

Office for  
Students



**Lessons learned from 200K  
students and 2 GB of learning  
gains data**

**Birmingham, Learning Gains  
conference 12 March 2019**

<https://twitter.com/LearningGains>

<https://abclearninggains.com/>



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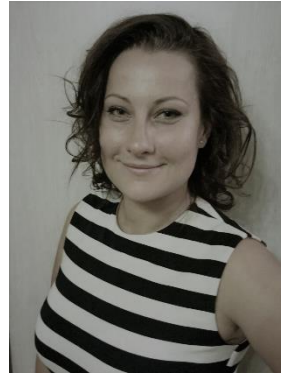
The Open University

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# Research Team



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Open University



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Oxford Brookes



Dr George Roberts  
Oxford Brookes



## Agenda for today

1. What have we learned from systematic literature review of 52 studies focussed on ABC learning gains (n = 42000+ students)?
2. What have we learned from 200K students and 2 GB of learning gains data in terms of ABC learning gains?

## 2. What have we learned from 200K students and 2 GB of learning gains data in terms of ABC learning gains?

- Affective: 1 cycle of data from OU, 1 cycle from OB
- Behavioural: 1 cycle of data from OU, 1 cycle from US
- Cognitive: 2 cycles of data from OU, 1 cycle from US and OB
- Communication with OFS with types of data collected

	OU	OB	US
<b>data</b>	Grades and demographics data	Grades and demographics data	Grades and demographics data
<b>File size</b>	1.45GB	5,59 MB	213 MB +26.78 MB
<b>Number of students</b>	166,722	2,653 (21 – 241 per department)	25,825 (171 – 4276)
<b>Number of qualifications/departments</b>	246	18	21



# Affective learning gains

- Using student satisfaction data for proxies for affective learning gains was not an appropriate approach.
- First, there was a lack of consistent data over time for sufficiently large numbers of students.
- Second, substantial variation in student satisfaction rates across modules, so changes in measured affective learning gains are more likely to arise from differences in sequences of modules
- Third, those who completed the student satisfaction surveys were not representative for the wider student population.
- Fourth, when comparing the approaches across the institutions, the lack of standardisation of student satisfaction approaches, constructs, and items made it impossible to compare potential differences in learning gains across institutions over time.



# Behavioural learning gains

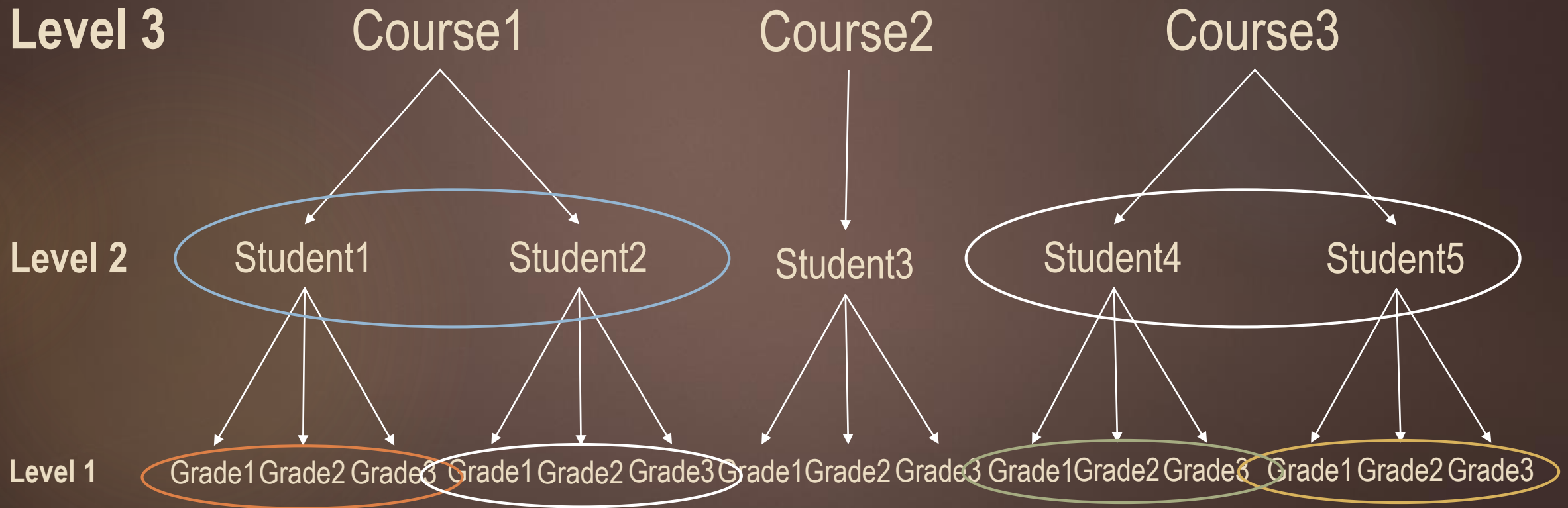
- Engagement data from VLE not good proxy for behaviour learning gains
- First of all, engagement of students in a respective module is strongly dependent by the learning design.
- Second, even if proxies for engagement could be identified, our research showed that the types of engagement will heavily be influenced by the type of learning design
- Third, related research looking at fine-grained analyses of what students are actually studying, and when, showed substantial variation in engagement and successful learning approaches
- In other words, our longitudinal analyses showed that our LMS proxies of engagement were not effective for understanding how students made behavioural learning gains over time.

