

Linking usage habits of Social Media Tools and the effectiveness of E-Learning in China and Germany



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E-Leader Berlin 2012



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- Changes in digital communication influence ways of learning
- **Impact of social media on learning:** enhanced collaboration in learning communities
- “This net-centric generation values their ability to use the Web to create a self-paced, customized, on-demand learning path that includes multiple forms of interactive, social and self-publishing media tools.” (Baird & Fisher, 2005)
- Problem: cultural background influences the way of using social media → different impact on e-learning
- Consequence: Adapt e-learning platforms to various social media usage habits

Introduction

Research Question

Background

Methodology

Initial Findings

Conclusion and Future Work



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- **Research question:** Is there a link between usage habits of social media and the effectiveness of e-learning?

- **Subquestions:**

- success factors of e-learning platforms?
- active social media users = active e-learners?
- Do Chinese people use social media differently than German people?
- Do Chinese people use e-learning differently than German people?
- same e-learning platform in different countries?
- How do we build up an e-learning platform in a culture we are not familiar with?
- Should Chinese e-learning platforms follow the rules of Chinese social media platforms?

- **Initial problem:** How to build up an e-learning platform for the Carl Benz Academy - the Executive MBA-programme of Mercedes Benz China Limited

Introduction

Research Question

Background

Methodology

Initial Findings

Conclusion and
Future Work



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• **Online social networks and e-learning in China:**

- Growing importance of social media
- Majority of social media users share content that already exists
- Western countries: spread of own ideas + more collaborative
- Reasons: different learning cultures

Practices of learning:

demonstration
tracing
repeated copying
active memorisation



participation
dialogue
discussion
Observation

(Jin & Cortazzi, 2006)

(Chatti, Jarke & Frosch-Wilke, 2007)

Introduction

Research Question

Background

Methodology

Initial Findings

Conclusion and
Future Work



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- **The need for e-learning in China:**

Reasons for adopting a blended learning strategy:

- growing demand for education
- shortages of teaching staff
- growing number of companies → increasing need of part-time study programmes
- creation of new cities → jobs require further education
- learning = way to overcome the bimodal distribution of wealth

- **Challenge** for companies: bridging the knowledge gap

- **Solution:** running own education programmes by using virtual learning environments (VLE)

- **Advantages** of VLEs: unlimited access to learning tools (e.g. document sharing systems, teacher assistance, discussion boards)

Introduction

Research Question

Background

Methodology

Initial Findings

Conclusion and
Future Work



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View all

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- **Foundation of the Carl Benz Academy:**
 - MBA programme in collaboration with Peking University, Berlin University for Professional Studies and L.A.'s Woodbury University.
 - Benefit from e-learning experience of foreign educational systems
 - Blended learning approach
 - Collaborative online platform: foster exchange, innovation, shared purpose
- **Obstacles:** VLE unfamiliar for CBA students, implementation of online units accompanied by training sessions
- **Question:** reasons for these problems?
- **Assumption:** Besides cultural differences, communication problems and different experience with e-learning, usage habits of social media determine significantly the effectiveness of e-learning.

Introduction

Research Question

Background

Methodology

Initial Findings

Conclusion and
Future Work



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- **Setting:**

- students from different cultures using an identically constructed platform
- unique opportunity to examine how the same e-learning platform is perceived by students with different cultural background
- students stay in their own cultural learning communities (no interaction) → findings extremely relevant
- Collaborative online platform: foster exchange, innovation, shared purpose

- **Survey:**

- Among 30 Chinese and 30 German students
- Aim: identify social media usage habits

- **Measure of the learning success:** comparison of the results of the first online units

- **Analysis:** Do different user habits have an impact on the success of e-learning platforms?

