Blended Learning Models, Frameworks, Stories, and Examples

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#### 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. 10 predictions for blended learning
- 6. Challenges for blended learning



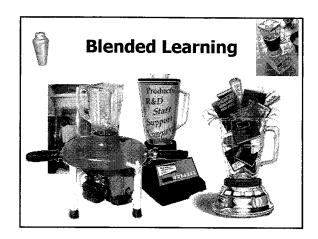
Poll #1. Have you taught, taken, or designed a blended learning course?

A = yes

B = no

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





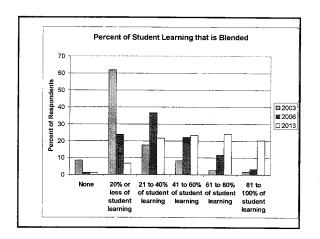
## Poll #2. What are you???

- 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

## Poll #3: Burning Blended Learning Q's

(Pick any that interest you)

- A. What does blended learning mean?
- B. What is typically being blended?
- C. How to blend and how much?
- D. Why blend (advantages and disadvantages)?
- E. Where is this all headed?



## 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

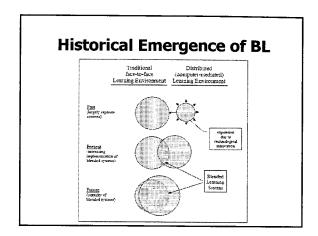
- "Blended learning refers to events that combine aspects of online and face-toface instruction" (Rooney, 2003, p. 26; Ward & LaBranche, 2003, p. 22)
- "Hybrid or blended model of learning replace some in-person meetings with virtual sessions, hybrid courses offer some of the convenience of all-online courses without the complete loss of face-to-face contact." (Young, 2002, p. A33)

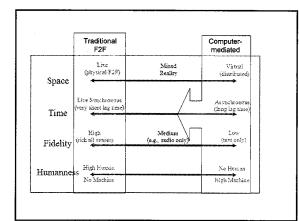
#### **A Working Definition**

#### Working Definition:

Blended learning systems combine face-to-face instruction with computer-mediated instruction.

- More inclusive than just online technologies.
- •Emphasizes the central role of computer-based technologies in BL.
- •This definition is consistent with the historical emergence of the concept of blended learning.





#### 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

Pew Foundation, PROGRAM IN
COURSE REDESIGN (Carol Twigg, August 2004
Keynote Presentation at Wisconsin DL Conference)
http://www.center.rpi.edu/PewHome.html

To encourage colleges and universities to redesign their approaches to instruction using technology to achieve cost savings as well as quality enhancements.

\$6 million 30 projects

Graham & Allen (2005)

Blended learning: An emerging trend in education

Pacc-to-Face
Learning
Environment

2/3-1/3 even 1/3-2/3
blend blend blend

KEY

Technology enlanced
Reduced FIF sessions

Range of blends in 30 course redesign projects funded by the PEW Charitable Trust

## IMPROVED LEARNING OUTCOMES from Technology

(Carol Twigg, August 2004 Keynote Presentation)

- · Penn State 68% on a content-knowledge test vs. 60%
- UB 56% earned A- or higher vs. 37%
- · CMU scores on skill/concept tests increased by 22.8%
- Fairfield 88% on concept retention vs. 79%
- U of Idaho 30% earned A's vs. 20%
- UMass 73% on tougher exams vs. 61%
- FGCU 85% on exams vs. 72%; 75% A's and B's vs. 31%
- · USM scored a full point higher on writing assessments
- IUPUI, RCC, UCF, U of S Maine, Drexel and U of Alasignificant improvements in understanding content

25 of 30 have shown improvement; 5 have shown equal learning.

