



DIGITAL ISRAEL
Ministry for Social Equality



המיזם הלאומי ללמידה דיגיטלית
المشروع الوطني للتعلم الرقمي
Israel's national digital learning initiative

MOOCS – WHAT CAN GO WRONG?

5 lessons learned and some take aways

EMOOCs 2017

Eran Raviv, Campus-IL, CEO

Israel's National Initiative for Digital Learning





Men plan, God laughs



Men plan, God laughs

"ווען דער מענטש טראכט, גאט לאכט."

Campus-IL team



THE VISION OF THE **CAMPUS** INITIATIVE

“Advancing general, professional, and academic education in Israel, in order to reduce social inequality, and allow for accelerated economic growth”

CAMPUS – TARGET AUDIENCES

University
Students

Underprivileged
Populations

Civil Servants

High School
Students

Academia

Introductory
Courses

Flagship Courses

Academic
teacher's
trainings courses

Underprivileged communities

Financial
Literacy

Digital Literacy

English for
ultra-orthodox

Hebrew for
Arabic
speakers

Retirement
prep

S.A.T prep

Public Servants

Citizen Awareness and useful knowledge



Justice

Legal Guardians rights and duties

Professional Development



Lnet

Math Teachers Training for 12th

Vocational Trainings



Basmach

C++ Programming

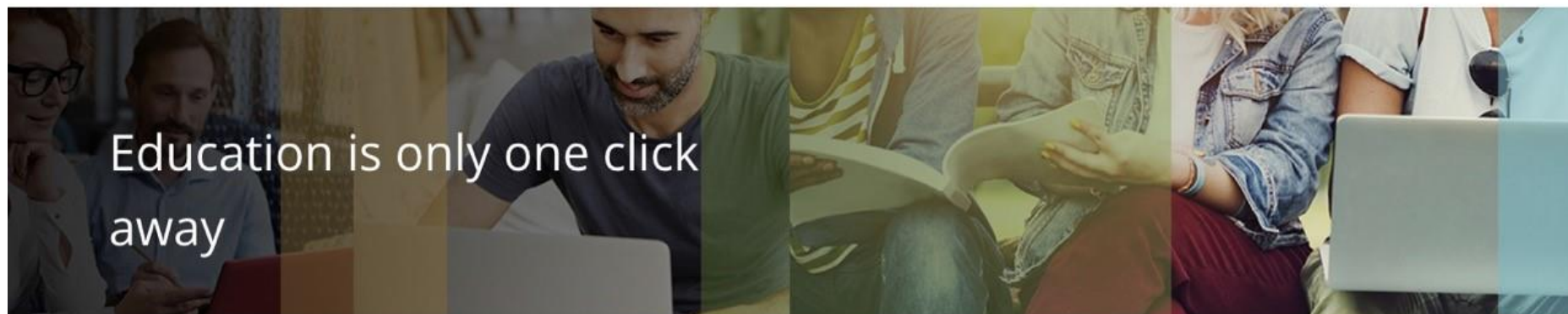
High Schools students



Treaty of Versailles



2017 – Pilot Phase



Enrich your knowledge and career through our courses



DigitalIsrael

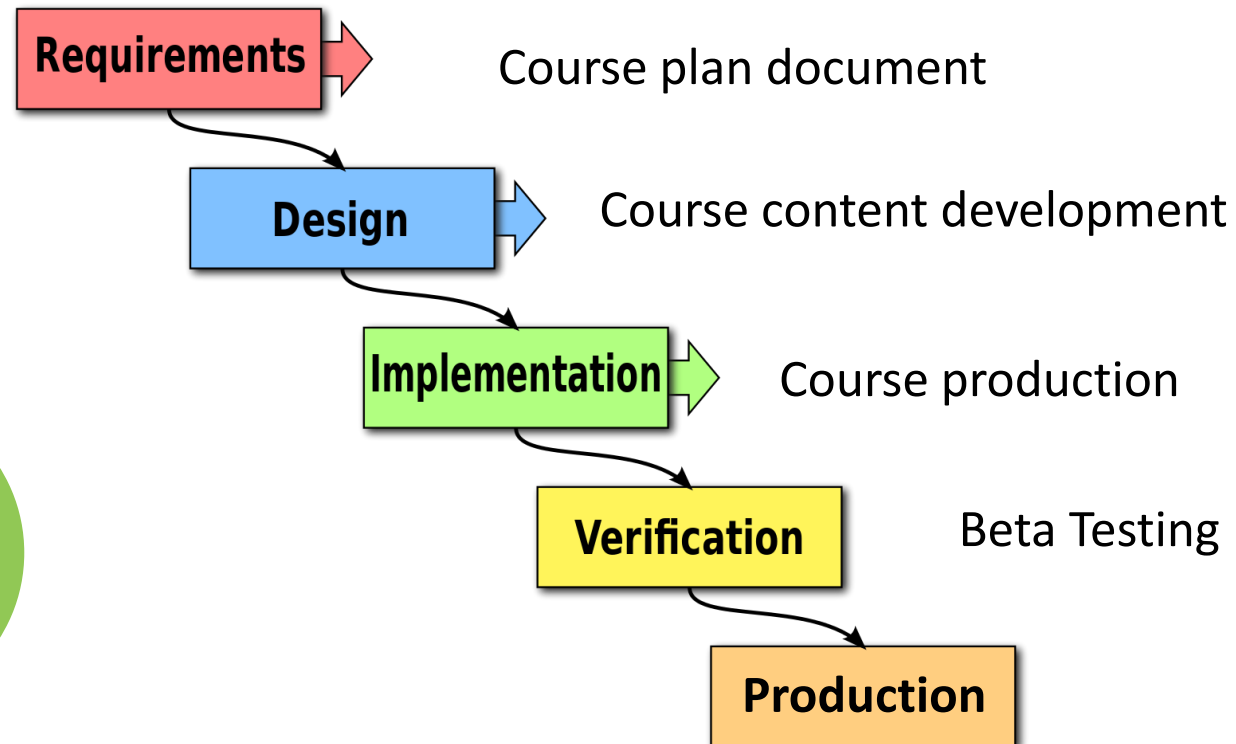


IsraelX

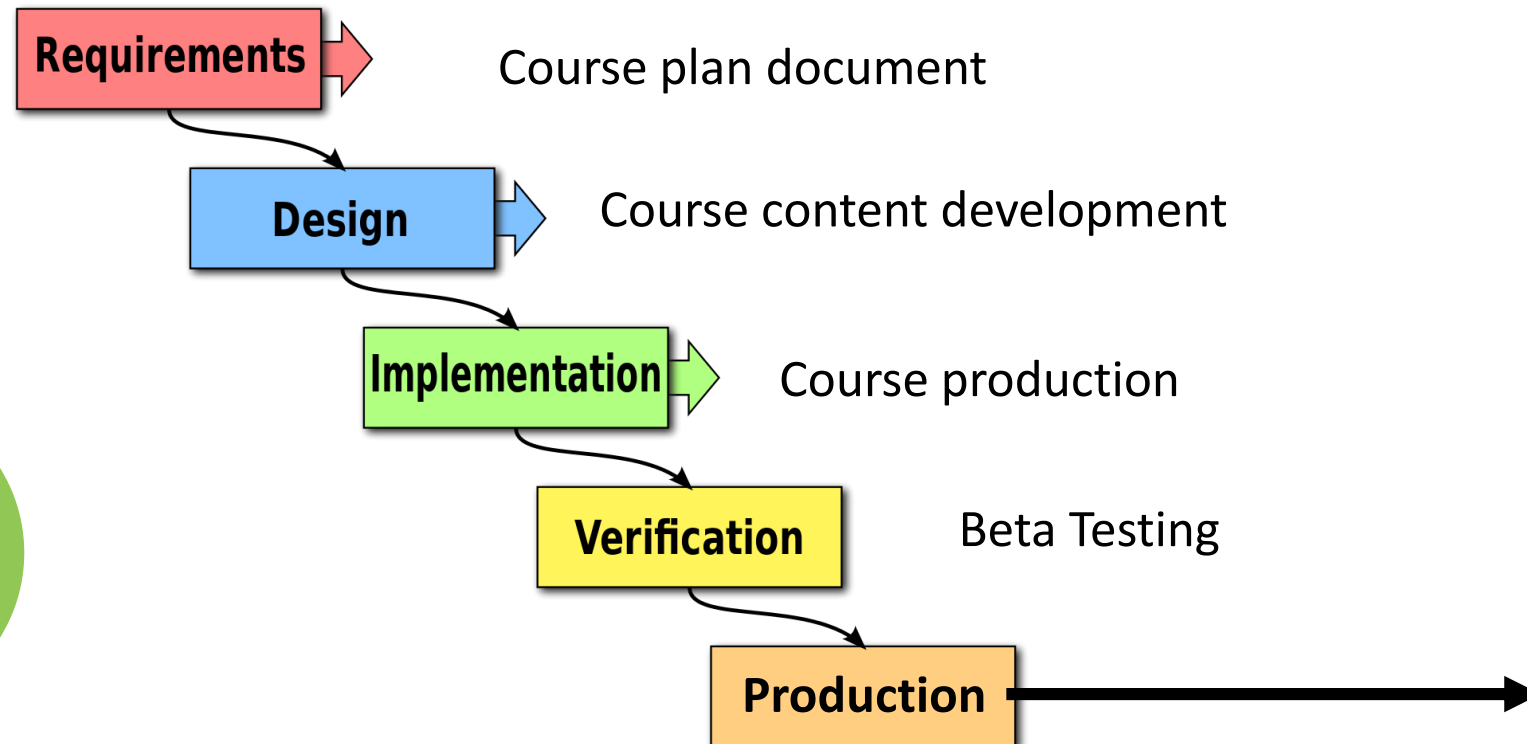


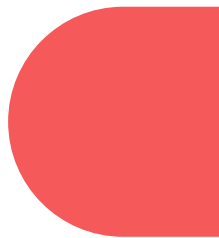
IsraelX

1. “Waterfalling” the development process



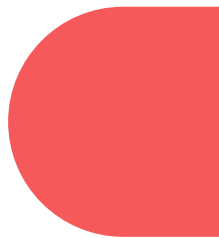
1. “Waterfalling” the development process

