

Transforming Assessment

Webinar Series



7 May 2025: 07:00AM UTC

Lessons from implementing programmatic assessment

Joint with



Webinar Hosts
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AHE Conference Committee Hosts

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AHE Network – ahenetwork.org

AHE is an independent network focused on developing researchinformed practice in assessment and feedback in HE.

International Executive Committee hosted by the LED Research Centre at the University of Cumbria in England.

AHE network and events across full range of subject disciplines and professional fields - evaluating, researching and developing theory, research, policy and practice in assessment and feedback.



AHE Conference 2025

Forum for critical debate of research and innovative focused assessment and feedback practice and policy.

Keynotes, peer-reviewed presentations, master classes from leading experts.

19 June – 20 June 2025 Manchester, England

Early bird until 21 May 2025 - ahenetwork.org



AHE Network Presentations

Jayne Pearson and Ayesha Ahmed (King's College London, UK)

Lessons learned from a programmatic assessment development project

Bas Agricola, Kitty Meijer, Lieke Ceelen and Liesbeth Baartman (Hogeschool Utrecht / University of Applied Sciences Utrecht, Netherlands)

Alignment between e-portfolio design and programmatic assessment curricula

Each presentation 15mins + 5mins for quick questions followed by plenary debate in the second half of the session

Please post comments and questions in the chat.

Lessons learned from a programmatic assessment development project

Dr Jayne Pearson and Ayesha Ahmed King's College London

With Professor Simon Walker and Anette Schroeder-Rossell





- Assessment and Feedback framework
- Digital tools and Al
- Programmatic assessment pilot

Transforming Assessment for Students at King's (TASK) | King's College London (kcl.ac.uk)

https://www.kcl.ac.uk/about/strategy/learning-and-teaching/task

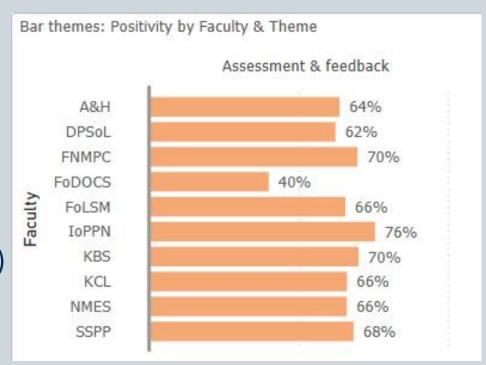
Seeing assessment through the lens of the module does not accurately reflect the lived assessment experience of students' (Jessop and Tomas, 2016 p8)



Catalysts

Research:

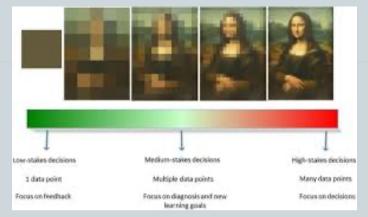
- -Slow scholarship (Harland et al, 2015)
- -Assessment for learning (Baartman and Quinlan, 2023)
- -Employability and competency standards (van der Vleuten et al, 2010)
- -GenAl and assessment security (Dawson, 2024)



1. Learning from others in the sector

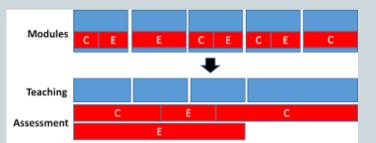




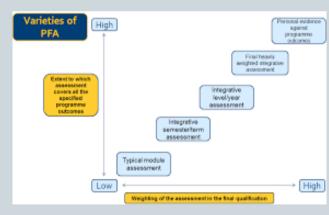












Terminology?

(Charlton, Weir and Newsham-West, 2022)

Programmatic assessment?

Programme-focussed assessment?

Synoptic assessment?

Programme level assessment?

