Blended Learning Situations, Solutions, and Several Stunning Surprises

Curt Bonk, Professor, Indiana University President, SurveyShare, Inc. cjbonk@indiana.edu http://mypage.iu.edu/~cjbonk/ http://SurveyShare.com







This the talk will cover:

- 1. Definitions of blended learning
- 2. Advantages and disadvantages
- 3. Models of blended learning
- 4. Examples of blended learning
- 5. Implications for blended learning







Part 1. Handbook of Blended Learning (HOBLe)

- University of Phoenix, Capella University, JIU, National University
- Microsoft, IBM, Sun, Cisco, Macromedia, Oracle, WebCT
- The World Bank, the DOD in USA
- In Canada: York University and the University of Calgary
- Other universities in Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, China, NZ, South Africa, Israel, Mexico, Australia, Wales, England, USA



Poll #1. Have you taught, taken, or designed a blended learning course?

A = yes

B = no

C = not sure, I am here to find out what blended means



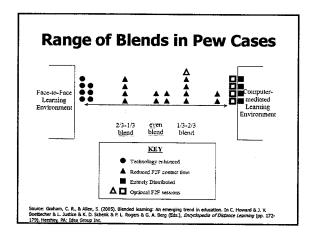
Blended Learning Defined and Explained

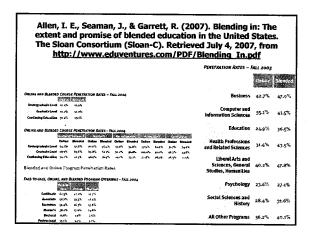












1. Blending Delivery Media

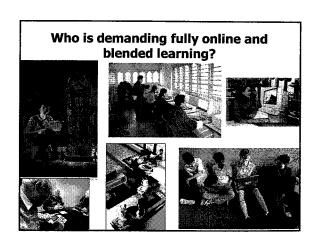
 "Blended learning means the combination of a wide range of learning media (instructor led, web based courseware, simulations, job aids, webinars, documents) into a total training program designed to solve a specific business problem."
 (Bersin & Associates, 2003, p. 3)

2. Blending Instructional Methods

 "Blended learning: to combine various pedagogical approaches (e.g., constructivism, behaviorism, cognitivism) to produce an optimal learning outcome with or without instructional technology." (Driscoll, 2002, p. 54)

3. Blending Online and F2F Instruction

 "Blended learning refers to events that combine aspects of online and face-to-face instruction" (Rooney, 2003, p. 26; Ward & LaBranche, 2003, p. 22)



Why Blend and Advantages and Disadvantages of BL...



Why Teaching Fully Online or Blended? Three Key Reasons

- 1. Improved Pedagogy
 - Interactive vs. Transmissive environments
 - · Authenticity integration into work
- 2. Increased Access/Flexibility
 - Reduced seat time courses UCF M courses
- 3. Increased Cost Effectiveness
 - Corporate: ROI IBM 47:1, Avaya, Microsoft
 - Higher Ed: PEW Grants

Where is Blended Beneficial?

http://www.center.rpi.edu/PewGrant/ProjDesc.html

- Large Classes (spanish, intro psych, algebra, elementary statistics, biology)
- · Classes with working students
- · Students spread over a distance
- · Classes with certification
- · Classes with need for standardization
- · New requirements for a profession
- · Writing intensive classes
- Theory classes



Examples of Blended Learning, Margaret Driscoll, e-Learning, March 2002

- Put assessments/reviews online
- Follow-up in community of practice
- Put reference materials on Web
- Deliver pre-work online
- · Provide office hours online
- Use mentoring/coaching tool
- · Access experts live online
- Use e-mail and instant messaging

<u>Fully Online and Blended</u> <u>Learning Advantages</u>

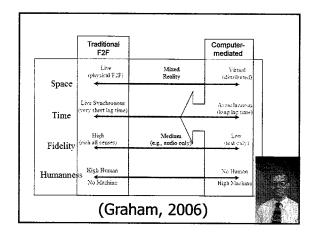
- 1. Increased Learning (better papers, higher scores)
- 2. More effective pedagogy and interaction
- 3. Course access at one's convenience and flexible completion (e.g., multiple ways to meet course objectives)
- 4. Reduction in physical class or space needs, commuting, parking
- 5. Increased opportunities for human interaction, communication, & contact among students
- 6. Introverts participate more

