Infographic by: Katina Deichsel

Key Stakeholders

- Internationally educated professionals (IEPs)
- Curriculum designer(s)
- Workshop / program facilitators
- Program manager and support staff
- Immigrant Settlement Services Centre (ISS)
- Teacher / Staff trainer
- Funders (government)

==========



Terms to Know! Bridging programs

A program created or funded by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) to help IEPs develop their human, social and experiential capital to find jobs in their related fields in Canada.

IEPs

Internationally educated professionals born outside Canada and received certification abroad.

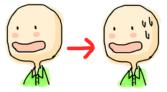


Problem?

ESL Learners experience extra barriers



Psychological Barriers: Anxiety Self Consciousness Inhibition



Result = lowered motivation + self-efficacy

1

Andragogy

(Knowles, 1984)

6 assumptions +

4 principles

applied to asych

ICT choice and

application

Problem?

Does not

consider learners'

socio-cultural

contexts



===========

Primary learning outcome is to increase

work-related

communication skills

===========

Psychological +

cultural factors impede IEPs willingness or

ability to participate in communication tasks

in traditional classroom.



IEPs enrol in Bridging Programs to increase human & social capital



Increased motivation, confidence, and self-efficacy.



Achieving learning outcomes more frequently than without ICT intervention

Theory of SLA Affective Filter Hypothesis (Ni, 2012) Motivation, selfconfidence & anxiety = huge impact on input / output for ESL learners

Problem? Does not address socio-cultural variance



Learning Theories

3

Cultural Dimensions (Hofstede & Milosevic, 2011)

Identified 6 factors that affect how students learn but that technology can mitigate factors

Combination of 3 learning theories ...

Social Cognitive Theory (Ayllon, Alsina, & Colomer, 2019).

Triadic reciprocal determinism Optimum environment (E) + personal (P) + behavioural (B) = Increased selfefficacy + better learning outcomes

References

Ayllon, S., Alsina, A., & Colomer, J. (2019). Teachers' involvement and students' selfefficacy: Keys to achievement in higher education. *PLoS One, 14*(5), e0216865. https://doi.org/10.1371/ journal.pone.0216865

Hofstede, G., & Milosevic, D. (2011). Dimensionalizing cultures: The Hofstede Model in context. *Online Readings in Psychology and Culture, 2* (1), 8-23.

Knowles, M.S. (1984) Andragogy in action. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

Ni, H. (2012). The effects of affective factors in SLA and pedagogical implications. *The*ory and Practice in Language Studies, 2 (7), 1508-1513





- Chan, S. (2010). Applications of Andragogy in multi-disciplined teaching and learning. *Journal of Adult Education, 39* (2), 25-35.
- Cronje, J.C. (2011). Using Hofstede's cultural dimensions to interpret cross-cultural blended teaching and learning. *Computers & Education, 56,* 596-603.
- Devi, B., Khandelwal, B., & Das, M. (2017). Application of Bandura's social cognitive theory in the technology enhanced, blended learning environment. *International Journal of Applied Research, 3*(1), 721-724.
- Gómez-Rey, P., Barbera, E., & Fernández-Navarro, F. (2016). The Impact of Cultural Dimensions on Online Learning. *Educational Technology & Society, 19* (4), 225–238.

Knowles, M. (1975). Self-directed learning. Chicago: Follet.

Knowles, M. (1984). The adult learner: A neglected species (3rd ed.). Houston: Gulf Publishing.

Lindeman, E.C. (1926). The Meaning of Adult Education. New York: New Republic.

Ouzah, P.O. (2005). First, there was pedagogy and then came andragogy. *The Einstein Journal of Biology and Medicine, 21*, 83-87.

The Education Hub. (n.d.). 6 strategies for promoting student self-efficacy in your teaching. *Learning Skills Overview.* Retrieved from https://www.theeducationhub.org.nz/wp-content/ uploads/2018/03/6-strategies-for-promoting-student-self-efficacy.pdf