

From Data Science to Learning Analytics

Evolution of the E-Listening Research Project

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Detecting different ways learners attend to others' posts in online discussions and how they relate to the contributions they make themselves as an element of dialogic participation

DATA
THEORY
COMPUTATION
DISPLAY
USE



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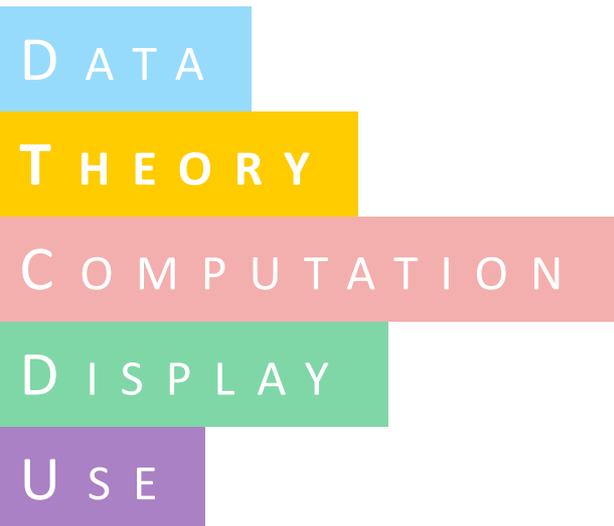
C O M P U T A T I O N

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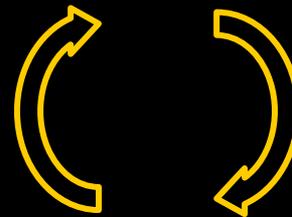


Online Listening Theory



- Goal of online discussions is for learners to build understanding through dialoging with others
- Drawing on (neo-piagetian) theories of social constructivism at a basic level this involves

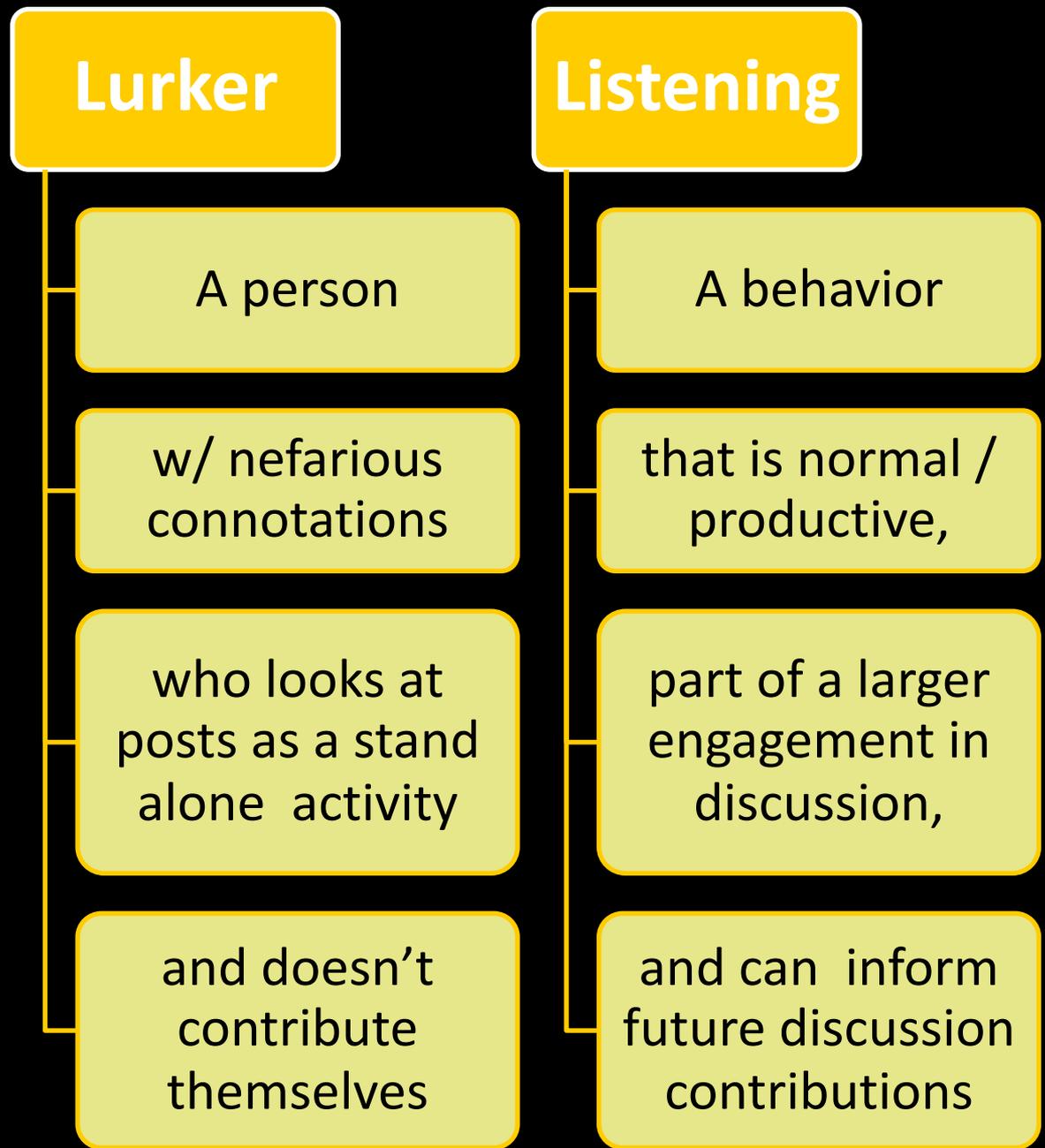
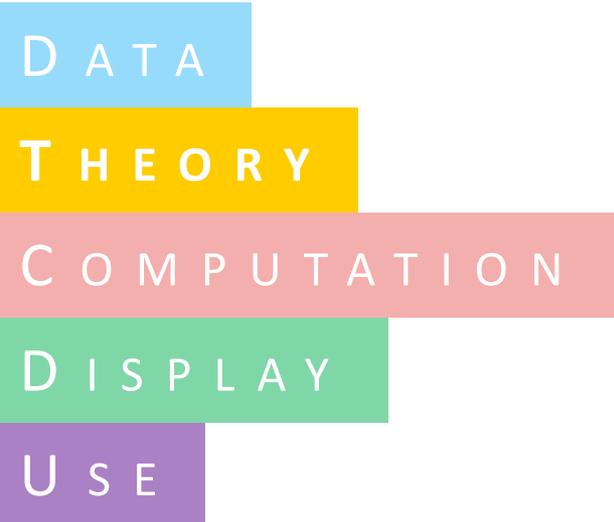
Externalizing one's ideas by contributing posts to an online discussion



Taking in the externalizations of others by accessing existing posts



Listening Not Lurkers



Wise et al., 2013; Muller et al., 2010; Preece et al., 2004



Not “if”
but “how”
 listen

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- Prior research assumed students generally attend to others’ posts
- Yet evidence of limited attention to previous discussion posts
- Our data-mining work shows that learners make widely varying choices in the decision space
 - Frequency /length of log-in
 - Which posts attended to, in what order, for how long
 - Revisit as often as wanted
 - Reply when + where desired

Wise et al., 2013; 2012a, Brooks et al., 2013; Palmer, et al. 2008; Dennen, 2008; Hewitt, 2003;



Collecting Listening Data

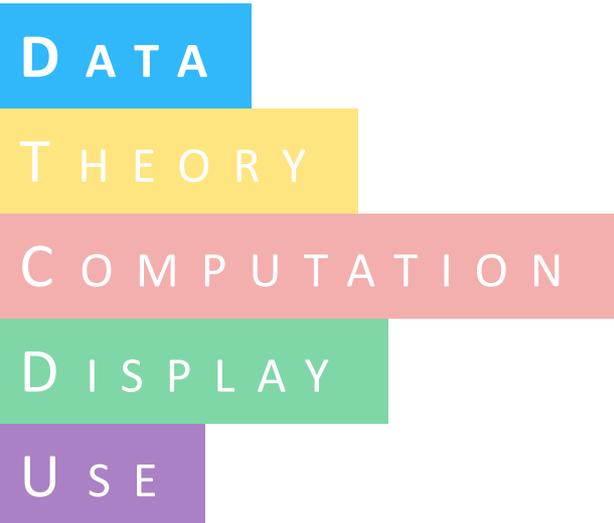
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- Online discussion forums don't naturally collect listening data
- Need to know what specific post a student is looking at
- Modifications made to open-source forum "Phorum"
- Collect ~1000 + records per student