Systemic assessment

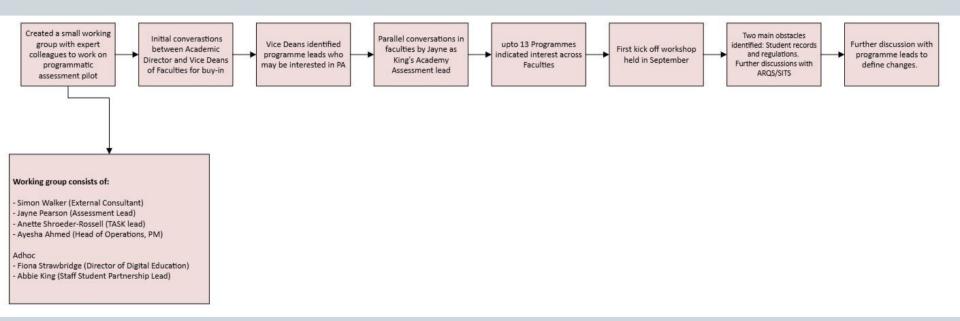
Integrated Programme Assessment?

Capstone assessment?

2. Identifying and working with key stakeholders



The process of our development project



3. Top-down championship and investment



- Investment and funding from senior management
- Having a single source of truth when it comes to programmes/modules that is already established
- Need for technology which supports programmatic assessment?

4. Bottom-up buy-in and culture shift



- Champions and allies through socialisation
- Conversations may need to be tailored, or flexibility required to meet 1:1 where needed.
- Constant sense check on language and definitions
- Obtaining a student perspective
- Community buy-in

5. Managing our expectations



- Managing losing momentum
- Expect that this will be a slow-moving process
- Small-scale pilots
- Being mindful of timelines

Next steps



Next steps

- 1.Receiving one proposal with more detailed articulation of change within programme: MSc Forensic Science
- 2.Aim to use this and work with ARQS/SITs in workshops to map this out further... and think of timelines and resource implications
- 3. Working with students to refine this and get buy in
- 4. Working with staff to refine and CPD





References

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- Jessop, T. & C. Tomas. (2016). The Implications of Programme Assessment Patterns for Student Learning. Assessment & Evaluation in Higher Education 42: 6: 990–999.
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- UCL- CHART <u>CHART https://studentengagement.org.uk/</u>

Webinar Series



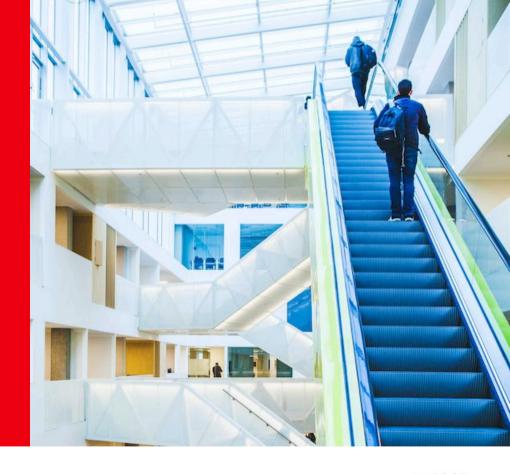
Quick Questions...

Alignment between eportfolio design and programmatic assessment curricula

Lessons from implementing programmatic assessment: Preview of the Assessment in Higher Education Conference 2025

May 7, 2025

Bas Agricola, Kitty Meijer, Lieke Ceelen, Liesbeth Baartman







Introduction

- Introduction HU University of Applied Sciences Utrecht, The Netherlands
- Concept of programmatic assessment
- Monitoring and Assessing e-Portfolio project
- Discussion



Lieke Ceelen



Liesbeth Baartman



Kitty Meijer



Bas Agricola



HU University of applied sciences Utrecht

- 37.495 students
- 3022 employees
- 103 programmes



Padualaan 97, Utrecht (PL97)



Padualaan 99, Utrecht (PL99)



Padualaan 101, Utrecht (PL101)



Heidelberglaan 7, Utrecht (HL7)



Heidelberglaan 9, Utrecht (HL9)



Heidelberglaan 15, Utrecht (HL15)



Bolognalaan 101, Utrecht (BL101)



Koningsbergerstraat 9, Utrecht



De Nieuwe Poort 21, Amersfoort



Studies on formative feedback

Assessment in Education, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1998

