Compassionate Assessment

Dr. Neil Currant, Assessment lead (University of Bedfordshire) with thanks to Liz Bunting (University of the Arts London), Vikki Hill (Queen Margaret University), & the Academic Enhancement Team at UAL.

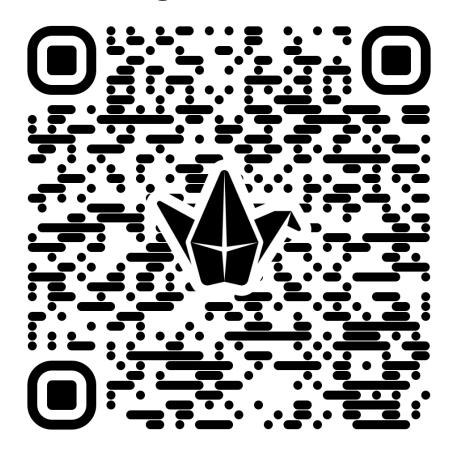
Aberystwyth University July 2025







- What is your interest in compassionate assessment?
- What are you hoping to learn about this morning?
- Padlet:







Provocation

HE assessment is broken.

Compassion as a lens to address assessment challenges.

Who thinks assessment policy is problematic?

Questions

Who is struggling with assessment design?

Who thinks assessment is broken?

Isn't that just making sure students aren't crying at the end of exams?

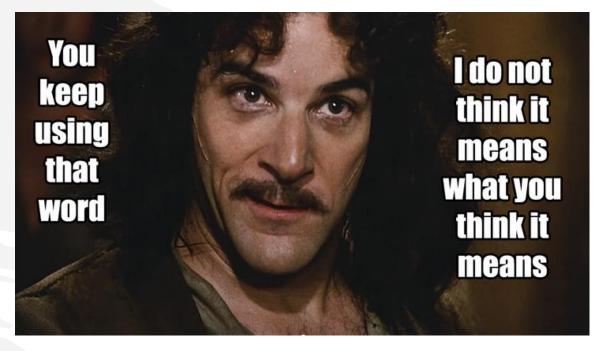
Why are we now framing such approaches as 'compassionate' rather than using terms such as 'inclusive' or 'equitable'?



What is compassion?

 https://tinyurl.com/yhszc75ch1ng40g9 0sf5

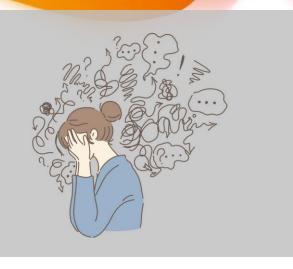






What is compassion?

- Two components:
 - Sensitivity to / awareness of suffering in self and others. (motivated attention)
 - Commitment to alleviate or prevent. (motivated action) (Gilbert et al 2017)
- It is not: kindness, care, sympathy, empathy alone, although they may all be elements of compassion.
- Compassion is Relational.



Some examples from our data about the impact of grading: Stress & Anxiety

I've experienced a grading system during my foundation, and I was a lot more stressed out and tired than what I'm right now (pass/fail only). I understand the necessity of being graded, but just I have to put so much attention into the grading system. And I don't really feel like I'm enjoying the process of creating things. I'm really nervous to go back to the grading system.

Authentic Self



Because you know like there's two paths that you can pick, there's a path where you know you'll get a good grade, and then there's a path you know is right for you but you're not sure how that person (tutor) will perceive that.

constant surveillance and performance...marking as a mode of surveillance...the good grade rests on repeating hegemonic knowledge

Rethinking assessment? Research into the affective impact of higher education grading

