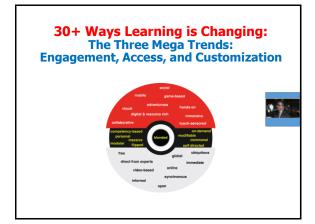
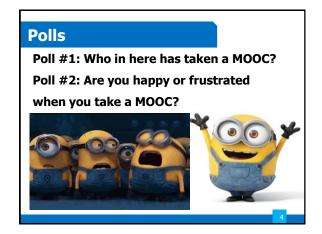


### **Talk Outline**

- 1. MOOC Weird Stuff
- 2. MOOC Systematic Literature Review
- 3. MOOC ID Considerations and Challenges
- 4. MOOC ID for Self-directed Learning
- 5. Others







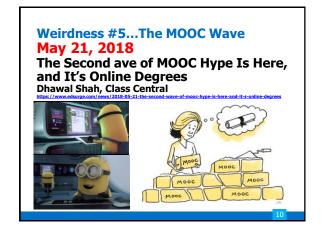




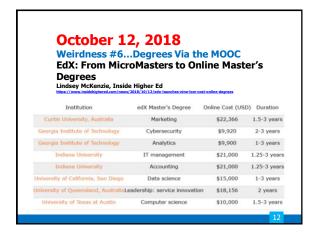


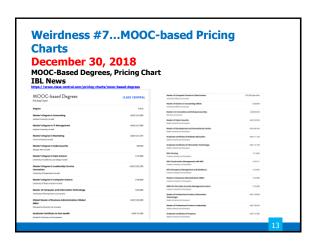




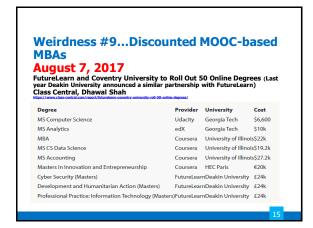




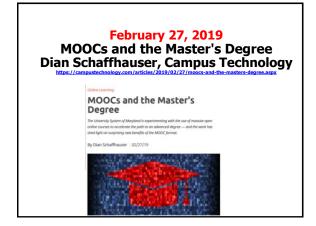


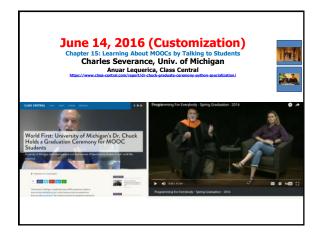




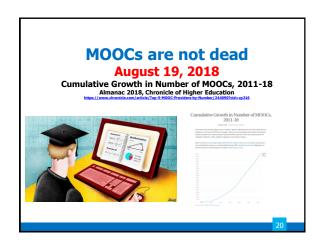


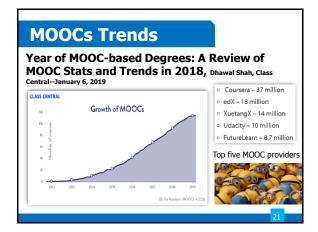


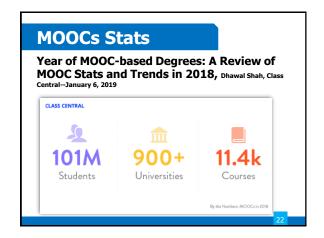


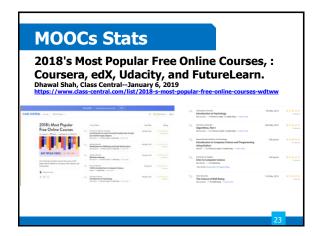




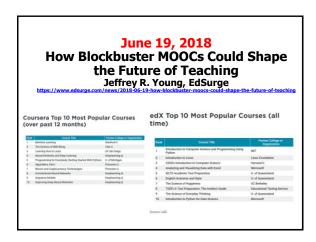


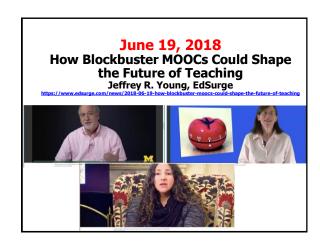












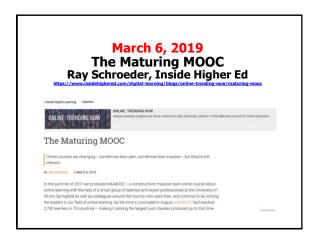












Khe Foon (Timothy) Hew (2018)

Hew, K. F. (2018). Unpacking the Strategies of Ten Highly Rated MOOCs: Implications for Engaging Students in Large Online Courses. Teachers College Record, 120(1). https://www.coursetalk.com/

Hew's (2018, p. 1) analyzed 4,565 coursetalk review comments of 10 highly rated MOOCs. He found "six key factors that can engage online [MOOC] participants and nine reasons for participant disaffection."