PHORUM		
Memorization Discussion		
Topic	Author	Posted
<p><u>Memorization Discussion</u></p> <p>Teachers want to help students learn, however, there is debate as to the best ways to accomplish this. Some teachers argue that "until students have enough of a knowledge base to guide learning, it can help to use rote memorization approaches." Others insist that "rote memorization is not useful for learning because the material is not learned in a meaningful way."</p> <p>What do you think? Is rote memorization a useful learning strategy? Why or why not? As a discussion group, you need to come to a consensus and be ready to defend your position to the class.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">» Reply » Quote » Report</p>	Professor Sloan	Monday 09:06AM
◆ What about transfer?	Patricia	Wednesday 07:21PM
• Re: What about transfer?	Johnny	Thursday 12:29PM
• Re: What about transfer? New	Cathy	Saturday 01:15PM
• What do we mean by "memorization"?	Sally	Thursday 10:59PM
• Re: What do we mean by "memorization"?	Leslie	Friday 11:07PM
• Re: What do we mean by "memorization"? New	Tom	Saturday 06:06PM
◆ Keyword Method is not a good example of meaningful learning	Leslie	Thursday 11:12PM
• Re: Keyword Method is not a good example of meaningful learning	Allan	Friday 12:24AM



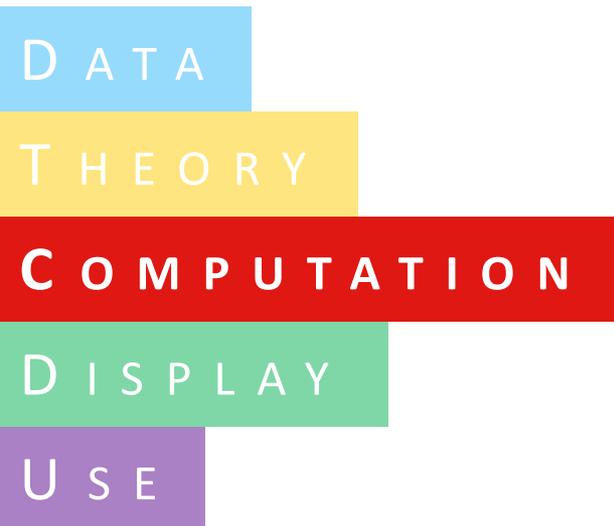
Data Processing Needs



- Turn comprehensive point-in-time entries into individual activity records
- Coding events and calculating duration
 - Clicks can initiate or complete actions
 - Conceptual event categories
 - Scan vs. read (6.5 wps threshold)
 - Post and review (self-oriented)
- Divide activity into sessions using abandonment criteria (time of inactivity)
- Determine time window for variable calculation (study-dependent – could be overall or based on learning activity, fixed time, individual student session)



Data Processing Techniques



- MySQL queries merging log + post tables produces list of all actions, time-date stamp, ID of user performing action, post acted on, ID of user who created post
- Excel VBA macros clean data, separate users, calculate initial event duration, divide sessions of use, estimate session-ending events (avg. speed (user | event) x post length), recode reads and reviews
- Macros also calculate variables at desired unit of analysis –(e.g. # of sessions, av. session length, % sessions with posts, % other's posts viewed (or read), % real reads, av. real read length, # of reviews (self/other) , av. review length)



Modelling Techniques

- Cluster Analysis used to identify and characterize learner subpopulations
- HLM Mixed Modeling used to examine listening-speaking relationships + take into account potential interdependencies of students collaborating in groups
- Statistical Discourse Analysis used to detect distinct segments of discussion and build explanatory models of these

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*Wise & Hsiao, in preparation; Wise et al. 2014; 2013;
Wise & Chiu, 2014; Wise & Chiu, 2011*



Studies + Findings

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Research conducted on large UG courses in business + ed psych (online + blended offerings)

Common Patterns	Characteristic Behaviors
Disregardful	Minimal attention to others' posts (few posts viewed; short time viewing). Brief and relatively infrequent sessions of activity.
Coverage	View a large proportion of others' posts, but spends little time attending to them (often only scanning). Short but frequent sessions of activity, focusing primarily on new posts. <i>*May be socially-oriented or content-driven.</i>
Focused	View limited number of others' posts, but spends substantial time attending to them. Few extended sessions of activity.
Thorough	Views a large proportion of other's posts + spends substantial time attending to many of them. Long overall time spent listening; considerable reviews of others' posts.

Wise & Chiu, 2014; Wise et al. 2014; 2013; 2012a; 2012c;



Studies + Findings

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Research conducted on large UG courses in
business + ed psych (online + blended offerings)

Dimension	Characteristic Behaviors
Breadth	The quantity of unique posts one views - important in terms of the diversity of ideas a learner is exposed to.
Depth	The length of time spent reading posts – important to allow for deeper consideration of others' ideas.
Temporal Contiguity	The degree to which learners disperse or concentrate their participation - important for integration / evolution over time.
Revisitation	The extent to which students return to posts made by themselves and others – important in metacognition and self-regulation.

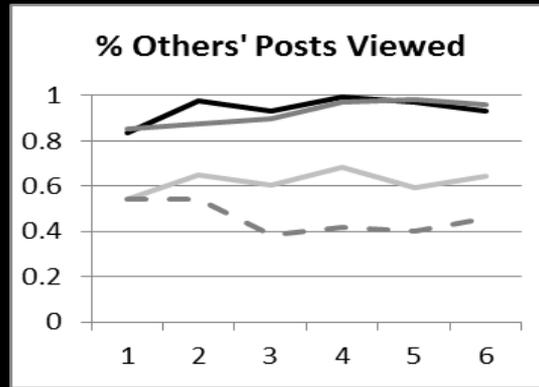
Wise & Chiu, 2014; Wise et al. 2014; 2013; 2012a; 2012c;



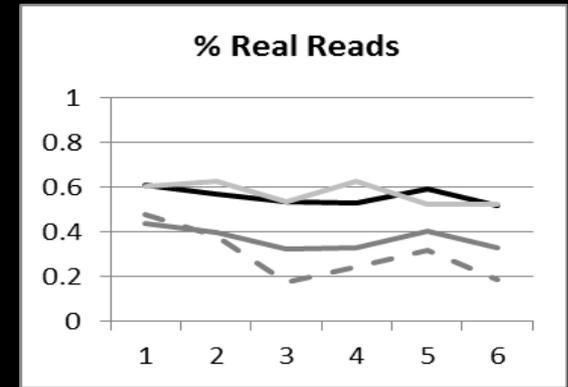
Studies + Findings

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Breadth



Depth



— THOROUGH — COVERAGE — FOCUSED - - DISREGARDFUL

		Breadth	
Depth		Low	High
Low		Disregardful	Coverage
High		Focused	Thorough

Wise & Chiu, 2014; Wise et al. 2014; 2013; 2012a; 2012c;



Studies + Findings

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Relationships

Listening Depth

- A greater % of real reads predicts richer argumentation (reasoning/qualifiers)

Listening Reflectivity

- Reviewing others' posts multiple times predicts greater responsiveness
- Reviewing one's own posts multiple times predicts richer argumentation (# of claims made)

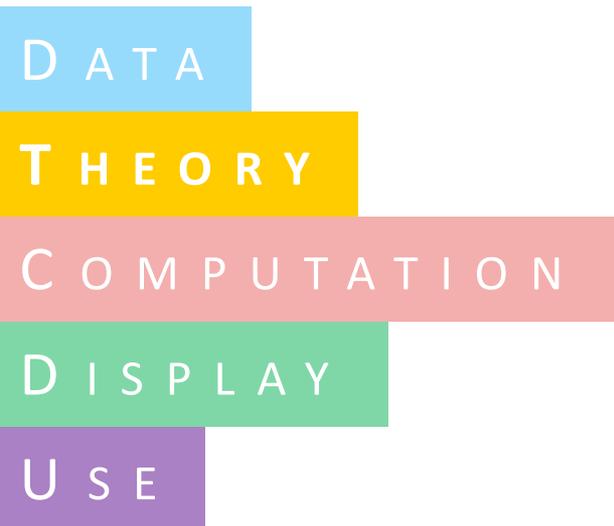
Listening Breadth

- Reading a greater % of posts and viewing a greater % of posts than those read predicts richer argumentation (evidence used to support claims)

