

#### The University of Melbourne >

Centre for the Study of Higher Education

Can we create a more strategic approach to performance indicators and standards in Australian higher education?

#### **Richard James**



Investing in the Future seminar 4 August 2008

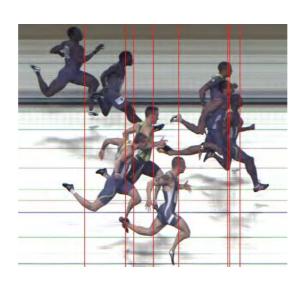
#### Three well known considerations ...

- The act of measurement does not in itself guarantee improvement, but it does much to signify what is valued and to affect behaviours.
- Many of the things we value most in higher education are exceedingly difficult to measure and quantify.
- Standards in higher education are highly elusive and difficult to pin down.









#### 12 | The Global Edition of The New York Times Thursday, July 24, 2008

# A community's cry: 'Save our Starbucks'

#### BUSIN



Italian spar

"It's the only nice place on the street," said Jorge Espana, a 70-year-old retiree

#### Everyone can be a leader ...

'a leading Australian university'

'a leading Australian and proudly international university'

'The leading regional, multi-sector university in Australia'

'one of the Asia-Pacific region's most influential universities'

'one of Australia's premier learning and research institutions'

'amongst Australia's leading universities'

(from about 5 minutes spent searching the 'About' pages on a handful of Australian university websites)



#### And just about everything is world-class...

#### Search Results for 'world-class'

Refine Search: world-class Search

Documents 1 - 10 of approximatel 2566 matches

(Search engine on the website of an Australian university that was chosen at random)





Performance measurement, reporting of measurement and standards are now <u>critical</u> issues for the sector

- The continuous improvement of teaching, learning and educational outcomes will depend significantly on our capacity to develop evidencebased approaches to planning and resource allocation.
- 2. The OECD feasibility study Assessing Higher Education Learning Outcomes (AHELO) has the potential to have profound effects internationally, especially on the metrics for university rankings.
- The success of mission-based compacts should we head in this direction — will rely heavily on the government's and sector's confidence in the measurement of institutional performance against negotiated goals.

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### The OECD feasibility study: **Assessment of Higher Education Learning Outcomes** (AHELO)

'provide a proof of concept of the feasibility of measuring tertiary education quality across TEIs, countries, languages and cultures'

The feasibility study has four strands:

- 1. The assessment of generic skills
- 2. The assessment of discipline-specific skills
- 3. Measurement of the value-added or contribution of TEIs to students' outcomes
- Contextual measures and indirect indicators of tertiary education quality

### Performance measurement, reporting of measurement and standards are now <u>critical</u> issues for the sector

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How good are Australian higher education standards?



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#### But there are signs of 'fragility' ...

- · universities starved for resources;
- less than optimum staff/student ratios and the casualisation of undergraduate teaching;
- a trend towards 'fast tracking' completions;
- pedagogical pressures created by the number of international students;
- an apparent degree of student disengagement;
- problems of student income support and the patterns of excessive paid work; and
- · a well-performing but uneven school system.



How well do we use performance measures in higher education at the moment?



Looking to the future: Achieving progress on standards, performance measurement and the use of indicators in a mission-based compacts environment



#### Heading into new territory ...

In describing the idea of compacts in March of this year, Senator Kim Carr said:

'Universities will have a reciprocal responsibility to explain their purposes, <u>and to report publicly on how well they have performed against their own goals and expected performance standards</u>.'

(my emphasis)



#### ... where much is uncertain ...

#### The unit of analysis?

How will we judge the performance of the sector as a whole versus the performance of its component institutions? How will institutional performance be compared? Indeed, is there any need to compare institutional performance?

#### The indicators?

Will there be core, common performance indicators? Is it possible to establish an indicator framework that does not have a gravitational pull towards institutional uniformity?

#### Use of the data?

Will competitive, performance incentive funding, such as LTPF, have any value in a mission-based compacts environment?



