

Effect of Using D2L on Student and Faculty Outcomes

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Presentation handouts available from: www.depaul.edu/~jmoore/fusion2010/

Agenda

- Introduction
- Literature Review
- Summary of qualitative results from faculty interviews
- Initial results from the student surveys
- Future directions and Q&A



Introduction: Why do We Care?



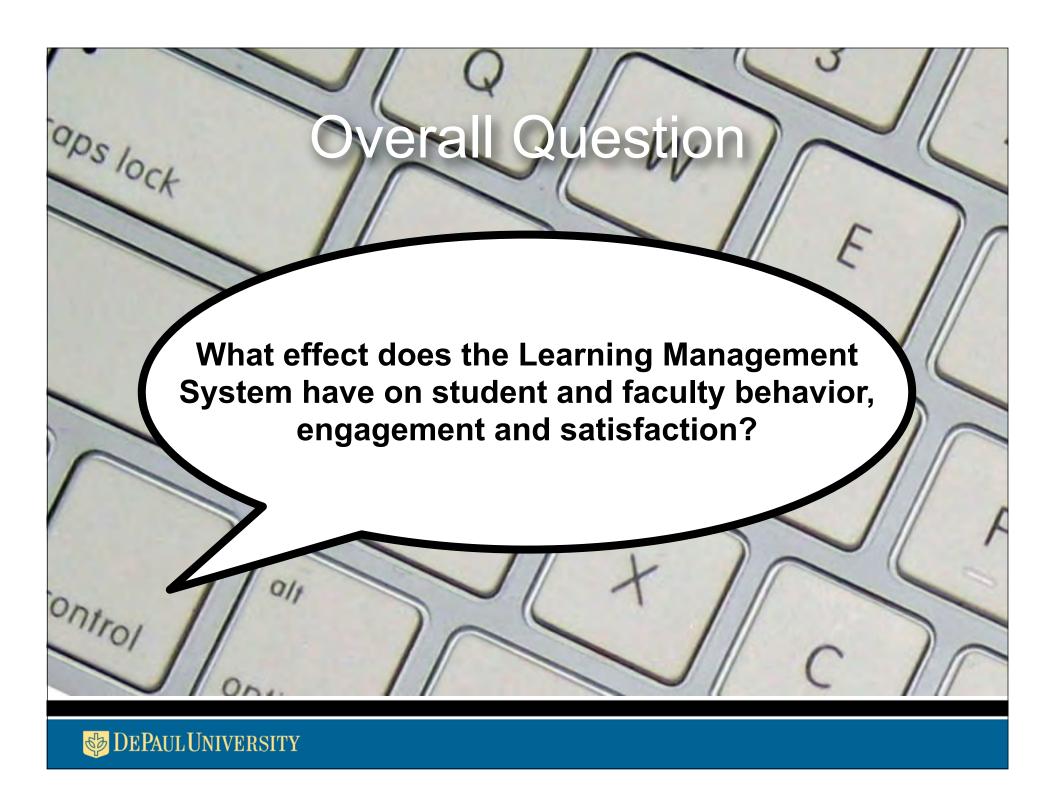






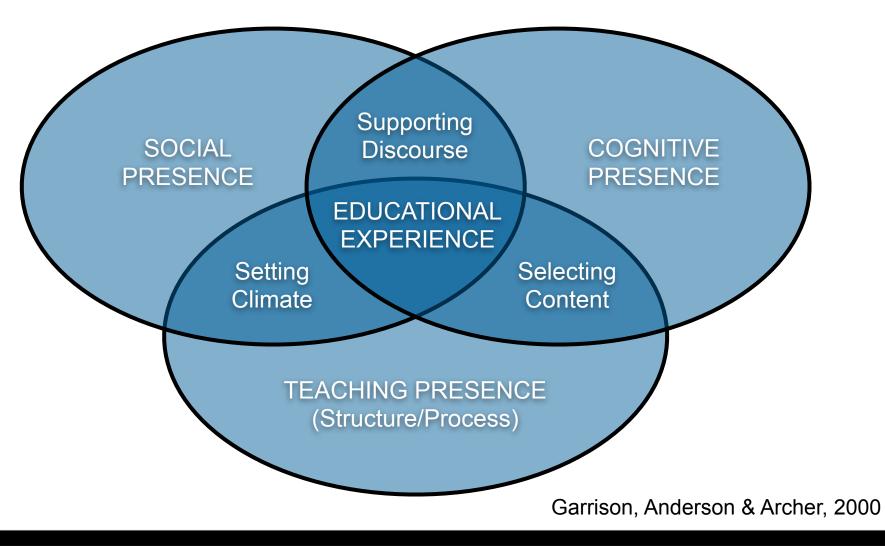


- Many pedagogies and schools, one LMS
- Effect of course design
- Effect of instructional style
- Separation of course design from instruction



Garrison, D.R., Anderson, T., & Archer, W. (2000). Critical inquiry in a text-based environment: Computer conferencing in higher education. *Internet and Higher Education*, *2*, 87-105.