Wise & Chiu, 2014; Wise et al. 2014; 2013; 2012a; 2012c;



Studies + Findings



Interventions

Assigning Students Roles to Play

- Synthesizer / Wrapper roles increased the % of posts read during in-role weeks (and sometimes the % of real reads), but effect weakly sustained post-role
- Roles often contributed extensive summaries that acted as pivotal posts spurring whole discussion to more advanced knowledge construction phase

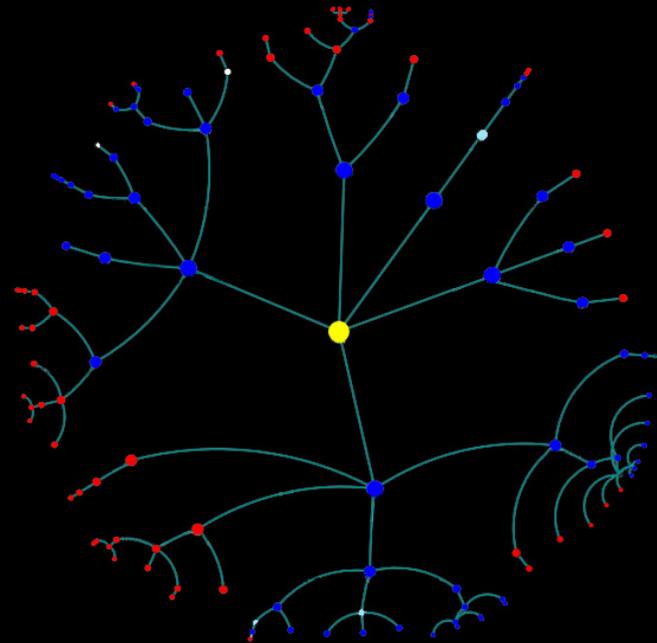
Open-Ended vs Distinct Alternative Tasks

- Open-ended business challenge led to a higher % of real reads and average time spent reviewing one's own posts
- Follow-on argumentation effects possible

Wise & Hsiao, in prep; Wise & Chiu, 2014; Wise & Chiu, 2011;

Starburst

A redesigned online discussion forum that includes embedded visual analytics of conversation structure + students' interactions



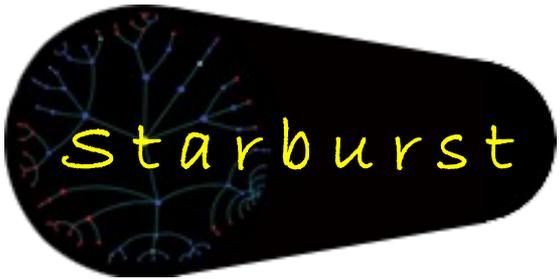
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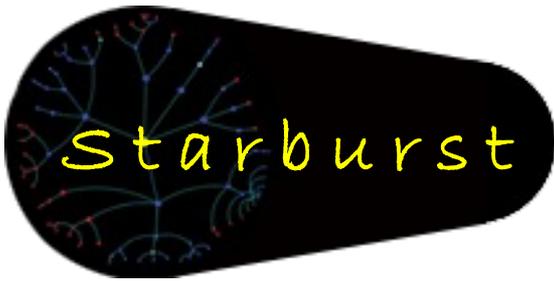
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Embedded Analytics

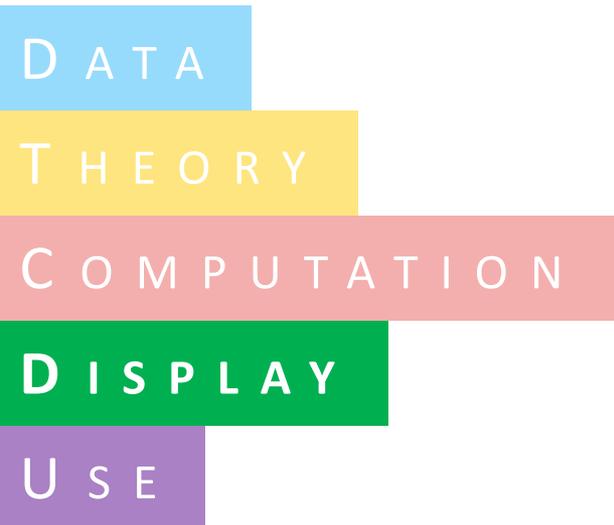
Integration of activity traces into existing learning environment interface

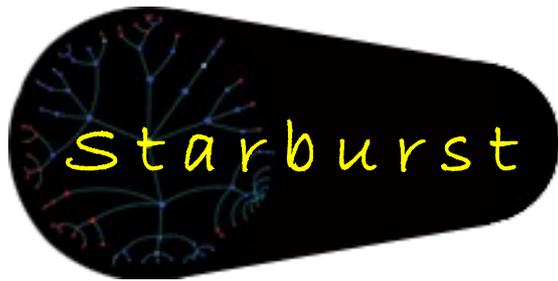
[Stands in contrast to extracted analytic systems such as dashboard that set-up analytics use apart from other aspects of the learning activity]

Goal is real-time use of analytics to guide student activity + choices to support learning

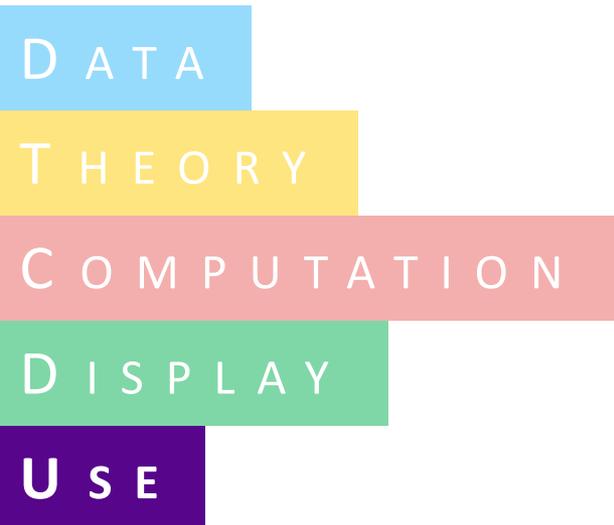
The following example builds on some of the listening analytics presented earlier

Visualizing Discussion Analytics



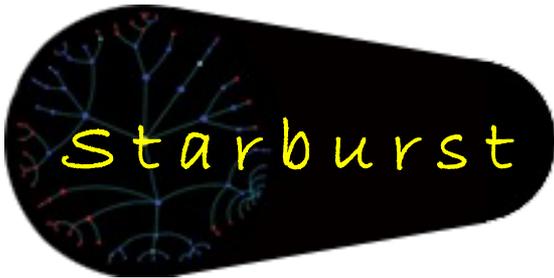


Online Discussion Challenges



- Students feel overwhelmed, have difficulties navigating + deciding which posts to read/reply to
- Often they only view new posts and reply to most recent ones
- Low levels of interactivity
- Fractured and incoherent conversations
- Unintentional discussion drift and thread death; discussions never converge to a conclusion

Wise et al., 2012b; Peters & Hewitt, 2010; Hewitt, 2005; Dringus & Ellis, 2005; Reyes & Tchounikine, 2003



Online Discussion Challenges

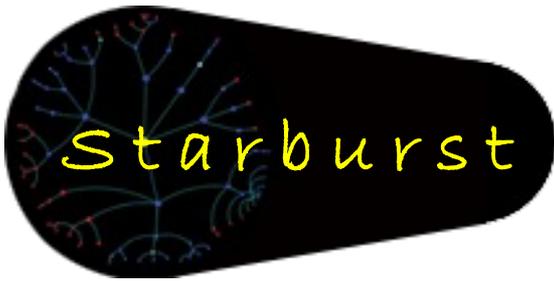
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A screenshot of a web browser showing a discussion thread. The interface includes a "Do Action..." dropdown, a "Show As" dropdown set to "discussion", and a list of posts. Each post is a link with a red square icon, the author's name, and a date. The posts are nested, with some having sub-posts. The text is small and dense, making it difficult to scan quickly.

