Modified Definitional Grading – A Stepping Stone to Content Mastery and Competency-Based Education?

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Issues in Nursing Today

- Students graduating not possessing KSA's
- ▶ Response = Change
 - ▶ Competency-based education
- But...this is difficult to measure in didactic courses, especially when we rely on grades to reflect whether a competency has been met

(AACN, 2008,2021; Benner, 2012; Giddens, 2020; IOM, 2003; La Chimea et al., 2020; Murphy & Janisse, 2017; QSEN, 2007; Sharifabadi et al., 2019)

Issues with Grades

- Meant to imply achievement of objectives and mastery of content
- ▶ What do they really mean?
 - ▶ Grade inflation
 - ▶ Poor grading systems
 - ▶ Fluff points

(Bachan, 2017; Carifio & Carey, 2013; Chowdhury, 2018; Finefter-Rosenbluh & Levinson, 2015; Walvoord & Anderson, 2011)

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Why is this an Issue?

- ▶ If we are relying on grades to imply mastery of content and achievement of objectives, and grades are unreliable...
 - ▶ What do grades really mean?
 - How do we know students have mastered anything?

Traditional grading systems

- ▶ Don't ensure mastery of content
- Allow for offsetting poor performance on a valued component by a good performance on another – grade inflation
- Can't guarantee that they prepare students with requisite knowledge for practice

(Carifio & Carey, 2013; Chowdhury, 2018; Walvoord & Anderson, 2011)

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Traditional Grading Scenario

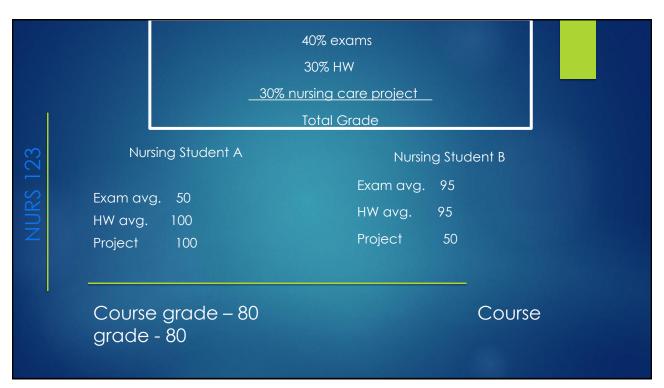
Sample traditional grading system

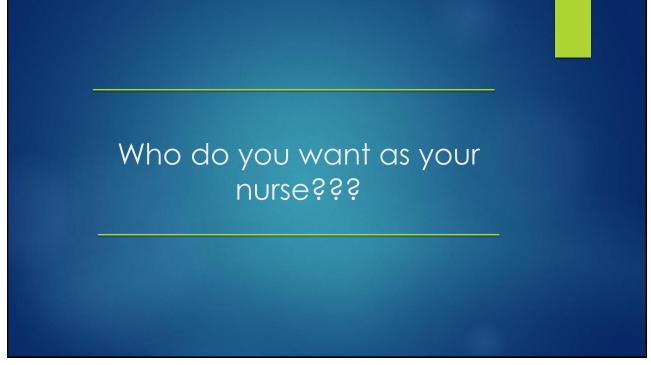
40% exams

30% HW

30% project

Total Grade





Solution?

- We need a method of ensuring that grades convey mastery of content
- We need a method of ensuring that grades reflect competency
- ▶ Can definitional grading be a solution?

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What is definitional grading?

- Means of communicating importance of class material
- Communicates clearly what the teacher values, and does not allow for offsetting poor performance on a valued component by a good performance on another
- Clearly illustrates to the student how to achieve a desired grade...puts power and information in the students' hands

(Gillette & Gillette, 2019; Looney, 2003; Walvoord & Anderson, 2011)

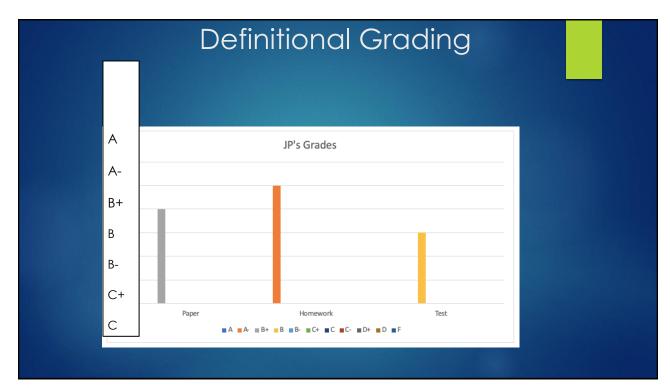
Definitional Grading System

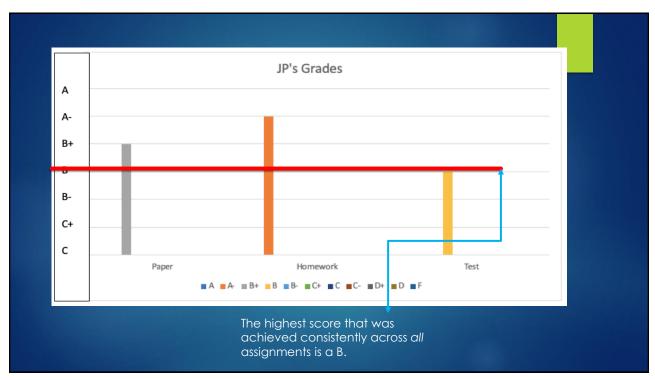
- different categories of work are <u>all</u> valued equally
- student grade is determined by the highest achieved performance in meeting or exceeding standards across all categories of work
 - What does this mean????
 - The lowest grade achieved is <u>the highest</u> achieved performance in meeting or exceeding standards across all categories

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Definitional Grading Example

▶ Student JP gets the following grades in the class: an A- on homework, a B+ on the class paper, and B as a test grade average.





