

Faculty Development through Streaming Video: A New Delivery Medium for Training

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Abstract

College and university faculty face many demands on their time: research, teaching, service, committees, family, and other obligations. One of the major challenges faced by instructional support personnel at colleges and universities is to get their training efforts entered into the faculty members' busy calendars. This paper looks at a new option for delivering training in technology and pedagogy through streaming video. The project described involved faculty members sharing their technology-related projects and instructional strategies with other faculty through online video, which could be viewed either live or at the faculty members' convenience. Faculty response to the program is described.

Introduction

Instructional support staff at postsecondary institutions confront challenges in their efforts to deliver training to faculty members. The faculty members that they support face numerous demands on their time: teaching, research, conferences, office hours, and a seemingly endless number of meetings. Not to mention family and social obligations. With each of these areas taking time out of faculty members' schedule, little is left for developing new technical and pedagogical skills and strategies.

In our school, we have a large number of faculty in this situation. They are generally positive and enthusiastic about professional development, but find it difficult to find the time in their overextended calendars to attend workshops or even to come to our office for individual consultations. We constantly meet up with instructors in the halls who say, "I've been meaning to come to you to talk about a certain project, but I just haven't had the time." Because of this, the staff in our instructional support office have long been looking for new ways to deliver training to our faculty.

Recently, one of our staff noted the large number of faculty members lined up in front of the snack cart in our building's atrium, purchasing their lunches. These faculty members were going to take a chicken sandwich or a salad back to their office to eat while sorting through email, surfing the web, or listening to online radio. It struck the staff member that this might be an ideal opportunity to deliver some training to the faculty members.

A New Way to Reach Overextended Faculty

From this insight, the idea for our online streaming video series came about. We envisioned faculty members watching short, targeted video presentations while eating their lunches at their desks. The faculty all had Ethernet connections to their computers, soundcards and speakers, and Realvideo installed by default, so hardware and software would not be a problem. We had a distance education room set up with cameras, and a call to the streaming media people at our university computing services department was all that it took to arrange for the first video session.

What would the content of these streaming video broadcasts consist of? From past experience, we knew that faculty members often felt somewhat isolated, in that they seldom had the opportunity to learn about what other faculty members, especially outside of their departments, were doing in terms of pedagogical and technological innovations. We chose a number of faculty members that we had worked with and that were doing exciting things in their on-campus and online classrooms, and arranged a schedule of video sessions with them.

We chose every other Wednesday at noon for the live broadcast, with an archive version of the sessions available almost immediately afterwards. This way, if faculty members could not watch the live broadcast on Wednesday, it would still be available for them to view at a later time.

Presentation Format

The sessions were one half hour to forty-five minutes in length, so that the faculty member viewing the program would not have to devote his/her entire lunch hour to the program. We wanted to incorporate interaction from our faculty viewers, so we had an Internet-connected laptop operating at the site, so that we could collect emailed questions as they came in. We considered instant messaging as an option, also, but since many faculty

members were unfamiliar with this type of software and would not have it on their desktops, we decided to go with email, a delivery method that they were comfortable with and that did not require any new software. To encourage participation in this way, we also offered free coffee mugs to anyone whose question was read on the air. On a couple of occasions, we had a live audience in the distance education studio where the sessions were broadcast from, but most of the time, it was just the presenter, the host and the technical support personnel. The choice was up to instructor preference.

The director of our office and the head of training for our school, both of whom have had extensive experience in giving workshops and training sessions, alternated in the role of host for the broadcasts. The faculty members were encouraged to engage with the host in an informal discussion about their topic, rather than give a typical dry conference presentation. We encouraged them to use Powerpoint slides, but told them to limit the number that they presented. We didn't want the content of these presentations to be bound to getting through a large number of slides.

Presentation Content

As stated previously, one of our primary goals in developing this video series was to provide faculty with a venue in which they could share their pedagogical and technological skills and practices with each other. This sort of collegial discourse is often lacking at our universities, especially across departments. Most of our faculty have little time, except for events like the yearly faculty retreat, to reflect upon and share what they are doing in their classrooms. Too often, this sort of discussion is not viewed as scholarly activity, and thus is not as highly valued as perhaps it should be. Also, some faculty may find it awkward to seek assistance in their teaching efforts, especially if they are, like our professors, in a school of education. Doesn't having a Ph.D. in Education make you an expert in teaching? They may feel that they shouldn't need any additional development in this area, and be hesitant to appear in public, in front of their peers, at a face-to-face session. This new delivery method allows instructors to "lurk"—getting the information that they need without having to be seen doing so.

The tone of these sessions was collegial and informal, less like a lecture and more like the conversation that might happen between sessions at a professional conference, where a faculty member shares his/her "best practices" with a colleague in a friendly manner. The host engaged the guest faculty member in conversation about their experiences related to the topic, and questions from the audience, either online or in-person, were answered.

