#### Blended Learning: Models, Cases, Stories, and Examples

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#### 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. Cases, Stories, and 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: Burning Blended Learning Q's

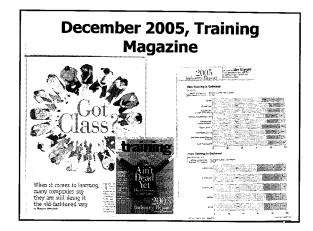
(Pick any that interest you)

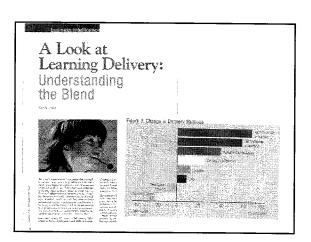
- A. What does blended learning mean?
- B. What is typically being blended?
- C. How much to blend?
- D. Why blend (advantages and disadvantages)?
- E. Where is this all headed?

### Whose Learning Is It,

Anyway? Learning & Training Innovations, Clay & Mindrum, July/August, 2003, p.33

"E-learning proponents promised just-intime, just-for-me, anytime, anywhere, 24X7, interactive, streaming, real-time, asynchronous, pervasive, motivational, emotional, collaborative, multimedia, blended, adaptive, personalized, intuitive, rich, engaging, strategic, empowering, scalable, consistent, efficient, and costeffective learning."





#### **Blended Learning Rationale**

- BL link to nontraditional and distance learning.
  - Make learning available to learners in a variety of delivery formats (Bonk & Graham, 2006).
  - Make learning adaptable to myriad styles or preferences (Bonk & Zhang, in press).
  - Opportunities for authentic and self-directed learning avenues that have been espoused by nontraditional and distance learning experts for decades (Knowles, 1984; Wedemeyer, 1981).
  - Emerging technologies offer the options and opportunities that adult learners need (Capella, 2006).
  - Instruction must interest learners intrinsically, assist learners in self-development, address learning preferences or styles, & exploit resources of respective institutions or organizations (Bonk et al, 2007).

#### Why Blended?

- Fully e-learning has limitations (e.g., lack social interaction).
- Millions of learners around the planet are actually learning in this fashion of blended learning each day (Bonk & Graham, 2006).
- BL a top ten emerging trend in industry (ASTD, 2003).
- Conceivable that 80-90 percent of college and corporate training classes will be blended (Kim, Bonk, & Zeng, 2005).

#### Why not blended?

- Time to develop materials, deliver instructions, and enhance interactions.
- Instructors/trainers unwilling to change-skeptical of the effectiveness, fear of using the technology, peers can see them, and fear of lack of control.
- The barriers of institutional culture.
- · Insufficient support from management.
- Learners need more self discipline and motivation.
- No one universal model of BL.

# 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 Tracitional Size and Size an

#### **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)

#### 2. Blending Instructional Methods

- "Blended learning is the use of two or more distinct methods of training." (Rossett, 2002, p. 59-60)
- "[Blended learning is] training delivered by a combination of methods." (House, 2002)

Jared Carman (2002); blended learning design

- 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)

#### **Common Blended Ingredients** Jared Carman (2002), KnowledgeNet, Blended learning design

- 1. Live Events (face-to-face) or synchronous online (live events get attention)
- 2. Self-paced learning and reflection (own time)
- 3. Collaboration and teamwork (peer-topeer and peer-to-mentor)
- 4. Assessment and evaluation (test out)
- 5. Performance on the job and associated performance support (job aids, PDAs, etc.)

#### **BLENDED LEARNING DESIGN: FIVE KEY INGREDIENTS** Jared M. Carman Director, Product Development KnowledgeNet Gatober 2002 sment Performance Self-Paced Support Materials Live Event Collaboration Figure 2 5 Ingredients for Blanded Learning

	lended Learning Mo athan (2002), Lear (Skill-Driven BL Pla	ning Circuits, ASTI	
	Technology-based Techniques	Non-technology based Techniques	
Announcement	LMS, email push	Flyer, mail, phone	
Overview session	Email, Webinar	traditional classroom	
Self-paced learning	Web-based tutorial, e- books, EPSS, simulations	Articles, books, job- aids, on-the-job, training	
Query resolution	Email, FAQ, instant messenger	face-to-face meeting	
Demonstration	Web meeting, simulations	traditional classroom	
Practice	simulation	workbook assignment	
Feedback	email	face-to-face meeting, print report	
Closing session	Email, Webinar	traditional classroom	
Certification	Web-based test	print test	