# Using Grades as proxies for cognitive learning gains

David Boud<sup>44</sup>:

- "The most problematic feature of current marking practice is that it is not possible to associate any reported mark with what a student can or cannot do. The meaning of the mark is not described in terms of the standards to be reached as articulated in the stated learning outcomes. Outside its immediate context, it is not clear what meaning should be attached to a mark. Marks act as obscuring devices".

# Estimating learning trajectories

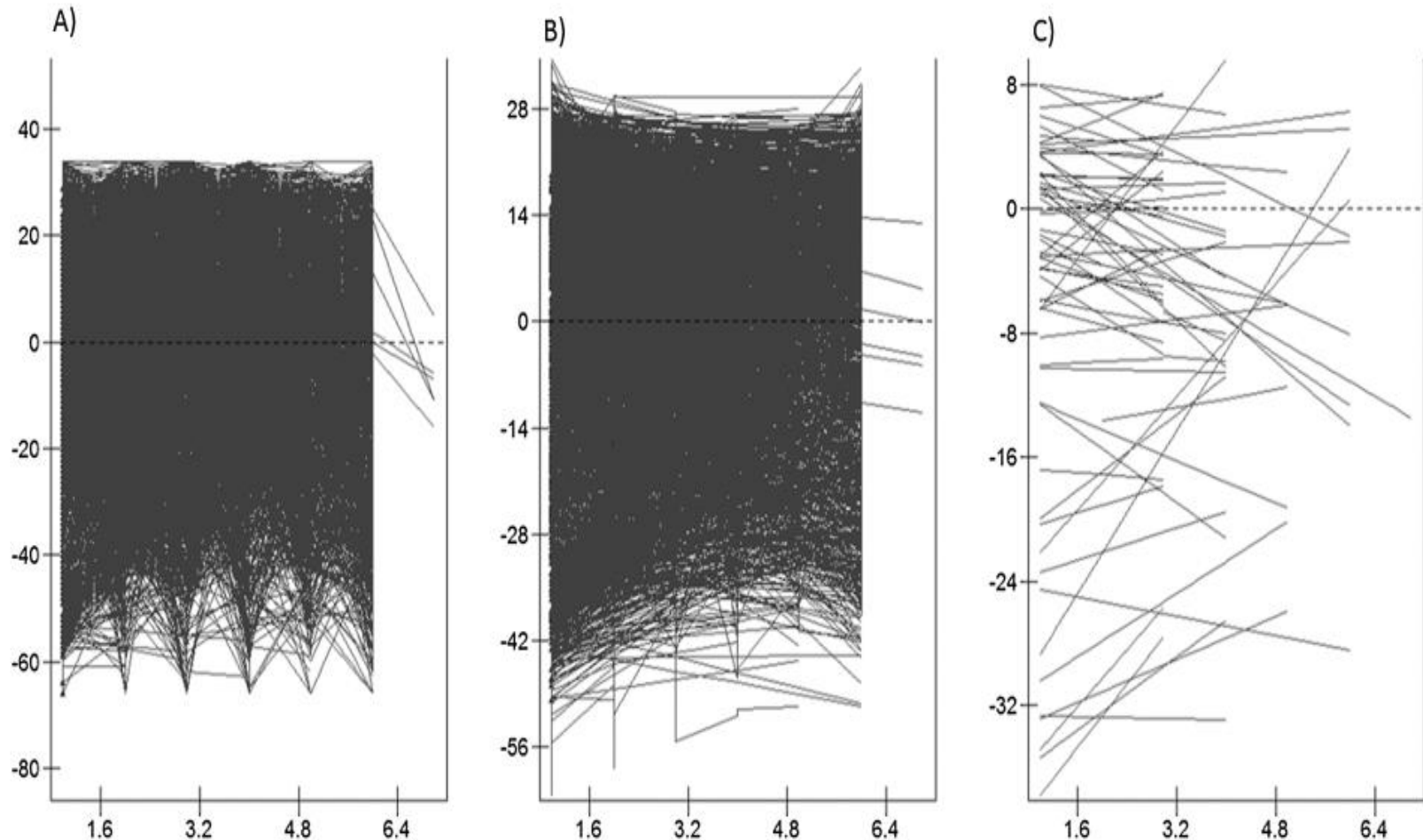






# Cognitive learning gains

- Cognitive learning gains were measured in five ways:
- 1. Cognitive learning gains within modules
- 2. Cognitive learning gains from first to second module
- 3. Cognitive learning gains within a qualification
- 4. Cognitive learning gains across different qualifications
- 5. Cognitive learning gains between institutions



