Critical-thinking Assessment Test: An Overview of the CAT

Center for Assessment & Improvement of Learning Tennessee Tech University



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CAT Workshop

Prepare institutions to conduct scoring workshops using the CAT instrument and understand what the CAT measures.

Help faculty use the CAT as a model to develop applications and assessments that emphasize critical thinking in their disciplines.



Individualized webinars after training to help institutions develop efficient assessment plans.

Importance of Critical Thinking

National polls indicate over 90% of the faculty in this country think critical thinking is the most important part of undergraduate education.

Derek Bok, 2005

President Emeritus of Harvard University

Why is Critical Thinking Important?

Information Overload



Viral Nature of Misinformation

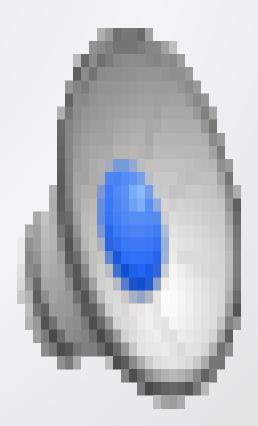


Information and the Internet

95% of College Students use Google to Search for Information in Course-Related Research

People are more likely to believe something on YouTube than from the CDC

71% of Adults Use the Internet for Healthcare Information



The Changing Nature of Education

Remembering Information

Finding Relevant Information

Understanding & Evaluating Information

Using Information Effectively

What is Critical Thinking?

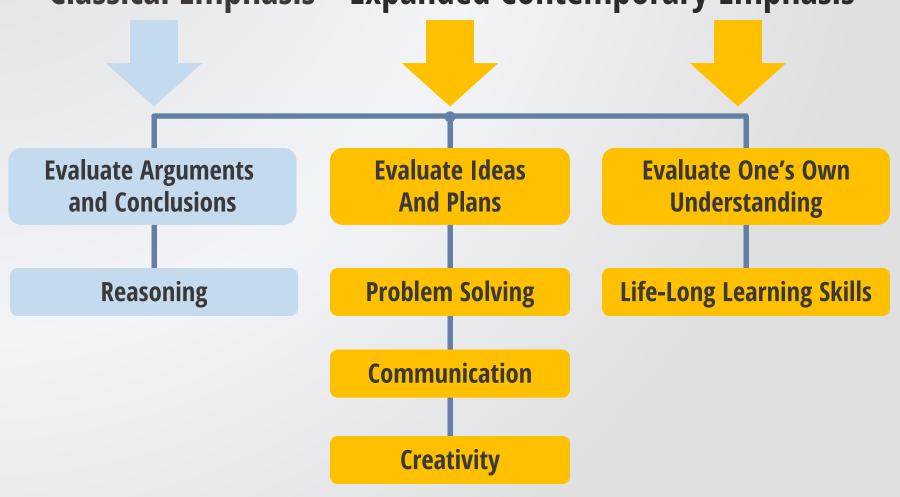
Classic Emphasis

Evaluate Arguments and Conclusions

Reasoning

What is Critical Thinking?

Classical Emphasis Expanded Contemporary Emphasis



Agreement on what is <u>NOT</u> Critical Thinking

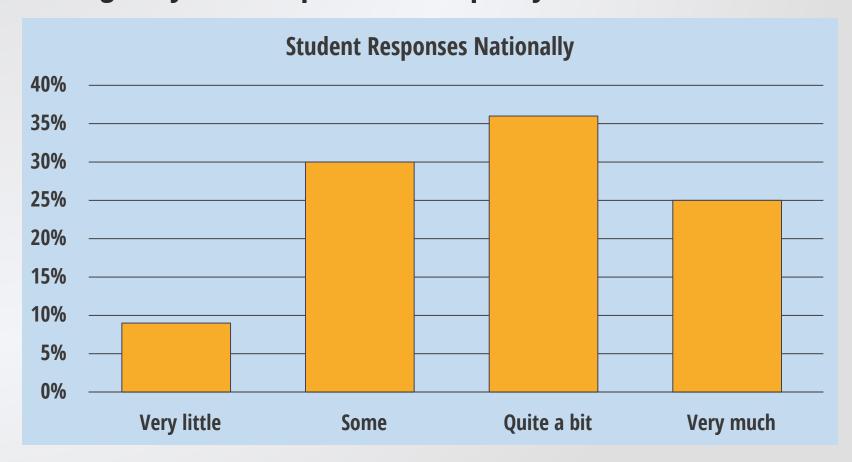
*NSSE Question

(2a) Memorizing facts, ideas, or methods from your courses and readings so you can repeat them in pretty much the same form.



