### Design and Evaluation of SOCR Tools for Simulation in Undergraduate Probability and Statistics Courses

It's Online, Therefore It Exists!

#### Nicolas Christou, Ivo D. Dinov & Juana Sanchez

SOCR

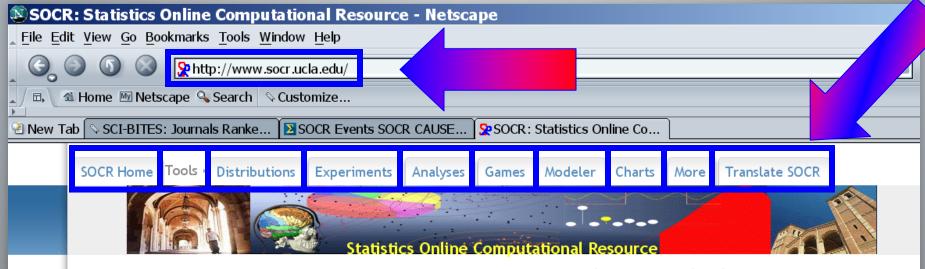
ATISTICS

### www.SOCR.ucla.edu

ISI 2007, Lisbon 28 August, 2007

# Outline •What is SOCR? Demonstrations •Experiments<sup>7</sup>00 Activities (wiki) Design of Study Results Future Research and Development

# What is SOCR?



SOCR News, Events, Announcements SOCR/CAUSEway 2007 Workshop *It's online, therefore it exists!* What is SOCR?

The goals of the SOCR Resource are to design, validate and freely disseminate knowledge. Our Resource specifically provides portable online aids for probability and statistics education, technology based instruction and statistical computing. SOCR tools and resources include a repository of interactive applets, computational and graphing tools, instructional and course materials.



INTERACTIVE SOCR TOOLS

SOCR Distributions SOCR Experiments SOCR Analyses SOCR Games SOCR Data Modeler SOCR Plots & Charts