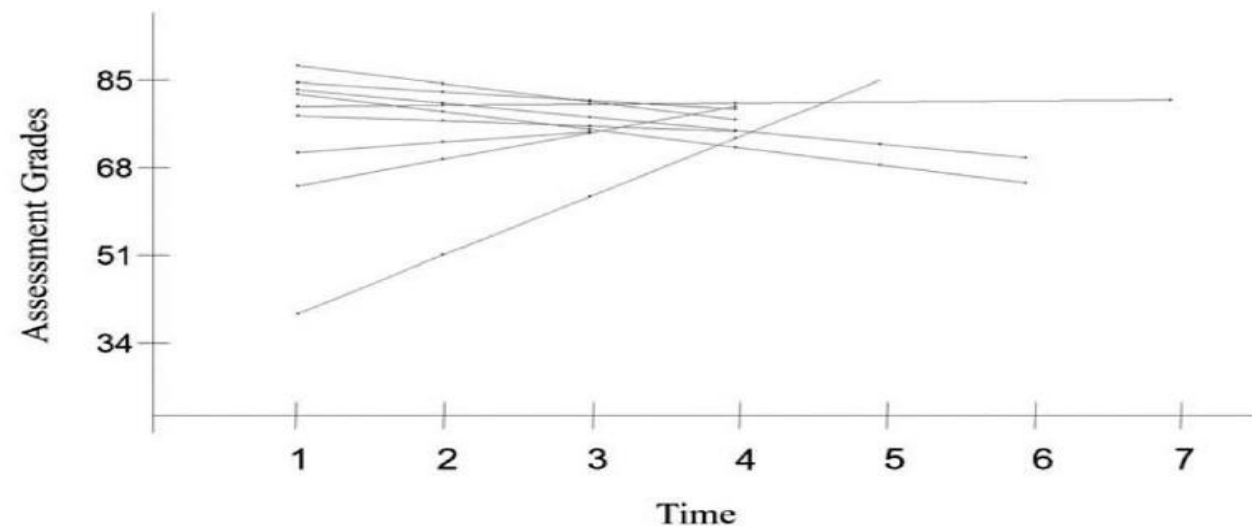


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Module	First assessment		Final Assessment		Average continuous assessment score	
	<i>M (Median)</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M (Median)</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M (Median)</i>	<i>SD</i>
Module 1	83.3 (86)	11.0	89.5 (92)	9.3	82.3 (86)	14.3
Module 2	55.0 (47)	22.2	88.0 (91)	11.6	72.3 (72)	21.6
Module 3	77.9 (80)	12.5	84.7 (87)	9.6	74.1 (74)	18.2
Module 4	70.7 (74.5)	17.8	81.1 (83)	12.7	73.0 (73)	17.0
Module 5	77.2 (79)	12.3	84.2 (86)	9.0	76.7 (77)	13.4
Module 6	88.2 (91)	9.6	89.6 (91)	7.7	82.7 (83)	13.2
Module 7	41.1 (42)	5.5	79.3 (86)	18.7	62.2 (62)	22.0
Module 8	85.0 (87)	10.8	89.8 (90)	6.6	80.9 (81)	14.5
Module 9	81.4 (83)	9.9	86.1 (87)	8.0	76.7 (77)	13.8

