



# Transparency in evaluation through the use of rubrics in University subjects

Leticia C. Velasco Martínez\*

[leticiav@uma.es](mailto:leticiav@uma.es)

Juan Carlos Tójar Hurtado

[jctojar@uma.es](mailto:jctojar@uma.es)



UNIVERSIDAD  
DE MÁLAGA

# Introduction



- **Scoring Rubrics:**

- Evaluation more systematized / less arbitrariness and subjectivity
- Teachers:
  - To make their vision, purposes and expectations explicit regarding evaluation.
  - To show their students (transparent and precise way):
    - The learning objectives
    - The evaluation criteria
    - The weight that the activities will have in the final grade.
- Students assume:
  - A more prominent role in their learning processes
  - A more aware of their potentialities and limitations (level of competency)

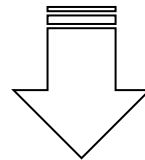
# Introduction



The formative value of rubrics also becomes clear when they are defined, agreed and socialized with the class-group

... but

Are rubrics regarded as an evaluation tool that brings more TRANSPARENCY, DIALOGUE and CO-RESPONSIBILITY to evaluation processes?



*Institutions, teachers and researchers don't have a shared vision of their meaning, applications and impact on learning development.*

# Purpose of study

Conceptions and opinions of professional of education about:

- Level of transparency in evaluation methods, strategies and criteria used by university teaching staff.
- Key factors and elements involved in a more meaningful and participatory evaluation



# Methods



- Sample non probabilistic (incidental): 22 educators, researchers and heads of Mexican university.
- Qualitative approach → Application of in-depth interviews.
- Model mixed of category for the collection of information:
  - 1) Inductive categorization (analysis of the content of the interviews)
  - 2) Deductive categorization (analysis of theoretical models from the review of the scientific literature)

# Methods



The analysis content of the interviews were carried out:

- 1) Reduction of interview texts
- 2) Transformation of date through the organization and associations between fragments of the text.
- 3) Extraction and verification of conclusions to build models and theories to represent the studied phenomenon.
- 4) Elaboration of matrices and graphs to visualize and interpret of information.

# Results



22 interviews

21,846 Units of análisis

2,041 verbatim citations

75 categories

994 subcategories



## Two categories

- 1) Transparency in the technical design of the rubric (TTD)
- 2) Transparency in the pedagogical design of the rubric (TPD)



# Results



**Tabla 1. Categories and verbatim quotes of technical design of the rubric.**

Category	Verbatim quotes
<p>The rubric shows students where they are and how far they still have to go.</p> <p><i>(PL)</i></p>	<p>“...it’s interesting for students to understand what they need to do in order to be excellent, where they stayed behind, and that ‘where do I stay behind’ is the exact question they need.” (P21:58, 87:87)</p>



# Results



**Tabla 1. Categories and verbatim quotes of pedagogical design of the rubric.**

Category	Verbatim quotes
<p>A rubric generates commitment and responsibility in the improvement of learning. <i>(CR)</i></p>	<p>“... it gives students the possibility to observe themselves in a rubric, to be much more responsible and to appropriate their own process of learning, then they are no longer at the mercy of the teacher”. (P21:86, 139:139).</p>

# Conclusions



- The categorization process shows the benefits of rubrics as an evaluation instrument that provides transparency to students' learning process.
- Rubrics improve evaluation transparency when the criteria, components and weights of the evaluation and of the grade are public, consensual, and shared with the students
- Finally, it is essential to design and apply rubrics that provide assessment transparency in order to promote students' interest, participation and understanding of their own learning and assessment process



# Transparency in evaluation through the use of rubrics in University subjects

Leticia C. Velasco Martínez\*

[leticiav@uma.es](mailto:leticiav@uma.es)

Juan Carlos Tójar Hurtado

[jctojar@uma.es](mailto:jctojar@uma.es)



UNIVERSIDAD  
DE MÁLAGA