



Walk on Stormy Seas: Implementation of Curriculum Mapping at a Rural National University in Japan

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Agenda

- 1. Yamagata University (YU) & Higher Education in Japan
- 2. How YU Developed Curriculum Maps
 - a. Curriculum Checklist
 - b. Curriculum Map
- 3. Conclusions and Questions for You

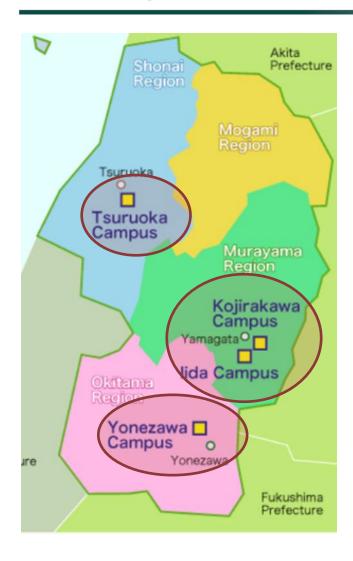
Yamagata University & Higher Education in Japan



Where is Yamagata, Japan?



Yamagata University (YU)



■ Type: National University

- > Year Founded: 1878
- Multi-Campus (4 campuses)
 - Kojirakawa Campus (K)
 - Iida Campus (I)
 - Yonezawa Campus (Y)
 - Tsuruoka Campus (T)

■Six Colleges:

- > Agriculture (T)
- Education, Arts and Science (K)
- Engineering (Y)
- Literature and Social Science (K)
- Medicine (I)
- Sciences (K)

- Kojirakawa Campus Tsuruoka Campus: 60 miles
- Kojirakawa Campus Yonezawa Campus: 30 miles



Yamagata University (YU)

Degree Programs

- Undergraduate: 22
- Master: 19
- Doctorate: 10

Same Tuition \$4,800/year

2019-2020 FT Enrollment & FT Faculty/Staff

- Degree-seeking UG: 7,501
 - Male: 64%
- Degree-seeking, new freshmen: 1,740
 - Male: 65%; In-state: 23%
- Degree-seeking Grad: 1,278
 - Male: 77%
- Faculty & Staff: 800+ & 300+, respectively



Hot Topics in Japanese Higher Education

(in alphabetical order)

- Assessment
- **■** Enrollment Management
- Institutional Research (IR)
- Institutional Effectiveness (IE)
- Internationalization
- **■** Key Performance Indicators (KPI)
- Program Review
- World University Rankings

Key Characteristics of H.E. in Japan

- The academic year begins in April and ends the following March.
- Students must decide on their major when they apply for admission.
 - Can't change the major after enrollment
 - No double or more majors
 - No pre- program (e.g., Pre-Med, Pre-Vet, etc.)
 - Almost impossible to
 - Transfer to another university
 - Have flexible study plan
- High expectation to graduate in four years

Questions and Concerns from Public

Questions have <u>increasingly</u> been asked about:

- How universities guarantee their quality of education?
- □ How universities spend our (tax) money?

(IE and Accountability)



□ Japanese universities also need to show accountability to the public and government by assessing their effectiveness.

Visited to the U.S. Institutions (1)

- **2016**
 - University of Wisconsin-Stout
- **2017**

 - □ University of South Florida St. Petersburg
 - University of South Florida Tampa
 - University of Tampa
- **2018**
 - North Dakota State University
 - Bemidji State University/Northwest Tech. College

Visited to the U.S. Institutions (2)

- **2019**
 - □ Central New Mexico Community College
 - □ Santa Fe Community College
 - Northern New Mexico College
 - New Mexico Highlands University
 - University of New Mexico-Taos
 - **□** IUPUI (Oct. 17)

How YU Developed Curriculum Maps





How to introduce the new idea?

- Challenge: How do you introduce the idea of curriculum mapping to the campus community?
 - What is curriculum mapping?
 - **□** What is the purpose?
 - Why important?
 - How do you create?

Japanese-specific Problem

■ What is the difference between "curriculum flow chart (or degree plan)" and curriculum map?

How did we accomplish? - Step by Step

- <u>Step 1:</u> Convinced the president and VPs to support our ideas
- Step 2: Got associate deans and department chairs on board
- Step 3: Revised current learning outcomes
 - ☐ The learning outcomes should be clearly-stated and measurable.
 - We prepared the list of measurable verbs.



Curriculum Checklist (1)

■ <u>Step 4:</u> Developed curriculum checklist for each instructional program

Image of Curriculum Checklist at YU

Required and Elective Courses													
Subject	Course	Course Title	Instructor	# Students C		Course	Course	Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)					
Code	Code Number			2015	2016	2017	Purpose	Goals PL01	PL01	PL02	PL03	•••	PL06
EG	100	Example	John Doe	Х	Υ	Z			0		Δ		0

Course Information

 IR prepared the data from "Course DB" and "Syllabus DB."

