Meaningful Outcomes in Program Evaluation of Online Learning



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Disclosures

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Objectives

By the end of this workshop participants will be able to:

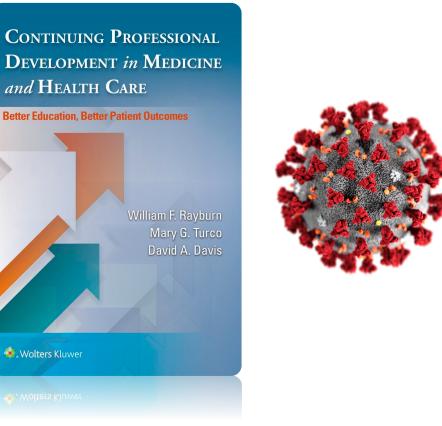
- List and discuss principles of program evaluation applied to online formats of CPD
- Describe outcome frameworks that focus on change and can be applied to online formats of CPD

Who I am...Briefly

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TEACHING AND LEARNING





A different kind of driver...

Rapid Retooling, Acquiring New Skills, and Competencies in the Pandemic Era: Implications and Expectations for Physician Continuing Professional Development

David W. Price, MD; Craig M. Campbell, MD

Abstract: The SARS-CoV-2 (COVID 19) pandemic has necessitated changes in health care delivery, including increases in delivery of care through asynchronous or virtual means, and deployment of clinicians in different teams and settings. Physical distancing and redeployment of clinicians has also necessitated changes in health care continuing professional development (CPD). Health care delivery and CPD is unlikely to fully return (in the near term, if at all) to pre-pandemic status. The authors raise questions and opportunities for development and provision of CPD during and after the pandemic

Keywords: continuing professional development, CPD, technology-enabled CPD, re-imagining CPD, retooling, new skills and competencies

DOI: 10.1097/CEH.000000000000297





Online Education:

learner interaction with content / people via the internet; can be directed or self directed. But too many variations and advances for a typology to work fully Context of Lifelong Learning

Defined as "a <u>continuously supportive process</u> that stimulates and empowers individuals to <u>acquire all the knowledge</u>, <u>values</u>, <u>skills and</u> <u>understanding</u> they will require throughout their lifetimes and to apply them with <u>confidence</u>, <u>creativity and enjoyment in all roles</u>, <u>circumstances and environments</u> "





Remote Emergency Teaching and Online Education/Learning?

Highly variable design solutions

- Distance
- Distributed
- Blended
- Online
- Mobile
- And others....including <u>"emergency remote teaching"</u> the common alternative to high quality online education
- Requires and ecosystem...
- Some not fully featured, or necessarily well planned with high probability of suboptimal implementation
- "temporary" shift of instructional delivery.....

Means, B., Bakia, M., & Murphy, R. (2014). Learning online: What research tells us about whether, when and how. Routledge.

Hodges, C., Moore, S., Lockee, B., Trust, T., & Bond, A. (2020). The difference between emergency remote teaching and online learning. *Educause Review*, 27.

An Example

Received: 1 April 2020 Revised: 10 April 2020 Accepted: 16 April 2020

DOI: 10.1111/medu.14187

MEDICALEDUCATIONADAPTATIONS

A remotely conducted paediatric bootcamp for fourth-year medicalstudents

RebekahBurns

JesseWenger

Department of Paediatrics, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USACorrespondence: Rebekah Burns, Department of Paediatrics, University of

Washington, 4800 Sand Point Way North-east, M.B7.520, Seattle, Washington

98105, USA.Email:rebekah.burns@seattlechildrens.org

An Example

Received: 7 April 2020 Accepted: 15 April 2020

DOI: 10.1111/medu.14190

MEDICAL EDUCATION ADAPTATIONS

Online faculty development using cognitive apprenticeship in response to COVID-19

Ayat Nabil Eltayar 💿 | Noha Ibrahim Eldesoky | Hoda Khalifa | Soha Rashed

Correspondence: Ayat Nabil Eltayar, Department of Medical Education, Alexandria Faculty of Medicine, Alexandria University, Champollion Street, El-Khartoum Square, Azarita Medical Campus, Alexandria, Egypt. Email: dr.ayateltayar@yahoo.com

A Look Into Two Camps

Camp 1

- This is a pandemic
- Outcomes are different
- This is temporary...not ideal
- Evaluation not feasible / necessary (at least not now)

Camp 2

- This is a pandemic
- New normal
- Needs / implications are elevated
- Evaluation is elevated...because consequences are significant and future is uncertain

A focus on **OUTCOMES?**

Changes in awareness, knowledge, skill, behaviour etc.

