Teaching Effectiveness Rubrics

The following rubrics are adapted from the work of Simonson, Earl & Frary (2022). These rubrics are meant to be a starting point for conversation within your department to help articulate and evaluate teaching effectiveness. For consistency, the

evaluation categories align with the scale outlined for the annual evaluation process. Additional information on each standard can be found on the [CITL Teaching Effectiveness website](https://www.wku.edu/citl/teaching_effectiveness/effectiveness.php) and a [glossary of terms](#_bookmark0) is provided at the end of this document. You will note that there is some overlap between standards. This is intentional as these standards intertwine and heavily influence each other.

In each rubric you will find suggested artifacts that can be utilized as evidence of teaching effectiveness as well as an explanation and evaluation of each standard and category. Again, we encourage you to use this as a starting point for your departmental conversation of how to evaluate teaching effectiveness. If you have questions or would like feedback, please contact Micah Logan.

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| **Standard 1: Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs)** As an instructor, this is the area in which you will show evidence of student learning through data driven results, examples of assessment and student work, and collaboration with colleagues to show consistency in achievement. This standard also helps you to show your focuson student learning and achievement versus simple provision of instruction. |
| **Possible****artifacts/evidence** | **Category** | **Distinguished** | **Skilled** | **Baseline** | **Unsatisfactory** |
| SyllabusSamples of student workCourse assignments SLO table/chart Student feedbackTeaching observation dataSITE Questions #4, 5, 6& 8 | 1.1. SLOs guide course design process | SLOs are well-developed and guide the coursedesign process in all courses. | SLOs are present for all courses and guide the course design process. | SLOs are present but are not specific ormeasurable. | Provides no SLOs for their courses. |
| 1.2. Alignment of assessments | Assessments clearly align with SLOs. | Most assessments align with SLOs. | Assessments are minimally or not alignedto the SLOs. | Shows minimal to no assessment of studentlearning. |
| 1.3. Student achievement of SLOs | Ensures that students are achieving SLOs by reflecting on student work. Student work samples demonstratesubstantial achievementof SLOs. | Monitors student achievement of SLOs. Student work samples demonstrate achievement of SLOs. | Student work samples present a tenuous link to SLOs. | Student work samples do not appropriately demonstrate student success OR student samples are absent. |
| 1.4. Relationship between instructional practices and SLOs | Provides a strong rationale/reflection linking the instructionalpractices with the SLOs. | Provides a rationale/reflectionlinking the instructional practices with the SLOs. | Rationale/reflection tenuously linksinstructional practices with the SLOs. | Does not provide a rationale or reflection linking the instructionalpractices with the SLOs. |

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| **Standard 2: Course Design & Planning for Instruction** As an instructor, this is the standard in which you will demonstrate how you have conceptualized and operationalized your student learning outcomes (SLOs) including the design of assignments, learning activities and other assessments. This standard also helps youto exemplify the connection of your course to the overall program or major as well as the overall mission and strategic plan of the institution. |
| **Possible****artifacts/evidence** | **Category** | **Distinguished** | **Skilled** | **Baseline** | **Unsatisfactory** |
| Course materialsStudent feedbackTeaching philosophy statementCourse proposalsSITE Questions #2, 3, 4,& 7 | 2.1. Alignment of course activities. | Course activities areconsistently aligned with SLOs and assessments; alignment is explicitlyestablished and communicated. | Course activities are somewhat aligned with SLOs and assessments; alignment not explicitly established orcommunicated. | Course activities are not clearly aligned withcourse learning outcomes and assessments. | Without SLOs, alignment of activities cannot be determined. |
| 2.2. Course design and SLOs encouragediscipline-specific ways of thinking | Course activities direct students to think about and use the subject like a practitioner, consistent with the students’background and level. | Some development of discipline-specific ways of thinking is evident, but it is not clear that this is successful or that it isconsistent with thestudents’ background or level. | Few course activities appear to supportdiscipline-specific ways of thinking or thisprocess is not demonstrated in a meaningful way. | Activities do not appear to help students develop discipline-specific ways of thinking. |