Assessment and Classroom Learning

PAUL BLACK & DYLAN WILIAM
School of Education, King's College London, Cornwall House, Waterloo Road, London
SE1 8WA, UK

Formative assessment and self-regulated learning: a model and seven principles of good feedback practice

David J. Nicol & Debra Macfarlane-Dick

To cite this article: David J. Nicol & Debra Macfarlane-Dick (2006) Formative assessment and self-regulated learning: a model and seven principles of good feedback practice, Studies in Higher Education, 31:2, 199-218, DOI: 10.1080/03075070600572090

To link to this article: https://doi.org/10.1080/03075070600572090

Review of Educational Research March 2008, Vol. 78, No. 1, pp. 153–189 DOI: 10.3102/0034654307313795 © 2008 AERA. http://rer.aera.net

Focus on Formative Feedback

Valerie J. Shute Florida State University

> Review of Educational Research March 2007, Vol. 77, No. 1, pp. 81–112 DOI: 10.3102/003465430298487

The Power of Feedback

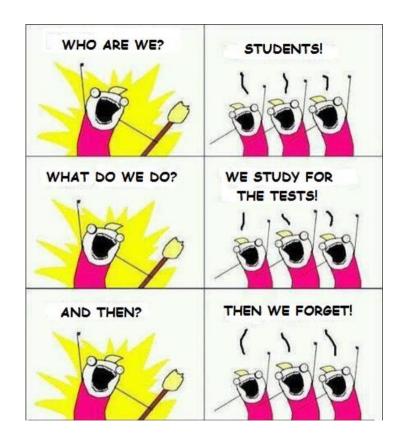
John Hattie and Helen Timperley

University of Auckland



Many Higher Education curricula filled with assessments that

- Focus on fail/pass decisions
- Stimulate learning for the test
- Create high marking workload
- Divide teaching and assessment





Studies with focus on assessment of/as learning



Assessment & Evaluation in Higher Education

ISSN: (Print) (Online) Journal homepage: https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/caeh20

Exploring students' feedback seeking behavior in the context of programmatic assessment

Liesbeth Baartman, Hanneke Baukema & Frans Prins

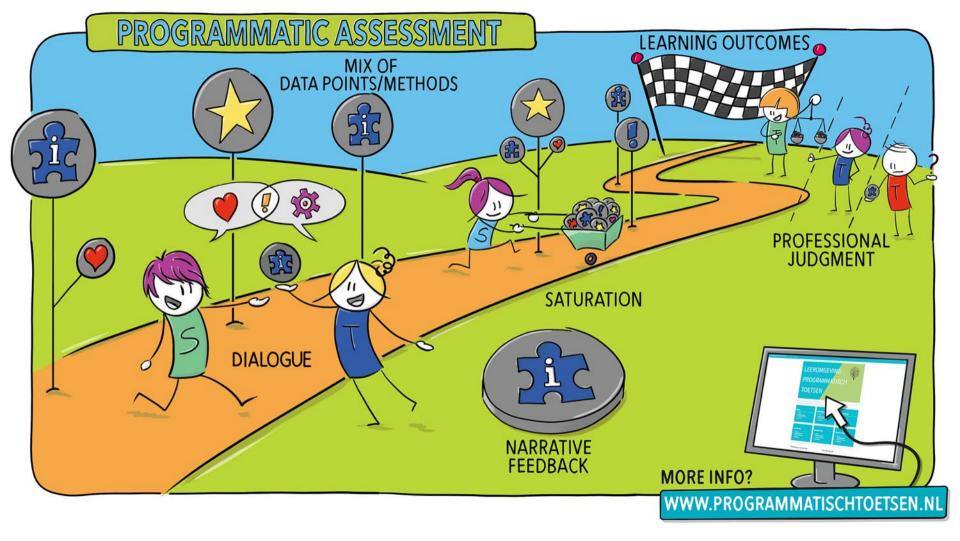
'This form could give me the courage to address otherwise undiscussed topics': student reasons for (not) impacting their feedback environment