- People, organizations, short, med, long
- Their enactment is dependent on preceding efforts, but comes first

A focus on IMPACT?

Ultimate intended change in organization, community or other system...outcomes inform intended impact

Select **OUTCOMEs?** Jot that down...

What informed those choices of OUTCOMES?

How might we optimize or think about that differently?

The Program Evaluation Standards

share

LAPT

Evaluation Scientist

Who am I, briefly

David Rojas PhD

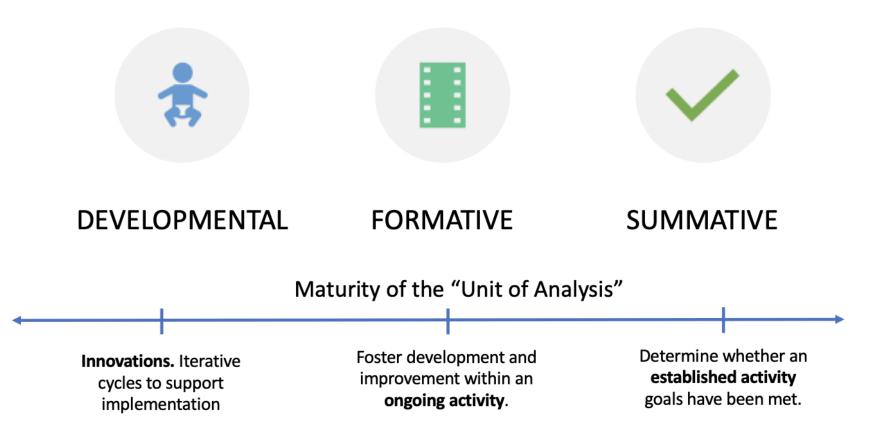
Evaluation Scientist, Women's College Hospital; Assistant Professor, University of Toronto <u>David.rojasgualdron@gmail.com</u> Twitter: @David_rojas_G

Conceptualization of Program Evaluation

Traditionally: Determine the effectiveness or value of a program (Binary Dichotomy)

Broader literature: Systematic process of data collection and analysis around activities, characteristics, and outcomes of programs that can be used to make judgments OR inform future program refinement. (Patton, 1997)

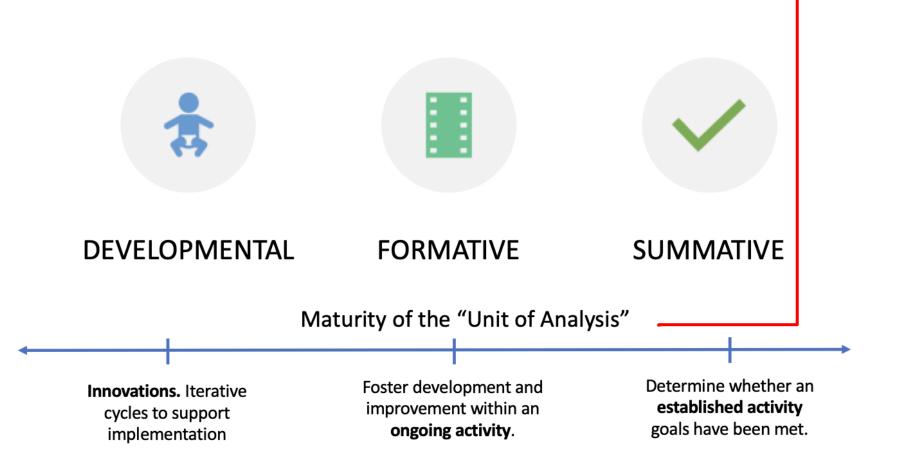
Program Evaluation approaches by "Purpose"



"When the cook tastes the soup, that's formative; when the guests taste the soup, that's summative" (Stake, 2004)

