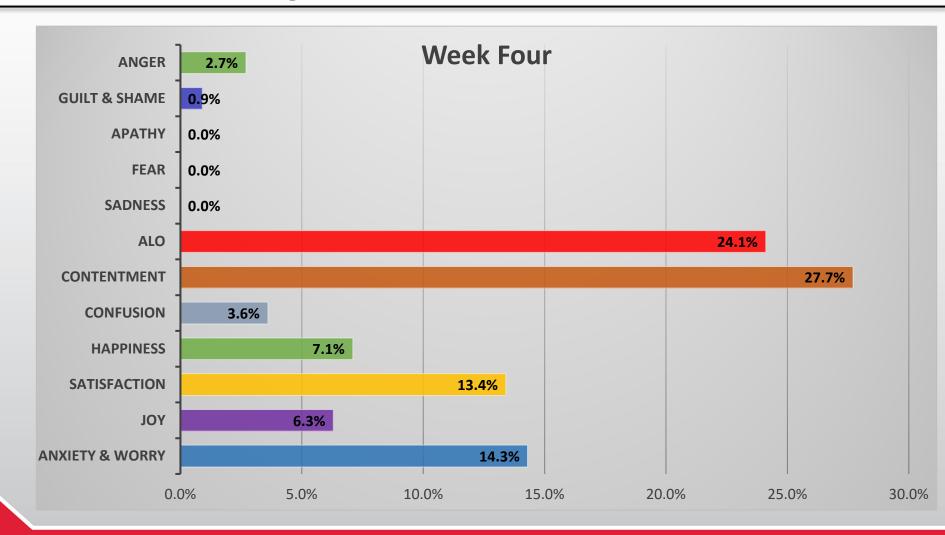
Wait! No Learning? No Meaning?

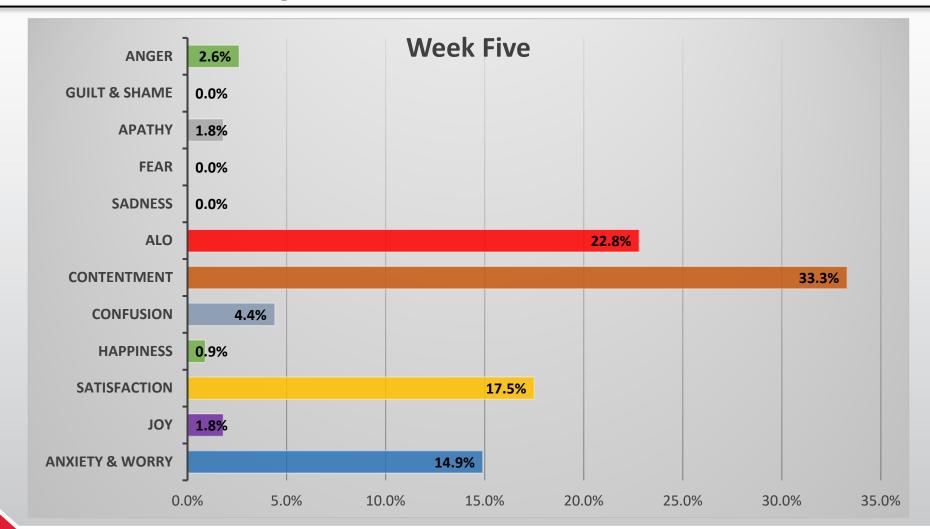


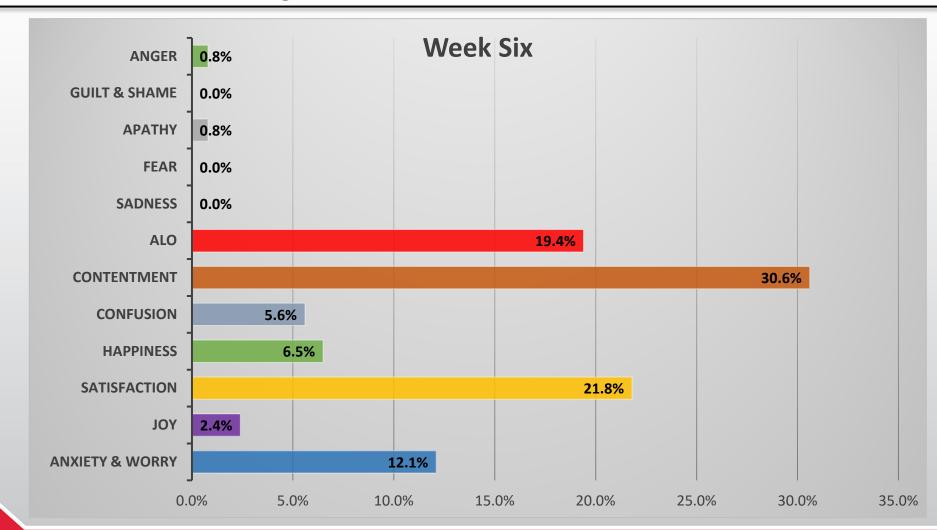


- Revisit the first three weeks
- ➤ Comprehensive review and intensive examples in their settings
- >Eliminate most financial aspects of the course.
- ➤ Invite guest speakers/consultants from K12 settings









Why Affective LOs? (along with cognitive)

- > NILOA Principles of Equity-Minded
 - Assessment
 - Meaningful student involvement
 - Context-specific approaches and responses
 - Montenegro & Jankowski (2020)
- > Multiple sources of evidence
 - > "putting a premium on evidence"
 - Hutchings, Kinzie, & Kuh (2015)



Why Affective LOs? (along with cognitive)

> The MCE-MCL framework:

- "minimizes unnecessary and arbitrary power distance between students and instructors because it rests on validity and merit claims, not on unquestioned power and privilege claims."
 - (p 19, Kovbasyuk & Blessinger, 2013).

Why Affective LOs? Why care about Affect?

- Retention & persistence applicability
 - Idaho pilot-project
 - Nix & Michalak, 2012; Nix, Lion, Michalak, & Christensen, 2015.

Why Affective LOs? Why care about Affect?

- > Tutoring Services assessment project
 - > Training sessions were effective
 - Over 90% of the tutors stated that they believed the training was effective
 - > However when observing their sessions
 - Some were having difficulties

Why Affective LOs? Why care about Affect?

- > Tutoring Services assessment project
 - Restructured learning outcomes to include one ALO
 - Included formative assessment into observational practice.

Pre-session Questionnaire Discussion

Q1

Q2

Q3

Q4

Q5





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- MaxQDA & RQDA used to code data
 - Example of RQDA/R interface coding and reporting: https://lucidmanager.org/qualitative-data-science/
- LibreOffice Calc (spreadsheet) used to 'pretty-up' the charts based on tables exported from R.