# 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







# Blended Learning: Two Parts



2. Problems and Solutions (i.e., examples)





# 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



# Poll #2. What are you???

- A. Tutor, professor, trainer, instructor, lecturer, adjunct, visiting scholar
- B. Director or staff in a learning center, instructional designer, etc.
- C. Policy maker, government official
- D. Administrator, Dean, President, etc.
- E. Graduate student, informal learner
- 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 much to blend?
- D. Why blend (advantages and disadvantages)?
- E. Where is this all headed?

Chris Dede, Campus Technology, June 2006: Changing the Gold Standard for Instruction

 "There is a widespread misconception that, for everyone, face-to-face is the "gold standard" in education, and that any kind of mediated interaction is second best. But we know from research, that's not true."

# Blended Learning Defined and Explained





# The Sloan Consortium (2003). Sizing the Opportunity: The Quality and Extent of Online Education in the U.S., 2002 and 2003 http://www.sloan-c.org/resources/sizing\_opportunity.pdf Tracklosal Tracklosal Coarse with no oaline technology used-content is delivered in writing or early. Coarse with no oaline technology used-content is delivered in writing or early. Coarse with no oaline technology used-content is delivered in writing or early. Coarse with no oaline technology used-content is delivered in writing or early. Coarse with no oaline technology used-content is delivered in writing or early. Coarse with no oaline technology used-content is delivered in writing or early. Coarse with no oaline technology used-content is a belief of the oaline and face-to-face course. Substantial proportion of the content is delivered online, typically laws one office decisions. Substantial proportion of the content is delivered online. Typically laws one office decisions. Substantial proportion of the content is delivered online. Typically laws one office decisions. Substantial proportion of the content is delivered online. Typically laws one office decisions. Typically laws no face-to-face newering.

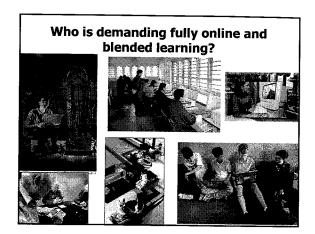
# 1. Blending Delivery Media

 "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

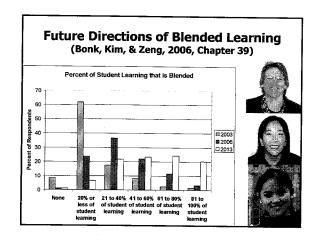
 "Blended learning refers to events that combine aspects of online and face-to-face instruction" (Rooney, 2003, p. 26; Ward & LaBranche, 2003, p. 22)



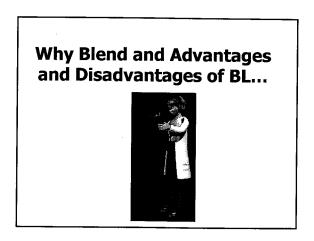
### More than 70 Million Adults Want to Head Back to School

August 22, 2006, Yahoo News Report: "Degrees of Opportunity" from Capella University

 Degrees of Opportunity, a new national study of the attitudes of adult Americans toward continuing their education, indicates that more than half of American adults age 25 to 60 would like to pursue additional education -- the equivalent of more than 70 million adult Americans.



# Which instructional strategies will become more widely used? Authentic cases and scenario learning Virtual team collaboration and problem solving Problem-based learning Coaching and mentoring Quided learning Simulations or gaming Modeling of the solution process Self-paced learning 0.000 10.00 20.00 30.00 40.00 50.00 80.00 70.00 80.00



# 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

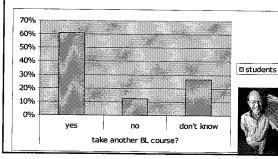
- Put assessments/reviews online
- Follow-up in community of practice
- Put reference materials on Web
- · Deliver pre-work online
- Provide office hours online
- Use mentoring/coaching tool
- Access experts live online
- · Use e-mail and instant messaging

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

- 1. Increased Learning (better papers, higher scores)
- 2. More effective pedagogy and interaction
- 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
- 5. Increased opportunities for human interaction, communication, & contact among students
- 6. Introverts participate more

