### Evaluating Achievement of Program-Level Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer the question…</th>
<th>By doing the following…</th>
<th>Keeping in mind…</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. What will you evaluate? | Select specific assignments that students have completed in your courses in your major to evaluate achievement of learning goals. Examples of such assignments include term papers, case studies, presentations, performances, capstone-like experiences, lab experiments, theses, community projects, portfolios, research reports, exam questions, problem sets, or essays that you typically assign in your courses. | • Evaluate program-level goals and learning, not individual courses or individual students.  
• Select specific assignments or aspects of assignments from multiple courses, or consider looking at a single culminating assignment that captures learning for multiple goals.  
• Evaluate a representative sample of students, not every single student completing the assignment.  
• Remember that grades are used to evaluate student performance in a course, while program-level evaluation looks at broad samples of student work across your curriculum to determine overall student mastery of learning goals. |
| 2. How will the process operate? | Implement your evaluation procedure at the end of each semester or at another time that works for your program. Consider using a bSpace project site to archive samples by semester, program-level goals, or another organizing structure that works for your program and discipline. | • Establish simple guidelines for determining sample size and for the collection and archiving of samples.  
• Keep in mind that the sampling and evaluation of program-level goals is intended to give you a broad view of how your program is doing.  
• Establish a process that will allow those who are performing the evaluation to identify common evidence of student work that meets or misses your program-level goals. |
| 3. What will you do with the results of your evaluation? | Use the cycle of evaluation to refine goals, find the connections between your goals and core curriculum, collect and evaluate student work, and examine the results to determine if you need to make adjustments in your curriculum. Use your existing curriculum committee, create an evaluation subcommittee of your curriculum committee, or establish an evaluation group to review samples of student work. | • Use your efforts to address questions related to undergraduate education in the Academic Program Review process.  
• Use the results of your evaluation procedure as a source of evidence about your program that can be used for marketing and fund raising efforts, and for external accreditation.  
• Experiment with the process and make changes when needed to find a simple, straightforward procedure that works for your program/discipline. |