



ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL:

Are you prepared to meet all your online learners' needs?

An Interpretive Study

One perception doesn't fit all:

Are you prepared to meet all your online learners' needs?

by

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Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree

Magister Educationis

in

Computer-Assisted Education

in the Department of Curriculum
Studies of the Faculty of Education
University of Pretoria

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February 2004

Acknowledgements

There are so many people who have supported me in this effort, that I cannot help but to think of this as a group project!

I would first like to extend sincere thanks to my family (Johnny, Brendon and Michelle) for their support and oodles of patience! Johnny reviewed the entire report and provided me with invaluable feedback. Thanks for your tenacity in sticking with me throughout this study!

Another person who deserves special recognition is my coach and mentor, Prof Knoetze who made me see the light when I only saw darkness! He provided the type of feedback that I could understand and use, so that this report became continually better.

A big “Thanks” is conveyed to all the participants in this research study. Without your contributions, this research report would not have become a reality.

My deepest thanks goes to e-Degree and Absa for allowing me to consult with their online facilitators and learners.

Finally, I wish to thank my Creator for providing me with the necessary confidence and wisdom to complete this project.

Summary

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Online innovations have been growing rapidly in the past number of years. The integration of online learning with these technological advancements creates significant challenges in determining how the use of technology can contribute to the delivery of learning materials. An area where little research has been undertaken is in determining the skills and attributes online facilitators need to be effective. This study is based on inputs gathered from both online facilitators and online learners. These inputs provided empirical information pertaining to the roles and tasks of both facilitators and learners in an ideal online learning environment.

Of what benefit would this study be to future online learning? Taking cognisance of an ideal online environment, the outcomes of this study are categorised into unique groups that will provide insight to the future development of online facilitators and the tasks to be executed in addressing the diverse needs of the online learner in the knowledge era.

Key Words: Online learning; Online facilitation tasks, skills and attributes; Online learner needs; Cybergogy; Learner-centered approach; Online learner and facilitator perceptions; Delphi technique; Q-sort; PQMethod; Skills gap matrix.

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Research Framework

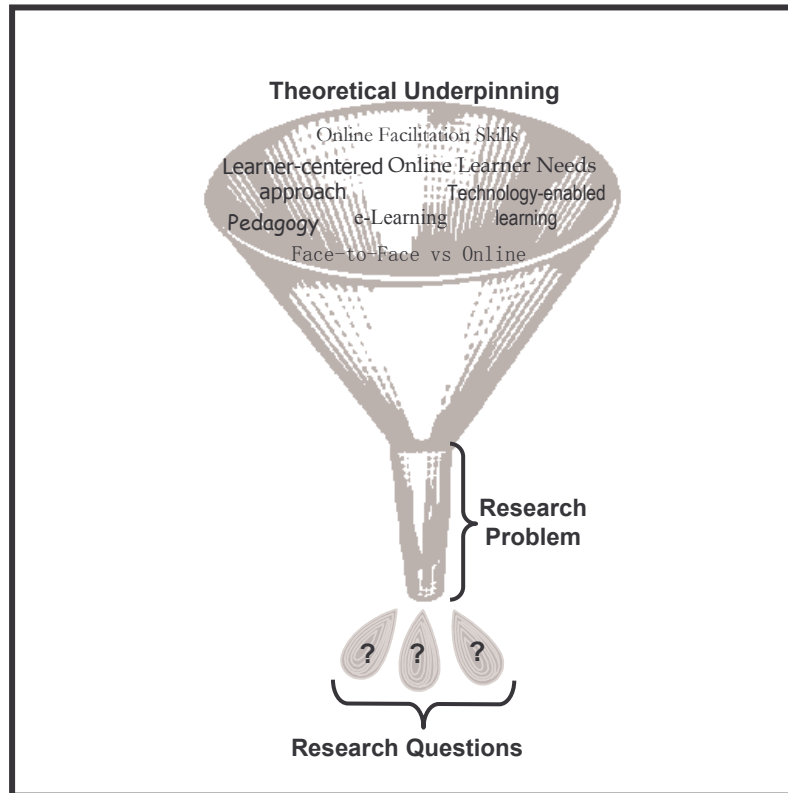
This chapter contextualises the research study by presenting some theoretical background that led to identifying the research problem. Questions pertaining to the research problem are posed and a synopsis of the research methodology implemented in an attempt to find the answers, are presented. This chapter concludes with a description of the composition of this report.

1.1 Introduction

Online learning is rapidly catching on in both South Africa and internationally, and facilitators will need to fulfill specific roles (which are in addition to the traditional facilitative roles) to facilitate learning events that integrate technology, such as Internet-based learning, to support learning. It is therefore assumed that technology-mediated learning is changing the traditional roles/tasks of learning facilitators.

This chapter provides a theoretical background to this study by extracting the main themes pertaining to online learning from the literature. Based on the content of these themes, one research problem is identified that forms the sole focus of this study. The research problem is then filtered into various questions in an attempt to obtain a solution to the identified problem area. This approach is illustrated in Figure 1.1, using a funnel as metaphor in presenting the stated approach.

Figure 1.1 Research problem identification approach



1.2 Theoretical Underpinning of the Research Study

An online learning theme that is constantly encountered in the literature, is the extensive focus being placed on technology. Learning enabled technology is constantly being matched to specific facilitation techniques and methods while very little attention is devoted to the new andragogical/pedagogical challenges presented by this new way of learning. Salter and Hansen (1999) confirm this current trend and note that “there is a tendency for those new to online teaching to rely too heavily on the technology”. The effectiveness of online facilitation and learning is therefore questionable – especially from an andragogical¹ perspective (Bennet, Priest & Macpherson, 1999).

¹ Andragogy and pedagogy are addressed in more detail in Chapter 2.

Research further indicates that the majority of online courses are directly uploaded to the World Wide Web, without changing or adapting the original face-to-face design. This approach does not allow online facilitators to “take full advantage of the pedagogical opportunities provided by the new technology” (Ellis & Phelps, 2000). Burnett (1999) agrees and states:

The technology is more like a prosthesis, permitting some new possibilities, but always under the control of the instructor, who can quickly and easily make some fine tuning adjustments. The instructor's personality is still in evidence. It is possible to be a caring individual even in an online situation.

There is a wealth of information available on the Internet that comments on the changes online learning will bring about for online facilitators (Salter & Hansen, 1999; Kearsley, 1997; Clarkson, 1998; and many others). The main focus is on the change from a teacher-centered to a learner-centered approach. This subsequently implies a change in the role of an online facilitator from a ‘sage on the stage’ to a ‘guide on the side’ (Broadbent & Legassie, 2002) where facilitators become “designers of learning experiences rather than just providers of content” (Collins & Berge, 1996).

Kemshal-Bell (2001) divided the online facilitation skills into three areas:

- **Technical skills** which include email, forums, chat, video and audio conferencing, and website development.
- **Facilitation skills** which include engaging the learner, questioning, listening, feedback, providing direction and support, managing discussions, team building, relationship building, and motivating.
- **Management skills** which include time management, planning, monitoring and reviewing.

Based on the skills identified above, it is quite possible to conclude that the skills required by an online facilitator, vary quite extensively from traditional face-to-face facilitation skills. This is brought about by the major technological changes experienced globally over the past few years, however “until it is acknowledged that the most important aspect of online learning is the human factor, (the facilitator,

the students, and the interaction), then the full potential will not be realized” (Spitzer, 2001; cited in Hatch, 2002).

1.3 Research Problem and Purpose

Many researchers agree that effective facilitator-learner relationships are a critical success factor for online learning (Wheeler, Reynolds & Russell, 2000; Kemshal-Bell, 2001; ANTA², 2002; to name just a few). One way of ensuring a positive facilitator-learner relationship is to identify and effectively address learner needs. However, developing online facilitation skills to meet the individual needs of online learners is an issue that hasn't received much attention in the literature (Kemshal-Bell, 2001). If one does come across needs-related information, the needs are mainly focused on course content and not on the support expected from the online facilitator.

Another major issue with most of the literature pertaining to online learner needs is that “it does not appear to be based on systematic research of online learning and is more anecdotal than systematically empirical or critical” (Hatch, 2002). This observation leads to a deduction that much of the identified online learning needs are based on assumptions (EDC³, 2000).

The purpose of this study is therefore to empirically determine the tasks and associated skills and attributes that online facilitators require to effectively address and satisfy the diverse needs of online learners. These requirements will be based on the perceptions of both online learners and online facilitators.

Knowing what the dominant requirements of a specific group of learners are, is a valuable source of information that can be utilised to guide facilitators in their facilitative approaches. Online facilitators should therefore be equipped with the

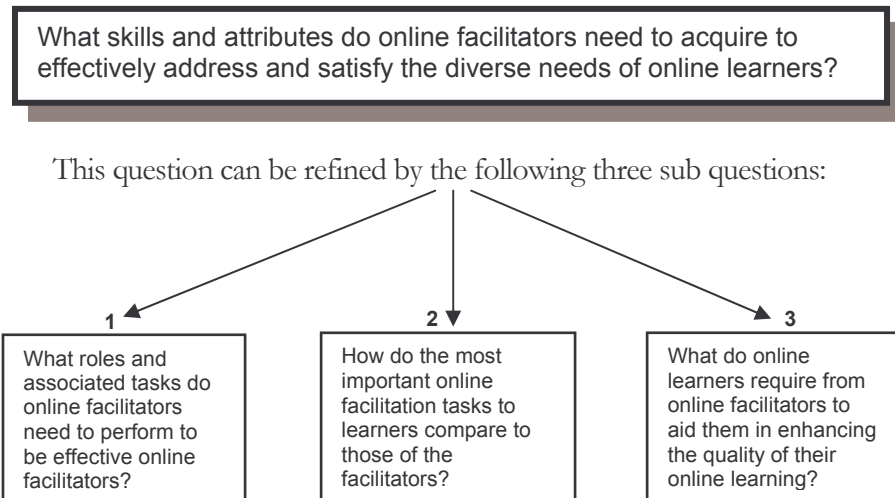
² ANTA: Australian National Training Authority

³ EDC: Education Development Center

necessary skills to adapt their facilitation approach in order to meet the various needs of the targeted learners.

1.4 Research Questions and Methodology of the Study

The research problem identified in Section 1.3 of this Chapter can be restated in a question format, which is as follows:



To collect the data pertaining to the roles and associated tasks of the online facilitator, the researcher employed the Delphi Technique to solicit responses from a group of experienced online facilitators.

The tasks identified through the Delphi Technique were then rank-ordered from most to least desirable, utilising the Q-sort Technique. Two participant groups performed this activity: Online facilitators (other than those who participated in the Delphi Technique) and online learners.

The data from the Q-sort activity was then analysed, using PQMethod, which produced various online facilitator and learner subgroups with similar responses. Based on these results, the researcher was in a position to ascertain the skills and

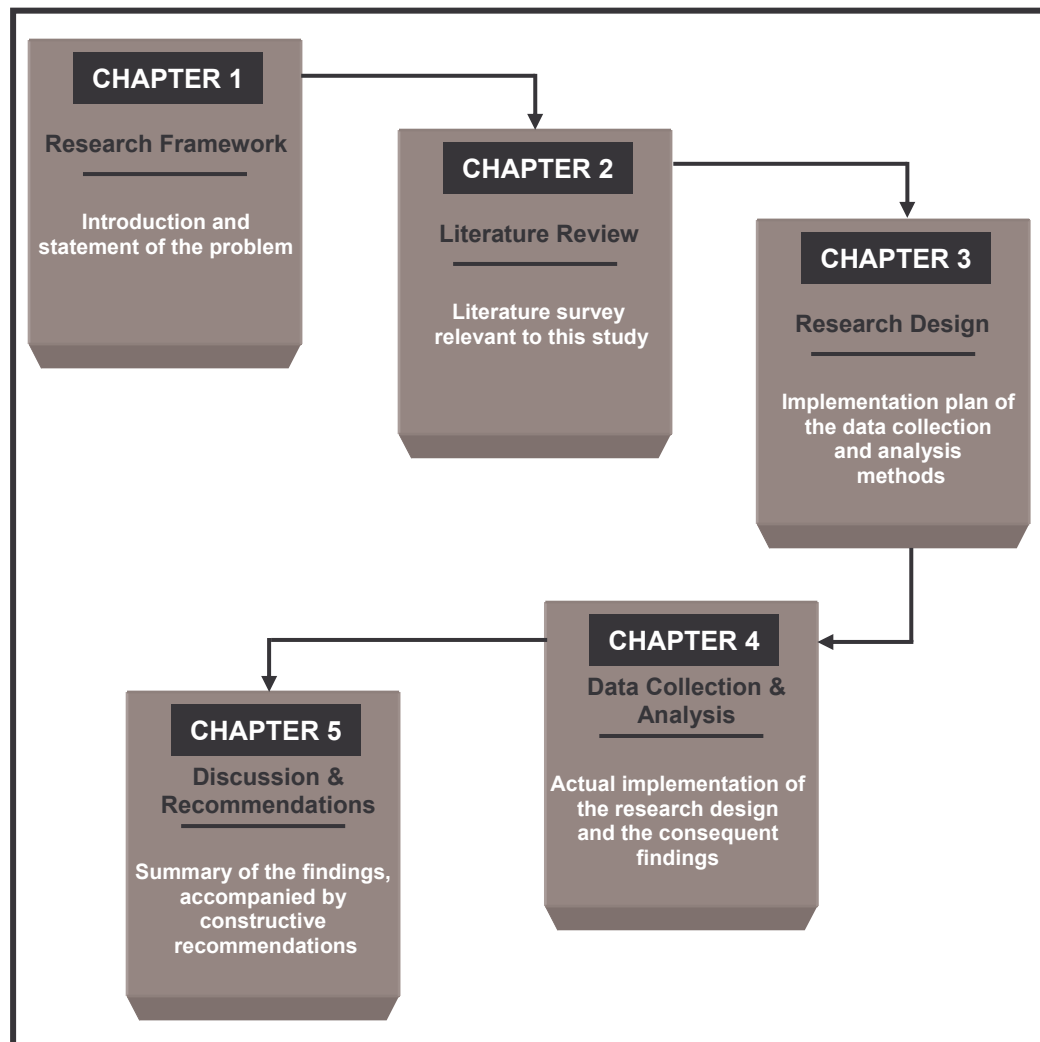
attributes that online facilitators lack in order to satisfy the specific needs of a specific group of online learners.

The former paragraphs provide a synopsis of the research methodology implemented for this study. A comprehensive exposition of the research methodology is provided in Chapter 3 of this report.

1.5 How this Report is Organised

This report is organised into 5 chapters. The content of each chapter is summarised in Figure 1.2 below.

Figure 1.2 Overview of the research report



1.6 Conclusion

When understanding the needs of online learners, facilitators can support their journey into online learning in evocative and constructive ways. This research provides the reader the opportunity to gain greater insight into the needs of online learners – specifically related to their expectations regarding the supportive tasks of an online facilitator. It further provides facilitators with a guide for further skills development to ensure that they will be prepared to meet the needs of all their online learners.

This report will hopefully be of value to those institutions that are aiming for best-practice delivery.

Literature Review

This chapter surveys the literature relevant to this study, and explores its contribution to the current research. The review considers current and historical perspectives regarding online learning and its place in the field of learning and is then narrowed down to the 'new' roles of online learners and facilitators respectively. This chapter concludes with a discussion pertaining to current research issues that will form the basis of this research study.

2.1 Introduction

The researcher made the assumption that, by this time, everyone who is interested in the field of learning should have encountered the term eLearning or Online Learning. However, this is definitely not the case, as it became evident during the research process: whenever a face-to-face enquiry both locally and abroad about available books related to the field of online learning was conducted, the words “eLearning/Online Learning” were foreign concepts to the bookstore staff. The researcher was constantly directed to books relating to computer programming or eBusiness. The researcher can thus conclude that a lot of groundwork still needs to be conducted to make the public “out there” aware of this new and exciting medium of learning.

2.2 Online Learning and the Online Environment

The terms ‘eLearning’ and ‘Online Learning’ are synonymous (Morrison, 2003). Defining online learning, however, differs from person to person (Rosenberg,

2001). Morrison (2003) agrees and suggests that this could be due to the tendency to define things in accordance to how we use them and defines online learning as:

... the continuous assimilation of knowledge and skills by adults stimulated by synchronous⁴ and asynchronous⁵ learning events – and sometimes Knowledge Management outputs – which are authored, delivered, engaged with, supported, and administered using Internet technologies.

Cashion and Palmieri (2002) simply define online learning as:

... learning that occurs when the delivery of education or training is carried out via an intranet or internet. It includes whole course or single subjects. It includes mixed or hybrid modes, as long as the online component is integral to the learning.

Using both definitions as a basis, for the purpose of this study, online learning can thus be summarised as the use of Internet technologies to deliver a broad array of instructional solutions that enhance knowledge.

2.2.1 Online Learning versus Face-to-Face Learning

One way of understanding the complexities of online learning, is to compare it to the traditional face-to-face (f2f) learning activities. The most obvious difference is that f2f classrooms bring learners and facilitators together in the same place at the same time, while online classrooms separate learners and facilitators both geographically and temporally (Kettner-Polley, n.d). In an online situation, this can also lead to an additional difference, namely 'isolation' which is a difficult issue to manage due to the absence of visual, audio and tactile cues (Benfield, 2001).

ANTA (n.d.) agrees with this distinction and adds the following challenges for online learners and facilitators:

- **The lack of non-verbal cues:** White (2000) believes that communication is more open to misinterpretation and more thought is therefore required. This concern is also expressed by Byrne and Waddell (n.d.) who note that "both 'tone' and 'voice', when

⁴ Synchronous learning events take place in real time where learners are logged on at the same time, communicating with each other, for example using Instant Messaging technologies.

⁵ Asynchronous learning events take place when learners are not logged on at the same time, for example posting discussions to a bulletin board. Interaction between facilitator and learners is independent of time and place.

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communicating an online message, play an important role in encouraging the type of interactivity and reflection that result in commitment, persistence and meaningful learning”.

- **Increased expectation from learners:** Learners are becoming less tolerant of communication delays and expect instant feedback with instant technology.
- **An increase in one-to-one communication:** Facilitators have to customise their responses to individual queries. Some facilitators, however, process repetitive questions through the establishment of a bank of Frequently Ask Questions (FAQs).
- **Pacing, leading, questioning and encouraging:** All these activities require more knowledge, thought and effort.
- **Delay between interactions:** Asynchronous communication allows learners to post their messages at a time that is convenient for them. It also allows learners to construct a well thought-through message before posting it to the discussion forum. According to Rossman (1999), as a result of this, “the quality of discussion usually reflects a higher level of scholarly discourse than is typical in many FTF⁶ classes”.
- **Anonymity:** Many online interactions are anonymous which may lead to learners participating with less inhibitions and norms than would have been otherwise applied in f2f interactions. White (2000) notes, “there is another interesting overlay of how status or rank is or isn’t revealed and how that affects the interaction dynamics”.
- **Text based:** Rossman (1999) reminds one that online communication is limited to the written word, “which lacks the subtleties and nuances of FTF communication”. Due to this lack of physical communications cues (e.g. nodding, body language), more explicit writing/reading is required to ensure successful communication.

To conclude this section, here are some final thoughts, presented by Kettner-Polley (n.d) on his personal experiences pertaining to the difference between f2f and online learning environments:

In the traditional classroom, verbose students can easily dominate class discussion. A skillful professor learns how to cut this off without alienating the over-talker, but time is still lost in the process. In the asynchronous online course, each participant can decide how much time to give to a posting. Verbose postings can be skimmed or ignored. In addition, long and complicated postings can provide background information that could never be shared verbally in the traditional classroom.

⁶ FTF: face-to-face

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Based on all the information, one can conclude that the online learning environment is vastly different from its f2f counterpart. On this note, a comparative discussion between andragogical, pedagogical and cybergogical theory is required to highlight the impact of the identified differences on both learners and facilitators: Pedagogy refers to the traditional instructional approach based on teacher-directed learning theory (Gibbons & Wentworth, 2001). Andragogy and cybergogy describe the instructional approach based on self-directed learning theory (Carrier & Moulds, n.d.).

2.2.2 Pedagogy versus Andragogy versus Cybergogy

The differences between the pedagogical, andragogical and cybergogical teaching and learning theories can be depicted in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Pedagogical, andragogical and cybergogical learning theories

Element	Pedagogy	Andragogy	Cybergogy
<i>Definition</i>	The art and science of teaching	The art of helping adults learn	The art of helping all learn through distance education and virtual media
<i>Learner profile</i>	Child	Adult	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child • Adult
<i>Learner characteristics</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developmentally “in progress” • Dependent • Inexperienced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mature • Independent • Experienced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mature • Independent • Life-experienced • Technology-experienced
<i>Educational Undertakings</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impart content • Develop generalisable skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impart content • Develop professional competencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assure technological competence • Impart content • Develop professional competencies
<i>Teaching Approach</i>	Directive	Facilitative	Dual responsibilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technologically enabling • Course facilitative
<i>Orientation to Learning</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumed dependence • Teacher-driven transformation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumed independence • Learner-driven transformation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressive autonomy • Learner-driven transformation

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Element	Pedagogy	Andragogy	Cybergogy
<i>Environment</i>	Physical classroom	Physical classroom	Virtual classroom
<i>Social interaction between learners</i>	Assumed	Assumed	Not always assumed – but should be
<i>Envisaged Outcomes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General literacy gains • Citizenship preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific competency gains • Professional preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific competency gains • Specific technological gains • Professional preparation

Source: Adapted from Carrier & Moulds (n.d.).

As can be viewed in Table 2.1, andragogy and cybergogy are very similar. One difference is that andragogy is cited in the literature as “the way *adults* learn” while cybergogy focuses on both adults and children. Another difference lies in the technological competencies that are very strongly highlighted by cybergogy, but does not play a significant part in andragogy.

Gibbons and Wentworth (2001) agree with Carrier and Moulds’ descriptions in Table 2.1, even though they do not differentiate between andragogy and cybergogy. These authors assert that traditional learners (pedagogy) rely on the teachers to impart their knowledge in a lecture-based format that is accepted without questioning the information. Nontraditional learners (andragogy and cybergogy), however take ownership of their own learning and the responsibility for learning is therefore transferred from the teacher to the learner. Gibbons and Wentworth (2001) further state, “Nontraditional learners have a life-centered orientation to learning, as opposed to the subject-centered orientation of traditional learners”. Nontraditional learners therefore take a variety of work and life experiences to the virtual classroom and would thus welcome the opportunity to apply theory to their previously acquired experiences.

The fact that there are these significant differences between traditional and nontraditional learners implies that the stages for learning in the online environment should also vary from the traditional f2f situation.

2.2.3 Stages of Online Learning

Salmon (2002) identifies five stages through which learners advance during their online learning experience. These stages are diagrammatically represented in Figure 2.1. Each stage requires the learners to attain certain technical skills (refer to the bottom left of each stage). Different online facilitation skills are also required for each stage (refer to the top right of each stage). The “interactivity bar” running along the right of the diagram represents the intensity of interactivity between learners at each stage.

2.2.3.1 Stage one: Access and motivation

During stage one, learners access the online course for the first time. Part of this new acquaintance involves “getting set up with appropriate hardware, software, and Internet connections, and gaining access to the course site and course materials” (Holmlund, n.d.). This stage comes to an end when the learners post their first messages.

2.2.3.2 Stage two: Online socialisation

During stage two, learners start to interact socially with others in the online environment, establishing their own identities and becoming comfortable with the online communication tools and culture. A sense of belonging and empathy begins to develop among learners.

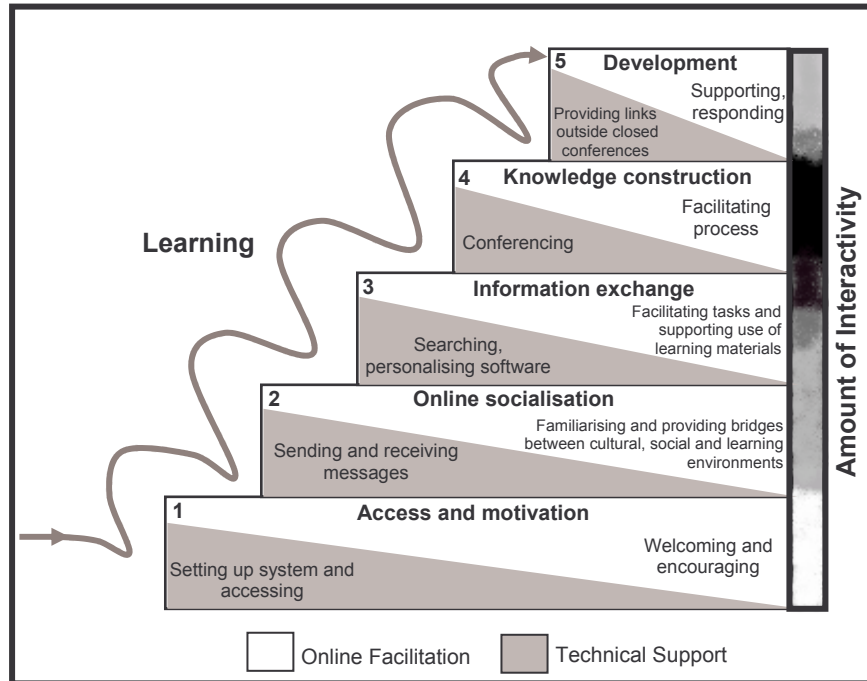
2.2.3.3 Stage three: Information exchange

During stage three, learners begin to engage with the course content and information is actively shared with others in the online learning environment. This interaction is mainly based on information presented by the online facilitator. To

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avoid an information overload learners “develop personal strategies for dealing with the flurry of messages that occur at this stage” (Holmlund, n.d.).

Figure 2.1 Five stages of online learning



Source: Adapted from Salmon (2002).

2.2.3.4 Stage four: Knowledge construction

During stage four, learners begin to actively construct their knowledge, rather than simply receiving and transferring information. Personal knowledge and opinions are shared among the learners, “critiquing and building on course content and on one another’s contributions to course discussions. Often driven by participants, effective discussions center primarily on problem or project-based topics that have no right or wrong answers” (Holmlund, n.d.).

2.2.3.5 Stage five: Construction

During stage five, learners become truly responsible for their own learning within the online learning environment. Personal experience drives their own exploration

of the topic under discussion and learners start to reflect on their own online learning process (learners are applying a constructivist⁷ approach to their learning).

It is clear from the online learning stages described above that the learners are taking on a much more active role in their own learning as well as the direction of the course itself. Online courses consequently require different skills and strategies than those implemented by learners in the traditional f2f learning environments (Holmlund, n.d.).

2.3 Role Profile of the Online Learner

Just as online learning can be a new and challenging experience for facilitators, so can it also be for learners (Broadbent & Legassie, 2002). Berge (1996) agrees with this point and asserts “While instructors are asked to articulate more clearly their goals and methods to others in the development team, students are also asked to take more responsibility for their learning”. Learners are therefore equally challenged by new roles, functions, and tasks they need to perform.

2.3.1 Online Learning Challenges Faced by Learners

An important challenge to online learners is the need to consider their knowledge and experiences with computer technology: Some may be novices and others may have no idea what a modem is or what terms like ‘upload’ and ‘download’ mean. It can take up to two weeks for learners to become comfortable with the technology (Andrusyszyn (a), n.d.). Choy, McNickle and Clayton (2002) agree and go further in identifying the following issues also encountered by the learners:

- A new mode of learning in a different learning environment, often without access to readily available support.
- Information overload.
- Passive interaction.
- No socialising.
- The cost and time involved in printing downloads and technical malfunctions.

⁷ Constructivist approach: Learners construct their own understanding of the world we live in, by reflecting on their own prior experiences.

Learners who participate in online courses tend to learn alone in front of their computers and are remote from their online facilitators or classmates, both physically and psychologically. This implies that these learners need clear and structured guidance and processes in solving problems such as accessing course materials or clarifying course expectations (Chang, n.d.).

Another important consideration is that learners may feel 'exposed' when sharing their thoughts and committing them to writing for an audience that is 'invisible' (Broadbent & Legassie, 2002). Andrusyszyn (b) (n.d.) is of the same opinion and elaborates on this point:

Some feel they are taking risks because they may be uncertain about the adequacy of their online contributions. They worry about whether what they say will be well received, substantive enough, and respected by the instructor and their peers.

The opposite is, however, also true where some learners participate with more confidence in online discussions, as they find the online environment less threatening as f2f situations (Horton, 2000, cited in Hatch, 2002).

Hatch (2002) elaborates further and adds the following:

Having spent years at school, college and university in traditional face-to-face modes of education, students come to expect lectures, regular contact, instant feedback and to be helped along. When students enter online modes of learning they bring these previous experiences with them and the changed environment of online learning can leave them feeling insecure.

Not all learners are suited to online learning. Research conducted by Smith (2000, cited in Choy et al, 2002) indicates that the learning preferences of apprentices are not suited to online learning, as apprentices prefer a more structured and community-based learning environment with instructor support. His study further indicates that many people do not like to learn on their own.

Based on all the mentioned challenges, there is no doubt that the transition between online and classroom learning can be daunting. The experiences of the

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learners will determine the success of online delivery. It is therefore crucial that online facilitators become aware of the limitations in the current services they provide and satisfy learners' needs in such a manner that this technology will attract a wider community of learners (Choy et al, 2002).

2.3.2 Learning Needs of Online Learners

The findings of research conducted at Capella University (Rossman, 1999), pertaining to the needs of online learners, are grouped into three categories and can be viewed in Table 2.2. These findings are based on a document analysis of more than 3000 course evaluations from 154 various courses.

Table 2.2 Learning needs of online learners

Faculty Responsibility	Facilitating Discussions	Course Requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prompt feedback is required from the facilitator. • Specific feedback from facilitator – a comment such as “nice job” is being viewed as indicative of a lazy facilitator. • Welcomes it when their opinions are being challenged. • Negative comments should be given privately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners appreciate and learn a lot from other learners. • Learner responses seem to be a valuable aspect of the course. • Learners do not like it when fellow classmates did not keep current with the weekly online posting requirements. • Learners prefer discussion forums that encourage open and honest dialogue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines from facilitators regarding course requirements are needed. • Inoperative or incorrect URLs are not tolerated. • Want to apply newly acquired information immediately to life or work situations. • Do not want to purchase books, programmes, etc. that will not be fully utilised by the facilitator.

Source: Adapted from Rossman (1999).

Another study conducted by Chang (n.d.) to determine the online learning needs of learners revealed the following information types required by the learners:

- **Assignments and grades:** Questions from the learners pertained to due dates, the facilitator's expectations, grading criteria of assignments, and course grades.
- **Network access:** Questions pertained to accessing the Internet network and online course materials in the course site.

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- **Online discussion:** Questions pertained to clarification, reflections, and suggestions of online discussion.
- **Group activities:** Questions pertained to group activities.
- **Other course material access:** Questions pertained to accessing textbooks, study guides, the university and local libraries.

The results indicated the most requested type of information related to network access and the second most requested type of information related to assignments and grades. Chang (n.d.) does however note that the rank order of the most requested information may differ in different learner characteristics.

This point is confirmed in a recent study of learner expectations conducted by Choy et al (2002), which found that prompt feedback on assignments, regular contact with facilitators and support for learning were among the most essential requirements. In a similar vein, Briggs (n.d.) found through his study one strong expectation which is “considerable involvement of the facilitator to maintain a feeling of a learning community”. The results of his study also indicated that learner queries need to be answered promptly, assignments marked and returned promptly, and any other assistance that may be needed is provided.

With some of the online learning needs identified in this section, Briggs (n.d.) concludes that:

The ability to satisfy the student's learning expectations is a powerful motivator to have the student complete a course of study and to enroll in other courses of study. This suggests that more research is needed in the area of online learning expectations.

2.3.3 Elements that Constitute a High Quality Online Learning Experience

The main concerns of learners who opt for online learning are flexibility, convenience, and relevance (Kettner-Polley, n.d.). This could be due to online learners being the products of “a fast moving society that values time, productivity and measurable results” (Gibbons & Wentworth, 2001). In a study on ‘quality

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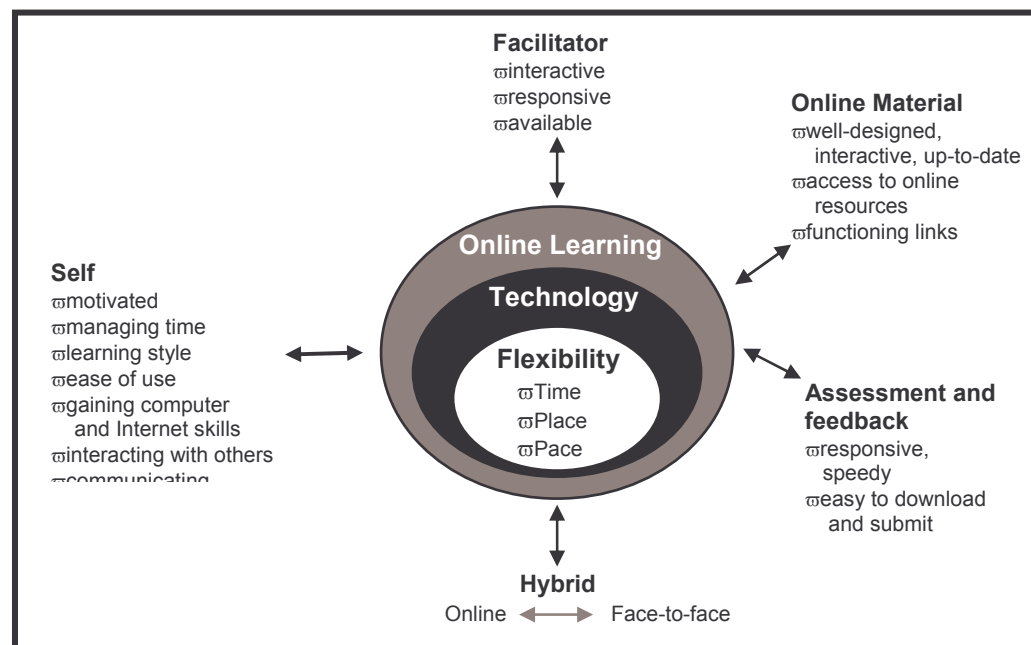
learning' from a learner's perspective, Cashion and Palmieri (2002) posit four most important quality features for learners (in order):

- **Flexibility:** To be able to work at the time, place and pace that the learner chooses; accessibility, convenience, and blended delivery approaches to provide a variety of pathways.
- **Responsive facilitators:** Motivators and helpers who respond promptly, thoughtfully, and in an informed way to learners' requests; keeping in contact by phone, email, bulletins, etc; building good relationships with learners and developing trust.
- **Quality of materials and course design:** Well-designed, interactive, up-to-date materials that are fast to download and easy to read and navigate.
- **'Self' (learner):** The individual attributes that learners require in succeeding online, e.g. managing time, interacting with others, and learning style.

Results from this study also suggest that hybrid modes of delivery are generally the best and may include a mix of online and face-to-face deliveries.

A visual representation of the key quality features is provided in Figure 2.2.

Figure 2.2 Factors comprising high quality online learning: The learner's view



Source: Adapted from Cashion and Palmieri (2002).

Cashion and Palmieri (2002) also identified the key features of a quality online learning experience from a facilitator's perspective. The results are very similar to those identified by the learners, with the exception of additional emphasis on learner support issues and placing attention on organisational and professional development aspects regarding the introduction and delivery of online learning.

2.4 Role Profile of the Online Facilitator

Charles Darwin⁸ once said: "It's not the strongest of species who survive, nor the most intelligent, but the ones most responsive to change". This sentiment rings very true for the learning facilitators of today, operating in a world where change is the only constant. This opinion is further supported by Hatch (2002) when he remarks that "The move to online learning challenges the whole notion of teachers' work patterns, pedagogical approaches, assessment methods and methods of group, teacher/student and student/student interaction". Hatch (2002) elaborates on this point by citing Ellis, O'Rielly and Debrecency (1998), stating that: "These new challenges of online teaching pose problems for even the experienced distance teacher let alone a teacher that has only taught in face-to-face classroom situations and requires significant professional development to be put into place".

The role of the instructor has definitely changed through the introduction of online courses. The role shifts from that of transmitter of knowledge to that of a facilitator of learning who acts as a leader and guide in the learning process (ANTA Online Teaching & Learning Styles Projects, n.d.).

2.4.1 Defining Online Facilitation

The Oxford Dictionary (1989) defines *facilitation* as the act of "making easy". WordWeb⁹ takes it a bit further by defining facilitation as an "act of assisting or

⁸ Source: www.ucalgary.ca/~srmccaus/71f11.htm (Charles Darwin)

⁹ WordWeb source: <http://wordweb.info/free/>

making easier the progress or improvement of something”. An online facilitator is therefore someone who guides learners in constructing their own knowledge.

Focus is placed on the process rather than the content (Rossman, 1999). This implies a change in the learning approach of the traditional teacher/instructor, from being teacher-centered to a more learner-centered approach (Hootstein, 2002). Benfield (2001) asserts in a similar vein that: “The centre of control has moved markedly away from the teacher to the students”. In a study conducted by Saba and Shearer (1994, cited in Andrusyszyn, n.d.), they found that an increase in the level of *learner* control increased the rate of *dialogue* and an increase in the level of *instructor* control increased the rate of *structure*.

Hootstein (2002) remarks: “The essential quality of learner-centeredness is most relevant when learners are personally challenged with a problem to solve, a project to complete, or a dilemma to resolve”. To achieve this, according to Batovsky (2002), the online facilitator has to:

- Make it easy for learners to communicate their experiences in order to enhance them.
- Encourage and help learners to reflect upon their experiences.
- Assist learners to develop their own learning processes, making them better learners.

With the teacher-centered model progressively giving way to the learner-centered model, the role of the instructor is also changing from a “sage on the stage” or teacher to a “guide on the side” or facilitator (Hootstein, 2002 and Broadbent & Legassie, 2002). The success of online learning depends on the skills of the facilitator and the communication behaviour and actions of all members of the collaborative learning community. Facilitators need to develop their own philosophical approach to online learning through a range of learning experiences (Ambrose, 2001).

2.4.2 The Profile of an Online Facilitator

Berge (1996) identifies four broad areas as conditions for successful online facilitation:

- The first area is the **pedagogical** (intellectual; task) area where focus is placed on the academic process of achieving the learning outcomes. The role of online facilitators pertains to their duties as an educational facilitator, which may include providing information and additional resources, questioning, supporting, pacing and leading.
- The second area is the **social** area where the facilitator is responsible for creating a friendly and sociable environment that is receptive to learning, promoting human relationships and acknowledging learners' inputs. To ensure success, the facilitator needs to maintain the group as a unit and provide opportunities for the learners to develop a sense of group cohesiveness.
- The third area is the **managerial** area (organisational; procedural; administrative) that requires the facilitator to set the agenda and pace for the online intervention: "the objectives of the discussion, the timetable, procedural rules and decision-making norms" (Berge, 1996).
- The last area is the **technical** area where the facilitator's proficiency and comfort level pertaining to the technology is essential. The facilitator must ensure that the learners are also comfortable with the system and software that will be used during the learning event.

Hootstein (2002) proposes a similar model as Berge, in which an online facilitator "wears four pairs of shoes", acting as:

- **Instructor:** Consultant, guide and resource provider.
- **Social director:** Creator of collaborative environments.
- **Program manager:** Director of the agenda.
- **Technical assistant:** Model of proficiency.

One may note that the roles identified thus far, are no different from the roles of a classroom instructor. However, a study by ANTA (cited in Cohen, 2000) shows that:

Facilitators of online learning environments consistently report that greater cognitive effort, a wider range and depth of skills and more time was required

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for effective facilitation... elegantly designed learning environments can fall over and have less impact if the facilitator does not have the range of skills to engage with learners and support them as they develop their own learning systems.

Kettner-Polley (n.d.) reflected on his online facilitation experience and noted that a different set of interpersonal skills is required by facilitators in the online environment than the traditional f2f classroom:

Professors who think that they can teach online by posting their lectures to the web are in for a rude awakening. Virtual professors are not merely providers of information. Their role is to select and filter information for student consideration, to provide thought-provoking questions, and to facilitate well-considered discussion.

Berge (1996) suggests the primary facilitative tasks of an online facilitator are:

- Providing information to assist learners in completing their assignments.
- Suggesting ideas or strategies for learning.
- Assisting learners to connect content with prior knowledge.

The tasks that an online facilitator has to execute during the five stages of online learning, as identified by Dr Gilly Salmon, can be depicted in Table 2.3 (please refer to section 2.2.3 of this chapter for more information on the *stages of online learning*).

Table 2.3 Facilitative tasks for each stage of online learning

Stage	Facilitation Tasks
Stage One: Access and Motivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make contact with each learner to offer assurance, welcome, and motivation to stay and participate in the course.
Stage Two: Online Socialisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage 'lurkers' and 'browsers' to join the discussion. • Encourage group discussion and make room for purely social interaction among learners. • When necessary, step in to maintain an atmosphere in which learners feel safe in expressing opinions.

Continued on the next page ...

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Stage	Facilitation Tasks
Stage Three: Information Exchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate course activities using standard teaching strategies that involve preparation and planning. Provide stimulation and guidance in constructive use of learning materials and effective information sharing.
Stage Four: Knowledge Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist learners by stimulating, summarising, and weaving together course discussions. <p><i>(Note: At this stage the role of the facilitator changes from leading course activities to facilitating discussion)</i></p>
Stage Five: Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and respond to learners as they define and lead their own discussions.

Source: Adapted from Holmlund (n.d.).

Over the last couple of years much has been written about the subject of online facilitation, which makes it difficult to acknowledge all the valuable contributions. Table 2.4 summarises some of these contributions pertaining to the roles, tasks and skills that one needs to be an effective online facilitator.

Table 2.4 The role profile of an online facilitator

Role	Tasks	Skills
Program Administrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute course material (pre-course/post course) Provide logistical support and service to programme participants Keep record of learners and programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Management skills Time Management skills
Strategist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimise learning by employing relevant instructional techniques. Cater for students' different learning styles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning skills Observation skills
Educational / conceptual Facilitator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set the climate for learning Prepare learner for the intervention Understand the learner's need Clarify expectations Set clear objectives Provide direction to a certain degree Provide learners with sufficient information about the learning process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpersonal skills Questioning skills Feedback skills Communication skills Writing skills Learning Technology skills Energising skills

Continued on the next page ...

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Role	Tasks	Skills
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate confidence in knowledge • Provide learner with feedback • Draw attention to apposing perspectives • Request responses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation skills • Understanding of Adult learning
Moderator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate discussions • Respond to email communications • Monitor discussions • Encourage participation • Deal with group dynamics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication skills • Decision making skills • Conflict handling skills • Understanding of Adult learning
Quality Assuror	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a clean and virus free environment • Maintain an organised learning environment • Work systematically using efficient and effective methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning Technology skills • Problem solving skills • Planning skills
Communicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce learners and build a sense of community • Model good behaviour (i.e. respond by saying “thank you”) • Remind learners about “netiquette¹⁰” or ground rules • Invite learner to share his/her views • Use a variation of discussion techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpersonal skills • Observation skills • Communication skills • Learning Technology skills
Motivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage deeper discussions • Encourage learners to participate • Explain the objective of the intervention • Provoke the learner’s curiosity • Provide the learner with time tables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpersonal skills • Questioning skills • Learning Technologies
Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate procedural rules to be followed during the intervention • Maintain discipline • Monitor progress of group discussion • Guide the learner to a certain degree 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coaching skills • Communication skills • Leadership skills • Managing skills
Evaluator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement group assignments • Ask (text) questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questioning skills • Communication skills • Feedback skills

Sources: Adapted from Ambrose (2001); Berge (1996); Broadbent and Legassie (2002); Davie (1989); Varvil Jr (2001); White (2001); Cohen (2000); Wheeler et al (2000); EDC (2000).

¹⁰ Netiquette refers to the basic principles of courtesy and consideration of others that can keep communication on the Internet a pleasure for all.

Not all of the roles identified in Table 2.4 need to be performed in their entirety by the same person (Berge, 1996). Wheeler et al (2000) agree with this statement and refer to Stephen Downes' triad model of online learning that identifies three key players:

- The **Instructor** who is mainly responsible for guiding learners in the learning journey, providing content specialist information, and assessing learner's contributions.
- The **Facilitator** who is responsible for providing technical support in the use of computers and online course materials. The facilitator is also a learning mentor who fosters peer-based learning communities without having to teach or evaluate the subject.
- The **Learner** who forms the third arm of the triad and can be any member of the community who wishes to participate in the learning process. Learners are covered in detail in Section 2.3 of this chapter.

When it comes to the development of online facilitators, Hoffman (2000) suggests that online facilitators should first participate as online learners before they start facilitating online courses. Gibbons and Wentworth (2001) support this suggestion and remark that this approach will “allow new facilitators to learn experientially under the same conditions as their future students”. They further note:

This hands-on approach provides instructors an understanding of the differences in the online learner, online course delivery, and appropriate learning strategies, as well as fostering empathy for the online learner's needs and challenges... To allow instructors to teach online without formal training may be condemning the process to failure.

Just like a baby needs to crawl before it can walk, so should a facilitator become an online learner before taking up the role of an online facilitator. If a facilitator is willing and able to give up control of the learning process, amazing things can happen. Learners' self-esteem rises, as does their confidence in their abilities. The main task of online facilitators is to bring forth their best instructional practices and then get out of the way. Learners who may sit quietly and not do well in the traditional classroom may emerge as the leaders in the online classroom, presenting thoughtful and knowledgeable material for others to consider (Ambrose, 2001).