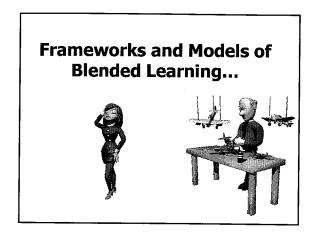


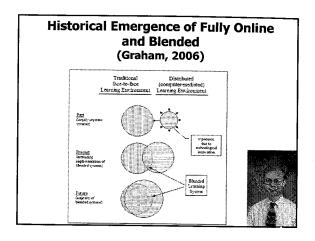
### Student Satisfaction in Canada for Blended Learning (Owston, Garrison, & Cook 2006)

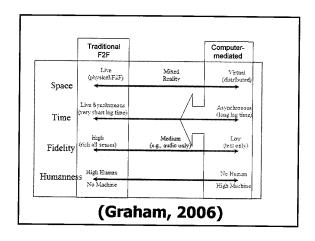


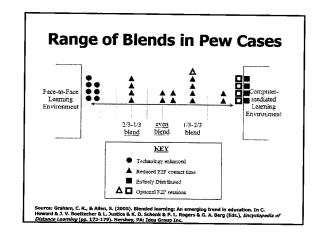
# Fully Online and Blended Learning Disadvantages

- 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
- 6. Faculty skepticism, increase workload, and reduced productivity



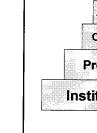


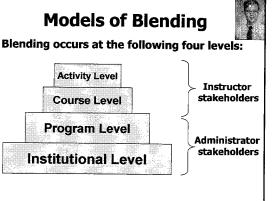


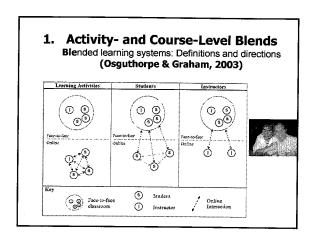


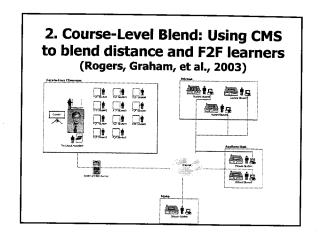
### Insung Jung & Katsuaki Suzuki, Blended Learning in Japan, 2006

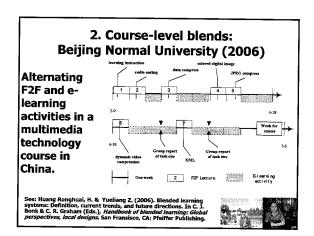
- · Open Interaction: create small group debate, assign online facilitators &
- Knowledge Creation: inviting external experts, combine async and sync
- Information Distribution: posting materials to review or read
- Efficient Management: allow electronic submission; list of standard feedback

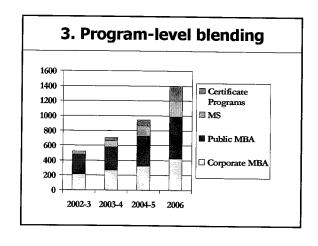


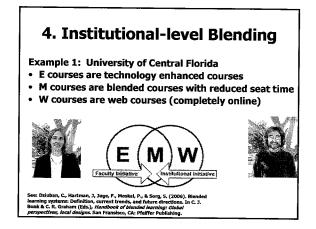


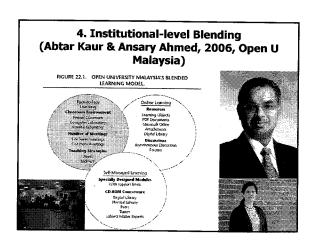


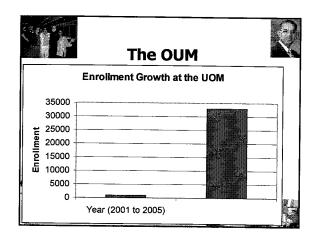












# 4. Institutional-level Blending (Brian Linquist, 2006)

**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)

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.

# 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.

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



# B. Enhancing Blends

(Univ of Waikato, New Zealand, 2006)



- 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 online learning relevant university schools' document management systems





# C. Transforming Blends

(Kirkley & Kirkley; Oliver, Herrington, & Reeves, HOBLe, 2006)

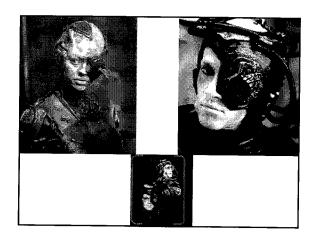
- Corporate/Military Training
  - Workplace learning (integrating learning into workflow)
  - Performance support and knowledge management using mobile technologies
  - Mixed-reality environments combining the virtual and real Reality -Virtuality Training Continuum

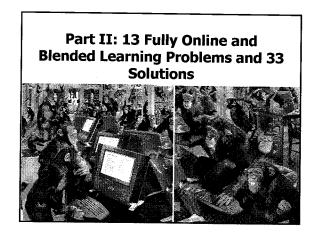


Example of levels of mixed reality that allow a blending of the real and virtual worlds.

