Exploring the Cost of eLearning in Health Professions Education: Scoping Review

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Abstract

Background: Existing research on the costs associated with the design and deployment of eLearning in health professions education is limited. The relative costs of these learning platforms to those of face-to-face learning are also not well understood. The lack of predefined costing models used for eLearning cost data capture has made it difficult to complete cost evaluation.

Objective: The key aim of this scoping review was to explore the state of evidence concerning cost capture within eLearning in health professions education. The review explores the available data to define cost calculations related to eLearning.

Methods: The scoping review was performed using a search strategy with Medical Subject Heading terms and related keywords centered on eLearning and cost calculation with a population scope of health professionals in all countries. The search was limited to articles published in English. No restriction was placed on literature publication date.

Results: In total, 7344 articles were returned from the original search of the literature. Of these, 232 were relevant to associated keywords or abstract references following screening. Full-text review resulted in 168 studies being excluded. Of these, 61 studies were excluded because they were unrelated to eLearning and focused on general education. In addition, 103 studies were excluded because of lack of detailed information regarding costs; these studies referred to cost in ways either indicating cost favorability or unfavorability, but without data to support findings. Finally, 4 studies were excluded because of limited cost data that were insufficient for analysis. In total, 42 studies provided data and analysis of the impact of cost and value in health professions education. The most common data source was total cost of training (n=29). Other sources included cost per learner, referring to the cost for individual students (n=13). The population most frequently cited was medical students (n=15), although 12 articles focused on multiple populations. A further 22 studies provide details of costing approaches for the production and delivery of eLearning. These studies offer insight into the ways eLearning has been budgeted and project-managed through implementation.

Conclusions: Although cost is a recognized factor in studies detailing eLearning design and implementation, the way cost is captured is inconsistent. Despite a perception that eLearning is more cost-effective than face-to-face instruction, there is not yet sufficient evidence to assert this conclusively. A rigorous, repeatable data capture method is needed, in addition to a means to leverage existing economic evaluation methods that can then test eLearning cost-effectiveness and how to implement eLearning with cost benefits and advantages over traditional instruction.
**Introduction**

Significant investment is necessary to adapt and expand global health care staff to transition to the medical challenges of the 21st century. The demands on the workforce range from an aging population and emphasis on chronic disease management [1] to access to primary care, where there is a direct link to the cost of training medical personnel. Primary care depends more heavily on public sector investment than other medical specialties, and scarce resources limit the number of personnel who can be trained [2]. As one example, with the increasing cost of delivery of care within the United Kingdom, the National Health Service has recognized that medical providers must take a greater role in education and training [3]. Creating production efficiencies in education and training may assist with the supply of medical personnel to support clinical skills and applied health-related skills. eLearning, defined as “an approach to teaching and learning, representing all or part of the educational model applied, that is based on the use of electronic media and devices as tools for improving access to training, communication and interaction and that facilitates the adoption of new ways of understanding and developing learning” [4], presents a possible opportunity to change and optimize training by providing a scalable means for instruction, thus reducing the costs necessary in delivery and implementation.

A potential critical opportunity of eLearning is the long-term efficiency gain in its delivery model in contrast to other forms of instruction; however, the costs to develop eLearning are significant when executed to a high standard [5]. To achieve better cost management of eLearning and ensure scale-up and adoption, data are required to identify the factors that influence eLearning design and production. Research on the use of eLearning in medicine suggests that measurement of costs in studies is often inconsistent [6]. Therefore, the aim of this scoping review was to provide a broad overview of the state of evidence concerning measurement of costs in eLearning. Understanding these costs will enable better planning in the design and production of eLearning.

**Methods**

**Design**

Scoping reviews are a form of rapid knowledge synthesis that identify the sources and evidence available to address research questions in a systematic manner. The established scoping review methodology by Levac et al [7] was chosen for this review, as the research question aims to provide a broad understanding of the literature available in this field to ultimately inform subsequent reviews or research agendas.

