What is an LMS

- LMSs are known by various names: Course Management Systems (CMS), Learning Content Management Systems (LCMS), Virtual Learning Environment (VLE), and Virtual Learning Systems (VLS) (Wright et al., 2014). An LMS is defined as the following:

- Software (web) application used to plan, implement, and assess learning processes. An LMS provides instructors with a way to create and deliver content, monitor learner participation, and assess performance. An LMS provides interactive features such as threaded discussions, video conferencing, discussion forum, etc. (About Elearning, 2016). Examples include Blackboard, D2L, Sakai, Moodle.
Different Types of LMS

- 3 main types of an LMS:

  - A. Proprietary - licensed by developers (produce profits). Example: Blackboard, D2L.
  - B. Open-source - can be publicly available to the course code, but can have guarded and limitations. Canvas, Moodle, Sakai (All of these can produce profits as well)
  - C. Cloud-Based - Array of tools, some are shared some are integrated. (can make a profit as well).

Adantages and Disadvantages to all
Advantages and Disadvantages

**Advantage**
- Proprietary
- Customer Support Usually secure
- Customized Centralized
- High Usability

**Disadvantage**
- Expensive
- Dependent on developer
- Less adaptable and Flexible
- Risk of discontinuous services
Advantages and Disadvantages

Advantage
- Open Source
  Usually more cost effective
  Innovation by users
  Passionate and collaborative community
  Can be secure and reliable

Disadvantage
- Lack of support and service
- Heavy dependency on online community network
- Less accountability
Advantages and Disadvantages

**Advantage**
- Cloud Based
- Can be cost effective
- Diverse personalized tools
- Increased access

**Disadvantages**
- Potential issues with Authentication
- Security and Privacy
- Burden on learning multiple tools
What is our Task?

- Charge:

  The purpose of this review is to analyze different LMSs to determine how well Blackboard is meeting our needs and to examine other LMSs to determine which best fits the needs of COCC. After a comprehensive review and testing of the top two choices, a recommendation will be made to Academic Affairs to stay with our current LMS or to move to another LMS. If the recommendation is to move to another LMS, the task force will provide an initial evaluation of the resources required to make the change.
Expected Outcomes:

- SWOT analysis of current Blackboard system, including significant input from faculty, staff and students.
- Review of LMSs used by other educational institutions in Oregon and beyond
- Demo other LMSs
- Create a comparison chart or document comparing Blackboard to other top LMSs
- Make Recommendation to Academic Affairs to keep or change LMS by early Spring Term
- If the recommendation is to move to a new LMS, evaluate next steps and costs ($, time, personnel, IT...).
- Provide regular communication to campus (via eLearning website and Bobcat Community)
LMS Review Team Notes

- Meet frequently for a few months
- Sub groups to speed up processes.
- Note taker or share the task
- Create a timeline
- Create a communication tool
- Create a detailed SWOT Analysis
- Create Surveys
- Have focused and campus wide meeting.
- Create a new document at end of analysis for Academic Affairs
SWOT Analysis

- Strength
- Weakness
- Opportunity
- Threat

Looking at internal and external elements
Determine tool to evaluate LMS

- Possible Key Elements -
  - A. Analytic, Advising and Learning Assessment
  - B. Accessibility and Universal Design
  - C. Personalization and Branding
  - D. Collaboration
  - E. Integration and Interoperability
Evaluation Criteria

- Technical
  - System Reliability
  - LMS Customizations
  - Core eLearning Tools
  - Vendor Support
  - Integration with existing and external systems
  - Security
- Educational
  - User Interface / Navigation /Ease of Use
  - Mobile Learning Social Learning
  - Outcomes and Assessment tools
  - Learning Analytic
  - Customization and Personalization
  - Branding