

Design-aware analytics supporting teachers' monitoring of blended learning scenarios: Two experiences in higher education

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Context

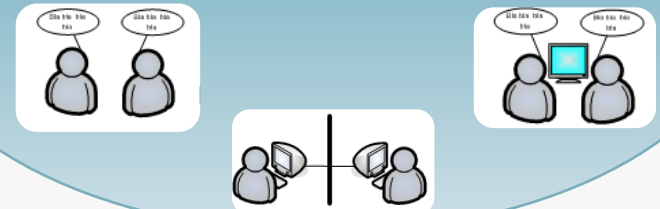
Blended Learning

[Graham, 2005]



CSCL

[Stahl et al., 2006]



Multiple **locations**
Multiple **interactivity types**

DLEs
[MacNeil & Kraan, 2010]



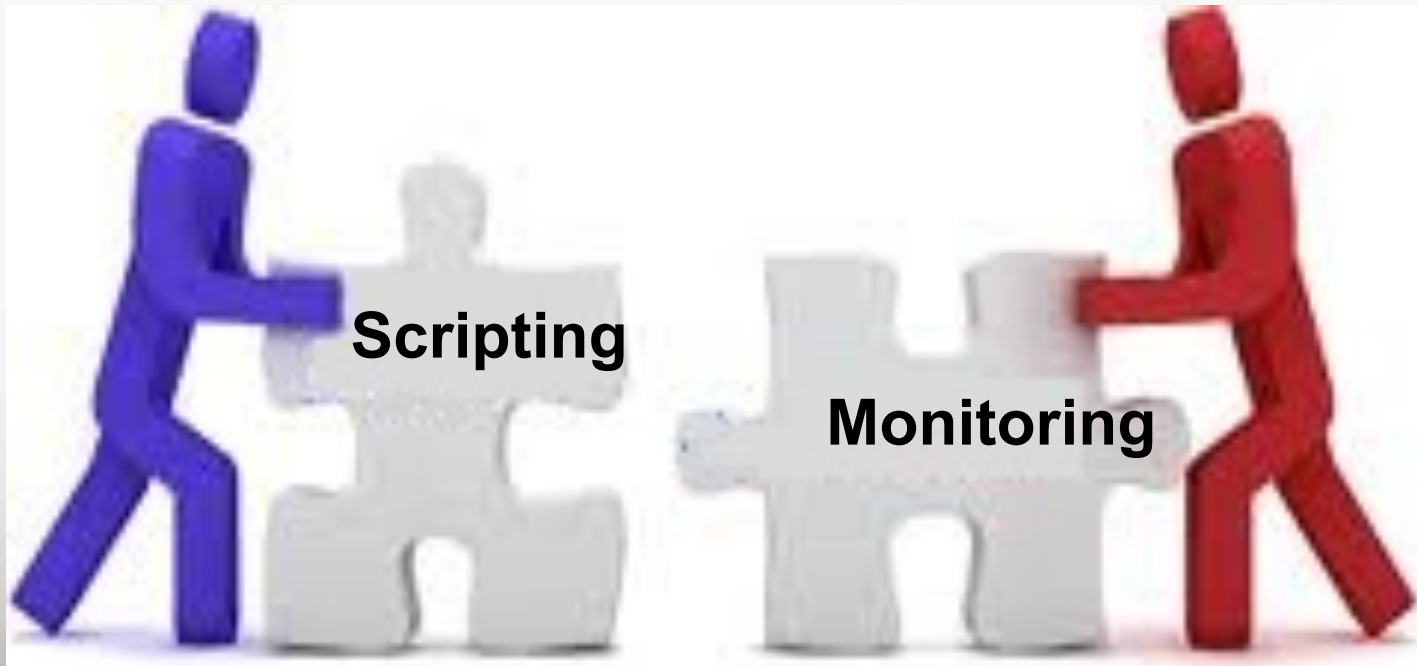
Multiple **social levels**
Multiple **interactivity types**

Challenges to LA

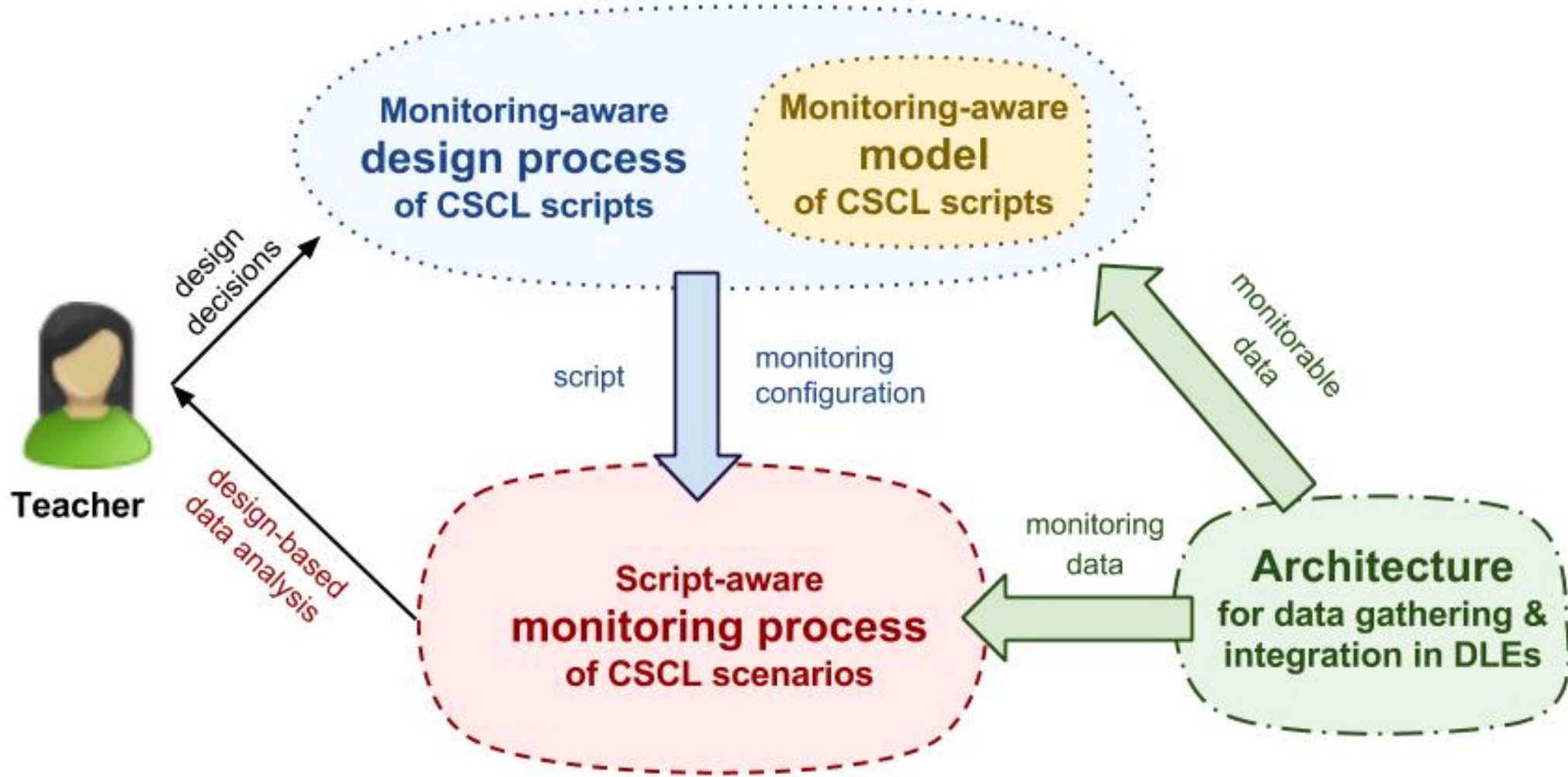
- The problem of “dirty & incomplete” data
 - Analysis should be aware (and make the user aware) of the weaknesses of data
- The need for contextualization
 - Data should be analyzed in their context
- Teachers’ workload and interpretation of the results
 - Results must be manageable and easy to understand
- Ethical issues regarding e.g., data validity and adverse impact

