

# Reflections on strategic approaches for digitally enhanced learning and teaching

OEW Workshop, 3 March 2021, 14.10 (EET)





## About the project

- Partnership of 5 institutions
  - European University Association (EUA)
  - Dublin City University, Ireland (DCU)

**VYTAUTAS MAGNUS** 

- Baden-Württemberg Cooperative State University,
- Germany (DHBW)
- Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania (VMU)
- University of Jyväskylä, Finland (JYU)

### Associate partners

Irish Universities Association (IUA),

European Distance and E-learning Network (EDEN)

European Association of Institutions in Higher Education (EURASHE)







IYVÄSKYLÄN YLIOPISTO UNIVERSITY OF JYVÄSKYLÄ



- December 2022
- Objectives
  - Self-reflection on digitally enhanced learning & teaching (DELT) at European HEIs through peer learning
  - Strategic approaches and capacity building











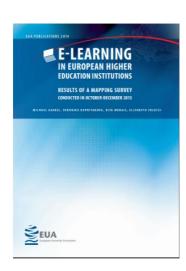


## Survey on digitally enhanced learning and teaching

- Data collection: April to June 2020
- Survey to institutional leadership
- 368 responses mainly universities
- Only survey on the entire EHEA − 48 countries
- Different types of institutions –
   mainly universities
- Longitudinal data 2014 report,
   Trends reports (2015 and 2018)









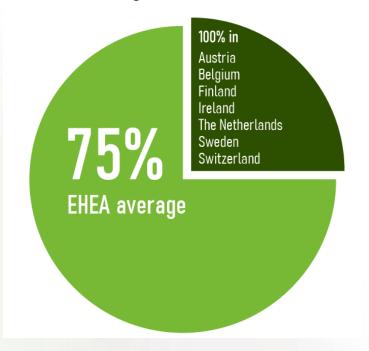


# Key trends



Mainstreamed & more strategic compared to 2014

Blended learning



57% use digitally enhanced learning across the institution

Institutional strategies – 88% (2014: 63%)

Support & coordination centralised & shared at central and faculty levels

Increase in internal QA (51% compared to 23% in 2014

Overall, quite positive perceptions (impact of quality, transformation of L&T, student learning)



access

### Lifelong Learning- developments & perceptions

Online degree courses - 36%

**MOOCs - 36%** 

Short, nondegree courses -50%

49%

reach out to new learner digitalisation groups - one of the main to major motivations for transformation in widening reach out to new learner groups - one of the main motivations for offering MOOCs

65%

growing demand for short courses (non-degree) in blended mode, compared to 53% in online mode and 44% on campus

65%

mature and adult students are the main target of online learning

81%

widening
access through
digitalisation is
a strategic
development
priority

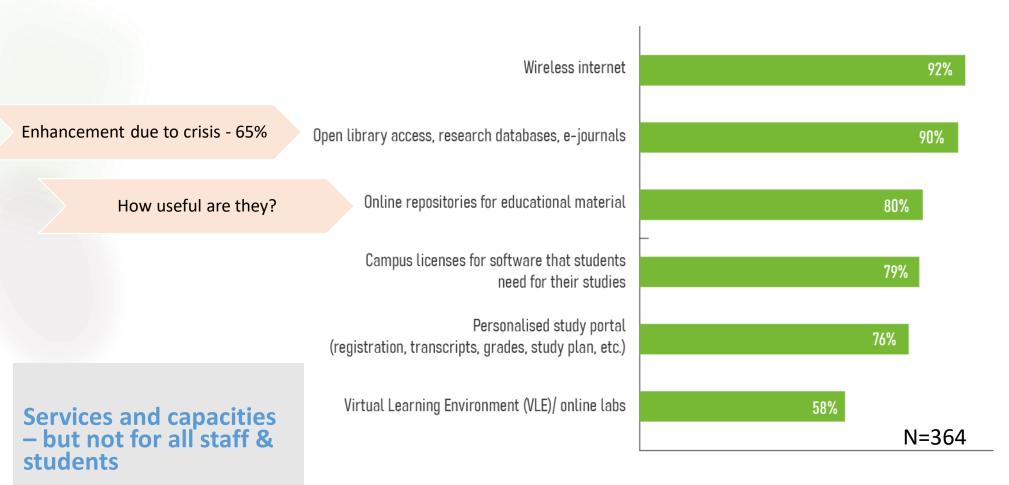
Purpose for and added value of digital learning better defined





