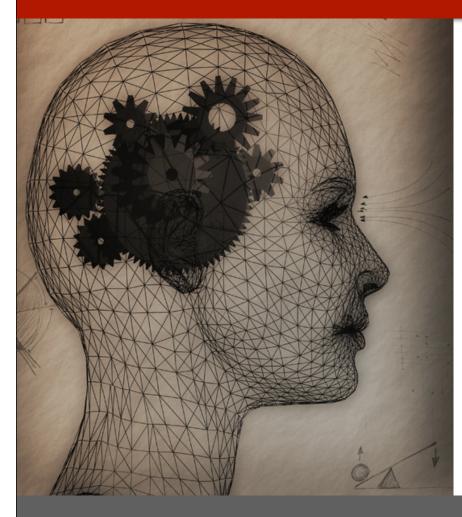
Rethinking student learning evaluation in higher education



Program on Strengthening Teaching and Learning in the STEM fields in Uruguay

Julie Schell

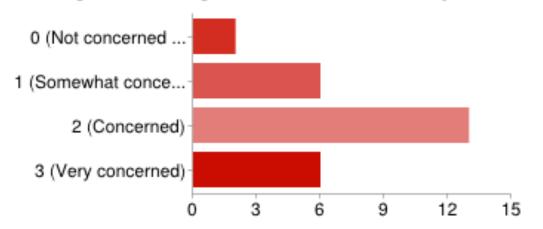
Postdoctoral Fellow
Harvard University
@julieschell
hscholar.harvard.edu/schell

Cambridge, MA 21 June, 2012





When thinking about improving the course you are working on for this program how concerned are you about the following: - Not knowing how to measure whether my students are learning



0 (Not concerned at all)	2	7%
1 (Somewhat concerned)	6	22%
2 (Concerned)	13	48%
3 (Very concerned)	6	22%



- •No on off button
- Only last click counts
- •Answer displays screen

I have used a clicker before?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. I'm not sure

Essential questions

Essential Questions for Rethinking Student Learning Evaluation

- 1. What is my approach to evaluation?
- 2. Why should I rethink my approach to evaluation?
- 3. How can I rethink my approach to evaluation?

Workshop Goals

After this workshop you should be able to:

- 1.Identify your own approach and some Big Reasons for rethinking evaluation
- 2. Select several techniques for using evaluation as a learning tool
- 3. Identify some best-practices for designing effective evaluations

Think of a typical exam or essay test in your course...

Think of a concept you teach...

Write down a question you used to evaluate your students' learning of that concept.....

Think of a concept you teach...

Write down a question you used to evaluate your students' learning of that concept.....

How well does this question measure authentic student learning?

Think of a concept you teach...

Write down a question you used to evaluate your students' learning of that concept.....

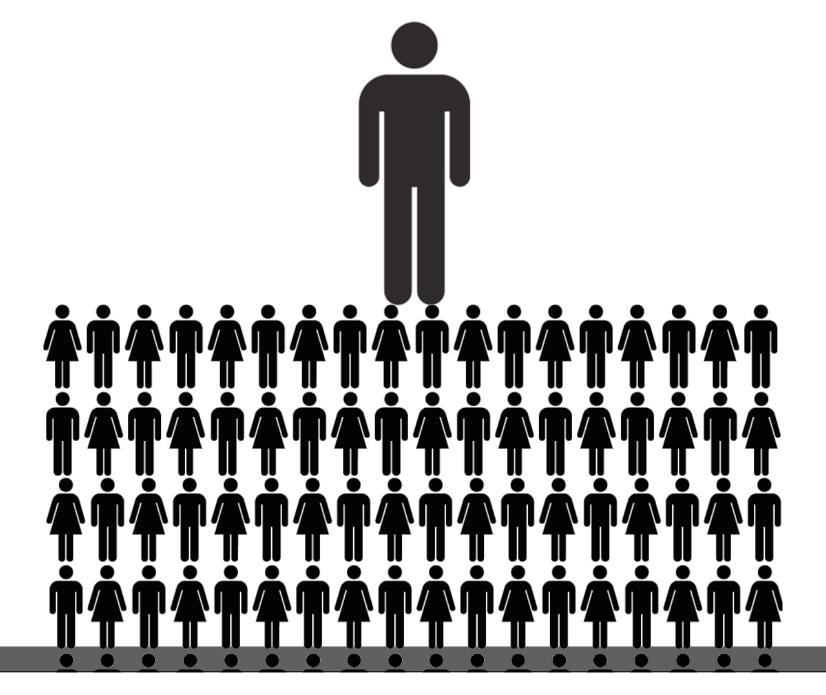
How well does this question measure authentic student learning of that concept?

- 1. Not at all
- 2. Somewhat (a little bit)
- 3. A sufficient amount (enough)
- 4. Very well

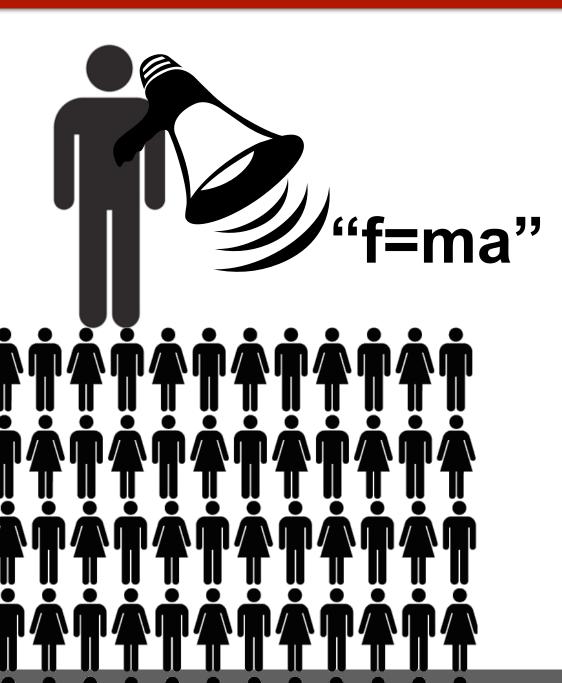
Why should I rethink evaluation?