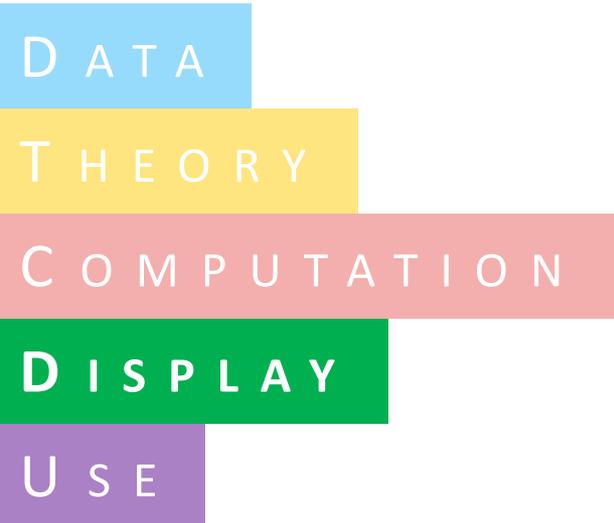
Do Action... Show As discussion

- [Valuable Lessons – Yes, The Whole Story - No](#) by [2009, Oct 18]
 - [Thoughts](#) by [2009, Oct 19]
 - [well...](#) by [2009, Oct 21]
 - [Cost and Media](#) by [2009, Oct 22]
- [Good Teacher!](#) *edit* by [2009, Oct 19]
 - [Good teacher on distance education?](#) by [2009, Oct 19]
 - [Thoughts on good teacher](#) by [2009, Oct 20]
 - [Phone calls?](#) by [2009, Oct 21]
 - [Maybe a bit misunderstanding](#) *edit* by [2009, Oct 21]
 - [the role of an "on-line" instructor is different](#) by [2009, Oct 21]
- [Students roll in high dropout rate](#) *edit* by [2009, Oct 19]
 - [Counter Argument](#) by [2009, Oct 20]
 - [Agreed](#) by [2009, Oct 20]
 - [Other factors to consider](#) by [2009, Oct 22]
- [Some thoughts about distant education at university](#) . [2009, Oct 19]
 - [Inseparable](#) by [2009, Oct 19]
 - [my simple thoughts](#) by [2009, Oct 20]
- [Pros and cons to Noble](#) by [2009, Oct 19]
- [Distance Ed. is not always wrong.](#) by [2009, Oct 20]
 - [Distance Ed not necessarily wrong / Could some points in the article be?](#) by
- [Selling Out Education](#) by [2009, Oct 20]
 - [why buy from craigslist-why not a dealer?](#) by [2009, Oct 20]
 - [Example of being swindled.](#) by [2009, Oct 21]
 - [Both can be good and bad](#) by [2009, Oct 21]
- [Alternative methods of learning](#) by [2009, Oct 20]
 - [Might benefit specific learning styles](#) by [2009, Oct 20]
 - [Is it possible to educate yourself?](#) by [2009, Oct 20]
 - [yes...and no.](#) by [2009, Oct 21]
 - [Get in trouble](#) by [2009, Oct 21]
 - [Should not instructors fees?](#) by [2009, Oct 21]
 - [human interaction does not only exist between students and teachers](#) by
 - [Online education vs Self education](#) *edit* by [2009, Oct 21]
 - [Ways of interacting](#) by [2009, Oct 22]
- [Universities, Educational Value and DE](#) by [2009, Oct 21]
- [Is face to face learning inherently better than distance ed?](#) by [2009, Oct 20]
 - [quality vs quantity](#) by [2009, Oct 21]
 - [Hi](#) by [2009, Oct 22]
- [Anecdotal numbers from a VLN teacher](#) by [2009, Oct 21]
 - [More about drop out rates](#) by [2009, Oct 21]

Linear
Text-based
Thread Indenting
Hard to Scan
No Sense of Whole
Interaction
Info not Salient

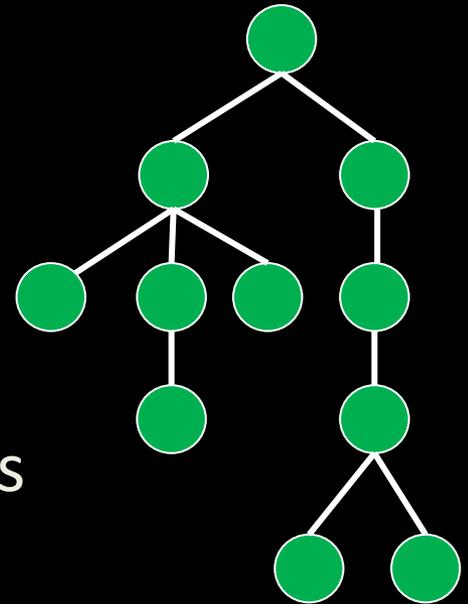


Visualizing Discussion Analytics



DG1: Represent discussion structure

- Match between discussion and “tree” structures
- Post = Node
- Reply = Link
- Acyclic network of connected nodes (no loops)
- Multiple children, one parent
- Used in discussion analysis

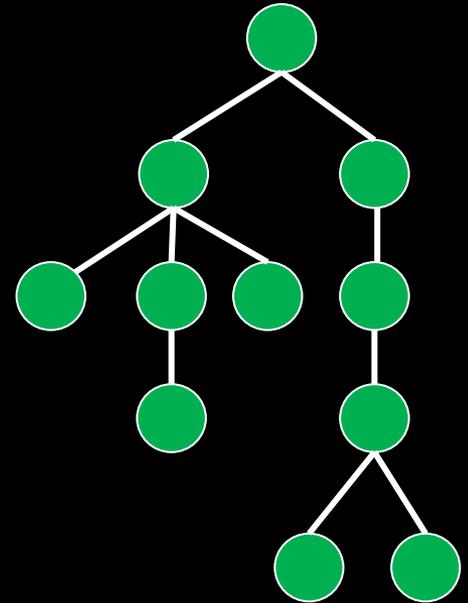


*Wise & Padmanabhan, 2009; Teplov, 2008;
Scardamalia, 2004; Aviv, et al., 2003; Hara et al., 2000*



DG1: Represent discussion structure

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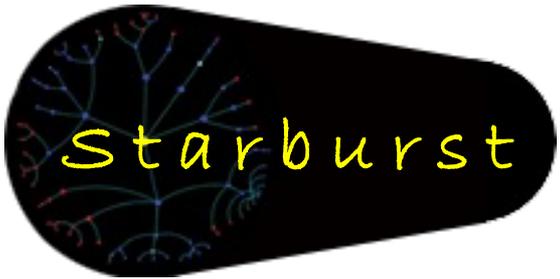
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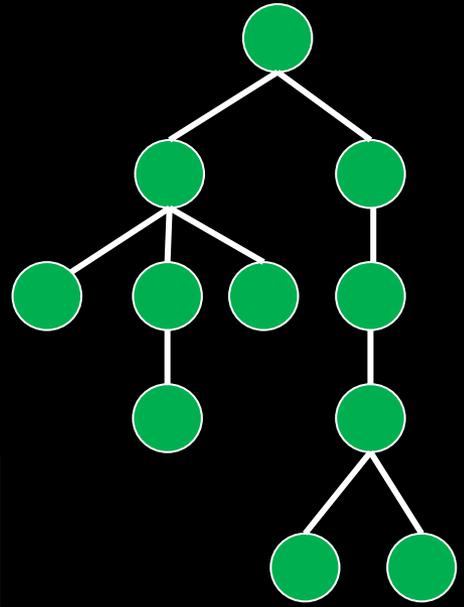
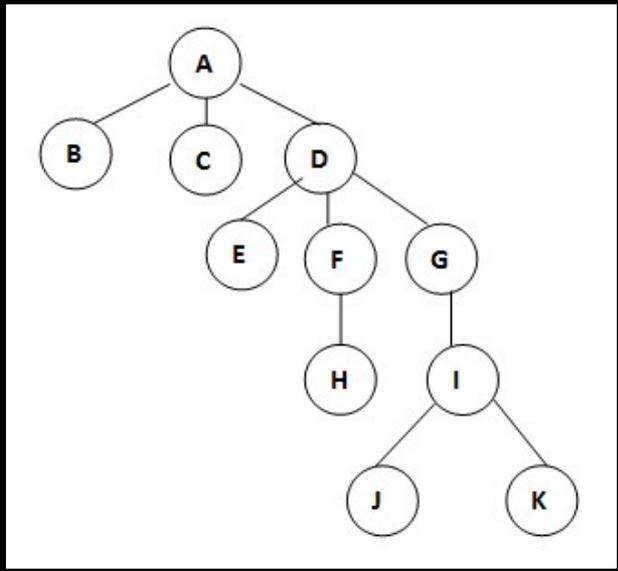