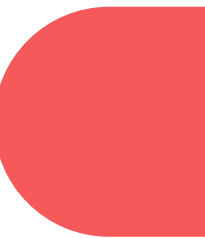


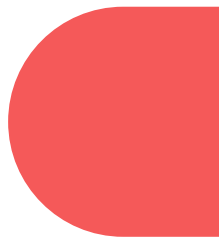


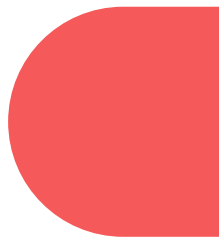


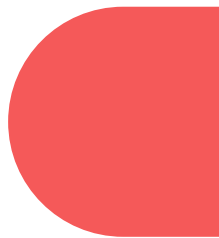










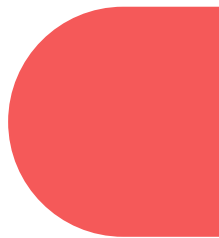






Agile Development Strategy





1st Take Away:

We don't teach content, we teach human students

2. Inadequate planning of the Assessment Strategy



2. Inadequate planning of the Assessment Strategy



EXAMPLE: Course characteristics



Mandatory



Based on videos and exercises

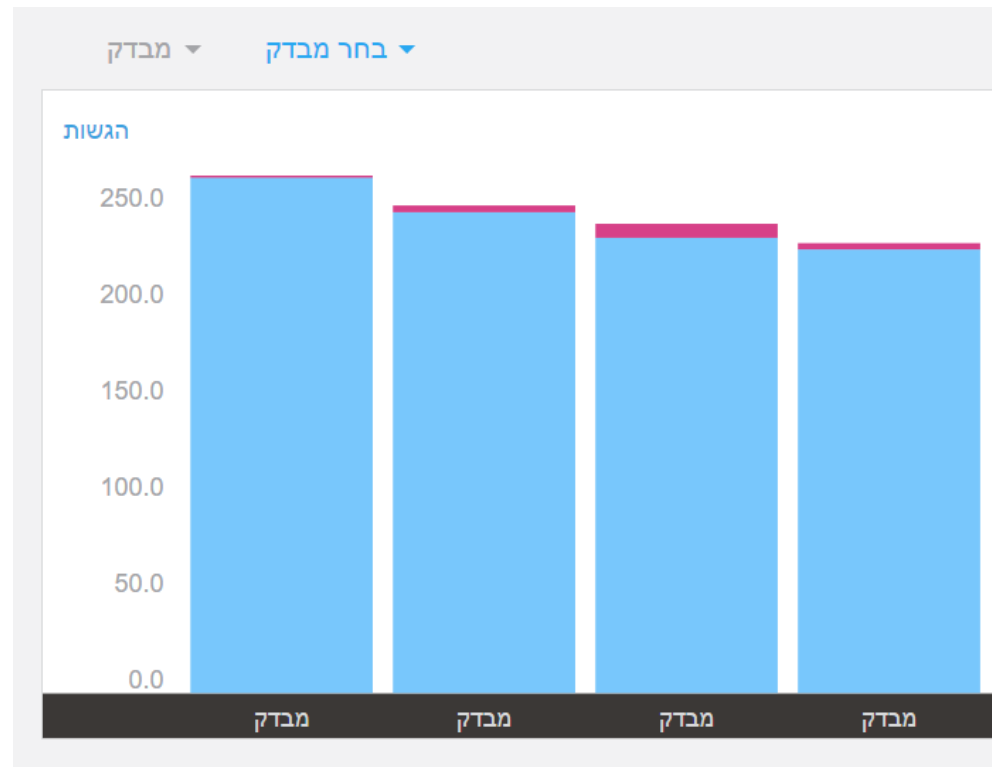


Grade is made of 11 quizzes

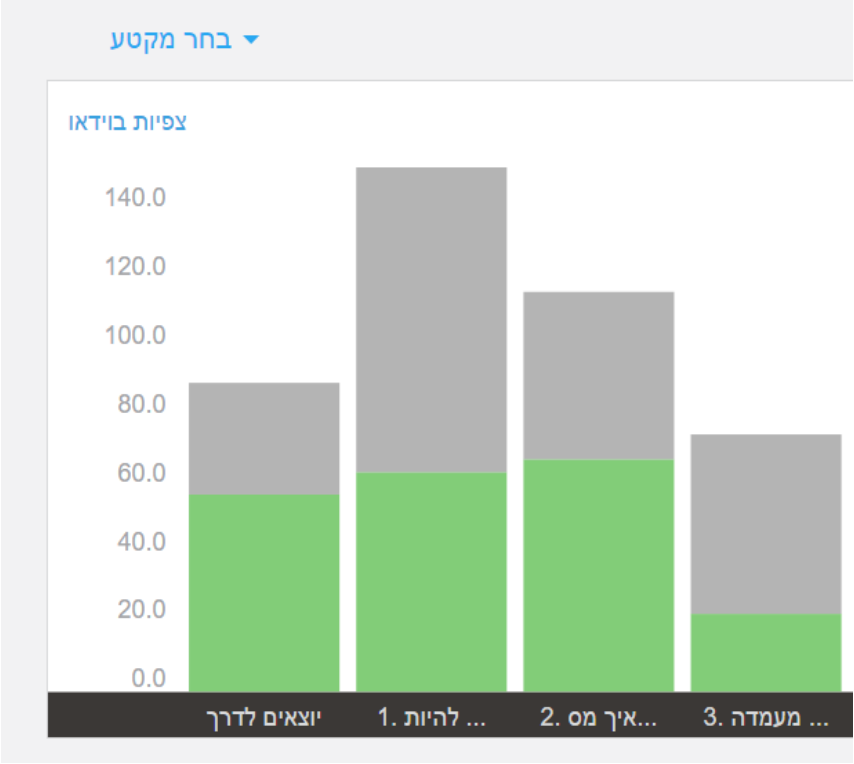
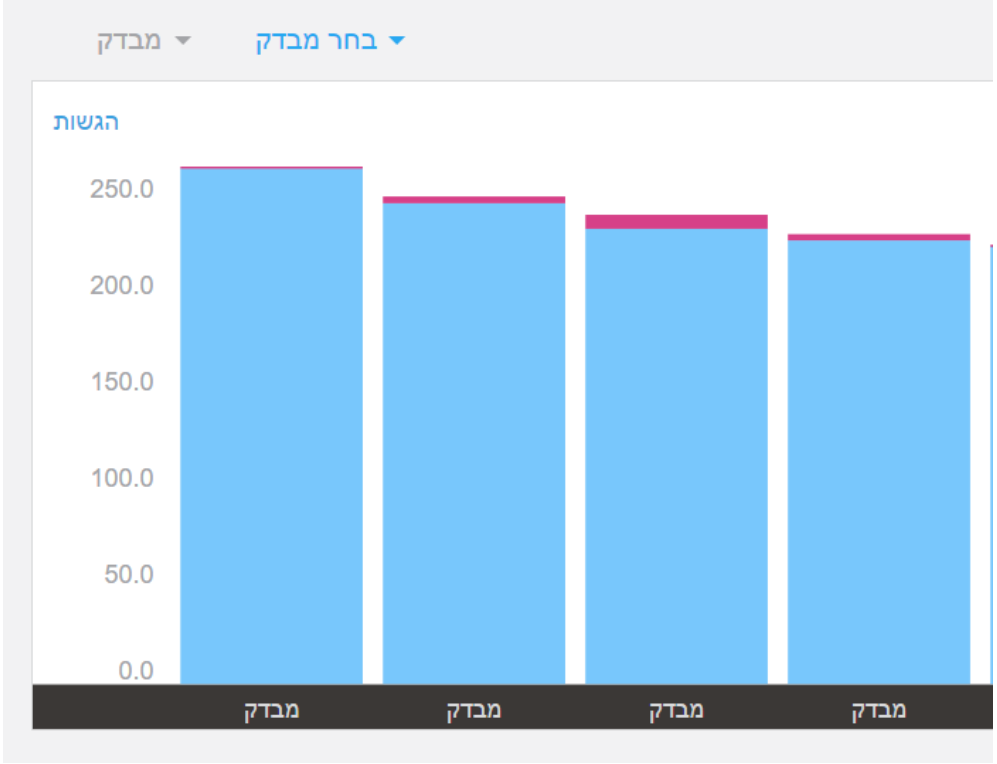
EXAMPLE: Quiz performance analysis vs. Video analysis



