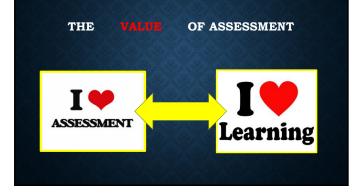
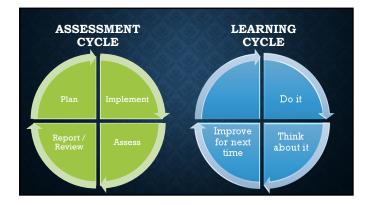


	_
OUTCOMES	



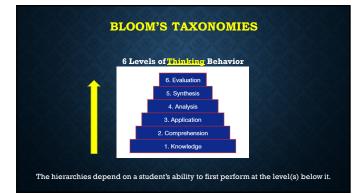


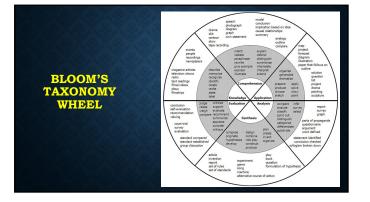




### GENERAL GUIDELINES: WRITING LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Focus on what you expect students to learn
- Specify the minimum standard needed to demonstrate the learning
- Aim for 4 learning outcomes for any individual program
- Must be specific and measureable (and defensible!)
- Avoid ambiguous verbs such as understand, know, be aware, become familiar with, and appreciate (difficult to measure in some contexts)
- Use concrete verbs such as define, apply, analyze, identify, describe, or demonstrate





#### GENERAL GUIDELINES: WRITING LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Use only one verb per learning outcome
- Ensure the learning outcomes for a program relate to the overall outcomes of your department and/or the division
- Ask yourself if it is realistic to achieve the learning outcomes within the time and resources available
- Consider how you will assess the learning outcome from the beginning
- Avoid overloading the list with learning outcomes which are drawn from the bottom of Bloom's Taxonomy

## SAMPLE LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Students will identify seven behaviors of healthy relationships with others after attending this seminar.
- Students will be able to demonstrate effective communication skills a result of participating in the Leadership Program.



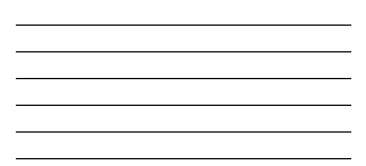
#### Program:

Student Learning Outcome:

(Later) Indirect and Direct Measurements:











### DIRECT ASSESSMENT

"In direct assessment, students <u>display</u> knowledge or skills as the result of an assessment measure (presentation, test, etc). Direct measures of student learning require students to display their knowledge and skills as they respond to the instrument itself. Objective tests, essays, presentations, and classroom assignments all meet this criterion."

> (Assessment Essentials: Planning, Implementing, and Improving Assessment in Higher Education Palomba, C. A., & Banta, T.W., 1999)

## **INDIRECT ASSESSMENT**

"With indirect assessment, learning is **inferred** instead of being supported by direct evidence (i.e., usage data, satisfaction surveys). **Students** reflect on learning rather than demonstrate it."

> (Assessment Essentials: Planning, Implementing, and Improving Assessment in Higher Education Palomba, C. A., & Banta, T. W., 1999)

## **EXERCISE I: DIRECT VS INDIRECT**

If possible, change the following indirect questions to make them direct:

- Did you like this program?
- Would you attend this program again?
- Did you learn something from this workshop?
- Did you feel a sense of community?
- Was the presenter insightful, engaging and entertaining?
- How many people attended?
- Are you better prepared to cope in the case of a crisis or emergency situation?
- Would you recommend this workshop to your friends?



## ASSESSMENT WE ALREADY DO ...

- Think of an example of an assessment project that you currently do or have done in the past.
- Is it a direct or indirect assessment of student learning?
- How could you make it a direct assessment, if it was indirect?
- Choose one additional assessment method you haven't used





# Program:

Student Learning Outcome:

Indirect and Direct Measurements:

- What are some examples of questions you might ask to directly and indirectly measure learning?
- What are 2 forms of assessment that you could use and how?



