2017 - 2018 Annual Program Assessment Report

The Office of Academic Program Assessment California State University, Sacramento

For more information visit our <u>website</u> or <u>contact us</u> for more help.

Please begin by selecting your program name in the drop down.

If the program name is not listed, please enter it below:

in the program hame is not lister	a, picase criter it below:
BA Liberal St	udies
OR enter progra	m name:

Section 1: Report All of the Program Learning Outcomes Assessed

Question 1: Program Learning Outcomes

$\boldsymbol{\cap}$	1	1	
Y	1	1	

Which of the following Program Learning Outcomes (PLOs), Sac State Baccalaureate Learning Goals (BLGs), and emboldened Graduate Learning Goals (GLGs) **did you assess?** [Check all that apply]

- 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, Competency, and Perspectives
- 13. Ethical Reasoning
- 14. Foundations and Skills for Lifelong Learning
- 15. Global Learning and Perspectives
- 16. Integrative and Applied Learning
- 17. Overall Competencies for GE Knowledge
- 18. Overall Disciplinary Knowledge
- 19. **Professionalism**
- 20A. Other, specify any assessed PLOs not included above:

a.	
b.	
c.	

20B. Check here if your program has not collected any data for any PLOs. Please go directly to Q6 (skip Q1.2 to Q5.3.1.)

Q1.2.

Please provide more detailed background information about **EACH PLO** you checked above and other information including how your specific PLOs are **explicitly** linked to the Sac State **BLGs/GLGs**:

Quantitative Literature one of the American Association of Colleges and Universities (AAC&U) VALUE rubrics and a Sacramento State Baccalaureate Learnig Goal (Intellectual and Practical Skills).

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
- 5. Other, specify:

Q1.3.

Are your PLOs closely aligned with the mission of the university?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Don't know

Q1.4.

Is your program externally accredited (other than through WASC Senior College and University Commission (WSCUC))?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (skip to Q1.5)
- 3. Don't know (skip to **Q1.5**)

Q1.4.1.

If the answer to Q1.4 is **yes**, are your PLOs closely aligned with the mission/goals/outcomes of the accreditation agency?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Don't know

Q1.5.

Did your program use the **Degree Qualification Profile** ("DQP", see http://degreeprofile.org) 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

Q1.6.

Did you use action verbs to make each PLO measurable?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Don't know

(Remember: Save your progress)

Section 2: Report One Learning Outcome in Detail
Question 2: Standard of Performance for the Selected PLO
Q2.1. Select <u>OR</u> type in ONE(1) PLO here as an example to illustrate how you conducted assessment (be sure you checked the correct box for this PLO in Q1.1): Quantitative Literacy
If your PLO is not listed, please enter it here :
Q2.1.1. Please provide more background information about the specific PLO you've chosen in Q2.1.
Quantitative Literacy is assessed on (1) Interpretation, (2) Representation, (3) Calculation, (4) Application/Analysis, (5) Assumptions, and (6) Communication.
Q2.2. Has the program developed or adopted <i>explicit program standards of performance/expectations</i> for this PLO? (e.g. "We expect 70% of our students to achieve at least a score of 3 or higher in all dimensions of the Written Communication VALUE rubric.") 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. N/A
Q2.3. Please 1) provide and/or attach the rubric(s) AND 2) the standards of performance/expectations that you have developed for the selected PLO here:
See Attachment 1: Quantitative Literacy VALUE Rubric

you have developed for the selected PLO here:					
See Attachment 1: Quantitative Liter	See Attachment 1: Quantitative Literacy VALUE Rubric.				
QuantitativeLiteracyValueRubric.pdf 221.32 KB	No file attached				

Q2.4.	Q2.5.	Q2.6.	Please indicate where you have published the PLO , the standard (stdrd) of performance, and the rubric that was used to measure the PLO:
PLO	Stdrd	Rubric	
		•	1. In SOME course syllabi/assignments in the program that address the PLO

	 2. In ALL course syllabi/assignments in the program that address the PLO
	3. In the student handbook/advising handbook
	4. In the university catalogue
•	5. On the academic unit website or in newsletters
	6. In the assessment or program review reports, plans, resources, or activities
	7. In new course proposal forms in the department/college/university
	8. In the department/college/university's strategic plans and other planning documents
	9. In the department/college/university's budget plans and other resource allocation documents
	10. Other, specify:

Question 3: Data Collection Methods and Evaluation of Data Quality for the Selected PLO

Q3.1.

Was assessment data/evidence **collected** for the selected PLO?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (skip to Q6)
- 3. Don't know (skip to Q6)
- 4. N/A (skip to **Q6**)

03.1.1.

How many assessment tools/methods/measures **in total** did you use to assess this PLO?

Q3.2.

Was the data **scored/evaluated** for this PLO?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (skip to **Q6**)
- 3. Don't know (skip to Q6)
- 4. N/A (skip to Q6)

Q3.2.1.

Please describe how you collected the assessment data for the selected PLO. For example, in what course(s) or by what means were data collected:

Final examinations from MATH 107A in the spring 2018 semester were reviewed and evaluated based on the AAC&U Quantitative Literacy rubric.

