

## Theories of Action Informing BCC Strategic Plan

Overarching Strategic Objectives	Rationale/Theories of Actions
<p>1. Foster continuous improvement with use of analytics/evidence driving all academic, student support and administrative decisions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ High performing institutions engage in the use of measurement and process improvement.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>▪ Knowledge management (a best business practice) is associated with effectiveness and efficiency and involves providing actionable data to those who are empowered to act accordingly.<sup>2</sup></li> <li>▪ Assessment of student learning outcomes leads to increased student success and deeper student learning.<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>
<p>2. Promote mentoring at all levels to support the learning and development of all members of the campus community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The multiple benefits of student peer mentoring include: improved grades, increased engagement and retention for new students (mentees); and development of leadership and communication skills for mentors.<sup>4</sup></li> <li>▪ Accomplished teachers mentoring new and struggling teachers is associated with improved effectiveness in teaching and learning.<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>
<p>3. Facilitate (and reward) collaboration, integration and alignment of curriculum, student support and administrative processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Effective institutions demonstrate functional alignment and emphasize importance of coordinating instruction and student support<sup>6</sup></li> <li>▪ Student collaboration associated with improved learning outcomes<sup>7</sup></li> <li>▪ Research more likely to inform teaching practice when conducted collaboratively with faculty.<sup>8</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Jenkins, David, "Redesigning Community Colleges for Completion: Lessons from research on high performance organizations." (CCRC Working Paper No 24), 2011.

<sup>2</sup> Bernbom, G (ed.), "Information Alchemy: The Art and Science of Knowledge Management," EDUCAUSE Leadership Strategies. Vol 3. San Francisco. Jossey-Bass, 2000.

<sup>3</sup> Suskie, L/ 2009. *Assessing Student Learning: A Common Sense Guide*. San Francisco: Jossey Bass.

<sup>4</sup> Kuj, G.D., J. Kinzie, J.H. Schuh, E.J. White and Associates. 2005. *Student Success in College: Creating Conditions that Matter*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

<sup>5</sup> Ingersoll, R. and Strong, M (2011). "The Impact of Induction and Mentoring Programs for Beginning Teachers: A Critical Review of the Research." *Review of Education Research*. Vol. 81 (2), 201-233.

<sup>6</sup> Jenkins, D., & Cho, S.W. (2012) *Get with the Program: Accelerating community college students' entry into and complete of programs of study* (CCRC Working Paper No. 32) New York, NY

<sup>7</sup> Hodara, Michelle, *Reforming Mathematics Classroom Pedagogy: Evidence-Based Findings and Recommendations for the Developmental Math Classroom* (CCRC Working Paper No 27), 2011.

<sup>8</sup> Morest, V. & Jenkins D. (2007) Institutional research and the culture of evidence at community colleges (Culture of Evidence Series, Report No. 1) NY,NY: Achieving the Dream and Community College Research Center,