

# Legal education: assessment around the world

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### preview

- 1. Challenging hegemonies
  - Why it's difficult to change; how we can change
- 2. Adapting from other disciplines client-centred assessment
  Standardised clients
- 3. Learning from other jurisdictions digital sim assessment
  Online digital sims
  - 4. Extreme law schooling

### 2. Challenging hegemonies



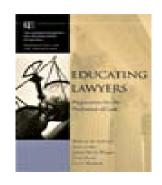
### conventional teaching & assessment

	If learning	then assessment is often
1	Is teacher-focused	Teacher-centred, not learner-centred.
2	Follows a transmission model of education	Focused only on what's supposed to have arrived / been delivered
3	Focuses only on the individual	Individual, alienating, where collaborative, peer- review or self-review can't take place
4	Consists of monolithic & substantive law content	Lacking interdisciplinarity, with little assessment of skills, values, attitudes as well as knowledge
5	Sits in the contested relations between practice & academy	Problematic, because content & forms of academic assessments can't transfer well to professional learning and formation of identity





### signature pedagogies (Lee Shulman)



Sullivan, W.M., Colby, A., Wegner, J.W., Bond, L., Shulman, L.S. (2007) *Educating Lawyers. Preparation for the Profession of Law,* Jossey-Bass, p. 24

### Surface structure

• Observable, behavioural features

#### **Tacit structure**

 Values and dispositions that the behaviour implicitly models

#### Deep structure

 Underlying intentions, rationale or theory that the behaviour models

### Shadow structure

 The absent pedagogy that is, or is only weakly, engaged





# Transforming Legal Education: four key themes

#### Experience of...

- •law in the world
- interdisciplinary trading zones
- •creative, purposeful acts

#### Ethics in...

- •an integrated curriculum
- habitual action
- •reclamation of moral spaces in the curriculum

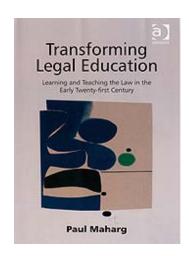
#### Technology for...

- •our discipline, our curricula
- •learner-centred control
- transactional learning

#### Collaboration

#### between...

- students
- institutions
- •academic & professional learning
- •open-access cultures



2. Adapting from other disciplines

- client-centred assessment



#### standardised client initiative

We train lay people to simulate clients, and do two things well:

- Discuss their case with the (trainee) lawyer in a way that is standard across the cohort of students/lawyers that the SC meets
- Assess the client-facing skills of the lawyer.



#### evidence from medical education

- Large body of research literature criticised oral exams beginning in 1960s
- 'A test that is not reliable cannot be valid' e.g. NBME (USA) studies exams of 10,000 medical examiners over 3 years and found correlations between 2 examiners in one encounter <0.25
- Use of Standardised Patients since 1963
- Now used in high-stakes competency examination for licensure in USA and Canada
- Extensively used in final exam 'OSCE' stations in UK medical schools



### SCI project aims

- develop a practical and cost-effective method to assess the effectiveness of lawyer-client communication that correlates assessment with the degree of client satisfaction.
- ie answer the following questions...
  - Is our current system of teaching and assessing interviewing skills sufficiently reliable and valid?
  - Can the Standardised Patient method be translated successfully to the legal domain?
  - Is the method of Standardised Client training and assessment costeffective?
  - Is the method of Standardised Client training and assessment more reliable, valid and cost-effective than the current system?



### SC project concluded...

- Use of SCs is as reliable and valid as tutor assessments
- We make what the client thinks important in the most salient way for the student: a high-stakes assessment where most of the grade is given by the client
- We did not conclude that all aspects of client interviewing can be assessed by SCs
  - We focused the assessment instrument on aspects we believe could be accurately evaluated by non-lawyers
  - SCs are also trained to give feedback to students
- This has changed the way we enable students to learn interviewing...

Barton, K., Cunningham, C.D., Jones, G.T. and Maharg, P. (2006) What clients think: standardized clients and the assessment of communicative competence, *Clinical Law Review*, 13(1), pp. 1–65.



### feasibility? cost? impact?

#### Feasible...?

 Very: lots of experience out there in Strathclyde, Northumbria. Initial and refresher training needed for SCs, but no high-maintenance.