Overall approach

- Analyze whether the *current state* of interaction (monitored at enactment time) matches the *desired state* of interaction (defined in the script at design time).



Proposals

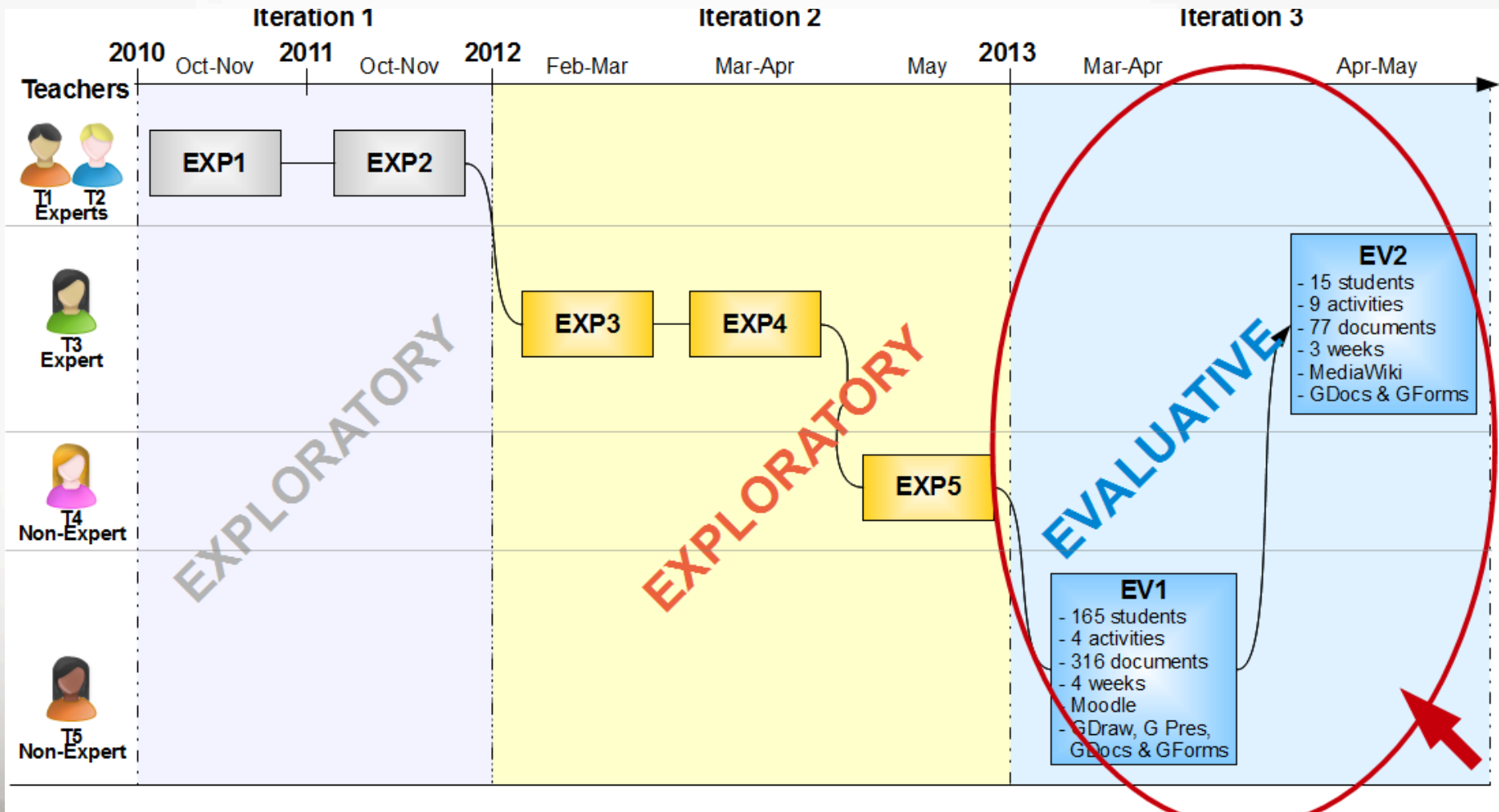


Methodological approach

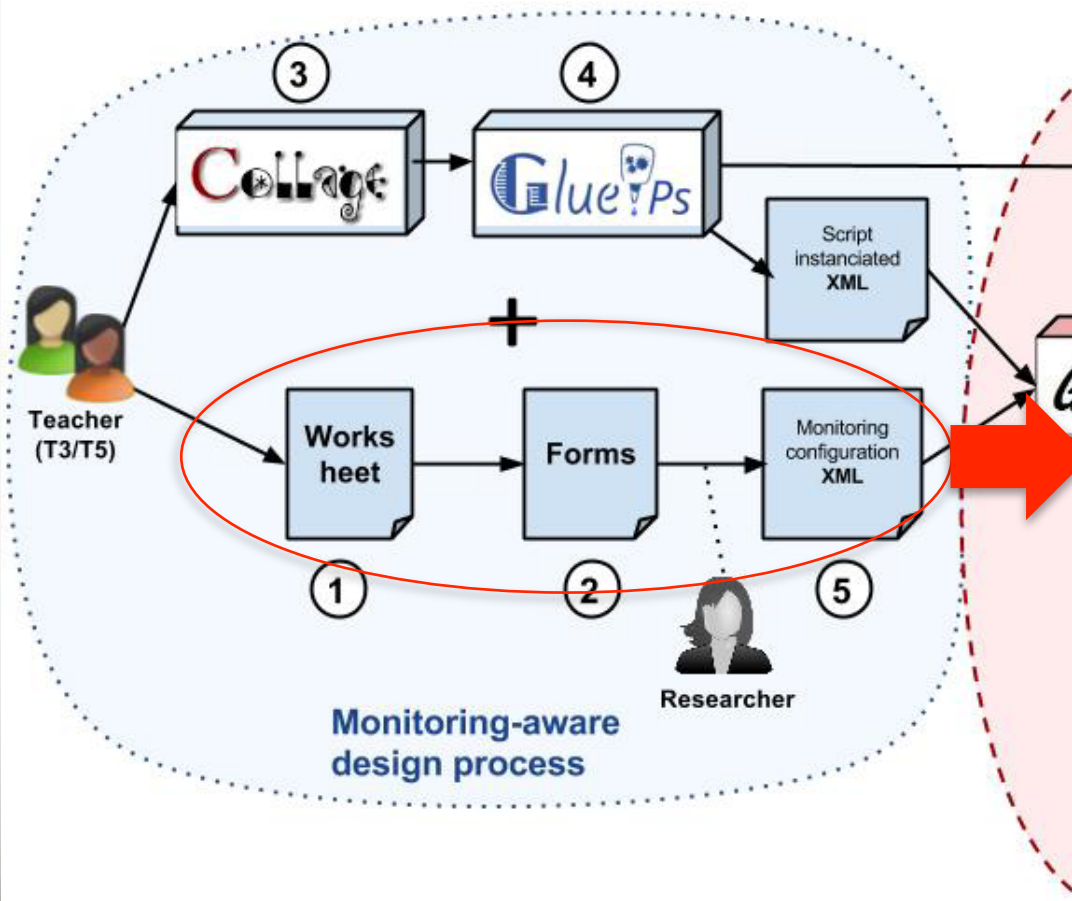
Design-Based Research

- Design-Based Research
 - Iterative research
 - Situated in educational contexts
 - Partnership between researcher and practitioners
 - Focus on design and testing a significant intervention
 - Use of mixed-methods
