FOR GRADUATE AND CREDENTIAL PROGRAMS: THIS TEMPLA THESE REFERENCES IN YOUR REPORT.	TE REFERS TO SAC STATE BACCALAUREATE LEARNIN	NG GOALS. PLEASE IGNORE						
Question 1: Program Learning Outcomes								
Q1.1. Which of the following Program Learning Outcomes (PLOs) and Sac State Baccalaureate Learning Goals (BLGs) did you assess in 2014-2015? [Check all that apply] 1. Critical thinking	Q1.3. Are your PLOs closely aligned with the mission of the university? \[\sum 1. \text{ Yes} \] \[\sum 2. \text{ No} \] \[\sum 3. \text{ Don't know} \]							
 2. Information literacy 3. Written communication 4. Oral communication 5. Quantitative literacy 6. Inquiry and analysis 	Q1.4. Is your program externally accredited (other than through WASC)? 1. Yes 2. No (Go to Q1.5) 3. Don't know (Go to Q1.5)							
7. Creative thinking 8. Reading 9. Team work 10 Problem solving 11. Civic knowledge and engagement 12. Intercultural knowledge and competency 13. Ethical reasoning 14. Foundations and skills for lifelong learning 15. Global learning 16. Integrative and applied learning	Q1.4.1. If the answer to Q1.4 is yes, are your P the mission/goals/outcomes of the accreditati 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know							
	Q1.5. Did your program use the <u>Degree Qualification Profile</u> (DQP) to develop your PLO(s)? 1. Yes 2. No, but I know what the DQP is. 3. No, I don't know what the DQP is. 4. Don't know							
a. b. c.	Q1.6. Did you use action verbs to make each PLO measurable (See Attachment I)? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know							
Q1.2. Please provide more detailed background information other information such as how your specific PLOs were example. This year (2014-15), our assessment focused on our Depa - Ethical Reasoning, which coincided with Sacramento St 21st Century, "Personal and Social Responsibility" http://www.csus.edu/ethn/overview/Sacramento%20Staf.	Q1.2.1. Do you have rubrics for your PLOs? 1. Yes, for all PLOs 2. Yes, but for some PLOs 3. No rubrics for PLOs 4. N/A, other (please specify):							
Our PLO4 is adopted from the Ethical Value Rubric develor Universities (Attachment 1). PLO4 is listed below: Understanding of ethical codes and key values as individually application and their relationship in the field. (PLO4: Eth	The value rubric was used to design the assessment tool. However, it was not used directly to grade students' responses.							
Assessment criteria include demonstrated ability to: 4.1: Discuss core beliefs and their origins (Ethical self-awa 4.2: Describe theories of different ethical perspectives or perspectives/concepts) 4.3: Recognize ethical issues within complex scenarios and (Ethical issue recognition) 4.4: Apply ethical perspectives to ethical questions and ar (Application of ethical perspectives/concepts)	concepts (Understanding different ethical distribution distribution) distribution d							

4.5: Articulate a position and provide supportive reasoning that shows understanding assumptions and implications of different perspectives. (Evaluation of different ethica perspectives/concepts)	=
In Question 2: Standard of Porformance for	
Question 2: Standard of Performance for	the selected PLO
Q 2.1. Specify one PLO here as an example to illustrate how you conducted assessment (be sure you checked the correct box for this PLO in Q1.1): FACS Department PLO.4 Ethical Reasoning Our departmental Assessment Committee created an assessment tool to examine PLO 4 (Ethical Reasoning). The assessment tool was developed based on the Value Rubric developed by the Association of American Colleges and Universities (Attached 1). In addition, another two sources were used. One is a textbook "Cozby, P. & Bates, S. (2012). Methods in Behavioral Research (11th edition). USA: McGraw-Hill." The other is a website, where it helped us develop our case study: http://careereducation.wikispaces.com/file/view/Ethics+In+the+Workplace+Lesson.pdf . FACS content was also considered in order to make all the questions more relevant to our majors. For PLO 4.1 (Ethical self-awareness), our items or questions were similar to that of a "matching" quiz, where students matched the appropriate term to its definition. Our goal was to establish a baseline for how aware they were of basic ethical issues and concepts. Some of these concepts included the IRB, confidentiality, plagiarism,	Q2.2. Has the program developed or adopted explicit standards of performance for this PLO? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. N/A
For the section assessing PLO 4.2 (Understanding different ethical perspectives/concepts/theories), we created multiple-choice questions to measure their understanding of beneficence, non-maleficence, justice, and autonomy. Because our department consists of multiple concentrations, there were few if any specific theories all students would have studied, and this is why we only measured some of the most basic ethical concepts. Our assessment tool also measured PLO 4.3 (Ethical issue recognition) by providing students with a case study or moral dilemma, along with a list of statements to which, based on the student's responses, would indicate their ability to view a moral	

students could recognize ethical concerns from multiple points of view and across different relationships and roles.	
Although our initial intent was to create an assessment tool addressing all of the PLO items (PLO 4.1-4.5), after several attempts and meetings we recognized the challenge for measuring such an abstract concept (i.e. ethics) with just one assessment tool, and determined that the best course of action would be to focus on addressing items 4.1-4.3, and then, based on the strengths or weaknesses of our assessment tool, as well as students responses, determine whether and how items 4.4 and 4.5 may be addressed in future assessments.	
Our assessment tool is attached as attachment 2.	
Q2.3. <u>Please provide the rubric(s)</u> and standard of performance that you have develo limit: 300]	ped for this PLO here or in the appendix: [Word
The value rubric we used to design our assessment tool is attachment 1.	
We developed five categories of performance, and used the same categories for all m Capstone: 100% of the answers were marked correctly Milestone 75%: Students answered 75-99% of the answers correctly Milestone 70%: Students answered 70-74% of the answers correctly Milestone 50%: Students answered 50-69% of the answers correctly Benchmark 25%: Students answered 25-49% of the answers correctly Below Benchmark: Students answered less than 25% of the answers correctly	easured PLO's. These include:
The standard of performance and expectations is that 75% of undergraduate students correctly.	s need to get 70% of assessment questions
The answers to the assessment tool is attachment 3.	
Q2.4. Please indicate the category in which the selected PLO falls into. 1. Critical thinking 2. Information literacy 3. Written communication 4. Oral communication 5. Quantitative literacy 6. Inquiry and analysis 7. Creative thinking 8. Reading 9. Team work 10. Problem solving 11. Civic knowledge and engagement 12. Intercultural knowledge and competency 13. Ethical reasoning 14. Foundations and skills for lifelong learning 15. Global learning 16. Integrative and applied learning 17. Overall competencies for GE Knowledge 18. Overall competencies in the major/discipline	
19. Other PLO. Specify:	

