

Beyond MOOCs

Inter-University Use of Tutored Online Courses

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From Books to MOOCs?

Academia Europaea and Wenner-Gren Foundations Conference

Stockholm, 21 – 23 May 2015





Question

Why does the Bavarian Virtual University not engage in MOOCs?

Or do we?

BVU courses and **MOOCs**

<u> hochschule</u>		
bayern	BVU courses	MOOCs
Admission	Open to everybody	Open to everybody
Tuition	Individual tuition by tele-tutors	Mostly peer to peer
Tuition fees	Free for students of member universities; other persons pay a fee	Generally no fees, but fees for special offers (e.g. "signature track")
Credits	Credits given for all courses; acknowledgement regulated by universities	?
Completion rate	> 50%	Mostly < 10 %





Presentation Structure

- 1. Aims and tasks of the BVU
- 2. Key facts and figures
- 3. Principles and success factors
- 4. The BVU and MOOCs





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Contextual Factors

- Face to face education easily available, but
- Growing numbers of non-traditional students
- Opening of universities to new target groups
- Growing need for **flexible** studies (time and place)
- Strained public budgets





The Bavarian Virtual University (vhb = Virtuelle Hochschule Bayern)

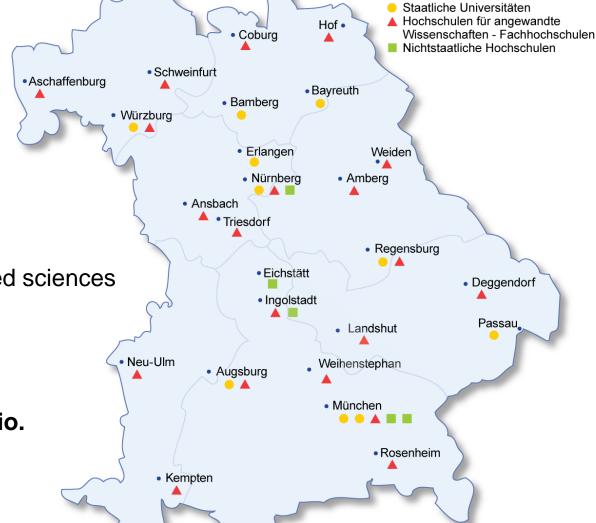
- A network formed by all the universities and the universities of applied sciences in Bavaria (not an independent university!)
- In operation since May 2000



 In 2014 identified by European Union DG Education and Culture as one of the most interesting innovative approaches in higher education (cf. http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/55819/)



Member Universities



9 state universities

17 state universities of applied sciences

4 further universities

Bavaria:

- population appr. 12.5 mio.

- appr. 360,000 students



The Aims of BVU

- To complement the programmes of the traditional universities, not to replace them
- No complete degrees / study programmes, but single courses with credit points
- Supporting member universities
 - in educating growing numbers of students while state funding does not grow proportionally
 - in providing better services to non-traditional students



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Courses

Types of courses:

lecture + tutorial



- virtual seminar with student collaboration and tutorial guidance
- exceptionally: self-instruction environment with optional tutoring

Courses offer 3 to 6 credit points (ECTS)



Courses

- Summer term 2015: nearly 400 different courses
- Currently about 100 new courses are being developed
- Annual calls for additional proposals
- All courses must be as interactive as possible
- All courses are completely online; final examination often face-to-face





