



*SLO Rubric Workshop*

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# *What is a rubric?*

❖ ?



❖ Not quite... That is a Rubik's Cube, but in many ways they are similar.

# *A Rubric Model*

- ❖ Rubrics are multi-dimensional (remember the cube with six sides).
- ❖ They are hard to solve if you have never seen one and don't know what the final product should be.
- ❖ They take practice.
- ❖ We know when we get it right.

# *Today's Objectives*

- ❖ Clarify terminology
  - Holistic and analytic assessment
  - Qualitative and quantitative assessment
  - Formative and summative assessment
  - Content Validity
- ❖ Provide examples
- ❖ Allow time to think and process



# *Today's Outcomes*

*At the end of this session, faculty will be able to:*

- ❖ Differentiate between holistic and analytic rubrics.
- ❖ Test questions or assignments for content validity.
- ❖ Implement qualitative and quantitative assessment.
- ❖ Create samples of formative and summative rubrics for classroom use.

# *General Education*

- ❖ Rubrics have been used a long time in some disciplines such as English, but not in all areas.
- ❖ Standards apply to all courses.
- ❖ Rubrics serve a purpose.

# *The Purposes*

- ❖ Demystify the assignment or task requirements (unless it is a course in mind-reading).
- ❖ Create a fair scoring system that is easily replicated from class to class and student to student.
- ❖ Help students see the goal to achieve the goal.

# *Holistic and Analytic Assessment*

## ❖ Holistic rubrics

- Most often used as a global assessment of the student's work as a whole.
- May not be objective enough to guide the student or provide reliability from case to case.

## ❖ Analytic rubrics

- Most often used to identify and assess components of a finished product.
- Portions may be weighted with either holistic or analytic assessment

# *Qualitative and Quantitative*

## ❖ Qualitative

- Sometimes called indirect measure
- Involves numbers that are assigned to allow data summary, but have no direct meaning (Likert scale)

## ❖ Quantitative

- Sometimes called direct measure
- Involves numbers that directly relate to what is being measured (correct answer to a math problem)

Both assessments together provide the richest data.

# *Formative and Summative*

## ❖ Formative

- Evaluation that helps shape the student's knowledge or skills.

The best semester plan may be to use both formative and summative assessment.

## ❖ Summative

- A final assessment of a student's knowledge or skills.
- A summative assessment can be formative for a coming course or experience with sufficient feedback.

# *Content Validity*

- ❖ Are you measuring what you say you are?
- ❖ And did you share what you want to measure with students?
- ❖ You may want to ask others--students or faculty what they think the assignment asks and if the assignment is measuring what you intended.
- ❖ You may want to test run the assignment and rubric with a small group (sample) before you implement it as part of your course.

# *Creating a Rubric*

- ❖ Start with one assignment or portion of an assignment (a discreet teaching unit) that directly relates to a course SLO.
- ❖ Ask yourself (and another person) if the assignment portion is clear, has face content validity, and is direct or indirect.

# *Before/During/After*

- ❖ Share your rubric and discuss the meaning of any higher level terms with students before the assignment, during the process, and after.
- ❖ Formative assessment would allow multiple similar assignments or iterations of the assignment to build skills.
- ❖ Summative assessment can still help shape the student's learning and understanding for future courses, if they receive feedback afterward.

# *SLO Assessment as a Bigger Picture*

- ❖ To expand rubrics and SLO assessment from the student level to the class level (and eventually course, discipline, and college):
  - Consider gathering class level aggregate data.
  - Ask the research department to provide demographics for possible impact studies.
  - Do pre and post comparisons.

# *The Final Solution*

To solve the Rubik's cube,

- ❖ We want to see an example or have it explained well,
- ❖ Try our hand and receive visual or interactive feedback,
- ❖ Know when we reach the goal.

Can your rubric provide a similar experience?

# *Additional Resources*

- ❖ In addition to handouts provided today, several websites provide examples by discipline and blank templates.
- ❖ <http://www.rubrician.com>
- ❖ <http://www.teachervision.fen.com/teaching-methods-and-management/rubrics/4524.html>
- ❖ <http://school.discoveryeducation.com/schrockguide/assess.html>
- ❖ [http://www.tensigma.org/rightbars/rubrics\\_rbl.html](http://www.tensigma.org/rightbars/rubrics_rbl.html)