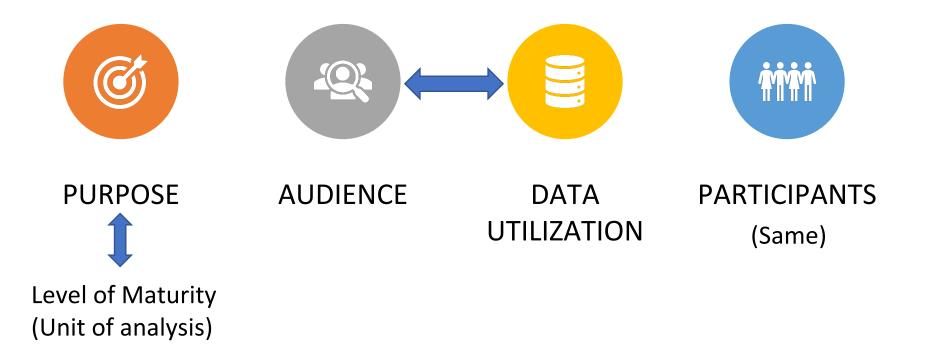
When the host is planning what to do for the guest, that's developmental - Rojas

Program Evaluation approaches by "Purpose"



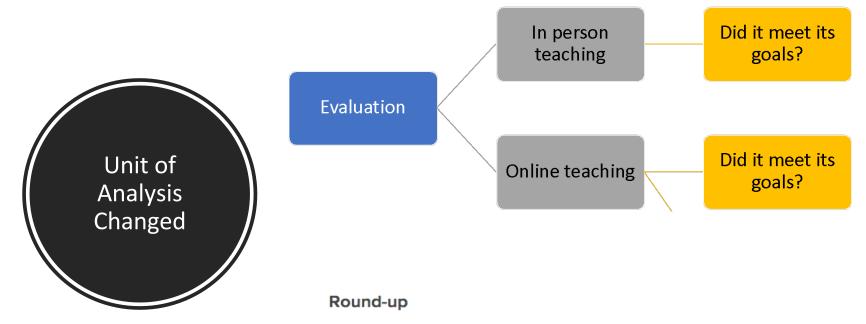
How about Program evaluation during COVID?

Program Evaluation Components



Purpose : Does it change?

The level of maturity of the Unit of analysis changes.



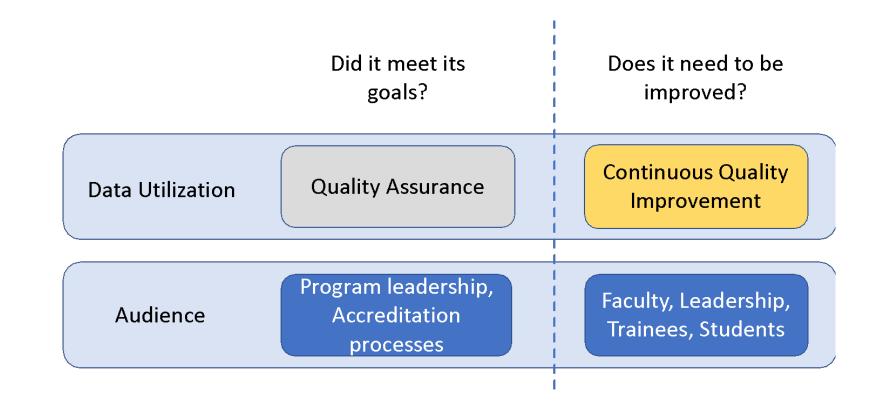
This course helped me improve my work-related skills significantly.

Strongly Disagree	© Neutral	© Agree	© Strongly agree	
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Submit your answer ->

Audience & Data Utilization

How does it change now that purpose has changed?



Purpose changed

CORE Principles



The maturity of the unity of analysis would help inform the evaluation purpose and the question.



The evaluation "purpose" can inform the types of outcomes to be captured/analyzed



New platforms and technologies offer the opportunity to focus on different/new outcomes, however, it is important to have a purpose for the collected data. How is it going to be used? What would it inform?