1. Problem-centric learning supported by clear explanations.

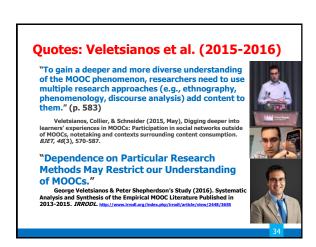
2. Active learning supported by timely feedback (e.g., assignments, projects, discussion).

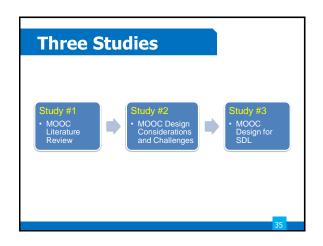
3. Course resources that cater to participants' learning needs or preferences.

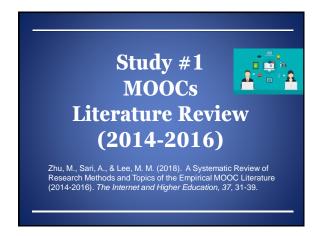
4. Instructor attributes (e.g., passion, enthusiasm, hu of examples).

5. Peer interaction.

6. Instructor availability.





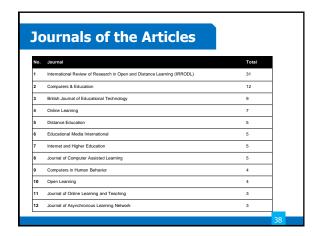


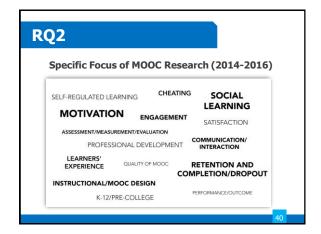
### **Research Purposes & Questions**

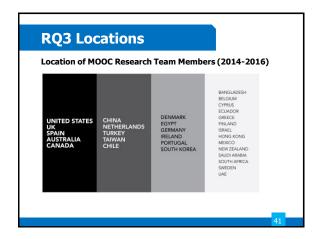
The purpose was to gain a deeper and more diverse understanding of the current MOOC phenomenon and identify the gap in MOOC empirical studies.

- 1. What are the research methods researchers employed in empirical MOOC studies?
- 2. What are the research topics or focuses in MOOC studies?
- 3. How are researchers of empirical MOOC studies geographically distributed?
- 4. In terms of the delivery of the MOOC, what are the countries which are attracting the most research?

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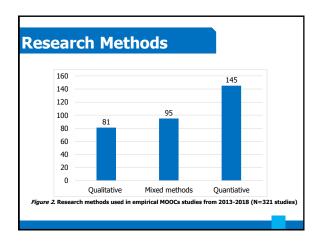


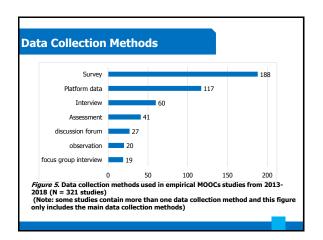


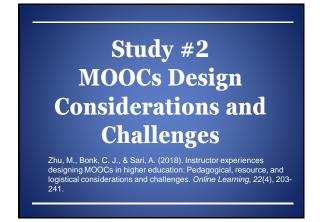




### **Total Number of Empirical MOOC Studies Published in Different Journals** from 2013-2018 Table 1 (Note: the table only includes the top nine journals in terms of the number of empirical MOOC studies) Journals Number of empirical studies International Review of Research in Open and Distributed Learning Computers & Education 22 British Journal of Educational Technology 15 Online Learning Distance Education 12 11 Journal of Online Learning and Teaching 11 The Internet and Higher Education 10 Computers in Human Behavior Open Learning 10