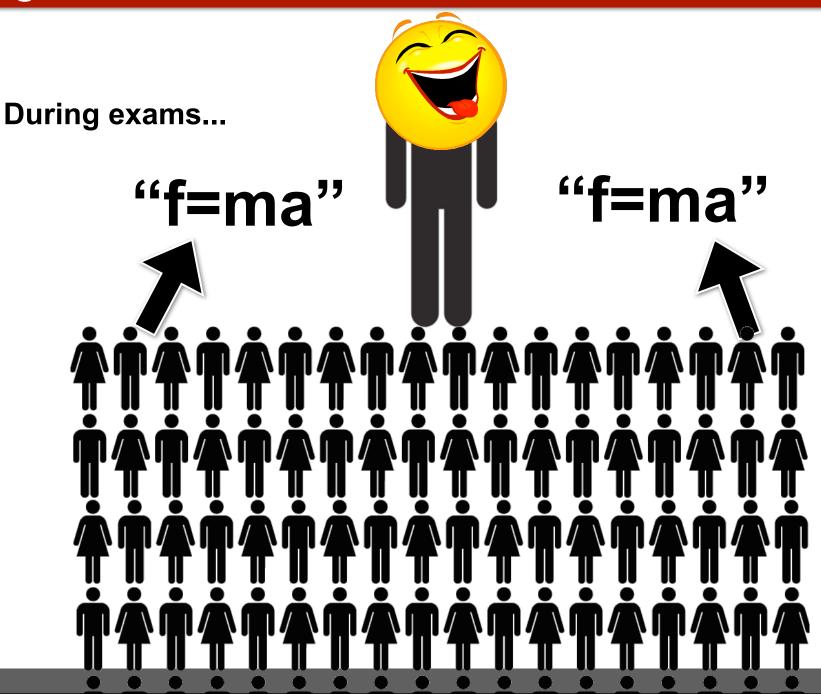
Reason 1 Deception

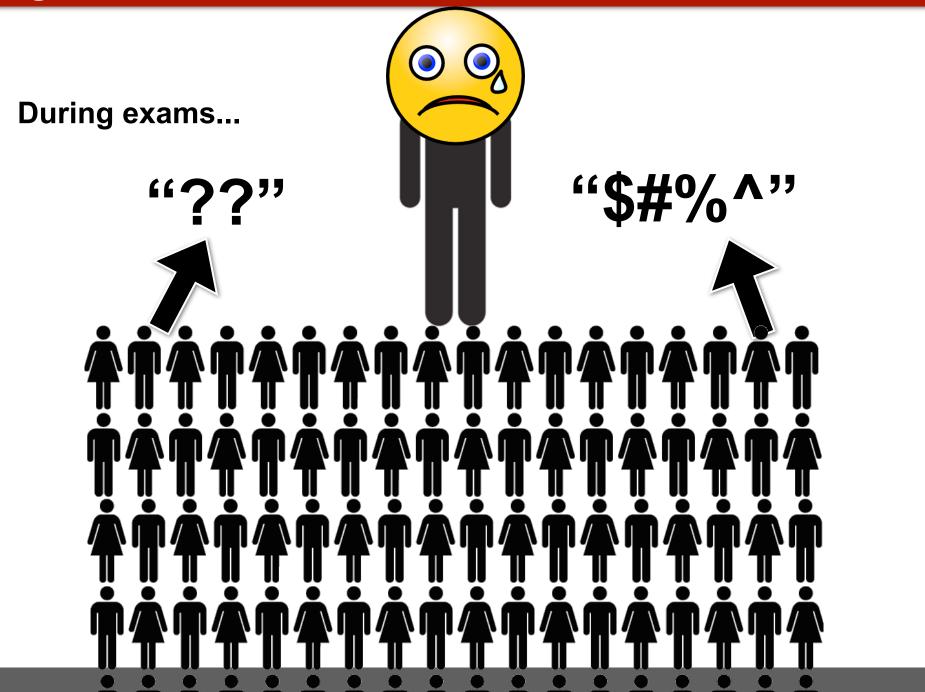


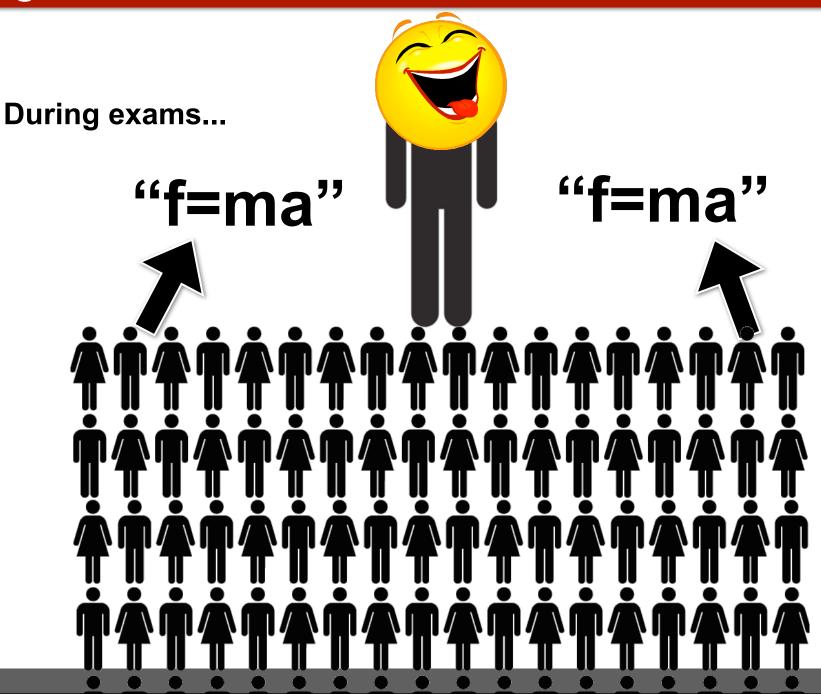


During class...









DECEPTIVE

Our methods of evaluation lure students and faculty into a false sense of security about the depth and quality of knowledge.

Why should I rethink evaluation?

Reason 2 Irrelevance

To get from his high school to his home, Martin travels 5.0 km east and then 4.0 km north. When Veronica goes to her home from that same high school, she travels 8.0 km east and 2.0 km south.

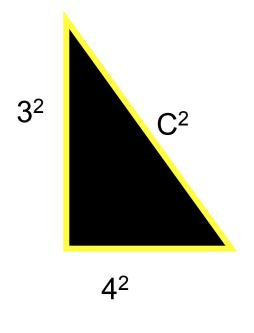
What is the approximate measure of the shortest distances, between Martin's home and Veronica's home?

To get from his high school to his home, Martin travels 5.0 km east and then 4.0 km north. When Veronica goes to her home from that same high school, she travels 8.0 km east and 2.0 km south.

What is the approximate measure of the shortest distances, between Martin's home and Veronica's home?

- 1. ~3 km
- 2. ~7 km
- 3. ~10 km
- 4. ~17 km

How do we usually ask students this question?



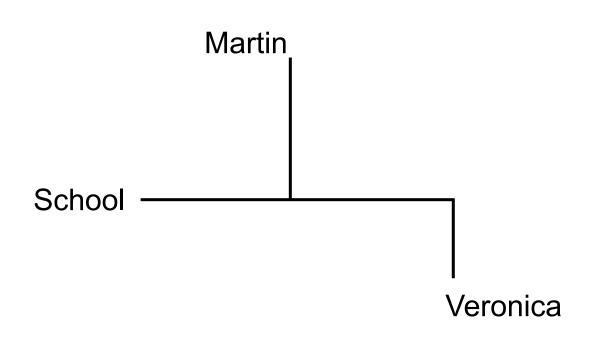
What is the hypotenuse of this triangle?

To get from his high school to his home, Martin travels 5.0 km east and then 4.0 km north. When Veronica goes to her home from that same high school, she travels 8.0 km east and 2.0 km south.

