Guidelines for Quality Assurance of Micro-module Development

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1. Background

Micro-modules (MM) are increasingly used in higher education, but there is no existing evaluation mechanism to ensure the overall quality and effectiveness of MM. Funded by the Teaching Development and Language Enhancement Grant (TDLEG) for the 2019-22 Triennium, we carried out a project to develop a comprehensive mechanism for quality assurance and enhancement of MM.

The guidelines are intended to promote critical reflection around issues related to the quality of MM, and to result in informed practice.

2. Development process

In order to develop a rubric for MM evaluation, a literature review on existing eLearning frameworks and rubrics was conducted. The review covered quality assurance guidelines from well-known universities or accreditation bodies, scholarly review of existing evaluation frameworks, as well as practical guidelines for instructors designing multimedia content.

We took reference of relevant criteria from existing rubrics, added new criteria related to MM quality, and removed criteria that are not relevant or practical to implement.

Then, invitations were sent to teachers of CUHK and nearly 100 MM from various faculties were collected for review. The review process involved three panels that consisted of external educational experts, subject specialists, and technicians. The quality assurance mechanism was finally revised based on teachers' comments.

3. The Quality Assurance Mechanism

4.1. Review panels and project team

The quality assurance process involves three panels to evaluate different aspects of the MM, namely the Subject Expert Panel, the Education Expert Panel, and the Technical Panel.

3.1.1. Subject Expert Panel

Role and purpose

- To review the MM on the merits of its pedagogical design and subject content according to the established rubrics
- To provide feedback to teachers regarding the MM

Membership

• At least 2 external experts (PhD + teaching experience in higher education)

3.1.2. Education Expert Panel

Role and purpose

- To provide comment for the comprehensive rubrics
- To review the MM on the merits of its instruction design according to the established rubrics

• To provide feedback to teachers regarding the MM

Membership

• At least 2 external experts (PhD + teaching experience in higher education)

3.1.3 Technical Panel

Role and purpose

- To review the MM on its technical aspect according to the established rubrics
- To provide feedback to teachers regarding the MM

Membership

• At least 2 technical experts such as multimedia developer and instructional designer

3.1.4 Project team

Role and purpose

- To be responsible for the general execution of the comprehensive mechanism
- To provide support to formative evaluation service on the use of MM to teachers
- To provide administrative support to the three panels
- To generate and distribute formative and summative evaluation reports to the teachers whose MM are reviewed

Membership

• At least 2 administrative staff to handle the review activities

3.2. The rubric

3.2.1 Outline of the rubric

A comprehensive rubric tailored for evaluating MM has been developed. It covered three key aspects and 21 sub-categories, namely:

I. Instructional design

- 1. Active learning: Guiding questions on learning objective
- 2. Active learning: Learning activities
- 3. Student engagement: Video length
- 4. Student engagement: Delivery method and tone
- 5. Student engagement: Pace
- 6. *Cognitive load*: Segmenting
- 7. *Cognitive load*: Signaling
- 8. *Cognitive load*: Multi-modal learning

II. Subject content

- 9. Accuracy and currency
- 10. Level of difficulty
- 11. Relevance to learning objective
- 12. Relevance to learning activities
- 13. Relevance to assessment
- 14. Content coverage
- 15. Sources and references
- 16. Copyright

III. Technical issues

- 17. Audio clarity
- 18. Video clarity
- 19. Accessibility: Subtitle/transcript
- 20. Accessibility: Typeface and color
- 21. Mobile friendly design

3.2.2 Intended use of this rubric

This rubric is intended to be part of the comprehensive MM evaluation mechanism. Each MM is to be reviewed by separately by three expert panels, each covering one key aspects of the rubrics. For detail, please refer to the Part 3.3 Review process flowchart.

| | | | Criteria | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|---------|
| | | Source | 2 | 1 | | N/ A |
| Instructional design | 1. Active learning: Guiding questions on learning objective | Brame (2015); Debattista (2018); Masoumi & Lindström (2011); Youself et al (2014) | are used to prompt students to think about | Some guiding questions are used to prompt students to think about the learning objective. The learning objective is not explicitly presented. | No guiding questions are used to prompt students to think about the learning objective. The learning objective is not clearly presented. | |
| | 2. Active Learning: Learning activities | Steering committee | Suitable active learning activities are used alongside with the MM. | | No learning activities are used alongside the MM. | |
| | 3. Student engagement: Video length | Brame (2015);15 Things (2018) | Video length is appropriate to keep students engaged without adding unnecessary information. | | The video is excessively long or short, with considerable unnecessar y information that may distract students. | |
| | 4. Student engagement: Delivery method and tone | Brame (2015); Fors (n.d.); QLCI (2018) | | The speaker uses conversational language. The delivery method may not be engaging to the students. | The language is overly formal. The speaker's tone lack enthusiasm. The delivery method is not engaging to the students. | |
| | 5. Student engagement: Pace | Brame (2015); Fors (n.d.) | The pace of teaching is suitable to maintain students' level of engagement. The pace is appropriate to the learning objective. | The pace of teaching is slightly too fast or too slow to maintain students' level of engagement. The pace is somewhat appropriate to the learning objective. | The pace of teaching is exceedingly fast or slow to maintain students' level of engagement. The pace is not appropriate to the learning objective. | |
| | 6. Cognitive load: Segmenting | Brame (2015); Mayer (2009); QOCI (2018) | The content is divided into appropriate segments. The length of each segment is | The content is divided into segments, but the length of each segment | The content is not divided into appropriate segments. The length of the content is | |

