

TOUCHSTONE

INSTITUTE
COMPETENCY EVALUATION EXPERTS

Back to Basics: Improving Language Proficiency of IENs

Partners in Education & Integration of IENs

10th Annual Conference

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Richmond, BC

Project funding by:



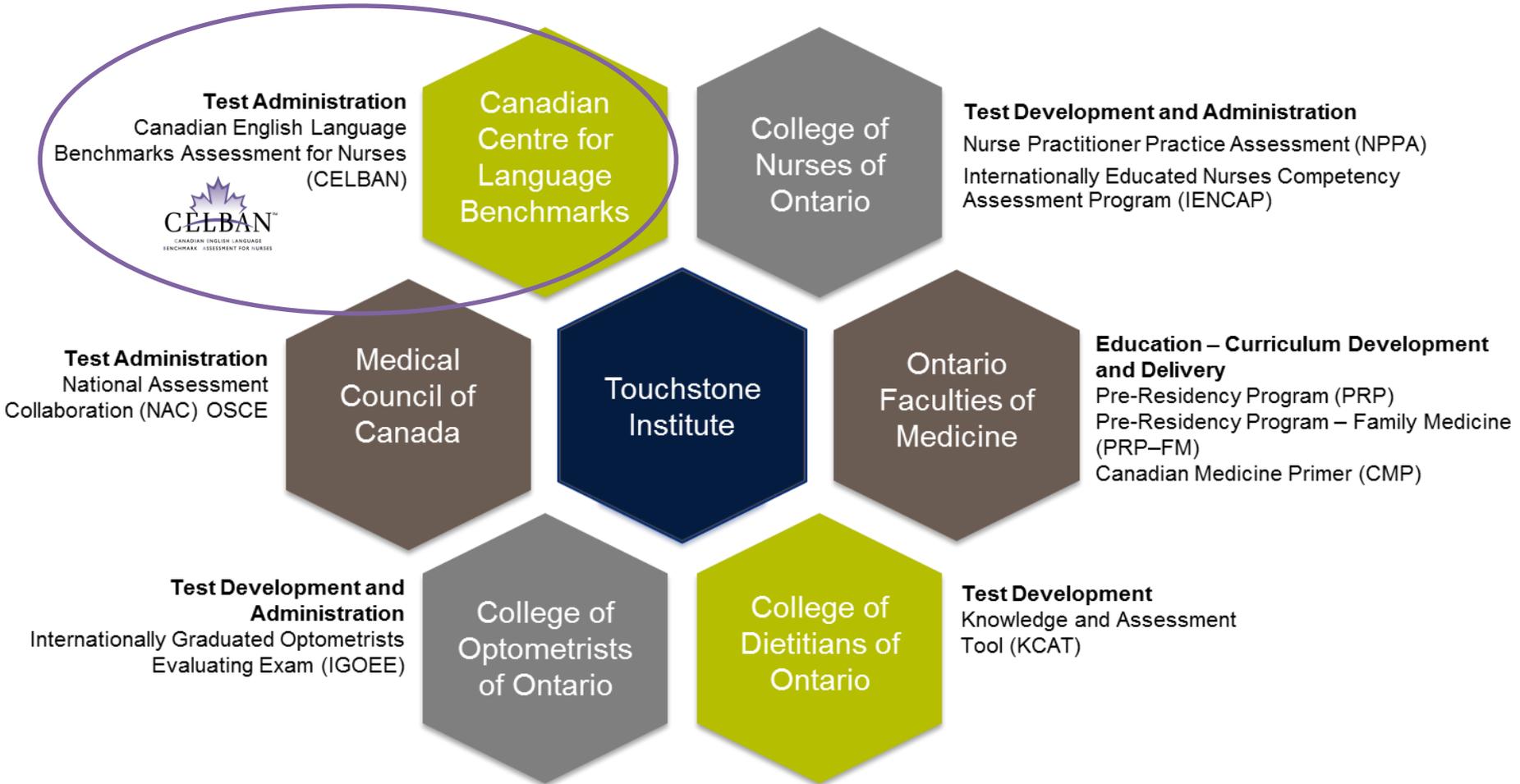
About Touchstone Institute

- Established as the Centre for the Evaluation of Health Professionals Educated Abroad in 2006 by the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care (MoHLTC) as a component in the Ministry's HealthForceOntario Strategy
- Mandated to provide assessment, evaluation, and training programs for internationally educated health professionals
- The largest purpose-built assessment centre in Canada
- Not-for-profit corporation funded partly with funding from the MoHLTC, with project grants from Citizenship, Immigration and International Trade (MCIIT) and revenue from fees and service contracts with regulators

Recognizing the Role of Communication

- We observed first-hand the impact of communicative competence on candidate performance on assessments.
- Our Communication Competency Program was launched in March 2014 to do work in the area where professional communication competencies and linguistic proficiency intersect.
- The program was seeded by project funding from MCIIT.

