

# Successes Adapting Existing Teaching Tools and Techniques to Support Hybrid/Hyflex Course Delivery

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## Introduction

**HyFlex delivery challenges the instructor** to prepare and execute course delivery in two or three modalities simultaneously for the same class: (1) in-person instruction and (2) online instruction (asynchronous, and possibly synchronous)

**HyFlex instruction benefits:**

- HyFlex preserves the in-person active-learning experience while extending accessibility to those who cannot participate in-person.
- Salina Campus leverages HyFlex instruction to support student work-study internship partnerships with industry.

## Literature Highlights

The “**Four Principles of HyFlex Course Design**” by Brian Beatty [1] are broadly adopted:

- **Learner Choice:** Students choose a participation mode, typically at any time during the course.
- **Equivalency:** Activities in all participation modes lead to the same learning outcomes.
- **Reusability:** Utilize artifacts from learning activities in each participation mode.
- **Accessibility:** Equip students with technical skills and equitable access in all participation modes.

## Objective

This study examines the effectiveness of adapting existing course materials, techniques, and technologies to deliver the multiple modalities of HyFlex instruction.

## Methods

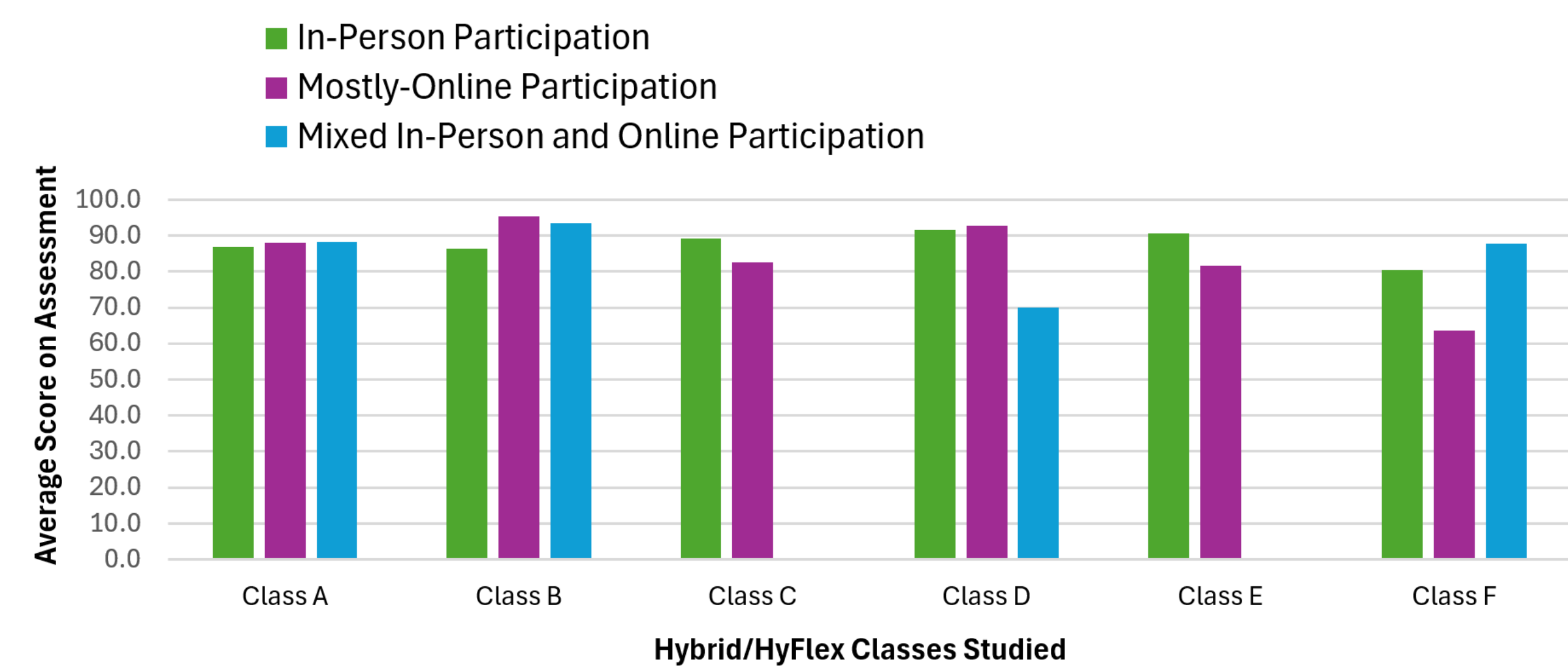
**Existing Teaching Tools and Techniques** were adapted to present learning activities and resources for both in-person and online students in the same class:

- **Zoom recordings** of the in-person class.
- **Flexible presentation technologies** that enable interactivity.
- **In-class activity worksheets** adapted for asynchronous participation.
- **Existing flipped-classroom activities and resources.**
- **Resources for self-help and review** that assist both in-person and asynchronous students.

## Results

**Student Performance:** In the six hybrid/HyFlex courses that implemented adapted teaching techniques, student outcomes assessments revealed that the mostly-online students and the mixed modality students generally performed on par with their in-person counterparts.

**Table 1. Assessment of Student Performance by Modality**



## Conclusions

- Instructors find that existing teaching materials and techniques easily adapt to support HyFlex learning modalities.
- Asynchronous students achieve outcomes comparable to, or even surpassing, those of their in-person counterparts.
- Student assessments and teaching evaluations indicate high satisfaction and appreciation for the additional resources and accessibility provided by hybrid/HyFlex options.



## Selected References

- 1) Beatty, B. J. (2019). *Hybrid-Flexible Course Design* (1st ed.). EdTech Books. <https://edtechbooks.org/hyflex>.
- 2) Morse, J. L. & Plett, E. (2025, June), *Practical Approaches to Hybrid/HyFlex Delivery for Manufacturing and Automation-Related Courses to Accommodate Work-Study Internships*. Paper presented at 2025 ASEE Annual Conference & Exposition, Montreal, Canada.
- 3) Fidan, I., & Gupta, A., & Hasanov, S., & Henrie, A., & Fidan, P. (2022, August), *Flipped Classroom to Increase the Student Success in Manufacturing Courses* Paper presented at 2022 ASEE Annual Conference & Exposition, Minneapolis, MN.

## Acknowledgements

The Delker Faculty Excellence Award (2024) provided financial support to strengthen HyFlex teaching practices on the Salina Campus.  
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