

Agroindustrial Engineering Student Achievement

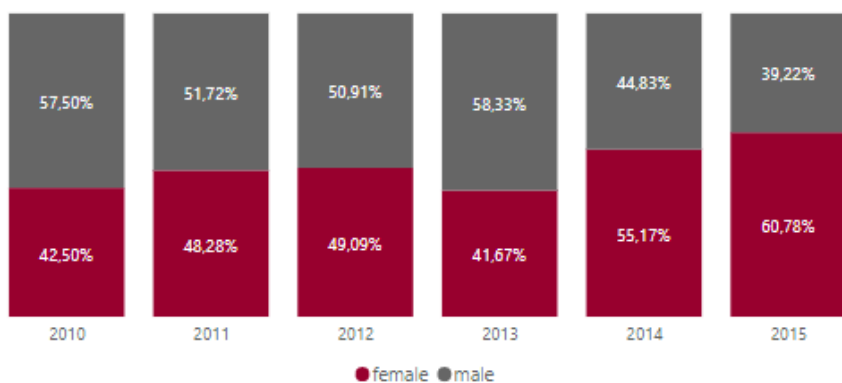
Degree Profile for the Agroindustrial Engineering program

The UDLA Agroindustrial Engineer is a competent and enterprising professional with a global/international vision and a broad knowledge base to manage agro-productive chains on the basis of technical and economic analyses. He/she searches through all processes that develop excellence, innovation, and social commitment.

The UDLA Agroindustrial Engineer applies, evaluates, selects, and improves the production processes of raw materials and inputs of agricultural origin; efficiently manages the transformation of raw materials to obtain safe and quality-finished products; and takes advantage of the co-products and by-products of industrial processes. He/she also generates and adapts new technologies to innovate food products, with adequate guidelines for sanitary control, innocuousness, and conservation of the environment; designs, implements, and operates agroindustrial and food production plants with security systems under the legal framework and current regulations; and manages and leads agro-industrial projects with scientific rigor in research applied to product development.

It is expected that through his/her research, the UDLA Agroindustrial Engineer will be able to create, improve, and enrich his/her knowledge; to work according to professional ethics; and to generate results that are critical, creative, enterprising, innovative, and capable of solving complex problems within the agro-productive sphere.

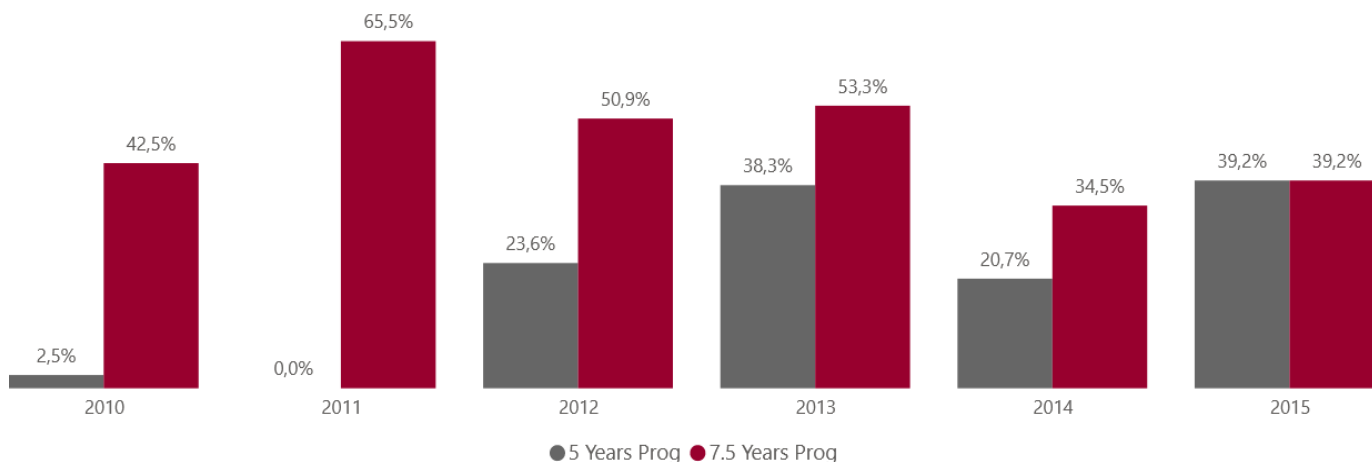
GRADUATION BY GENDER



Retention and graduation rates are calculated through the 2019- 2020 academic year, based on new, first-time students entering in the fall semester, regardless of whether they enroll in the daytime or evening version of their program (if available). These rates do not consider incoming transfer students.

