

The Role of Others in Learning

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How People Learn I

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Internalising the others' gaze

Social Cognitive Theory

Achievement Outcomes

Progress towards goals



Social Influences

Models Observed
Instruction
Feedback
Expectations

Reciprocal Determinism

Personal Influences

Prior Knowledge
Processing of information

Goals (Interests)
Motivations
Self-Efficacy Beliefs

Self-regulatory processes

Self-efficacy beliefs

- “ extent or strength of one's belief in one's own ability to complete tasks”
- Distinct from outcome expectancy
 - Not “If I follow the procedure I will get the right answer” but “I can solve this kind of problem”
- Distinct from self-confidence
 - Not: “I am good at mathematics,”
 - rather, “I am confident I can correctly solve calculus problems in a range of settings.”

Self-efficacy and performance

- Self-efficacy associated with:
 - Choosing more challenging tasks
 - Putting in greater effort
 - Increased persistence
 - Reduced stress, anxiety and depression
 - Higher self-monitoring and evaluation
 - $r = .38$, account for approximately 14% of the variance in students' academic performance
- (Zimmerman, 2000)

Sources of self-efficacy

- Mastery experiences
 - Outcomes perceived as positive
- Vicarious experiences
 - How have others achieved (in a context in which I lack experience)
- Social persuasions
 - Feedback from others
- Feelings of anxiety, stress, fatigue etc.

- “enactive mastery experiences are stated as the most powerful source of creating a strong sense of efficacy”
 - Tasks set appropriate for student’s developmental level
 - Goals clearly specified (feedback!)
 - Self-reflection on experience and successes

Activity

Design an activity aimed at increasing 1st years students' sense of self-efficacy in your discipline.

Gender and Self Efficacy

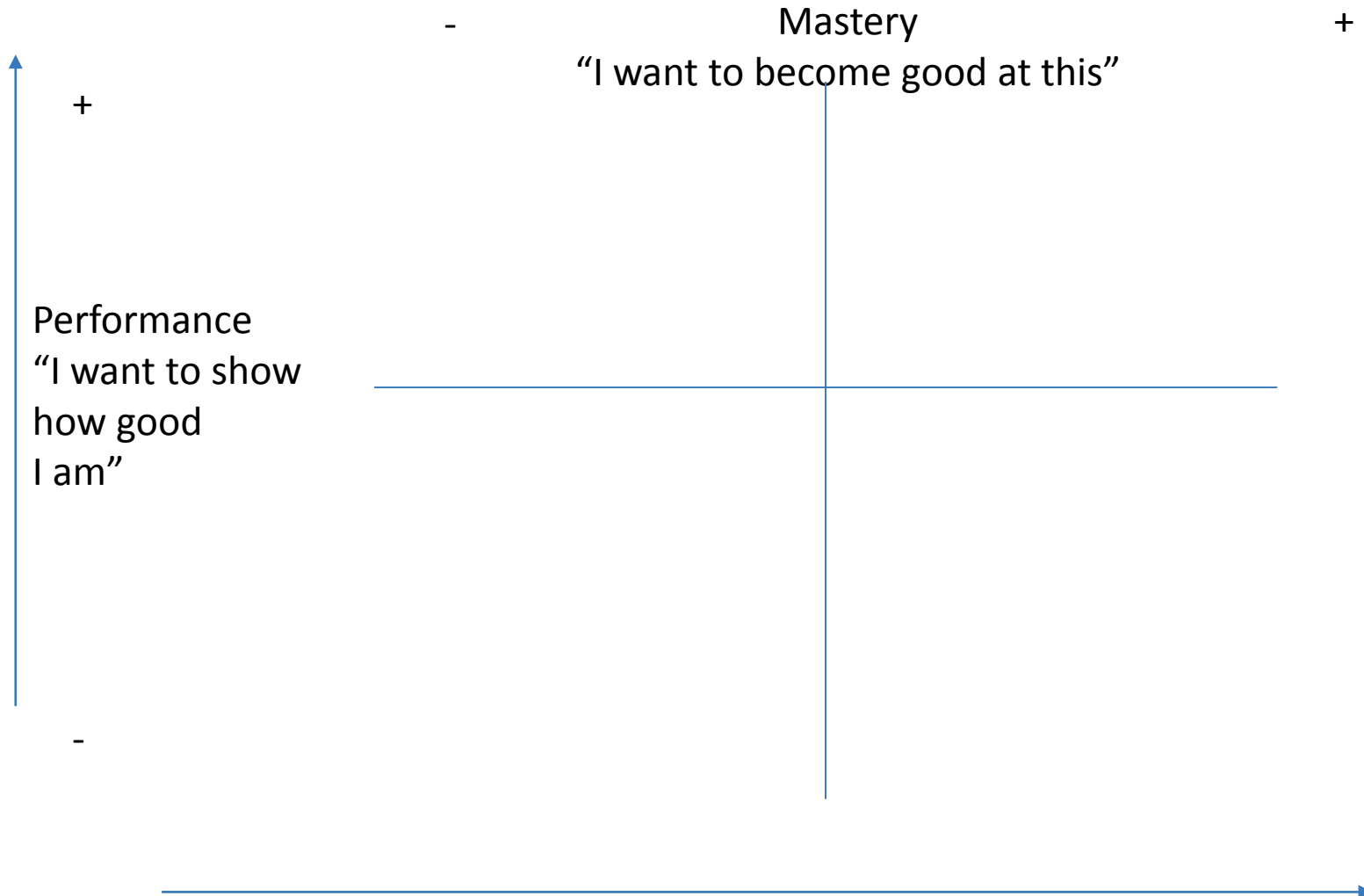
- Besterfield-Sacre et al. (1997) noted that:
- 1st year female engineering students **had lower confidence in their basic engineering knowledge and skills, problem-solving abilities,** and overall engineering abilities than male engineering students