#### Types of Delivery Technology (Option Six, 2006)

#### The type of media can include but is not limited to:

- Online or Web-Based Delivery
- CD-ROM
- Video/Audio Conference
- Analog or Digital Video including Pod Casts
- Live or Virtual Simulations
- Classroom (ILT)
- Communities of Practice
- **OJT** or Mentoring
- Performance Labs
- Job Aids

#### What's Available to Blend? (Option Six, 2006)

#### **Locus of Control:**

- · Instructor-led
- Facilitated
- Self-Paced

#### **Delivery Technology:**

- Web-Based
- CD-ROM
- Video/Audio Conference
- Print
- Videotape
- Simulation Classroom

#### **Delivery Timing:**

- Synchronous
- Asynchronous
- **Instructional Strategies:**
- Didactic Learning
- Problem Based Learning

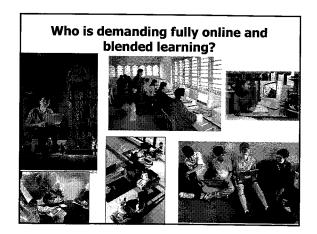
#### Performance Support Strategies

- **Communities of Practice**
- TLO
- Mentors
- Performance Labs
- Job Aids

#### Analysis & Design Considerations, (Option Six, 2006)

How can target audience characteristics flavor the blend?

Characteristic:	What if	Possible Blends:		
Size	large	self-paced; WBT; asynchronous; communities		
Location centralized		ILT; classroom; synchronous mentors		
Accessibility to Training	poor	facilitated; OJT		
Skill Level	diverse	self-paced		
Motivation	high	self-paced; asynchronous; performance labs		



Learning TRENDS by Elliott Masie - September 5, 2006. #399.5 - Updates on Learning, Business & Technology. 52,716 Readers - http://www.masie.com - The MASIE Center

Average Percentage of Learning Delivery Methods (240 organizations in learning Masie consortium):

- 46% Classroom.
- 27% e-Learning.
- 19% Blended.
- 10% Other Methods.

Classroom Delivery is used for Leadership/Supervision; Sales/Customer Service; Orientation/OnBoarding.

E-Learning Delivery is used for HR Compliance; Safety; IT Systems/Software.

# 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 employee population or courses
- Classes with working students
- · Students spread over a distance
- · Classes with certification or standards
- · 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>

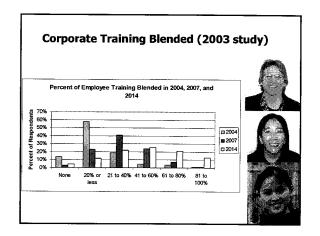
- Increased Learning (better papers, higher scores)
- 2. More effective pedagogy and interaction
- 3. Course access at one's convenience and flexible completion
- 4. Personalized access to a range of materials
- 5. Accommodate more learning styles
- 6. Connect different nationalities and cultures
- 7. Reduction in physical class or space needs, commuting, parking
- 8. Increased opportunities for human interaction, communication, & contact among students
- 9. Introverts participate more
- 10. Cost effective, time, satisfaction

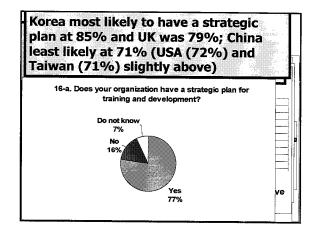


# Fully Online and Blended Learning Disadvantages

- 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







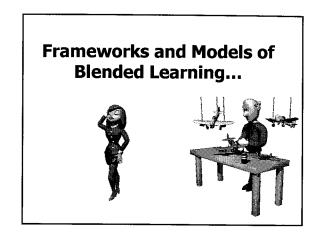
## 3-4 Skills Most Taught Through Blended (Bonk, Kim, et al., 2007)

- UK: Computer Applics, Job, Communication/Teamwork, Personal Devel Skills
- US: Computer Applics, Job, New Hire Orientation, Leadership
- Korea: Job Related, Leadership, New Hire Orientation, Basic Skills
- Taiwan: Job Related, New Hire Orientation, Communication/Teamwork Skills
- China: Communication/Teamwork, Basic Skills, Customer Service, Sales/Marketing

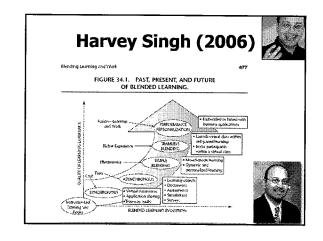
#### 3-4 Skills Least Taught Through **Blended**