#### Cost...?

- Training of SC trainer + SCs; payment of SCs.
- SC documentation is freely available under CC:

#### Impact...?

- Big: on students, on ethical performance, practice of skills within professional value contexts; formative and high-stakes assessment.
- Also on regulatory bodies, eg Law Society of Scotland, SRA



#### who uses SCs?

Strathclyde University Law School (DLP)	WS Society (Edinburgh)	
University of New Hampshire (Daniel Webster Scholars programme)	The Australian National University College of Law (GDLP)	
Northumbria U Law School, LLB	Kwansei Gakuin U Law School, Osaka	
SRA (Qualifying Lawyers' Transfer Scheme, QLTS)	Law Society of Ireland (CPD)	
Hong Kong University Faculty of Law (PCLL)	University of Adelaide Law School (LLB)	
The Chinese University of Hong Kong Law School	National Skills Centre for Social Care, London	



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### Daniel Webster Scholar Honors Program

- Two-year Bar practicum
- Training in professional skills and judgment through simulated, clinical and externship settings
- Exposure to numerous fields, including real estate, business, and litigation is offered.
- Instead of a two-day bar exam, the programme provides a two-year, comprehensive exam in conjunction with the training received.
- Students who complete the program are certified as having passed the New Hampshire Bar examination, subject only to passing the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE) and the New Hampshire character and fitness requirements.



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### QLTS assessment regime

#### Assessment consists of:

- The Multiple Choice Test (MCT)
- The Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE)
- The Technical Legal Skills Test (TLST)

#### OSCE

Tests the oral skills of interviewing and advocacy/oral presentation together with the three content areas of:

- Business
- Civil and criminal litigation
- Property and probate

#### Components of the OSCE

Each candidate completes three stations in each content area:

- Station 1: Client interview and completion of attendance note
- Station 2: Client interview and completion of attendance note
- Station 3: Advocacy/oral presentation



#### valid & reliable assessment?

Table 9. Quality assurance statistics.

	Assessment	No. of candidates who attempted the full assessment	Test technical quality indicators	
Date 2011			Cronbach's alpha	SEm
6 July 7–9 September 10–12 September	MCT #2 OSCE #2 TLST #2	117 50 51	0.91 0.78 0.74	3.28% 3.90% 5.49%

'Overall the test quality is remarkably good for such a new set of assessment procedures and challenging targets for a new high stakes assessment have largely been met.'

Eileen Fry, Jenny Crewe & Richard Wakeford (2012) The Qualified Lawyers Transfer Scheme: innovative assessment methodology and practice in a high stakes professional exam, *The Law Teacher*, 46:2, 132-145, p.144.



### test quality of standardised clients?

'Assessment by standardised clients proved to be very reliable, with the six standardised client assessments conducted for each candidate by a total of 45 different actors having an alpha coefficient of 0.81 and SEm of 5.07% in OSCE #2.'

Eileen Fry , Jenny Crewe & Richard Wakeford (2012) The Qualified Lawyers Transfer Scheme: innovative assessment methodology and practice in a high stakes professional exam, *The Law Teacher*, 46:2, 132-145, p.144.



### SCs: people as co-producers, co-designers

#### The SC approach challenges:

- 1. Curriculum methods
- Ethics of the client encounter
- 3. The cognitive poverty of conventional law school assessment
- 4. Law school as a self-regarding, monolithic construct
- 5. Law school categories of employment
- 6. The curricular isolation of clinic within law schools
- 7. Hollowed-out skills rhetoric
- 8. Conventional forms of regulation by regulatory bodies
- 9. The role of regulator, as encourager of innovation & radical reform...?
- 10. Disciplinary boundaries what about a SC Unit that's interdisciplinary?
- 11. Local jurisdictional practices: how might such a project work globally?

