The real problem of self-assessment

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The rhetoric of self-assessment

- Adult education literature positions expertise as a process of effective self-reflection
 - Lifelong, self-directed learners







The rhetoric of self-assessment

- Adult education literature positions expertise as a process of effective self-reflection
 - Lifelong, self-directed learners
- The health professions have embraced a philosophy of professional autonomy and self-regulation
 - Demands competent and trustworthy self-assessment









The reality of self-assessment

- Hundreds of articles
- Many literature reviews
- One conclusion:

Self-assessment ability is generally poor









Three key patterns of data

- Little or no relationship between externally generated scores and self-assessed scores
- All but the very highest performers tend to overestimate ability
- Worst offenders are in lowest quartile of performance







The response

- Morbid fascination
- Disbelief
- Concern
- Efforts to explain
- Efforts to improve









Today's talk

The situation is worse than you might imagine:







Today's talk

- The situation is worse than you might imagine:
 - It's our problem too







Today's talk

- The situation is worse than you might imagine:
 - It's our problem too
 - Why is self assessment so bad?
 - What is perpetuating the myth of good self-assessment?
 - What are the implications for effective feedback?







Why is self-assessment so bad?







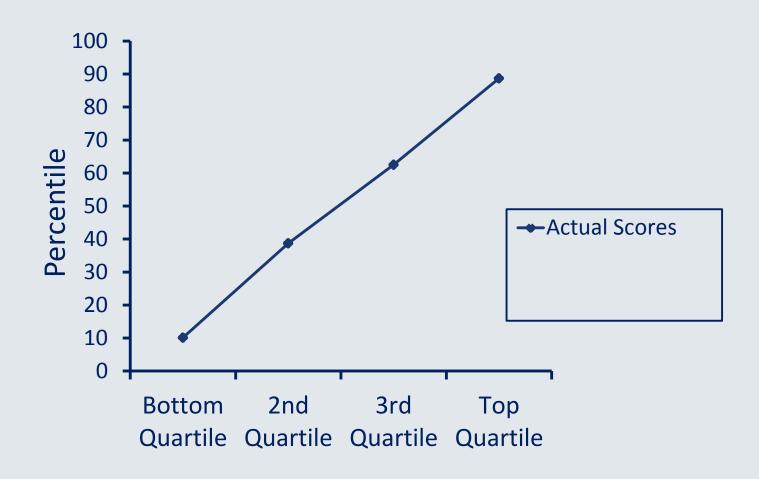


Why is self-assessment so bad?

- Kruger & Dunning (1999): "Unskilled and unaware"
 - The skills required to know whether you are performing well are also the skills required to actually perform well