**Identifying the Relevant Research Question**

To establish a comprehensive understanding of the costs [8] associated with eLearning, we conducted a scoping review [7,9] to assess the available literature that quantifies the cost to deliver eLearning in health professions education. For the purpose of this review, cost is defined as the total costs (direct and indirect) from inception to deployment, including the design, development, and delivery (or implementation). Within the study analysis, we attempt to analyze how these costs have been reported by studies, with an understanding that separate factors and sources of these total costs may or may not be reported. Factors influencing these costs could, for example, include the level of experience of the teams producing content. This aggregate grouping of studies will impact the way studies are compared to each other and should be taken into account when reading this review, as other study themes or classifications could impact interpretation of results. The research question under investigation is: What is known in the literature about cost calculations related to eLearning in health professions education in regard to (a) practical cost analysis, with respect to cost per learner and comparison to face-to-face instruction; and (b) the choices in practice of costing methods and models? A secondary question is: How has the publication frequency of this field developed over time?

These questions were derived using the PICO (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome) framework [10]. In this review, the population is defined as learners in health professions in all countries; this decision was made to ensure comprehensive coverage of all health professionals to best understand the state of evidence internationally. The intervention instrument being evaluated is eLearning in health professions education (inclusive of various forms of training, including basic and advanced continuing professional development, university-level training, patient education, and various other training forms provided by an equally broad group of education training providers). The comparison used in this study is the evaluation of costs between eLearning, other methods of instruction such as face to face, and alternate approaches to eLearning, or studies that do not make use of a comparator. The outcome was quantification and analysis of the difference in costs between and within the implementations. We defined costs from cost calculations used in economic evaluation, including cost-consequence analysis, cost-minimization analysis, cost-effective analysis, cost-utility analysis, and cost-benefit analysis [11].

**Identifying Relevant Studies**

Following consultation with an information scientist at the Imperial College London Medical School Library on literature search approaches, a search of the following databases was performed in December 2015 and repeated in December 2018: PubMed, Scopus, Education Resource Information Centre (ERIC), Web of Science, Embase, Global Health, Health Management Information Consortium (HMIC), Prospero, and OVID. In a second search, which was completed in December 2018, new papers were added to the original dataset but did not undergo exhaustive data charting; the data included provided a
high-level summary of contents and relevance to previously
categorized themes (these papers can be identified as studies
from 2016 to 2018).

The search strategy included use of Medical Subject Heading
terms and related keywords centered on eLearning and cost
calculation with a population scope of health professionals in
all countries. The search was limited to English-language
studies. There was no restriction placed on literature publication
date; although online technologies have changed rapidly over
a short period of time, the authors felt that to provide a
comprehensive overview of the literature, it would be useful to
first explore research with no date restriction. The primary
research questions were kept broad to ensure that there would
be inclusion of all studies that recorded the costs to deliver
eLearning globally. A high-level summary of the search strategy
is detailed in Textbox 1; a full summary of the search strategy
used per database is detailed in Multimedia Appendix 1.

Textbox 1. Sample search terms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost-related terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Costs and Cost Analysis [Medical Subject Heading (MeSH) terms]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost-benefit analysis [MeSH Terms]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs and cost analysis [MeSH Terms]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Learning-related terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Learning [MeSH Terms]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eLearning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blended learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online learning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Study Selection

Following the process used in this scoping review method, study
selection was based on study identification with data centered
on studies that identified cost factors and variables in health
professions education eLearning. The literature was reviewed
independently by two researchers (JE and EM) to identify
articles. A third researcher (CB) adjudicated disagreements
when necessary. Article abstracts were first scanned for
relevance to the research question and then full articles were
downloaded to verify appropriateness. The inclusion criteria
included studies and reviews that examined eLearning in health
professions education, and captured data concerning design,
development, and production costs. Papers that provided
synthesis or editorializing of issues without data (ie, opinion
pieces and commentaries) were excluded (Multimedia Appendix
2).