A Modified Approach

- A modification is needed
 - ▶ To decrease potential harm to students
 - ▶ To motivate continued learning
 - ▶ To allow for remediation and improvement

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The Do Over

- A modification was provided to allow for <u>ONE</u> course "Do Over" in any area the student chooses
 - Did you do poorly on exam 1? Study, reinforce the material, commit it to long-term memory, and re-take it for the higher achieved grade
 - Do poorly on the paper? Learn by making corrections as directed by your instructor to get a portion of your grade back

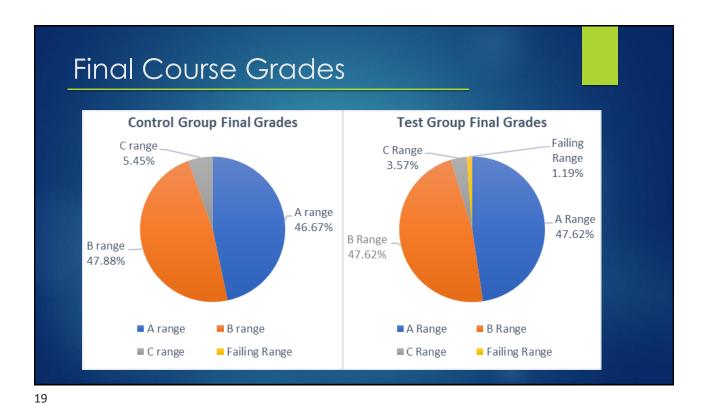
Methods

- Convergent mixed-methods design
- ▶ 84 participants recruited from the 188 BSN students in freshman didactic nursing course.
- ▶ Control group data was accessed from Spring 2019 semester

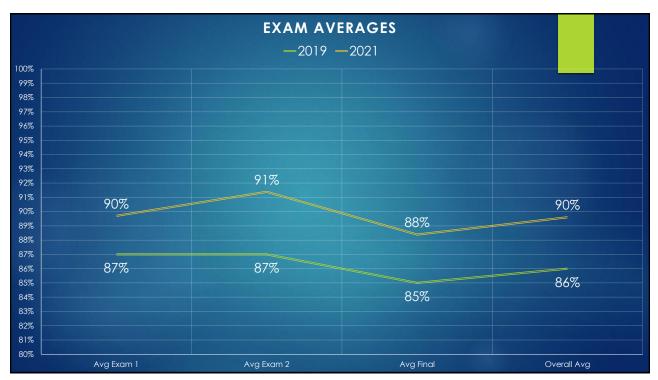
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Methods

- Quantitative data: grade-related data relative
 - ▶ independent sample t-tests, Cohen's d analysis for effect size, and the Cochran-Armitage trend, etc.
- Qualitative data: post-survey in the final week of the semester



Final Course Grades Group N B+ В B-C+ C F A A-Control 165 19 58 35 26 0 18 8 Final 13 Test 84 27 15 14 11 2 1 1 Course Total 249 Grades Ζ -0.126dim 8 .900



Exam Scores

- Scores for independent samples t-test revealed:
 - \triangleright Exam 1 = p = .029
 - \triangleright Exam 2 = p = .007
 - Final = p < .001
 - ► Exam Avg. = p < .001
 - ...all statistically significant

Qualitative Results: Motivation and Diligence

- Created new study habits to be used in future courses
- Forced them to study more
- > Encouraged appreciation for all course activities
- Long-term memory learning occurred
- Increased understanding of content

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Qualitative Results: Stress

- Modified DGS was stressful
- Altered study and work habits were motivated by stress
- Added to stress of already high stress nursing courses
- Added to stress of pandemic, the resultant online learning environment, and stress of being freshmen

Qualitative results: Highlighting of Student Weaknesses

- ▶ Did not like their weaknesses being identified and were concerned they were being used for grade evaluation
- Recognized that their weaknesses were not being compensated for in other areas
- Lack of intrinsic motivation highlighted
- Belief that all overall grades were impacted negatively

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Discussion

- participants remarked that final course grades were lower using the modified DGS
 - ▶ final grade distributions between the control and test groups were not significantly different (p=.900)
- ▶ individual exam scores and overall exam averages were significantly higher in the test group (p= .029, .007, <.001, and <.001 respectively)</p>

Discussion

- ▶ Potential for enhanced content mastery exists
- With no compensatory means of inflating grades, modified DGS may prove more meaningful than traditional grades

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Discussion

- ▶ Not viewed positively
- ▶ Improved habits, more study, motivation to work
- Retention of information
- ▶ Stress?
- ▶ Highlights weaknesses
- Messaging is important
- ▶ Potential for improved content mastery

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