Transition from Face-to-Face to Blended Course Delivery: Critical Considerations

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Session Overview

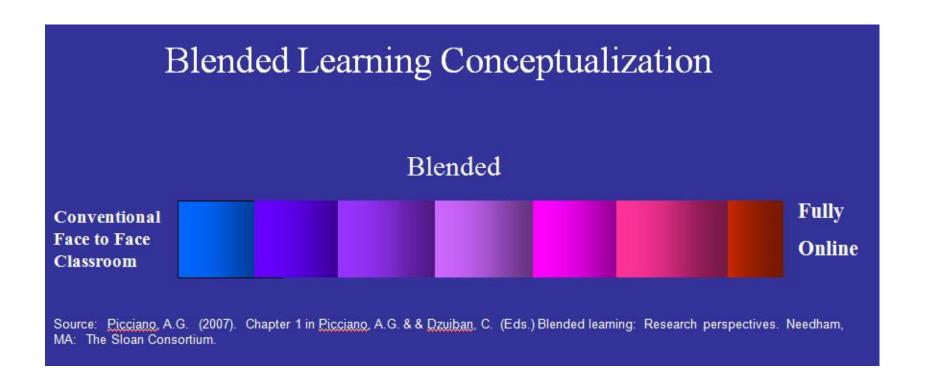
- Blended courses
 - Rationale
 - Transition from f-2-f to blended
 - Content delivery options
 - Student engagement and accountability
 - Discussion

Blended Delivery Definition

- Combination of traditional f-2-f course and various online learning activities
- Other terms
 - Hybrid
 - Mixed-mode
 - Flipped
- Online Learning Consortium (formerly Sloan)

Consortium): 30-70% online delivery = blended

Blended Continuum



Why Blended?

- Changes in higher education
 - Significant movement to blended delivery
 - 80% of IHEs offer some blended courses (Arabasz & Baker, 2003)
 - IHEs expect to continue to increase blended offerings (Bonk et al., 2006)
 - "Institutions will be differentiated not by whether they offer blended programs, but rather to what degree they provide blended offerings" (Ross & Gage, 2006)
- Changes in student population
 - Increase in nontraditional students
- Blended provides benefits for both students and faculty—potential to combine the best components of traditional f-to-f and online

Benefits of Blended Delivery

Combines best aspects of f-2-f and online

- Structured live sessions
 - Social interactions
 - Interactive lectures/discussions
 - Small group work
- Flexibility of asynchronous work
 - Anytime/any place

Student

- Access
- Flexibility for async portion of course
 - When/where to work on course
 - Working students, those with families
 - Pacing
 - Move quickly through some course sections/material
 - Review materials multiple times, if necessary, for some sections
 - Difficult content in recorded lectures can be viewed again

Benefits of Blended Delivery (cont.)

Faculty

- Flexibility
 - When/where to work on course
 - Provide multiple examples; students can work through as many as needed to attain mastery

IHEs

- Easier to provide multiple course offerings/ academic year
- Less costly than offering additional f-2-f session
- Better use of facilities

Drawbacks of Blended Delivery

Student

- Isolation
 - Lack of connection to campus/instructor/other students
- Time management
 - Challenging without specific due dates/regular class meetings
 - Coordinating schedule for f-2-f meetings

Faculty

- Changing role
- Transition workload
 - Determining which content to move to async
 - Ensuring student engagement/accountability
- Isolation
 - Lack of connection with students

Benefits for Rural Students/Districts

- More flexible than traditional format
 - Less frequent travel to a regional campus
 - Work whenever/wherever for async
 - Structure/support of sync sessions
 - More accessible in remote areas
 - Supports para-to-teacher recruitment
 - Supports ongoing PD

Examples from USU Programs

- •Utah State Distance Certification Programs
 - Distance MM
 - Broadcast delivery (1 evening/week)
 - Blended courses
 - Distance Severe
 - Broadcast delivery (1 evening/week)
 - Blended courses
 - Online courses very positive student response

Examples from USU Programs (cont.)

- Program Development
 - Instructor choice
 - Encouraging more blended to limit distance students' travel to broadcast sites to once/week
 - Piloting delivery directly to student computers
 - Zoom, Adobe Connect
 - Eliminates travel to regional campuses
 - Developing program of videotaping lessons
 - Observation/supervision
 - Student self-evaluation

Examples from WSU Program

- Weber State PRIME program
 - Distance program for MM licensure
 - Broadcast delivery
 - Online delivery
 - Movement toward blended options
 - Program Development
 - Students participate in two content courses a semester
 - At least one of these courses is blended or online.
 - Students take two field based courses (one practicum, one student teaching).
 - One observation in each of these courses is conducted using distance technologies.

Transition to Blended Considerations

- Year-long development
- Collaborate with an Instructional Designer
- Course objectives should drive decisions
 - Schedule
 - Sync/async every other week
 - Sync for ½ usual seat time each week; rest of week is async
 - Sync sessions only a few across the semester
 - Activities/assignments
 - Use of technology

Transition to Blended Considerations (cont.)

- Content delivery options
 - Readings posted online
 - Recorded lectures/presentations
 - Video clips
 - Activities
 - Interteaching
 - Case studies
 - Online modules
 - Practical application activities
 - Partner/small group work
 - Synchronous
 - Asynchronous
 - Quizzes

Transition to Blended Considerations (cont.)

- Communication
 - Connecting async and sync sessions/activities
 - Schedule for sync and async sessions
 - Communication strategies between sync session
- Clarity
 - Assignments
 - Due dates
 - Submission procedures
 - Where to find materials
 - -How to contact the instructor
 - Help with technology

Transition to Blended Considerations (cont.)

- Developing community
 - Instructor-student
 - Student-student
- •Accountability for async activities
 - Quizzes
 - Readings responses
 - Discussion boards
 - Assignments (e.g, complete case studies)
 - Responses to prompts within recorded lectures (e.g., provide 2 examples of...)
 - Practical applications aligned with async materials

USU Course Mapping Worksheet

The Big Picture

Course Goal: Course Objectives:

Graded Components (What activities will ultimately result in a score?):

Grading Outline (How will graded components be tallied and/or weighted?):

Weekly Schedule of Key Components

Component	Unit 1	Unit 2
Topics		
Objectives		
Content Delivery (Readings, Lectures, Simulations, Other audio/video)		
Discussions (Topics)		
Assessment Activities (Quizzes, Assignments, etc.)		
Flow (The order in which activities will be sequenced		
Notes		

Discussion

- ■Q&A
- Share experiences with blended courses

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