Writing Program Student Learning Outcomes

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# PSLO Rubric

## Program Learning Outcomes

**Rubric for Assessing the Quality of Academic Program Learning Outcomes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion</th>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Emerging</th>
<th>Developed</th>
<th>Highly Developed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comprehensive List</strong></td>
<td>The list of outcomes is problematic, e.g., very incomplete, overly detailed, inappropriate, or disorganized. It may include only discipline-specific learning, ignoring relevant institution-wide learning. The list may omit learning processes (e.g., doing an internship) with learning outcomes (e.g., application of theory to real-world problems).</td>
<td>The list includes reasonable outcomes but does not specify expectations for the program as a whole. Relevant institution-wide learning outcomes and/or national disciplinary standards may be ignored. Distinctions between expectations for undergraduate and graduate programs may be unclear.</td>
<td>The list is a well-organized set of reasonable outcomes that focus on the key knowledge, skills, and values students learn in the program. It includes relevant institution-wide outcomes (e.g., communication or critical thinking skills). Outcomes are appropriate for the level (undergraduate vs. graduate); national disciplinary standards have been considered.</td>
<td>This list is reasonable, appropriate, and comprehensive. With clear distinctions between undergraduate and graduate expectations, if applicable. National disciplinary standards have been considered. Faculty agree on explicit criteria for assessing student performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assessable Outcomes</strong></td>
<td>Outcome statements do not identify what students can do to demonstrate learning. Statements such as “students understand scientific method” do not specify how understanding can be demonstrated and assessed.</td>
<td>Most of the outcomes indicate how students can demonstrate their learning.</td>
<td>Earth outcomes describe how students can demonstrate learning, e.g., “Grades can write research papers in APA style.” “Graduates can make original contributions to biological knowledge.”</td>
<td>Outcomes describe how students can demonstrate their learning. Faculty agree on explicit criteria for assessing student performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alignment</strong></td>
<td>There is no clear relationship between the outcomes and the curriculum, so students do not experience them.</td>
<td>Students appear to be given reasonable opportunities to develop the outcomes in the required curriculum.</td>
<td>Pedagogy, grading, the curriculum, and assessment methods are explicitly and intentionally aligned with each outcome. Curriculum map indicates increasing levels of proficiency.</td>
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<td><strong>Assessment Planning</strong></td>
<td>There is no formal plan for assessing each outcome.</td>
<td>The program relies on short-term planning, such as selecting which outcomes to assess in the current year.</td>
<td>The program has a multi-year assessment plan that identifies which outcomes are assessed. The plan may include data analysis and implementation of improvements.</td>
<td>The program has a fully-developed, sustainable, multi-year assessment plan that identifies which outcomes are assessed. The program is evaluated, and outcomes are assessed at regular intervals.</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>The Student Experience</strong></td>
<td>Students know little or nothing about the overall outcomes of the program. Communication of outcomes to students, e.g., in syllabus or catalog, is sporadic or nonexistent.</td>
<td>Students have some knowledge of program outcomes. Communication is occasional and informal, left to individual faculty or advisors.</td>
<td>Students have a good grasp of program outcomes. They may use them to guide their own learning. Outcomes are included in most syllabi and are readily available in the catalog, on the web page, and elsewhere.</td>
<td>Students are well-acquainted with program outcomes and may participate in the creation and use of rubrics. They are skilled at self-assessment, in relation to the outcomes and levels of performance. Program policy calls for inclusion of outcomes in all course syllabi, and they are readily available in other program documents.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
PSLO Rubric

5 Major Dimensions:

- **Comprehensive list** of the most important knowledge, skills, and values students learn in the program

- **Assessable outcomes**

- **Alignment** with curriculum

- **Assessment planning** *for each outcome*

- **The student experience** – Students should be aware of these learning outcomes
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Where do we stand?

- Initial =
  - Incomplete & disorganized
  - Do not identify how students demonstrate learning
  - No alignment with curriculum
  - No formal plan for assessing each outcome
  - Students know little or nothing about the overall outcomes of the program.
Where can we go from here?

- Emerging =
  - Reasonable outcomes that indicate how students demonstrate learning
  - Outcomes fit within the curriculum.
  - Short term assessment planning
  - Students have some knowledge of outcomes
PSLO Rubric

Where can we go from here?

- Developed =
  - Well organized outcomes focused on key knowledge and skills
  - Specifically indicate how students will demonstrate outcomes
  - Outcomes are integrated with curriculum for increasing student learning sophistication
  - Multi-year assessment plan
  - Students have a good grasp of program outcomes and may use them to guide their own learning.
Where can we go from here?

- **Highly Developed =**
  - Reasonable, appropriate, and comprehensive outcomes that consider National disciplinary standards
  - Outcomes describe how students can demonstrate their learning, including varying levels for each outcome.
  - Pedagogy, grading, the curriculum, relevant student support services, and co-curriculum are explicitly and intentionally aligned with each outcome.
  - fully-articulated, sustainable, multi-year assessment plan
  - Students are well-acquainted with program outcomes through syllabi and may participate in creation and use of rubrics.
Effective outcomes should be:

- Consistent with the campus mission
- Realistic
- Few in number
- Assessable
- Used by faculty and staff to set priorities and make decisions
Course vs. Program SLOs...

Course:
- Unique and specific to individual courses
- Related to course topics, assignments, exams, and other graded work

Program:
- Related to multiple courses across the program curriculum
- Descriptive of what students will be able to do or how they will think about the discipline after completing the program
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- Describe actual skills, knowledge, behaviors, attitudes, and values expected of students.
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- Incorporate Bloom’s Taxonomy (1965) to describe the six levels of knowledge.
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- Different SLOs should be written to represent the differing levels of skills expected at different points in the educational process.
- Incorporate Bloom’s Taxonomy (1965) to describe the six levels of knowledge.
- Complete the phrase, “Students will be able to...”
Bloom’s Taxonomy (Revised)


Based on an APA adaptation of Anderson, L.W. & Krathwohl, D.R. (Eds.) (2001)
What makes effective Program SLOs?

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Reminders

• Goal is to create better programs
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- Goal is to create better programs
- Goal is to create dialogue
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- Goal is to create better programs
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- You are the experts
Reminders

- Goal is to create better programs
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- You are the experts
- Use Bloom’s Taxonomy
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- Use Bloom’s Taxonomy
- Leads to assessment of learning outcomes
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- Leads to assessment of learning outcomes
- Available for department/program workshops
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- You are the experts
- Use Bloom’s Taxonomy
- Leads to assessment of learning outcomes
- Available for department/program workshops
- Please take & save department/program minutes