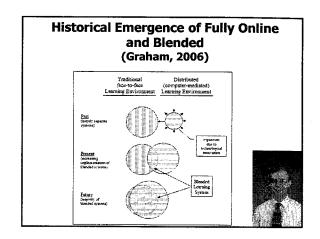


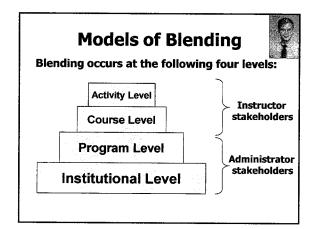
Frameworks and Models of Blended Learning...

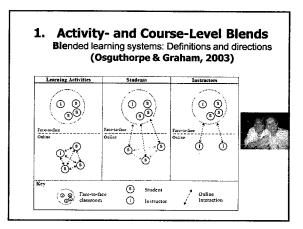


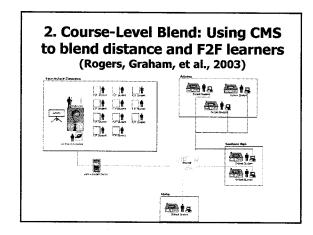


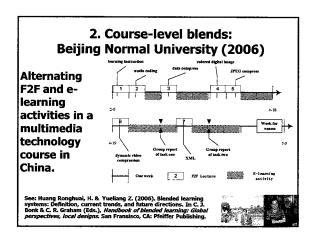












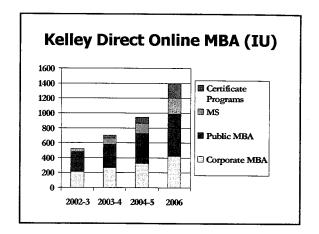
3. Program-level blending

HOBLe handbook has lots of examples of program-level blends

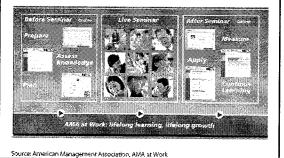
- · Prescriptive blends:
 - Programs where the nature of the blend is the same for all participants

 Online MBA at Indiana University—two 1 week residencies
- Choice blends:
 - Programs where the nature of the blend is chosen by the student
 - (e.g., Ross & Gage (WebCT chapter in HOBLe) talk about trend in degree programs to allow the students to select a mix of online or F2F courses.)

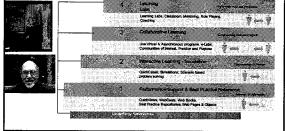




AMA Special Report, Effectively Implementing a Blended Learning Approach (Steven Shaw & Nicholas Igneri, 2006)



4. The IBM Four Tier Learning Model (2006) Blending Learning for Business Impact - IBM's case for learning success, 2006 Handbook of Blended Learning, Nancy Lewis, VP, & Peter Orton, IBM

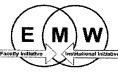


4. Institutional-level Blending

Example 1: University of Central Florida

- E courses are technology enhanced courses
- M courses are blended courses with reduced seat time
- W courses are web courses (completely online)







4. Institutional-level Blending (Abtar Kaur & Ansary Ahmed, 2006, Open U Malaysia) FIGURE 22.1. OPEN UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA'S BLENDED LEARNING MODEL.