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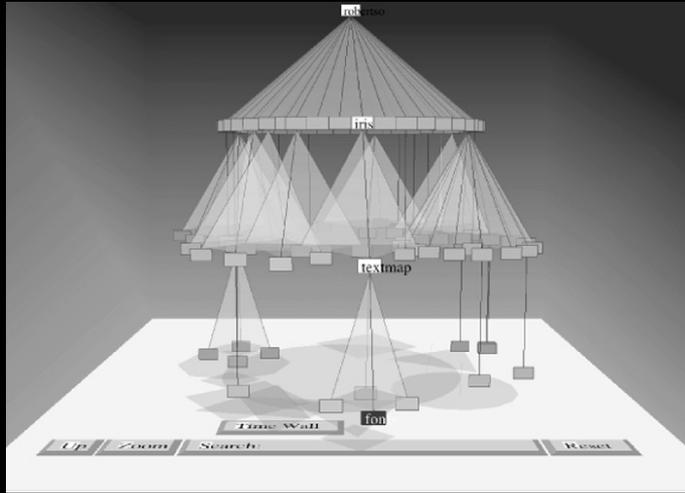
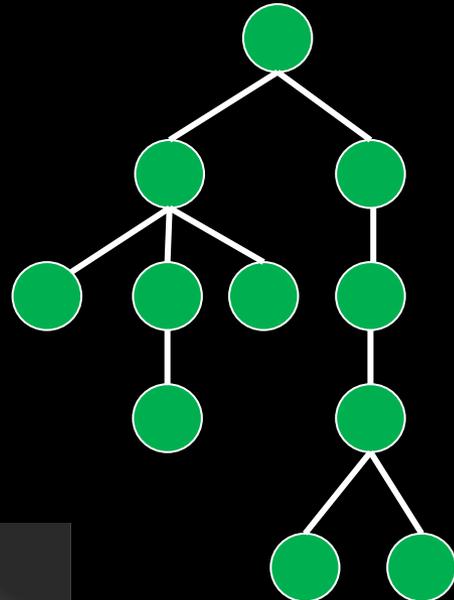




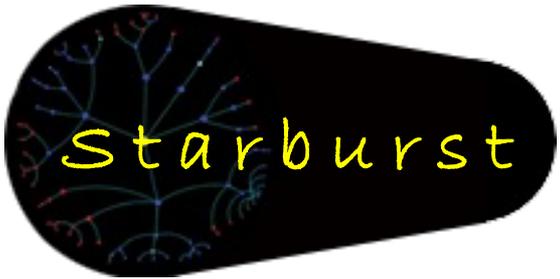
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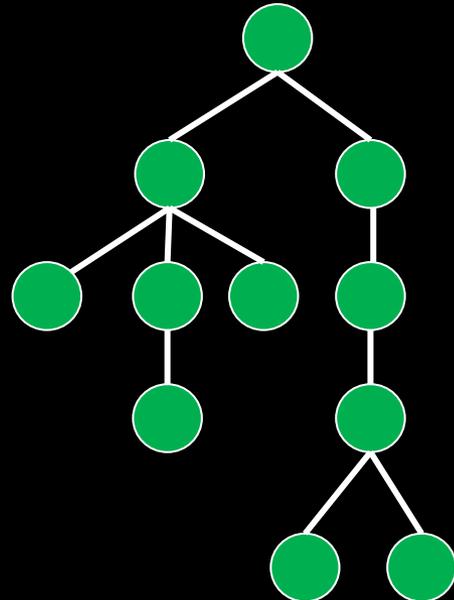
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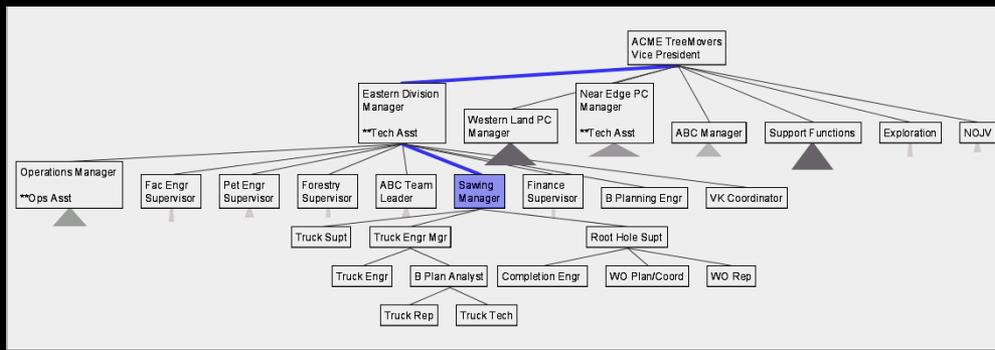
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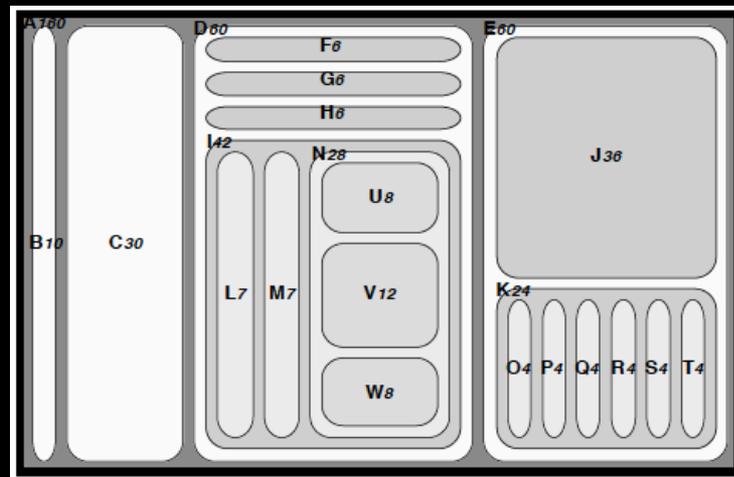
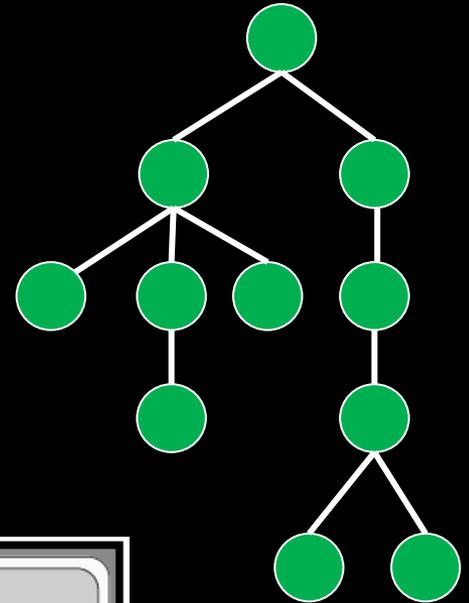