2.5 Research Issues

From the literature reviewed, it became obvious that there are deficiencies in several areas pertaining to online learning and the facilitation thereof:

- **Online learning versus f2f learning:** Many researchers have found that, through their studies, the majority of learners prefer f2f learning to online learning (Briggs, n.d; Ambrose, 2001; ANTA, 2002). The reasons for this phenomenon have not been properly researched.
- **Learner characteristics:** The vast changes in learning technology have created assumptions about learner characteristics that do not match clearly with actual learner experiences (ANTA, 2002). This issue is highlighted by the EDC (2000):

Facilitators should not simply “assume” that participants will have certain characteristics or will behave in a certain manners. Facilitators and instructional designers should identify as much as possible about the technical sophistication of their learners, and design activities accordingly to maximize excitement while minimizing frustration in the learning context.

Choy et al (2002) elaborate on this point and state:

Not only are there assumptions being made about the self-directed learning skills of the student, but there are many assumptions being made about students' possession of information literacy, functional literacy and IT literacy skills required to use the medium.

Most of these mentioned assumptions are untested. Research into more scientific and reliable ways of identifying online learner characteristics and skills is required.

- **Learner preferences, expectations and support:** Further research needs to identify the expectations and preferences of potential online learners (Briggs, n.d; Hatch, 2002). This need is confirmed by Cashion & Palmieri (2002) when they found, through their study, that the facilitators thought the learners would need more support than the learners acknowledged they needed. To avoid this, Batovsky (2002) urges facilitators to “determine the learning preferences for the current group of learners and structure course activities appropriately to aid their learning intervention”. Choy et al (2002) emphasises the fact that more research is required regarding the nature of support that learners expect.
- **Learner and facilitator perspectives:** Many aspects of online learning have been researched, but the scope of such studies has rarely considered the perspective of

online learners (Cashion & Palmieri, 2002). This point is echoed by Choy et al (2002), stating that, “due to the embryonic stage of online learning, feedback of students’ expectations and experiences of online learning has been quite limited”. There is inadequate research from the learners’ perspective of what they expect and experience in the form of support for online learning. Little has been written on the degree to which learners and facilitators perceive the most important tasks of the online facilitator to be (ANTA, 2000).

2.6 Conclusion

There are notably many area’s that require additional research to provide the necessary guidance to successful future development in the online learning domain. However, for this study, it is impossible to collate all these requirements in a single effort and expect the outcome to be supportive of all the identified issues.

The focus of this study will be maintained on both the online facilitator’s and online learner’s perspectives regarding the most important tasks of online facilitators that will promote high quality online learning experiences. The identification of these underlying perceptions will hopefully represent some form of guidance to future facilitators when delivering an online learning intervention.

Many issues and deficiencies were mentioned that will ensure a best fit for online learning, but these will require in-depth investigation on each topic to provide the best solution. However, as previously stated, due to the constant change in the technological arena’s, the solutions provided must be conducted in an iterative manner to ensure a best fit at all times.

Research Design

This chapter outlines the research design and discusses the planned methods to be implemented to collect the required data, namely the Delphi Technique and Q-sort Technique. Details regarding the planned implementation of the PQMethod to analyse the collected data will conclude this chapter.

3.1 Introduction

Generally, educational research studies balance on a continuum that ranges from *interpretive* to *positivist* research. Typical ontological¹¹ assumptions in *interpretive* research are that people are not passive; they simply respond to structures. This subjectivist view is thus based on the belief that reality is socially constructed (Kulwaum, 1999).

Epistemological¹² assumptions regarding interpretive studies are firstly that the researcher interacts with the research participants and secondly that it is the researcher's role to understand people's interpretation of events, rather than the events themselves – this is achieved by discovering meaning rather than by measurement (Kaboub, n.d.).

Myers (1997) adds: “the philosophical base of interpretive research is hermeneutics” that can also be treated as a specific mode of analysis and is primarily concerned with the meaning of text.

¹¹ Ontology is a theory of being and is concerned with what exists (Hyperdictionary, 2003). In the social sciences, all theories and methodologies make assumptions about what kinds of things do and can exist, the condition of their existence, and the way they are related.

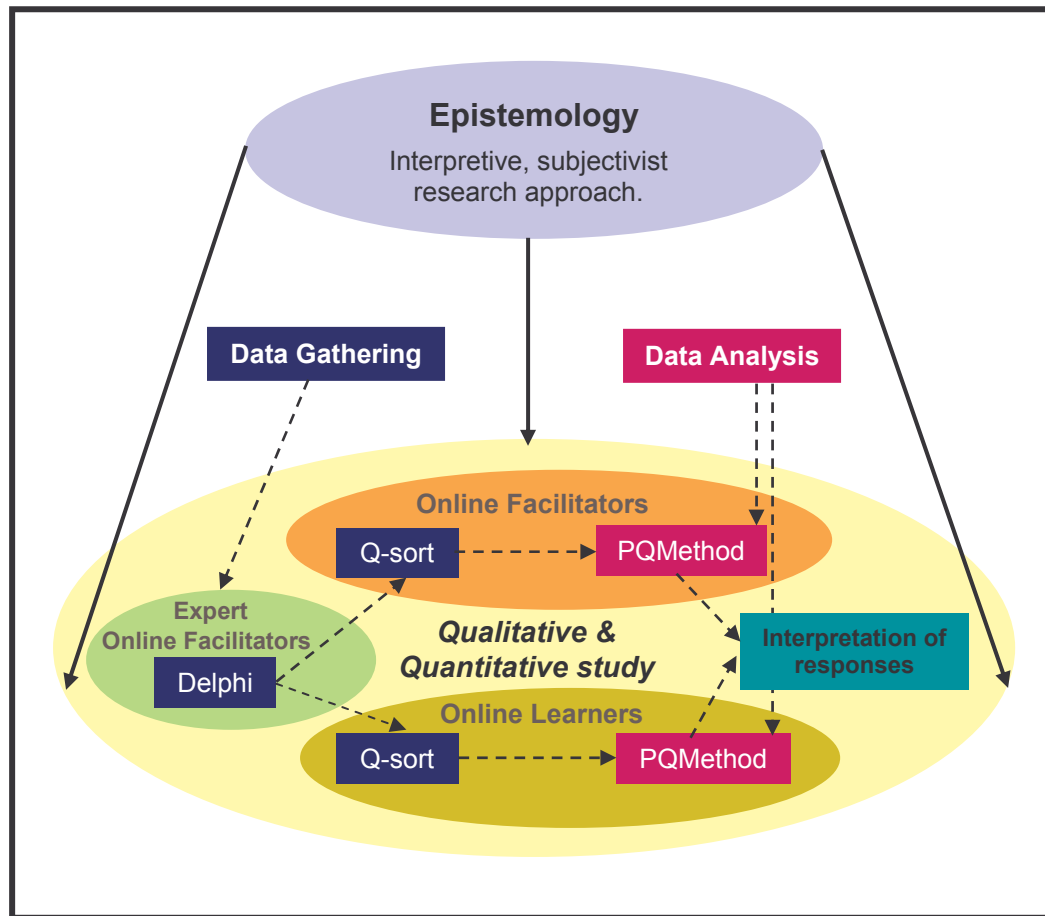
¹² Epistemology is a theory of knowing or how we obtain knowledge of the external reality. It is the branch of philosophy that deals with questions concerning the nature, scope, and sources of knowledge (De Rose, 2003).

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Positivist research, on the other hand, is characterised by an objectivist epistemology whereby reality is described by measurable properties that are independent of researchers and their instruments (Myers, 1997). Working from within a positivist, objectivist framework involves a methodology where researchers have usually minimal contact with the research participants. The methodology of positivism is experimental and manipulative and begins with a hypothesis on how “reality” works, followed by the gathering of data under carefully controlled conditions and then testing the data against the hypothesis (Kulwaum, 1999).

This study is designed to support an *interpretive* approach for data collection and analysis. Figure 3.1 places this subjectivist study into a macro perspective of the research approach.

Figure 3.1 Research design



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- **Epistemology:** The researcher will be very much part of the research process, interacting with various research participants. Focus will be placed on the social construction of the participants' ideas and concepts regarding the roles and tasks of an online facilitator.
- **Data Gathering:** The data to be collected will relate to the views, opinions and perceptions of the participants which are based on their experiences. This will be achieved through the implementation of the:
 - | *Delphi Technique*, using a group of expert online facilitators (Group 1);
 - | *Q-sort Technique*, using a group of online learners (Group 2) and a group of online facilitators (Group 3) which will be additional to the group that will participate during the application of the Delphi Technique.
- **Data Analysis:** The results from the Q-sort will be electronically analysed, using the *PQMethod* software programme. Both qualitative and quantitative methodologies will be implemented where data is presented in both descriptive and statistical form. Here, the researcher expects patterns, trends and themes to emerge from the research process that will be ready for interpretation. Kulwaum (1999) elaborates:

The analysis of the data involves the exercise of interpretation by the researcher, but the data is interpreted by the researcher in a particular way: it is an attempt by the researcher to read into the meanings of what the respondents think, feel and say about the problems.

In this instance, it is not the researcher who decides what counts as knowledge, but what the participants view as knowledge, emerging from interactions between the participants and the researcher.

3.2 Investigation Methods, Instruments and Subjects

Figure 3.1 depicts the Delphi technique as the first research technique to be applied within the research approach. The results from the Delphi application form the basis for further research which will include an analysis session, referred to as *Q-sort*, with selected online learners and facilitators (external to Delphi group). The outcomes from this effort will be further analysed, using an electronic data analysis programme called *PQMethod* that results in the identification of distinct subgroups that share a

similar perspective regarding the importance of the roles and associated tasks of an online facilitator.

3.2.1 The Delphi Technique

Delphi is a research technique that was developed during the 1950's with the aim of shaping accurate forecasts in the defence warfare environment. Most Delphi applications aim at exploring ideas or producing information in a creative and reliable manner (Illinois Institute of Technology, n.d.). This technique combines quantitative and qualitative methods to explore the future (Ludwig, 1997). Nowadays, Delphi is widely used in business, medical and educational disciplines.

The success of Delphi depends on its ability to get a group to produce a better quality result than any individual could achieve acting alone – a phenomenon Turoff and Hiltz (n.d.) refer to as “collective intelligence”. The Delphi technique is a structured communication process during which a series of questions are posed to identified experts whose responses are analysed and feedback provided in a systematic and anonymous approach. The purpose of the Delphi technique is to “elicit information and judgments from participants to facilitate problem-solving, planning, and decision-making” in a reliable and structured manner (Dunham, 1996).

3.2.1.1 Purpose of the Delphi technique

The aim is to identify the roles and associated tasks of online facilitators. To achieve this, specialists have to be identified to partake in the process. The results of this technique will form the basis for further analysis to be conducted external to this group.

3.2.1.2 The Delphi process

The Delphi technique involves identified participants providing individual brainstormed ideas in a structured format based on a series of questionnaires. These ideas are then mailed anonymously to the researcher who subsequently sends the results in a tabulated format back to all the participants. Using the responses to the first question as basis, a second questionnaire is then prepared that consists of a consolidated list of all the

participants' ideas. Participants are then required to comment on or refine each idea or identify new ideas based on the existing ones. These responses are once again anonymously returned to the researcher. This process is repeated until such time that no new ideas are forthcoming. The researcher then evaluates these ideas and prepares a report based on the findings (Ludwig, 1997). The opinions of the experts are summarised statistically and not in terms of a majority vote – this approach therefore increases reliability and reduces biased interpretations (Illinois Institute of Technology, n.d.).

The following steps in the procedure for administering the Delphi technique were identified in a research report on chronic pain (www.sncpr.org.uk/delphi.htm):

1. Recruitment of team members to participate in the Delphi process.
2. Construction and distribution of questionnaire #1.
3. Collation and categorisation of results.
4. Construction and distribution of questionnaire #2.
5. Collation of results.
6. Construction and distribution of questionnaire #3.
7. Re-collation of results.
8. Possible further questionnaire, requests for rationales.
9. Achievement of group consensus.
10. Calculation of summary statistics.

Based on these steps, the researcher devised the following strategy to ensure the successful implementation of the Delphi process:

**PARTICIPANT
RECRUITMENT**

Non-probability sampling, as applied in educational research, is a non-random method used to select participants (Decker, 1997). For this study, “purposive sampling” is selected as a non-probability sampling option. This selection decision is based on the uniqueness of the population for the study, namely people who are skilled in facilitating online courses. Random sampling is not an option, as it would be impossible to obtain a list of every person eligible to be part of the population under study. Subjects will be handpicked, according to predetermined criteria (refer to p43), to participate in the

study. The plan is to contact the identified experts telephonically to determine their willingness to participate in the research prior to sending out the first questionnaire via email.

Ludwig (1997) indicated that most Delphi studies employed between 15-20 participants, while Brockhoff (1975) believes that groups as small as four can perform well (as cited in Illinois Institute of Technology, n.d.). Dalkey, Rouke, Lewis and Snyder (1972) believe that an increase in-group size positively impacts the reliability of group responses (as cited in Ludwig, 1997). This sentiment is shared by Bowles (1999) who adds that more people can be consulted through Delphi than could be brought together in an interpersonal setting, thus enhancing reliability and generalisability. However, reliability with a correlation coefficient close to 0,9 was found with a group of 13 participants (Ludwig, 1997). Taylor-Powell (2002) advises that the number of participants will be determined by the purpose of the study and the diversity of the targeted population – they suggest a group of ten to 15 people in instances where the population is not very diverse. Based on this advice, it was decided – for the purpose of this study – to obtain at least ten experts to participate in the Delphi process.

**QUESTIONNAIRE
CONSTRUCTION**

Careful thought went into the construction of the first questionnaire where it is expected of the participants to engage in an individual brainstorming activity that requires them to produce the following information:

1. *The roles of an effective online facilitator:* Participants will be required to “brainstorm” the macro activities of a facilitator, specifically related to online facilitation.
2. *The tasks linked to each identified role:* Participants will be required to provide more detail of each role through the association of tasks with each identified role. The rationale behind this questioning approach is to allow the learners to initially go through a macro thought process, easing the effort to go into the detail of each macro activity.
3. *The consequences of not executing those identified tasks:* The last step in this Delphi process is for the participants to rate the importance of the identified tasks, using a measurement scale. The fact that the participants will go through a thought process of what the consequences would be for not executing the tasks, will hopefully ease their effort in rating each item’s importance.

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The second questionnaire, reporting all the ideas sent in response to the first questionnaire, will be emailed back to the participants with the aim of soliciting what these ideas mean to each participant personally.

The third and final questionnaire will be constructed with the aim of allowing the participants to rate each idea, using a rating scale.

**QUESTIONNAIRE
DISTRIBUTION**

The Illinois Institute of Technology (n.d.) underlines the importance of ensuring that all participants understand the goal of the Delphi exercise, otherwise participants may answer inappropriately or become frustrated and lose interest. The strategy is to, together with the first questionnaire, provide the participants with more detailed information regarding the purpose of the research than what will be conveyed to them during the first telephonic discussion between the researcher and the participant.

The questionnaires are to be individually addressed and emailed to each participant.

**RESPONSE
ANALYSIS**

Turoff and Hiltz (n.d.) identify the following objectives for analysing participants' responses:

- To achieve a better understanding of the participants through analysing their responses to produce feedback that is representative of the participants' range of opinions and considerations.
- To detect disagreements and judgment biases that should be revealed for further clarification.
- To detect information gaps or ambiguous interpretations by participants.
- To identify patterns of information and critical items to be focused upon.

These objectives will serve as guidelines during the response analysis process. The results of this Delphi technique exercise will form the basis for further analysis to be conducted, using the Q-sort technique.

3.2.2 Q-sort Technique

The second analysis technique to be implemented, is referred to as the Q-sort technique where the “participants weigh statements, in response to a question, in accordance with how *they* see the issue at hand” (Donner, 2001). Q-sort is therefore a technique for studying human subjectivity with the aim of constructing “typologies of different perspectives” (Woods, n.d.). William Stephenson developed this technique in 1935 and combines the strengths of both qualitative and quantitative research approaches (Schmolck, 2002).

3.2.2.1 The Q-sort process

The researcher is interested in the participants’ individual points of view, and will instruct them to rank the statements along a continuum from "most important" at one end to "least important" at the other. To assist in the Q-sorting task, the participant will be provided with a scale and a suggested distribution as proposed by Brown (2003). An example of such a distribution can be viewed in Figure 3.2. In this example, the participant has to sort 15 key issues into five piles using the distribution grid. Participants were instructed to place two statements in the “most important” position, three in the next most important, and so forth. Five statements could be placed in the “neutral” position. Patterns or groups of participants can then be identified by means of a factor analysis of Q-sort.

Figure 3.2 Q-sort distribution for key issues

	Least Important		Neutral		Most Important
	-2	-1	0	1	2
Number of statements for this column	2	3	5	3	2
	13	8	1	4	10
	6	11	5	15	2
		3	9	7	
			12		
			14		
Statement Numbers					

Based on the Q-sort process, the researcher devised the following strategy to ensure the successful implementation of Q-sort:

**PARTICIPANT
RECRUITMENT**

There will be two groups of participants for the Q-sort activity: online facilitators (other than those who participated in the Delphi process) and online learners. The reason for the two groups is to determine to what extent their viewpoints agree or disagree with each other regarding the importance of the identified tasks of an online facilitator.

The strategy is to contact a virtual university within South Africa, called eDegree and request their assistance in identifying both online learners and facilitators that are presently employed/enrolled at eDegree. These potential participants will then be contacted telephonically to determine their willingness to participate in the Q-sort activity.

**QUESTIONNAIRE
CONSTRUCTION**

The researcher realised that it would be difficult to arrange a face-to-face contact session with the participants due to their geographical location. This implied that an alternative to traditional Q-sort means was to be identified that will still provide the required outcomes desired. Using technology to the researchers advantage is the preferred option. All the enrolled learners are, by means of the prescribed policies of eDegree, required to have suitable infrastructure and be connected to the Internet. The primary objective for the researcher is to construct an online questionnaire that will allow the participants to sort the respective statements with the same ease as the traditional face-to-face Q-sort method.

To ease the process of analysis and to ensure the successful implementation of the sorting activity, three documents are to be compiled:

- A table containing the statements that were identified using the Delphi technique.
- An instruction sheet that explains the steps to be followed in sorting the statements.
- A questionnaire that requires participants to provide the researcher with some biographical information that could assist in the final interpretation of the data analysis results.

WEBQ SORTING

Once the researcher received all the sorted statements, it will first be verified for correctness prior to further processing. The responses that are accepted will then be translated into the Q-sort distribution grid (refer to Figure 3.2. p36), using the pre-identified statement numbers. The distribution will only be determined once the number of statements is known.

The completed Q-sort distributions will then be further processed, using WebQ-sorting¹³ which is an online questionnaire that allows one to interactively rank-order and sort the statements on screen. The reasons for not involving the participants in the WebQ-sorting activity are twofold: firstly, too much scrolling is involved which could lead to a loss of concentration and an eventual loss of interest to complete the activity; secondly, the online instructions are complicated and may be difficult for the participants to follow.

The results of each WebQ-sorting activity are then automatically emailed to the researcher in such a format that it is compatible for further analysis, using PQMethod.

3.3 PQMethod

PQMethod¹⁴ is a software programme associated with quantitative analysis due to its involvement with factor analysis. It is a “statistical program tailored to the requirements of Q studies that allows for the capturing of the Q-sort data” (Schmolck, 2002). Brown (1991) maintains that the PQMethod provides a foundation for the systematic study of subjectivity and concludes that:

The focus is all on quality rather than quantity, and yet some of the most powerful statistical mechanics are in the background, but sufficiently so as to go relatively unnoticed by those users of Q who are disinterested in its mathematical substructure.

¹³ Link to WebQ: <http://www.rz.unibw-muenchen.de/~p41bsmk/qmethod/webq>

¹⁴ Link to the PQMethod manual: <http://www.rz.unibw-muenchen.de/~p41bsmk/qmethod/pqmanual.htm>

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The final outputs of the PQMethod are (Donner, 2001):

- Distinct groups with common perspectives regarding a specific issue.
- Contention elements.
- Consensus elements.

Donner (2001) further identifies five steps to be performed in order to generate the mentioned outputs:

1. Load and launch PQMethod.
2. Enter the statements and data.
3. Extract initial factors.
4. Group participants.
5. Generate the data run(s).

The same steps will be followed when implementing the PQMethod for this study. In this instance, the steps will be performed twice, once for the online facilitators' responses and once for the online learners' responses. Figure 3.3 represents the main dialogue screen for the PQMethod.

Figure 3.3 Main screen for PQMethod

```
+-----+
|                                     |
|                                     |
|                               The QMethod Page:                               |
| http://www.rz.unibw-muenchen.de/~p41bsmk/qmethod/                          |
|                                     |
+-----+

Enter [Path and] Project Name:
TasksFP

Current Project is ... C:\PQMETHOD\PROJECTS\TasksFP
Choose the number of the routine you want to run and enter it.

1 - STATES - Enter <or edit> the file of statements
2 - QENTER - Enter q sorts <new or continued>
3 - QCENT - Perform a Centroid factor analysis
4 - QPCA - Perform a Principal Components factor analysis
5 - QROTATE - Perform a manual rotation of the factors
6 - QUARIMAX - Perform a varimax rotation of the factors
7 - QANALYZE - Perform the final Q analysis of the rotated factors
8 - View project files TasksFP.*
X - Exit from PQMethod

Last Routine Run Successfully - <Initial>
```

3.4 Conclusion

This chapter has focused on procedures for conducting this study as well as the planned strategies for gathering the desired data. Taken in conjunction with a detailed description of the planned data analysis approach, this chapter provides the reader with all the considerations important to ensure the successful implementation of the research design.

The next chapter discusses the actual implementation of the data gathering and analysis strategies and the consequent results of each activity facilitated by the researcher.

Data Collection & Analysis

The first part of this chapter describes the actual processes followed during the implementation of the research design to collect the required data. The second part explains the analysis procedures followed to prepare the collected data for detailed examination. This chapter concludes with a quantified translation of the participants' unique perspectives.

4.1 Introduction

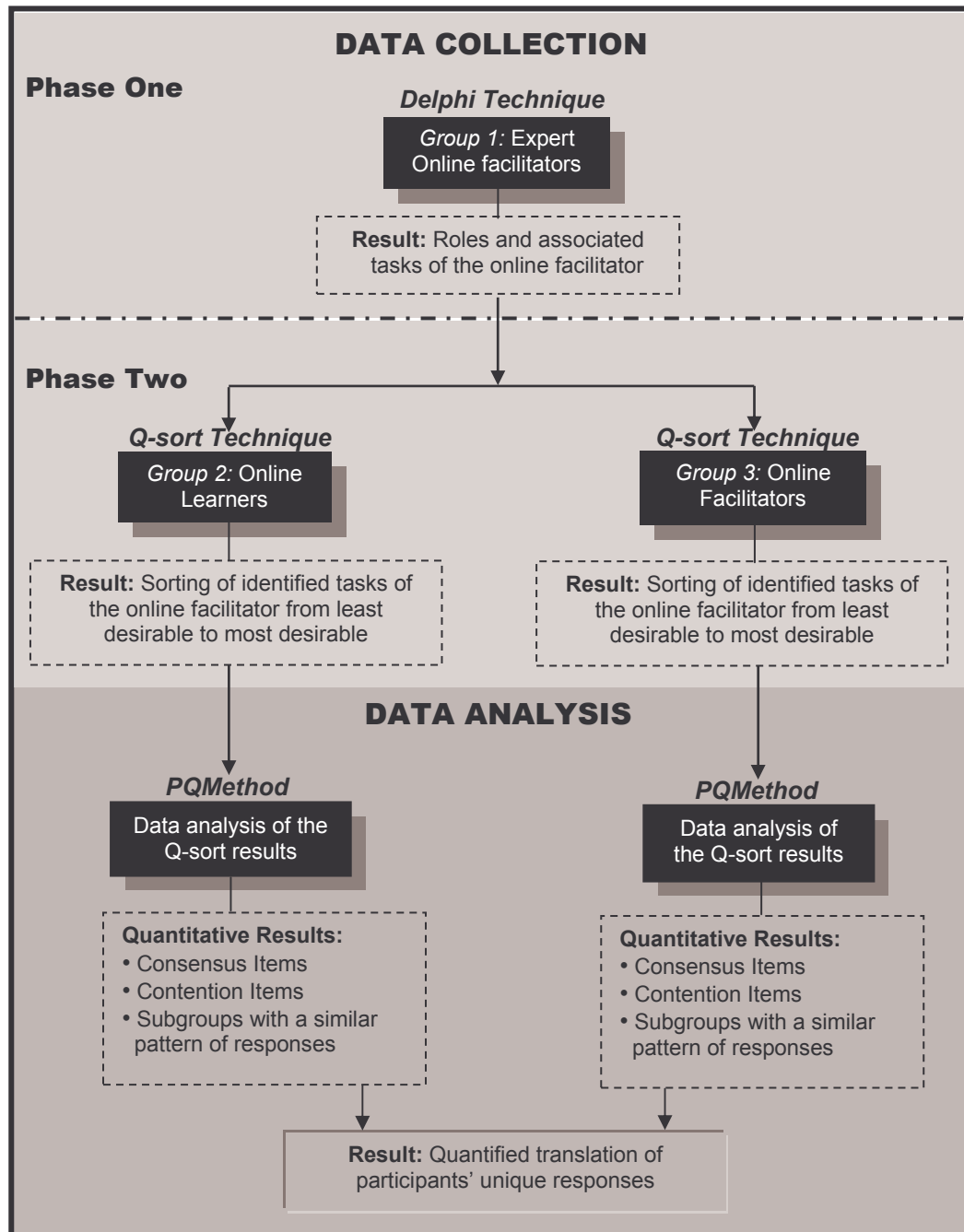
Figure 4.1, on the following page, provides a macro overview of the implementation strategy of the research design as well as the envisaged results of each of these methods. A phased approach is to be supported during the execution of the data collection strategy:

- **Phase One** consists of one group of expert online facilitators participating in the Delphi data gathering technique. The expected result from this activity is a consolidated list of roles and associated tasks of an online facilitator that were identified by the individual members of the group.
- **Phase Two** consists of two groups (one group of online facilitators and one group of online learners), participating in the Q-sort data gathering technique. The expected result from this activity is a prioritised list of the tasks, identified in phase one, that are completed individually by the members of the two groups.

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The results of the phase two data collection strategy are then analysed per group, using an electronic software programme, referred to as PQMethod. The results are then statistically presented, indicating consensus and contention items as well as subgroups with a similar pattern of responses. The researcher finally translates these results into a qualitative representation of the responses.

Figure 4.1 Research methods and expected results



4.2 Data Collection

This section provides a detailed description of the implementation of the data collection methods, namely the Delphi and Q-sort techniques.

4.2.1 The Delphi Process

The steps performed in implementing the Delphi process, are presented in the following section.

4.2.1.1 Identifying and recruiting online facilitation experts

Selecting participants, is a vital activity, as the quality of the outputs will be determined by the quality of contributions made by the participants (Taylor-Powell, 2002). This realisation prompted the researcher to compile a selection criteria list prior to recruiting the participants:

- Knowledge and experience in the field of online facilitation.
- Ability to make valuable contributions towards posed questions.
- Ability to express priorities on a measurement scale.
- Good written communication skills.

Online facilitation experts that adhered to the selection criteria and that were already known to the researcher, were approached and they in turn, after explaining the qualifying criteria, identified and recommended additional experts known to them (a phenomenon referred to as *snowball sampling*). This approach was pursued due to the belief that participants who know each other and who have a history as a social group, tend to present better quality inputs, even though anonymity is maintained, than groups where participants are unknown to each other (Turoff & Hiltz, n.d.). Other experts were also identified through online databases and listserves.

4.2.1.2 Round one: Initiating first contact

Twelve experts were identified in South Africa. The researcher contacted these experts telephonically and briefly explained the planned process to determine their willingness to participate. All 12 potential participants indicated that they were willing to partake in

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the process. In the end, of the 12 potential participants, ten responded and committed themselves to participate in the full process.

A total of 18 experts were identified via online databases and listserves. None of these potential participants, who were solely contacted via email, did respond to the request to participate in any manner. The reason for not contacting these experts telephonically was the cost implication, as all resided outside the borders of South Africa. This is just an indication of the importance of having the first contact personally, either face-to-face or telephonically. Following this approach, the research effort was personalised by exposing the participant to the researcher's voice and not only to the written text that was addressed to the participant.

4.2.1.3 Round two: Distributing the first questionnaire

Participants were provided with more detail regarding their participation in the process via email than what was provided during the telephonic contact. Figure 4.2 is an example of the email message that accompanied the first questionnaire.

Figure 4.2 Example of the email message accompanying the first questionnaire to the participants

Dear ...

Earlier today, I briefly explained the planned process to you during our telephonic discussion and highlighted the importance of completing this activity within the presented period. This time, I would like to provide you with all the detail regarding the process. But before we get to the mentioned detail, the outcomes from your participation will comprise the following:

- The roles of an effective online facilitator.
- The tasks linked to each identified role.
- The consequences of not fulfilling those identified tasks.
- A prioritised list of tasks for the online facilitator.

To achieve the above results, your specialist contributions into the initial process will be in the form of a tiered approach. By completing the tables presented to you during your participation, the received information will be analysed, processed and interpreted. Once this is completed, the results will form the basis for an analysis session to be held with online learners and facilitators (external to this specialist group). The expected outcomes from this effort will highlight the perceptions of the online facilitators and learners regarding the roles and tasks of an effective online facilitator. Using a technological sifting and analysis method, the respondents will be categorised into groups that display similar perceptions. This will assist me to identify aspects online facilitators have to consider when delivering online learning.

Your participation in the process is therefore as follows:

Continued on the next page ...

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Step 1: Complete the table

- Attached you will find a MS Word document containing an empty table.
- Please save this document with your name.
- Complete all the empty columns of the table (you will note that I have provided an example of the information needed in each of the columns).
- There is NO limit to the information to be provided by you – the more information, the better the end result!
- When you have completed the table, please email it back to me at: lindiel@absa.co.za
- Your feedback is required by **Friday, 8 August**.

Step 2: Solicit meanings to the brainstormed ideas

- Once I have received everyone's completed tables, I will consolidate everyone's responses into one table and send it back to you.
- See if you can add your personal meaning to each of the statements presented in the table and email your response back to me.
- This feedback is required by **Wednesday, 13 August**.

Step 3: Rate the tasks of an online facilitator

- I will once again consolidate everybody's responses into a single table which I will email to you.
- Finally, you are requested to rank the identified tasks in a column provided next to the tasks.
- Please email me these "ranked" tasks by **Friday, 15 August**.

If anything regarding the above process is unclear, please do not hesitate to contact me!

Questionnaire 1:

Please complete the table below. You can add as many entries as you wish.

What do you think should be the roles of an effective online facilitator?	Next to each identified role, please write down the tasks needed to fulfil that role	Next to each identified role, please write down the consequences of not fulfilling this role
<p>Example: Communicator (<i>Note:</i> Roles should always be identified with the execution of a function, e.g. manager, administrator, etc.)</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce learners Build a sense of community Initiate interaction <p><i>Please feel free to add to this list!</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No interaction No assistance No feedback No sense of community <p><i>Please feel free to add to this list!</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

As can be viewed from the email message in Figure 4.2, participants were provided with a deadline date to respond. The researcher also reminded them of this date, two days prior to the target date.

Once the feedback was received, the researcher analysed the content, deleted duplications and consolidated each participant's response anonymously into a single

table. To ensure that there were no gaps, the researcher conducted a literature survey on the roles and tasks of an online facilitator and compared this to the participants' responses. The outcome was that most of the information discovered in the literature was already covered by the learners' responses as well as additional statements that were not documented in the reviewed literature. Only four statements derived from the literature study were added to the total list of 148 statements.

4.2.1.4 Round three: Distributing the second questionnaire

On completion of the analysis of responses conducted by the researcher, a list of 152 statements/tasks were identified and divided into 11 roles (these roles were derived from the participants' responses to the first question on the first questionnaire). The participants were then requested to present their personal meaning to each of these statements and to refine those statements that were unclear to them. There was a valid concern about the commitment of participants to complete this activity, as this effort was time consuming. Participants requested that the deadline date be extended by a week and the researcher had no alternative but to oblige.

Initially, the researcher contemplated constructing meanings to each statement and then to request the participants to confirm, refine or change these meanings. This approach would have definitely saved the participants some time, however, it was sensed that this might be a biased approach, "putting words in their mouths" that will interfere with the individual thought processes.

Once the feedback was received, the researcher analysed the meanings and, where necessary, changed the original statements according to the presented meanings (an example of the second questionnaire can be viewed in Addendum A).

4.2.1.5 Round four: Distributing the last questionnaire

As a final step, the participants were requested to rate the final list of statements/tasks on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being the most desirable and 5 the least desirable) in terms of their importance. The participants identified the consequences of not executing the tasks in

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the first round of questions and they were once again reminded to think of those consequences while responding to the questionnaire - the aim was to make it easier for the participants to perform the ratings. Figure 4.3 is an example of the final questionnaire.

Figure 4.3 Example of the final questionnaire

Questionnaire 3

The purpose of the ballot is to solicit your personal evaluation of the importance of each task of the online facilitator.

Please rate each task in the table on the following pages according to the following scale:
1 = Do not agree; 2 = Least important; 3 = Average importance; 4 = High importance; 5 = Most important

You can either cross (x) or shade (■) the relevant space.

Note:

- The roles, e.g. Administrator, Host, etc. are included for your *convenience* only – you should *not* concern yourself with the “correct” placement of each task under each role. Look at each task in isolation and rate its importance to you personally.
- It is suggested that you think of the *consequences* of not fulfilling the task (as you did in the first questionnaire). This thought process will assist you in rating the importance of each task.

Administrator					
Tasks					
1. Remind learners of interim project deadlines.	1	2	3	4	5
2. If the candidates do not meet the entry-level requirements of the course, refer them to available introductory courses.	1	2	3	4	5
3. Explain what the technological requirements are in order to be able to complete the online course.	1	2	3	4	5
Guide					
Tasks					
1. Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	1	2	3	4	5
2. Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	1	2	3	4	5
3. Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	1	2	3	4	5

The results were presented to the participants regarding the points they assigned to the statements. The rank order of the statements was based on the total number of points received, for example:

- Statement #C2 received 45 points, for an average rating of 4,5.
- Statement #S6 received 30 points, for an average rating of 3.

Due to the high number of statements (152 in total), only the statements/tasks with an average rating of 4 and higher were selected for further analysis (please refer to Addendum B for viewing the averages allocated to each statement). This activity assisted the researcher to significantly reduce the number of statements to a more manageable amount of 60 tasks/statements. The results of this Delphi technique formed the inputs for further analysis as illustrated in Figure 4.1 of this chapter.

4.2.2 The Q-sort Process

During the Q-sort process, two groups of participants were required to individually sort the 60 tasks/statements (derived from the Delphi Technique) from most to least desirable. The steps followed to successfully execute the Q-sort process are explained in the following segments.

4.2.2.1 Identifying and recruiting participants

The researcher approached eDegree, a virtual university in South Africa, who supplied a contact list of their *online facilitators*. These facilitators, 25 in total, were contacted telephonically to determine their willingness to participate in the Q-sort process. Each individual indicated that they were willing to participate.

A list of names of *online learners* (mostly MBA students) was also kindly provided by eDegree. In addition to these learners, the researcher approached a number of online learners who are employed by the same financial institution as the researcher, namely Absa. In total, there were 30 online learners contacted telephonically and who indicated that they were willing to participate in the Q-sort process.

Of the 25 facilitators, 18 responded and of the 30 learners, 19 responded positively to the questionnaires.

4.2.2.2 *Distributing the questionnaires*

Both online learners and facilitators were emailed the same list of 60 tasks identified during the Delphi process. In addition to this list, these participants were required to complete a Biographical Questionnaire that accompanied the list of 60 tasks (please refer to Addendums C and D to view these questionnaires). A third document was also attached to the same email that contained all the instructions the participants were required to follow in order to successfully complete the activity (Addendum E).

The participants were allowed two weeks to complete this activity as the researcher realised that they were in their examination period. Constant reminders were however emailed to the participants to ensure that the deadline date would be met.

4.2.2.3 *Confirming the correctness of responses*

The researcher verified the participants' responses for correctness. In other words, the researcher ensured that the participants prioritised the 60 tasks as requested. Some of the participants duplicated a number of the tasks in their final list of priorities and other participants left blank spaces in their lists. The researcher rejected all the responses that did not adhere to the instructions presented to the participants. On completion of the verification process, the researcher concluded that 14 responses from the facilitators and 15 responses from the learners adhered fully to the instructions and could be utilised for further analysis.

4.2.2.4 *Capturing responses on WebQ*

The researcher captured the two groups' responses individually into a Q-sort grid in the exact same order as the participants sorted it. In this instance, the participants' responses were sorted into nine groupings using the distribution shown in Figure 4.4. This approach eased the transition of the data to WebQ, an online software programme

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(using an Internet browser) that allows one to sort the participants' responses electronically (refer to Figure 4.5 for an example of WebQ).

Figure 4.4 Q-sort Distribution for Online Facilitator Tasks

Least Important		Neutral					Most Important	
-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
4	6	7	8	10	8	7	6	4
39	18	48	37	46	29	27	56	55
15	34	58	52	22	33	8	60	53
9	36	43	51	28	35	23	3	41
21	5	38	57	2	54	50	17	44
	13	31	12	4	24	49	20	
	14	6	25	47	32	10	26	
		59	30	1	40	19		
			45	11	42			
				7				
				16				

The participants sorted 60 tasks into nine groupings using the distribution shown in Figure 4.4. Four tasks were placed in the most important position, six in the next most important position, and so forth. Ten tasks could be placed in the neutral position.

Figure 4.5 WebQ-sorting example

The screenshot shows the WebQ interface with the following elements:

- Legend:**
 - Empty slot (blue square)
 - Occupied slot (green square)
 - Too many in slot (red square)
- Title:** WebQ - Prioritising Online Facilitation Tasks
- Buttons:** Help, Update, Send
- Task List:**
 - Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course
 - Attune yourself to the group dynamics
 - Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated
 - Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course
 - Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions
 - Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages
 - Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points
 - Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning
 - Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge
- Sorting Grid:** A grid with 9 rows (tasks) and 9 columns (ratings from -4 to +4). The '0' column is highlighted in light blue.

On completion of each electronic sorting activity, the statistical results were automatically calculated per participant and emailed to the researcher's email address. These statistical results were now ready for further analysis.

4.2.3 PQMethod

The resulting data from the Q-sort method was analysed, using the QMethod Software. This process was repeated – once for analysing the online facilitator group responses and once for analysing the online learner group responses. Following the guidelines in the PQMethod Manual (Schmolck, 2003), eight factors were initially extracted for each group (learners and facilitators) using the principal component method¹⁵. After varimax rotation¹⁶, five factors were retained for each group for further analysis – this decision was based on the Eigenvalues that were produced, as explained by Donner (2001):

Eigenvalues are a measure of the relative contribution of a factor to the explanation of the total variance in the correlation matrix. Factors with an eigenvalue greater than one explain more variance than a single variable would. Thus, the maximum number of factors you would want to carry into the rotation step is equal to the number of initial factors with eigenvalues greater than one.

The Eigenvalues for the online facilitator group are presented in Figure 4.6. After selecting all the entries that define the factors (from here on referred to as subgroups), an extensive report that provides detailed statistical information regarding each subgroup, is produced. The information contained in the two reports (one for the learner responses and one for the facilitator responses) was now ready for detailed data analysis (refer to Addendums F & G for the reports).

¹⁵ The principal component method is a data reduction method that reduces the number of variables (StatSoft, n.d.)

¹⁶ Varimax is an abbreviation for 'variance maximising'. The extraction of principal components amounts to a varimax rotation of the "original variable space". The criterion for the rotation is to maximize the variance of the new factor while minimizing the variance around the new factor (StatSoft, n.d.)

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Figure 4.6 Eigenvalues of the online facilitator group

Last Routine Run Successfully - <Initial>			
¹	Eigenvalues	As Percentages	Cumul. Percentages
1	3.5938	25.6698	25.6698
2	1.8868	13.4775	39.1472
3	1.4491	10.3506	49.4979
4	1.1308	8.0768	57.5747
5	1.0110	7.2216	64.7963
6	0.9418	6.7268	71.5231
7	0.8521	6.0862	77.6093
8	0.7628	5.4487	83.0580
9	0.5790	4.1360	87.1940
10	0.4681	3.3436	90.5376
11	0.4384	3.1313	93.6689
12	0.4053	2.8950	96.5640
13	0.2798	1.9982	98.5622
14	0.2013	1.4378	100.0000

Press <ENTER> to continue

4.3 Data Analysis

In this section, a detailed description is provided of the process implemented in analysing the factor patterns generated in the two PQMethod reports.

4.3.1 Factor Q-sort Values

To achieve a macro view over the degree of agreement between each subgroup’s perspectives on the statements/tasks, the researcher compiled a table reflecting the sort values for each statement/task. Table 4.1 below is an example of such a table.

Table 4.1 Example of subgroup Q-sort values for the online facilitators

Num	Statements/Tasks	Subgroups				
		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
		n=7	n=2	n=2	n=1	n=2
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	1	4	-5	4	-3
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	-2	-3	-5	4	1
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known.	4	2	4	4	4
4	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-5	3	1	2	-5
5	Communicate course policies to the learners.	-4	1	3	-1	2
6	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	-2	-2	1	1	-5
7	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	1	1	1	1	1

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The number of participants per subgroup ($n = 7$; $n = 2$; etc.) was derived from the “Factor Characteristics” section of the PQMethod report. The Q-sort values per subgroup were also extracted from this report.

This activity was performed twice – once for the Facilitator Groups and once for the Learner Groups (to view the complete tables, please refer to Addendum H).

4.3.2 Normalised Factor Scores

To obtain a better sense of the relative priorities that each subgroup allocated to the statements/tasks, the researcher compiled a table for each subgroup (five tables for the learners and five tables for the facilitators), using the available data from the PQMethod reports.

Table 4.2 is an example of such a table (to view the complete tables, please refer to Addendum I).

Table 4.2 Example of Normalised Factor scores for Subgroup 1 of the Online Facilitators

Num	Statements/Tasks	Z-score
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	1.885
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	1.586
56	Respond to email communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	1.536
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	1.472
40	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	1.463
26	Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	1.418
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	1.356
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	1.313
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	1.193
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	1.114

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The group ranked the items from the top of the table as most important and descends to less important at the bottom of the table. “The Z-scores show how far from the overall mean (measured in standard deviations) each item is for the group” (Donner, 2001).

4.3.3 Distinguishing Characteristics

To identify the key differences among the various subgroups, the researcher compiled a table, using the relevant data from the PQMethod reports to reflect these differences.

Table 4.3 is an example of such a table (to view the complete tables, please refer to Addendum J).

Table 4.3 Example of distinguishing characteristics for subgroup 1 of the online facilitators

Group 1 Statements significantly different than overall mean @ p<0.5 (bold @<0.01)		Factor 1 n=7		Factor 2 n=2		Factor 3 n=2		Factor 4 n=1		Factor 5 n=2	
		RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth.	4	1.47	-3	-0.61	-5	-1.11	-5	-1.31	-2	-0.53
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners.	3	1.31	-4	-1.10	1	0.00	-1	0.00	-3	-0.90
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations.	1	0.19	3	1.19	4	1.89	4	1.75	4	1.74
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with email address and telephone number.	-1	-0.24	2	0.73	3	1.56	-5	-1.31	4	1.80
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	-2	-0.48	4	1.40	-5	-1.27	3	1.31	4	1.96

Table 4.3 illustrates that the seven participants in subgroup 1 rate statements 53, 41 and 4 higher than the average allocated by the other subgroups, and statements 36 and 11 are rated lower than average.

4.3.4 Summary Profile of Subgroups

To compile a summary profile of the subgroups, the researcher utilised the factor values for the subgroup from Table 4.1 and placed these in order of the factor-specific sort from Table 4.2.

Table 4.4 is an example of such a table (to view the complete tables, please refer to Addendum K).

Table 4.4 Example of a profile summary for subgroup 1 of the online facilitators

Num	Statements/Tasks	Score	Note
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	4	High
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	4	High
56	Respond to email communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	4	High
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	-2	Low
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	-2	Low
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	-3	Low

This table could now be used for interpretation. Those statements/tasks that have a high importance to the subgroup would be found at the top of the table and it descends to statements/tasks of low importance at the bottom of the table.

The importance of each statement is determined by comparing the Z-values from Table 4.3 with zero. The importance values are illustrated in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Classification of importance values

If	Then
$Z > 0$	High Importance
$Z = 0$	Average Importance
$Z < 0$	Low Importance

4.3.5 Allocating Tasks to Roles

To ease the effort in uncovering and labeling the different and unique perspectives of each subgroup concerning the tasks of an online facilitator, the researcher allocated each task to a role. The roles were identified by referring to the responses of the participants in the first questionnaire as well as reviewing existing literature. Consequent to identifying the roles, the researcher defined each of these roles in such a manner that it compliments the purpose of the study:

- **Administrator:** A person tending to administrative matters. These matters have nothing to do with content-related issues. It ensures the smooth running of "behind the scenes" activities.
- **Conversationalist:** Someone skilled at conversation. In this instance it is a person who is skilled at picking up threads of conversation and integrate it into a deeper level of online discussion.
- **Guide:** Someone who shows the way by leading or advising and offers basic information or instruction - assisting learners to find paths through unexplored territory.
- **Host:** A person responsible for the social welfare of the learners throughout their participation in the learning programme. This person is responsible for making the learners "feel at home" while participating in the course.
- **Manager:** A person who controls and maintains all operational learning activities - exercising authoritative control over the learning activities - enforcing rules and regulations.
- **Motivator:** A person who has a positive emotional or cognitive impact upon the learners that arouse interest in the learners to explore further.
- **Quality Assuror:** A person that employs certain measurements to ensure high standards of quality learning is achieved and maintained.

