

MIT (1960)

# Education: past and present

In spite of tremendous technological advancements, education hasn't really changed for centuries.



MIT (2010)

# Using online technologies

Online technologies can transform education in both scale and access.



# Impact of massive open online courses

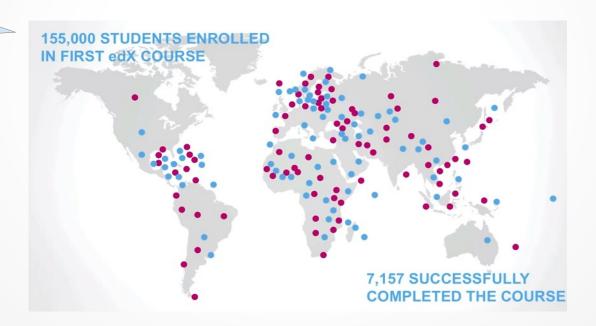
Online technologies can transform education in both scale and access.



## Impact of massive open online courses

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More than entire MIT alumni



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Online technologies can transform education in both scale and access.

More than entire MIT alumni



40 years of lecture time

#### edX data

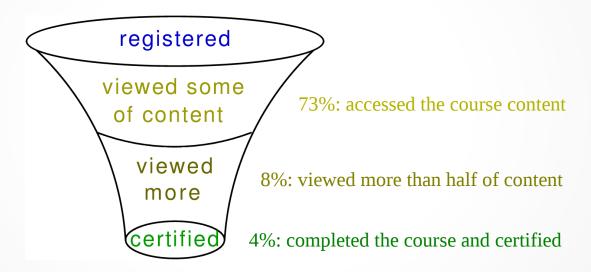
Data is aggregated from a series of 17 online courses offered in 2012-2013 by Harvard & MIT on *edX* (445000 active registrants).

Students videos watched chapters studied days active registration date last interaction date level of education age gender

Courses 

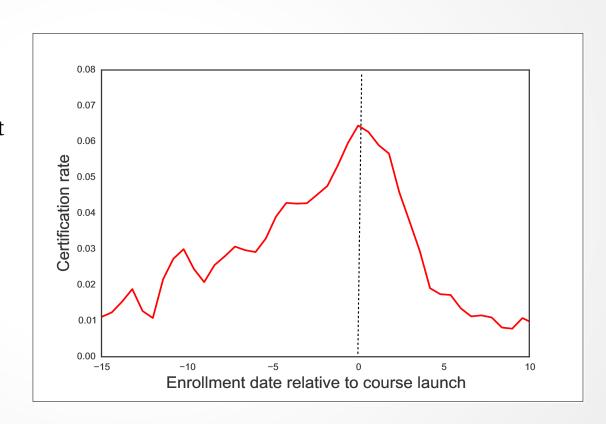
| Subject instructor start date end date |