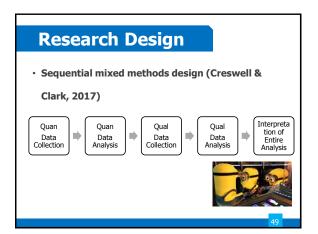


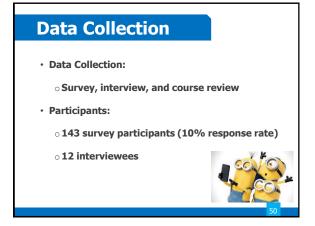
### **Research Purpose**

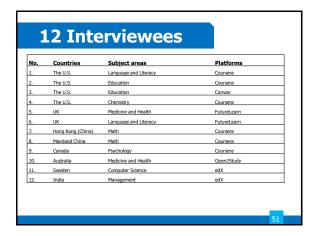
The purpose of this study is to provide suggestions for future MOOC instructors and instructional designers in higher education through exploring MOOC design considerations and challenges from the instructor's perspective.

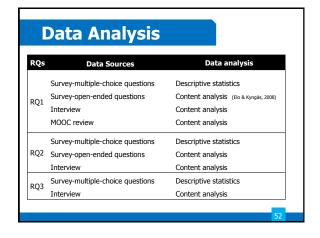
### **Research Questions**

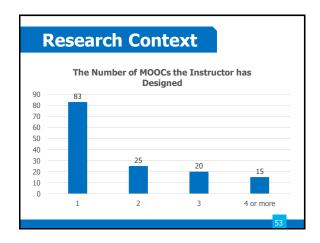
- 1. What are the design considerations of instructors when designing MOOCs?
- 2. What challenges do instructors perceive when designing MOOCs?
- 3. How do instructors address the challenges that they perceive related to MOOCs?

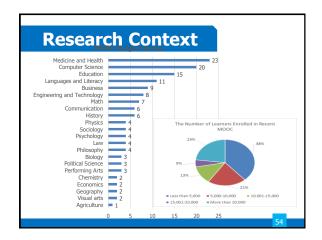


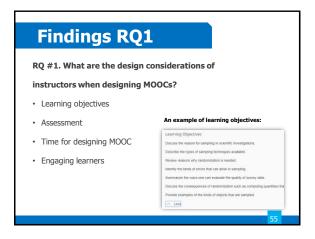


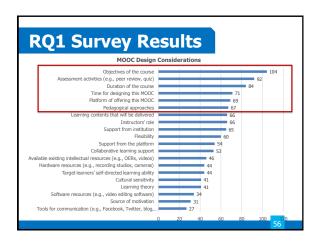


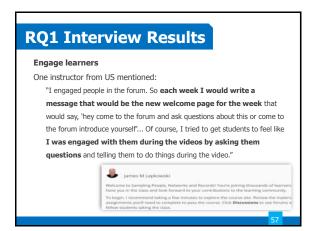


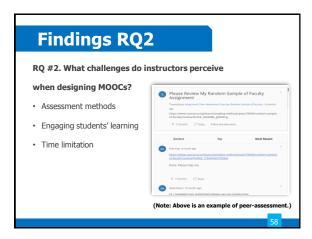


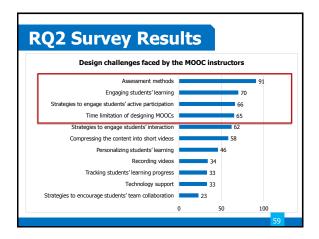


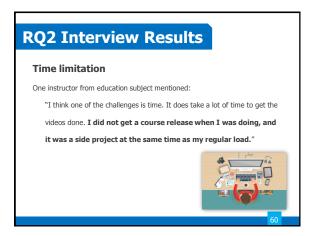




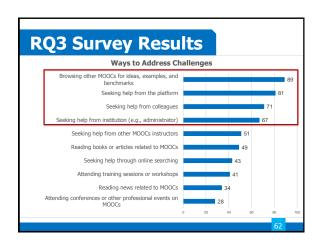


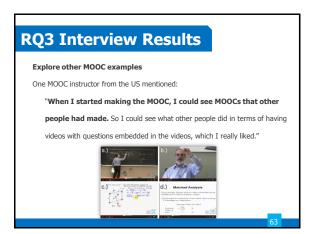






# Findings RQ3 RQ #3. How do instructors address the challenges that they perceive related to MOOCs? • Explore other MOOC examples • Seek help from the platform/colleagues/institutions \*\*Control Product Certificates\*\* | Control P





Implications

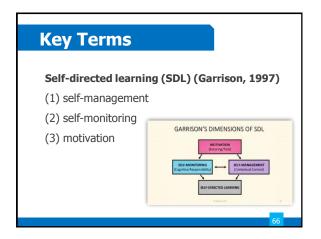
• For MOOC instructors

• May inform them about what other instructors are most concerned with and tend to target in MOOC design as well as their efforts in addressing the possible design challenges.