What is the approximate measure of the shortest distances, between Martin's home and Veronica's home?



- 2. ~7 km
- 3. ~10 km
- 4. ~17 km



To get from his high school to his home, Martin travels 5.0 km east and then 4.0 km north. When Veronica goes to her home from that same high school, she travels 8.0 km east and 2.0 km south.

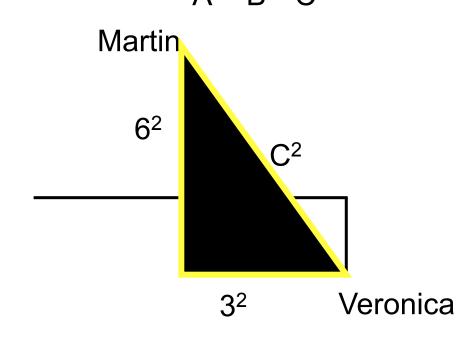
What is the approximate measure of the shortest distances, between Martin's home and Veronica's home? $A^{2} + B^{2} = C^{2}$

1. ~3 km

2. ~7 km

3. ~10 km

4. ~17 km



We see....

IRRELEVANCE

Our methods of evaluation reward irrelevant rather than critical skills.

#1 skill we can teach students

to transfer knowledge to new contexts

Why should I rethink evaluation?

Reason 3 Restrictive

What skills does the traditional educational model develop?

- Memorization
- Fact recall
- Calculation

What skills do students' need in today's society?

- Self-monitoring
- Self-regulation
- Experimentation
- Perseverance
- Ability to apply or transfer knowledge
- Ability to fail

Example of Ability to Innovate



US Airways Flt 1549 15/1/2012

RESTRICTIVE

We restrict our students freedom to innovate with inauthentic evaluations

Why should we rethink evaluation?

Current approaches to evaluation

- 1) deceive faculty and students
- 2) develop irrelevant skills
- 3) restrict innovation

Why should we rethink evaluation?