Please indicate where you have published the PLO, the standard of performance, and the rubric that measures the PLO:		Q	2.5	Q2	6	Q2	2.7
			PLO	Standards of	Performance		Rubrics
1. In SOME course syllabi/assignments in the program that address the PLO		1.		2. [\boxtimes	3.	\boxtimes
2. In ALL course syllabi/assignments in the program that address the PLO		1.		2. [3.	
3. In the student handbook/advising handbook		1.	<u> </u>	2. [3.	<u> </u>
4. In the university catalogue		1.		2.		3.	<u> </u>
5. On the academic unit website or in newsletters		1.		2.	\sqsubseteq	3.	
6. In the assessment or program review reports, plans, resources or activities		1.		2.	 	3.	<u> </u>
7. In new course proposal forms in the department/college/university		1.		2.	╡┤	3.	\dashv
8. In the department/college/university's strategic plans and other planning documents9. In the department/college/university's budget plans and other resource allocation documents	uments	1.		2. [2. [╡┤	3.	\dashv
10. Other, specify:	uments	1.	Ш	۷. [ا ۵۰	
Question 3: Data Collection Methods and Data Quality for the Selected P		0	f				
	3.2. If yes, was the this PLO in 2014 1. Yes 2. No (Skip to Q6 3. Don't know (S4 4. N/A (Skip to Q	1-20:) Skip :	15?		'eval	uate	d

Q3.1A. How many assessment tools/methods/m	course(s) or by what means were data collected (see Attachment II)? [Word limit: 300]								
easures in total did you use to assess this PLO?	Students in FACS 168 Senior Seminar course were given the assessment tool. FACS 168 is Senior Seminar, and the students who are enrolled in FACS 168 are always graduating seniors. Assessing graduating seniors' ethical awareness and reasoning after they complete most FACS courses and right before they graduate is appropriate.								
One.									
Q3A: Direct Measures (key assignments, projects, portfolios)									
Q3.3. Were direct massess this PLO? 1. Yes 2. No (Go to Q3.7) 3. Don't know (G		ts, projects, portfolios,	etc.] used to	Q3.3.1. Which of the following direct measures were used? [Check all that apply] 1. Capstone projects (including theses, senior theses), courses, or experiences 2. Key assignments from required classes in the program					
Q3.3.2. Please attach the direct measure you used to collect data. See attachment 2.			in the program 3. Key assignments from elective cl 4. Classroom based performance assessments such as simulations, comprehensive exams, critiques 5. External performance assessmen such as internships or other community based projects 6. E-Portfolios 7. Other portfolios 8. Other measure. Specify: An asses tool developed by the FACS Asses Committee						
Q3.4. How was the data evaluated? [Select only one] 1. No rubric is used to interpret the evidence (Go to Q3.5) 2. Used rubric developed/modified by the faculty who teaches the class 3. Used rubric developed/modified by a group of faculty 4. Used rubric pilot-tested and refined by a group of faculty 5. The VALUE rubric(s) 6. Modified VALUE rubric(s) 7. Used other means. Specify: A consensus on the correct answers to all the questions was determined before administration to students. We designed the questions to test specific PLOs presented in the VALUE rubric. See the attachment 3 for the Key.									
Q3.4.1. Was the dire assignment, thesis, of and explicitly with the second 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. N/A	etc.) aligned directly	Q3.4.2. Was the direct assignment, thesis, et and explicitly with the 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. N/A	c.) aligned directly	Q3.4.3. Was the rubric aligned directly and explicitly with the PLO? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. N/A					
assessment data col	culty members participat lection of the selected P	LO?	Q3.5.1. If the data was evaluated by multiple scorers, was there a norming process (a procedure to make sure everyone was scoring similarly)? 1. Yes						

process since the correct answers were finite and predetermined by a consensus.	d 2. No 3. Don't know						
Q3.6. How did you select the sample of student work [papers, projects, portfolios, etc.]?	Q3.6.1. How did you decide how many samples of student work to review?						
We chose to assess all the students enrolled in 2 sections of FACS 168, Senior Seminar, during the spring 2015 semester. We selected this course to capture students who were close to graduation to measure their skills at the time of degree completion.	We chose to sample as many graduating seniors as possible during the spring 2015 semester. There will be 153 student graduating in AY 14/15. Eighty five of them are enrolled in I 168 in spring 2015. And 68 students participated in the assessment.						
Q3.6.2. How many students were in the class or program? We asked all students attending one day of class in both sections of FACS 168, Senior Seminar, during the spring 2015 semester to complete our assessment tool. We selected this course to capture students who were close to graduation to measure their skills at the time of degree completion. There are eighty-five students enrolled in FACS 168 in spring 2015.	Q3.6.3. How many samples of student work did you evaluate? The assessment tool was distributed to sixty-eight graduating seniors, all of which were returned and included in the data set. Q3.6.4. Was the sample size of student work for the direct measure adequate? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know						
Q3B: Indirect Measures (surveys	s. focus aroups. interviews. etc.)						
Q3.7. Were indirect measures used to assess the PLO? 1. Yes 2. No (Skip to Q3.8) Q3.7.2 If surveys were used, how was the sample size decided? The indirect measurment is our deprtmental student exit survey. FACS 168, Senior Seminar (Section 1 and 2), was chosen during the fall 2014 semester.	Q3.7.1. Which of the following indirect measures were used? [Check all that apply] 1. National student surveys (e.g., NSSE) 2. University conducted student surveys (e.g. OIR) 3. College/Department/program student surveys 4. Alumni surveys, focus groups, or interviews 5. Employer surveys, focus groups, or interviews 6. Advisory board surveys, focus groups, or interviews 7. Other, specify: Departmental student exit survey (see attachment 4).						
Q3.7.3. If surveys were used, briefly specify how you selected	Q3.7.4. If surveys were used, what was the response rate?						
your sample. The sample was determined by the number of students attending FACS 168 Senior Seminar, in which the survey was administered.	100% of students who were asked to take the survey responded. Senior exit survey: 49 out of 85 enrolled. This is 50% of those who graduated in fall 2014 and 23% of those who graduated in AY 2014/15.						
Q3C: Other Measures (external							
standardize	a tests, etc.)						