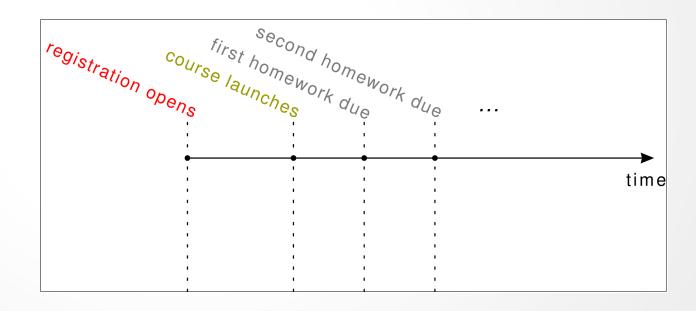
### The Funnel

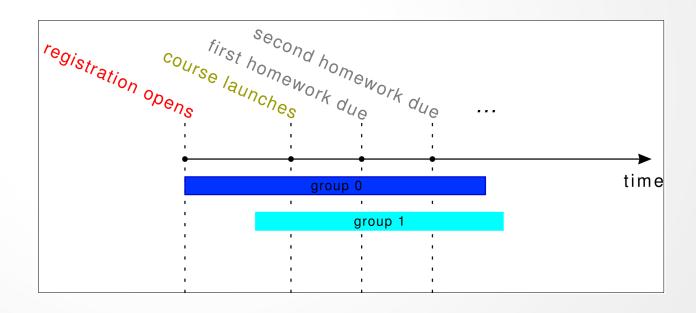


#### Point of maximal interest

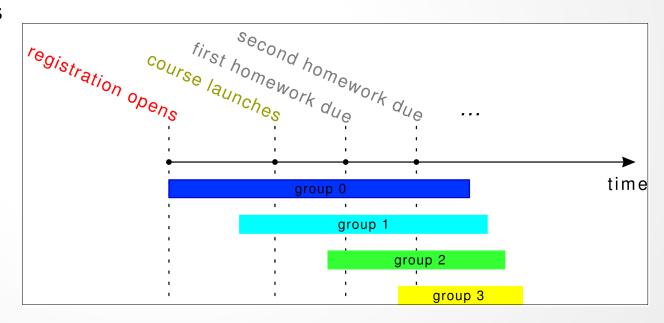
- Certification is highest for student who register near course launch.
- It rapidly drops for those registered later.





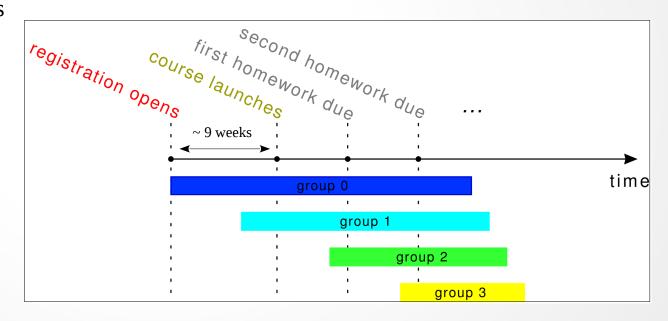


• Performance of late registrants (grp 2 & 3) suffers from shorter/missed deadlines.



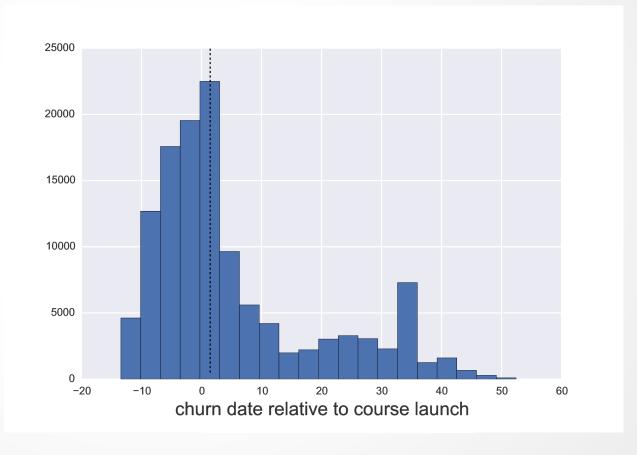
• Performance of late registrants (grp 2 & 3) suffers from shorter/missed deadlines.

• Early registrants (grp 0) have to wait longer to get access to course content.

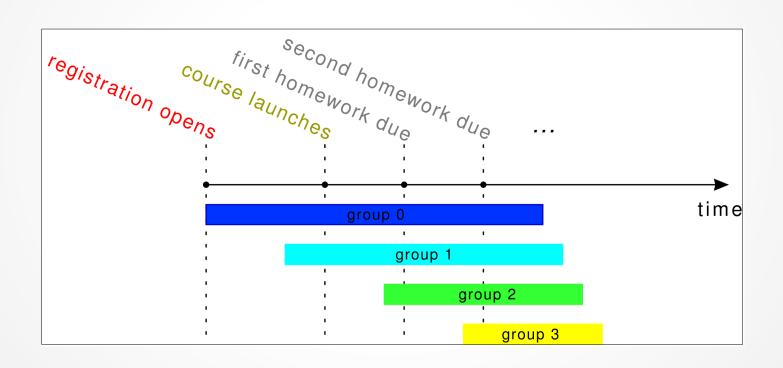


# 'course view' negatively affected by timeline

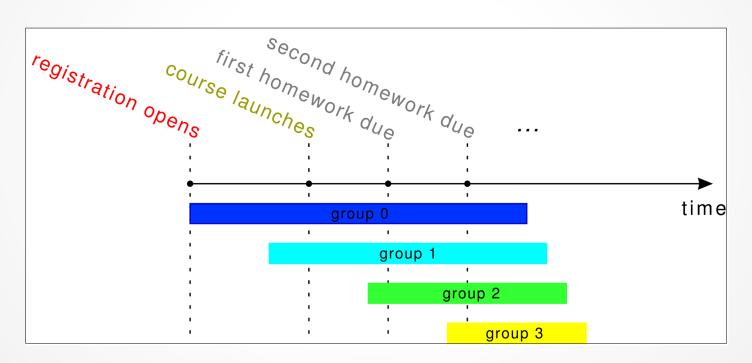
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### Current timeline