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| **Standard 3: Universal Design** As an instructor, this is the standard in which you will demonstrate how you have conceptualized and operationalized elements of accessibility into your course. |
| **Possible****artifacts/evidence** | **Category** | **Distinguished** | **Skilled** | **Baseline** | **Unsatisfactory** |
| Course materialsCourse policiesStudent work with feedbackStudent feedbackTeaching observation dataTeaching philosophy statementSITE Questions #6 & 9 | 3.1. Learning activities | Learning activities are consistently authentic, engaging, varied, andappropriate for students. | Learning activities are engaging, varied, AND appropriate for students. | Learning activities are engaging, varied, OR appropriate for students. | Learning activities are not obviously engaging,varied, or appropriate for students. |
| 3.2. Student- centered approach in course materials | Course materials consistentlycommunicate a student- centered approach and respects student differences. | Course materials communicate a student-centered approachOR consider situational factors. | Course materials imply some effort has been made to adopt a student-centered approach with no evidence ofconsideration of situational factors. | Course materials do not communicate a student-centered approach. |
| 3.3. Classroom climate | Teaching practices support a classroom climate which promotes a sense of belonging, values studentcontributions, respects individual differences, and encourages motivation, cooperation,and engagement. | Teaching practices support a classroom climate which mostly promotes a sense of belonging, values student contributions, respects individual differences, and encourages motivation, cooperation,and engagement. | Teaching practices support a classroom climate which somewhat promotes a sense of belonging, values student contributions, respects individual differences, and encourages motivation, cooperation,and engagement. | Teaching practices do not support a classroom climate which promotes a sense of belonging, values studentcontributions, respects individual differences, and encourages motivation, cooperation,and engagement. |

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| **Standard 4: Student Engagement & Learning Experiences** As an instructor, this is an area where you will show evidence of student engagement through datadriven results like evaluations and learning outcome achievement, examples of assessment and student work including collaborative work, examples of substantive feedback given to students, and teaching observations. This standard also helps show emphasis on learner-centered instruction rather than teacher-centeredinstruction. |
| **Possible****artifacts/evidence** | **Category** | **Distinguished** | **Skilled** | **Baseline** | **Unsatisfactory** |
| Examples of learning activitiesExamples of instructor feedbackParticipation in teaching development initiativesStudent feedbackTeaching observation dataTeaching philosophy statementSITE Question #5 | 4. 1 Student engagement during class | During the majority of class students are actively engaged with the course content, theinstructor, and each other | During class, studentsare actively engaged with the course content, the instructor, and each other. | During class, students are only occasionallyengaged actively with the course content, theinstructor, and/or each other. | During class, students are not actively engaged with the course content and do not interact with each other. |
| 4.2. Learning activities | Learning activities are consistently authentic, engaging, varied, andappropriate for students. | Learning activities are engaging, varied, AND appropriate for students. | Learning activities are engaging, varied, OR appropriate for students. | Learning activities are not obviously engaging, varied, or appropriate forstudents. |
| 4.3. Student- centered approach in course materials | Course materials consistentlycommunicate an inclusive, student- centered approach. | Course materials communicate an inclusive, student-centered approachOR consider situational factors. | Course materials imply some effort has been made to adopt an inclusive, student-centered approach with no evidence ofconsideration of situational factors. | Course materials do not communicate an inclusive or student-centered approach. |
| 4.4. Instructor behaviors | The instructor supports student learning by providing timelyfeedback,communicatingeffectively, and being trustworthy and appropriately available tostudents. | The instructor makes efforts to support student learning by providing timelyfeedback,communicatingeffectively, and being trustworthy and appropriately available tostudents; there is room forimprovement. | The instructor minimally supports student learning by providing timely feedback,communicatingeffectively, or being trustworthy and availableto students. | The instructor does not provide timely feedback, communicateeffectively, engender trust, or makethemselves available to students. |