Charting the Data

The definition of cost in this review is centered on the
hypothesized cost savings derived from a possible reduction in
labor costs through scaling teaching via digital technology; cost
was defined as the production and delivery costs (direct and
indirect) of online learning [12]. Studies included were classified
to explore different ways of comparing and analyzing factors
influencing these costs. Studies were chartered into two groups:
(1) studies detailing costs for eLearning implementations and
(2) studies with detailed costing methods (approaches to capture
costs) for eLearning but without implementation of specific
data. Group 1 was further charted into two separate groups: (1)
studies with comparison to other learning types and (2) studies
without a comparator. For these two subcategories, we excluded
studies disclosing that the cost data provided were incomplete.

Collating, Summarizing, and Reporting the Results

Each study was reviewed individually to understand the
implementation aspects of each reported eLearning instance.
The studies were then summarized into four categories: (1)
studies that detail eLearning costs without a comparator, (2)
studies that detail eLearning costs with a comparator, (3)
related data from two related systematic reviews, and (4) studies
that detail costing approaches. The results are presented as a
narrative summary of the principal aspects of each study
organized via main classification themes to present evidence
that can inform the development and deployment of eLearning
by defining the factors that influence implementation costs and
the criteria that should be used to explore cost optimization.

Results

Overview of Included Studies

In total, 7344 articles were returned from the search of the
literature (Figure 1). Of these, 232 were relevant to associated
keywords or abstract references to cost following screening.
Full-text review resulted in 168 studies being excluded. Of
these, 61 studies were excluded because they were unrelated to
eLearning and focused on general education. In addition, 103
studies were excluded because of lack of detailed information
regarding costs; these studies referred to cost in ways either
indicating cost favorability or unfavorability, but without data
to support findings. Finally, 4 studies were excluded because
of limited cost data insufficient for analysis. In total, 42 studies
(Table 1) provided data and analysis of the impact of cost and value in health professions education. Completeness of data extracted varied, which resulted in some datasets in the final inclusion data charts to be designated as not available/applicable to reflect inability to abstract usable information; however, these studies remained within the inclusion set because of partial data that contributed to the narrative analysis. These studies contrasted to studies excluded at the earlier screening stage because of cost being a secondary outcome of the investigation and the cost data being of greater focus than those of the excluded studies. The most common data source was the total cost of training (n=29). Other sources included cost per learner, meaning the cost per student (n=13). The population most frequently cited was medical students (n=15), although a group of articles focused on multiple populations (n=12). A further 22 studies provide details of costing approaches for the production and delivery of eLearning. These studies offer insight into the ways that eLearning has been budgeted and project-managed through implementation.