- Strong emphasis on applying research to a real problem → Close connection to pedagogical practice

DBR – Research process



What we did in practice (1/3)



GENERALACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	
Activity name:	Group discussion and synthesis

Editer "Activity" ✕

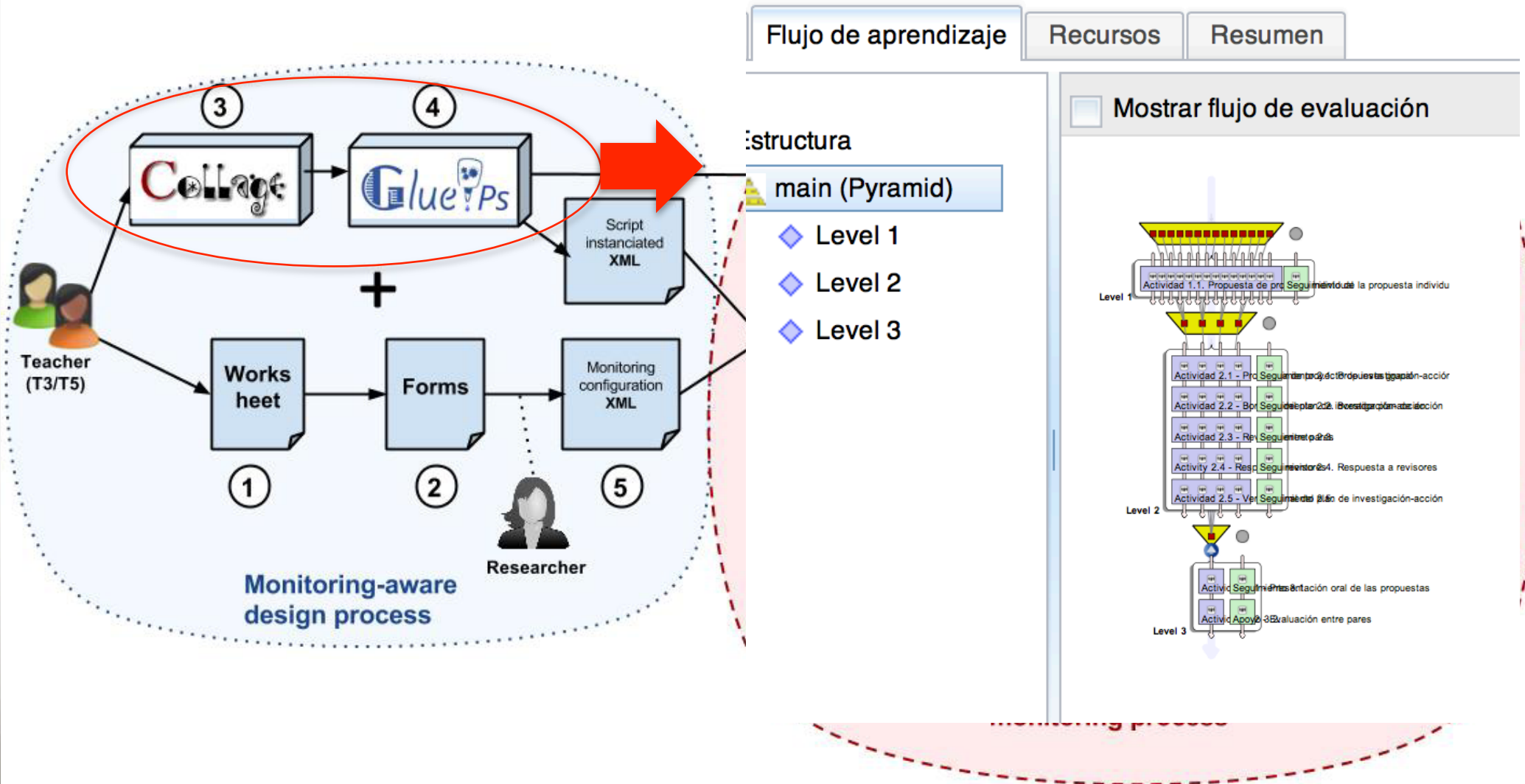
Nom*	Resource review
To be monitored	yes
Beginning	2014/03/22 09:00:00
End	2014/03/30 17:00:00
Learning mode	distance
Interaction type	computer-mediated
Social level	face-to-face
Participation	computer-mediated

