Abstract: Learning outcomes assessment has been ascendant throughout education, with the exception of the Doctoral level. An assessment procedure for the Doctoral studies is proposed that includes a number of criteria and a detailed rubric for the evaluation of doctoral dissertation defense. The rubric was pilot-tested with two engineering Ph.D. defenses.

Introduction:

Learning outcomes assessment has become a standard part of higher education. Inspired by quality control approaches used in industry, it began to be required in education by specialized accreditation agencies such as ABET, Inc.¹ and The Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB)². More recently, similar requirements have been adopted by regional accreditation agencies, such as the Middle States Commission on Higher Education³ has promulgated a requirement that all offerings, including graduate programs, have “program goals that are stated in terms of student learning outcomes.” Graduate programs are not required by Middle States to be assessed as strictly as undergraduate programs. Nevertheless, they should have “periodic evaluation of the effectiveness (of its educational offerings) … and utilization of evaluation results as a basis for improving its student development program and for enabling students to understand their own educational progress.”

Little information could be found on assessment of the doctoral education. Some studies focused on assessing the work of the thesis committees⁴. One researcher identified a major disconnect between the expectations of the thesis committee and that of the Ph.D. candidate as a major problem⁵. Holbrook⁶ reported: “there has been scant attention paid to PhD outcomes, particularly the examination of the thesis, the qualities of the research undertaken by PhD students and the effectiveness, usefulness and application of the research training received across disciplines.”

The procedure described in this work has the following objectives: Collect information on the quality of doctoral work done in the institution in order to improve that quality; focus the attention of doctoral thesis advisors and committees as well as the doctoral candidate on the criteria for a quality thesis.

Existing Criteria for a Doctoral Dissertation

A thesis by definition is a manuscript that embodies original work. In this context, what are the characteristics that an excellent Doctoral thesis should have? As an example, The University of New Brunswick⁷ uses the following:

*The criteria for satisfying the dissertation requirement of our PhD program are the submission of a dissertation which (1) must demonstrate the candidate’s competence to undertake and complete independent research or creative work that (2) is original and/or unique in nature, and (3) the
completed work must contribute significantly to knowledge in the candidate’s field of study. The contribution must be of sufficient merit to suggest publication in an appropriate scholarly journal or other form. The dissertation must show that the candidate is fully aware of the pertinent published material and the dissertation must be written in a satisfactory literary style, free from typographical and other mechanical errors.

No criteria are given for the oral presentation except as follows:

“The purpose of the oral examination is to examine both the content of the dissertation and the candidate’s ability to defend it. “

Holbrook\textsuperscript{6} quotes Kouptsov\textsuperscript{7} for Ph.D. criteria obtained by a survey of European academics as follows:

Belarus: '…Must reflect research on a disciplinary or interdisciplinary, theoretical, or applied problem, the results of which will constitute an original contribution to knowledge in the discipline or disciplines concerned. Doctoral research must demonstrate the ability of the candidate to identify a new intellectual problem, to apply research methods and techniques competently and to achieve tangible results and convincing conclusions independently.'

Bulgaria: '…Should be a scholarly work which makes a contribution to knowledge in the given field and reveals the aptitudes of the candidate for independent research'

Czech Republic: '…Must be a scholarly work based upon original research. It should make a contribution to a field of knowledge. It must also demonstrate the abilities of the student to solve a scientific problem. In any case, it must contain new information, irrespective of how it was acquired - in laboratory through experiments, by generalisation of practical experience through measurement, by study of archival materials, or theoretically. This new information should contribute to the development of knowledge as well as to practices, and should be statistically or otherwise objectively documented. The new information should also be compared to the state of knowledge at the input, i.e. the period during which work on the dissertation was begun. It is recommended that the results of the dissertation be at least partly published or otherwise publicised (e.g. at conferences), so that the dissertation can be supported by the scientific and research community, not only by the opinions of the opponents.

Denmark: '…capacity to carry out a scientific project involving independent use of the scientific method of the subject thereby furthering research at a level corresponding to the international standard of the PhD within the subject area.'