Figure 1. PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items in Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) flow diagram of search and screening for costs of eLearning implementation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Comparison</th>
<th>Study design</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Cost source</th>
<th>HCPb population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allan et al [13]</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>Evidence-based medicine</td>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>Clinicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandla et al [14]</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Case-control</td>
<td>Sleep medicine</td>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>Medical students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berger et al [15]</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Face to face</td>
<td>Case-control</td>
<td>Patient education</td>
<td>Per learner</td>
<td>Nurses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler et al [16]</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>RCTc</td>
<td>Behavior change counseling</td>
<td>Per learner</td>
<td>Clinicians, nurses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choi et al [17]</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Other learning</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>Surgical anatomy</td>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>Medical students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collins et al [18]</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Course review</td>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>AHPs, medical students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downer et al [19]</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>Leadership and management in health</td>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>AHPs, medical students, clinicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumestre et al [20]</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Other learning</td>
<td>Systematic review</td>
<td>Microsurgical skill acquisition</td>
<td>Per learner</td>
<td>Clinicians, medical students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasbey et al [21]</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Face to face</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>Surgical training</td>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>Medical students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grayson et al [22]</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Longitudinal</td>
<td>Hand hygiene</td>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>AHPs, medical students, clinicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardwick et al [23]</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>Pathology</td>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>Clinicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerin and Rea [24]</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>Emergency medicine</td>
<td>Per learner</td>
<td>AHPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshi and Perin [25]</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Other learning</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>Public health informatics</td>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>AHPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaufman [26]</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>Treatment of diabetes</td>
<td>Per learner</td>
<td>Patients (patient education used by HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knapp et al [27]</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Face to face</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>HIV detection</td>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>AHPs, clinicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumpu et al [28]</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Face to face</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>Global health</td>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>AHPs, medical students, clinicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letterie et al [29]</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Literature review</td>
<td>Computer-assisted medical education</td>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>AHPs, medical students, clinicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likic et al [30]</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Cohort</td>
<td>Rational therapeutics</td>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>Medical students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manning et al [31]</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>Psychotherapy</td>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>Clinicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McConnell et al [32]</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>Pharmacy CPDe</td>
<td>Per learner</td>
<td>Pharmacists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDuffie et al [33]</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>Experiential pharmacy training</td>
<td>Per learner</td>
<td>Pharmacists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moreno-Ger et al [34]</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>No Intervention</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>Practical skills simulation</td>
<td>Per learner</td>
<td>Medical students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel et al [35]</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Other learning</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>Laparoscopic cholecystectomy</td>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>Medical students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicklen et al [36]</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>Physiotherapy</td>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>Undergraduate AHPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Padwal et al [37]</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Other learning</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>Weight management</td>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>Patients (patient education used by HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Padwal et al [38]</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Other learning</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>Weight management (study protocol)</td>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>Patients (patient education used by HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmer et al [39]</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>Clinical skills</td>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>Medical students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentia et al [40]</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Clinical review</td>
<td>Surgical skills</td>
<td>Per learner</td>
<td>Clinicians</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
These studies were all assigned the prefix “INC,” indicating that this group was inclusive of both comparator and noncomparator studies (for eLearning costs); the combination of the prefix and study number can be used to provide a unique ID to refer to studies.

bHCP: health care provider.

cRCT: randomized controlled trial.

dAHPs: allied health professionals.

eCPD: continuing professional development.

Studies Describing eLearning Costs Without a Comparator

Twenty-two studies [13,16,19,22,23,26,30-34,39,40,43-45,48,50,52-55] provided analysis of implementation costs in eLearning without comparison to other learning platforms. These studies primarily reported total costs and cost per learner (Table 2). The studies suggested that eLearning should be less costly than face-to-face learning; however, without a comparator, it is not possible to substantiate these claims. Despite these deficiencies, these studies provide varying means of cost calculation across different forms of instructional design.
The studies in this set engaged the scope of the review question focused on the costs associated with eLearning in health professions education but lacked the comparison variable of the PICO framework. Although these studies suggest that implementation of eLearning could provide self-reported high value through low-cost delivery, and thus cost-effectiveness, they offer no comparative framework to justify these assertions. Among the studies that quantify eLearning costs, three groups emerged. The first included studies demonstrating that...
was of low cost but had no or limited evidence of self-reported educational impact [13,16]. The second group demonstrated that eLearning was of low cost and had a high self-reported education impact [23,30-34,43-45,48-50,52-54]. A third group [19,22,26,39,40] demonstrated that eLearning was of high cost and had a high self-reported educational impact.

