

How To Write An Assessment Report

Report on Writing Assessment

Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering, 2010

A Project of the General Education Oversight Committee, University of Connecticut

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This report is the latest in a series that began with the 2008 GEOC report *W Course Assessment at the University of Connecticut*, which introduced the philosophy, methods, and findings of a study of student writing in three departments: Art History, Human Development and Family Studies, and Political Science (available online at geoc.uconn.edu/assessment.htm). A 2009 update report focused on writing in Nursing W courses, and this one focuses on Mechanical Engineering (ME) and Electrical and Computer Engineering (ECE). The methods for collecting and evaluating student writing were the same as those employed in the earlier studies, with a few exceptions as noted below.

The following findings from ME and ECE stand out as especially significant:

- Using direct assessment of student reports and a system of double-blind review, 96% of Electrical Engineering sophomore lab reports and 94% of Mechanical Engineering senior design reports were scored as meeting at least minimal proficiency. Given that scorers set high standards for minimal proficiency, these are impressively high percentages.
- Few reports were rated *excellent*, suggesting that while departments are doing a commendable job of bringing students to minimal and moderate proficiency, there is still a good deal of room for improvement.
- For the Electrical Engineering W lab reports, areas of strength were *describing circuit theory, reporting results, adopting an appropriate prose style, and editing for grammatical correctness*; the weakest areas were *analyzing results and using appropriate citation formats*. A point of emphasis for future teaching should be helping students write

WRITING AN ASSESSMENT REPORT IS A SKILL THAT MANY PROFESSIONALS ACROSS VARIOUS FIELDS MUST DEVELOP TO EFFECTIVELY COMMUNICATE FINDINGS, ANALYSES, AND RECOMMENDATIONS. AN ASSESSMENT REPORT SERVES AS A STRUCTURED DOCUMENT THAT PRESENTS AN EVALUATION OF A PARTICULAR SUBJECT, BE IT A PROJECT, PROGRAM, EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE, OR ANY OTHER AREA THAT REQUIRES EXAMINATION. THE ABILITY TO CRAFT A CLEAR AND CONCISE ASSESSMENT REPORT CAN SIGNIFICANTLY IMPACT DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES, AND CAN ALSO ENHANCE TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY WITHIN ORGANIZATIONS. THIS ARTICLE WILL GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS AND STEPS INVOLVED IN WRITING AN EFFECTIVE ASSESSMENT REPORT.

UNDERSTANDING THE PURPOSE OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

BEFORE DIVING INTO THE INTRICACIES OF WRITING AN ASSESSMENT REPORT, IT IS CRUCIAL TO UNDERSTAND ITS PURPOSE. AN ASSESSMENT REPORT PROVIDES A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW OF A SPECIFIC ISSUE OR SITUATION, BACKED BY DATA AND ANALYSIS. ITS PRIMARY GOALS INCLUDE:

- **INFORMING STAKEHOLDERS:** THE REPORT SHOULD COMMUNICATE FINDINGS TO RELEVANT PARTIES, ENSURING THEY ARE AWARE OF THE SITUATION AT HAND.
- **GUIDING DECISIONS:** BY PROVIDING ACTIONABLE INSIGHTS, THE REPORT CAN HELP STAKEHOLDERS MAKE INFORMED DECISIONS.
- **DOCUMENTING PROGRESS:** ASSESSMENT REPORTS CAN SERVE AS HISTORICAL RECORDS, OUTLINING THE EVOLUTION OF A PROJECT OR PERFORMANCE OVER TIME.
- **IDENTIFYING AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT:** THE REPORT SHOULD HIGHLIGHT STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES, OFFERING SUGGESTIONS FOR ENHANCEMENT.

PREPARING TO WRITE THE ASSESSMENT REPORT

WRITING AN EFFECTIVE ASSESSMENT REPORT BEGINS LONG BEFORE YOU PUT PEN TO PAPER (OR FINGERS TO KEYBOARD). PREPARATION IS KEY, AND INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING STEPS:

1. DEFINE THE SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

ESTABLISH WHAT THE ASSESSMENT REPORT WILL COVER. CLARIFY THE OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, AND SPECIFIC QUESTIONS YOU AIM TO ANSWER. THIS STEP WILL GUIDE YOUR RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS.

2. GATHER RELEVANT DATA

COLLECT DATA THAT WILL SUPPORT YOUR ASSESSMENT. DEPENDING ON THE CONTEXT, THIS MAY INCLUDE:

- QUANTITATIVE DATA (E.G., STATISTICS, METRICS)
- QUALITATIVE DATA (E.G., INTERVIEWS, SURVEYS)
- HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS OR PREVIOUS REPORTS

ENSURE THAT THE DATA IS CREDIBLE AND RELEVANT TO THE SCOPE OF YOUR REPORT.