(Remember: Save your progress)

Question 3A: Direct Measures (key assignments, projects, portfolios, etc.)

Q3.3.

3/2018	2017-2018 Assessment Report Site - BA Liberal Studies
	key assignments, projects, portfolios, course work, student tests, etc.) used to assess this
PLO? • 1. Yes	
2. No (skip to Q3.7)	
3. Don't know (skip	
, ,	<u> </u>
were used? [Check all 1. Capstone project 2. Key assignments 3. Key assignments 4. Classroom based	direct measures (key assignments, projects, portfolios, course work, student tests, etc.) that apply (e.g. theses, senior theses), courses, or experiences from required classes in the program from elective classes I performance assessment such as simulations, comprehensive exams, or critiques hance assessments such as internships or other community-based projects
o. Other, specify.	
student tests, etc.) you See Attachment 2: MAT	/or attach the direct measure (key assignments, projects, portfolios, course work, used to collect data, THEN 2) explain here how it assesses the PLO: TH 107B Final Exam. Each Final Exam was reviewed by the instructor of record (Kim Elce), lvisor (Kristen Anderegg), risten Anderegand the Liberal Studies Program Director (Timothy
	LBST Assessment_Math 107B_Final 2018.pdf
■ No file attached ■	2.33 MB
2. Used rubric deve3. Used rubric deve	evaluate the data? If to interpret the evidence (skip to Q3.4.4.) Interpret the faculty who teaches the class (skip to Q3.4.2.) Interpret the evidence (skip to Q3.4.2.)

- 5. The VALUE rubric(s) (skip to **Q3.4.2.**)
- 6. Modified VALUE rubric(s) (skip to Q3.4.2.)
- 7. Used other means (Answer **Q3.4.1.**)

Q3.4.1.

If you used other means, which of the following measures was used? [Check all that apply]

- 1. National disciplinary exams or state/professional licensure exams (skip to **Q3.4.4.**)
- 2. General knowledge and skills measures (e.g. CLA, ETS PP, etc.) (skip to **Q3.4.4.**)
- 3. Other standardized knowledge and skill exams (e.g. ETC, GRE, etc.) (skip to **Q3.4.4.**)
- 4. Other, specify:

(skip to **Q3.4.4.**)

Q3.4.2. Was the rubric aligned directly and explicitly with the PLO?
1. Yes
○ 2. No
3. Don't know
○ 4. N/A
Q3.4.3.
Was the direct measure (e.g. assignment, thesis, etc.) aligned directly and explicitly with the rubric ?
1. Yes
② 2. No
3. Don't know
○ 4. N/A
Q3.4.4.
Was the direct measure (e.g. assignment, thesis, etc.) aligned directly and explicitly with the PLO ?
● 1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
○ 4. N/A
Q3.5.
Please enter the number (#) of faculty members who participated in planning the assessment data collection of
the selected PLO?
2
Q3.5.1.
Please enter the number (#) of faculty members who participated in the evaluation of the assessment data for
the selected PLO?
3
Q3.5.2.
If the data was evaluated by multiple scorers, was there a norming process (a procedure to make sure everyone
was scoring similarly)?
1. Yes
② 2. No
3. Don't know
○ 4. N/A
Q3.6. How did you coloct the cample of student work (nanors, projects, portfolios, etc.)?
How did you select the sample of student work (papers, projects, portfolios, etc.)?
Liberal Studies majors are required to take MATH 107A. One section of MATH 107A out of three sections was
chosen for review.

Q3.6.1

How did you decide how many samples of student work to review?

All students in one section of MATH 107A were reviewed.

Q3.6.2. Please enter the number (#) of students that were in the class or program? 22
Q3.6.3. Please enter the number (#) of samples of student work that you evaluated? 22
Q3.6.4.Was the sample size of student work for the direct measure adequate?1. Yes
2. No3. Don't know
(Remember: Save your progress)
Question 3B: Indirect Measures (surveys, focus groups, interviews, etc.)
Q3.7. Were indirect measures used to assess the PLO? 1. Yes
 2. No (skip to Q3.8) 3. Don't Know (skip to Q3.8)
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 or focus groups
4. Alumni surveys, focus groups, or interviews
5. Employer surveys, focus groups, or interviews
6. Advisory board surveys, focus groups, or interviews7. Other, specify:
Q3.7.1.1. Please explain and attach the indirect measure you used to collect data:

No file attached No file attached
Q3.7.2. If surveys were used, how was the sample size decided?
Q3.7.3.
If surveys were used, how did you select your sample:
Q3.7.4.
If surveys were used, please enter the response rate:
Question 3C: Other Measures
(external benchmarking, licensing exams, standardized tests, etc.)
Q3.8. Were external benchmarking data, such as licensing exams or standardized tests, used to assess the PLO?
○ 1. Yes
 2. No (skip to Q3.8.2) 3. Don't Know (skip to Q3.8.2)
Q3.8.1. Which of the following measures was used? [Check all that apply]
1. National disciplinary exams or state/professional licensure exams 2. Conoral knowledge and ckille measures (e.g. CLA, ETC, RR, etc.)
 2. General knowledge and skills measures (e.g. CLA, ETS PP, etc.) 3. Other standardized knowledge and skill exams (e.g. ETC, GRE, etc.)
4. Other, specify:
Q3.8.2. Were other measures used to assess the PLO?
1 Yes

- 2. No (skip to **Q4.1**)
- 3. Don't know (skip to Q4.1)

Q3.8.3.