Community of Inquiry





LMS Affordances

- Contiguity of elements needed for work
- Ease of feedback and communication

D2L Features

- Content tool for Module-based structure vs. tool-based structure
- Checklist tool with links
- Deadlines and calendar
- Automated notification of absence (Intelligent Agent)
- Integrated TurnItIn.com
- "Default reading" view in Discussion
- Durable internal links



Bb Features







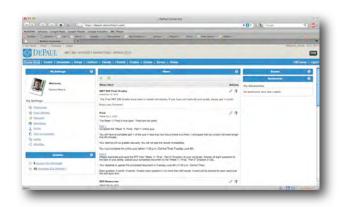
- Integrated Wimba
- Automated email of announcement

Research Methods: Stage 1

- Courses to be offered in two LMSs
 - Initial data: mixed courses and faculty
- COI & satisfaction survey for students
 - (Swan, et al., 2008)
- COI & satisfaction survey for faculty
- Student and faculty posts and feedback
- Faculty interviews



Research Methods: Stage 2

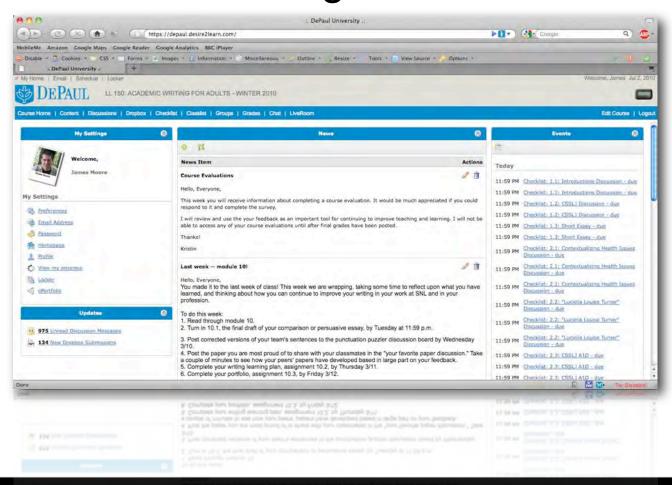




- Courses offered in two LMSs
 - Same course; over time, same faculty
- COI & satisfaction survey for students
- COI & satisfaction survey for faculty, plus tool use

Class Demonstrations

Academic Writing for Adults: LL 150





Qualitative Analysis: Faculty Interviews

- Which tools or features in the LMS allowed you to teach more efficiently?
- Which tools or features in the LMS allowed you to teach more effectively?
- Which tools or features in the LMS hindered your ability to teach efficiently?
- Which tools or features in the LMS hindered your ability to teach effectively?

Qualitative Analysis: Faculty Interviews

What tools did you use in the Course
 Management System to teach this course?
 Please evaluate your use of each of these.

5	Extensive use	Extremely satisfied
4	A significant amount of use	Satisfied
3	A moderate amount of use	Neutral
2	A little bit of use	Dissatisfied
1	No use	Very Dissatisfied



- Blackboard Positives
 - Efficiency:
 - All materials in one location and easy to access
 - Discussion is easy to use
 - Discussion report of # of new posts
 - Announcements
 - Email
 - Familiarity of system
 - Multiple views of discussion
 - Gradebook



- Blackboard Positives
 - Efficiency (p. 2)
 - Early warning system
 - Reports on student activity



- Blackboard Positives
 - Effectiveness:
 - Email
 - Discussion & assessment
 - Feedback in gradebook
 - Ability to link to external URLs



- Blackboard Negatives:
 - Efficiency:
 - Grade Center hard to navigate and use
 - Lack of grouping/organization of different tools
 - Difficulty using asynchronous podcasts
 - Inability to have 2 elements open at same time
 - Multiple steps needed to link to external ULRs
 - Limited bandwidth and large files take a long time and limit PowerPoints
 - Slow downloads and uploads



- Blackboard Negatives:
 - Efficiency (p. 2)
 - Slow downloads and uploads
 - Wimba and Chat are hard to use
 - No notification of others currently online
 - In discussion, can't tell who is responding to whom
 - Items that are time-dated disappear (rather than lock) when time expires

- Blackboard Negatives:
 - Effectiveness:
 - Grade Center hard to use, students don't see feedback
 - Discussion is cluttered