EXAMPLE: Quiz performance analysis vs. Video analysis



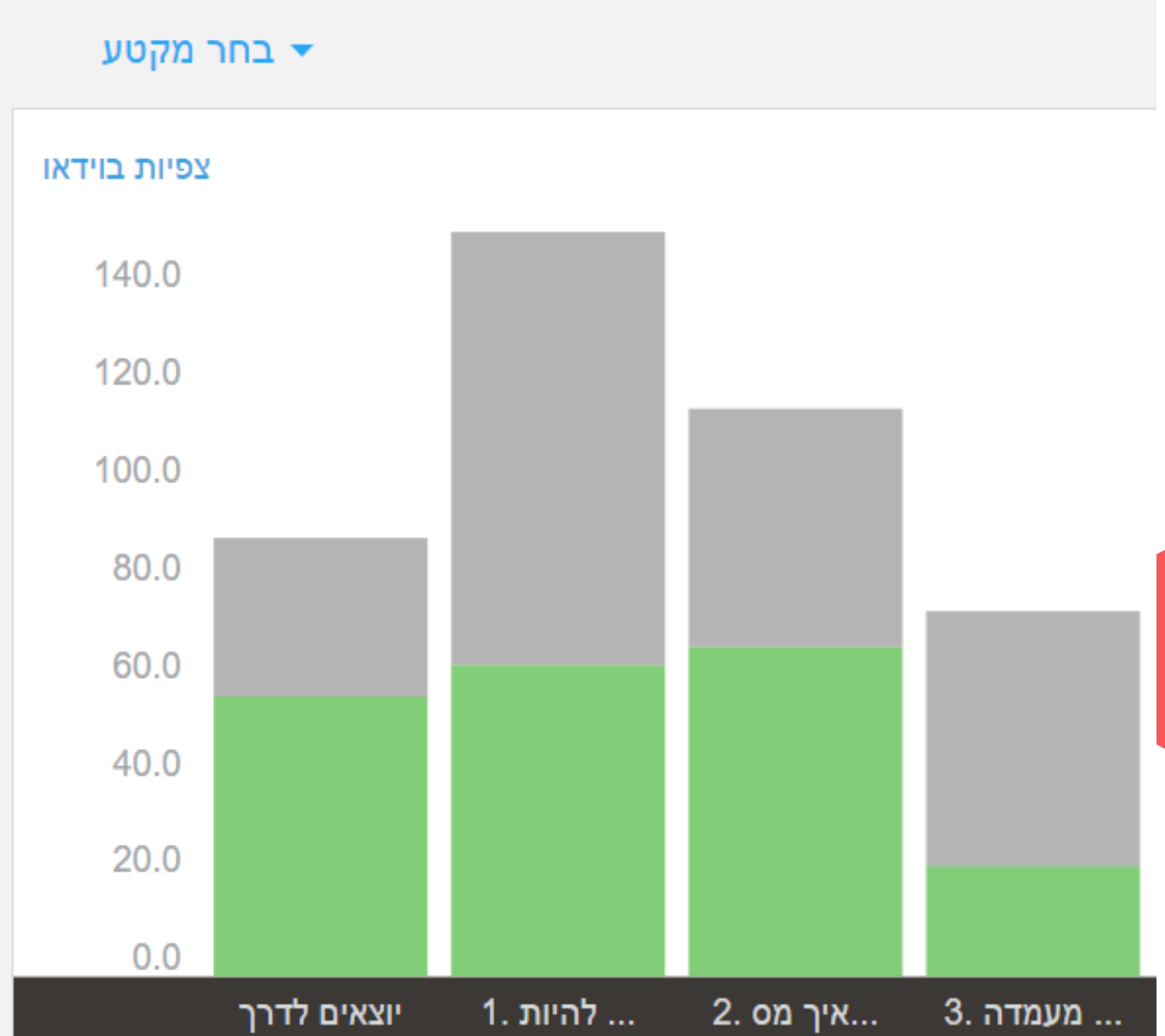
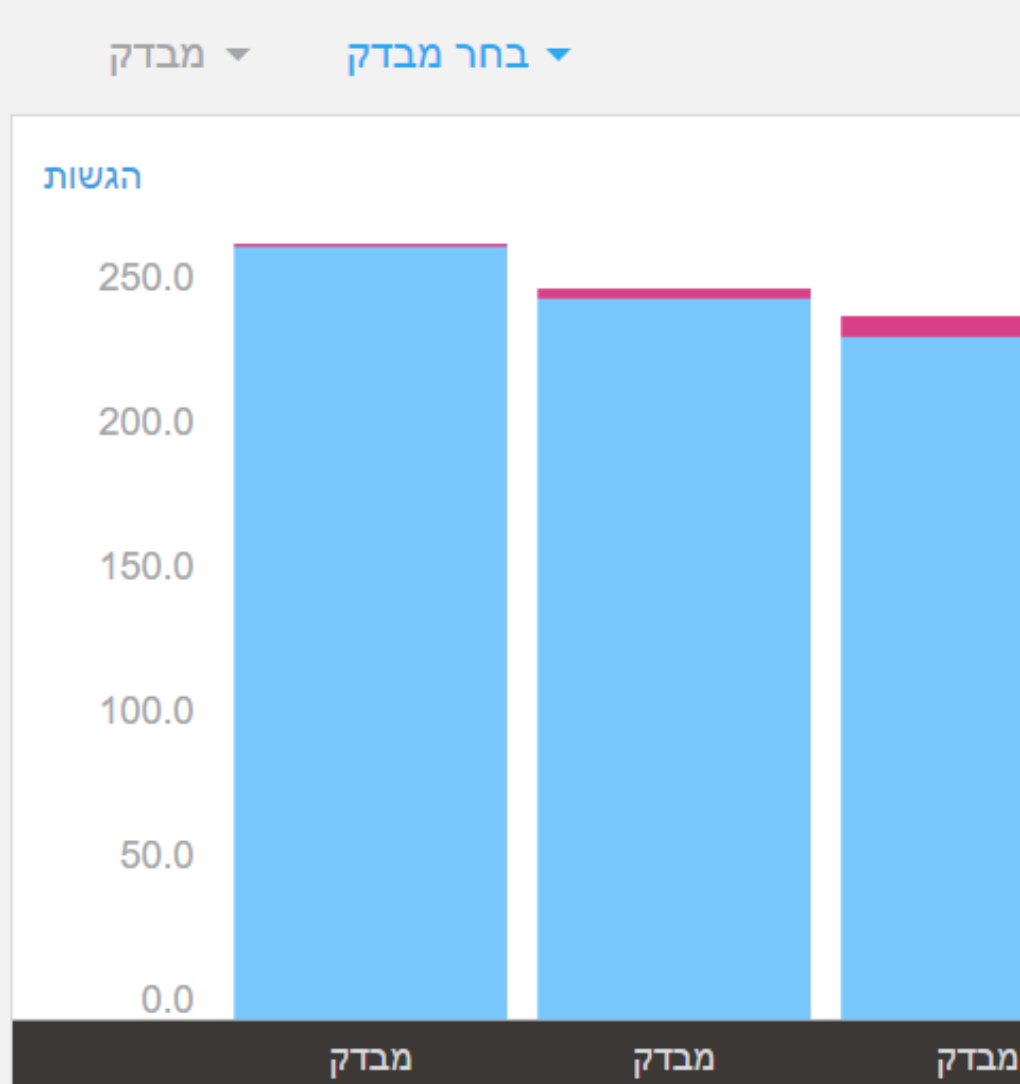
EXAMPLE: Quiz performance analysis vs. Video analysis