If other measures were used, please specify:

The Liberal Studies Program also utilizes the Department Factbook published by the Office of Institutional Research and Cognos for additeional information on retention rates, average student GPAs, Good Standing, and graudation rates.

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(Remember: Save your progress)

Question 4: Data, Findings, and Conclusions

Q4.1.

Please provide tables and/or graphs to summarize the assessment data, findings, and conclusions for the selected PLO in **Q2.1** (see Appendix 12 in our <u>Feedback Packet Example</u>):

FIGURE 1 LIBERAL STUDIES ANNUAL ASSESSMENT SPRING 2018 QUANTITATIVE LITERACY (Numerical) MATH 107B

N = 22

Level Criteria	Capstone 4	Milestone 3	Milestone 2	Benchmark 1
Interpretation	15	2	4	1
Representation	4	11	5	2
Calculation	6	11	3	2
Application/Analysis	4	8	8	2
Assumptions	0	0	17	5
Communication	10	4	4	4

FIGURE 1 Liberal Studies Assessment 2018.docx 12.41 KB

No file attached

04.2

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

FIGURE 2 LIBERAL STUDIES ANNUAL ASSESSMENT

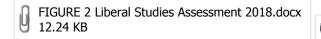
SPRING 2018 QUANTITATIVE LITERACY (Percentage) MATH 107B

N = 22

Level Criteria	Capstone 4	Milestone 3	Milestone 2	Benchmark 1
Interpretation	68.2	9.1	18.2	4.5
Representation	18.2	50.0	22.7	9.1
Calculation	27.3	50.0	13.6	9.1
Application/Analysis	18.2	36.4	36.4	9.1
Assumptions	0	0	77.3	22.7
Communication	45.5	18.2	18.2	18.2

Our expectation is 60% of our students will score 3 or above and 80 percent will score 2 and above using the VALUE rubric. Students met expecations in the areas of Interpretation, Representation, Calculation, and Communication. Students did not meet the 60% expectation for 3 and above in Application/Analysis, but met the expectation for 80% for 2 and above. Students did not meet expectations for Assumptions.

See question 5.1.1 on how our program will work to improve student performance of the selected PLO.



No file attached

Q4.3.

For the 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/standard has been specified
- 6. Don't know

Question 4A: Alignment and Quality

Q4.4.

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

Q4.5.

Were all the assessment tools/measures/methods that were used good measures of the PLO?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Don't know

Question 5: Use of Assessment Data (Closing the Loop)

Q5.1.

As a result of the assessment effort and based on 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 (skip to **Q5.2**)
- 3. Don't know (skip to **Q5.2**)

Q5.1.1.

Please describe what changes you plan to make in your program as a result of your assessment of this PLO.

Reflections:

- In the category of assumptions, the assessment tool was not sufficient. The way the question was stated on the final exam did not really necessitate the student to venture into category 3 or 4. Although this is an area that is discussed within the class, the choice of assessment tool in this case did not allow a true assessment in this area.
- The nature of the mathematics involved does affect the outcomes of the assessment even though the categories themselves are not mathematical content specific. For example, the problem used to assess calculation had more difficult mathematical content. In the future, we will think more carefully about how to address this issue. For example, should we assess each category within multiple mathematical content areas to truly evaluate the category itself?
- Although using the final exam as the assessment tool is a natural choice, we should think more carefully
 about better ways to assess our students. In particular, the time constraints of the exam sometimes cause
 students to more hastily solve problems, so some of the more subtle aspects of quantitative reasoning are
 not always communicated as carefully. In particular, the areas of Application/Analysis, Assumptions, and
 Communications could be affected by this.

Q5.1.2.

Do you have a plan to assess the impact of the changes that you anticipate making?

. Y	es,	aescribe	: you	r pian:

We will assess Quantitative Literacy again next year. This decision was made in consultation with D	th Dr. Kim Elce.
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- 2. No
- 3. Don't know

Q5.2.

To what extent did you apply previous assessment results collected through your program in the following areas?	1. Very Much	2. Quite a Bit	3. Some	4. Not at All	5. N/A
1. Improving energific courses					
Improving specific courses	0			•	
2. Modifying curriculum					
3. Improving advising and mentoring			•		

2011 2010 / 1000001110111111111111111111	5.1. G.1.6 = 2, 1 = 1.5 G.1.	0 (0 0 0			
4. Revising learning outcomes/goals				•	
5. Revising rubrics and/or expectations	0		•		
6. Developing/updating assessment plan	0		•	0	0
7. Annual assessment reports	0	0	•	0	0
8. Program review			•	0	
9. Prospective student and family information	0			•	
10. Alumni communication				•	
11. WSCUC accreditation (regional accreditation)				•	
12. Program accreditation				•	
13. External accountability reporting requirement				•	
14. Trustee/Governing Board deliberations	0		0	0	•
15. Strategic planning			•		
16. Institutional benchmarking				•	
17. Academic policy development or modifications	0			•	
18. Institutional improvement				•	
19. Resource allocation and budgeting					
20. New faculty hiring					
21. Professional development for faculty and staff					
22. Recruitment of new students					•
23. Other, specify:		0	0	0	0

0	5.	2.	1.	
Y	J.	~.		