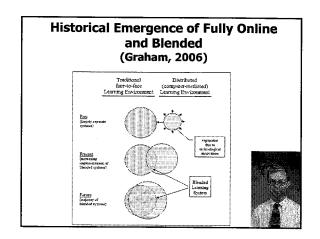
(Bonk, Kim, et al., 2007)

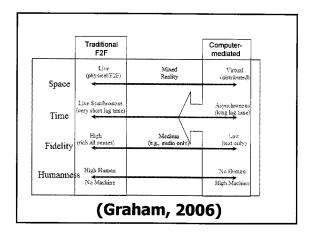
- UK: Ethics, New Hire Orient, Basic Skills, Exec Ed US: Basic Skills, Sales/Marketing, Programming, Product Specific, Professional
- \_\_\_\_\_\_
- Korea: Product Specific, Diversity, Customer **Product Training, Compliance**
- Taiwan: Diversity, Exec Education, Programming, Leadership, Product Specific, Business Practices China: Computer Systems/Programming, New Hire Orientation, Leadership, Product Specific

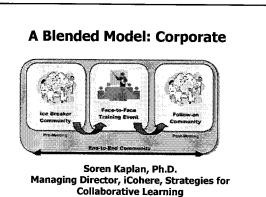


#### **Dimensions of Blended Learning** (Jay Cross, Foreword, 2006) FIGURE F.1. DIMENSIONS OF THE BLENDED LEARNING STEW. I--+--+---Individua: |--+--+----Community [--+--+---Proprietary Karavledge sharing Text Self-directed I--+--+-----Gorded maying Content focus --+--+--- Experience focus Exploring |--+--+--| Participating Skills. {--+--+---: Information |--+--+--- Transform |--+---Intermel









#### AMA Special Report, Blended Learning **Opportunities**

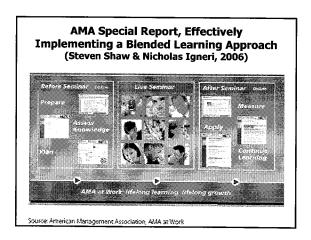
Alison Rossett (2006)

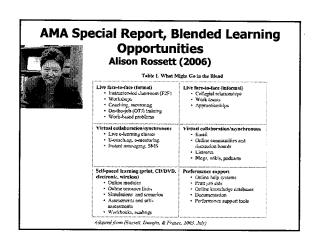
- 1. Anchor Blend: Start FTF, then online
- 2. Bookend Blend: Three part: e.g., online preassessments, then FTF, and then online post assessments
- 3. Field Blend: Assets, resources, and choices including perhaps FTF