Allan et al [13] and Butler et al [16] present examples of low-cost eLearning delivery but without demonstrated educational impact, with low cost in these studies presented from the perspective of the cost per learner. In Allan et al [13], the key research question was whether this research group could implement an evidence-based medicine curriculum for clinicians. Although quantifying costs was an aspect of the reported results, like many of the studies included in this review, it was not a primary focus and was done so in an informal fashion without explicit unit cost breakdown or listing of all of the components that would impact learning production. In contrast to the use of a comprehensive program including multiple forms of learning and the establishment of a learning community, Butler et al [16] made use exclusively of blended learning in a course. They revealed that the complete training costs are not captured when creating online or blended courses in primary care. Despite comprehensively capturing unit costs of delivery in the implementation of the study (by providing segmentation of costs across administrators, actors, trainers, clinicians, nurses, and costs per practice), their study treated eLearning as a single-group cost reflecting the time per participant to complete the eLearning; however, there was no accounting of the required system implementation time and production time for the creation of eLearning. Similar to Allan et al [13], Butler et al [16] highlight cost omissions that are endemic in studies included in this review.

A second group of studies demonstrate eLearning as having low cost and high educational impact [23,30-34,43-45,48-50,52-54]. Of this set, Likic et al [30], McConnell et al [32], McDuffie et al [33], de Ruijter et al [50], Moreno-Ger et al [34], Thomas et al [49], Williams et al [52], and Young et al [53] each represent online courses making use of asynchronous online learning at low cost per learner (below US $68/learner). The key issue among the studies in this literature cluster is that although they may provide evidence of low cost per learner, without a comparison point to comparable face-to-face delivery, there is no way to assert with any certainty that eLearning is a lower-cost option.

The final group of studies in this set [19,22,26,39,40] indicated that eLearning was of higher cost and had high educational impact. This group shared similar data-recording issues as those from the previous set but also provide evidence to indicate the high start-up costs associated with eLearning production.

It is challenging to draw strong inferences based on an aggregation of the studies that summarize eLearning costs because of the different methods that were used in cost calculation, the difference in subjects instructed, the rapid changes in web platforms for learning, and other factors impacting the way costs were calculated. However, it is possible to observe some trends from this grouping. For pure online courses, the studies suggest that total costs per learner are low; however, there is often acknowledgment in the studies that not all implementation costs have been captured in the cost calculations. This lack of included costs, including sunk costs, indicates that reported costs are not accurate. Although some studies identified the costs that were not captured, many did not, and these gaps are only evident to researchers who have a background and understanding of the issues involved in the delivery of eLearning. Additionally, most studies are cases of specific instances of eLearning implementation, making it difficult to gauge what the results mean in contrast to face-to-face learning, and case study methods make it hard to generalize the results. Some studies indicated high total costs, but in those instances [40], the eLearning costs were embedded in total curriculum delivery.

Studies Describing eLearning Costs With a Comparator

Seventeen studies [14,15,17,21,24,25,27,28,34-37,41,46,47,51] compared eLearning costs to those of face-to-face learning or other types of learning (Table 3). These comparative studies offered more evidence that the use of eLearning demonstrated cost efficiencies than did the studies in the previous group, which provided no comparative data.
### Table 3. Studies that detail eLearning costs with a comparator.\(^a\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Instructional design</th>
<th>Comparison</th>
<th>Sample size (N)</th>
<th>Cost of eLearning (US $)</th>
<th>Cost of face-to-face learning (US $)</th>
<th>Notes from study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bandla et al [14]</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Asynchronous online</td>
<td>Face to face</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>21,752</td>
<td>21,752</td>
<td>N/A(^b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berger et al [15]</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Blended</td>
<td>Face to face</td>
<td>1661</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Cost per learner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choi et al [17]</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Asynchronous online</td>
<td>Other learning</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Provided costs of online platforms without complete cost comparison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasbey et al [21]</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Online curriculum embedded; core costs not separated in study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerin and Rea [24]</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Asynchronous online</td>
<td>Asynchronous online</td>
<td>9353</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Cost per learner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshi and Perin [25]</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Asynchronous online</td>
<td>Other learning</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14,085</td>
<td>20,714</td>
<td>Online vs face-to-face total costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knapp et al [27]</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Asynchronous online</td>
<td>Face to face</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>4386</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumpu et al [28]</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Blended</td>
<td>Face to face</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2431</td>
<td>1054</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moreno-Ger et al [34]</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Asynchronous online</td>
<td>Face to face</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2630</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel et al [35]</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Virtual reality</td>
<td>Other learning</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>3900</td>
<td>82,500</td>
<td>Virtual reality vs blended learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicklen et al [36]</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Blended</td>
<td>Face to face</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>5904</td>
<td>6856</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Padwal et al [37]</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Asynchronous online</td>
<td>Face to face</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>11,727</td>
<td>477,000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Padwal et al [38]</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Asynchronous online</td>
<td>Face to face</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perkins et al [41]</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Blended</td>
<td>Face to face</td>
<td>3732</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanou et al [46]</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Asynchronous online</td>
<td>Face to face</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stansfeld et al [47]</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Asynchronous online</td>
<td>Face to face</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Captured approach to total costs but incomplete comparison data to nononline approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weiss et al [51]</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Asynchronous online</td>
<td>Other learning</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Cost reduction per inhabitant following education program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\)These studies were given the prefix “COMP” to indicate that this group was a summary of costs with a comparator; the prefix and number can be used to provide a unique ID to refer to studies.

