

# Value of collaborative assessments

- Promotes learning (Hargreaves, 2007)
- Increases knowledge (Desrochers et al., 2007)
- Better retention of knowledge (Cortright et al., 2003)
- Vehicle for transferable skills (Dyball et al., 2007)
- Develops critical life skills (McKechan & Ellis, 2012)
- Enhances inter-professional practice (McCallin, 2005)

Dr Rhoda Scherman

NZIPHC ~ 9 September 2014

## Team-based testing as a special type of collaborative assessment

- Enhances the development of communication and team-work skills (McAlpine, 2000)
- Offers learning in itself (e.g. problem-solving, decision-making, negotiation) in addition to assessing knowledge (Robinson et al., 2008)
- Offers reduction in test-anxiety and improved grades (Zimbardo et al., 2003)

One question remains unanswered:

Dr Rhoda Scherman

NZIPHC ~ 9 September 2014

## What do the students think of collaborative assessments?

#### **QUALITATIVE STUDY**

#### **Participants**

- 7 female; 1 male
- Mean age = 30 years (range = 19-51)
- 3 NZ, 2 Asian, 1 No'American, 1 Maori , 1 Middle Eastern

#### Data and Analysis

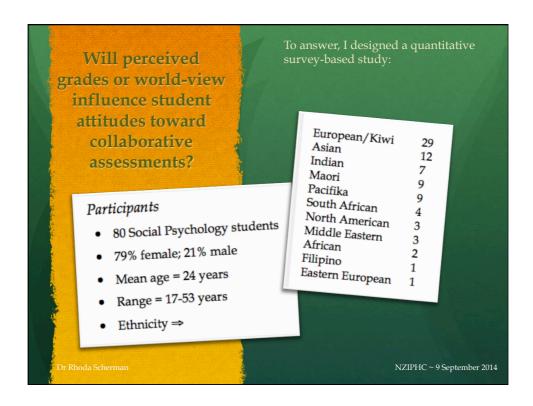
• Thematic analysis of semistructured open interviews

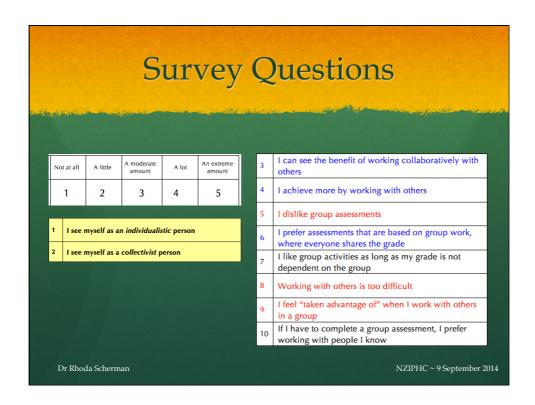
#### **KEY THEME**

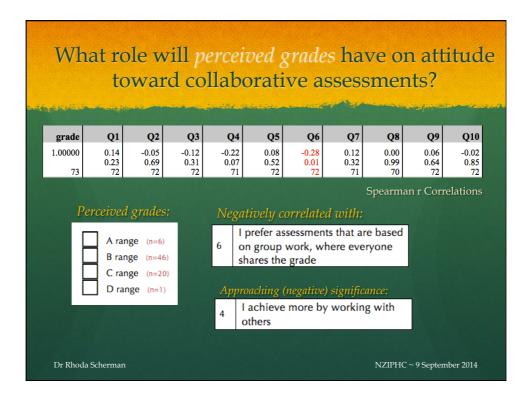
Collaborative learning and assessment are favourable when self-perceived levels of academic competence were low and unfavourable if self-perceived levels of competence were high.