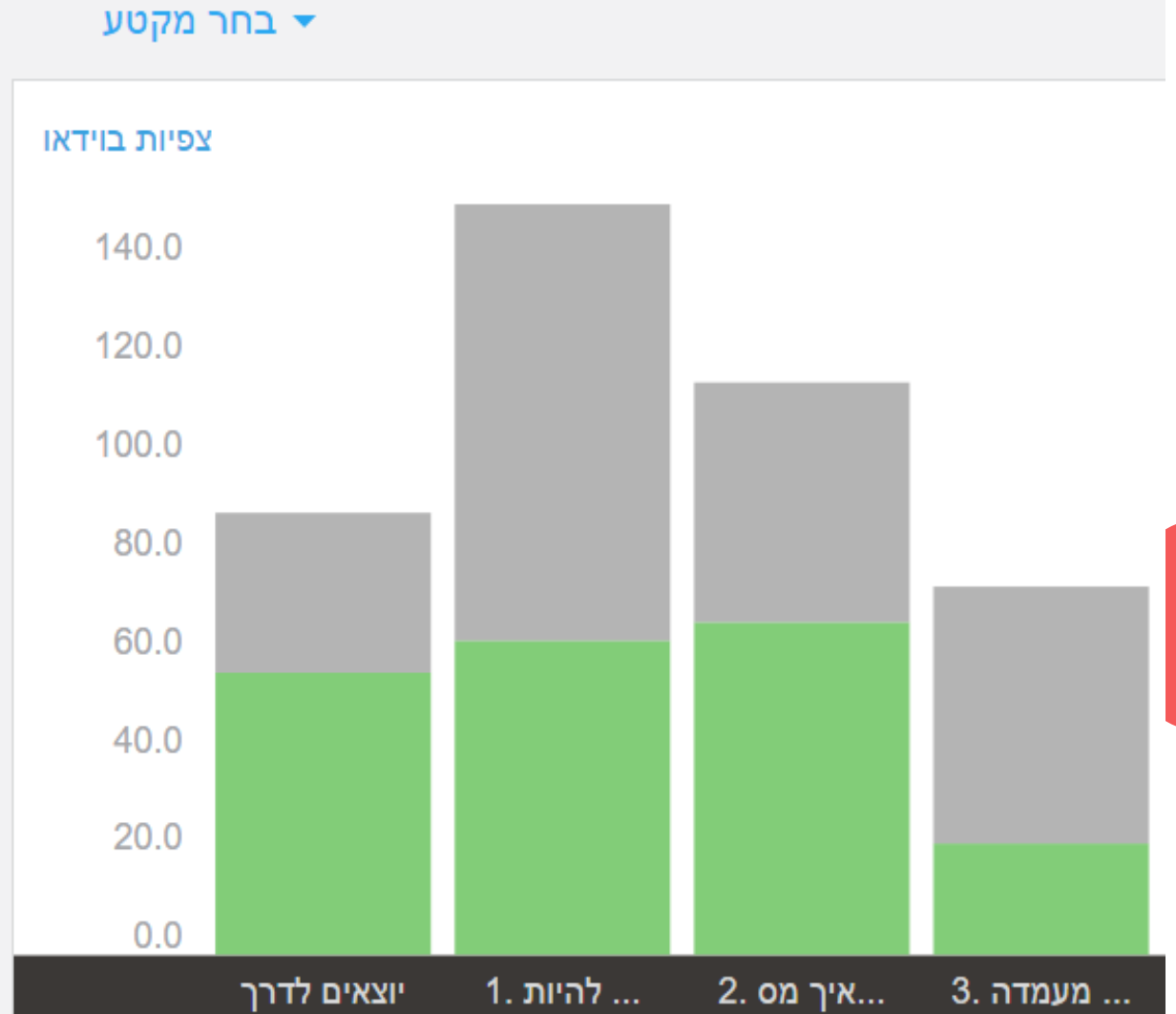
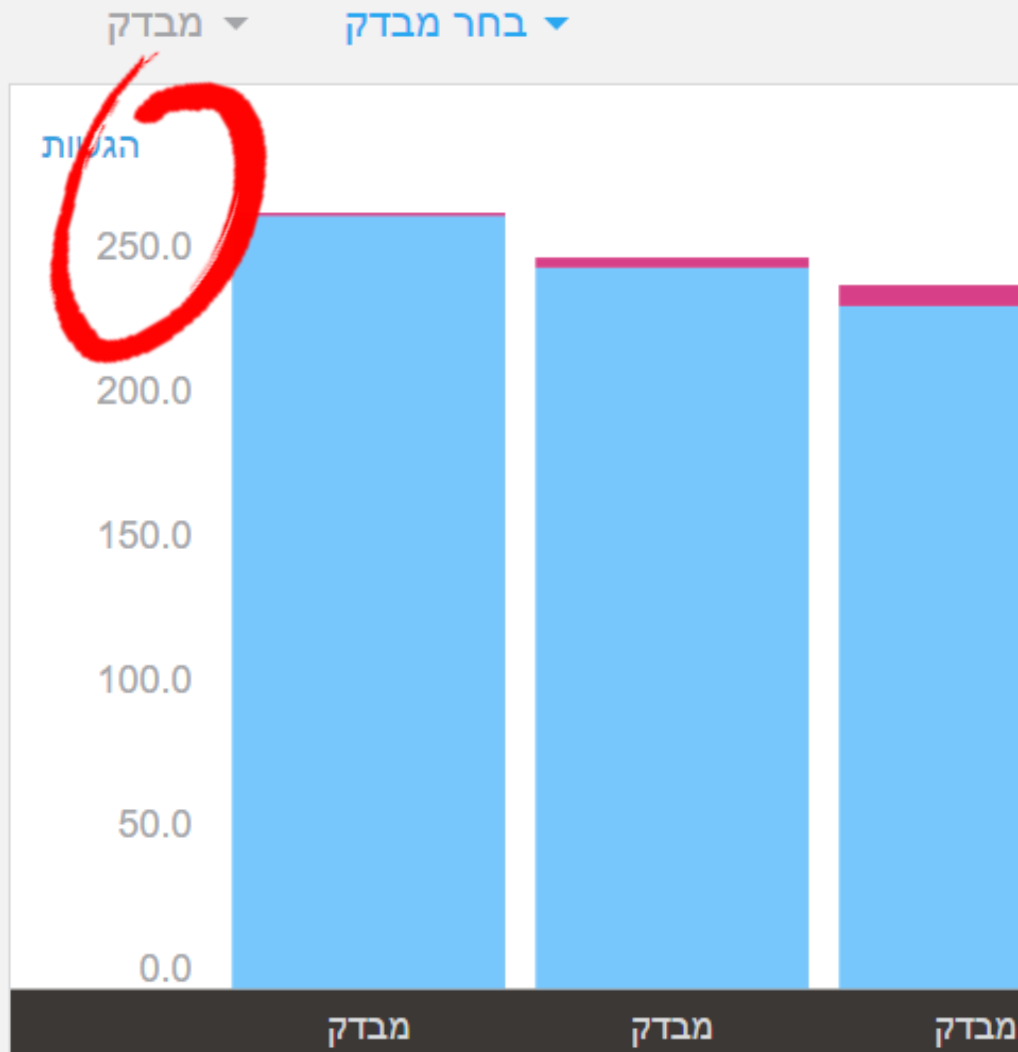
EXAMPLE 5: Quiz performance analysis vs. Video analysis