3. IDENTIFY STAKEHOLDERS

CONSIDER WHO WILL BE READING THE REPORT AND TAILOR YOUR LANGUAGE, TONE, AND CONTENT TO SUIT THEIR NEEDS. STAKEHOLDERS MAY INCLUDE:

- MANAGEMENT OR EXECUTIVES
- TEAM MEMBERS OR STAFF
- CLIENTS OR CUSTOMERS
- REGULATORY BODIES

STRUCTURING THE ASSESSMENT REPORT

AN ASSESSMENT REPORT TYPICALLY FOLLOWS A STANDARDIZED STRUCTURE. BELOW IS A BREAKDOWN OF THE KEY SECTIONS YOU SHOULD INCLUDE:

1. TITLE PAGE

THE TITLE PAGE SHOULD CONTAIN:

- THE TITLE OF THE REPORT
- THE NAME OF THE AUTHOR(S)
- THE DATE OF COMPLETION
- THE INTENDED AUDIENCE (IF NECESSARY)

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY PROVIDES A CONCISE OVERVIEW OF THE REPORT'S KEY FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS. IT SHOULD BE BRIEF—TYPICALLY NO MORE THAN A PAGE—AND ALLOW READERS TO GRASP THE ESSENCE OF THE REPORT WITHOUT DELVING INTO THE DETAILS.

3. INTRODUCTION

THE INTRODUCTION SETS THE STAGE FOR THE REPORT. IT SHOULD INCLUDE:

- BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT BEING ASSESSED
- THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE REPORT
- THE SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT
- A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE METHODOLOGY USED FOR DATA COLLECTION

4. METHODOLOGY

DETAIL THE METHODS AND PROCESSES USED TO GATHER DATA AND CONDUCT THE ASSESSMENT. THIS SECTION SHOULD EXPLAIN:

- THE DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES (SURVEYS, INTERVIEWS, ETC.)
- THE SAMPLE SIZE AND SELECTION CRITERIA
- ANY TOOLS OR SOFTWARE USED FOR ANALYSIS

INCLUDING THIS INFORMATION ENHANCES THE CREDIBILITY OF YOUR FINDINGS.

5. FINDINGS

THE FINDINGS SECTION PRESENTS THE DATA COLLECTED DURING THE ASSESSMENT. ORGANIZE THIS SECTION LOGICALLY, USING HEADINGS AND SUBHEADINGS TO BREAK DOWN DIFFERENT THEMES OR AREAS OF FOCUS. CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING APPROACHES:

- USE BULLET POINTS OR NUMBERED LISTS FOR CLARITY.
- INCLUDE CHARTS, GRAPHS, OR TABLES TO VISUALIZE DATA.
- SUMMARIZE KEY POINTS SUCCINCTLY, FOCUSING ON SIGNIFICANT OBSERVATIONS.

6. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

IN THIS SECTION, INTERPRET THE FINDINGS AND DISCUSS THEIR IMPLICATIONS. ADDRESS THE FOLLOWING:

- WHAT DO THE RESULTS MEAN IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ASSESSMENT'S OBJECTIVES?
- ARE THERE TRENDS OR PATTERNS EVIDENT IN THE DATA?
- HOW DO THE FINDINGS COMPARE TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS OR BENCHMARKS?

BE SURE TO SUPPORT YOUR ANALYSIS WITH EVIDENCE FROM THE DATA.

7. CONCLUSIONS

THE CONCLUSIONS SECTION SUMMARIZES THE KEY INSIGHTS DERIVED FROM THE ANALYSIS. IT SHOULD BE CLEAR AND STRAIGHTFORWARD, REITERATING THE MOST SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS WITHOUT INTRODUCING NEW INFORMATION.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

BASED ON THE CONCLUSIONS, PROVIDE ACTIONABLE RECOMMENDATIONS. CLEARLY OUTLINE STEPS THAT STAKEHOLDERS CAN TAKE TO ADDRESS IDENTIFIED ISSUES OR CAPITALIZE ON STRENGTHS. USE BULLET POINTS FOR CLARITY AND ENSURE THAT RECOMMENDATIONS ARE SPECIFIC, MEASURABLE, ACHIEVABLE, RELEVANT, AND TIME-BOUND (SMART).

9. APPENDICES

INCLUDE ANY SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL THAT SUPPORTS YOUR REPORT BUT IS TOO DETAILED TO FIT IN THE BODY OF THE DOCUMENT. THIS MIGHT INCLUDE:

- DETAILED DATA TABLES
- SURVEY INSTRUMENTS
- ADDITIONAL CHARTS OR GRAPHS

WRITING STYLE AND LANGUAGE

THE WRITING STYLE OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT SHOULD BE PROFESSIONAL AND OBJECTIVE. HERE ARE SOME TIPS TO CONSIDER:

- CLARITY: USE CLEAR AND CONCISE LANGUAGE. AVOID JARGON OR OVERLY COMPLEX TERMS UNLESS NECESSARY.
- FORMALITY: MAINTAIN A FORMAL TONE THROUGHOUT THE REPORT. THIS HELPS CONVEY PROFESSIONALISM.
- OBJECTIVITY: PRESENT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON DATA, AVOIDING PERSONAL OPINIONS OR BIASES.