Please	nrovide a	detailed	example of hov	v vou used the	assessment	data above:

Annual assessments are important for our Program Review scheduled for 2018-2019.

Q5.3. To what extent did you apply previous assessment feedback		2.	3.	4.	5.
from the Office of Academic Program Assessment in the following areas?	Very Much	Quite a bit	Some	Not at All	N/A
1. Program Learning Outcomes				•	
2. Standards of Performance			•		
3. Measures	0	0	•	0	0
4. Rubrics	0	0	0	•	0
5. Alignment	0	0	0	•	0
6. Data Collection					
7. Data Analysis and Presentation			•		
8. Use of Assessment Data			•		

9. Other, please s	specify:						
	pecii y .						
	us an example of ho	ow you applied previous feed ::	lback fron	the Offic	ce of Acad	demic Pro	gram
Our goal is to utili	ze the same quality	of program assessment consi	stently in t	he future			
		(Remember: Save your pr	ogress)				
	Section 3:	Report Other Asses	sment	Activi	ties		
		Other Assessment Ac	tivities				
Q6.							
If your program/a		cted assessment activities tha center, etc.), please provide the					s for
	acts of all advising (center, etc.), piease provide ti	iose activi	ies and i	esuits ne	ie.	
N/A							
No file attached	No file attached						
	No file attached						
Q6.1. Please explain hov	w the assessment ac	ctivities reported in Q6 will be nission, vision, and the strate <u>c</u>					
Q6.1. Please explain hov assessment in the	w the assessment ac						
Q6.1. Please explain hov assessment in the	w the assessment ac						
Q6.1. Please explain hov	w the assessment ac						
Q6.1. Please explain hov assessment in the	w the assessment ac						
Q6.1. Please explain how assessment in the	w the assessment ac						

Q7. What PLO(s) do you plan to assess next year? [Check all that apply]

☐ 1. Critical Thinking

	2. Information Literacy
	3. Written Communication
	4. Oral Communication
4	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, Competency, and Perspectives
	13. Ethical Reasoning
	14. Foundations and Skills for Lifelong Learning
	15. Global Learning and Perspectives
	16. Integrative and Applied Learning
	17. Overall Competencies for GE Knowledge
	18. Overall Disciplinary Knowledge
	19. Professionalism
	20. Other, specify any PLOs not included above:
_	
a.	
b.	
c.	
	. ase explain how this year's assessment activities help you address recommendations from your department's program review?
	last program review was done in spring 2015. There was a recommendation to integrate Baccalaureate rning Goals with Program Learning Objectives, which we are now doing. See Attachment 3.
Q9	. Please attach any additional files here:
l)	Attachment 3 Aligned Liberal Studies and Sacramento State Learning Objectives_2018.docx 13.58 KB No file attached
	13.30 KB
Ø	No file attached No file attached
Q9 If y	1. ou have attached any files to this form, please list every attached file here:
Att	achment 1
Att	
Att	achment 2
	achment 3
Fig	achment 3 ure 1
Fig Fig	achment 3
Fig Fig	achment 3 ure 1 ure 2

Section 4: Background Information about the Program

Program Information (Required)

	Program:
	(If you typed in your program name at the beginning, please skip to Q11)
Q10.	
Program/Concentra BA Liberal Studies	ation Name: [skip if program name is already selected or appears above]
Q11.	
Report Author(s):	
Timothy P. Fong	
Q11.1. Department Chair/	Program Director:
Timothy P. Fong	
Q11.2. Assessment Coordi	nator:
Timothy P. Fong	
Q12. Department/Division Liberal Studies	on/Program of Academic Unit (select):
Q13. College:	
College of Social S	ciences & Interdisciplinary Studies
Q14. What is the total er 484 (Fall 2016)	nrollment (#) for Academic Unit during assessment (see Departmental Fact Book):
Q15. Program Type: ● 1. Undergradua ○ 2. Credential ○ 3. Master's Deg	h.D./Ed.D./Ed.S./D.P.T./etc.)
Q16. Number of un 2 Q16.1. List all the Traditional	ndergraduate degree programs the academic unit has? names:
Non-Teaching	
Q16.2. How many	concentrations appear on the diploma for this undergraduate program?

10+

Q17.1. List all the names:								
Concentration in Linguistics Composition	on							
Concentration in Literature								
Concentration in Foreign Language								
Concentration in United States History								
Concentration in World History								
Concentration in California Studies								
Concentration in American Studies								
Concentration in Multicultural Studies								
Concentration in Mathematics								
Concentration in Natural Science								
Concentration in Art								
Concentration in Music								
Concentration in Theatre								
Concentration in Physical Education								
Concentration in Human Development								
Q18. Number of credential program 0 Q18.1. List all the names:	s the aca	ndemic un	it has?					
Q19. Number of doctorate degree pool 0 Q19.1. List all the names:	rograms	the acad	emic unit	has?				
When was your Assessment Plan	1.	 	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.

