**Instructor Experiences in Designing and Delivering Interactive MOOCs in Higher Education** 

Meina Zhu, Curtis J. Bonk, and Annisa Sari **IST Department, Indiana University** E-Learn, Vancouver, Oct 19th, 2017

#### 2015

**Instructional quality of Massive Open Online** Courses (MOOCs).
Margaryan, Bianco, & Littlejohn, Computers & Education, 80, 77-83.

"As MOOCs proliferate, drawing in increasing numbers of faculty and learners worldwide, the issue of their instructional quality becomes increasingly pressing." (p. 82)

#### October 2015

**Predictors of Retention and Achievement in a Massive Open Online Course** 

Greene, Oswald, & Pomerantz, American Educational Research Journal, 52(5), 925-955.

"If MOOCs are to fulfill their promise as a way of providing all learners with opportunities to obtain education at a low cost, much more research is needed regarding how to engage these students and help them to be successful in these environments." (p. 952)

#### September 2016

MOOCs, Graduate Skills Gaps, and Employability: A Qualitative Systematic Review of the Literature
David Santandreu Calonge and Mariam Aman Shah, IRRODL, 17(5), 67-90.

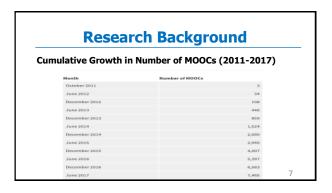
"In 2013, research had already indicated that MOOCs offered unprecedented choice, customization and gave thousands of participants the possibility to have greater ownership and control over their learning experiences "rather than being constrained by centralized, instructor-controlled learning based on delivery of pre-fabricated curriculum (McLoughlin, 2013)." (p. 78.)

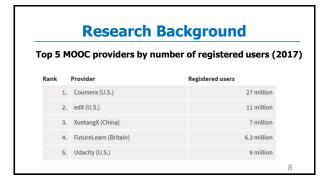
#### 2015

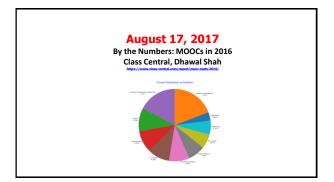
Digging deeper into learners' experiences in MOOCs: Participation in social networks outside of MOOCs, notetaking and contexts surrounding content consumption Veletsianos, Collier, & Schneider, BJET, 46(3), 570-587.

"To gain a deeper and more diverse understanding of the MOOC phenomenon, researchers need to use multiple research approaches (e.g., ethnography, phenomenology, discourse analysis) add content to them." (p. 583.)

### **Research Background** The Numbers: MOOCS in 2016 (Dec 25th, Class Central) 700+ 6850













# June 15, 2017 Massive List of MOOC Providers Around The World IndonesiaX (Where to Find MOOCs: The Definitive Guide to MOOC Providers) Class Central, Dhawal Shah May Town Java Settled Amora Report John Shah Class Central, Dhawal Shah Company of the C

## August 7, 2017 FutureLearn and Coventry University to Roll Out 50 Online Degrees (Last year Deakin University announced a similar partnership with FutureLearn) Class Central, Dhawal Shah Interest Jeron. date antirepost file interest year the state of the other degrees. Georgia Tech Online Master's in Computer Science 4 years later 4 years later 4 5000+ Studiest 300 Graduates

#### **Research Background**

- MOOCs have grown during the past few years to over 7,000 courses (Shah, 2016, 2017)
- MOOCs can be beneficial to both learners and instructors (Hew & Cheung, 2014)
- Design and final delivery greatly influence students' interaction and engagement in online learning (Garrison & Cleveland-Innes, 2005).

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#### **Research Background**

- MOOCs have faced criticisms, including insufficient and low quality instructional design (Ferreira, 2014;
   Margaryan, Bianco, & Littlejohn, 2015) and low online interaction.
- Instructional design is critical for online learning (MOOC) (Johnson & Aragon, 2003; Phipps & Merisotis, 1999)

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#### **Research Background**

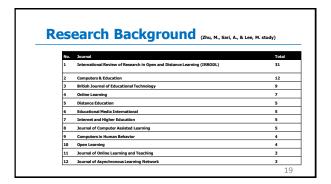
- Most research on MOOCs has mainly focused on enrollment, perspectives, behaviors, completion rates, and participation patterns in MOOC environments from a learner perspective (Breslow et al., 2013; Liyanagunawardena, Adams, & Williams, 2013)
- A scarcity of studies that focus specifically on MOOC design and delivery (Margaryan, Bianco, & Littlejohn, 2015); especially online interaction and engagement (Wang, Anderson, Chen, & Barbera, 2017)

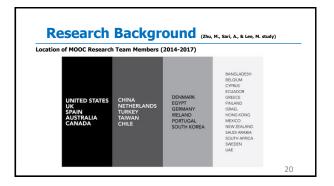
#### **Research Background**

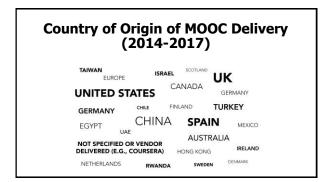
A Systematic Review of Research Methods and Topics of the Empirical MOOC Literature (2014-2016)

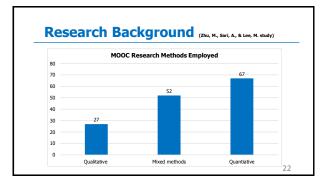
Zhu, M., Sari, A., & Lee, M.