Rethinking evaluation as a teaching tool is the single most important step we can take to improve student learning.*

3 Big Reasons to Rethink Evaluation

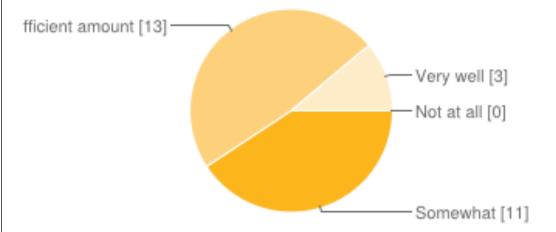
The concept you teach...

How well does your question measure authentic student learning of that concept?

- 1. Not at all
- 2. Somewhat (a little bit)
- 3. A sufficient amount (enough)
- 4. Very well

3 Big Reasons to Rethink Evaluation

How well do you think your current graded evaluations measure authentic learning in your students?



Not at all	0	0%
Somewhat	11	41%
A sufficient amount	13	48%
Very well	3	11%

Outline

- •3 big reasons for rethinking evaluation
- •Innovative evaluation techniques
- •Best practices for evaluation design

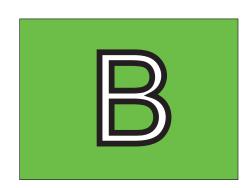


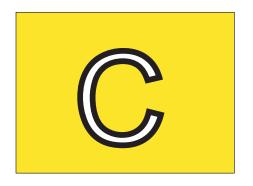
#1: Classroom Response Systems

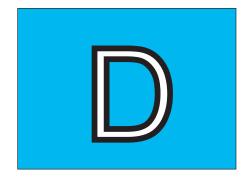
#1: Classroom Response Systems

Classroom response systems provide hundreds of opportunities for development of 1) student and faculty awareness and 2) relevant skills.











Polling

Checks for Opinions

I have used a clicker before?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. I'm not sure

Polling	Recall
Checks for Opinions	Requires students to have memorized facts.

Tip - Bad clicker practice - only use to poll or ask fact recall questions*

Polling	Recall	Conceptual
Checks for Opinions	Requires students to have memorized facts.	Requires students not only to recall information, but also to understand the concepts associated

Tip - Students like these kinds of questions best*

Polling	Recall	Conceptual	Knowledge Transfer	
Checks for Opinions	Requires students to have memorized facts.	Requires students not only to recall information, but also to understand the concepts associated	Requires students to apply their knowledge and understanding to particular situations and contexts	Tip: Key to developing innovators

Polling	Recall	Conceptual	Knowledge Transfer	Prediction
Checks for Opinions	Requires students to have memorized facts.	Requires students not only to recall information, but also to understand the concepts associated	Requires students to apply their knowledge and understanding to particular situations and contexts	Requires students to predict the outcome of an experiment or situation.

Prediction

Predict the percentage of people here who will actually change their approach to evaluation?

- 1. <10%
- 2. 11-25%
- 3. 26-75%
- 4.75%+

Polling	Recall	Conceptual	Knowledge Transfer	Prediction	Discussion
Checks for Opinions	Requires students to have memorized facts.	Requires students not only to recall information, but also to understand the concepts associated	Requires students to apply their knowledge and understanding to particular situations and contexts	Requires students to predict the outcome of an experiment or situation.	To engage students in discussion - no need for right or wrong answers.

Exercise....

Think of a concept or topic that your students have difficulty with.

Write a RECALL question about that concept.

Example:

Which of the following is one of the big reasons for changing our approach to evaluation?