# What can we say about blended learning then???

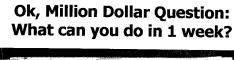
- It is everywhere!!!!!!!
- Resistance is futile!!!!!!!





# **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.



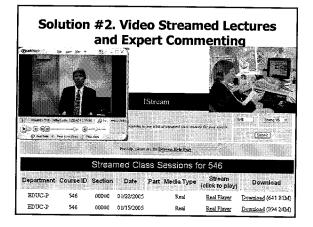


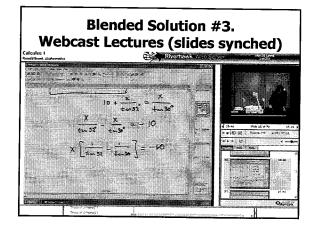
# Solution #1+. Sample Activities for Brief Meetings

- 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.
- 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
- 10. 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.





# **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.

### Solution #4.

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 #5.

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.)

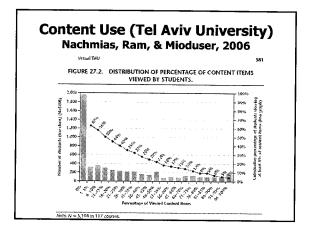


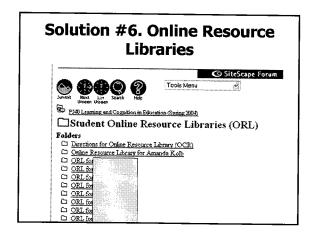


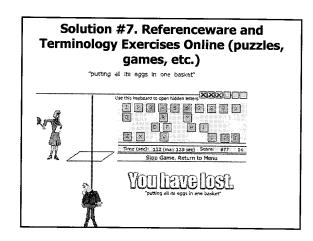


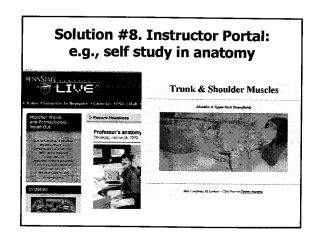
# Problem Situation #4: Web Supplemental Activities

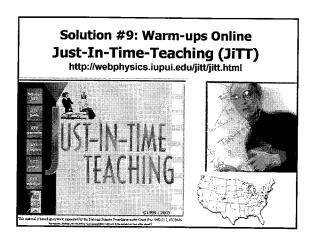
 Fail to finish class discussion or other activity in time. Or desire to integrate the Web more in your face-to-face instruction or outside of class. Want to provide course resources and activities for students to explore.





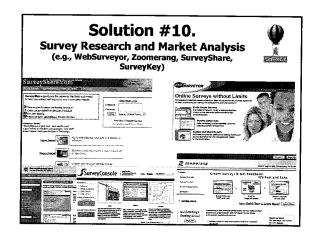






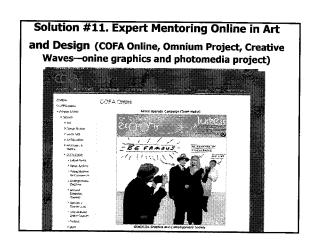
# Problem Situation #5: Student Learning Control

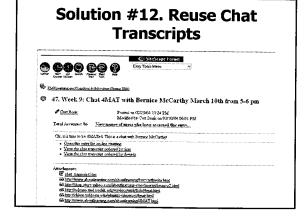
 Want to give students more control and ownership over their own learning. Want to foster student generative learning or being authors of their own knowledge.

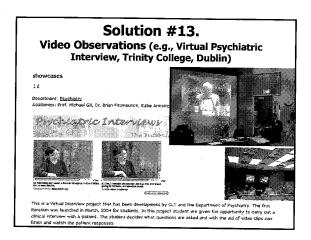


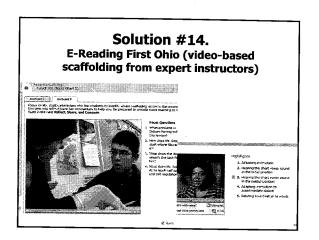
# Problem Situation #6: Preparedness for the Profession

 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.



