

## Some Data

### The main sources

- US survey 2013 and 2014 on elearning and MOOCs
   Survey already conducted since 2002: >2000 US institutions
- EUA survey 2013 on e-learning and MOOCs
   New survey: 249 institutions in 38 countries Europe
- HOME survey 2014 on MOOCs
   New survey: 67 institutions in 22
   countries in Europe

- US: 5000 institutions, 3000 answered, 400 answered the MOOCs questions
- ► EUA: 800 institutions in the EU. 249 answered (31 with MOOCs)
- of 2014. 67 answered (all with MOOCs). Will be repeated in 2015



Allen, I.E. and Seaman. J. (2015). *Grade Change: Tracking Online Education in the United States.* Babson Survey Research Group and Quahog Research Group.

http://www.onlinelearningsurvey.com/reports/gradelevel.pdf



Gaebel, M., Kupriyanova, V., Morais, R. & Colucci, E. (2014). *E-learning i European Higher Education Institutions: Results of a mapping survey conducted in October-December 2013.* 

http://www.eua.be/Libraries/Publication/e-learning\_survey.sflb.ashx







### **Institutional MOOC strategies in Europe**

Status report based on a mapping survey conducted in October - December 2014



Jansen, D. & Schuwer, R. (2015). Institutional MOOC strategies in Europe Status report based on a mapping survey conducted in October - December 2014. EADTU – HOME project

http://www.eadtu.eu/docum ents/Publications/OEenM/In stitutional MOOC strategies in Europe.pdf

## The most significant results

- EADTU/HOME (2014): From the participating institutions 47,8% is offering a MOOC (17,9% offers five or more MOOCs). In total 71,7% of the institutions has a MOOC or is planning to develop one
- EUA (2013): about 58% of the European institution is having a MOOC or planning to introduce them
- In the US the number of institutions having a MOOC or planning to introduce them has decreased from 14,3% (2013) to 13,6% (2014)
- In Europe it has increased from about 58% in EUA study (2013) to 71,7% (2014) in EADTU/HOME study.

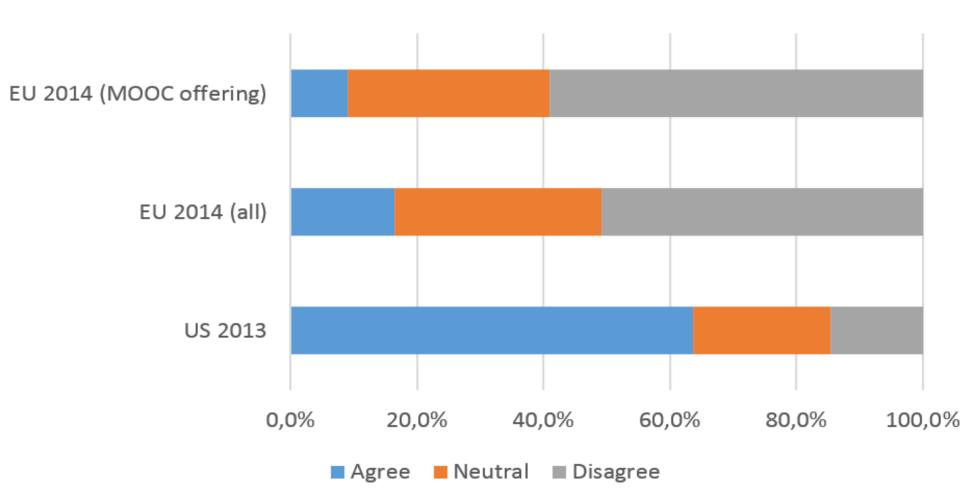
#### **EUA** statement:

"interest in MOOCs has far from peaked in Europe"

is simply true

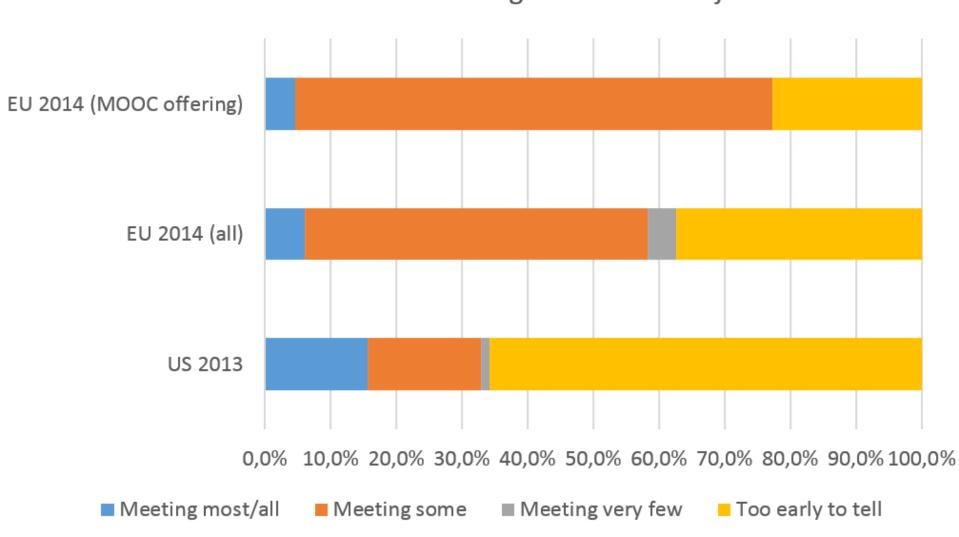
# The Moocs are more accepted in Europe than in the US

Credentials for MOOC Completion will cause confusion about higher education degrees

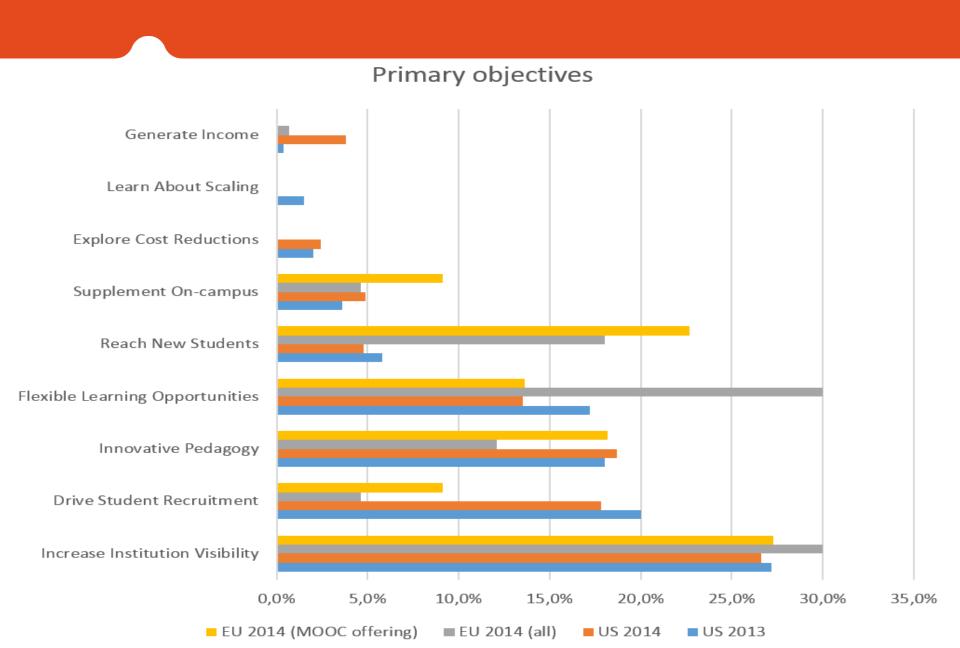


# In Europe, the MOOCs are not a form of low cost education

How well are MOOCs meeting institution's objectives?

