The Rise of Shared Online Video, the Fall of Traditional Learning



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What happens when shared online video exists for all course lectures?

- · Students learn on own...
- Students, parents, and politicians will question the purpose of the school or universities...
- · Students create own degrees...

What happens when shared online video exists for all course lectures?

- · Instructors will be replaced...
- Instructors band together to create their own programs and universities...
- Instructor role changes...what is an instructor?

Bonk (2008)

"Clearly, YouTube technology is something in which students in higher education settings in the United States are highly familiar. It is a tool of the culture. And it is one that instructors from K-12 to higher education to corporate training need to begin experimenting with in their classes."



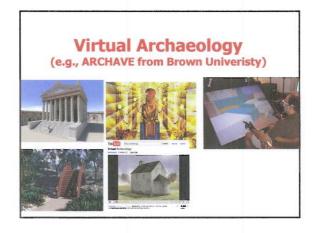












What happens when shared online video exists for all course lectures?

- Schools and universities will be replaced...
- Schools and universities realize that content is no longer king...
- Schools and universities find that supplemental material wrapped around that content will be king...



Elliott Masie, Learning Trends, March 2, 2010

"The introduction of video into almost every aspect of our learning and work tasks is profound and "disrupting." As designers, we must experiment with these formats – looking for evidence and appropriate use cases and examples of when not to use video."

Elliott Masie, Learning Trends, March 2, 2010

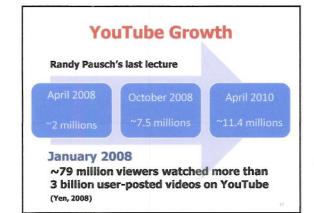
"Raising bandwidth, lowered equipment costs, ease of editing and growing expectations of learners will make video a profound component of our learning efforts going forward."

Elliott Masie, Learning Trends, March 2, 2010

- · Video "YouTube" story segments
- · Video Podcasts
- Video Reports Webcam Captures
- · Produced Video for Learning Modules
- · Skype (with video)
- · Webinar Video Elements
- High Definition Video Conferencing (up tp 4 Megs)

Elliott Masie, Learning Trends, March 2, 2010

- · Telepresence Video (Beyond 6 megs)
- · Flipcam and iPhone Video Clips
- · Webchat Video
- · Video Capture of Seminars and Classrooms
- · Video Keynotes Live and Asynchronously.
- Video Guests in Workshops and Conferences
- Video Coaching







"New" YouTube (Graham, 2008)

- Content
 - Most (if not all) unlicensed content → gone
 - Approved material
 - CBS, HBO, Showtime, Sony Television, Lionsgate
- · New rules
 - No more 10-minute video limit (for professionals)
 - Full-length television episodes
 - · Test CBS-owned shows
 - · Star Trek, MacGyver, and Beverly Hills, 90210

YouTube and Lawsuits

- · Unauthorized clips
 - Viacom (owners of Paramount Pictures, MTV, Comedy Central)
 - · \$1 billion copyright infringement lawsuit
 - · Has yet to go to trial
- YouTube unauthorized clip system
 - Started in 2007
 - Two choices
 - · Have the material taken down
 - Let YouTube place ads on the clip, and split the revenue
 - 90% select the revenue option

YouTube Revenue Streams

- Google paid \$1.7 billion for YouTube (2006)
- Advertisers
 - Reluctant to spend big \$\$ on YouTube
 - Prefer targeted ad approach
 - · People come for specific shows
 - · E.g., Hulu and ABC.com
- · Pre-rolls
 - Ads that run before the video clip
 - Madison Avenue favors pre-rolls
 - YouTube favors click ads
 - Exception → Star Trek, MacGyver, and Beverly Hills, 90210 TV episodes

Top 10 video sites How YouTube stacks up to the competition by number of video streams, as of September: 5.3 billion YouTube 264,266 Yahoo 242,444 Fox Interactive¹ 164,776 MSN 162,971 Nickelodeon 142,261 Hulu 127,794 **ESPN** 117,708 CNN MTV 97,207 87,193 1 - includes MySpace Source: Nielsen Online



