

### Informal Learning: 10 Issues to Consider

Saul Carliner, PhD, CTDP
Graduate Program in Educational Technology
Concordia University
Montreal, Quebec
saulcarliner@hotmail.com
http://saulcarliner.blogspot.com

© Copyright. Saul Carliner, 2010. All rights reserved. Permission granted for one personal copy—only to people who attended the 2010 CSTD Symposium. Users must request permission from the author to make multiple copies and to redistribute to find parties.

### Opening Activity—Part A

In self-selected groups of 3 to 5 people:

- 1. Introduce yourself to the other people in the group
- 2. As part of your introductions, share at least 3 tips for shopping with one another.



### Opening Activity—Part B

Going around the group again, each person indicates where he or she learned each of the shopping tips shared.



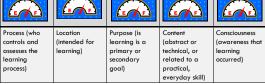


### **About this Presentation**

- Present 10 common questions about informal learning
- Help you determine the extent to which informal learning supports your overall learning efforts



### 1. Do you really know what informal learning is?



Colley, H., Hodkinson, P., & Malcolm, J. (2003). Wihak (2009)



Common Terms	What They Refer to
Formal learning	Classroom instruction Diploma- and degree programs Certification programs Certification programs
Informal learning	Self-study programs with or without a stated goal Programs offered by arts organizations Formally structured programs, but outside of a school structure and with no formal recognition at the end
Nonformal learning	Programs offered by arts organizations Formally structured programs, but outside of a school structure and with no formal recognition at the end Accidental learning in non-learning contexts
Incidental learning	Accidental learning in non-learning contexts
Self-directed learning	Self-study programs aiming towards a goal (usually overseen by a tutor and formalized with a contract)
Ubiquitous learning	Always available learning, especially through social media and mobile devices
	(If you observe duplication, it's not an accident.)

Term	For Our Discussion
Formal learning	Instruction in which the instructor or some similar "expert" sets the objectives and determine the requirements for successful completion
Informal learning	Instruction in which learners set the objectives and determine the requirements for successful completion, usually it is purposeful
Nonformal learning	Learning that happens incidentally, accidental learning in non-learning contexts
Incidental learning	Same as nonformal learning
Self-directed learning	Self-study programs aiming towards a goal (usually overseen by a tutor and formalized with a contract)
	Concordia

### 2. Is informal learning really new? Before formal schooling 1960s and 1970s 1970s and 1980s Late 2000s Early 1990s Late 1990s Knowledge management De-facto Self-Informal Performance Informal and formal directed (then freelearning support apprentice-ships learning learning "School of life" Adult learning theory

Concordia

### About the New Interest—From Industry

- Studies show that 56% of work-related learning occurs outside of formal contexts (Conference Board, 2009)
- Organizations seeking to continue reducing cost of learning
- Belief that informal learning processes can be harnessed for learning



### About the New Interest—From Academe

- Studies show that 56% of work-related learning occurs outside of formal contexts (Conference Board, 2009)
- But how?
- And what are they actually learning—and what aren't they learning.



### Activity II—Part A

In different self-selected groups of 3 to 5 people:

- 1. Introduce yourself to the other people in the group
- 2. As part of your introductions, name at least one thing you learned by accident on the job.



### Activity II—Part B

Going around the group again, explain (a) how you used that information and (b) how you felt about learning it.

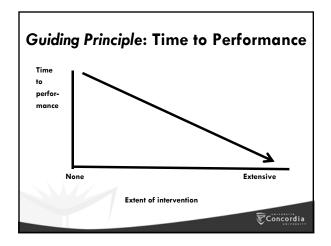




3. What is your goal?							
Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	ś
Orient workers to the technical aspects of a job	Orient workers to the values and culture of the group	Expand the scope of assignments a worker can handle	Build workers' proficiency	Help workers deal with undocumen- ted problems	Update workers' skills	Help workers choose career goals	Prepare workers for the next job
						<b>₽</b> c:	ncordia

A variety of formal, informal, non-formal, and self —directed techniques available to support each goal				•			
Technical training OJT Observation and feedback on the job	Onboarding Social activities Stories and Experiences	Gaming- simulations Performance support	Performance support Tips and tricks Seminars Forums to ask questions Coaching Lunch and learns	Case studies "Communities" Peer learning Seminars Independent research and study Trial and error Documentatio n	Update classes Conferences Seminars News Observation and Feedback Coaching Lunch and learn	Mentoring Coaching Internships Informational Interviews Job shadowing Internships	Education Development al assignments Credentialin g Job shadowing Internships
Orient workers to the technical aspects of a job	Orient workers to the values and culture of the group	Expand the scope of assignments a worker can handle	Build workers' proficiency	Help workers deal with undocumente d problems	Update workers' skills	Help workers choose career goals	Prepare workers for the next job

# 4. Do workers need to learn on your schedule? In each of these situations, rate the level of patience with learners setting their own pace of learning (1—high patience, 5-no patience) Orient workers to the workers to the workers to aspect of of the group Orient workers to the vorkers to the vorkers to the original to the problems Orient workers to the group Orient workers to the vorkers to the vorkers to the said workers to the college of the college of the college of the group of the group



### If you're on a schedule

- Without external "intervention," many learners:
  - Start self-learning programs without finishing them
  - Fail to identify the take-away messages of a learning program
- Without allocating work time for learning, many workers may have to complete courses outside of work



### **And Which Workers?**

- Good news: WALL studies found that 33% participated in the past month and 93% in the past year
- Rate of participation varies by:
  - Occupational status
  - Educational level