- 1. Irrelevance
- 2. Inappropriate
- 3. Disruptive
- 4. I don't know



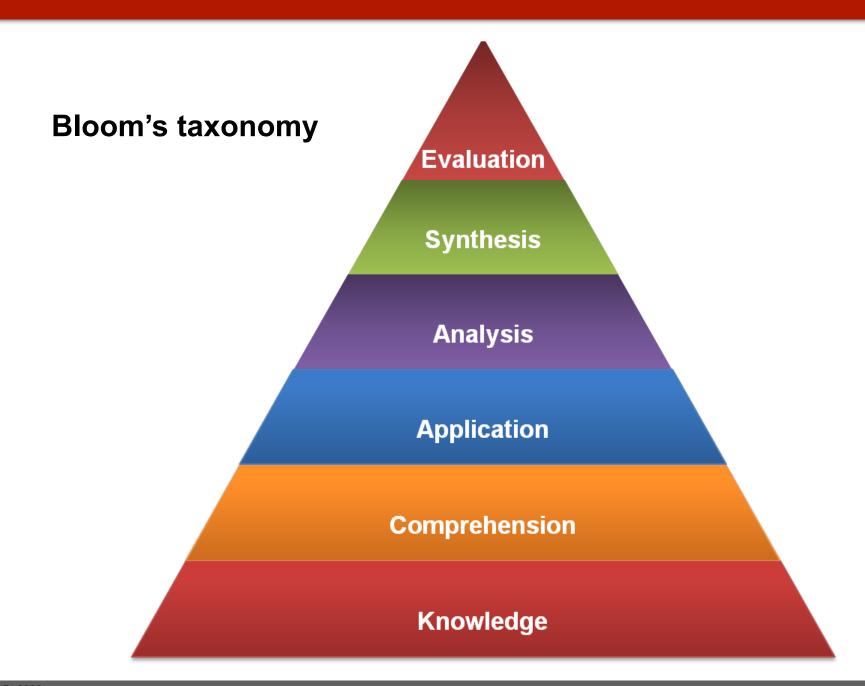
#2: Rubrics

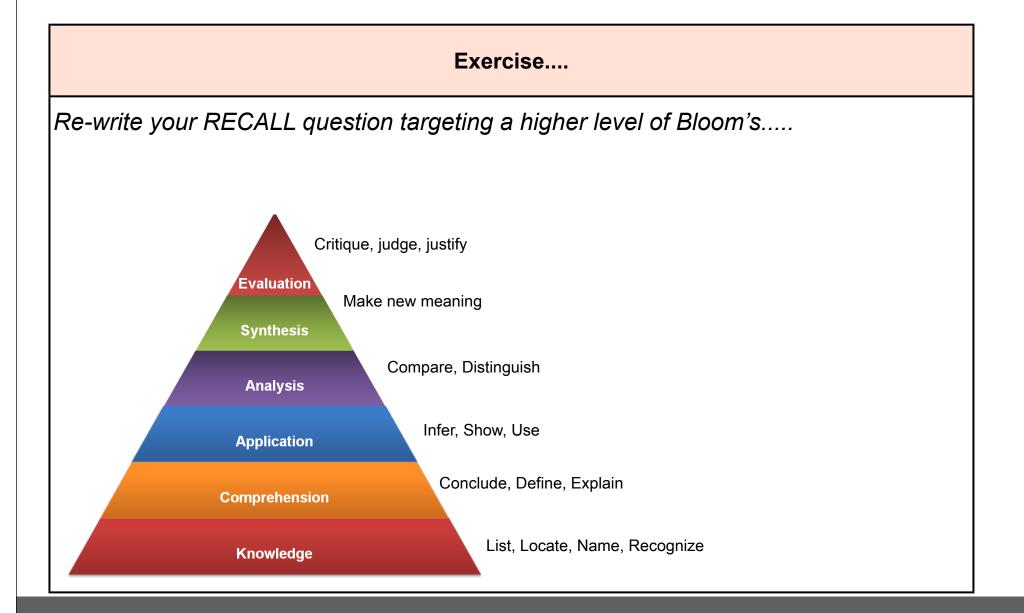
Student success relies on explicit signaling of expectations.

Rubrics are scoring tools that signal expectations to students.

Rubrics 1) Help students engage in relevant skills (peer and self assessment) and 2) provide faculty and student awareness

0	1	2	3	4
Incomplete	Novice	Developing	Competent	Expert
		Ru	bric	





	0	1	2	3	4
	Incomplete	Novice	Developing	Competent	Expert
Question	No question provided	Requires student to produce facts only	Requires student to make inferences or use knowledge	Requires students to compare or contrast meaning	Requires students to make judgments or critique

0 Incomplete	1 Novice	2 Developing	3 Competent	4 Expert

Rubric Tips-

- •Always give the students a form of the rubric ahead of time
- •Make as simple as possible
- •Have students engage in self and peer evaluations using rubrics to develop self and peer assessment abilities

Rate your confidence.....

I can design a multi-level rubric

0-I am not sure what this is

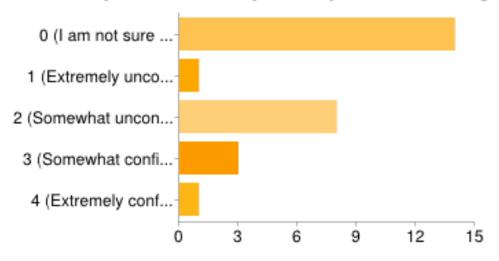
1-extremely unconfident

2-somewhat unconfident

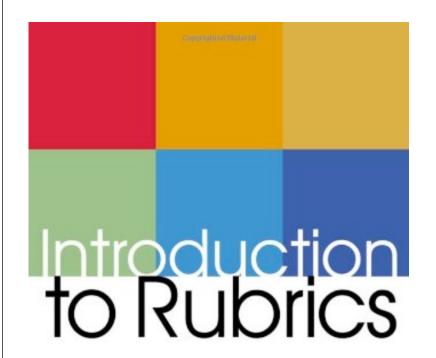
3-somewhat confident

4-extremely confident

Please rate your confidence in your ability to DO the following things: - I can design a multi-level rubric



- 0 (I am not sure what this is, but I look forward to learning about)
- 1 (Extremely unconfident)
- 2 (Somewhat unconfident)
- 3 (Somewhat confident)
- 4 (Extremely confident)