The Birth of Hulu

- · NBC Universal & Fox parent News Corp.
- · Response to unauthorized clips on YouTube
- · Silicon Valley start-up
 - San Bruno, CA
 - Office above a pizza parlor
 - Today
 - · Los Angeles (a west side office park)
 - · Two teams LA and Beijing

Hulu's Traffic Figures

- Launched in 2007
- · Today the 6th-most-viewed online video channel (Nielsen Online)
- · More popular than established sites
 - E.g., Veoh, Joost, and Fancast
- · Video streams
 - 107 million streams (August 2008)
 - 150 million streams (September 2008)

More on the Success of Hulu (according to Hulu CEO Jason Kilar)

- · Simple to use
- · Sharper audio and video than YouTube
- · Focus on customer service
 - Search results → chronological order
- Hulu's success
 - A surprise to NBC and Fox
 - Anticipated spending \$\$ for marketing
 - · Not needed
 - · Word of mouth only

Which of these video sharing sites do you use?

- 1. BBC News Video and Audio
- 2. CNN.com Video
- 3. MSNBC.com
- 4. Google Video, Yahoo Video
- 5. Current TV
- 6. Fora TV
- 7. MIT World
- 8. YouTube, YouTube Edu
- 9. TeacherTube
- 10. Link TV, Explore, Global Pulse, Latin Pulse
- Howcast, Big Think, WonderHowTo, Explo.TV, NASA TV, ClipChef, TV Lesson, BookTV, Edutopia videos, MonkeySee, doFlick, the Research Channel, iVideosong

Video

Video Resources and Portals

http://mypage.iu.edu/~cibonk/youtube videos.htm

- BBC News: Video and Audio: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/video and audio/default.stm BBC News: Video and News: http://news.bbc.co.uk/ BBC Video Nation: http://www.bbc.co.uk/videonation/

- BigThink: http://bigthink.com/
 CNN.com Video (see also Interactive News and News
 Documentaries): http://www.cnn.com/video/
 CurrentTV (see also Interactive News and News Documentaries):
- .current.tv/ http://www.current.tv/ Global Nomads Group: http://www.gng.org/

- Google Video: http://www.mg.org/ Google Video: http://wideo.google.com/ MIT World: http://mitworld.mit.edu/index.php MSNBC Video (see link to videos): http://www.msnbc.msn.com/ Nomadsland: http://www.nomadsland.com/
- SciVee: http://www.scivee.tv/
- TeacherTube: http://www.teachertube.com/ Yahoo! Video: http://video.search.yahoo.com/
- YouTube: http://www.youtube.com/index

BBC News and Video -75 MM 200 CM -























Explore Series

 explore's growing library consists of more than 250 original films and 30,000 photographs from around the world. We showcase our work at film festivals, on over 100 public broadcast and cable channels, and on numerous online destinations including explore.org, Snag Films, Hulu and TakePart.

Explore Series

"At explore we are archivists," explains founder Charles Annenberg Weingarten. "We strive to create films that allow the viewer to join us on our journey as we go on location and experience what unfolds. It's like the viewers are traveling with the team."

Explore Series

"explore features a wide range of topics from animal rights, health and human services, and poverty to the environment, education, and spirituality. Delivered in short, digestible bites, explore films appeal to viewers of all ages, from children learning about other cultures for the first time to adults looking for a fresh perspective on the world around them."

Explore Series

"explore films include: a woman in Mumbai who has dedicated her life to rescuing young women from prostitution, a priest in Los Angeles who helps gang members reintegrate into society, a project to protect wild mountain gorillas in Rwanda, and an environmental university in Costa Rica that focuses on sustainable development."