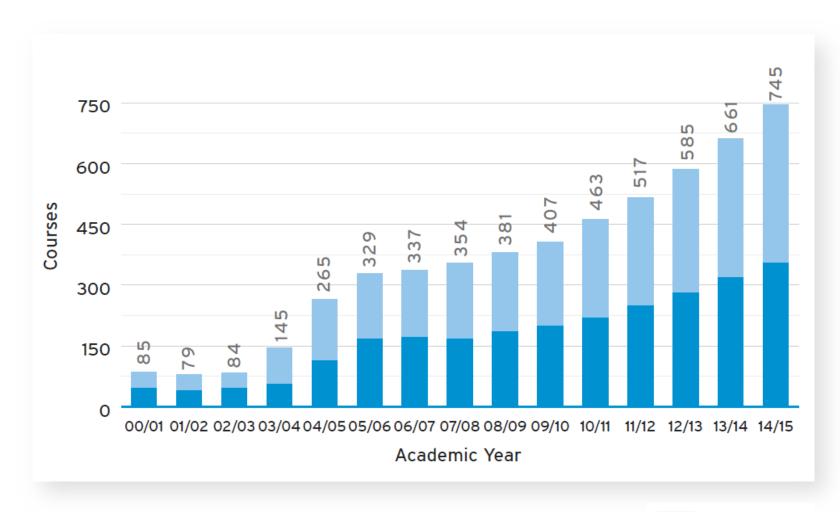


- 745 courses conducted
- approx. 150,000 enrolments by nearly
- 50,000 individual students