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- **Supporter:** A person who contributes to the fulfillment of the learners' learning needs. A person who helps learners and treats learners as customers.

The tasks were allocated to the roles in accordance with the definitions provided above (to view these task allocations, please refer to Addendum L).

4.3.6 Identifying Unique Task and Role Selections

The researcher compiled a table with the aim of determining the task selections that were unique to a specific subgroup. This was achieved by calculating the number of occurrences a task was selected. The researcher was interested in those tasks with a total result of one (out of five). This result indicated that the specific selection has been performed by one subgroup only and is not shared with the other groups. The higher the total score, the less unique that specific task is to the subgroups. Table 4.6 is an example of such a table (please refer to Addendum M for the complete results).

Table 4.6 Example of unique selections performed by the online facilitator subgroups

Num	Important Elements	Roles*	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	Total
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	A	0	1	0	1	0	2
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details.	A	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	A	0	0	1	0	1	2
34	Inform the learners where to communicate online with each other.	A	0	0	0	0	1	1
59	Track learner participation.	A	0	0	0	1	0	1
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	C	0	0	1	1	0	2
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	C	1	1	0	0	1	3
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners.	C	1	0	0	0	0	1
53	Raise the level of discussion by adding a new cognitive level to the old discussion.	C	1	0	0	0	0	1

* Roles: A = Administrator; C = Conversationalist

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Each group was colour coded to make it easier for the researcher to identify the unique selections for each specific subgroup. Table 4.6 also illustrates the contention and consensus items between the subgroups. If all five groups selected the same task, there will be a total of five, and if all five groups did not select the same task, there will be a total of nil. Both cases are indicative of high agreement/consensus between the subgroups. A total of one indicates that the specific task is a high contention item, as only one subgroup placed a significant priority on that specific task. The results of the subgroups' unique selections are presented in Tables 4.7 and 4.8.

Table 4.7 Unique task selections by the online facilitator subgroups

Group 1 More Important Unique Focus Areas	*Role(s)	Role(s)	Group 1 Less Important Unique Focus Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners. Raise the level of discussion. Praise the discussant behaviour you seek. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C G 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ma QA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate course policies. Construct learning material in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.
Group 2 More Important Unique Focus Areas	Role(s)	Role(s)	Group 2 Less Important Unique Focus Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
Group 3 More Important Unique Focus Areas	Role(s)	Role(s)	Group 3 Less Important Unique Focus Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggest the pace for learning activities. Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G S 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and maintain a learning community.
Group 4 More Important Unique Focus Areas	Role(s)	Role(s)	Group 4 Less Important Unique Focus Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Track learner participation. Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A S 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None

*Roles: C = Conversationalist; G = Guide; Ma = Manager; QA = Quality Assuror; S = Supporter; A = Administrator; H = Host.

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Group 5 More Important Unique Focus Areas	*Role(s)	Role(s)	Group 5 Less Important Unique Focus Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform the learners where to communicate online with each other. Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A H 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C G Ma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions. Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own. Facilitate synchronous learning events and set the tone of the discussion. Manage the virtual classroom environment.

*Roles: C = Conversationalist; G = Guide; Ma = Manager; A = Administrator; H = Host.

Table 4.8 Unique task selections by the online learner subgroups

Group 1 More Important Unique Focus Areas	*Role(s)	Role(s)	Group 1 Less Important Unique Focus Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create an informal, supportive atmosphere. Establish and maintain a learning community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H Ma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners.
Group 2 More Important Unique Focus Areas	Role(s)	Role(s)	Group 2 Less Important Unique Focus Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide ongoing guidance to learners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S Mo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated. Clarify learner and facilitator expectations. Encourage learners to collaborate with each other.
Group 3 More Important Unique Focus Areas	Role(s)	Role(s)	Group 3 Less Important Unique Focus Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Track learner participation. Praise the discussant behaviour you seek. Thank the learners for their contribution(s). Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness. Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H Ma G A Mo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the learners within an agreed time. Respond to email communications, within e.g. 24 hours.

*Roles: H = Host; Ma = Manager; Mo = Motivator; G = Guide; S = Supporter; A = Administrator; QA = Quality Assuror; C = Conversationalist.

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Group 4 More Important Unique Focus Areas	*Role(s)	Role(s)	Group 4 Less Important Unique Focus Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours Inform the learners where to communicate online with each other. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QA C 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points. Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.
Group 5 More Important Unique Focus Areas	Role(s)	Role(s)	Group 5 Less Important Unique Focus Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A G 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute courseware, well in advance. Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.

*Roles: G = Guide; A = Administrator; QA = Quality Assuror; C = Conversationalist.

Through the identification of the unique characteristics of each subgroup, it was now possible to devise a profile description for each of the mentioned subgroups.

4.3.7 Profile Descriptions of the Subgroups

The final step in the data analysis process was to consolidate all the quantitative data analysis findings for each subgroup into a qualitative description of each subgroup's preferences pertaining to the tasks of an online facilitator. This was achieved by first obtaining a holistic view of each subgroup's preferences in terms of the priorities allocated to each task (refer to Table 4.4). Secondly, the researcher took the unique characteristics for each subgroup into consideration and lastly explored the consensus and contention items for each group individually in order to provide a unique label to each of the subgroups.

4.3.7.1 Profile description of the Online Facilitator Subgroups

A qualitative description of the profile of each of the five subgroups in the *Facilitator Group* will now be presented. These descriptions were derived from the quantitative analysis results described in this chapter.

**GROUP 1:
DISCOURSE
MANAGERS**

This group of facilitators places a high priority on the online interaction between learners, constantly picking up threads of content-related conversation among the learners, and integrating these into a deeper level of cognitive discussion. This group's main focus is on the content and will always guide or redirect the learners back to the topic of discussion whenever they stray. Course policies are this group's least point of concern due to their belief that learning takes place through online content discussions and not through course policies. Adhering to standards for online communication is however an important consideration for this group to ensure course cohesiveness. The construction of learning material is another activity that features very low on their list of priorities as they believe that it is their duty to guide the online discussions in a direction that will help the learners discover the answers on their own – learners are therefore constructing their own learning material.

**GROUP 2:
ASSIMILATORS**

A characteristic that stands out from this group of facilitators is the uniquely high priority they place on the activity of assisting learners to connect learning content with prior knowledge and experience to make instruction more meaningful. Emphasis in this group is therefore placed on meaningful learning experiences. By linking new information to the learner's prior knowledge, interest and curiosity is activated that leads to an intrinsic motivation to learn. This brings us to another important focus of this group, namely motivation that is backed by providing the learners with constant feedback on their progress during their learning experiences. This feedback can be either in a verbal or written (e.g. marks for assignments) format. To ensure a meaningful learning experience, this group believes in providing ongoing guidance to the learners through the provision of tips and advice in an informal, supportive learning environment. In contrast with the Discourse Managers, this group places more emphasis on interaction between the facilitator and the learner than between the learners themselves. These facilitators assist the learners to find pathways through unexplored territory.

**GROUP 3:
EVENT
MANAGERS**

This group of facilitators is very much in control of the learners' learning process. Emphasis is placed on the pace of learning activities where attempts are made to ensure that each learner progress through the learning process at the same speed. Awareness of the learners' own learning process is highlighted by encouraging them to reflect on what they have learnt. These facilitators are not necessarily subject matter experts in the field of study and would therefore invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations if and when required. When referring subject matter questions to the expert, these facilitators will take it upon themselves to ensure that the expert respond within an agreed time. Keeping learners to the procedural rules of the learning institute, is another important consideration and informing learners about meeting times and virtual office hours is high on their priority list.

**GROUP 4:
DATA
INSPECTORS**

This group of facilitators has a strong administrative flavour added to their mixture of activities. Tracking online learner participation and collating marks for assignments and tests are some examples of administrative duties they perceive as highly important. These facilitators have a much more "business-like" approach towards their facilitative duties where less emphasis is placed on the learning experience of the learners and more emphasis placed on the implementation of the procedural rules of the learning institution. Establishing an instructional bond and rapport with the learners and activities such as interaction between learners and reflection on their learning are not greatly encouraged. They will however ensure that they are available for the learners and guide them as and when the need arises.

**GROUP 5:
HOSTS**

This group of facilitators' main focal point is on the social welfare of the learners by attuning themselves to the group dynamics. Their activities are centred on making the learners feel at home by being pleasant and supportive towards the learners. This is achieved by explaining to the learners how to access the online course and informing them where to communicate online with each other. Learners are encouraged to introduce themselves to each other with the aim of getting support from their peers when required. Emphasis is also placed on encouraging the learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems. Providing content related tips and

guidelines is another important feature in their portfolio of high priority activities. Feedback plays an important motivational role and is provided to the learners in a constructive manner. Matters of less importance are activities related to management, administration and facilitation of online discussions between learners.

4.3.7.2 Profile description of the Online Learner Subgroups

A qualitative description of the profile of each of the five subgroups in the *online learner group* will now be presented. These descriptions were derived from the quantitative analysis results described in this chapter.

**GROUP 1: THE
INDEPENDENTS**

This group of learners wants online facilitators who will be mainly looking after their social welfare. They want their learning experience to take place in an informal, friendly and supportive environment. Facilitators must ensure that the learners know how to access the online course and that they are au fait with the online learning tools that they will use during the course. Contact with other learners in their group is important to them, as they want to establish a learning community that is supportive of each other. These learners do not want to feel isolated and want to be constantly aware of the online presence of their facilitator and peers. A feeling of connectedness among the learners is the main point of focus and they perceive the most important function of the online facilitator to be the coordinator of activities that will ensure group cohesion. The learners do not, however, want the facilitator to intervene with issues such as rules and regulations, constant feedback and having third parties contribute to the online discussions. They would rather have the facilitator encourage reflection sessions where they can obtain insight into their own learning processes.

**GROUP 2:
QUALITY
SEEKERS**

Quality is the main prerogative for this group of learners. They want an online facilitator that employs certain measurements to ensure high standards of quality learning is achieved and maintained. These measurements could be in the form of marks for assignments, constant corrective feedback and guidance to the learners and encouraging and assessing further content-related discussions among the learners. By employing these measures, the facilitator should be able to identify problem areas early

in the course and rectify those as soon as possible. These learners require the facilitator to listen to and address their concerns and they want to be kept updated on the status of unsolved matters and concerns. Feelings of “teamness” with their peers are not a high priority for these learners. Reflecting on what they have learnt, takes precedence over tapping into the knowledge and experience of their peers. The learners would rather depend on the facilitator to guide them through their learning experience than independently taking ownership of their learning and sharing the newly acquired knowledge with their peers.

**GROUP 3:
REWARD
PURSUERS**

This group prefers to learn primarily through online discussions with a strong presence of the facilitator that mainly fulfils the role of a “guide on the side”. This implies that facilitators should only stimulate content-related discussions between learners without volunteering their opinions pertaining to the topic under discussion. Interaction between the learners and the facilitator is not as high on their priority list as the interaction between the learners themselves. The facilitator is responsible for maintaining the momentum of their asynchronous discussions by tracking the online participation of learners. These learners need to be guided in their learning process through the provision of feedback, based on their online discussions. When the learners add positive value to the discussions, they expect the facilitator to acknowledge their contributions. These learners do not tolerate situations that may undermine course cohesiveness and they expect the facilitator to intervene if and when necessary. To maintain course cohesiveness, the learners believe that it is important to set some ground rules in the form of determining and adhering to standards for online communication. Common courtesy also plays a vital role in their learning experience and the learners therefore expect the facilitator to thank them for their contributions, no matter whether correct or incorrect.

**GROUP 4:
PROTOCOL
SUPPORTERS**

This group of learners wants to be treated as customers by the online facilitator. It is imperative that the facilitators acquaint themselves with the learners, inform these learners where they can communicate online, and what the meeting times and virtual office hours are. The facilitator should ensure that the learners know how to access the

online course and that they are au fait with the online learning tools that they will use as they progress through the course. These learners would like to acquire the required knowledge and skills independently, with the support of their peers, rather than the facilitator. These learners would like to be introduced to their peers and the facilitator should coordinate this activity by stimulating lively discussions amongst the learners. Whenever these learners experience any problems, they expect the facilitator to listen to and manage their complaints to their satisfaction.

**GROUP 5: THE
DEPENDENTS**

This group of learners has a strong sense of dependency on the facilitator. Learners find it important that facilitators acquaint themselves with the learners and that they create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted. These learners do not want to feel isolated and is highly dependent on the online presence of the facilitator to keep them motivated in their learning process. Principles of “fair play” and courtesy is one of the main concerns of this group which is evident on the high priority they place on reaching consensus regarding standards for online communication. These learners expect the facilitator to manage their learning environment and to take control of their learning process through the continuous assessment of their progress and the provision of corrective feedback that will contribute towards learner confidence. Administrative duties such as the distribution of courseware, communication of course policies and the pre-notification of assignments, feature very low on their list of priorities. Emotional support from the facilitator takes precedence over academic support.

4.4 Survey Results of Learners and Facilitators

The findings from the biographical questionnaires are presented separately for the learners and facilitators who participated in the Q-sort activity described in section 4.2.2 of this chapter.

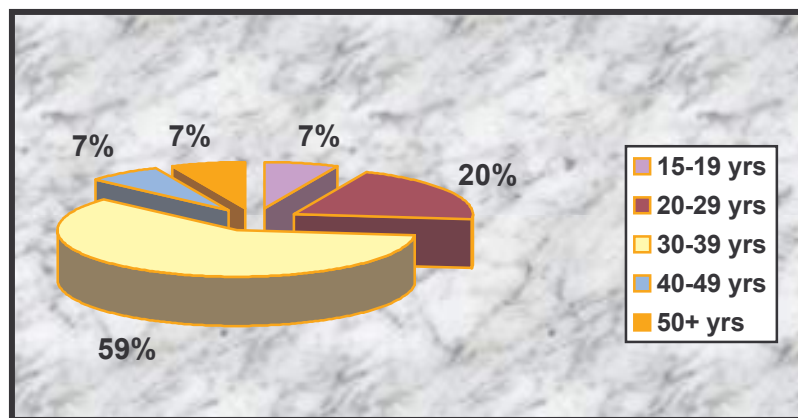
4.4.1 Profile of the Online Learner Participants

All the participants, 15 in total, completed the biographical questionnaires.

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The distribution of the participants within each age group is illustrated in Figure 4.7. The sample was divided into 26% female and 74% male responses. The majority of the participants (59%) were between the age of 30 and 39 years. Only 7% were aged between 15 and 19 years, 7% between 40 and 49 years and 7% were aged 50 years and above. There were 20% of the sample between the age of 20 and 29 years.

Figure 4.7 Distribution of learner sample by age group



All the participants were employed. The majority of online learners who participated in this study were studying at a range of courses at postgraduate level (86%). Only 14% were studying at certificate level.

Most (66%) of the sample participated only once in an online course. About 7% participated between two and four times while 27% participated five times and more in an online course.

The responses showed that 47% of the learners' online learning took place at home. About 27% participated in online learning at their workplace and 20% indicated a combination of home and workplace online learning. Only 6% of the sample said their learning took place at a rented business office due to a lack of infrastructure at home.

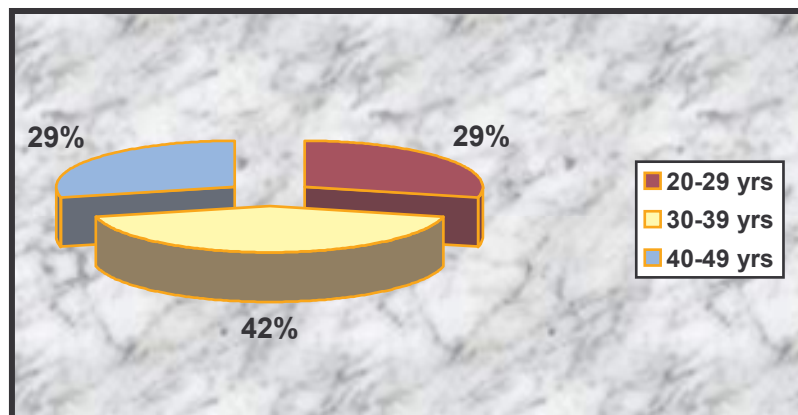
A large proportion (60%) of the participants indicated that they perform most of their online learning activities after normal working hours while 26% learnt during working hours. Only 14% participated in the online learning activities during and after working hours.

4.4.2 Profile of the Online Facilitator Participants

All the participants, 14 in total, completed the biographical questionnaires.

The distribution of the participants within each age group is illustrated in Figure 4.8. The sample was divided into 43% female and 57% male responses. The majority of the participants (42%) were between the age of 30 and 39 years. Only 29% were aged between 20 and 29 years, and 29% between 40 and 49 years.

Figure 4.8 Distribution of facilitator sample by age group



The majority of online facilitators who participated in this study were facilitating a range of subjects at postgraduate level (79%). Only 21% were facilitating certificate level online subjects.

Most (57%) of the sample facilitated an online course five or more times. About 43% facilitated between two and four times.

The responses showed that 57% of the facilitation activities took place at the office. About 36% facilitated online learning courses both at home and at the office. Only 7% of the sample facilitated from home only. In addition to these facilities, other facilities or geographical areas identified by the online facilitators are hotel rooms, Internet Cafés, overseas and from wherever they are on holiday.

A large proportion (64%) of the participants indicated that they perform most of their online facilitation activities after normal working hours while 21% facilitated during working hours. Only 15% facilitated online learning activities during and after working hours.

4.5 Conclusion

This chapter begins by providing a macro overview of the data collection and analysis strategies to be pursued for this study. This is followed by a detailed description of the actual implementation and consequent results of these strategies. The final results of the data analysis process are presented, namely a profile description of each of the five distinctive groups found among the online facilitators and the profile description of each of the five distinctive groups found among the online learners. These results are inferred from the research participants' responses pertaining to their opinions regarding the importance of the tasks of an online facilitator. This chapter concludes with a profile description of the respondents (online learners and online facilitators) who participated in the Q-sort activity. These descriptions were retrieved from the Biographical Questionnaires they completed.

Discussion & Recommendations

This chapter discusses the value of the research findings presented in Chapter 4 and is accompanied by recommendations.

5.1 Introduction

On completion of the data analysis process, five online learner subgroups and five online facilitator subgroups were identified. These subgroups were classified in accordance to the priority they placed on the tasks of an online facilitator. The purpose of this study is not to label the facilitators or learners and their requirements but rather provide insight to the most suitable solutions that will enhance the online learning experience for both the learner and facilitator. The ideal would be to have a best fit between the facilitator and learner subgroups with regard to their priority selections, but this is not the case as human characteristics and needs are unique and thus a perfect fit will not be a common occurrence. It is actually quite obvious from the results that the priorities identified by the facilitators vary extensively from the learner priorities. It is however important that online facilitators take cognisance of this phenomena – they need to be aware of the learners' priority requirements – and not only focus on their own: *one perception does NOT fit all.*

5.2 Mapping Skills to Learner and Facilitator Profiles

The value of the findings are realised through the identification and recommendation of online facilitation skills that are essential in addressing the requirements of each of the distinctive subgroups. To complete the picture, certain online facilitator attributes are identified which are vital to ensure that high quality online learning experiences are achieved. Table 5.1 firstly depicts the five learner subgroups with the prioritised facilitator tasks that these learners require. This information is a summary of the findings in Chapter 4. Secondly, the recommended skills and attributes needed to successfully perform the tasks are also presented in the table.

Table 5.1 Recommended facilitator skills and attributes per online learner subgroup

Learner Subgroup	Facilitator Tasks	Recommended Facilitator Skills	Recommended Facilitator Attributes
The Independents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an informal, friendly and supportive environment. Assist learners with accessing the online course. Ensure learners are familiar with the online learning tools. Establish contact between the learners. Coordinate online learning activities. Communicate constantly with the learners. Encourage reflection sessions among the learners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online teambuilding skills Summarising skills <p><i>Generic skills:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning technology skills Interpersonal skills Writing skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessible Approachable Supportive <p><i>Generic attributes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intellectually versatile Passionate about online learning Creative
Quality Seekers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employ measurements to ensure quality learning. Identify course-related problem areas and rectify as soon as possible. Listen to and address learner concerns. Guide learners through their learning process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation skills Assessment skills Problem-solving skills Administrative skills Coaching skills <p><i>Generic skills:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning technology skills Interpersonal skills Writing skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results driven Insightful ('read between the lines') Assertive Intellectually versatile Resourceful <p><i>Generic attributes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intellectually versatile Passionate about online learning Creative

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Learner Subgroup	Facilitator Tasks	Recommended Facilitator Skills	Recommended Facilitator Attributes
Reward Pursuers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stimulate content-related online discussions among the learners. Maintain momentum of the discussions without volunteering own opinions. Provide constant feedback based on online discussions. Acknowledge learner contributions. Thank the learners for their contributions. Intervene in situations that may undermine course cohesiveness. Establish “ground rules” for online learners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical thinking skills Feedback skills Conflict handling skills Weaving skills Management skills Motivational skills <p><i>Generic skills:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning technology skills Interpersonal skills Writing skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intellectually versatile Insightful (‘read between the lines’) Assertive Courteous Sincere Orderly <p><i>Generic attributes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intellectually versatile Passionate about online learning Creative
Protocol Supporters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treat learners as customers. Get acquainted with the learners. Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours. Explain to learners where they can communicate online. Assist learners with accessing the online course. Ensure learners are familiar with the online learning tools. Introduce learners to each other. Encourage peer support among the learners. Stimulate lively discussions amongst the learners. Listen to and manage learner complaints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time management skills Online teambuilding skills Problem solving skills Weaving skills Motivational skills Critical thinking skills Coaching skills <p><i>Generic skills:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning technology skills Interpersonal skills Writing skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Courteous Sincere Orderly Supportive Open minded <p><i>Generic attributes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intellectually versatile Passionate about online learning Creative
The Dependents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get acquainted with the learners. Establish a friendly learning environment. Communicate constantly with the learners. Reach consensus regarding standards for online communication. Continuously assess learners' progress. Provide corrective feedback. Provide learners with emotional support. Assist learners in becoming confident online learners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motivational skills Feedback skills Management skills Coaching skills Assessment skills <p><i>Generic skills:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning technology skills Interpersonal skills Writing skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Courteous Accessible Approachable Orderly Assertive Sincere Supportive Emotionally intelligent <p><i>Generic attributes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intellectually versatile Passionate about online learning Creative

As for Table 5.1 that was compiled for the learner subgroups, extracts of the research analysis results are merged to provide similar descriptions for the

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facilitator subgroups in Table 5.2. However, in this instance, there is the likelihood that the recommended skills per subgroup are already part of the specific facilitator's portfolio. The reason one can ascertain the likelihood is due to the fact that the facilitators' experience platform influenced their decisions regarding the most important tasks of an online facilitator. It is therefore further recommended that online facilitators be individually assessed to determine their composition of skills and attributes. To ease the effort in identifying possible online facilitator skill gaps per learner subgroup, it is assumed that the skills and attributes identified in Table 5.2 already form part of the online facilitators' portfolio of that specific subgroup. For example, Discourse Managers already possess critical thinking skills, weaving skills, management skills, coaching skills, online teambuilding skills, observation skills, learning technology skills, interpersonal skills and writing skills.

Table 5.2 Facilitator skills and attributes portfolio per online facilitator subgroup

Facilitator Subgroup	Facilitator Tasks	Facilitator Skills	Facilitator Attributes
Discourse Managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulate content-related discussions among the learners. • Keep online discussions on track in order to achieve the predefined learning outcomes. • Establish standards for online communication. • Assist learners in taking responsibility for their own learning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical thinking skills • Weaving skills • Management skills • Coaching skills • Online teambuilding skills • Observation skills <p><i>Generic skills</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Learning technology skills</i> • <i>Interpersonal skills</i> • <i>Writing skills</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orderly • Supportive <p><i>Generic attributes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Intellectually versatile</i> • <i>Passionate about online learning</i> • <i>Creative</i>
Assimilators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect learning content with prior knowledge and experience of the learners. • Create interest and curiosity among the learners regarding the subject matter. • Provide constant feedback on learners' progress. • Provide content-related tips and advice to the learners. • Create an informal, supportive learning environment. • Maintain interaction between the facilitator and the learner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical thinking skills • Motivational skills • Weaving skills • Feedback skills • Assessment skills • Coaching skills <p><i>Generic skills</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Learning technology skills</i> • <i>Interpersonal skills</i> • <i>Writing skills</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insightful • Supportive • Accessible <p><i>Generic attributes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Intellectually versatile</i> • <i>Passionate about online learning</i> • <i>Creative</i>

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Facilitator Subgroup	Facilitator Tasks	Facilitator Skills	Facilitator Attributes
Event Managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggest the pace for learning activities. • Encourage learners to reflect on what they have learnt. • Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required. • Keep learners to the procedural rules of the learning institute. • Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time management skills • Summarising skills • Management skills • Motivational skills <p><i>Generic skills</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Learning technology skills</i> • <i>Interpersonal skills</i> • <i>Writing skills</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orderly <p><i>Generic attributes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Intellectually versatile</i> • <i>Passionate about online learning</i> • <i>Creative</i>
Data Inspectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Track online learner participation. • Collate marks for assignments and tests. • Keep learners to the procedural rules of the learning institute. • Guide learners through their learning process when necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative skills • Management skills • Observation skills • Assessment skills • Coaching skills <p><i>Generic skills</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Learning technology skills</i> • <i>Interpersonal skills</i> • <i>Writing skills</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results driven • Orderly • Resourceful <p><i>Generic attributes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Intellectually versatile</i> • <i>Passionate about online learning</i> • <i>Creative</i>
Hosts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a pleasant and supportive learning environment. • Explain to learners how to access the online course. • Inform learners where to communicate online with each other. • Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other. • Encourage learners to collaborate with each other. • Provide content- related tips and guidelines to the learners. • Provide constructive feedback on learners' progress. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivational skills • Feedback skills • Online teambuilding skills • Assessment skills <p><i>Generic skills</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Learning technology skills</i> • <i>Interpersonal skills</i> • <i>Writing skills</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courteous • Supportive • Assertive <p><i>Generic attributes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Intellectually versatile</i> • <i>Passionate about online learning</i> • <i>Creative</i>

There are 17 skill sets identified of which three are generic and extend across all subgroups. The following first three bullet points are the generic skills. These skills are defined in context with this study:

- **Learning technology skills¹⁷:** Online facilitators should have the ability to use various online facilitation tools such as Learner Management Systems (LMS) that are used to host courses, track learner participation, collate marks, etc. They should be able to manage email (e.g. send, receive, attach files, etc.), discussion

¹⁷ There are various online questionnaires facilitators can complete to assess their educational technology skills, e.g. <http://www.toolboxcentral.com.au/>

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boards (e.g. posting a topic, replying to a question, etc.), and synchronous chat sessions (e.g. logging on to a chat system, raising a discussion point, etc.).

- **Interpersonal skills:** Understanding human behaviour, online facilitators should be able to develop good online facilitator-learner relationships. They should get to know the learners and allow the learners to get to know them. Online facilitators should learn how to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the learners and assist them to build on these strengths and improve on the weaknesses.
- **Writing skills:** The keyboard replaces verbal communication in the online environment. The online facilitator should feel comfortable communicating in writing, as text forms the basis for all learning processes. Facilitators need to know how to be good communicators through text.
- **Administration:** Tracking learners' progress, grading assignments, and developing supportive learning material.
- **Assessment:** Online facilitators should be able to monitor learners' progress and provide feedback, assessing and correcting online learner responses. The facilitators should have the ability to apply various questioning techniques.
- **Coaching:** As the facilitator tracks the performance of the learners, it is important to consider and identify actual and potential performance problems. These problems should be dealt with through coaching, for example, showing learners how to start new topics or showing them how to use the online learning tools.
- **Conflict handling:** Online facilitators should be able to apply conflict handling techniques online, for example, focusing discussions on common ground. Facilitators should know how to identify causes of conflict and how to communicate effectively during conflict situations.
- **Critical thinking:** Online facilitators should have the ability to assimilate theory into practice in order to allow learners to apply their newly acquired knowledge and skills in the workplace.
- **Feedback:** Online facilitators should be able to provide timely, objective, honest and constructive feedback regarding learning progress to the learners. Feedback should be provided in such a manner that it leaves the learner feeling good and confident. Facilitators should be aware of the impact of positive and negative feedback on the learners.
- **Management:** Online facilitators should have the ability to plan, monitor and control the flow of work in the virtual classroom. They should point learners to the standards of netiquette, establish and maintain guidelines and ensure that policies and procedures are adhered to.

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- **Motivational skills:** Online facilitators must understand motivation theory and be able to put it into practice, using their communication skills in online interactions with the learners. They should actively encourage online participation to contribute to group learning; bring in visiting experts and guest lecturers; praise learners by name; show interest and demonstrate confidence in the learner; acknowledge learner contributions.
- **Observation:** Online facilitators should have the ability to observe learners' behaviour and responses to online activities and adjust their facilitation strategies accordingly. They should pay attention to the tone of the online messages received and respond appropriately.
- **Online teambuilding:** Online facilitators should be able to foster an online community of learners, helping them work effectively. They should be able to create and maintain friendly relationships among the learners.
- **Problem solving:** Online facilitators should have the ability to identify and solve possible and actual problem areas in the learning environment.
- **Summarising:** Online facilitators should be able to summarise online discussions and provide closure prior to introducing the next topic. They should encourage learners to reflect on their learning experience and provide feedback.
- **Time management:** Online facilitators should be able to allocate clear and definite timelines for assignments and activities, suggesting the pace for learning activities. They should be aware of and apply various time management techniques.
- **Weaving:** Online facilitators should have the ability to broaden the scope of online discussions, stimulate exchange of ideas, introduce new ideas. They should know how to draw abstractions from online discussions and find unifying threads of conversation, taking it to a deeper level of cognitive discussion.

The *attributes* identified in Tables 5.1 and 5.2 will not be defined in this study and requires further research. It is, however, important to note that these attributes are essential aspects to consider for quality online learning. Three of the attributes run across all the subgroups (intellectually versatile, passionate about online learning and creative), however, one may argue that all the identified attributes do actually span across all ten subgroups. Some of these attributes may already be instilled in most online facilitators, while others will develop over time as the facilitators gain more experience. Online facilitators need to take cognisance of these attributes and understand that, together with the identified skills, it will hopefully form a

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combination of essential ingredients that will ensure enhanced online learning experiences.

5.3 Creating a Skills Gap Matrix

Using the information identified in Tables 5.1 and 5.2, one can now enter these details into a matrix, Figure 5.1. The matrix provides the reader the ability to identify the skills gap per facilitator subgroup. This effort will supply critical information to facilitators when various learner groups are encountered. The three legends used in the matrix table are firstly, the tick (✓) representing facilitator skills required by the learner subgroups, secondly the square (◻) representing facilitator skills already acquired and finally, the black dot (•) represents the skills gap per facilitator subgroup.

Figure 5.1 Skills gap matrix

Skills	Learner Subgroups					Facilitator Subgroups				
	Ind	QS	RP	PS	Dep.	DM	Asm	EM	DI	Ho
Online Teambuilding	✓			✓		◻	•	•	•	◻
Summarising	✓					•	•	◻	•	•
Observation		✓				◻	•	•	◻	•
Assessment		✓			✓	•	◻	•	◻	◻
Problem solving		✓		✓		•	•	•	•	•
Critical thinking			✓	✓		◻	◻	•	•	•
Feedback			✓		✓	•	◻	•	•	◻
Conflict handling			✓			•	•	•	•	•
Weaving			✓	✓		◻	◻	•	•	•
Management			✓		✓	◻	•	◻	◻	•
Time Management				✓		•	•	◻	•	•
Motivational			✓	✓	✓	•	◻	◻	•	◻
Coaching		✓		✓	✓	◻	◻	•	◻	•
Administrative		✓				•	•	•	◻	•

Ind = The Independents; QS = Quality Seekers; RP = Reward Pursuers; PS = Protocol Supporters; Dep. = The Dependents; DM = Discourse Managers; Asm = Assimilators; EM = Event Managers; DI = Data Inspectors; Ho = Hosts

(✓ = skills required; • = skills gap; ◻ = skills already acquired)

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The matrix in Figure 5.1 collates all the information of the research analysis and recommendations into a singular reference tool for facilitators and instructional designers to identify the skills gap and shortfalls when delivering online interventions to specific target groups.

Table 5.3 uses the information contained in the matrix to summarise the skills each facilitator subgroup have as well as the skills gap per learner subgroup. As previously noted, the information provided in this study provides a good basis to identify the gaps even though in reality these distinctions may not be as clear-cut. This information therefore serves as a guideline for the development of future facilitation skills.

Table 5.3 Facilitator skills gap per learner subgroup

Discourse Manager Skills: Online Team Building; Observation; Critical Thinking; Weaving; Management; Coaching				
The Independents	Quality Seekers	Reward Pursuers	Protocol Supporters	The Dependents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment Problem solving Administrative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback Conflict handling Motivational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problem solving Time management Motivational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment Feedback Motivational
Assimilator Skills: Assessment; Critical Thinking; Feedback; Weaving; Motivational; Coaching				
The Independents	Quality Seekers	Reward Pursuers	Protocol Supporters	The Dependents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online Teambuilding Summarising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation Problem solving Administrative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict handling Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online teambuilding Problem solving Time Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management
Event Manager Skills: Summarising; Management; Time Management; Motivational				
The Independents	Quality Seekers	Reward Pursuers	Protocol Supporters	The Dependents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online Teambuilding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation Assessment Problem solving Coaching Administrative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical thinking Feedback Conflict handling Weaving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online teambuilding Problem solving Weaving Critical thinking Coaching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment Feedback Coaching

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Data Inspector Skills: Observation; Assessment; Management; Coaching; Administrative				
The Independents	Quality Seekers	Reward Pursuers	Protocol Supporters	The Dependents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online Teambuilding • Summarising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem solving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical thinking • Feedback • Conflict handling • Weaving • Motivational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online teambuilding • Problem solving • Critical thinking • Weaving • Time Management • Motivational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback • Motivational
Host Skills: Online Teambuilding; Assessment; Feedback; Motivational				
The Independents	Quality Seekers	Reward Pursuers	Protocol Supporters	The Dependents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summarising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation • Problem solving • Coaching • Administrative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical thinking • Conflict handling • Weaving • Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem solving • Critical thinking • Weaving • Time Management • Coaching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management • Coaching

The purpose of the above table is for the facilitators to identify and then take cognisance of their specific subgroup. Once the facilitators have identified their subgroup, they will have the necessary insight on the various learner subgroups. This will enable the facilitators to identify the skills lacking within the facilitator, which will ensure that these outstanding skills can be sourced from other areas or providers to secure effective learning interventions.

5.4 Research Limitations

A major limitation of this study is the small size of the research sample. There are 15 online learners and 14 online facilitators who participated in this study. With such a small number of participants and 5 categories in each group, it is very difficult to show meaningful results. Therefore, the findings from this study should be considered as tentative, and generalisation from the conclusions of this study

should be very limited. A repetition of this study with a larger sample size is recommended in order to generalise meaningful conclusions.

5.5 Future Research Recommendations

To utilise the information in this study to its fullest potential, further research is recommended into how one determines the presence of the most dominant facilitator requirements among the learners. A psychometric battery needs to be developed that can be used to test the learner target group requirements prior to commencing with an online course – the results of such a battery should indicate which of the learner subgroups are the most dominant. This will assist in identifying an online facilitator who has the required skills, or it will assist in determining the skills the facilitator needs to develop prior to delivering an online learning intervention.

5.6 Conclusion

The initial question posed in this study was “what skills and attributes do online facilitators need to acquire to effectively address and satisfy the diverse needs of online learners?” Can a positive response to this question be extracted from this study? The process to gain some form of answer required that a formal research study be conducted. This study focused on available literature and analysis of data. The outcomes of the data were based on sound research principles and using iterative process methodologies, the results were refined to such a degree that tangible information was produced.

Identifying and documenting the learner expectations, required in-depth analysis into learner profiles and thus grouping of learners was possible. This effort went further by noting that effective learning is not only due to the grouping of the learners but the facilitators also possessed unique capabilities. The effectiveness of learning would therefore not be based only on the learner but rather on both the

learner and facilitator and attempting to group the unique requirements into a most suitable solution that will provide a formidable initiative.

As can be identified in the various tables and their supporting information, the capabilities and skills of an online facilitator will still take time to develop into the ideal profile. This effort can be enhanced gradually over time with the facilitator being involved with online activities, but there is no quick fix to this situation. Online facilitators are responsible for enhancing their own facilitative knowledge and skills. The information provided serves as a guide for the facilitative approach to be implemented.

To be able to implement the recommendations from this study, online facilitators can, for the interim (further research recommended in section 5.5), identify specific learner subgroups by requesting them to provide information on what their requirements are of the specific online facilitator. This approach may assist the facilitator in determining the most dominant requirements and link these to a specific learner subgroup identified in this study, thus ensuring a best fit between the online facilitator and the online learners. If facilitators know their learners, they should be able to determine the amount and kind of support the learners will need.

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Addendum A

DELPHI TECHNIQUE: QUESTIONNAIRE 2

The purpose of this questionnaire is to report all the ideas sent in response to the first questionnaire and to **solicit** what these ideas **mean** to you **personally**. Space is provided in the second column of the table to type your response. Please keep it simple and to the point – the researcher is interested in your **personal** inputs, there are no correct or incorrect responses.

Ideas	Description
Administrator	
• Inform learners about their assignments.	•
• Convey information on conferences that can be attended.	•
• State introductory courses required in helping with technological issues that can arise in the online course.	•
• Direct subject matter questions to the SME.	•
• Handle all administrative issues, for example registration, reports, etc.	•
• Supply reports to management.	•
• Provide learners with dates for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	•
• Track learner participation.	•
• Allocate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	•
• Inform learners about prerequisites in terms of hardware, software, and reading matter.	•
• Distribute courseware, if applicable.	•
• Send out a contract that learners need to complete for the duration of the course – stipulating start date and end date.	•
• Provide additional resources.	•
• Keep record of learners and programme.	•
• Respond to e-mail communications.	•
• Remind learners of interim project deadlines.	•
Assessor	

Ideas	Description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide corrective feedback to the group and to individuals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide constructive feedback to learners regarding their assignments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuously assess progress of the learners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess effectiveness of learning environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess effectiveness of presentation of content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess assignments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess learners within reasonable time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the performance of individual learners as well as the group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the level of participation of individual learners as well as the group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Conversationalist	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convey information on research findings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage interaction between learners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access discussion forums daily. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask open-ended questions, such as "why". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment on current news events that pertain to the topic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulate conversation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce "stirring" points in conversation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain interaction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish momentum and keep the pace of communication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise level of discussion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage learners to discuss issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw abstractions from the discussions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate interactive information exchanges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question learner responses continuously. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote lively discussions amongst learners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Ideas	Description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote relevant discussions amongst learners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarise and synthesise main discussion points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find unifying threads of discussion to prompt further discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Guide	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Model content related skills where applicable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead answers, do not provide answers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in easing the learning process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide ongoing guidance to individual learners and as a group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate synchronous learning events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate asynchronous learning events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the transfer of learning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide clear instructions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate confidence in content-related knowledge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide comments on content as needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide content-based explanations as needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create / foster reflection sessions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guide learners through weekly tasks and activities to achieve the outcomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep learners focussed on instructional objectives of the course. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist learners in their own informational explorations, not handholding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guide learners to locate, review and download relevant messages, material and resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help learners connect content with prior knowledge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Host	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform learners about timeliness of feedback and responsiveness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce the course. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Ideas	Description
• Introduce the course objectives/outcomes.	•
• Thank the learner for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	•
• Invite external SME's to contribute.	•
• Provide contact information for technical support.	•
• Provide information for support/Help e.g. reading courses, language usage, websites, forums, chat rooms etc. during the course.	•
• Welcome learners to course.	•
• Introduce the learners to each other.	•
• Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	•
• Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	•
• Communicate course policies in terms of late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and participation.	•
• Provide standards regarding online communication conventions such as emoticons and virtual interaction (netiquette).	•
• Encourage learners to post and read messages.	•
• Contextualise the learning content.	•
• Clarify expectations.	•
• Ensure standards of fair play.	•
Learning Designer	
• Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	•
• Improve online materials constantly.	•
• Use innovative ideas to initiate debates.	•
• Use innovative ideas to create conversation.	•
• Identify additional content that can be discussed.	•
• Construct a supportive learning environment taking into account learners' needs.	•
• Select the sequence of learning.	•

Ideas	Description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure the course to achieve the required objectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply various theories of instruction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Manager	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage the virtual classroom environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage learner interactions (individual and groups). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider learners' time by not giving too much work at once. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify potential signs of strain among learners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify signs of weariness among learners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify signs of aggravation among learners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify potential signs disempowerment among learners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage the learning event. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep to the tasks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep to the agenda. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep to the timetable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep to the procedural rules. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep to the decision-making rules. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor online interactions and progress of the group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set the pace for learning activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a learning community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a learning community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Mediator	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check group dynamics that are not conducive to learning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus the discussion on common ground when learners are disagreeing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervene in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Motivator	

Ideas	Description
• Motivate learners by means of constant feedback.	•
• Motivate learners by means of being available.	•
• Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	•
• Reinforce participation.	•
• Encourage learners to give their opinion.	•
• Encourage independent thinking.	•
• Encourage independent research.	•
• Encourage socialisation through interaction of online members.	•
• Keep learners motivated throughout the course.	•
• Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	•
• Encourage learners to provide information to each other.	•
• Encourage learners to provide resources for information.	•
• Encourage learners to share their knowledge with each other.	•
• Respond to all contributions, no matter how insignificant.	•
• Establish an instructional bond and rapport that will reinforce learners' sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	•
• Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	•
Quality Assurer	
• Apply various learning principles.	•
• Utilise learning resources that will enhance learning.	•
• Utilise various learning applications.	•
• Interpret the learning content for the learners in a language that they understand.	•
• Re-explain in other words for learners unable to do task first time around.	•
• Apply various assessment methods.	•

Ideas	Description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan for differentiation between learners on different levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan for enough time for remediation of learners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a clean and virus free environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain an organised learning environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work systematically, using efficient and effective methods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Supporter	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address non-participation confidentially. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answer “burning” questions as they arise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide additional reading to assist e.g. time management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist learners with content-related issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond promptly to subject matter questions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be accessible to learners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen to learners’ complaints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support learners individually and as a group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attend to the needs of individual learners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure learners know how to follow directions for carrying out the associated tasks and activities, both online and offline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggest ideas or strategies for learning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attune yourself to the group dynamics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide emotional support to learners in their learning process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help learners feel comfortable with technology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a database of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) to deal with repetitive questions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Addendum B

AVERAGE RATING FOR EACH TASK/STATEMENT

Tasks/Statements	Participants										¹⁸ Average
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4.7
Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4.7
Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4.7
Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4.7
Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4.6
Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4.6
Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4.6
Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	3	4.6
Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4.6
Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as "why", introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc	3	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4.5
Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	4.5

¹⁸ Only those statements with an average rating of 4 and higher were selected for further analysis.