• For instructional designers

• Guide attention to ID in the areas that MOOC instructors might need them to help in consultation.

Study #3 MOOCs Instructional Design to Facilitate Participants' Selfdirected Learning



### **Research Background**

- Learners need self-directed learning skills and strategies to be successful in MOOCs (Halawa, Greene, & Mitchell, 2014; Littlejohn & Milligan, 2016), as there is a lack of personalized interaction with teachers.
- Self-directness of a learner might vary in different learning environments which means that the learners could be more self-directed in one learning environment than another (Hiemstra, 1994).

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### **Research Background**

- Instructional design can greatly influence students' interaction and engagement (Garrison & Cleveland-Innes, 2005) and success in online learning (Song, Singleton, Hill, & Koh, 2004; Swan, 2001).
- However, few studies have examined instructional design and the
  delivery of instruction using MOOCs from instructor perspectives
  (Margaryan et al., 2015; Watson et al., 2016); especially lacking is research on
  instructors' perception of SDL and how they design MOOCs to
  facilitate students' SDL.

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### **Research Purpose**

 The purpose is to inform instructors or instructional designers and MOOC providers of the current practices of designing MOOCs to facilitate learners' SDL.



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### **Research Questions**

- 1. How do MOOC instructors perceive participant SDL skills?
- How do MOOC instructors perceive their facilitation of participant SDL skills?
- 3. How do instructors design and deliver MOOCs to facilitate participant SDL skills?
  - a. How is technology being used by MOOC instructors to support the development of participant SDL skills?
  - b. What technology features or functions do MOOC instructors want to have to improve their facilitation of MOOC participant SDL skills?

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### Research Design Explanatory sequential mixed methods design (Creswell & Clark, 2017) Pilot interview with 4 sinstructors Pilot survey with

### **Data Collections**

### Survey:

- Volunteer sampling (Creswell & Clark, 2017)
- 198 instructors responded to the survey (10% response rate)

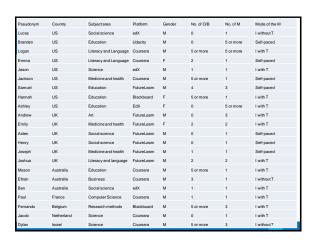
### Interview:

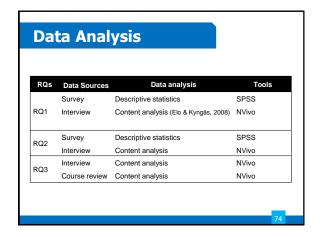
- Homogeneous purposeful sampling (Creswell & Clark, 2017; Patton, 2002)
- Maximal variation sampling (Creswell & Clark, 2017)
- · 22 interviewees

### MOOC review:

• Reviewed 22 interviewees' MOOCs

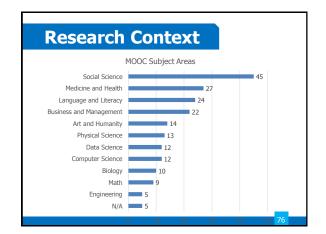






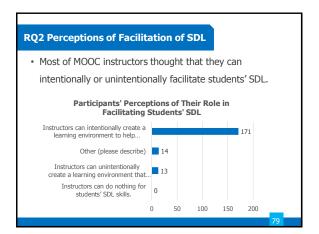
### **Trustworthiness**

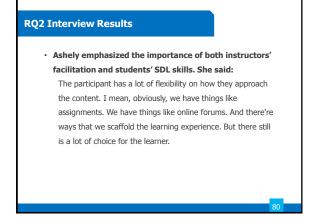
- Validity survey: Experts review, think-aloud interview, and pilot test (EFA)
- Reliability survey: Pilot test and internal consistency reliability (Cronbach alpha)
- 3. Triangulation: Data sources, researchers, and methods
- 4. Member checks: Interview transcriptions
- **5. Peer debriefing:** Committee and colleagues
- Researcher reflexivity: Constant reflection and be forthright with our positions
- Thick description: Report the context, data sources, and analyses in detail
- Prolonged engagement: Immerse in instructors' MOOCs before the interview and continue reviewing the MOOCs after the interview