The Netherlands: '…The dissertation must report on original research and present scientific results. It should make an original contribution to knowledge in the field and testify to the candidate's mastery of the methodology'
Portugal: '...The thesis is expected to be a scholarly work which contributes to the relevant field of knowledge. It must be a piece of original research which indicates the author's knowledge of research methodology.'

USA: ...demonstrates the candidate's ability to address a major intellectual problem and arrive at a successful conclusion independently, and at a high level of professional competence...its results constitute an original contribution to knowledge in the field'.

The characteristics that are common to most of these are (1) a high level of scholarship, (2) originality, and (3) significant contribution to the field of research.

Regardless of the criteria suggested, their application begs the question of how these criteria are to be judged. This is the purpose of a rubric, which is defined by Wikipedia as “A rubric is a scoring tool for subjective assessments”9. Wikipedia goes on with

*It is a set of criteria and standards linked to learning objectives that is used to assess a student's performance on papers, projects, essays, and other assignments. Rubrics allow for standardised evaluation according to specified criteria, making grading simpler and more transparent. The rubric is an attempt to delineate consistent assessment criteria. It allows teachers and students alike to assess criteria which are complex and subjective and also provide ground for self-evaluation, reflection and peer review. It is aimed at accurate and fair assessment, fostering understanding and indicating the way to proceed with subsequent learning/teaching.*

Thus a rubric can be a guide both for the thesis committee as well as for the Ph.D. candidate.

**Proposed assessment procedure and criteria:**

Two metrics are proposed for assessing the Doctoral work at Stevens Institute of Technology:

1. The percentage of graduates with doctoral degrees who have at least a peer-reviewed journal article of their thesis published within two years of graduation. Impact factors of the journals should be reported.

2. Criteria for evaluation of the thesis by the Thesis Committee, with a rubric.

The first of these amounts to an external evaluation or benchmarking of the thesis. The goal is for 100% of theses to be published in peer-reviewed journal articles. However, this ideal is often not met. The degree to which it is met will be an index of the quality of the program.

Some Ph.D. programs now attempt to require candidates to publish their work before defending the thesis. However, often this is not practical. Furthermore, it puts the responsibility for awarding of the degree on anonymous reviewers, removing it from the institution. A more realistic requirement would be that papers, in a form approved by the thesis advisor, should be submitted to a peer-review journal prior to the thesis defense and awarding of the degree.
The proposed metric is summative, that is, it is an after-the-fact measurement of performance, and thus is used to improve the program, not the individual thesis.

For the second metric, we have identified a more detailed set of criteria than those described above. The criteria we propose for the thesis and for the oral defense include:

- The work is original and novel; that is, it uses methods or produces results which are not generally anticipated, or which may not be obvious to others in the field.

  Originality should be judged relative to existing work in the same field.

- The work advances the state of the art in the relevant field.

  The work should push the boundaries of the field either in a new direction or further along the lines of previous work.

- The state of the art is well-described in the literature survey.

  The candidate should show through the literature survey that he/she has mastered the literature on the subject, understands the theory and methodology, and is able to critically evaluate the work that has gone before.

- The work has academic or practical utility.

  In other words, the results of the thesis could be used by others to do useful things that are difficult or impossible without the result, including the production of further advances in the state of the art.

  *Academic utility* is defined to mean that the work is likely to be used for further advances in the development of the field, such as experimental results that suggest the need for new theory, or theoretical results that suggest the need for new data. In other words, the result of this work could be to stimulate further research by others.

  *Practical utility* means that the work has the potential to be used for the sake of the results themselves, such as the ability to make useful predictions or to design a new process or product.

Other characteristics of Ph.D. work which may be unique to science and engineering (as opposed to, say, humanities theses) are:

- The work uses advanced techniques, or techniques which are new to the field.

  Utilization of new techniques can provide new insights not previously accessible.