## REDUCTION IN Drops, Failures, and Withdrawal RATES

(Carol Twigg, August 2004 Keynote at Wisconsin DL Conference)

- U of Alabama 60% to 40%
- Drexel 51% to 38%
- Tallahassee CC 46% to 25%
- Rio CC 41% to 32%
- IUPUI 39% to 25%
- UNM 39% to 23%
- U of S Maine 28% to 19%
- U of Iowa 25% to 13%
- Penn State 12% to 9.8%

# 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
- Course access at one's convenience and flexible completion (e.g., multiple ways to meet course objectives)
- Reduction in physical class or space needs, commuting, parking
- Increased opportunities for human interaction, communication, & contact among students
- 6. Introverts participate more



## Hybrid Classes: Maximizing Resources and Student Learning

http://courses.durhamtech.edu/tlc/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

## Ok, Million Dollar Question: Where is blended learning beneficial?









#### 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
- · Massive and widespread audience
- 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





## **Models of Blending**

## Blending occurs at the following four levels:

- 1. 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

## Upcoming Handbook of Blended Learning (HOBLe)

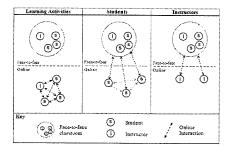
- University of Phoenix, Capella University, JIU, National University
- Microsoft, IBM, Sun, Cisco, Macromedia, Oracle, WebCT
- The World Bank, the DOD in USA
- In Canada: York University and the University of Calgary
- Other universities in Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, China, NZ, South Africa,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

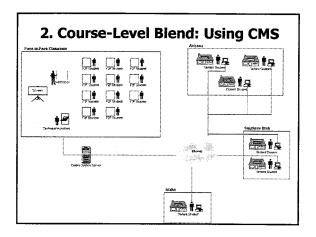




#### 1. Activity-Level Blends

Blended learning systems: Definitions and directions (Osguthorpe & Graham, 2003)





#### 

## 3. Program-level Blending Prescriptive blends: Programs where

blend is the same for all; e.g., Avaya's Executive Solutions (see figure)

· Choice blends: blend chosen by student.



#### 4. Institutional-level Blending

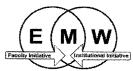
Groups presentations and permanery

**Example 1: University of Central Florida** 

presentation on postly debate

Mechanism & Lecture to introduce policy

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

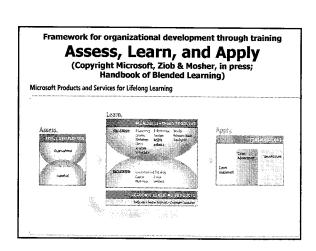


See: Dauber, C., Hartman, J. Juge, F., Mockel, P., & Song, S. (in press). Elevated learning systems (before), numeritaries, and focus chrocises. In C. J. Book & C. R. Graham (Eds. Handshook of Mended Assming: Global purspectives, local designs. San Francisco, CA: Profiler Publishing.

## 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

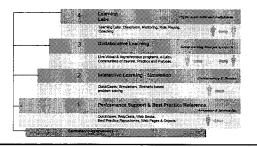
Live instructor-led	Self-paced learning	Tools for learning communities	
"Traditional classroom "Onsite engagement "Virtual online classroom "Live video via satellite or videoconferencing "Online coaching/ mentoring	*Instructor-led classroom via e-mail *Online or computer-based training (CBT) *Self-study 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

Pre Class	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Dey 4	Day 5	Post Cless
Self-study prep	In classroom	Virtual class	e-Learning	Virtual class	In classroom	Community newsgroups
						<u> </u>

## 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

	Learner Sel	f-Navigation	
Studying	Books, articles, guides     References     White papers     Asynchronous Content     Job Aids     Glossaries     FAQs	Authentic tasks Role-Pley Projects Case Studies Peer Discussion Discussion Forums	Practicing
Content Delivery _ Focus	• Classro om Lectures • Synchronous Content • Demonstrations • Review » Discussions • Video • Video-conferencing	Exercises Diagnostic Lebs Prectice Lebs MentoringAutoring Experiments	Experience and Practice Focus
Teaching	Guided N	lavigation	Coaching

## **Categories of Blends**

	<b>J</b>
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.

## A. Enabling Blends

- Many of the for-profit institutions like Capella, Jones International University, and University of Phoenix have models that focus on making educational opportunities available to those who don't have access due to time and location constraints.
- National University has a teacher preparation program geared towards access and flexibility.

