Examples of Direct and Indirect Measures of Student Learning (Course, Program, and Institutional Levels)

	Direct Measures	Indirect Measures
Course	 Course and homework assignments Examinations and quizzes Standardized tests Term papers and reports Observations of field work, internship performance, service learning, or clinical experiences Research projects Class discussion participation Rubric (a criterion-based rating scale) scores for writing, oral presentations, and performances Artistic performances ad products Grades that are based on explicit criteria related to clear learning goals 	 Course evaluation Test blueprints (outlines of the concepts and skills covered on tests) Percent of class time spent in active learning Number of student hours spent on service learning Number of student hours spend on homework Number of student hours spent at intellectual or cultural activities related to the course Grades that are not based on explicit criteria related to clear learning goals
Program	 Capstone projects, senior theses, exhibits, or performances Pass rates or scores on licensure, certification, or subject area tests Student publications or conference presentations Employer and internship supervisor ratings of students performance 	 Focus group interviews with students, faculty members or employers Registration or course enrollment information Department or program review data Job placement Employer or alumni surveys Student perception surveys Proportion of upper-level courses compared to the same program at other institutions Graduate school placement rates
Institutional	 Performance on tests of writing, critical thinking, or general knowledge Rubric (criterion-based rating scale) scores for class assignments in General Education, interdisciplinary core courses, or other courses required of all students Performance on achievement tests Explicit self-reflections on what students have learned related to institutional programs such as service learning (e.g., asking students to name the three most important things they have learned in the program) 	 Locally-developed, commercial, or national surveys of student perceptions or self-report of activities (e.g. National Survey of Student Engagement) Transcript studies that examine patterns and trends of course selection and grading Annual reports including institutional benchmarks, such as graduation and retention rates, grade point averages of graduates, etc.

Reproduced from the document <u>Student Learning Assessment: Options and Resources (p. 29)</u>, written by the Middle States Commission on Higher Education (2007).