#### Blended Learning: Situations and Solutions



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





### This part of 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
- 6. Challenges for blended learning



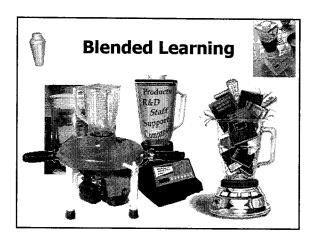
Poll #1. Have you taught, taken, or designed a blended learning course?

A = yes

B = no

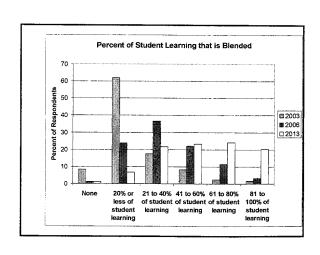
C = not sure, I am here to find out what blended means





### Poll #2. What are you???

- A. Professor, trainer, instructor, lecturer
- B. Director or staff in a learning center, instructional designer, etc.
- C. Policy maker, government official
- D. Administrator, Dean, President, etc.
- E. Graduate student
- F. Corporate trainer, corporate director
- G. Other



### Emergence of Blended Learning Systems in Higher Ed

In 2002 the President of Pennsylvania State University said that the convergence between online and residential instruction was "the single-greatest unrecognized trend in higher education today."

Young, J. R. (2002, March 22). 'Hybrid' teaching seeks to end the divide between traditional and online instruction. Chronicle of Higher Education, pp. A33.

### **Blended Learning Definitions**

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

### The three most commonly cited definitions include:

- 1. BL = combining instructional modalities (or delivery media)
- 2. BL = combining instructional methods
- 3. BL = combining online and F2F instruction

### 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)

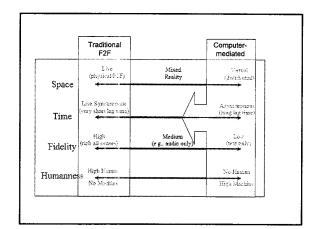
### 2. Blending Instructional Methods

 "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

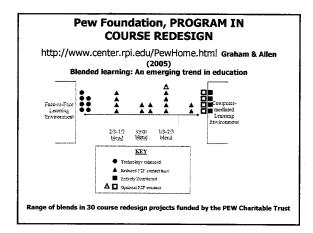
 "Blended learning refers to events that combine aspects of online and face-to-face instruction" (Rooney, 2003, p. 26; Ward & LaBranche, 2003, p. 22)

# Traditional face-to-have Learning Environment Entire separate sep



### Why Blend? 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



# What are the advantages (and disadvantages) of blended learning?



### **Blended Learning Advantages**

- 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



# Hybrid Classes: Maximizing Resources and Student Learning http://courses.durhamtech.edu/lite/www/html/Special\_Feature/hybridclasses.htm

- Approximates real world/collaboration
- Students learned more, wrote better papers, performed better on exams, produced higher quality projects
- Students engaged in doing, rather than just experiencing or reading
- Students can review prerecorded lectures and access course notes/materials
- · Presents materials in range of formats
- Lower withdrawal rates

### **Blended Learning Disadvantages**

- 1. Procrastination (trouble managing time and requirements)
- 2. Problems with technology at the beginning (instructor tries too much)
- 3. Can be overwhelming or too novel
- 4. Poor integration or planning
- 5. Resistance to change
- Good ideas but lack of time, money, & support











### Where is Blended Beneficial?

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

- Large Classes (spanish, intro psych, algebra, elementary statistics, biology)
- · Classes with certification
- · Classes with need for standardization
- · New requirements for a profession
- · Writing intensive 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

# Upcoming 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



### **Models of Blending**

### Blending occurs at the following four levels:

- The activity level (e.g., start debate in class and complete it online)
- 2. The course level
- 3. The **program** level
- 4. The **institutional** level

1. Activity- and Course-Level Blends
Blended learning systems: Definitions and directions
(Osguthorpe & Graham, 2003)

Learning Activities Students Instructors

Fact-to-law Online
Online

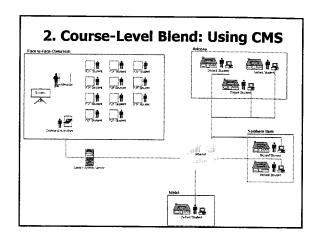
Fact-to-law Online
Instructor

Student
Online
Instructor

Online
Instructor

Online
Instructor

Online
Instructor



# 2. Course-level Blends Jagannathan, S. (in press).

 Alternating F2F and e-learning activities in World Bank course.

