# Unleashing Potential Exploring Pathways to Inclusive Higher Education

Chairs/discussants: prof. dr. Elke Emmers & Prof. dr. Katrien Struyven Presenters: Liesbet Saenen, Sarah Doumen, Maristela do Nascimento Rocha

Paper 2 b Enhancing equity and inclusion through block teaching: lessons from diverse student experiences



# Introduction

- Block teaching x student-centred education
- Descriptive statistics and self-report surveys
- Real contexts
- Need for qualitative research
- Hasselt University as a case long history with block teaching experience

# Research question(s)

• How UHasselt students **experience** its **educational system**?

• What is the meaning of block teaching within it?

# Methods

- IPA Interpretative phenomenological analysis (Nizza et al., 2021)
- In-depth **interviews** (40min to 2h30)
- 17 participants
- All faculties represented
- Diverse participants (socio economic background, migration background, learning disorder, illness)
- Questions: student-centred learning, feedback, selfstudy, technology, class size, instruction quality

## Results

- Time privilege
- Interactions power relationships
- Workload different school backgrounds and professional development
- 11 students with significant struggles
- Block teaching receives particular meanings within this context:
  - Time redistribution
  - Transition to university
  - Institutionalisation of feedback and academic skills
  - Open space for differentiation

# **Content and time compensation**

- Alternative school trajectories knowledge not provided by previous education
- **Higher workload** recover knowledge, time spent working, in therapy, dealing with discrimination.
- Higher workload does not exist for privileged students



Block teaching gives time to recover and less mental workload during exams.

Specific disciplines with **poor design** + **no rest time** between blocks = more **stress** 

The block system is, in my personal opinion, an opportunity for every student to succeed. Even if you don't have the right educational background. (47)

Ana

# Institutionalisation of feedback and academic skills

- Hesitation to seek help
- Lack of professional development on diversity
- Discrimination
- Power relationships

Block teaching helps compensate.

Fast feedback = empower students to take decisions about study method and adapt to what is expected. Scheduled study hours = academic skills development.

Stronger with extra feedback mechanisms and small groups.

But, once they're in the same class, they form two groups. If you come from a lower-class to a higher-class group, you have nothing to talk about. (65)

#### Rony

It wasn't until the second block that I really started understanding how it all worked.(28)





# Transition pedagogy

- Better in the first year
- Time needed for complex disciplines
- Better for students who did not acquire autonomy yet
- Not significant for privileged students, but preference for semester after first year

In a semester you have more free time, you can choose on what to work.(17)

#### Hans

Now I'm used to semesters as well. I don't mind semesters, but I wouldn't mind the block system either.(31)

#### Stef

### **Differentiation**

- Mostly traditional education
- Lack of professional development in didactics



Fewer contact hours = time for self-regulated learning. Enhanced if technology is used (e.g. recording lectures)

Students still have to figure things out themselves at home anyways.(28)

#### Stef

In every lesson you wonder: 'has the university ever observed this person's class?'.(105)

#### **Carlos**

# Discussion/conclusion

- Alignment with previous research by Winchester, Klein and Sinnayah (2021) and Loton et al. (2020)
- Block teaching as a choice to assist disadvantaged students in the first year
- More investment in:
  - technology for self-study
  - o professionalisation on diversity competencies and didactics
  - curriculum design
  - transition pedagogies
- Research on **resilience** and **drop-out** in the first block

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