Q20. Developed?		0	0	•	0	0	0	
Q20.1. Last updated?	\circ			•		0		

Q20.2. (Required)

Please obtain and attach your latest assessment plan:

Aligned Liberal Studies and Sacramento State Learning Objectives_2018.docx 13.59 KB

Q21.

Has your program developed a curriculum map?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Don't know

Q21.1.

Please obtain and attach your latest curriculum map:

Roadmap LIBS updated 5-7-18.docx 149.44 KB

022.

Has your program indicated explicitly in the curriculum map where assessment of student learning occurs?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Don't know

Q23.

Does your program have a capstone class?

1. Yes, specify:

- 2. No
- 3. Don't know

Q23.1.

Does your program have a capstone project(s)?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Don't know

(Remember: Save your progress)
Save When Completed!

ver. 10.31.17

QUANTITATIVE LITERACY 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

Quantitative Literacy (QL) – also known as Numeracy or Quantitative Reasoning (QR) – is a "habit of mind," competency, and comfort in working with numerical data. Individuals with strong QL skills possess the ability to reason and solve quantitative problems from a wide array of authentic contexts and everyday life situations. They understand and can create sophisticated arguments supported by quantitative evidence and they can clearly communicate those arguments in a variety of formats (using words, tables, graphs, mathematical equations, etc., as appropriate).

Quantitative Literacy Across the Disciplines

Current trends in general education reform demonstrate that faculty are recognizing the steadily growing importance of Quantitative Literacy (QL) in an increasingly quantitative and data-dense world. AAC&U's recent survey showed that concerns about QL skills are shared by employers, who recognize that many of today's students will need a wide range of high level quantitative skills to complete their work responsibilities. Virtually all of today's students, regardless of career choice, will need basic QL skills such as the ability to draw information from charts, graphs, and geometric figures, and the ability to accurately complete straightforward estimations and calculations.

Preliminary efforts to find student work products which demonstrate QL skills proved a challenge in this rubric creation process. It's possible to find pages of mathematical problems, but what those problem sets don't demonstrate is whether the student was able to think about and understand the meaning of her work. It's possible to find research papers that include quantitative information, but those papers often don't provide evidence that allows the evaluator to see how much of the thinking was done by the original source (often carefully cited in the paper) and how much was done by the student herself, or whether conclusions drawn from analysis of the source material are even accurate.

Given widespread agreement about the importance of QL, it becomes incumbent on faculty to develop new kinds of assignments which give students substantive, contextualized experience in using such skills as analyzing quantitative information, representing quantitative information in appropriate forms, completing calculations to answer meaningful questions, making judgments based on quantitative data and communicating the results of that work for various purposes and audiences. As students gain experience with those skills, faculty must develop assignments that require students to create work products which reveal their thought processes and demonstrate the range of their QL skills.

This rubric provides for faculty a definition for QL and a rubric describing four levels of QL achievement which might be observed in work products within work samples or collections of work. Members of AAC&U's rubric development team for QL hope that these materials will aid in the assessment of QL – but, equally important, we hope that they will help institutions and individuals in the effort to more thoroughly embed QL across the curriculum of colleges and universities.

Framing Language

This rubric has been designed for the evaluation of work that addresses quantitative literacy (QL) in a substantive way. QL is not just computation, not just the citing of someone else's data. QL is a habit of mind, a way of thinking about the world that relies on data and on the mathematical analysis of data to make connections and draw conclusions. Teaching QL requires us to design assignments that address authentic, data-based problems. Such assignments may call for the traditional written paper, but we can imagine other alternatives: a video of a PowerPoint presentation, perhaps, or a well designed series of web pages. In any case, a successful demonstration of QL will place the mathematical work in the context of a full and robust discussion of the underlying issues addressed by the assignment.

Finally, QL skills can be applied to a wide array of problems of varying difficulty, confounding the use of this rubric. For example, the same student might demonstrate high levels of QL achievement when working on a simplistic problem and low levels of QL achievement when working on a very complex problem. Thus, to accurately assess a students QL achievement it may be necessary to measure QL achievement within the context of problem complexity, much as is done in diving competitions where two scores are given, one for the difficulty of the dive, and the other for the skill in accomplishing the dive. In this context, that would mean giving one score for the complexity of the problem and another score for the QL achievement in solving the problem.

QUANTITATIVE LITERACY VALUE RUBRIC

for more information, please contact value@aacu.org



Definition

Quantitative Literacy (QL) – also known as Numeracy or Quantitative Reasoning (QR) – is a "habit of mind," competency, and comfort in working with numerical data. Individuals with strong QL skills possess the ability to reason and solve quantitative problems from a wide array of authentic contexts and everyday life situations. They understand and can create sophisticated arguments supported by quantitative evidence and they can clearly communicate those arguments in a variety of formats (using words, tables, graphs, mathematical equations, etc., as appropriate).