Q3.8. Were external benchmarking data such as licensing exams or stantests used to assess the PLO? 1. Yes 2. No (Go to Q3.8.2)	dardized	Q3.8.1. Which of the following measures was used? 1. National disciplinary exams or state/professional licensure exams 2. General knowledge and skills measures (e.g., CLA, CAAP, ETS PP, etc.) 3. Other standardized knowledge and skill exams (e.g., ETS, GRE, etc.) 4. Other, specify:
Q3.8.2. Were other measures used to assess the PLO? 1. Yes 2. No (Go to Q3.9)		Q3.8.3. If other measures were used, please specify:
3. Don't know (Go to Q3.9)		
Q3D: Alignment a	nd Quality	1
Q3.9. Did the data, including the direct measures, from all the different assessment tools/measures/methods directly align with the PLO? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	· ·	
Overtion A. Data Finding	d C-	un altraita na

Question 4: Data, Findings and Conclusions

Q4.1. Please provide simple tables and/or graphs to summarize the assessment data, findings, and conclusions: (see Attachment III) [Word limit: 600 for selected PLO]

Data for the ethical reasoning are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: The Results for Ethical Reasoning

Different Levels	Capstone		Milestone		Benchmark	Below Benchmark	Total
Three Chosen Criteria (Areas)	<u>100%</u>	99%- <u>75%</u>	74- <u>70%</u>	69- <u>50%</u>	49- <u>25%</u>	<25%	(N=68)
4.1: Discuss core beliefs and their origins (Ethical self-awareness)	65% (N=44)	19% (N=13)	2% (N=1)	6% (N=4)	4% (N=3)	4% (N=3)	7.74 (100%, N=68)
4.2: Describe the theories of different ethical perspectives or concepts (Understanding different ethical perspectives/concepts)	31% (N=21)	29% (N=20)	0% (N=0)	18% (N=12)	16% (N=11)	6% (N=4)	2.63 (100%, N=68)
4.3: Recognize ethical issues within complex scenarios and articulate how ethical dilemmas interact (Ethical issue recognition)	1% (N=1)	46% (N=31)	22% (N=15)	18% (N=12)	6% (N=4)	7% (N=5)	7.91 (100%, N=68)

After assessing discipline competence (PLO1) in 2013-14, critical thinking ability (PLO3) in 2012-13, cultural and global awareness (PLO5) in 2011-12, and communication skills (PLO2) in 2010-11, this year (2014-15) it is time for FACS Department to assess ethical reasoning (PLO4). In PLO4, there are five items which require different tools to assess. Specifically, 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 can be assessed by quizzes/exams to evaluate students' ethical awareness, understanding of ethical perspectives/concepts, and ethical issue recognition, whereas 4.4 and 4.5 need to assess students' papers/projects which show how students apply ethical perspectives, articulate a position and provide supportive reasoning. Since this is the first time for a long time for FACS to assess ethical reasoning, the Department chose to focus on the first three items.

The standard of performance and expectations is that 75% of undergraduate students need to get 70% of assessment questions correct. Major findings are as follows:

For PLO4.1, 86% our students get 70% of assessment questions correct, and the average is 7.74 out of 9, which shows that the majority of our students are aware of ethical issues. Therefore, PLO4.1 is met.

For PLO4.2 which focuses on understanding different ethical perspectives/concept, 60% of students get 70% of questions correct and the average is 2.63 out of 4. Therefore, PLO4.2 is not met.

For PLO4.3 which focuses on ethical issue recognition within complex scenario, 69% of students get 70% of questions correct with an average of 7.91 out of 12. Therefore, PLO4.3 is not met.

Q4.2. Are students doing well and meeting program standard? If not, how will the program work to improve student performance of the selected PLO?

The assessment results show that our students are doing well in ethical self-awareness (PLO4.1) because they meet our standard of "75% of undergraduate students get 70% of assessment questions correct". However, the results show that our students are not doing well in understanding different ethical perspectives/concepts (PLO4.2), and ethical issue recognition (PLO 4.3), because there are 60% of students get 70% of questions correct for PLO4.2; and 69% of students get 70% of questions correct for PLO4.3.

Two specific steps will be taken to improve student performance of PLO 4.2 and 4.3.