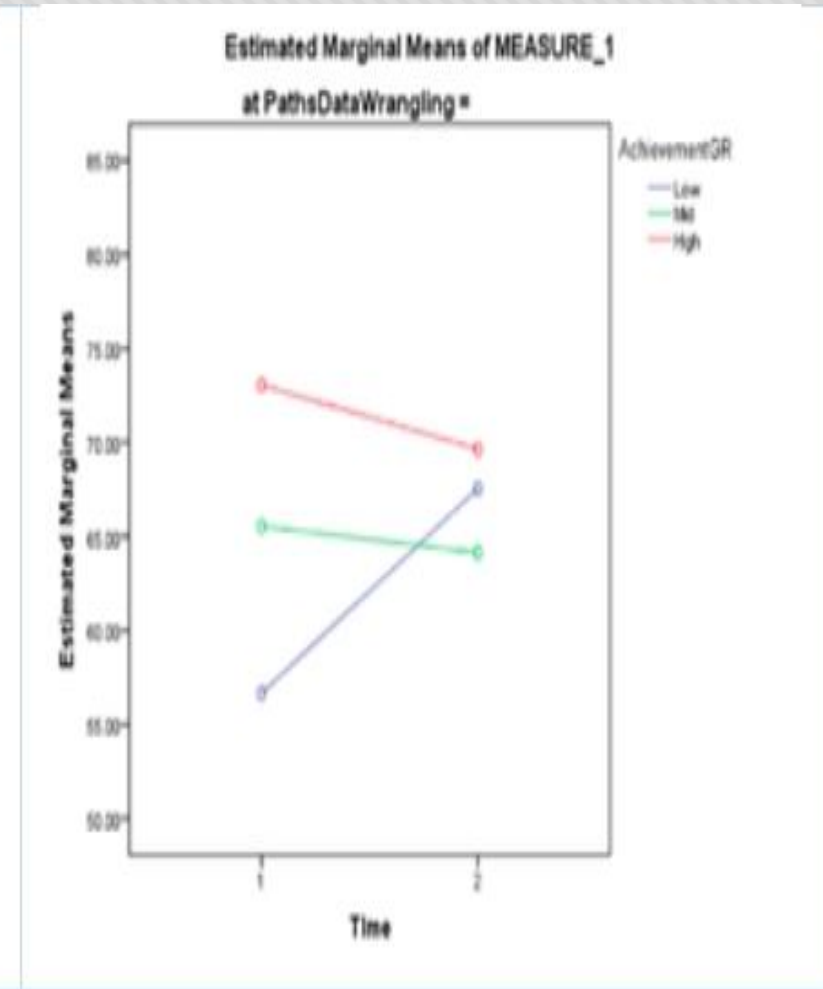
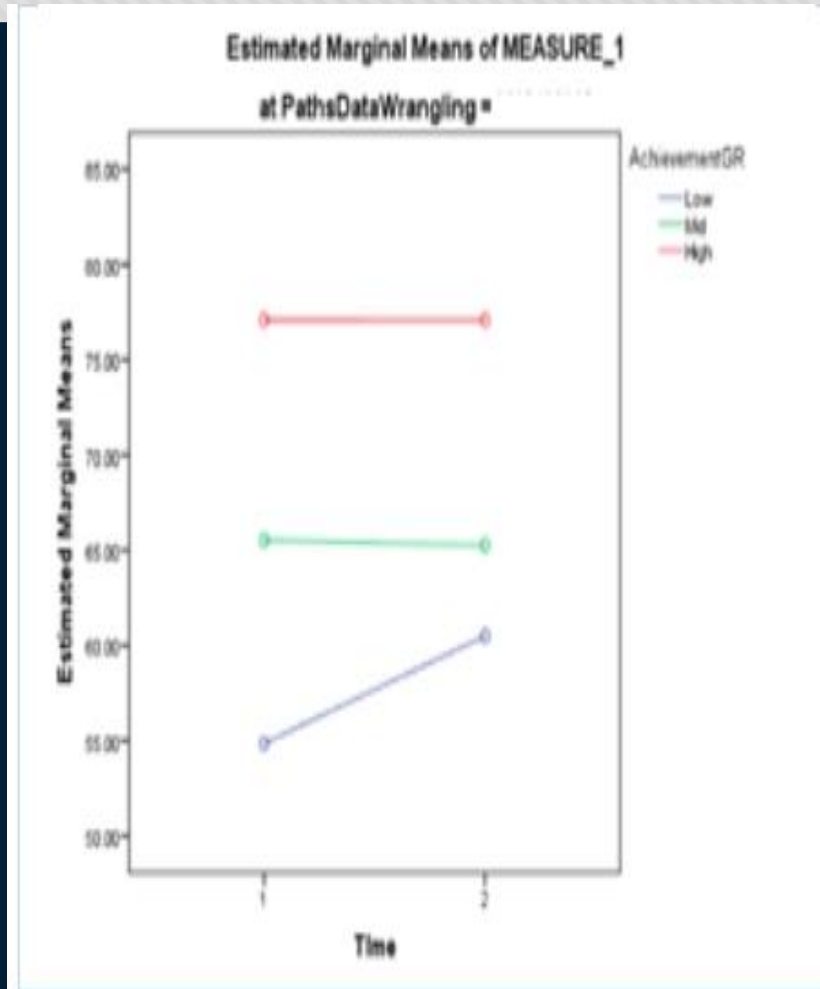
Note: The TMAs are marked on a scale from 0 to 100. The minimum passing mark is 40.