* Champ obligatoire (24 caracteres max)

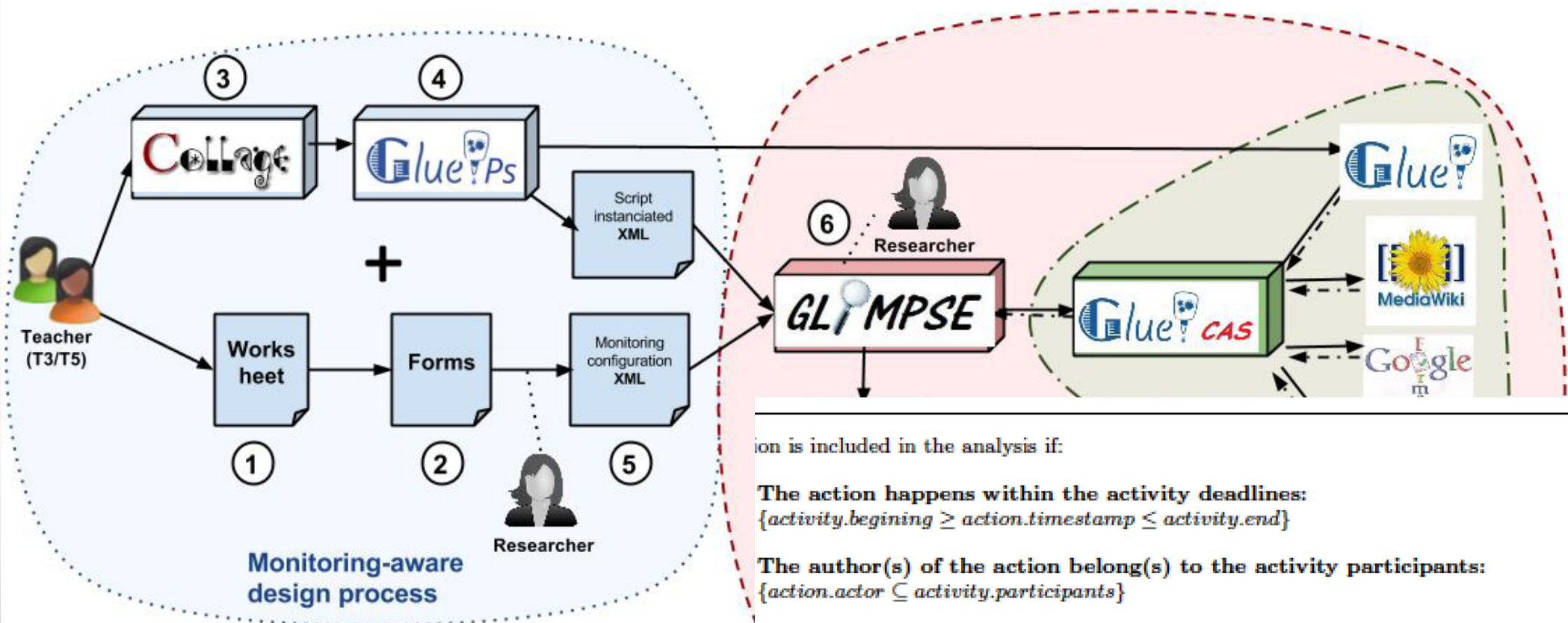
4.9: *EdiT2++*: form used for the description of a learning acti

Concept map	GDraw	No	--	mandatory	by groups	documents and group's editions
<i>Teacher's observations</i>	<i>Teacher's observations</i>	--	--	--	--	<i>Student's attendance to the lab sessions and other comments</i>

What we did in practice (1/3)



What we did in practice (2/3)



ion is included in the analysis if:

The action happens within the activity deadlines:
 $\{activity.begining \geq action.timestamp \leq activity.end\}$

The author(s) of the action belong(s) to the activity participants:
 $\{action.actor \subseteq activity.participants\}$

The author(s) of the action is(are) supposed to use the resource:
 $\{action.actor \subseteq resources.users\}$