## Demonstrations

- Poker
- Roulette
- •Die coin o,
- Central limit theorem
- Confidence intervals

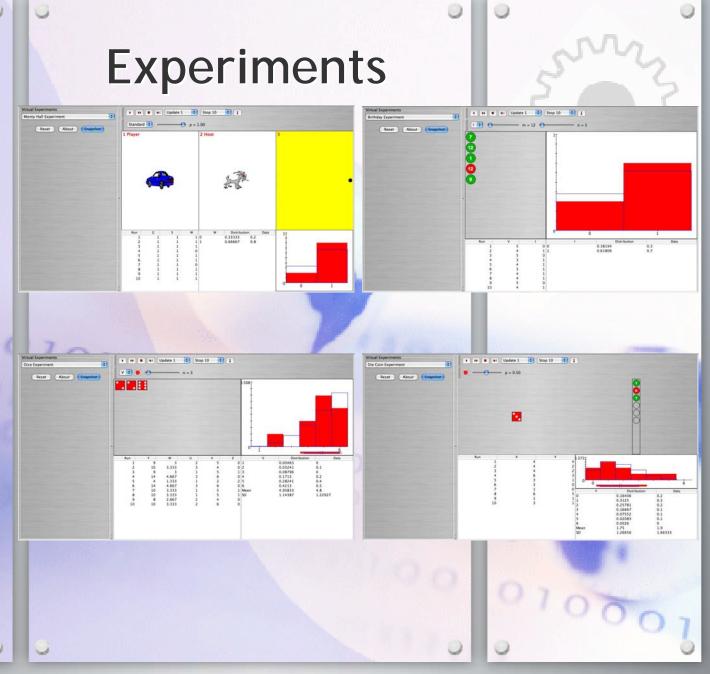
## http://www.socr.ucla.edu/

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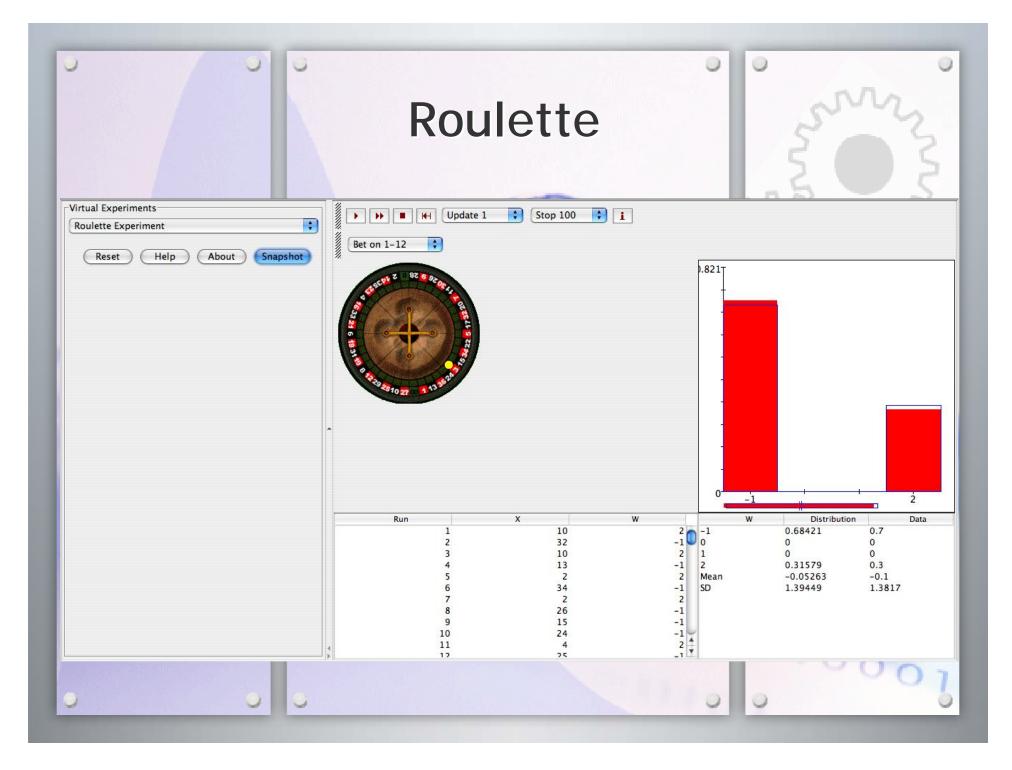
#### **FEATURES**