2. Learning from other jurisdictions –

digital sim assessment



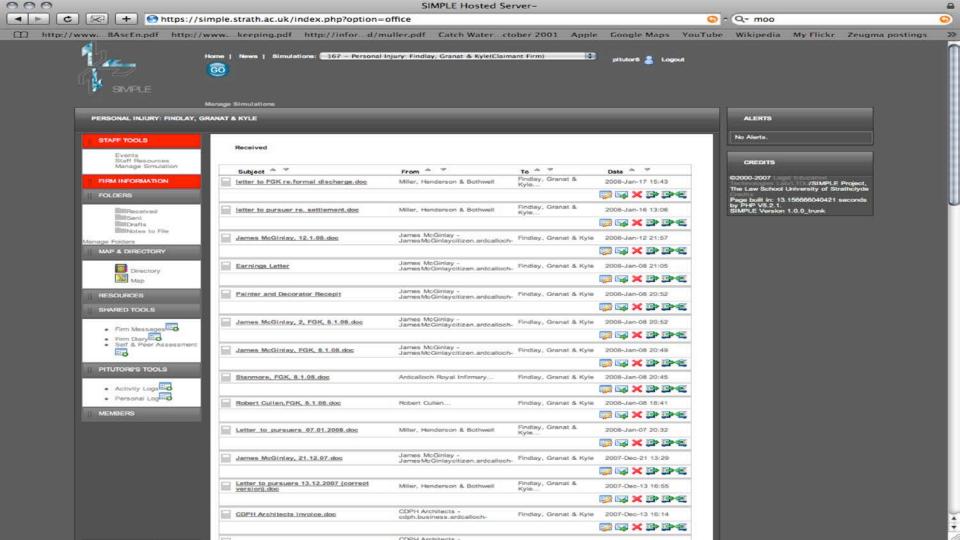


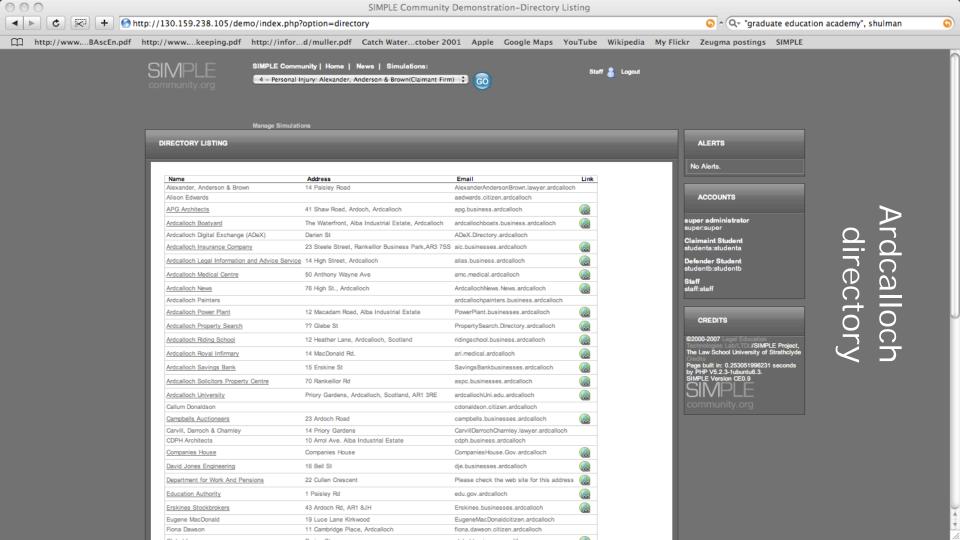
#### What is SIMPLE?

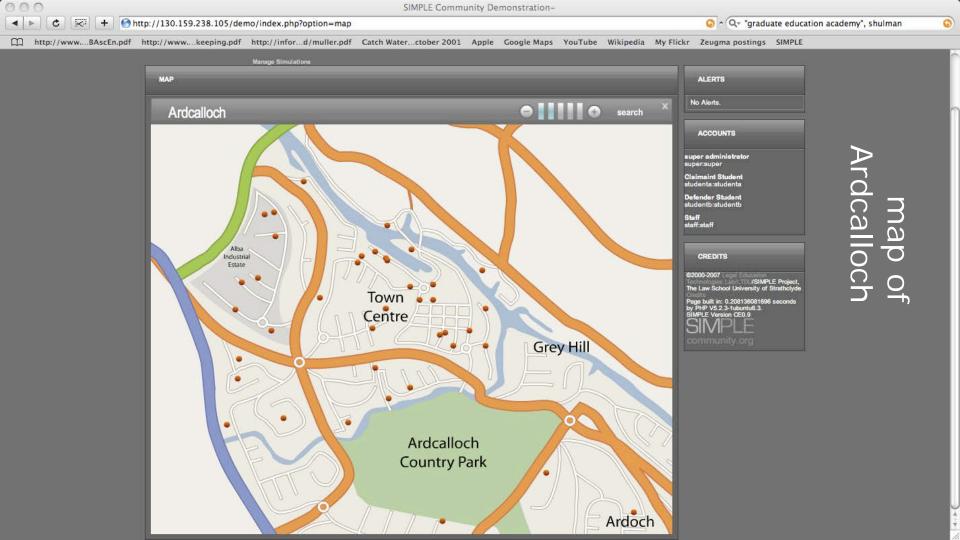
SIMulated Professional Learning Environment enables students to engage in online simulations of professional practice. Its special pedagogy is based on transactional learning:

#### active learning

through performance in authentic transactions involving reflection in & on learning, deep collaborative learning, and holistic or process learning, with relevant professional assessment that includes ethical standards

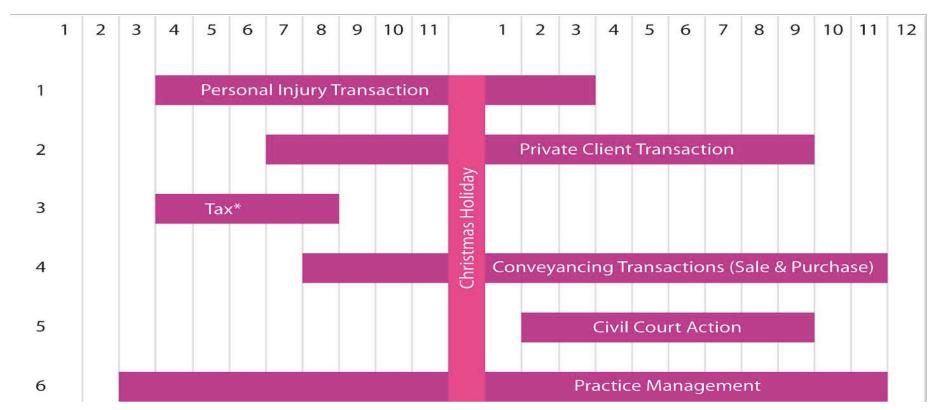








#### key issue: simulation complexity and tempo





## Personal Injury project: assessment criteria

We require from each student firm a body of evidence consisting of:

- fact-finding from information sources in the virtual community)
- professional legal research & comms
- formation of negotiation strategy extending range of prior learning in a curriculum spiral
- performance of strategy correspondence + optional f2f meetings, recorded



## PI project: (some of) what students learned

- extended team working
- real legal fact-finding
- real legal research
- process thinking in the project
- setting out negotiation strategies in the context of (un)known information
- writing to specific audiences
- handling project alongside other work commitments
- structuring the argument of a case from start to finish
- keeping cool in face-to-face negotiations
- more effective delegation
- keeping files & taking notes on the process...
- being professional about work and life



#### what are we assessing in SIMPLE?

- Professionalism and ethical performance
- Skilled performance to benchmarked levels
- Substantive knowledge of law
- Procedural knowledge
- Many other categories of assessable experience
- Purpose of assessment:
  - Formative (feedback and feedforward)
  - Summative

Think of a social space where both workspace, learning space & assessment space coexist, eg, between master & apprentice.



### how are we assessing in SIMPLE?

- Discrete tasks, eg drafting, letter-writing, research (Estate Planning)
- 2. Whole file + performative skill (Personal Injury)
- 3. Tasks + whole file (Real Estate)
- 4. Tasks + file + performative skill (Litigation)



#### 1. discrete tasks

- Set context (or not: let student figure that out the clearing in the forest...)
- Set task (but in how much detail? Supported with templates?
   Guidelines? Commented examples?)
- Design feedforward (but don't do the task for students)
- Deadline a task (bearing all contextual factors in mind)
- Task completed (and sent to staff in role)
- Feedback on task (by staff in role)
- Debrief (either in role or out of role)



### 2. whole file + performative skill

- Holistic assessment of document chain
- Bodies of evidence generally, but can embed critical points of assessment, eg report to client, speech plan, etc
- Preparation for performative skill, including overlap with other skills – eg relation of legal research to professional negotiation.



#### 3. tasks + whole file

- Specific tasks are the foreground, eg draft the completion certificate...
- ... but students must also complete entire file process. No completion, no competence.
- Tasks may shadow tutorial work or precede tutorial work or neither
- Quaere: How many attempts at each task?