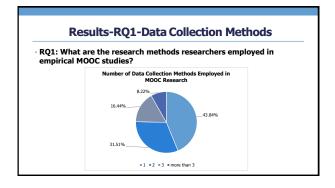
- 1. What are the research methods researchers employed in empirical MOOC studies?
- 2. What are the research topics or focuses in MOOC studies?
- 3. How are researchers of empirical MOOC studies geographically distributed?

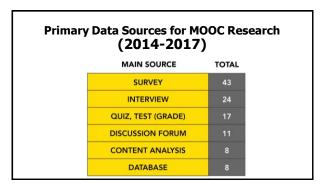


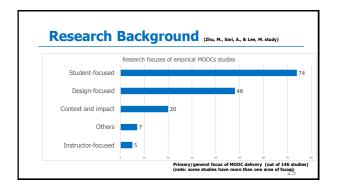


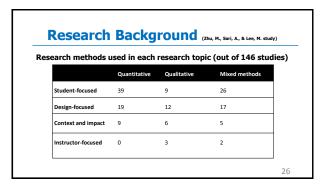


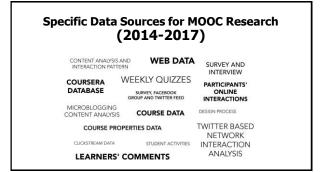












**Data Sources of MOOC Research** (Note: when part of 2 or more data sources) (2014-2017)DISCUSSION FORUM DATA DESIGN NARRATIVES SURVEY PLATFORM DATA ASSIGNMENT FOCUS GROUP INTERVIEW LEARNING **ANALYTICS** OBSERVATION GRADES **JOURNALS** SOCIAL MEDIA OBSERVATION



**Specific Focus of MOOC Research** (2014-2017)CHEATING SELF-REGULATED LEARNING SOCIAL **LEARNING** MOTIVATION ENGAGEMENT SATISFACTION ASSESSMENT/MEASUREMENT/EVALUATION COMMUNICATION/ INTERACTION PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT LEARNERS' EXPERIENCE QUALITY OF MOOC RETENTION AND COMPLETION/DROPOUT INSTRUCTIONAL/MOOC DESIGN PERFORMANCE/OUTCOME K-12/PRE-COLLEGE

#### **Research Purpose & Questions**

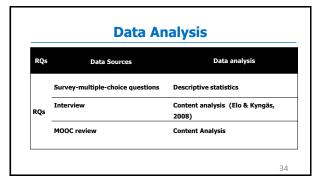
Help reveal common and successful instructional design and delivery practices in terms of online interaction within MOOCs. Research Questions:

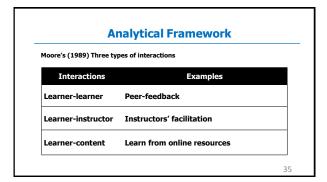
- How do MOOC instructors design their courses to encourage interaction among learners?
- 2. How do MOOC instructors design their courses to encourage interaction between instructor and learners?
- 3. How do MOOC instructors design their courses to encourage learner-content interaction?

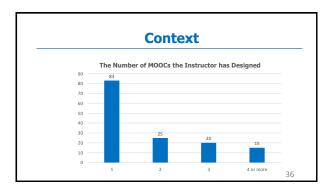
#### **Research Methods**

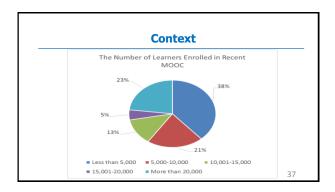
- Research Design: sequential mixed methods design (Creswell & Clark, 2007)
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$  Data Collection: survey, interview, and course review
- Participants: 143 survey participants (10% response rate) and 12 interviewees

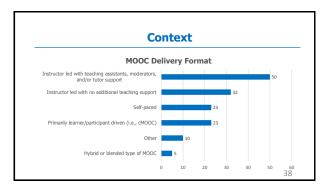
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	МС	OC instructors interview	ed
No.	Countries	Subject areas	Platforms
1.	The U.S.	Language and Literacy	Coursera
2.	The U.S.	Education	Coursera
3.	The U.S.	Education	Canvas
4.	The U.S.	Chemistry	Coursera
5.	UK	Public health	FutureLearn
6.	UK	Language and Literacy	FutureLearn
7.	Hong Kong	Math	Coursera
8.	Mainland China	Math	Coursera
9.	Canada	Psychology	Coursera
10.	Australia	Public Health	Open2Study
11.	Sweden	Computer Science	edX