Determine whether the theoretical underpinnings would remain the same for the learning activities (Unit of analysis). This is important as the "program theory" would help inform the expected change and the associated outcomes



Always close the loop. Show what has been done with the collected data and (when possible) report back to your participants. [response rate]

Reflecting on the case studies

Online Faculty Development during COVID (Eltayar, et al., 2020)

- Cognitive apprenticeship model
- Effectiveness measured by quality of new questions could there be other outcomes? [participants perceptions – less interference/better participation]
- Outcomes informed by conceptual framework

Remote pediatric Bootcamp (Burns & Wenger, 2020)

- Pre-existing curriculum could be adapted to remote format (no mention of the theoretical framework). Replacement for activities.
- Sessions were highly rated (that does that imply?)
- No formal feedback collected from facilitators (Participatory evaluation)
- The model was successful what does it mean?

A FOCUS on **OUTCOMES?**

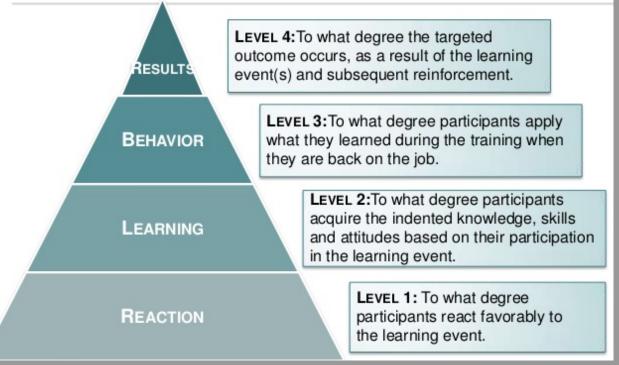
Who am I, briefly

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Executive Director, Education Technology Innovation, UHN; Associate Professor, University of Toronto <u>david.wiljer@uhn.ca</u> Twitter: @wiljerd

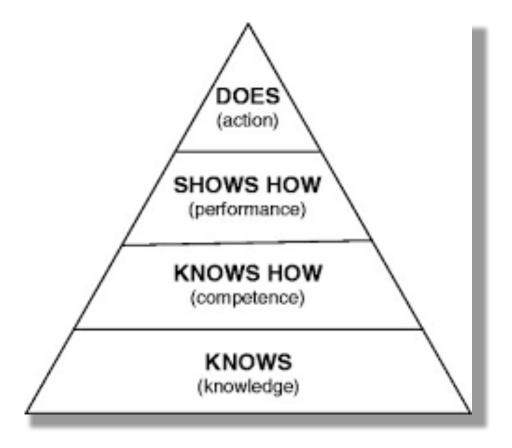
Outcome Frameworks





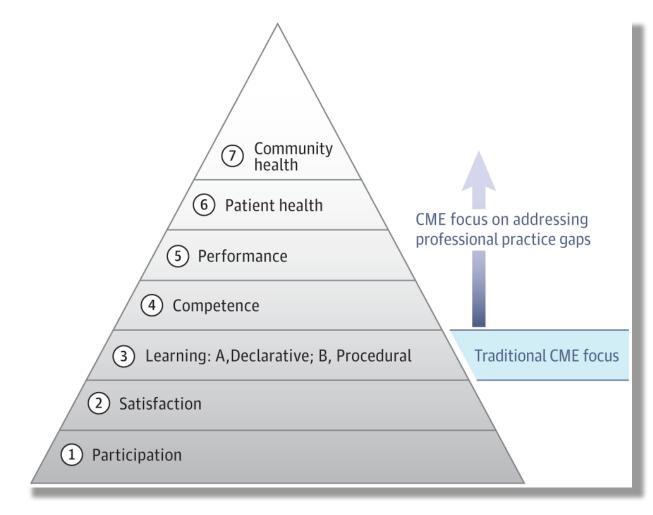
Kirkpatrick, D. L., & Craig, R. (1967). Evaluation of training. *Evaluation of Short-Term training in Rehabilitation. Monograph*, (3), 35-56.