D2L Positives



- Efficiency:
 - Drop Box is easy to use
 - Reports on student activity
 - Interface is easy to use, attractive, symbols are clear, visual, intuitive
 - Ease of adding materials, links, documents
 - Ease of structuring Contents: components and tools fit syllabus design; organize elements together

D2L Positives



- Efficiency (p. 2):
 - Announcements
 - Discussion easy to use, can see who is responding to whom
 - Email tool
 - Automated email notifying students when grades are posted; automated email when students are out of the class
 - Integration with TurnItIn

D2L Positives



- Efficiency (p. 3):
 - Content links open in new pages, allowing students to see several things at same time

D2LPositives



- Effectiveness:
 - Feedback easy to give and for students to access
 - Discussion responses showed who responded to whom
 - Integrated Turn-It-In
 - Checklist for students to track progress
 - LiveRoom
 - Linking to external URLs is easy, and no crossplatform problems (e.g. with Safari)

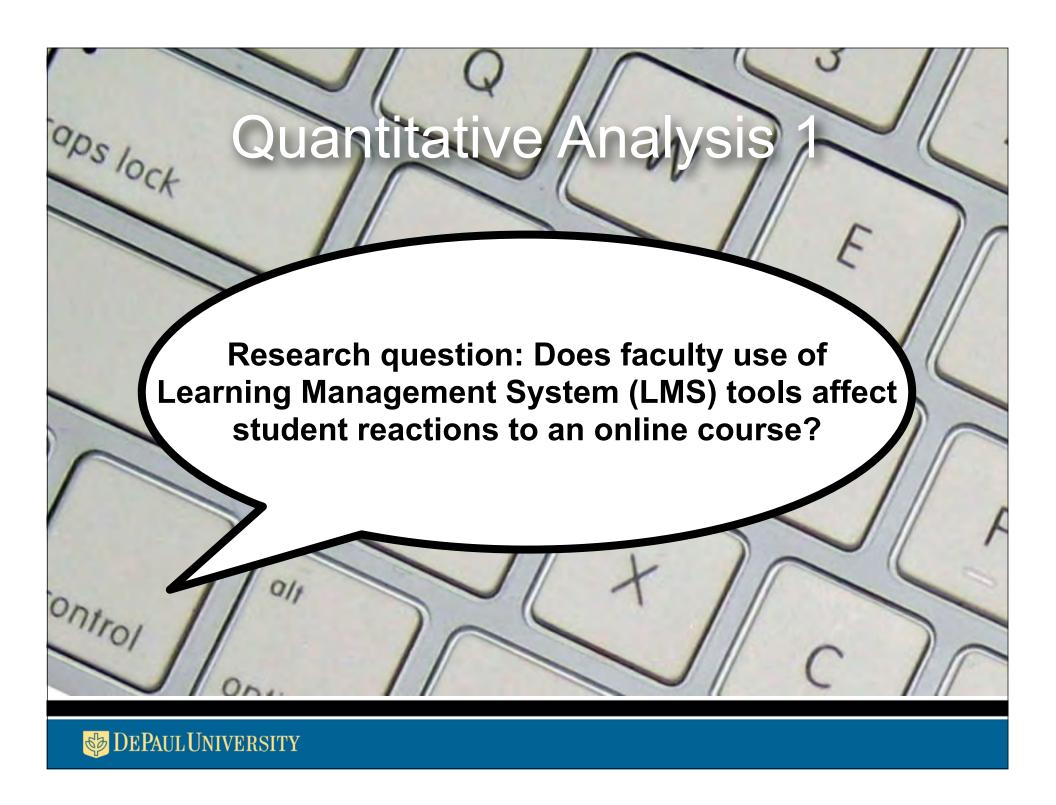
D2LPositives



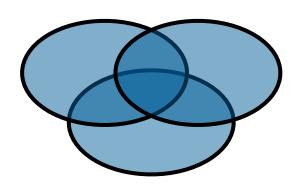
- Effectiveness (p. 2):
 - Online presence alert
 - Alert re # ungraded projects, new posts, etc.
 - Quizzes have more options and features
 - Group tools all worked, and enabled submitting work from the group

- D2L Negatives
 - Efficiency:
 - Lack of familiarity with tools
 - Search tool is case sensitive, easy to misuse
 - There is a limit on the size of emails
 - Email puts users into "to" field, vs. "bcc"
 - Difficulty setting up groups
 - System crashed occasionally with insecure content

- D2L Negatives
 - Effectiveness:
 - No automatic date and time on announcements, unless instructor clicks to add it
 - Hiding files didn't always work
 - Sorting items by submission date didn't always work