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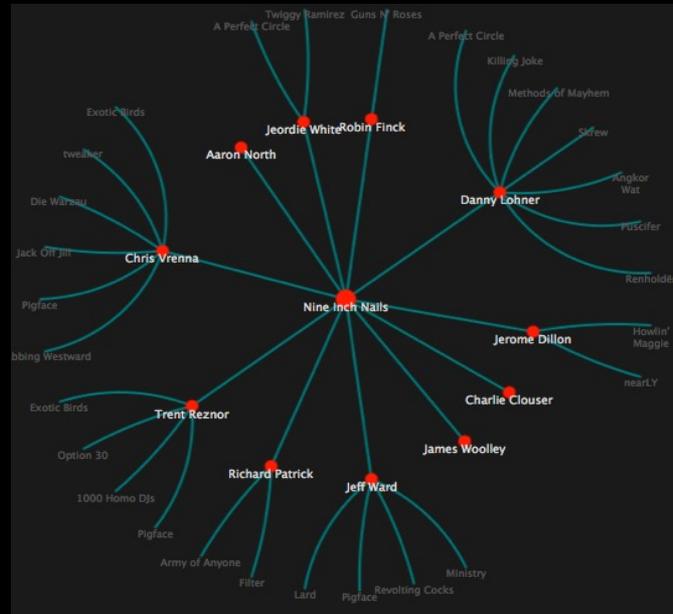
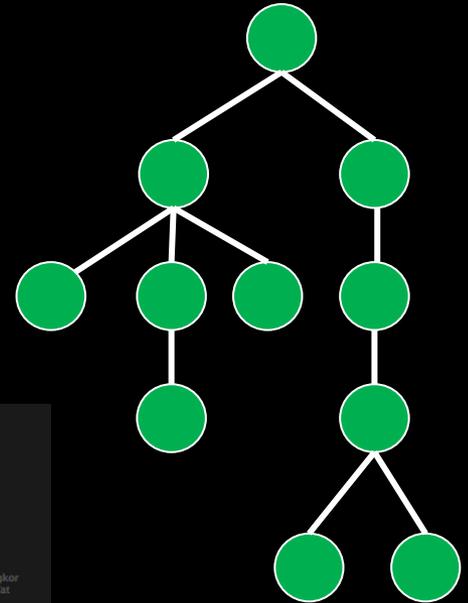
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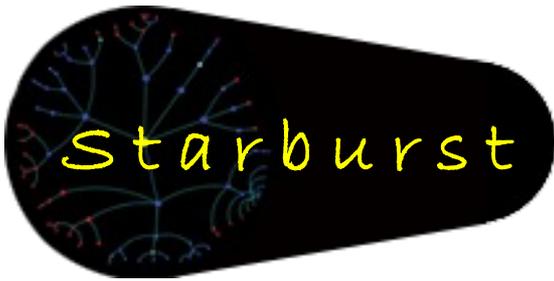
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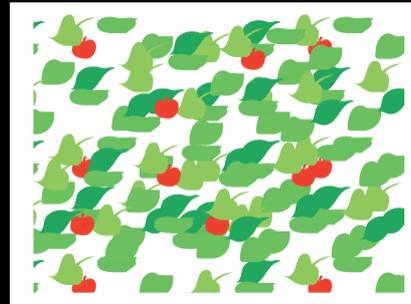
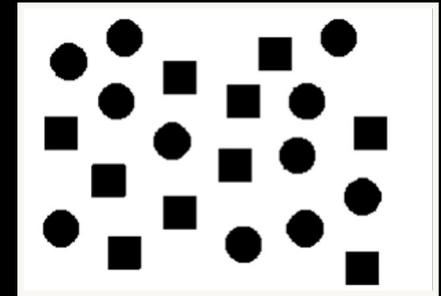
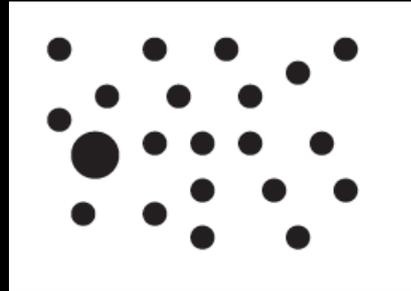
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COMPUTATION
DISPLAY
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DG2: Embed post access info

- Read / Viewed / Unopened
- Self / Peer / Instructor Post
- Subject and Date of Post

Visualizing Discussion Analytics



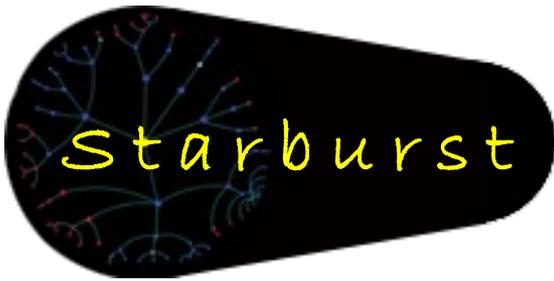
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Visualizing Discussion Analytics

DATA

THEORY

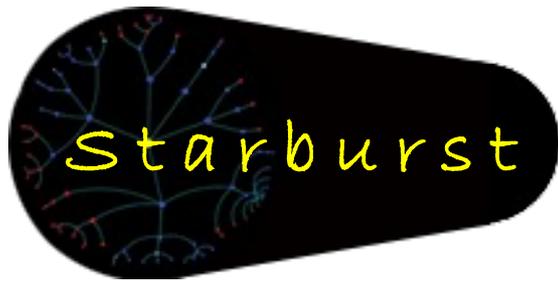
COMPUTATION

DISPLAY

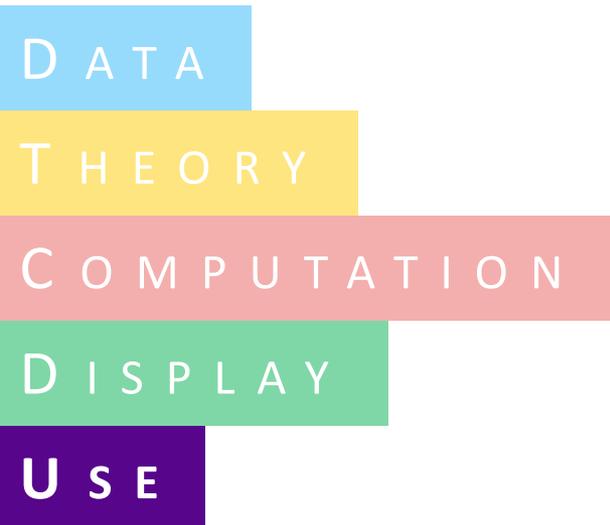
USE

The screenshot shows a web interface for a discussion forum. On the left, a network visualization displays a central node labeled "Week 12 Discussion" in yellow. It is connected to several other nodes: "Paradigm shift", "Situating the Discussion...", "Pulling the pieces together...", "A concern", "Great connections!", "Synthesizing", "A question", "Similarities to a behavi...", "Design for all", "Learner-Centered Design", "Changing models", "Authenticity", "Who gets to design?", "A Concern", and "'Transfer'...?". The nodes are connected by teal lines, and some have smaller sub-nodes. At the top right of the visualization area are links for "Menu", "Reset", and "Refresh".

On the right side of the interface, there is a header with "Welcome" and a "(Logout)" link. Below this is the title "Week 12 Discussion" and the text "By , Sep 1, , 9:00 am". A paragraph follows: "This is the space to discuss the Week 12 reading by Schaffer & Clinton about situated learning and technology design." Below the paragraph is a form for replying to the discussion. The form has a "Subject:" label and a text input field. Below the input field is a large text area for the reply. At the bottom right of the text area is a "Reply" button. Above the text area, there is a link that says "Reply to: Week 12 Discussion" and a note "(or navigate to another post and continue composing your reply)".



Embedded Analytics Use



Test 2: Live implementation in blended graduate seminar

- Students reported Starburst was helpful for seeing discussion flow and made it easy to get a sense overall + decide where to go

“I jumped around to get a sense of things, then dug in deep”

“As a facilitator you could see where attention was needed”

“Easy to see replies to my posts”

“I would decide to visited more isolated or populated threads depending on time”

Aligned Design

Design-based exploration of
the issues involved in how
analytics are taken up and used
by students as part of their
process of learning