The OUM

(Abtar Kaur, 2008, Ed Media)

- Started August 2001: approx. 800 students
- Total students (2008): approx. 65,000
- Total full-time academic staff: 73 (less than 30 associate or full professors)
- Total part-time academic staff (tutors): approx 3,000
- 33 Learning Centres (7 Regional Centres)
- Pedagogical approach : Blended Learning

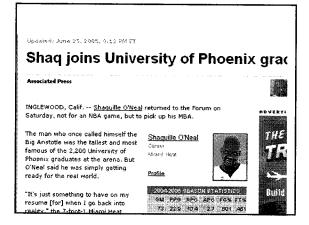


4. Institutional-level Blending

(Brian Linquist, 2006)

Example 2: University of Phoenix

- · Completely online courses
- · Residential F2F courses
- Blended Courses
 - Local Model = 5 week courses with first and last week F2F
 - Distance Model = 5 week courses with half first and half last week F2F (the last meeting of one course is coordinated to be back-toback with the first meeting of the next 5 week course)



Cate	gories of Blends					
A. Enabling Blends	Enabling blends primarily focus on addressing issues of access and convenience; provide similar learning experiences.					
B. Enhancing Blends	Enhancing blends allow for incremental changes to the pedagogy; additional or supplementary online resources.					
C. Transforming Blends	Transforming blends are blends that allow for a radical transformation of the pedagogy and learner construction of knowledge.					

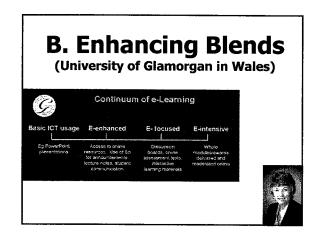


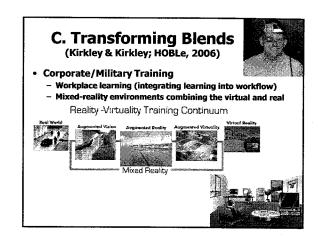
Enabling Blends National University Department of Teacher Education (Reynolds & Greiner, 2006)



- 12,000 Enrolled Students
- Since 2004 More than 50% of Candidates **Enrolling as Online rather than On-site**
 - They will take a majority of classes online
- Each Candidate Takes 7 Credential Classes
- · Each Class Contains 2 Field-based Exp.
- 500 Classes/Yr. & 20 Students/Class =
- 20,000 Field-based Experiences/Year

Year / Students Enrolled In Online	FY 2000		FY 2002		FY 2003		FY 2005		FY 2006	
Classes	Count	% of Total								
In At Least One Online	4,692	18%	8,574	31%	11.033	41%	13,768	53%	15,774	50%
In A Majority Online	763	3%	5.713	21%	7,012	26%	9,107	35%	11,203	43%
in All Online	332	1%	1,747	6%	2,602	10%	4,217	16%	5,645	22%
None	21.561	80%	19,015	59%	16,044	59%	12.225	47%	10,394	40%
Total Active Students	25,436		27,589		27,077		25,993		26,138	

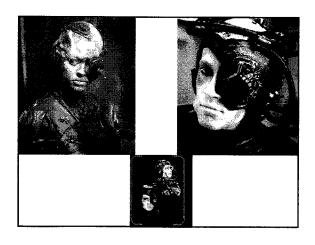


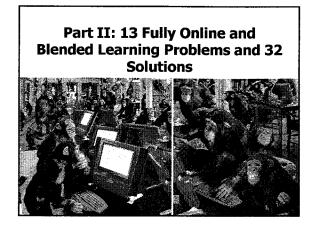


What can we say about blended learning then???

- It is everywhere!!!!!!!
- Resistance is futile!!!!!!







Problem Situation #1: Brief FTF Experiences

 Face-to-face (FTF) experiences are brief, one-week journeys.
 Need to need to build selfconfidence, create social supports, teams, camaraderie, etc.

Ok, Million Dollar Question: What can you do in 1 week?









Ok, Million Dollar Question: What can you do in 1 week?



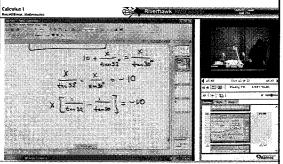
Blended Solution #1+. Sample Activities for Brief Meetings

- 1. Assign web buddies, email pals, critical friends based on interests, confidence, location, etc.
- 2. Ice breakers—paired introductions, corners.
- 3. Solve case in team competitions with awards.
- 4. Test technology in a lab.
- 5. Assign teams and exchange info for small teams using text messaging.
- 6. Library (digital and physical) scavenger hunt.
- 7. Do a podcast documenting the meeting.
- 8. Have everyone create a blog on the experience.
- 9. Open an e-portfolio for each student
- Brainstorm how might use technology in program.