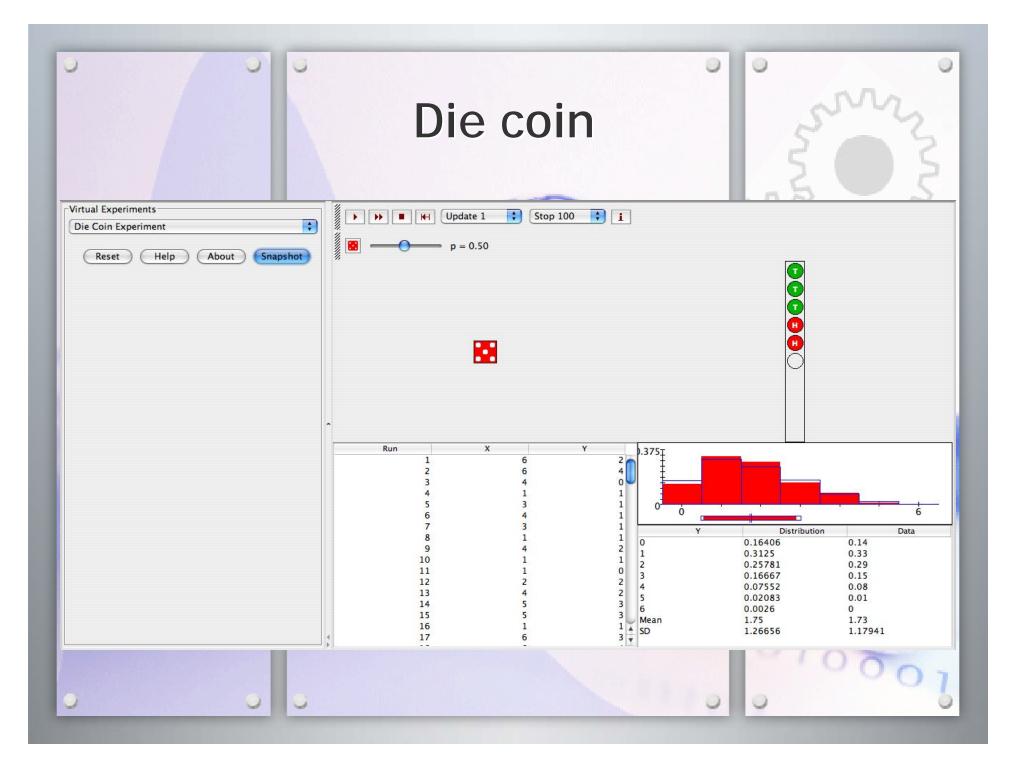
- •60+ Experiments
- Simulations

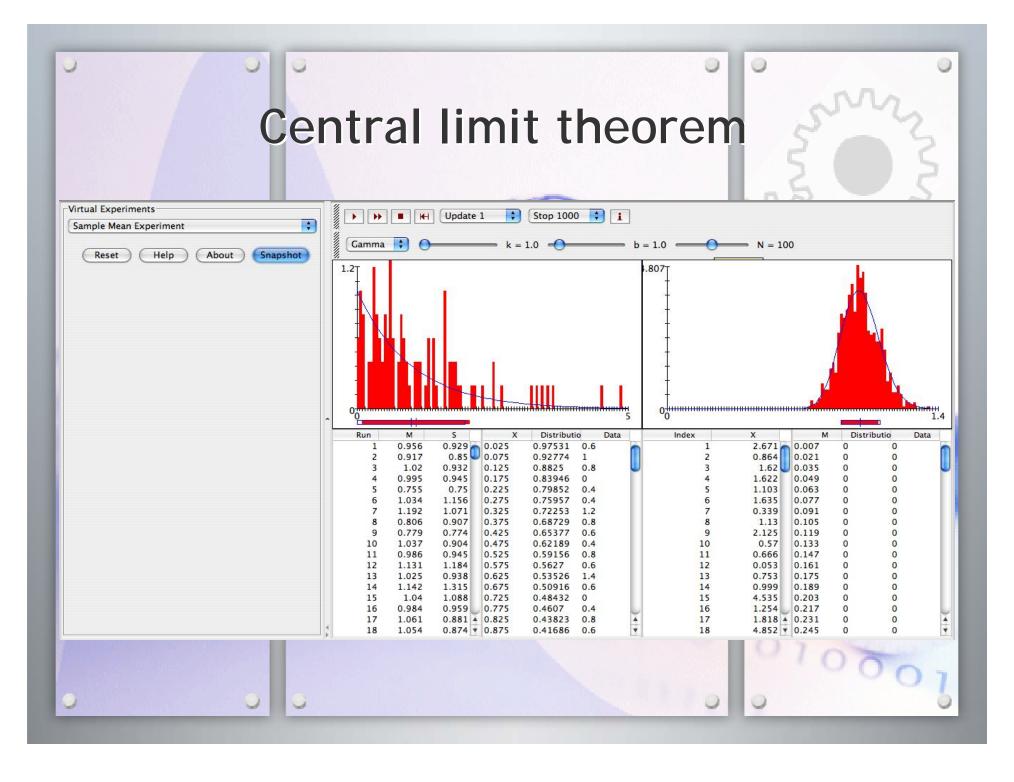
- Summary Stats
- •Model vs. Sample



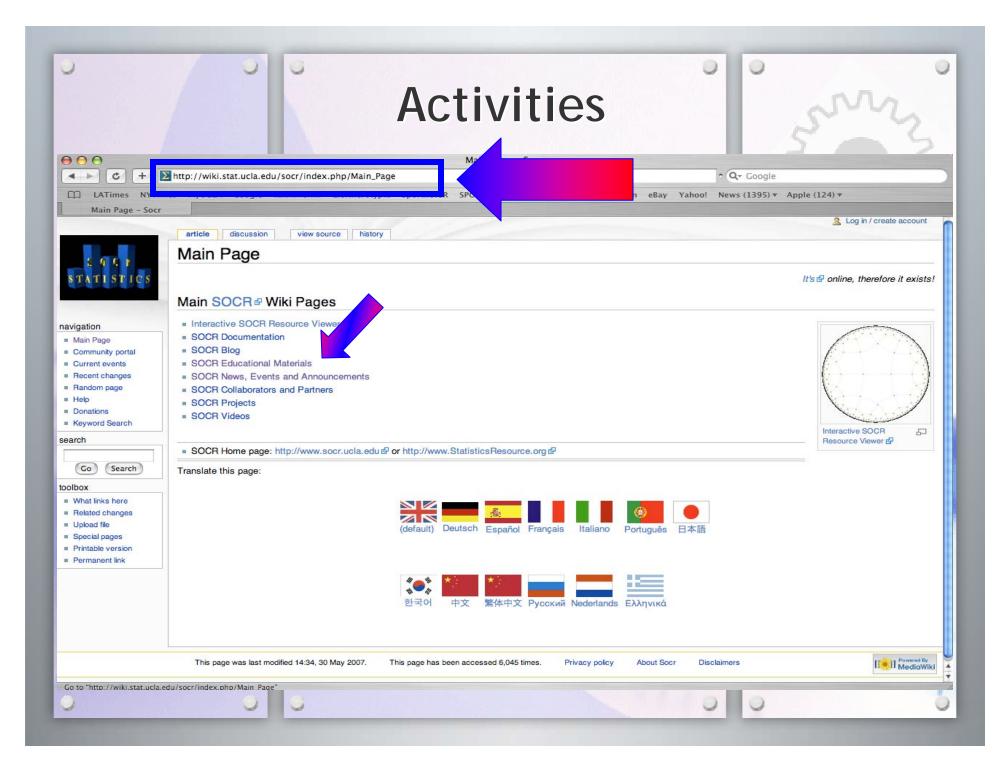


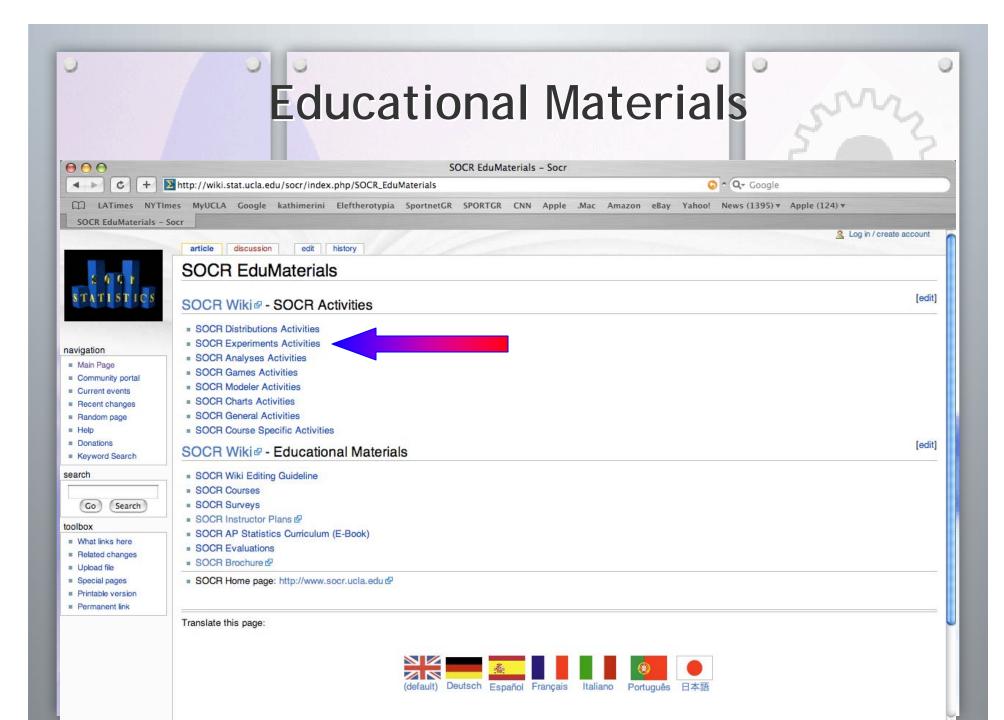












# **SOCR Experiments Activities**

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#### SOCR EduMaterials ExperimentsActivities - Socr

🛞 🏠 🔰 http://wiki.stat.ucla.edu/socr/index.php/SOCR\_EduMaterials\_ExperimentsActivities

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- Upload file
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SOCR Bivariate Normal Experiment
 SOCR Bivariate Uniform Experiment
 SOCR Buffon Coin Experiment
 SOCR Buffon Needle Experiment
 SOCR Card Experiment