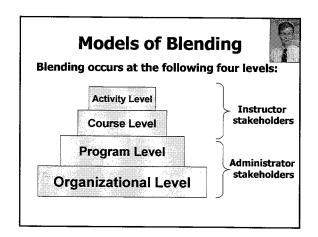


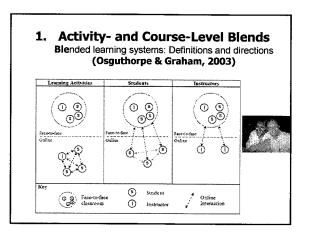


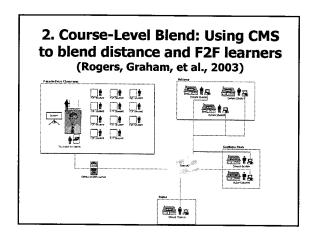


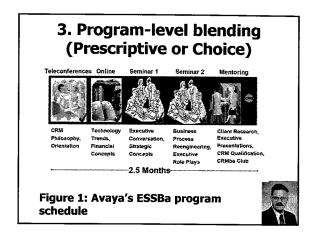


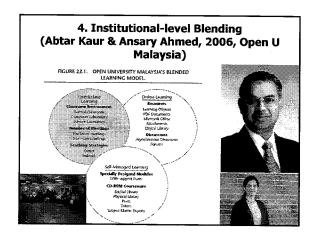


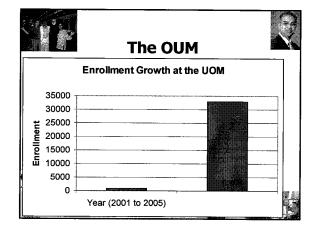








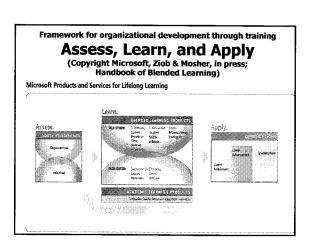




#### 4. Institutional-level Blending (Brian Linguist, 2006)

**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)



#### 4. Blended Learning Form Factors (copyright Microsoft, Ziob & Mosher, 2006; Handbook

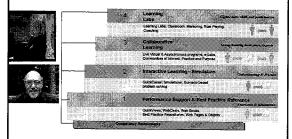
Live instructor-led	Self-paced learning	Tools for learning communities  -Chat -Instant messaging (IM) -Newsgroups and forums -Collaboration	
"Traditional classroom "Onsite engagement "Virtual online classroom "Live video via satellite or videoconferencing "Online coaching/ mentoring	Instructor-led classroom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

#### **Blended Learning Scenario**

(copyright Microsoft, Ziob & Mosher, 2006; Handbook of Blended Learning Environments)

Pro Class	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Post Class
Self-study prep	In classroom	Virtual class	e-Learning	Virtual class	In classroom	Community newsgroups

#### 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

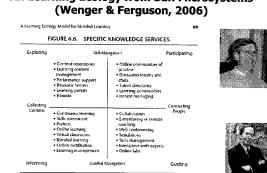


#### The IBM Four Tier Learning Model (2006) Blending Learning for Business Impact - IBM's case for learning success, 2006 Handbook of Blended Learning, Nancy Lewis, VP, & Peter Orton, IBM



TABLE 5.1. IMPROVED BEHAVIOR EFFECT ON THE BUSINESS. Attribute Emphasized in Training Correlation with Financial Indicators Increase in leadership competencies improvement in managerial style behaviors improvement in managerial style behaviors increase emphasis on aspects surrouncing organizational climate forcease in coaching behaviors improvement in managing telling leading to the state of the sta 31\*\*\* .29\*\* .24\* .35\*\*\* .26\*\* p < .1. p < .05. "p < .01; ""p < .0

#### 4. Specific Learning Elements An Learning Ecology from Sun Microsystems (Wenger & Ferguson, 2006)



#### **Current Learning Elements** An Learning Ecology from Sun Microsystems **Current Learning Elements** Classroom (instructional) content Self-paced web content Self-study guides Certification Practice tests Remote labs eMentoring Asynchronous discussion forums Documentation Procedural job aids Guided lab activities Learning management system Transfer of Webcasts r of Information – recorded audio and slide presentations Performance Support

#### **Transforming Blends**

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



- 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.

# Best BL Model 99 Second Stretch Break!!!

#### Part II: 13 Fully Online and Blended Learning Problems and 43 Solutions



# Problem Situation #1: Brief FTF Experiences

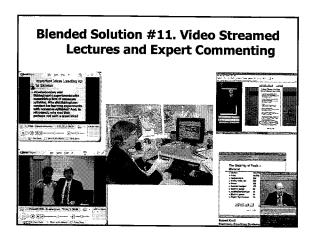
 Face-to-face (FTF) experiences are brief, one-week journeys.
 Need to need to build selfconfidence, create social supports, teams, camaraderie, etc.

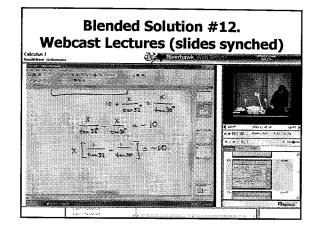
#### Blended Solution #1-10. Sample Activities for Brief Meetings

- 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: Learner Absenteeism

 Learners miss class due to work situation. Learners 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 learners cannot make it to class every week or are working full time.

#### Blended Solution #13-15. Training Magazine Award Winners, December 2007

- Capital One Best Employee Orientation Program:
   4 hour e-learning modules followed by a 4 hour live session for about business model, products, services, expectations.
- 14. Cingular Wireless Best Sales Training Program: IBM developed Web-based pre-work, one day classroom sessions, and management follow-up; includes PowerPoint, job aids, virtual classroom, streaming videos.
- JPMorgan Chase Best Global Training Program for risk professionals: share knowledge—4 online modules followed by 7 hour class session includes PowerPoint, video, guests, interactive breakouts.