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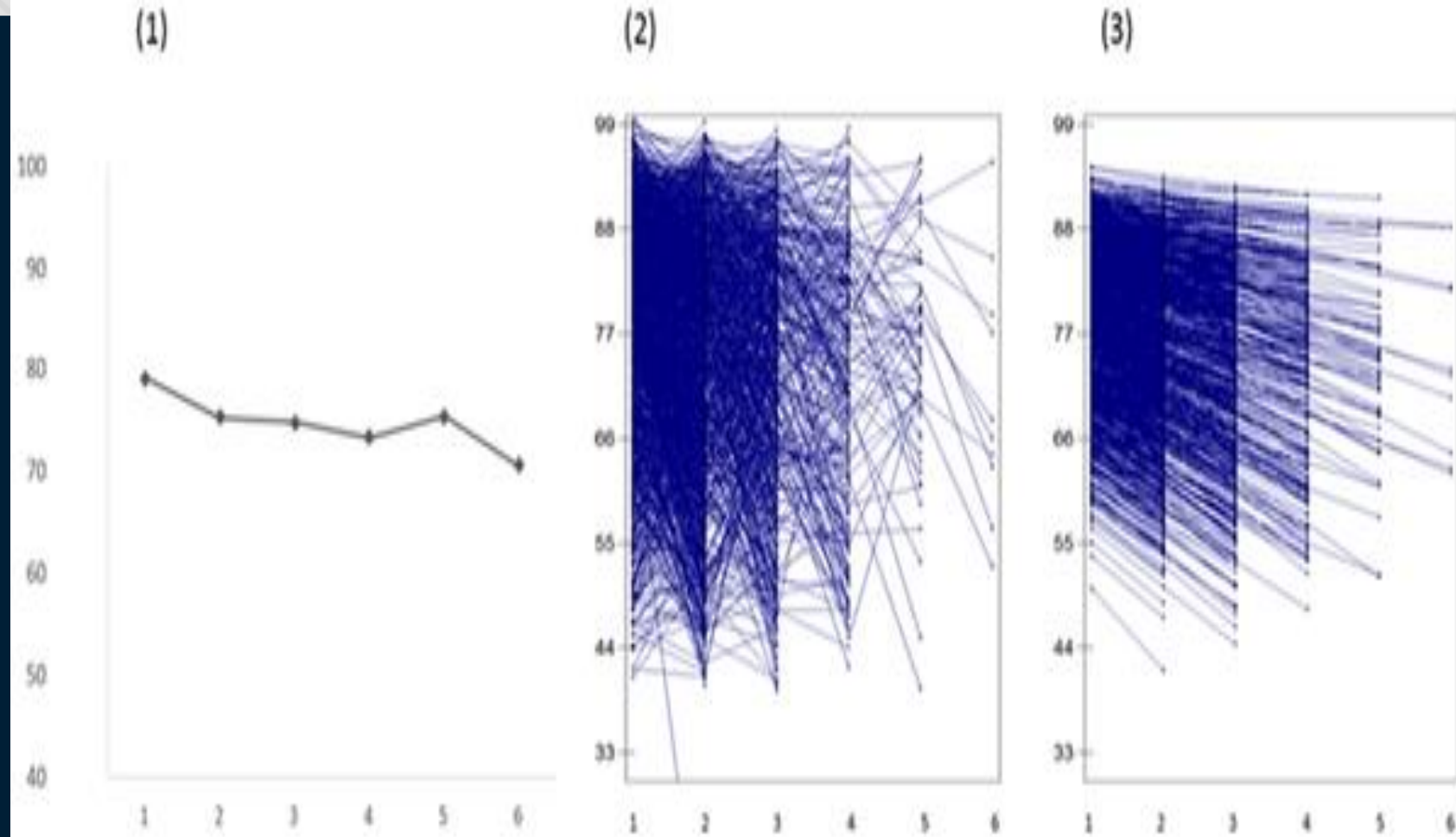
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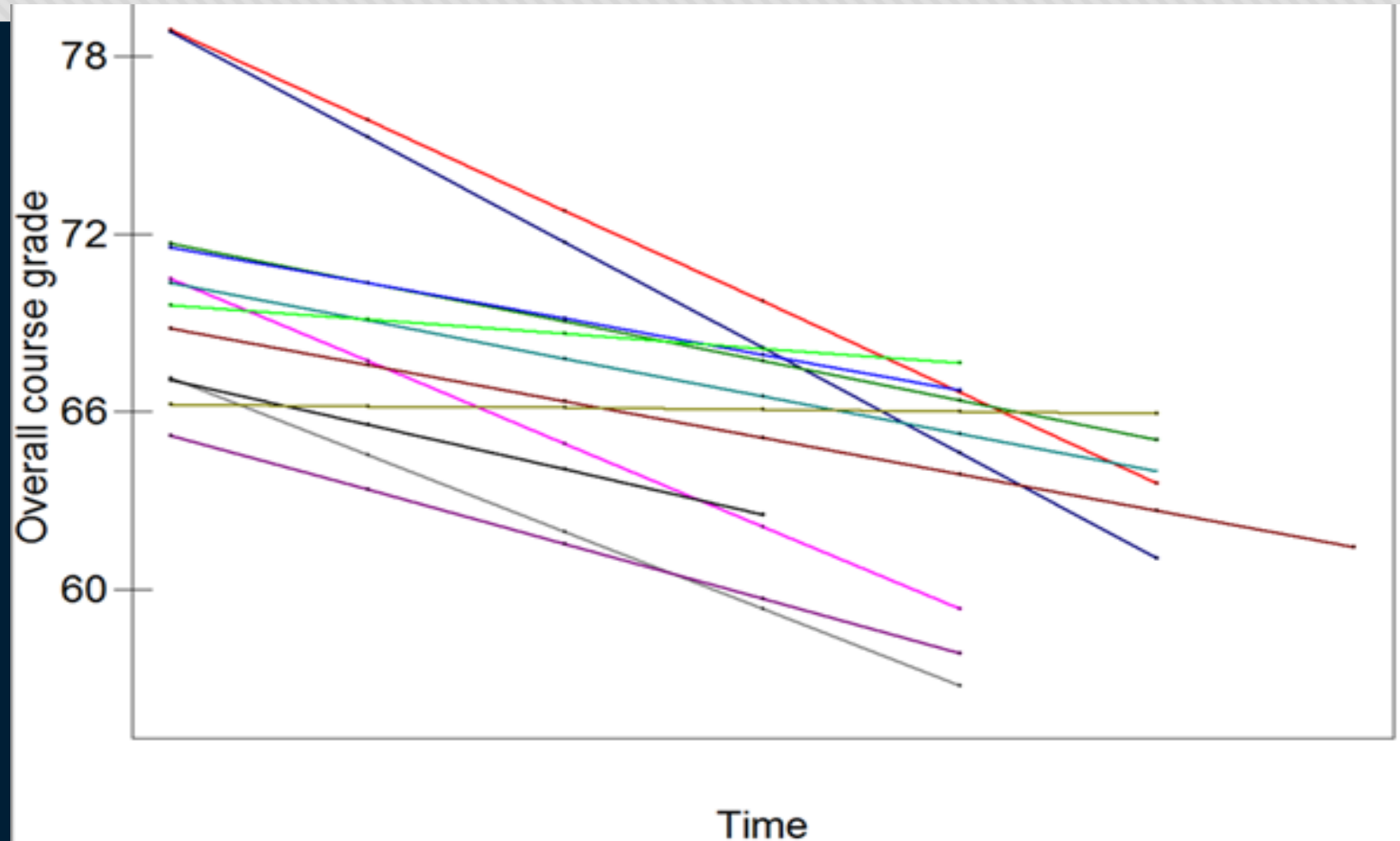