Outcome Frameworks



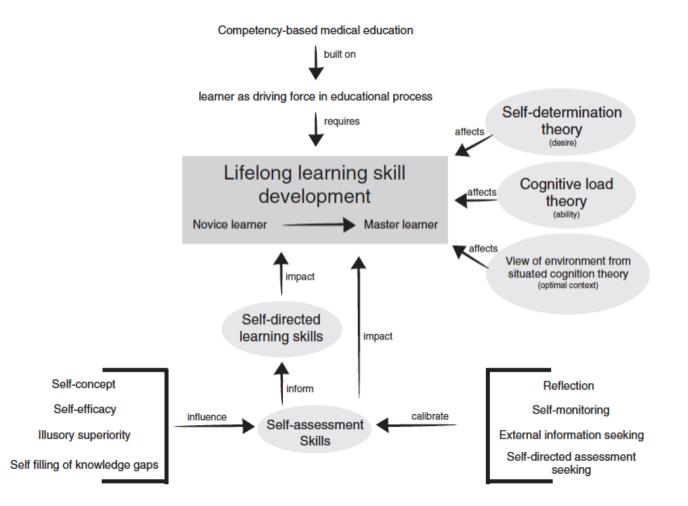
Miller, G. E. (1990). The assessment of clinical skills/competence/performance. Academic medicine, 65(9), S63-7.

Outcome Frameworks



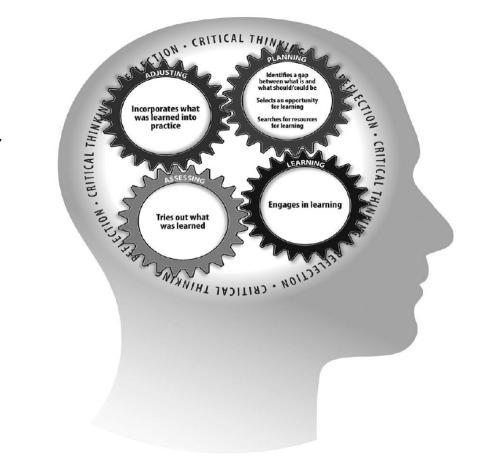
Moore Jr, D. E., Green, J. S., & Gallis, H. A. (2009). Achieving desired results and improved outcomes: integrating planning and assessment throughout learning activities. *Journal of continuing education in the health professions*, 29(1), 1-15.

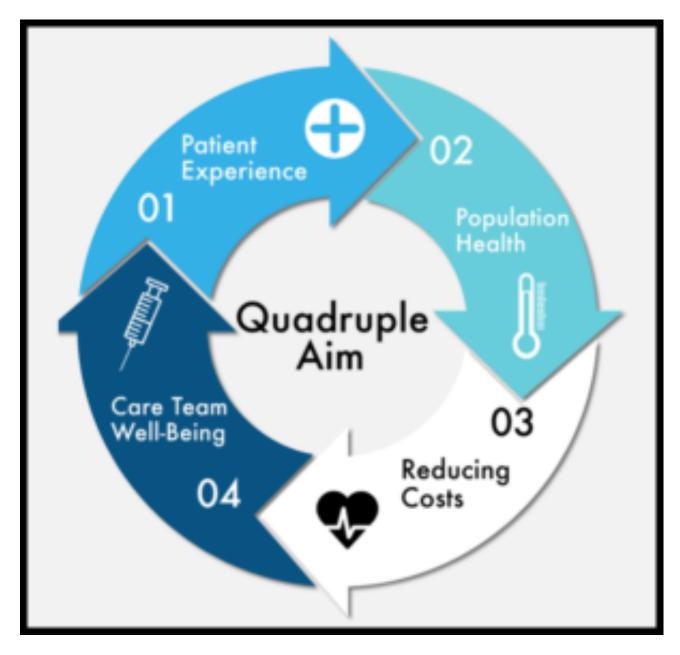
Framework for Developing Master Learners in Competency Based Education