Lieselotte Postmes, Renske de Kleijn, Rianne Bouwmeester & Marieke van der Schaaf

Measuring what learners do in feedback: the feedback literacy behaviour scale

Phillip Dawson, Zi Yan, Anastasiya Lipnevich, Joanna Tai, David Boud & Paige Mahoney





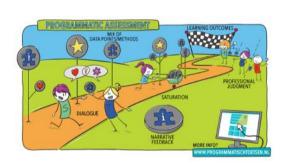
Programmatic assessment focuses on students' learning process | U

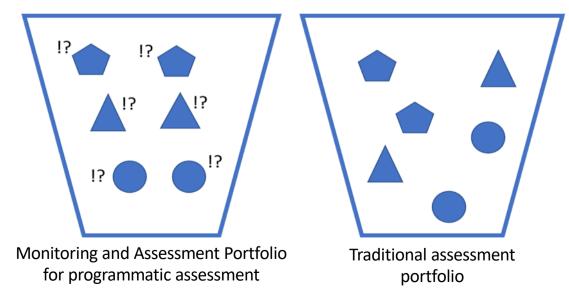






e-Portfolio to collect all datapoints and to assess the learning outcomes at stake but also to monitor the learning path of the student







Research question current project

How are the programmatic design choices in the curriculum aligned with the configurations in the e-portfolio?









- Design: explorative study
- Participants: ten programmes investigated, five in follow up.
- Instruments: semi structured interview protocols
- Measures: design choices in curriculum (study A), configurations in eportfolio (study B), and student experiences with the e-portfolio (study C)
- Analysis: deductive thematic analysis

Study A: Design choices in curriculum



- 1. There are only fixed data points / there is an opportunity for free data points.
- 2. All feedback perspectives are prescribed / students can choose feedback perspectives themselves.
- 3. The submission opportunities for feedback are fixed / have been left free.
- 4. The programme does / does not have self-assessment as a data point.
- 5. Knowledge tests are /are not programmed as data points.
- 6. There is an assessment instrument that differs per data point / is the same for all data points.
- 7. A medium stakes decision has been set up to map out students' learning progress only / to make a decision (e.g. about remediation and/or admission to high stake decision).
- 8. During the high stakes decision, *each* learning outcome is assessed at a satisfactory level / learning outcomes are assessed *holistically*.
- 9. During the high stakes decision, in addition to the portfolio, a performance of the student (criterion oriented interview and/or presentation) is / is not taken into account in the high stakes decision.
- 10. The teacher who supervises the learning process does / does not play a role in the high stakes decision.
- 11. The high stakes decisions take place every teaching term (quarterly) / every semester or year.

Source: Agricola, B.T., De Vos, M., Baartman, L., & Van Schilt-Mol, T. (2023). Towards a new balance in functions of assessment: shifting from formative and summative to a continuum of stakes. Eleven design choices in programmatic assessment [Factsheet]. HU University of Applied Sciences, Utrecht, The Netherlands. Doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.27443.20004



Study A Main findings: considerations cross cases

- Student Development as Focus
 Shifts emphasis from summative assessment to student development.
- Positioning Knowledge Tests
 Validating knowledge without becoming summative
- Structure vs. Student Autonomy
 Balancing program guidance with space for student choice.



Study A: Design choice of feedback perspectives

 Several programmes give students freedom to choose their feedback perspectives, sometimes also in the amount that can be used

Quote:

"If a student uses a lot of feedback moments, that shows me something about how a student has the need to demonstrate that he can do something. Or rather, already masters it" (Bachelor programme of Physiotherapy).



Study A: Design choice of submission opportunities

 Leaving feedback moments completely free is also seen by programmes as a risk for increasing the workload of teachers

Quote:

"You have to make trade-offs between putting the student in the lead as much as possible and organizing education well preventing high workloads for teachers" (Bachelor programme of Communication).



