**Comparing Formative and Summative Evaluation**

Formative Evaluation

* Continuous and ongoing
* Should occur throughout the educational experience
* Provides feedback and information on “how things are going, what needs to improve” during the educational process
* “Low-stakes” – a guide to progression throughout the clinical experience
* Examples:
	+ Observations
	+ Review of homework
	+ Written reflections
	+ Daily / weekly review meetings
	+ Conferences between student and CI
	+ Practice performance with in-the-moment feedback

Summative Evaluation

* Incorporates multiple sources of information to decide the student’s readiness to practice
* Used to summarize performance
* Utilize standardized measurement criteria or rubrics
* Used by the academic institution to determine success or failure of the student’s performance
* Should include a component of self-assessment
* “High-stakes”—pass or fail / assessment of overall ability
* Examples:
	+ Formal midterm CPI
	+ Formal final CPI
	+ Student evaluations
	+ Final examinations
	+ Projects and term papers
	+ Self-evaluations
	+ Grades given by academic institution