

MACOMB COMMUNITY COLLEGE COMMON DEGREE OUTCOMES

COMMUNICATION

Common Degree Outcome:
The graduate can communicate effectively for the intended purpose and audience.
Definition:
Clear communication imparts messages to others, constructs knowledge, fosters understanding, and/or influences opinion. The ability to communicate can be demonstrated in many ways, including through essays, reports, poems, narratives, dialogues, presentations, formal and informal speaking, and a variety of other methods.
Performance Indicators:
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Content Development<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop a clear central message or purpose2) Organization<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use a logical sequence to organize ideas and supporting materials3) Grammar & Mechanics<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create a message in which errors do not interfere with the meaning4) Delivery<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use appropriate format or medium to convey central message or purpose5) Technology<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Digitally create documents, charts, graphs, schematics, images, video, audio, etc., that correctly represent data or express an idea or message

CRITICAL THINKING

Common Degree Outcome:
The graduate can make informed decisions after analyzing information or evidence related to the issue.
Definition:
Critical thinking is a habit of mind characterized by the comprehensive exploration and reflection of issues, ideas, artifacts, and events before accepting or formulating an opinion or conclusion.
Performance Indicators:
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Analysis<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Analyze key elements of the problem, task, question, or issue2) Exploration<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examine multiple perspectives or bias related to the problem, task, question, or issue3) Evidence<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Include relevant information to support decision making4) Application<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply a method or approach relevant to the task or problem5) Conclusion<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop a logical conclusion or solution to the problem, task, question, or issue

GLOBAL LITERACY

Common Degree Outcome:

The graduate can analyze human behavior or experiences through cultural, social, political, or economic perspectives.

Definition:

Global literacy provides opportunities to learn about human expression and experiences of other cultures. Global Literacy is the ability to analyze and evaluate local and global issues, building an awareness of different values, belief systems, and behaviors.

Performance Indicators:

- 1) Cultural Knowledge
 - Examine systems, events, or artifacts from a cultural, social, political, or economic perspective
- 2) Environmental Influences
 - Identify how the physical environment shapes culture and subculture
- 3) Self-Awareness
 - Explain the impact of personal culture and experience on one's worldview and behavior, including stereotypes, assumptions, biases, and prejudices
- 4) Global Awareness
 - Analyze the impact of current or historical events, perspectives, or cultures on world societies, human interaction and expression, and the natural environment
- 5) Cultural Expression
 - Generate an idea or artifact that expresses the human condition and one's relationship with the world

INFORMATION LITERACY

Common Degree Outcome:

The graduate can responsibly use information gathered from a variety of formats in order to complete a task.

Definition:

The ability to know when there is a need for information, to be able to identify, locate, evaluate, and effectively and responsibly use and share that information for the problem at hand.

Performance Indicators:

- 1) Topic
 - Articulate topic or focus of task
- 2) Sources
 - Incorporate information resources
- 3) Information
 - Use information effectively to accomplish a specific purpose
- 4) Ethics
 - Produce a work without plagiarism or falsification of information by citing sources and using citation, quotation, summary, or paraphrase to give credit for the ideas of others
- 5) Technology
 - Digitally create documents, charts, graphs, schematics, images, video, audio, etc., that correctly represent data or express an idea or message

QUANTITATIVE REASONING

Common Degree Outcome:

The graduate can apply quantitative methods or evidence to solve problems or make judgments.

Definition:

Quantitative Reasoning is the ability to interpret numerical, mathematical, or statistical information. Individuals possess the ability to apply the appropriate methods to reason and solve quantitative problems from a wide array of authentic contexts and everyday life situations. They can draw inferences and make judgments supported by quantitative evidence and they can clearly communicate those arguments in a variety of formats (using words, tables, graphs, mathematical equations, etc., as appropriate).

Performance Indicators:

- 1) Calculation
 - Perform mathematical calculations to solve a problem, complete a task, or make judgments.
- 2) Representation
 - Present data in mathematical forms (e.g., equations, graphs, diagrams, tables)
- 3) Interpretation
 - Explain data presented in mathematical forms (e.g., equations, graphs, diagrams, tables)
- 4) Application
 - Provide an appropriate solution, model, or hypothesis to solve a problem or complete a task
- 5) Analysis
 - Make judgments or draw appropriate conclusions based on quantitative analysis

SCIENTIFIC LITERACY

Common Degree Outcome:

The graduate can produce or interpret scientific information presented in a variety of formats.

Definition:

Scientific literacy implies that a person can analyze evidence and formulate conclusions that are scientifically and technologically informed. Scientific literacy provides individuals with fundamental principles, concepts, and knowledge of the sciences, and allows them to practice methods of scientific inquiry.

Performance Indicators:

- 1) Scientific Knowledge
 - Explain scientific concepts or conclusions
- 2) Process
 - Collect information related to scientific questions, observations, or phenomena
- 3) Interpretation
 - Formulate conclusions or solve problems based on experiment results or data collection
- 4) Analysis
 - Explain scientific discoveries including conclusions, bias, or ethical implications
- 5) Technology
 - Utilize technology to support scientific inquiry, processes, procedures, or techniques