Program Learning Outcomes

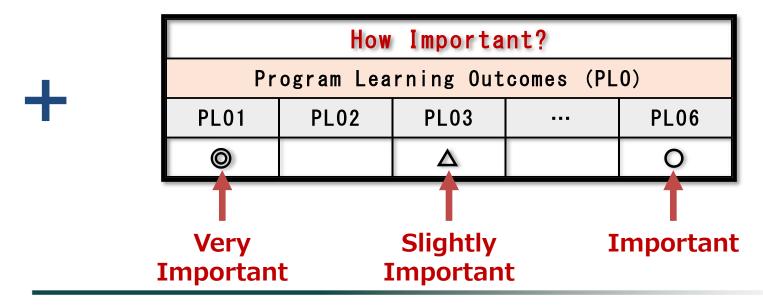
- How important is this course to achieve those learning outcomes? (3 levels)
- Each department completed.

Curriculum Checklist (2)

Course Information									
Subject Code	Course Number	Course Title	Instructor	# Students			Course	Course	
				2015	2016	2017	Purpose	Goals	
EG	100	Example	John Doe	Х	Y	Z			

Course DB

Syllabus DB



Curriculum Checklist (3)

- Why we needed this process?
 - ☐ Intended to provide opportunities to review the followings:
 - ✓ Current Curriculum: how about enrollment?

Subject	Course	# Students					
Code	Number	2015	2016	2017			
EG	400	1	2	0			



This course may not be needed or merged with others.

✓ Learning Outcomes:

Subject	Course Number	Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)						
Code		PL01	PL02	PL03		PL06		
EG	100	0		Δ		0		
EG	200			0		Δ		
EG	400	Δ				0		
***	•••							
EG	499	0		0		0		

This learning outcome needs to be reviewed.

Curriculum Checklist (4)

- Why we needed this process? (contd.)
 - YU is quite new to the idea of curriculum mapping.
 - □ So, it may be easier for YU faculty to examine the importance of the course to achieve each learning outcome as the first step.
 - ✓ Level of Importance vs. Skill
 - ✓ We thought that aligning the course with learning outcomes using IRMA at the very beginning was too complicated.



Curriculum Checklist (5)

- After the curriculum checklist process
 - \square # learning outcomes for each program (N = 22)
 - Max = 14 & Min = 6
 - □ # courses offered by each program per year
 - \rightarrow Max = 228 & Min = 62
 - \rightarrow Total (as whole univ.) = 2,807
 - Too many electives courses (1 credit or 0.5 credit)
 - Syllabus Check (ave. word count per program)
 - > Course Purpose: Max = 212 & Min = 77
 - Learning Outcome: Max = 224 & Min = 89

Curriculum Map (1)

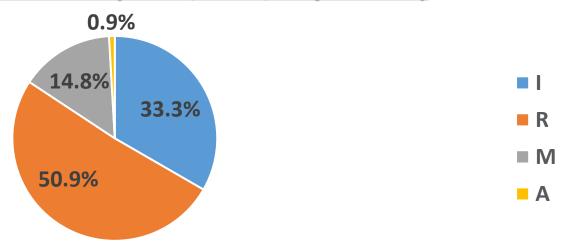
- Step 5: Developed curriculum map for each instructional program
 - Examine when and how learning outcomes will be achieved by the program
 - □ Examine where the outcomes are introduced (I), reinforced (R), mastered (M) and assessed (A)

Sample Image

Subject	Course	Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)						
Code	Number	PL01		PL02	•••	PL05		
EG	100	01		Δ		O I		
EG	200			◎ I / R		ΔR		
EG	400	ΔR				⊚ M		
•••	•••							
EG	499	⊘M , A		O A		⊚ A		

Curriculum Map (2) Results and Analysis

IRMA Distribution (N = 2,807+, duplicated)



- Only one academic program assesses all of its learning outcomes.
- ☐ There are some programs those learning outcomes are not assessed at all.
 - We plan to encourage them to consider using "Course-Embedded Assessment."

Conclusions and Questions for You



Conclusions (1)

- Our goal is to establish a program review process at YU.
 - □ to guide the improvement of academic programs on a continuous basis (IE and Accountability)
- As a first step, we tried to create curriculum maps for all undergraduate & grad programs.
 - ☐ As far as we know, YU is the first Japanese university that created those maps university-wide.

Conclusions (2)

- Since this is YU's first attempt, we included the activity of creating curriculum checklist.
 - We just wanted to make the entire process bit easier, but our faculty did not like it.
- The process of developing curriculum checklist and maps gave us important opportunities for review and revise:
 - Offered Courses and Syllabus (Course Purpose & Goal)
 - □ Program Learning Outcome

Conclusions (3)

- The progress was surprising!
 - □ Although we need to revise the developed maps, especially for the "Assessment (A)" part, the entire development process went better than expected.
- Key Factor for Success
 - Support from president, VPAA, associate deans, department chairs

Questions

- # Learning Outcomes
- IRMA Distribution on Page 21
 - ☐ A course with all IRMA
- Program Review
 - year cycle
 - How often to review a current curriculum map?
 - University Program Review Committee

THANK YOU!

ANY QUESTIONS, COMMENTS OR SUGGESTIONS?

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