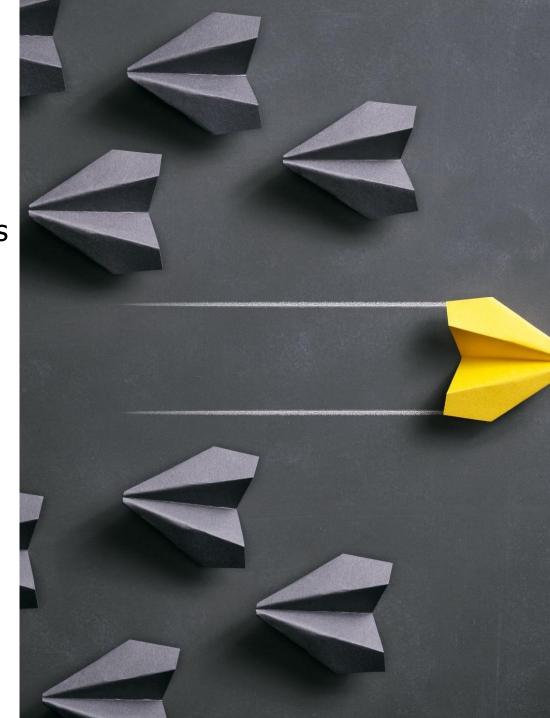
Neil Currant, Liz Bunting, Vikki Hill and Emily Salines (2024)

Compass: Journal of Learning and Teaching in HE

Grades impact on:

- 1. Stress and anxiety
- 2. Learner identity and motivation
- 3. Self-expression and creativity
- 4. Peer relationships

Article



4 Challenges

Inclusion Wellbeing Gen Al Community

Challenge 1: Inclusion

almost half of disabled students who responded to our survey still report having received a lower mark on their course due to an assessment being inaccessible to them. (Disabled Students UK 2024)

Challenge 1: inclusion

Increasing numbers of students declaring a disability.

Disability still understood as a technical problem within a person (e.g. Goodley, 2024) rather than a systemic issue that we can support through assessment.

Some still fear that inclusive practices lower standards or offer minoritized students an unfair advantage (e.g. Ramdas et al., 2025).

Too much focus on accommodations rather than inclusion.

A lack of choice and flexibility in assessment.

Kneejerk reaction to Gen AI is often to be less inclusive, e.g. more exams / vivas / presentations.

Rising mental health difficulties for students: 6-fold increase in students reporting MH issues to university in last decade. (Lewis & Stiebahl 2025)

Challenge 2: Wellbeing

27% of students diagnosed with MH condition (Student Minds 2022) / 21.6% of home students (HESA 23/24)

The role of academic pressure (especially related to assessment) in student suicides.



The challenge of assessment type.

Challenge 3: Gen Al

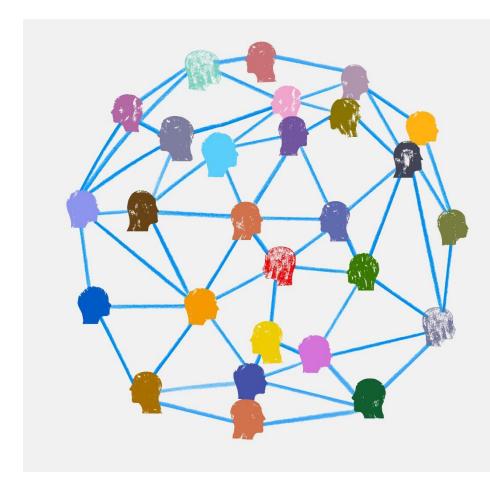


What is ethical and acceptable use of Gen AI? (e.g. Russell group principles)



Putative / cheating v. education / honesty

Some Al use data (Oct 24, n=8028)



https://aiinhe.org/

- 83% using AI in their studies.
- Why? 85% make things easier and faster.
- 91% worried about breaking rules.
- 40% used Al when not supposed to.
- 32% felt they were given enough guidance in using AI for study.
- Students want certainty, guidance and transparency
- Students understand and appreciate that GenAl cannot replace the human collaboration and compassion they value as part of their university experience. They also value empathy in decision-making.

responsibility honesty

trust forgiveness responsiveness

Challenge 4: Human connection & Community

McArthur (2018)

Challenge 4: Human connection & Community

Alienation (Jessop 2024):

- Powerlessness.
- Meaninglessness.
- Normlessness.
- Social Isolation.
- Self-estrangement

Alienating assessment patterns:

- Disproportionate summative assessment
- Insufficient formative assessment.
- Prevalence of closed book exams.
- Random varieties of assessment.

