Continuous Competency-Based Assessment: Impact of Regular Student Involvement on their Performances and Success

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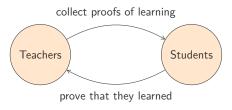




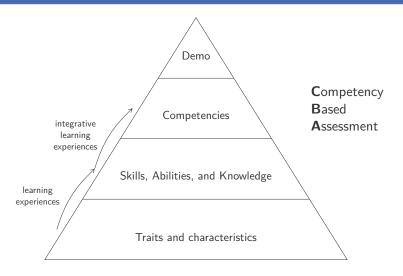


Context and Motivations

- Moving towards a better assessment process of students
 - Integrating evaluation as a part of the learning process
 - Better fitting with different students' learning profiles
 - Making it possible to take into account students' existing work
- Reversing the "traditional" assessment logic

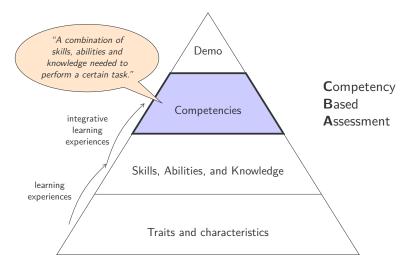


Conceptual Learning Model



R. A. Voorhees, "Competency-based learning models: A necessary future," New directions for institutional research, vol. 2001, no. 110, pp. 5713, 2011.

Conceptual Learning Model



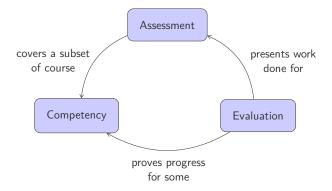
R. A. Voorhees, "Competency-based learning models: A necessary future," New directions for institutional research, vol. 2001, no. 110, pp. 5713, 2011.

Proposed Approach

- Development of a pragmatic continuous CBA approach
 With benefits for both teachers and students
- Assessment with tasks inspired by future professional ones
 The evaluation process must make sense to students
- Trade numerical grades for competency stars
 Measure whether competencies have been acquired and how well

Key Concepts (1)

Combination of three key concepts in the proposed approach Defining competencies and assessments, then taking evaluations



Key Concepts (2)

- Course objectives defined with basic/advanced competencies
 Acquiring basic ones is mandatory to succeed the course
- List of assessments to cover all the competencies
 - Students choose the ones better fitting their learning profile
 - Several types of assessments: MCQ, quiz, project, interview...
- Students prove they master competencies with evaluations
 Do not fail anymore, may just miss an opportunity to improve

TLCA Platform (1)

Development of a dedicated platform to support the approach
 Teachers and students can follow the progress all over the year



TLCA Platform (2)

■ Each assessment covers a subset of the course competencies

Several kinds of assessments: single take, incremental, phased...



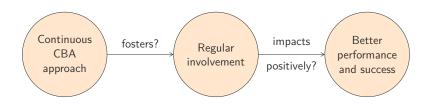
Research Questions

RQ1

Does the proposed approach foster a regular involvement of learners?

RQ2

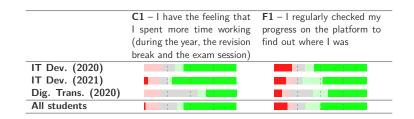
Does a regular involvement have a positive impact on learners' performance and success in a course with the proposed approach?

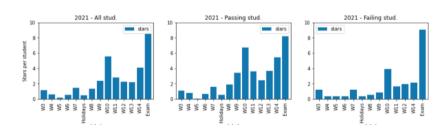


Data Collected

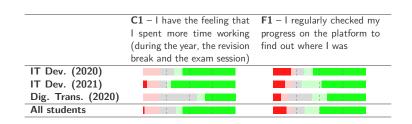
- Qualitative and quantitative data collected on several runs
 Courses taught by different teachers in different institutions
- Two sources of data have been used
 - Surveys conducted at the end of the semester
 - Evaluations data encoded by teachers on the TLCA platform

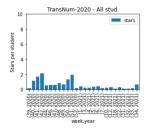
RQ1 - Fostering Regular Involvement

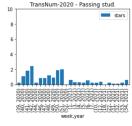


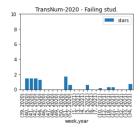


RQ1 - Fostering Regular Involvement









RQ2 – Impact of Regular Involvement on Success

- Succeeding students worked more regularly than failing ones
 Observed on the evaluations rhythm plots
- Success correlated with regular involvement perception

Involvement level	Encouraged to work
	more regularly
3.42	2.75
2.75	2
1.8	0.6
0.5	0
	3.42 2.75 1.8

Conclusion and Future Work

- Encouraging results but no strong conclusions
 Need to foster regular involvement while preserving autonomy
- Autonomy used to spend time working on other courses
 Or neglecting them to obtain competency stars
- Several directions for future work are on their way
 - Propose a reference progress guideline to students
 - Add soft or hard deadlines on some assessments
 - Compute indicators to identify struggling students