#### **Blended Solution #14.**

Divide Online and Class Experiences: English Classes Online

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

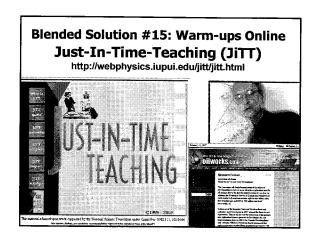
 Freshman English at BYU: Students are required to meet F2F once a week instead of three times a week. Online modules provide writing instruction and teaching assistants use online and F2F contact to provide feedback and guidance on writing (Waddoups et al., 2003).

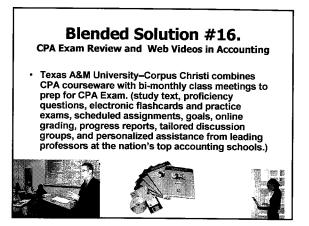


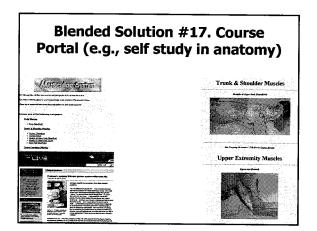


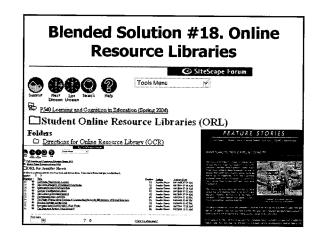
# Problem Situation #4: Web Supplemental Activities

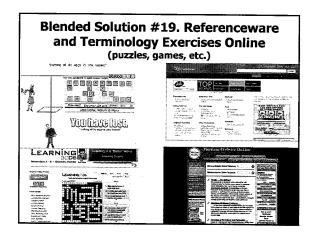
 Fail to finish class discussion or other activity in time. Or desire to integrate the Web more in your face-to-face instruction or outside of class. Want to provide course resources and activities for learners to explore.





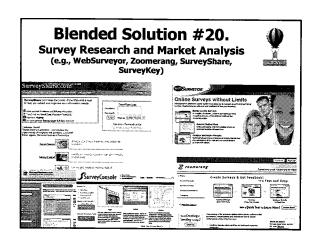






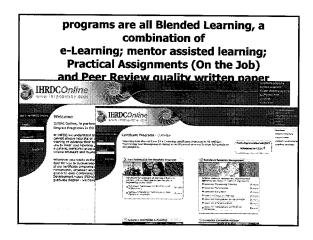
#### Problem Situation #5: Student Learning Control

 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.

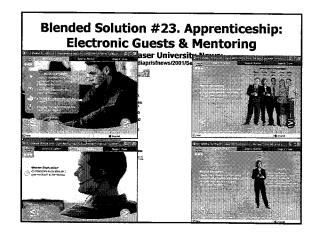


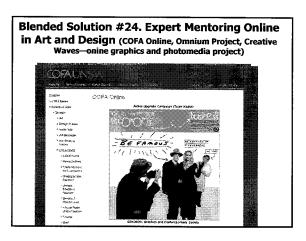
# Problem Situation #6: Preparedness for the Profession

 Learners need to be better prepared for their professions when they graduate. Or want to better apprentice students into their chosen profession. Wand to provide opportunities to work with practitioners, experts, mentors, and coaches in authentic learning environment.

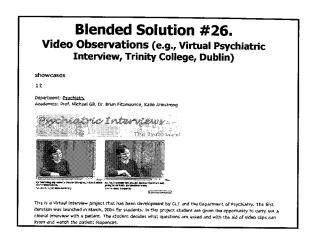








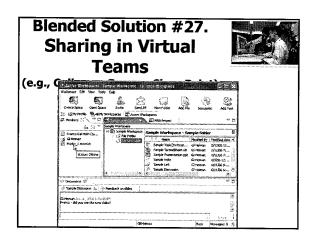
# Blended Solution #25. Reuse Chat Transcripts Selection of the selection o

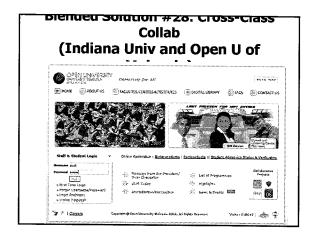


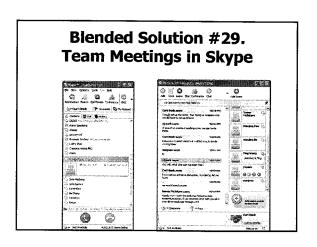
# Problem Situation #7: Collaborative Skill Deficit

