

**A CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF INDIVIDUAL PERCEPTIONS IN TEAM-BASED LEARNING:
A MODIFICATION OF THE THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to develop a conceptual model that delineates the relationships among individual psychological perceptions and behavioral outcomes in team-based learning. The theory of planned behavior was applied. Data collected from 127 students were analyzed using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and structural equation modeling (SEM).

CFA results of the overall model analyses indicate that a 16-item CFA model was estimated and it revealed that the measurement model provides appropriate fit. The results also support convergent validity and discriminant validity.

Structural equation modeling was run to examine the theoretical model specification and the hypotheses. The result of the model specification revealed that the measurement model provides satisfactory fit data, but the SEM structural path results indicate the behavior outcome was not significantly related to individual perceptions.

In an attempt to investigate exogenous variables of behavior outcome, alternative structural relations

among latent variables were tested. The findings explain that perceived behavioral control is an exogenous variable of intention to behavior. Intention to behavior is an exogenous variable of attitude toward behavior and there is a statistically significant relationship. Further the attitude toward behavior construct directly affects behavior outcome.

Even though the hypotheses were not supported based on the original theory of planned behavior model, the alternative model provides important implications. First, intention to behavior can be promoted by perceived behavioral control and subject norm. If an individual has high perceptions of behavioral control and subjective norm, intention to behavior can be a synergetic power. Second, the higher the intention to engage in team-based learning, the more a positive attitude can be expected. Third, a positive attitude can increase behavior outcomes.

For future research, the alternative model has the potential to investigate latent factors that are related to perception of behavioral control and intention to behavior such as self-regulation and motivation.