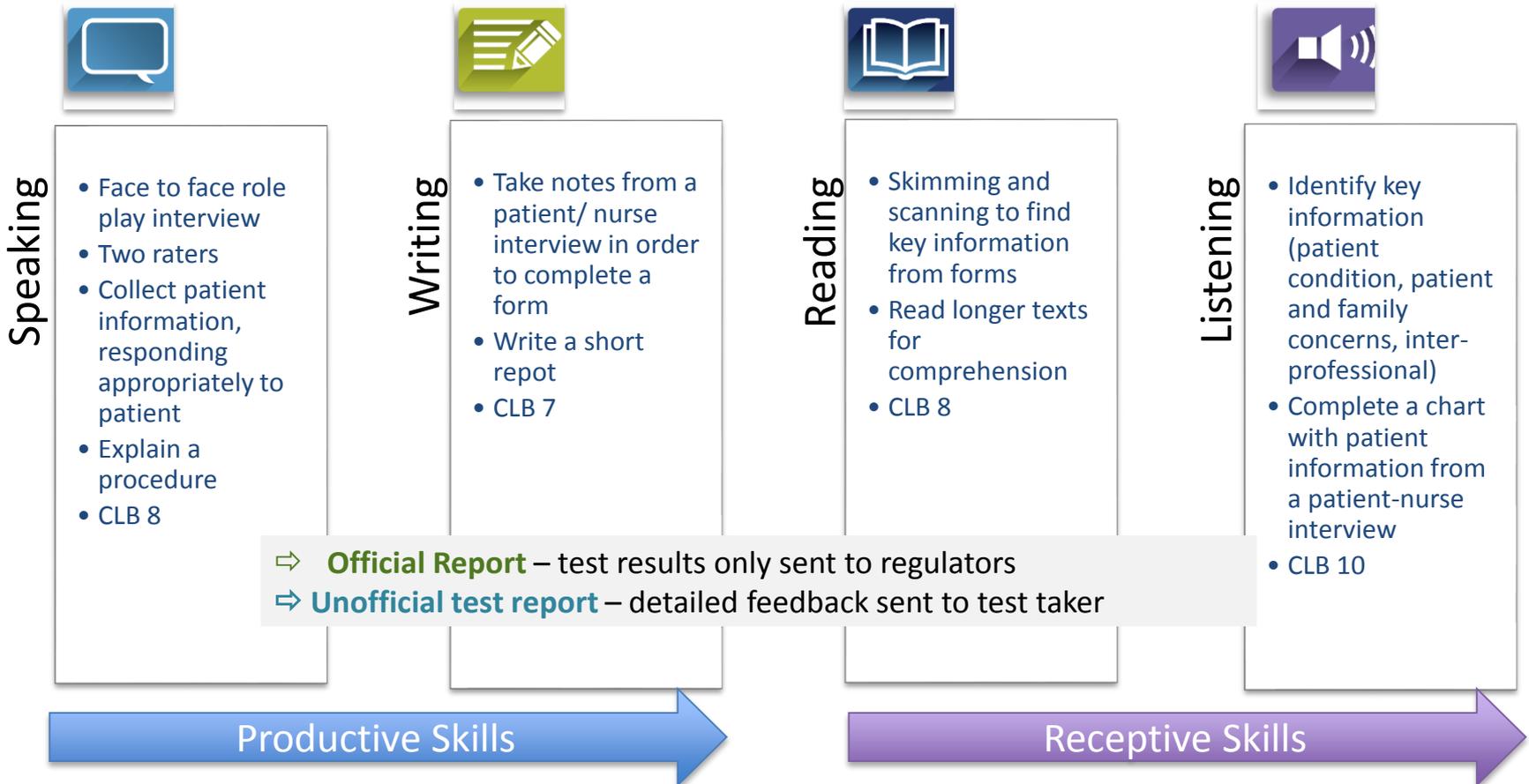
Project Partners



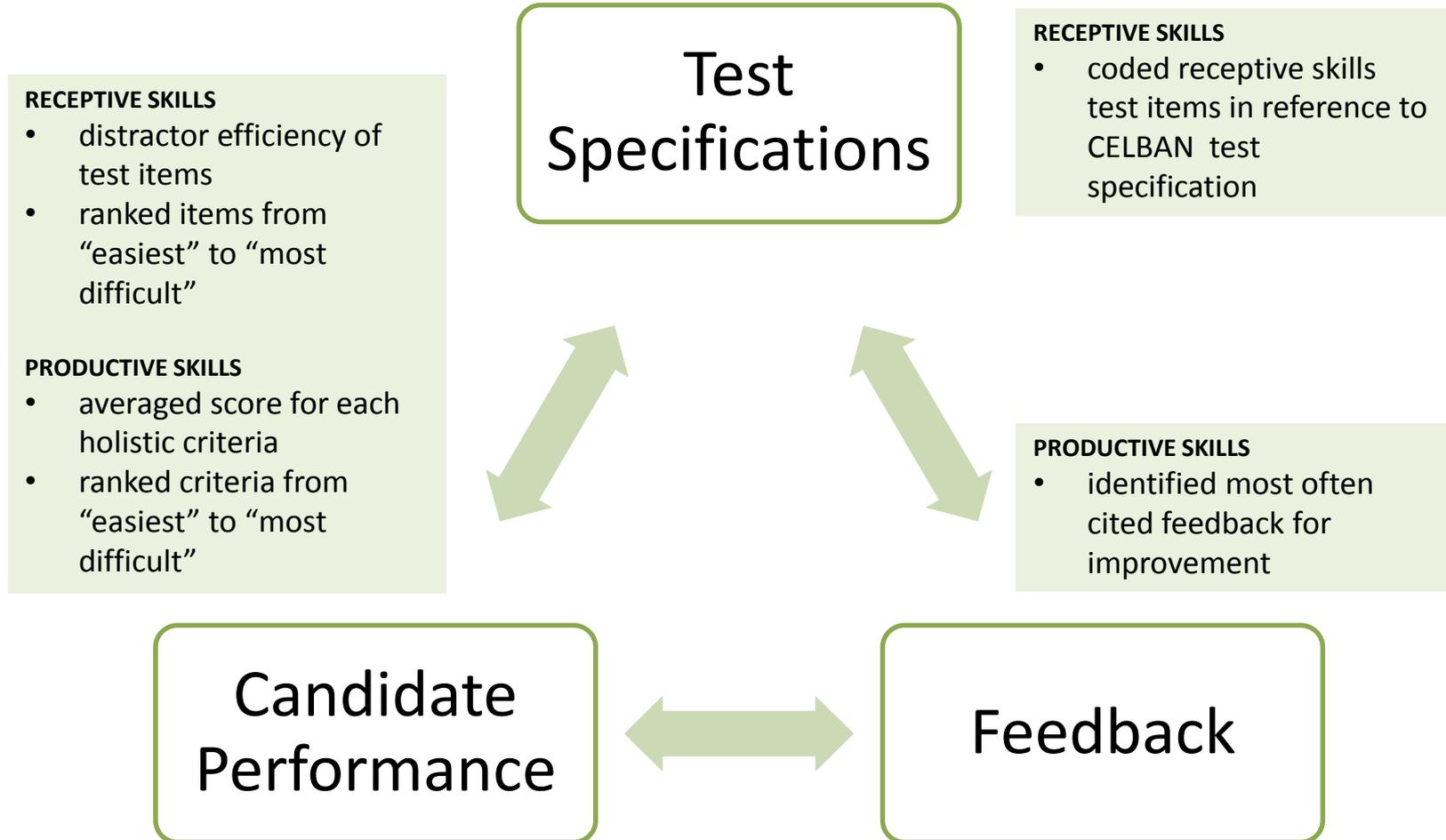
The CWELBAN Centre

- Touchstone Institute became home to the CELBAN National Administrative Centre in September of 2014.
- In 2013 1,014 CELBAN assessments were administered. As 2014 was a transitional year it is not possible to report on exact number of tests administered. However 770 were estimated before September, and 312 were administered from October to December, for a total of 1,082. In 2015 1,985 assessments were administered, representing an almost 100% increase in test seats.
- To scale test delivery test content also needs to be developed in order to manage test overexposure.
- As part of a test renewal plan, we collected data on the test performance of approximately 2,000 IENs.
- This data provides critical information to guide test renewal but also insights into test taker performance.

CELBAN



Study Methods



Methods

- In the first 18 months of our administration we collected data on more than 2,000 CELBAN tests.
- We reviewed the psychometric qualities of CELBAN, that is we did classical test item analysis and calculated facility indices.
- For this particular project, we applied a mixed method design (Onwuegbuzie & Teddlie, 2003).
- We applied a reverse engineering methodology (Fulcher & Davidson, 2007) to tag receptive skills (reading and listening) test items, each was coded using language competencies and performance indicators from the new Canadian Language Benchmarks (Centre for Canadian Benchmarks, 2010).
- We then compared these competencies to the psychometric analysis to identify the types of items that IENs seemed to find most difficult.
- The productive response skills (writing and speaking) are scored holistically, so we based our analysis on the categories from the rubric which yielded on average the lower/higher test results.