- The work has elements of both theory and experiment.
Theoretical results may be used to suggest experimental design, or the theory itself may be a major outcome of the work.

Experiment may be used to validate new or existing theory, or to probe natural behaviors to suggest the need for new theory or understanding.

In addition, the mission of Stevens Institute has led us to define several additional criteria, which are:

- The work has considered the potential to result in marketable new technology.

When relevant, intellectual property (IP) issues should be addressed in the thesis, and the potential identified.

This criterion arises from Stevens long tradition of enterprise and innovation that started with the Stevens founding family, which has been incorporated into its mission. Stevens has pioneered the concept of Technogenesis as the educational frontier, where faculty, students and industry jointly nurture research concepts to commercialization and back to the classroom. It is more than technology transfer, it is part of the Stevens educational experience and creates a climate of innovation and enterprise across the campus.

- The Ph.D. candidate demonstrates the ability to communicate at a high level, both written and orally.

The written thesis presents technical information with adequate detail and clarity, the Ph.D. candidate orally presents the information with clarity, and demonstrates the ability to “think on his/her feet” and respond to verbal inquiries clearly, succinctly and accurately.

As stated above, objective implementation of the criteria calls for a rubric. Such a rubric is shown in Table 1. This Table should be made available to the Ph.D. candidate as early as possible, so that the candidate can use it for self-evaluation during the time the research is being conducted. The results from the assessment rubric, however, should be aggregated at various academic levels from the program to the institute as part of the long-range assessment and evaluation and, ultimately, improvement of its Ph.D. programs offerings. In addition, committee members should provide written comments on any issues noted in the rubric that most need improvement.

The Table is also used by the thesis defense committee when they are reviewing the completed thesis and during the oral defense. The results of their ratings can be used by the committee in its discussions. However, there is no a priori minimum rating required for passing the oral defense. That is a judgment of the committee. During the development of this rubric, one faculty reviewer suggested that no one should be awarded a Ph.D. unless they scored at least a 3 in each category. Another said “…I don’t think a thesis committee would ever allow a PhD student to graduate if they did not achieve at least all 4s in the present rubric. It is the committee’s responsibility to
Table 1. Stevens Institute Engineering PhD Thesis and Defense Assessment Rubric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRITERIA</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Originality and novelty</td>
<td>The work completely lacks originality</td>
<td>Repeats work of others with only minor changes</td>
<td>Work has not been done before, but is an obvious extension of previous work</td>
<td>Work incrementally improves on previous approaches</td>
<td>Work is cleverly designed and/or represents a significantly new direction or approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances the State of the Art</td>
<td>No advance is evident</td>
<td>Results are obvious or easily anticipated</td>
<td>Incrementally advanced the knowledge or methodology in the field</td>
<td>Results can be expected to have a modest impact</td>
<td>Produced a significant result that is likely to have a major impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature survey</td>
<td>Lacking</td>
<td>Cursory</td>
<td>Extensive but either not complete or not critical</td>
<td>Complete and concise, but not adequately critical</td>
<td>Comprehensive and critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possesses Practical and/or Academic Utility (Potential Impact)</td>
<td>Work is unlikely to be useful to others</td>
<td>Work has a low likelihood to be used by others</td>
<td>Work has some likelihood to be used by others</td>
<td>Work is reasonably likely to be used by others</td>
<td>Work has strong potential for use by others either in applications or in further research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uses new or advanced techniques</td>
<td>Uses only primitive methods</td>
<td>Uses only simple and long-established methods and techniques</td>
<td>Uses standard methods commonly known in the field</td>
<td>Uses the most advanced established methods</td>
<td>Uses leading-edge methods not applied before in this field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has elements of theory</td>
<td>Does not involve any theoretical development or predictions</td>
<td>Incorporates standard theory in the field</td>
<td>Incrementally advances theory currently used in the field</td>
<td>Significantly extends existing theory in the field</td>
<td>Involves theory that represents a break with the state-of-the-art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has elements of experiment</td>
<td>There is no data collection or usage</td>
<td>Few data are collected or relies on data from others</td>
<td>Data collection is a minor part of this work</td>
<td>Data collection is a major part of this work</td>
<td>Employs sophisticated and novel experimental methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technogenesis Potential for Intellectual Property (IP)</td>
<td>No IP issues recognized or addressed</td>
<td>Some recognition of IP issues</td>
<td>IP issues considered but there is limited IP potential</td>
<td>Significant consideration of IP issues and demonstrated IP potential</td>
<td>Well defined IP context and strong IP potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Written presentation (Thesis)</td>
<td>Missing significant details or very difficult to read</td>
<td>Disorganized or lacking in some details</td>
<td>All details are present, but requires some effort by reader</td>
<td>All details are present, organization is adequate</td>
<td>Comprehensive, elegantly and clearly written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral presentation (Defense)</td>
<td>Poor quality visuals or inarticulate presentation</td>
<td>Some visuals need improvement or presentation is not confident</td>
<td>All visuals adequate and presentation is confident</td>
<td>Significant effort evident in visuals, and presentation is confident</td>
<td>High production quality and articulate presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsiveness to questioning</td>
<td>“Freezes up” or generally unable to adequately handle questioning</td>
<td>Often isn’t able to respond to questions, or requires prompting</td>
<td>Makes satisfactory responses on his/her own to most questions</td>
<td>Clearly understands the issues raised and always makes satisfactory responses</td>
<td>Articulate and thorough, demonstrates complete mastery of the topic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
insure that the research is unique and will have an impact on the field so I am not so sure we need all of the ratings.” In this work we assess these claims in a pilot test to determine how actual doctoral defense committees rate the theses and oral defenses that they evaluate.