## **B. Enhancing Blends**

(New Zealand and Wales)

#### University of Waikato, New Zealand

- Model for enhancing F2F courses includes:
  - Fully online students can complete qualifications without coming onto the campus
  - **Mostly online** there is a mix of online and some on-campus work in the qualification
  - Somewhat online there is an online component for on-campus students
  - Supported online courses are taught in the traditional lecture/tutorial mode, supported by material provided through the relevant university schools' do management systems

## C. Transforming Blends

(Kirkley & Kirkley, Oliver et al. HOBLe)

- Corporate/Military Training
  - Workplace learning (integrating learning into workflow)
  - Performance support and knowledge management using mobile technologies
  - Mixed-reality environments combining the virtual and real Reality -Virtuality Training Continuum



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

Future learning systems may not be differentiated as much based on **whether** they blend but rather by **how** they blend.

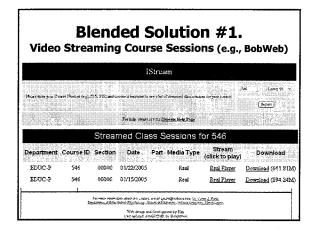
(paraphrase from Ross and Gage, WebCT)

# Blended Learning Problems and Solutions (50 examples)

Low Risk	High Risk
←	<del></del>
Casy to Embed	Extensive
<b>*</b>	Planning
Free or	Enterprise
nexpensive ————————————————————————————————————	Licenses
Instructor-Focus	Student-Focus
Low	High
	Free or nexpensive  Instructor-Focus

## 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.



## 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.

#### **Blended Solution #2.**

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 #3.**

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.)







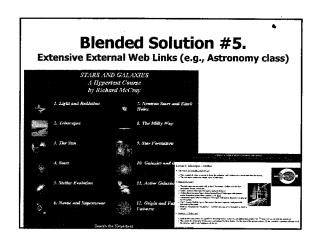
## Problem Situation #3: Web Supplemental Activities

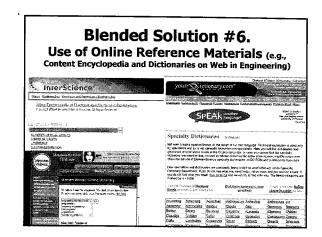
 Fail to finish class discussion or other activity in time. Or desire to integrate the Web more in your face-to-face instruction or outside of class. Want to provide course resources and activities for students to explore.

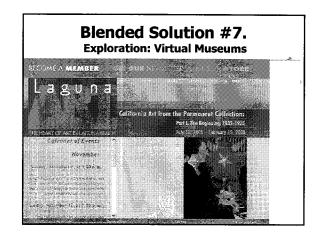
#### **Blended Solution #4.**

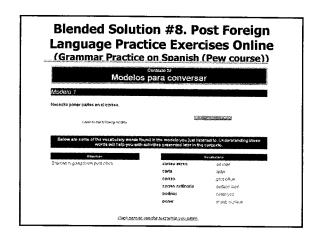
Use Async Forum or Course Management System (Discussion Forums, Surveys, Word Docs, Web Links, PP slides)

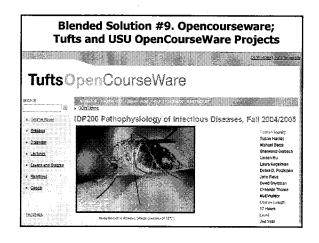


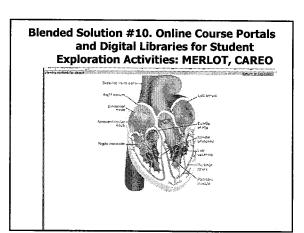


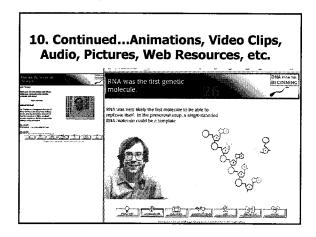


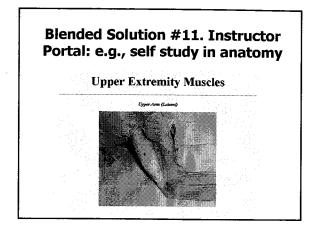


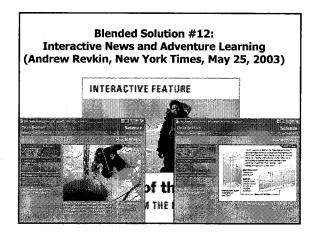






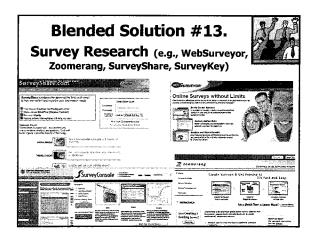






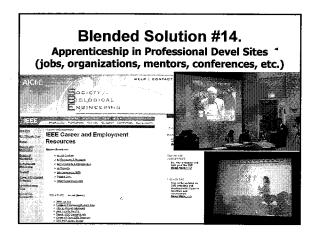
## Problem Situation #4: Student Learning Control