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Aligned Design

DATA

THEORY

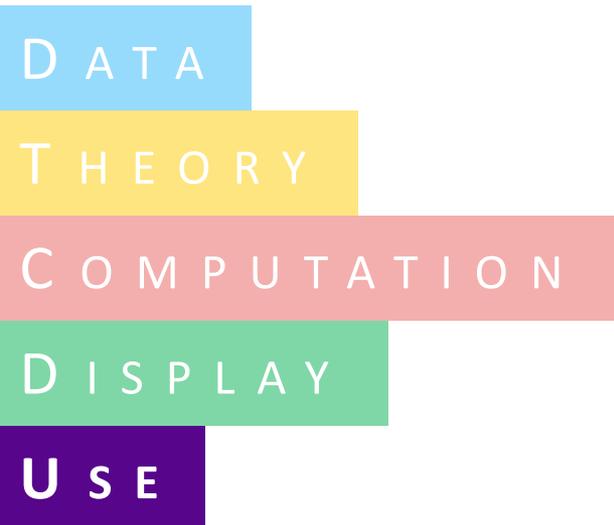
COMPUTATION

DISPLAY

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Challenges in Analytics Use



Challenges of Interpretation

- *Context*
- *Trust*
- *Priorities*
- *Individuality*

Challenges of Action

- *Possible Options*
- *Enacting Change*
- *Dependency*

Aligned Design

Student Tuning Model

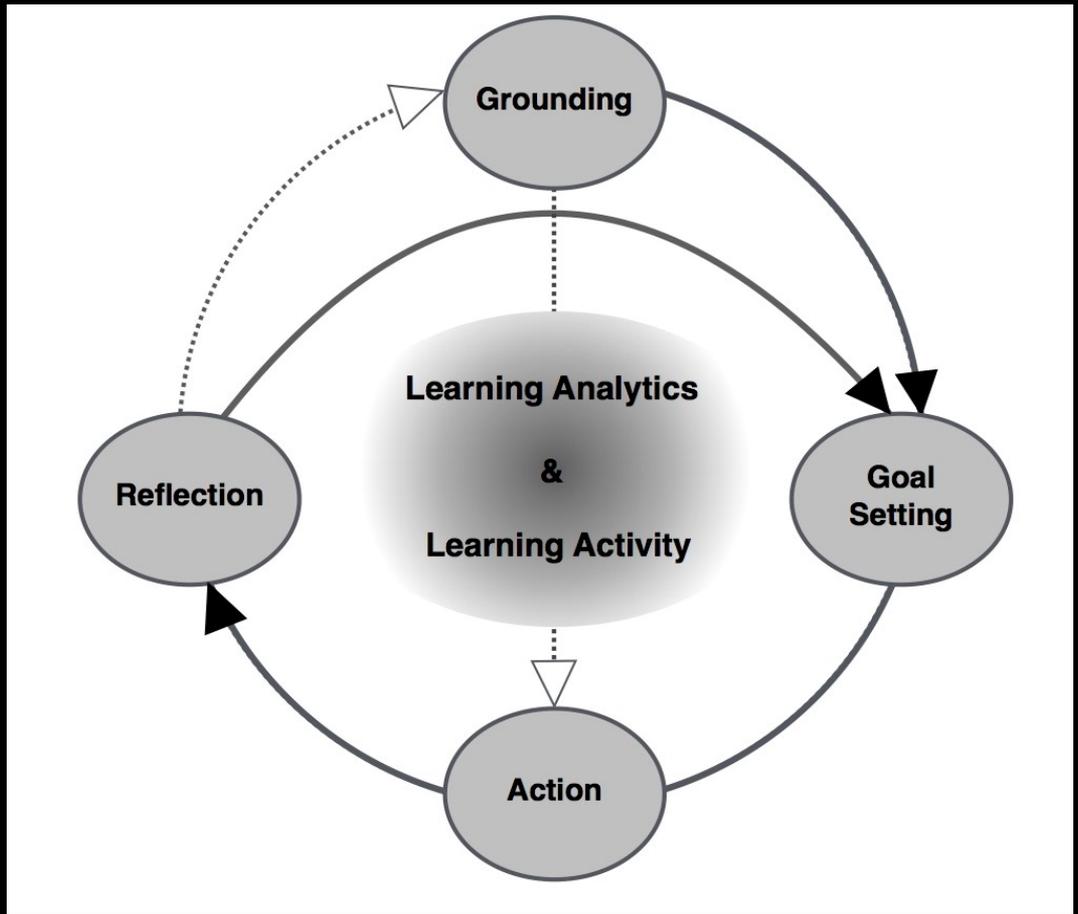
DATA

THEORY

COMPUTATION

DISPLAY

USE



A metacognitive cycle for analytics use drawing on the self-regulation and reflective practitioner literatures

Wise et al., in press, Wise, 2014

**Aligned
Design**

Align Design Framework

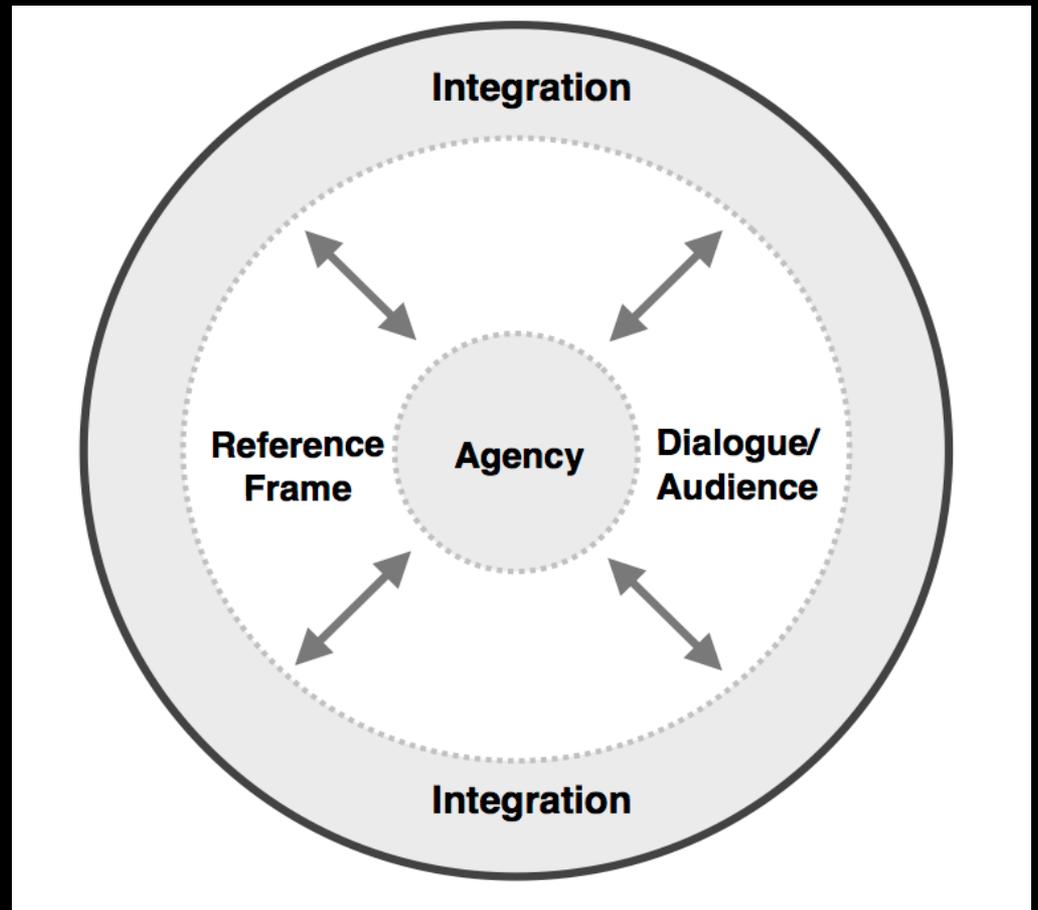
D A T A

T H E O R Y

C O M P U T A T I O N

D I S P L A Y

U S E



A series of principles that raise sensitizing issues for the design of analytics use and opens a collective space for investigation

Wise et al., in press; Wise, 2014

INTEGRATION

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Clear guidelines and discussion of

- the purpose of engaging in online discussion
articulating one's ideas, being exposed to the ideas of others, negotiating differences in perspective
- the instructor's expectations for a productive process of engaging in online discussions
attending deeply to a spectrum of others' ideas, and contributing comments that are responsive and rationaled,
- how the learning analytics provide indicators of this process
percent of posts read introduced as a metric that has clear meaning in the context of the activity