Schumacher DJ et al. Acad Med 2013; 88: 1635-45

Developing Master Adaptive Learners





Quadruple AIM, Institute for Healthcare Improvement

Quintuple Aim



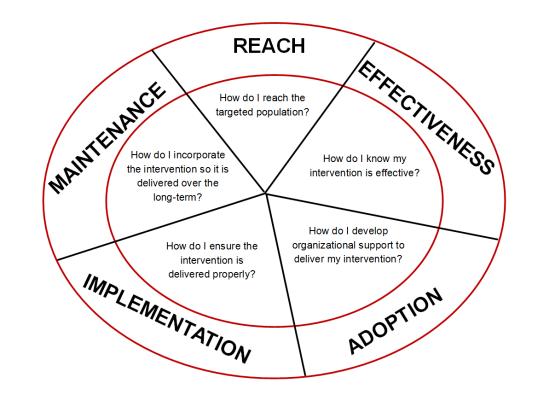
FIGURE S-1 | Advancing to the Quintuple Aim SOURCE: Developed by publication editors

National Academy of Medicine, AI and Healthcare, 2020, pre-proof

Original RE-AIM 1999

- First publication in 1999
- Initially used to evaluate prevention and health behavior change programs
- RE-AIM Trivia: was going to be called ARIEM (actual order of the RE-AIM 'steps')





Develop and translate research and practicebased interventions that can:

be *adopted (and adapted)* and delivered broadly,

have the ability for *sustained* and consistent *implementation* at a reasonable cost

reach large numbers of people especially those who can most benefit,

produce *replicable* and *long-lasting implementation* and *population* outcomes

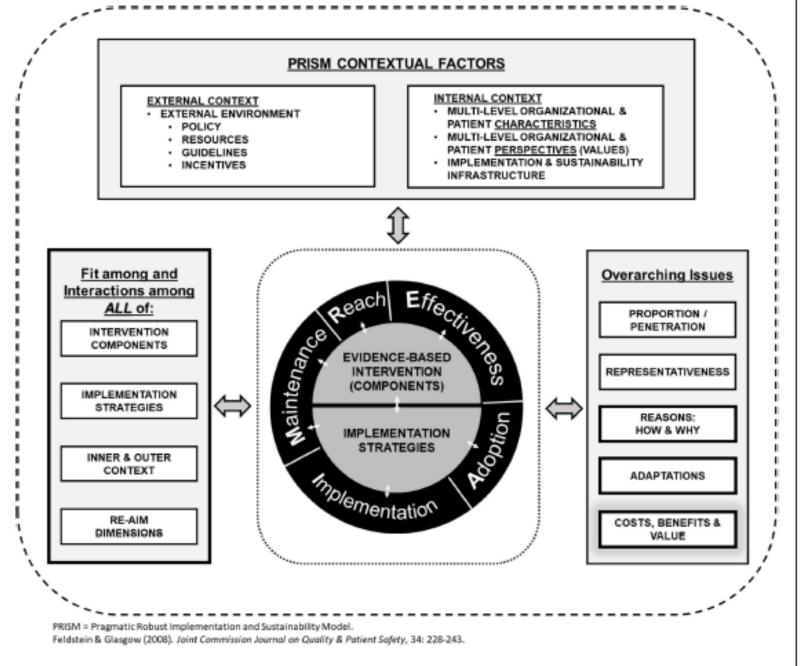
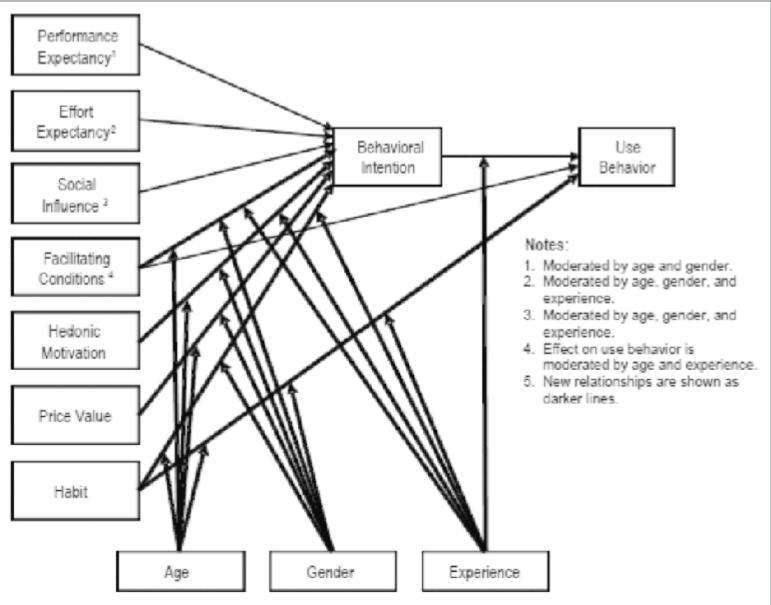


