

Unit L&D9DI Assess Workplace Competence Using Direct and Indirect Methods (FD41 04)

Source: Learning and Development Standard 9

Who this Unit is for

This Unit is for those who assess in the workplace using a wide range of assessment methods, both direct and indirect. The person wishing to achieve this Unit (the assessor-candidate) will use the following direct methods:

- ◆ observation
- ◆ examination of work products (both created and not created at the time of observation)
- ◆ questioning

They may also be involved in authenticating indirect evidence such as:

- ◆ discussing with candidates
- ◆ testimony of others (witnesses)
- ◆ examining candidate statements
- ◆ assessing candidates in simulated environments
- ◆ Recognising Prior Learning (RPL) — otherwise known as the Accreditation of Prior Achievement (APA)

The assessment decisions made by the assessor-candidate will be used to confirm achievement in a range of situations such as assessing SVQs, other workplace qualifications or in-company standards.

For this Unit, assessments must be of a substantial but realistic and manageable piece of the candidate's work. Each assessment should cover the full assessment cycle to include planning, judging evidence, providing feedback and recording the decision.

What this Unit is about

The types of activities the assessor-candidate will be involved in include:

- 1 Preparing to assess
- 2 Planning assessments
- 3 Assessing candidate performance and knowledge
- 4 Confirming progression and achievement

To achieve this Unit the assessor-candidate must assess the competence of two candidates on two occasions in their place of work, using a set of standards such as those provided by a national awarding/standard setting body or the candidates' employer.

The assessor-candidate's knowledge will be assessed by them taking part in a discussion with their assessor or answering questions (either written or oral) or providing a statement of how and why they carried out certain activities, or a combination of these.

The assessor-candidate's performance will be assessed by their assessor observing them conduct part of the assessment process, and by looking at products of their work such as:

- ◆ notes relating to pre-assessment planning discussions
- ◆ assessment plans agreed with the candidates
- ◆ records detailing assessment decisions
- ◆ feedback records used to convey progression/achievement to the candidates
- ◆ records of the standardisation activities the assessor candidate has been involved in

Terminology

Within this Unit the following explanations and examples apply:

Assessment method	<i>Observation, questioning, checking products of work, discussing with candidates, testimony of others (witnesses, examining candidate statements, assessing candidates in simulated environments, Recognising Prior Learning (RPL) — otherwise known as the Accreditation of Prior Achievement (APA).</i>
Authentic	<i>Being the candidate's own work.</i>
Current/currency	<i>Evidence that the candidate still possesses the skills and knowledge being claimed.</i>
Equality	<i>A state of fair treatment that is the right of all the people regardless of differences in, for example, culture, ability, gender race, religion, wealth, sexual orientation, or any other group characteristic.</i>
Diversity	<i>Acknowledging that each individual is unique and recognising our individual differences in, for example, culture, ability, gender, race, religion, wealth, sexual orientation, or any other individual characteristic.</i>
Identify and collect evidence	<i>This is done through the assessment process, for example, by assessor observations, checking products of work, asking questions, discussing with candidates, testimony of others (witnesses, examining candidate statements, assessing candidates in simulated environments, Recognising Prior Learning (RPL) — otherwise known as the Accreditation of Prior Achievement (APA).</i>
Reliable	<i>Assessors achieving a consistent approach to the way they make judgements about candidate evidence.</i>
Requirements	<i>These could be the requirements of the practitioner's own organisation or those of an external organisation, such as awarding organisation.</i>
Risk assessment	<i>Risk relates to breach of the quality assurance principles (VARCS).</i>

Sufficient	<i>Enough evidence as specified in Evidence Requirements or Assessment Strategy.</i>
Valid	<i>Selecting and using a method of assessment appropriate to the skills and knowledge being assessed</i>
Fair	<i>Ensuring candidates are assessed consistently and objectively to the standards.</i>
Safe	<i>This covers the health, safety and welfare of the person being assessed.</i>
Special assessment arrangement	<i>An agreement made with the candidate and the organisation to ensure fair assessment of the candidate without diluting the standards, for example, taking account of shift working by arranging assessment opportunities to suit the candidate's work patterns.</i>

Performance What the assessor-candidate must do:	Knowledge What the assessor-candidate must know:
1 Prepare to assess (a) Ensure candidates understand the purpose, requirements and processes of assessment.	1 How to judge when the candidate is ready for assessment. 2 The range of information that should be made available to candidates before assessment begins. 3 The concepts and principles of assessment. 4 Standards to be assessed, assessment/Evidence Requirements, regulatory requirements. 5 The candidates' job role and their work environment and how this influences which assessment approach to use.
2 Plan assessments (a) Identify evidence that is valid, authentic and sufficient. (b) Plan to use valid, fair and reliable and safe assessment methods. (c) Plan assessment to meet requirements and candidate needs.	1 The principles of assessment (validity, authenticity, reliability, currency, sufficiency (VARCS)). 2 The uses, benefits and drawbacks of the different assessment methods, including those that use technology. 3 Types of risks, including health, safety and welfare and quality assurance risks, when assessing and how to manage them. 4 How to plan assessments in own area of responsibility, involving candidates and allowing access. 5 How assessment arrangements can be adapted to meet the diverse needs of individual candidates. 6 How disputes and appeals will be handled and how confidentiality will be maintained.
3 Assess candidate performance and knowledge (a) Collect evidence that is valid, authentic and sufficient. (b) Use valid, fair, reliable and safe assessment methods. (c) Make assessment decisions against specified criteria. (d) Work with others to ensure the standardisation of assessment practice and outcomes.	1 The principles of competence based assessment (competent versus not yet competent). 2 How to judge evidence in relation to specified criteria ensuring the quality assurance principles are applied (valid, fair, reliable, current, safe). 3 Achieving objectivity and consistency when making assessment decisions and what to do when there is doubt. 4 Standardisation processes and how to contribute to those. 5 How to co-operate and work effectively with others involved in the assessment process.

Performance What the assessor-candidate must do:	Knowledge What the assessor-candidate must know:
<p>4 Confirm progression and achievement</p> <p>(a) Provide feedback to the learner that affirms achievement and identifies any additional requirements.</p> <p>(b) Maintain required records of the assessment process, its outcomes and candidate progress.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The purpose and value of feedback in the assessment cycle. 2 How to deliver constructive feedback and the next steps in the assessment process. 3 How to ensure access and data protection requirements are adhered to when maintaining records of assessment and candidate progress. 4 Internal quality assurance processes and procedures and how to apply these in practice. 5 The value and purpose of continuing professional development for assessment practitioners.