\(^b\)N/A: not available/applicable.

The studies in this set can be divided into two groups: studies that demonstrated that eLearning was of lower cost but had no or limited evidence of self-reported educational impact, and studies that demonstrated that eLearning was of lower cost and had self-reported high educational impact [25,51].

Of the studies that demonstrated that eLearning was of lower cost and had a low education impact, the key data issue was that although these studies suggested that eLearning was lower cost, they consistently omitted key components in the design and production of eLearning, thereby creating an incomplete cost profile of the total costs of delivery. Two studies in this set demonstrated that eLearning was of lower cost and had a high education impact; although each study completed a full comparison demonstrating a reduction in costs (in some instances a dramatic reduction), the studies suffer from a lack of methodological consistency in the way they captured costs and evaluated effectiveness. As was the case in the previous set of study classifications, the continued differences in cost accounting, learning delivery platforms, and various forms of assessments make synthesis challenging.
Literature Reviews That Quantify eLearning Costs

Two review studies [20,42] analyzed the use of training where eLearning was used as a delivery platform. Both studies revealed that there was a lack of sufficient evidence to analyze whether training methods using aspects of online learning were more pedagogically effective. The studies were also unable to provide findings that created a holistic understanding of associated cost ingredients. Dumestre et al [20] suggested that within the field of microsurgical training, there are many available methods of implementing instruction and that cost is the determining factor in what method is used by institutions. Reeves [42] performed a Cochrane systematic review protocol that included 15 studies. The review showed that due to the small number of studies (N=15) and the heterogeneity of interventions and outcome measures, it is not possible to draw inferences about the key elements of interprofessional education and its effectiveness.

To make such evaluation possible, there must be implementation of cost-benefit analysis, and separation of review within specific professions and studies using qualitative methods to evaluate effectiveness. Although both studies were concerned with evaluation of the effectiveness of specific education training, the way they engaged with the literature review question was limited, as both studies collected limited information on eLearning and only gave broad summary generalizations about cost reductions in their respective field of focus. Costs were identified by looking at the total costs of the delivery of programs; however, because the costs were not described as units, it is not possible to examine the extent and quality of the results. There was no accommodation for differential timing or impact of the consequences of cost decisions. These issues are similar to the weakness in cost analysis of the other studies included in this review.

Studies Describing Costing Approaches

Twenty-two studies [56-77] referenced economic evaluation (analyzing cost benefits or cost effectiveness) or used the ingredients method [78] to calculate costs in the production of eLearning (Table 4). Reflecting on the broader set of studies in this review, it is important to note that while many studies suggest the cost-effectiveness of eLearning, following completion of this review, we have only identified 5 cost-effectiveness analysis studies completed on eLearning. Regarding specific cost approaches, use of the ingredients method is referenced often in this set (12 times); however, the mechanisms for cost capture and subsequent project delivery management of production of learning within this group are inconsistent despite using the same methods.