Problem Situation #2: Student Absenteeism

 Students miss class to attend a conference or event or a personal problem arises. Or students asks to watch the class a second time.

Blended Solution #2. Video Streamed and Webcast Lectures



Problem Situation #3: Facilities and Time

 Limited facilities or rooms for teaching. Or students cannot make it to class every week or are working full time.

Blended Solution #3.

Divide Online and Class Experiences: English Classes
Online

Graham, Ure, & Allen (2003, July). Blended Learning Environn A Literature Review and Proposed Research Agenda

 Freshman English at BYU: Students are required to meet F2F once a week instead of three times a week. Online modules provide writing instruction and teaching assistants use online and F2F contact to provide feedback and guidance on writing (Waddoups et al., 2003).





Blended Solution #4.

CPA Exam Review (June 14, 2003) and Web Videos in Accounting (July, 2003)

 Texas A&M University—Corpus Christi combines CPA courseware with bi-monthly class meetings to prep for CPA Exam. (study text, proficiency questions, electronic flashcards and practice exams, scheduled assignments, goals, online grading, progress reports, tailored discussion groups, and personalized assistance from leading professors at the nation's top accounting schools.)

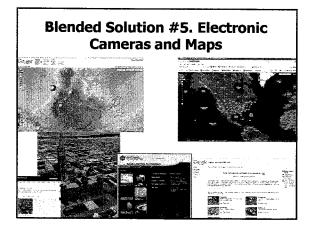


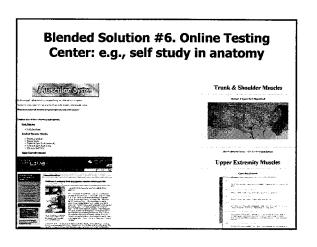


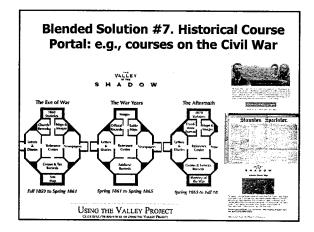


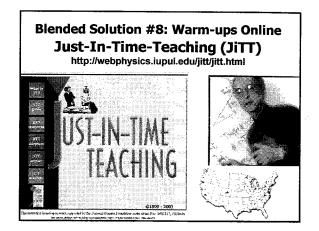
Problem Situation #4: Web Supplemental Activities

 Fail to finish class discussion or other activity in time. Or desire to integrate the Web more in your face-to-face instruction or outside of class. Want to provide course resources and activities for students to explore.



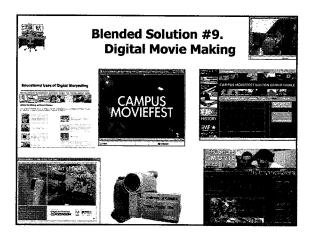


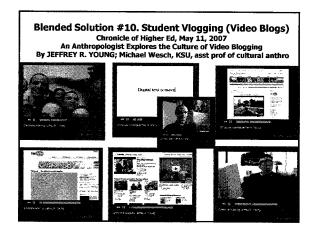




Problem Situation #5: Student Learning Control

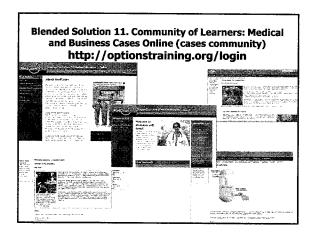
 Want to give students more control and ownership over their own learning. Want to foster student generative learning or being authors of their own knowledge.