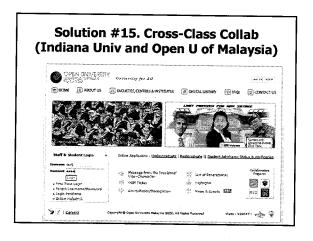


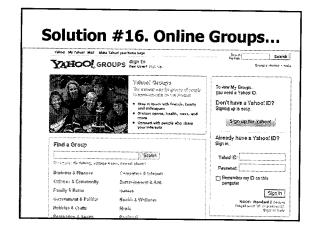


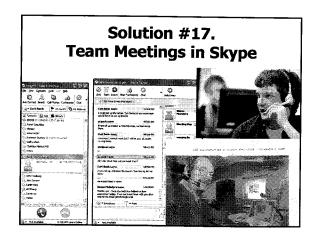


# Problem Situation #7: Collaborative Skill Deficit

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

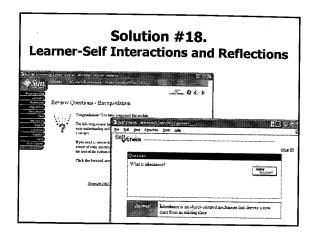






## **Problem Situation #8:** Student Reflections and Connections

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





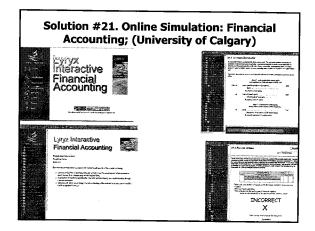




### **Biended Solution #20. Workplace and Field** Reflections

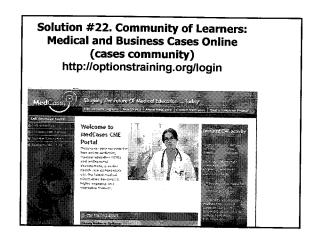


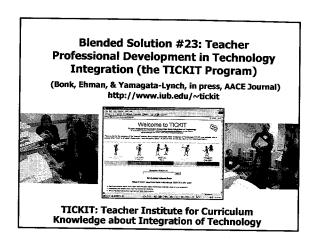
- 1. Instructor provides reflection or prompt for job related or field observations
- 2. Reflect on job setting or observe in field
- 3. Record notes on Web and reflect on concepts from chapter
- 4. Respond to peers
- 5. Instructor summarizes posts

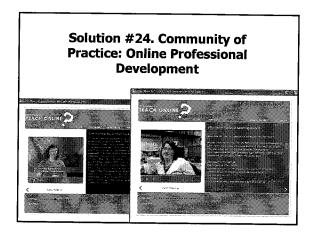


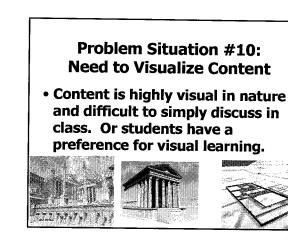
# **Problem Situation #9: Learning Community**

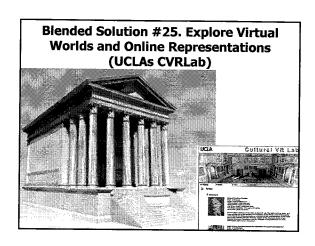
 There is a preference for creating an online learning community in order to increase student learning and retention in the program. Such a community might be in a single class or across a series of classes.