- (1) Core courses in our curriculum that include ethical reasoning are the new FACS 100 course on Research Methods and Applications in FACS and the FACS 168 Senior Seminar. We sampled the Senior Seminar course this year and will use this data to update content in the FACS 100 course which will eventually be taken earlier in the curriculum. Specifically, FACS 100 will address the content in the assessment tool within the week that ethics is addressed by putting more emphases on the content of PLO 4.2 and PLO 4.3.
- (2) The results from this assessment will be shared with faculty and the curriculum committee for recommendations. Some changes will be provided in concentration-specific courses in addition to FACS 100. For example, the Family Studies concentration is working closely with the National Council on Family Relations (NCFR) on developing and accessing its (Family Studies) students on "NCFR standards" and ethics in Family Studies courses. FACS 155 and FACS 162 might be good potential courses to add more emphases on PLO 4.2 and PLO 4.3. For Nutrition and Food concentration, the possible courses to improve student performance in PLO 4.2 and PLO 4.3 are FACS 115, FACS 116, and FACS 119. For Fashion Merchandising and Design program, FACS 134 might be a good fit to add more content on how to understand different ethical perspectives/concepts (PLO4.2), and ethical issue recognition (PLO4.3).

Q4.3. For selected PLO, the student performance:	
1. Exceeded expectation/standard	
2. Met expectation/standard	
✓ 3. Partially met expectation/standard	
4. Did not meet expectation/standard	
5. No expectation or standard has been specified	
6. Don't know	

Question 5: Use of Asse	essme	nt I	D	ata	ı (CI	osin	g the	e Loc	op)			
Q5.1. As a result of the assessment effort in 2014-2015 and based on the prior feedback from OAPA, do you anticipate making any changes for your program (e.g., course structure, course content, or modification of PLOs)? ☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No (Go to Q6) ☐ 3. Don't know (Go to Q6) Q5.1.2. Do you have a plan to assess the impact of the changes that you anticipate making? ☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐ 3. Don't know	 Q5.1.1. Please describe what changes you plan to make in your program as a result of your assessment of this PLO. Include a description of how you plan to assess the impact of these changes. [Word limit: 300 words] The Committee will plan to take the following two steps in order to improve student performance of PLO 4.2 and 4.3. (1) Core courses in our curriculum that include ethical reasoning are the new FACS 100 course on Research Methods and Applications in FACS and the FACS 168 Senior Seminar. We sampled the Senior Seminar course this year and will use this data to update content in the FACS 100 course which will eventually be taken earlier in the curriculum. Specifically, FACS 100 will address the content in the assessment tool within the week that ethics is addressed by putting more emphases on the content of PLO 4.2 and PLO 4.3. (2) The results from this assessment will be shared with faculty and the curriculum committee for recommendations. Some changes will be provided in concentration-specific courses in addition to FACS 100. For example, the Family Studies concentration is working closely with the National Council on Family Relations (NCFR) on developing and accessing its (Family Studies) students on "NCFR standards" and ethics in Family Studies courses. FACS 155 and FACS 162 might be good potential courses to add more emphases on PLO 4.2 and PLO 4.3. For Nutrition and Food concentration, the possible courses to improve student performance in PLO 4.2 and PLO 4.3 are FACS 115, FACS 116, and FACS 119. For Fashion Merchandising and Design program, FACS 134 might be a good fit to add more content on how to understand different ethical perspectives/concepts (PLO4.2), and ethical issue recognition (PLO4.3). 									s s d		
Q5.2. How have the assessment data from last year (2013	- 2014) b	een u	ıse	ed so	far? [Check a	ll that a	pply]				
		(: Vε Μι	•		Qu	(2) lite a Bit	Soi		Not a		(8) N/A	
1. Improving specific courses								3				
2. Modifying curriculum												
3. Improving advising and mentoring												
4. Revising learning outcomes/goals												
5. Revising rubrics and/or expectations												
6. Developing/updating assessment plan												
7. Annual assessment reports		Ī				X]		_
8. Program review		Ī	Ī]		
9. Prospective student and family information		Ī										
10. Alumni communication			Ī									_
11. WASC accreditation (regional accreditation)			Ī		ĺ							_

12. Program accreditation

13. External accountability reporting requirement			
14. Trustee/Governing Board deliberations		\square	
15. Strategic planning	\boxtimes		
16. Institutional benchmarking			
17. Academic policy development or modification		\square	
18. Institutional Improvement		\square	
19. Resource allocation and budgeting	\boxtimes		
20. New faculty hiring		\square	
21. Professional development for faculty and staff			
22. Recruitment of new students			

23. Other Specify:

Q5.2.1. Please provide a detailed example of how you used the assessment data above.

Last year (2013-14), overall competencies in major/discipline (PLO1) was assessed. Because it was discipline related, our three concentrations (Fashion Merchandising and Design, Family Studies, and Nutrition and Food) were assessed separately and three independent assessment reports were generated. Among the three concentrations, the assessment results showed that the Family Studies students met the department standard and expectations; the Nutrition and Food students met as well. However, the Fashion students did not meet the standard completely. Specifically, students' competency in area of the global textile/apparel complex, fashion marketing and merchandising (PLO 1.3) achieved the expectations; however, students' competency in area of product design, historic and contemporary styles, and various factors that influence fashion (PLO 1.2) did not meet the expectations.

In order to improve students' performance in this area, several changes were made correspondingly:

(1) Modifying curriculum

- FACS 133, Creative Principle of Apparel Design, is the main course focusing on product design. The format of the course has been changed to enhance instructional component for a more effective teaching and learning structure.
- FACS 30, Fashion and Human Environment, is a new lower division course exploring fashion from multiple perspectives, which is various factors that influence fashion, including historic and contemporary styles. As a new lower division course, students are required to take it as early as possible, which provides an opportunity to students to get exposed to the relevant content earlier.

(2) Strategic planning, and resource allocation

• Full time faculty members will teach all fashion courses except for one lower division course. With this resource allocation and strategic planning, fashion courses can be better aligned with our PLOs.