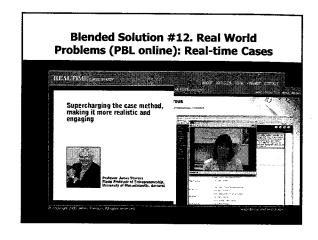


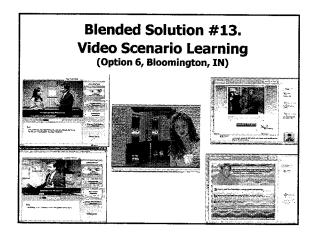


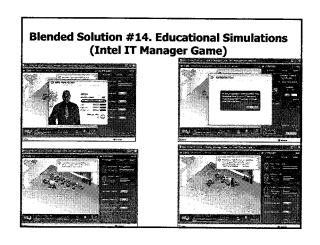
Problem Situation #6: Preparedness for the Profession

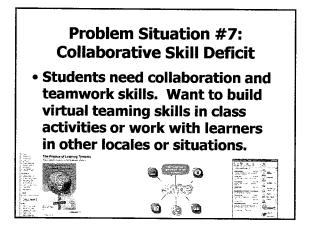
 Students are not prepared for their professions when they graduate. Or want to better apprentice students into their chosen profession. What to provide opportunities to work with practitioners, experts, mentors, and coaches in authentic learning environment.

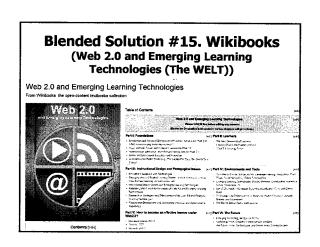


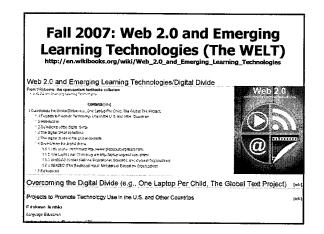


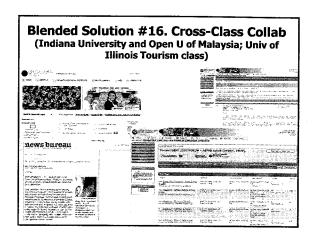


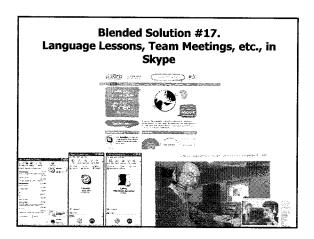






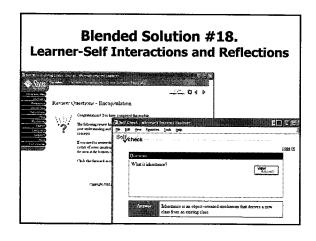


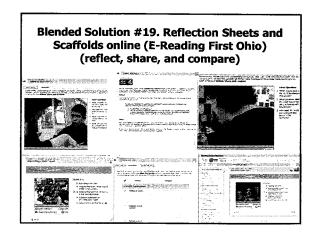


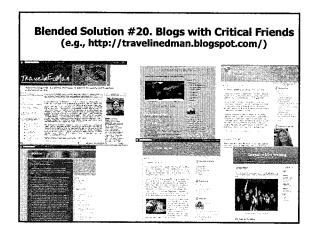


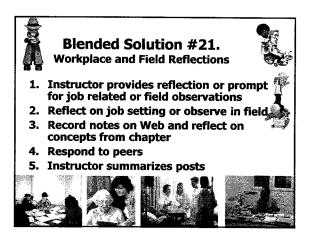
Problem Situation #8: Student Reflections and Connections

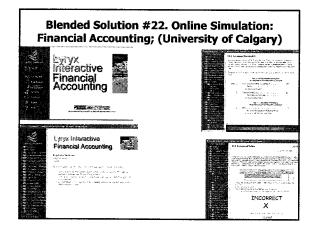
 Students are not connecting content. They are just turning pages and going through the motions. Minimal student reflection is seen.

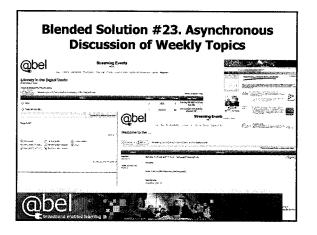






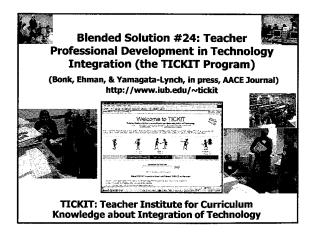






Problem Situation #9: Learning Community

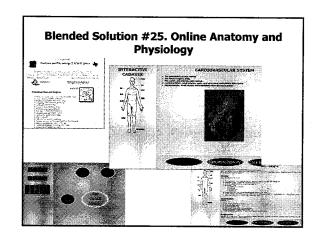
 There is a preference for creating an online learning community in order to increase student learning and retention in the program. Such a community might be in a single class or across a series of classes.