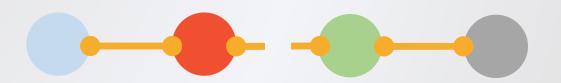
NSSE*: Coursework emphasizes:

(2a) Memorizing facts, ideas, or methods from your courses and readings so you can repeat them in pretty much the same form.



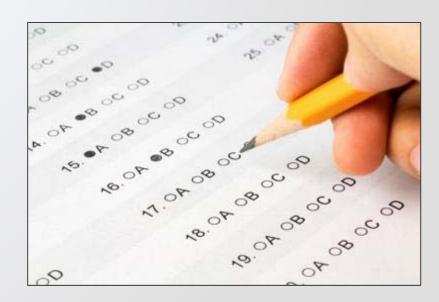
*National Survey of Student Engagement, Indiana University

Understanding the Disconnect





Teaching Critical Thinking



Assessing Factual Knowledge

Why Assess Critical Thinking?

Need to Measure Success for Accountability

Assessment Drives Improvement Efforts

How We Assess - Determines What Students Learn

History of CAT Development

Preliminary Work
At TTU
2000 - 2004



Collaborate With Other Institutions To Refine CAT 2004 - 2007

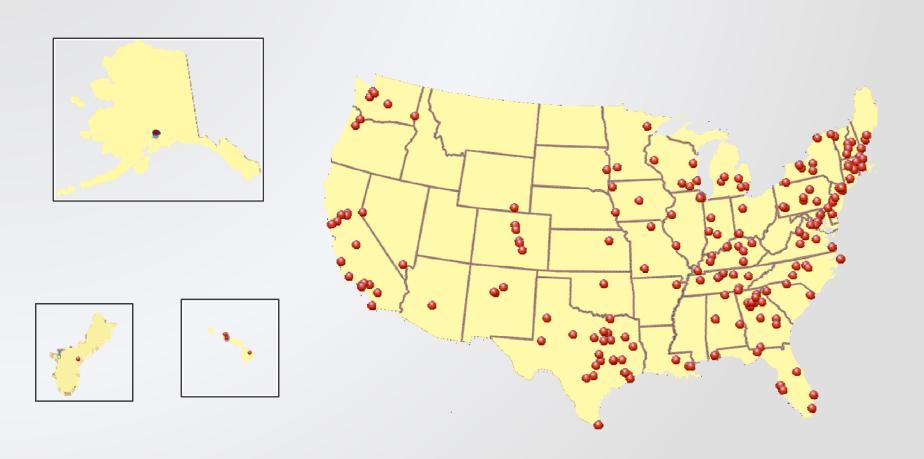


Develop Training Methods for National Dissemination & Collect Norms 2007 - 2010



Expand National Dissemination & Support Assessment in NSF Projects 2010 - 2014

Over 300 US Institutions Collaborating



+ Australia, Canada, China, Japan, and Palestine

Designing the CAT Instrument

Faculty Driven:
High Face Validity
Involved in Scoring

Construct Validity: Learning Sciences

Engaging for Students

Reliable & Consistent Scoring Essay Responses

Skills Evaluated by CAT Instrument

Evaluating Information

Separate factual information from inferences.

Interpret numerical relationships in graphs.

Understand the limitations of correlational data.

Evaluate evidence and identify inappropriate conclusions.

Creative Thinking

Identify alternative interpretations for data or observations.

Identify new information that might support or contradict a hypothesis.

Explain how new information can change a problem.

Learning & Problem Solving

Separate relevant from irrelevant information.

Integrate information to solve problems.

Learn & apply new information.

Use mathematical skills to solve real-world problems.

Communication

Communicate ideas effectively.

Faculty Evaluations of Question Validity



CAT Results with NSSE (National Survey of Student Engagement)

NSSE Question	Beta Coefficient
(2a) Memorizing facts, ideas, or methods from your courses and reading so you can repeat them in pretty much the same form.	341 **
(3b) Number of books read on your own (not assigned) for personal enjoyment or academic enrichment.	.277 **
(11e) Thinking critically and analytically & (11m) Solving complex real-world problems	.244 **
(7h) Culminating Senior Experience (thesis capstone course, project, comprehensive exam, etc.)	.231 *

CAT Features







Additional Information Packet

15 item, mostly short answer essay

Paper and Online Administration

Engages Faculty in Scoring

Detailed Scoring Criteria

Strong Reliability and Validity

Sample Disclosed Question

A scientist working at a government agency believes that an ingredient commonly used in bread causes criminal behavior. To support the hypothesis the scientist notes the following evidence.

- 99.9% of the people who committed crimes consumed bread prior to committing crimes.
- Crimes rates are extremely low in areas where bread is not consumed.