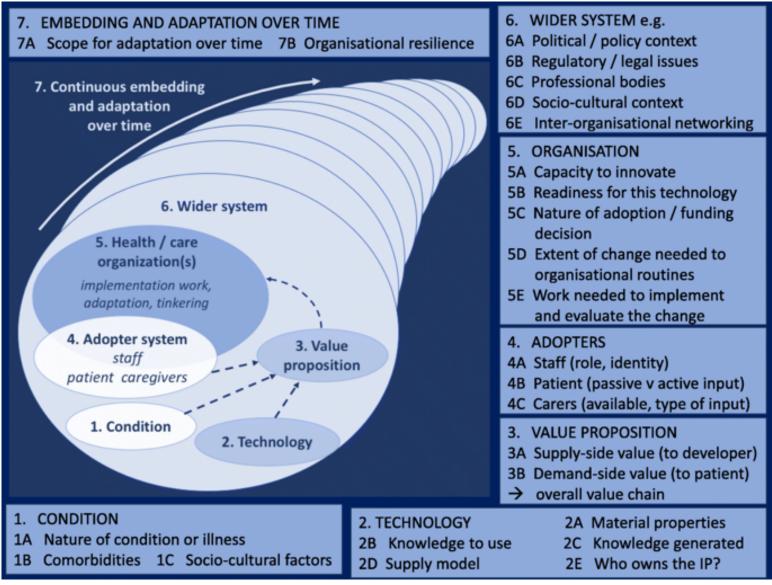
FIGURE 1 | Revised, enhanced RE-AIM/PRISM 2019 model.

UTAUT2



Venkatesh et al., MIS Quarterly,

NASSS Framework: Non Adoption, Abandonment, Scale-Up, Sustainability and Spread



Greenhalgh et al., J Med Internet Res, 2017

Core Principles

- The shift to online interventions creates new opportunities to assess impact and outcomes.
- Existing outcomes frameworks still play an important role in the development and implementation of the evaluation.
- The evaluation question and context will determine the selection of the appropriate framework.
- The frameworks should focus not only on the benefits but also on challenges of the technology.
- The online delivery creates new opportunities for data collection, before, during and post intervention and this data can help guide both the learner and the educator.
- The frameworks need to evolve to consider the context of key issues such as equity, diversity and inclusion.

Reflecting on the Case Study

- The evaluation framework needs to include:
 - The longitudinal aspects of learning;
 - The different modalities of learning;
 - The impact of different interactions;
 - The user experience and its the impact on learning;
 - The ability to provide feedback through the online experience;
 - The social aspects of online learning;
 - The unintended consequences and unintended benefits.

Why those OUTCOMES?

How might we optimize or think about that differently?

The Role of Theoretical Frameworks

How might we better optimize or think about outcomes?

The Role of Theoretical Frameworks

- When the focus is intended to be on WHY a program is succeeding or failing
- Helps to identifying mechanisms that mediate between program processes and intended outcomes