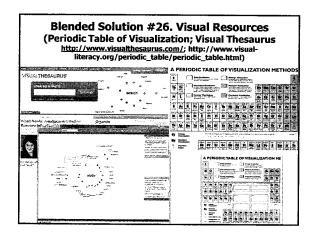


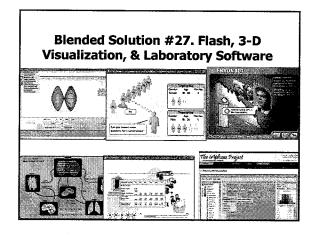
Problem Situation #10: Need to Visualize Content

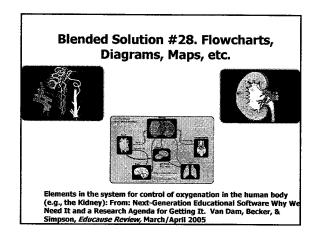
 Content is highly visual in nature and difficult to simply discuss in class. Or students have a preference for visual learning.

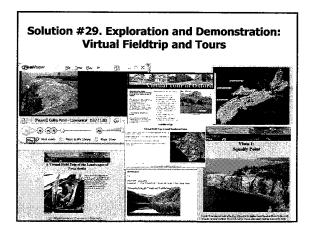


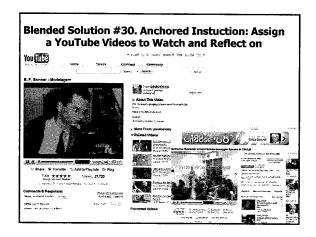


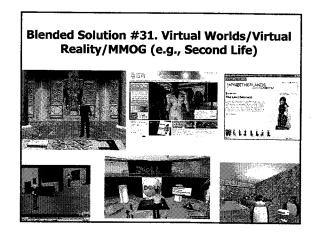






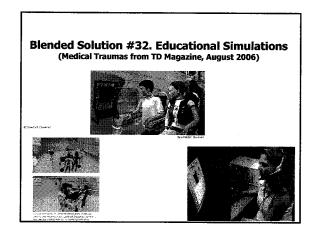


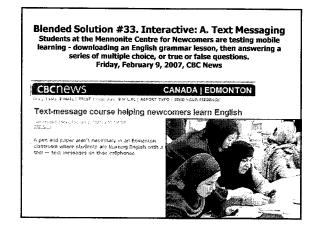


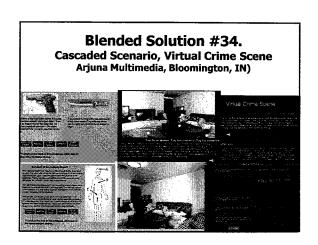


Problem Situation #11: Need for Hands-On Learning

 To learn the material requires that students try it out in a lab or real-world situation. Or students prefer hands-on learning activities.







Blended Solution #35. Videoconferencing with Hearing Impaired Students Online

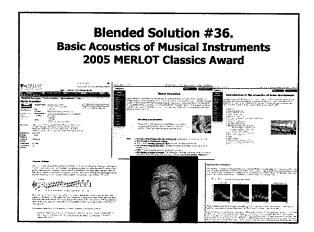
- College students tutoring high schools on their homework
- Instructors observing how teacher education students are doing in field placements (practice presentation and communication skills)
- · Interpret speaker via Web cam

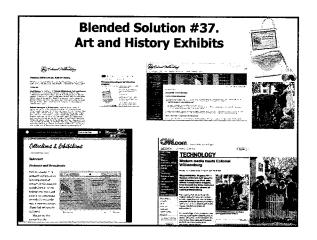




Problem Situation #12: Preference for Auditory Learning

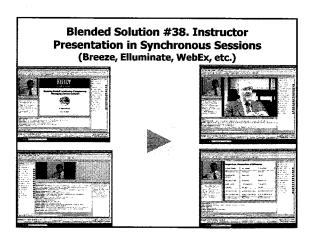
 The content is heavily verbal or words. Or students have a preference to listen to a lecture or hear an instructor deliver a lecture.