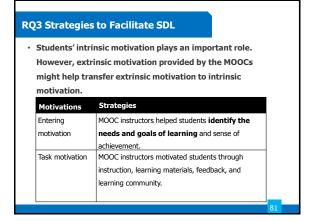


### **RQ1 Perceptions of SDL** · A majority of the MOOC instructors thought that these skills or attributes are not static, and that SDL as a set of skills can be educated or students' personal attributes that can be changed. **MOOC Instructors' Perceptions of SDL** SDL is a set of skills that can be 112 educated SDL is related to students' personal attributes that can be changed Other (please describe) SDL is related to students' learning personal attributes that can never be... 0 20 40 60 80 100

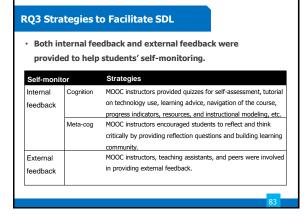
## • Emma's understanding of SDL is more related to self-management and motivation. She said: When I think about self-directed learning, I think about students managing their time and managing the coursework on their own, and how it fits into their schedules and their lives, how they interact with materials, what's going to keep them engaged.

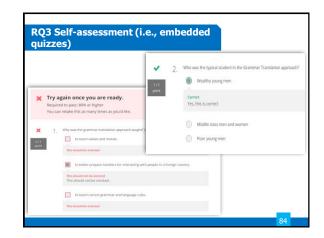


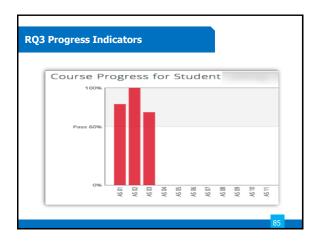


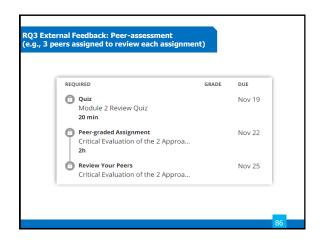




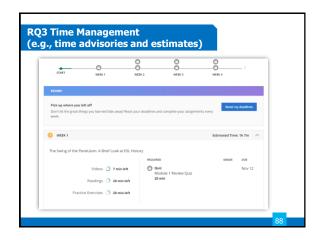








**RQ3 Strategies to Facilitate SDL**  They helped students' self-management concerning setting learning goals, time management, resources and support management although among the three elements of SDL, MOOC instructors had less control over students' management. Strategies Providing discussion questions, reflections, survey, and Enactment of learning goals appreciation students' learning goals. Time management Providing time frame, progress indicator, short learning units, and flexible timeline. Management of resources and Providing flexible learning resources, peer-assessment, support accessibilities, clear expectations, and short learning units.



\*\*RQ3-a. Tech Used for SDL

\*\*Synchronous communication technologies

\*\*Google Hangouts\*\*

\*\*YouTube Live\*\*

\*\*YouTube Live\*\*

\*\*YouTube Live\*\*

\*\*YouTube Live\*\*

\*\*OuTube\*\*

\*\*Poutube\*\*

\*\*Asynchronous communication technologies

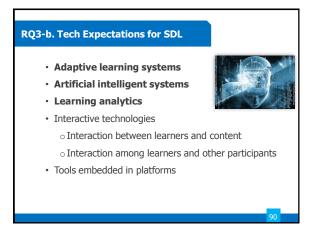
\*\*Discussion forum Blog Slackbot Flickr

\*\*Stackbot Flickr

\*\*General Discussion\*\*

\*\*Multimedia (e.g., video and graphics)

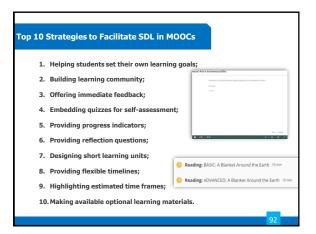
\*\*Feedback technologies



### **Discussion**

- · SDL can be Changed
- · MOOC Instructors can Facilitate SDL
- Strategies to Facilitate SDL: A variety of strategies can be used to facilitate student SDL skills in terms of motivation, self-monitor, and self-management.
- Tech for SDL: Tech plays an important role in facilitating SDL skills.
- Tech expectations: Adaptive learning systems, artificial intelligent systems, and learning analytics were expected to have to support SDL.