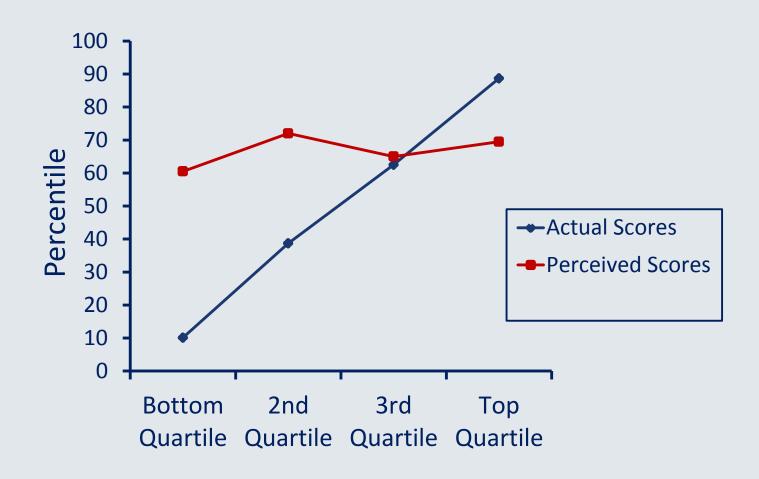




















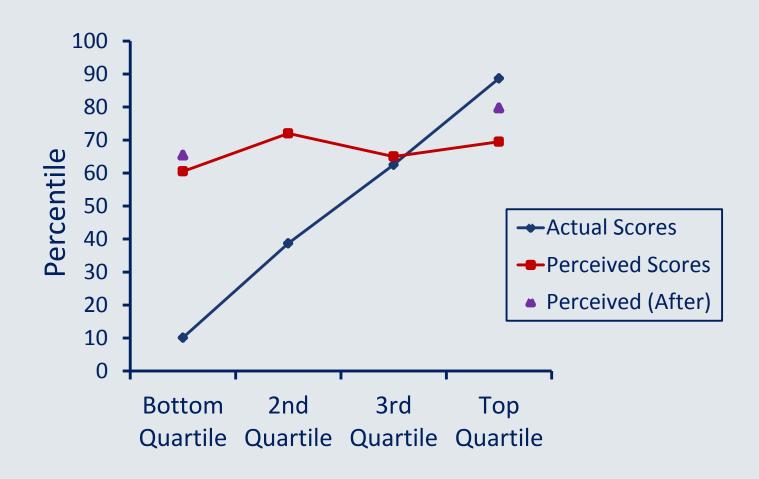










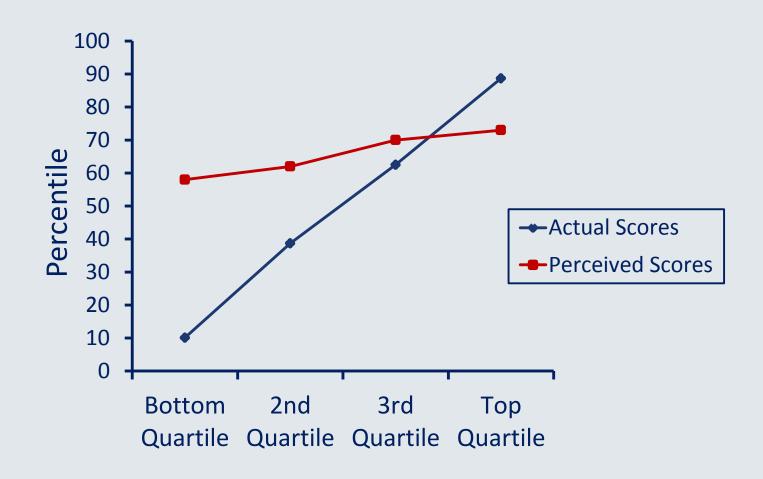












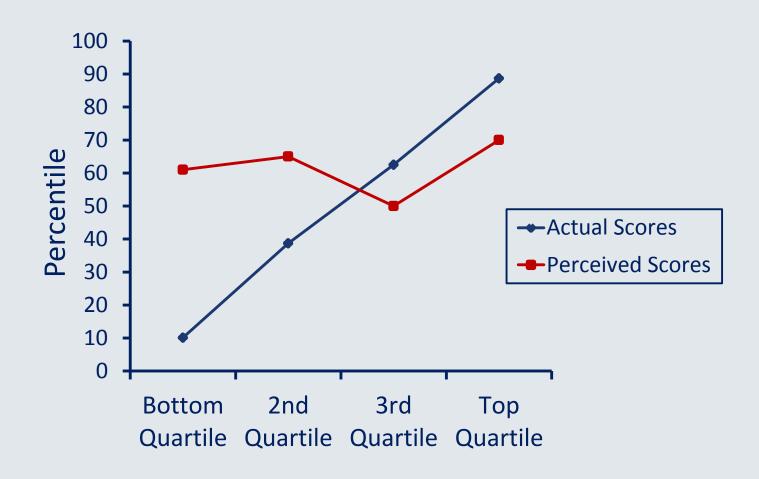








University students' performance on a logic test



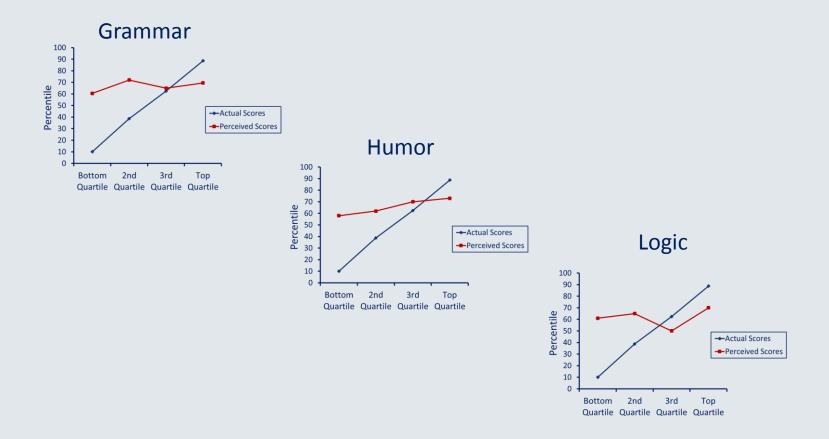








"Domain specificity" of self-assessment











"Domain specificity" of self-assessment

- Self-assessment is NOT a "generalizable" trait of individuals
 - Better for domains where one excels
 - Worse for domains where one is poor
 - Often arises from "local perceptual deficits"