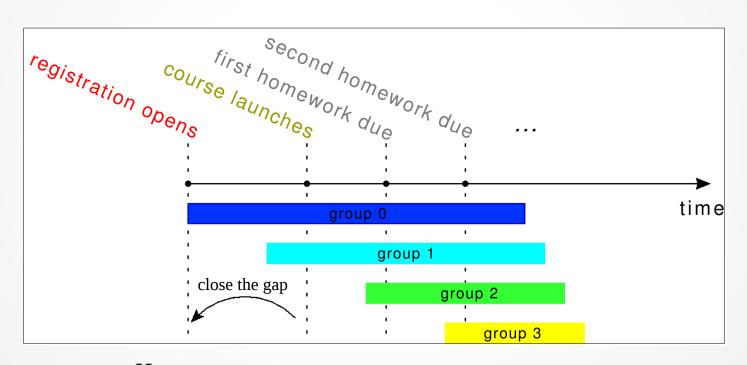


### Current timeline



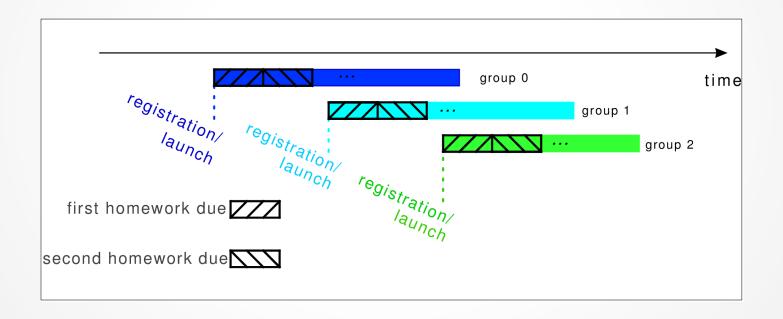
How can one overcome this problem?

### Current timeline



How can one overcome this problem?

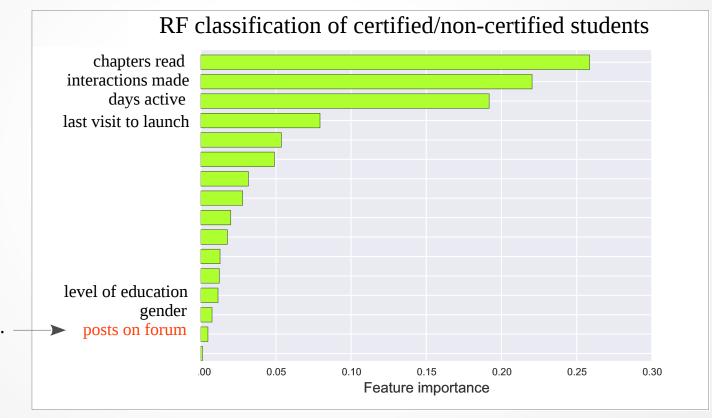
# Asynchronous timeline



# Is communication important?

 Asynchronous timeline interrupts communication among different groups of students.

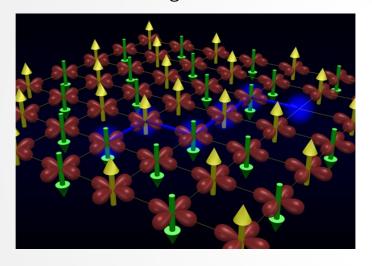
 However, communication has negligible importance.







