Examples of Direct and Indirect Evidence of Student Learning

	Direct Evidence- Direct evidence of student	Indirect Evidence - Indirect evidence provides signs that
	learning is <u>Tangible, Visible, and Self-Explanatory</u>	students are probably learning, but the evidence of exactly
	evidence of what students have and haven't learned.	what they are learning is <i>less clear and less convincing.</i>
Course	 Written work, artistic performances and products, and presentations, scored with a rubric (a criterion-based rating scale) Observations of field work, internship performance, service learning, or clinical experiences Student portfolios Scores on locally designed multiple-choice and essay tests/quizzes, accompanied by test blueprints describing what the tests assess Score gains, "value-added" Observations of student behaviors, such as group discussions, undertaken systematically and with notes recorded systematically Summaries and assessment of electronic class discussion threads Classroom response systems ("clickers") Feedback from computer-simulated tasks 	 Questions on end-of-course evaluation forms that ask about the course rather than the instructor Percent of class time spent in active learning Number of student hours spent on service learning Number of student hours spent on homework Number of student hours spent at intellectual or cultural activities related to the course Course grades and grade distributions Assignment grades, if not accompanied by a rubric or scoring criteria
Program	 Capstone projects, senior theses, exhibits, or performances scored using a rubric Pass rates or scores on licensure, certification, or subject area tests that assess key learning outcomes Student publications and conference presentations Employer and internship supervisor ratings of students' performance Student reflections on their values, attitudes, and beliefs, if developing those are intended outcomes of the program 	 Registration or course enrollment information Student participation rates in faculty research, publications, and conference presentations Quality and reputation of graduate programs into which alumni are accepted Admission rates into graduate programs Job placement rates and starting salaries Alumni perceptions of career responsibilities and satisfaction Student, alumni, and employer satisfaction with learning collected through surveys, exit interviews, or focus groups Student ratings of their knowledge, skills, and reflections on what they have learned over the course of their program Honors, awards and scholarships earned by students and alumni
Institutional	 Performance on tests of writing, critical thinking, or general knowledge Rubric 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 a program) 	 and alumni Locally-developed, commercial, or national surveys of student perceptions of 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.

Suskie, L. (2009) Assessing student learning: a common sense guide (2nd ed.). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.