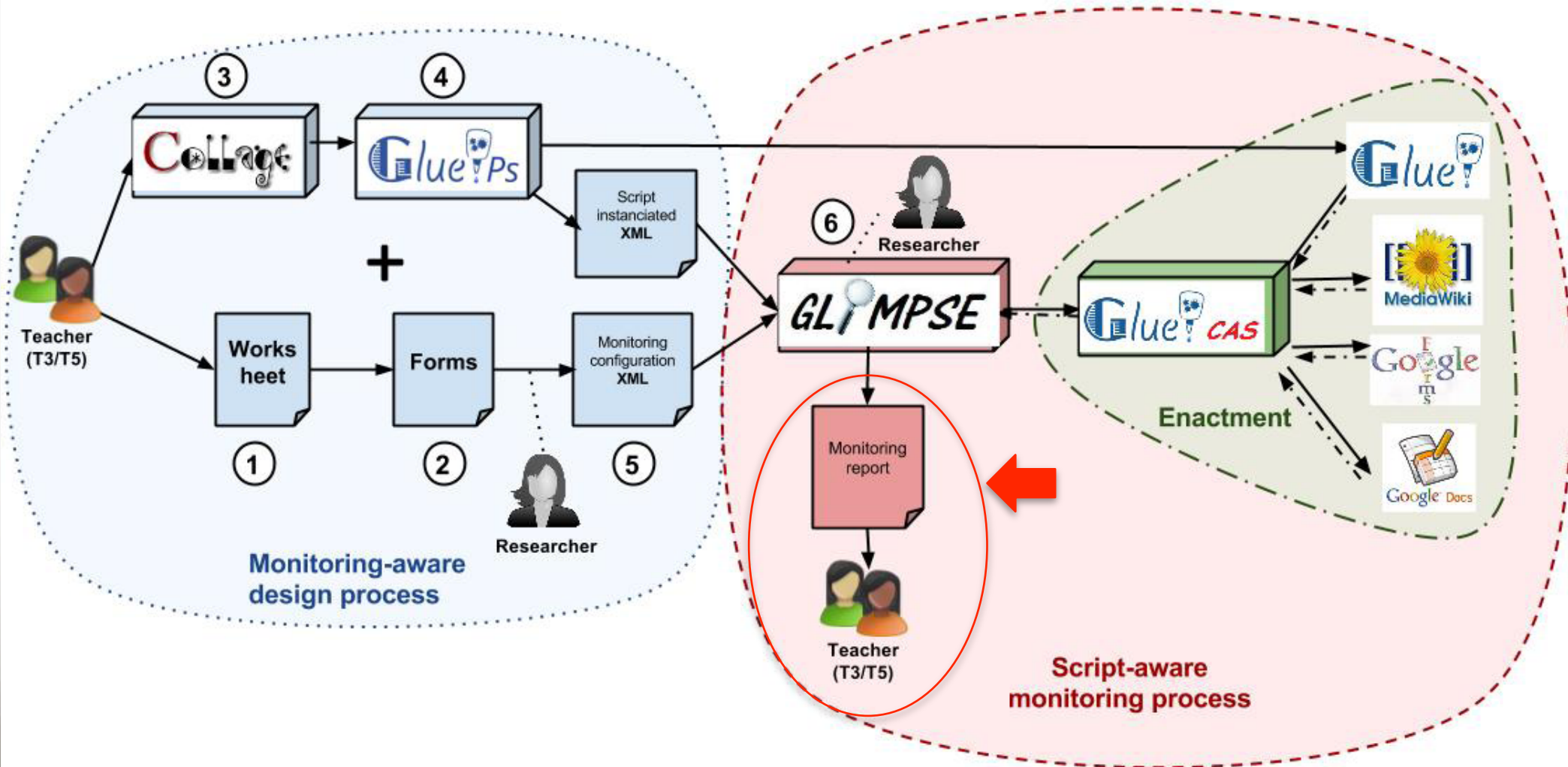
The action involves a resource to be monitored during the activity:
 $\{action.resource \in activity.resources_to_be_monitored\}$

The type of interaction must be monitored in a given resource:
 $\{action.type \in resource.actions_to_be_monitored\}$

GLIMPSE - Heuristics

- Select an action to be included in the analysis
- Define and compare the *current* and *desired* state of the interaction regarding:
 - participation,
 - collaboration,
 - group formation and
 - expected use of resources.

What we did in practice (3/3)



Monitoring report

Integrated data sources

Groups and participants



Students' self-reports



GLUE!-CAS blogs



Teacher's observations

Warnings

Groups	Participants	Workgroup report (super-group)		Final research proposal (Super-group 1)			Activity description: Improvement of the proposals		Teacher's observations				Warnings
		link	participation	link	access	edition	link	access	link	attendance	submission	comment	
Super-group 1	StudentName1		20%		4					2			
	StudentName2		20%		5				2				
	StudentName3		20%		7				2				
	StudentName4		20%		8				2				
	StudentName5		20%		7								
Super-group 2	StudentName6		20%		0					2		He arrives late but contributes a lot	** There is no evidence of StudentName6 using Final research proposal (Super-group 2). This resource must be used by each group member.
	StudentName7		20%		10	9			2				
	StudentName8		20%		6				2	1			
	StudentName9		20%		11				2				
	StudentName10		20%		9				2				
Super-group 3	StudentName11		20%		12					2			