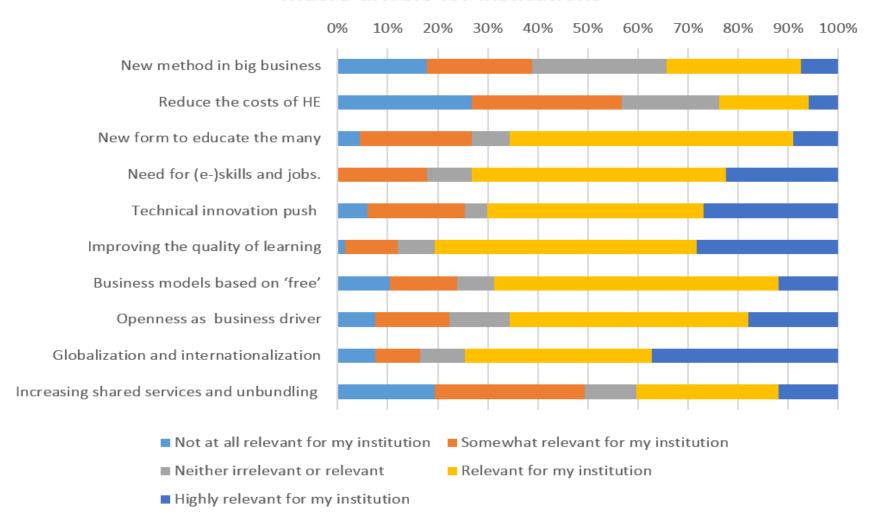


## Why MOOCs?



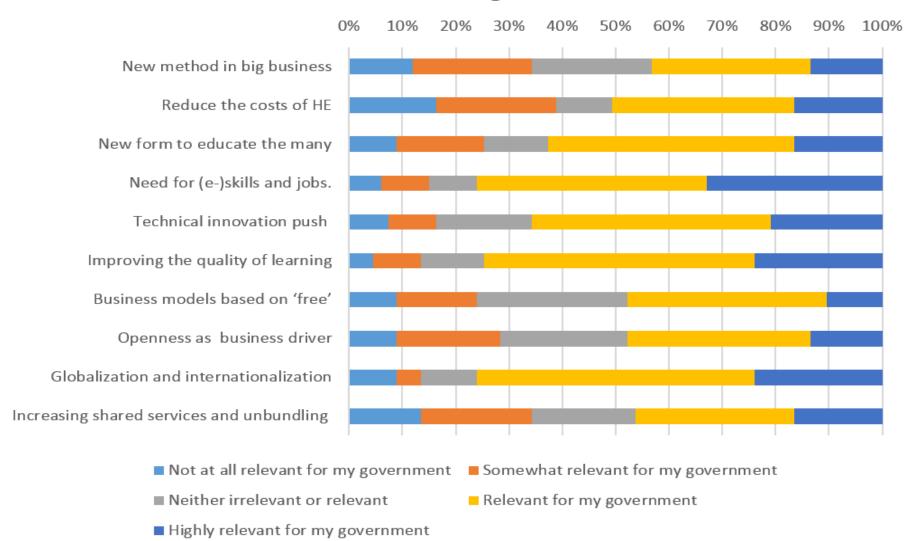
# For the institutions: quality, but **not** unbundling nor reducing the costs