INTEGRATION

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Design

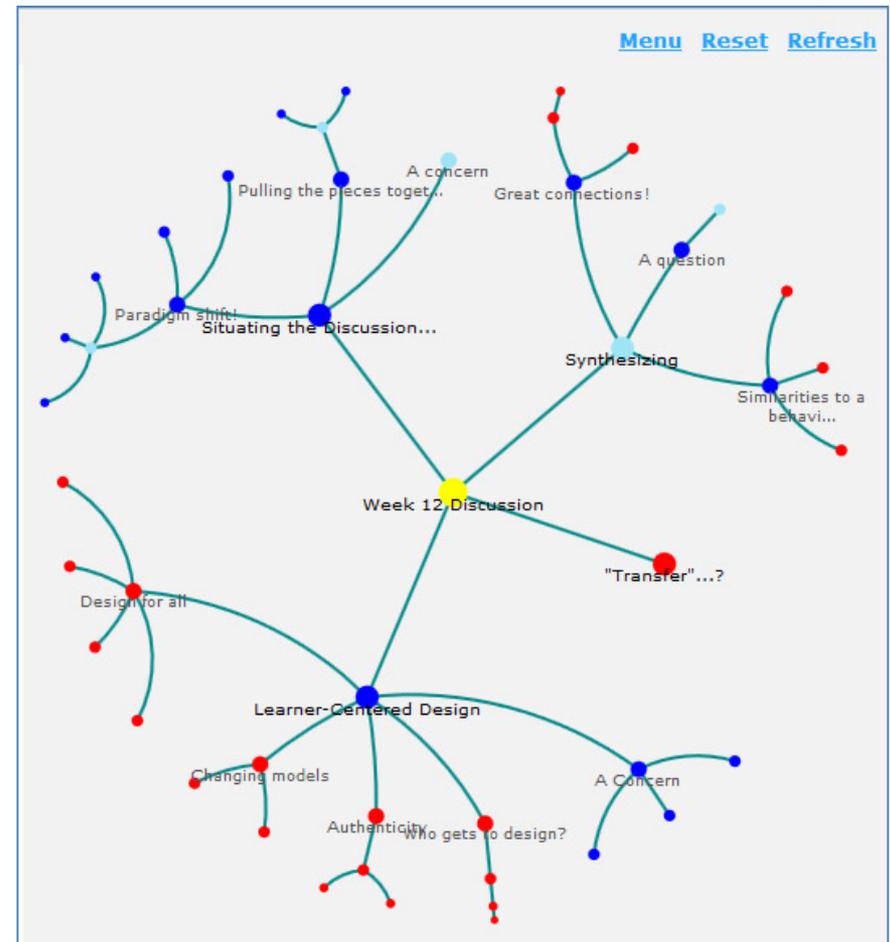


Discussion Participation Guidelines

Attending to Others Posts

Broad Listening: Try to read as many posts as possible to consider everyone's ideas in the discussion. This can help you examine and support your own ideas more deeply. However, when time is limited it is better to view a portion in depth, then everything superficially.

The visual interface shows posts that you have viewed in **blue and new ones in **red** to help you track this.*



INTEGRATION



Learning Analytics Guidelines

Attending to Others' Posts

% of posts read

The proportion of posts you read (not scanned) at least once.

It is good to read as many posts as possible to consider everyone's ideas in the discussion. However, when time is limited it is better to view a portion in depth, then everything superficially.

Metric	Me (Week X)	Class (Week X)
Participation range	6 days	5 days
# of sessions	3	11
Average session length	48 min	39 min
% of sessions with posts	67%	49%
# of posts made	4	7
Average post length	386 words	216 words
% of posts read	68%	79%
#of self reviews	2	5
#of peer reviews	12	8

AGENCY GOAL-SETTING

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Design



- Discussion guidelines present metrics as a starting point for consideration, not as absolute arbiters of engagement
- Goal-setting is an explicit and structured part of the learning activity as students set weekly goals for engaging in the online discussions in an online reflection journal (in the LMS)

SAMPLE STUDENT GOALS

"I aim to read all (most) posts [in the discussion], and actively participate in two threads in addition to any I create"

"Well, since I didn't hit last week's goal really I [still] need to do that, also keep the length [of my posts] down and get more interactive with the other kids."

"As a goal for the next discussion, I will try to synthesize ideas from different thread areas"

AGENCY REFLECTION



- Establish a rhythm for reflection
 - Weekly cycle of reviewing the analytics
 - Evaluate progress towards the goals
 - Assess when the goals themselves need to be updated or revised
- Provide a dedicated space
 - Online reflective journal (private wiki in the LMS)
 - Supports examination of trajectory over time

SAMPLE STUDENT REFLECTION

“I found that I wanted the challenge of trying to up the % of overall posts that I reviewed each week. This also meant slowing down my reading since the data would not record a quick read of the information. The overall result was that I think I learned more and was able to get a broader sense of opinion concerning the readings.”

REFERENCE FRAME



- Continually reminding students of theoretical patterns
- Prompting reflection on individual progress and goals
- Value and danger of comparisons to peers

SAMPLE MENTIONS OF REFERENCE FRAMES

“I was surprised to see that most of classmates checked the forum more than I did...I also did not expect that they referred [back to] their own post quite many times.”

“Since all my numbers are below the average so that makes me feel, ‘Oh my gosh, I’m kind of jumping out of this class’ or something like that. It is kind of a little bit – sometimes depressing.”

“Compared to the previous week, [my] number of reviews of others’ posts has been hugely increased ... and I did spend more time to read and understand others’ posts.”

PILOT STUDY FINDINGS

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Design



Integration (technological and pedagogical) made analytics a coherent part of the learning process

Students embraced agency in setting (often recurring) personal goals and evaluating their progress, no “big brother” issues

Individual, peer, and instructor reference frames were important for making sense of the data; reactions were both cognitive and emotional

Reflection on data a powerful starting place

Concrete and proximal goal-setting is harder

Change happens slowly, isn't always intentional, requires support!

DISTINCT Δ PROFILES

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Design

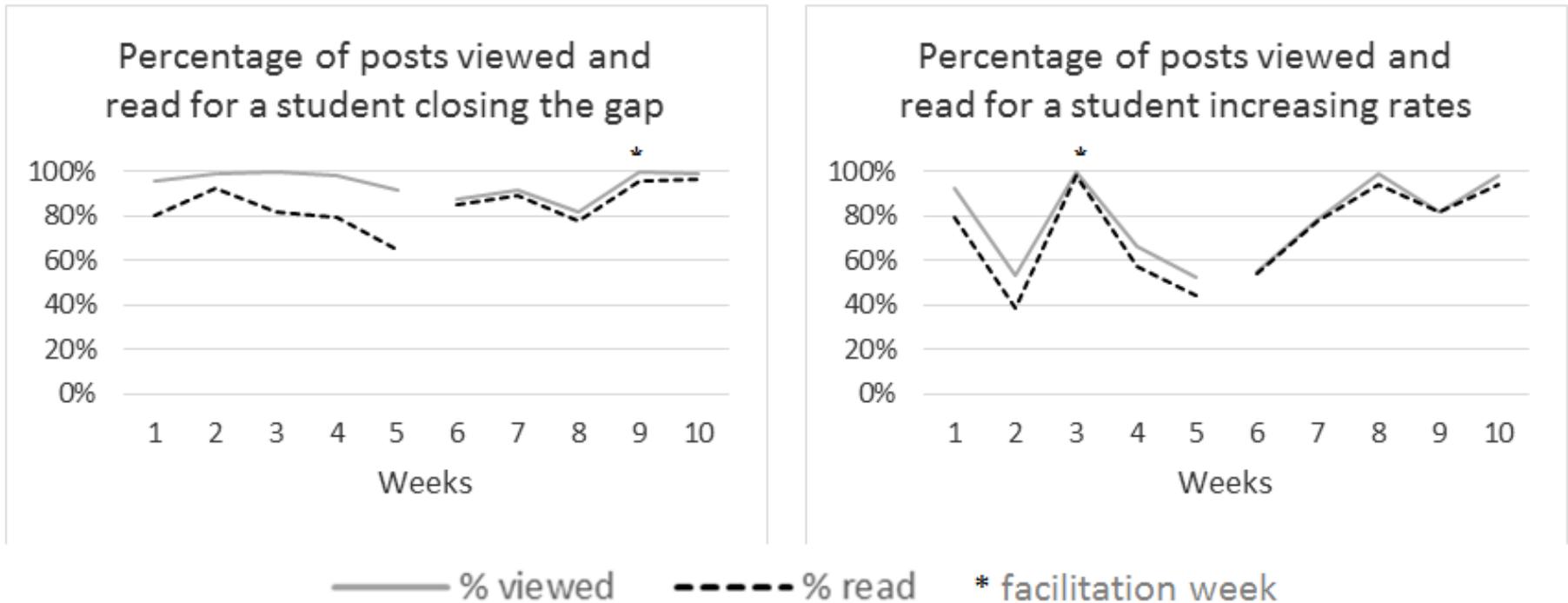


Figure 5. Percentage of posts viewed and read for students who after the introduction of the extracted analytics (a) narrowed the gap between posts viewed and read and (b) raised the percentage of posts both viewed and read

From Data Science to Learning Analytics

Evolution of the E-Listening Research Project

D A T A

T H E O R Y

C O M P U T A T I O N

D I S P L A Y

U S E

Thank you for listening...

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