Assessment of skill and performance

- assessment of skill and performance
  - characteristics of skilled performers, e.g. kinaesthetic sense, anticipation, consistency, technique
  - objective and subjective performance measures
  - validity and reliability of tests
  - personal versus prescribed judging criteria

- develop and evaluate objective and subjective performance measures to appraise performance
Objective and subjective performance measures

• Measurement normally involves gathering information and data.
• There are two styles of measurement:
  • objective measurement
  • subjective measurement
Objective

• To objectively assess something, the judge must use a concrete measuring tool like a tape measure.
• For example, when a long jumper lands in the sand, the judge measures the distance of the jump with the tape measure. The distance they have jumped cannot be disputed. This is an objective measure, and is said to be more reliable.
Objective = making a judgement based on FACT
Subjective

- A subjective assessment is based more on opinion.
- For example, while long jump, high jump and sprint races all have objective measurement tools, a gymnast or a diver is judged on the basis of someone’s opinion, and hence this is a more subjective form of assessment.
Subjective = making a judgement based on OPINION

Figure 8.29: A subjective observation of a movement performance
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Objective assessment</th>
<th>Subjective assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>The throw for goal went through the basket.</td>
<td>The offence scored as a result of poor positional play by the defence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnastics</td>
<td>The gymnast scored 7.0 on the floor routine.</td>
<td>The floor routine lacked creativity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming</td>
<td>She completed the 50 metre race in 32.7 seconds.</td>
<td>Her slower time was caused by a faulty bilateral breathing technique.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Define and provide an example of:
  1. Objective measurement
  2. Subjective measurement
1. An **objective measurement** of an event is a measurement made by equipment or a final result, for example the fastest time over 100m or furthest throw in discus; human judgement does not enter into the measurement to any great extent. Ideally, no human judgement is required at all, but in practice this is rare. Common types of objective measurements in sports include distance and time and also win/lose type scoring methods. Objective measurements, especially those made by equipment, are often very very accurate.
2. **Subjective measurements** imply observation by a trained observer. Human judgement is a significant component of subjective measurement. Unlike objective measurement this form of appraisal may be influenced by personal feelings, mood, experience in appraisal, audience involvement and opposition performances. Examples include providing marks for creativity in gymnastic or dance routines, or aesthetic appeal in aerobics contests.