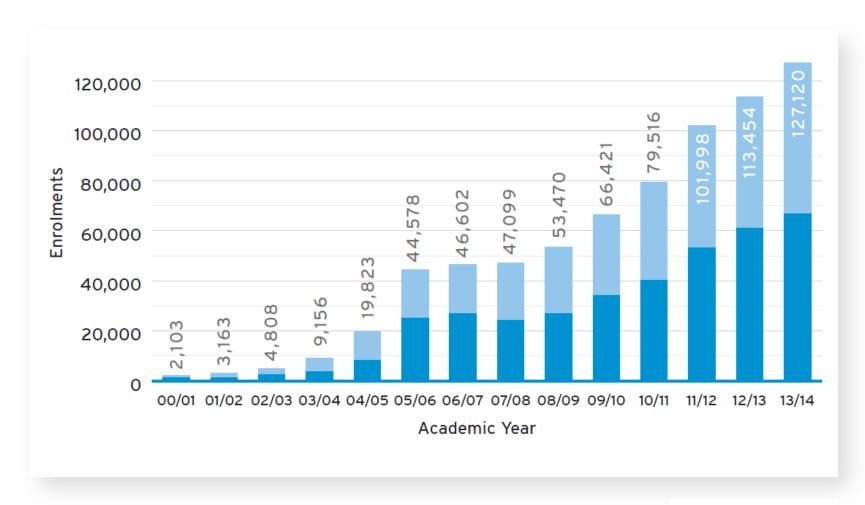
Courses in operation







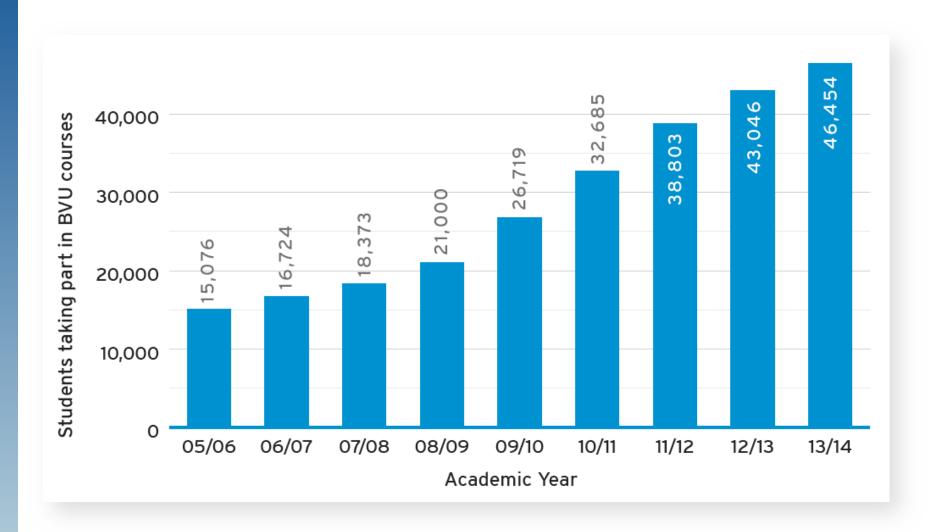
Student enrolment





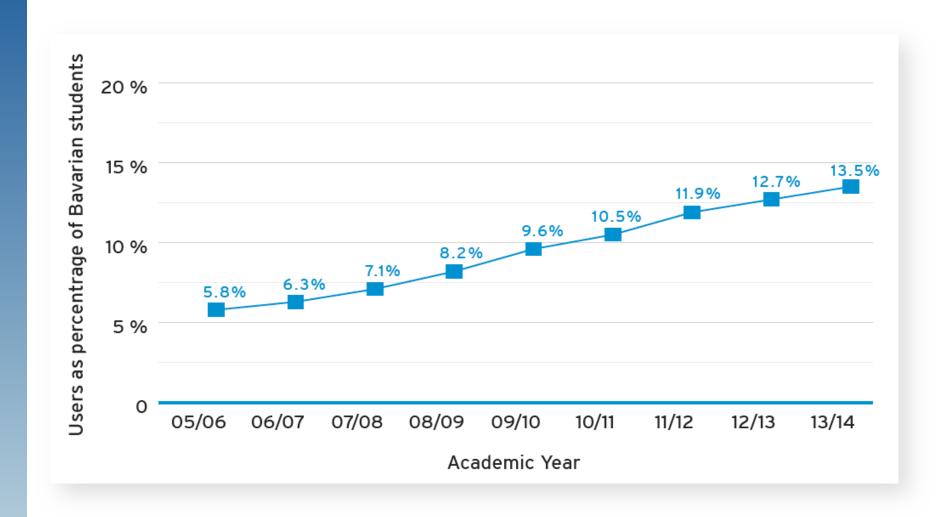


Students taking part in BVU courses





BVU Users as percentage of Bavarian students





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Key Success Factors - Students

• Flexibility (therefore priority given to asynchronous forms of communication)



- No extra fees for Bavarian students
- Interaction with teachers / tutors and other students
- Added value: developing "e-learning literacy" within the traditional curriculum → enhancing employability



Key Success Factors - Teachers

- Financial support for course development and maintenance (online tutors and necessary improvements)
- Larger variety of pedagogical possibilities
- Wider range of teaching
- Community building





Key Success Factors – Universities

- Enhancing of teaching capacities
- Programme development and course funding strictly to the demand of the member universities
- Decisions made by elected representatives of member universities
- Transparency in all decisions, especially funding
- Establishing common quality standards; strict quality management (peer evaluation of teaching)



Investment in Quality

Funding of

- e-tutoring for students
- training of e-tutors
- updates of content and technology
- introductory seminars for e-teaching newcomers
- evaluation procedures (including p2p)



Key Success Factors – Society and the State

 High quality education in a cost-effective way



- Synergy through statewide cooperation in teaching:
 - Drawing upon the expertise and competence of the member universities, using their infrastructure as much as possible
- → Support by government, esp. by Ministry of Education



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Looking back ...





\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£

In the beginning, one of the main drivers to create MOOCs appeared to be

student debt

\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£



"Average Grad's Loan Jumps To \$27,000"

(<u>http://www.forbes.com/sites/halahtouryalai/2013/01/29/more-evidence-on-the-student-debt-crisis-average-grads-loan-jumps-to-27000/</u>)

"...graduates must now repay an average of £26,000"

(http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2012/jul/03/absurd-student-debt-has-ended-inclusion)



A different point of view:

British university and science minister David Willets at Going Global in Dubai, 5 March, 2013:

"...higher education institutions should consider how moocs could be harnessed to boost their physical intake."

(Times Higher Education, 7-13 March, 2013, p. 8)



Main motive for Bavarian / German universities to offer MOOCs:

Boosting international visibility of the individual university





Back to the initial question:

Are BVU courses MOOCs?



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Conclusion

BVU's target group: undergraduate students

BVU puts **interaction** first and accepts the fundamental role of the teacher / tutor for the success of education (cf. John Hattie)

MOOCs best suited for professional development (cf. Diana Laurillard)



Conclusion

Perhaps the most important effect of MOOCs:

Web-beased learning and web-based teaching are back on the agenda

Cooperation among universities in webbased teaching should be put on the agenda – especially in state funded HE systems.

Cooperation makes online teaching much more affordable and much more feasible



Thank you for your attention

Your questions are most welcome

Please take a leaflet

Contact: paul.ruehl@vhb.org