Table 4. Studies detailing costing approaches or economic evaluation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Costing approach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brown [56]</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Cost-benefit analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buntrock et al [57]</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Cost-effectiveness analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pettit et al [58]</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Ingredients cost method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlson et al [59]</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Ingredients cost method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter [60]</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Ingredients cost method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chambers et al [61]</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Cost utility analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhabra et al [62]</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Cost-effectiveness analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cousineau et al [63]</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Cost-effectiveness analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curran et al [64]</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Ingredients cost method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook [65]</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Ingredients cost method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delgaty [66]</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Ingredients cost method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djukic et al [67]</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Ingredients cost method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallimore et al [68]</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Ingredients cost method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaacson et al [69]</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Ingredients cost method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonsdale et al [70]</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Cost-effectiveness analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papadatou-Pastou et al [71]</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Multiple; survey of methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pardue [72]</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Ingredients cost method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickering and Joynes [73]</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Multiple; survey of methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rondags et al [74]</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Cost-effectiveness analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharma et al [75]</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Ingredients cost method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tung and Chang [76]</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Perceived financial cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zary et al [77]</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Ingredients cost method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Discussion**

**Principal Findings**

Our review was focused on identifying literature that would define the associated costs in the delivery of eLearning in health professions education. Broadly speaking, we were able to answer this question as we collected data that documented a trend of reported eLearning costs per learner and their general low cost. However, we have questions about how conclusive these data are because of the issue of consistency regarding cost data capture, the lack of standard mechanisms for cost data collection for online learning, and the lack of primary studies that focused on cost analysis as a primary research objective. Our review findings are consistent with views put forth in previous research that understanding of the relationship of cost in eLearning is not well developed [6,79,80]. The studies included provide a cross-section of various instances of eLearning across many disciplines in health professions education. This collection of studies allowed gaining a deeper understanding of the various ways in which eLearning is being used and the cost considerations when applying different platforms of education delivery. The key limitation of the included studies was the lack of consistency of methodology for cost analysis. Cost evidence provided by the included studies was challenging for the purposes of comparison due to these deficiencies.

**Strengths and Limitations**

The strengths of this review are that it completed a comprehensive search of the major literature databases. The search question and the associated terms provided a sufficiently broad scope to ensure that there was coverage to any study that recorded cost and maintained relevance to the inclusion criteria. The search approach was designed in consultation with leading researchers who investigate cost in education, and the final results provide a rich background of materials to explore the issues associated with the research question.

There are four limitations to the process used in this literature review. First, as only English-language papers were searched, relevant foreign-language papers could have been excluded, in addition to the publication bias of health science papers for positive results. Additionally, industry literature was not explicitly searched in the search strategy, further adding to the limitation of study papers under review. Second, due to the inconsistency in capturing costs and lack of standardization in cost reporting, a meta-analysis for quantifying costs is not possible because of the lack of predefined costing models for eLearning used in standard ways across studies, the significant variance in the way costs are recorded, variant experimental methods with different outcome conclusions, and the variance in implementation between different eLearning types. Third, a significant limitation is that in comparing costs of eLearning within the included studies of the review, each study was treated equally, whereas the costs for a team new to eLearning production will likely be higher than those of an experienced team who have produced many courses. Additionally, reported costs could have been on segments of the production process, resulting in inconsistency in reporting. Further research could explore specific aspects of design, development, and delivery to allow for more refined comparison and analysis, including quantitative cost analysis such as that of fixed versus variable costs. In addition to this cost analysis, further work could explore the relationship between learning impact and associated effort as attributed to cost. Lastly, a significant limitation is that this review was rerun in December 2018 to update results from spring 2016 in an original scoping of the literature completed in December 2015, but detailed analysis of new studies identified from 2016 to 2018 are not included in the narrative of this review. Although the newly included studies are incorporated into the data tables, because of time constraints, further analysis of these new studies will be completed in a separate update of this review.

