

Upon completion of this session, participants should be able to coordinate the following for their certificate programs:

Development of a mission statement for their certificate program.

Articulation of student learning outcomes (SLOs).

Determination of appropriate direct assessments for each SLO.

Documentation of student performance for each SLO.

Documentation of recommendations for continuous improvement.

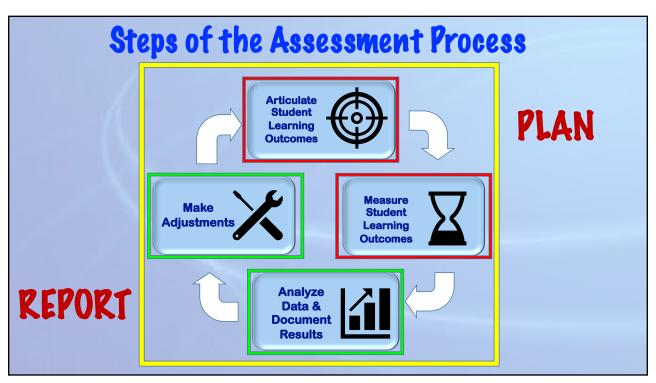
The Higher Learning Commission (HLC) Assessment Requirements

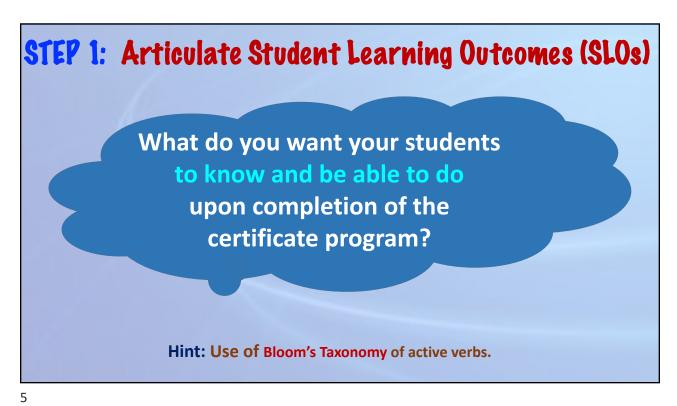
Core Components 3.A.2:The institution articulates and differentiates learning goals for its undergraduate, graduate, post-baccalaureate, post-graduate, and certificate programs.

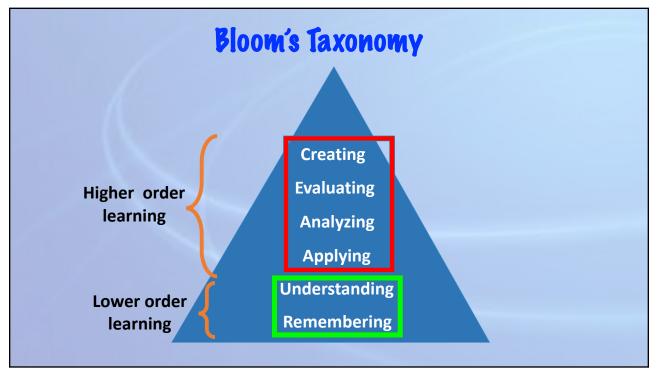
Core Component 4.B. The institution engages in ongoing assessment of student learning as part of its commitment to the educational outcomes of its students.

- 1. The institution has effective processes for assessment of student learning and for achievement of learning goals in academic and cocurricular offerings.
- 2. The institution uses the information gained from assessment to improve student learning.
- 3. The institution's processes and methodologies to assess student learning reflect good practice, including the substantial participation of faculty, instructional and other relevant staff members.

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Bloom's Taxonomy

Remembering

Behavioral Learning Outcome: Ability to recall previously learned information.

Cognitive Learning Outcome: Lowest level of learning outcomes.

Key Terms for Assessment: arrange, define, label, list, name, order, relate, recall, repeat, reproduce, state, describe, enumerate, identify, match, record, select.

Teaching/Learning Methods: Lecture, Memorization, Readings, Podcast, Video, Web information.

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Bloom's Taxonomy

Understanding

Behavioral Learning Outcome: Ability to translate materials from one form or format to another by explaining or summarizing and predicting consequences or effects.

Cognitive Learning Outcome: Lowest level of interpreting rote factual information.

Key Terms for Assessment: classify, cite, describe, discuss, estimate, explain, generalize, make sense out of, paraphrase, restate (in own words), summarize.

