



Learning Styles across Three Course Delivery Modes

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- How are learning styles and sense of classroom community related
- Implications for course delivery modes in rural business leader development

Learning Styles

- **Independent** - learners prefer self-paced instruction and to work alone more than with other students on course projects.
- **Dependent** – look to teachers and peers for guidance and prefer an authority figure to tell them what to do.
- **Competitive** – learn in order to distinguish themselves by virtue of their performance and to receive recognition
- **Collaborative** – acquire information by sharing and cooperating with teachers and peers. Small group discussion and group projects are enjoyed.
- **Avoidant** – not enthusiastic about attending class or acquiring content. Overwhelmed by class activities.
- **Participant** – interested in class activities, eager to do as much work as possible. Aware of and desire to meet teacher expectations.
- Grasha scale

Sense of classroom community

- **Spirit** – feeling of belonging to and acceptance of group identity
- **Trust** – group members will give feedback to each other
- **Interaction** – learners believe they will benefit by interacting with class members
- **Learning** – knowledge is constructed by the community discussing information

Sample

- Fourth year class; second year class
 - Two midwestern universities
 - One two-year college
 - Same topical content; assessments varied between 2- and 4-year students; same presentation
- Convenience sample of 66 students
 - 54 enrolled online (19 participated – 35%)
 - 15 enrolled in distance (15 participated – 100%)
 - 47 enrolled in classroom (32 participated – 68%)
- One semester; looking for more (6 successful completions in summer; 9 attempts; 22 enrolled; 41% participation)

Observed Learning Styles

Learning style	Classroom-based		Online		Distance	
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Competitive	2.42	0.46	2.72	0.26	2.23	0.56
Avoidant	2.86	0.62	2.57	0.42	2.68	0.53
Independent	3.42	0.38	3.41	0.26	3.16	0.44
Collaborative	3.55	0.55	3.61	0.55	3.81	0.48
Dependent	3.55	0.41	3.62	0.31	3.57	0.40
Participant	3.57	0.57	3.67	0.35	3.50	0.39



Delivery Mode and Learning Style Correlations

- Classroom:
 - Independent and participant (-0.33; $p=0.08$)
 - Avoidant and participant (0.78; $p=0.01$)
- Online:
 - Independent and participant
 - (0.70; $p=0.03$)
- Distance:
 - Independent and **avoidant** (0.52; $p=0.06$)
 - Dependent and avoidant (0.54; $p=0.05$)
- **Delivery modes are different**

Observed Sense of Community

Category	Classroom-based		Online		Distance	
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Trust	31.17	4.81	29.09	3.81	34.36	4.41
Spirit	34.54	5.89	28.93	5.36	35.40	6.88
Interaction	35.60	6.52	33.70	4.97	35.80	4.25
Learning	39.58	6.25	37.86	4.26	38.47	5.68

All four community sense types are positively correlated (with statistical significance)



Mean Learning Style and Community Sense

	Spirit		Trust		Interaction		Learning	
	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev
Independent	3.64	0.51	3.10	0.37	3.37	0.33	3.33	0.36
Avoidant	3.33	0.26	2.67	0.47	2.78	0.46	2.69	0.60
Collaborative	3.85	0.49	4.20	0.17	3.57	0.24	3.59	0.59
Dependent	3.45	0.70	3.50	0.00	3.66	0.38	3.56	0.37
Competitive	2.65	0.33	2.45	0.61	2.49	0.41	2.39	0.51
Participant	3.25	0.60	3.32	0.29	3.72	0.40	3.59	0.51



Similarities and Differences

- Classroom and Distance
 - Lowest learning style score was the same when students had direct interaction with instruction (competitive); lowest score is different for online, but not statistically different
 - Lowest community sense score is the same (trust); it is different for online (spirit)
- Greatest community sense score is the same for all three modes (learning)

Similarities and *Differences*

- Classroom and online had independent learning style correlated with participant learning style, but in opposite direction
- Independent learning style is correlated with different learning style between classroom and distance (participant vs. avoidant)
- Spirit is the only community sense that is statistically different across delivery modes. It is greater in classroom than online.

Conclusions

- Naïve interpretation: classroom students usually comprised of “collaborative” learning style students who like to construct knowledge in the classroom
 - Collaborative means sharing and cooperating with teachers and peers
- Strongest style is **collaborative** learning style who **trusts** peers or others that give feedback
 - No one delivery mode meets learning activity preferences for this learning style than another

Implications

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 - Coaching, problem-based learning, self-discovery activity would fare well in the class. A role for business leaders in the classroom (case, Skype, panel)
 - If these results generalize, what instructional techniques useful to provoke this
 - Starting a business
 - Professional training
 - Is there a tradeoff between group size and learning style, since this is correlated with community?
 - Collaborative trusters (positive correlation)
 - Learning correlated with spirit, trust, interaction
 - Manage with small-group discussions