Session 2	Session 3	Session 4
Small group discussion Facilitation/ andres	Apply solded to rest case Prints F7F or e- discussions	Self-pared work is reinforce (destring the self-self-self-self-self-self-self-self-
↓ Via Video	conferencikg	
Topic 2  Comment on group work, new concepts	Topic 3 Scaups present, instructor charifes & summerces	Topic 4 Units from self-poore to enalytical mode
	Facilitations' medical Via Videos Topic 2	Smally may Apply model to real constant or some facilitation of the Total Constant of th

### 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
(Brian Linquist, in press)

**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)

### **Blended Learning Form Factors**

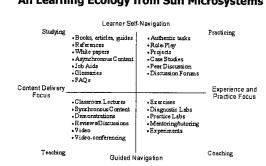
(copyright Microsoft, Ziob & Mosher, in press; Handbook of Blended Learning Environments

Live instructor-led	Self-paced learning	Tools for learning communities
*Traditional classroom *Onsite engagement *Virtual online classroom *Live video via satellite or videoconferencing *Online coaching/ mentoring	*Instructor-led classroom via e-mail *Online or computer- based training (CBT) *Self-study guides, manuals, texts *Online resources and databases	=Chat =Instant messaging (IM) =Newsgroups and forums =Collaboration

### **Blended Learning Scenario** (copyright Microsoft, Ziob & Mosher, in press; **Handbook of Blended Learning Environments**

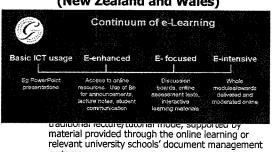
# The IBM Four Tier Learning Model Blending Learning for Business Impact – IBM's case for learning success, In press, Handbook of Blended Learning, Nancy Lewis, Vice President, On Demand Learning

### **Specific Learning Elements** An Learning Ecology from Sun Microsystems



Categories 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.	

### **B. Enhancing Blends** (New Zealand and Wales)



systems

# Reality -Virtuality Training Continuum

**C. Transforming Blends** 

(Kirkley & Kirkley, Oliver et al. HOBLe)

 Workplace learning (integrating learning into workflow) Performance support and knowledge management using

Mixed-reality environments combining the virtual and real

**Corporate/Military Training** 

mobile technologies





Example of levels of mixed reality that allow a blending of the real and virtual worlds.

# What can we say about emerging technology then???

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





# Blended Learning Problems and Solutions (40 examples)



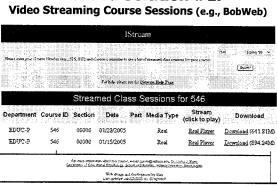




# Problem Situation #1: Student Absenteeism

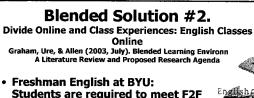
 Students miss class to attend a conference or event or a personal problem arises. Or students asks to watch the class a second time.

### Blended Solution #1.



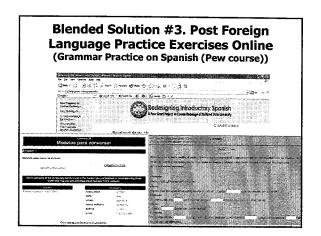
# Problem Situation #2: Facilities and Time

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



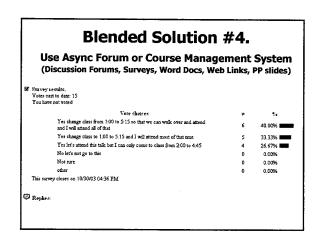
Freshman English at BYU:
 Students are required to meet F2F once a week instead of three times a week. Online modules provide writing instruction and teaching assistants use online and F2F contact to provide feedback and guidance on writing (Waddoups et al., 2003).





# Problem Situation #3: Web Supplemental Activities

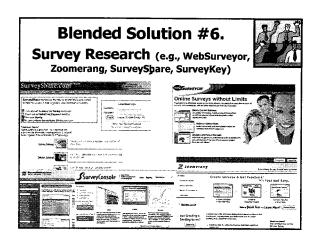
 Fail to finish class discussion or other activity in time. Or desire to integrate the Web more in your face-to-face instruction or outside of class. Want to provide course resources and activities for students to explore.