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

Tasks/Statements	Participants										18 Average
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	3	4.5
Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4.5
Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	4.5
Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert	3	5	4	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	4.4
Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4.4
Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience	4	5	4	4	5	5	2	5	5	5	4.4
Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	3	4.4
Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	3	4.4
Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	3	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4.4
Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette)	3	5	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4.4
Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4.4
Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	1	5	4.4
Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	3	4.4
Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	2	4.4
Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	4.4
Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	3	4.4

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

Tasks/Statements	Participants										Average
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
learner confidence without degrading their efforts											
Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	2	4	4.4
Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	4	4.4
Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion	4	5	4	4	5	5	3	5	4	4	4.3
Listen to and address learners' complaints	5	5	4	3	5	5	4	4	5	3	4.3
Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator	3	5	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	4	4.2
Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course	4	5	4	2	5	5	4	5	4	4	4.2
Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. "Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?"	4	5	4	5	5	5	3	3	5	3	4.2
Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday"	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	3	4.2
Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course	4	3	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	3	4.2
Attune yourself to the group dynamics	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	4.2
Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc	3	4	4	5	5	4	3	5	5	3	4.1
Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	3	2	4	4.1
Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before	4	5	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	4.1
Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning	3	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	4.1
Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes	3	4	4	5	5	3	5	3	5	4	4.1
Provide ongoing guidance to learners	3	4	3	5	5	5	4	4	5	3	4.1
Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect	3	5	5	4	3	5	5	4	3	4	4.1

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

Tasks/Statements	Participants										18 Average
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	3	5	3	4.1
Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment	3	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	2	4.1
Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene	3	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	4.1
Praise the discussant behaviour you seek	3	5	4	4	5	5	4	3	5	3	4.1
Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness	3	5	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	4.1
Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	4.1
Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time	3	5	5	3	4	5	5	1	5	4	4
Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	1	3	4
Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion	4	4	4	1	4	4	5	4	5	5	4
Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4
Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience	4	4	5	3	4	5	5	4	2	4	4
Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions	4	5	4	3	4	5	3	5	3	4	4
Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other	3	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	3	4
Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc	3	4	3	5	4	4	5	3	5	4	4
Make learners aware that they can learn from one another	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	2	4
Draw various reports from the learning management system (LMS), e.g. class average, average time spent on a specific module or test, etc	3	4	3	4	5	4	3	5	5	3	3.9
In order to keep learners interested, provide them with additional	3	4	4	3	5	4	5	5	3	3	3.9

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

Tasks/Statements	Participants										18 Average
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
resources, e.g. relevant websites, research portals and search engines where more information regarding a specific topic can be found											
Invite the learners to ask if anything was not explained to their satisfaction	3	3	4	3	4	5	5	3	5	4	3.9
Keep learners focussed on the learning objectives of the course	3	5	4	5	4	3	4	3	5	3	3.9
Introduce the learners to the outcome of the course	3	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	1	3	3.9
Encourage learners to post and read messages	3	5	3	4	4	4	5	3	5	3	3.9
Manage group dynamics that are not conducive to learning by reminding learners of the purpose of the course	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	3	5	2	3.9
Provide reliable contact information for technical support	4	1	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	2	3.9
Organise an upfront communication session to inform learners about timeliness of feedback and responsiveness	4	2	4	5	5	4	3	2	4	5	3.8
Ensure relevant discussions amongst learners are taking place (learners should keep to the topic)	2	4	3	4	5	3	5	4	5	3	3.8
Guide learners to locate relevant messages, material and resources	3	5	4	2	5	3	5	3	4	4	3.8
Manage conflict among learners, e.g. focusing the discussion on common ground when learners are in conflict with each other	4	3	5	5	4	4	3	3	5	2	3.8
Keep to the decision-making rules, e.g. pass and fail requirements	4	2	4	5	5	5	5	3	1	4	3.8
Ensure that the learning environment is conducive for learning, by examining for example the questions posed by the learners and the content of learner discussions	3	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	3.8
Establish a database of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) to deal with repetitive questions	3	4	3	5	5	5	2	3	5	3	3.8
Remind learners of interim project deadlines	3	4	4	4	5	3	4	2	5	3	3.7
Explain what the technological requirements are in order to be able to complete the online course	3	5	3	5	4	5	2	5	2	3	3.7
Guide learners to review relevant messages, material and resources	3	4	4	4	5	3	3	3	4	4	3.7
Select the sequence of learning to achieve the required learning objectives	3	1	5	5	5	5	4	4	1	4	3.7
Identify potential signs of strain, weariness and/or disempowerment among learners - consult privately with the individual and recommend	4	4	5	4	4	5	3	3	3	2	3.7

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

Tasks/Statements	Participants										¹⁸ Average
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
possible solutions											
Provide for different learning styles while facilitating learning events	4	1	5	2	4	5	4	5	4	3	3.7
Keep learners to contracted deadline dates in order to achieve the same level of progress	4	4	4	3	4	2	4	3	5	3	3.6
Maintain a clean and virus free environment	4	1	5	3	5	5	5	1	2	5	3.6
Improve online materials constantly	4	1	4	3	5	5	4	4	1	5	3.6
Structure the course to achieve the required objectives	3	1	4	4	5	5	4	4	1	5	3.6
Encourage socialisation through interaction of online members	3	4	3	5	5	4	3	3	5	1	3.6
Ensure standards of fair play	4	3	3	5	5	5	4	3	1	3	3.6
Attend to special needs of individual learners, e.g. learners with sight problems, different languages, etc	4	3	3	3	5	5	2	4	5	2	3.6
Provide emotional support to learners in their learning process	3	1	3	5	5	5	5	4	4	1	3.6
If the candidates do not meet the entry-level requirements of the course, refer them to available introductory courses.	4	2	4	2	4	4	5	4	4	2	3.5
Address problems with learners not doing their share in groups	5	1	4	5	4	3	2	5	4	2	3.5
Give manageable amounts of work to keep the interested learners intrigued and the not-so-interested learners involved	4	1	4	3	4	5	4	5	1	4	3.5
Help learners feel comfortable with technology	2	1	3	4	5	5	4	3	4	4	3.5
Address non-participation confidentially with the learner	3	4	5	2	5	3	2	3	4	3	3.4
Send out a learning contract that learners need to complete for the duration of the course – stipulating start date and end date	3	5	3	5	4	3	2	2	1	5	3.3
Guide learners to download relevant messages, material and resources	3	2	3	2	5	3	3	3	5	3	3.2
Compile a questionnaire and instruct the learners to evaluate the content of the course	4	2	4	1	5	5	2	4	1	4	3.2
Plan for enough time for remediation of learners	3	2	3	4	4	4	3	3	1	3	3
Convey information on conferences that can be attended with the aim of expanding the learners' knowledge about the subject and to stay abreast of the latest developments in the field of study	4	2	3	2	5	3	2	3	1	2	2.7

Addendum C

BIOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ONLINE FACILITATORS

Date:	
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Gender:	Male	Female
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Age:	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+
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How many times have you facilitated an online course?	Once only	2-4 times	5 and more
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In what discipline(s) do you facilitate the learning (e.g. Mathematics)?	
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From which facility(s) do you perform your facilitation activities?	Office	Home	Other (Please specify)
---	--------	------	------------------------

When do you perform most of your online facilitation activities?	During normal working hours (e.g. 09:00 – 17:00)	After normal working hours (e.g. 18:00 – 12:00)
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Did you have any face-to-face contact with your learners prior to commencement of the course(s)?	Yes	No	
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Do you prefer to have a face-to-face session before the course start? Why?	
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What make the tasks of an online facilitator different from a traditional classroom situation?	
--	--

Are there any tasks of the online facilitator that you feel are crucial for success, but were not identified in the sorting activity?	
---	--

☺ THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO ANSWER THIS QUESTIONNAIRE!

Addendum D

BIOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ONLINE LEARNERS

Date:					
Gender:	Male		Female		
Age:	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+
How many times have you participated in an online course?	Once only		2-4 times		5 + times
In what online subjects do you participate (e.g. Mathematics)?					
From which facility(s) do you access the course?	Office	Home	Other (Please specify)		
When do you perform most of your online learning activities?	During normal working hours (e.g. 09:00 – 17:00)		After normal working hours (e.g. 18:00 – 12:00)		
Did you have any face-to-face contact with your facilitator and peers prior to commencement of the course(s)?	Yes	No			
Do you prefer to have a face-to-face session before the course start? Why?					

Are there any tasks of the online facilitator that you feel are crucial for success, but were not identified in the sorting activity?	
---	--

😊 THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO ANSWER THIS QUESTIONNAIRE!

Addendum E

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE Q-SORT ACTIVITY

Dear participant

Re: The tasks of an Online Facilitator

Thank you for indicating that you are prepared to participate in this activity. Your contributions are highly valued and will serve as a tremendous aid towards the development of high quality online course material as well as highly skilled online facilitators.

Instructions

Each statement in the table represents one task of an **online facilitator**. It is expected of you to arrange these tasks from least to most important to you **personally**.

Please read through ALL the following instructions, BEFORE you start:

1. Complete the prioritizing activity by following these instructions:
 - 1.1 Read through all 60 tasks identified in the “Tasks of the Online Facilitator” document.
 - 1.2 From the 60 tasks, select 10 that are **most** important to you and prioritize them from 1 to 10 (1 being the most important of all 60 tasks). You can copy and paste your priorities in the empty table on page 3.
 - 1.3 From the 50 remaining tasks, select 10 that are **least** important to you. Prioritize these tasks from 60 to 50 (60 being the least important of all 60 tasks)
 - 1.4 From the 40 remaining tasks, select 10 that are **most important** to you and prioritize these from 11 to 20 (11 being the most important of the 10 tasks).
 - 1.5 From the 30 remaining tasks, select 10 that are **least important** to you and prioritize these from 49 to 40 (49 being the least important of the 10).
 - 1.6 From the 20 remaining tasks, select 10 that are **most important** to you and prioritize these from 21 to 30 (21 being the most important of the 10 tasks).
 - 1.7 Prioritize the last remaining 10 tasks from 39 to 20 (39 being the least important of the 10 tasks)
 - 1.8 If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me for assistance.
2. Complete the biographical data on this form and e-mail it, together with the prioritized tasks of the online facilitator, to lindiel@absa.co.za

Kind regards ☺

Lindie Lucas

#	Tasks of the Online Facilitator
1.	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.
2.	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.
3.	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.
4.	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.
5.	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.
6.	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.
7.	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.
8.	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.
9.	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.
10.	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.
11.	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.
12.	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.
13.	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.
14.	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.
15.	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.
16.	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.
17.	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.
18.	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.
19.	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. "Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?"
20.	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.
21.	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.
22.	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.
23.	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.
24.	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.
25.	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).
26.	Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.
27.	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.
28.	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.
29.	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.
30.	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.
31.	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.
32.	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.
33.	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.
34.	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.
35.	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.
36.	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.
37.	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.
38.	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.
39.	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.
40.	Listen to and address learners' complaints.
41.	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.
42.	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.
43.	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff

#	Tasks of the Online Facilitator
	and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.
44.	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.
45.	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.
46.	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.
47.	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners
48.	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.
49.	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.
50.	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.
51.	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.
52.	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.
53.	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).
54.	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).
55.	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.
56.	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.
57.	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".
58.	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.
59.	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.
60.	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as "why", introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.

My Prioritised List of Online Facilitation Tasks

Please copy and paste the tasks in the previous table from most (being #1) to least (being #60) important to you personally.

#	Tasks of the Online Facilitator
1.	
2.	
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#	Tasks of the Online Facilitator
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Addendum F

PQMETHOD REPORT PERTAINING TO ONLINE LEARNER RESPONSES

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Correlation Matrix Between Sorts

SORTS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 Learn1	100	16	9	23	9	30	13	13	27	31	23	31	46	47	20
2 Learn2	16	100	10	19	3	14	11	10	18	0	18	8	21	18	17
3 Learn3	9	10	100	-5	27	18	10	25	9	9	27	16	23	12	12
4 Learn4	23	19	-5	100	-11	-15	15	3	47	-2	21	10	38	48	20
5 Learn5	9	3	27	-11	100	5	16	28	12	16	11	3	18	15	6
6 Learn6	30	14	18	-15	5	100	29	20	-19	18	-4	13	32	10	39
7 Learn7	13	11	10	15	16	29	100	26	9	-9	25	8	26	15	33
8 Learn8	13	10	25	3	28	20	26	100	6	0	21	17	21	22	29
9 Learn9	27	18	9	47	12	-19	9	6	100	-6	13	6	39	31	7
10 Learn10	31	0	9	-2	16	18	-9	0	-6	100	13	-9	22	26	11
11 Learn11	23	18	27	21	11	-4	25	21	13	13	100	12	25	27	11
12 Learn12	31	8	16	10	3	13	8	17	6	-9	12	100	25	13	43
13 Learn13	46	21	23	38	18	32	26	21	39	22	25	25	100	54	40
14 Learn14	47	18	12	48	15	10	15	22	31	26	27	13	54	100	28
15 Learn15	20	17	12	20	6	39	33	29	7	11	11	43	40	28	100

Unrotated Factor Matrix Factors

		1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8						
SORTS							
1 Learn1		0.6454	0.0780	0.1438	-0.3839	0.1523	0.0234
		-0.0209	-0.1218				
2 Learn2		0.3645	0.0974	-0.1366	0.0953	-0.2552	0.6087
		0.5267	0.2745				
3 Learn3		0.3623	-0.3235	0.2992	0.3868	0.2871	0.2634
		0.1324	-0.3595				
4 Learn4		0.4851	0.6604	-0.2032	0.0185	-0.0944	-0.0585
		-0.1110	0.0538				
5 Learn5		0.2851	-0.2732	0.4892	0.3915	0.0399	-0.3789
		0.2381	0.1026				
6 Learn6		0.3858	-0.6208	-0.1335	-0.3788	-0.2560	0.0254
		0.1868	-0.2133				

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

7 Learn7	0.4448	-0.2398	-0.3011	0.2844	-0.5131	-0.1594
-0.2450	-0.2665					
8 Learn8	0.4467	-0.3640	-0.0085	0.3920	-0.0147	-0.1740
-0.0610	0.4794					
9 Learn9	0.4383	0.5987	0.0191	0.2323	0.0647	-0.2086
0.3078	-0.2027					
10 Learn10	0.2663	-0.1138	0.6351	-0.5068	-0.0658	0.0709
-0.1301	0.1503					
11 Learn11	0.4623	0.0706	0.2027	0.3405	-0.0308	0.4715
-0.5328	-0.0406					
12 Learn12	0.4177	-0.1735	-0.4235	-0.0421	0.6902	0.0525
-0.0662	0.0421					
13 Learn13	0.7865	0.0911	0.0303	-0.1428	-0.0180	-0.1123
0.1242	-0.1882					
14 Learn14	0.7018	0.2968	0.1848	-0.1498	-0.0571	-0.1163
-0.1046	0.1873					
15 Learn15	0.5944	-0.2936	-0.4224	-0.1556	0.0472	-0.0919
-0.0453	0.1795					
Eigenvalues	3.6591	1.7955	1.3557	1.3333	1.0020	0.9520
0.8914	0.7490					
% expl.Var.	24	12	9	9	7	6
6	5					

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Cumulative Communalities Matrix
 Factors 1 Thru

		1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8						
SORTS							
1 Learn1		0.4165	0.4226	0.4433	0.5907	0.6139	0.6144
0.6148	0.6297						
2 Learn2		0.1329	0.1424	0.1610	0.1701	0.2352	0.6057
0.8832	0.9585						
3 Learn3		0.1313	0.2360	0.3255	0.4751	0.5575	0.6269
0.6444	0.7736						
4 Learn4		0.2353	0.6715	0.7128	0.7131	0.7220	0.7254
0.7378	0.7407						
5 Learn5		0.0813	0.1559	0.3953	0.5486	0.5502	0.6937
0.7504	0.7610						
6 Learn6		0.1488	0.5342	0.5520	0.6955	0.7610	0.7617
0.7966	0.8421						
7 Learn7		0.1978	0.2553	0.3460	0.4269	0.6902	0.7156
0.7756	0.8467						
8 Learn8		0.1995	0.3320	0.3321	0.4858	0.4860	0.5163
0.5200	0.7498						
9 Learn9		0.1921	0.5505	0.5509	0.6049	0.6090	0.6526
0.7473	0.7884						

University of Pretoria etd – Lucas, U (2004)

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

10 Learn10	0.0709	0.0839	0.4873	0.7441	0.7484	0.7534
0.7704 0.7930						
11 Learn11	0.2137	0.2187	0.2598	0.3757	0.3767	0.5990
0.8828 0.8845						
12 Learn12	0.1745	0.2046	0.3839	0.3857	0.8621	0.8649
0.8693 0.8710						
13 Learn13	0.6186	0.6269	0.6278	0.6482	0.6485	0.6611
0.6765 0.7119						
14 Learn14	0.4926	0.5807	0.6148	0.6372	0.6405	0.6540
0.6650 0.7001						
15 Learn15	0.3533	0.4395	0.6179	0.6421	0.6444	0.6528
0.6549 0.6871						
cum% expl.Var.	24	36	45	54	61	67
73 78						

QANGLES File Not Found - Apparently VARIMAX Was Used

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Factor Matrix with an X Indicating a Defining Sort

	Loadings				
QSORT	1	2	3	4	5
1 Learn1	0.3224	0.0785	0.6288X	0.0634	0.3230
2 Learn2	0.3125	0.3671X	0.0293	0.0426	-0.0091
3 Learn3	-0.0192	-0.0037	0.0690	0.7158X	0.2000
4 Learn4	0.8193X	0.1234	0.0423	-0.1680	0.0746
5 Learn5	-0.0210	0.0232	0.1367	0.7189X	-0.1169
6 Learn6	-0.3552	0.6201X	0.4453	-0.0003	0.2282
7 Learn7	0.1376	0.7901X	-0.1106	0.1832	-0.0331
8 Learn8	0.0234	0.3865	-0.0413	0.5484X	0.1836
9 Learn9	0.7672X	-0.0630	-0.0141	0.1223	0.0360
10 Learn10	-0.0835	-0.1009	0.8296X	0.1166	-0.1714
11 Learn11	0.3641	0.1417	0.0726	0.4673X	-0.0191
12 Learn12	0.0752	-0.0176	-0.0162	0.1139	0.9181X
13 Learn13	0.4699	0.3178	0.4693	0.1778	0.2735
14 Learn14	0.5829X	0.1578	0.4989	0.1380	0.0889
15 Learn15	0.0739	0.5303	0.1855	0.0200	0.5683X
% expl.Var.	15	12	12	11	10

Free Distribution Data Results

QSORT	MEAN	ST.DEV.
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ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

1 Learn1	0.000	2.285
2 Learn2	0.000	2.285
3 Learn3	0.000	2.285
4 Learn4	0.000	2.285
5 Learn5	0.000	2.285
6 Learn6	0.000	2.285
7 Learn7	0.000	2.285
8 Learn8	0.000	2.285
9 Learn9	0.000	2.285
10 Learn10	0.000	2.285
11 Learn11	0.000	2.285
12 Learn12	0.000	2.285
13 Learn13	0.000	2.285
14 Learn14	0.000	2.285
15 Learn15	0.000	2.285

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Learner Preferences

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Rank Statement Totals with Each Factor

Factors

No.	Statement	1	2	3	4	5	No.
1	Statement 1						1
27	-0.11	30	1.40	6	1.93	3	1.23
9							
2	Statement 2						2
17	-1.49	56	1.63	5	-1.97	60	0.41
20							
3	Statement 3						3
2	-0.52	40	-0.60	44	-0.59	45	0.82
15							
4	Statement 4						4
1	-0.74	46	1.77	2	1.93	4	0.59
19							
5	Statement 5						5
18	0.08	28	-1.55	57	-1.88	57	-1.64
57							
6	Statement 6						6
59	0.46	23	0.31	21	1.78	5	-1.23
55							
7	Statement 7						7
15	0.91	16	0.52	17	-0.68	49	1.40
7							
8	Statement 8						8
4	1.05	13	1.03	13	-0.33	41	1.40
7							
9	Statement 9						9
5	1.00	14	1.32	8	1.00	9	1.46
5							
10	Statement 10						10
33	0.52	21	-0.74	46	-0.02	32	0.99
11							
11	Statement 11						11
6	-0.56	42	-0.60	44	-1.20	53	0.29
25							
12	Statement 12						12
8	-0.42	38	-1.55	57	-1.10	51	0.00
30							

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

13	Statement 13									13	0.93
12	-0.58	43	0.29	24	-1.19	52	-1.17	53			
14	Statement 14									14	0.31
26	-1.64	57	-1.18	52	-1.46	55	0.35	23			
15	Statement 15									15	1.08
10	1.10	12	1.92	1	2.24	1	-0.88	46			
16	Statement 16									16	0.54
20	-0.05	29	-1.11	51	1.35	6	0.59	19			
17	Statement 17									17	1.17
9	-0.12	31	1.63	5	0.04	29	0.29	25			
18	Statement 18									18	-1.22
53	-0.45	39	0.68	15	0.15	24	-0.18	34			
19	Statement 19									19	0.90
13	0.47	22	1.69	3	-0.29	39	-0.99	50			
20	Statement 20									20	0.48
23	-0.33	34	0.14	30	0.14	25	-0.70	44			
21	Statement 21									21	1.03
11	-1.38	53	-0.97	48	0.70	14	-0.23	35			
22	Statement 22									22	1.39
7	1.28	7	-0.82	47	0.17	22	0.35	23			
23	Statement 23									23	0.01
28	-0.63	44	-1.40	54	0.30	20	0.35	23			
24	Statement 24									24	0.45
25	-0.70	45	0.00	33	-0.40	42	-0.47	42			
25	Statement 25									25	0.56
19	-0.55	41	-0.29	37	0.90	11	-1.46	56			
26	Statement 26									26	0.72
16	0.33	25	1.18	9	0.04	28	-0.29	36			
27	Statement 27									27	0.48
23	-0.16	33	0.52	17	-0.23	38	-0.41	41			
28	Statement 28									28	0.85
14	-0.15	32	0.81	14	0.53	17	-0.41	41			
29	Statement 29									29	1.69
3	0.95	15	-0.29	37	-0.56	44	-1.11	52			
30	Statement 30									30	-0.39
35	0.36	24	1.11	12	0.30	21	-1.11	52			
31	Statement 31									31	-0.58
38	1.71	1	0.37	20	0.07	27	-1.23	55			
32	Statement 32									32	-0.08
29	-0.83	48	-1.32	53	0.54	16	-0.06	31			
33	Statement 33									33	0.45
25	1.45	4	-1.03	50	1.98	2	-0.88	46			
34	Statement 34									34	-0.90
48	-0.92	49	-2.06	60	0.57	15	-0.99	50			
35	Statement 35									35	-0.44
37	-1.46	54	1.11	12	-0.66	48	-0.94	48			
36	Statement 36									36	-0.09
30	-1.69	58	-0.66	45	0.77	13	1.81	2			
37	Statement 37									37	-0.86
47	0.61	20	0.43	19	-0.71	50	1.70	4			
38	Statement 38									38	-0.16
31	1.40	5	0.06	32	-0.16	37	1.17	10			
39	Statement 39									39	-0.73
45	0.90	17	-0.37	39	0.17	23	1.29	8			

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

40	Statement 40								40	-0.35
34	0.19	27	-1.48	55	0.02	30	-0.12	33		
41	Statement 41								41	-0.61
40	1.13	11	0.43	19	-0.11	33	-0.94	48		
42	Statement 42								42	-0.85
46	-1.77	60	-1.03	50	-0.31	40	-0.12	33		
43	Statement 43								43	-0.44
37	-0.37	35	-0.37	39	0.01	31	0.94	12		

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Rank Statement Totals with Each Factor

Factors

No.	Statement						No.	
1	2	3	4	5				
44	Statement 44						44	-0.66
43	0.23	26	-0.52	42	0.39	19	0.12	28
45	Statement 45						45	-1.10
52	-1.24	52	0.08	31	-0.51	43	-1.87	60
46	Statement 46						46	-1.27
56	-0.96	50	0.23	26	-0.62	47	-1.87	60
47	Statement 47						47	-0.61
40	1.20	8	-0.06	34	1.22	7	0.23	27
48	Statement 48						48	-0.70
44	1.62	2	0.29	24	0.99	10	1.87	1
49	Statement 49						49	-0.63
41	1.49	3	-0.14	35	-0.12	34	0.88	14
50	Statement 50						50	-0.65
42	1.18	9	0.29	24	-0.12	35	-0.35	39
51	Statement 51						51	-0.25
32	0.78	19	-1.63	59	-1.91	58	-0.35	39
52	Statement 52						52	-1.00
50	1.39	6	0.23	26	-0.14	36	0.23	27
53	Statement 53						53	-1.07
51	-0.40	37	1.11	12	0.07	26	1.75	3
54	Statement 54						54	-1.33
57	-1.75	59	0.21	27	-0.61	46	0.70	16
55	Statement 55						55	-1.24
55	-0.39	36	-0.52	42	-1.46	56	-0.35	39
56	Statement 56						56	0.50
21	1.17	10	-0.52	42	0.79	12	0.88	14
57	Statement 57						57	-1.24
55	0.81	18	-1.63	59	0.52	18	0.64	17
58	Statement 58						58	-1.39
58	-0.82	47	0.16	29	-1.94	59	-1.81	58

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

59	Statement 59								59	-1.91
60	-1.47	55	0.16	29	-1.41	54	-0.59	43		
60	Statement 60								60	-0.97
49	-1.07	51	1.32	8	1.08	8	0.00	30		

Correlations Between Factor Scores

	1	2	3	4	5
1	1.0000	0.1059	0.1334	0.0998	0.1319
2	0.1059	1.0000	0.0733	0.2793	0.1774
3	0.1334	0.0733	1.0000	0.1849	0.0465
4	0.0998	0.2793	0.1849	1.0000	0.1817
5	0.1319	0.1774	0.0465	0.1817	1.0000

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Normalized Factor Scores -- For Factor 1

No.	Statement	Z-SCORES	No.
4	Statement 4		4
2.164			
3	Statement 3		3
1.891			
29	Statement 29		29
1.688			
8	Statement 8		8
1.623			
9	Statement 9		9
1.587			
11	Statement 11		11
1.431			
22	Statement 22		22
1.392			
12	Statement 12		12
1.259			
17	Statement 17		17
1.173			

15	Statement 15	15
1.082		
21	Statement 21	21
1.028		
13	Statement 13	13
0.926		
19	Statement 19	19
0.900		
28	Statement 28	28
0.851		
7	Statement 7	7
0.772		
26	Statement 26	26
0.723		
2	Statement 2	2
0.606		
5	Statement 5	5
0.579		
25	Statement 25	25
0.562		
16	Statement 16	16
0.541		
56	Statement 56	56
0.504		
20	Statement 20	20
0.476		
27	Statement 27	27
0.476		
24	Statement 24	24
0.450		
33	Statement 33	33
0.450		
14	Statement 14	14
0.306		
1	Statement 1	1
0.302		
23	Statement 23	23
0.010		
32	Statement 32	32
-0.081		
36	Statement 36	36
-0.091		
38	Statement 38	38
-0.156		
51	Statement 51	51
-0.246		
10	Statement 10	10
-0.269		
40	Statement 40	40
-0.348		
30	Statement 30	30
-0.385		
35	Statement 35	35
-0.440		

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

43	Statement 43	43
-0.440		
31	Statement 31	31
-0.578		
41	Statement 41	41
-0.606		
47	Statement 47	47
-0.606		
49	Statement 49	49
-0.632		
50	Statement 50	50
-0.653		
44	Statement 44	44
-0.659		

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Normalized Factor Scores -- For Factor 1

No.	Statement	No.
Z-SCORES		
48	Statement 48	48
-0.697		
39	Statement 39	39
-0.734		
42	Statement 42	42
-0.845		
37	Statement 37	37
-0.862		
34	Statement 34	34
-0.900		
60	Statement 60	60
-0.975		
52	Statement 52	52
-1.001		
53	Statement 53	53
-1.066		
45	Statement 45	45
-1.103		
18	Statement 18	18
-1.222		
55	Statement 55	55
-1.238		
57	Statement 57	57
-1.238		

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

46	Statement 46	46
-1.275		
54	Statement 54	54
-1.329		
58	Statement 58	58
-1.394		
6	Statement 6	6
-1.779		
59	Statement 59	59
-1.907		

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Normalized Factor Scores -- For Factor 2

No.	Statement	No.
Z-SCORES		
31	Statement 31	31
1.705		
48	Statement 48	48
1.621		
49	Statement 49	49
1.485		
33	Statement 33	33
1.445		
38	Statement 38	38
1.405		
52	Statement 52	52
1.387		
22	Statement 22	22
1.280		
47	Statement 47	47
1.196		
50	Statement 50	50
1.182		
56	Statement 56	56
1.171		
41	Statement 41	41
1.127		
15	Statement 15	15
1.098		
8	Statement 8	8
1.046		
9	Statement 9	9
1.003		

0.948	29 Statement 29	29
0.907	7 Statement 7	7
0.896	39 Statement 39	39
0.809	57 Statement 57	57
0.783	51 Statement 51	51
0.607	37 Statement 37	37
0.523	10 Statement 10	10
0.468	19 Statement 19	19
0.457	6 Statement 6	6
0.358	30 Statement 30	30
0.329	26 Statement 26	26
0.234	44 Statement 44	44
0.194	40 Statement 40	40
0.084	5 Statement 5	5
-0.055	16 Statement 16	16
-0.110	1 Statement 1	1
-0.124	17 Statement 17	17
-0.153	28 Statement 28	28
-0.165	27 Statement 27	27
-0.329	20 Statement 20	20
-0.373	43 Statement 43	43
-0.387	55 Statement 55	55
-0.402	53 Statement 53	53
-0.425	12 Statement 12	12
-0.454	18 Statement 18	18
-0.520	3 Statement 3	3
-0.549	25 Statement 25	25

11	Statement 11	11
-0.561		
13	Statement 13	13
-0.578		

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Normalized Factor Scores -- For Factor 2

No.	Statement	No.
Z-SCORES		
23	Statement 23	23
-0.633		
24	Statement 24	24
-0.699		
4	Statement 4	4
-0.740		
58	Statement 58	58
-0.824		
32	Statement 32	32
-0.827		
34	Statement 34	34
-0.922		
46	Statement 46	46
-0.962		
60	Statement 60	60
-1.072		
45	Statement 45	45
-1.240		
21	Statement 21	21
-1.376		
35	Statement 35	35
-1.459		
59	Statement 59	59
-1.474		
2	Statement 2	2
-1.485		
14	Statement 14	14
-1.639		
36	Statement 36	36
-1.691		
54	Statement 54	54
-1.749		
42	Statement 42	42
-1.774		

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Normalized Factor Scores -- For Factor 3

No.	Statement	No.
Z-SCORES		
15	Statement 15	15
1.919		
4	Statement 4	4
1.774		
19	Statement 19	19
1.693		
2	Statement 2	2
1.629		
17	Statement 17	17
1.629		
1	Statement 1	1
1.403		
9	Statement 9	9
1.322		
60	Statement 60	60
1.322		
26	Statement 26	26
1.177		
30	Statement 30	30
1.113		
35	Statement 35	35
1.113		
53	Statement 53	53
1.113		
8	Statement 8	8
1.032		
28	Statement 28	28
0.806		
18	Statement 18	18
0.678		
7	Statement 7	7
0.516		
27	Statement 27	27
0.516		
37	Statement 37	37
0.435		
41	Statement 41	41
0.435		
31	Statement 31	31
0.371		

6	Statement 6	6
0.307		
48	Statement 48	48
0.290		
50	Statement 50	50
0.290		
13	Statement 13	13
0.290		
46	Statement 46	46
0.226		
52	Statement 52	52
0.226		
54	Statement 54	54
0.209		
58	Statement 58	58
0.162		
59	Statement 59	59
0.162		
20	Statement 20	20
0.145		
45	Statement 45	45
0.081		
38	Statement 38	38
0.064		
24	Statement 24	24
0.000		
47	Statement 47	47
-0.064		
49	Statement 49	49
-0.145		
25	Statement 25	25
-0.290		
29	Statement 29	29
-0.290		
39	Statement 39	39
-0.371		
43	Statement 43	43
-0.371		
44	Statement 44	44
-0.516		
55	Statement 55	55
-0.516		
56	Statement 56	56
-0.516		
11	Statement 11	11
-0.597		

Normalized Factor Scores -- For Factor 3

No.	Statement	No.
	Z-SCORES	
3	Statement 3	3
-0.597		
36	Statement 36	36
-0.661		
10	Statement 10	10
-0.742		
22	Statement 22	22
-0.823		
21	Statement 21	21
-0.968		
42	Statement 42	42
-1.032		
33	Statement 33	33
-1.032		
16	Statement 16	16
-1.113		
14	Statement 14	14
-1.177		
32	Statement 32	32
-1.322		
23	Statement 23	23
-1.403		
40	Statement 40	40
-1.484		
12	Statement 12	12
-1.548		
5	Statement 5	5
-1.548		
51	Statement 51	51
-1.629		
57	Statement 57	57
-1.629		
34	Statement 34	34
-2.064		

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Normalized Factor Scores -- For Factor 4

No.	Statement	No.
Z-SCORES		
15	Statement 15	15
2.240		
33	Statement 33	33
1.984		
1	Statement 1	1
1.931		
4	Statement 4	4
1.928		
6	Statement 6	6
1.781		
16	Statement 16	16
1.354		
47	Statement 47	47
1.224		
60	Statement 60	60
1.077		
9	Statement 9	9
0.997		
48	Statement 48	48
0.990		
25	Statement 25	25
0.899		
56	Statement 56	56
0.793		
36	Statement 36	36
0.772		
21	Statement 21	21
0.700		
34	Statement 34	34
0.574		
32	Statement 32	32
0.537		
28	Statement 28	28
0.526		
57	Statement 57	57
0.525		
44	Statement 44	44
0.389		
23	Statement 23	23
0.302		
30	Statement 30	30
0.296		
22	Statement 22	22
0.169		
39	Statement 39	39
0.168		
18	Statement 18	18
0.151		
20	Statement 20	20
0.142		

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

53	Statement 53	53
0.068		
31	Statement 31	31
0.067		
26	Statement 26	26
0.044		
17	Statement 17	17
0.037		
40	Statement 40	40
0.021		
43	Statement 43	43
0.010		
10	Statement 10	10
-0.015		
41	Statement 41	41
-0.107		
49	Statement 49	49
-0.121		
50	Statement 50	50
-0.124		
52	Statement 52	52
-0.142		
38	Statement 38	38
-0.158		
27	Statement 27	27
-0.234		
19	Statement 19	19
-0.291		
42	Statement 42	42
-0.312		
8	Statement 8	8
-0.327		
24	Statement 24	24
-0.401		
45	Statement 45	45
-0.515		

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Normalized Factor Scores -- For Factor 4

No.	Statement	No.
	Z-SCORES	
29	Statement 29	29
-0.561		

3	Statement 3	3
-0.593		
54	Statement 54	54
-0.610		
46	Statement 46	46
-0.617		
35	Statement 35	35
-0.658		
7	Statement 7	7
-0.679		
37	Statement 37	37
-0.707		
12	Statement 12	12
-1.101		
13	Statement 13	13
-1.188		
11	Statement 11	11
-1.203		
59	Statement 59	59
-1.406		
14	Statement 14	14
-1.459		
55	Statement 55	55
-1.463		
5	Statement 5	5
-1.879		
51	Statement 51	51
-1.911		
58	Statement 58	58
-1.944		
2	Statement 2	2
-1.968		

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Normalized Factor Scores -- For Factor 5

No.	Statement	No.
	Z-SCORES	
48	Statement 48	48
1.871		
36	Statement 36	36
1.813		
53	Statement 53	53
1.754		

37	Statement 37	37
1.695	9	9
1.462	7	7
1.403	8	8
1.403	39	39
1.286	1	1
1.227	38	38
1.169	10	10
0.994	43	43
0.936	49	49
0.877	56	56
0.877	3	3
0.818	54	54
0.701	57	57
0.642	4	4
0.585	16	16
0.585	2	2
0.409	22	22
0.350	23	23
0.350	14	14
0.350	11	11
0.292	17	17
0.292	47	47
0.235	52	52
0.235	44	44
0.117	12	12
0.000	60	60
0.000		

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

32	Statement 32	32
-0.059		
40	Statement 40	40
-0.117		
42	Statement 42	42
-0.117		
18	Statement 18	18
-0.176		
21	Statement 21	21
-0.235		
26	Statement 26	26
-0.292		
50	Statement 50	50
-0.350		
51	Statement 51	51
-0.350		
55	Statement 55	55
-0.350		
28	Statement 28	28
-0.409		
27	Statement 27	27
-0.409		
24	Statement 24	24
-0.468		
59	Statement 59	59
-0.585		

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Normalized Factor Scores -- For Factor 5

No.	Statement	No.
Z-SCORES		
20	Statement 20	20
-0.701		
33	Statement 33	33
-0.877		
15	Statement 15	15
-0.877		
41	Statement 41	41
-0.936		
35	Statement 35	35
-0.936		
34	Statement 34	34
-0.994		

19	Statement 19	19
-0.994		
29	Statement 29	29
-1.110		
30	Statement 30	30
-1.110		
13	Statement 13	13
-1.169		
6	Statement 6	6
-1.227		
31	Statement 31	31
-1.227		
25	Statement 25	25
-1.462		
5	Statement 5	5
-1.636		
58	Statement 58	58
-1.813		
45	Statement 45	45
-1.871		
46	Statement 46	46
-1.871		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 1 and 2

No.	Statement		No.
Type	1	Type 2 Difference	
4	Statement 4		4
2.164	-0.740	2.904	
3	Statement 3		3
1.891	-0.520	2.411	
21	Statement 21		21
1.028	-1.376	2.403	
2	Statement 2		2
0.606	-1.485	2.091	
11	Statement 11		11
1.431	-0.561	1.991	
14	Statement 14		14
0.306	-1.639	1.944	
12	Statement 12		12
1.259	-0.425	1.683	
36	Statement 36		36
-0.091	-1.691	1.599	
13	Statement 13		13
0.926	-0.578	1.504	

17	Statement 17		17
1.173	-0.124	1.298	
24	Statement 24		24
0.450	-0.699	1.149	
25	Statement 25		25
0.562	-0.549	1.111	
35	Statement 35		35
-0.440	-1.459	1.020	
28	Statement 28		28
0.851	-0.153	1.005	
42	Statement 42		42
-0.845	-1.774	0.929	
20	Statement 20		20
0.476	-0.329	0.806	
32	Statement 32		32
-0.081	-0.827	0.746	
29	Statement 29		29
1.688	0.948	0.740	
23	Statement 23		23
0.010	-0.633	0.643	
27	Statement 27		27
0.476	-0.165	0.641	
16	Statement 16		16
0.541	-0.055	0.596	
9	Statement 9		9
1.587	1.003	0.584	
8	Statement 8		8
1.623	1.046	0.577	
5	Statement 5		5
0.579	0.084	0.495	
19	Statement 19		19
0.900	0.468	0.432	
54	Statement 54		54
-1.329	-1.749	0.419	
1	Statement 1		1
0.302	-0.110	0.411	
26	Statement 26		26
0.723	0.329	0.394	
45	Statement 45		45
-1.103	-1.240	0.137	
22	Statement 22		22
1.392	1.280	0.112	
60	Statement 60		60
-0.975	-1.072	0.097	
34	Statement 34		34
-0.900	-0.922	0.022	
15	Statement 15		15
1.082	1.098	-0.016	
43	Statement 43		43
-0.440	-0.373	-0.067	
7	Statement 7		7
0.772	0.907	-0.136	
46	Statement 46		46
-1.275	-0.962	-0.312	

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

59	Statement 59			59
-1.907	-1.474	-0.433		
40	Statement 40			40
-0.348	0.194	-0.542		
58	Statement 58			58
-1.394	-0.824	-0.570		
53	Statement 53			53
-1.066	-0.402	-0.664		
56	Statement 56			56
0.504	1.171	-0.666		
30	Statement 30			30
-0.385	0.358	-0.744		
18	Statement 18			18
-1.222	-0.454	-0.768		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 1 and 2

No.	Statement			No.
Type	1	Type	2	Difference
10	Statement 10			10
-0.269	0.523	-0.792		
55	Statement 55			55
-1.238	-0.387	-0.851		
44	Statement 44			44
-0.659	0.234	-0.893		
33	Statement 33			33
0.450	1.445	-0.995		
51	Statement 51			51
-0.246	0.783	-1.029		
37	Statement 37			37
-0.862	0.607	-1.468		
38	Statement 38			38
-0.156	1.405	-1.560		
39	Statement 39			39
-0.734	0.896	-1.630		
41	Statement 41			41
-0.606	1.127	-1.733		
47	Statement 47			47
-0.606	1.196	-1.802		
50	Statement 50			50
-0.653	1.182	-1.835		
57	Statement 57			57
-1.238	0.809	-2.047		
49	Statement 49			49
-0.632	1.485	-2.118		

6	Statement 6			6
-1.779	0.457	-2.236		
31	Statement 31			31
-0.578	1.705	-2.283		
48	Statement 48			48
-0.697	1.621	-2.318		
52	Statement 52			52
-1.001	1.387	-2.388		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 1 and 3

No.	Statement			No.
Type	1	Type	3	Difference
12	Statement 12			12
1.259	-1.548			2.807
3	Statement 3			3
1.891	-0.597			2.488
22	Statement 22			22
1.392	-0.823			2.216
5	Statement 5			5
0.579	-1.548			2.128
11	Statement 11			11
1.431	-0.597			2.028
21	Statement 21			21
1.028	-0.968			1.996
29	Statement 29			29
1.688	-0.290			1.978
16	Statement 16			16
0.541	-1.113			1.654
14	Statement 14			14
0.306	-1.177			1.483
33	Statement 33			33
0.450	-1.032			1.482
23	Statement 23			23
0.010	-1.403			1.413
51	Statement 51			51
-0.246	-1.629			1.384
32	Statement 32			32
-0.081	-1.322			1.241
34	Statement 34			34
-0.900	-2.064			1.164
40	Statement 40			40
-0.348	-1.484			1.136
56	Statement 56			56
0.504	-0.516			1.020

25	Statement 25		25
0.562	-0.290	0.852	
13	Statement 13		13
0.926	0.290	0.636	
8	Statement 8		8
1.623	1.032	0.591	
36	Statement 36		36
-0.091	-0.661	0.570	
10	Statement 10		10
-0.269	-0.742	0.473	
24	Statement 24		24
0.450	0.000	0.450	
57	Statement 57		57
-1.238	-1.629	0.391	
4	Statement 4		4
2.164	1.774	0.390	
20	Statement 20		20
0.476	0.145	0.331	
9	Statement 9		9
1.587	1.322	0.264	
7	Statement 7		7
0.772	0.516	0.256	
42	Statement 42		42
-0.845	-1.032	0.187	
28	Statement 28		28
0.851	0.806	0.045	
27	Statement 27		27
0.476	0.516	-0.040	
43	Statement 43		43
-0.440	-0.371	-0.069	
44	Statement 44		44
-0.659	-0.516	-0.143	
38	Statement 38		38
-0.156	0.064	-0.220	
39	Statement 39		39
-0.734	-0.371	-0.363	
26	Statement 26		26
0.723	1.177	-0.454	
17	Statement 17		17
1.173	1.629	-0.456	
49	Statement 49		49
-0.632	-0.145	-0.487	
47	Statement 47		47
-0.606	-0.064	-0.542	
55	Statement 55		55
-1.238	-0.516	-0.722	
19	Statement 19		19
0.900	1.693	-0.793	
15	Statement 15		15
1.082	1.919	-0.837	
50	Statement 50		50
-0.653	0.290	-0.943	
31	Statement 31		31
-0.578	0.371	-0.949	

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 1 and 3

No. Type	Statement 1	Type 3	Difference	No.
48	Statement 48			48
-0.697	0.290		-0.987	
2	Statement 2			2
0.606	1.629		-1.023	
41	Statement 41			41
-0.606	0.435		-1.041	
1	Statement 1			1
0.302	1.403		-1.102	
45	Statement 45			45
-1.103	0.081		-1.184	
52	Statement 52			52
-1.001	0.226		-1.227	
37	Statement 37			37
-0.862	0.435		-1.297	
30	Statement 30			30
-0.385	1.113		-1.498	
46	Statement 46			46
-1.275	0.226		-1.501	
54	Statement 54			54
-1.329	0.209		-1.538	
35	Statement 35			35
-0.440	1.113		-1.553	
58	Statement 58			58
-1.394	0.162		-1.556	
18	Statement 18			18
-1.222	0.678		-1.900	
59	Statement 59			59
-1.907	0.162		-2.069	
6	Statement 6			6
-1.779	0.307		-2.086	
53	Statement 53			53
-1.066	1.113		-2.179	
60	Statement 60			60
-0.975	1.322		-2.297	

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 1 and 4

No. Type	Statement 1	Type 4	Difference	No.
11	Statement 11			11
1.431	-1.203		2.634	
2	Statement 2			2
0.606	-1.968		2.574	
3	Statement 3			3
1.891	-0.593		2.484	
5	Statement 5			5
0.579	-1.879		2.458	
12	Statement 12			12
1.259	-1.101		2.360	
29	Statement 29			29
1.688	-0.561		2.249	
13	Statement 13			13
0.926	-1.188		2.115	
8	Statement 8			8
1.623	-0.327		1.951	
14	Statement 14			14
0.306	-1.459		1.765	
51	Statement 51			51
-0.246	-1.911		1.665	
7	Statement 7			7
0.772	-0.679		1.451	
22	Statement 22			22
1.392	0.169		1.224	
19	Statement 19			19
0.900	-0.291		1.190	
17	Statement 17			17
1.173	0.037		1.137	
24	Statement 24			24
0.450	-0.401		0.851	
27	Statement 27			27
0.476	-0.234		0.710	
26	Statement 26			26
0.723	0.044		0.680	
9	Statement 9			9
1.587	0.997		0.590	
58	Statement 58			58
-1.394	-1.944		0.550	
20	Statement 20			20
0.476	0.142		0.335	
21	Statement 21			21
1.028	0.700		0.327	
28	Statement 28			28
0.851	0.526		0.326	
4	Statement 4			4
2.164	1.928		0.237	

55	Statement 55			55
-1.238	-1.463	0.225		
35	Statement 35			35
-0.440	-0.658	0.218		
38	Statement 38			38
-0.156	-0.158	0.002		
37	Statement 37			37
-0.862	-0.707	-0.154		
10	Statement 10			10
-0.269	-0.015	-0.254		
56	Statement 56			56
0.504	0.793	-0.288		
23	Statement 23			23
0.010	0.302	-0.292		
25	Statement 25			25
0.562	0.899	-0.338		
40	Statement 40			40
-0.348	0.021	-0.369		
43	Statement 43			43
-0.440	0.010	-0.449		
41	Statement 41			41
-0.606	-0.107	-0.498		
59	Statement 59			59
-1.907	-1.406	-0.501		
49	Statement 49			49
-0.632	-0.121	-0.511		
50	Statement 50			50
-0.653	-0.124	-0.529		
42	Statement 42			42
-0.845	-0.312	-0.534		
45	Statement 45			45
-1.103	-0.515	-0.588		
32	Statement 32			32
-0.081	0.537	-0.618		
31	Statement 31			31
-0.578	0.067	-0.645		
46	Statement 46			46
-1.275	-0.617	-0.658		
30	Statement 30			30
-0.385	0.296	-0.681		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 1 and 4