**Pilot test of proposed rubric:**

Two recently completed Doctoral Dissertations were considered for preliminary benchmarking of the proposed rubric. These were selected based on their schedule and content. Thesis 1 [T-1] is a naval architecture study. Thesis 2 [T-2] is an ocean engineering study. It should be noted that the thesis work was performed in a program leading to the Doctor of Philosophy degree that was designed to develop the student's capability to perform research or high-level engineering design. Admission to the program was made through the departmental graduate admissions committee, based on review of the applicant's scholastic record. A master’s degree in which the applicants have demonstrated academic performance to reflect their capability to pursue advanced studies and perform independent research is required for admission to the doctoral program.

At Stevens, sixty credits of graduate work in an approved program of study beyond the masters degree are required for completion of the doctoral program. Of the 60 credits, 15 to 30 credit hours of course work, as well as 30 to 45 credit hours of dissertation work, are required. Within two years from the time of admission, a student must take a qualifying examination that tests his/her ability to critically analyze the research literature. Upon satisfactory performance in the qualifying examination, and completion of the required course work, the student must take an oral preliminary examination. This examination is primarily intended to evaluate the student's aptitude for advanced research and examine his/her understanding of the subjects associated specifically with the dissertation topics. Upon satisfactory completion of the preliminary examination and all course work, a student will become a doctoral candidate and start his/her dissertation research. Doctoral research work must be based on an original investigation and the results must make a significant, state-of-the-art contribution to the field, and must be worthy of publication in current professional literature. At the completion of the research, a student must defend his/her thesis in a public presentation.

The following are some of the common features of both theses.

1) The doctoral thesis dissertation was successfully defended and considered to be acceptable by the committee.
2) The thesis committee included one external member from Stevens who was a full-time regular (tenure track) faculty from another academic program whose research interest was closely aligned with the thesis topic.
3) The thesis committee included one full-time regular (tenure track) faculty from another Institution, whose research interest was closely aligned with the thesis topic and who also assisted the thesis advisor in providing advising and guidance to a portion of the research.
4) Manuscripts involving a part of the thesis research has been submitted for publication in peer reviewed journals with relatively high impact factors in their field and found acceptable for publication (subject to satisfactory address of the reviewers’ comments and suggestions).
5) The thesis committee had no prior knowledge of the rubric-based evaluation approach for the assessment of doctoral dissertation.
In addition to the content and approach between the two theses, there were also certain dissimilarities between the development and presentation techniques involved. The following summary based on the construction of the rubric is used to highlight these dissimilarities.