Additional Assessment Activities

Q6. Many academic units have collected assessment data on aspects of a program that are not related to PLOs (i.e., impacts of an advising center, etc.). If your program/academic unit has collected data on the program elements, please briefly report your results here. [Word limit: 300] Each year the department collects data in the form of an exit survey from graduating seniors in FACS 168, senior seminar. The results from fall 2014 are as follows. 49 students completed the survey. Students were asked to evaluate 19 statements related to FACS program elements in three categories: preparation in communication, preparation in professional practice, and preparation in foundation knowledge. Mean scores of a 5 point Likert scale were calculated. The highest score of 4.61 and 4.66 indicated that students felt their FACS classes prepared them for communicating verbally in a formal oral presentation and in one-on-one situations (4.61) and prepared them to work as a participant and/or coordinator of a team or workgroup (4.66). The lowest mean scores related to understanding and applying theory in the field (4.11) and understanding the integration of the different concentrations in FACS (4.13). Overall, averaged mean scores in all three categories were above 4.0: Communication (4.45), Professional Practice (4.46), and Foundation Knowledge (4.24). As a side note, the statement "FACS classes prepared me to demonstrate an ethical and socially responsible global perspective scored 4.49. Attachment 5: FACS Exit Survey Frequency and Percentage Attachment 6: FACS Exit Survey Report Q7. What PLO(s) do you plan to assess next year? 1. Critical thinking 2. Information literacy □ 3. Written communication 4. Oral communication 5. Quantitative literacy 6. Inquiry and analysis 7. Creative thinking 8. Reading 9. Team work 10. Problem solving 11. Civic knowledge and engagement – local and global 12. Intercultural knowledge and competency 13. Ethical reasoning 14. Foundations and skills for lifelong learning 15. Global learning 17. Overall competencies for GE Knowledge 18. Overall competencies in the major/discipline 19. Other, specify any PLOs **not included above:** a. b. c. **Q8.** Have you attached any appendices? If yes, please list them all here: Attachment 1: Ethical Value Rubric developed by Association of American Colleges and Universities. Attachment 2: Assessment tool Attachment 3: Key to the assessment tool. Attachment 4: Departmental student exit survey Attachment 5: FACS Exit Survey Frequency and Percentage Attachment 6: FACS Exit Survey Report

Program Information												
P1. Program/Concentration Name(s): Family and Consumer Sciences			Do	P2. Report Authors: Dong Shen (Assessment Committee, Chair), Lynn Hanna, Kelly Thompson, and Jerry Cook (Assessment Committee members)								
P3. Academic unit: Department, Program, or Department	r College	:		P4. College: SSIS								
P5. Fall 2014 enrollment for Academic unit (See <u>Department</u> Fact Book 2014 by the Office of Institutional Research for fall 2012 enrollment: In fall 2013, 587 students were enrolled.				P6. Program Type: [Select only one]								
Undergraduate Degree Program(s): P7. Number of undergraduate degree prograunit has: One	ams the a	academic	P8.	nster Degi Number s: N/A	_		e progr	ams the	academ	ic unit		
P7.1. List all the name(s): FACS			P8.	1. List all	the name	e(s):						
P7.2. How many concentrations appear on the diploma for this undergraduate program? Four				P8.2. How many concentrations appear on the diploma for this master program?								
Credential Program(s): P9. Number of credential programs the acad P9.1. List all the names:	lemic un	it has: 0	P10	P10. Number of doctorate degree programs the academic unit has: N/A								
F.J. List all the names.			P10).1. List th	ne name(s):						
When was your assessment plan?	1. Before 2007-08	2. 2007-08	3. 2008-09	4. 2009-10	5. 2010-11	6. 2011-12	7. 2012-13	8. 2013-14	9. 2014-15	10. No formal plan		
P11. Developed	\boxtimes											
P12. Last updated								\boxtimes				
								1. Yes	2. No	3. Don't Know		
P13. Have you developed a curriculum map for this program? Note: We need to update it.								\boxtimes				
P14. Has the program indicated explicitly where t	he assess	ment of st	udent le									
P15. Does the program have any capstone class?								\boxtimes				
P16. Does the program have ANY capstone proje	ct?							\boxtimes				



Attachment 1. ETHICAL REASONING VALUE RUBRIC

for more information, please contact value@aacu.org

The VALUE rubrics were developed by teams of faculty experts representing colleges and universities across the United States through a process that examined many existing campus rubrics and related documents for each learning outcome and incorporated additional feedback from faculty. The rubrics articulate fundamental criteria for each learning outcome, with performance descriptors demonstrating progressively more sophisticated levels of attainment. The rubrics are intended for institutional-level use in evaluating and discussing student learning, not for grading. The core expectations articulated in all 15 of the VALUE rubrics can and should be translated into the language of individual campuses, disciplines, and even courses. The utility of the VALUE rubrics is to position learning at all undergraduate levels within a basic framework of expectations such that evidence of learning can by shared nationally through a common dialog and understanding of student success.

Definition

E thical Reasoning is reasoning about right and wrong human conduct. It requires students to be able to assess their own ethical values and the social context of problems, recognize ethical issues in a variety of settings, think about how different ethical perspectives might be applied to ethical dilemmas and consider the ramifications of alternative actions. Students' ethical self identity evolves as they practice ethical decision-making skills and learn how to describe and analyze positions on ethical issues.

Framing Language

This rubric is intended to help faculty evaluate work samples and collections of work that demonstrate student learning about ethics. Although the goal of a liberal education should be to help students turn what they've learned in the classroom into action, pragmatically it would be difficult, if not impossible, to judge whether or not students would act ethically when faced with real ethical situations. What can be evaluated using a rubric is whether students have the intellectual tools to make ethical choices.

The rubric focuses on five elements: E thical Self Awareness, E thical Issue Recognition, Understanding Different E thical Perspectives/ Concepts, Application of E thical Principles, and E valuation of Different E thical Perspectives/ Concepts. Students' E thical Self Identity evolves as they practice ethical decision-making skills and learn how to describe and analyze positions on ethical issues. Presumably, they will choose ethical actions when faced with ethical issues.

Glossary

The definitions that follow were developed to clarify terms and concepts used in this rubric only.