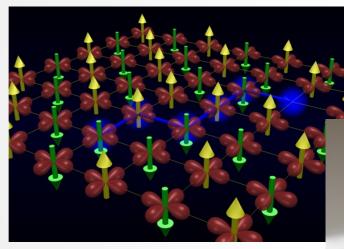
#### Holes in magnetic materials



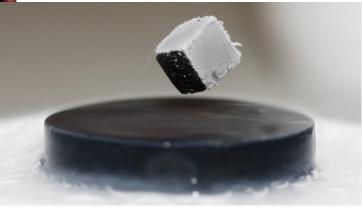




#### Holes in magnetic materials



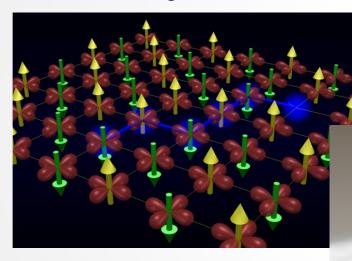
High-temperature superconductors





#### Hadi Ebrahimnejad

#### Holes in magnetic materials



High-temperature superconductors



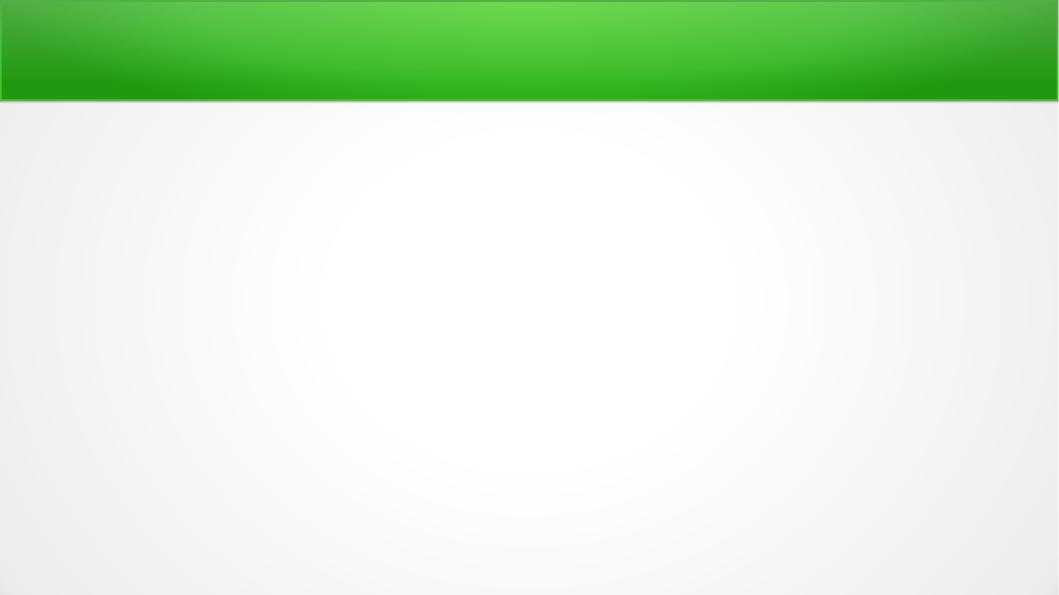
nature physics

ARTICLES
PUBLISHED ONLINE: 19 OCTOBER 2014 | DOI: 10.1038/NPHYS3130

The dynamics of a doped hole in a cuprate is not controlled by spin fluctuations

Hadi Ebrahimnejad<sup>1</sup>, George A. Sawatzky<sup>1,2</sup> and Mona Berciu<sup>1,2</sup>\*

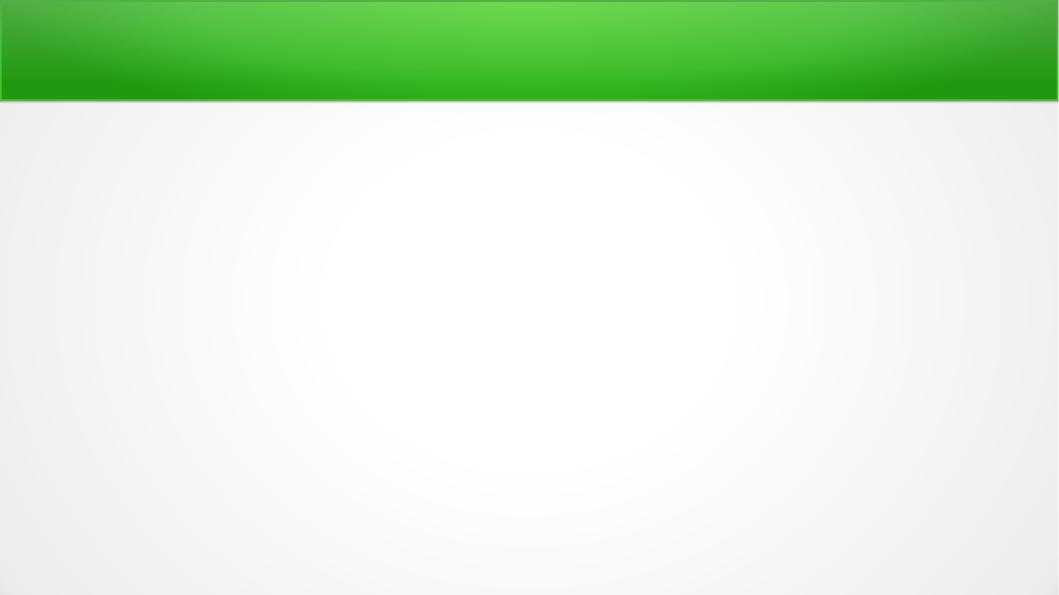
Understanding what controls the dynamics of the quasiparticle that results when a hole is doped into an antiferromagnetically ordered CuO<sub>2</sub> layer is the first necessary step in the quest for a theory of the high-temperature superconductivity in cuprates.