Locus of control

- Who/what is responsible for success?
 - IQ?
 - Being gifted at a particular subject?
 - “I was unlucky with the questions” or “the teacher was tricky with the questions”
- vs.
- “I took a risk in preparing for some questions and it cost me”

- Internal “locus of control” associated with:
 - reduced stress
 - greater adaptive response to failure
 - ...

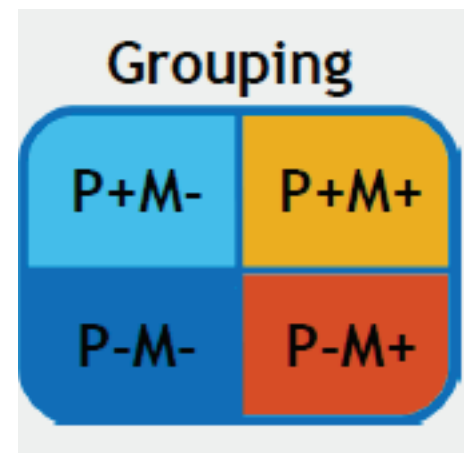
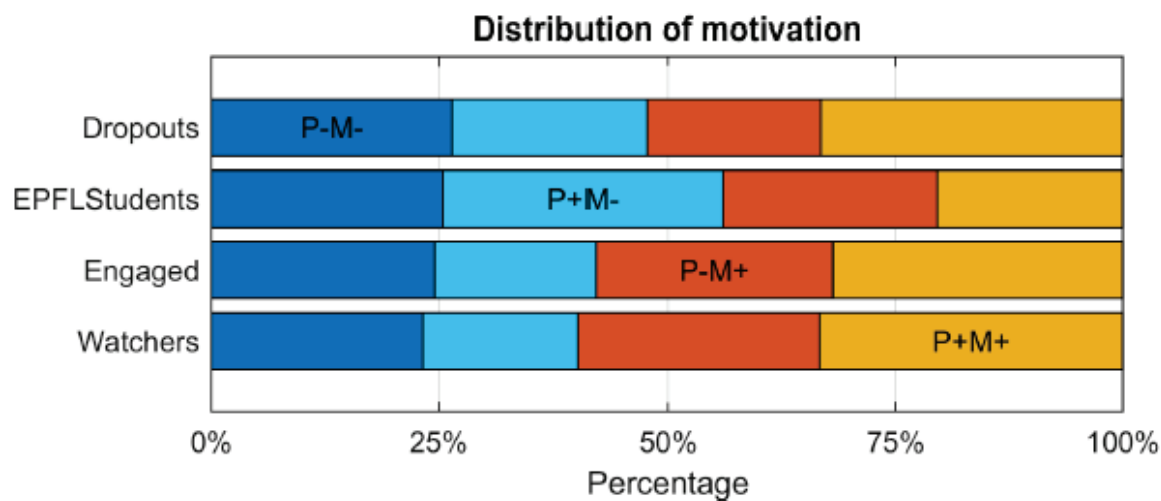
Goals



Goals

- High Mastery/High Performance tend to rate higher on:
 - Valuing of tasks
 - Enjoyment
 - Risk taking
 - Self-efficacy
 - (Attainment)

Motivation and MOOC performance



By: Du Bois, Fol,
Ghadiani
Künster

		Result on first assignments			
		Low	High	Low	High
P+		51%	84%	61%	79%
P-		67%	72%	84%	85%
		M-		M+	

Based on 1158
Participants
Completing
An EPFL MOOC

How we communicate expectations

Do we have high expectations of learners?

– Oak School Experiment (Pygmalion effect)

- Created artificial expectations among teachers that some pupils would do well (created teacher expectations)
- Testing showed that those pupils **did** do well
- **System level:** streaming/ banding, different schools (PISA 2010)
- **Classroom level:** ask challenging questions; give time to answer; communicate high expectations; assessment for learning

- 1994 Rosenthal: the average correlation between teacher expectancy and educational outcomes was $r=.26$.
- Key types of effect:
 - **Climate effects:** teachers seem to create a warmer environment for their favoured pupils.
 - **Input effects:** teachers appear to direct more material towards favoured students and to teach them more difficult material.
 - Output effects: teachers appear to give favoured students more opportunities to respond
 - Feedback effects: teachers appear to give more informative and directive feedback to more favoured pupils.

Conclusion

- Not all about the learner. Others can influence our learning too:
 - Cognitive apprenticeship
 - Disciplinary epistemologies
 - Self-effectiveness
 - Performance and Mastery goals
 - Locus of control
 - Pygmalion in the Classroom experiment