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 4	Miles	Stones 2	Benchmark 1
Interpretation Ability to explain information presented in mathematical forms (e.g., equations, graphs, diagrams, tables, words)	Provides accurate explanations of information presented in mathematical forms. Makes appropriate inferences based on that information. For example, accurately explains the trend data shown in a graph and makes reasonable predictions regarding what the data suggest about future events.	1	Provides somewhat accurate explanations of information presented in mathematical forms, but occasionally makes minor errors related to computations or units. For instance, accurately explains trend data shown in a graph, but may miscakulate the slope of the trend line.	Attempts to explain information presented in mathematical forms, but draws incorrect conclusions about what the information means. For example, attempts to explain the trend data shown in a graph, but will frequently misinterpret the nature of that trend, perhaps by confusing positive and negative trends.
Representation Ability to convert relevant information into various mathematical forms (e.g., equations, graphs, diagrams, tables, words)	Skillfully converts relevant information into an insightful mathematical portrayal in a way that contributes to a further or deeper understanding.	Competently converts relevant information into an appropriate and desired mathematical portrayal.	Completes conversion of information but resulting mathematical portrayal is only partially appropriate or accurate.	Completes conversion of information but resulting mathematical portrayal is inappropriate or inaccurate.
Calculation	Calculations attempted are essentially all successful and sufficiently comprehensive to solve the problem. Calculations are also presented elegantly (clearly, concisely, etc.)	Calculations attempted are essentially all successful and sufficiently comprehensive to solve the problem.	Calculations attempted are either unsuccessful or represent only a portion of the calculations required to comprehensively solve the problem.	Calculations are attempted but are both unsuccessful and are not comprehensive.
Application / Analysis Ability to make judgments and draw appropriate conclusions based on the quantitative analysis of data, while recognizing the limits of this analysis	Uses the quantitative analysis of data as the basis for deep and thoughtful judgments, drawing insightful, carefully qualified conclusions from this work.	Uses the quantitative analysis of data as the basis for competent judgments, drawing reasonable and appropriately qualified conclusions from this work.	Uses the quantitative analysis of data as the basis for workmanlike (without inspiration or nuance, ordinary) judgments, drawing plausible conclusions from this work.	Uses the quantitative analysis of data as the basis for tentative, basic judgments, although is hesitant or uncertain about drawing conclusions from this work.
Assumptions Ability to make and evaluate important assumptions in estimation, modeling, and data analysis	Explicitly describes assumptions and provides compelling rationale for why each assumption is appropriate. Shows awareness that confidence in final conclusions is limited by the accuracy of the assumptions.	Explicitly describes assumptions and provides compelling rationale for why assumptions are appropriate.	Explicitly describes assumptions.	Attempts to describe assumptions.
Communication Expressing quantitative evidence in support of the argument or purpose of the work (in terms of what evidence is used and how it is formatted, presented, and contextualized)		the argument or purpose of the work, though	Uses quantitative information, but does not effectively connect it to the argument or purpose of the work.	Presents an argument for which quantitative evidence is pertinent, but does not provide adequate explicit numerical support. (May use quasi-quantitative words such as "many," "few," "increasing," "small," and the like in place of actual quantities.)

Name:	
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Final Exam Math 107B Decmeber 13, 2017

- Please check that you have all of the problems listed at the right.
- On this exam you may use anything learned in Math 107A.

Dualilama	Doints	Possible
Problems	Points	Possible
1		12
2		8
3		8
4		6
5		8
6		10
7		5
8		8
9		10
10		18
11		6
12		10
13		12
14		10
Total		131
Percent		100

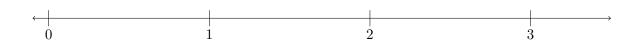
1. (a) Where is 1 on the number line below?



(b) What is the coordinate for the spot indicated by the question mark?



(c) Use the definition of a fraction to place $\frac{\frac{5}{4}}{3}$ on the number line below. Be sure it is clear from your picture that you did not rename this fraction before placing it.



(d) What is a more "friendly" name for the fraction $\frac{\frac{5}{4}}{3}$? Please be sure to show how you arrived at your answer.

On this page you may only use the definition of a fraction and your knowledge from Math 107A to compute the following. Please make it clear how you arrived at your answer.

2. Compute $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{7}$.

3. Compute $\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{2}{5}$.

4. Below is a representation of $\frac{3}{7}$.



- (a) Describe how the above picture can be altered so that the segment will represent $\frac{18}{42}$?
- (b) After the above alteration, explain how you know (without actually counting them) that there are 18 pieces that are shaded.

5. Convert the decimal $.234\overline{5}$ to a fraction. (You do not need to simplify the fraction.)

- 6. Kaden has $5\frac{2}{7}$ feet of ribbon that he is using to make bows. Each bow uses $\frac{3}{5}$ of a foot of ribbon.
 - (a) How many bows can Kaden make?

(b) After making all of the bows he can, how many feet of ribbon will he have left?

7. If we want 234.695×10^2 to be equal to 234695×10^2 , then what must the question mark be? Please make it clear how you arrived at your answer.

8. Max and Macy are working on figuring out what $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{-1}$ must equal by using the method discussed in class. Max suggests they start with the problem on the left, and Macy suggests they start with the problem on the right. One of the problems will lead to a successful solution, and one will not. Indicate which one is which, and why.

$$\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{-1} \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{-1}$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{-1} \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2$$

- 9. Please read both questions below before writing down your answers.
 - (a) Max is computing the product 2.36×5.7 . He knows his final answer will have 3 digits behind the decimal point, but he doesn't understand why. Explain to Max why that is.