Teaching/Learning Methods: Readings, Graphic Organizers, Demonstration, Discussion.

Bloom's Taxonomy

Applying

Behavioral Learning Outcome: Ability to transform learned material such as rules, methods, concepts, principles, laws, and theories.

Cognitive Learning Outcome: Demonstrates a higher level of understanding of the mechanics of employing information to a purpose than comprehension.

Key Terms for Assessment: apply, demonstrate, dramatize, interpret, sketch, articulates, computes, constructs, determines, develops, discovers, establishes.

Teaching/Learning Methods:

- Demonstrate problem-solving (Case Studies, text problems, scenarios)
- Demonstrate application of rules, laws, or theories (Case Studies, text problems, scenarios)

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Bloom's Taxonomy

Evaluate

Behavioral Learning Outcome: Ability to make judgments about the value of ideas and/or materials. May also be the ability to produce an end product that fulfills a given purpose rather than being right/wrong.

Cognitive Learning Outcome: Learning outcomes highest because it contains all other categories and includes value judgments based on clearly defined criteria.

Key Terms for Assessment: appraise, argue, compare, defend, estimate, judge, predict, support, evaluate, contrast, critiques, interprets, justifies, reframes.

Teaching/Learning Methods:

- Demonstrate process for evaluating research reports based on criteria.
- Case Studies Small group discussions of appropriateness of procedures, results.
- Debates.

Bloom's Taxonomy

Creating

Behavioral Learning Outcome: Ability to build a structure or pattern from diverse elements. Put parts together to form a whole, with emphasis on creating a new meaning or structure.

Cognitive Learning Outcome: Learning outcomes emphasize creativity and the creation of unique patterns or structures.

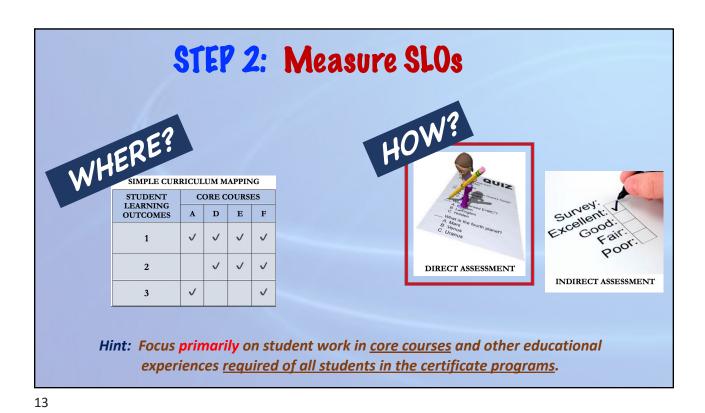
Key Terms for Assessment: compose, construct, create, design, propose, devises, integrates, invents, models, reconstructs, revises, structures, substitutes, validates.

Teaching/Learning Methods:

- Research/Labs
- Multiple Case Studies Class or small group discussions assembling relevant information to produce a hypothesis, plan to address recurring problems
- Interviews with experts

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Pirect Assessments

...are "measurement" strategies that require students to demonstrate achievement levels related to program-specific learning outcomes.

- Pre and posttests
- Multiple-choice tests
- Essays
- Portfolio evaluation
- Case studies
- Reflective journals
- Capstone projects

- Class projects (individual or group)
- Internship or clinical evaluation
- Project Designs
- Performance piece (e.g., musical recital)
- Poster presentation

^{*}All the above methods, except for multiple-choice tests, require the use of rubrics to assess the quality of student performance.

Indirect Assessments

...are reports of student "perceptions/opinions" regarding their learning.

- Course Evaluations
- Interviews
- Transcripts
- Focus Groups
- End of Course Grades
- Student Surveys

*SLOs should primarily be assessed using direct assessments. Indirect assessments are simply used to augment results of the direct assessments but should not be used without direct methods.

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STEP 3: Analyze & Interpret Student Performance

Key Questions



- ☐ What do the data show about your students' level of mastery of intended learning outcomes?
- □ Are there areas where students are outstanding? Are they consistently weak on certain skills?
- ☐ Are there areas where performance is good, but not outstanding, and you'd like to see better/higher performance?

STEP 4: Use results of assessment for continuous improvement Key Questions What will you do to improve student learning? Which program elements should be: Reinforced? Maintained? Modified?



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