# Summary

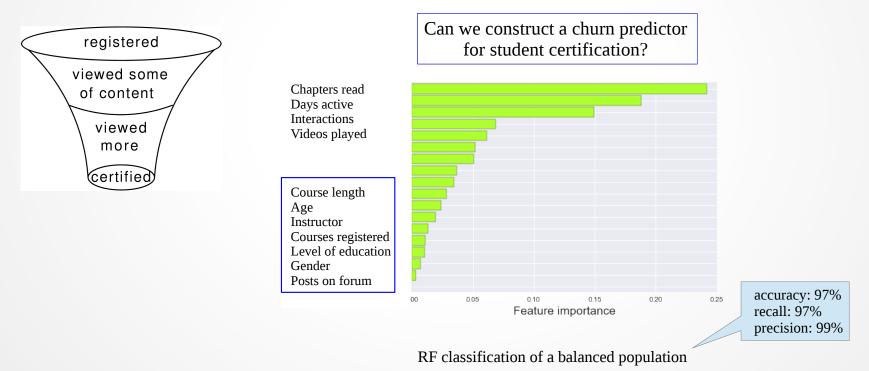
- Course timelines need to be synchronized with student registration:
  - Current solid timelines are against open design of online courses.
- 'Gender, age and level of education' have little relevance to 'certification'.

- 'Certification' should not be the focus in online courses:
  - 73% 'viewed the course content' vs 4% 'certified'

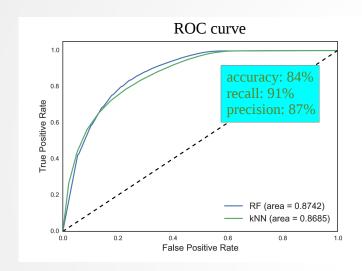


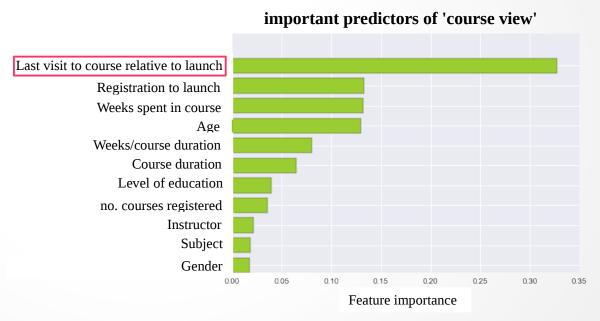
## Predicting student churn

Data is aggregated from a series of 17 online courses offered in 2012-2013 by Harvard & MIT on *edX* (445000 active registrants).



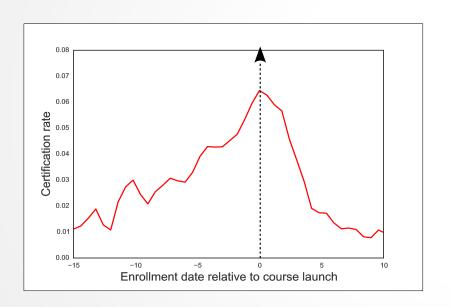
## Predicting 'course view'





#### Effect of enrollment date

Certification rate rapidly declines after course launch.



	Before course launch	After course launch	Overall
Registration	48%	52%	100%
Certification rate	5.3%	2.6%	3.9%
Course view rate	65%	80%	73%

# Thinking in terms of probabilities

