

Assessment Data Mathematical, Information and Computer Sciences
General Education: Mathematics

Learning Outcome:

1e. Quantitative Reasoning: Students will be able to solve problems that are quantitative in nature

Components of this outcome as defined by the department:

- Students will be able to formulate a mathematical model from a verbal description of a problem.
- Students will be able to solve non-routine problems using logic and quantitative techniques.
- Students will be able to construct solutions to problems using computational techniques.

Outcome Measure:

Problems placed on the final exam.

MTH144 Calculus with Applications

MTH164 Calculus I

MTH173 Business Calculus

MTH303 Problem Solving

Note that all classes use the same learning outcomes even if the problems used to measure those outcomes are different. Because it is a life skill, all classes spend some time on financial mathematics (loans, interest and credit cards) in a manner appropriate for the skill level of the students in the class.

Criteria for Success:

Average score of 2.5 or higher for each problem. Note that this data is gathered by taking a random sample of the students in each section of each course.

Scale Used:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 0 | Unsatisfactory - Completely Incorrect |
| 1 | Low Satisfactory - Missed more than one key concept or step |
| 2 | Satisfactory - Missed one key concept or step |
| 3 | High Satisfactory - Made a minor error |
| 4 | Outstanding - Completely correct |

Longitudinal Data:

		Students will be able to formulate a mathematical model from a verbal description of a problem.	Students will be able it solve non-routine problems using logic and quantitative techniques.	Students will be able to construct solutions to problems using computational techniques.
MTH144	Spring 2010	3.27	3.17	3.37
MTH144	Spring 2011	2.05	1.88	3.10
MTH144	Summer 2011	3.67	2.83	3.50
MTH144	Spring 2012	1.79	2.77	3.46
MTH144	Spring 2013	3.68	2.66	3.24
MTH144	Spring 2014	2.19	2.80	3.93
MTH144	Spring 2015	2.51	3.23	3.69
MTH144	Spring 2016	3.00	2.38	3.23
MTH144	Spring 2017	2.40	2.35	2.20
<i>MTH164</i>	<i>Fall 2009</i>	2.92	2.85	1.62
<i>MTH164</i>	<i>Fall 2010</i>	2.48	2.52	1.24
<i>MTH164</i>	<i>Fall 2011</i>	1.30	2.93	3.02
<i>MTH164</i>	<i>Fall 2012</i>	3.50	3.28	3.80
<i>MTH164</i>	<i>Fall 2013</i>	3.35	2.80	3.68
<i>MTH164</i>	<i>Fall 2014</i>	2.95	2.90	2.83
<i>MTH164</i>	<i>Fall 2015</i>	3.47	2.53	3.58
<i>MTH164</i>	<i>Fall 2016</i>	2.32	2.97	2.92
MTH173	Spring 2016	2.93	3.15	3.18
MTH173	Fall 2016	2.21	2.53	2.68
MTH173	Spring 2017	3.32	2.87	2.84
<i>MTH303</i>	<i>Fall 2007</i>	2.19	3.14	2.22
<i>MTH303</i>	<i>Spring 2008</i>	3.32	2.82	3.42
<i>MTH303</i>	<i>Fall 2008</i>	3.63	3.30	3.50
<i>MTH303</i>	<i>Spring 2009</i>	3.37	3.07	2.93
<i>MTH303</i>	<i>Fall 2009</i>	2.78	2.78	3.22
<i>MTH303</i>	<i>Spring 2010</i>	3.16	3.26	3.61
<i>MTH303</i>	<i>Fall 2010</i>	3.28	2.73	3.55
<i>MTH303</i>	<i>Spring 2011</i>	2.66	2.79	2.96
<i>MTH303</i>	<i>Fall 2011</i>	3.02	3.23	3.25
<i>MTH303</i>	<i>Spring 2012</i>	2.69	2.95	2.71
<i>MTH303</i>	<i>Fall 2012</i>	3.22	2.70	2.48
<i>MTH303</i>	<i>Spring 2013</i>	3.54	2.89	2.74
<i>MTH303</i>	<i>Fall 2013</i>	2.95	2.97	2.93
<i>MTH303</i>	<i>Spring 2014</i>	2.85	2.65	2.83
<i>MTH303</i>	<i>Fall 2014</i>	2.81	2.77	3.02
<i>MTH303</i>	<i>Spring 2015</i>	2.56	2.64	2.70
<i>MTH303</i>	<i>Fall 2015</i>	3.24	2.55	2.77
<i>MTH303</i>	<i>Spring 2016</i>	2.37	2.53	2.54
<i>MTH303</i>	<i>Full 2016</i>	3.40	2.96	3.49
<i>MTH303</i>	<i>Spring 2017</i>	2.56	2.84	2.74

Bold means sections taught in blended (50% online) format.

Conclusions Drawn from Data:

Note that in the Spring of 2014 some sections of MTH303 were hybrid. Starting in the fall of 2014, all sections of MTH303 were hybrid. It is interesting to note that student learning outcome success has persisted through the change in modality.

Some of the early weakness in the data came from two features: poorly phrased problems (MTH144 and MTH164) and a need for a greater emphasis on financial mathematics in MTH144 and MTH164. These are calculus classes and we were expecting students to draw conclusions about how to apply calculus techniques to finance without sufficient practice.

MTH173 is a new course introduced in the 2015-16 academic year, we are working through modifying our questions appropriately for this new business calculus course.

Students' greatest weakness is formulating a problem from a verbal description (aka a word problems).

Changes to be Made Based on Data:

We have increased emphasis on practical financial mathematics in all GE courses. Increased time spent on solving problems and engaging in computations in groups in class.

Some experiments were made use extensive technology in MTH173. Based on the student outcomes on the exam (particularly the first problem) we believe that they were relying too much on technology and we will be reducing the use of Wolfram Alpha in the course.

Place some additional emphasis on word problems in all GE classes – particularly the step of translating the words into an equation before engaging in a solution.

Rubric Used

General Education Mathematics Rubric

	Unsatisfactory (0)	Low Satisfactory	Satisfactory	High Satisfactory	Outstanding (4)
Students will be able to formulate a mathematical model from a verbal description of a problem.	Completely incorrect	Missed more than one key step or concept	Missed one key step or concept	Made a minor error	Completely correct
Students will be able to solve non-routine problems using logic and quantitative techniques.	Completely incorrect	Missed more than one key step or concept	Missed one key step or concept	Made a minor error	Completely correct
Students will be able to construct solutions to problems using computational techniques.	Completely incorrect	Missed more than one key step or concept	Missed one key step or concept	Made a minor error	Completely correct

Calculus (MTH 144, MTH164 and MTH173)

- Interest
- Max/min
- Complex derivative

Problem Solving (MTH303)

- Compound interest
- Scheduling
- interest