US Antactica Webcam



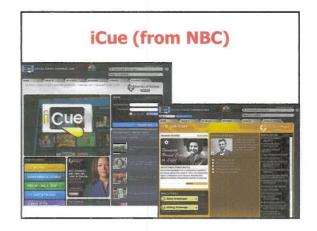
Real Explorer or Teacher Interaction Jean Pennycook (Geographical blogging) http://www.penguinscience.com/clim_change_ms.php

































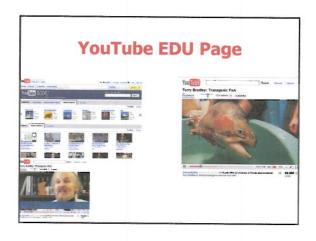


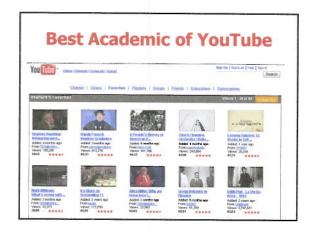


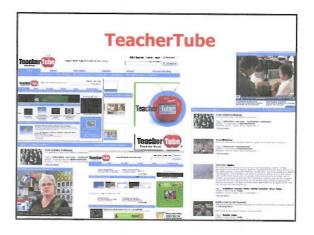












TeacherTube

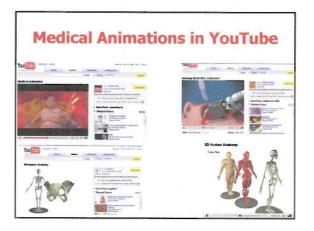
- Functionality of YouTube
- · Specific mandate to keep content "safe"
- ~20,000 videos (Downes, 2008)
- Selected videos = 500,000+ views
 - E.g., Pay Attention = 1,300,000+ views (February 27, 2010)
- "Celebrities"
- Mrs. Burk "the rapping math teacher"
- Mrs. Burk Perimeter Rap = 650,000+ views (February 27, 2010)