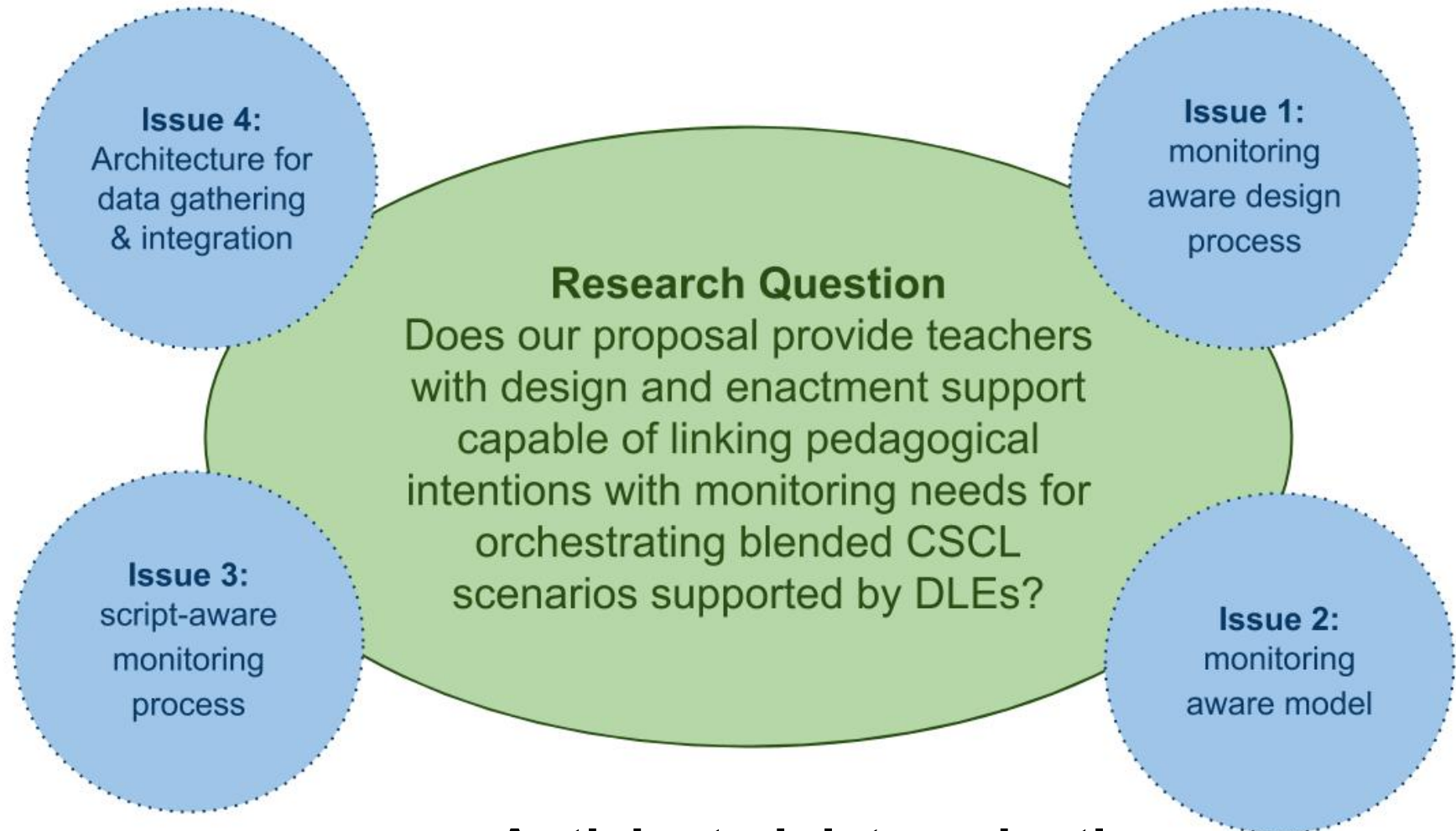
The system has not registered any access to the *Final research proposal* by *StudentName6*