- Core Beliefs: Those fundamental principles that consciously or unconsciously influence one's ethical conduct and ethical thinking. Even when unacknowledged, core beliefs shape one's responses. Core beliefs can reflect one's environment, religion, culture or training. A person may or may not choose to act on their core beliefs.
- E thical Perspectives/ concepts: The different theoretical means through which ethical issues are analyzed, such as ethical theories (e.g., utilitarian, natural law, virtue) or ethical concepts (e.g., rights, justice, duty).
- Complex, multi-layered (gray) context: The sub-parts or situational conditions of a scenario that bring two or more ethical dilemmas (issues) into the mix/problem/context/ for student's identification.
- Cross-relationships among the issues: Obvious or subtle connections between/among the sub-parts or situational conditions of the issues present in a scenario (e.g., relationship of production of corn as part of climate change issue



Definition

E thical Reasoning is reasoning about right and wrong human conduct. It requires students to be able to assess their own ethical values and the social context of problems, recognize ethical issues in a variety of settings, think about how different ethical perspectives might be applied to ethical dilemmas, and consider the ramifications of alternative actions. Students' ethical self-identity evolves as they practice ethical decision-making skills and learn how to describe and analyze positions on ethical issues.

Evaluators are encouraged to assign a zero to any work sample or collection of work that does not meet benchmark (cell one) level performance.

	Capstone	Mile	Benchmark	
	4	3	2	1
Ethical Self-Awareness	Student discusses in detail/analyzes both core beliefs and the origins of the core beliefs and discussion has greater depth and clarity.	Student discusses in detail/ analyzes both core beliefs and the origins of the core beliefs.	Student states both core beliefs and the origins of the core beliefs.	Student states either their core beliefs or articulates the origins of the core beliefs but not both.
Understanding Different Ethical Perspectives/Concepts	Student names the theory or theories, can present the gist of said theory or theories, and accurately explains the details of the theory or theories used.	Student can name the major theory or theories she/he uses, can present the gist of said theory or theories, and attempts to explain the details of the theory or theories used, but has some inaccuracies.	Student can name the major theory she/he uses, and is only able to present the gist of the named theory.	Student only names the major theory she/he uses.
Ethical Issue Recognition	Student can recognize ethical issues when presented in a complex, multilayered (gray) context AND can recognize cross-relationships among the issues.	Student can recognize ethical issues when issues are presented in a complex, multilayered (gray) context OR can grasp crossrelationships among the issues.	Student can recognize basic and obvious ethical issues and grasp (incompletely) the complexities or interrelationships among the issues.	Student can recognize basic and obvious ethical issues but fails to grasp complexity or interrelationships.
Application of Ethical Perspectives/Concepts	Student can independently apply ethical perspectives/concepts to an ethical question, accurately, and is able to consider full implications of the application.	Student can independently (to a new example) apply ethical perspectives/concepts to an ethical question, accurately, but does not consider the specific implications of the application.	Student can apply ethical perspectives/concepts to an ethical question, independently (to a new example) and the application is inaccurate.	Student can apply ethical perspectives/concepts to an ethical question with support (using examples, in a class, in a group, or a fixed-choice setting) but is unable to apply ethical perspectives/concepts independently (to a new example.).
Evaluation of Different Ethical Perspectives/Concepts	Student states a position and can state the objections to, assumptions and implications of and can reasonably defend against the objections to, assumptions and implications of different ethical perspectives/concepts, and the student's defense is adequate and effective.	Student states a position and can state the objections to, assumptions and implications of, and respond to the objections to, assumptions and implications of different ethical perspectives/concepts, but the student's response is inadequate.	Student states a position and can state the objections to, assumptions and implications of different ethical perspectives/concepts but does not respond to them (and ultimately objections, assumptions, and implications are compartmentalized by student and do not affect student's position.)	Student states a position but cannot state the objections to and assumptions and limitations of the different perspectives/concepts.

Attachment 2. Assessment Tool

According to the University policy, every year each department needs to assess students in certain areas according to their program learning outcomes. This year, the FACS Department is assigned to assess students' ethical and value applications. This is a tool for the department to further improve the current curriculum based on the assessment results and the assessment results will not have any impact on your grades. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact the Department Assessment Committee at (916)278-5326.

I. Matching questions – Please match each upper case letter with the right numerical number (using each item only once).

Conflict of interest

Confidentiality

A. B.

	C.	Anonymous
	D.	Risks
	E.	Autonomy
	F.	Informed Consent
	G.	Institutional Review Board
	H.	Plagiarism
	I.	Fraud
1		A major soft drink company is paying a group of researchers to examine the impact of sugar consumption (from soft drinks) on health.
2		Manipulating or fabricating the data to say what you want it to say.
3		For the nutritional program I created, I require my participants to eat the foods only in my meal plan. Their is not being respected.
4		I know who is participating, but I won't share their identities with others.
5		Taking credit for work you did not do, usually by copying another's words.
6		Usually it is required to let individuals know the benefits and risks of participating in a study, program, or experiment.
7		A group of people designed to evaluate the ethics of a study or experiment.
8		I do not know the names of those who are participating in my research.
9		In research or in one's career, it is always best to weigh the when making choices about research, policy, and practice.

II. Multiple choices – Please choose the best	t answer.
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,	Transpire endoces Trease endose the Research
1.	The obligation to respect the decision-making capacities of a persons is: A. Beneficence B. Autonomy C. Nonmaleficence D. Justice
2.	The obligation to avoid harm is: A. Autonomy B. Nonmaleficence C. Justice D. Beneficence
3.	drives a person to try to do the "most good." A. Beneficence B. Respect for autonomy C. Justice D. None of the above
4.	Jack wants to conduct an experiment on people's perceptions of tattoos. He plans to manipulate the experimental conditions by having participants receive tattoos on their arms from his buddy on the street. The tattoos will vary in size and color. An ethical review board would most likely be concerned about A. the size and color of the tattoo. B. people's perceptions of tattoos. C. the physical risk to the participants. D. the monetary cost of the tattoo.
III.	Case Study
hardsl	You are the office manager for a paper company. You are friends with one of the yees, BJ, whose spouse has just lost his/her job and the family is going through a financial nip. You recently discovered that BJ has been taking printer paper and pens home for r kids' homework.
Please	e mark true (T) or false (F) for the following statements.
1 2	dilemma(s) in this scenario

Your own perspective is important when evaluating the ethical dilemma(s) in this scenario.