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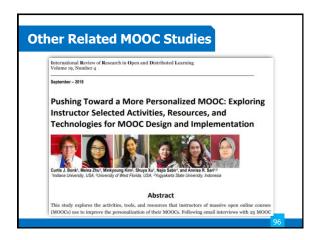


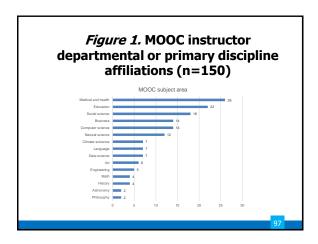
### **Other Related MOOC Studies**

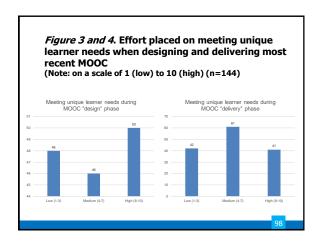
- Sari, A. R., Bonk, C. J., & Zhu, M. (in revision). MOOC Instructor Designs and Challenges: What can be Learned from Existing MOOCs in Indonesia and Malaysia? Asia Pacific Education Review.
- Zhu, M., Bonk, C. J., & Sari, A. (in press). MOOC Instructor Motivations, Innovations, and Designs: Surveys, Interviews, and Course Reviews. Canadian Journal of Learning & Tech.
- Doo, M., Tang, Y., Bonk, C. J., & Zhu, M. (in review). A Mixed Methods Look at Motivation and Career Development of MOOC Instructors. Australasian Journal of Educ. Technology.
- Bonk, C. J., Sabir, N., Sari, A., Zhu, M., Xu., S., & Kim, M. (in preparation). MOOC instructors' efforts to address learner diversity in design and implementation.
- 8. Zhu, M., Sari, A. R., & Bonk, C. J. (in preparation). Systematic review of MOOC research from 2012-2019. (Intended for special issue of ETR&D)
- 9. Doo, M., Zhu, M., Bonk, C. J., & Tang, Y. (data collect), MOOC instructor engagement.
- 10. Zhu, M., & Bonk, C. J. (data collect). MOOC Student Perceptions of Effective SDL Strats.

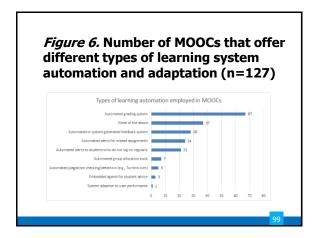


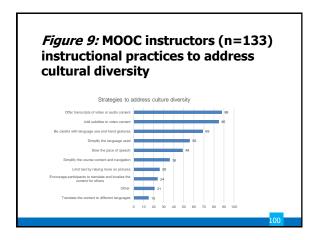


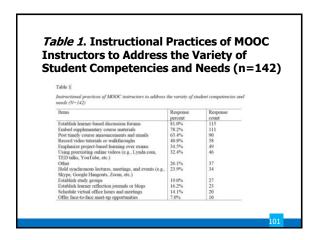




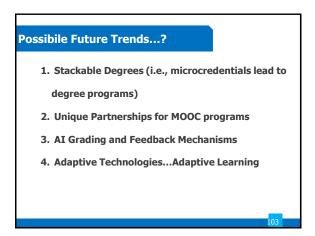








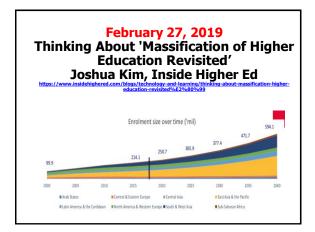












# February 27, 2019 Thinking About 'Massification of Higher Education Revisited' Joshua Kim, Inside Higher Ed https://www.insidehiphered.com/blogs/technologue-ade-learning-linhing-about-massification-higher-education: resisted% 27-849% 99 1. The been looking at a 2018 report prepared by Angel Calderon of Australia's RMIT University. The report is called \*Hassification of Higher Education Revisited.\* 2. Some key findings: 3-94.1 million in 2046. 1. The number of students enrolled in higher education institutions in East Asia & the Pacific is projected to increase from 99.4 million in 2015 to 257.6 million in 2040. 1. In South & West Asia, similar projections are an increase of 42.4 million students in 2015 to 100.4 million in 2015 to 21.7 million in 2015 to 21.7 million in 2015 to 22.3 million in 2040. The Arab States are projected to see an increase of postsecondary enrollments from 10.7 million in 2015 to 22.3 million in 2040. Sub-Saharan Africa will see university enrollments grow from 7.4 million in 2015 to 21.7 million in 2040. Discontinuous control of the number of students studying in the U.S. and Western Europe will grow only from 37.5 million (2015) to a projected 43.7 million in 2040.