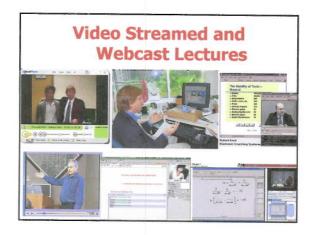


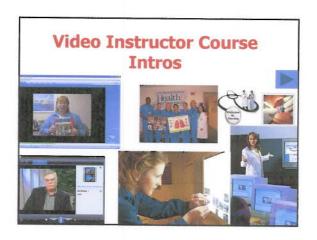




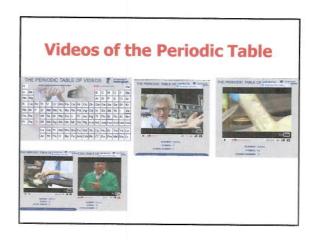


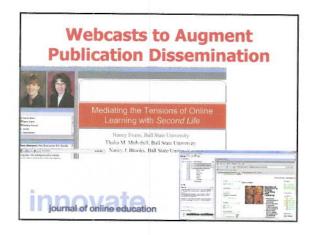






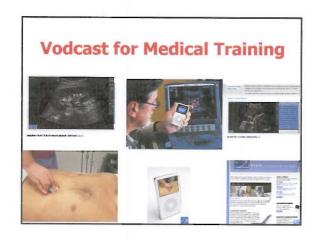


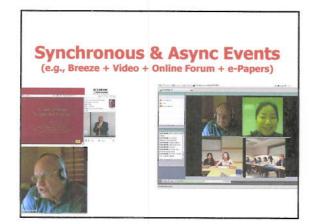




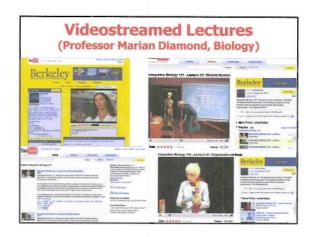




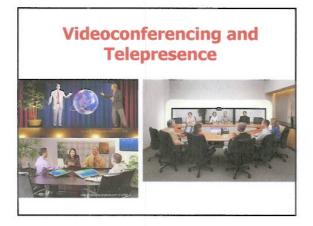






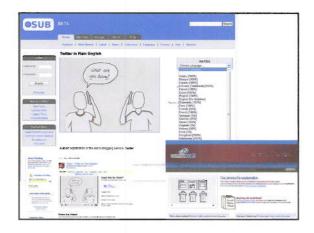












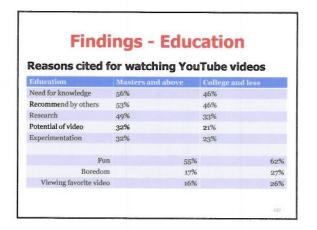


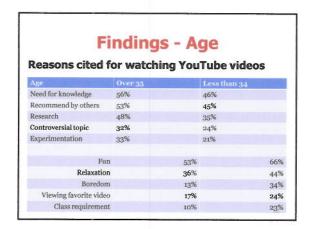


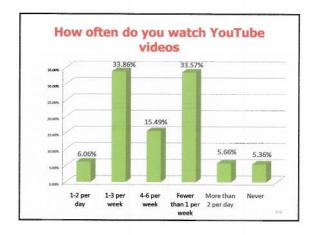


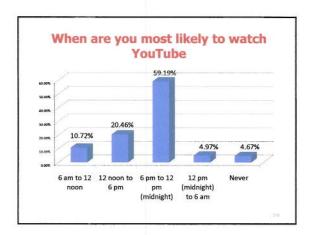


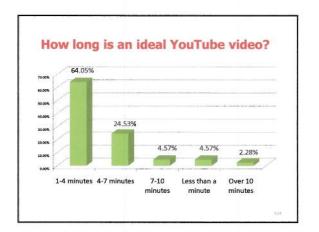












Findings...

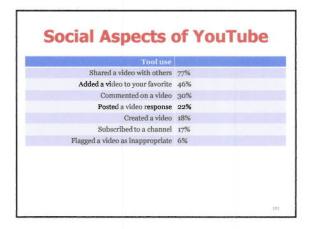
- Length: Videos of 1-4 minutes are ideal.
- Content: Those that are humorous, informative, current, interesting, and engaging are preferred by learners.
- Such viewing tends to take place at night; typically, between 6 pm and midnight.
- Motivation: varied by age and education



Findings - Education

Education	Masters and above	College and less
Experimentation	55%	42%
Sharing knowledge	48%	37%
Sharing information	41%	33%
Research	41%	19%
Educating a small class	39%	20%
Potential of videos	34%	21%
Making global contribution	29%	22%
Educating people of the planet	27%	16%
Building resumes	14%	8%
Boredom		12%

Over 35		Less than 34	
54%		43%	
47%		39%	
35%		27%	
36%		25%	
28%		22%	
25%		18%	
	400/		=n0
	43%		599
	10%		23%
֡	54% 47% 35% 36% 28%	54% 47% 35% 56% 28% 25%	54% 43% 47% 39% 55% 27% 36% 25% 28% 22% 43%



More Findings...

- The majority of students have watched and shared them.
- Reasons to create varied by age and education
- Most people do not create or comment on YouTube videos
- Not a social-networking site

Advice and Guidelines

- When using shared online videos, consider the learning theory or approach makes them more powerful than other media.
- 2. Assign students to reflect on why or how you used them.



Advice and Guidelines

- 3. Length of video for activities should be less than 10 minutes and preferably under 4 minutes.
- 4. Students tend to watch videos between 6 pm and midnight.





Advice and Guidelines

- Students are much more likely to watch and share videos than create them.
- Considering offering online video creation as an option—can foster student creativity.





Advice and Guidelines

- Instead of finding all course videos, offer the student the chance to find and show 1-2 free online videos.
- 8. Watch and approve all videos before selecting.