#### Macro drivers for institutions



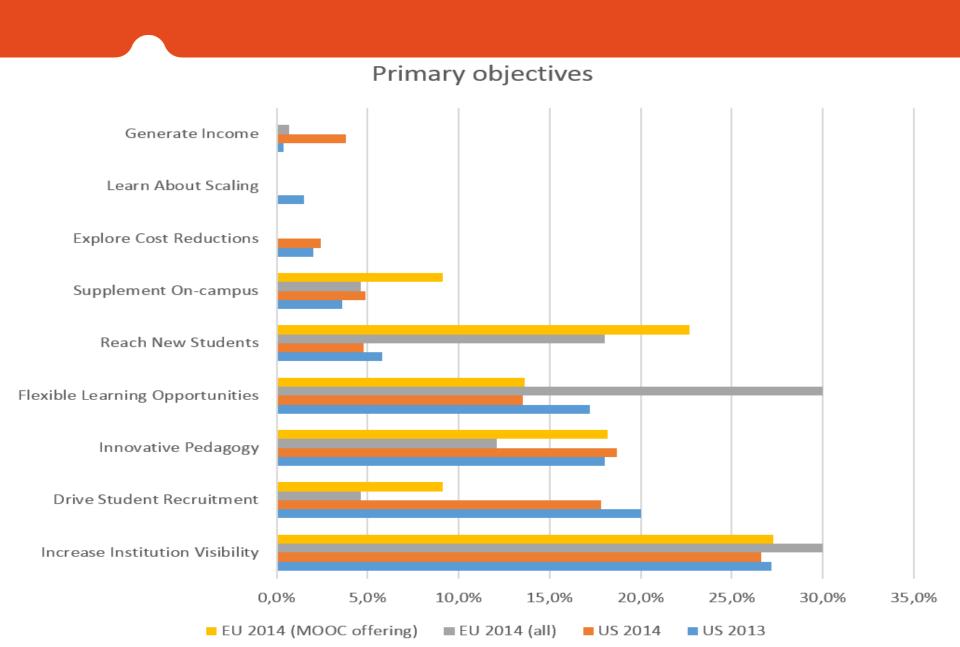
# For the governments: quality, jobs and internationalisation

#### Macro drivers for governments



## **Some comments**

## Why MOOCs?



## Visibility: the platforms

- US Leaders
- National, public or similar
- Private
- European
- Aggregators

- → Us Leaders : Coursera EdX
- National : MiriadaX, FUN, Futurelearn, Uninettuno, virtual university polska
- Private: Iversity, Canvas, Openclassroom, Khan academy
- European : EMMA
- Aggregator : Openuped,Ocean

### Criteria of choice

- Coursera, EdX: Exclusiveness, International Coursera more self contained, for profit, EdX more community oriented, cost for the institution.
- National, public or similar: language, availability of the support team, public targeted, shared values, data confidentiality
- Private: effectiveness, language, specific public, specific topics, specific tools
- European: too early to say

## The public

A very important issue.

For most of the MOOCs the public is in a large proportion:

- educated,
- male,
- between 25 and 45
- upper socioeconomic groups.

- Compatible with the objective of driving the student recruitment
- What about improving employability ?
- Is the public money properly spent?

## In the news

- French President F. Hollande announces unlimited access to OpenClassrooms for all jobseekers
- On Thursday April 16, French President François Hollande made a new announcement aimed at boosting training and employment on the occasion of his State visit to Switzerland, where Pierre Dubuc, co-founder of OpenClassrooms, was part of the official delegation. As of September 2015, all jobseekers in France will have free access to the Premium services of OpenClassrooms, including online courses, MOOCs, eBooks, as well as unlimited access to certifications.
- During this visit, François Hollande presented the work of OpenClassrooms, a leading digital learning platform in Europe, based in France and dedicated to spreading new forms of open training for all.
- <u>Source: http://blog.openclassrooms.com/2015/04/french-president-hollande-announces-unlimited-access-to-openclassrooms-for-all-jobseekers/</u>

## Improving the innovation and quality of learning

For the traditional universities: e-learning becomes a normal way of teaching.

For the distance universities: the lack of tutor is controversial but the massification is effective even with high dropout rates.

The MOOC phenomenon allowed the e-learning techniques to be more popular.

The student are using the MOOCs to learn.

Conservatives pedagogical team are questionned

The average quality of the videos has dramatically improved.

Course design becomes more common

Afterthoughts on on-line pedagogy are compulsory.
Collaborative tools, flipped pedagogy are experimented

## Some questions

### New issues

- Do the Higher Education institutions have a strategy to pay the academics?
- The unbundling is not seen as an issue but maybe it is because the changes are not visible at the moment. Is the share of universities in the market of HE not decreasing? Masked by the rapid increase of the HE demand. Are the HE institutions and governments ready to address this question?
- Are HE institutions ready for credit delivery through MOOCs?
- Are HE institutions developing a strategy for the learning analytics?

