Training the next generation in aviation with technology enabled team-based learning

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Objectives

After this session participants should be able to:

- 1. **Define:** team-based learning ("TBL")
- 2. Explain: benefits and considerations of TBL
- 3. Describe: the backwards design approach to TBL



Landing objective



Too fast? Too slow?



Too high? Too low?



Team-based learning...

Educator



Entrepreneur





Speaker





Parent





My path







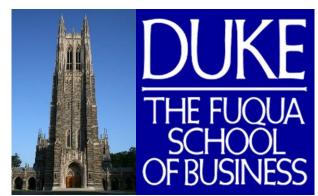














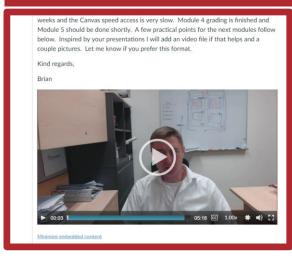
Problem: employability gap

Learning 1.0



Laurentius de Voltolina, School of Bologna 14th century.

Learning 2.0









Problem





Solution: team-based learning ("TBL")

In class: theory

In class: apply



1. Pre-work



2. Quiz



3. Team quiz



4. Clarify doubts



5. Team applications

Also 360° teammate evaluation

TBL in practice

Originated in 1970s by Larry Michaelsen in Marketing

Used by 100s of universities globally

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK















LEE KONG CHIAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE









Many fields

- Health sciences (~50% of US medical schools)
- Business
- Computer science
- Engineering
- Social sciences
- Law





DEAKIN



































1. Pre-work

Module 3 - Aircraft Performance **Learning Objectives**

After this module you should be able to:

- Calculate aircraft performance metrics:
 - · Take-off and landing distances
 - Fuel consumption
 - Crosswind
 - · Weight and balance
- Describe what factors affect aircraft performance such as altitude, temperature, weight, air pressure, head/tailwind, etc.
- Compare aircraft types on performance



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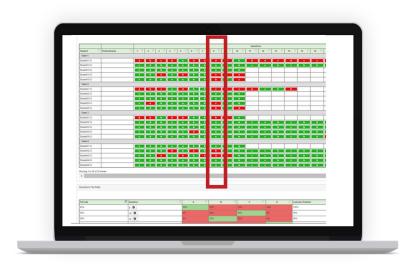






2. Individual Readiness Assurance Test ("IRAT")





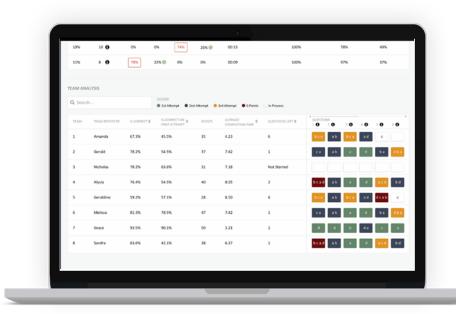




3. <u>Team</u> Readiness Assurance Test ("TRAT") with <u>immediate feedback</u>









4. Clarifications





5. Applications

Significant problemSame problemSpecific choiceSimultaneous report









After class appeals

- Students have an opportunity to provide a written "appeal" of any question
- Appeals help faculty to improve questions
- Appeals help students by requiring them to review material at a deeper level



After class: peer evaluation

- Team members "grade" each other on their performance as team members
 - Mitigates "free rider" problem
 - Learn by evaluating performance

Quantitative Analysis

To complete this section, you must distribute the given x number of points among your teammates.

Teammate Score

Team member 1

Team member 2

Points Remaining: 0

Qualitative Analysis

To complete this section, you must answer all the questions marked with an asterisk.

demo1#2 Generic

What did your teammate do well and should continue doing?

Come prepared

What you could your teammate do differently to become a better teammate?

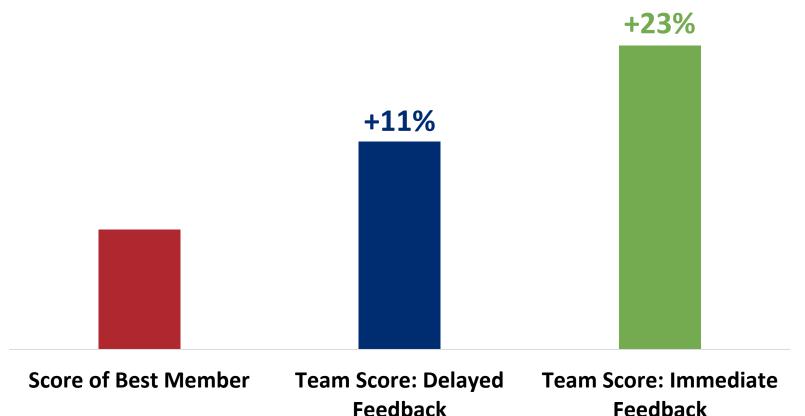
Give others a chance to speak more

Divide 20 points among your two teammates



Individual versus team: Michaelsen

In a study of over 1,500 <u>TEAMS</u>...