4	The rights of the company are important when evaluating the ethical dilemma(s) in this scenario.
5	The hardship that BJ is experiencing is not important when evaluating the ethical dilemma(s) in this scenario.
6	Your loyalty to the company is important when evaluating the ethical dilemma(s) in this scenario.
7	Your own relationship with BJ is not important when evaluating the ethical dilemma(s) in this scenario.
8	The responsibilities of being a manager are important when evaluating the ethical dilemma(s) in this scenario.

- 9. Which of the following ethical values would be important to you before responding to the situation as an office manager? Please circle the words or values you feel would help guide you in how you would respond to the scenario above.
 - A. Honesty B. Fairness

 - C. Artistic
 - D. Equity

Thank you for your participation!

Attachment 3. Key of Assessment Tool

According to the University policy, every year each department needs to assess students in certain areas according to their program learning outcomes. This year, the FACS Department is assigned to assess students' ethical and value applications. This is a tool for the department to further improve the current curriculum based on the assessment results and the assessment results will not have any impact on your grades. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact the Department Assessment Committee at (916)278-5326.

I.	Matching questions – I	Please match each uppe	er case letter wi	th the right numeric	al
numb	er (using each item only	once).			

A	~ a.	
Λ	('ontlic	t of interes
$\overline{}$	COHILIC	a or mucics

- B. Confidentiality
- C. Anonymous
- D. Risks
- E. Autonomy
- F. Informed Consent
- G. Institutional Review Board
- H. Plagiarism
- I. Fraud

1A	A major soft drink company is paying a group of researchers to examine the impact of sugar consumption (from soft drinks) on health.
2l	Manipulating or fabricating the data to say what you want it to say.
3E	For the nutritional program I created, I require my participants to eat the foods only in my meal plan. Their is not being respected.
4B	I know who is participating, but I won't share their identities with others.
5H	Taking credit for work you did not do, usually by copying another's words.
6F	Usually it is required to let individuals know the benefits and risks of participating in a study, program, or experiment.
7G	A group of people designed to evaluate the ethics of a study or experiment.
8C	I do not know the names of those who are participating in my research.
9D	In research or in one's career, it is always best to weigh the when making choices about research, policy, and practice.

II.	Multiple choices – Please choose the best answer.
1.	The obligation to respect the decision-making capacities of a persons is:B A. Beneficence B. Autonomy C. Nonmaleficence D. Justice
2.	The obligation to avoid harm is:B A. Autonomy B. Nonmaleficence C. Justice D. Beneficence
3.	A drives a person to try to do the "most good." A. Beneficence B. Respect for autonomy C. Justice D. None of the above
4.	Jack wants to conduct an experiment on people's perceptions of tattoos. He plans to manipulate the experimental conditions by having participants receive tattoos on their arms from his buddy on the street. The tattoos will vary in size and color. An ethical review board would most likely be concerned aboutC A. the size and color of the tattoo. B. people's perceptions of tattoos. C. the physical risk to the participants. D. the monetary cost of the tattoo.
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Please	e mark true (T) or false (F) for the following statements.
2	The perspective of the company is not important when evaluating the ethical dilemma(s) in this scenario BJ's perspective is important when evaluating the ethical dilemma(s) in this scenario. Your own perspective is important when evaluating the ethical dilemma(s) in this scenario.

4T	The rights of the company are important when evaluating the ethical dilemma(s) in this scenario.
5 F	The hardship that BJ is experiencing is not important when evaluating the ethical dilemma(s) in this scenario.
6T	Your loyalty to the company is important when evaluating the ethical dilemma(s) in this scenario.
7 <mark>T</mark>	Your own relationship with BJ is not important when evaluating the ethical dilemma(s) in this scenario.
8T	The responsibilities of being a manager are important when evaluating the ethical dilemma(s) in this scenario.
situation a	nich of the following ethical values would be important to you before responding to the san office manager? Please circle the words or values you feel would help guide you a would respond to the scenario above.
В. С.	HonestyYes FairnessYes ArtisticNo EquityYes

Thank you for your participation!

Attachment 4: Family & Consumer Sciences Senior Exit Survey Fall 2014

I. Please check the appropriate box below:						
Planned Graduation Date: Fa	all 14	□ Spring 15	□ Fall 16	□ Spring 17		
My major in FACS is:						
□ Fashion Merchandisi	ng and I	Design □ Far	nily Studies			
□ Nutrition & Foods			□ Special Majo	or Dietetics		
□ FACS Education/ Pro	e-Creder	ntial Program				
I was admitted as: □ Freshmar	ı (Native	e Cohort)	□ Transfer stud	dents		
How many years have you atter	nded Sac	State (CSUS)	$2 \square \leq 1$ year	□ 2 years		
□ 3 years □ 4 years	ars	□ 5 years	□ 6 years	□ 7 or more years		
What is your Sac State (CSUS)	GPA?	$\Box 3.5 - 4.0$	□ 3.0 – 3.49	□ 2.5 – 2.99		
□ 2.0 – 2.49	□ 1.5 -	- 1.99	□ <1.5			
While attending Sac State (CSU	JS), did	you typically w	ork in addition to	attending school?		
□ full time	□ part	time	□ not at all			
What is your age?						
What is your gender? □ Male	□ Fema	ale □ Dec	cline to state			

What ethnic group(s) do you most identify with:

II. Please rate the following statements related to your education in FACS courses by checking the most appropriate box after each question.