# 5. Are you looking for learning or information sharing? Online communities versus online repositories

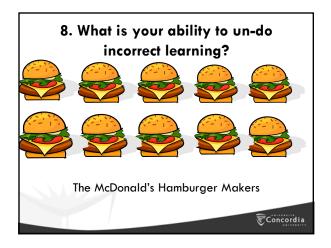
Technologies to Support Informal Learning				
Case studies, stores	Online videos, blogs, wikis			
"Communities"	Wikis to create, blogs to report and comment, Facebook/LinkedIn			
Documentation	PDF, content management systems, RSS			
Gaming-simulations	Simulation tools, virtual worlds			
Lunch and learns, seminars	Webcasting			
Mentoring	Online dating tools			
News	Content management systems, RSS, Facebook/LinkedIn			
Observation and feedback	Performance monitoring and analytics software			
Onboarding	Asynchronous tutorials for technical topics, webquests			
Social activities	Webcasts, Facebook/LinkedIn			
Tips and tricks	Blogs, wikis, Facebook/LinkedIn, content management systems			
	Concordia			

# 6. Can the material you want to teach be explicitly taught? In each of these situations, rate the ease with which the content can be explicitly taught? (1—extremely easily, 5—extremely difficult) Orient workers to the workers to the technical and culture of the a job or j

My assessments (1—extremely easily, 5—extremely difficult)							
1	4	3	3	5	2	4	3
Orient workers to the technical aspects of a job	Orient workers to the values and culture of the group	Expand the scope of assignments a worker can handle	Build workers' proficiency	Help workers deal with undocu- mented problems	Update workers' skills	Help workers choose career goals	Prepare workers for the next job
Concordia							







### 9. How much support do workers need for learning? Update workers' skills Help workers deal with Help workers workers to the technical workers to workers' proficiency scope of workers for the next job the values and culture assignments a worker aspects of a job ■ How much should you expect at each stage? How much can you expect at each stage? (1—No support, 5—Strong support Concordia

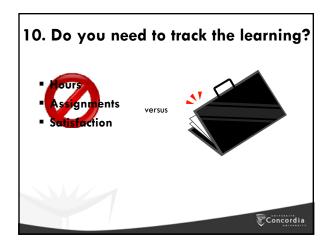
### Although Independent, Informal Learning Is Not Solitary

- Some of the support needed by learners
  - Providing work time
  - Providing external incentives and recognition ot motivate learners
  - Setting expectations, especially with mentoring, informational interviews, and internships
  - Suggestions for learning
- Some of the support needed by facilitators (managers, coaches, and mentors)
  - Providing rubrics for observations
  - Training facilitators to provide useful advice
  - Training mentors for their roles



# Transfer of formal learning primarily relies on informal methods. 1 Design for transfer of learning 13 Plan to support transfer of learning 15 Develop materials to support for transfer of learning 2 Implement support for transfer of learning 1 Design to transfer of learning 2 Implement support for transfer of learning 2 Implement support for transfer of learning 2 Implement opport for transfer of learning 3 Implement opport for transfer of learning 4 Implement opport for transfer of learning 5 Implem

# How much should you expect at each stage? How much can you expect at each stage? 4-5 3-4 2-4 2-4 1-2 2-5 1-3 1-3 Orient workers to the the values and culture and sepects of of the a job group Expand the Build workers' deal with undocumented problems Worker stouch and culture and worker and problems The proper workers for the next job goals





### Acknowledgment

Thanks to Christine Wihak for her generous assistance with the preparation of this presentation.

(And hoping her dad recovers from his surgery.)



### **Learn More about Informal Learning**

(Provided by Christine Wihak)

- CEW. (2004). Learning at Work: Workplace appraisal of informal learning. Winnipeg, Manitoba: Centre for Education and Work.
- Colley, H., Hodkinson, P., & Malcolm, J. (2003). Informality and formality in learning: a report for the Learning and Skills Research Centre. London: Learning and Skills Research Centre.
- Delage, B. (2002). Results from the Survey of Self-Employmnt in Canada (No. RH64-11/2001E). Hull, Quebec: Human Resources Development Canada.
- Fitzgerald, R., Taylor, R., & La Valle, I. (2002). National Adult Learning Survey (NALS) 2002. London: National Centre for Social Research.
- Livingstone, D., & Scholtz, A. (2006). Work and lifelong learning in Canada: Basic findings of the 2004 WALL Survey.
- Peters, V. (2004). Working and training: First results of the 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
- Rubenson, K., Desjardin, R., & Yoon, E.-S. (2007). Adult learning in Canada: A comparative perspective. Results from the Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey (No., 552-MIE No.17). Ottawa: Statistics Canada.



### More Sources from Wihak

Participation in Adult Education and Lifelong Learning: 2000–01. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

Kleiner, B., Carver, P., Hagedorn, M., & Chapman, C. (2005). Participation in Adult Education for Work-Related Reasons: 2002-03 (statistical analysis report No. NCES 2006-040). Washington, D>C.: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Edcuation Statistics.

Mitchell, L., & Livingstone, D. W. (2002). "All on your own time": Informal learning practices of bank branch workers (No.-64). Toronto: OISE.

Pink, B. (2006-7) Adult Learning Australia. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics. Polanyi, M. (1966). The tacit dimension. New York: Doubleday.

Sawchuk, P. (2008). Theories and methods for research on informal learning and work: towards cross-fertilization. Studies in continuing education, 30(1), 1-16.

Unwin, V. (2008). Case 6: The synergy of formal and informal training in the workplace

[Electronic Version]. Retrieved August 06, 2008 from

http://www.nald.ca/library/research/interplay/case6/cover.htm.



	$\boldsymbol{\alpha}$
1	