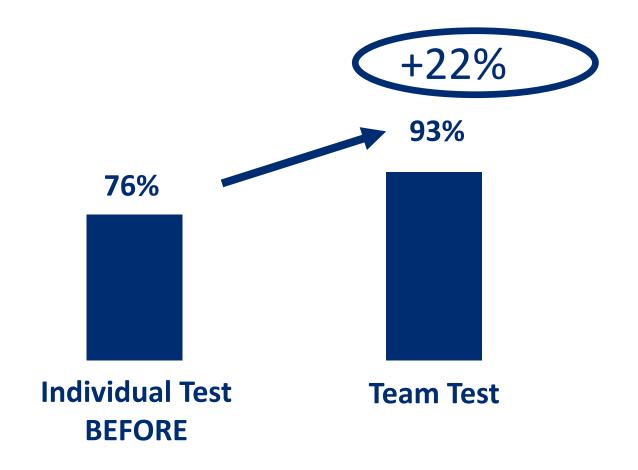


Source: Larry Michaelsen, David Ross Boyd Professor Emeritus of Management at the University of Oklahoma, Founder of TBL. Personal communication.



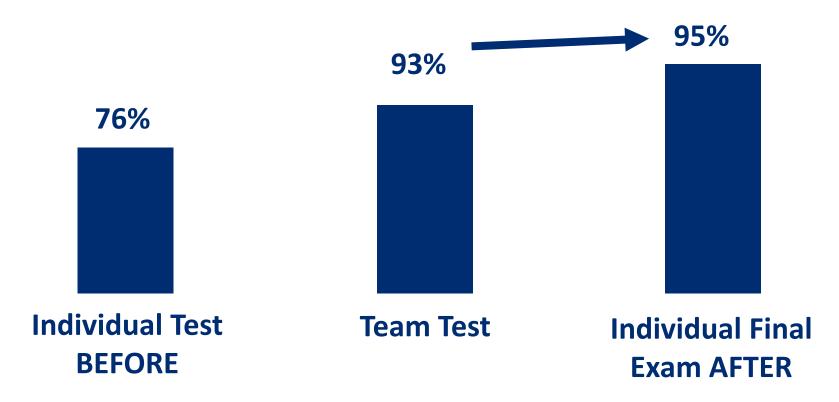
Feedback

My class: teams outperform individuals



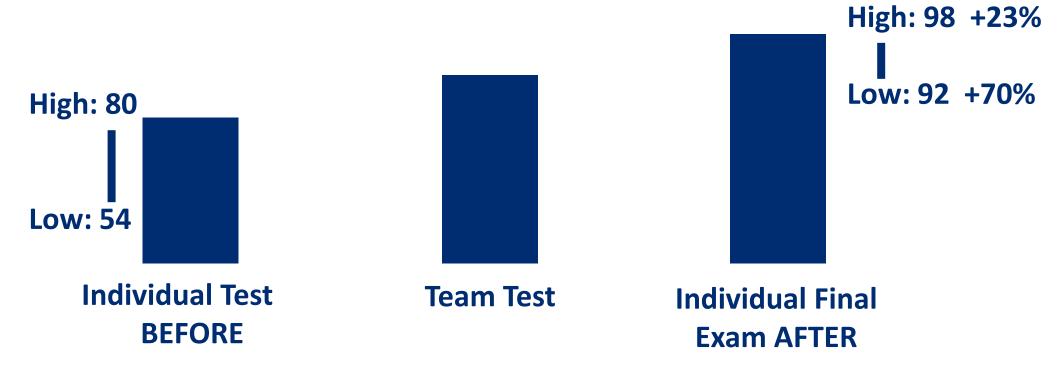


My class: individuals retain team gains





My class: high-low range narrows





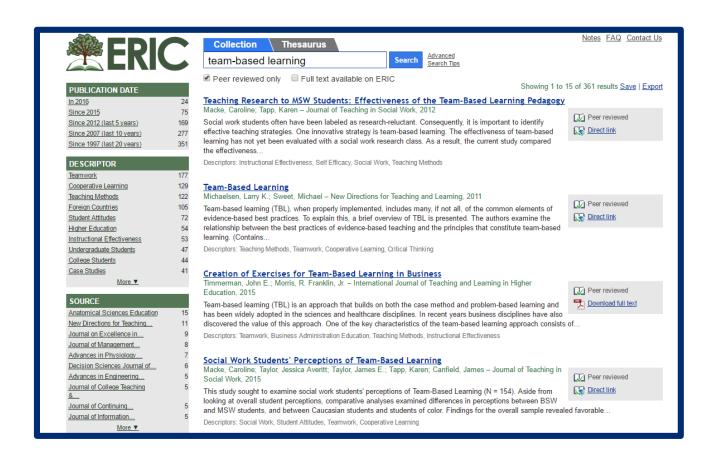
World Economic Forum future skills

Top 10 skills required in 2020	<u>Lecture</u>	<u>TBL</u>
1. Complex Problem Solving		✓
2. Critical Thinking		✓
3. Creativity		
4. People Management		✓
5. Coordinating with Others		✓
6. Emotional Intelligence		
7. Judgement and Decision Making		✓
8. Service Orientation		
9. Negotiation		✓
10. Cognitive Flexibility		

World Economic Forum Future of Jobs Report-http://reports.weforum.org/future-ofjobs-2016/shareable-infographics/



TBL supported by research

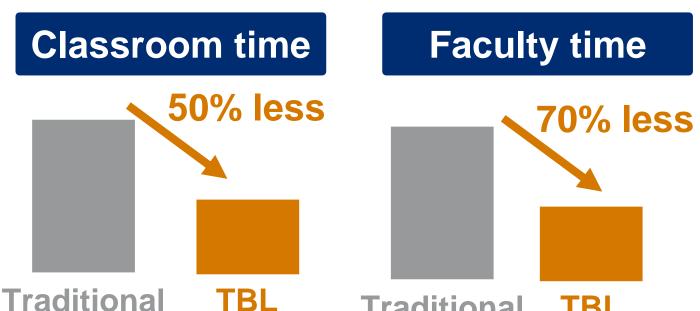


300+ journal articles

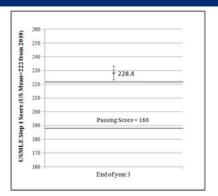


Curriculum and resource savings





Better exam scores



Kamei RK, Cook S, Puthucheary J, Starmer CF. Medical Science Educator, 22: 2012.

Note: Classroom and faculty time are unpublished estimates. Exam scores versus US national average published as cited...

Traditional



TBL

Effectiveness in large classes

Traditional class

Outcomes <u>decline</u> as class size increases

TBL class

