

	Exceeds Requirements 10 - 12	Meets Requirements 7-9	Partially Meets Requirements 4-6	Does Not Meet Requirements 1-3	Score
<p>Learning Outcomes When students successfully complete the program, what should they know? What should they be able to do? What should they value?</p>	<p>X All outcomes clearly stated; X Compatible with IU South Bend campus goals and mission statements; o Measurable; o An appropriate range of measures; X Cover key/focused components of learning; o Reflect multiple levels of learning, primarily higher levels of learning (e.g. Bloom's Taxonomy: synthesis, application, analysis.)</p>	<p>o Most are clearly stated; o Most are compatible with IU South Bend campus goals and mission statements o Most are measurable; X An adequate range of measures; o Most cover key/focused components of learning; o Reflect multiple levels of learning, including higher levels of learning.</p>	<p>o Some are clearly stated; o Some are compatible with IU South Bend campus goals and mission statements X Some are measurable; o Too many or too few in number o Some cover key/focused components of learning; X Some reflect multiple levels of learning, and some may reflect higher levels of learning</p>	<p>o Not clearly stated; o Not compatible with IU South Bend campus goals and mission statements o Inappropriate number to reflect required student learning o Not measurable; o Do not cover key/focused components of learning; o Generally reflect basic knowledge.</p>	11
<p>Tools and Processes Direct Measures – directly evaluate student work. Examples of direct measure include exams, papers, projects, and computer programs, interactions with a client or musical performances. Indirect Measures – indirectly evaluate student learning and include asking students and alumni how will they thought they learned, tracking their graduate school or job placement rates, and so on.¹</p>	<p>X Appropriate number of observations; o All measure mastery of student learning using multiple methods; o Include a wide range of student work samples; o Tells you what needs to change and where in the curriculum it must be changed.</p>	<p>o Adequate number of observations; X Measure student learning; X Include student work samples; X Measures how closely target is achieved and guides curriculum changes</p>	<p>o Some observations; o Some measure student learning; o Includes few student work samples; o Measures how closely target is achieved but may not suggest specific actions for improvement.</p>	<p>o Few or no observations; o No appropriate methods to measure desired student learning; o No student work samples; o Does not measure target achievement, does not make necessary curricular changes clear.</p>	11
<p>Benchmarks/Performance Targets Level of performance students should achieve for selected measures.</p>	<p>X Well defined and appropriate levels of student learning are identified; X Measures how closely target is achieved</p>	<p>o Defined and adequate levels of student learning are identified;</p>	<p>o Loosely defined or insufficient levels of student learning are identified;</p>	<p>o No benchmarks or targets for student learning are identified;</p>	12
<p>Results and Analysis Information is gathered, summarized and provided to faculty for review, discussion and analysis</p>	<p>o Clearly developed and well-conceived analysis; o Clear findings are reported on all methods X Faculty and other relevant stakeholders review and discuss all data</p>	<p>X Analyses are provided; o Findings are reported on all methods; o Faculty review and discuss all data.</p>	<p>o Some analyses are provided; X Findings are reported on most methods; o Limited review and discussion.</p>	<p>o No analysis; o Insufficient findings or number of methods used; o Limited or no review and discussion.</p>	10
<p>Actions How do faculty use assessment information to modify and improve their program?</p>	<p>X A thorough plan is developed with broad-based faculty participation to improve curriculum, assessment planning, and/or student learning outcomes; o Actions provide thorough evidence that findings have influenced curricular and co-curricular decision making</p>	<p>o A plan to improve is developed with faculty participation; X Actions provide evidence that findings have influenced curricular and co-curricular decision making</p>	<p>o A plan is with partial faculty participation is developed; o Unclear connections between findings and curricular and co-curricular decision making.</p>	<p>o No plan has been developed; o No evidence-based decision making is discernible.</p>	10

1. Walvoord, Barbara (2004). Assessment Clear and Simple. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

General Comments

- The dental program fully understands assessment and its purpose and consistently thinks through the process at every level.
- In light of the greater accountability being required of educational institutions, the assessment committee is committed to having documentation of the student learning taking place in our academic departments. We are convinced that students are receiving an excellent education from our colleagues. We also know that our university will be required to provide evidence supporting this claim to our accrediting commission and state funding bodies. Assessment is a crucial, and increasingly necessary, component of the educational process. The committee appreciates the excellent work the program is doing in this regard.

	Comments
<p>Learning Outcomes When students successfully complete the program, what should they know? What should they be able to do? What should they value?</p>	Goals are well stated, reasonable, and reflect accreditation needs; most are measurable, although objectives 6-9 depend on indirect measures such as surveys.
<p>Tools and Processes Direct Measures – directly evaluate student work. Examples of direct measure include exams, papers, projects, and computer programs, interactions with a client or musical performances. Indirect Measures – indirectly evaluate student learning and include asking students and alumni how will they thought they learned, tracking their graduate school or job placement rates, and so on.¹</p>	<p>Methods of measurement include standardized examinations, re-accreditations, various surveys, direct performance assessments, specific grade accomplishments within certain courses, and portfolio evaluation. All but the surveys are direct. Surveys as presently given are of little use as measures as they depend on voluntary participation. I would have liked some amplification as how the portfolios are evaluated (by whom; whether criteria have been established, etc.)</p> <p>-Discussed with the committee possibilities for increasing the response rate on employer and patient satisfaction surveys</p> <p>-Commendable work in addressing the difficulties with chart audits, team assessments and using the curriculum map to ensure that all educational objectives are covered.</p>
<p>Benchmarks/Performance Targets Level of performance students should achieve for selected measures.</p>	There several benchmarks using national standardized examinations, several benchmarks within certain classes.
<p>Results and Analysis Information is gathered, summarized and provided to faculty for review, discussion and analysis</p>	There are several examples within the report of how information gained from their measures were used to discern needs for change within the program. Faculty and outside boards are involved in the process; an attempt has been made to involve alumni as well.
<p>Actions How do faculty use assessment information to modify and improve their program?</p>	The report cites several appropriate actions were based on these analyses. All faculty are said to be involved.