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



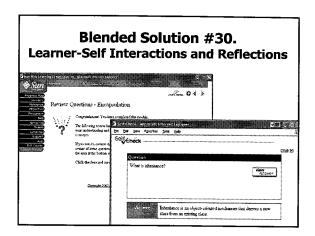






# Problem Situation #8: Learner Reflections and Connections

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





# Blended Solution #31. 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



#### Blended Solution #32. Hands-on Online Simulations (e.g., Financial Accounting; from the University of Calgary)



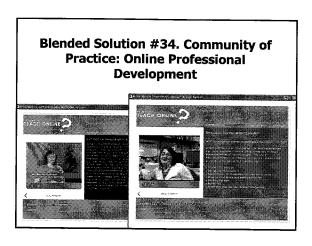


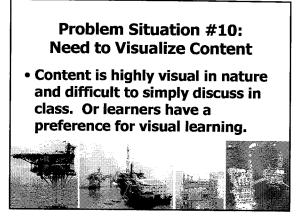
#### Problem Situation #9: Learning Community

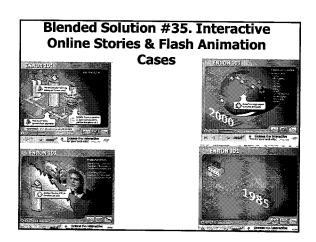
 There is a preference for creating an online learning community in order to increase learning and retention in the program. Such a community might be in a single class or across a series of classes.

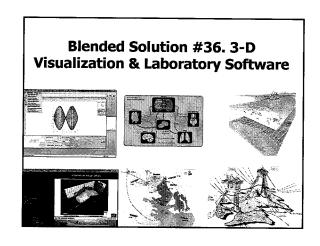
#### Blended Solution #33. Peer Critique in Breeze (Table of Benefits of Peer Critique; Park & Bonk, in press)

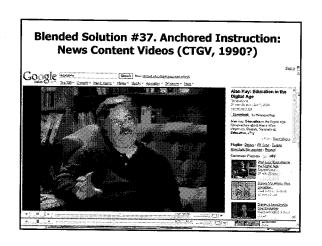
- •Providing immediate feedback
- Increasing interactions among participants
- •Encouraging to exchange multiple perspectives
- •Enhancing dynamic interactions
- •Promoting passive to become active
- Strengthening social presence allowing to
- exchange of emotional supports
- Apply skills just learned
- •Exchange constructive feedback on each other's projects

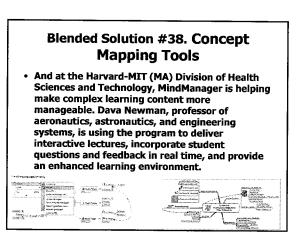






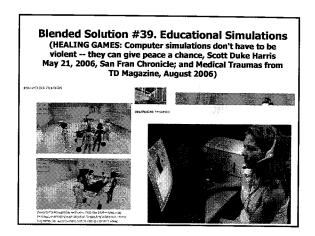


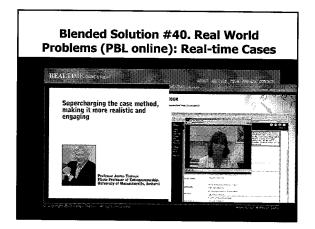


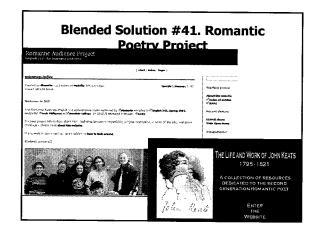


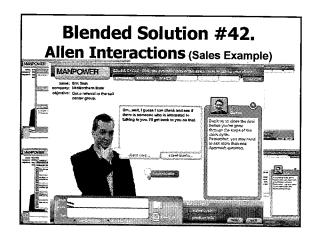
#### Problem Situation #11: Need for Hands-On Learning

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



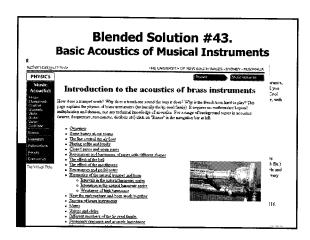






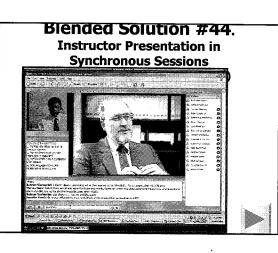
#### Problem Situation #12: Preference for Auditory Learning

 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.



#### 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.

#### **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







#### This talk covered...

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