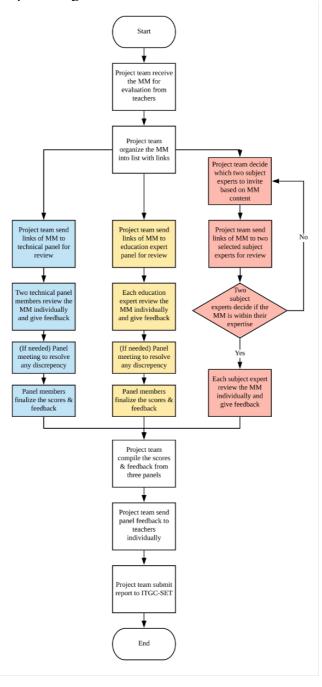
| | | | suitable for students' cognitive load. | is slightly too long or too short for students' cognitive load. | exceedingly long or short for students' cognitive load. | |
|--------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | 7. Cognitive load: Signaling | Brame (2015); Mayer (2009) | Plenty of visual or audio signals are used to emphasize important information or keywords. | Some visual or audio signals are used to emphasize important information or keywords. | No visual signals or cues are used to emphasize important information or keywords. | |
| | 8. <i>Cognitive load</i> : Multi-modal learning | Mayer (2009); QOCI (2018); 15 Things (2018) | Plenty of visual aids are used to enhance learning. The audio and visual aid convey complementary information. | Few visual aids are used. Such effects do not enhance nor hinder learning. The audio and visual aid are largely complementary of each other. | Inappropriate or distracting visual aids are used. The audio and visual aid are not complementary of each other. | |
| Subject content | 9. Accuracy and currency | Masoumi & Lindström (2011) | All facts mentioned are accurate and up to date. | Most facts are accurate, but some minor errors or outdated information exist. | Significant factual errors or outdated information are found. | |
| | 10. Level of difficulty | Project team | The level of difficulty is appropriate relative to the learning objective. | A minority of the content is too hard or too easy relative to the learning objective. | A significant part of the content is too hard or too easy relative to the learning objective. | |
| | 11. Relevance to learning objective | QOCI (2018) | The content is directly relevant to learning objective. | A minority of the content is not directly relevant to the learning objective. | A significant part of the content is not directly relevant to the learning objective. | |
| | 12. Relevance to learning activities | Steering Committee | The content is directly relevant to the learning activities. | A minority of the content is not directly relevant to the learning activities. | A significant part of the content is not directly relevant to the learning activities. | |
| | 13. Relevance to assessment | Steering Committee | The content is directly relevant to the assessment. | A minority of the content is not directly relevant to the assessment. | A significant part of the content is not directly relevant to the assessment. | |

| | 14. Content coverage | Project team | All content related to the learning objective are covered adequately. | Most of the content related to the learning objective are covered adequately. | A significant part of the content related to the learning objective are not covered adequately. | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|
| | 15. Sources and references | Christie (2014); QOCI (2018); 15 Things (2018) | All sources and references are clearly stated when needed. | Some sources and references are stated when needed. | No sources or references are stated when needed. | |
| | 16. Copyright | Copyright (2018); QOCI (2018) | No potential copyright infringement is identified. | At least one potential copyright infringement is identified. | At least one highly probable copyright infringement is identified. | |
| Technical issues | 17. Audio clarity | QOCI (2018); 15 Things (2018) | clear, with little or no background noise. | The voiceover is generally clear, with occasional background noise. | The voiceover is not clear, with frequent background noise. | |
| | 18. Video clarity | QOCI (2018); 15 Things (2018) | The video has good resolution. It is well exposed and focused. | The video has fair resolution. It is adequately exposed and focused. | The video has poor resolution. It is over/under exposed and/or out of focus. | |
| | Subtitle/transcript | QOCI (2018); 15 Things (2018) | and/or transcript are provided. | Synchronized subtitle and/or transcript is partially provided. | No synchronized subtitle or transcript are provided. | |
| | 20. Accessibility: Typeface and color | 15 Things (2018) | The text used is clearly readable, with suitable font size and background color. | font size and/or | The text used is not clearly readable. The font size or color need to be adjusted in many instances to make it more readable. | |
| | 21. Mobile friendly design | Christie (2014); QOCI (2018) | The content can be clearly displayed on mobile devices. | The content can be displayed on mobile devices with minor loss of detail. | The content cannot be displayed properly on mobile devices; <u>OR</u> Certain key information is lost when mobile devices are used. | |
| | | | | | | |

*When (i) any of the criterion is not applicable to a MM, or (ii) the result is not known to the evaluation team, the criterion will be regarded as "Not Applicable" and therefore removed from consideration. The two points related to the criterion will be deducted from total possible score, so that the overall percentage score is not affected.

3.3 Review process flowchart

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