Outcomes <u>rise</u> and <u>maintain</u> better as class size increases



Outcomes



1 20 40 70 140 200 500 1,000

Number of students

1 20 40 70 140 200 500 1,000

Number of students

Illustrative



Considerations

- Design of TBL course materials (pre-work, questions and cases)
- Change management for educators and learners
- Administrative process to implement



Backwards design

TBL Class Flow

Pre-work

IRAT

TRAT

Clarify

Apply











Backwards Design

Design RATs

Select pre-work

Create Application Exercises

Form Learning Objectives



Team formation

- Always instructor created
- Assembled to create a diverse team
- Same teams for the entire term
- Sizes:
 - Typically 5-7 in face-to-face
 - Online smaller usually 3 or 4



Schedule examples

3-hour (1x per week)

Readiness Phase (75 min)

- IRAT (20 MCQ) 25 min
- TRAT (20 MCQ) 25 min
- Clarify doubts 25 min

[Break]

Application Phase (75 min)

Application cases 3-6x (5-15 min each)

1-hour (3x per week)

Monday

- IRAT (10 MCQ) 15 min
- TRAT (10 MCQ) 15 min
- Clarify doubts 30 min

Wednesday

Cases ~3x (5-15 min each)

Friday

Cases ~3x (5-15 min each)



Summary

- Team-based learning ("TBL"): specific type of blended learning
- Positive impact on scores and alignment future skills
- Change management to implement

Learn more

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Team-Based Learning Collaborative

www.teambasedlearning.org

TBL software

www.intedashboard.com