(b) Max then asks why that is true for multiplication but not addition. For example, the final answer to 2.36+5.7 does not have 3 digits behind the decimal point. Answer Max's question.

10. Max is using a calculator to find the decimal equivalent of some fractions. He has written down the fraction and to what decimal the calculator says it is equal. Which of the following decimals are in fact equal to the fraction and which are not? How do you know? Please give a justification that does not rely on actually finding the correct decimal by some other method.

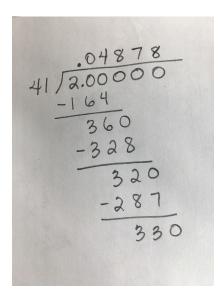
(a)
$$\frac{1234983}{9765625} = .1264622592$$

(b)
$$\frac{1235}{4096} = .3015136719$$

(c)
$$\frac{10}{17} = .5882352941$$

11. Max is doing long division to find the decimal equivalent of $\frac{2}{41}$. His work is shown below. He stopped at that point because he saw an 8 show up in the answer again, so he thinks $\frac{2}{41} = .04\overline{87}$.

By just looking at Max's work, and without doing any more computations, explain how you know $\frac{2}{41}$ is definitely not equal to $.04\overline{87}$.



12. Use a tape diagram to solve the following problem. Be sure you make it clear how the tape diagram was used **to solve** the problem, and not just to verify an answer you found in another way.

The ratio of Jack's money to Jenny's money is 4 to 5. After Jenny spends half of her money she now has \$15 less than Jack. How much money does Jack have?

- 13. Max likes green when blue and yellow are mixed in a ratio of 2 to 3. Macy likes green when blue and yellow are mixed in a ratio of 3 to 5.
 - (a) Determine how much blue paint Max will need if he uses 1 cup of yellow.

(b) Using a similar idea to above, explain what the fraction $\frac{3}{5}$ represents in Macy's green paint. (Be sure you are explaining what the **fraction three fifths** represents and not the ratio 3 to 5.)

(c) In order to determine whose paint is bluer, Max says that his paint is bluer because the fraction $\frac{2}{3}$ is bigger than the fraction $\frac{3}{5}$. Macy says her paint is bluer because the fraction $\frac{5}{3}$ is bigger than the fraction $\frac{3}{2}$. Who is right? Explain your reasoning.

14. Use a ratio table to answer the following question. Be sure to write a sentence in the context of the problem that justifies each new entry in the ratio table.

It takes 6 RoboSmashers 5 minutes to smash 6 pounds of cans. If all RoboSmashers work at the same rate, how long will it take for 3 RoboSmashers to smash 4 pounds of cans.

Powers of 2

2^1	2
2^2	4
2^3	8
2^4	16
2^5	32
2^6	64
2^7	128
2^8	256
2^{9}	512
2^{10}	1024
2^{11}	2048
2^{12}	4096

Powers of 5

5^1	5
5^2	25
5^3	125
5^4	625
5^5	3125
5^6	15625
5^7	78125
5^8	390625
5^9	1953125
5^{10}	9765625
5^{11}	48828125
5^{12}	244140625

FIGURE 1 LIBERAL STUDIES ANNUAL ASSESSMENT SPRING 2018 QUANTITATIVE LITERACY (Numerical) MATH 107B

N = 22

Level	Capstone 4	Milestone 3	Milestone 2	Benchmark 1	
Criteria Capstone 4		Willestone 3	Willestone 2	Denominar L	
Interpretation	15	2	4	1	
Representation	4	11	5	2	
Calculation	6	11	3	2	
Application/Analysis	; 4	8	8	2	
Assumptions	0	0	17	5	
Communication	10	4	4	4	

FIGURE 2 LIBERAL STUDIES ANNUAL ASSESSMENT SPRING 2018 QUANTITATIVE LITERACY (Percentage) MATH 107B

N = 22

Level	Constant A	apstone 4 Milestone 3		Benchmark 1	
Criteria	Capstone 4	Milestone 3	Milestone 2	benchmark 1	
Interpretation	68.2	9.1	18.2	4.5	
Representation	18.2	50.0	22.7	9.1	
Calculation	27.3	50.0	13.6	9.1	
Application/	18.2	36.4	36.4	9.1	
Analysis	10.2	30.4	30.4	J.1	
Assumptions	0	0	77.3	22.7	
Communication	45.5	18.2	18.2	18.2	

ATTACHMENT 3 Aligned Liberal Studies and Sacramento State Learning Objectives Student Learning Objectives