Findings

- Test items that IENs seemed to find more challenging and those that they seem to have found easier are shown in the handout.
 - ✓ easier
 - ✗ more challenging

Productive Skills

Speaking

- ✓ **General Use of Language:** communicate effectively in carrying out the tasks on the test; take initiative for an interaction with some confidence.
- ✓ **Intelligibility:** clarity of speech
- ✓ **Organization:** present main and supporting ideas clearly for a range of purposes (instructions, opinion, description, etc.)
- ✗ **Fluency:** effect of frequency of hesitation and pauses/ uneven tempo on comprehensibility
- ✗ **Use of Cohesive Devices:** use of linguistic features to connect ideas and express sequence, intent, etc.
- ✓ **Use of Vocabulary:** use of appropriate vocabulary to discuss both concrete and abstract topics
- ✗ **Grammar:** effect of incorrect grammar on comprehensibility

Writing

- ✓ **Spelling/Legibility:** comprehensibility of written material
- ✗ **Main Points:** include critical information in forms
- ✓ **Effectiveness:** accuracy and clarity of the information
- ✗ **Grammar:** use a range of grammatical structures correctly for particular communication purposes (chronological description)
- ✗ **Discourse Fluency:** organization, connectivity and coherence of information
- ✓ **Vocabulary:** use a range of vocabulary, appropriate and accurate for purpose

Receptive Skills

Listening

- ✓ Get the gist of a conversation
- ✓ Understand advice / suggestions

Identify:

- ✓ specific factual details
- ✓ patients' condition, concern or problem
- ✓ purpose, cause or reason
- ✗ main idea when not explicitly stated
- ✗ intention or expectations
- ✗ unstated and implicit intentions

Determine:

- ✓ time / number / amount / quantity / frequency
- ✗ order of actions or events
- ✗ mood, attitude, opinion
- ✗ **Separate relevant details from distracting information**

Reading

- ✓ Synthesize information to get the gist or overall idea

Identify:

- ✓ purpose
- ✓ specific factual details
- ✓ specific responsibilities or requirements
- ✗ cohesive references
- ✗ reason, rationale or justification
- ✗ cause and/or effect
- ✗ Follow a chronology of events
- ✗ Make inferences/draw conclusions

Recognize:

- ✓ an example
- ✗ evidence or support for a theory, idea or belief

Vocabulary:

- ✗ advanced vocabulary
- ✗ meanings of unknown words from the context

Findings

- Of those CELBAN test items that IENs found challenging, we can generalize into three communicative competency areas:
 - Affect, attitude, tone, intention
 - Organization, coherence, cohesion
 - Syntax (grammar), Lexicon (vocabulary)

Affect, attitude, tone, intention

- Relates to pragmatics (intended meanings)
- Ability to make inferences based on linguistic (and paralinguistic) cues
- Ability to understand and produce direct/indirect speech
- What some linguists call “Functional Knowledge”

Functional Knowledge

- The ability to understand the underlying intentions of sentences, utterances or text (receptive) and, conversely, the ability to use suitable utterances to express intent (productive).

M

Help Mr.
Khan with his
ambulation.

Request
some more
blood tests
today.

Organization, coherence, cohesion

- Organizing information in an expected and appropriate manner and using/following “signposts”
- Ability to narrate/describe (follow) a sequence of events/an idea/ a process, out of order, where the listener is able to comprehend what happened/should happen and in what order
- What linguists call “Textual Knowledge”

Textual Knowledge

- The ability to correctly apply/interpret rhetorical or conversational organization to oral/written text

Sentence Level

Problems with parallel structure, subject/verb agreement, pronoun references

Mr. Lim, she ran, climbing up the stairs, and fallen down.

Discourse Level

Inability to provide adequate introduction, development (support), conclusion

Communication techniques, e.g., SBAR

Advanced Grammar and Vocabulary

- Grammatical accuracy, range, and flexibility
 - Using grammar to communicate events in a proper chronological order
 - Forming varied and correct/clear questions
- Vocabulary accuracy, range and flexibility
 - Correct use of sub-technical language (administer, position, and record)
 - Use and comprehension of nursing-related metaphors (my stomach is in a knot)
 - Use and comprehension of nursing-related phrasal verbs (watch out for, to bring up, keep tabs on)
- What linguistics call “Grammatical Knowledge”

Grammatical Knowledge

- The focus of most ESL programs.
- Sometimes hindered by what linguistics unkindly call “fossilization”
- Sometimes can be a “different” English

Do you
have any
diseases?

You take
alcohol?

You can
stand up?

Resources for CELBAN Test Preparation

- Feedback:
 - A unique characteristic of CELBAN is that test takers receive feedback. Based on the model that feedback is an integral part of assessment (Angelo, 1995), and inspired by Wiggins (1998) and Shohamy (2001), we have developed feedback that addresses the linguistic errors observed and how these impact the communication requirements of safe practice. It is expected that this will facilitate remediation.
- Test Taking Strategies
- Tip Sheets
- Test Practice Materials for IENs
- Curriculum Guidelines for Programs



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