## Cook, Kazan, & Behm: 2016 IACRL Presentation

# What is Dynamic Criteria Mapping (DCM)?

DCM is a qualitative assessment practice that encourages a community to articulate what they value when they evaluate student work individually in their respective courses and/or collectively during assessment exercises. DCM privileges practitioner knowledge rather than the expertise of a testing corporation.

## What Happens During a Dynamic Criteria Mapping Exercise?

Through small and large group *articulation sessions*, participants discuss what they value pedagogically, what criteria they use to evaluate student work, and what learning outcomes inform their courses and programs. Once criteria are evident, participants work to organize criteria into constellations, visually representing the relationships among the various criteria and constellations by producing a map. The map is subsequently distributed among constituents to inform teaching and learning.

#### What are the Benefits of DCM?

- i. A visual representation of what a community values
- ii.Increased student learning and better instruction if a program closes the assessment loop, allowing the criteria outlined in the map to inform the pedagogical practices
- iii. Professional development for those who participate in DCM
- iv. Builds a culture of assessment by emphasizing organic, contextually sensitive assessment practices that privilege practitioner expertise and student learning

What We Did: In piloting DCM to better understand how Elmhurst College conceptualizes information literacy,

- 1. Participants reviewed sample essays and completed a worksheet where they described their responses.
- Relying on their notes, participants discussed their responses in groups of three, particularly noting
  evaluative comments, identifying criteria, and referencing specific characteristics and passages within the
  sample texts. Small groups tried to establish a consensus regarding what characteristics they privileged as a
  demonstration of information literacy. Participants attempted to clarify their understanding of information
  literacy.
- 3. Using the notes from the small groups, participants reported on their discussions, noting various criteria and whether consensus was established. As a large group, we discussed each sample, comparing and contrasting the positive and negative characteristics of each, and tried to establish consensus regarding what particular characteristics demonstrated information literacy and to what degree of sophistication.
- As a larger group, we reviewed notes, clustered synonymous comments and similar criteria into
  constellations, and attempted to construct a visual representation of clustered criteria to visually render the
  dynamics among criteria.

### References

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# Information Literacy Dynamic Criteria Mapping—Summer 2015

Reviewer:	# of Student Artifact:
above. As you are reviewing questions. Responding to the	ur name and the number of the student sample in the space provided ag each student essay, please respond to the following guiding nese questions will help us understand and make explicit the criteria, estics that we value and look for in student work. Please complete this artifact that we review.
1). Does this text demonstra	ate information literacy? (Y/N)
2) Why? What rationals as	m von movido for dociding og von did?
2). Why? What rationale ca	n you provide for deciding as you did?
3). What aspects or character	eristics of the sample text do you value or privilege or emphasize?
4) Why do you value those	aspects/characteristics? What do they reflect, represent, and/or
demonstrate?	aspecta, enalucionolos. A nat do diej reneet, represent, and or
	가장 보는 그 그 이 집에 가면 그는 이 이 아이는 그것도 되어 되었다. 학생들은 이 전에 가장 하게 되었다면 모든 것이다.