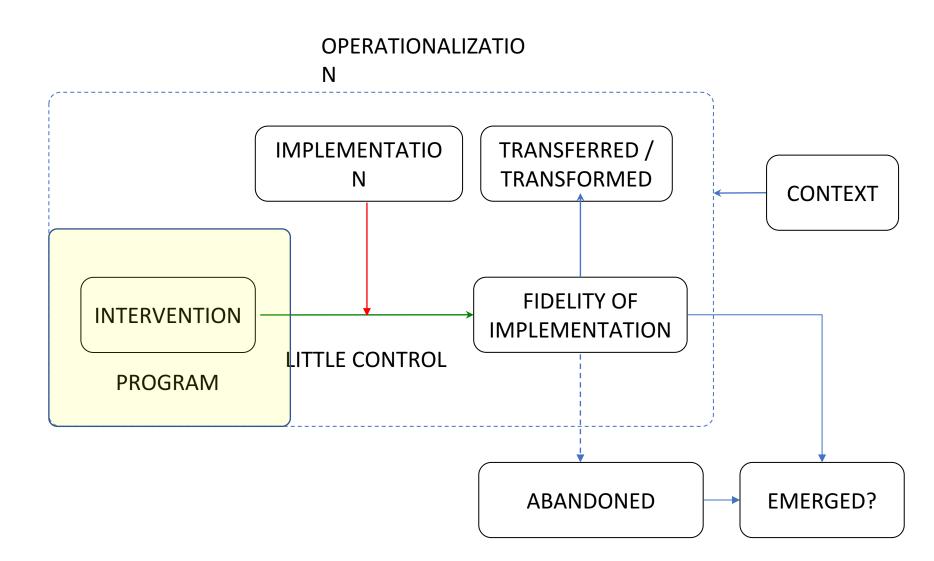


"To generate understanding of why programs operate the way they do, evaluators must articulate a plausible and defensible conceptual framework (i.e, theory) that explains the mechanism by which program processes lead to outcomes" Haji et al., 2013

Haji, F., Morin, M. P., & Parker, K. (2013). Rethinking programme evaluation in health professions education: beyond 'did it work?'. *Medical education*, 47(4), 342-351.

The Role of **Principles**

How might we better optimize or think about outcomes?

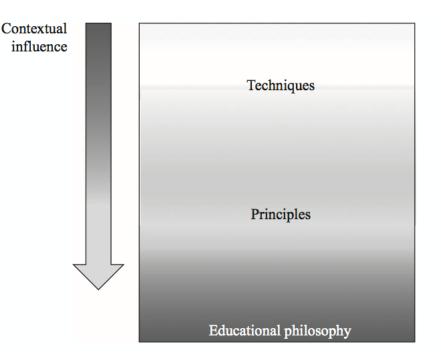


Horsley, T., & Regehr, G. (2018). When are two interventions the same? Implications for reporting guidelines in education. *Medical education*, *52*(2), 141-143.

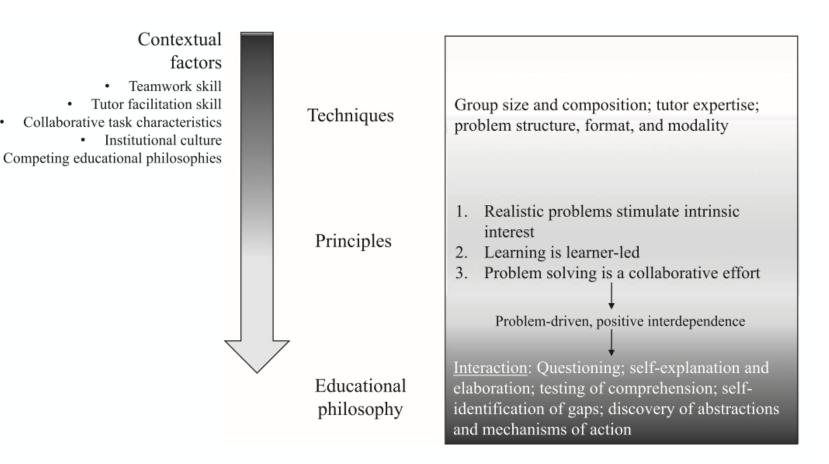
The Role of **Principles**

How might we better optimize or think about outcomes?

- Techniques at the surface
 - Contextual factors that can be tailored to local settings
- Principles in the middle
 - Generalizable and relatively stable approaches to establishing learning conditions
- Philosophy at the core
 - The learning conditions that must hold for the intervention to be what its designer claims its is



Cianciolo, A. T., & Regehr, G. (2019). Learning theory and educational intervention: producing meaningful evidence of impact through layered analysis. *Academic Medicine*, *94*(6), 789-794.



Cianciolo, A. T., & Regehr, G. (2019). Learning theory and educational intervention: producing meaningful evidence of impact through layered analysis. Academic Medicine, 94(6), 789-794.

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In closing....

More than "working" or "not working"....circumstances under which different approaches to online education meets intended purposes at different levels, and why.

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Thoughts / Questions?

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