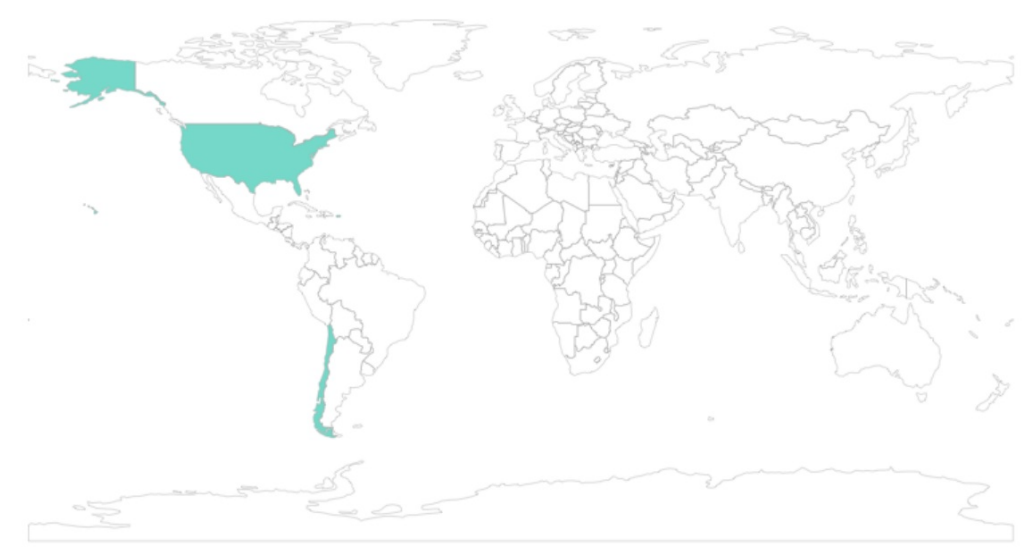


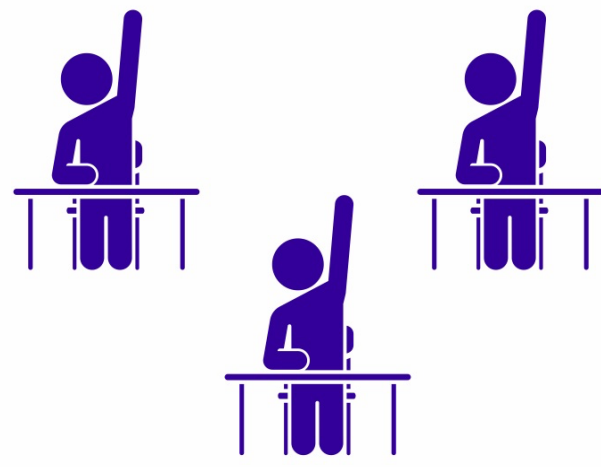
A Cross-National Participatory Evaluation to Improve University Teaching and Learning



A collaboration between the Universidad Andrés Bello (UNAB), a private university in Chile, and LASPAU, a Harvard-affiliated nonprofit focused on strengthening higher education in Latin America and the Caribbean.

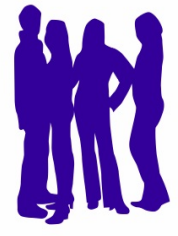
The team is working together to gradually improve teaching and learning quality in UNAB's School of Veterinary Medicine.

Ample evidence from educational research and evaluation suggests that students learn better when they are actively engaged in the learning process and receive continuous feedback on their performance.



We are using evaluation to understand the kinds of active learning methods that work best in the context of UNAB's School of Veterinary Medicine, and to better understand how to align teaching and learning strategies with veterinary students' approaches to learning

Our approach to evaluation is:



Participatory

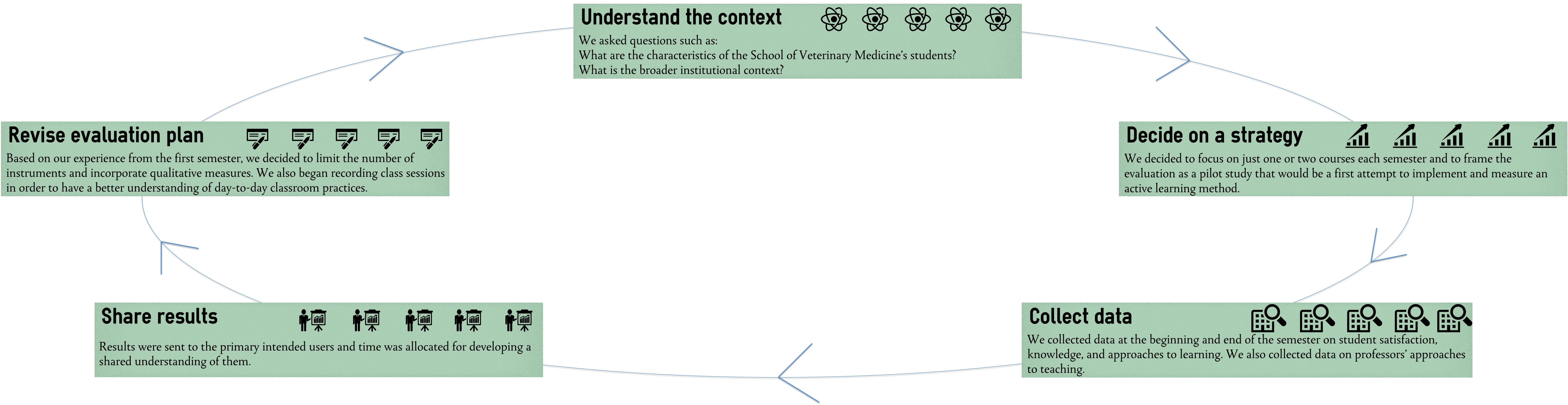
Two external evaluators are working with professors and administrators from UNAB's School of Veterinary Medicine to define and address evaluation questions that are relevant and of high priority. Qualitative data collection has been incorporated to ensure the inclusion of student voices.



Utilization-focused

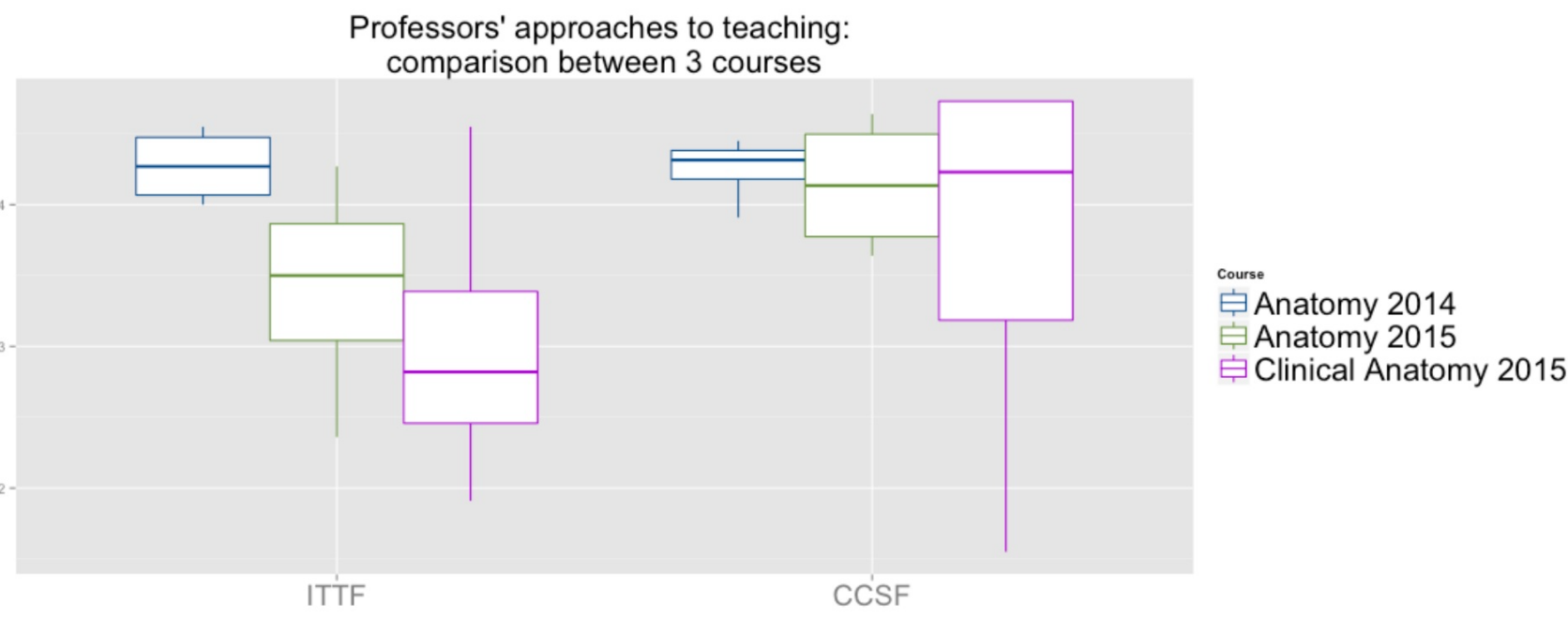
The evaluation has been designed to address the needs of the primary intended users.

