

MOTIVATIONAL PROFILES OF ADULT LEARNERS IN ONLINE AND BLENDED LEARNING

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Motivational profiles of adult learners in online and blended learning

Problem statement

Research plan

Conclusion + future



Online and blended learning (OBL)

Broadens accessibility: provides flexibility and autonomy (Pintrich, 2004)

Heterogeneous learners who are co-producers (Ehlers, 2004)

Need motivation to engage in learning process (Dörnyei & Ushioda, 2011)

Hypothese

Different motivational profiles

Research Questions

- 1) What kind of profiles can we identify?
- 2) How do the profiles differ according to background variables?

Methodology

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Survey (online & paper):

- Background characteristics (age, gender, highest obtained degree, ...)
- Psychological characteristics: e. g. Motivation (Academic Motivation Scale; Vallerand et al; 1992)
- Outcomes: satisfaction, intention to persist, performance

Participants:

- 180 learners 8 centers for adult education
- 65% females 35% males
- 62,8 % in teacher education (TE); 28,9% in secondary adult education (SAE)
 8,3% in higher vocational adult education (HVAE)
- 22,2% < 25 years old & 5,6% > 50 years old

Results

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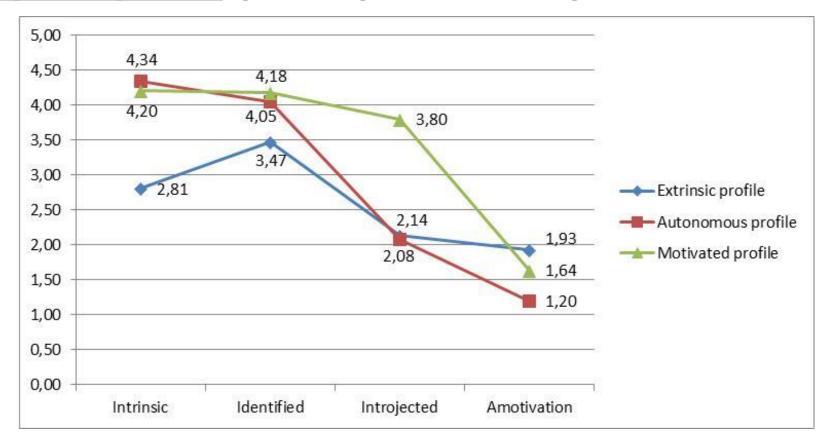


General motivation: Low amotivation - high intrinsic & identified (= autonomous)

Cluster analysis:

- 'Motivated' = motivated from different sources
- 'Autonomous' = fully independent motivation
- 'extrinsic' = less motivated; doubts

Crosstabs & logistic regression: gender, highest obtained degree



PhD: monitor the quality of OBL from the perspective of the learner

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CURRENTLY

1) Motivational profiles

- Motivation → persistence (Lüftenegger et al., 2012); performance (Sankaran & Bui, 2001); satisfaction (Kuo, 2014)
- Practical relevance: Motivate students (Usher & Morris; 2012)

2) <u>interviews</u>

- 3) Monitor quality of OBL
 - Outcome quality → satisfaction, intent-to-persist, performance
 - Relationships → Which characteristics? → <u>create a model</u>

FUTURE

- 4) Test model: **survey**
- 5) Longitudinal research