No.	Statement	No.
Type 1	Type 4 Difference	
54	Statement 54	54
-1.329	-0.610 -0.719	
16	Statement 16	16
0.541	1.354 -0.813	
52	Statement 52	52
-1.001	-0.142 -0.859	
36	Statement 36	36
-0.091	0.772 -0.863	
39	Statement 39	39
-0.734	0.168 -0.902	
44	Statement 44	44
-0.659	0.389 -1.048	
53	Statement 53	53
-1.066	0.068 -1.134	
15	Statement 15	15
1.082	2.240 -1.158	
18	Statement 18	18
-1.222	0.151 -1.373	
34	Statement 34	34
-0.900	0.574 -1.474	
33	Statement 33	33
0.450	1.984 -1.534	
1	Statement 1	1
0.302	1.931 -1.629	
48	Statement 48	48
-0.697	0.990 -1.687	
57	Statement 57	57
-1.238	0.525 -1.763	
47	Statement 47	47
-0.606	1.224 -1.830	
60	Statement 60	60
-0.975	1.077 -2.051	
6	Statement 6	6
-1.779	1.781 -3.560	

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 1 and 5

No. Type	Statement 1	Type 5	Difference	No.
29	Statement	29		29
1.688	-1.110		2.798	
5	Statement	5		5
0.579	-1.636		2.216	
13	Statement	13		13
0.926	-1.169		2.095	
25	Statement	25		25
0.562	-1.462		2.024	
15	Statement	15		15
1.082	-0.877		1.959	
19	Statement	19		19
0.900	-0.994		1.894	
4	Statement	4		4
2.164	0.585		1.579	
33	Statement	33		33
0.450	-0.877		1.327	
21	Statement	21		21
1.028	-0.235		1.263	
28	Statement	28		28
0.851	-0.409		1.260	
12	Statement	12		12
1.259	0.000		1.259	
20	Statement	20		20
0.476	-0.701		1.177	
11	Statement	11		11
1.431	0.292		1.139	
3	Statement	3		3
1.891	0.818		1.073	
22	Statement	22		22
1.392	0.350		1.042	
26	Statement	26		26
0.723	-0.292		1.015	
24	Statement	24		24
0.450	-0.468		0.918	
27	Statement	27		27
0.476	-0.409		0.885	
17	Statement	17		17
1.173	0.292		0.882	
45	Statement	45		45
-1.103	-1.871		0.769	
30	Statement	30		30
-0.385	-1.110		0.725	
31	Statement	31		31
-0.578	-1.227		0.649	
46	Statement	46		46
-1.275	-1.871		0.597	
35	Statement	35		35
-0.440	-0.936		0.496	

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

58	Statement 58			58
-1.394	-1.813	0.419		
41	Statement 41			41
-0.606	-0.936	0.330		
8	Statement 8			8
1.623	1.403	0.220		
2	Statement 2			2
0.606	0.409	0.197		
9	Statement 9			9
1.587	1.462	0.124		
51	Statement 51			51
-0.246	-0.350	0.105		
34	Statement 34			34
-0.900	-0.994	0.095		
32	Statement 32			32
-0.081	-0.059	-0.022		
16	Statement 16			16
0.541	0.585	-0.044		
14	Statement 14			14
0.306	0.350	-0.045		
40	Statement 40			40
-0.348	-0.117	-0.231		
50	Statement 50			50
-0.653	-0.350	-0.302		
23	Statement 23			23
0.010	0.350	-0.340		
56	Statement 56			56
0.504	0.877	-0.373		
6	Statement 6			6
-1.779	-1.227	-0.552		
7	Statement 7			7
0.772	1.403	-0.632		
42	Statement 42			42
-0.845	-0.117	-0.728		
44	Statement 44			44
-0.659	0.117	-0.776		
47	Statement 47			47
-0.606	0.235	-0.841		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 1 and 5

No.	Statement		No.
Type	1	Type 5	Difference
55	Statement 55		55
-1.238	-0.350		-0.888

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

1	Statement 1			1
0.302	1.227	-0.926		
60	Statement 60			60
-0.975	0.000	-0.975		
18	Statement 18			18
-1.222	-0.176	-1.046		
52	Statement 52			52
-1.001	0.235	-1.236		
10	Statement 10			10
-0.269	0.994	-1.263		
59	Statement 59			59
-1.907	-0.585	-1.322		
38	Statement 38			38
-0.156	1.169	-1.324		
43	Statement 43			43
-0.440	0.936	-1.375		
49	Statement 49			49
-0.632	0.877	-1.509		
57	Statement 57			57
-1.238	0.642	-1.880		
36	Statement 36			36
-0.091	1.813	-1.904		
39	Statement 39			39
-0.734	1.286	-2.020		
54	Statement 54			54
-1.329	0.701	-2.030		
37	Statement 37			37
-0.862	1.695	-2.557		
48	Statement 48			48
-0.697	1.871	-2.568		
53	Statement 53			53
-1.066	1.754	-2.820		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 2 and 3

No.	Statement			No.
Type	2	Type	3	Difference
33	Statement 33			33
1.445	-1.032			2.477
57	Statement 57			57
0.809	-1.629			2.438
51	Statement 51			51
0.783	-1.629			2.412
22	Statement 22			22
1.280	-0.823			2.104

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

56	Statement	56		56
1.171	-0.516	1.687		
40	Statement	40		40
0.194	-1.484	1.678		
5	Statement	5		5
0.084	-1.548	1.632		
49	Statement	49		49
1.485	-0.145	1.630		
38	Statement	38		38
1.405	0.064	1.341		
31	Statement	31		31
1.705	0.371	1.334		
48	Statement	48		48
1.621	0.290	1.331		
39	Statement	39		39
0.896	-0.371	1.267		
10	Statement	10		10
0.523	-0.742	1.265		
47	Statement	47		47
1.196	-0.064	1.260		
29	Statement	29		29
0.948	-0.290	1.238		
52	Statement	52		52
1.387	0.226	1.161		
34	Statement	34		34
-0.922	-2.064	1.142		
12	Statement	12		12
-0.425	-1.548	1.123		
16	Statement	16		16
-0.055	-1.113	1.058		
50	Statement	50		50
1.182	0.290	0.892		
23	Statement	23		23
-0.633	-1.403	0.770		
44	Statement	44		44
0.234	-0.516	0.750		
41	Statement	41		41
1.127	0.435	0.692		
32	Statement	32		32
-0.827	-1.322	0.496		
7	Statement	7		7
0.907	0.516	0.391		
37	Statement	37		37
0.607	0.435	0.172		
6	Statement	6		6
0.457	0.307	0.150		
55	Statement	55		55
-0.387	-0.516	0.129		
3	Statement	3		3
-0.520	-0.597	0.077		
11	Statement	11		11
-0.561	-0.597	0.037		
8	Statement	8		8
1.046	1.032	0.014		

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

43	Statement 43			43
-0.373	-0.371	-0.002		
25	Statement 25			25
-0.549	-0.290	-0.259		
9	Statement 9			9
1.003	1.322	-0.319		
21	Statement 21			21
-1.376	-0.968	-0.407		
14	Statement 14			14
-1.639	-1.177	-0.462		
20	Statement 20			20
-0.329	0.145	-0.474		
27	Statement 27			27
-0.165	0.516	-0.681		
24	Statement 24			24
-0.699	0.000	-0.699		
42	Statement 42			42
-1.774	-1.032	-0.742		
30	Statement 30			30
0.358	1.113	-0.755		
15	Statement 15			15
1.098	1.919	-0.821		
26	Statement 26			26
0.329	1.177	-0.848		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 2 and 3

No.	Statement			No.
Type	2	Type	3	Difference
13	Statement 13			13
-0.578	0.290			
28	Statement 28			28
-0.153	0.806			
58	Statement 58			58
-0.824	0.162			
36	Statement 36			36
-1.691	-0.661			
18	Statement 18			18
-0.454	0.678			
46	Statement 46			46
-0.962	0.226			
19	Statement 19			19
0.468	1.693			
45	Statement 45			45
-1.240	0.081			

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

1	Statement 1			1
-0.110	1.403	-1.513		
53	Statement 53			53
-0.402	1.113	-1.515		
59	Statement 59			59
-1.474	0.162	-1.636		
17	Statement 17			17
-0.124	1.629	-1.754		
54	Statement 54			54
-1.749	0.209	-1.957		
60	Statement 60			60
-1.072	1.322	-2.394		
4	Statement 4			4
-0.740	1.774	-2.514		
35	Statement 35			35
-1.459	1.113	-2.573		
2	Statement 2			2
-1.485	1.629	-3.115		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 2 and 4

No.	Statement			No.
Type	2	Type	4	Difference
51	Statement 51			51
0.783	-1.911		2.694	
5	Statement 5			5
0.084	-1.879		1.963	
31	Statement 31			31
1.705	0.067		1.638	
49	Statement 49			49
1.485	-0.121		1.606	
7	Statement 7			7
0.907	-0.679		1.586	
38	Statement 38			38
1.405	-0.158		1.562	
52	Statement 52			52
1.387	-0.142		1.529	
29	Statement 29			29
0.948	-0.561		1.509	
8	Statement 8			8
1.046	-0.327		1.374	
37	Statement 37			37
0.607	-0.707		1.314	
50	Statement 50			50
1.182	-0.124		1.306	

41	Statement 41		41
1.127	-0.107	1.234	
58	Statement 58		58
-0.824	-1.944	1.120	
22	Statement 22		22
1.280	0.169	1.112	
55	Statement 55		55
-0.387	-1.463	1.076	
19	Statement 19		19
0.468	-0.291	0.759	
39	Statement 39		39
0.896	0.168	0.728	
12	Statement 12		12
-0.425	-1.101	0.677	
11	Statement 11		11
-0.561	-1.203	0.643	
48	Statement 48		48
1.621	0.990	0.631	
13	Statement 13		13
-0.578	-1.188	0.610	
10	Statement 10		10
0.523	-0.015	0.538	
2	Statement 2		2
-1.485	-1.968	0.483	
56	Statement 56		56
1.171	0.793	0.378	
26	Statement 26		26
0.329	0.044	0.286	
57	Statement 57		57
0.809	0.525	0.284	
40	Statement 40		40
0.194	0.021	0.173	
3	Statement 3		3
-0.520	-0.593	0.073	
27	Statement 27		27
-0.165	-0.234	0.069	
30	Statement 30		30
0.358	0.296	0.063	
9	Statement 9		9
1.003	0.997	0.006	
47	Statement 47		47
1.196	1.224	-0.028	
59	Statement 59		59
-1.474	-1.406	-0.068	
44	Statement 44		44
0.234	0.389	-0.155	
17	Statement 17		17
-0.124	0.037	-0.161	
14	Statement 14		14
-1.639	-1.459	-0.179	
24	Statement 24		24
-0.699	-0.401	-0.298	
46	Statement 46		46
-0.962	-0.617	-0.345	

43	Statement 43			43
-0.373	0.010		-0.383	
53	Statement 53			53
-0.402	0.068		-0.470	
20	Statement 20			20
-0.329	0.142		-0.471	
33	Statement 33			33
1.445	1.984		-0.539	
18	Statement 18			18
-0.454	0.151		-0.604	

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 2 and 4

No.	Statement			No.
Type	2	Type	4	Difference
28	Statement 28			28
-0.153	0.526			-0.679
45	Statement 45			45
-1.240	-0.515			-0.725
35	Statement 35			35
-1.459	-0.658			-0.802
23	Statement 23			23
-0.633	0.302			-0.935
54	Statement 54			54
-1.749	-0.610			-1.138
15	Statement 15			15
1.098	2.240			-1.142
6	Statement 6			6
0.457	1.781			-1.324
32	Statement 32			32
-0.827	0.537			-1.363
16	Statement 16			16
-0.055	1.354			-1.409
25	Statement 25			25
-0.549	0.899			-1.449
42	Statement 42			42
-1.774	-0.312			-1.463
34	Statement 34			34
-0.922	0.574			-1.496
1	Statement 1			1
-0.110	1.931			-2.041
21	Statement 21			21
-1.376	0.700			-2.076
60	Statement 60			60
-1.072	1.077			-2.149

36	Statement 36			36
-1.691	0.772		-2.462	
4	Statement 4			4
-0.740	1.928		-2.668	

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 2 and 5

No.	Statement			No.
Type	2	Type	5	Difference
31	Statement 31			31
1.705	-1.227			2.932
33	Statement 33			33
1.445	-0.877			2.322
41	Statement 41			41
1.127	-0.936			2.063
29	Statement 29			29
0.948	-1.110			2.058
15	Statement 15			15
1.098	-0.877			1.975
5	Statement 5			5
0.084	-1.636			1.720
6	Statement 6			6
0.457	-1.227			1.684
50	Statement 50			50
1.182	-0.350			1.532
30	Statement 30			30
0.358	-1.110			1.468
19	Statement 19			19
0.468	-0.994			1.463
52	Statement 52			52
1.387	0.235			1.152
51	Statement 51			51
0.783	-0.350			1.134
58	Statement 58			58
-0.824	-1.813			0.989
47	Statement 47			47
1.196	0.235			0.962
22	Statement 22			22
1.280	0.350			0.930
25	Statement 25			25
-0.549	-1.462			0.913
46	Statement 46			46
-0.962	-1.871			0.909
45	Statement 45			45
-1.240	-1.871			0.631

26	Statement 26		26
0.329	-0.292	0.621	
49	Statement 49		49
1.485	0.877	0.609	
13	Statement 13		13
-0.578	-1.169	0.591	
20	Statement 20		20
-0.329	-0.701	0.371	
40	Statement 40		40
0.194	-0.117	0.311	
56	Statement 56		56
1.171	0.877	0.294	
28	Statement 28		28
-0.153	-0.409	0.256	
27	Statement 27		27
-0.165	-0.409	0.244	
38	Statement 38		38
1.405	1.169	0.236	
57	Statement 57		57
0.809	0.642	0.167	
44	Statement 44		44
0.234	0.117	0.117	
34	Statement 34		34
-0.922	-0.994	0.072	
55	Statement 55		55
-0.387	-0.350	-0.037	
24	Statement 24		24
-0.699	-0.468	-0.231	
48	Statement 48		48
1.621	1.871	-0.250	
18	Statement 18		18
-0.454	-0.176	-0.277	
8	Statement 8		8
1.046	1.403	-0.357	
39	Statement 39		39
0.896	1.286	-0.390	
17	Statement 17		17
-0.124	0.292	-0.416	
12	Statement 12		12
-0.425	0.000	-0.425	
9	Statement 9		9
1.003	1.462	-0.459	
10	Statement 10		10
0.523	0.994	-0.471	
7	Statement 7		7
0.907	1.403	-0.496	
35	Statement 35		35
-1.459	-0.936	-0.524	
16	Statement 16		16
-0.055	0.585	-0.640	

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 2 and 5

No.	Statement				No.
Type	2	Type	5	Difference	
32	Statement 32				32
-0.827		-0.059		-0.768	
11	Statement 11				11
-0.561		0.292		-0.852	
59	Statement 59				59
-1.474		-0.585		-0.889	
23	Statement 23				23
-0.633		0.350		-0.983	
60	Statement 60				60
-1.072		0.000		-1.072	
37	Statement 37				37
0.607		1.695		-1.088	
21	Statement 21				21
-1.376		-0.235		-1.141	
43	Statement 43				43
-0.373		0.936		-1.309	
4	Statement 4				4
-0.740		0.585		-1.325	
1	Statement 1				1
-0.110		1.227		-1.337	
3	Statement 3				3
-0.520		0.818		-1.338	
42	Statement 42				42
-1.774		-0.117		-1.657	
2	Statement 2				2
-1.485		0.409		-1.895	
14	Statement 14				14
-1.639		0.350		-1.989	
53	Statement 53				53
-0.402		1.754		-2.156	
54	Statement 54				54
-1.749		0.701		-2.449	
36	Statement 36				36
-1.691		1.813		-3.503	

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 3 and 4

No. Type	Statement 3	Type 4	Difference	No.
2	Statement 2			2
1.629	-1.968		3.598	
58	Statement 58			58
0.162	-1.944		2.106	
19	Statement 19			19
1.693	-0.291		1.984	
35	Statement 35			35
1.113	-0.658		1.771	
17	Statement 17			17
1.629	0.037		1.593	
59	Statement 59			59
0.162	-1.406		1.568	
13	Statement 13			13
0.290	-1.188		1.478	
8	Statement 8			8
1.032	-0.327		1.359	
7	Statement 7			7
0.516	-0.679		1.195	
37	Statement 37			37
0.435	-0.707		1.142	
26	Statement 26			26
1.177	0.044		1.134	
53	Statement 53			53
1.113	0.068		1.045	
55	Statement 55			55
-0.516	-1.463		0.947	
46	Statement 46			46
0.226	-0.617		0.843	
54	Statement 54			54
0.209	-0.610		0.819	
30	Statement 30			30
1.113	0.296		0.817	
27	Statement 27			27
0.516	-0.234		0.750	
11	Statement 11			11
-0.597	-1.203		0.606	
45	Statement 45			45
0.081	-0.515		0.596	
41	Statement 41			41
0.435	-0.107		0.542	
18	Statement 18			18
0.678	0.151		0.527	
50	Statement 50			50
0.290	-0.124		0.414	
24	Statement 24			24
0.000	-0.401		0.401	
52	Statement 52			52
0.226	-0.142		0.368	

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

5	Statement 5			5
-1.548	-1.879	0.331		
9	Statement 9			9
1.322	0.997	0.325		
31	Statement 31			31
0.371	0.067	0.304		
14	Statement 14			14
-1.177	-1.459	0.282		
51	Statement 51			51
-1.629	-1.911	0.281		
28	Statement 28			28
0.806	0.526	0.280		
29	Statement 29			29
-0.290	-0.561	0.271		
60	Statement 60			60
1.322	1.077	0.246		
38	Statement 38			38
0.064	-0.158	0.222		
20	Statement 20			20
0.145	0.142	0.003		
3	Statement 3			3
-0.597	-0.593	-0.004		
49	Statement 49			49
-0.145	-0.121	-0.024		
4	Statement 4			4
1.774	1.928	-0.154		
15	Statement 15			15
1.919	2.240	-0.321		
43	Statement 43			43
-0.371	0.010	-0.381		
12	Statement 12			12
-1.548	-1.101	-0.447		
1	Statement 1			1
1.403	1.931	-0.528		
39	Statement 39			39
-0.371	0.168	-0.539		
48	Statement 48			48
0.290	0.990	-0.700		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 3 and 4

No.	Statement			No.
Type	3	Type	4	Difference
42	Statement 42			42
-1.032	-0.312			-0.721

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

10 Statement 10			10
-0.742	-0.015	-0.727	
44 Statement 44			44
-0.516	0.389	-0.905	
22 Statement 22			22
-0.823	0.169	-0.992	
25 Statement 25			25
-0.290	0.899	-1.189	
47 Statement 47			47
-0.064	1.224	-1.288	
56 Statement 56			56
-0.516	0.793	-1.309	
36 Statement 36			36
-0.661	0.772	-1.433	
6 Statement 6			6
0.307	1.781	-1.474	
40 Statement 40			40
-1.484	0.021	-1.505	
21 Statement 21			21
-0.968	0.700	-1.669	
23 Statement 23			23
-1.403	0.302	-1.705	
32 Statement 32			32
-1.322	0.537	-1.859	
57 Statement 57			57
-1.629	0.525	-2.154	
16 Statement 16			16
-1.113	1.354	-2.467	
34 Statement 34			34
-2.064	0.574	-2.639	
33 Statement 33			33
-1.032	1.984	-3.016	

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 3 and 5

No.	Statement	No.
Type 3	Type 5	Difference
15 Statement 15		15
1.919	-0.877	2.796
19 Statement 19		19
1.693	-0.994	2.688
30 Statement 30		30
1.113	-1.110	2.223
46 Statement 46		46
0.226	-1.871	2.097

35	Statement	35			35
1.113	-0.936		2.049		
58	Statement	58			58
0.162	-1.813		1.975		
45	Statement	45			45
0.081	-1.871		1.952		
31	Statement	31			31
0.371	-1.227		1.598		
6	Statement	6			6
0.307	-1.227		1.534		
26	Statement	26			26
1.177	-0.292		1.469		
13	Statement	13			13
0.290	-1.169		1.459		
41	Statement	41			41
0.435	-0.936		1.371		
17	Statement	17			17
1.629	0.292		1.338		
60	Statement	60			60
1.322	0.000		1.322		
2	Statement	2			2
1.629	0.409		1.220		
28	Statement	28			28
0.806	-0.409		1.215		
4	Statement	4			4
1.774	0.585		1.189		
25	Statement	25			25
-0.290	-1.462		1.172		
27	Statement	27			27
0.516	-0.409		0.925		
18	Statement	18			18
0.678	-0.176		0.854		
20	Statement	20			20
0.145	-0.701		0.846		
29	Statement	29			29
-0.290	-1.110		0.820		
59	Statement	59			59
0.162	-0.585		0.747		
50	Statement	50			50
0.290	-0.350		0.640		
24	Statement	24			24
0.000	-0.468		0.468		
1	Statement	1			1
1.403	1.227		0.176		
5	Statement	5			5
-1.548	-1.636		0.088		
52	Statement	52			52
0.226	0.235		-0.009		
9	Statement	9			9
1.322	1.462		-0.140		
33	Statement	33			33
-1.032	-0.877		-0.155		
55	Statement	55			55
-0.516	-0.350		-0.166		

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

47	Statement 47			47
-0.064	0.235	-0.299		
8	Statement 8			8
1.032	1.403	-0.371		
54	Statement 54			54
0.209	0.701	-0.492		
44	Statement 44			44
-0.516	0.117	-0.634		
53	Statement 53			53
1.113	1.754	-0.641		
21	Statement 21			21
-0.968	-0.235	-0.733		
7	Statement 7			7
0.516	1.403	-0.887		
11	Statement 11			11
-0.597	0.292	-0.889		
42	Statement 42			42
-1.032	-0.117	-0.915		
49	Statement 49			49
-0.145	0.877	-1.022		
34	Statement 34			34
-2.064	-0.994	-1.070		
38	Statement 38			38
0.064	1.169	-1.105		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 3 and 5

No.	Statement			No.
Type	3	Type	5	Difference
22	Statement 22			22
-0.823	0.350	-1.174		
37	Statement 37			37
0.435	1.695	-1.260		
32	Statement 32			32
-1.322	-0.059	-1.263		
51	Statement 51			51
-1.629	-0.350	-1.279		
43	Statement 43			43
-0.371	0.936	-1.307		
40	Statement 40			40
-1.484	-0.117	-1.367		
56	Statement 56			56
-0.516	0.877	-1.393		
3	Statement 3			3
-0.597	0.818	-1.415		

14	Statement 14			14
-1.177	0.350	-1.527		
12	Statement 12			12
-1.548	0.000	-1.548		
48	Statement 48			48
0.290	1.871	-1.581		
39	Statement 39			39
-0.371	1.286	-1.657		
16	Statement 16			16
-1.113	0.585	-1.699		
10	Statement 10			10
-0.742	0.994	-1.737		
23	Statement 23			23
-1.403	0.350	-1.754		
57	Statement 57			57
-1.629	0.642	-2.271		
36	Statement 36			36
-0.661	1.813	-2.474		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 4 and 5

No.	Statement			No.
Type	4	Type	5	Difference
15	Statement 15			15
2.240	-0.877			3.117
6	Statement 6			6
1.781	-1.227			3.008
33	Statement 33			33
1.984	-0.877			2.861
25	Statement 25			25
0.899	-1.462			2.362
34	Statement 34			34
0.574	-0.994			1.569
30	Statement 30			30
0.296	-1.110			1.406
45	Statement 45			45
-0.515	-1.871			1.356
4	Statement 4			4
1.928	0.585			1.343
31	Statement 31			31
0.067	-1.227			1.295
46	Statement 46			46
-0.617	-1.871			1.254
60	Statement 60			60
1.077	0.000			1.077

47	Statement 47			47
1.224	0.235	0.990		
21	Statement 21			21
0.700	-0.235	0.935		
28	Statement 28			28
0.526	-0.409	0.935		
20	Statement 20			20
0.142	-0.701	0.843		
41	Statement 41			41
-0.107	-0.936	0.828		
16	Statement 16			16
1.354	0.585	0.769		
19	Statement 19			19
-0.291	-0.994	0.704		
1	Statement 1			1
1.931	1.227	0.704		
32	Statement 32			32
0.537	-0.059	0.595		
29	Statement 29			29
-0.561	-1.110	0.548		
26	Statement 26			26
0.044	-0.292	0.335		
18	Statement 18			18
0.151	-0.176	0.327		
35	Statement 35			35
-0.658	-0.936	0.278		
44	Statement 44			44
0.389	0.117	0.272		
50	Statement 50			50
-0.124	-0.350	0.226		
27	Statement 27			27
-0.234	-0.409	0.175		
40	Statement 40			40
0.021	-0.117	0.138		
24	Statement 24			24
-0.401	-0.468	0.067		
13	Statement 13			13
-1.188	-1.169	-0.020		
23	Statement 23			23
0.302	0.350	-0.049		
56	Statement 56			56
0.793	0.877	-0.084		
57	Statement 57			57
0.525	0.642	-0.117		
58	Statement 58			58
-1.944	-1.813	-0.131		
22	Statement 22			22
0.169	0.350	-0.182		
42	Statement 42			42
-0.312	-0.117	-0.194		
5	Statement 5			5
-1.879	-1.636	-0.243		
17	Statement 17			17
0.037	0.292	-0.255		

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

52	Statement	52				52
-0.142	0.235		-0.377			
9	Statement	9				9
0.997	1.462		-0.465			
59	Statement	59				59
-1.406	-0.585		-0.821			
48	Statement	48				48
0.990	1.871		-0.881			
43	Statement	43				43
0.010	0.936		-0.926			

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 4 and 5

No.	Statement	No.
Type	4 Type 5 Difference	
49	Statement 49	49
-0.121	0.877 -0.998	
10	Statement 10	10
-0.015	0.994 -1.009	
36	Statement 36	36
0.772	1.813 -1.041	
12	Statement 12	12
-1.101	0.000 -1.101	
55	Statement 55	55
-1.463	-0.350 -1.113	
39	Statement 39	39
0.168	1.286 -1.118	
54	Statement 54	54
-0.610	0.701 -1.311	
38	Statement 38	38
-0.158	1.169 -1.326	
3	Statement 3	3
-0.593	0.818 -1.411	
11	Statement 11	11
-1.203	0.292 -1.495	
51	Statement 51	51
-1.911	-0.350 -1.560	
53	Statement 53	53
0.068	1.754 -1.685	
8	Statement 8	8
-0.327	1.403 -1.731	
14	Statement 14	14
-1.459	0.350 -1.810	
7	Statement 7	7
-0.679	1.403 -2.082	

2	Statement 2				2
-1.968	0.409		-2.378		
37	Statement 37				37
-0.707	1.695		-2.402		

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Factor Q-Sort Values for Each Statement

Factor Arrays

No.	Statement				No.
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Statement 1				1
1	1	3	4	3	
2	Statement 2				2
2	-5	4	-5	2	
3	Statement 3				3
4	-2	-3	-3	2	
4	Statement 4				4
4	-3	4	4	2	
5	Statement 5				5
2	1	-5	-5	-5	
6	Statement 6				6
-5	2	2	4	-5	
7	Statement 7				7
2	2	2	-4	3	
8	Statement 8				8
4	3	3	-2	3	
9	Statement 9				9
4	2	3	3	4	
10	Statement 10				10
1	2	-3	1	3	
11	Statement 11				11
3	-2	-3	-5	1	
12	Statement 12				12
3	-2	-5	-5	1	
13	Statement 13				13
3	-2	1	-5	-5	
14	Statement 14				14
1	-5	-5	-5	2	
15	Statement 15				15
3	3	4	4	-3	
16	Statement 16				16
2	1	-5	3	2	
17	Statement 17				17
3	1	4	1	1	

18	Statement 18				18
-5	-2	2	1	1	
19	Statement 19				19
3	2	4	-2	-4	
20	Statement 20				20
2	1	1	1	-3	
21	Statement 21				21
3	-5	-3	2	-1	
22	Statement 22				22
3	3	-3	2	2	
23	Statement 23				23
1	-3	-5	2	2	
24	Statement 24				24
1	-3	1	-2	-2	
25	Statement 25				25
2	-2	-2	3	-5	
26	Statement 26				26
2	1	3	1	-2	
27	Statement 27				27
2	1	2	-2	-2	
28	Statement 28				28
2	1	2	2	-2	
29	Statement 29				29
4	2	-2	-3	-5	
30	Statement 30				30
-1	1	3	2	-5	
31	Statement 31				31
-2	4	2	1	-5	
32	Statement 32				32
1	-3	-5	2	1	
33	Statement 33				33
1	4	-4	4	-3	
34	Statement 34				34
-3	-4	-5	2	-4	
35	Statement 35				35
-2	-5	3	-3	-3	
36	Statement 36				36
1	-5	-3	3	4	
37	Statement 37				37
-3	2	2	-4	4	
38	Statement 38				38
1	4	1	-2	3	
39	Statement 39				39
-3	2	-2	2	3	
40	Statement 40				40
1	1	-5	1	1	
41	Statement 41				41
-2	3	2	1	-3	
42	Statement 42				42
-3	-5	-4	-2	1	
43	Statement 43				43
-2	-1	-2	1	3	
44	Statement 44				44
-2	1	-2	2	1	

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Factor Arrays

No.	Statement						No.
1	2	3	4	5			
45	Statement 45					45	
-5	-5	1	-2	-5			
46	Statement 46					46	
-5	-4	1	-3	-5			
47	Statement 47					47	
-2	3	1	3	1			
48	Statement 48					48	
-3	4	1	3	4			
49	Statement 49					49	
-2	4	-1	1	2			
50	Statement 50					50	
-2	3	1	-1	-2			
51	Statement 51					51	
1	2	-5	-5	-2			
52	Statement 52					52	
-4	3	1	-2	1			
53	Statement 53					53	
-5	-2	3	1	4			
54	Statement 54					54	
-5	-5	1	-3	2			
55	Statement 55					55	
-5	-2	-2	-5	-2			
56	Statement 56					56	
2	3	-2	3	2			
57	Statement 57					57	
-5	2	-5	2	2			
58	Statement 58					58	
-5	-3	1	-5	-5			
59	Statement 59					59	
-5	-5	1	-5	-2			
60	Statement 60					60	
-4	-5	3	3	1			

Variance = 9.321 St. Dev. = 3.053

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Factor Q-Sort Values for Statements sorted by Consensus vs. Disagreement
 (Variance across normalized Factor Scores)

Factor Arrays

No.	Statement				No.
1	2	3	4	5	
9	Statement 9				9
4	2	3	3	4	
27	Statement 27				27
2	1	2	-2	-2	
24	Statement 24				24
1	-3	1	-2	-2	
20	Statement 20				20
2	1	1	1	-3	
44	Statement 44				44
-2	1	-2	2	1	
55	Statement 55				55
-5	-2	-2	-5	-2	
28	Statement 28				28
2	1	2	2	-2	
26	Statement 26				26
2	1	3	1	-2	
43	Statement 43				43
-2	-1	-2	1	3	
56	Statement 56				56
2	3	-2	3	2	
42	Statement 42				42
-3	-5	-4	-2	1	
40	Statement 40				40
1	1	-5	1	1	
10	Statement 10				10
1	2	-3	1	3	
18	Statement 18				18
-5	-2	2	1	1	
50	Statement 50				50
-2	3	1	-1	-2	
32	Statement 32				32
1	-3	-5	2	1	
23	Statement 23				23
1	-3	-5	2	2	
45	Statement 45				45
-5	-5	1	-2	-5	
8	Statement 8				8
4	3	3	-2	3	
38	Statement 38				38
1	4	1	-2	3	
17	Statement 17				17
3	1	4	1	1	

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

7	Statement 7				7
2	2	2	-4	3	
46	Statement 46				46
-5	-4	1	-3	-5	
47	Statement 47				47
-2	3	1	3	1	
41	Statement 41				41
-2	3	2	1	-3	
59	Statement 59				59
-5	-5	1	-5	-2	
1	Statement 1				1
1	1	3	4	3	
30	Statement 30				30
-1	1	3	2	-5	
39	Statement 39				39
-3	2	-2	2	3	
52	Statement 52				52
-4	3	1	-2	1	
58	Statement 58				58
-5	-3	1	-5	-5	
49	Statement 49				49
-2	4	-1	1	2	
22	Statement 22				22
3	3	-3	2	2	
16	Statement 16				16
2	1	-5	3	2	
13	Statement 13				13
3	-2	1	-5	-5	
25	Statement 25				25
2	-2	-2	3	-5	
34	Statement 34				34
-3	-4	-5	2	-4	
35	Statement 35				35
-2	-5	3	-3	-3	
14	Statement 14				14
1	-5	-5	-5	2	
11	Statement 11				11
3	-2	-3	-5	1	
54	Statement 54				54
-5	-5	1	-3	2	
21	Statement 21				21
3	-5	-3	2	-1	
19	Statement 19				19
3	2	4	-2	-4	
48	Statement 48				48
-3	4	1	3	4	

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Factor Arrays

No.	Statement				No.
1	2	3	4	5	
37	Statement 37				37
-3	2	2	-4	4	
12	Statement 12				12
3	-2	-5	-5	1	
51	Statement 51				51
1	2	-5	-5	-2	
31	Statement 31				31
-2	4	2	1	-5	
60	Statement 60				60
-4	-5	3	3	1	
3	Statement 3				3
4	-2	-3	-3	2	
5	Statement 5				5
2	1	-5	-5	-5	
53	Statement 53				53
-5	-2	3	1	4	
29	Statement 29				29
4	2	-2	-3	-5	
57	Statement 57				57
-5	2	-5	2	2	
15	Statement 15				15
3	3	4	4	-3	
4	Statement 4				4
4	-3	4	4	2	
36	Statement 36				36
1	-5	-3	3	4	
33	Statement 33				33
1	4	-4	4	-3	
6	Statement 6				6
-5	2	2	4	-5	
2	Statement 2				2
2	-5	4	-5	2	

Factor Characteristics

	Factors			
	1	2	3	4
5				
No. of Defining Variables	3	3	2	4
2				
Average Rel. Coef.	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800
0.800				
Composite Reliability	0.923	0.923	0.889	0.941
0.889				

S.E. of Factor Scores 0.277 0.277 0.333 0.243
 0.333

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Standard Errors for Differences in Normalized Factor Scores

(Diagonal Entries Are S.E. Within Factors)

Factors	1	2	3	4	5
1	0.392	0.392	0.434	0.368	0.434
2	0.392	0.392	0.434	0.368	0.434
3	0.434	0.434	0.471	0.412	0.471
4	0.368	0.368	0.412	0.343	0.412
5	0.434	0.434	0.471	0.412	0.471

Distinguishing Statements for Factor 1

(P < .05 ; Asterisk (*) Indicates Significance at P < .01)

Both the Factor Q-Sort Value and the Normalized Score are Shown.

		Factors		
		1	2	3
No.	Statement	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE
4	3 Statement 3	... 3 4 1.89	-2 -0.52	-3 -0.60
3	-0.59 2 0.82			-
5	11 Statement 11	... 11 3 1.43*	-2 -0.56	-3 -0.60
5	-1.20 1 0.29			-
5	12 Statement 12	... 12 3 1.26*	-2 -0.42	-5 -1.55
5	-1.10 1 0.00			-
4	33 Statement 33	... 33 1 0.45	4 1.45	-4 -1.03
4	1.98 -3 -0.88			
48	Statement 48	... 48 -3 -0.70	4 1.62	1 0.29
3	0.99 4 1.87			

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

52 Statement 52 ... 52 -4 -1.00 3 1.39 1 0.23 -
 2 -0.14 1 0.23

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Distinguishing Statements for Factor 2

(P < .05 ; Asterisk (*) Indicates Significance at P < .01)

Both the Factor Q-Sort Value and the Normalized Score are Shown.

		Factors					
		1		2		3	
4	5	No.	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	
No. Statement	RNK SCORE	No.	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	
31 Statement 31	...	31	-2 -0.58	4 1.71*	2 0.37		
1 0.07 -5 -1.23							
52 Statement 52	...	52	-4 -1.00	3 1.39*	1 0.23		-
2 -0.14 1 0.23							
50 Statement 50	...	50	-2 -0.65	3 1.18	1 0.29		-
1 -0.12 -2 -0.35							
51 Statement 51	...	51	1 -0.25	2 0.78*	-5 -1.63		-
5 -1.91 -2 -0.35							
4 Statement 4	...	4	4 2.16	-3 -0.74*	4 1.77		
4 1.93 2 0.59							
36 Statement 36	...	36	1 -0.09	-5 -1.69	-3 -0.66		
3 0.77 4 1.81							

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Distinguishing Statements for Factor 3

(P < .05 ; Asterisk (*) Indicates Significance at P < .01)

Both the Factor Q-Sort Value and the Normalized Score are Shown.

Factors

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

				1		2		3		
4	5	No.	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE		
No. Statement	RNK SCORE									
2 Statement 2	...	2	2 0.61	-5 -1.49	4 1.63	-				
5 -1.97 2 0.41										
35 Statement 35	...	35	-2 -0.44	-5 -1.46	3 1.11*	-				
3 -0.66 -3 -0.94										
46 Statement 46	...	46	-5 -1.27	-4 -0.96	1 0.23	-				
3 -0.62 -5 -1.87										
58 Statement 58	...	58	-5 -1.39	-3 -0.82	1 0.16	-				
5 -1.94 -5 -1.81										
56 Statement 56	...	56	2 0.50	3 1.17	-2 -0.52					
3 0.79 2 0.88										
22 Statement 22	...	22	3 1.39	3 1.28	-3 -0.82					
2 0.17 2 0.35										
16 Statement 16	...	16	2 0.54	1 -0.05	-5 -1.11					
3 1.35 2 0.59										
40 Statement 40	...	40	1 -0.35	1 0.19	-5 -1.48*					
1 0.02 1 -0.12										
34 Statement 34	...	34	-3 -0.90	-4 -0.92	-5 -2.06					
2 0.57 -4 -0.99										

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Distinguishing Statements for Factor 4

(P < .05 ; Asterisk (*) Indicates Significance at P < .01)

Both the Factor Q-Sort Value and the Normalized Score are Shown.

				1		2		3		
4	5	No.	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE		
No. Statement	RNK SCORE									
6 Statement 6	...	6	-5 -1.78	2 0.46	2 0.31					
4 1.78* -5 -1.23										
36 Statement 36	...	36	1 -0.09	-5 -1.69	-3 -0.66					
3 0.77 4 1.81										
34 Statement 34	...	34	-3 -0.90	-4 -0.92	-5 -2.06					
2 0.57* -4 -0.99										
8 Statement 8	...	8	4 1.62	3 1.05	3 1.03	-				
2 -0.33* 3 1.40										

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

7 Statement 7 ... 7 2 0.77 2 0.91 2 0.52 -
 4 -0.68* 3 1.40

Distinguishing Statements for Factor 5

(P < .05 ; Asterisk (*) Indicates Significance at P < .01)

Both the Factor Q-Sort Value and the Normalized Score are Shown.

		Factors					
		1		2		3	
4	5	No.	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	
No. Statement	RNK SCORE	No. Statement	RNK SCORE	No. Statement	RNK SCORE	No. Statement	RNK SCORE
36	Statement 36	... 36	1 -0.09	-5 -1.69	-3 -0.66		
3	0.77 4 1.81						
37	Statement 37	... 37	-3 -0.86	2 0.61	2 0.43		-
4	-0.71 4 1.70						
43	Statement 43	... 43	-2 -0.44	-1 -0.37	-2 -0.37		
1	0.01 3 0.94						
3	Statement 3	... 3	4 1.89	-2 -0.52	-3 -0.60		-
3	-0.59 2 0.82						
4	Statement 4	... 4	4 2.16	-3 -0.74	4 1.77		
4	1.93 2 0.59						
60	Statement 60	... 60	-4 -0.97	-5 -1.07	3 1.32		
3	1.08 1 0.00						
15	Statement 15	... 15	3 1.08	3 1.10	4 1.92		
4	2.24 -3 -0.88*						
25	Statement 25	... 25	2 0.56	-2 -0.55	-2 -0.29		
3	0.90 -5 -1.46						

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Consensus Statements -- Those That Do Not Distinguish Between ANY Pair of Factors.

All Listed Statements are Non-Significant at P>.01, and Those Flagged With an * are also Non-Significant at P>.05.