A warning is raised to advise the teacher

Evaluation

Focusing on the teacher's perspective

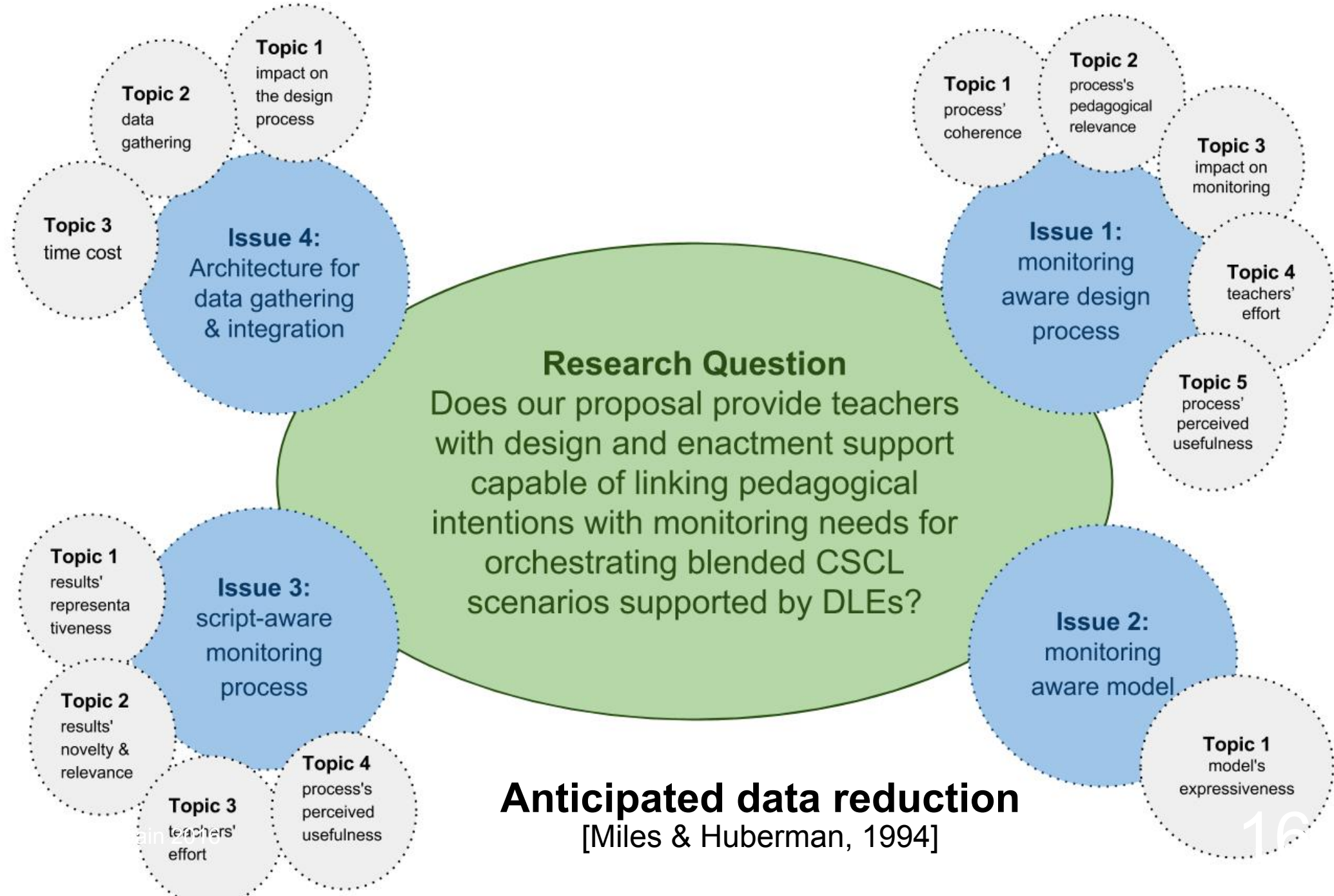
Evaluation



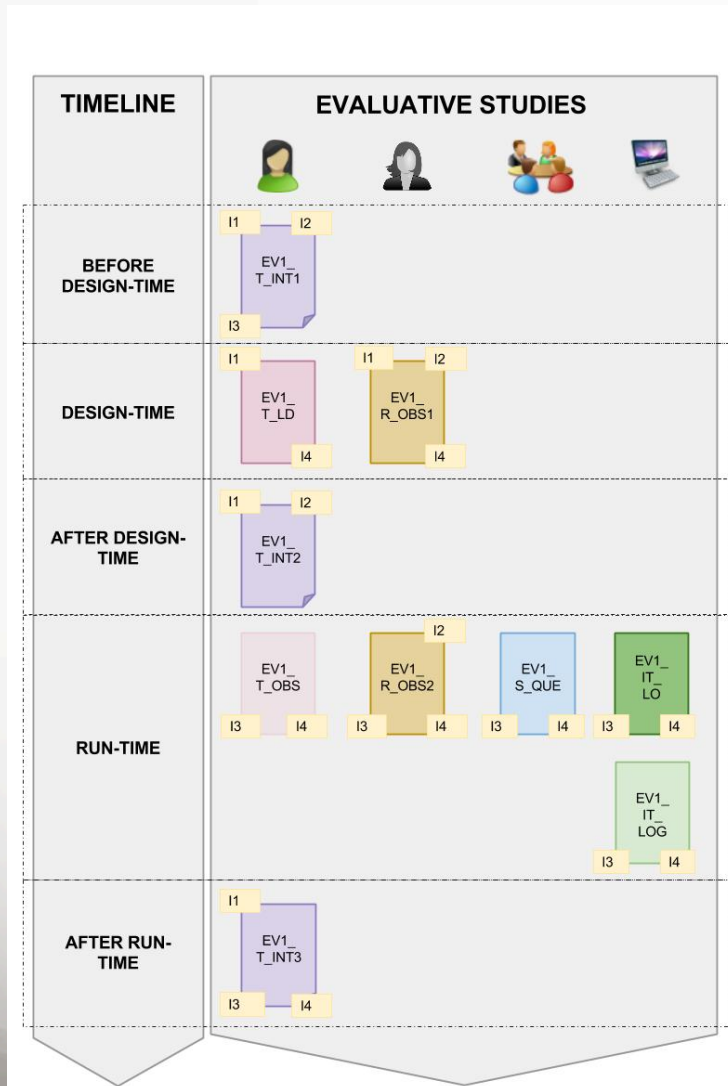
Anticipated data reduction

[Miles & Huberman, 1994]

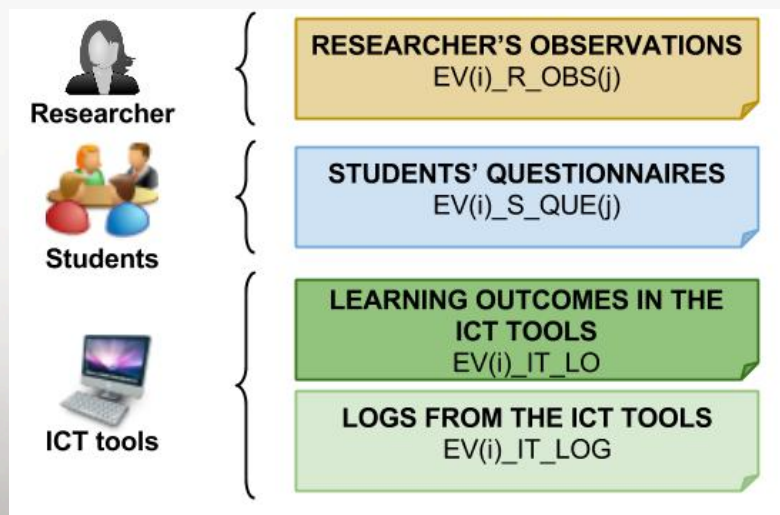
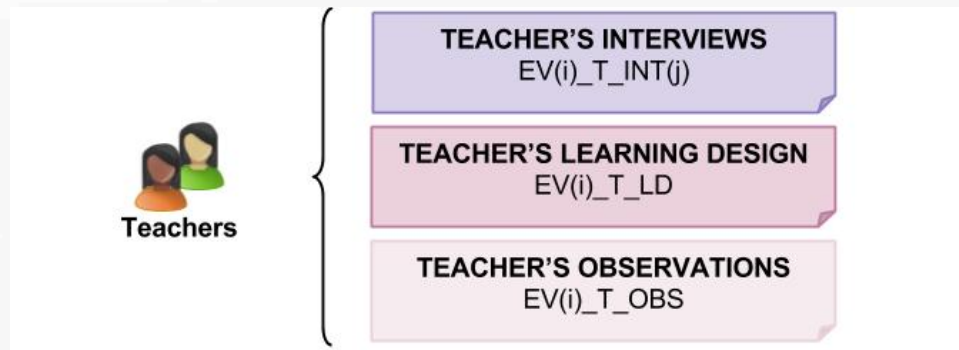
Evaluation