1) **Originality and novelty**: T-1 was considered by most of the committee to be “Work incrementally improves on previous approaches”, while T-2 was rated as “Work is cleverly designed and/or represents a significantly new direction or approach”. A major reason being that there were several similar studies that T-1 was built upon; while T-2 involved a heretofore novel data acquisition system and real-time data analysis.

2) **Advances the State of the Art**: T-1 was considered to be “Incrementally advanced the knowledge or methodology in the field” while T-2 was rated as “Results can be expected to have a modest impact” to “Produced a significant result that is likely to have a major impact”. This difference was due to the level of sophisticated data acquisition and statistical analysis used in T-2 in comparison to a more mundane approach, data reduction and analysis employed in T-1.

3) **Literature survey**: Both T-1 and T-2 were rated as “Extensive but either not complete or not critical” or “Complete and concise, but not adequately critical.”

4) **Possesses Practical and/or Academic Utility (Potential Impact)**: T-1 was considered to be “Work has some likelihood to be used by others” to “Work is reasonably likely to be used by others” while T-2 was rated as “Work is reasonably likely to be used by others” to “Work has strong potential for use by others either in applications or in further research”. This difference was again based on the novel data collection and analysis used in T-2.

5) **Uses new or advanced techniques**: T-1 was rated by all as “Uses standard methods commonly known in the field” while T-2 was rated as “Uses the most advanced established methods” to “Uses leading-edge methods not applied before in this field” due to the novel system and relatively sophisticated real-time data analysis.

6) **Has elements of theory**: T-1 was rated as “Incorporates standard theory in the field” while T-2 was rated to be “Significantly extends existing theory in the field”. This was based on the extensive use enhancements to the computational approach that is used by the practitioners of the art.

7) **Has elements of experiment**: T-1 was rated as “Data collection is a major part of this work” while T-2 was rated to be “Data collection is a major part of this work” to be “Employs sophisticated and novel experimental methods”

The results were quite encouraging from the point of validating the concepts behind the rubric:

1) The members of the doctoral committees did not rank all items in the rubric with a 3 or 4; thus validating the objectivity of its construction.

2) The doctoral thesis advisors for both did not uniformly award a 3 or 4 for all items; another validation measure for the construction of the rubric.

3) Although the Technogenesis segment of the rubric were not included in the version used by the two committees, both theses were ranked at 2 to 3 from the point of IP development.

4) Similarly, the rubric on the communications involving “written” “oral” and “responsiveness” was not used by all members of the committee. However, based on the authors perspective, T-1 is to be rated as 2 while T-2 can be easily rated as 3.
Summary

As can be seen, the topic of the thesis and the tools available for the investigators had a major impact on the outcome and the rubric ratings. Thus, the role of the advisor, the resources available and the techniques and tools that are considered to be the “state of the art” will contribute to the outcomes assessment within the context of this rubric construction.

From a long term point of view, it is quite possible that T-1 may have as much impact as T-2 once the novelty of the data acquisition and the methodology becomes standardized. It is even possible that T-1 will have a long term impact on the design of marine-craft, while the approach and the methodology used in T-2 may be eclipsed by enhancements to the state-of-the-art even in near term. The doctoral degree is not considered a terminal degree; rather it is the starting point for academic and scholarly research, in which the sustained contributions and the scholarship of the doctoral degree recipients play a crucial role. Lacking a crystal ball, the academic vision and foresight of the thesis advisor is also seen to play an important role in the long term impact of the thesis.

From the authors’ perspective, the use of a rubric is to be considered essential for evaluating the outcomes of all doctoral theses. The authors plan to use the rubric for a variety of additional doctoral theses to validate and refine the approach.

References:

[2] Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB) http://www.aacsb.edu/about/
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