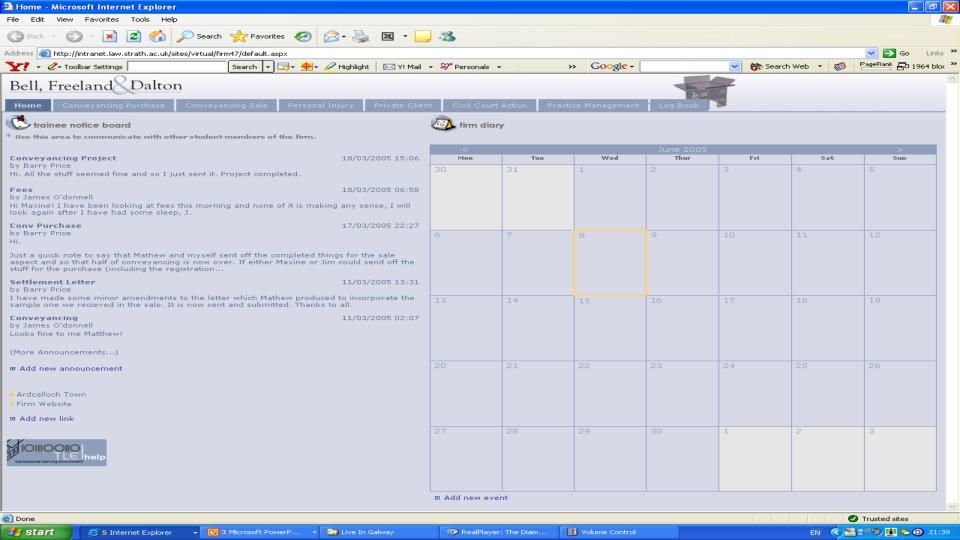


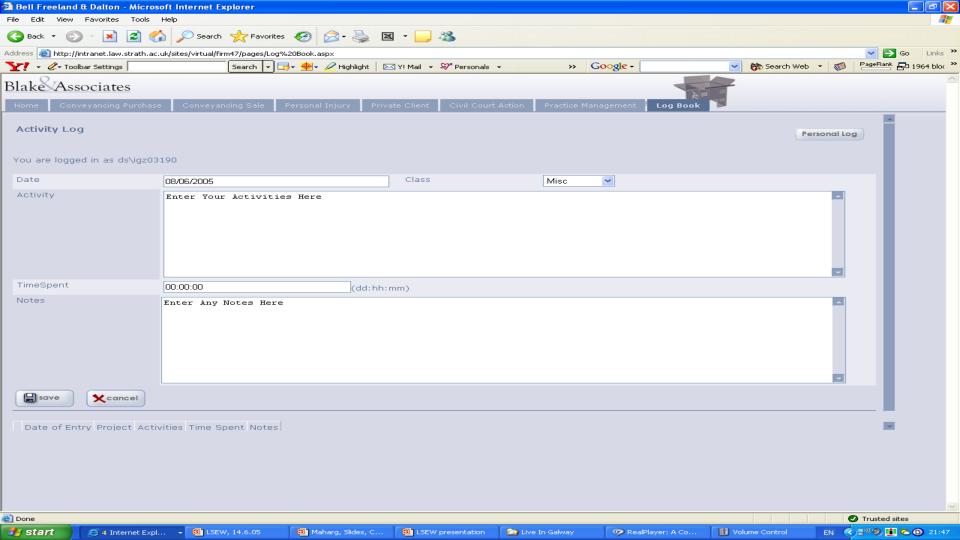
- 4. tasks + whole file + performative skill
- Most complex, most authentic and most demanding
- Potentially 1-3 plus more eg performative skill can be assessed in role.