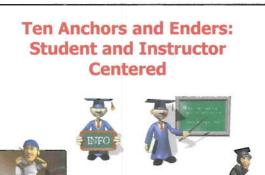
Bonk (2008)

"What is perhaps most important is for instructors to begin to reflect on the power of such online video technology, to experiment on their use, and to share their results. Anchored instruction is now a tool we all can use in nearly any lesson to make it come alive."









1. Online Video Anchoring Online videos are used as an anchor or advance organizer of a class lecture.



2. Online Video Ender

Online videos are used after discussion and activities as a class "ender" or capstone event.



3. Course Resource Provider Handouts

Students find videos and show them in class and discussion unfolds. Students assigned as the cool resource providers for the week are asked to create a handout for the videos and other course resources selected.



Students create their own YouTube videos to illustrate course concepts.



Bonk (2008)

"There are many uses for YouTube and other videos for learning—some will use them as anchors and others as enders. Whatever the use, we have just seen the start. In coming years, shared online video content may entail more than one-third of the content of courses in higher education. This is not insignificant."





Who can use shared online video?







Audiences and Uses of Shared Online Video

1. Instructors: start or end a class with online video as an anchor for student discussion and debate, while asking students to reflect on concepts embedded in the videos that relate to course content.

Audiences and Uses of Shared Online Video

2. Formal Learners: find and present online videos to show to the class that demonstrate concepts, provide an historical context for learning material, or integrate multiple topics as well as those that they simply find inspiring within a field of study.

Audiences and Uses of Shared Online Video

3. Informal Learners: browse and watch instructional video sites for situation specific needs and personal interests, including business and finance, healthcare, cooking, crafts and hobbies, sports and fitness, relationships, parenting, travel, technology, and so on.

Audiences and Uses of Shared Online Video

4. Curriculum Developers: embed critical video snippets or complete lectures at key points in a course for learner reflection.

Audiences and Uses of Shared Online Video

5. Librarians: create videos to demonstrate how to use technology resources and tools to access information as well as call attention to any changes in materials, networks, procedures, and operations.

Audiences and Uses of Shared Online Video

6. Executives, Administrators, and Consultants: open or close meetings using short online videos to foster debate or reflection on recent problems, strategic plans, or upcoming events.

Audiences and Uses of Shared Online Video

7. Training Managers: make available a series of videos that employees can watch on-demand when the need arises; especially short, instructional ones that are adapted to hectic schedules and pressing demands.

Audiences and Uses of Shared Online Video

8. Conference Directors and Keynote Speakers: post complete or short summary videos of invited talks and keynote speeches prior to or after a workshop, conference, institute, or summit as a means of sharing and reflecting upon that event.

Audiences and Uses of Shared Online Video

 Bloggers: point to online videos that exemplify a recent issue or emerging trend linking to their blog reflections or extending well beyond them.

Audiences and Uses of Shared Online Video

 Podcasters: embed links to shared online videos that relate to a particular podcast session or set of online audio files.

Audiences and Uses of Shared Online Video

11. Global Educators, Consultants, and Heads of Non-Profit Agencies: post videos that exemplify a mission statement or stated goals as well as recent societal issues and problems as a means of attracting attention and dialogue.

Audiences and Uses of Shared Online Video

12. Government Agencies and Politicians: post online videos that relate to proposed or newly adopted policies, activities, and events.

Audiences and Uses of Shared Online Video

 Retirees: watch online videos to learn new skills and competencies or explore personal hobbies and interests.

Audiences and Uses of Shared Online Video

14. Unemployed: search for and access videos that can add new skills, fine-tune existing ones, or arouse new career interests altogether as well as share what has been found with others in the same situation.

Bonk (2008)

This is just a small sample of possibilities that each of us now has to learn with shared online video. Seems nearly everyone can find educational uses for shared online video. The potential is immense. Access is increasing. Better evaluation methods and indexing schemes are needed. The time has ripe to put these millions of free videos to work. It may be up to you!