Do the data described above strongly support the scientist's hypothesis? Yes No
Are there other explanations from the data besides the scientist's hypothesis? If so, describe.
What kind of additional information or evidence would help support the scientist's hypothesis?

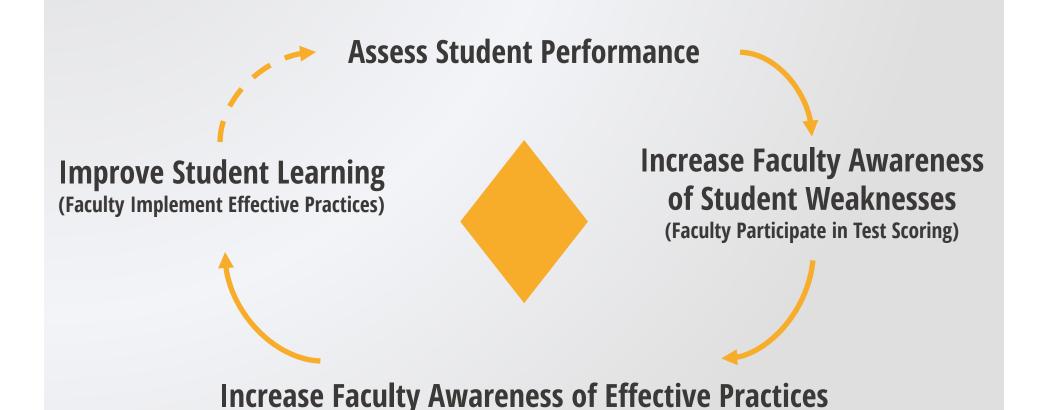
Critical Thinking Skill Set 1

How strongly does information support an idea.

Provide alternative interpretations for information or observations that have several possible interpretations.

Identify additional information or evidence needed to evaluate the alternative interpretations.

Closing the Loop in Assessment and Quality Improvement



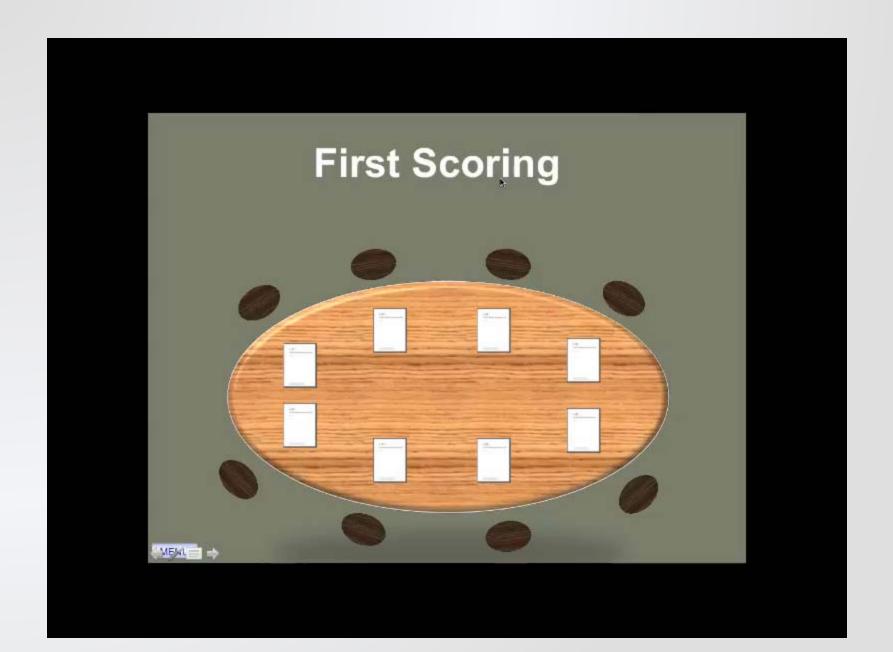
Ensuring Reliability of Scoring



This section to be completed by faculty scorers

Answer Selection: Correct = lacktriangle Incorrect = lacktriangle

#	Grader 1	Grader 2	Grader 3
1	⊙ ①	⊙ ①	0 0
2	0000	0000	0003
3	0000	0000	0000
4	00230	00230	00000
5	⊙ ①	⊙ ①	⊚ ①
б	0000	0000	0023
7	① ① ②	① ① ②	0 1 2
8	0 0	0 0	⊚ ⊙
9	<pre>0 1 2</pre>	012	000
10	00000	00000	00230
11	① ① ②	① ① ②	000
12	⊚ ①	⊚ ①	⊚ ⊙
13	0000	0000	0000
14	000000	0000000	002340
15	0003	0003	0003



Thank You

www.CriticalThinkingTest.org





Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.

National Dissemination Model