The topics of our initial series of online streaming video "talk shows" were:

- Web-based Search Strategies
- Designing Online Course Components
- Creativity and Technology in Education
- Plagiarism
- Teaching with Web-based Discussion Forums
- Web Accessibility
- Blended Learning Options
- Using Simulations in Teaching

These topics were based on our knowledge of the faculty, as instructional consultants who worked with them every day, and of their current research interests and development projects. We advertised the upcoming broadcasts through our email mailing list, which went out to all faculty members. We also invited associate instructors (graduate students with teaching positions) through email to "tune in" to the sessions. Also, individual faculty presenters notified their students and colleagues about the presentations, which gave us, at times, an international audience.

Since streaming video has worked so well for us for presenting our "E-Brownbag" series of faculty workshops, we have now broadened its use. We now use it to present archived versions of our technology training sessions, such as recent workshops on the topics of intermediate Dreamweaver for educators, digital video production, and desktop publishing. The system is also being used to deliver colloquia for our online Master's program in instructional technology.

Technology Choices and Developments

We had the benefit of previous university investment in Internet and distance education technology when we planned out the technical side of these presentations. When the new School of Education building was built, in 1998, distance education rooms were created with the latest in video networking technology, and the university has continued to upgrade the facilities. We were able to use one of the distance education rooms as the studio for our live webcasts. This room has numerous microphones, video cameras, and large-screen monitors, along with a

computer, VCR and document camera for presenting media during the session. There is a control panel for switching cameras, and for choosing the computer input for displaying Powerpoint slides and web pages, and a mute button for times when you don't want the audio to be broadcast. During the live broadcast, the signal went out over a high-speed Polycom video network, and was captured by a downstream RealVideo streaming server, which created a stream over the Internet that anyone with a current Realvideo player could access.

For the archived version of the sessions, at first we just provided interested faculty with a webpage that included a link to the Realvideo file for them to view. We also set up a website that included the Powerpoint file for downloading. Faculty could view the video file using Realplayer and see the accompanying slides using Powerpoint. However, the lack of sync between the two was less than ideal. We researched various options for presenting the two media together. There are any number of commercial systems, most of them targeting business clients, that offer this sort of online lecture hall or meeting room, among them Microsoft Presentation Broadcast, Real PresenterOne, Macromedia Breeze, Jet Stream Jet Manager, Intercall MShow, and sofTV.presenter. However, for technical and/or cost reasons, none of them met our needs. We were locked into two technical choices: Microsoft Powerpoint, as that was the presentation format familiar to faculty, and Realvideo, as that was the format supported by our university's streaming servers. We also had the additional constraint of minimal to no budget for the project. For these reasons, we chose to develop our own system, which we christened the Virtual Internet Presenter (VIP).

The VIP system is a frames-based system, with the Realvideo plug-in embedded in the top left frame, and the Powerpoint slides (converted to JPEG images) in the larger, right frame, covering roughly 75% of the window. The space under the video display is used to provide a listing of the slides. Clicking on any of the items on the listing will take you to that slide and move to that point in the Realvideo presentation. Similarly, as the presentation progresses, the current slide is designated by a triangle next to the slide name.

The program was written by a talented colleague of mine, Larry Campbell, using Perl (mod-Perl to be specific), Javascript and VBScript. The program went through many iterations as we continually tested it and suggested refinements and additional features. He developed an administrative interface (figure 1) for the system that allowed us to input the video files and Powerpoint slides easily, and to synchronize them. The interface was connected to a web-enabled database that created an attractive and informative menu page (figure 2) that listed the available videos and provided information about the content and the presenter, along with a thumbnail photograph of the presenter. The system was built upon the underpinnings of a Linux operating system, Apache web server software and a MySQL database. We chose this setup for security and reliability reasons, as well as the fact that the open-source software was free to use.

One major challenge in the development of the tool was to get it to work with the majority of web browsers, including the various releases of Internet Explorer and Netscape. A further difficulty was getting the system to work with Apple Macintosh browsers, including Apple's own Safari. To date, this has not been fully accomplished. It is possible to view the presentations on Apple Macintosh computers running Safari, Internet Explorer or Netscape, but the synchronization between the video and the Powerpoint presentation does not work, and it is necessary for the viewer to navigate through the slides manually. We hope to eventually fix this challenging problem. Numerous options have been attempted, unsuccessfully, and it may require waiting for Apple to update its operating system software or for a new version of one of the browsers.

The VIP logo was designed, in Flash and Realvideo versions, by Jung Won Hur, one of our office's graduate assistants. It is based on the countdown leader that is traditionally shown before 16mm and 35mm films are projected. Other than that, the graphic interface of the system is plain but functional. While no formal usability testing was conducted, the system is so simple that the end users have not had any complaints. The success of the user interface relies on the fact that it relies upon familiar technology—the web browser and the Realvideo player. The vast majority of our faculty are familiar with both.

We were fortunate that most of the viewers of the video would be working at their School of Education office workstations, with a known technical configuration. Some of our users needed to have Realplayer installed or updated to the latest version, but that was the only technical support required. We did receive some complaints of dropouts in sound or video due to network congestion or server load, but these were short-term and temporary problems. Sometimes it took awhile for a presentation to get started, due to the way Realplayer buffers a certain portion of the file before starting to play.