Introduction

Research Question

Background

Methodology

Initial Findings

Conclusion and
Future Work



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First results:

Chinese respondents:

Social media:

- only 20% studied abroad
→ mostly influenced by Chinese educational system
- 80% have a social media account and use it every day or more than once a week
- most relevant purpose: share information (100%)

German respondents:

Social media:

- only 13% studied abroad
→ mostly influenced by German educational system
- 86% have a social media account and use it more than once a week or once a week
- most relevant purpose: stay in contact with friends (29%), share information (43%), create own web presence (29%)

Introduction

Research Question

Background

Methodology

Initial Findings

Conclusion and
Future Work



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Chinese respondents:

E-Learning:

- 60% prefer to learn in groups but also 60% prefer lectures
- work mostly in teams
- think that they learn the most in workshops
- suggestions: more reading material (e.g. copies of books)

German respondents:

E-Learning:

- 75% prefer to learn alone but no special preference regarding lectures and workshops
- 50% work mostly in changing environments (in teams and alone)
- think that they learn the most in online units
- suggestions: more interactivity

Introduction

Research Question

Background

Methodology

Initial Findings

Conclusion and
Future Work



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- Collecting more **data** in order to get significant results.
- Pay attention to other important **factors** such as age, educational system etc.
- Working on the measurement of the **effectiveness** of e-learning platforms.
- Provide **recommendations** regarding the construction of VLEs in countries with different cultural background.
- Do we need a sixth **cultural dimension** (Hofstede) called “social media usage habits”?

Introduction

Research Question

Background

Methodology

Initial Findings

Conclusion and
Future Work



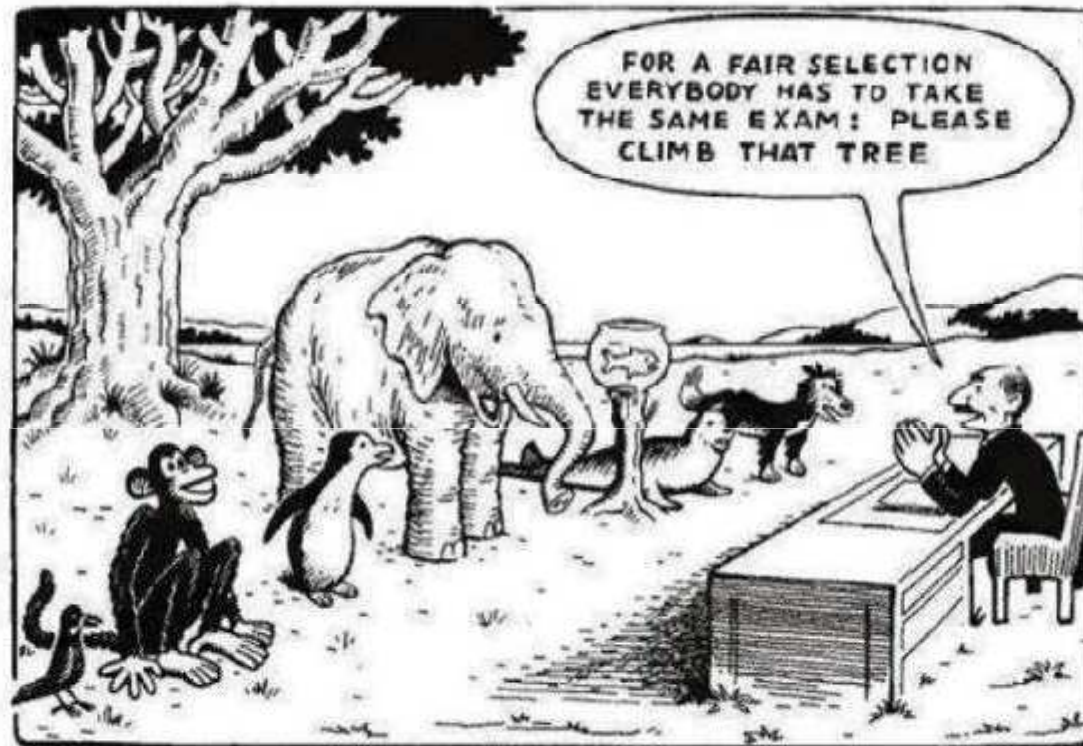
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