Factors

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

				1		2		3	
4	5	No.	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE
9*	Statement 9	...	9	4	1.59	2	1.00	3	1.32
3	1.00	4	1.46						
27	Statement 27	...	27	2	0.48	1	-0.16	2	0.52
-2	-0.23	-2	-0.41						

QANALYZE was completet at 11:47:47

Addendum G

PQMETHOD REPORT PERTAINING TO ONLINE FACILITATOR RESPONSES

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Correlation Matrix Between Sorts

SORTS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 Fac1	100	14	2	23	13	2	10	36	38	20	31	36	44	0
2 Fac2	14	100	4	8	15	7	33	18	13	22	8	16	12	3
3 Fac3	2	4	100	25	25	18	3	-15	8	-10	44	0	7	-5
4 Fac4	23	8	25	100	10	31	11	6	2	11	14	-11	14	12
5 Fac5	13	15	25	10	100	16	-7	17	20	7	13	18	16	3
6 Fac6	2	7	18	31	16	100	25	-1	-1	-6	0	-18	10	31
7 Fac7	10	33	3	11	-7	25	100	7	-14	-17	-12	-10	-7	13
8 Fac8	36	18	-15	6	17	-1	7	100	44	25	23	28	35	-17
9 Fac9	38	13	8	2	20	-1	-14	44	100	44	65	45	68	-1
10 Fac10	20	22	-10	11	7	-6	-17	25	44	100	39	33	46	3
11 Fac11	31	8	44	14	13	0	-12	23	65	39	100	31	48	-3
12 Fac12	36	16	0	-11	18	-18	-10	28	45	33	31	100	46	2
13 Fac13	44	12	7	14	16	10	-7	35	68	46	48	46	100	-6
14 Fac14	0	3	-5	12	3	31	13	-17	-1	3	-3	2	-6	100

Unrotated Factor Matrix Factors

		1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8						
SORTS							
1 Fac1		0.6054	0.1085	0.2272	-0.0539	-0.3185	0.1432
-0.3542	0.3799						
2 Fac2		0.2800	0.2894	0.5002	-0.3169	0.3833	-0.3212
0.3200	0.1054						
3 Fac3		0.1714	0.4669	-0.6525	-0.3663	0.1062	-0.2337
-0.1284	0.0402						
4 Fac4		0.1927	0.6124	-0.1161	0.0783	-0.4633	0.0640
0.2992	0.3980						
5 Fac5		0.3213	0.2697	-0.1828	-0.2556	0.5006	0.6126
0.1335	0.0903						
6 Fac6		0.0174	0.7427	0.0089	0.2491	-0.0360	0.2119
0.0318	-0.3934						
7 Fac7		-0.0884	0.5293	0.5587	-0.2585	-0.0302	-0.2741
-0.2642	-0.1377						

University of Pretoria etd – Lucas, U (2004)

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

8 Fac8	0.5605	-0.0936	0.3888	-0.2266	-0.2349	0.3301
0.0638 -0.2624						
9 Fac9	0.8400	-0.1118	-0.0845	0.0969	0.0222	-0.0290
-0.0787 -0.2664						
10 Fac10	0.6173	-0.1632	0.0816	0.3139	0.0481	-0.2104
0.5191 0.0673						
11 Fac11	0.7196	0.0675	-0.4082	-0.0307	-0.0296	-0.3302
-0.0825 -0.1417						
12 Fac12	0.6324	-0.2620	0.1207	0.0421	0.3204	0.0123
-0.3071 0.2689						
13 Fac13	0.8064	-0.0179	-0.0119	0.1287	-0.1107	0.0050
-0.0300 -0.1385						
14 Fac14	-0.0454	0.4151	0.1267	0.7172	0.3319	-0.0271
-0.2186 0.0980						
Eigenvalues	3.5938	1.8869	1.4491	1.1308	1.0110	0.9417
0.8521 0.7628						
% expl.Var.	26	13	10	8	7	7
6 5						

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Cumulative Communalities Matrix
 Factors 1 Thru

		1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8						
SORTS							
1 Fac1	0.3665	0.3782	0.4299	0.4328	0.5342	0.5547	
0.6802 0.8245							
2 Fac2	0.0784	0.1621	0.4123	0.5128	0.6597	0.7629	
0.8653 0.8764							
3 Fac3	0.0294	0.2474	0.6732	0.8074	0.8187	0.8733	
0.8898 0.8914							
4 Fac4	0.0371	0.4122	0.4257	0.4318	0.6464	0.6505	
0.7401 0.8984							
5 Fac5	0.1032	0.1760	0.2094	0.2747	0.5253	0.9007	
0.9185 0.9267							
6 Fac6	0.0003	0.5519	0.5520	0.6141	0.6154	0.6603	
0.6613 0.8161							
7 Fac7	0.0078	0.2880	0.6002	0.6670	0.6679	0.7430	
0.8129 0.8318							
8 Fac8	0.3142	0.3230	0.4741	0.5254	0.5806	0.6895	
0.6936 0.7625							
9 Fac9	0.7056	0.7181	0.7252	0.7346	0.7351	0.7360	
0.7421 0.8131							
10 Fac10	0.3811	0.4077	0.4144	0.5129	0.5153	0.5595	
0.8290 0.8335							

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

11 Fac11	0.5179	0.5224	0.6891	0.6900	0.6909	0.7999
0.8067	0.8268					
12 Fac12	0.3999	0.4686	0.4831	0.4849	0.5875	0.5877
0.6820	0.7543					
13 Fac13	0.6503	0.6506	0.6508	0.6674	0.6796	0.6796
0.6805	0.6997					
14 Fac14	0.0021	0.1743	0.1904	0.7047	0.8149	0.8156
0.8634	0.8730					
cum% expl.Var.	26	39	49	58	65	72
78	83					

QANGLES File Not Found - Apparently VARIMAX Was Used

Factor Matrix with an X Indicating a Defining Sort

	Loadings				
QSORT	1	2	3	4	5
1 Fac1	0.5874X	0.3099	0.2288	-0.1797	-0.0923
2 Fac2	0.1672	-0.1140	0.7635X	0.0645	0.1781
3 Fac3	-0.0481	0.3246	-0.1069	-0.1146	0.8285X
4 Fac4	0.1146	0.7882X	0.0284	0.0534	0.0913
5 Fac5	0.1635	-0.1190	0.2451	0.1083	0.6424X
6 Fac6	-0.0581	0.5774X	0.1947	0.4638	0.1601
7 Fac7	-0.1851	0.3071	0.7290X	0.0353	-0.0817
8 Fac8	0.5511X	0.0720	0.3591	-0.3377	-0.1695
9 Fac9	0.8364X	-0.0120	-0.0441	-0.0233	0.1816
10 Fac10	0.6874X	-0.0863	-0.0491	0.1669	-0.0707
11 Fac11	0.6424X	0.1705	-0.1927	-0.0934	0.4509
12 Fac12	0.6492X	-0.3664	0.1272	0.0487	0.1150
13 Fac13	0.8082X	0.1368	-0.0029	-0.0181	0.0855
14 Fac14	0.0204	0.1112	0.0441	0.8923X	-0.0630
% expl.Var.	24	11	10	9	11

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Free Distribution Data Results

QSORT	MEAN	ST.DEV.
1 Fac1	0.000	2.285
2 Fac2	0.000	2.285
3 Fac3	0.000	2.285
4 Fac4	0.000	2.285

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

5 Fac5	0.000	2.285
6 Fac6	0.000	2.285
7 Fac7	0.000	2.285
8 Fac8	0.000	2.285
9 Fac9	0.000	2.285
10 Fac10	0.000	2.285
11 Fac11	0.000	2.285
12 Fac12	0.000	2.285
13 Fac13	0.000	2.285
14 Fac14	0.000	2.285

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Rank Statement Totals with Each Factor

Factors

No.	Statement									No.	
1	2	3	4	5							
1	Statement 1									1	-0.02
32	1.77	2	-1.40	58	1.75	4	-0.84	47			
2	Statement 2									2	-0.38
38	-0.88	47	-2.14	60	1.75	4	0.24	27			
3	Statement 3									3	1.88
1	0.82	16	2.14	1	1.75	4	1.74	4			
4	Statement 4									4	0.19
27	1.19	9	1.89	2	1.75	4	1.74	4			
5	Statement 5									5	-1.69
58	1.31	7	0.00	34	0.88	17	-1.96	59			
6	Statement 6									6	-1.18
50	0.09	29	0.98	13	0.00	35	0.75	17			
7	Statement 7									7	-0.34
36	-0.27	36	0.29	24	0.44	25	-1.49	57			
8	Statement 8									8	0.32
25	0.09	29	0.29	24	0.44	25	0.24	27			
9	Statement 9									9	-1.31
51	1.04	12	0.29	24	0.44	25	0.46	23			
10	Statement 10									10	0.70
17	0.46	20	-0.78	43	-0.44	43	-1.21	52			
11	Statement 11									11	-0.48
41	1.40	5	-1.27	55	1.31	10	1.96	1			
12	Statement 12									12	-0.59
45	1.40	5	-1.03	50	-1.75	60	1.34	6			
13	Statement 13									13	-0.98
49	0.00	31	-0.78	43	0.44	25	-0.46	39			
14	Statement 14									14	-1.69
59	-1.25	53	-1.07	51	-0.88	50	-0.09	34			

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

15	Statement 15									15	-1.57
55	2.07	1	0.40	18	-1.31	56	0.46	23			
16	Statement 16									16	0.36
23	0.67	19	-0.98	48	-0.44	43	0.37	24			
17	Statement 17									17	1.19
9	-0.24	35	-0.49	38	-0.44	43	0.84	14			
18	Statement 18									18	-1.41
54	-0.24	35	-0.74	41	-0.88	50	1.49	5			
19	Statement 19									19	0.86
16	-0.52	42	0.20	27	-0.88	50	0.00	32			
20	Statement 20									20	1.11
10	-1.55	58	0.04	31	-0.88	50	0.46	23			
21	Statement 21									21	-1.98
60	-1.31	54	0.78	16	0.44	25	0.59	19			
22	Statement 22									22	-0.10
34	-0.21	33	0.78	16	1.31	10	-0.62	44			
23	Statement 23									23	1.36
7	0.37	22	-1.56	59	-1.75	60	1.12	8			
24	Statement 24									24	0.89
13	0.21	27	-1.32	57	0.44	25	0.84	14			
25	Statement 25									25	-1.33
52	0.24	25	-0.82	44	1.31	10	0.90	12			
26	Statement 26									26	1.42
6	0.97	13	1.07	12	0.44	25	-0.59	43			
27	Statement 27									27	0.87
15	0.73	18	1.07	12	-1.31	56	-0.44	38			
28	Statement 28									28	0.39
22	0.94	14	0.33	20	0.00	35	-0.59	43			
29	Statement 29									29	0.59
19	0.30	24	1.07	12	0.44	25	0.15	30			
30	Statement 30									30	-0.69
46	1.34	6	-1.11	54	0.00	35	-0.75	46			
31	Statement 31									31	-0.49
42	-1.19	52	-0.87	45	0.00	35	-0.59	43			
32	Statement 32									32	-0.53
43	-0.58	44	0.49	17	-0.44	43	0.50	20			
33	Statement 33									33	0.40
21	0.88	15	0.25	26	0.00	35	0.90	12			
34	Statement 34									34	-1.34
53	-1.04	48	0.00	34	0.00	35	0.90	12			
35	Statement 35									35	0.14
29	-1.19	52	-1.11	54	1.31	10	-0.99	50			
36	Statement 36									36	-0.24
35	0.73	18	1.56	6	-1.31	56	1.80	2			
37	Statement 37									37	-0.42
40	-1.46	57	-0.20	35	0.00	35	-0.96	49			
38	Statement 38									38	-0.58
44	-1.10	50	0.29	24	0.00	35	-1.43	56			
39	Statement 39									39	-1.61
56	-0.30	38	1.32	8	1.31	10	-2.11	60			
40	Statement 40									40	1.46
5	0.00	31	0.09	30	1.31	10	0.68	18			
41	Statement 41									41	1.31
8	-1.10	50	0.00	34	0.00	35	-0.90	48			

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

42	Statement 42								42	0.13
30	-1.40	56	0.25	26	-0.44	43	0.22	29		
43	Statement 43								43	0.53
20	0.30	24	1.11	9	0.00	35	-1.58	58		

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Rank Statement Totals with Each Factor

Factors										No.
No.	Statement									
1	2	3	4	5						
44	Statement 44								44	0.90
12	1.61	3	1.60	5	0.88	17	0.22	29		
45	Statement 45								45	0.21
26	-0.46	40	0.13	29	-0.88	50	-1.43	56		
46	Statement 46								46	0.18
28	-2.07	60	-1.32	57	-0.88	50	-1.43	56		
47	Statement 47								47	0.63
18	1.25	8	0.16	28	0.88	17	0.81	15		
48	Statement 48								48	-0.77
47	-0.82	46	1.60	5	-0.44	43	0.06	31		
49	Statement 49								49	0.36
24	-0.46	40	0.38	19	-0.44	43	0.31	25		
50	Statement 50								50	0.87
14	0.43	21	-0.29	37	-0.44	43	-0.31	36		
51	Statement 51								51	-0.07
33	1.10	11	-0.62	40	0.88	17	-0.68	45		
52	Statement 52								52	-0.35
37	1.10	11	-0.62	40	-0.88	50	0.75	17		
53	Statement 53								53	1.47
4	-0.61	45	-1.11	54	-1.31	56	-0.53	40		
54	Statement 54								54	0.07
31	-0.30	38	0.91	14	-1.75	60	-0.06	33		
55	Statement 55								55	1.59
2	-0.58	44	-1.03	50	-1.31	56	1.06	9		
56	Statement 56								56	1.54
3	-0.21	33	-0.29	37	0.88	17	1.12	8		
57	Statement 57								57	-0.79
48	-0.52	42	1.60	5	-1.31	56	-0.15	35		
58	Statement 58								58	-0.42
39	-1.77	59	-0.91	47	-1.75	60	-1.27	53		
59	Statement 59								59	-1.62
57	-1.40	56	-0.91	47	0.88	17	-1.18	51		
60	Statement 60								60	1.02
11	0.21	27	1.40	7	0.88	17	-0.37	37		

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

Correlations Between Factor Scores

	1	2	3	4	5
1	1.0000	0.0865	0.0621	-0.0354	0.1460
2	0.0865	1.0000	0.1600	0.2065	0.2845
3	0.0621	0.1600	1.0000	0.0941	0.0577
4	-0.0354	0.2065	0.0941	1.0000	-0.0351
5	0.1460	0.2845	0.0577	-0.0351	1.0000

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Normalized Factor Scores -- For Factor 1

No.	Statement	No.
	Z-SCORES	
3	Statement 3	3
1.885		
55	Statement 55	55
1.586		
56	Statement 56	56
1.536		
53	Statement 53	53
1.472		
40	Statement 40	40
1.463		
26	Statement 26	26
1.418		
23	Statement 23	23
1.356		
41	Statement 41	41
1.313		
17	Statement 17	17
1.193		
20	Statement 20	20
1.114		
60	Statement 60	60
1.019		
44	Statement 44	44
0.895		
24	Statement 24	24
0.885		

50	Statement 50	50
0.872		
27	Statement 27	27
0.870		
19	Statement 19	19
0.864		
10	Statement 10	10
0.700		
47	Statement 47	47
0.628		
29	Statement 29	29
0.587		
43	Statement 43	43
0.534		
33	Statement 33	33
0.395		
28	Statement 28	28
0.386		
16	Statement 16	16
0.363		
49	Statement 49	49
0.357		
8	Statement 8	8
0.324		
45	Statement 45	45
0.207		
4	Statement 4	4
0.191		
46	Statement 46	46
0.183		
35	Statement 35	35
0.144		
42	Statement 42	42
0.127		
54	Statement 54	54
0.066		
1	Statement 1	1
-0.018		
51	Statement 51	51
-0.067		
22	Statement 22	22
-0.097		
36	Statement 36	36
-0.243		
7	Statement 7	7
-0.336		
52	Statement 52	52
-0.353		
2	Statement 2	2
-0.378		
58	Statement 58	58
-0.417		
37	Statement 37	37
-0.418		

11 Statement 11	11
-0.480	
31 Statement 31	31
-0.494	
32 Statement 32	32
-0.531	

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Normalized Factor Scores -- For Factor 1

No. Statement	No.
Z-SCORES	
38 Statement 38	38
-0.577	
12 Statement 12	12
-0.587	
30 Statement 30	30
-0.686	
48 Statement 48	48
-0.767	
57 Statement 57	57
-0.786	
13 Statement 13	13
-0.983	
6 Statement 6	6
-1.180	
9 Statement 9	9
-1.307	
25 Statement 25	25
-1.334	
34 Statement 34	34
-1.340	
18 Statement 18	18
-1.406	
15 Statement 15	15
-1.572	
39 Statement 39	39
-1.607	
59 Statement 59	59
-1.615	
5 Statement 5	5
-1.686	
14 Statement 14	14
-1.693	

21 Statement 21 21
-1.976

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Normalized Factor Scores -- For Factor 2

No.	Statement	No.
Z-SCORES		
15	Statement 15	15
2.071		
1	Statement 1	1
1.767		
44	Statement 44	44
1.615		
11	Statement 11	11
1.401		
12	Statement 12	12
1.401		
30	Statement 30	30
1.340		
5	Statement 5	5
1.311		
47	Statement 47	47
1.249		
4	Statement 4	4
1.188		
51	Statement 51	51
1.097		
52	Statement 52	52
1.097		
9	Statement 9	9
1.036		
26	Statement 26	26
0.974		
28	Statement 28	28
0.945		
33	Statement 33	33
0.884		
3	Statement 3	3
0.822		
27	Statement 27	27
0.731		
36	Statement 36	36
0.731		

16	Statement 16	16
0.670		
10	Statement 10	10
0.456		
50	Statement 50	50
0.427		
23	Statement 23	23
0.366		
29	Statement 29	29
0.304		
43	Statement 43	43
0.304		
25	Statement 25	25
0.243		
24	Statement 24	24
0.214		
60	Statement 60	60
0.214		
6	Statement 6	6
0.091		
8	Statement 8	8
0.091		
40	Statement 40	40
0.000		
13	Statement 13	13
0.000		
22	Statement 22	22
-0.214		
56	Statement 56	56
-0.214		
18	Statement 18	18
-0.243		
17	Statement 17	17
-0.243		
7	Statement 7	7
-0.275		
39	Statement 39	39
-0.304		
54	Statement 54	54
-0.304		
45	Statement 45	45
-0.456		
49	Statement 49	49
-0.456		
19	Statement 19	19
-0.518		
57	Statement 57	57
-0.518		
32	Statement 32	32
-0.579		

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Normalized Factor Scores -- For Factor 2

No.	Statement	Z-SCORES	No.
55	Statement 55	-0.579	55
53	Statement 53	-0.609	53
48	Statement 48	-0.822	48
2	Statement 2	-0.884	2
34	Statement 34	-1.036	34
38	Statement 38	-1.097	38
41	Statement 41	-1.097	41
31	Statement 31	-1.188	31
35	Statement 35	-1.188	35
14	Statement 14	-1.249	14
21	Statement 21	-1.311	21
42	Statement 42	-1.401	42
59	Statement 59	-1.401	59
37	Statement 37	-1.463	37
20	Statement 20	-1.554	20
58	Statement 58	-1.767	58
46	Statement 46	-2.071	46

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Normalized Factor Scores -- For Factor 3

No.	Statement	No.
Z-SCORES		
3	Statement 3	3
2.140		
4	Statement 4	4
1.894		
44	Statement 44	44
1.605		
48	Statement 48	48
1.605		
57	Statement 57	57
1.605		
36	Statement 36	36
1.561		
60	Statement 60	60
1.402		
39	Statement 39	39
1.316		
43	Statement 43	43
1.113		
26	Statement 26	26
1.070		
27	Statement 27	27
1.070		
29	Statement 29	29
1.070		
6	Statement 6	6
0.983		
54	Statement 54	54
0.911		
21	Statement 21	21
0.781		
22	Statement 22	22
0.781		
32	Statement 32	32
0.492		
15	Statement 15	15
0.405		
49	Statement 49	49
0.376		
28	Statement 28	28
0.333		
38	Statement 38	38
0.289		
8	Statement 8	8
0.289		
9	Statement 9	9
0.289		
7	Statement 7	7
0.289		

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

0.246	33 Statement 33	33
0.246	42 Statement 42	42
0.202	19 Statement 19	19
0.159	47 Statement 47	47
0.130	45 Statement 45	45
0.087	40 Statement 40	40
0.043	20 Statement 20	20
0.000	34 Statement 34	34
0.000	41 Statement 41	41
0.000	5 Statement 5	5
-0.202	37 Statement 37	37
-0.289	50 Statement 50	50
-0.289	56 Statement 56	56
-0.492	17 Statement 17	17
-0.622	51 Statement 51	51
-0.622	52 Statement 52	52
-0.737	18 Statement 18	18
-0.781	10 Statement 10	10
-0.781	13 Statement 13	13

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Normalized Factor Scores -- For Factor 3

No.	Statement	No.
Z-SCORES		

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

25	Statement 25	25
-0.824		
31	Statement 31	31
-0.868		
58	Statement 58	58
-0.911		
59	Statement 59	59
-0.911		
16	Statement 16	16
-0.983		
55	Statement 55	55
-1.026		
12	Statement 12	12
-1.026		
14	Statement 14	14
-1.070		
30	Statement 30	30
-1.113		
53	Statement 53	53
-1.113		
35	Statement 35	35
-1.113		
11	Statement 11	11
-1.272		
46	Statement 46	46
-1.316		
24	Statement 24	24
-1.316		
1	Statement 1	1
-1.402		
23	Statement 23	23
-1.561		
2	Statement 2	2
-2.140		

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Normalized Factor Scores -- For Factor 4

No.	Statement	No.
Z-SCORES		
1	Statement 1	1
1.751		
2	Statement 2	2
1.751		

3	Statement 3	3
1.751	4	4
1.751	11	11
1.313	22	22
1.313	25	25
1.313	35	35
1.313	39	39
1.313	40	40
1.313	5	5
0.875	44	44
0.875	47	47
0.875	51	51
0.875	56	56
0.875	59	59
0.875	60	60
0.438	21	21
0.438	24	24
0.438	7	7
0.438	26	26
0.438	29	29
0.438	8	8
0.438	9	9
0.438	13	13
0.438	28	28
0.000	6	6
0.000	30	30
0.000	31	31
0.000		

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

33	Statement 33	33
0.000		
34	Statement 34	34
0.000		
37	Statement 37	37
0.000		
38	Statement 38	38
0.000		
41	Statement 41	41
0.000		
43	Statement 43	43
0.000		
32	Statement 32	32
-0.438		
10	Statement 10	10
-0.438		
42	Statement 42	42
-0.438		
48	Statement 48	48
-0.438		
49	Statement 49	49
-0.438		
50	Statement 50	50
-0.438		
16	Statement 16	16
-0.438		
17	Statement 17	17
-0.438		

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Normalized Factor Scores -- For Factor 4

No.	Statement	No.
Z-SCORES		
45	Statement 45	45
-0.875		
46	Statement 46	46
-0.875		
20	Statement 20	20
-0.875		
19	Statement 19	19
-0.875		
14	Statement 14	14
-0.875		

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

52	Statement 52	52
-0.875		
18	Statement 18	18
-0.875		
36	Statement 36	36
-1.313		
53	Statement 53	53
-1.313		
55	Statement 55	55
-1.313		
15	Statement 15	15
-1.313		
57	Statement 57	57
-1.313		
27	Statement 27	27
-1.313		
12	Statement 12	12
-1.751		
58	Statement 58	58
-1.751		
54	Statement 54	54
-1.751		
23	Statement 23	23
-1.751		

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Normalized Factor Scores -- For Factor 5

No.	Statement	No.
Z-SCORES		
11	Statement 11	11
1.956		
36	Statement 36	36
1.802		
3	Statement 3	3
1.737		
4	Statement 4	4
1.737		
18	Statement 18	18
1.493		
12	Statement 12	12
1.338		
23	Statement 23	23
1.119		

56	Statement 56	56
1.119		
55	Statement 55	55
1.055		
25	Statement 25	25
0.901		
33	Statement 33	33
0.901		
34	Statement 34	34
0.901		
17	Statement 17	17
0.837		
24	Statement 24	24
0.837		
47	Statement 47	47
0.810		
6	Statement 6	6
0.746		
52	Statement 52	52
0.746		
40	Statement 40	40
0.682		
21	Statement 21	21
0.592		
32	Statement 32	32
0.502		
20	Statement 20	20
0.463		
15	Statement 15	15
0.463		
9	Statement 9	9
0.463		
16	Statement 16	16
0.373		
49	Statement 49	49
0.309		
2	Statement 2	2
0.245		
8	Statement 8	8
0.245		
42	Statement 42	42
0.219		
44	Statement 44	44
0.219		
29	Statement 29	29
0.154		
48	Statement 48	48
0.064		
19	Statement 19	19
0.000		
54	Statement 54	54
-0.064		
14	Statement 14	14
-0.090		

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

57	Statement 57	57
-0.154		
50	Statement 50	50
-0.309		
60	Statement 60	60
-0.373		
27	Statement 27	27
-0.437		
13	Statement 13	13
-0.463		
53	Statement 53	53
-0.528		
28	Statement 28	28
-0.592		
31	Statement 31	31
-0.592		
26	Statement 26	26
-0.592		

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Normalized Factor Scores -- For Factor 5

No.	Statement	No.
Z-SCORES		
22	Statement 22	22
-0.618		
51	Statement 51	51
-0.682		
30	Statement 30	30
-0.746		
1	Statement 1	1
-0.837		
41	Statement 41	41
-0.901		
37	Statement 37	37
-0.965		
35	Statement 35	35
-0.991		
59	Statement 59	59
-1.184		
10	Statement 10	10
-1.210		
58	Statement 58	58
-1.274		

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

46	Statement 46	46
-1.428		
38	Statement 38	38
-1.428		
45	Statement 45	45
-1.428		
7	Statement 7	7
-1.493		
43	Statement 43	43
-1.583		
5	Statement 5	5
-1.956		
39	Statement 39	39
-2.111		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 1 and 2

No.	Statement	No.
Type 1	Type 2	Difference
20	Statement 20	20
1.114	-1.554	2.667
41	Statement 41	41
1.313	-1.097	2.410
46	Statement 46	46
0.183	-2.071	2.255
55	Statement 55	55
1.586	-0.579	2.165
53	Statement 53	53
1.472	-0.609	2.081
56	Statement 56	56
1.536	-0.214	1.749
42	Statement 42	42
0.127	-1.401	1.528
40	Statement 40	40
1.463	0.000	1.463
17	Statement 17	17
1.193	-0.243	1.436
19	Statement 19	19
0.864	-0.518	1.382
58	Statement 58	58
-0.417	-1.767	1.350
35	Statement 35	35
0.144	-1.188	1.332
3	Statement 3	3
1.885	0.822	1.063

37	Statement 37			37
-0.418	-1.463	1.045		
23	Statement 23			23
1.356	0.366	0.990		
49	Statement 49			49
0.357	-0.456	0.814		
60	Statement 60			60
1.019	0.214	0.805		
31	Statement 31			31
-0.494	-1.188	0.694		
24	Statement 24			24
0.885	0.214	0.672		
45	Statement 45			45
0.207	-0.456	0.663		
38	Statement 38			38
-0.577	-1.097	0.520		
2	Statement 2			2
-0.378	-0.884	0.506		
50	Statement 50			50
0.872	0.427	0.445		
26	Statement 26			26
1.418	0.974	0.443		
54	Statement 54			54
0.066	-0.304	0.370		
29	Statement 29			29
0.587	0.304	0.283		
10	Statement 10			10
0.700	0.456	0.243		
8	Statement 8			8
0.324	0.091	0.233		
43	Statement 43			43
0.534	0.304	0.230		
27	Statement 27			27
0.870	0.731	0.139		
22	Statement 22			22
-0.097	-0.214	0.117		
48	Statement 48			48
-0.767	-0.822	0.055		
32	Statement 32			32
-0.531	-0.579	0.049		
7	Statement 7			7
-0.336	-0.275	-0.061		
59	Statement 59			59
-1.615	-1.401	-0.214		
57	Statement 57			57
-0.786	-0.518	-0.268		
34	Statement 34			34
-1.340	-1.036	-0.304		
16	Statement 16			16
0.363	0.670	-0.307		
14	Statement 14			14
-1.693	-1.249	-0.444		
33	Statement 33			33
0.395	0.884	-0.488		

28	Statement 28			28
0.386	0.945	-0.559		
47	Statement 47			47
0.628	1.249	-0.621		
21	Statement 21			21
-1.976	-1.311	-0.665		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 1 and 2

No.	Statement			No.
Type	1	Type	2	Difference
44	Statement 44			44
0.895	1.615	-0.719		
36	Statement 36			36
-0.243	0.731	-0.974		
13	Statement 13			13
-0.983	0.000	-0.983		
4	Statement 4			4
0.191	1.188	-0.997		
18	Statement 18			18
-1.406	-0.243	-1.163		
51	Statement 51			51
-0.067	1.097	-1.164		
6	Statement 6			6
-1.180	0.091	-1.270		
39	Statement 39			39
-1.607	-0.304	-1.303		
52	Statement 52			52
-0.353	1.097	-1.450		
25	Statement 25			25
-1.334	0.243	-1.577		
1	Statement 1			1
-0.018	1.767	-1.785		
11	Statement 11			11
-0.480	1.401	-1.881		
12	Statement 12			12
-0.587	1.401	-1.989		
30	Statement 30			30
-0.686	1.340	-2.026		
9	Statement 9			9
-1.307	1.036	-2.342		
5	Statement 5			5
-1.686	1.311	-2.997		
15	Statement 15			15
-1.572	2.071	-3.644		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 1 and 3

No.	Statement	No.
Type 1	Type 3	Difference
23	Statement 23	23
1.356	-1.561	2.917
55	Statement 55	55
1.586	-1.026	2.613
53	Statement 53	53
1.472	-1.113	2.585
24	Statement 24	24
0.885	-1.316	2.201
56	Statement 56	56
1.536	-0.289	1.825
2	Statement 2	2
-0.378	-2.140	1.762
17	Statement 17	17
1.193	-0.492	1.684
46	Statement 46	46
0.183	-1.316	1.499
10	Statement 10	10
0.700	-0.781	1.480
1	Statement 1	1
-0.018	-1.402	1.385
40	Statement 40	40
1.463	0.087	1.376
16	Statement 16	16
0.363	-0.983	1.346
41	Statement 41	41
1.313	0.000	1.313
35	Statement 35	35
0.144	-1.113	1.258
50	Statement 50	50
0.872	-0.289	1.161
20	Statement 20	20
1.114	0.043	1.070
11	Statement 11	11
-0.480	-1.272	0.792
19	Statement 19	19
0.864	0.202	0.662
51	Statement 51	51
-0.067	-0.622	0.554
58	Statement 58	58
-0.417	-0.911	0.493

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

47	Statement 47		47
0.628	0.159	0.469	
12	Statement 12		12
-0.587	-1.026	0.439	
30	Statement 30		30
-0.686	-1.113	0.427	
31	Statement 31		31
-0.494	-0.868	0.374	
26	Statement 26		26
1.418	1.070	0.348	
52	Statement 52		52
-0.353	-0.622	0.268	
33	Statement 33		33
0.395	0.246	0.150	
45	Statement 45		45
0.207	0.130	0.076	
28	Statement 28		28
0.386	0.333	0.053	
8	Statement 8		8
0.324	0.289	0.035	
49	Statement 49		49
0.357	0.376	-0.019	
42	Statement 42		42
0.127	0.246	-0.119	
27	Statement 27		27
0.870	1.070	-0.200	
13	Statement 13		13
-0.983	-0.781	-0.202	
37	Statement 37		37
-0.418	-0.202	-0.216	
3	Statement 3		3
1.885	2.140	-0.255	
60	Statement 60		60
1.019	1.402	-0.383	
29	Statement 29		29
0.587	1.070	-0.483	
25	Statement 25		25
-1.334	-0.824	-0.510	
43	Statement 43		43
0.534	1.113	-0.579	
14	Statement 14		14
-1.693	-1.070	-0.623	
7	Statement 7		7
-0.336	0.289	-0.625	
18	Statement 18		18
-1.406	-0.737	-0.669	

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 1 and 3

No. Type	Statement 1	Type 3	Difference	No.
59	Statement	59		59
-1.615		-0.911	-0.705	
44	Statement	44		44
0.895		1.605	-0.709	
54	Statement	54		54
0.066		0.911	-0.845	
38	Statement	38		38
-0.577		0.289	-0.866	
22	Statement	22		22
-0.097		0.781	-0.877	
32	Statement	32		32
-0.531		0.492	-1.022	
34	Statement	34		34
-1.340		0.000	-1.340	
9	Statement	9		9
-1.307		0.289	-1.596	
5	Statement	5		5
-1.686		0.000	-1.686	
4	Statement	4		4
0.191		1.894	-1.703	
36	Statement	36		36
-0.243		1.561	-1.805	
15	Statement	15		15
-1.572		0.405	-1.977	
6	Statement	6		6
-1.180		0.983	-2.163	
48	Statement	48		48
-0.767		1.605	-2.372	
57	Statement	57		57
-0.786		1.605	-2.391	
21	Statement	21		21
-1.976		0.781	-2.757	
39	Statement	39		39
-1.607		1.316	-2.923	

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 1 and 4

No. Type	Statement 1	Type 4	Difference	No.
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23	Statement	23		23
1.356	-1.751	3.106		
55	Statement	55		55
1.586	-1.313	2.899		
53	Statement	53		53
1.472	-1.313	2.785		
27	Statement	27		27
0.870	-1.313	2.183		
20	Statement	20		20
1.114	-0.875	1.989		
54	Statement	54		54
0.066	-1.751	1.816		
19	Statement	19		19
0.864	-0.875	1.739		
17	Statement	17		17
1.193	-0.438	1.630		
58	Statement	58		58
-0.417	-1.751	1.333		
41	Statement	41		41
1.313	0.000	1.313		
50	Statement	50		50
0.872	-0.438	1.310		
12	Statement	12		12
-0.587	-1.751	1.163		
10	Statement	10		10
0.700	-0.438	1.137		
45	Statement	45		45
0.207	-0.875	1.082		
36	Statement	36		36
-0.243	-1.313	1.070		
46	Statement	46		46
0.183	-0.875	1.059		
26	Statement	26		26
1.418	0.438	0.980		
16	Statement	16		16
0.363	-0.438	0.801		
49	Statement	49		49
0.357	-0.438	0.795		
56	Statement	56		56
1.536	0.875	0.661		
42	Statement	42		42
0.127	-0.438	0.565		
43	Statement	43		43
0.534	0.000	0.534		
57	Statement	57		57
-0.786	-1.313	0.527		
52	Statement	52		52
-0.353	-0.875	0.522		
24	Statement	24		24
0.885	0.438	0.448		
33	Statement	33		33
0.395	0.000	0.395		
28	Statement	28		28
0.386	0.000	0.386		

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

40	Statement 40			40
1.463	1.313	0.150		
29	Statement 29			29
0.587	0.438	0.149		
60	Statement 60			60
1.019	0.875	0.144		
3	Statement 3			3
1.885	1.751	0.134		
44	Statement 44			44
0.895	0.875	0.020		
32	Statement 32			32
-0.531	-0.438	-0.093		
8	Statement 8			8
0.324	0.438	-0.114		
47	Statement 47			47
0.628	0.875	-0.247		
15	Statement 15			15
-1.572	-1.313	-0.259		
48	Statement 48			48
-0.767	-0.438	-0.329		
37	Statement 37			37
-0.418	0.000	-0.418		
31	Statement 31			31
-0.494	0.000	-0.494		
18	Statement 18			18
-1.406	-0.875	-0.531		
38	Statement 38			38
-0.577	0.000	-0.577		
30	Statement 30			30
-0.686	0.000	-0.686		
7	Statement 7			7
-0.336	0.438	-0.774		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 1 and 4

No.	Statement		No.
Type 1	Type 4	Difference	
14	Statement 14		14
-1.693	-0.875	-0.818	
51	Statement 51		51
-0.067	0.875	-0.943	
35	Statement 35		35
0.144	1.313	-1.169	
6	Statement 6		6
-1.180	0.000	-1.180	

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

34	Statement 34			34
-1.340	0.000	-1.340		
22	Statement 22			22
-0.097	1.313	-1.410		
13	Statement 13			13
-0.983	0.438	-1.421		
4	Statement 4			4
0.191	1.751	-1.559		
9	Statement 9			9
-1.307	0.438	-1.744		
1	Statement 1			1
-0.018	1.751	-1.768		
11	Statement 11			11
-0.480	1.313	-1.793		
2	Statement 2			2
-0.378	1.751	-2.128		
21	Statement 21			21
-1.976	0.438	-2.414		
59	Statement 59			59
-1.615	0.875	-2.491		
5	Statement 5			5
-1.686	0.875	-2.562		
25	Statement 25			25
-1.334	1.313	-2.647		
39	Statement 39			39
-1.607	1.313	-2.920		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 1 and 5

No.	Statement			No.
Type	1	Type	5	Difference
41	Statement 41			41
1.313	-0.901			2.214
43	Statement 43			43
0.534	-1.583			2.117
26	Statement 26			26
1.418	-0.592			2.009
53	Statement 53			53
1.472	-0.528			2.000
10	Statement 10			10
0.700	-1.210			1.910
45	Statement 45			45
0.207	-1.428			1.635
46	Statement 46			46
0.183	-1.428			1.612

60	Statement 60		60
1.019	-0.373	1.392	
27	Statement 27		27
0.870	-0.437	1.308	
50	Statement 50		50
0.872	-0.309	1.181	
7	Statement 7		7
-0.336	-1.493	1.156	
35	Statement 35		35
0.144	-0.991	1.135	
28	Statement 28		28
0.386	-0.592	0.978	
19	Statement 19		19
0.864	0.000	0.864	
58	Statement 58		58
-0.417	-1.274	0.856	
38	Statement 38		38
-0.577	-1.428	0.852	
1	Statement 1		1
-0.018	-0.837	0.819	
40	Statement 40		40
1.463	0.682	0.781	
44	Statement 44		44
0.895	0.219	0.677	
20	Statement 20		20
1.114	0.463	0.650	
51	Statement 51		51
-0.067	-0.682	0.615	
37	Statement 37		37
-0.418	-0.965	0.547	
55	Statement 55		55
1.586	1.055	0.531	
22	Statement 22		22
-0.097	-0.618	0.521	
39	Statement 39		39
-1.607	-2.111	0.503	
29	Statement 29		29
0.587	0.154	0.433	
56	Statement 56		56
1.536	1.119	0.416	
17	Statement 17		17
1.193	0.837	0.356	
5	Statement 5		5
-1.686	-1.956	0.270	
23	Statement 23		23
1.356	1.119	0.236	
3	Statement 3		3
1.885	1.737	0.147	
54	Statement 54		54
0.066	-0.064	0.130	
31	Statement 31		31
-0.494	-0.592	0.098	
8	Statement 8		8
0.324	0.245	0.079	

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

30	Statement 30			30
-0.686	-0.746	0.060		
24	Statement 24			24
0.885	0.837	0.049		
49	Statement 49			49
0.357	0.309	0.049		
16	Statement 16			16
0.363	0.373	-0.010		
42	Statement 42			42
0.127	0.219	-0.092		
47	Statement 47			47
0.628	0.810	-0.182		
59	Statement 59			59
-1.615	-1.184	-0.432		
33	Statement 33			33
0.395	0.901	-0.505		
13	Statement 13			13
-0.983	-0.463	-0.520		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 1 and 5

No.	Statement	No.
Type 1	Type 5	Difference
2	Statement 2	2
-0.378	0.245	-0.623
57	Statement 57	57
-0.786	-0.154	-0.632
48	Statement 48	48
-0.767	0.064	-0.831
32	Statement 32	32
-0.531	0.502	-1.032
52	Statement 52	52
-0.353	0.746	-1.100
4	Statement 4	4
0.191	1.737	-1.546
14	Statement 14	14
-1.693	-0.090	-1.603
9	Statement 9	9
-1.307	0.463	-1.770
12	Statement 12	12
-0.587	1.338	-1.925
6	Statement 6	6
-1.180	0.746	-1.926
15	Statement 15	15
-1.572	0.463	-2.036
36	Statement 36	36
-0.243	1.802	-2.045
25	Statement 25	25
-1.334	0.901	-2.234
34	Statement 34	34
-1.340	0.901	-2.241
11	Statement 11	11
-0.480	1.956	-2.436
21	Statement 21	21
-1.976	0.592	-2.568
18	Statement 18	18
-1.406	1.493	-2.899

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 2 and 3

No. Type	Statement 2	Type 3	Difference	No.
1	Statement 1			1
1.767	-1.402		3.169	
11	Statement 11			11
1.401	-1.272		2.674	
30	Statement 30			30
1.340	-1.113		2.453	
12	Statement 12			12
1.401	-1.026		2.428	
23	Statement 23			23
0.366	-1.561		1.927	
51	Statement 51			51
1.097	-0.622		1.719	
52	Statement 52			52
1.097	-0.622		1.719	
15	Statement 15			15
2.071	0.405		1.667	
16	Statement 16			16
0.670	-0.983		1.653	
24	Statement 24			24
0.214	-1.316		1.529	
5	Statement 5			5
1.311	0.000		1.311	
2	Statement 2			2
-0.884	-2.140		1.256	
10	Statement 10			10
0.456	-0.781		1.237	
47	Statement 47			47
1.249	0.159		1.090	
25	Statement 25			25
0.243	-0.824		1.067	
13	Statement 13			13
0.000	-0.781		0.781	
9	Statement 9			9
1.036	0.289		0.747	
50	Statement 50			50
0.427	-0.289		0.716	
33	Statement 33			33
0.884	0.246		0.638	
28	Statement 28			28
0.945	0.333		0.612	
53	Statement 53			53
-0.609	-1.113		0.505	
18	Statement 18			18
-0.243	-0.737		0.494	
55	Statement 55			55
-0.579	-1.026		0.447	
17	Statement 17			17
-0.243	-0.492		0.249	

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

56	Statement 56			56
-0.214	-0.289	0.076		
44	Statement 44			44
1.615	1.605	0.010		
35	Statement 35			35
-1.188	-1.113	-0.075		
40	Statement 40			40
0.000	0.087	-0.087		
26	Statement 26			26
0.974	1.070	-0.096		
14	Statement 14			14
-1.249	-1.070	-0.179		
8	Statement 8			8
0.091	0.289	-0.198		
31	Statement 31			31
-1.188	-0.868	-0.320		
27	Statement 27			27
0.731	1.070	-0.339		
59	Statement 59			59
-1.401	-0.911	-0.490		
7	Statement 7			7
-0.275	0.289	-0.564		
45	Statement 45			45
-0.456	0.130	-0.587		
4	Statement 4			4
1.188	1.894	-0.706		
19	Statement 19			19
-0.518	0.202	-0.720		
46	Statement 46			46
-2.071	-1.316	-0.756		
29	Statement 29			29
0.304	1.070	-0.766		
43	Statement 43			43
0.304	1.113	-0.809		
36	Statement 36			36
0.731	1.561	-0.830		
49	Statement 49			49
-0.456	0.376	-0.832		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 2 and 3

No.	Statement			No.
Type	2	Type	3	Difference
58	Statement 58			58
-1.767	-0.911			-0.856

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

6	Statement 6			6
0.091	0.983	-0.892		
22	Statement 22			22
-0.214	0.781	-0.994		
34	Statement 34			34
-1.036	0.000	-1.036		
32	Statement 32			32
-0.579	0.492	-1.071		
41	Statement 41			41
-1.097	0.000	-1.097		
60	Statement 60			60
0.214	1.402	-1.189		
54	Statement 54			54
-0.304	0.911	-1.215		
37	Statement 37			37
-1.463	-0.202	-1.260		
3	Statement 3			3
0.822	2.140	-1.318		
38	Statement 38			38
-1.097	0.289	-1.386		
20	Statement 20			20
-1.554	0.043	-1.597		
39	Statement 39			39
-0.304	1.316	-1.620		
42	Statement 42			42
-1.401	0.246	-1.647		
21	Statement 21			21
-1.311	0.781	-2.091		
57	Statement 57			57
-0.518	1.605	-2.123		
48	Statement 48			48
-0.822	1.605	-2.427		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 2 and 4

No.	Statement			No.
Type	2	Type	4	Difference
15	Statement 15			15
2.071	-1.313			3.384
12	Statement 12			12
1.401	-1.751			3.152
23	Statement 23			23
0.366	-1.751			2.116
27	Statement 27			27
0.731	-1.313			2.044

36	Statement 36		36
0.731	-1.313	2.044	
52	Statement 52		52
1.097	-0.875	1.972	
54	Statement 54		54
-0.304	-1.751	1.446	
30	Statement 30		30
1.340	0.000	1.340	
16	Statement 16		16
0.670	-0.438	1.108	
28	Statement 28		28
0.945	0.000	0.945	
10	Statement 10		10
0.456	-0.438	0.894	
33	Statement 33		33
0.884	0.000	0.884	
50	Statement 50		50
0.427	-0.438	0.865	
57	Statement 57		57
-0.518	-1.313	0.795	
44	Statement 44		44
1.615	0.875	0.740	
55	Statement 55		55
-0.579	-1.313	0.734	
53	Statement 53		53
-0.609	-1.313	0.704	
18	Statement 18		18
-0.243	-0.875	0.632	
9	Statement 9		9
1.036	0.438	0.598	
26	Statement 26		26
0.974	0.438	0.537	
5	Statement 5		5
1.311	0.875	0.435	
45	Statement 45		45
-0.456	-0.875	0.419	
47	Statement 47		47
1.249	0.875	0.374	
19	Statement 19		19
-0.518	-0.875	0.358	
43	Statement 43		43
0.304	0.000	0.304	
51	Statement 51		51
1.097	0.875	0.222	
17	Statement 17		17
-0.243	-0.438	0.195	
6	Statement 6		6
0.091	0.000	0.091	
11	Statement 11		11
1.401	1.313	0.088	
1	Statement 1		1
1.767	1.751	0.016	
58	Statement 58		58
-1.767	-1.751	-0.016	

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

49	Statement 49			49
-0.456	-0.438	-0.019		
29	Statement 29			29
0.304	0.438	-0.133		
32	Statement 32			32
-0.579	-0.438	-0.142		
24	Statement 24			24
0.214	0.438	-0.224		
8	Statement 8			8
0.091	0.438	-0.347		
14	Statement 14			14
-1.249	-0.875	-0.374		
48	Statement 48			48
-0.822	-0.438	-0.384		
13	Statement 13			13
0.000	0.438	-0.438		
4	Statement 4			4
1.188	1.751	-0.563		
60	Statement 60			60
0.214	0.875	-0.662		
20	Statement 20			20
-1.554	-0.875	-0.678		
7	Statement 7			7
-0.275	0.438	-0.713		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 2 and 4

No.	Statement			No.
Type	2	Type	4	Difference
3	Statement 3			3
0.822	1.751	-0.929		
42	Statement 42			42
-1.401	-0.438	-0.964		
34	Statement 34			34
-1.036	0.000	-1.036		
25	Statement 25			25
0.243	1.313	-1.070		
56	Statement 56			56
-0.214	0.875	-1.089		
38	Statement 38			38
-1.097	0.000	-1.097		
41	Statement 41			41
-1.097	0.000	-1.097		
31	Statement 31			31
-1.188	0.000	-1.188		

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

46	Statement 46			46
-2.071	-0.875	-1.196		
40	Statement 40			40
0.000	1.313	-1.313		
37	Statement 37			37
-1.463	0.000	-1.463		
22	Statement 22			22
-0.214	1.313	-1.527		
39	Statement 39			39
-0.304	1.313	-1.617		
21	Statement 21			21
-1.311	0.438	-1.748		
59	Statement 59			59
-1.401	0.875	-2.277		
35	Statement 35			35
-1.188	1.313	-2.501		
2	Statement 2			2
-0.884	1.751	-2.634		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 2 and 5

No.	Statement			No.
Type	2	Type	5	Difference
5	Statement 5			5
1.311	-1.956	3.267		
1	Statement 1			1
1.767	-0.837	2.604		
30	Statement 30			30
1.340	-0.746	2.086		
43	Statement 43			43
0.304	-1.583	1.887		
39	Statement 39			39
-0.304	-2.111	1.806		
51	Statement 51			51
1.097	-0.682	1.779		
10	Statement 10			10
0.456	-1.210	1.666		
15	Statement 15			15
2.071	0.463	1.608		
26	Statement 26			26
0.974	-0.592	1.566		
28	Statement 28			28
0.945	-0.592	1.537		
44	Statement 44			44
1.615	0.219	1.396		

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

7	Statement 7			7
-0.275	-1.493	1.218		
27	Statement 27			27
0.731	-0.437	1.169		
45	Statement 45			45
-0.456	-1.428	0.972		
50	Statement 50			50
0.427	-0.309	0.736		
60	Statement 60			60
0.214	-0.373	0.587		
9	Statement 9			9
1.036	0.463	0.572		
13	Statement 13			13
0.000	-0.463	0.463		
47	Statement 47			47
1.249	0.810	0.439		
22	Statement 22			22
-0.214	-0.618	0.404		
52	Statement 52			52
1.097	0.746	0.351		
38	Statement 38			38
-1.097	-1.428	0.331		
16	Statement 16			16
0.670	0.373	0.297		
29	Statement 29			29
0.304	0.154	0.150		
12	Statement 12			12
1.401	1.338	0.063		
33	Statement 33			33
0.884	0.901	-0.017		
53	Statement 53			53
-0.609	-0.528	-0.081		
8	Statement 8			8
0.091	0.245	-0.154		
41	Statement 41			41
-1.097	-0.901	-0.196		
35	Statement 35			35
-1.188	-0.991	-0.197		
59	Statement 59			59
-1.401	-1.184	-0.218		
54	Statement 54			54
-0.304	-0.064	-0.240		
57	Statement 57			57
-0.518	-0.154	-0.363		
58	Statement 58			58
-1.767	-1.274	-0.493		
37	Statement 37			37
-1.463	-0.965	-0.498		
19	Statement 19			19
-0.518	0.000	-0.518		
4	Statement 4			4
1.188	1.737	-0.550		
11	Statement 11			11
1.401	1.956	-0.555		

