meet the outcomes

Redesign the course

Remove from offerings

Important! Some measures can be either

direct or indirect depending on how they tie to the outcomes. For example, observations, internships, and employee feedback can be

direct measures if they speak clearly to the

outcomes. If they describe student work in

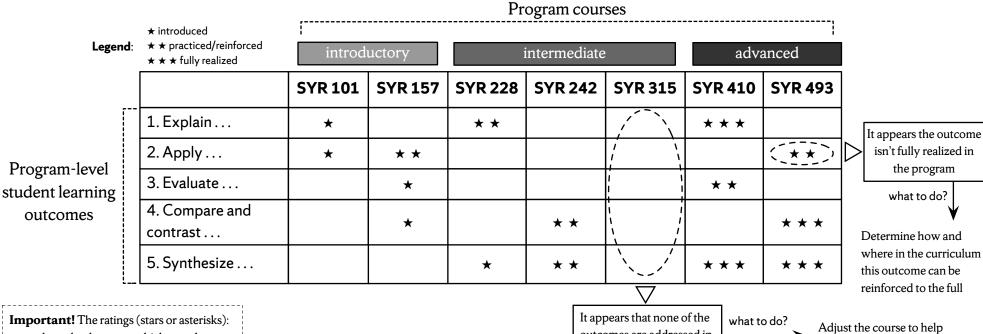
general terms, they are indirect measures.

Why mapping the curriculum?

- ☑ show relationship between the academic program's student learning outcomes and curriculum
- ☐ demonstrate progression of student learning in the academic program
- ☑ identify gaps in the curriculum
- ☑ promote discussion among the faculty
- ☑ communicate expectations to students
- ☐ enhance the academic program's assessment and action plan

Prerequisites to curriculum mapping

- □ student learning outcomes for the program
- ☐ list of academic courses and other learning experiences (e.g., internships, externships, symposia, special seminars, etc.)
- □ curriculum map template



Important! The ratings (stars or asterisks):

- · show the degree to which a student learning outcome is addressed in the courses that make up the academic program
- indicate where faculty may use students' own work (a direct measure) in a given course as evidence of the outcome's achievement or development

MEASURES DIRECT INDIRECT can be listed on the curriculum map under the ratings are not required to be listed on the curriculum map exams, final papers, presentations, portfolios, course grades, job placements, surveys, exit group projects, certifications, licensure exams, interviews, focus groups, supervisor ratings, employee feedback, etc. field experiences, internships, etc.

outcomes are addressed in

this course