Writing Learning Outcomes:

Best Practices

Presentation Outcomes

- Give examples of reasons to assess
- Recognize the terminology at WCC
- Write measurable course outcomes



- Shows evidence of how well our students learn.
- Uses evidence for continuous improvement.

Simply put, it helps you...

- Know what you are doing.
- Know why you are doing it.
- Know what students are learning as a result.
- Make changes in the curriculum based on that information.



Use the language that already exists on campus - - but know what those words mean.

At Waubonsee: Outcomes are written to measure student learning.

HLC Website:

• Goals (objectives) and outcomes are used inconsistently by member institutions in the context of assessment of student learning, to the extent that one institution's goal may be another's outcome and vice versa. When they use either term, the Criteria indicate through context whether the term refers to the learning intended or to how much students actually learn.

Goals/Objectives:

- Describe the goals and intentions of the professor teaching the class.
- Focus on the important content and skills within the classroom.
- Purpose and goals of the course.
- Describe what faculty will do.

What are learning outcomes?

- Formal statements that articulate:
 - <u>What</u> students are able to do after instruction
 - Why students need to do this

Some benefits of learning outcomes:

- Assists with:
- Developing instructional strategy
- Selecting instructional materials
- Constructing tests and other instruments for assessing and evaluating
- Improving curriculum.

What do you want the student to be able to do?

This question asks you to develop the outcome. For Example:

Students will evaluate reference books appropriate to the topic in order to locate the best background information and statistics.

Characteristics of Good Learning Outcomes

- Measurable/Assessable
- Clear to the student & instructor
- Integrated, developmental, transferable
- Use discipline-specific competencies/standards
- "In order to" gets to the uniqueness and real world application of the learning
- Use a variety of Bloom's Taxonomy levels
- Don't Use Understand
- Don't Demonstrate Knowledge (verbs will be more descriptive: explain, list, report, show, write)

Student Learning Outcomes – Best Practice

Format:

Students should be able to <action verb> <something>

Student Learning Outcomes

Opportunity for Improvement This is more than one outcome. You will need to assess all outcomes listed.

Format:

Students should be able to<action verb> <action verb> <action verb> <something><something>And <something else>

Student Learning Outcomes



If we really want to include multiple information (Which is helpful and descriptive) the best practice is to:

Change the "and" to "or" & choose the highest level verb.

Students should be able to <analyze> ,the <social>, <political> OR<environmental> consequences of climate change.



Outcomes are for our students to know what they will be able to do upon completion of a course. Clear and simple is better for comprehension. Specific details and long lists can be included in the assignment.

Learning Outcomes as the Basis for Designing Courses

5 things to consider when designing courses

- 1. What do you want the student to be able to do? (Outcome)
- 2. What does the student need to know in order to do this well? (Curriculum)
- 3. What activity will facilitate the learning? (Pedagogy)
- 4. How will the student demonstrate the learning? (Assessment)
- 5. How will I know the student has done this well? (Criteria)

References

- Association for College & Research Libraries (2005). Writing Learning Outcomes Best Practices. Presented at ACRL's Information Literacy Immersion Summer 2005. Retrieved from: <u>http://www.powershow.com/view/3b8b0a-MDFiY/Writing_Learning_Outcomes_powerpoint_ppt_presentation</u>
- Higher learning Commission (October, 2016). Writing Learning Outcomes. Assessing General Education. Presented at the Assessing General Education workshop, Oakbrook, IL.
- Wilson, L.O. (n.d) Three Domains of Learning Cognitive, Affective, Psychomotor. Retrieved from: https://thesecondprinciple.com/instructional-design/threedomainsoflearning/