31	Statement 31			31
-1.188	-0.592	-0.596		
24	Statement 24			24
0.214	0.837	-0.623		
46	Statement 46			46
-2.071	-1.428	-0.643		
6	Statement 6			6
0.091	0.746	-0.655		
25	Statement 25			25
0.243	0.901	-0.658		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 2 and 5

No.	Statement			No.
Type	2	Type	5 Difference	
40	Statement 40			40
0.000	0.682	-0.682		
23	Statement 23			23
0.366	1.119	-0.754		
49	Statement 49			49
-0.456	0.309	-0.765		
48	Statement 48			48
-0.822	0.064	-0.886		
3	Statement 3			3
0.822	1.737	-0.915		
36	Statement 36			36
0.731	1.802	-1.070		
17	Statement 17			17
-0.243	0.837	-1.080		
32	Statement 32			32
-0.579	0.502	-1.081		
2	Statement 2			2
-0.884	0.245	-1.128		
14	Statement 14			14
-1.249	-0.090	-1.159		
56	Statement 56			56
-0.214	1.119	-1.333		
42	Statement 42			42
-1.401	0.219	-1.620		
55	Statement 55			55
-0.579	1.055	-1.634		
18	Statement 18			18
-0.243	1.493	-1.736		
21	Statement 21			21
-1.311	0.592	-1.902		

34	Statement 34			34
-1.036	0.901		-1.936	
20	Statement 20			20
-1.554	0.463		-2.017	

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 3 and 4

No.	Statement			No.
Type	3	Type	4	Difference
57	Statement 57			57
1.605	-1.313			2.918
36	Statement 36			36
1.561	-1.313			2.874
54	Statement 54			54
0.911	-1.751			2.662
27	Statement 27			27
1.070	-1.313			2.383
48	Statement 48			48
1.605	-0.438			2.043
15	Statement 15			15
0.405	-1.313			1.718
43	Statement 43			43
1.113	0.000			1.113
19	Statement 19			19
0.202	-0.875			1.078
45	Statement 45			45
0.130	-0.875			1.006
6	Statement 6			6
0.983	0.000			0.983
32	Statement 32			32
0.492	-0.438			0.929
20	Statement 20			20
0.043	-0.875			0.919
58	Statement 58			58
-0.911	-1.751			0.840
49	Statement 49			49
0.376	-0.438			0.814
44	Statement 44			44
1.605	0.875			0.729
12	Statement 12			12
-1.026	-1.751			0.724
42	Statement 42			42
0.246	-0.438			0.683
26	Statement 26			26
1.070	0.438			0.632

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

29	Statement 29			29
1.070	0.438	0.632		
60	Statement 60			60
1.402	0.875	0.527		
3	Statement 3			3
2.140	1.751	0.389		
21	Statement 21			21
0.781	0.438	0.343		
28	Statement 28			28
0.333	0.000	0.333		
38	Statement 38			38
0.289	0.000	0.289		
55	Statement 55			55
-1.026	-1.313	0.287		
52	Statement 52			52
-0.622	-0.875	0.254		
33	Statement 33			33
0.246	0.000	0.246		
53	Statement 53			53
-1.113	-1.313	0.200		
23	Statement 23			23
-1.561	-1.751	0.189		
50	Statement 50			50
-0.289	-0.438	0.149		
4	Statement 4			4
1.894	1.751	0.143		
18	Statement 18			18
-0.737	-0.875	0.138		
39	Statement 39			39
1.316	1.313	0.003		
34	Statement 34			34
0.000	0.000	0.000		
41	Statement 41			41
0.000	0.000	0.000		
17	Statement 17			17
-0.492	-0.438	-0.054		
7	Statement 7			7
0.289	0.438	-0.149		
9	Statement 9			9
0.289	0.438	-0.149		
8	Statement 8			8
0.289	0.438	-0.149		
14	Statement 14			14
-1.070	-0.875	-0.195		
37	Statement 37			37
-0.202	0.000	-0.202		
10	Statement 10			10
-0.781	-0.438	-0.343		
46	Statement 46			46
-1.316	-0.875	-0.440		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 3 and 4

No.	Statement	No.
Type 3	Type 4	Difference
22	Statement 22	22
0.781	1.313	-0.532
16	Statement 16	16
-0.983	-0.438	-0.545
47	Statement 47	47
0.159	0.875	-0.716
31	Statement 31	31
-0.868	0.000	-0.868
5	Statement 5	5
0.000	0.875	-0.875
30	Statement 30	30
-1.113	0.000	-1.113
56	Statement 56	56
-0.289	0.875	-1.165
13	Statement 13	13
-0.781	0.438	-1.218
40	Statement 40	40
0.087	1.313	-1.226
51	Statement 51	51
-0.622	0.875	-1.497
24	Statement 24	24
-1.316	0.438	-1.753
59	Statement 59	59
-0.911	0.875	-1.786
25	Statement 25	25
-0.824	1.313	-2.137
35	Statement 35	35
-1.113	1.313	-2.426
11	Statement 11	11
-1.272	1.313	-2.585
1	Statement 1	1
-1.402	1.751	-3.153
2	Statement 2	2
-2.140	1.751	-3.890

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 3 and 5

No. Type	Statement 3	Type 5	Difference	No.
39	Statement	39		39
1.316	-2.111		3.426	
43	Statement	43		43
1.113	-1.583		2.696	
5	Statement	5		5
0.000	-1.956		1.956	
7	Statement	7		7
0.289	-1.493		1.782	
60	Statement	60		60
1.402	-0.373		1.776	
57	Statement	57		57
1.605	-0.154		1.759	
38	Statement	38		38
0.289	-1.428		1.718	
26	Statement	26		26
1.070	-0.592		1.662	
45	Statement	45		45
0.130	-1.428		1.559	
48	Statement	48		48
1.605	0.064		1.541	
27	Statement	27		27
1.070	-0.437		1.507	
22	Statement	22		22
0.781	-0.618		1.399	
44	Statement	44		44
1.605	0.219		1.386	
54	Statement	54		54
0.911	-0.064		0.975	
28	Statement	28		28
0.333	-0.592		0.924	
29	Statement	29		29
1.070	0.154		0.915	
41	Statement	41		41
0.000	-0.901		0.901	
37	Statement	37		37
-0.202	-0.965		0.763	
10	Statement	10		10
-0.781	-1.210		0.429	
3	Statement	3		3
2.140	1.737		0.402	
58	Statement	58		58
-0.911	-1.274		0.363	
59	Statement	59		59
-0.911	-1.184		0.273	
6	Statement	6		6
0.983	0.746		0.237	
19	Statement	19		19
0.202	0.000		0.202	

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

21	Statement 21			21
0.781	0.592	0.189		
4	Statement 4			4
1.894	1.737	0.157		
46	Statement 46			46
-1.316	-1.428	0.113		
49	Statement 49			49
0.376	0.309	0.067		
51	Statement 51			51
-0.622	-0.682	0.060		
8	Statement 8			8
0.289	0.245	0.044		
42	Statement 42			42
0.246	0.219	0.027		
50	Statement 50			50
-0.289	-0.309	0.020		
32	Statement 32			32
0.492	0.502	-0.010		
15	Statement 15			15
0.405	0.463	-0.059		
35	Statement 35			35
-1.113	-0.991	-0.122		
9	Statement 9			9
0.289	0.463	-0.174		
36	Statement 36			36
1.561	1.802	-0.240		
31	Statement 31			31
-0.868	-0.592	-0.276		
13	Statement 13			13
-0.781	-0.463	-0.317		
30	Statement 30			30
-1.113	-0.746	-0.367		
20	Statement 20			20
0.043	0.463	-0.420		
1	Statement 1			1
-1.402	-0.837	-0.566		
53	Statement 53			53
-1.113	-0.528	-0.586		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 3 and 5

No.	Statement		No.
Type	3	Type 5 Difference	
40	Statement 40		40
0.087	0.682	-0.595	

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

47	Statement 47			47
0.159	0.810	-0.652		
33	Statement 33			33
0.246	0.901	-0.655		
34	Statement 34			34
0.000	0.901	-0.901		
14	Statement 14			14
-1.070	-0.090	-0.980		
17	Statement 17			17
-0.492	0.837	-1.328		
16	Statement 16			16
-0.983	0.373	-1.356		
52	Statement 52			52
-0.622	0.746	-1.368		
56	Statement 56			56
-0.289	1.119	-1.409		
25	Statement 25			25
-0.824	0.901	-1.725		
55	Statement 55			55
-1.026	1.055	-2.082		
24	Statement 24			24
-1.316	0.837	-2.152		
18	Statement 18			18
-0.737	1.493	-2.230		
12	Statement 12			12
-1.026	1.338	-2.365		
2	Statement 2			2
-2.140	0.245	-2.385		
23	Statement 23			23
-1.561	1.119	-2.681		
11	Statement 11			11
-1.272	1.956	-3.228		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 4 and 5

No.	Statement			No.
Type	4	Type	5	Difference
39	Statement 39			39
1.313	-2.111			3.424
5	Statement 5			5
0.875	-1.956			2.831
1	Statement 1			1
1.751	-0.837			2.587
35	Statement 35			35
1.313	-0.991			2.304

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

59	Statement	59		59
0.875	-1.184	2.059		
22	Statement	22		22
1.313	-0.618	1.931		
7	Statement	7		7
0.438	-1.493	1.930		
43	Statement	43		43
0.000	-1.583	1.583		
51	Statement	51		51
0.875	-0.682	1.557		
2	Statement	2		2
1.751	0.245	1.506		
38	Statement	38		38
0.000	-1.428	1.428		
60	Statement	60		60
0.875	-0.373	1.249		
26	Statement	26		26
0.438	-0.592	1.030		
37	Statement	37		37
0.000	-0.965	0.965		
13	Statement	13		13
0.438	-0.463	0.901		
41	Statement	41		41
0.000	-0.901	0.901		
10	Statement	10		10
-0.438	-1.210	0.772		
30	Statement	30		30
0.000	-0.746	0.746		
44	Statement	44		44
0.875	0.219	0.657		
40	Statement	40		40
1.313	0.682	0.631		
28	Statement	28		28
0.000	-0.592	0.592		
31	Statement	31		31
0.000	-0.592	0.592		
45	Statement	45		45
-0.875	-1.428	0.553		
46	Statement	46		46
-0.875	-1.428	0.553		
25	Statement	25		25
1.313	0.901	0.412		
29	Statement	29		29
0.438	0.154	0.283		
8	Statement	8		8
0.438	0.245	0.193		
47	Statement	47		47
0.875	0.810	0.065		
4	Statement	4		4
1.751	1.737	0.013		
3	Statement	3		3
1.751	1.737	0.013		
9	Statement	9		9
0.438	0.463	-0.026		

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

50	Statement 50			50
-0.438	-0.309	-0.129		
21	Statement 21			21
0.438	0.592	-0.154		
56	Statement 56			56
0.875	1.119	-0.244		
24	Statement 24			24
0.438	0.837	-0.399		
58	Statement 58			58
-1.751	-1.274	-0.477		
48	Statement 48			48
-0.438	0.064	-0.502		
11	Statement 11			11
1.313	1.956	-0.643		
42	Statement 42			42
-0.438	0.219	-0.656		
6	Statement 6			6
0.000	0.746	-0.746		
49	Statement 49			49
-0.438	0.309	-0.747		
14	Statement 14			14
-0.875	-0.090	-0.785		
53	Statement 53			53
-1.313	-0.528	-0.785		

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Descending Array of Differences Between Factors 4 and 5

No.	Statement			No.
Type	4	Type	5	Difference
16	Statement 16			16
-0.438	0.373	-0.811		
19	Statement 19			19
-0.875	0.000	-0.875		
27	Statement 27			27
-1.313	-0.437	-0.876		
33	Statement 33			33
0.000	0.901	-0.901		
34	Statement 34			34
0.000	0.901	-0.901		
32	Statement 32			32
-0.438	0.502	-0.939		
57	Statement 57			57
-1.313	-0.154	-1.159		
17	Statement 17			17
-0.438	0.837	-1.274		

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

20	Statement 20			20
-0.875	0.463	-1.339		
52	Statement 52			52
-0.875	0.746	-1.622		
54	Statement 54			54
-1.751	-0.064	-1.687		
15	Statement 15			15
-1.313	0.463	-1.776		
18	Statement 18			18
-0.875	1.493	-2.368		
55	Statement 55			55
-1.313	1.055	-2.368		
23	Statement 23			23
-1.751	1.119	-2.870		
12	Statement 12			12
-1.751	1.338	-3.089		
36	Statement 36			36
-1.313	1.802	-3.115		

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Factor Q-Sort Values for Each Statement

Factor Arrays

No.	Statement				No.
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Statement 1				1
1	4	-5	4	-3	
2	Statement 2				2
-2	-3	-5	4	1	
3	Statement 3				3
4	2	4	4	4	
4	Statement 4				4
1	3	4	4	4	
5	Statement 5				5
-5	3	1	2	-5	
6	Statement 6				6
-4	1	3	-1	2	
7	Statement 7				7
-2	-2	1	1	-5	
8	Statement 8				8
1	1	1	1	1	
9	Statement 9				9
-5	3	1	1	2	
10	Statement 10				10
2	2	-2	-2	-5	

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

11	Statement 11				11
-2	4	-5	3	4	
12	Statement 12				12
-3	4	-4	-5	3	
13	Statement 13				13
-4	1	-2	1	-2	
14	Statement 14				14
-5	-5	-5	-4	1	
15	Statement 15				15
-5	4	2	-5	2	
16	Statement 16				16
2	2	-3	-2	1	
17	Statement 17				17
3	-1	-2	-2	2	
18	Statement 18				18
-5	-1	-2	-4	4	
19	Statement 19				19
2	-2	1	-4	1	
20	Statement 20				20
3	-5	1	-4	2	
21	Statement 21				21
-5	-5	2	1	2	
22	Statement 22				22
1	1	2	3	-3	
23	Statement 23				23
3	2	-5	-5	3	
24	Statement 24				24
3	1	-5	1	2	
25	Statement 25				25
-5	1	-3	3	3	
26	Statement 26				26
3	3	3	1	-2	
27	Statement 27				27
2	2	3	-5	-2	
28	Statement 28				28
2	2	2	-1	-2	
29	Statement 29				29
2	1	3	1	1	
30	Statement 30				30
-3	3	-5	-1	-3	
31	Statement 31				31
-2	-5	-3	-1	-2	
32	Statement 32				32
-2	-3	2	-2	2	
33	Statement 33				33
2	2	1	-1	3	
34	Statement 34				34
-5	-3	1	-1	3	
35	Statement 35				35
1	-5	-5	3	-4	
36	Statement 36				36
-1	2	3	-5	4	
37	Statement 37				37
-2	-5	-1	-1	-4	

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

38	Statement 38					38
-3	-4	1	-1	-5		
39	Statement 39					39
-5	-2	3	3	-5		
40	Statement 40					40
4	1	1	3	2		
41	Statement 41					41
3	-4	1	-1	-3		
42	Statement 42					42
1	-5	1	-2	1		
43	Statement 43					43
2	1	3	-1	-5		
44	Statement 44					44
3	4	4	2	1		

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Factor Arrays

No.	Statement				No.
1	2	3	4	5	
45	Statement 45				45
1	-2	1	-4	-5	
46	Statement 46				46
1	-5	-5	-4	-5	
47	Statement 47				47
2	3	1	2	2	
48	Statement 48				48
-3	-3	4	-2	1	
49	Statement 49				49
1	-2	2	-2	1	
50	Statement 50				50
2	2	-2	-2	-2	
51	Statement 51				51
1	3	-2	2	-3	
52	Statement 52				52
-2	3	-2	-4	2	
53	Statement 53				53
4	-3	-5	-5	-2	
54	Statement 54				54
1	-2	2	-5	1	
55	Statement 55				55
4	-3	-4	-5	3	
56	Statement 56				56
4	1	-2	2	3	
57	Statement 57				57
-3	-2	4	-5	-1	

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

58	Statement 58					58
-2	-5	-3	-5	-5		
59	Statement 59					59
-5	-5	-3	2	-5		
60	Statement 60					60
3	1	3	2	-2		

Variance = 9.321 St. Dev. = 3.053

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Factor Q-Sort Values for Statements sorted by Consensus vs. Disagreement
 (Variance across normalized Factor Scores)

Factor Arrays

No.	Statement				No.
1	2	3	4	5	
8	Statement 8				8
1	1	1	1	1	
29	Statement 29				29
2	1	3	1	1	
33	Statement 33				33
2	2	1	-1	3	
47	Statement 47				47
2	3	1	2	2	
49	Statement 49				49
1	-2	2	-2	1	
31	Statement 31				31
-2	-5	-3	-1	-2	
3	Statement 3				3
4	2	4	4	4	
32	Statement 32				32
-2	-3	2	-2	2	
28	Statement 28				28
2	2	2	-1	-2	
50	Statement 50				50
2	2	-2	-2	-2	
58	Statement 58				58
-2	-5	-3	-5	-5	
13	Statement 13				13
-4	1	-2	1	-2	
44	Statement 44				44
3	4	4	2	1	
14	Statement 14				14
-5	-5	-5	-4	1	

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

37	Statement	37								37
-2	-5	-1	-1	-4						
19	Statement	19								19
2	-2	1	-4	1						
40	Statement	40								40
4	1	1	3	2						
16	Statement	16								16
2	2	-3	-2	1						
45	Statement	45								45
1	-2	1	-4	-5						
42	Statement	42								42
1	-5	1	-2	1						
4	Statement	4								4
1	3	4	4	4						
60	Statement	60								60
3	1	3	2	-2						
38	Statement	38								38
-3	-4	1	-1	-5						
7	Statement	7								7
-2	-2	1	1	-5						
26	Statement	26								26
3	3	3	1	-2						
17	Statement	17								17
3	-1	-2	-2	2						
22	Statement	22								22
1	1	2	3	-3						
10	Statement	10								10
2	2	-2	-2	-5						
56	Statement	56								56
4	1	-2	2	3						
51	Statement	51								51
1	3	-2	2	-3						
46	Statement	46								46
1	-5	-5	-4	-5						
6	Statement	6								6
-4	1	3	-1	2						
52	Statement	52								52
-2	3	-2	-4	2						
9	Statement	9								9
-5	3	1	1	2						
24	Statement	24								24
3	1	-5	1	2						
34	Statement	34								34
-5	-3	1	-1	3						
41	Statement	41								41
3	-4	1	-1	-3						
54	Statement	54								54
1	-2	2	-5	1						
30	Statement	30								30
-3	3	-5	-1	-3						
59	Statement	59								59
-5	-5	-3	2	-5						
48	Statement	48								48
-3	-3	4	-2	1						

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

No. Statement	No.	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE
RNK SCORE RNK SCORE				
53 Statement 53	... 53	4 1.47*	-3 -0.61	-5 -1.11 -
5 -1.31 -2 -0.53				
41 Statement 41	... 41	3 1.31*	-4 -1.10	1 0.00 -
1 0.00 -3 -0.90				
4 Statement 4	... 4	1 0.19*	3 1.19	4 1.89
4 1.75 4 1.74				
46 Statement 46	... 46	1 0.18	-5 -2.07	-5 -1.32 -
4 -0.88 -5 -1.43				
35 Statement 35	... 35	1 0.14	-5 -1.19	-5 -1.11
3 1.31 -4 -0.99				
1 Statement 1	... 1	1 -0.02	4 1.77	-5 -1.40
4 1.75 -3 -0.84				
36 Statement 36	... 36	-1 -0.24	2 0.73	3 1.56 -
5 -1.31 4 1.80				
11 Statement 11	... 11	-2 -0.48	4 1.40	-5 -1.27
3 1.31 4 1.96				
6 Statement 6	... 6	-4 -1.18	1 0.09	3 0.98 -
1 0.00 2 0.75				
9 Statement 9	... 9	-5 -1.31*	3 1.04	1 0.29
1 0.44 2 0.46				

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Distinguishing Statements for Factor 2

(P < .05 ; Asterisk (*) Indicates Significance at P < .01)

Both the Factor Q-Sort Value and the Normalized Score are Shown.

		Factors		
		1	2	3
No. Statement	No.	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE
RNK SCORE RNK SCORE				
15 Statement 15	... 15	-5 -1.57	4 2.07*	2 0.40 -
5 -1.31 2 0.46				
30 Statement 30	... 30	-3 -0.69	3 1.34	-5 -1.11 -
1 0.00 -3 -0.75				
39 Statement 39	... 39	-5 -1.61	-2 -0.30*	3 1.32
3 1.31 -5 -2.11				

Distinguishing Statements for Factor 3

(P < .05 ; Asterisk (*) Indicates Significance at P < .01)

Both the Factor Q-Sort Value and the Normalized Score are Shown.

		Factors					
		1		2		3	
4	5	No.	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	
No. Statement	RNK SCORE	No. Statement	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	
48	Statement 48	... 48	-3 -0.77	-3 -0.82	4 1.60*	-	
2	-0.44 1 0.06	57	-3 -0.79	-2 -0.52	4 1.60*	-	
5	-1.31 -1 -0.15	54	1 0.07	-2 -0.30	2 0.91	-	
5	-1.75 1 -0.06	11	-2 -0.48	4 1.40	-5 -1.27		
3	1.31 4 1.96	24	3 0.89	1 0.21	-5 -1.32*		
1	0.44 2 0.84	2	-2 -0.38	-3 -0.88	-5 -2.14*		
4	1.75 1 0.24						

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Distinguishing Statements for Factor 4

(P < .05 ; Asterisk (*) Indicates Significance at P < .01)

Both the Factor Q-Sort Value and the Normalized Score are Shown.

		Factors					
		1		2		3	
4	5	No.	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	
No. Statement	RNK SCORE	No. Statement	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	
2	Statement 2	... 2	-2 -0.38	-3 -0.88	-5 -2.14		
4	1.75* 1 0.24	35	1 0.14	-5 -1.19	-5 -1.11		
3	1.31 -4 -0.99	59	-5 -1.62	-5 -1.40	-3 -0.91		
2	0.88* -5 -1.18	36	-1 -0.24	2 0.73	3 1.56	-	
5	-1.31 4 1.80						

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

54 Statement 54 ... 54 1 0.07 -2 -0.30 2 0.91 -
 5 -1.75* 1 -0.06

Distinguishing Statements for Factor 5

(P < .05 ; Asterisk (*) Indicates Significance at P < .01)

Both the Factor Q-Sort Value and the Normalized Score are Shown.

		Factors					
		1		2		3	
4	5	No.	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	
No. Statement	RNK SCORE	No. Statement	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	
18 Statement 18	...	18	-5 -1.41	-1 -0.24	-2 -0.74		-
4 -0.88	4 1.49*						
7 Statement 7	...	7	-2 -0.34	-2 -0.27	1 0.29		
1 0.44	-5 -1.49*						
43 Statement 43	...	43	2 0.53	1 0.30	3 1.11		-
1 0.00	-5 -1.58*						

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Consensus Statements -- Those That Do Not Distinguish Between ANY Pair of Factors.

All Listed Statements are Non-Significant at P>.01, and Those Flagged With an * are also Non-Significant at P>.05.

		Factors					
		1		2		3	
4	5	No.	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	
No. Statement	RNK SCORE	No. Statement	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	RNK SCORE	
8* Statement 8	...	8	1 0.32	1 0.09	1 0.29		
1 0.44	1 0.24						
29* Statement 29	...	29	2 0.59	1 0.30	3 1.07		
1 0.44	1 0.15						
31 Statement 31	...	31	-2 -0.49	-5 -1.19	-3 -0.87		
-1 0.00	-2 -0.59						

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

33* Statement 33	...	33	2	0.40	2	0.88	1	0.25
-1 0.00		3	0.90					
47 Statement 47	...	47	2	0.63	3	1.25	1	0.16
2 0.88		2	0.81					
49 Statement 49	...	49	1	0.36	-2	-0.46	2	0.38
-2 -0.44		1	0.31					

QANALYZE was completet at 11:01:30

Addendum H

FACTOR Q-SORT VALUES FOR THE ONLINE FACILITATORS

No	Element	Factors (Subgroups)				
		Factor 1 n=7	Factor 2 n=2	Factor 3 n=2	Factor 4 n=1	Factor 5 n=2
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	1	4	-5	4	-3
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	-2	-3	-5	4	1
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	4	2	4	4	4
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	1	3	4	4	4
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-5	3	1	2	-5
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	-4	1	3	-1	2
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	-2	-2	1	1	-5
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	1	1	1	1	1
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	-5	3	1	1	2
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	2	2	-2	-2	-5
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	-2	4	-5	3	4
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	-3	4	-4	-5	3
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	-4	1	-2	1	-2
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	-5	-5	-5	-4	1
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	-5	4	2	-5	2

No	Element	Factors (Subgroups)				
		Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5
		n=7	n=2	n=2	n=1	n=2
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	2	2	-3	-2	1
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	3	-1	-2	-2	2
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	-5	-1	-2	-4	4
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. "Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?"	2	-2	1	-4	1
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	3	-5	1	-4	2
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	-5	-5	2	1	2
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	1	1	2	3	-3
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	3	2	-5	-5	3
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	3	1	-5	1	2
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	-5	1	-3	3	3
26	Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	3	3	3	1	-2
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	2	2	3	-5	-2
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	2	2	2	-1	-2
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	2	1	3	1	1
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	-3	3	-5	-1	-3
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	-2	-5	-3	-1	-2
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	-2	-3	2	-2	2

No	Element	Factors (Subgroups)				
		Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5
		n=7	n=2	n=2	n=1	n=2
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	2	2	1	-1	3
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	-5	-3	1	-1	3
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	1	-5	-5	3	-4
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	-1	2	3	-5	4
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	-2	-5	-1	-1	-4
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	-3	-4	1	-1	-5
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	-5	-2	3	3	-5
40	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	4	1	1	3	2
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	3	-4	1	-1	-3
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	1	-5	1	-2	1
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	2	1	3	-1	-5
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	3	4	4	2	1
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	1	-2	1	-4	-5
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	1	-5	-5	-4	-5
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	2	3	1	2	2
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-3	-3	4	-2	1
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	1	-2	2	-2	1
50	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	2	2	-2	-2	-2
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	1	3	-2	2	-3
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	-2	3	-2	-4	2

No	Element	Factors (Subgroups)				
		Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5
		n=7	n=2	n=2	n=1	n=2
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	4	-3	-5	-5	-2
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	1	-2	2	-5	1
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	4	-3	-4	-5	3
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	4	1	-2	2	3
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	-3	-2	4	-5	-1
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	-2	-5	-3	-5	-5
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	-5	-5	-3	2	-5
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as "why", introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	3	1	3	2	-2

FACTOR Q-SORT VALUES FOR THE ONLINE LEARNERS

No	Element	Factors (Subgroups)				
		Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5
		n=3	n=3	n=2	n=4	n=2
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	1	1	3	4	3
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	2	-5	4	-5	2
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	4	-2	-3	-3	2
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	4	-3	4	4	2
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	2	1	-5	-5	-5
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	-5	2	2	4	-5

No	Element	Factors (Subgroups)				
		Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5
		n=3	n=3	n=2	n=4	n=2
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	2	2	2	-4	3
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	4	3	3	-2	3
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	4	2	3	3	4
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	1	2	-3	1	3
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	3	-2	-3	-5	1
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	3	-2	-5	-5	1
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	3	-2	1	-5	-5
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	1	-5	-5	-5	2
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	3	3	4	4	-3
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	2	1	-5	3	2
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	3	1	4	1	1
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	-5	-2	2	1	1
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. "Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?"	3	2	4	-2	-4
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	2	1	1	1	-3
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	3	-5	-3	2	-1
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	3	3	-3	2	2
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	1	-3	-5	2	2
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	1	-3	1	-2	-2

No	Element	Factors (Subgroups)				
		Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5
		n=3	n=3	n=2	n=4	n=2
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	2	-2	-2	3	-5
26	Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	2	1	3	1	-2
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	2	1	2	-2	-2
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	2	1	2	2	-2
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	4	2	-2	-3	-5
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	-1	1	3	2	-5
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	-2	4	2	1	-5
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	1	-3	-5	2	1
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	1	4	-4	4	-3
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	-3	-4	-5	2	-4
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	-2	-5	3	-3	-3
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	1	-5	-3	3	4
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	-3	2	2	-4	4
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	1	4	1	-2	3
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	-3	2	-2	2	3
40	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	1	1	-5	1	1
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	-2	3	2	1	-3
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	-3	-5	-4	-2	1
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	-2	-1	-2	1	3

No	Element	Factors (Subgroups)				
		Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5
		n=3	n=3	n=2	n=4	n=2
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	-2	1	-2	2	1
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	-5	-5	1	-2	-5
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	-5	-4	1	-3	-5
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	-2	3	1	3	1
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-3	4	1	3	4
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	-2	4	-1	1	2
50	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	-2	3	1	-1	-2
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	1	2	-5	-5	-2
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	-4	3	1	-2	1
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	-5	-2	3	1	4
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	-5	-5	1	-3	2
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	-5	-2	-2	-5	-2
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	2	3	-2	3	2
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	-5	2	-5	2	2
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	-5	-3	1	-5	-5
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	-5	-5	1	-5	-2
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as "why", introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	-4	-5	3	3	1

Addendum I

NORMALISED FACTOR SCORES FOR SUBGROUP 1 OF THE ONLINE FACILITATORS

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	1.885
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	1.586
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	1.536
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	1.472
40	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	1.463
26	Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	1.418
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	1.356
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	1.313
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	1.193
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	1.114
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as "why", introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	1.019
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	0.895
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	0.885
50	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	0.872
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	0.870
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. "Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?"	0.864
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	0.700
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	0.628
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	0.587
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	0.534
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	0.395

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	0.386
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	0.363
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	0.357
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	0.324
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	0.207
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	0.191
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	0.183
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	0.144
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	0.127
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	0.066
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	-0.018
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	-0.067
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	-0.097
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	-0.243
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	-0.336
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	-0.353
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	-0.378
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	-0.417
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	-0.418
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	-0.480
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	-0.494
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	-0.531
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	-0.577
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	-0.587
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	-0.686
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-0.767
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	-0.786
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	-0.983
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	-1.180
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	-1.307
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	-1.334
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	-1.340
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	-1.406
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the	-1.572

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
	courseware before the start of the course.	
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	-1.607
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	-1.615
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-1.686
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	-1.693
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	-1.976

NORMALISED FACTOR SCORES FOR SUBGROUP 2 OF THE ONLINE FACILITATORS

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	2.071
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	1.767
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	1.615
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	1.401
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	1.401
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	1.340
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	1.311
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners.	1.249
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	1.188
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	1.097
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	1.097
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	1.036
26	Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	0.974
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	0.945
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	0.884
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	0.822
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	0.731
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	0.731
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	0.670

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	0.456
50	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	0.427
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	0.366
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	0.304
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	0.304
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	0.243
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	0.214
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as "why", introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	0.214
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	0.091
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	0.091
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	0.000
40	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	0.000
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	-0.214
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	-0.214
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	-0.243
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	-0.243
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	-0.275
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	-0.304
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	-0.304
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	-0.456
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	-0.456
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. "Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?"	-0.518
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	-0.518
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	-0.579
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	-0.579
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	-0.609
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-0.822
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	-0.884
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	-1.036

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	-1.097
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	-1.097
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	-1.188
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	-1.188
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	-1.249
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	-1.311
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	-1.401
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	-1.401
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	-1.463
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	-1.554
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	-1.767
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	-2.071

NORMALISED FACTOR SCORES FOR SUBGROUP 3 OF THE ONLINE FACILITATORS

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	2.140
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	1.894
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	1.605
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	1.605
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	1.605
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	1.561
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as "why", introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	1.402
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	1.316
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	1.113
26	Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	1.070
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	1.070
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	1.070
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	0.983

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	0.911
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	0.781
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	0.781
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	0.492
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	0.405
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	0.376
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	0.333
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	0.289
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	0.289
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	0.289
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	0.289
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	0.246
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	0.246
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. “Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?”	0.202
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	0.159
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	0.130
40	Listen to and address learners’ complaints.	0.087
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	0.043
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	0.000
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	0.000
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	0.000
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners’ discussions.	-0.202
50	Provide feedback on learners’ content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	-0.289
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	-0.289
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	-0.429
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	-0.622
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	-0.622
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	-0.737
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	-0.781
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	-0.781
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	-0.824
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	-0.868
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	-0.911

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	-0.911
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	-0.983
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	-1.026
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	-1.026
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	-1.070
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	-1.113
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	-1.113
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	-1.113
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	-1.272
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	-1.316
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	-1.316
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	-1.402
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	-1.561
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	-2.140

NORMALISED FACTOR SCORES FOR SUBGROUP 4 OF THE ONLINE FACILITATORS

No	Statement	Z-score
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	1.751
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	1.751
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	1.751
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	1.751
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	1.313
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	1.313
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	1.313
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	1.313
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	1.313
40	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	1.313
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	0.875
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	0.875
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	0.875
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	0.875
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	0.875

No	Statement	Z-score
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	0.875
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as “why”, introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	0.875
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	0.438
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	0.438
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	0.438
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	0.438
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	0.438
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	0.438
26	Facilitate learners’ discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	0.438
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	0.438
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	0.000
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	0.000
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	0.000
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	0.000
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	0.000
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	0.000
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners’ discussions.	0.000
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	0.000
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	0.000
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	0.000
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	-0.438
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	-0.438
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	-0.438
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	-0.438
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	-0.438
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-0.438
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	-0.438
50	Provide feedback on learners’ content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	-0.438
14	Distribute a list of all the learners’ contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	-0.875
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	-0.875

No	Statement	Z-score
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. "Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?"	-0.875
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	-0.875
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	-0.875
46	Praise the discussion behaviour you seek.	-0.875
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	-0.875
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	-1.313
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	-1.313
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	-1.313
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	-1.313
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	-1.313
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	-1.313
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	-1.751
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	-1.751
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	-1.751
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	-1.751

NORMALISED FACTOR SCORES FOR SUBGROUP 5 OF THE ONLINE FACILITATORS

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	1.956
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	1.802
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	1.737
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	1.737
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	1.493
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	1.338
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	1.119
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	1.119
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	1.055
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	0.901
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	0.901

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, email, etc.	0.901
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	0.837
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	0.837
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	0.810
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	0.746
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	0.746
40	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	0.682
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	0.592
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	0.502
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	0.463
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	0.463
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	0.463
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	0.373
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	0.309
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	0.245
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	0.245
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	0.219
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	0.219
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	0.154
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	0.064
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. "Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?"	0.000
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	-0.064
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	-0.090
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	-0.154
50	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	-0.309
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as "why", introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	-0.373
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	-0.437
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	-0.463
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	-0.528
26	Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	-0.592

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	-0.592
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	-0.592
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	-0.618
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	-0.682
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	-0.764
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	-0.837
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	-0.901
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	-0.965
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	-0.991
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	-1.184
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	-1.210
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	-1.274
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	-1.428
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	-1.428
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	-1.428
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	-1.493
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	-1.583
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-1.956
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	-2.111

NORMALISED FACTOR SCORES FOR SUBGROUP 1 OF THE ONLINE LEARNERS

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	2.164
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	1.891
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	1.688
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	1.623
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	1.587
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	1.431
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	1.392
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	1.259
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	1.173
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the	1.082

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
	courseware before the start of the course.	
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	1.028
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	0.926
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. "Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?"	0.900
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	0.851
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	0.772
26	Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	0.723
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	0.606
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	0.579
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	0.562
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	0.541
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	0.504
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	0.476
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	0.476
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	0.450
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	0.450
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	0.306
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	0.302
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	0.010
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	-0.081
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	-0.091
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	-0.156
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	-0.246
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	-0.269
40	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	-0.348
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	-0.385
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	-0.440
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	-0.440
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	-0.578
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	-0.606
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	-0.606
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	-0.632
50	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	-0.653
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timely feedback.	-0.659

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-0.697
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	-0.738
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	-0.854
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	-0.862
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	-0.900
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as "why", introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	-0.975
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	-1.001
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	-1.066
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	-1.103
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	-1.222
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	-1.238
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	-1.238
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	-1.275
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	-1.329
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	-1.394
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	-1.779
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	-1.907

NORMALISED FACTOR SCORES FOR SUBGROUP 2 OF THE ONLINE LEARNERS

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	1.705
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	1.621
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	1.485
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	1.445
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	1.405
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	1.387
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	1.280
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	1.196
50	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	1.182
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	1.171

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	1.127
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	1.098
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	1.046
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	1.003
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	0.984
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	0.907
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	0.896
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. “By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday”.	0.809
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	0.783
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners’ discussions.	0.607
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	0.523
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. “Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?”	0.468
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	0.457
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	0.358
26	Facilitate learners’ discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	0.329
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timely feedback.	0.234
40	Listen to and address learners’ complaints.	0.194
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	0.084
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	-0.055
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	-0.110
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	-0.124
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	-0.153
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	-0.165
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	-0.329
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	-0.373
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	-0.387
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	-0.402
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	-0.425
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	-0.454
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don’t feel isolated.	-0.520
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	-0.549
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	-0.561
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	-0.578
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	-0.633

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	-0.699
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	-0.740
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	-0.824
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	-0.827
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	-0.922
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	-0.926
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as “why”, introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	-1.072
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	-1.240
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	-1.367
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	-1.459
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	-1.474
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	-1.485
14	Distribute a list of all the learners’ contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	-1.639
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	-1.691
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	-1.749
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	-1.774

NORMALISED FACTOR SCORES FOR SUBGROUP 3 OF THE
ONLINE LEARNERS

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	1.919
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	1.774
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. “Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?”	1.693
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	1.629
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	1.629
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	1.403
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	1.322
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as “why”, introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	1.322
26	Facilitate learners’ discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	1.177
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	1.113
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	1.113
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	1.113

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	1.032
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	0.806
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	0.678
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	0.516
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	0.516
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	0.435
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	0.435
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	0.371
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	0.307
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	0.290
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	0.290
50	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	0.290
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	0.226
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	0.226
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	0.209
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	0.162
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	0.162
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	0.145
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	0.081
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	0.064
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	0.000
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	-0.064
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	-0.145
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	-0.290
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	-0.290
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	-0.371
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	-0.371
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	-0.516
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	-0.516
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	-0.516
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	-0.597
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	-0.597
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	-0.661
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	-0.742

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	-0.823
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	-0.968
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	-1.032
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	-1.032
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	-1.113
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	-1.177
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	-1.322
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	-1.403
40	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	-1.484
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-1.548
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	-1.548
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	-1.629
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	-1.629
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	-2.064

NORMALISED FACTOR SCORES FOR SUBGROUP 4 OF THE ONLINE LEARNERS

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	2.240
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	1.984
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	1.931
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	1.928
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	1.781
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	1.354
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	1.224
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as "why", introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	1.077
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	0.997
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	0.990
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	0.899
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	0.793
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	0.772

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	0.700
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	0.574
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	0.537
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	0.526
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	0.525
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	0.389
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	0.302
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	0.296
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	0.169
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	0.168
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	0.151
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	0.142
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	0.068
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	0.067
26	Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	0.044
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	0.037
40	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	0.021
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	0.010
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	-0.015
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	-0.107
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	-0.121
50	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	-0.124
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	-0.142
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	-0.158
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	-0.234
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what the have learnt, e.g. "Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?"	-0.291
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	-0.312
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	-0.327
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	-0.401
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	-0.515
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	-0.561
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	-0.593

No	Task/Statement	Z-score
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	-0.610
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	-0.617
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	-0.658
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	-0.679
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	-0.707
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	-1.101
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	-1.188
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	-1.203
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	-1.406
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	-1.459
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	-1.463
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-1.879
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	-1.911
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	-1.944
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	-1.968

NORMALISED FACTOR SCORES FOR SUBGROUP 5 OF THE ONLINE LEARNERS

No	Statement	Z-score
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	1.871
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	1.813
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	1.754
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	1.695
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	1.462
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	1.403
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	1.403
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	1.286
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	1.227
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	1.169
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	0.994
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	0.936
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	0.877
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	0.877

No	Statement	Z-score
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	0.818
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	0.701
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	0.642
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	0.585
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	0.585
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	0.409
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	0.350
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	0.350
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	0.350
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	0.292
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	0.292
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	0.235
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	0.235
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	0.117
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	0.000
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as "why", introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	0.000
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	-0.059
40	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	-0.117
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	-0.117
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	-0.176
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	-0.235
26	Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	-0.292
50	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	-0.350
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	-0.350
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	-0.350
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	-0.409
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	-0.409
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	-0.468
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	-0.585
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	-0.701
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	-0.877
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	-0.877

No	Statement	Z-score
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	-0.936
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	-0.936
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. "Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?"	-0.994
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	-0.994
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	-1.110
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	-1.110
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	-1.169
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	-1.227
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	-1.227
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	-1.462
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-1.636
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	-1.813
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	-1.871
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	-1.871

Addendum J

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBGROUP 1 OF THE ONLINE FACILITATORS

The areas highlighted in blue in the following tables, denote those statements that are higher than average of the other subgroups. The remaining statements are either equal to or below the average of the other subgroups.

Group 1 Statements significantly different than overall mean @ $p < 0.5$ (bold @ < 0.01)		Factor 1 n=7		Factor 2 n=2		Factor 3 n=2		Factor 4 n=1		Factor 5 n=2	
No	Statement	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	4	1.47	-3	-0.61	-5	-1.11	-5	-1.31	-2	-0.53
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	3	1.31	-4	-1.10	1	0.00	-1	0.00	-3	-0.90
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	1	0.19	3	1.19	4	1.89	4	1.75	4	1.74
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	1	0.18	-5	-2.07	-5	-1.32	-4	-0.88	-5	-1.43
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	1	0.14	-5	-1.19	-5	-1.11	3	1.31	-4	-0.99
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	1	-0.02	4	1.77	-5	-1.40	4	1.75	-3	-0.84
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	-1	-0.24	2	0.73	3	1.56	-5	-1.31	4	1.80
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	-2	-0.48	4	1.40	-5	-1.27	3	1.31	4	1.96
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	-4	-1.18	1	0.09	3	0.98	-1	0.00	2	0.75
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	-5	-1.31	3	1.04	1	0.29	1	0.44	2	0.46

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBGROUP 2 OF THE
ONLINE FACILITATORS

Group 1 Statements significantly different than overall mean @ $p < 0.5$ (bold @ < 0.01)		Factor 1 n=7		Factor 2 n=2		Factor 3 n=2		Factor 4 n=1		Factor 5 n=2	
No	Statement	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	-5	-1.57	4	2.07	2	0.40	-5	-1.31	2	0.46
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	-3	-0.69	3	1.34	-5	-1.11	-1	0.00	-3	-0.75
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	-5	-1.61	-2	-0.30	3	1.32	3	1.31	-5	-2.11

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBGROUP 3 OF THE
ONLINE FACILITATORS

Group 1 Statements significantly different than overall mean @ $p < 0.5$ (bold @ < 0.01)		Factor 1 n=7		Factor 2 n=2		Factor 3 n=2		Factor 4 n=1		Factor 5 n=2	
No	Statement	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-3	-0.77	-3	-0.82	4	1.60	-2	-0.44	1	0.06
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. “By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday?”.	-3	-0.79	-2	-0.52	4	1.60	-5	-1.31	-1	-0.15
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	1	0.07	-2	-0.30	2	0.91	-5	-1.75	1	-0.06
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	-2	-0.48	4	1.40	-5	-1.27	3	1.31	4	1.96
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	3	0.89	1	0.21	-5	-1.32	1	0.44	2	0.84
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	-2	-0.38	-3	-0.88	-5	-2.14	4	1.75	1	0.24

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBGROUP 4 OF THE ONLINE FACILITATORS

Group 1 Statements significantly different than overall mean @ $p < 0.5$ (bold @ < 0.01)		Factor 1 n=7		Factor 2 n=2		Factor 3 n=2		Factor 4 n=1		Factor 5 n=2	
No	Statement	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	-2	-0.38	-3	-0.88	-5	-2.14	4	1.75	1	0.24
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	1	0.14	-5	-1.19	-5	-1.11	3	1.31	-4	-0.99
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	-5	-1.62	-5	-1.40	-5	-0.91	2	0.88	-5	-1.18
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with email address and telephone number.	-1	-0.24	2	0.73	3	1.56	-5	-1.31	4	1.80
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	1	0.07	-2	-0.30	2	0.91	-5	-1.75	1	-0.06

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBGROUP 5 OF THE ONLINE FACILITATORS

Group 1 Statements significantly different than overall mean @ $p < 0.5$ (bold @ < 0.01)		Factor 1 n=7		Factor 2 n=2		Factor 3 n=2		Factor 4 n=1		Factor 5 n=2	
No	Statement	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	-5	-1.41	-1	-0.24	-2	-0.74	-4	-0.88	4	1.49
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	-2	-0.34	-2	-0.27	1	0.29	1	0.44	-5	-1.49
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	2	0.53	1	0.30	3	1.11	-1	0.00	-5	-1.58

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBGROUP 1 OF THE ONLINE LEARNERS

The areas highlighted in purple in the following tables, denote the distinguishing characteristics for each subgroup.