Preparation in Communication. My FACS classes have prepared me for:	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. completing written documents (for example reports, critiques, education materials, journals, notes, portfolio documentations, case studies, business correspondence, proposals, and policies/procedures).					
2. identifying, retrieving, critically evaluating, and utilizing information from a variety of sources of information using appropriate technologies, including electronic methods.					
3.communicating verbally in a formal oral group presentation and in one-on-one situations.					
4. expressing ideas as a member of a team and as a team leader.					
5. presenting information and/or products in an aesthetically pleasing and well-designed manner					
6. using visual communication techniques to effectively communicate to a target audience.					
Preparation in Professional Practice. My FACS classes have:	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
7. provided the preparation I will need to serve as an advocate for individuals, families, consumers and communities.					
8. provided the preparation I will need to utilize knowledge, skills and resources from multiple sources to address societal issues.					
9. prepared me to demonstrate cultural competence and to respect and support diversity.					
10. prepared me to demonstrate an ethical and socially responsible global perspective.					
11. prepared me to work as a participant and/or coordinator of a team or workgroup.					
12. prepared me to reflect upon experiences and how these experiences relate to concepts and theories in my specialization.					
Preparation in Foundation Knowledge. My FACS classes have prepared me to:	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
13. understand and apply theory in my field.					
14. understand how people and their environments are dependent on each other.					
15. identify the current trends and issues related to my field.					
16. utilize resources/technology to develop products or materials for my profession.					
17. understand how to access and apply research to my field.					
18. understand public policy issues related to my field.					
19. understand the integration of the different concentrations in FACS					

Attachment 5: CSUS Family & Consumer Sciences Senior Exit Survey

Fall 2014

	Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Planned	Fall 2014	35	71%
Graduation Date	Spring 2015	13	27%
	Fall 2015	1	2%
Major in FACS	Fashion Merchandising and Design	16	33%
	Family Studies	6	12%
	Nutrition and Food	23	47%
	Special Major Dietetics	3	6%
	Teacher Education/Credential Program	1	2%
Admitted as:	Freshman (Native Cohort)	24	49%
	Transfer Students	25	51%
Years attended	<1 year	2	4%
CSUS	2 years	13	27%
	3 years	8	16%
	4 years	5	10%
	5 years	15	31%
	6 years	4	8%
	7 or more years	2	4%
Sac State GPA	3.5-4.0	6	12.5%
	3.0-3.49	21	44%
	2.5-2.99	20	41.5%
	2.0-2.49	1	2%
	1.5-1.99	0	0%
	<1.5	0	0%
Worked while	Full time	8	16%
attending school?	Part time	35	72%
	Not at all	6	12%
Age	20-25	36	77%
	26-30	10	21%
	31-35	0	0%
	36-40	0	0%
	Over 40	1	2%
Gender	Male	8	16%
	Female	41	84%
Ethnicity	African American	2	4%
	Asian	12	25.5%
	Caucasian	20	42.5%
	Hispanic	7	15%
	Pacific Islander	5	11%
	Other	1	2%

Attachment 6:

Family & Consumer Sciences Senior Exit Survey Fall 2014

It presents a descriptive report including frequencies and mean of 5 Likert scales on 19 statements. Also average scores for three categories were indicated at the end of each category.

were mulcated at the end of each category.	Frequency ^a						
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	_ Mean ^b	
Preparation in Communication		-			-		
My FACS classes have prepared me for:			1	1	1	1	
1. completing written documents (for example reports, critiques, education materials, journals, notes, portfolio documentations, case studies, business correspondence, proposals, and policies/procedures).	26	19	1	2	1	4.37	
2. identifying, retrieving, critically evaluating, and utilizing information from a variety of sources of information using appropriate technologies, including electronic methods.	22	23	2	1	1	4.31	
3. communicating verbally in a formal oral presentation and in one-on-one situations.	35	11	2	0	1	4.61	
4. expressing ideas as a member of a team and as a team leader.	29	17	2	0	1	4.49	
5. presenting information and/or products in an aesthetically pleasing and well-designed manner.	29	16	2	0	2	4.43	
6. using visual communication techniques to effectively communicate to a target audience.	30	13	3	0	1	4.51	
						4.45	
Preparation in Professional Practice. My FACS classes have:							
7. provided the preparation I will need to serve as an advocate for individuals, families, consumers and communities.	22	21	4	0	0	4.38	
8. provided the preparation I will need to utilize knowledge, skills and resources from multiple sources to address societal issues.	20	21	5	1	0	4.28	

9. prepared me to demonstrate cultural competence and to respect and support diversity.	27	15	3	1	0	4.48
10. prepared me to demonstrate an ethical and socially responsible global perspective.		20	2	0	0	4.49
11. prepared me to work as a participant and/or coordinator of a team or workgroup.		14	1	0	0	4.66
12. prepared me to reflect upon experiences in the and how these experiences relate to concepts and theories in my specialization.	25	19	3	0	0	4.47
						4.46
Preparation in Foundation Knowledge.						
My FACS classes have prepared me to:						
13. understand and apply theory in my field.	16	23	6	1	1	4.11
14. understand how people and their environments are dependent on each other.		15	5	0	1	4.38
15. identify the current trends and issues related to my field.		16	5	0	1	4.36
16. utilize resources/ technology to develop products or materials for my profession.		20	6	0	1	4.23
17. understand how to access and apply research to my field.		18	5	0	1	4.32
18. understand public policy issues related to my field.		21	7	0	1	4.17
19. understand the integration of the different concentrations in FACS.	21	15	8	2	1	4.13
			•	•	•	4.24

^a N = 49

^b 5 = Strongly Agree, 4 = Agree, 3 = Neutral, 2 = Disagree, 1 = Strongly Disagree