Therefore, the review could be strengthened by taking further measures to either refine the research question into a narrower scope or attempting cost modeling with accepted deficiencies. Nevertheless, the review as completed provides a comprehensive scope of the current evidence, and highlights a gap in the literature indicating a need for a protocol that can capture costs in eLearning interventions to allow a basis for comparison in similar educational subjects or across variant curriculum implementations. Such a protocol would provide a systematic mechanism for calculating online learning costs to allow for a basis of various forms of economic evaluation. This would assist course designers in understanding the total costs in delivery of eLearning and address the standardization issues incumbent with a lack of a standard as evidenced by this review.

**Conclusions**

Although cost is a recognized factor in studies exploring eLearning design and implementation, the way cost is captured is inconsistent and is assessed in relation to a wide variety of factors or with an alternate study–related focus. Despite a perception that eLearning is more cost-effective than face-to-face instruction, there is not yet sufficient evidence to assert this conclusively. Among the many factors for considering implementing eLearning is the potential long-term cost-effectiveness of its delivery model in comparison to other education delivery formats. A rigorous, repeatable data capture method is needed, in addition to a means to leverage existing economic evaluation methods that can then test whether eLearning is cost-effective, and how to implement eLearning with cost benefits and advantages over traditional instruction. On the one hand, if proven to be more cost-effective, this could assist in addressing the high cost of delivering health professions education. On the other hand, should evidence point the other way, having discrete data points will allow those involved in health education to identify ways to optimize costs in eLearning delivery to create cost efficiency. To evaluate and optimize cost in education delivery, there must be a rigorous standard through which to score and assess cost-effectiveness, which would enable analysis of whether investments are justified.

To gain a comprehensive understanding of the way cost impacts the deployment of eLearning in comparison to face-to-face instruction, a body of evidence that makes use of economic evaluation must be developed to allow for systematic analysis of how these results demonstrate the strengths and weaknesses
of comparative cost delivery. This review has identified the limited use of economic evaluations to achieve this aim thus far. Moreover, even among studies that make use of cost summaries in their results, there is a lack of sufficient rigor to provide insight into the way in which these costs impact education delivery or to allow for comparisons to other forms of learning.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Abrar Alturkistani for helping in the formatting of the manuscript. We would like to thank Rebecca Jones of the Imperial College Medical Library for assistance in the development of database queries for this review. This work was supported by the European Institute of Innovation and Technology–EIT Health Knowledge and Innovation Community (KIC). Research issues were identified and prioritized by members of the public at the launch event for the WHO/Imperial College London Systematic Review of eLearning in undergraduate health professionals held at 170 Queen’s Gate, Imperial College London in January 2015, cochaired by Dr Al-Shorbaji (WHO) and Dr Josip Car (Imperial College London). During this manuscript development, Scott Reeves provided key insight and perspectives which were incorporated in the main text; without his valuable feedback this manuscript would not have been possible.

Authors’ Contributions

JC conceived the study topic, and EM (under supervision of JC) devised the primary research question, scope, structure, and methods of the investigation. EM drafted and completed the primary manuscript; the text has been adapted from EM’s doctoral thesis in Clinical Medicine Research (with a concentration in Public Health) at Imperial College London. JE and CB completed peer review of papers for selection and analysis. SM, GR, DL, KW, and AM provided feedback on the draft texts. EM responded to peer review feedback. The final manuscript was approved by all authors. EM is the guarantor.

Conflicts of Interest

None declared.

Multimedia Appendix 1

Full search strategy.
[DOCX File, 20 KB-Multimedia Appendix 1]

Multimedia Appendix 2

Eligibility stage search exclusions.
[DOCX File, 42 KB-Multimedia Appendix 2]

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Abbreviations

**PICO:** Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome

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