# How to write a learning objective

Learning objectives should reflect the desired knowledge, skills, and abilities that learners should develop as a result of your CE session. Bloom's Taxonomy outlines learning domains that should be considered when writing learning objectives [17]. Learning objectives should be written in behavioral terms with action verbs that target a learning domain so that your learners consider what changes they can make as a result of participating in your CE session [17]. Framing learning objectives in this way has the added benefit of providing objective measurable indicators of behavioral change and thus the success of the CE activity in promoting learner change.

Use the following table to target your learning objective for a particular learning domain. The list is not exhaustive but provides a starting point for developing your learning objectives.

Learning domain [17]	Verb [17]
Knowledge	Know, recognize, describe
Comprehension	Identify, explain, indicate
Application	Apply, perform, use
Analysis	Diagnose, investigate, analyze
Synthesis	Manage, combine, propose
Evaluation	Determine, recommend, judge
Affective	Humanize, encourage, advise
Psychomotor	Perform, handle, master

## How to make a learning objective actionable

TACT (target, action, context, and time) is a mnemonic that refers to principles that can be used to structure your learning objective so that it clearly articulates the expected clinical behavior or attitude change [16]. Creating an actionable learning objective is important to direct learners through the CE intervention and for facilitators to stay focused on the goals of the CE intervention [16].

Please refer to the following example on the right when you are creating your learning objectives.

As part a CE session on colorectal cancer screening awareness ...

1

#### **TARGET**

Whom is the learning objective directed toward?

Primary care physicians

2

#### **ACTION**

What is the behavior or attitude change required?

To implement recommendations on screening for colorectal cancer among the average-risk population aged 50 to 74 years

3

### CONTEXT

Where is the behavior or attitude change taking place?

In their clinical practice



#### TIME

What is the time frame to demonstrate behavior or attitude change?

Within the next three months

Example Learning Objective: Implement recommendations on colorectal cancer screening among the population between the ages of 50 to 74 years in family physician's clinical practice within the next three months.