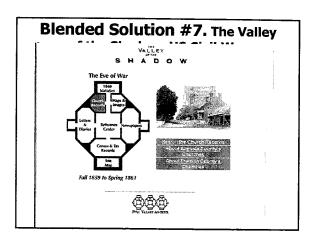


# Blended Solution #5. Instructor Portal: e.g., self study in anatomy Upper Extremity Muscles

### Problem Situation #4: Student Learning Control

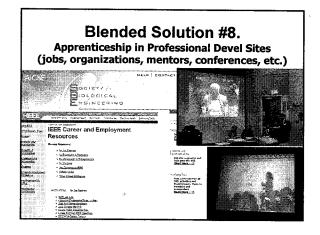
 Want to give students more control and ownership over their own learning. Want to foster student generative learning or being authors of their own knowledge.

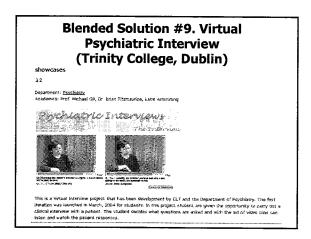


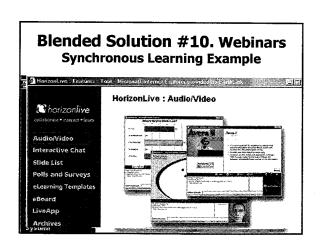


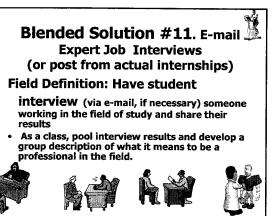
# Problem Situation #5: Preparedness for the Profession

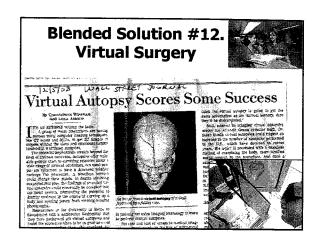
 Students are not prepared for their professions when they graduate. Or want to better apprentice students into their chosen profession. What to provide opportunities to work with practitioners, experts, mentors, and coaches in authentic learning environment.





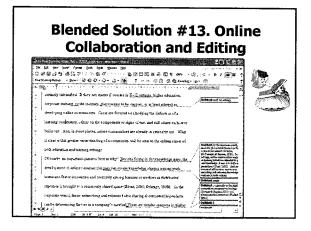






## Problem Situation #6: Collaborative Skill Deficit

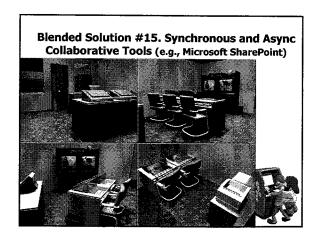
 Students need collaboration and teamwork skills. Want to build virtual teaming skills in class activities or work with learners in other locales or situations.



# Blended Solution #14. Gallery Tours, Team Products

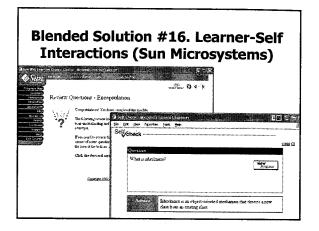
- Team or Course White Paper, Business Plan, Study Guide, Glossary, Journal: Have students work in teams to produce a product and share with other groups
- Post work to online gallery. Expert Review and rate projects (authentic audience)
- · Students generate products for the class

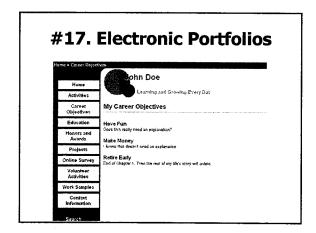


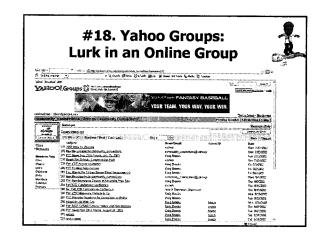


## **Problem Situation #7:**Student Reflections and Connections

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







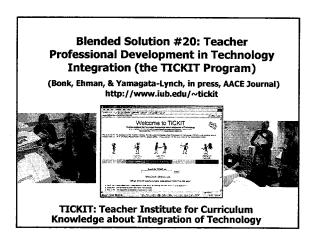


### Blended Solution #19. Workplace and Field Reflections

- Instructor provides reflection or prompt for job related or field observations
- Reflect on job setting or observe in field
- 3. Record notes on Web and reflect on concepts from chapter
- 4. Respond to peers
- 5. Instructor summarizes posts

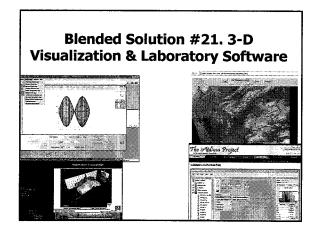
### Problem Situation #8: Learning Community

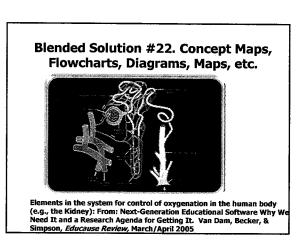
 There is a preference for creating an online learning community in order to increase student learning and retention in the program. Such a community might be in a single class or across a series of classes.