Faculty Response

We were very pleased with our viewership for the series. Our school has just over 100 full-time faculty members, and our live broadcasts reached 20 to 80 viewers, depending on episode. The archived VIP versions of the presentations have had from 80 to almost 300 views. This can be compared with on-campus workshops where we are lucky to have 10 faculty members show up. And, while the primary audience for the presentations is our

faculty, the website is open to the world. The VIP system has had visits from Australia, Canada, Austria, the United Kingdom, Taiwan, Philippines, Korea, France, Japan, China, the Netherlands, Singapore, India, Spain, Turkey, Greece, Cyprus, Italy, Malaysia, New Zealand, Hong Kong and Malaysia. These international numbers are not large (generally under 20 visits) but the series has not been advertised anywhere outside of our school (except for faculty members contacting their colleagues about the presentations). Overall, the VIP video system has streamed over 3300 video sessions.

We have received many compliments on the quality of the series from faculty and associate instructors, as well as from the administration. Faculty members have commented about how convenient it is, being able to view these training sessions at any time from their office or (in many cases) home computers. The fact that the university-sponsored technology workshops, offered by the central computing services, are always offered in a distant building, makes it hard for them to attend. And even the workshops that we offer in the building often conflict in time with departmental or committee meetings, office hours and other obligations. They also appreciate being able to randomly access any part of the presentation, and being able to repeat or skip sections. The fact that they can multitask—listening to the audio of the presentation while skimming through email, eating lunch, etc.—is also appreciated. Most faculty take notes at our workshop, but having access to the entire audio and video of the workshop, as well as the slides, makes it easy to check on something that might not be clear in one's notes.

In feedback forms, we received comments such as “I would love to see all kinds of seminars and topics archived as the OnCourse seminar was!” Another appreciated the fact that “it could be taken in the comfort of my office & at my convenience.” The only complaints we received about the series were due to technical issues, as mentioned above, not about the content of the video presentations.

Further Developments

In the future, we plan to further develop the VIP system in several ways. The top priority is to ensure full Macintosh compatibility. While a minority of our faculty use Macs (only 22 out of 112), we still want to be able to reach every faculty member with our training activities. We are hoping to find a programmer who is experienced in the OSX environment to help us with this issue. Another area for further development is the administrative interface, which has basic functionality but lacks features such as the ability to view the slides that you are adding to the presentation in the same window as the video. It is also lacking in visual appeal, and more importantly, documentation. There has been preliminary talk about developing a commercial version of the tool but this is just speculation at the moment. Right now, we are focusing on meeting the needs of our local faculty members.

Conclusion

Based on our successful experiences with this program, we recommend that other postsecondary instructional support offices consider streaming video as a new option for delivery professional development in technological and pedagogical skills and strategies. This delivery medium engages faculty where they are, at a convenient time, using technology that they are already familiar with. A program such as ours also provides an ideal way for faculty to share their innovations with each other.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Add a New Video". The address bar contains the URL "http://crlt.indiana.edu/video/admin/videoEdit.pl". The browser's search bar shows "Google". The page content includes a link for "Video List" and a main heading "Add a New Video". The form consists of the following fields and controls:

- Show in Listings?:** Radio buttons for "Yes" (selected) and "No".
- Title:** A text input field.
- Description:** A large text area.
- Date:** A text input field with the placeholder "YYYY-MM-DD".
- Area:** A dropdown menu with the text "<-- Please Select an Area -->".
- Thumbnail:** A "Choose File" button and the text "no file selected".
- Video Source(URL):** A text input field.
- Video Source(File):** A "Choose File" button and the text "no file selected".
- Video Width:** A text input field containing the value "320".
- Video Height:** A text input field containing the value "240".
- Presenter:** A text input field.
- Default Location:** A text input field.

Figure 1. Administrative Interface (partial view)

IC "eBrownBag" Video Talk Show Series

http://www.indiana.edu/%7Eicy/ebrownbag/

Apple Chris' Blog eBay Listserv IC DE Amazon News .Mac Audible Yahoo!

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**IC "eBrownBag" Video Talk Show Series:
Streaming Video Online Professional Development**



The Instructional Consulting Office is pleased to announce that our popular "E-Brownbag" professional development online video series is now available through our Virtual Internet Presenter (VIP) system! This system allows viewers to see the video presentation accompanied by large, easy-to-read synchronized PowerPoint slides.

The current version of RealPlayer is required to view these shows. You can download it by clicking on the button below. Look for the link to the Free Player. Problems installing RealPlayer on your IU workstation? Call ETS, 812-856-8400.



AVAILABLE PRESENTATIONS: (Note: Newer presentations (listed as having the type "VIP") are available with a synchronized Powerpoint slide presentation. At the moment, the synchronization works with Windows PCs only. Mac users will need to navigate the slides manually.)

	Digital Video Production	This presentation describes the entire digital video production process. This includes shooting, editing and delivering of your digital video.	Chris Essex	VIP
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[View Part 1](#)
[View Part 2](#)

Figure 2. Menu Screen (partial view)