Evaluation Cycle

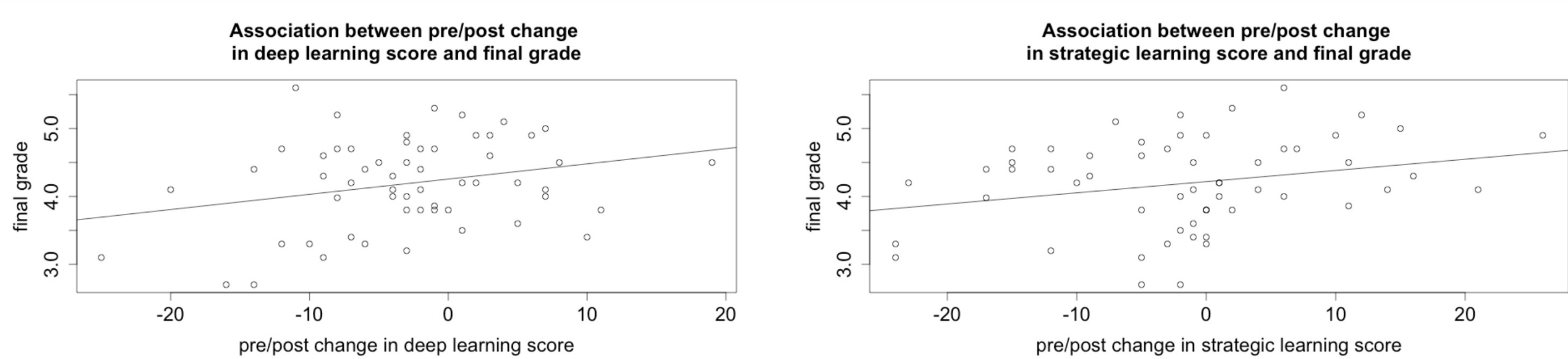


Example of Findings

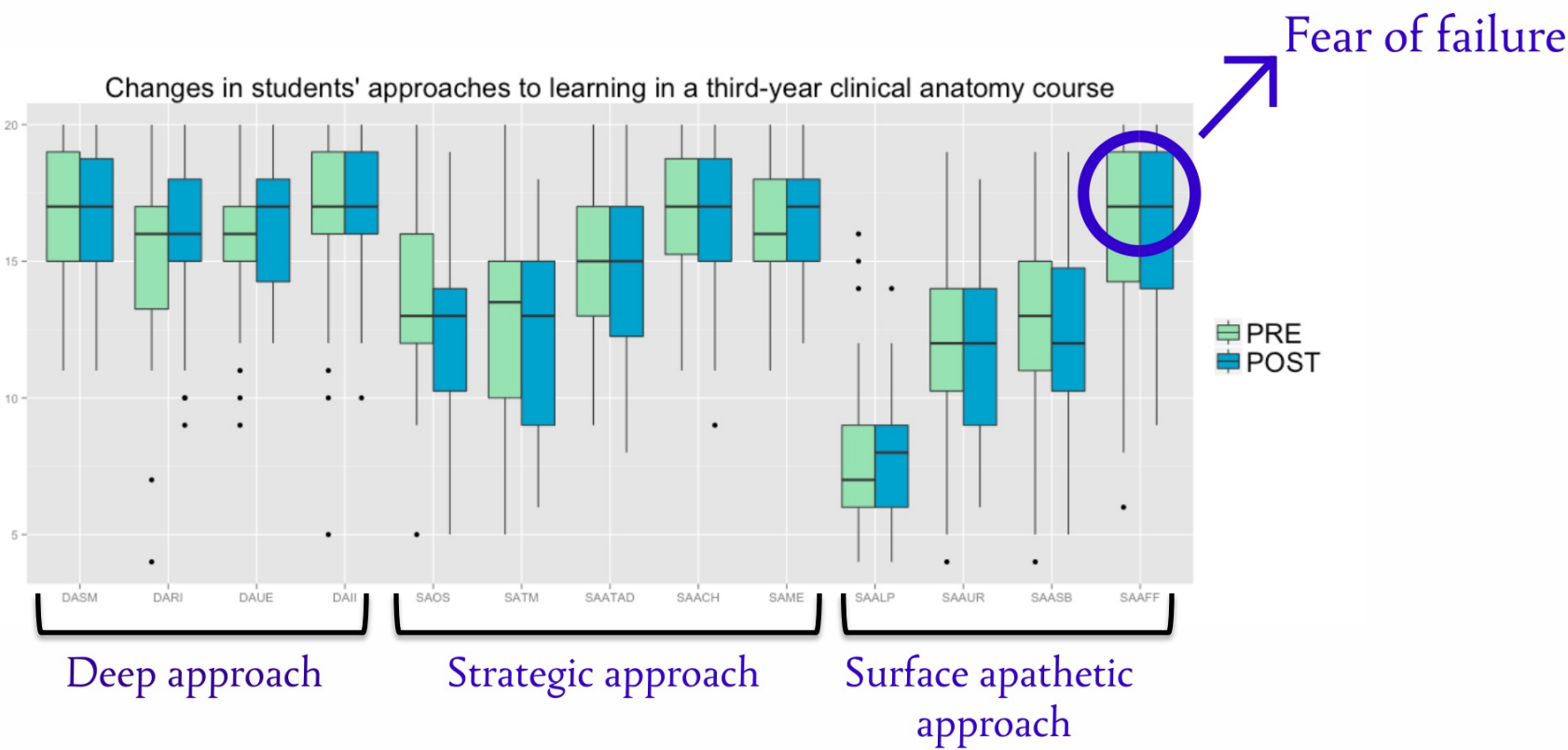
As part of our efforts to improve teaching and learning, we wanted to better understand professors' approaches to pedagogy in the targeted courses. We used the Approaches to Teaching Inventory, which measures approaches on two scales: Information Transmission/Teacher-Focused (ITTF) and Conceptual Change/Student-Focused (CCSF). Data collected from the professors of three targeted courses (see graph below) demonstrates a wide range along both scales, suggesting that the professors vary in their approaches to teaching and learning.



We wanted to know whether there was an association between students' learning orientations and student success. Using a Spanish version of the ASSIST survey, we measured students' levels of deep, strategic, and surface apathetic approaches to learning. Using data from the first semester of the project, we saw that students who increased on the deep approach to learning scale were associated with higher final grades ($r=.27$, $p<.05$). Students who increased on the strategic approach to learning scale were also associated with higher final grades ($r=.26$, $p<.05$).



During the second semester of the project, we collected data from students in a third-year clinical anatomy course. We did not observe much pre/post change in their learning approaches, but did notice that students had a high score on the fear of failure sub-score. We used a focus group to better understand the sources of their fear of failure, and found that students felt they were not receiving adequate feedback on their performance, which impeded their ability to improve.



Authors:

Kate Koehler Diamond, University of Minnesota/LASPAU

Cecilia Vasquez, LASPAU

Rodolfo Paredes Esparza, & Cintya Alejandra Borroni González, School of Veterinary Medicine, Universidad Andrés Bello

Eduardo Landerer, School of Medicine, Universidad Andrés Bello