# Support and infrastructure

### Infrastructures for students



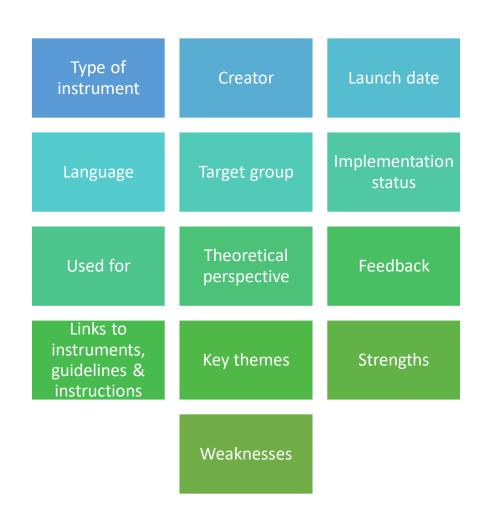




### Desk research on self-assessment instruments

- 23 tools and frameworks reviewed by 2 members of consortium from May-September 2020
- How can they contribute to developing a high-performance digital education ecosystem?

A self-assessment tool or framework is an instrument used by higher education institutions to review the state of play of digitalisation in their institution





Desk research report
"Developing a highperformance digital education
ecosystem: institutional selfassessment instruments"

- 1. Overview and summary of findings
- 2. Guidelines on how to choose a self-assessment instrument and carry out a self-assessment
- 3. An appendix with a page dedicated to each instrument

**ACODE Benchmarks** CoL Benchmarking Toolkit for Technology-Enabled Learning DigCompEdu DigCompOrg e-Learning Maturity Model ENQA Consideration for quality assurance of e-learning provision European Maturity Model for Blended Education E-xcellence Quality Assessment for E-learning: a Benchmarking Approach **HEInnovate** HolonIQ Digital Capability Framework JISC Digitally Capable Organisation Leibniz Benchmarking Tool National Quality Standards for Online Learning OLC Quality Scorecard Suite QQI Quality Assurance Guidelines for Blended Learning **Quality Matters** SELFIE Technology Enhanced Learning Accreditation Standards (TELAS) 3E Framework

UNESCO's Blended Learning Self-Assessment Tool





### Findings: why are these instruments useful?

- Help facilitate structured conversations on how to reframe institutional strategies
- Support evidence-based strategy development and enhancement
- Focus on a variety of key themes, some common ones include: Policy & governance, funding, infrastructure, curriculum & assessment, professional development and QA

Many instruments focus on inclusive& accessible online environmentsand online learner support

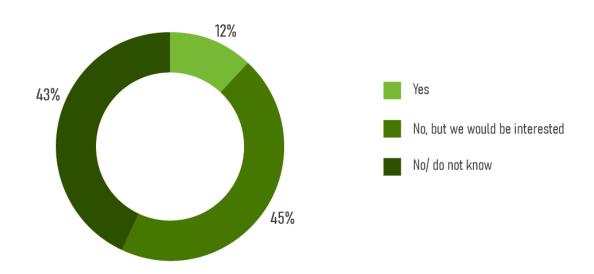
- Depending on the instrument:
  - support to internal/ external review
  - Develop guidance, identify good practice
  - feedback or give users a score or not (some are purely frameworks)
- Potential for sharing and benchmarking results with similar institutions to stimulate discussion and change





## Are institutions using them?

Use of self-assessment and/or benchmarking tools for digitalisation



Survey on digitally enhanced learning and teaching at European higher education institutions, Q17: Has your institution used any self-assessment and/or benchmarking tools for digitalisation? N=367

- Limited uptake of self-assessment instruments to date among higher education professionals
- Limited awareness of such instruments
- Lack of staff or financial resources?
- Lack of time?
- Lack of know-how when it comes to interpreting results?







Thematic **peer** groups on digitally enhanced learning and teaching

3-part workshop series on selfassessment tools and frameworks (instruments)

- Strategy and organisational culture
- 2. Curriculum and assessment
- 3. International partnerships



# Thank you for your attention!



Ediția a VIII-a Workshop internațional







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Educația deschisă în timpul pandemiei

Miercuri 3 martie 2021, 13:00 - 17:30, online

Open education in pandemic times