http://www.introductiontorubrics.com/

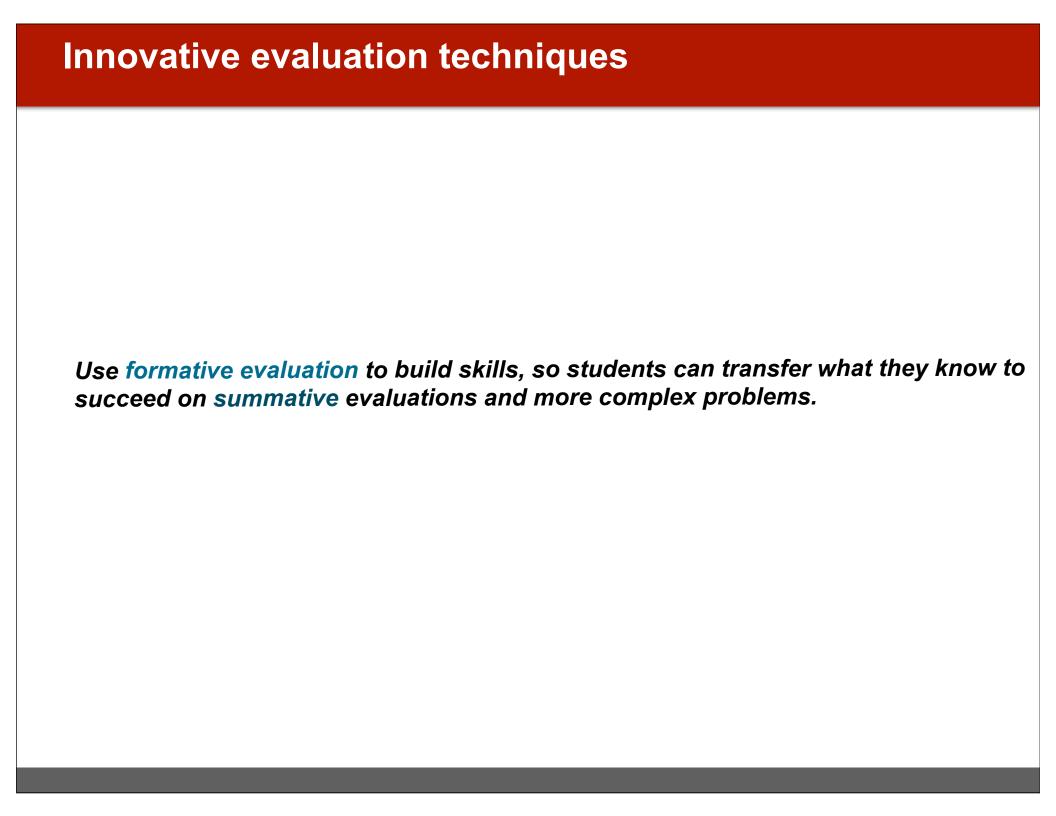
AN ASSESSMENT TOOL TO SAVE
GRADING TIME, CONVEY EFFECTIVE FEEDBACK
AND PROMOTE STUDENT LEARNING

DANNELLE D. STEVENS AND ANTONIA J. LEVI

Copyrighted Materia

All techniques

- 1. are research-based
- 2. can be implemented without any cost or advanced resources
- 3. are grounded in science on how students' learn best



Which of the following is one of the 3 Big Reasons I presented that the beginning of this talk for changing our approach to evaluation?

- 1. Inappropriate
- 2. Deceptive
- 3. Disruptive
- 4. I don't know

#3: Just-in-Time teaching

Just-in-Time Teaching

A technique for flipping your classroom and....

- 1) Helping students engage in relevant skills (critical reading and self-monitoring)
- 2) providing faculty and student awareness

The majority of my students read before class.

- Always
 Sometimes
- 3. Never
- 4. I don't know

The amount of time I wish my students would read before class....

- Always
 Sometimes
- 3. Never
- 4. I don't know

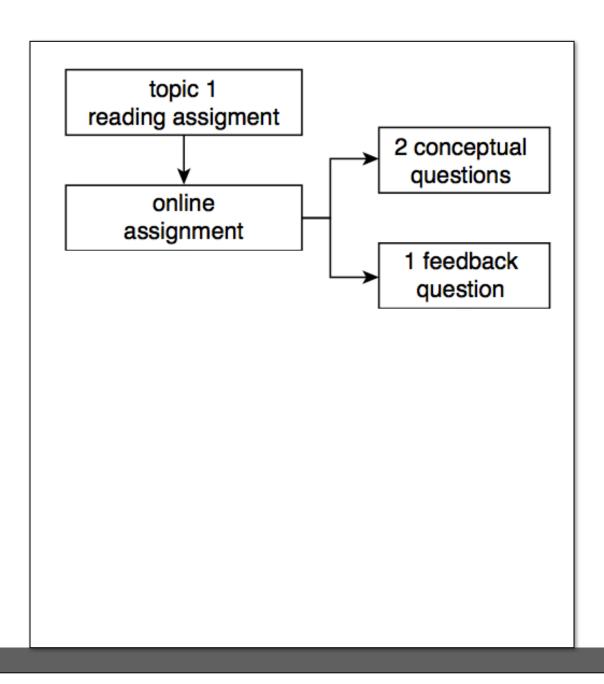
I am confident I can motivate my students to do their readings....

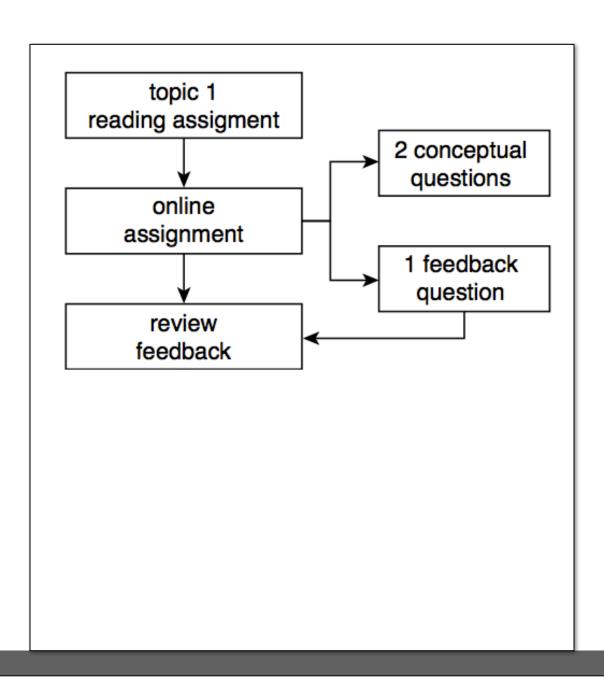
- 1. Not at all confident
- 2 Somewhat confident
- 3. Confident

