ONLINE VS FACE TO FACE

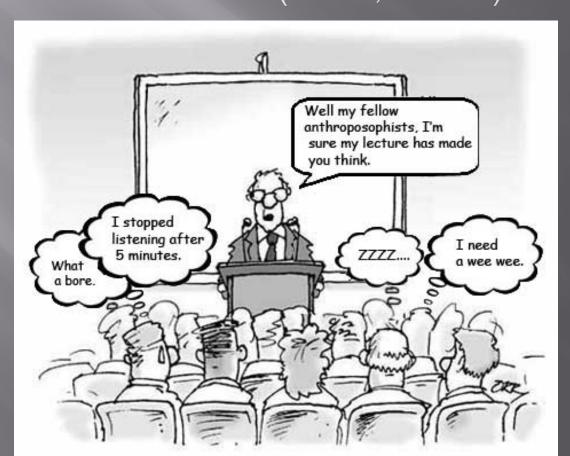
Have our goals changed?

FACE TO FACE TRADITIONAL LECTURE





A lecture is the best way to get information from the professor's notebook into the student's notebook without passing through <u>either brain (Pelz, 2004)</u>



Face to face Active learning?

• Active Learning:

- when students are doing things and thinking about the things they are doing , learning is improved.
- When the student does the work, as opposed to be given the answer, value increases.
- Effective collaboration skills are desirable, maybe necessary, in the workplace.

Changing role of the instructor

Instructor must take the backseat from "sage on the stage" to "guide on the side"

□ F2F – instructor is running the show

- lecture, discussions, role playing, small group activities, etc
- Online students are empowered to learn on their own or teach one another
 - students explain, share, comment, critique, and develop course materials

Online Classes

Focus must be on the student

- Students must do (most of) the work and engage in the content in a manner that is very different from f2f classes.
 - Student led discussions
 - Students find and discuss web resources
 - Peer assistance
 - Students grade their own homework
 - Case studies

ONLINE TEACHING

Navigation control <u>Time locked, sel</u>f-paced



Navigation Control

#1 reason for students taking online courses is not distance...

it's TIME

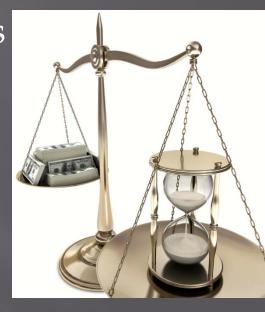
in today's world, working people and people with families don't have the time for f2f classes



Online benefits

In addition to time, students do not have to pay for babysitters, gas, parking, etc to attend online classes or spend more time commuting to classes.

Online learning benefits learners in regard to access, satisfaction, educational outcome and cost savings.



Navigation Control

- Asynchronous instruction allows students to work at their own pace and allows them the flexibility to complete assignments at their own time
- Prompts students to spend more time on task, reflect what they learn and collaborate



ONLINE TEACHING

Instructional Designs



Designs that support a variety of learning styles

Prerecorded video lectures and multiple choice assessments are flat, poor imitations of a teaching model that's outdated.

Effective Designs include A LOT of:

- Interaction
- Feedback
- Writing
- Hybrid courses can provide the best of both worlds
 - Appealing to students of multiple learning styles

Instructional Design

Increased writing intensity

- Discussions
- Papers
- Group projects
- Even exams



Instructional Design

Enriched course materials –
observe individuals or groups
youtube videos
online resources
online videos



Instructional Design

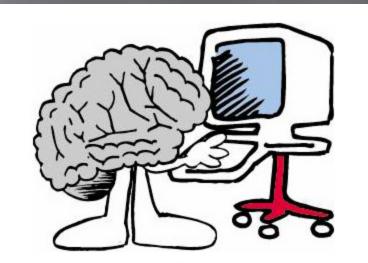
Interaction –

- Create an intimate community of learners not found in f2f courses
 - Students are much more likely to open up and reveal more
 - Surprisingly close relationships students bond better than f2f – absence of appearance based factors,
 - Promote collegiality with bulletin boards or asynchronous chat rooms

Feedback – be prepared to give more feedback, much, much, much more feedback

ONLINE TEACHING

Strategies to increase student learning, retention, and satisfaction



Characteristics of online learners

- Personal characteristics of online learners:
 - More females (3:1 ratio)
 - Mean age of 30 years (traditional classes 24 years)
 - Working students
 - Students who live farther away
- Characteristics of successful online learner:
 - Self-disciplined
 - Has initiative
 - Motivated
 - Committed
 - Good time management skills
 - Organizational skills to complete task on time & without prompting
 - Willing to participate

Student Satisfaction

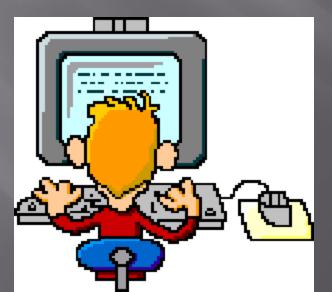
Online students tend to be more serious, accepting, worried, conservative, introverted, self-controlling, and accommodating than f2f students

Perceptions:

- Perceive their classes to have higher workload
- Anticipate lower grades than f2f classes
- But...
 - Report similar levels of satisfaction

Student Satisfaction

- Positive relationship b/n experience with online courses & satisfaction
- Higher satisfaction with online (85%) than hybrid (77%)
- Satisfaction is negatively related to class size



Online Learning

 Effectiveness of online learning equals or exceeds classroom learning (Rice, 2000; Rosenbaum, 2001)



Online Learning

Spacing Effect

 Information is learned & retained more effectively when presented and repeated during spaced intervals of time (Kerfoot, et al., 2010)

More engagement

Increased involvement of student leads to increased learning

Higher dropout rate for online courses (13.5% vs. 7.2%)



- Reasons for higher attrition:
 - Feelings of isolation
 - Difficulty adjusting to a self-directed approach
 - Course is "too rigorous" than expected
 - Lack of online experience on part of students & faculty

What are student's needs?

- Convenience
- Access
- Flexibility
- Availability
- Anytime/anywhere learning
- Top 3 reasons students enrolled in online courses
 - 1. Flexibility
 - 2. Curiosity to try online
 - 3. Scheduling conflicts with traditional courses

- Dealing with student concerns:
 - Technology
 - ease of use
 - low band width materials
 - Prevent feelings of isolation
 - Provide interactive activities
 - Constructive learning environment everyone learns from one another
 - Elements of asynchronous learning
 - Learning objectives

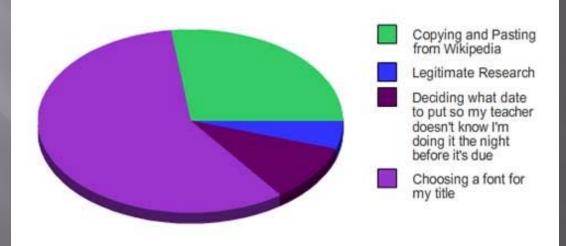
Assessment



Online Assessments

Assignments – Turnitin Dropbox

Time Spent Writing My Essays



Online Assessment

Limit - multiple choice, true/false, & other such assessment measures

Better methods of assessment:

- Group projects
- Chats
- Pictures:
 - diagrams become automatic candidates for a test question: remove numbers, words, or captions, and ask questions about it

Online Assessment

For those without access to teaching/learning tools <u>www.schoolcandy.net</u> to upload tests & quizzes

Be very clear with your directions! Rubistar