Ecampus Online Teaching Principles

Derived from research-based best practices, these principles are intended to supplement the QM Higher Education 6th edition course design rubric and the <u>Ecampus Essentials</u> to guide effective facilitation of online and hybrid courses at Oregon State University. These principles are a tool for faculty development and are not intended as an exhaustive list of online or hybrid instructor competencies or tasks; moreover, other "applied examples" beyond those listed may fulfill the spirit and intent of these principles.

Select resources supporting the <u>Ecampus Online Teaching Principles</u> are listed below, and can be consulted for additional information.

Stay current: Ensure that the course content is updated, functional and published on-time.

Nilson, L. B., & Goodson, L. A. (2017). Online teaching at its best: Merging instructional design with teaching and learning research. Jossey-Bass.

Encourage equity: State and implement course policies that are sensitive to the needs of nontraditional students.

<u>Lehman, R. M., & Conceição, S. C. O. (2013).</u> Motivating and retaining online students: Research-based strategies that work. Jossey-Bass.

<u>Darby, F., & Lang, J.M. (2019).</u> Small teaching online: applying learning science in online classes. Jossey-Bass.

Communicate clearly and quickly: State and implement a clear communication policy that supports the pace and structure of the course, including: a 24-hour response time on business days & information about how to schedule a virtual office hours appointment.

<u>Zhang, C.W., Hurst, B., & McLean, A. (2016).</u> How fast is fast enough?: Education students' perceptions of email response times in online courses. *Journal of Educational Technology Development and Exchange 9*(1): 1-11.

<u>Lowenthal, P. R., Dunlap, J. C., & Snelson, C. (2017).</u> Live synchronous web meetings in asynchronous online courses: Reconceptualizing virtual office hours. *Online Learning,* 21(4).

Provide notice: Provide timely notice to students about changes to course materials, due dates, procedures, or your communication availability.

Ko, S. S., & Rossen, S. (2017). Teaching online: a practical guide (Fourth edition.). Routledge.



Commit to timeliness: Provide grades and meaningful feedback before the next assignment is due, including on graded discussion board activities.

Wiggins, G. (2012). 7 keys to effective feedback. Educational leadership, 70(1), 10–16

Ambrose, S. A. (2010). How learning works: Seven research-based principles for smart teaching. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

Walvoord, B. E., & Anderson, V.J. (2010). *Effective grading: A tool for learning and assessment*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Be present: Demonstrate instructor presence by using course tools effectively to engage with learners and to encourage active learning.

<u>Ladyshewsky, R. K. (2013).</u> Instructor presence in online courses and student satisfaction. *International Journal for the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning, 7* (1).

Martin, J. (2019). Building relationships and increasing engagement in the virtual classroom. *The Journal of Educators Online* 16 (1).

Foster community: Cultivate a community among online/hybrid students by facilitating regular and meaningful interaction between learners.

<u>Lambert, J. L, & Fisher, J.L. (2013).</u> Community of Inquiry Framework: Establishing Community in an Online Course. *Journal of Interactive Online Learning*, 12(1).

<u>Clarke, L.W., & Bartholomew, A. (2014).</u> Digging Beneath the Surface: Analyzing the Complexity of Instructors' Participation in Asynchronous Discussion. *Online Learning*, *18*(3), 105.

Support students: Communicate in a supportive manner.

<u>Deacon, A. (2012).</u> Creating a context of care in the online classroom. *Journal of Faculty Development*, 26 (1), 5–12.

Baldwin, A., Bunting, B. D., Daugherty, D., Lewis, L., & Steenbergh, T. A. (2020). Promoting Belonging, Growth Mindset, and Resilience to Foster Student Success. National Resource Center for The First-Year Experience and Students in Transition, University of South Carolina.

Reach out and refer: Check in with students who may be struggling, and refer students to the appropriate technology, academic or student support services in response to their articulated or observed needs.

<u>Carrell, S. C., Kurlaender, M. and Bhatt, M. B. (2016).</u> Experimental evidence of professor engagement on student outcomes. Working Paper.

<u>Palloff, R. M., & Pratt, K. (2013).</u> Chapter 7: Working with the virtual student. *Lessons from the virtual classroom: The realities of online teaching.* Jossey-Bass.

Cultivate inclusion: Make facilitation choices that support diverse students and make each student feel welcomed and valued.

<u>Sadykova, G., & Meskill, C. (2019).</u> Interculturality in Online Learning: Instructor and Student Accommodations. *Online Learning 23*(1): 5-21.

<u>Ke, F. & Chávez, A.F. (2013).</u> Web-based teaching and learning across culture and age. Springer.

<u>National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, & Medicine. (2018).</u> Context and culture. *How people learn II: learners, contexts, and cultures*. The National Academies Press.

[For Ecampus Hybrids] **Blend learning:** Explicitly draw connections between in-class and online learning activities to blend learning across modalities.

McGee, P., & Reis, A. (2012). Blended Course Design: A Synthesis of Best Practices. *Online Learning*, 16(4).

<u>Dwivedi, A., Dwivedi, P., Bobek, S., & Sternad Zabukovšek, S. (2019).</u> Factors affecting students' engagement with online content in blended learning. *Kybernetes, 48*(7), 1500–1515.

Kahn, C., & Hindman, L.L. (in press). Highly Effective Blended Teaching Practices in C.D. Dziuban, C.R. Graham, P.D. Moskal, & A.G. Picciano (Eds.). (2021). *Blended Learning: Research Perspectives, Volume 3*. Routledge.