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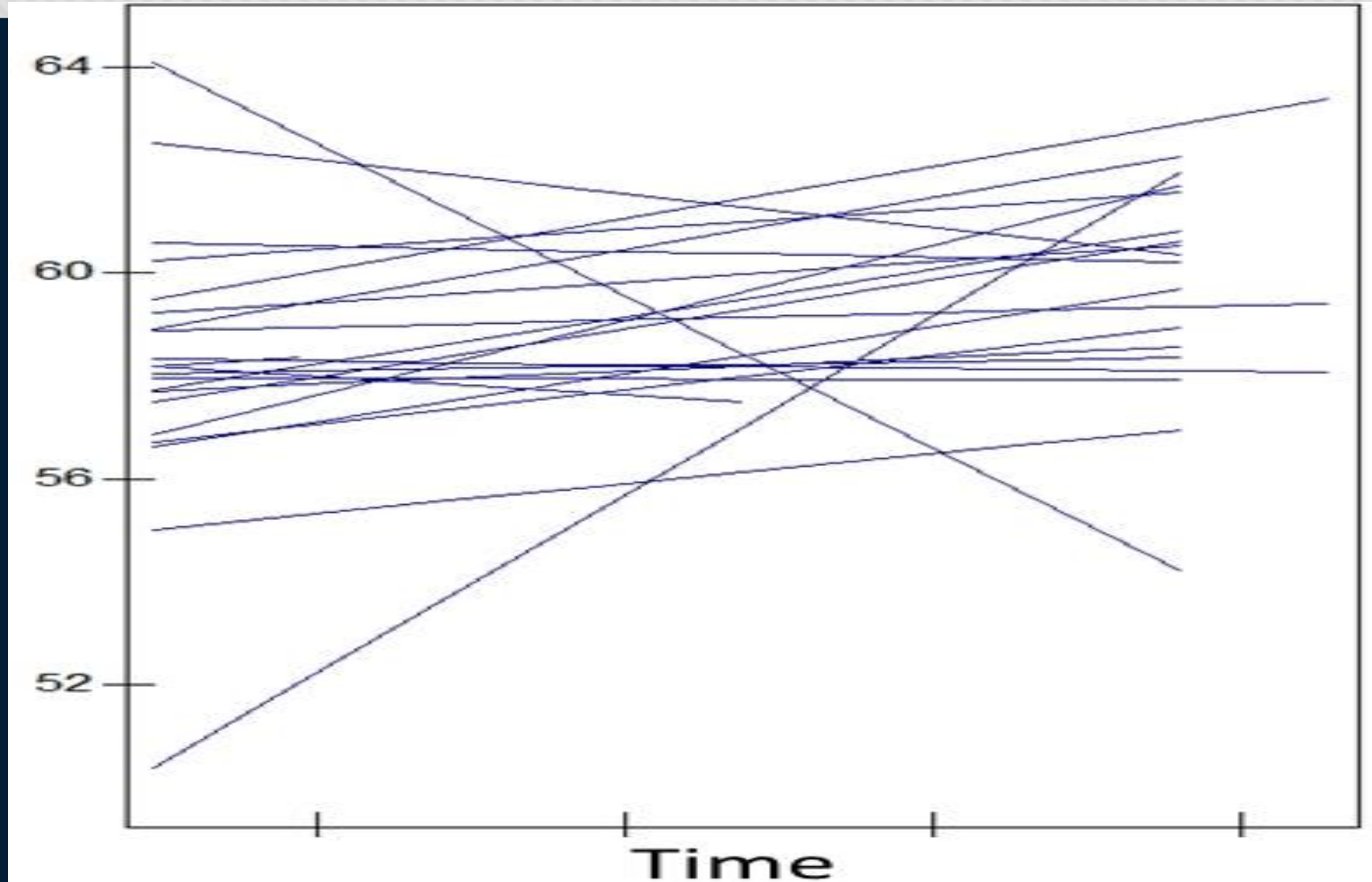
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