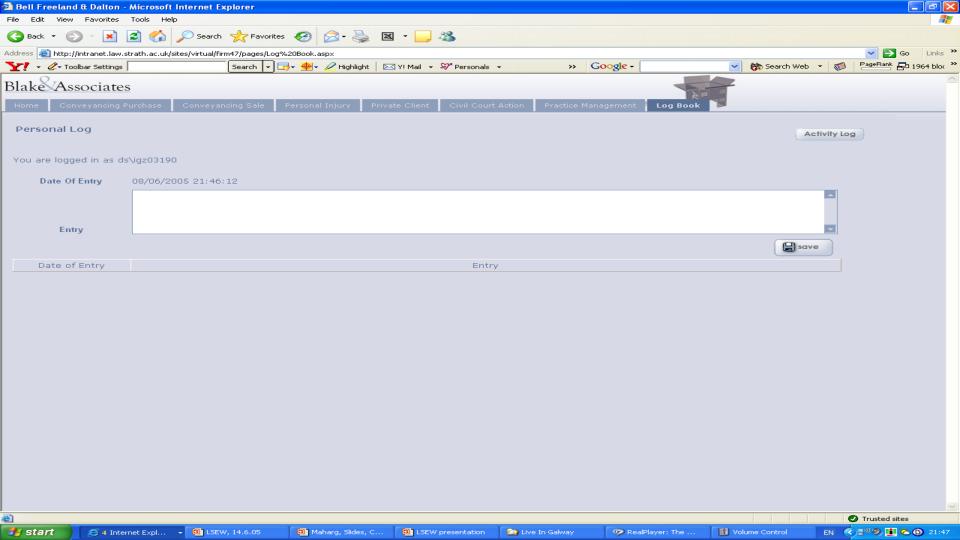


# use of interleaved learning support & assessment

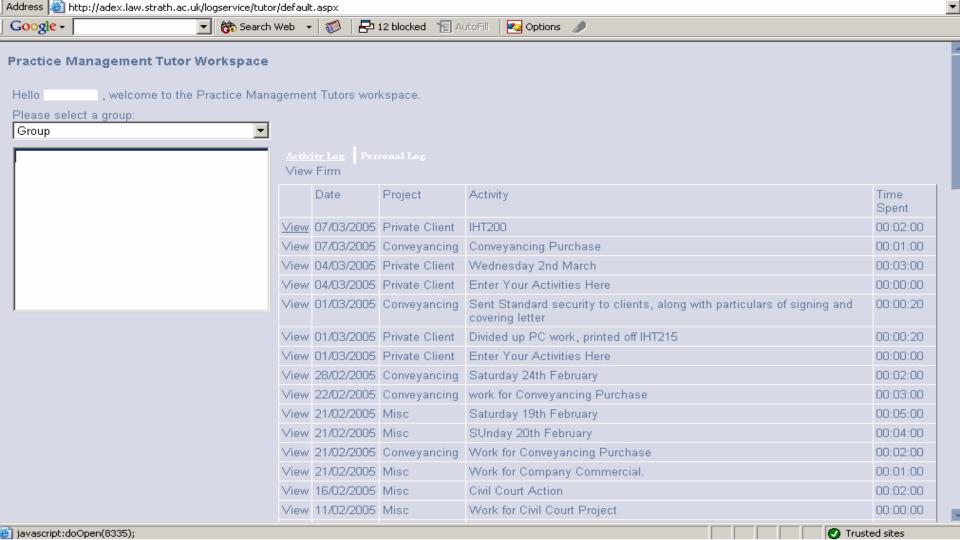
- Example: PI project:
  - PI mentor: passes information in real time; takes all fictional roles including PI senior partner (instructs, praises, warns), e-comm only: student responses are assessed
  - Surgery mentor: gives detailed feedforward on task, f2f, out of role:
     responses not assessed
  - Discussion forum: gives detailed feedforward on task, e-comm, out of role: responses not assessed
  - Practice Manager: gives coaching on firm experiences, in role: support
     & coaching not assessed, but the result is...