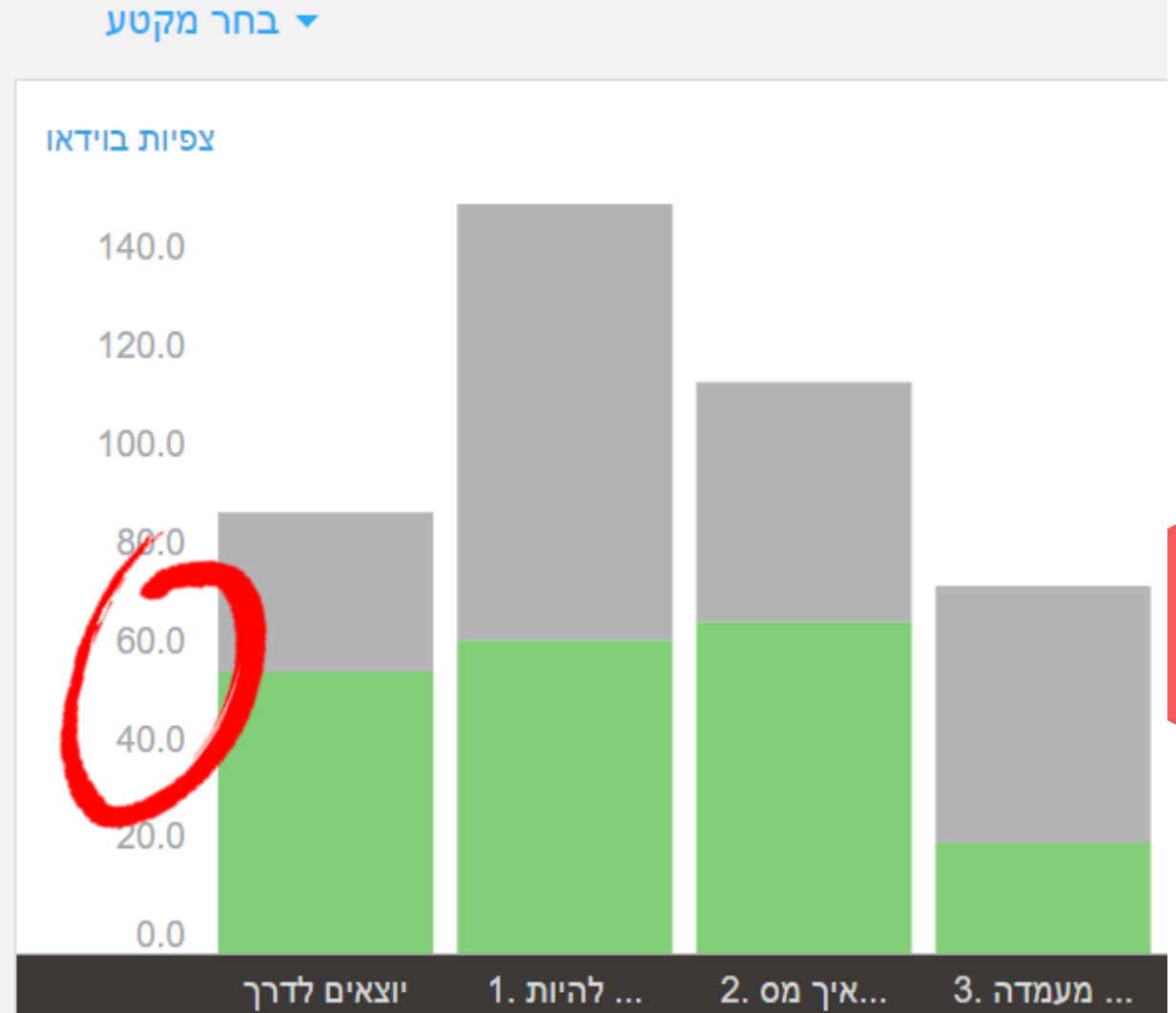
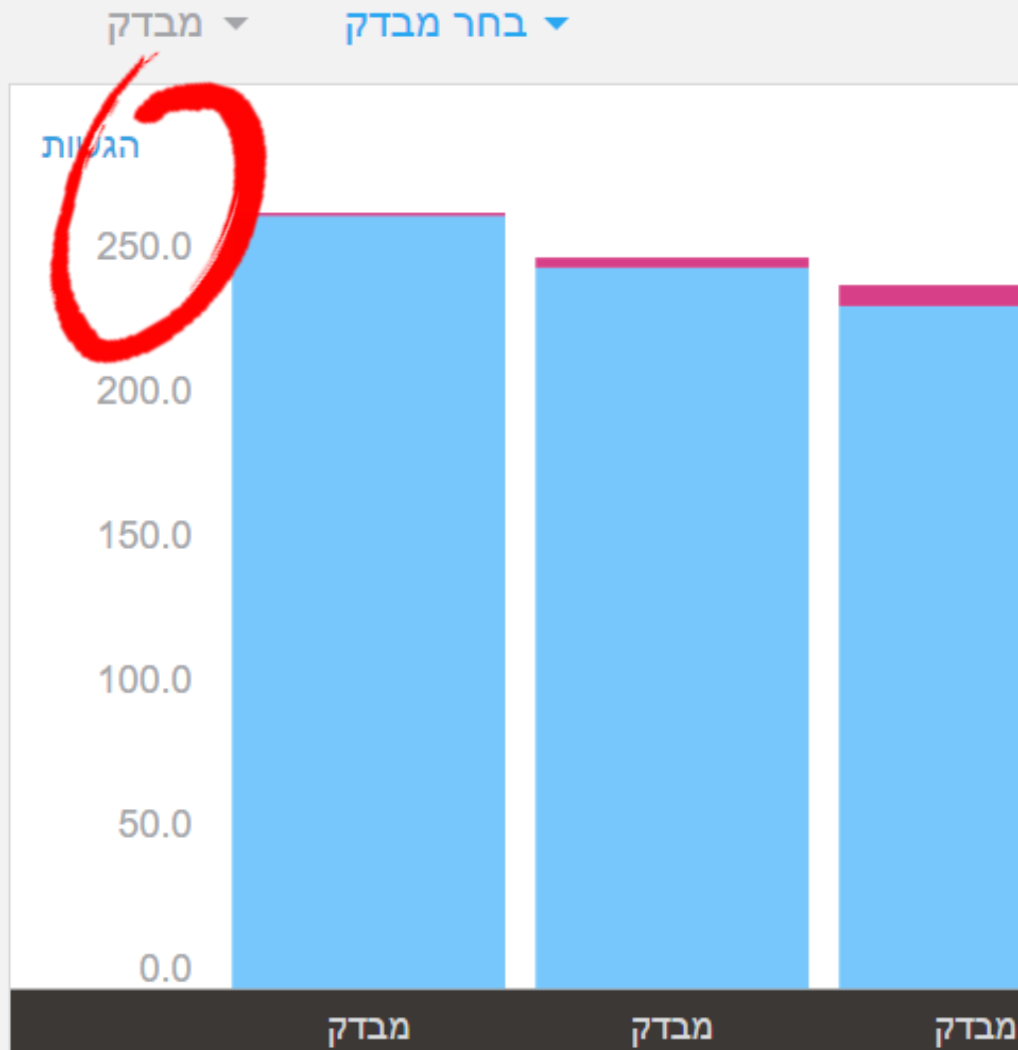
EXAMPLE 5: Quiz performance analysis vs Video analysis



EXAMPLE F: Quiz performance analysis vs Video analysis



EXAMPLE F: Quiz performance analysis vs Video analysis



EXAMPLE: Quiz performance analysis vs. Video analysis



EXAMPLE: **Quiz performance analysis vs. Video analysis**

2st Take Away:

Plan your assessment policy and implementation strategy coherent with your audience

EXAMPLE: Quiz performance analysis vs. Video analysis

2st Take Away:

Plan your assessment policy and implementation strategy coherent with your audience

3rd Take Away:

Alpha Test, Beta Test and Pilot your course before going to the mass

3. Designing a passive learning process



3. Designing a passive learning process



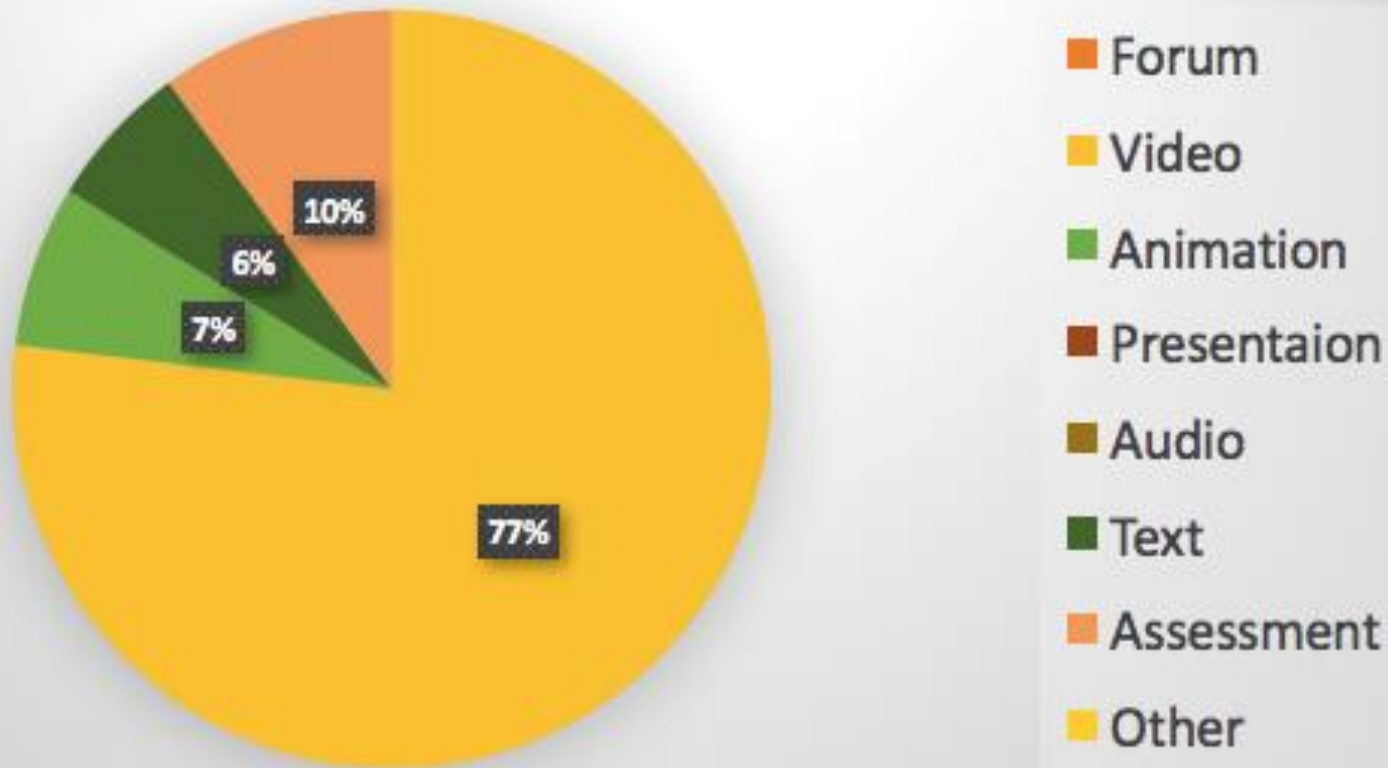
| | A | B | D | E | G | H | I | | | |
|----|---|---|---------|--|----------|--|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | | Section | | subsection | | Unit | Unit Description | Presentaion Video | | |
| 2 | 0 | Trailer | 1 | - | 1 | Trailer | | Presentaion Video | | |
| 3 | 1 | Section 1: General Introduction | 1 | Subsection 1: Overview of this Field and this Course | 1 | Unit 1 | What is this field all about? | Presentaion Video | | |
| 4 | | | | | 2 | Unit 2 | Models and their role in data processing | Presentaion Video | | |
| 5 | | | | | 3 | Unit 3 | The spreadsheet model | | | |
| 6 | | | | | 4 | Unit 4 | Who works in this and who are not? | | | |
| 7 | | | | | 5 | Unit 5 | Several exercises for things achieved in this field | Presentaion Video | | |
| 8 | | | | | 6 | Unit 6 | This course wraps and ends | Presentaion Video | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | 2 | Subsection 2: Warm-Up & Problem Definition | 1 | Unit 1 | Underdetermined Linear Systems & Regularization | Presentaion Video |
| 13 | | | | | | | 2 | Unit 2 | The Computation of Gradients | Presentaion Video |
| 14 | | | | | | | 3 | Unit 3 | A Closer Look at L1 Minimization | Presentaion Video |
| 15 | | | | | | | 4 | Unit 4 | Convexity of PPs in Linear Programming | Presentaion Video |
| 16 | | | | | | | 5 | Unit 5 | Practical Sparse Solvers | Assessment |
| 17 | | | | | | | 5 | Unit 6 | Summary & Quiz | |
| 18 | | | | | 3 | Subsection 3: Turning to LP | 1 | Unit 1 | The LP Form and implications | Presentaion Video |
| 19 | | | | | | | 2 | Unit 2 | The LP Problem - An Intro Lecture | Presentaion Video |
| 20 | | | | | | | 3 | Unit 3 | The Simplex Method: Primal | Presentaion Video |
| 21 | | | 4 | Unit 4 | | | Summary & Quiz | Presentaion Video | | |
| 22 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | 2 | Section 2: First Steps into Sparse Minimization - Uniqueness & Uniqueness | (Skip)1 | Subsection 1: Baby Steps into Theory - The Two-Dollar Case | (Skip) 1 | Unit 1 | Uniqueness and convexity - defining the goal | Assessment | | |
| 24 | | | | | (Skip) 2 | Unit 2 | The Two-Dollar Case | | | |
| 25 | | | | | (Skip) 3 | Unit 3 | An optimality theorem | | | |
| 26 | | | | | (Skip) 4 | Unit 4 | Uniqueness of Independent Solutions | Presentaion Video | | |
| 27 | | | | | (Skip) 5 | Unit 5 | From uniqueness to uniqueness | Presentaion Video | | |
| 28 | | | | | (Skip) 6 | Unit 6 | Summary & Quiz | | | |
| 29 | | | | | (Skip)2 | Subsection 2: Moving to the General Case | (Skip) 1 | Unit 1 | Uniqueness Analysis for the General Case | Presentaion Video |
| 30 | | | | | | | (Skip) 2 | Unit 2 | Uniqueness via the SVD | Presentaion Video |
| 31 | | | | | | | (Skip) 3 | Unit 3 | Uniqueness via the Nuclear Norm | Presentaion Video |
| 32 | | | | | | | (Skip) 4 | Unit 4 | Uniqueness via the Babel Function | Presentaion Video |
| 33 | | | | | | | (Skip) 5 | Unit 5 | Summary & Quiz | Assessment |
| 34 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | | | | | | | | | | |

Presentaion Video

Presentaion Video

Presentaion Video

Presentaion Video



| | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---------|---|----------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 28 | 2 | Section 2: First Steps Intro to Recursion - Uniqueness & Complexity | (Skip)2 | Subsection 2: Moving to the General Case | (Skip) 4 | Unit 4 | Uniqueness of Independent Variables | Presentaion Video |
| 29 | | | | | (Skip) 5 | Unit 5 | From Uniqueness to Uniqueness | Presentaion Video |
| 30 | | | | | (Skip) 6 | Unit 6 | Summary & Quiz | Presentaion Video |
| 31 | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | | | | | (Skip) 1 | Unit 1 | Uniqueness: Axioms for the General Case | Presentaion Video |
| 33 | | | | | (Skip) 2 | Unit 2 | Uniqueness via the Axioms | Presentaion Video |
| 34 | | | | (Skip) 3 | Unit 3 | Uniqueness via the Mutual Reference | Presentaion Video | |
| 35 | | | | (Skip) 4 | Unit 4 | Uniqueness via the Better Function | Presentaion Video | |
| 36 | | | | (Skip) 5 | Unit 5 | Summary & Quiz | Assessment | |

Presentaion Video
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Active learning increases student performance in science, engineering, and mathematics

Scott Freeman^{a,1}, Sarah L. Eddy^a, Miles McDonough^a, Michelle K. Smith^b, Nnadozie Okoroafor^a, Hannah Jordt^a, and Mary Pat Wenderoth^a

^aDepartment of Biology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195; and ^bSchool of Biology and Ecology, University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469

Edited* by Bruce Alberts, University of California, San Francisco, CA, and approved April 15, 2014 (received for review October 8, 2013)

To test the hypothesis that lecturing maximizes learning and course performance, we metaanalyzed 225 studies that reported data on examination scores or failure rates when comparing student performance in undergraduate science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) courses under traditional lecturing versus active learning. The effect sizes indicate that on average, student performance on examinations and concept inventories increased by 0.47 SDs under active learning ($n = 158$ studies), and that the odds ratio for failing was 1.95 under traditional lecturing ($n = 67$ studies). These results indicate that average examination scores improved by about 6% in active learning sections, and that students in classes with traditional lecturing were 1.5 times more likely to fail than were students in classes with active learning. Heterogeneity analyses indicated that both results hold across the STEM disciplines, that active learning increases scores on concept inventories more than on course examinations, and that active learning appears effective across all class sizes—although the greatest effects are in small ($n \leq 50$) classes. Trim and fill analyses and fail-safe n calculations suggest that the results are not due to publication bias. The results also appear robust to variation in the methodological rigor of the included studies, based on the quality of controls over student quality and instructor identity. This is the

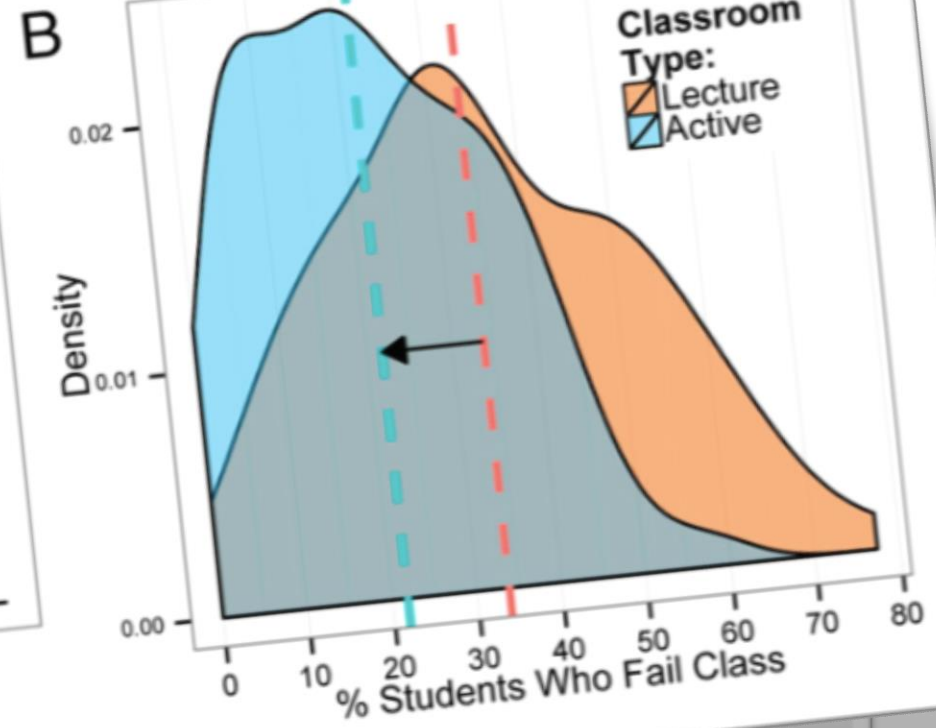
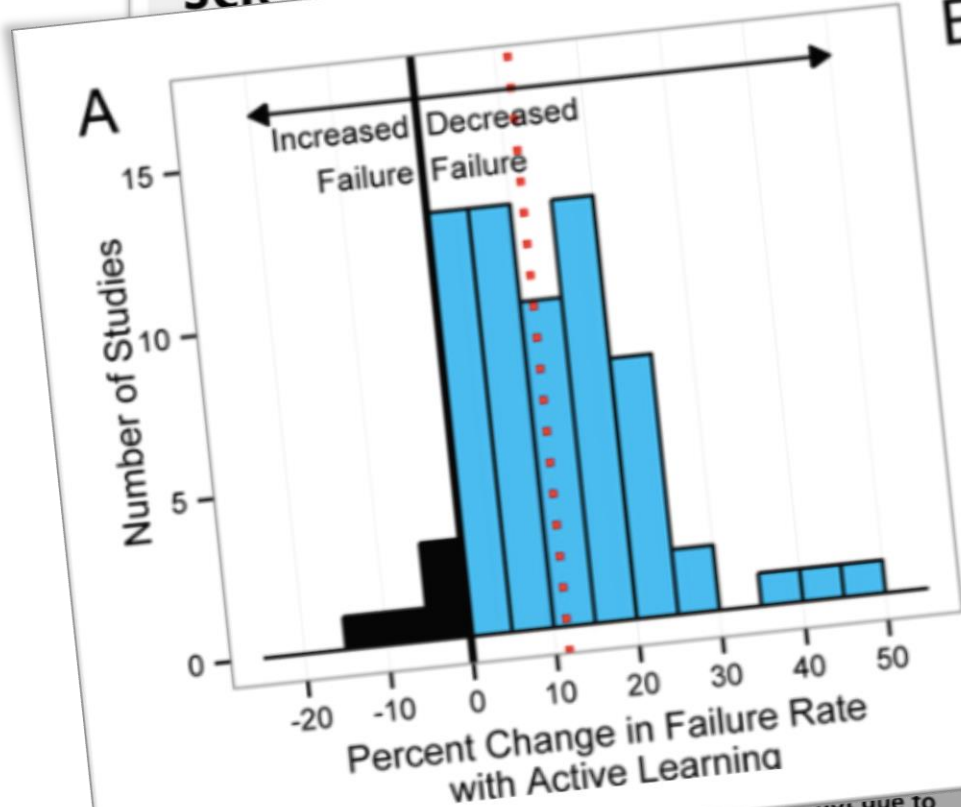
225 studies in the published and unpublished literature. The active learning interventions varied widely in intensity and implementation, and included approaches as diverse as occasional group problem-solving, worksheets or tutorials completed during class, use of personal response systems with or without peer instruction, and studio or workshop course designs. We followed guidelines for best practice in quantitative reviews (*SI Materials and Methods*), and evaluated student performance using two outcome variables: (i) scores on identical or formally equivalent examinations, concept inventories, or other assessments; or (ii) failure rates, usually measured as the percentage of students receiving a D or F grade or withdrawing from the course in question (DFW rate).