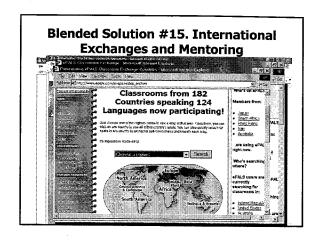
 Want to give students more control and ownership over their own learning. Want to foster student generative learning or being authors of their own knowledge.

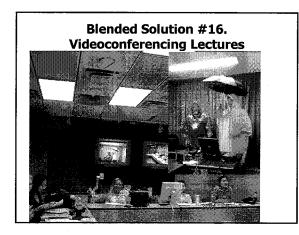


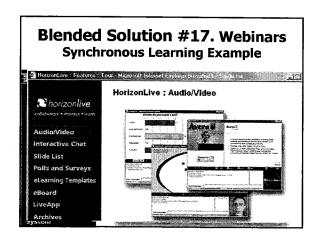
## Problem Situation #5: Preparedness for the Profession

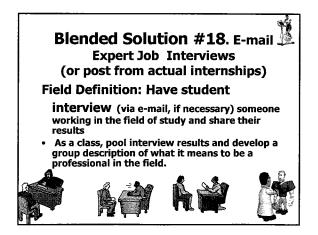
 Students are not prepared for their professions when they graduate. Or want to better apprentice students into their chosen profession. What to provide opportunities to work with practitioners, experts, mentors, and coaches in authentic learning environment.

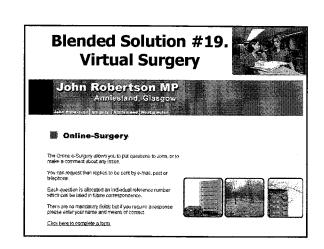






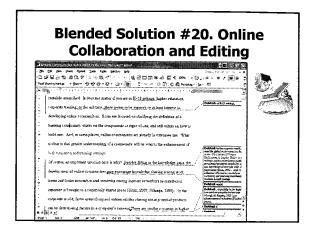






#### Problem Situation #6: Collaborative Skill Deficit

 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 #21. 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



## Blended Solution #22. Synchronous and Async Collaborative Tools (e.g., Microsoft

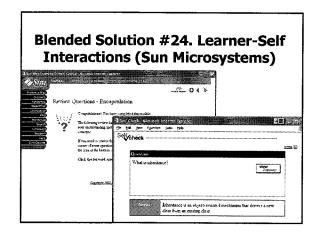


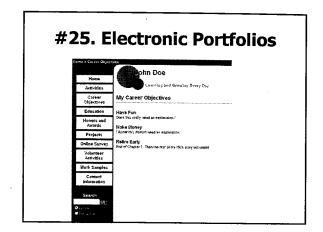
## **Problem Situation #7:**Student Reflections and Connections

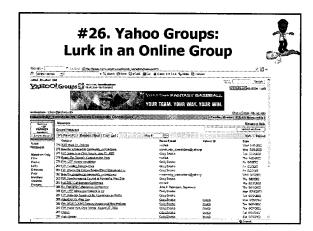
 Students are not connecting content. They are just turning pages and going through the motions. Minimal student reflection is seen.

