SKILLSFOR SUCCESS

Learner: _____ Date: _____

	Skill: Problem Solving	Yes	Somewhat	Not Really
1.	The learner can identify the issue/problem.			
The • •	ey are able to: identify what the issue is like. (e.g. familiar or new, simple or complex) identify if they need to make a decision. identify the goals and objectives they need to achieve.			
2.	The learner can get the information they need to deal with the issue/problem.			
The • •	ey are able to: do research and get any needed info. (e.g. any existing ways to do similar things) recognize and deal with any existing habits or ways of thinking that could get in the way. tell the difference between fact and opinion. get help from others if needed.			
3.	The learner can analyze the issue/problem.			
The • •	ey are able to: think logically about the issue using the info they have gathered. break down the issue into smaller parts. look for patterns and make connections. identify any cause-and-effect links.			
4.	The learner can create multiple routes of action.			
The •	ey are able to: come up with a number of different ways to do things. (e.g. using the info they've gathe goals, thinking about what's been successful in the past) consider the short- and long-term consequences of different options.	ered, thi	nking about the	end
5.	The learner can address the issue.			
The • •	ey are able to: use thinking strategies to choose the best course of action. (e.g. logic, if-then thinking) choose the best course of action to make a decision or solve a problem. check in and adjust the problem-solving process to have the best results.			
6.	The learner can evaluate the effectiveness of the solution or decision.			
The • •	ey are able to: think back on the success of their process and the end result. get feedback from others. identify best practices and lessons learned from the experience.			

PROBLEM SOLVING PROFICIENCY LEVELS

Proficiency levels are the level at which a person demonstrates a particular skill.

Entry Level	Intermediate Level	Advance Level
The learner can make decisions or solve problems when:	The learner can make decisions or solve problems when:	The learner can make decisions or solve problems when:
 there are limited or familiar variables. all the information is provided. the stakes are low with few consequences. 	 there are multiple well-defined variables. information is not provided but easily identified. the stakes are moderate with some consequences. 	 there are many complex unfamiliar variables that can be unpredictable or contradictory. little information is provided or certain. the stakes are high with significant consequences.
 The learner can make decisions or solve problems when: process information. do simple or routine troubleshooting if needed. identify the decision or solution. confirm the issue is resolved. 	 The learner is able to: identify useful information sources. analyze the information. select the best option from multiple choices. evaluate the effectiveness of the solution or decision based on given or standard criteria. 	 The learner is able to: search for information using diverse unfamiliar sources or conduct their own research. synthesize and analyze complex information to determine multiple options. select the best option. determine how to assess the effectiveness of the process and solution or decision.

Comments

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Please note that the Proficiency Levels and Self-Assessment Checklists have been adapted from material created by Skills for Success and available on their website. canada.ca/en/services/jobs/training/initiatives/skills-success.htm/

