

## RISE Health Science Education Innovation (HSEI) Competency Development Rubric

The RISE Health Science Education Innovation (HSEI) Competency Development Rubric is used to assess seven competencies essential to personal and professional development in health science education innovation. This rubric guides RISE funding decisions; and for innovators, is used to assess HSEI competency.

Competency	Rubric
Creativity	1—Remedial The innovator relies heavily on traditional approaches or practices that fail to
	generate new ideas, alternatives, and possibilities.
	2—Emerging The innovator explores traditional and novel approaches from within own
	discipline to generate new ideas, alternatives, and possibilities.
	<b>3—Developing</b> The innovator generates a combination of traditional and novel approaches
	across different disciplines to generate new ideas, alternatives, and possibilities.
	4—Excelling The innovator applies novel approaches from across different disciplines to
	generate new ideas, alternatives, and possibilities.
Critical Thinking	<b>1—Remedial</b> The innovator fails to use evidence, context, or methods to inform decision-making
	<b>2—Emerging</b> The innovator uses evidence, context, and methods to inform decision-making
	but does not account for new information.
	<b>3—Developing</b> The innovator applies evidence, context, and methods to inform decision-
	making but fails to account for new information.
	<b>4—Excelling</b> The innovator integrates and synthesizes evidence, context, and methods with
	new information to inform decision-making.
Initiative	1—Remedial The innovator fails to identify strategies for developing, assessing, and
	operationalizing ideas that overcome real and perceived constraints.
	2—Emerging The innovator considers strategies for developing, assessing, and
	operationalizing ideas, but allows constraints to stifle advancing ideas.
	3—Developing The innovator creates new strategies for developing, assessing, and
	operationalizing ideas, but allows constraints to stifle advancing ideas.
	4—Excelling The innovator pushes through constraints to implement, assess, and
	operationalize ideas that foster positive change.
Intelligent Risk-Taking	1—Remedial The innovator struggles to identify the benefits and disadvantages of actions
	and/or choices to inform calculated risks.
	2—Emerging The innovator identifies benefits and disadvantages of actions and/or choices
	but does not use to inform calculated risks.
	<b>3—Developing</b> The innovator considers benefits and disadvantages of actions and/or choices
	to inform calculated risks.
	4—Excelling The innovator weighs benefits and disadvantages of actions and/or choices to
	inform calculated risks.
Intellectual Curiosity	<b>1—Remedial</b> The innovator fails to explore unknown aspects of an idea or challenge own g
	perspectives and explanations.
	<b>2—Emerging</b> The innovator responds to questions regarding unknown aspects of an idea but
	does not use this information to revisit existing perspectives and explanations.
	3—Developing The innovator asks questions that explore unknown aspects of an idea and
	uses the information to revisit existing perspectives and explanations.
	4—Excelling The innovator asks thought-provoking questions that challenge existing
	perspectives to transform perspectives and explanations.



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Teamwork	<b>1—Remedial</b> The innovator fails to engage with existing innovation network and limits collaboration to existing team members.
	<b>2—Emerging</b> The innovator engages with some of the existing innovation network but limits collaborations to existing colleagues from own discipline.
	<b>3—Developing</b> The innovator engages with most of the existing innovation network and collaborates with individuals from across different disciplines.
	<b>4—Excelling</b> The innovator actively engages with a broad innovation network and individuals from across different disciplines to generate unique ideas and solutions.
Visioning	<ul> <li>1—Remedial The innovator is unable to envision the desired future state.</li> <li>2—Emerging The innovator considers the desired future state but does not provide sufficient detail to determine if it has been achieved.</li> <li>3—Developing The innovator uses the desired future state to outline a plan with sufficient</li> </ul>
	detail to determine if it has been achieved.  4—Excelling The innovator achieves desired future state and sufficiently explains how and why it was achieved.