

E69 Teaching Today's Students: Hybrid Learning

Crystal L. Wagoner, MFS*, 3450 Poplar Hill, Clarksville, TN 37043; and Christina A. Leija, MS*, 2419 Orr Drive, San Antonio, TX 78227

After attending this presentation, attendees will understand the value of hybrid learning and receive tips on how to successfully implement it into their educational programs, including primary, secondary, and continuing education.

This presentation will impact the forensic science community by providing information about an educational delivery method that embraces technology, personalizes education for today's students, maximizes the use of instructional time, and further develops "soft skills" such as time management, critical thinking, and problem solving. This presentation expounds on previous information about "flipped classrooms" by reviewing the advantages (and disadvantages) to hybrid learning, sharing first-hand experiences of implementation, and providing tips for successfully applying hybrid techniques into any type of educational program.¹

Under the pedagogy of blended learning, the hybrid classroom takes advantage of technology to provide students with a personal educational experience that allows them to access a variety of learning activities at their own pace and convenience while maintaining Face-To-Face (F2F) interaction with an instructor through brick-and-mortar classroom activities designed to reinforce weekly learning objectives. Numerous researchers claim hybrid learning is the future of education because it combines the best of online and traditional classrooms to provide a delivery modality with numerous advantages to students, educational institutions, and employers.²⁻¹²

As early as 1999, education professionals recognized that access to technology shifted the nucleus of learning away from the traditional classroom; however, educational institutions have been slow to embrace the change, partly due to a "disconnect" between today's educators and learners.¹³ Research indicates there are currently three generations of adult learners: Baby Boomers, Generation Xers, and Generation NeXters.¹⁴⁺¹⁷ Generation NeXters have grown up in a technological world and expect it in every aspect of their lives. Generation Xers have been steadily exposed to technology and embrace it. Baby Boomers were born before computers and cell phones were accessible to everyone and a few still tend to avoid them. The majority of educators are Baby Boomers and some are still uncomfortable with technology. In the traditional classroom, the instructor is the "star" because the focus is on lecture. Online, the student is solely in charge of learning and often feels alone or unmotivated.¹⁸⁻²¹ In a hybrid learning environment, the instructor's role is that of a facilitator or guide. Learning is now student-focused and requires the use of many different skills to express competency in a field of study. This can be a challenge to technology-impaired instructors and an obstacle to implementation; however, a clear plan with phased implementation can make the move to hybrid learning much smoother and rewarding for everyone involved.²²

This is a technological world that strives to constantly keep up with the ever-changing world around us. This being said, there is a duty to embrace technology and prepare students for the world in which they will live and work.

Copyright 2016 by the AAFS. Unless stated otherwise, noncommercial *photocopying* of editorial published in this periodical is permitted by AAFS. Permission to reprint, publish, or otherwise reproduce such material in any form other than photocopying must be obtained by AAFS.



General Section - 2016

Reference(s):

- Maureillo T. The flipped classroom Turning your forensic education Program upside-down. Proceedings of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, 67th Annual Scientific Meeting, Orlando, FL. 2015.
- 2. Bird K. *Online vs. traditional education: The answer you never expected*. 2014. Retrieved from: http://www.rasmussen.edu/ student-life/blogs/college-life/online-vs-traditional-education-answer-never-expected/
- 3. Buzzetto-More N., Sweat-Guy R. Incorporating the hybrid learning model into minority education at a historically black university. *J Inf Tech Education*, 2006, 5, 153-164. Retrieved from: jitae.org
- 4. Crawford C., Barker J., Seyam A. The promising role of hybrid learning in community colleges: Looking towards the future. *Contemporary Issues in Education Research*, 2014, 7(3), 237-242.Retrieved from: http://www.cluteinstitute.com/ojs/index. php/CIER/article/viewFile/8645/8641
- 5. Doering A. Adventure learning: Transformative hybrid online education. *Distance Education*, 2006, 27(2), 197-215. doi: 10.1080/01587910600789571
- 6. Doering A., Veletsianos G. Hybrid online education: Identifying integration models using adventure learning. *Journal of Research on Technology and Education*, 2008, 41(1), 23 41. Retrieved from: http://www.tandfonline.com.
- 7. Gould T. Hybrid classes: Maximizing institutional resources and student learning. *Proceedings of the 2003 ASCUE Conference*, 19-27.
- 8. Graham C.R. Emerging practice and research in blended learning. In M.G. Moore (Ed.), *Handbook of distance education* (3rd ed., pp. 333–350). 2013, New York, NY: Routledge.
- 9. Hood M. Bricks or clicks? Predicting student intentions in a blended learning buffet. *Australasian Journal of Educational Technology*, 2013, 29(6), 762 776.
- 10. Marcinek A. *Moving beyond the textbook*. 2014, Retrieved from: http://www.edutopia.org/blog/moving-beyond-the-textbookandrew-marcinek
- n. Martyn M. The hybrid online model: Good practice. *Educause Quarterly*, 2003, 1, 18-23. Retrieved from: http://www.educause.edu
- 12. Nandi D,. Hamilton M., Harland J. Evaluating the quality of interaction in asynchronous discussion forums in fully online courses. *Distance Education*, 2012, 33(1), 5–30. doi:10.1080/01587919.2012.667957
- McClintock R. Educators manifesto: Renewing the progressive bond with posterity through the social construction of digital learning communities. 1999, Published Paper. New York, NY: Teachers College, Columbia University, Institute for Learning Technologies.
- 14. Carmel A., Gold S. The effects of course delivery modality on student Satisfaction and retention and GPA in on-site vs. hybrid courses. *Turkish Online Journal of Distance Education-TOJDE*, 2007, 8(2), 127-135. Retrieved from: http://www.jite.org/.
- 15. Elmore T. Generation iY: Our last chance to save their future. 2010. Atlanta, GA: Poet Gardener
- ^{16.} Feldman R.S. Today's net generation students: Why are they different and teaching strategies that lead to their success. Proceedings of the First-Year Experience 32nd Annual Scientific Meeting, Orlando, FL. 2013.
- 17. Orr S. Teaching generation neXt: Rising to new heights. *Proceedings of the Cengage Learning Annual Criminal Justice Advisory Board*, 2015, Chicago, IL.
- 18. Boettcher J.V. *Ten best practices for teaching online*. 2011. Retrieved from: http://www.designingforlearning.info/services/writing/ecoach/tenbest.html
- 19. Hodges C. Designing to motivate: Motivational techniques to incorporate in e-learning experience. *Journal of Interactive Online Learning*, 2004, 2(3), 1-7. Retrieved from: nclor.org
- 20. Sadera W., Robertson J., Song L., Midon N. The role of community in online learning success. *MERLOT Journal of Online Teaching*, 2009, 5(2), 277-284. Retrieved from: http://jolt.merlot.org
- 21. Sheridan K., Kelly M. The indicators of instructor presence that are important to students in online courses. *MERLOT Journal* of Online Learning and Teaching, 2010, 6(4). Retrieved from: http://jolt.merlot.org
- 22. Vitale A.T. Faculty development and mentorship using selected online asynchronous teaching strategies. *The Journal of Continuing Education in Nursing*, 2010, 41(12). doi:10.3928/00220124-20100802-02

Copyright 2016 by the AAFS. Unless stated otherwise, noncommercial *photocopying* of editorial published in this periodical is permitted by AAFS. Permission to reprint, publish, or otherwise reproduce such material in any form other than photocopying must be obtained by AAFS.



Education, Hybrid Learning, Delivery Modality