Sacramento State	Liberal Studies	Where LBST SLOs are Measured
1. Competence in the Discipline	1. Synthesize fundamentals of interdisciplinary approaches as the basis for competence for primary school teaching and learning.	Measured throughout the interdisciplinary program in the areas of Language and Literature, Mathematics, Natural Science, Social Science, Visual and Performing Arts, Physical and Health Education, Human Development, Integrated Studies, and Field Experience. In addition, Passage of the California Subject Examination for Teachers (CSET) is required of all Liberal Studies majors before acceptance into a teacher credential program.
2. Knowledge of Human Culture and the Physical and Natural World	2. Demonstrate knowledge of human cultures and the physical and natural world required for primary school educators.	Measured in coursework that focus on Social Science, Mathematics, Natural Science, Physical and Health Education, and Credential Prerequisites.
3. Intellectual and Practical Skills:	3. Demonstrate intellectual and practical skills:	Measured in specific required courses taken exclusively by all Liberal Studies majors:
3.1 Critical Thinking	3.1 Critical Thinking	Social Science (LBST 110)
3.2 Information Literacy	3.2 Information Literacy	Social Science (LBST 110)
3.3 Written Communication	3.3 Written Communication	Language and Literacy (ENGL 16, 107A, or 107B)
3.4 Oral Communication	3.4 Oral Communication	Social Science (LBST 110)

3.5 Quantitative Literacy	3.5 Quantitative Literacy	Mathematics (Math 107A, 107B)
3.6 Inquiry and Analysis	3.6 Inquiry and Analysis	Natural Science (BIO 7, CHEM 107, or PHYS 107)
4. Personal and Social Responsibility	4. Apply personal and social responsibility	Measured in specific required courses taken exclusively by all Liberal Studies majors:
4.1 Civic knowledge and engagement	4.1 Civic knowledge and engagement	Field Experience (EDUC 124A/B, 125A/B, or 127A/B)
4.2 Intercultural knowledge and competence	4.2 Intercultural knowledge and competence	Social Science (LBST110) or Credential Prerequisites (EDUC 170)
5. Integrated Studies	5. Synthesize integration of studies	Passage of the California Subject Examination for Teachers (CSET) required of all Liberal Studies majors before acceptance into a teacher credential program.

ATTACHMENT 3 Aligned Liberal Studies and Sacramento State Learning Objectives Student Learning Objectives

Sacramento State	Liberal Studies	Where LBST SLOs are Measured
1. Competence in the Discipline	1. Synthesize fundamentals of interdisciplinary approaches as the basis for competence for primary school teaching and learning.	Measured throughout the interdisciplinary program in the areas of Language and Literature, Mathematics, Natural Science, Social Science, Visual and Performing Arts, Physical and Health Education, Human Development, Integrated Studies, and Field Experience. In addition, Passage of the California Subject Examination for Teachers (CSET) is required of all Liberal Studies majors before acceptance into a teacher credential program.
2. Knowledge of Human Culture and the Physical and Natural World	2. Demonstrate knowledge of human cultures and the physical and natural world required for primary school educators.	Measured in coursework that focus on Social Science, Mathematics, Natural Science, Physical and Health Education, and Credential Prerequisites.
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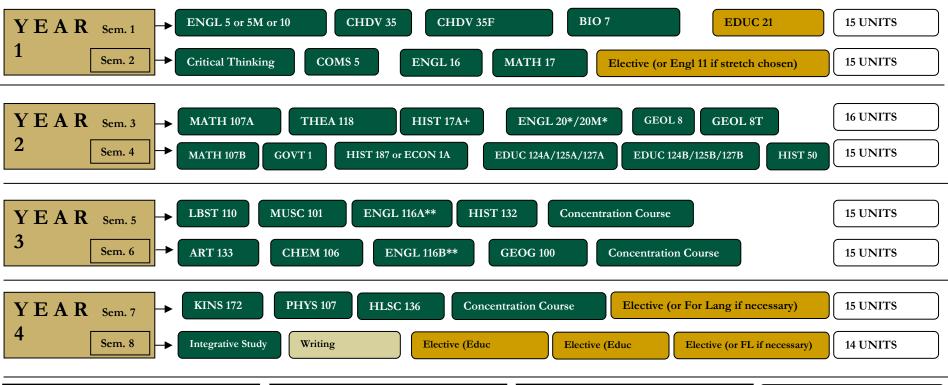
LIBERAL STUDIES

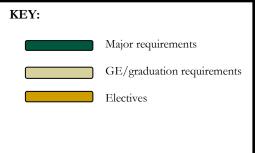
FOUR VEAR PLAN

Minimum total units required for BA Degree: 120 • GE requirements are met within the major

Additional course may be needed in Math prior to completing Math 17 (pass ALEKS or must take Math 10 prereq)

This form is designed to be used with your Major advisors - modifications may be necessary to meet the unique needs of each student. Seek assistance each semester to stay on track and graduate!





UD Upper Division

- Race & Ethnicity
- Take WPJ during/following Engl 20
- ** Complete WPJ (or ENGL 109W/M) before enrolling
- FL If requirement was not met in high school or through testing, substitute two semesters of Foreign Language for electives
- Sac State credential pre/co-requisite (should be taken for elective credit if entering Sac State credential program)
- () Courses in parentheses are suggested, not required.

NOTES:

- Grades of C- or better in ALL courses.
- Students seeking the minor in math will complete alternate core math requirements (17-30, 107A-31, 107B-35)
- There are several opportunities for overlap within the major (Writing Intensive, Race & Ethnicity, Critical Thinking, concentration, Integrative Study). See your advisor for options.

TOTAL = 120 UNITS

