## How should group work be graded?

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## By the end of the session participants will be able to:

Learning outcomes

- LO1 Articulate the pros and cons of group work
- LO2 Appreciate how to support students undertaking group work
- LO3 Apply a range of models for the grading of group work
- LO4 Reflect on the principles underlying the fair grading of group work


## Activity 1: Who already uses group work? <br> Go to menti.com

## Activity 2: Pros and cons of group-work?

Go to menti.com

Interest
Independent learning
Key skills (team working, leadership, problem solving, communication)
Challenging/different work

Management of groups
'Free riders'
Student anxiety
Perceived unfairness

## Supporting students to undertake group work

Image from Group work framework: Dundalk Institute of Technology


Figure 1: Planning, Implementing and Assessing Group-Work

## Models for grading group work

| 期 <br> GROUP <br> COMPONENT | INDIVIDUAL <br> COMPONENT |
| :--- | :--- |



Grade for individual
contribution

Individual score

Individual contribution to the
group


## Pool of marks

|  | Mark for <br> group <br> product | Mark from <br> pool of 100 <br> for group <br> contribution | No of <br> students in <br> group | Individual <br> factor <br> (unscaled) | Overall mark <br> (unscaled) | Individual <br> factor <br> (scaled <br> $50 \%$ ) | Overall <br> mark <br> (scaled <br> $\mathbf{5 0 \%}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Angela | 66 | 38.3 | 3 | 1.149 | 76 | 1.0745 | 71 |
| Julie | 66 | 36.3 | 3 | 1.089 | 72 | 1.0445 | 69 |
| Tom | 66 | 25.3 | 3 | 0.759 | 50 | 0.8795 | 58 |

## Mark against criteria

| Marks to: | Angela |  |  | Julie |  |  | Tom |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| By: | Angela | Julie | Tom | Angela | Julie | Tom | Angela | Julie | Tom |
| Enthusiasm | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ideas | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Understanding | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Helping group function | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Organising | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Efficiency | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Individual score | 39 |  |  | 36 |  |  | 21 |  |  |
| Average score | 32 |  |  | 32 |  |  | 32 |  |  |
| Individual factor | 1.21875 |  |  | 1.125 |  |  | 0.65625 |  |  |
| Scaled individual factor (50\%) | 1.109375 |  |  | 1.0625 |  |  | 0.828125 |  |  |
| Overall mark (unscaled) | 80 |  |  | 74 |  |  | 43 |  |  |
| Overall mark (scaled) | 73 |  |  | 70 |  |  | 55 |  |  |

## Division of total marks

|  | Mark for group product | Individual mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| Angela | 66 | 74 |
| Julie | 66 | 66 |
| Tom | 66 | 58 |
| Total | 198 | 198 |

## Comparison of models

| Grading model | Pool of marks, <br> unscaled | Pool of marks, <br> scaled, $50 \%$ | Score against <br> criteria, unscaled | Score against <br> criteria, scaled <br> $50 \%$ | Division of total <br> marks |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Angela | $76(+10)$ | $71(+5)$ | $80(+14)$ | $73(+7)$ | $74(+8)$ |
| Julie | $72(+6)$ | $69(+3)$ | $74(+8)$ | $70(+4)$ | $66(0)$ |
| Tom | $50(-16)$ | $58(-8)$ | $43(-23)$ | $55(-11)$ | $58(-8)$ |

## Principles

Grading of group work should

1. Be fair:
a. Reflect quality of final product
b. Value individual contributions
c. Achieve a balance between $a$ and $b$
2. Be easy for students to understand

## Achieving balance

"If effort marks are high compared to base marks, students who make a greater contribution than their fellows to a project which is skimpy or fatally flawed are likely to end up with a better mark than a lessor contributor to an outstanding project. If contribution marks are weighted highly, a subtraction procedure is likely to fail students unless they produce very good projects. On the other hand, low weighting to the effort mark could reduce its significance to the extent that students still complain that they were not rewarded for their effort" (Conway et al. 1993:47)

## Considerations when grading group work



INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP?


MARKER?


PRODUCT OR PROCESS?


CRITERIA?

H

WEIGHTING?


ASSESSMENT METHOD?

# Activity 4: Discuss considerations 



Image by Gerd Altmann from

Discussion and questions

Conway, R., Kember, D., Sivan, A. \& Wu, M. (1993) 'Peer assessment of an individual's contribution to a group project'. Assessment \& Evaluation in Higher Education, 34(2), 141148.

Gibbs, G. Habeshaw, S. and Habeshaw, T. (1986) 53 interesting ways to assess your students. Bristol: Technical \& Educational Services

## References and further reading

Gibbs, G. and Simpson, C. (2005) 'Conditions Under Which Assessment Supports Students' Learning'. Learning and Teaching in Higher Education (1), 3-31.

Goldfinch, J. (1994) 'Further developments in peer assessment of group projects', Assessment \& Evaluation in Higher Education, 19(1): 29-36

Lejk, M. and Wyvill, M. (1996) 'A survey of methods of deriving individual grades from group assessments, Assessment \& Evaluation in Higher Education, 21(3): 267-281
Orr, S. (2010) 'Collaborating or fighting for the marks? Students' experiences of group work assessment in the creative arts'. Assessment \& Evaluation in Higher Education, 35(3): 301313. https://doi-org.eor.uhi.ac.uk/10.1080/02602931003632357

Perry, B. (2008). An introduction to mini cases on ways of dealing with "free riders". University of Wolverhampton.

Smith, M. \& Rogers, J. (2014) 'Understanding nursing students' perspectives on the grading of group work assessments', Nurse Education in Practice, 14(2): 112-116