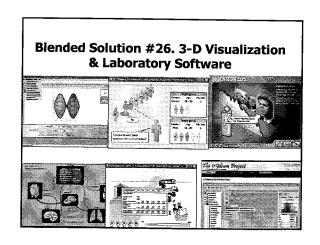


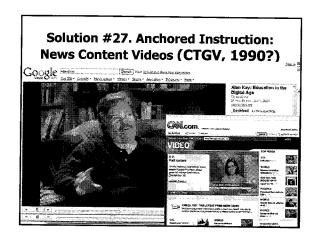


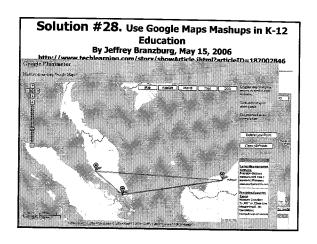


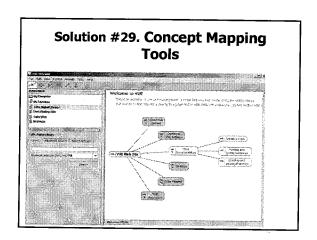


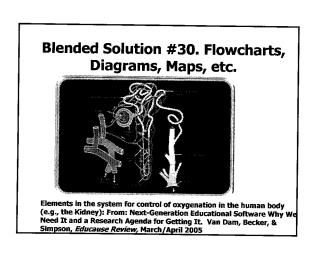


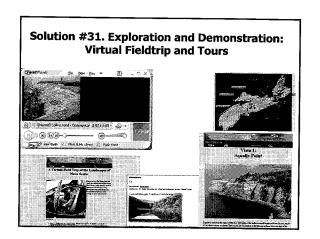


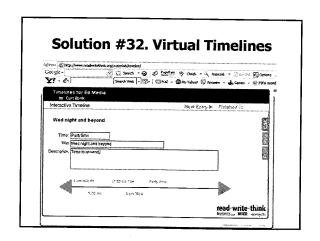












### Solution #33. Virtual Reality/Worlds First Course in a Virtual World (Second Life) Wednesday, August 30, 2006

Harvard Law School (Charles & Rebecca Nesson)
Chronicle of Higher Ed (open to the public)
http://chronicle.com/daily/2006/08/2006083001t.htm





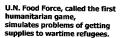
# Problem Situation #11: Need for Hands-On Learning

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

### Solution #34. Educational Simulations

(HEALING GAMES: Computer simulations don't have to be violent -- they can give peace a chance, Scott Duke Harris May 21, 2006, San Fran Chronicle; and Medical Traumas from TD Magazine, August 2006)

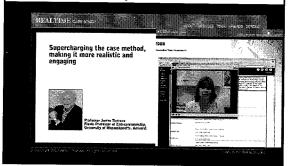






Terrorist Bus Bombing is a virtualreality tool to help psychotherapists treat survivors of actual terrorist

# Solution #35. Real World Problems (PBL online): Real-time Cases



# Solution #36. Video Scenario Learning (Option 6, Arjuna Multimedia, Bloomington, IN)

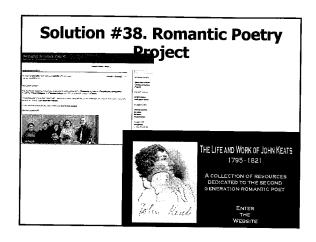




### Solution #37. Videoconferencing with Hearing Impaired Students Online

- 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



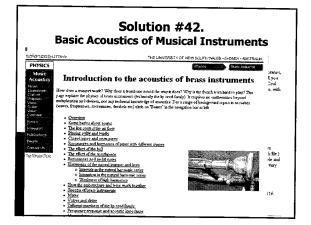




# Problem Situation #12: Preference for Auditory Learning

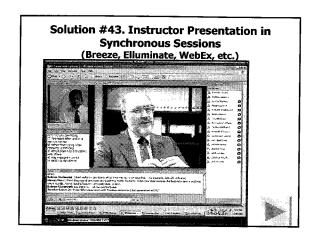
 The content is heavily verbal or words. Or students have a preference to listen to a lecture or hear an instructor deliver a lecture.

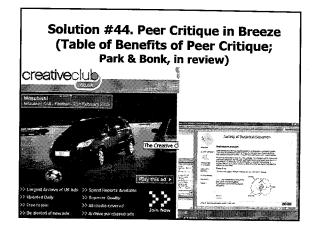




# Problem Situation #13: Lack of Instructor Presence

 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.





### 10 Predictions for Blended Learning

 From: Bonk, C. J., & Kim, K. J. (in press). Future directions of blended learning in higher education and workplace learning settings. To appear in C. J. Bonk & C. R. Graham (Eds.). Handbook of blended learning: Global Perspectives, local designs. San Francisco, CA: Pfeiffer Publishing.







# Implications and Challenges for Blended Learning

- 1. Faculty and students are more mobile.
- 2. Students more choices.
- 3. Student expectations rise.
- 4. Greater self-determined learning.
- 5. More corporate university partnerships.
- 6. Courses increasingly modular.
- 7. Less predefined schedules.
- 8. When teaching less clear; when learning less clear.