SOCR Birthday Experiment

SOCR Ballot Experiment
 SOCR Ball And Urn Experiment

SOCR Bertrand Experiment

SOCR Beta Coin Experiment

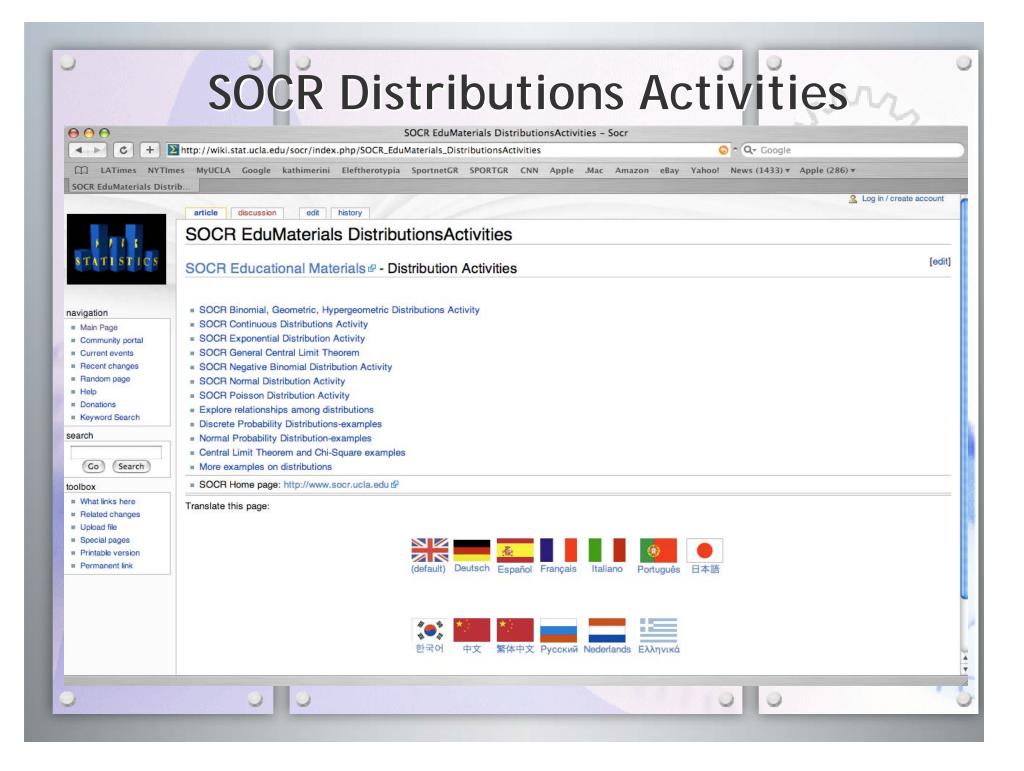
SOCR Beta Estimate Experiment

SOCR Binomial Coin Experiment

SOCR Binomial Timeline Experiment

- SOCR Chi Square Dice Experiment
- SOCR Chuck A Luck Experiment
- SOCR Coin Die Experiment
- SOCR Coin Sample Experiment
- SOCR Confidence Interval Experiment
- SOCR Coupon Collector Experiment
- SOCR Craps Experiment
- SOCR Dice Experiment
- SOCR Dice Sample Experiment
- SOCR Die Coin Experiment
- SOCR Finite Order Statistic Experiment
- SOCR Galton Board Experiment
- SOCR Gamma Estimate Experiment
- SOCR Gamma Experiment
- SOCR Law Of Large Numbers Experiment

- Done
- 111.51



## Design of study

#### Duration

1010

0

3 times/per week with instructor
1 hour discussion (upper division)
1 hour discussion + lab (lower division)

#### **Data collected**

Satisfaction Attitude surveys Learning styles Exam scores

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Upper division: 4 classes 1 control 1 treatment 2 cross-over > 120 students

**Population** 

Lower division:

4 classes

2 control

2 treatment

> 300 students

## Felder-Silverman-Soloman LSI

Four categories

- I: Active/Reflective
- II: Sensing/Intuitive
- III: Visual/Verbal
- IV: Global/Sequential

Students take an online questionnaire of 44 questions Each category has 11 questions Each question has two answers (a, b) Answer "a" gets the value -1, "b" gets the value +1

0 <= ABS(LSI) <=3 Balanced

```
4 <= ABS(LSI) < 7
Moderate
```

```
7 <= ABS(LSI) <= 11
Strong
```

```
Example: Category I
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
a a b a a a a a a a a
Total score: -9
Strong Active
```

## Felder-Silverman-Soloman LSI

URL for LSI: http://www.engr.ncsu.edu/learningstyles/ilsweb.html Moodle/SOCR (requires student ID): http://moodle.stat.ucla.edu/course