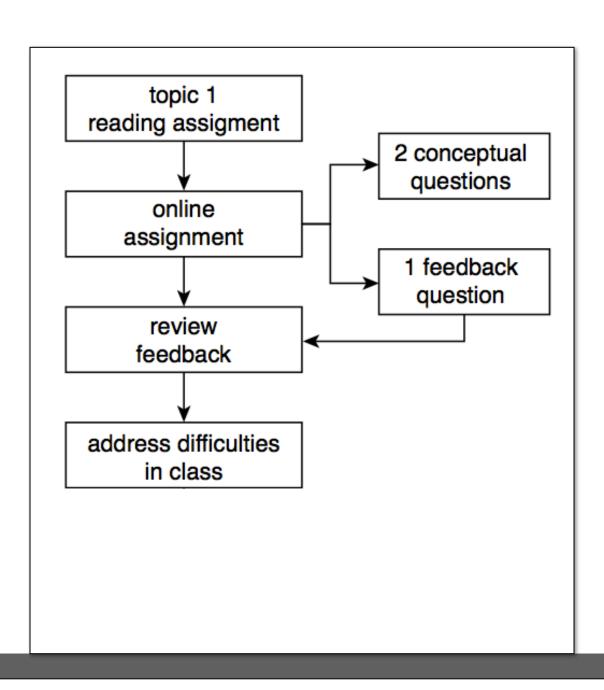
Using Just-in-Time Teaching

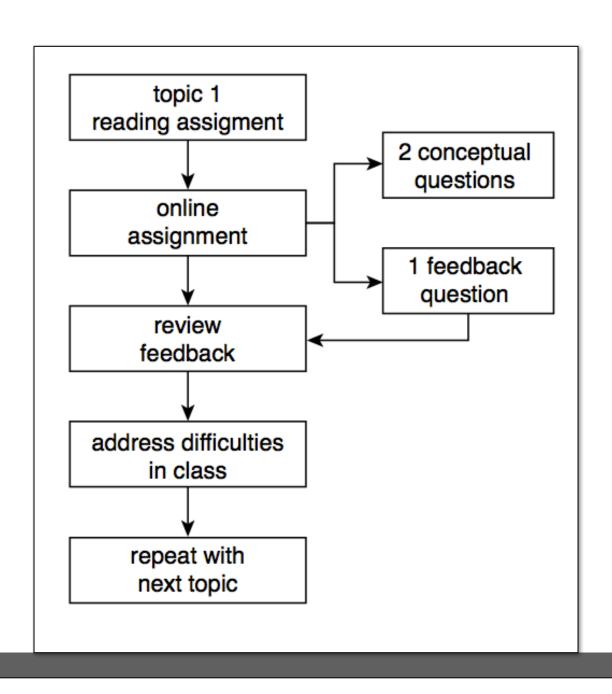
Percent of Harvard Students completing at least 3/4 of Reading Assignments in Physics	87%
% of University of Edinburgh completing all Reading Assignments in Physics	82%+

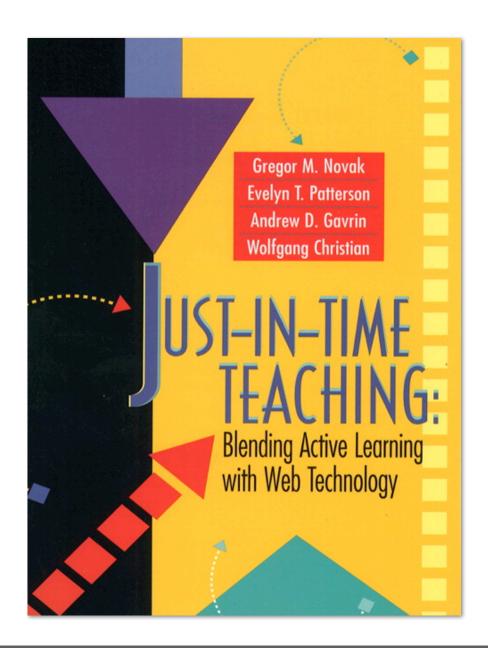
topic 1 reading assigment











www.jitt.org

What is the most important thing you just learned about JiTT?

What did you find most confusing about JiTT?

#4: One minute paper

One-minute paper simplest and most powerful technique to develop 1) student and faculty awareness and 2) relevant skills for students.





- 1. What is the most important thing you learned today?
- 2. What did you find most confusing or most difficult?

A review of the one-minute paper

⇒

David R. Stead1

+ Author Affiliations

Abstract

Lecturers who use the 'one-minute paper' generally praise it as a learning tool, for the teacher as well as the students. This article surveys the literature on this widely applicable technique and presents new evidence on students' opinions of it and the extent of its use in the classroom. The benefits for both students and teachers appear sizeable for such a modest amount of time and effort, and students generally perceive the one-minute paper favourably. However, the one-minute paper can be easily employed to excess, reflected in quickly declining response rates over the course of two lecture series. Survey evidence suggests that the one-minute paper is perhaps not used especially extensively in UK and US higher education, largely due to lack of knowledge of its existence and the perception that it would be too time-consuming to analyse the responses.

"The benefits for both students and teachers appear sizeable for such a modest amount of time and effort, and students generally perceive the one-minute paper favourably."