REVIEWING AND EDITING THE ASSESSMENT REPORT

ONCE THE DRAFT IS COMPLETE, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO REVIEW AND EDIT THE REPORT TO ENSURE CLARITY AND ACCURACY. CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STEPS:

- TAKE A BREAK: STEPPING AWAY FROM THE REPORT FOR A DAY OR TWO CAN PROVIDE FRESH PERSPECTIVE DURING THE REVIEW.
- PROOFREAD: CHECK FOR GRAMMATICAL ERRORS, TYPOS, AND INCONSISTENCIES.
- SEEK FEEDBACK: SHARE THE DRAFT WITH COLLEAGUES OR STAKEHOLDERS FOR INPUT.
- REVISE: INCORPORATE FEEDBACK AND MAKE NECESSARY ADJUSTMENTS BEFORE FINALIZING THE REPORT.

CONCLUSION

WRITING AN ASSESSMENT REPORT IS A MULTIFACETED PROCESS THAT REQUIRES CAREFUL PLANNING, DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND CLEAR COMMUNICATION. BY FOLLOWING THE STRUCTURED APPROACH OUTLINED IN THIS ARTICLE, YOU CAN CREATE A COMPREHENSIVE AND EFFECTIVE ASSESSMENT REPORT THAT MEETS THE NEEDS OF STAKEHOLDERS AND FOSTERS INFORMED DECISION-MAKING. REMEMBER, THE QUALITY OF YOUR REPORT REFLECTS NOT ONLY YOUR ANALYTICAL SKILLS BUT ALSO YOUR ABILITY TO CONVEY COMPLEX INFORMATION IN AN ACCESSIBLE MANNER. WITH PRACTICE AND ATTENTION TO DETAIL, YOU CAN MASTER THE ART OF WRITING ASSESSMENT REPORTS.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS AN ASSESSMENT REPORT?

AN ASSESSMENT REPORT IS A DOCUMENT THAT SUMMARIZES THE FINDINGS, ANALYSIS, AND CONCLUSIONS DRAWN FROM AN EVALUATION PROCESS, OFTEN USED IN EDUCATIONAL, PROFESSIONAL, OR PROJECT CONTEXTS.

WHAT ARE THE KEY COMPONENTS OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT?

KEY COMPONENTS TYPICALLY INCLUDE AN INTRODUCTION, OBJECTIVES, METHODOLOGY, FINDINGS, ANALYSIS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

HOW DO YOU DEFINE THE PURPOSE OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT?

DEFINING THE PURPOSE INVOLVES CLARIFYING THE GOALS OF THE ASSESSMENT, SUCH AS EVALUATING PERFORMANCE, INFORMING DECISION-MAKING, OR GUIDING FUTURE ACTIONS.

WHAT SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE INTRODUCTION OF AN ASSESSMENT REPORT?

THE INTRODUCTION SHOULD PROVIDE BACKGROUND INFORMATION, STATE THE PURPOSE OF THE ASSESSMENT, AND OUTLINE THE SCOPE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REPORT.

HOW DO YOU PRESENT FINDINGS IN AN ASSESSMENT REPORT?

PRESENT FINDINGS CLEARLY AND LOGICALLY, USING HEADINGS, BULLET POINTS, CHARTS, OR TABLES AS NECESSARY TO ENHANCE UNDERSTANDING AND READABILITY.

WHAT IS THE IMPORTANCE OF THE METHODOLOGY SECTION IN AN ASSESSMENT REPORT?

THE METHODOLOGY SECTION EXPLAINS THE PROCESSES AND TOOLS USED FOR THE ASSESSMENT, ALLOWING READERS TO EVALUATE THE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE FINDINGS.

HOW CAN RECOMMENDATIONS BE EFFECTIVELY FORMULATED IN AN ASSESSMENT REPORT?

RECOMMENDATIONS SHOULD BE SPECIFIC, ACTIONABLE, AND BASED ON THE FINDINGS, ADDRESSING THE IDENTIFIED ISSUES AND SUGGESTING PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS.

WHAT TONE SHOULD BE USED WHEN WRITING AN ASSESSMENT REPORT?

THE TONE SHOULD BE PROFESSIONAL, OBJECTIVE, AND CLEAR, AVOIDING JARGON TO ENSURE THE REPORT IS ACCESSIBLE TO ALL STAKEHOLDERS.

WHAT ARE COMMON MISTAKES TO AVOID WHEN WRITING AN ASSESSMENT REPORT?

COMMON MISTAKES INCLUDE BEING OVERLY VAGUE, FAILING TO SUPPORT CONCLUSIONS WITH EVIDENCE, NEGLECTING TO PROOFREAD, AND IGNORING THE AUDIENCE'S NEEDS.

HOW CAN FEEDBACK BE INCORPORATED INTO AN ASSESSMENT REPORT?

FEEDBACK CAN BE INCLUDED BY SUMMARIZING STAKEHOLDER INPUT, ADDRESSING CONCERNS RAISED, AND REFLECTING ANY CHANGES MADE BASED ON THE FEEDBACK IN THE FINDINGS OR RECOMMENDATIONS.

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