• Therefore:

 Domains where you are most likely to need self-awareness are the domains where you are least likely to have it







The irony of self-assessment

"It is impossible to make people understand their ignorance, for it requires knowledge to perceive it; and therefore, he that can perceive it hath it not"

-Jeremy Taylor (1613-1667)









The irony of self-assessment

- Everyone thinks this is a "they" problem
 - Everyone thinks they are above average in self-assessment ability
- This is a WE problem:
 - Everyone is prone to these issues (in our own specific areas)





Perpetuating the myth









Perpetuating the myth

- Easy to find extreme examples of "knowing" where you are weak
 - I could never play professional football
 - I would never go on American Idol (obviously I have more insight than those people)







Perpetuating the myth

- Easy to feel confidence in "knowing" where you are strong
 - Difficulty of getting corrective feedback
 - I give good talks (people who come up always say nice things)
 - Ease of discounting potentially corrective feedback
 - "The exception that proves the rule"
 - "It's a one time thing it just happens a lot."
 - "Nobody has said that before"









The 2x2 table

		REALITY	
		WEAK	STRONG
BELIEF	WEAK	Football Singing	
	STRONG		Talks









The 2x2 table

		REALITY	
		WEAK	STRONG
BELIEF	WEAK	Football Singing	???
	STRONG	???	Talks









The 2x2 table

		REALITY	
		WEAK	STRONG
BELIEF	WEAK	??? Singing	???
	STRONG	???	???







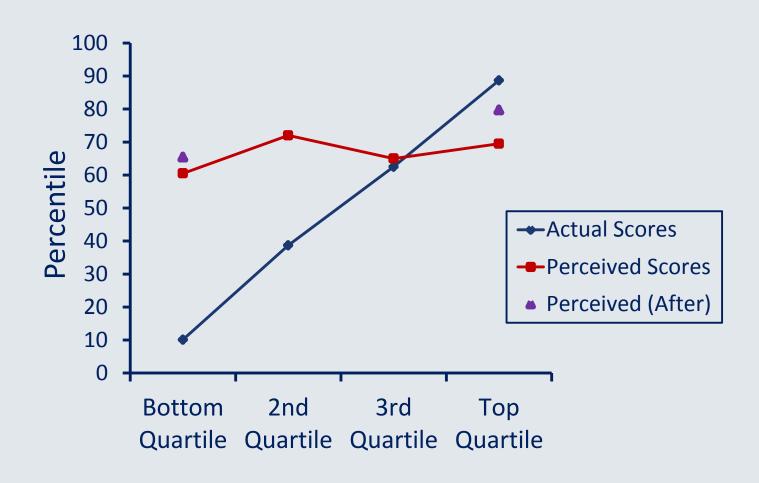


Be afraid ... Be very afraid

- For any skill, 25% of us are in the bottom quartile and many of us who are, still think we are above average
- So if you think you are above average at some skill, how do you REALLY know?



Which end of the curve are you?











Be afraid ... Be very afraid

- For any skill, 25% of us are in the bottom quartile and many of us who are, still think we are above average
- So if you think you are above average at some skill, how do you REALLY know?
- This is not a "they" problem ... it's a "we" problem





The difficult questions

- What are your sources of data for developing an understanding of your current abilities?
 - What data would convince you that you are not as good as you thought you were?
 - What do you do with data that are inconsistent with your current belief about yourself?
 - "The exception that proves the rule"
 - "Nobody has ever suggested this before"
 - "It's a one time thing it just happens a lot"









The difficult questions

- Who are your sources of data for developing an understanding of your current abilities?
 - Who is allowed to tell you what needs improving?
 - Who do you ask for feedback?
 - Who is allowed to give you feedback even when you don't ask?
 - Whose opinion do you respect so much that you would be willing to learn something hard just because he/she said you should?









Implications for feedback

- Performance deficits may arise from perceptual deficits
 - The student may not be able to see what the teacher sees
 - The teacher may not understand what it is like not to see
- Feedback happens in the context of a relationship
 - The "who" matters
 - Is this someone I trust?
 - Is this someone I respect?
 - Is this someone I want to think well of me?
 - Teachers not de facto accepted by students as a "credible" source

