Group 1 Statements significantly different than overall mean @ $p < 0.5$ (bold @ < 0.01)		Factor 1 n=3		Factor 2 n=3		Factor 3 n=2		Factor 4 n=4		Factor 5 n=2	
		RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	4	1.89	-2	-0.52	-3	-0.60	-3	-0.59	2	0.82
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	3	1.43	-2	-0.56	-3	-0.60	-5	-1.20	1	0.29
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	3	1.26	-2	-0.42	-5	-1.55	-5	-1.10	1	0.00
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	1	0.45	4	1.45	-4	-1.03	4	1.98	-3	-0.88
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-3	-0.70	4	1.62	1	0.29	3	0.99	4	1.87
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	-4	-1.00	3	1.39	1	0.23	-2	-0.14	1	0.23

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBGROUP 2 OF THE ONLINE LEARNERS

Group 1 Statements significantly different than overall mean @ $p < 0.5$ (bold @ < 0.01)		Factor 1 n=3		Factor 2 n=3		Factor 3 n=2		Factor 4 n=4		Factor 5 n=2	
		RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	-2	-0.58	4	1.71	2	0.37	1	0.07	-5	-1.23
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	-4	-1.00	3	1.39	1	0.23	-2	-0.14	1	0.23

Group 1 Statements significantly different than overall mean @ p<0.5 (bold @<0.01)		Factor 1 n=3		Factor 2 n=3		Factor 3 n=2		Factor 4 n=4		Factor 5 n=2	
No	Statement	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z
50	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	-2	-0.65	3	1.18	1	0.29	-1	-0.12	-2	-0.35
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	1	-0.25	2	0.78	-5	-1.63	-5	-1.91	-2	-0.35
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	4	2.16	-3	-0.74	4	1.77	4	1.93	2	0.59
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	1	-0.09	-5	-1.69	-3	-0.66	3	0.77	4	1.81

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBGROUP 3 OF THE ONLINE LEARNERS

Group 1 Statements significantly different than overall mean @ p<0.5 (bold @<0.01)		Factor 1 n=3		Factor 2 n=3		Factor 3 n=2		Factor 4 n=4		Factor 5 n=2	
No	Statement	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	2	0.61	-5	-1.49	4	1.63	-5	-1.97	2	0.41
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	-2	-0.44	-5	-1.46	3	1.11	-3	-0.66	-3	-0.94
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	-5	-1.27	-4	-0.96	1	0.23	-3	-0.62	-5	-1.87
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	-5	-1.39	-3	-0.82	1	0.16	-5	-1.94	-5	-1.81
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	2	0.50	3	1.17	-2	-0.52	3	0.79	2	0.88
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	3	1.39	3	1.28	-3	-0.82	2	0.17	2	0.35
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	2	0.54	1	-0.05	-5	-1.11	3	1.35	2	0.59
40	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	1	-0.35	1	0.19	-5	-1.48	1	0.02	1	-0.12
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	-3	-0.90	-4	-0.92	-5	-2.06	2	0.57	-4	-0.99

**DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBGROUP 4 OF THE
ONLINE LEARNERS**

Group 1 Statements significantly different than overall mean @ p<0.5 (bold @<0.01)		Factor 1 n=3		Factor 2 n=3		Factor 3 n=2		Factor 4 n=4		Factor 5 n=2	
No	Statement	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	-5	-1.78	2	0.46	2	0.31	4	1.78	-5	-1.23
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	1	-0.09	-5	-1.69	-3	-0.66	3	0.77	4	1.81
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	-3	-0.90	-4	-0.92	-5	-2.06	2	0.57	-4	-0.99
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	4	1.62	3	1.05	3	1.03	-2	-0.33	3	1.40
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	2	0.77	2	0.91	2	0.52	-4	-0.68	3	1.40

**DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBGROUP 5 OF THE
ONLINE LEARNERS**

Group 1 Statements significantly different than overall mean @ p<0.5 (bold @<0.01)		Factor 1 n=3		Factor 2 n=3		Factor 3 n=2		Factor 4 n=4		Factor 5 n=2	
No	Statement	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	1	-0.09	-5	-1.69	-3	-0.66	3	0.77	4	1.81
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	-3	-0.86	2	0.61	2	0.43	-4	-0.71	4	1.70
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	-2	-0.44	-1	-0.37	-2	-0.37	1	0.01	3	0.94
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	4	1.89	-2	-0.52	-3	-0.60	-3	-0.59	2	0.82

Group 1 Statements significantly different than overall mean @ p<0.5 (bold @<0.01)		Factor 1 n=3		Factor 2 n=3		Factor 3 n=2		Factor 4 n=4		Factor 5 n=2	
No	Statement	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z	RNK	Z
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	4	2.16	-3	-0.74	4	1.77	4	1.93	2	0.59
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as “why”, introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	-4	-0.97	-5	-1.07	3	1.32	3	1.08	1	0.00
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	3	1.08	3	1.10	4	1.92	4	2.24	-3	-0.88
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	2	0.56	-2	-0.55	-2	-0.29	3	0.90	-5	-1.46

Addendum K

SUMMARY PROFILE FOR SUBGROUP 1 OF THE ONLINE FACILITATORS

No	Statement	Score	Note
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	4	High
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	4	High
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	4	High
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	4	High
40	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	4	High
26	Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	3	High
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	3	High
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	3	High
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	3	High
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	3	High
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as "why", introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	3	High
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	3	High
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	3	High
50	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	2	High
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	2	High
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. "Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?"	2	High
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	2	High
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	2	High
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	2	High
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	2	High
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	2	High

No	Statement	Score	Note
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	2	High
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	2	High
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	1	High
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	1	High
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	1	High
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	1	High
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	1	High
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	1	High
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	1	High
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	1	High
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	-1	Low
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	-1	Low
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	-1	Low
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	-1	Low
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	-2	Low
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	-2	Low
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	-2	Low
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	-2	Low
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	-2	Low
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	-2	Low
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	-2	Low
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	-2	Low
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	-3	Low
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	-3	Low
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	-3	Low
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-3	Low
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	-3	Low
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	-4	Low
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	-4	Low
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	-5	Low
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	-5	Low
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	-5	Low
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	-5	Low
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves	-5	Low

No	Statement	Score	Note
	with the courseware before the start of the course.		
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	-5	Low
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	-5	Low
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-5	Low
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	-5	Low
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	-5	Low

SUMMARY PROFILE FOR SUBGROUP 2 OF THE ONLINE FACILITATORS

No	Statement	Score	Note
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	4	High
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	4	High
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	4	High
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	4	High
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	4	High
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	3	High
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	3	High
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	3	High
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	3	High
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	3	High
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	3	High
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	3	High
26	Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	3	High
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	2	High
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	2	High
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	2	High
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	2	High
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	2	High
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	2	High

No	Statement	Score	Note
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	2	High
50	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	2	High
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	2	High
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	1	High
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	1	High
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	1	High
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	1	High
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as "why", introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	1	High
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	1	High
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	1	High
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	1	Average
40	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	1	Average
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	1	Low
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	1	Low
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	-1	Low
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	-1	Low
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	-2	Low
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	-2	Low
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	-2	Low
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	-2	Low
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	-2	Low
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. "Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?"	-2	Low
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	-2	Low
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	-3	Low
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	-3	Low
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	-3	Low
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-3	Low

No	Statement	Score	Note
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	-3	Low
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, email, etc.	-3	Low
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	-4	Low
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	-4	Low
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	-5	Low
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	-5	Low
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	-5	Low
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	-5	Low
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	-5	Low
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	-5	Low
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	-5	Low
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	-5	Low
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	-5	Low
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	-5	Low

SUMMARY PROFILE FOR SUBGROUP 3 OF THE ONLINE FACILITATORS

No	Statement	Score	Note
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	4	High
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	4	High
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	4	High
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	4	High
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	4	High
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	3	High
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as "why", introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	3	High
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	3	High
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	3	High
26	Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	3	High

No	Statement	Score	Note
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	3	High
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	3	High
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	3	High
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	2	High
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	2	High
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	2	High
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	2	High
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	2	High
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	2	High
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	2	High
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	1	High
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	1	High
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	1	High
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	1	High
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	1	High
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	1	High
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. “Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?”	1	High
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	1	High
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	1	High
40	Listen to and address learners’ complaints.	1	High
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	1	High
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	1	Average
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	1	Average
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	1	Average
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners’ discussions.	-1	Low
50	Provide feedback on learners’ content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	-2	Low
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	-2	Low
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	-2	Low
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	-2	Low
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	-2	Low
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	-2	Low

No	Statement	Score	Note
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	-2	Low
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	-2	Low
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	-3	Low
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	-3	Low
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	-3	Low
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	-3	Low
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	-3	Low
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	-4	Low
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	-4	Low
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	-5	Low
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	-5	Low
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	-5	Low
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	-5	Low
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	-5	Low
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	-5	Low
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	-5	Low
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	-5	Low
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	-5	Low
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	-5	Low

SUMMARY PROFILE FOR SUBGROUP 4 OF THE ONLINE FACILITATORS

No	Statement	Score	Note
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	4	High
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	4	High
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	4	High
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	4	High
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	3	High
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	3	High
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	3	High

No	Statement	Score	Note
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	3	High
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	3	High
40	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	3	High
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	2	High
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	2	High
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners.	2	High
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	2	High
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	2	High
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	2	High
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as "why", introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	2	High
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	1	High
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	1	High
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	1	High
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	1	High
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	1	High
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	1	High
26	Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	1	High
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	1	High
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	-1	Average
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	-1	Average
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	-1	Average
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	-1	Average
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	-1	Average
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	-1	Average
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	-1	Average
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	-1	Average
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	-1	Average
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	-1	Average
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	-2	Low
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	-2	Low
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	-2	Low

No	Statement	Score	Note
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	-2	Low
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	-2	Low
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-2	Low
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	-2	Low
50	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	-2	Low
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	-4	Low
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	-4	Low
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. "Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?"	-4	Low
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	-4	Low
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	-4	Low
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	-4	Low
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	-4	Low
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	-5	Low
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	-5	Low
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	-5	Low
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	-5	Low
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	-5	Low
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	-5	Low
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	-5	Low
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	-5	Low
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	-5	Low
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	-5	Low

SUMMARY PROFILE FOR SUBGROUP 5 OF THE ONLINE FACILITATORS

No	Statement	Score	Note
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	4	High
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	4	High
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	4	High
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	4	High

No	Statement	Score	Note
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	4	High
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	3	High
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	3	High
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	3	High
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	3	High
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	3	High
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	3	High
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	3	High
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	2	High
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	2	High
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	2	High
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	2	High
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	2	High
40	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	2	High
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	2	High
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	2	High
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	2	High
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	2	High
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	2	High
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	1	High
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	1	High
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	1	High
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	1	High
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	1	High
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	1	High
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	1	High
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	1	High
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what the have learnt, e.g. "Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?"	1	Average
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	1	Low
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	1	Low

No	Statement	Score	Note
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. “By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday”.	-1	Low
50	Provide feedback on learners’ content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	-2	Low
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as “why”, introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	-2	Low
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	-2	Low
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	-2	Low
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	-2	Low
26	Facilitate learners’ discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	-2	Low
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	-2	Low
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	-2	Low
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	-3	Low
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	-2	Low
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	-3	Low
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	-3	Low
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	-3	Low
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners’ discussions.	-4	Low
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	-4	Low
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	-5	Low
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	-5	Low
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	-5	Low
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	-5	Low
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	-5	Low
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	-5	Low
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	-5	Low
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	-5	Low
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-5	Low
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	-5	Low

SUMMARY PROFILE FOR SUBGROUP 1 OF THE ONLINE LEARNERS

No	Statement	Score	Note
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	4	High
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	4	High
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	4	High
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	4	High
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	4	High
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	3	High
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	3	High
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	3	High
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	3	High
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	3	High
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	3	High
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	3	High
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. "Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?"	3	High
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	2	High
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	2	High
26	Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	2	High
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	2	High
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	2	High
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	2	High
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	2	High
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	2	High
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	2	High
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	2	High
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	1	High
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	1	High
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	1	High
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	1	High
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	1	High
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	1	Low
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	1	Low
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	1	Low

No	Statement	Score	Note
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	1	Low
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	1	Low
40	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	1	Low
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	-1	Low
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	-2	Low
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	-2	Low
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	-2	Low
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	-2	Low
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	-2	Low
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	-2	Low
50	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	-2	Low
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	-2	Low
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-3	Low
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	-3	Low
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	-3	Low
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	-3	Low
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	-3	Low
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as "why", introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	-4	Low
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	-4	Low
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	-5	Low
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	-5	Low
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	-5	Low
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	-5	Low
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	-5	Low
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	-5	Low
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	-5	Low
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	-5	Low
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	-5	Low
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	-5	Low

SUMMARY PROFILE FOR SUBGROUP 2 OF THE ONLINE LEARNERS

No	Statement	Score	Note
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	4	High
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	4	High
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	4	High
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	4	High
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	4	High
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	3	High
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	3	High
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	3	High
50	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	3	High
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	3	High
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	3	High
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	3	High
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	3	High
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	2	High
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	2	High
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	2	High
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	2	High
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	2	High
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	2	High
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	2	High
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	2	High
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. "Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?"	2	High
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	2	High
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	1	High
26	Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	1	High
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	1	High
40	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	1	High
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	1	High

No	Statement	Score	Note
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	1	Low
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	1	Low
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	1	Low
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	1	Low
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	1	Low
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	1	Low
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	-1	Low
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	-2	Low
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	-2	Low
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	-2	Low
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	-2	Low
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	-2	Low
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	-2	Low
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	-2	Low
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	-2	Low
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	-3	Low
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	-3	Low
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	-3	Low
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	-3	Low
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	-3	Low
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	-4	Low
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	-4	Low
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as "why", introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	-5	Low
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	-5	Low
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	-5	Low
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	-5	Low
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	-5	Low
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	-5	Low
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	-5	Low

No	Statement	Score	Note
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	-5	Low
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	-5	Low
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	-5	Low

SUMMARY PROFILE FOR SUBGROUP 3 OF THE ONLINE LEARNERS

No	Statement	Score	Note
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	4	High
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	4	High
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. “Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?”	4	High
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	4	High
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	4	High
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	3	High
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	3	High
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as “why”, introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	3	High
26	Facilitate learners’ discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	3	High
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	3	High
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	3	High
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	3	High
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	3	High
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	2	High
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	2	High
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	2	High
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	2	High
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners’ discussions.	2	High
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	2	High
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	2	High
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	2	High
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	1	High
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for	1	High

No	Statement	Score	Note
	assignments, tests, and group discussions.		
50	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	1	High
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	1	High
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	1	High
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	1	High
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	1	High
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	1	High
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	1	High
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	1	High
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	1	High
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	1	Average
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	1	Low
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	-1	Low
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	-2	Low
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	-2	Low
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	-2	Low
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	-2	Low
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	-2	Low
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	-2	Low
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	-2	Low
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	-3	Low
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	-3	Low
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	-3	Low
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	-3	Low
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	-3	Low
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	-3	Low
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	-4	Low
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	-4	Low
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	-5	Low
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	-5	Low
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	-5	Low
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their	-5	Low

No	Statement	Score	Note
	sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.		
40	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	-5	Low
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-5	Low
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	-5	Low
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	-5	Low
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	-5	Low
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	-5	Low

SUMMARY PROFILE FOR SUBGROUP 4 OF THE ONLINE LEARNERS

No	Statement	Score	Note
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	4	High
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	4	High
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	4	High
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	4	High
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	4	High
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	3	High
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	3	High
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as "why", introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	3	High
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	3	High
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	3	High
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	3	High
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	3	High
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	3	High
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	2	High
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	2	High
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	2	High
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	2	High

No	Statement	Score	Note
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. “By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday”.	2	High
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	2	High
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	2	High
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	2	High
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	2	High
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	2	High
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	1	High
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	1	High
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	1	High
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	1	High
26	Facilitate learners’ discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	1	High
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	1	High
40	Listen to and address learners’ complaints.	1	High
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	1	High
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	1	Low
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	1	Low
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	1	Low
50	Provide feedback on learners’ content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	-1	Low
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	-2	Low
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	-2	Low
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	-2	Low
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. “Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?”	-2	Low
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	-2	Low
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	-2	Low
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	-2	Low
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	-2	Low
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	-3	Low
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don’t feel isolated.	-3	Low
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	-3	Low

No	Statement	Score	Note
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	-3	Low
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	-3	Low
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	-4	Low
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	-4	Low
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	-5	Low
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	-5	Low
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	-5	Low
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	-5	Low
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	-5	Low
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	-5	Low
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-5	Low
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	-5	Low
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	-5	Low
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	-5	Low

SUMMARY PROFILE FOR SUBGROUP 5 OF THE ONLINE LEARNERS

No	Statement	Score	Note
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	4	High
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	4	High
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	4	High
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	4	High
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	4	High
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	3	High
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	3	High
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	3	High
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	3	High
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	3	High
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	3	High
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	3	High
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	2	High
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	2	High
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel	2	High

No	Statement	Score	Note
	isolated.		
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	2	High
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. “By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday”.	2	High
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	2	High
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	2	High
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	2	High
14	Distribute a list of all the learners’ contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	2	High
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	2	High
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	2	High
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	1	High
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	1	High
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	1	High
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	1	High
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	1	High
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	1	Average
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as “why”, introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	1	Average
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	1	Low
40	Listen to and address learners’ complaints.	1	Low
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	1	Low
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	1	Low
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	-1	Low
26	Facilitate learners’ discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	-2	Low
50	Provide feedback on learners’ content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	-2	Low
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	-2	Low
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	-2	Low
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	-2	Low
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	-2	Low
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	-2	Low
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	-2	Low
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	-3	Low

No	Statement	Score	Note
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	-3	Low
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	-3	Low
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	-3	Low
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	-3	Low
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. “Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?”	-4	Low
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	-4	Low
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	-5	Low
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	-5	Low
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	-5	Low
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	-5	Low
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	-5	Low
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	-5	Low
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	-5	Low
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	-5	Low
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	-5	Low
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	-5	Low

Addendum L

ROLE CATEGORISATION FOR SUBGROUP 1 OF THE ONLINE FACILITATORS

Name: Discourse Managers

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	Conversationalist	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	Administrator
Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	Conversationalist	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	Administrator
Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as “why”, introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	Conversationalist	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	Administrator
Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	Conversationalist	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	Administrator
Facilitate learners’ discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	Guide	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	Administrator
Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	Guide	Distribute a list of all the learners’ contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	Administrator
Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	Guide	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	Conversationalist
Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. “Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?”	Guide	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	Guide

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	Guide	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	Guide
Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	Guide	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	Guide
Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	Guide	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	Guide
Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	Guide	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	Guide
Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	Host	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	Host
Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	Manager	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	Host
Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	Manager	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	Host
Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	Manager	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	Host
Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	Manager	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	Host
Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	Manager	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	Host
Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	Motivator	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	Manager
Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	Motivator	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	Manager

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	Motivator	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	Manager
Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	Quality Assurer	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	Motivator
Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	Quality Assurer	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	Motivator
Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	Quality Assurer	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	Quality Assurer
Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	Quality Assurer	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	Supporter
Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	Supporter	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	Supporter
Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	Supporter	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	Supporter
Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	Supporter	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	Supporter
Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	Supporter	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	Supporter
Listen to and address learners' complaints.	Supporter		
Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	Supporter		

ROLE CATEGORISATION FOR SUBGROUP 2 OF THE ONLINE FACILITATORS

Name: Assimilators

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	Administrator	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	Administrator
Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	Administrator	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	Administrator
Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	Conversationalist	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	Administrator
Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as “why”, introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	Conversationalist	Distribute a list of all the learners’ contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	Administrator
Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	Guide	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	Conversationalist
Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	Guide	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	Conversationalist
Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	Guide	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	Conversationalist
Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	Guide	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	Guide
Facilitate learners’ discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	Guide	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. “Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?”	Guide
Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	Guide	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	Guide

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	Guide	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	Guide
Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	Host	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	Guide
Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	Host	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	Guide
Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	Host	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	Host
Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	Host	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	Host
Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	Manager	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	Host
Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	Manager	Ensure that the subject matter experts respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	Manager
Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	Manager	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	Manager
Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	Motivator	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	Manager
Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	Motivator	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	Manager
Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	Motivator	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	Manager

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	Quality Assurer	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	Motivator
Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	Quality Assurer	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	Motivator
Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	Quality Assurer	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	Quality Assurer
Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	Quality Assurer	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	Supporter
Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	Supporter	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	Supporter
Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	Supporter	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	Supporter
Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	Supporter	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	Supporter
Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	Supporter	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	Supporter

ROLE CATEGORISATION FOR SUBGROUP 3 OF THE ONLINE FACILITATORS

Name: Event Managers

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	Administrator	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	Administrator
Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	Administrator	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	Administrator

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as “why”, introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	Conversationalist	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	Conversationalist
Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	Conversationalist	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	Conversationalist
Facilitate learners’ discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	Guide	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	Guide
Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	Guide	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	Guide
Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	Guide	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	Guide
Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. “Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?”	Guide	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	Guide
Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	Guide	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	Guide
Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	Guide	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	Guide
Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. “By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday”.	Guide	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	Host
Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	Guide	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	Host
Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	Host	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	Host
Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don’t feel isolated.	Host	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	Host

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	Manager	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	Host
Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	Manager	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	Manager
Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	Manager	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	Manager
Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	Manager	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	Manager
Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	Manager	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	Motivator
Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	Motivator	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	Motivator
Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	Motivator	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	Quality Assurer
Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	Motivator	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	Quality Assurer
Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	Quality Assurer	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	Supporter
Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	Quality Assurer	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	Supporter
Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	Quality Assurer	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	Supporter
Ensure that the learners are familiar	Supporter	Invite external subject matter experts	Supporter

More important	Role	Less important	Role
with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.		to contribute towards learners' discussions.	
Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	Supporter		
Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	Supporter		
Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	Supporter		
Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	Supporter		
Listen to and address learners' complaints.	Supporter		

ROLE CATEGORISATION FOR SUBGROUP 4 OF THE ONLINE FACILITATORS

Name: Data Inspectors

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	Administrator	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	Administrator
Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	Administrator	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	Administrator
Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as "why", introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	Conversationalist	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	Conversationalist
Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	Conversationalist	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	Conversationalist
Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	Guide	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	Guide
Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	Guide	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. "Did you close the gap between what you know	Guide

More important	Role	Less important	Role
		and what you need to know?"	
Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	Guide	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	Guide
Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	Host	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	Guide
Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	Host	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	Guide
Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	Host	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	Guide
Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	Manager	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	Guide
Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	Manager	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	Guide
Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	Manager	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	Host
Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	Manager	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	Host
Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	Manager	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	Host
Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	Motivator	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	Host
Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	Motivator	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	Manager
Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	Quality Assurer	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	Motivator
Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the	Quality Assurer	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment	Motivator

More important	Role	Less important	Role
learner discovers knowledge.		to specific learning objectives of the course.	
Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	Supporter	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	Motivator
Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	Supporter	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	Quality Assurer
Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	Supporter	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	Quality Assurer
Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	Supporter	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	Quality Assurer
Listen to and address learners' complaints.	Supporter	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	Supporter
Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	Supporter	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	Supporter

ROLE CATEGORISATION FOR SUBGROUP 5 OF THE ONLINE FACILITATORS

Name: Hosts

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	Administrator	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	Administrator
Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	Administrator	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	Administrator
Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	Conversationalist	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	Administrator

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	Guide	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as “why”, introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	Conversationalist
Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	Guide	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	Conversationalist
Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	Guide	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	Conversationalist
Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	Guide	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	Conversationalist
Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	Guide	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	Guide
Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	Host	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	Guide
Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	Host	Facilitate learners’ discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	Guide
Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	Host	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	Guide
Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	Host	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	Guide
Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don’t feel isolated.	Host	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	Guide
Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	Host	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. “By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday”.	Guide
Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	Manager	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	Guide

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	Manager	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	Host
Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	Manager	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	Manager
Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	Motivator	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	Manager
Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	Motivator	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	Manager
Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	Motivator	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	Manager
Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	Quality Assurer	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	Manager
Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	Quality Assurer	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	Motivator
Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	Quality Assurer	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	Motivator
Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	Supporter	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	Quality Assurer
Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	Supporter	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	Quality Assurer
Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	Supporter	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	Supporter

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	Supporter	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	Supporter
Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	Supporter	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	Supporter
Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	Supporter		
Listen to and address learners' complaints.	Supporter		
Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	Supporter		

ROLE CATEGORISATION FOR SUBGROUP 1 OF THE ONLINE LEARNERS

Name: The Independents

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	Administrator	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	Administrator
Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	Administrator	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	Administrator
Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	Administrator	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	Administrator
Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	Conversationalist	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	Conversationalist
Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	Conversationalist	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as "why", introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	Conversationalist

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. "Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?"	Guide	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	Conversationalist
Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	Guide	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	Guide
Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	Guide	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	Guide
Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	Guide	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	Guide
Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	Guide	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	Guide
Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	Host	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	Guide
Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	Host	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	Guide
Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	Host	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	Guide
Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	Host	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	Guide
Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	Manager	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	Host
Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	Manager	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	Host
Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	Manager	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	Host
Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	Motivator	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	Manager

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	Motivator	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	Manager
Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	Quality Assurer	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	Manager
Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	Quality Assurer	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	Manager
Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	Supporter	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	Manager
Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	Supporter	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	Motivator
Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	Supporter	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	Motivator
Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	Supporter	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	Motivator
Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	Supporter	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	Quality Assurer
Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	Supporter	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	Quality Assurer
Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	Supporter	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	Quality Assurer
		Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	Supporter
		Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	Supporter
		Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners'	Supporter

More important	Role	Less important	Role
		discussions.	
		Listen to and address learners' complaints.	Supporter

ROLE CATEGORISATION FOR SUBGROUP 2 OF THE ONLINE LEARNERS

Name: Quality Seekers

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	Administrator	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	Administrator
Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	Administrator	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	Administrator
Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	Conversationalist	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	Administrator
Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	Conversationalist	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	Administrator
Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	Guide	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	Conversationalist
Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	Guide	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	Conversationalist
Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	Guide	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as “why”, introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	Conversationalist
Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	Guide	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	Guide
Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. “Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?”	Guide	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	Guide
Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	Guide	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	Guide
Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	Guide	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	Guide

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. “By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday”.	Guide	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	Guide
Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	Manager	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	Host
Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	Manager	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	Host
Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	Manager	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	Host
Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	Manager	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	Host
Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	Motivator	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	Host
Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	Motivator	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	Host
Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	Quality Assurer	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	Host
Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	Quality Assurer	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	Manager
Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	Quality Assurer	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	Manager
Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	Quality Assurer	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	Manager

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	Quality Assurer	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	Manager
Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	Supporter	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	Motivator
Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	Supporter	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	Motivator
Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	Supporter	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	Motivator
Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	Supporter	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	Supporter
Listen to and address learners' complaints.	Supporter	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	Supporter
		Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	Supporter
		Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	Supporter
		Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	Supporter
		Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	Supporter

ROLE CATEGORISATION FOR SUBGROUP 3 OF THE ONLINE LEARNERS

Name: Reward Pursuers

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	Administrator	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	Administrator
Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	Administrator	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	Administrator
Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as “why”, introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	Conversationalist	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	Administrator
Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	Conversationalist	Distribute a list of all the learners’ contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	Administrator
Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	Conversationalist	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	Conversationalist
Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	Conversationalist	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	Guide
Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	Guide	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	Guide
Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. “Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?”	Guide	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. “By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday”.	Guide
Facilitate learners’ discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	Guide	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	Guide
Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	Guide	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	Host
Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time)	Guide	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	Host

More important	Role	Less important	Role
and set the tone of the discussion.			
Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	Guide	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	Host
Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	Guide	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	Host
Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	Guide	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	Manager
Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	Guide	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	Manager
Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	Host	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	Manager
Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	Host	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	Manager
Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	Host	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	Motivator
Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	Manager	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	Motivator
Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	Manager	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	Quality Assurer
Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	Manager	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	Quality Assurer
Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	Motivator	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	Supporter
Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	Motivator	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	Supporter

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	Quality Assurer	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	Supporter
Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	Quality Assurer	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	Supporter
Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	Quality Assurer	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	Supporter
Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	Quality Assurer	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	Supporter
Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	Supporter		
Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	Supporter		
Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	Supporter		
Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	Supporter		
Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	Supporter		

ROLE CATEGORISATION FOR SUBGROUP 4 OF THE ONLINE LEARNERS

Name: Protocol Supporters

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	Administrator	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	Administrator
Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	Administrator	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	Administrator

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	Administrator	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	Administrator
Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	Conversationalist	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	Conversationalist
Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	Conversationalist	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	Conversationalist
Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as "why", introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	Conversationalist	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	Guide
Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	Guide	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	Guide
Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	Guide	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. "Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?"	Guide
Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	Guide	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	Guide
Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	Guide	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	Guide
Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	Guide	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	Guide
Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	Guide	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	Host
Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	Guide	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	Host
Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone	Host	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether	Host

More important	Role	Less important	Role
number.		correct or incorrect.	
Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	Host	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	Host
Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	Manager	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	Host
Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	Manager	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	Manager
Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	Manager	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	Manager
Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	Manager	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	Manager
Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	Manager	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	Motivator
Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	Motivator	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	Quality Assurer
Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	Motivator	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	Quality Assurer
Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	Motivator	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	Quality Assurer
Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	Motivator	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	Quality Assurer
Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	Quality Assurer	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	Supporter

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	Supporter	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	Supporter
Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	Supporter	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	Supporter
Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	Supporter	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	Supporter
Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	Supporter	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	Supporter
Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	Supporter		
Listen to and address learners' complaints.	Supporter		

ROLE CATEGORISATION FOR SUBGROUP 5 OF THE ONLINE LEARNERS

Name: The Dependents

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	Manager	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	Administrator
Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	Manager	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	Administrator
Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	Conversationalist	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	Supporter
Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	Conversationalist	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	Manager

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	Conversationalist	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	Administrator
Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	Quality Assurer	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	Quality Assurer
Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	Supporter	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	Supporter
Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	Guide	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	Conversationalist
Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	Guide	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	Guide
Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	Host	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	Supporter
Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	Supporter	Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	Guide
Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	Supporter	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	Guide
Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	Manager	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	Guide
Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	Supporter	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	Guide
Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	Host	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	Guide
Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	Quality Assurer	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. "Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?"	Guide
Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	Manager	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	Guide

More important	Role	Less important	Role
Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	Manager	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	Supporter
Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	Guide	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	Administrator
Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	Motivator	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	Host
Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	Host	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	Supporter
Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	Motivator	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	Administrator
Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	Motivator	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	Host
Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	Motivator	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	Manager
Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	Quality Assurer	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	Motivator
Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	Quality Assurer	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	Guide
Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	Host	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	Manager
Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	Administrator	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	Supporter
		Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	Guide
		Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	Supporter

Addendum M

UNIQUE TASK AND ROLE SELECTIONS BY THE ONLINE FACILITATORS

No	MOST Important Elements	Subgroups						Total
		Roles	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	A	0	1	0	1	0	2
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	A	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	A	0	0	1	0	1	2
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	A	0	0	0	0	1	1
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	A	0	0	0	1	0	1
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	C	0	0	1	1	0	2
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	C	1	1	0	0	1	3
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	C	1	0	0	0	0	1
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	C	1	0	0	0	0	1
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as "why", introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	C	1	1	1	1	0	4
17	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. "Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?"	G	1	0	1	0	0	2
19	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	G	1	0	1	0	1	3
20	Facilitate learners' discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	G	1	1	1	1	0	4

No	MOST Important Elements	Subgroups						Total
		Roles	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	
26	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	G	1	1	1	0	0	3
27	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	G	1	1	1	0	0	3
28	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	G	0	1	0	0	0	1
30	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	G	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	G	1	0	1	0	1	3
42	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	G	1	0	0	0	0	1
46	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	G	1	1	1	1	1	5
47	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	G	0	1	0	1	0	2
51	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	G	0	1	0	0	1	2
52	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. “By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday”.	G	0	0	1	0	0	1
57	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	H	0	0	0	1	1	2
2	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	H	1	1	1	1	1	5
3	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	H	0	1	0	1	1	3
11	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	H	0	1	0	0	1	2
12	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	H	0	0	0	0	1	1
18	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	H	0	1	1	0	1	3
36	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	H	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	Ma	0	1	1	0	1	3
1	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	Ma	0	0	1	1	0	2
6	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	Ma	1	1	0	1	1	4
22	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	Ma	1	0	0	1	0	2

No	MOST Important Elements	Subgroups					Total	
		Roles	G1	G2	G3	G4		G5
24	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	Ma	0	0	1	1	0	2
35	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	Ma	1	1	1	0	0	3
39	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	Ma	1	0	1	0	0	2
43	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	Ma	1	0	0	1	1	3
54	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	Mo	0	1	0	1	0	2
56	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	Mo	1	1	0	0	1	3
23	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	Mo	1	1	1	1	1	5
44	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	Mo	1	0	1	0	0	2
45	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	Mo	0	0	1	0	1	2
48	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	QA	1	1	1	1	1	5
8	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	QA	0	1	1	1	1	4
9	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	QA	1	1	0	0	0	2
10	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	QA	1	0	1	0	1	3
49	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	QA	1	1	0	0	0	2
50	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	S	1	0	0	0	1	2
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	S	1	1	1	1	1	5
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	S	0	0	0	1	0	1
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	S	0	1	1	0	1	3

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

No	MOST Important Elements	Subgroups						Total
		Roles	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	S	0	0	1	1	1	3
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	S	0	1	0	1	1	3
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	S	1	1	1	1	1	5
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	S	1	1	1	0	1	4
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	S	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	S	0	0	1	0	0	1
40	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	S	1	0	1	1	1	4
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	S	1	0	0	0	1	2

No	LEAST Important Elements	Roles	Subgroups					Total
			G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	A	1	0	0	0	1	2
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	A	1	1	1	1	1	5
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	A	1	1	0	1	0	3
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	A	1	1	0	0	0	2
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	A	1	1	1	0	1	4
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	C	1	1	0	0	1	3
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	C	0	0	1	1	0	2
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	C	0	1	0	0	1	2
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	C	0	1	1	1	1	4

No	LEAST Important Elements	Roles	Subgroups					Total
			G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as “why”, introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	C	0	0	0	0	1	1
17	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. “Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?”	G	0	1	0	1	0	2
19	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	G	0	1	0	1	0	2
20	Facilitate learners’ discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	G	0	0	0	0	1	1
26	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	G	0	0	0	1	1	2
27	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	G	0	0	0	0	1	1
28	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	G	1	0	1	0	1	3
30	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	G	1	1	1	0	1	4
31	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	G	0	1	0	1	0	2
42	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	G	0	1	1	1	1	4
46	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	G	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	G	1	0	1	0	1	3
51	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	G	1	1	1	1	0	4
52	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. “By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday”.	G	1	0	0	1	1	3
57	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	H	1	1	1	0	0	3
2	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don’t feel isolated.	H	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	H	1	0	1	0	0	2
11	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	H	1	0	1	1	0	3
12	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	H	1	1	1	1	0	4
18	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	H	1	0	0	1	0	2
36	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	H	1	1	1	1	1	5

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

No	LEAST Important Elements	Roles	Subgroups					Total
			G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	
58	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	Ma	1	0	0	0	0	1
1	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	Ma	1	1	0	0	1	3
6	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	Ma	0	0	1	0	0	1
22	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	Ma	0	1	1	0	1	3
24	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	Ma	1	1	0	0	1	3
35	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	Ma	0	0	0	0	1	1
39	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	Ma	0	1	0	1	1	3
43	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	Ma	0	1	1	0	0	2
54	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	Mo	1	0	1	0	1	3
56	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	Mo	0	0	1	1	0	2
23	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	Mo	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	Mo	0	1	0	1	1	3
45	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	Mo	1	1	0	1	0	3
48	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	QA	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	QA	1	0	0	0	0	1
9	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	QA	0	0	1	1	1	3
10	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	QA	0	1	0	1	0	2
49	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	QA	0	0	1	1	1	3

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

No	LEAST Important Elements	Roles	Subgroups					Total
			G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	
50	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	S	0	1	1	1	0	3
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	S	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	S	1	0	1	0	1	3
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	S	1	0	0	1	0	2
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	S	1	1	0	0	0	2
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	S	1	0	1	0	0	2
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	S	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	S	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	S	1	1	1	0	1	4
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	S	1	1	0	0	1	3
40	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	S	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	S	0	1	1	1	0	3

UNIQUE TASK AND ROLE SELECTIONS BY THE ONLINE LEARNERS

No	MOST Important Elements	Roles	Subgroups					Total
			G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	A	1	1	0	0	0	2
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	A	1	0	1	0	1	3
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	A	1	1	0	1	0	3
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	A	0	0	0	1	0	1
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	A	0	0	0	1	0	1

No	MOST Important Elements	Subgroups						Total
		Roles	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	A	0	0	1	0	0	1
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	C	1	1	1	0	1	4
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	C	1	0	0	1	1	3
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	C	0	1	1	0	0	2
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	C	0	0	1	1	1	3
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as “why”, introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	C	0	0	1	1	0	2
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. “Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?”	G	1	1	1	0	0	3
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	G	1	0	1	1	0	3
26	Facilitate learners’ discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	G	1	1	1	1	0	4
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	G	1	0	1	0	0	2
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	G	1	0	1	1	0	3
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	G	0	1	1	1	0	3
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	G	0	1	1	1	0	3
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	G	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	G	0	0	1	0	0	1
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	G	0	1	0	1	1	3
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	G	0	1	0	0	0	1
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in achieving the learning outcomes.	G	0	1	1	0	1	3
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. “By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday”.	G	0	1	0	1	1	3
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	H	1	0	1	0	1	3
3	Be available for learners and make your presence	H	1	0	0	0	1	2

No	MOST Important Elements	Subgroups					Total	
		Roles	G1	G2	G3	G4		G5
	known so that learners don't feel isolated.							
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	H	1	0	0	0	1	2
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	H	1	0	0	0	0	1
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	H	0	0	1	1	0	2
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	H	0	0	0	1	1	2
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	H	0	0	1	0	0	1
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	Ma	0	1	1	1	0	3
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	Ma	1	1	0	1	1	4
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	Ma	1	0	0	0	0	1
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	Ma	0	0	1	0	0	1
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	Ma	0	1	0	1	1	3
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	Ma	0	0	0	1	1	2
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	Ma	0	0	1	0	1	2
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	Ma	1	1	0	1	1	4
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	Mo	1	0	1	1	1	4
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	Mo	1	0	0	1	1	3
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	Mo	0	1	0	1	1	3
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	Mo	0	0	1	0	0	1
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	Mo	0	1	1	1	1	4

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

No	MOST Important Elements	Subgroups						Total
		Roles	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	QA	1	1	1	0	1	4
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	QA	1	1	1	1	1	5
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	QA	0	1	0	0	1	2
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	QA	0	1	0	0	1	2
50	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	QA	0	1	1	0	0	2
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	S	1	0	1	1	1	4
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	S	1	0	1	0	0	2
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	S	1	0	1	1	1	4
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	S	1	0	0	1	0	2
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	S	1	0	0	1	0	2
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	S	1	1	0	0	0	2
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	S	1	1	0	1	0	3
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	S	0	1	1	0	1	3
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	S	0	1	1	0	1	3
40	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	S	0	1	0	1	0	2
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	S	0	0	0	0	0	0

No	LEAST Important Elements	Subgroups						Total
		Roles	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	
5	Collate marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	A	0	0	1	1	1	3
14	Distribute a list of all the learners' contact details with the aim of encouraging them to provide support to each other.	A	0	1	1	1	0	3

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

No	LEAST Important Elements	Subgroups					Total	
		Roles	G1	G2	G3	G4		G5
15	Distribute courseware, well in advance – learners must have time to familiarise themselves with the courseware before the start of the course.	A	0	0	0	0	1	1
32	Inform learners about meeting times and virtual office hours.	A	1	1	1	0	1	4
34	Inform the learners where to communicate with each other, e.g. chat room, discussion forum, e-mail, etc.	A	1	1	1	0	1	4
59	Track learner participation by establishing how many times they login, partake in conversation, hand in assignments, post on bulletin boards, etc.	A	1	1	0	1	1	4
7	Conclude the discussion by summarising main discussion points.	C	0	0	0	1	0	1
16	Encourage interaction between learners and the facilitator.	C	0	1	1	0	0	2
41	Maintain momentum of the interaction between learners, e.g. sending regular content-related messages and inviting the learners to share their opinion.	C	1	0	0	1	1	3
53	Raise the level of discussion by elaborating on the topic in more detail and depth (add a new cognitive level to the old discussion).	C	1	1	0	0	0	2
60	Use innovative ideas to stimulate lively discussions amongst learners, e.g. asking open-ended questions such as “why”, introducing different viewpoints, communicating observations, etc.	C	1	1	0	0	0	2
19	Encourage learners to often reflect on what they have learnt, e.g. “Did you close the gap between what you know and what you need to know?”	G	0	0	0	1	1	2
20	Encourage learners to share their knowledge and experience with each other.	G	0	1	0	0	1	2
26	Facilitate learners’ discussions in a direction that will help them discover the answer on their own.	G	0	0	0	0	1	1
27	Facilitate learning events that do not take place in real time (where learners are not logged on at the same time), e.g. posting weekly discussion topics to the bulletin board.	G	0	1	0	1	1	3
28	Facilitate learning events that take place in real time (where learners are logged on at the same time) and set the tone of the discussion.	G	0	1	0	0	1	2
30	Help learners connect content with prior knowledge and experience.	G	1	0	0	0	1	2
31	Identify discussion points that the learners have not considered before.	G	1	0	0	0	1	2
42	Make learners aware that they can learn from one another.	G	1	1	1	1	1	5
46	Praise the discussant behaviour you seek.	G	1	1	0	1	1	4
47	Provide clear, concise instructions to learners	G	1	0	1	0	0	2
51	Provide ongoing guidance to learners.	G	1	0	1	1	1	4
52	Provide tips and guidelines to assist learners in	G	1	0	0	1	0	2

No	LEAST Important Elements	Subgroups					Total	
		Roles	G1	G2	G3	G4		G5
	achieving the learning outcomes.							
57	Suggest the pace for learning activities, e.g. "By now you should be at least busy with module two, as we have a discussion on the content next week Wednesday".	G	1	0	1	0	0	2
2	Attune yourself to the group dynamics.	H	0	1	0	1	0	2
3	Be available for learners and make your presence known so that learners don't feel isolated.	H	0	1	1	1	0	3
11	Create a friendly environment in which a climate for learning is promoted.	H	0	1	1	1	0	3
12	Create an informal, supportive atmosphere by being pleasant and positive when welcoming learners to the course.	H	0	1	1	1	0	3
18	Encourage learners to introduce themselves to each other.	H	1	1	0	0	1	3
36	Introduce yourself as facilitator with e-mail address and telephone number.	H	1	1	1	0	0	3
58	Thank the learners for their contribution, no matter whether correct or incorrect.	H	1	1	0	1	1	4
6	Communicate course policies in terms of, e.g. late assignments, scholastic dishonesty and tracking of participation on discussions, consequences of not responding to messages.	Ma	1	0	0	0	1	2
22	Ensure that the subject matter expert respond to the questions from the learners within an agreed time.	Ma	0	0	1	0	0	1
24	Establish and maintain a learning community by encouraging learners to support each other within the learning environment.	Ma	0	1	0	1	1	3
35	Intervene diplomatically in situations that threaten to undermine course cohesiveness.	Ma	1	1	0	1	1	4
39	Keep to the procedural rules, e.g. format of assignments, handing in of assignments, taking of tests, taking re-exams, etc.	Ma	1	0	1	0	0	2
43	Manage the virtual classroom environment by, e.g. addressing learner problems; keeping the technical support staff and subject matter experts up to date with the learning events.	Ma	1	1	1	0	0	3
54	Reach consensus among the learners regarding recommended standards for online communication conventions and virtual interaction (netiquette).	Ma	1	1	0	1	0	3
56	Respond to e-mail communications within an agreed time period, e.g. 24 hours.	Ma	0	0	1	0	0	1
1	Apply innovative ideas to keep learners motivated throughout the course.	Mo	0	1	0	0	0	1
23	Establish an instructional bond and rapport with the learners that will reinforce their sense of commitment to specific learning objectives of the course.	Mo	0	1	1	0	0	2
44	Motivate learners by means of constant and timeous feedback.	Mo	1	0	1	0	0	2

ONE PERCEPTION DOESN'T FIT ALL

No	LEAST Important Elements	Subgroups					Total	
		Roles	G1	G2	G3	G4		G5
45	Praise independent thinking, but do not allow one learner to dominate the scene.	Mo	1	1	0	1	1	4
48	Provide constructive individual feedback to the learners regarding their marks for assignments, tests, and group discussions.	Mo	1	0	0	0	0	1
8	Confirm understanding of the content through continuous questioning.	QA	0	0	0	1	0	1
9	Construct learning material (e.g. assignments, discussion topics and live chats) in such a manner that the learner discovers knowledge.	QA	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Continuously assess progress of the learners with the aim of rectifying problem areas as soon as possible.	QA	1	0	1	1	0	3
49	Provide corrective feedback to the learners, with the aim of building learner confidence without degrading their efforts.	QA	1	0	1	1	0	3
50	Provide feedback on learners' content-related discussions with the aim of encouraging further discussions among the learners.	QA	1	0	0	1	1	3
4	Clarify learner and facilitator expectations in the introductory phase of the course.	S	0	1	0	0	0	1
13	Direct subject matter questions to the subject matter expert.	S	0	1	0	1	1	3
17	Encourage learners to collaborate with each other to generate solutions to problems.	S	0	1	0	0	0	1
21	Ensure that the learners are familiar with all the online learning tools that they will use for the duration of the course.	S	0	1	1	0	1	3
25	Explain to learners how to access the online course via the learning management system (LMS).	S	0	1	1	0	1	3
29	Follow-up and provide answers and guidance to unsolved matters or concerns.	S	0	0	1	1	1	3
33	Inform learners in advance about their assignments to avoid misunderstandings and to focus progress in the right direction.	S	0	0	1	0	1	2
37	Invite external subject matter experts to contribute towards learners' discussions.	S	1	0	0	1	0	2
38	Invite subject matter experts to provide content-based explanations when required.	S	1	0	0	1	0	2
40	Listen to and address learners' complaints.	S	1	0	1	0	1	3
55	Respond daily to the postings on the discussion forum in order to be able to guide the learners through their learning experience.	S	1	1	1	1	1	5