The analysis, then, focused on two related questions. Does active learning boost examination scores? Does it lower failure rates?

Results

The overall mean effect size for performance on identical or equivalent examinations, concept inventories, and other assessments was a weighted standardized mean difference of 0.47 ($Z = 9.781$, $P \ll 0.001$)—meaning that on average, student performance increased by just under half a SD with active learning compared with lecturing. The overall mean effect size for failure

Active learning increases student performance in science courses



...not due to ... also appear robust to variation in the methodological rigor of the included studies, based on the quality of controls over student quality and instructor identity. This is the ... performance on identical or ... examinations, concept inventories, and other assessments was a weighted standardized mean difference of 0.47 ($Z = 9.781, P < 0.001$)—meaning that on average, student performance increased by just under half a SD with active learning. The small mean effect size for failure ...



4th Take Away:

Videos may be engaging but effective learning path
must involve active learning

4th Take Away:

Videos may be engaging but effective learning path must involve active learning

5th Take Away:

Careful and rigorous planning is crucial for an effective course development

Course Design Protocol

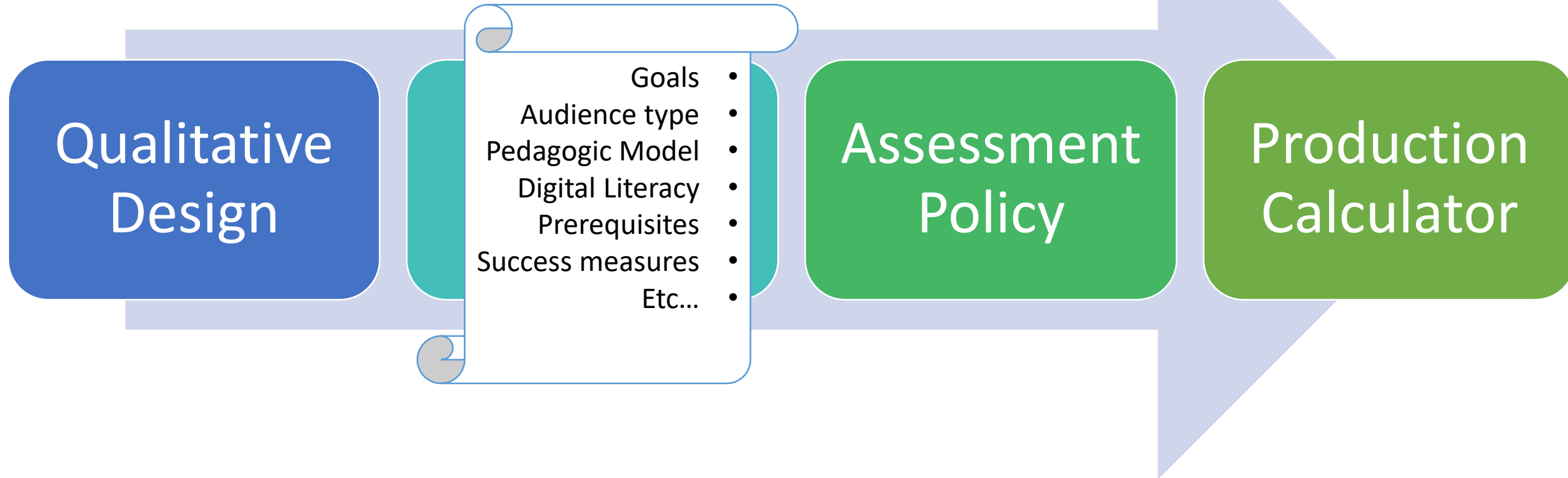
Qualitative
Design

Design
Skeleton

Assessment
Policy

Production
Calculator

Course Design Protocol



Course Design Protocol

Qualitative
Design

- Goals •
- Audience type •
- Pedagogic Model •
- Digital Literacy •
- Prerequisites •
- Success measures •
- Etc... •

Assessment
Policy

Production
Calculator

Course Design Protocol

Qualitative
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Design
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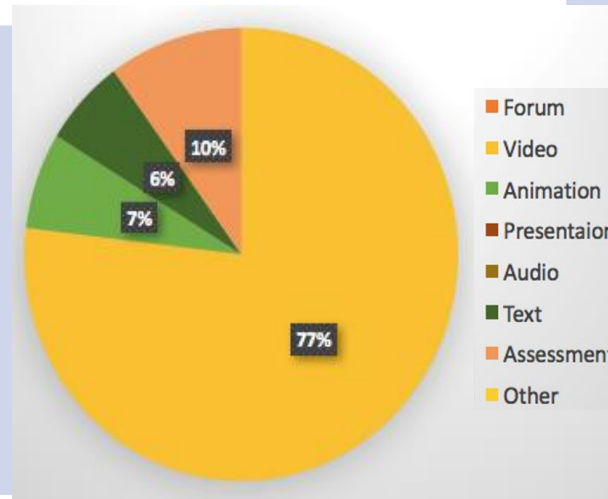
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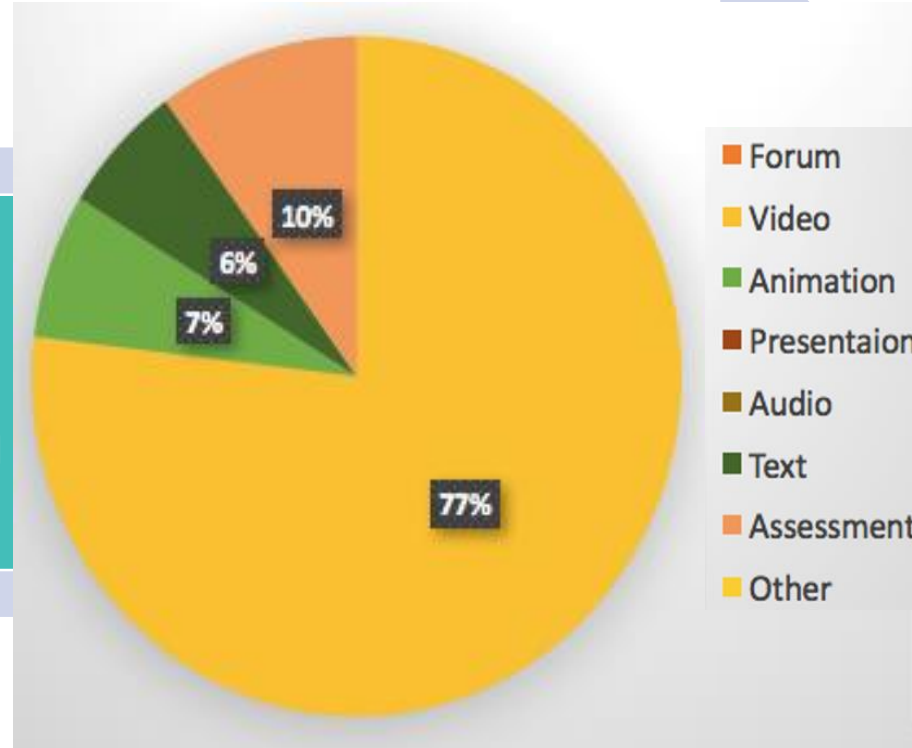


Production
Calculator

Course Design Protocol

Qualitative Design

Design Skeleton



Production calculator

Course Design Protocol

Qualitative
Design

Design
Skeleton

Assessment
Policy

Production
Calculator

Course Design Protocol

Qu

| Assessment Type\Tool | Weight | Planned | Time |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| Open Response | 30% | 5 | 1.5 hrs |
| Quiz | 30% | 15 | 2 hr |
| Peer Assessment | 20% | 2 | 2 hr |
| Simulation | 10% | 1 | 3 hr |
| Essay | 10% | 1 | 2 hr |

Assessment
Policy

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Course Design Protocol

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Assessment
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Production
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Course Design Protocol

Qualitative
Design

Design
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Assessment
Policy

Production
Calculator

Course Design Protocol

Qualitative
Design

Design
Skeleton

| Output | L1 | L2 | L3 |
|----------------------------|-----------|----|----|
| Video (1 min.) | 47 | | |
| Animated slides (10 units) | | 33 | |
| Animation (1 min.) | 2 | 8 | |
| Static slides (10 units) | 12 | 5 | |
| Audio (1 min.) | | | 15 |
| Text (250 words) | 22 | 30 | |
| Problem (1 assignment) | 19 | 5 | 2 |
| Total | € 120,000 | | |

Production
Calculator

Course Design Protocol

Qualitative
Design

Design
Skeleton

| Output | L1 | L2 | L3 |
|----------------------------|-----------|----|----|
| Video (1 min.) | 47 | | |
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Production
calculator

Course Design Protocol

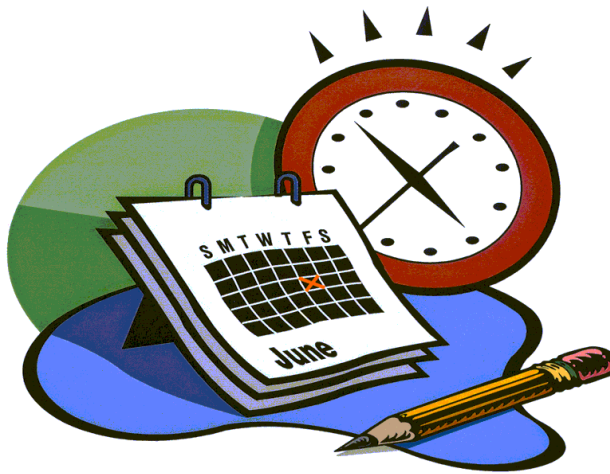
Qualitative
Design

Design
Skeleton

Assessment
Policy

Production
Calculator

4. Misplanning development schedule or budget



4. Misplanning development schedule or budget





December 18, 2020

As Customers and Providers are lost in translation...