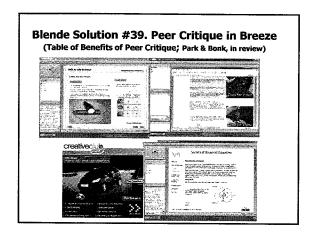


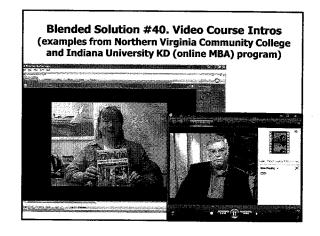


Problem Situation #13: Lack of Instructor Presence

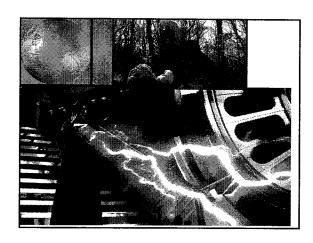
 Students need to see or hear from the instructor. They need a sense that the instructor is supporting their learning. They prefer face-to-face but are willing to try online.

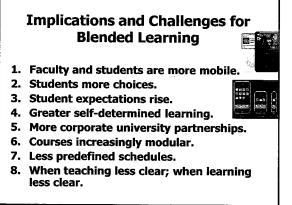


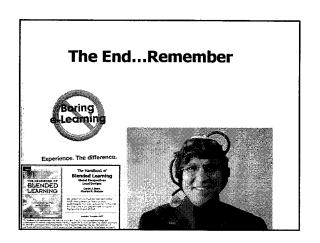


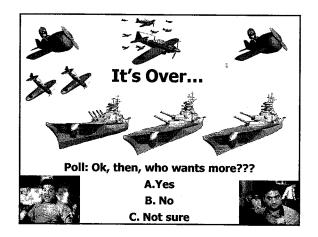


Predictions for Blended Learning • From: Bonk, C. J., & Kim, K. J. (2006). Future directions of blended learning in higher education and workplace learning settings. In C. J. Bonk & C. R. Graham (Eds.). Handbook of blended learning: Global Perspectives, local designs. San Francisco, CA: Pfeiffer Publishing.

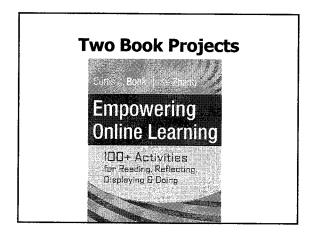


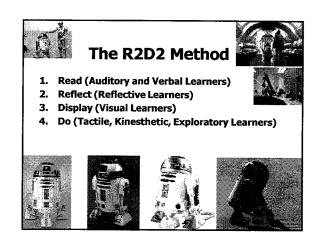


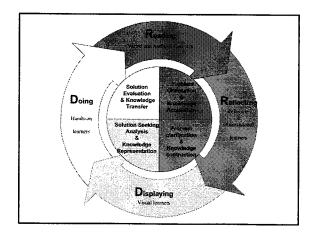












TEC-VARIETY Model for Online Motivation and Retention

- Tone/Climate: Psych Safety, Comfort, Belonging
 Encouragement, Feedback: Responsive, Supports
- Curiosity: Fun, Fantasy, Control
- 4. Variety: Novelty, Intrigue, Unknowns 5. Autonomy: Choice: Flexibility, Opportunities
- 6. Relevance: Meaningful, Authentic, Interesting
- Interactive: Collaborative, Team-Based, Community
- 8. Engagement: Effort, Involvement, Excitement
- **Tension: Challenge, Dissonance, Controversy**
- 10. Yields Products: Goal Driven, Products, Success, Ownership