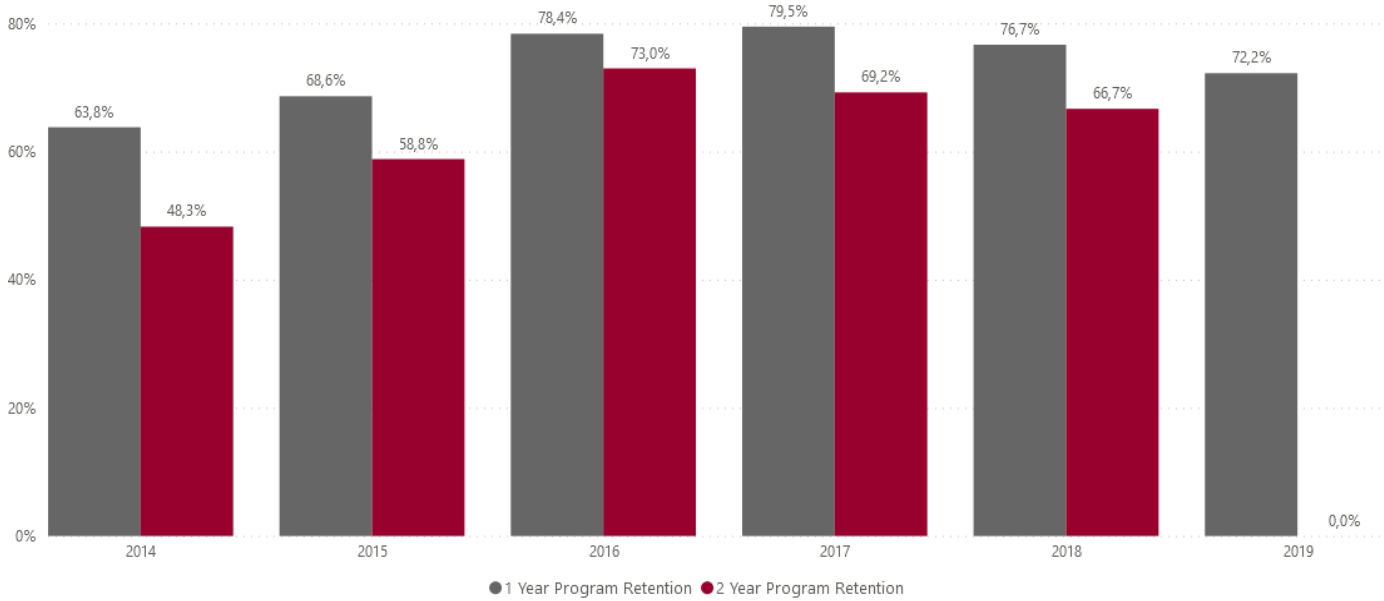
The duration of the Agroindustrial Engineer program has historically been 5 years (10 semesters). Nevertheless, until Fall 2015, students had to first complete all coursework and then the capstone, which extended the time required to finish the program by at least one semester. Therefore, the graduation rate is calculated according to a duration of 5 years and 150% of that amount. The percentage of graduates in each cohort by gender considers only actual graduates, not the original makeup of the cohort.

GRADUATION



RETENTION

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Program Learning Outcomes

In every semester, the program provides assessment results according to its Multiannual Assessment Plan (MAP), which typically considers one or more of its program learning outcomes (PLOs). Most programs utilize the platform Brightspace to collect and assess student work and to present the data and evidence of student achievement. These results and their analysis, with the objective of identifying areas for improvement, are presented in the program's annual assessment report.

In the graphic below, the most recent period in which a PLO has been assessed is indicated, with the percentage indicating achievement of the expected performance standard for that PLO, according to the rubric used to evaluate the student work. This standard can be designated at an introductory, intermediate, or final level, depending upon how the course learning outcomes (CLOs) align to each PLO in the program's curriculum map.

A graduate of the Agroindustrial Engineering program will be able to:

1. Evaluate agricultural, livestock production, select, and transform raw materials for agroindustrial processing.
2. Design, implement, and manage agroindustrial plants and processes for food and non-food production under national and international regulations.
3. Create innovative agroindustrial products that comply with food safety standards, applying professional ethics in food and non-food processes.
4. Undertake and manage agroindustrial development projects that integrate economic, legal, bioethical, and social aspects.
5. Participate in applied research projects in the agroindustrial sector.
6. Develop the quality and productivity of agroindustrial chains with an integral approach.