4 techniques

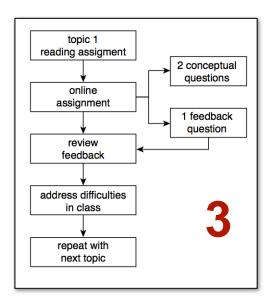
Current approaches to evaluation

- 1) deceive faculty and students
- 2) develop irrelevant skills
- 3) restrict innovation

4 powerful innovative evaluation techniques



0 Incomplete	1 Novice	2 Developing	3 Competent	4 Expert
		2		
		2		

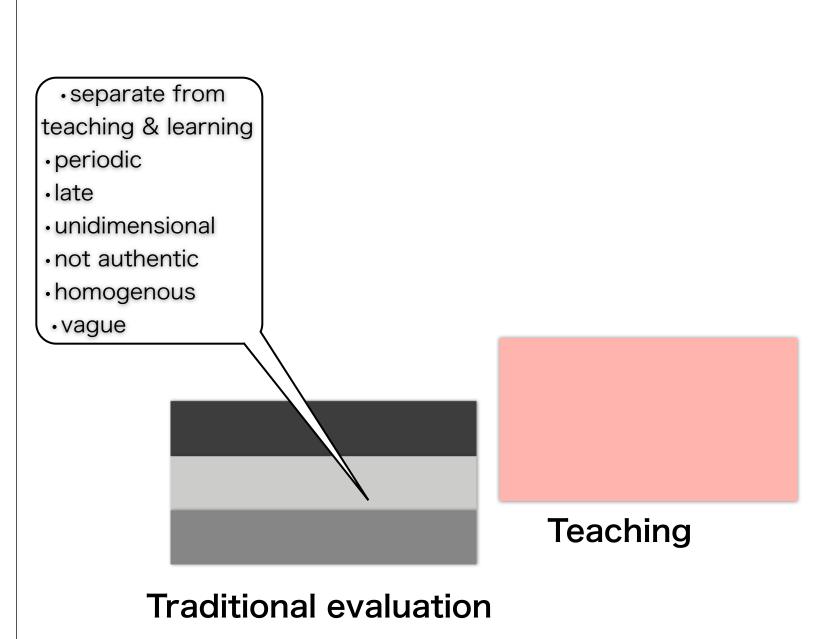




Outline

- •3 Big reasons for rethinking evaluation
- •Evaluation enhanced-learning techniques
- •Best practices for evaluation design

Best practices for evaluation design

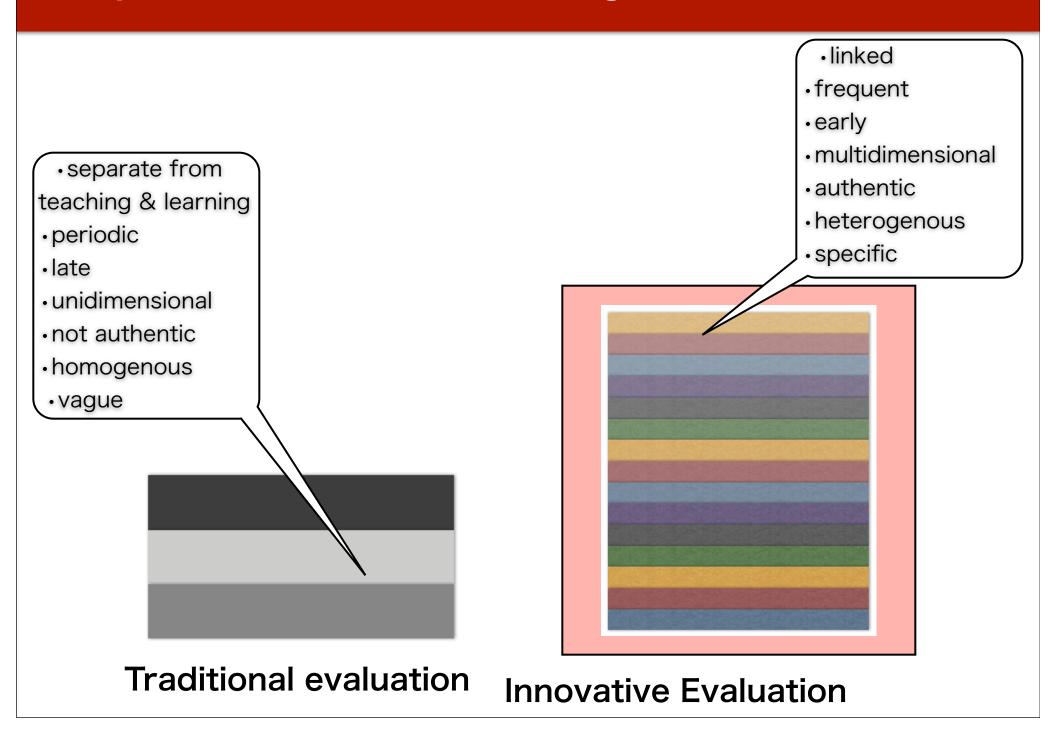


Best practices for evaluation design

Traditional evaluation

Grading not evaluation separate from teaching & learning periodic · late unidimensional not authentic homogenous vague **Teaching**

Best practices for evaluation design



Really want to improve your teaching?

Stop lecturing.

Start evaluating.



blog.peerinstruction.net

scholar.seas.harvard.edu/schell @julieschell