## Blended Solution #23. Blogs (diaries, writing)











#### Blended Solution #27. Workplace and Field Reflections

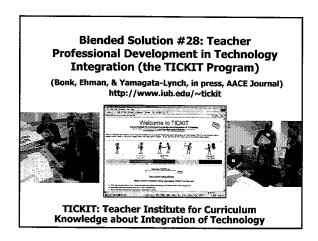


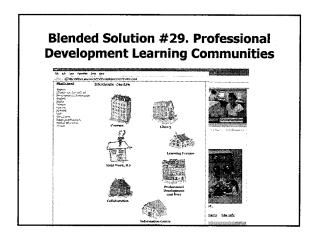
- Instructor provides reflection or prompt for job related or field observations
- 2. Reflect on job setting or observe in field
- 3. Record notes on Web and reflect on concepts from chapter
- 4. Respond to peers
- 5. Instructor summarizes posts



## Problem Situation #8: Learning Community

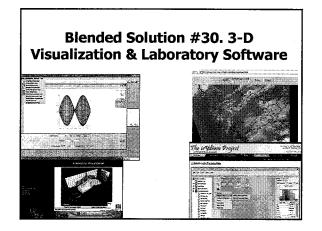
 There is a preference for creating an online learning community in order to increase student learning and retention in the program. Such a community might be in a single class or across a series of classes.

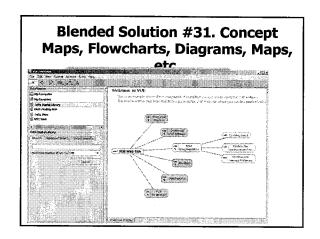




#### Problem Situation #9: Need to Visualize Content

 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.

#### Blended Solution #33. Authentic Data Analysis



Jeanne Sept, IU, Archaeology of Human Origins; Components: From CD to Web

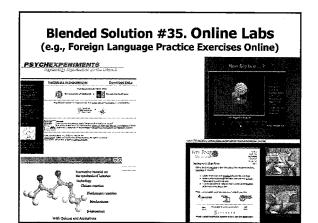


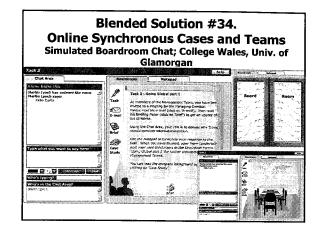
- A set of research q's and problems that archaeologists have posed about the site
- · A complete set of data from site & background info
- Students work collaboratively to integrate multidisciplinary data & interpret age of site
- Interpret of ancient envir
- · Analyze artifacts and fossils

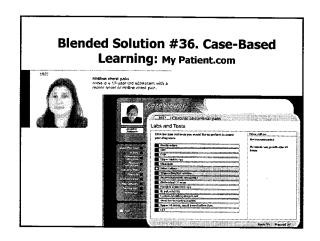












## Blended Solution #37. Posting Oral Histories, Interviews, and Perspective Sharing

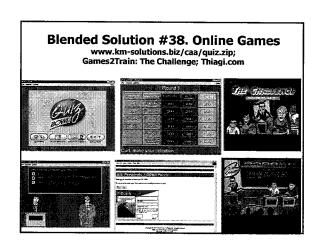
Have learners relate the course material to a real-life experience.

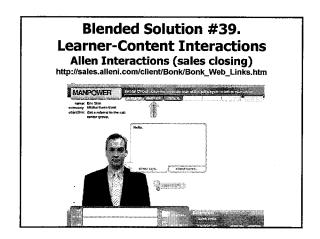
Example: In a course on Technology & Culture, students freely shared experiences of visiting grandparents on rural farms.