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Personal and Help and support educational information Learning Evidence/ objectives/ datapoints/ backbone artefacts Communication/ Reflection/self feedback assessment Judgement/ Overview decision

Study B: e-Portfolio components

Alexiou & Paraskeva (2010)

Collins & O'Brien (2018)

De Jong et al. (2022)

Govaerts et al. (2020)

Oudkerk Pool et al. (2020)

Fallowfield et al. (2019)

Hunt et al. (2021)

Lu (2021)

Rich et al. (2019)

Scholz et al. (2017)

Tighelaar et al. (2005)

van der Schaaf (2019)

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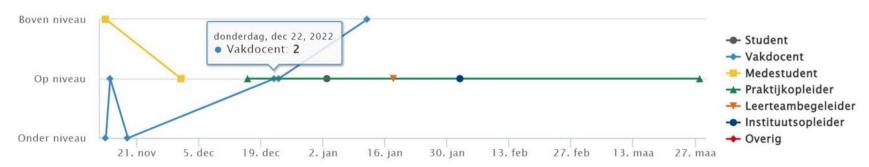


Study B: e-Portfolio configuration in the component overview aligned with the design choices feedback perspectives and submission opportunities

Leeruitkomst C1. Ontwerpcyclus

Het niveau per feedbackgever

Je toont aan dat ie een krachtige leeromgeving voor een specifieke doelgroep in de onderwijspraktijk realiseert; dat je daarbij recht doet aan verschillen tussen leerlingen en aan actuele inzichten in vakinhoud en vakdidactiek; dat je daarbij de volledige ontwerpcyclus doorloopt, vorm geeft aan leerlijnen en leerarrangementen en vernieuwende en geschikte onderwijsmaterialen ontwikkelt.

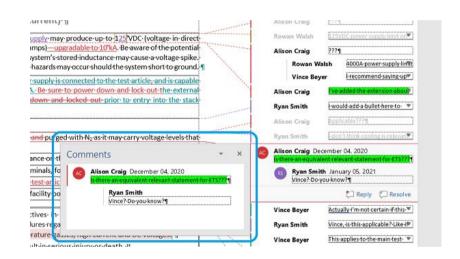


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Study B Preliminary finding: e-portfolio configurations within case

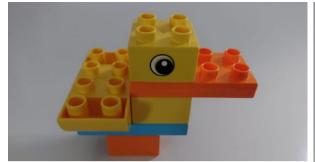
 Consideration for almost all the design choices = student in the lead results in information overload (Mechanical engineering)





Study C student experiences with the e-portfolio

- Design: focusgroup interviews
- Participants: students of five programmes in follow-up.
- Instruments: semi structured interview protocol
- Analysis: deductive thematic analysis













Programmatic assessment is a concept!

Set of design principles + deliberate design choices based on the vision on assessment = creating own curriculum



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References



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Principles of programmatic assessment (Heeneman et al., 2021)

Table 2. Final Ottawa 2020 consensus principles of programmatic assessment after input of the expert group and Ottawa attendees, changes as compared to Table 1 are indicated in bold.

- 1 Every (part of an) assessment is but a data-point
- 2 Every data-point is optimised for learning by giving meaningful feedback to the learner
- 3 Pass/fail decisions are not given on a single data-point
- 4 There is a mix of methods of assessment
- 5 The method chosen should depend on the educational justification for using that method
- 6 The distinction between summative and formative is replaced by a continuum of stakes
- 7 Decision-making on learner progress is proportionally related to the stake
- 8 Assessment information is triangulated across data-points towards an appropriate framework
- 9 High-stakes decisions (promotion, graduation) are made by in a credible and transparent manner, using a holistic approach
- 10 Intermediate review is made to discuss and decide with the learner on their progression
- 11 Learners have recurrent learning meetings with (faculty) mentors/coaches using a self-analysis of all assessment data
- Programmatic assessment seeks to gradually increase the learner's agency and accountability for their own learning through the learning being tailored to support individual learning priorities

Source: Heeneman et al. (2021) Ottawa 2020 consensus statement for programmatic assessment – 1. Agreement on the principles, Medical Teacher, 43:10, 1139-1148, DOI: 10.1080/0142159X.2021.1957088



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Webinar Session feedback

With thanks from your hosts

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