Current assessment practices, processes and policies are broken.

How can we fix assessment to be more...

- Fun
- Motivating: Support intrinsic motivation, deep learning and engagement.
- **Creative**: Tap into student creativity, inspiration and self-expression.
- Relevant: more meaningful and authentic to the student and their future aspirations.

Where does compassionate assessment come in?

- Not as another assessment agenda but...
- As an approach to assessment or a set of assessment values that addresses many existing agendas and challenges.
- "Compassionate assessment considers the inclusivity of assessments, the impact of assessment on different students and how overall assessment demands can impact student success. Central to a compassionate approach to assessment and feedback is human relationships. Creating a sense of community, belonging and trust between students and between staff and students is important. This community and trust creates greater opportunities for effective formative feedback, peer and self-assessment." Bedfordshire's Assessment ethos and values

Assessment agendas in HE link to compassion

- Compassionate assessment is inclusive.
- Compassionate assessment is equitable, e.g. addresses awarding gaps.
- Compassionate assessment is authentic.
- Compassionate assessment supports student wellbeing.
- Compassionate assessment supports belonging.



Solution: Compassionate feedback

- Feedback for assessment should be a two-way conversation and process recognising affect, and the relational and dialogical 'done with' rather than 'done to'.
- https://belongingthroughassessment.myblog.arts.ac.uk/feedback/ & https://belongingthroughassessment.myblog.arts.ac.uk/resources/

More Practice

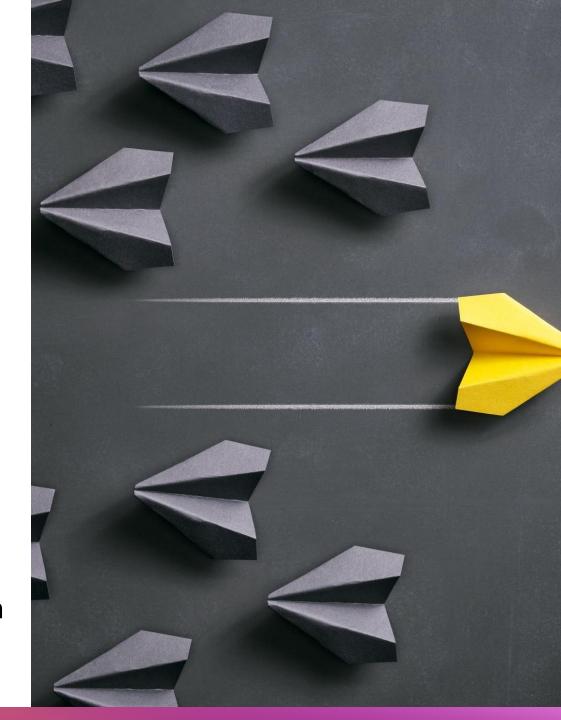
- Explaining the processes of grading, moderation and feedback
 - Talk about the process to reassure students of the robustness and fairness.
 - Feedback literacy (e.g. Winstone and Carless 2020).
 - Developing internal feedback (Nicol and McCallum 2021).
- Assessment choice ...as long as we are open to unexpected outputs...and learning outcomes and rubrics don't get in the way! (e.g Hussey and Smith 2002)

Policy: Fairness as procedure

"get the right procedures in place and we can be assured that our assessment practices are fair. Such thinking underpins many of the taken-for-granted assessment practices that are still common today: ... students should be assessed in the same way; assignments should be submitted at the same time; ... and the same rules should apply to everyone." (McArthur 2023:19)

Policy

- Mitigating circumstances
 - Self-certification (no evidence requirement).
 - Negotiated deadlines.
- Penalties for late submission / capped resubmission
 - Negotiated deadlines.
 - Pass / fail.
- Limitations on assessment design / module descriptors
 - Inclusion, choice and flexibility.
 - Avoid accommodations which add to burden of being disabled.