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| **Standard 5: Reflective Practice & Evolution** As instructors we will all face difficult courses or semesters, and it is crucial that we can provide evidence of our ability to take feedback from colleagues and students, explore new strategies, and focus on continuing to improve our work as conscientious and reflective instructors.This standard also helps show your focus on continuous improvement in serving the students of our institution. |
| Possibleartifacts/evidence | Category | Distinguished | Skilled | Baseline | Unsatisfactory |
| Reflective teaching narrativeExamples of student feedback and revised activities andassessmentsParticipation in teaching development initiativesTeaching observation dataTeaching philosophy statementSITE Questions #5, 6 &8 | 5.1. Professional development | Engages frequently with professional development opportunities (e.g., three ormore per year). | Engages occasionally with professional developmentopportunities (e.g., one or two per year). | Engages infrequently with professional development opportunities (e.g., once every other year). | Does not engage with professional development opportunities. |
| 5.2. Self- reflection | Demonstrates a high level of self-reflection around teaching broadly,objectivelydescribing their strengths andweaknesses, consistent withevidence of teaching practices. | Demonstrates self- reflectionaround many aspects of teaching, objectivelydescribingtheir strengths and weaknesses,consistent with evidence ofteaching practices. | Demonstrates a limited amount ofself-reflection around teaching, for example, by not identifyingstrengths and weaknesses orconsidering too narrow of a focus,or evidence is not sufficientlyaligned with reflection. | Does not demonstrate self- reflection around teaching. |
| 5.3. Continuous improvement plan | Develops, implements, and updates continuous personal improvement plan related to teaching. | A continuous improvement planrelative to teaching is present, but there are gaps in its implementation oradaptation. | Some evidence of acontinuous improvement plan is present, but it is not well developed, implemented, orupdated. | No continuousimprovement plan related to teaching. |
| 5.4. Incorporates feedback | Consistently implements changes to teaching *as a result of reflection* on multiplesources of feedback. | Consistently implements changes to teaching as a result of reflection on limitedsources of feedback. | Occasionally makes changes to teaching or solicits feedback about teaching. | No evidence of howfeedback is collected or incorporated in teaching |
| 5.5. Shares lessons learned about teaching with others | Demonstrates leadership as related to sharinglessons learned about teaching and/or learning. | Sustained engagement in sharing lessons learned about teaching and/orlearning. | Participates in sharing lessons learned aboutteaching and/or learning. | Does not share lessons learned about teaching and/or learning. |

# Glossary of terms

**Authentic Assessment** – Authentic assessment goes beyond the simple memorization and regurgitation of facts. It is a way to evaluate how well students can apply their knowledge and skills in real-world contexts. As defined by the University of Illinois Chicago [Center for the Advancement of Teaching Excellence](https://teaching.uic.edu/cate-teaching-guides/assessment-grading-practices/authentic-assessments/), “Authentic assessments involve the application of knowledge and skills in real-world situations, scenarios, or problems. Authentic assessments create a student-centered learning

experience by providing students opportunities to problem-solve, inquire, and create new knowledge and meaning.”

**Student-Centered –** Student-centered or learner-centered learning is a form of pedagogy in which the focus is on what the student is doing rather than on what the teacher is doing. Students are actively engaged in the learning experience through methods such as active learning, problem-based learning, collaborative learning, student-led discussions, flipped classrooms, etc. For additional information, please visit [NC State University’s Learner-Centered Teaching](https://www.engr.ncsu.edu/stem-resources/legacy-site/learner-centered/) or [UCLA’s High-](https://teaching.ucla.edu/resources/keep-teaching/student-centered-learning/) [Impact and Student-Centered Learning](https://teaching.ucla.edu/resources/keep-teaching/student-centered-learning/) page.

**Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs)** – As defined on the [WKU Assurance of Student Learning Outcomes page](https://www.wku.edu/academicaffairs/ee/assurance_learning_slo.php), SLOs are the specific skills and/or knowledge graduates of your program (majors and certificates) are expected to master. A well-developed student learning outcomes should:

* Demonstrate the following characteristics:
	+ **C**lear, understandable language for a student at this course level
	+ **A**ttainable
	+ **L**earner focused (e.g., describe meaningful learning)
	+ **M**easurable/observable
	+ **S**pecific

*For more on the CALMS criteria, visit* [*Writing High Quality Learning Outcomes*](https://www.boisestate.edu/ctl/blog/2023/01/18/64345/) *from Boise State University.*

* Address multiple levels and/or domains in [Bloom’s taxonomy](https://cft.vanderbilt.edu/guides-sub-pages/blooms-taxonomy/)

# Reference

Simonson, S. R., Earl, B, & Frary, M. (2022). Establishing a framework for assessing teaching effectiveness. College Teaching, 70(2), 164-180. doi: 10.1080/87567555.2021.1909528