

Measuring the Effectiveness of Do-It-Yourself QM Training

- Dr. Robert Shields Director of Curriculum Development
- Dr. Dirk Davis AVP of Academics

Home-Grown Training Venture





Overview

- Our "Build Process"
- Introduction
- Literature Review
- Method
 - Participants
 - Materials
 - Design
 - Procedure
- Results
- Discussion

What does it mean to be a builder?

- Plan
- Build
- Deliver





Introduction (1)

- How can the use of evaluation instruments improve the quality of online college courses?
- Developers of online college courses must work to ensure that students have opportunities to collaborate.
- Institutions of higher learning have been working to meet market demands...
- California Baptist University (CBU)

Introduction (2)

- Feedback from faculty indicated that the APPQMR training was both useful and rigorous.
- Quality Matters (QM) is a well-established quality assurance framework for online course development.
- The Quality Matters framework is based on an objective, evidence-based course review.
- Before course developers at CBU received Quality Matters training, existing course development projects were evaluated...



Introduction (3)

- Purpose
 - Compare and contrast the quality of online courses developed before and after the course developers received Quality Matters training
- Research questions
 - What is the impact of Quality Matters training on the rubric scores?
 - What is the impact of Quality Matters training on course evaluations?
 - How do course builders perceive the experience of building before and after the QM training?

Literature Review (1)

- Higher education significant movement to distance learning
- The QM Rubric developed by the Department of Education
 - QM Rubric utilizes eight comprehensive standards
 - Course Overview and Introductions
 - Learning Objectives (Competencies)
 - Assessment and Measurement
 - Instructional Materials
 - Learning Activities and Learner Interaction
 - Course Technology
 - Learner Support
 - Accessibility and Usability
 - Key principle is alignment

Literature Review (2)

- QM Standards help faculty feel more confident
- Two essential principles necessary in online education
 - Active learning
 - Student-faculty interaction
 - (Loafman & Altman, 2014)
 - Main focus of Specific Review Standards 2.1 through 2.3
 - Effective learning objectives
 - Three specific review standards support engagement
 - Through content, instructor, and learner interaction
 - (Quality Matters, 2018)
- Creating quality online courses that align with course and module learning objectives
 - Provide an impression of support from the instructors to the students
 - Create an encouraging environment where students will increase their self-efficacy and feel motivated to learn
 - (Kreie & Bussmann, 2015).

Method (1)

- Participants
 - 107 online course designers and five (5) course evaluators
 - Course designers completed
 - (QM) training that was developed "in-house" by the institution
 - The same "in-house" training via an online format
 - APPQMR Workshop that was hosted by the Quality Matters (QM) organization
 - Course evaluators included
 - Instructional designer
 - Academic support coordinator
 - Three graduate assistants
 - All five completed the APPQMR Workshop
 - The instructional designer/academic support coordinator completed a Peer Reviewer Certification (PRC) hosted by the QM organization

Method (2)

- Materials
 - Used the Quality Matters Higher Education Rubric to evaluate course templates
 - Editions five and six utilized
 - General Standards
 - Course Overview and Introduction
 - Learning Objectives (Competencies)
 - Assessment and Measurement
 - Instructional Materials
 - Learning Activities and Learner Interaction
 - Course Technology
 - Learner Support
 - Accessibility and Usability.

Method (3)

- Materials (cont.)
 - Integrated Course Design (Fink) process
 - Guide planning, building and delivering online courses
 - Course Design Worksheet (CDW)
 - Serves as a planning document for the courses,
 - Means to articulate connections between course-level objectives and learning activities
 - Syllabus
 - Student-centered outline for the courses
 - Prepares students to manage their course experience
 - Blackboard 9.1
 - Design the Course Templates



Method (4)

- Design
 - A 2x2 between-groups design was used
 - Determine whether calculated scores on course templates would increase or decrease
 - Calculated before the designers received QM training (i.e., the "before" group), and after the designers received training (i.e., the "after" group)
 - Independent variables
 - *training completion* (i.e., whether the course builders received training before completing their assigned course templates; yes or no)
 - training type (i.e., face-to-face in-house, online in-house, and APPQMR)
 - Dependent variable
 - Score that was calculated for each course template based on the QM Rubric
 - Important note some course designers received QM training during an active course design project
 - These templates have been included in the "after" group



Method (5)

• Procedure

- Course templates evaluated/scored by five course evaluators
- Baseline data collected by instructional designer/academic support coordinator
- Calibration exercises conducted among the five course evaluators
 - Achieved consistency in scoring
- For a period of approximately two (2) years
 - Completed Course Templates "unofficially" scored using QM Rubric
 - Course designers that had not been introduced to QM
 - Score data was stored and organized by instructional designer
 - Instructional designer calculated "Sum Total" and "Percent Met" for 26 Specific Review Standards
 - Remaining Specific Review Standards were "Met" by default



Results

- Completed course templates were evaluated from 9/11/18 to 2/18/19
- The average score earned based on the QM Rubric was 93.9%
 - Normalized scores

Average "Point Percentage" by Training Type 96 95 94 93 92 91 90 INTONL APPQMR INTF2F

Impact of QM on Student Satisfaction

- SmartEvals survey contained 20 questions answered on a Likert scale
 - Likert scale score of "Strongly Agree, Agree, Undecided, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree."
 - Average overall score for the 25 courses involved in the study (i.e., 4.59872) showed an increase of 1.916%
- Eight of the 20 questions directly related to QM standards
 - Four questions showed a score increase, while the remaining four questions showed a score decrease
 - "Course Student Objectives were stated clearly in the syllabus,"
 - Highest percentage increase (5.72%)
 - "Exams, quizzes, and other graded work measured student mastery of course content,"
 - Highest percentage decrease (1.20%)
 - "Overall instruction in this course was excellent,"
 - No change (91.80%).



Discussion

- The central purpose of this study
 - Compare/evaluate the effectiveness of different types of QM training
- Results described in the previous section supported the hypothesis that course evaluation scores would increase for course designs completed by QM-trained individuals
- Overall, the results of this study support QM training for individuals involved in the course design process



Comparison of Training Modalities

- Perceived Advantages and Disadvantages of Internal Training
 - Customized to meet institutional needs
 - Toll on training developers
- Perceived Advantages and Disadvantages of APPQMR Training
 - Training course maintained by QM
 - Time requirement



Limitations and Future Opportunities

- Limitations
 - Increased institutional understanding of QM
 - Rescore templates after first course offering
 - Varied experience of course designers
- Future Opportunities
 - Qualitative component
 - Student survey





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Thank you!

- Dirk Davis, Ed.D.
- Associate Vice President of Academics, CBU Online
- <u>ddavis@calbaptist.edu</u>

- Robert Shields, Ed.D.
- Director of Curriculum Development, CBU Online
- <u>rshields@calbaptist.edu</u>