Customer



Lost in Translation

Providers



Don't know
what they don't know

As Customers and Providers are lost in translation...

Customer



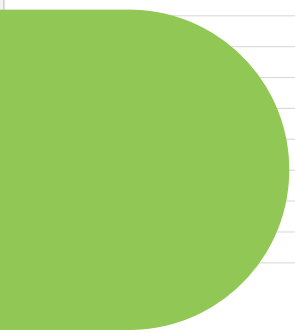
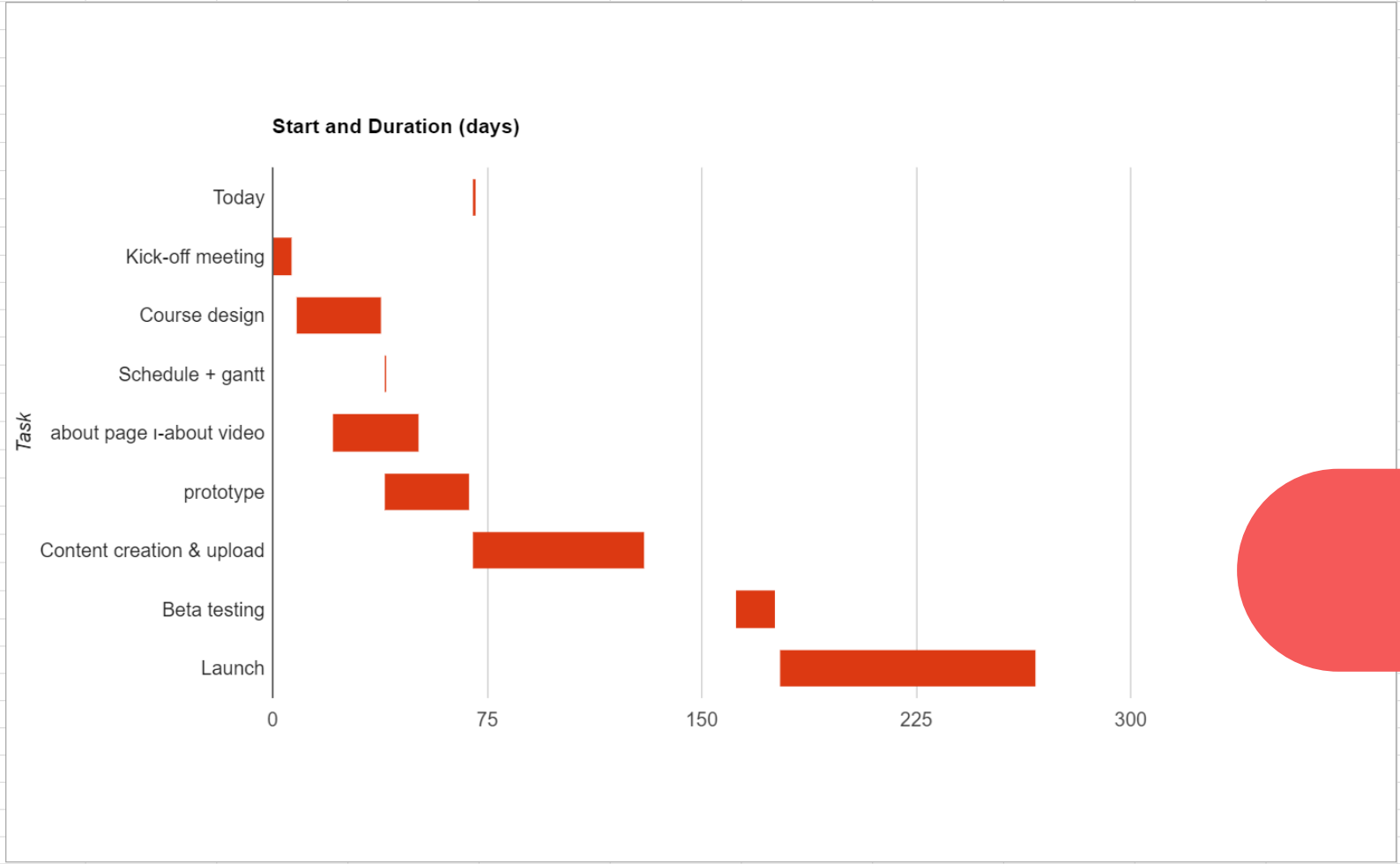
Providers

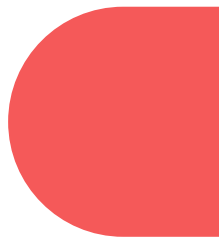


חזרה לדשבור

| Task | Start | Duration (days) | End |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Today | 11-Mar-2016 | 1 | |
| Kick-off meeting | 1-Jan-2016 | 7 | 8-Jan-2016 |
| Course design | 9-Jan-2016 | 30 | 8-Feb-2016 |
| Schedule + gantt | 9-Feb-2016 | 1 | 10-Feb-2016 |
| about page I-about video | 22-Jan-2016 | 30 | 21-Feb-2016 |
| prototype | 9-Feb-2016 | 30 | 10-Mar-2016 |
| Content creation & upload | 11-Mar-2016 | 60 | 10-May-2016 |
| Beta testing | 11-Jun-2016 | 14 | 25-Jun-2016 |
| Launch | 26-Jun-2016 | 90 | 24-Sep-2016 |

| |
|------|
| בוצע |
| בוצע |
| בוצע |
| -19 |
| -1 |





6th Take Away:

One POC on customer side, One POC on MOOC platform side, One POC on Provider's side

6th Take Away:

One POC on customer side, One POC on MOOC platform side, One POC on Provider's side

7th Take Away:

Expectation settings, availability and responsiveness might be the difference between success and failure

5. Making profound promises at the very beginning



5. Making profound promises at the very beginning



Wednesday, May 24 • 13:45 - 14:20



Muckup night: MOOCs – Mistakes from Marketing to Materials

Manage Session

Click here to add to My Sched.

<http://sched.co/9Ofw>

Tweet

Share

What are the top ten mistakes people make when developing MOOCs? As a national platform which brings together courses from a wide range of academic institutions, Campus-IL has been able to identify the most common mistakes in MOOCs. In this highly practical session, attendees will learn how to avoid these errors and develop successful courses.

Speakers




Eran Raviv

CEO, Campus-IL

Click here to add to My Sched.

<http://sched.co/9Ofw>

 Tweet

 Share

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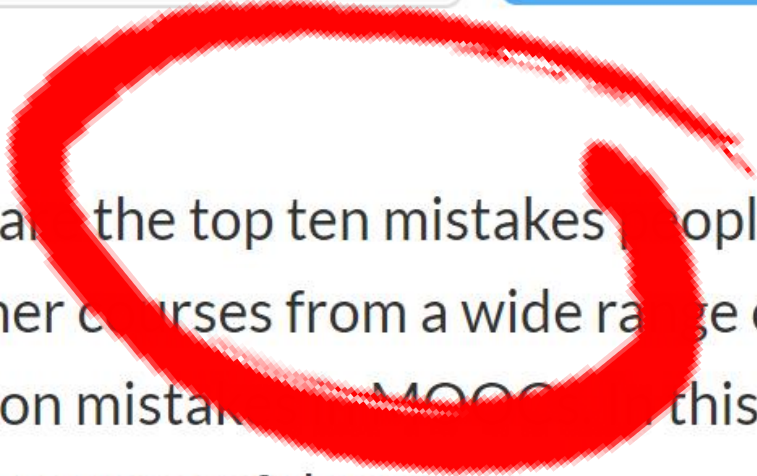
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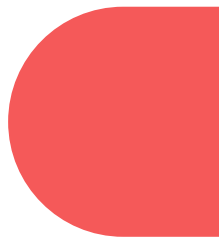


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Speakers



Eran Raviv
CEO, Campus-IL



8th (and last) Take Away:

Keep an ongoing, frequent and open dialogue with customer (No alarms, No surprises)



The Stage is yours!

Eran Raviv

eran@campus.gov.il



Eran Raviv

eran@campus.gov.il