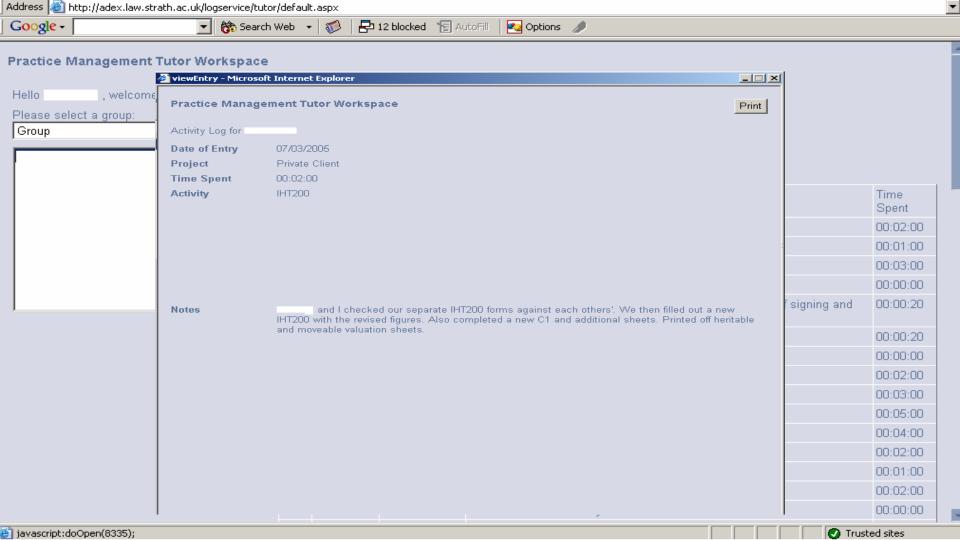


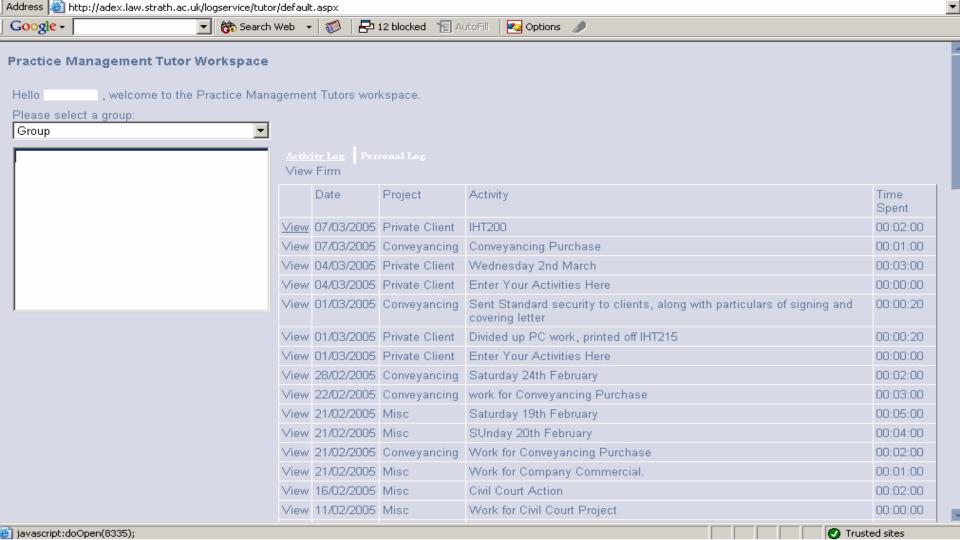












# Practice Management includes:



### Developing professional identity

- Meeting deadlines, courtesy in communications
- Practice Organisation skills
- Ethical obligations



### Supporting disruptive pedagogy

- Team work
- Time, file and risk management



### **Enhancing wellbeing**

- Identifying responses and feeling comfortable with uncertainty
- Giving Voice to Values (GVV) by Mary Gentile, Babson College



## feasibility? cost? impact?

#### Feasible...?

• Very: lots of experience out there in Strathclyde, Northumbria, ANU. Once sims are created using the SIMPLE Toolset, easy to maintain.

#### Cost...?

- Development of sims; learning support for students
- Software costs, whatever you use. Ideally software such as VOS will be opensource and freely available. If not, then commercial licences.

### Impact...?

 Big: on students, on ethical performance, practice of skills within professional value contexts; formative and high-stakes assessment; transactional learning; learning by doing (Dewey)



### Converging SCs + SIMPLE?

### Process:

- 1. SCs role-play client (or others)
- 2. SCs remain in role throughout SIMPLE sim
- 3. Lawyers take instructions from client
- 4. Comms via video conferencing & cell phone

### Assessment:

- 1. Formative as well as summative & high stakes
- 2. Creation of body of professional work by students.

# 4. Extreme law schooling

### new programme design

- Eg JD + PBL + online
  - New 3 year curriculum: 2 (qualifying subjects) + 1 (Masters options).
  - Integration into clusters of traditionally separate subjects
  - Focus on collaborative problem-solving using a PBL methodology
  - Learning intellectual structures through problem immersion
  - Fusing learning and immersive, integrative assessment
  - Healing the academic / professional divide, in design and in new forms of employment (adjuncts as trained PBL facilitators)
  - Opening up choice of career pathways
  - Possibility of global partnerships with other innovative PBL centres.



### assessment?

### Integrative assessments are essential:

- Exams that embed course elements
- Skills that fuse with knowledge items
- Evaluation where formative becomes the new summative
- Ethics & social justice are threaded through an entire programme, via problems & assessments

