

Measures for Assessing Student Learning Outcomes in Academic Programs/Majors¹

Learning Outcomes: What students know and can do at the end of their academic programs/majors

Direct Measures of Learning: Required in assessment plans & reports

- Written or oral comprehensive examinations
- Licensure examinations
- Standardized tests
- Final exam performance in courses mapped to a programlevel outcome
- Research paper evaluations
- Capstone course project evaluations
- Internship performance evaluations
- Problem sets
- Research project performance
- Pre- and post-tests
- Clinical skills/competency assessments
- Portfolio evaluations
- Oral presentation evaluations
- Artistic performance and exhibit ratings by experts
- Thesis/dissertation proposal and defense evaluations
- Grading with scoring rubrics assessing dimensions of the learning outcome
- Faculty committee annual reviews of graduate students' professional development: milestones reached, publications, conference presentations, grants, competitive fellowships received, etc.
- Analysis of Graduate Teaching Fellows' instructional evaluations

Indirect Measures of Learning: Can be used to supplement direct measures of learning

- Student self-assessments of learning gains related to outcomes
- Student assessments of the educational benefits of diversity received through experiences in the program or school.
- Exit interviews/surveys
- Alumni surveys
- Employer surveys
- Reflective essays
- Student satisfaction surveys
- Job placement of graduates
- Focus group discussions
- Graduate/professional school acceptance rates (for undergraduate programs)
- Alumni honors, awards, and achievements
- Analysis of course-taking patterns and success in the major

Measures to Generally <u>Avoid</u> in Assessing Student Learning Outcomes

- Teaching evaluations Student evaluations usually focus on the quality of teaching and instructional activities.
 - Alternatives: (1) Course evaluation items that ask students to rate their achievement of learning outcomes could be used as indirect measures of a program-level outcome; (2) open-ended comments illustrate student reflections on their learning.
- Course letter grades Course letter grades are considered problematic by accreditors. While they may include assessments of knowledge
 and skills mapped to a given learning outcome, the overall course grade might represent performance on other course content or
 activities.
 - Alternative: Use scores or grades on course assignments or exams items that are aligned with the program-level learning outcome.
- Reviews of course syllabi -- A course syllabus identifies what the instructor intends to teach and how but is not a measure of actual learning.
 - Alternative: Review syllabi to identify assignments that are aligned with specific course outcomes that in turn are mapped to
 program-level learning outcomes. Grades on these assignments could be used as a direct measure of the program-level
 outcome.

¹ Based on Osters, S., Tiu, F.S. "Writing Measurable Learning Outcomes," Presented at the 3rd Annual Texas A&M Assessment Conference. https://www.gavilan.edu/research/spd/Writing-Measurable-Learning-Outcomes.pdf

Measures for Assessing Program Goals

Program Goals -- Metrics used to evaluate other aspects of academic program quality besides student learning.

Should be aligned with the Carolina Next Strategic Plan, the college/school's strategic goals, professional accreditation standards, or departmental plans.

- Retention
- Graduation rates
- Time to degree
- Faculty/student ratios
- Number/percentage of students who participate in high impact practices
- Enrollments
- Course evaluations of teaching and instruction
- Student satisfaction surveys

- Diversity of students enrolled
- Diversity of faculty/staff
- Quality of advising or other student services
- Grade point averages
- Faculty qualifications
- Syllabus review
- Course demand
- Process improvements to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the program