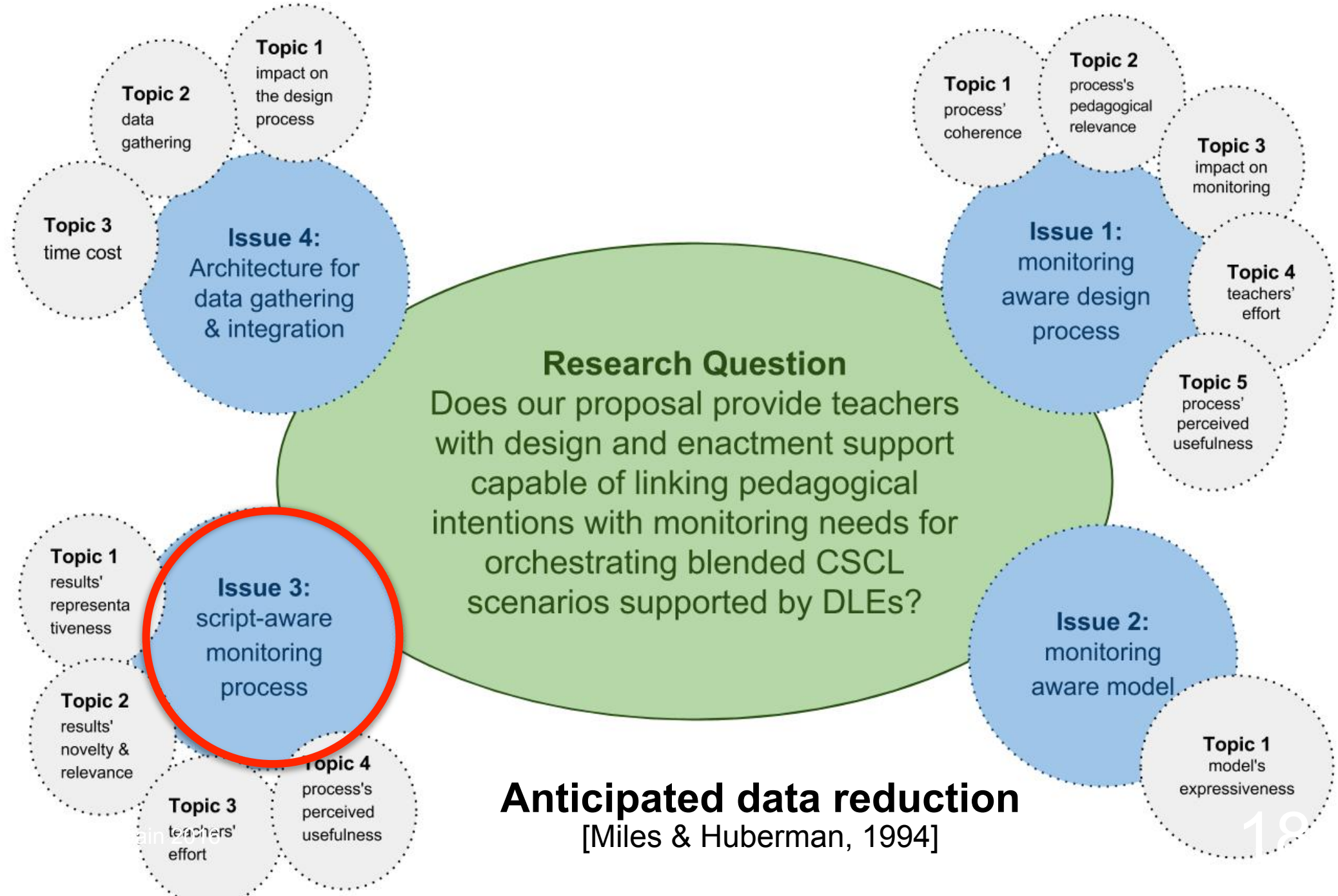
Data sources



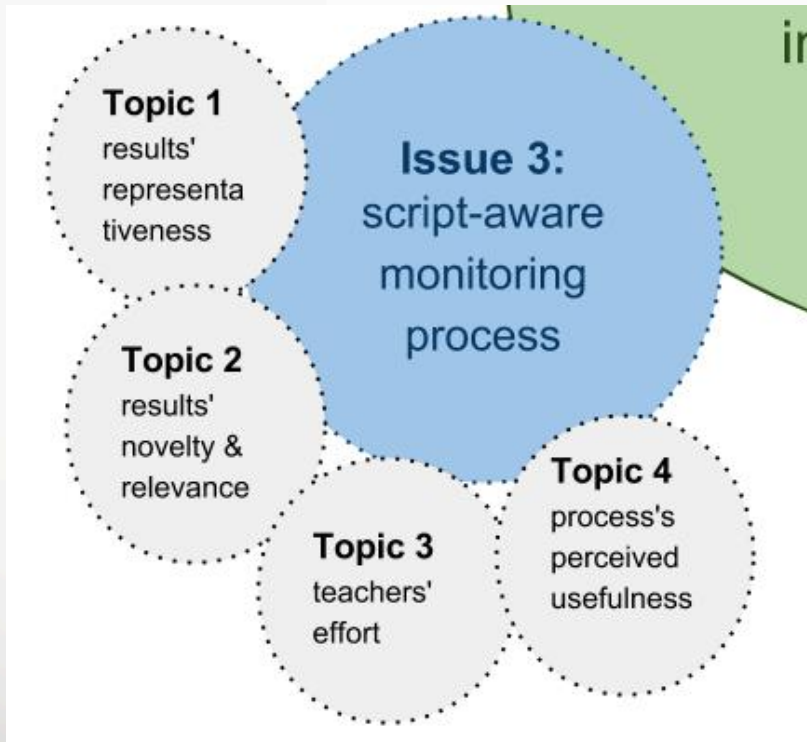
Informants & data gathering techniques



Evaluation



Script-aware monitoring process



- The interpretation of the reports was easy and efficient.
- The information was **generally accurate**, reflecting a realistic view of the process. A small percentage of false positives and of problems that passed unnoticed, but the teachers did not consider them to be critical.
- The quality of data is very limited (i.e., accesses to docs, not actual reading...). The approach promotes to interpret the data using extra information teachers might have available. This points to lines of potential improvement.

Script-aware monitoring process

- Achievements and limitations



- The process provided teachers with relevant feedback to improve the awareness on the learning situation and to support the regulation tasks.



- More advanced solutions should be found to support the gathering of data directly provided by teachers and students (to enrich computer-mediated evidence)



- New data sources and indicators are required to minimize the deviations and to take into account the quality of the participation

Conclusions / Remarks

- The alignment between scripting and monitoring helped to improve both processes
- Teachers intervene in the definition of the analysis with an affordable effort, and were able to interpret the results
- The approach is **minimalistic**: shows initial evidences that teachers check with their available information
- Positive impact on data validity, responsibility, and diminution of potential adverse impact

Thank you!

More info:

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