0	A		<u> </u>	D	E		<u> </u>	H	<u> </u>
1	Legend	LSI=Learning Style Index Category I <u>Active &lt;&gt; Reflective</u> -11 <= LSI <= 11	LSI=Learning Style Index Category II <u>Sensing &lt;&gt; Intuitive</u> -11 <= LSI <= 11	LSI=Learning Style Index Category III <u>Visual &lt;&gt; Verbal</u> -11 <= LSI <= 11	LSI=Learning Style Index Category IV <u>Global&lt;&gt;Sequential</u> -11 <= LSI <= 11	0<=  LSI   <=3 ==> Balanced	4 <=   LSI   < 7 ==> MODERATE difference preference for one dimension of the scale and will learn more easily in a teaching environment which favors that dimension.	7<= LSI <=11==> STRONG Difference preference for one dimension of the scale. You may have real difficulty learning in an environment which does not support that preference.	
							Catego	rv 1	
2	Name			27 - V		24	Juicgo	<b>,</b> .	);
2	Name	1. I understand something better after I	2. I would rather be considered	what I did yesterday, I am		5. When I am learning something new, it helps me to	6. If I were a teacher, I	7. I prefer to get new information in	8. Once I understand
		something better after l (a) try it out.		what I did yesterday, I am most likely to get		something new, it helps	6. If I were a teacher, I would rather teach a	7. I prefer to get new	8. Once I understand (a) all the parts, I
3		something better after l (a) try it out.	considered (a) realistic.	what I did yesterday, I am most likely to get (a) a picture.		something new, it helps me to (a) tak about it.	6. If I were a teacher, I would rather teach a course	7. I prefer to get new information in	(a) all the parts, I
3		something better after l (a) try it out.	considered (a) realistic.	what I did yesterday, I am most likely to get (a) a picture.	(a) understand details of	something new, it helps me to (a) tak about it.	6. If I were a teacher, I would rather teach a course (a) that deals with facts	7. I prefer to get new information in (a) pictures, diagrams,	(a) all the parts, I
3 4 5		something better after l (a) try it out.	considered (a) realistic.	what I did yesterday, I am most likely to get (a) a picture.	(a) understand details of	something new, it helps me to (a) tak about it.	6. If I were a teacher, I would rather teach a course (a) that deals with facts	7. I prefer to get new information in (a) pictures, diagrams,	
3		something better after l (a) try it out.	considered (a) realistic.	what I did yesterday, I am most likely to get (a) a picture.	(a) understand details of	something new, it helps me to (a) tak about it.	6. If I were a teacher, I would rather teach a course (a) that deals with facts	7. I prefer to get new information in (a) pictures, diagrams,	(a) all the parts, I
3 4 5		something better after l (a) try it out.	considered (a) realistic.	what I did yesterday, I am most likely to get (a) a picture.	(a) understand details of	something new, it helps me to (a) tak about it.	6. If I were a teacher, I would rather teach a course (a) that deals with facts	7. I prefer to get new information in (a) pictures, diagrams,	(a) all the parts, I
3 4 5 7 8		something better after l (a) try it out.	considered (a) realistic.	what I did yesterday, I am most likely to get (a) a picture.	(a) understand details of	something new, it helps me to (a) tak about it.	6. If I were a teacher, I would rather teach a course (a) that deals with facts	7. I prefer to get new information in (a) pictures, diagrams,	(a) all the parts, I

Spreadsheet to compute the LSI



## Basilica di Sant'Ambrogio, Milan



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- Some group differences are significant
- Some Felder-Silverman LSI dimensions are significant
- Higher level of student engagement (informal)
- Students' satisfaction

Table 1: Quantitative results measuring student learning in the two Stats 100A classes (Christou, Fall 2005, Fall 2006)

	Group	High	Low	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation	Statistics
-	Control	96	33	68	69.97	18.52	$t_0 = 0.99$
Exam 1	Treatment	97	33	60	65.74	18.05	t(71) p=0.17
_	Control	100	40	88	83.85	14.93	$t_0 = 0.81$
Exam 2	Treatment	100	41	86	81.10	14.12	t(71) p=0.21
_	Control	100	32	71	71.12	16.75	t_=-3.87
Exam 3	Treatment	100	58	87	83.64	10.58	t(71) p=0.0001
	Control	100	36	79	78.35	16.56	$t_0 = -3.20$
Exam 4	Treatment	100	65	90	88.05	8.61	t(71) p= 0.001
-	Control	100	40	81	80.38	15.17	$t_{o} = -2.46$
Exam 5	Treatment	100	66	89	87.44	8.90	t(71) p=0.008
Overall Performance	Control	94.31	44.93	78.14	78.36	12.87	t_=-2.16
	Treatment	98.77	66.59	85.92	83.69	7.91	t(71) p=0.017
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Table 2: Quantitative results measuring student learning in the two Stats 13 classes (Christou, Fall 2005, Fall 2006)