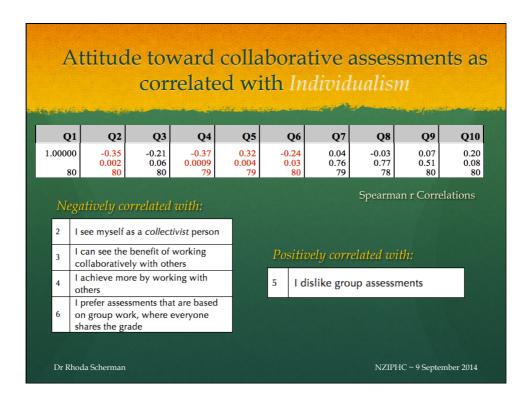
Dr Rhoda Scherman

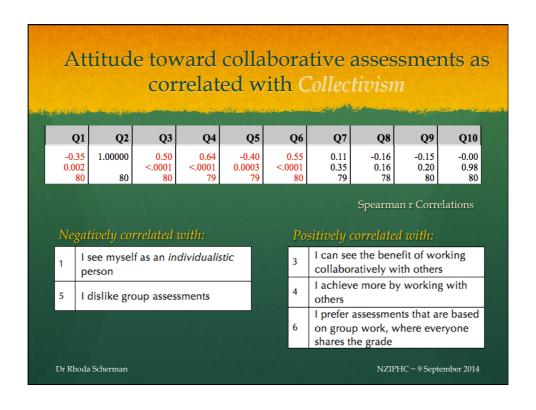
NZIPHC ~ 9 September 2014

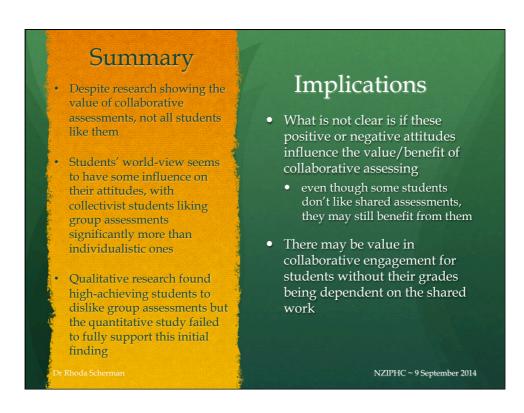












### Limitations

- The study surveyed mostly psychology students; students from other disciplines may have different attitudes
- No questions were asked that distinguished marked assessments from unmarked group work (the later might be enjoyable and beneficial even without the former)

Dr Rhoda Scherman

### Future Research

- More work is needed on the different aspects of group assessments:
  - The influence of students being able to choose their partners
  - What to do when others "loaf"
  - If there are different attitudes toward different types of assessments (e.g. shared tests, practical work, written assignments, etc.)
- Research is also needed on how attitudes may influence the value of group work

NZIPHC ~ 9 September 2014

## References

- Cortright, R. N., Collins, H. L., Rodenbaugh, D. W., & DiCarlo, S. E. (2003). Student retention of course
  content is improved by collaborative-group testing. Advances in Physiology Education, 27(3), 102-108.
- Desrochers, M. N., Fink, H. C., Thomas, A., Kimmerling, J., & Tung, W. (2007). Student assessment: A
  comparison of solitary, cooperative, and competitive testing. International Journal of Teaching and Learning in
  Higher Education, 19(3), 289-296.
- Dyball, M. C., Reid, A., Ross, P. & Schoch, H. (2007). Evaluating Assessed Group-work in a Second-year Management Accounting Subject. Accounting Education: An International Journal, 16(2), 145-162.
- Hargreaves, E. (2007): The validity of collaborative assessment for learning, Assessment in Education: Principles, Policy & Practice, 14(2), 185-199
- McAlpine (2000). Collaborative learning online. Distance Education, 21(1), 66-80.
- McCallin, A. (2005). Interprofessional practice: Learning how to collaborate. Contemporary Nurse, 20(1), 28-37.
- McKechan, S. & Ellis, J. (2012). Collaborative learning in the Scottish curriculum for excellence: The challenges of assessment and potential of multi-touch technology. Education 3-13: International Journal of Primary, Elementary and Early Years Education, DOI:10.1080/03004279.2012.717959
- Robinson, D. H., Sweet, M., & Mayrath, M. (2008). A computer-based, team-based testing system. In D.
  Robinson & G. Schraw (Eds.), Recent innovations in educational technology that facilitate student learning (pp.
  277-290). Charlotte, NC: Information Age Publishing Inc.
- Zimbardo, P. G., Butler, L. D., & Wolfe, V. A. (2003). Cooperative college examinations: More gain, less pain
  when students share information and grades. The Journal of Experimental Education, 71(2), 101-125.