Summary



There are serious challenges to our current assessment regime:

Inclusion, wellbeing, Gen AI, community, trust...



Compassion offers one lens in which to redesign and rethink assessment.



Questions

Further reading: Belonging through Assessment: Pipelines of Compassion QAA Collaborative Enhancement Project 2021



Vikki Hill, Sam Broadhead, Liz Bunting, Laura da Costa, Neil Currant, Marianne Greated, Peter Hughes, Robert Mantho, Emily Salines, Thea Stevens.

Project Blog
Ebook

QAA Project Page









For more info and to join https://www.qaa.ac.uk/membership/collaborative-enhancement-projects/assessment-compassionate-assessment-in-higher-education



References

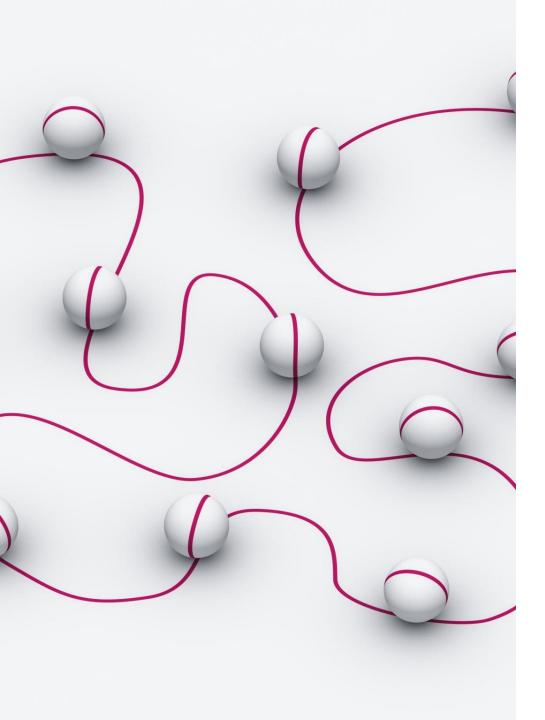
- Disabled Students UK (2024) The 2024 Access Insight Report
- Gilbert, P. (2017). Compassion: Concepts, research and applications. Routledge.
- Hussey, T. and Smith, P. (2002) 'The trouble with learning outcomes,' *Active Learning in Higher Education* 3:3
- Lewis, J. & Stiebahl, S. (2025) Student mental health in England: Statistics, policy, and guidance. Research Briefing 8583, Commons Library
- McArthur, J. (2018) Assessment for Social Justice: Perspectives and practices within Higher Education, Bloomsbury: London.
- McArthur, J. (2023) 'Reflections on Assessment for Social Justice and Assessment for Inclusion' in Ajjawi,
 R. et al (eds) Assessment for Inclusion in Higher Education. Taylor and Francis: London.
- Nicol & McCallum (2021) 'Making internal feedback explicit: exploiting the multiple comparisons that occur during peer review.' Assessment and Evaluation in Higher Education, 47:3, 424-443
- Ramdas, S., et al. (2025) Teachers' attitudes towards equity, diversity, and inclusion in higher education:
 A scoping review. International Journal of Educational Research, 131. DOI: 10.1016/j.ijer.2025.
- Winstone and Carless (2020) *Designing Effective Feedback Processes in Higher Education*, Routledge: Abingdon.

Workshop – The scale of assessment policy and practice



In groups:

- List assessment practices, processes and policies that you think could be improved through a compassionate lens.
- For each, list who would be responsible and who could influence.
- Move round tables to see what others have put.



One change?

 Pick one from your list and redesign the practice, process or policy to be more compassionate.

How do we address challenge 4 in our assessment design?

- Referring to Jessop and McArthur:
 - Powerlessness. Meaninglessness. Normlessness. Social Isolation. Self-estrangement.
 - Disproportionate summative assessment, Insufficient formative assessment. Prevalence of closed book exams. Random varieties of assessment.
 - Honesty, Trust, Responsiveness, Responsibility, Forgiveness.