	Group	High	Low	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation	Statistics
	Control	100	44	83	81.41	14.05	$t_{a} = -0.63$
Exam 1	Treatment	100	46	84	82.68	11.92	t(165) p=0.27
	Control	100	6	81	76.75	18.25	$t_{a} = -5.92$
Exam 2	Treatment	100	35	95	90.86	12.19	t(165) p<0.001
	Control	100	35	85	81.61	14.58	<u>t</u> _=-0.37
Exam 3	Treatment	100	50	84	82.36	11.62	t(165) p=0.36
	Control	100	37	86	83.94	10.70	t <sub>a</sub> =1.63
Exam 4	Treatment	100	54	83	81.07	11.96	t(165) p=0.06
	Control	100	20	79	78.75	13.84	<u>t</u> _=-4.84
Exam 5	Treatment	100	50	91	87.80	10.02	t(165) p<0.001
Overall Performance	Control	94.31	43.91	85.42	82.09	11.6	t <sub>a</sub> =-3.07
	Treatment	97.49	69.17	88.68	86.67	7.37	t(165) p=0.001

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Table 3: Quantitative Results measuring student learning in the two Stats 13 classes (Dinov, Fall 2005, Fall 2006).

	Group	High	Low	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation	Statistics
	Control	99.89	79.71	93.89	93.10	4.01	$t_{o} = -085$
Homework	Treatment	99.22	77.61	94	93.64	3.96	t(157) p=0.20
	Control	99.5	78	94.8	94.14	4.32	$t_0 = -11.50$
Lab	Treatment	100	96.67	100	99.83	0.64	t(157) p<0.001
	Control	100	53	84.33	82.87	13.65	t <sub>o</sub> =-0.58
Midterm	Treatment	99	60	84.5	83.93	8.73	t(157) p=0.28
	Control	100	42	83	80.17	16.13	t <sub>o</sub> =0.13
Final	Treatment	97	38	83	79.88	12.36	t(157) p= 0.45
Overall	Control	96.89	53.60	86.77	83.65	12.33	t <sub>o</sub> =-1.71
Performance	Treatment	97.52	68.29	87.06	86.37	6.50	t(157) p=0.045

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Regression results for the LSI effects on the overall quantitative performance for Stats 13 (Christou)

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Source	I	SS	df		MS		Number of obs	
+							F(3, 68)	= 5.33
Model	I	956.969029	3	318.9	989676		Prob > F	= 0.0023
Residual	I.	4070.82122	68	59.86	6 <b>5018</b>		R-squared	= 0.1903
+							Adj R-squared =	= 0.1546
Total	T	5027.79025	71	70.81	L39472		Root MSE	= 7.7372
 tot	 I	Coef.	5+4	Err.	 t	P>Itl	[954 Conf	. Interval
+	, 		5tu.					. Intervut
s1	Ι	.5947788	.268	0462	2.22	0.030	.0599009	1.12965
s3	Ι	7596321	.288	3656	-2.63	0.010	-1.335057	184207
post	Ι	.504371	.225	4381	2.24	0.029	.0545162	.954225
_cons	Ι	67.50669	8.58	3663	7.86	0.000	50.37826	84.6351
	0	0					00	

Future Research & Development



NISER

- Classroom testing for the effectiveness of SOCR (2005-06, 2006-07)
- New tools under development
- More SOCR activities for Wiki page
- Annual SOCR Workshops at UCLA in August Live web streaming available at: <u>wiki.stat.ucla.edu/socr/index.php/SOCR\_Events\_Aug2007</u>
  - SOCR usage: www.SOCR.ucla.edu
  - National Internet-based Science Educational resource: www.NSER.org



## **SOCR Acknowledgments**

### Funded by NSF DUE 0716055 & 0442992

### www.SOCR.ucla.edu www.StatisticsResource.org

STATISTICS

#### **Collaborators**

I Dinov, N Christou, J Sanchez, R Gould, J Cui, A Che, A Anderson, P Chui, R Gidwani