### Problem Situation #9: Need to Visualize Content

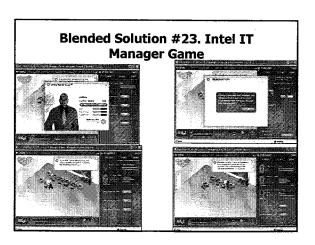
 Content is highly visual in nature and difficult to simply discuss in class. Or students have a preference for visual learning.

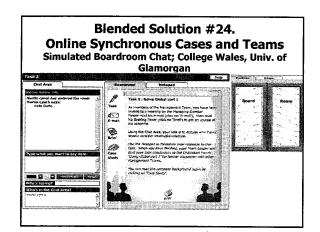


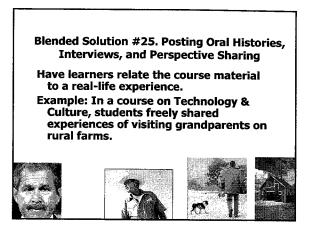


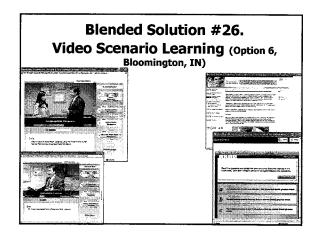
### Problem Situation #10: Need for Hands-On Learning

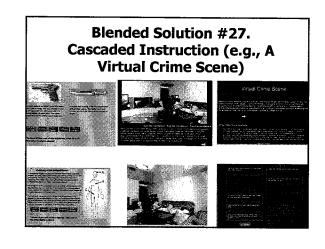
 To learn the material requires that students try it out in a lab or real-world situation. Or students prefer hands-on learning activities.





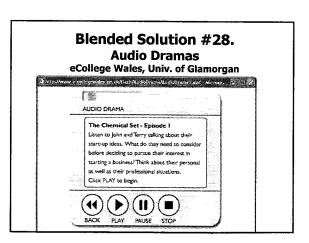


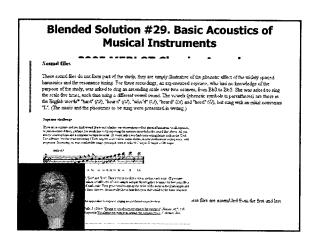




# Problem Situation #11: Preference for Auditory Learning

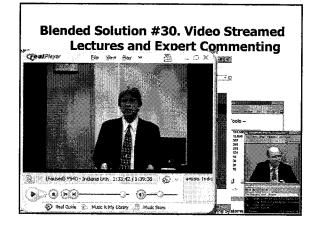
 The content is heavily verbal or words. Or students have a preference to listen to a lecture or hear an instructor deliver a lecture.





### Problem Situation #12: 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.



# Poll #3. Which blended learning strategy might like to try?

- A. Post assessments and reviews online
- B. Follow-up activities in a community of practice
- C. Put reference materials on the web
- D. Use online mentors, experts, and coaches
- E. Rely on instant messaging and chat

### Poll #4. What blended ideas do you think work or have you tried?

- A. Online simulations, games, demos, and hands-on activities
- B. Online surveys, polls, research, and authentic data collection
- C. Extensive Web explorations (student selected and reported)
- D. Extensive Web support materials (papers, discussion forums, test examples)
- E. Alternative class and face-to-face meetings and activities

### Implications for Blended Learning in Higher Education



# Some Implications of Blended Learning

- Instructors can be anywhere
- Students expect choices
- More corp partnerships
- Courses more modular
- More individualization
- Scheduling a nightmare!



### **Six Important Challenges and Issues**

- 1. The role of live interaction
- 2. Role of learner choice and self regulation
- 3. Models for support and training
- 4. Digital Divide
- 5. Cultural adaptation
- 6. Finding balance between innovation (creativity) and production (need for cost reduction)