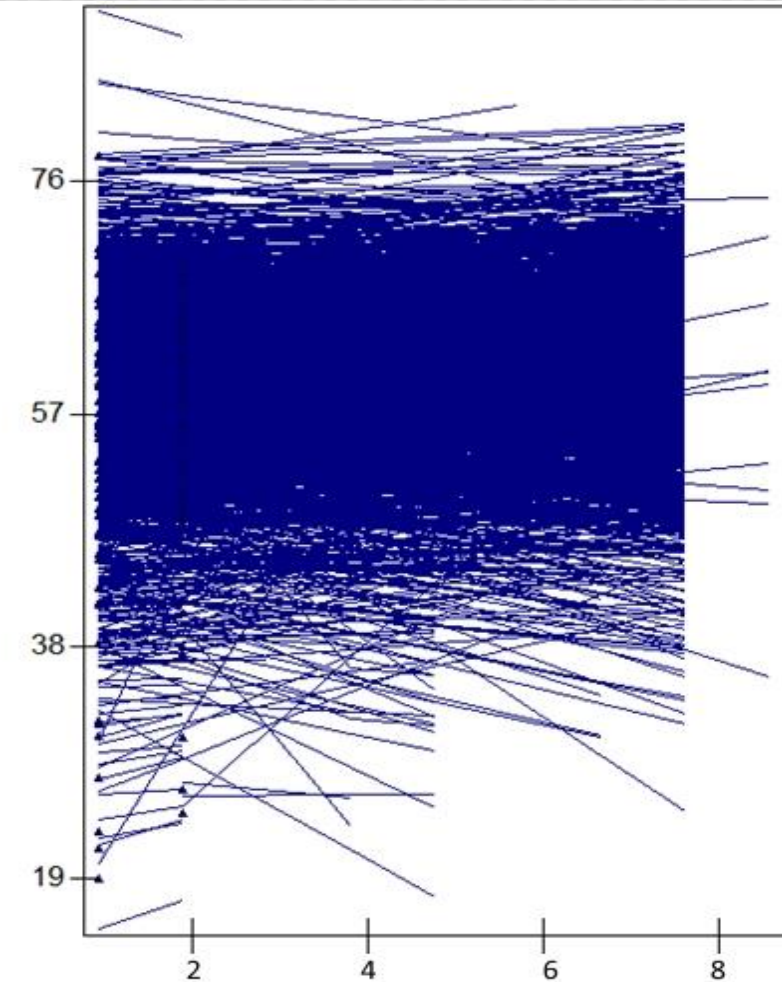
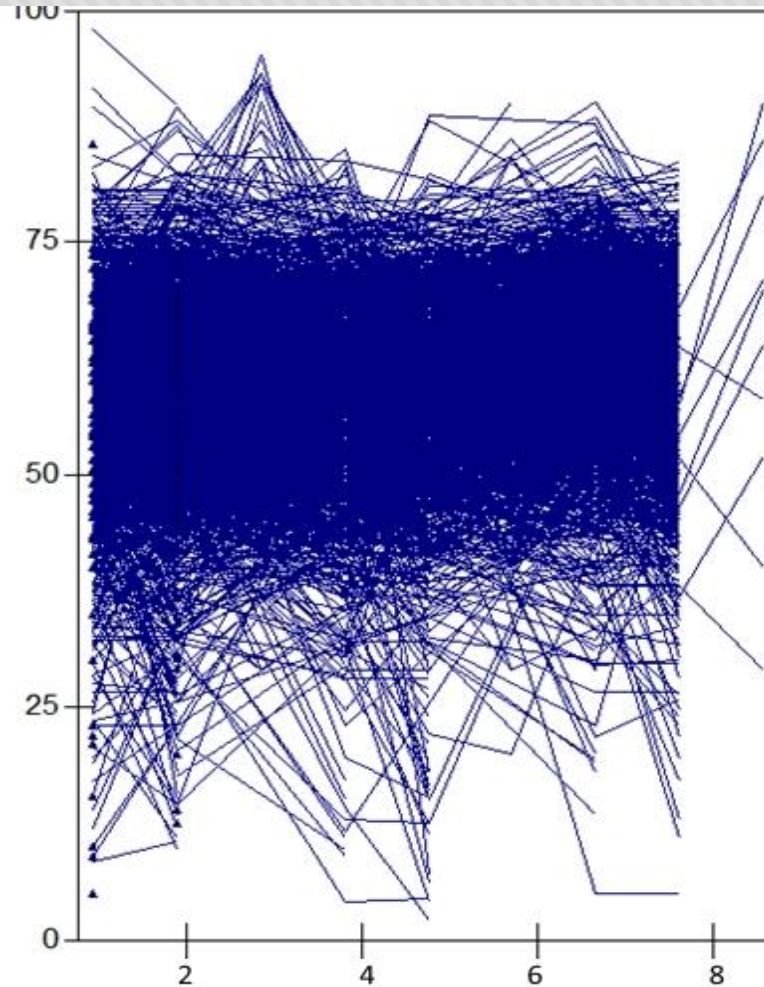
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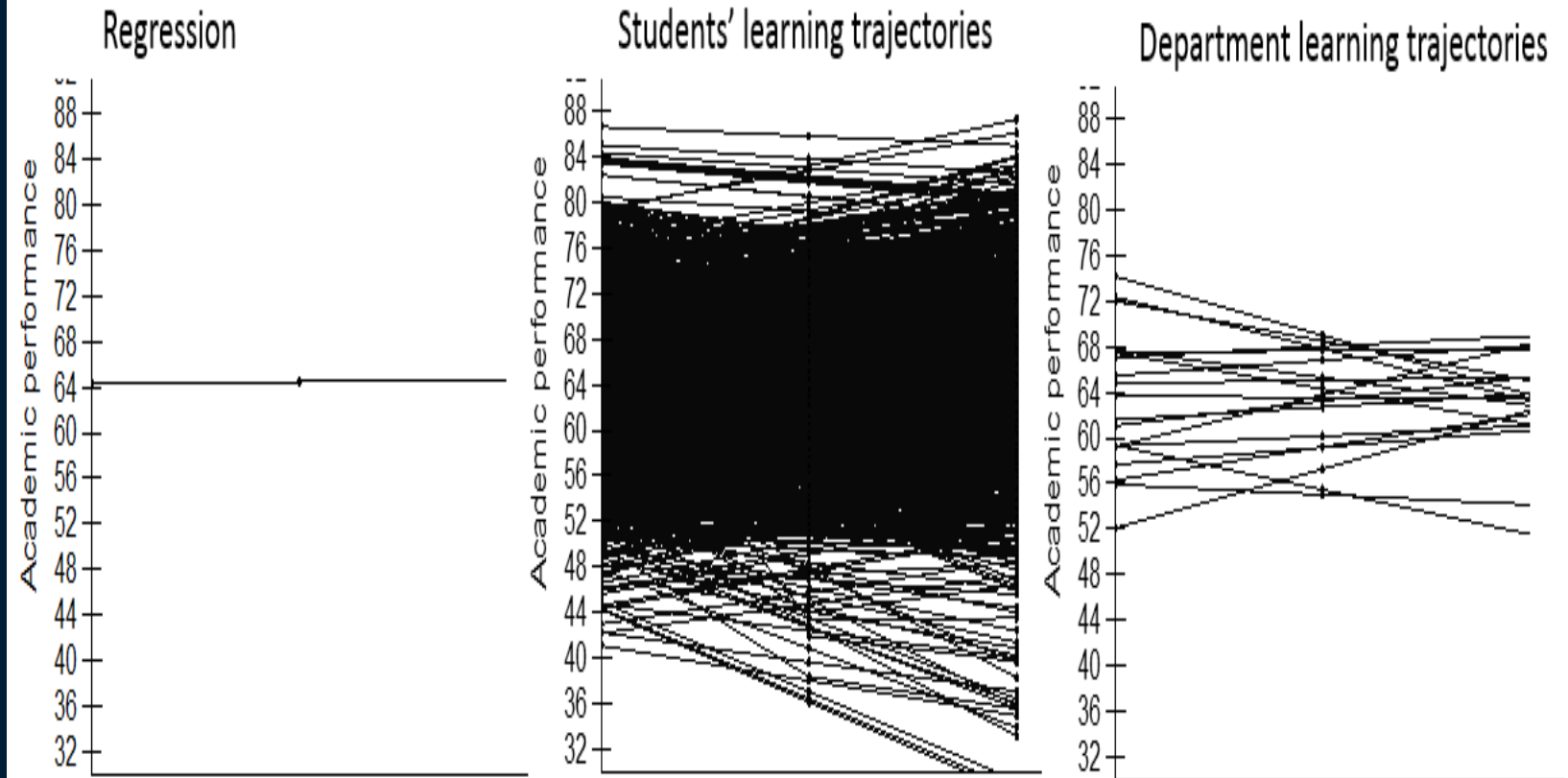