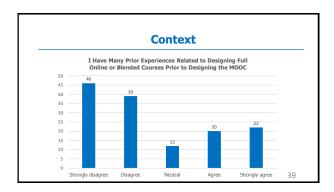


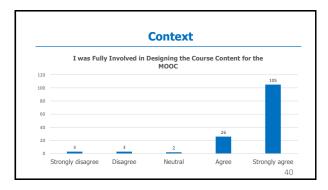


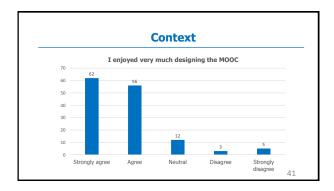


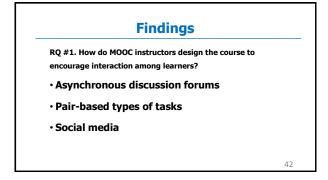


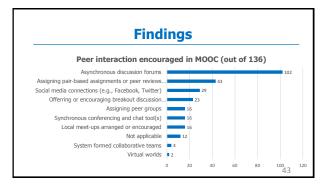












#### **Findings**

Asynchronous discussion forums

One instructor mentioned:

"And then there's also an asynchronous discussion board within each module. So there will be prompt...And then there were a lot of discussions back and forth with students about suggestions on things they could consider, or maybe there were stuck on something and so they would like help...Within discussion forum, there's a showcase and that is the opportunity to get feedback from peers."

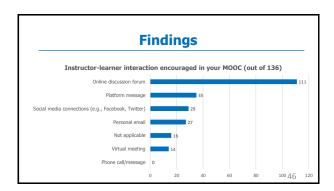
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#### **Findings**

RQ #2. How do MOOC instructors design the course to encourage interaction between instructor and learners?

- · Online discussion forums
- · Platform messages
- · Social media connections

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#### **Findings**

· Online discussion forum

One instructor mentioned:

"We monitor discussion boards as well. That would not necessarily be like formal assessment. We're just wondering how students are engaging with material. So it's an indicator for us but not a measurable one"

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#### **Findings**

• Not much instructor-learner interaction

One instructor mentioned:

"Because there's not much interaction, even between me and students. When I first launched this MOOC, I paid closer attention. Maybe I replied to some students. Now I think Coursera somehow grabs some students to be mentors or something. There are other people commenting. It seems like I do not have to do anything. Every week, perhaps three hundred more students register. Nobody bothers me."

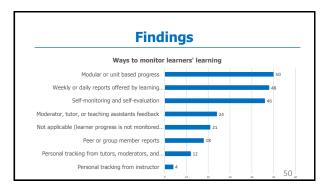
#### **Findings**

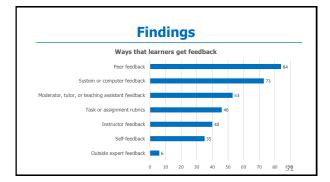
· Not much instructor-learner interaction

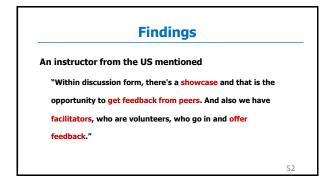
One instructor from the U.S. mentioned:

"In the classroom there's more of an interaction at least a reaction between like the instructor and the students, students and student, and you can't really simulate that in this kind of MOOC format."

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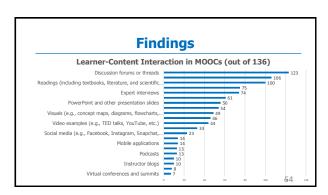




#### **Findings**

RQ #3. How do MOOC instructors design the course to encourage learner-content interaction?

- Discussion forum
- Embedded video lectures and tutorials
- Article or book readings



#### **Findings**

One professor from the U.S. stated that:

"Besides videos, there was a suggested book."

Another instructor noted that she used visuals in her MOOC "I had a whole lot of graphical material that I used in class. And I had got them from one of the texts that were published in the area and had been allowed to use them, because I was recommended the textbook."

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#### **Discussion**

- Most MOOC instructors emphasized a variety of strategies to encourage learner-learner interaction by using asynchronous discussion forums, pair-based assignments or peer reviews, and social media to encourage peer interaction.
- Learner-instructor interaction were encouraged through online discussion forum, platform messages, and social media connections.
- Learner-content interaction: discussion forums or threads, video lectures and tutorials in the MOOC, readings, practice quizzes and exams were primarily used in MOOCs.

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#### **Conclusions**

 This study indicated that MOOC instructors are trying to encourage online interaction in MOOC; however, there is no universal understanding of strategies of encouraging online interaction and instructor-learner interaction is still not optimal.

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#### **Future Directions**

 Further observations and analyses are needed to better understand how MOOC instructor design and deliver their MOOCs to encourage online interaction and learner success.

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#### **Limitations**

- Limited to MOOCs which are mainly delivered in English
- · Volunteer bias
- Only review 12 MOOC Courses

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#### Thank you!

#### **Questions and Comments...**

E-Learn, Vancouver, October 19<sup>th</sup>, 2017
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