#### Four suggestions ...

- 1. develop a framework of agreed, sector-wide metrics, based on common definitions, for measuring performance in the three main areas of performance.
- 2. develop metrics that shift the emphasis to *outcomes/impact* measures of performance to complement input/process measures a two-tiered approach to performance indicators.
- 3. establish *core performance measures* for all institutions, regardless of negotiated mission and additional indicators to be used as appropriate on the basis of institutional mission.
- develop a value-added conception of institutional performance in the area of student learning outcomes and adopt both absolute and value-added measures as legitimate indicators of outcomes.

## More broadly, the HE sector needs to explore the possibilities for ...

- developing a better articulation of the *minimum* academic standards for Australian degrees, as opposed to aspirational standards.
- strengthening cross-institutional benchmarking within kindred fields of study.
- developing more international reference points or benchmarks for Australian academic standards.



#### In summary, I am suggesting:

- An agreed national indicator framework.
- Standard system-wide definitions be developed for all Pls.
- Outcomes indicators to be distinguished from process indicators
- A priority be attached to outcomes indicators.
- Core PIs be identified that apply to all institutions regardless of negotiated compact.
- Additional, mission-specific PIs be identified that are appropriate for certain institutions on the basis of their distinctive missions and goals.



| irst sketch   | •   | Two tiers of                             |
|---|---|--|
|   | Outcomes/Impact 'Performance indicators'                  | Inputs/Processes 'Markers'               |
| Teaching and<br>Learning                                  | Graduate skills<br>Completions<br>Employability<br>Equity | AUSSE<br>CEQ<br>etc.                     |
| Research and<br>Research<br>Training                      | (wait for ERA!)   | Research income etc. etc.                |
| KT, Community<br>engagement —<br>'3 <sup>rd</sup> stream' | ???   | Range and volume of activities etc. etc. |

| Outcomes/Impact   | Inputs/Processes  |  |
|---|---|--|
| 'Performance indicators'  | 'Markers'   |  |
| Graduate skills<br>Completions  | AUSSE<br>CEQ  |  |
| Employability<br>Equity   | etc.  |  |
| for ERA!)   | Research income etc. etc.   |  |
| Trainin  KT, C engag '3rd stl  2. Graduate knowledge and skills Absolute and Value-added Generic and Discipline-Specific 2. Graduate knowledge and skills 3. Completions 4. Employability |   |  |
|   | 'Performance indicators'  Graduate skills Completions Employability Equity  for ERA!)  graduate knowledge and Absolute and Value-add Generic and Discipline-Sate knowledge and skills |  |

A case study: Measuring performance in teaching and learning



#### Three approaches compared ....

| Course<br>Experience<br>Questionnaire<br>(CEQ) | Graduate perceptions of teacher behaviours and their own beliefs about their learning | A process measure a highly indirect measure of learning. Evidence for the claimed associations is weak                             |
|--|---|--|
| The ACER's<br>AUSSE                            | Students' self-reports of their study-related activities                              | A process measure, but an important one an indirect measure of learning.  Stronger evidence for association with learning outcomes |
| Assessment of student learning                 | The direct assessment of what students/graduates know and can do.                     | A true outcomes<br>measure a direct<br>measure of learning.<br>'Science' of assessment<br>in HE not well<br>developed.             |





#### A CASE STUDY: Three approaches compared ....

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### The complications ...

| Course<br>Experience<br>Questionnaire<br>(CEQ) | Graduate perceptions of teacher behaviours                                 | Relatively easy to implement but data are heavily lagged.   |
|--|--|---|
| The ACER's<br>AUSSE                            | Students' self-reports of their activities                                 | Relatively easy to implement, data far less lagged.         |
| Assessment of student learning                 | The direct<br>assessment of what<br>students/graduates<br>know and can do. | Challenges in implementation, 'ownership' of responsibility |



### Compared with the Olympics?

| Course<br>Experience<br>Questionnaire<br>(CEQ) | Graduate perceptions of teacher behaviours                                      | Athletes are surveyed on their coaches' skills and the training 'climate' they've created - no need to run the races.    |
|--|---|--|
| The ACER's<br>AUSSE                            | Students' self-reports of their activities                                      | Athletes report their training regimes and training data, from which performance is inferred - no need to run the races. |
| Assessment of student learning                 | The direct assessment and reporting of what students/graduates know and can do. | The races are run.   |