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*Table 1 Proportion of variance explained by qualification, student characteristics, and across modules (OU, OB, US)*

The proportion of variance due to the differences	OU	OB	US
Level 3: Between qualifications	12%	8%	22%
Level 2: Between students	45%	67%	22%*
Level 1: Between modules (i.e., within-student level between modules any one student completed)	43%	25%	56%
Number of students (n)	18329	1990	1547

# What students think they gain?



I think I am more openly critical  
(in the positive sense)

I observe things better, work into deeper and  
work on the whole picture rather than narrow.

I think more logically and more 'why did that  
happen, why did that happen', there is more  
questioning, instead of just to accept things.

now I say, 'you know what, I can do that in future'.

Day to day when I have my book I have very different  
approach from recording my notes for example

I am much better at time management, I am much more  
organised now and planning things in advance.

[in my new job], there will reports and  
planning to be drawn and I think that this will  
be an aspect of my job where I can say yes  
the OU study and discipline I've received  
from the OU has actually contributed to that.

I feel more confident and I am happier  
because I am doing something I have always  
wanted to be doing and something that  
interests me

I think I can go confidently to  
speak what I learned. But  
even to a job that isn't directly  
related to this subject area. I  
could talk about my  
experiences, my time  
management, team working,  
computer skills as I feel much  
more confident, I can say,  
'actually I have done this'.  
Which was one of the  
reasons I wanted to a degree.

# Do grades matter?

How well do your grades represent your progress?



probably in the same way that many other people when they look at their own assignment results and exam results .... I feel that I am doing fairly well but I'd always like to improve myself to my results.

Even if it is 1-2 marks I say what did I do differently and I go back to tutor to see what did I do differently. What happened, what caused it?

"I suppose you could say... the skills you learn, like group work, presenting and being able to talk to people... I would say the main way that you think about [achievement], it's just the grade because... that's what is going on your CV... and affect what job you get. ... I'd say the skills you learn as well as becoming an all-rounded person are quite important as well".

Well there are questions with the text books, exercises. So if I get correct answer, I know I am doing fine. When I say correct answer that's not the end product that's the whole answer check through it

I get quite upset when I get around 70s

... because I am putting so much effort I want my grades to reflect it. They usually go up. But it is Marginal. 5 marks across all the TMAs that's the variance, it just varies very slightly

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