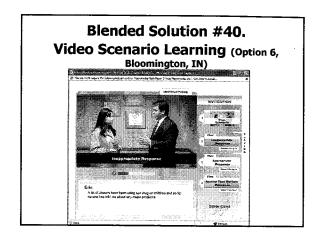


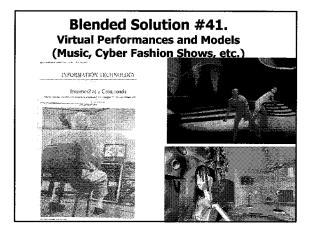


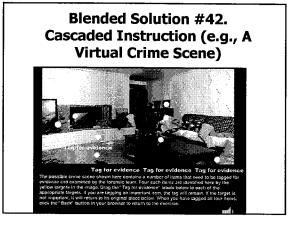


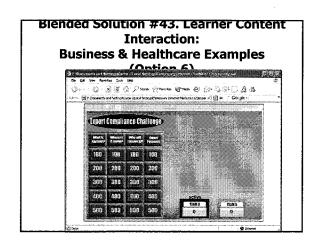






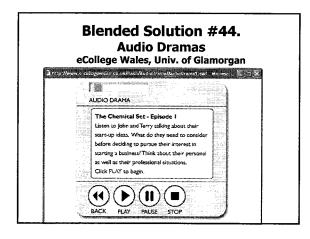


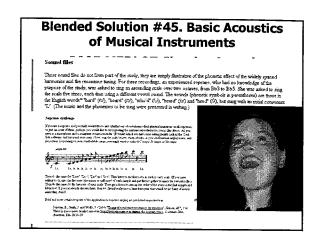




## Problem Situation #11: Preference for Auditory Learning

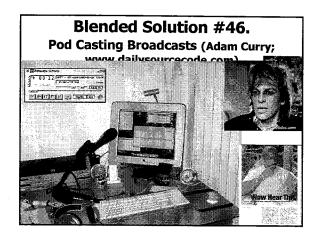
 The content is heavily verbal or words. Or students have a preference to listen to a lecture or hear an instructor deliver a lecture.

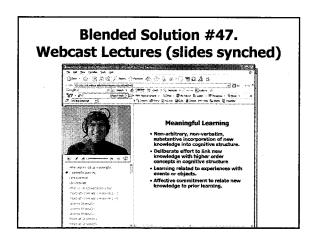


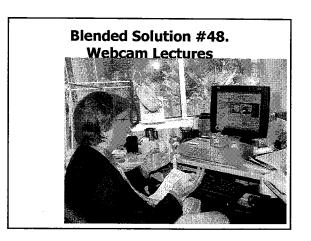


#### Problem Situation #12: Lack of Instructor Presence

 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.



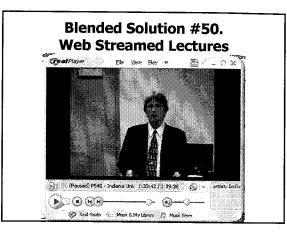




#### Blended Solution #49. Video Streamed Lectures and Expert Commenting

 Video streaming subscription services will take off in the next several years, according to a new study, which estimates that the market's value will reach \$4.5 billion in 2007 (Sept 23, 2003, Stephanie Olsen, CNet News.com).





#### **Blended Works: Here's Proof**

Jeff Barbian, September 2002, Online Learning

"The question is not if we should blend...rather the question is what are the ingredients."

 Per Marc Rosenberg, E-Learning: Strategies for Delivering Knowledge in the Digital Age







## Poll #4. 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 #5. 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

## 10 Implications for Blended Learning in Higher Education



## Implication #1. Faculty are More Mobile

 Faculty can deliver instruction and participate in class from more locations.

## Implication #2. Student Expectations Rise

 Students will be used to having more choices and selections so their expectations will rise.

# Implication #3. More Corporate University Partnerships

 Create more opportunities for learning at multiple locations; and hence, more training partnerships.

# Implication #4. Changes Strategic Planning for Technology

 Technology plans must more directly address instructional technology options and not focus simply on administrative systems.

# Implication #5. Courses will Increasingly Become Modular

 Blending of face-to-face and online technologies will segment pieces of content and lead for more interoperable modules.

## Implication #6. Less Predefined Schedules

 When faculty are teaching and students are learning is less clear. New norms and measurement scales will emerge.

# Implication #7. Classroom Costs will Rise and Fall

 There will be increases in technologies made available for instruction but decreases in facilities needed.

# Implication #8. Customized Training and Education

 There will be increasing focus on providing the learner with what he or she needs and wants.

# Implication #9. Jump Starts Faculty into Online and Allows Others to Resist

 Some faculty will try out elearning in a small, supplemental way and have success.

# Implication #10. Scheduling Courses Becomes More Complex

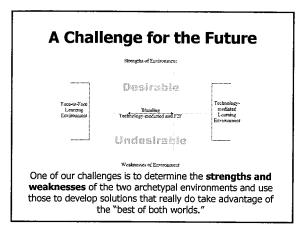
 The more course options that there are, the more complex course scheduling becomes.

## What are the challenges?



#### 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)



## This part of the talk addressed

- 1. Definitions of blended learning
- 2. Advantages and disadvantages
- 3. Models of blended learning
- 4. Examples of blended learning
- 5. 10 predictions for blended learning
- 6. Challenges for blended learning