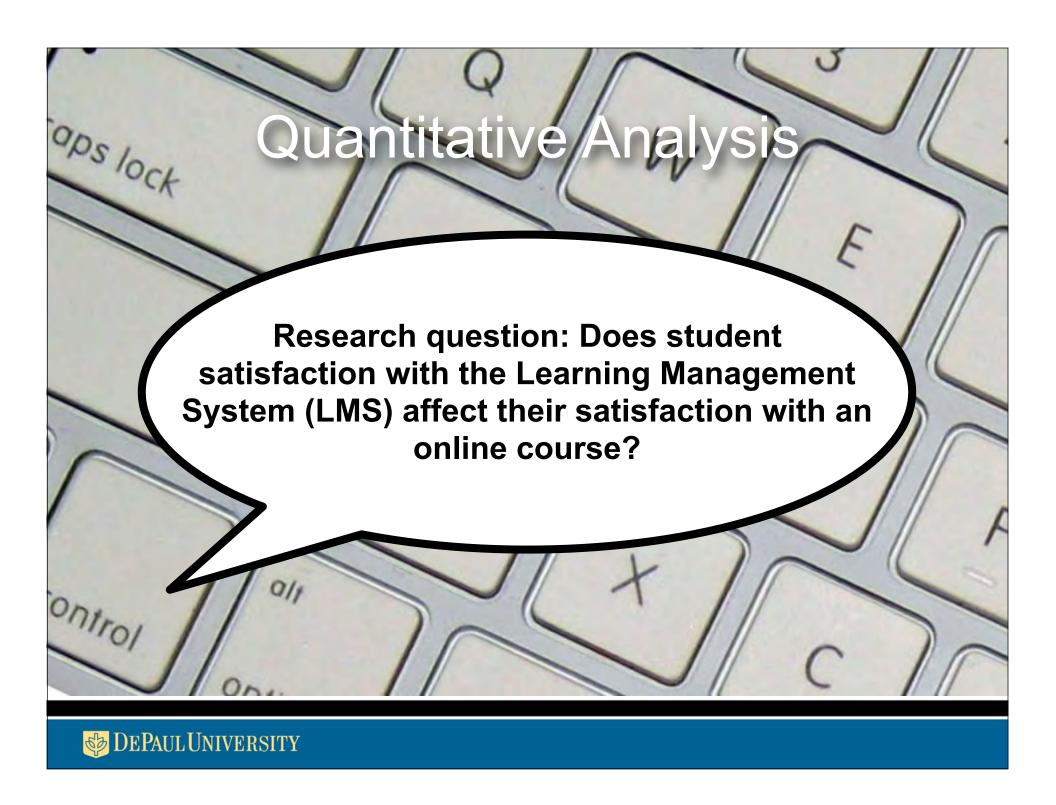
Method



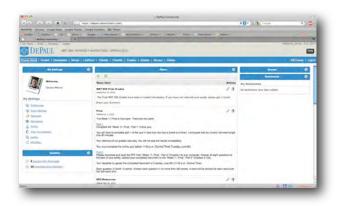
- Factor analysis of student COI data to confirm factor loadings
- Create separate scales of Teaching Presence (TP),
 Social Presence (SP), and Cognitive Presence (CP)
 scores for each respondent, as well as satisfaction with class and LMS.
- Compare COI and satisfaction of students in classes where faculty had high tool use vs. low tool use.

Results

	Use of LMS Tools	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
LMS_Read_All	Low Tool Use High Tool Use	57 39	4.32 4.62	.659 .544	-2.344	94	0.021
Teach_Presence	Low Tool Use High Tool Use	58 39	4.0424 4.3886	0.77168 .49222	-2.480	95	0.015
Social_Presence	Low Tool Use High Tool Use	57 39	3.8967 3.8661	.62533 .59518	.240	94	0.811
Cognitive_Presence	Low Tool Use High Tool Use	57 39	3.9591 4.1838	.58421 .45731	-2.015	94	0.047
Satisfaction	Low Tool Use High Tool Use	57 39	4.0058 4.5214	1.00887 .67014	-2.795	94	0.006
LMS_Eval	Low Tool Use High Tool Use	57 39	4.1360 4.4231	.71194 .49055	-2.187	94	0.031



Method





- Regress student TP, SP, and CP, and student reported satisfaction with LMS on Student satisfaction with online course (dependent variable).
- Control for respondent age, sex, number of prior online courses

Results

	Standardized Coefficients		
	Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)		-2.064	.041
Gender	.013	.251	.803
Age	131	-2.362	<u>.020</u>
Number completely online courses taken prior to this course	.006	.109	.913
Teach_Pr_scale	.528	7.512	<u>.000</u>
Soc_Pr_scale	085	-1.307	.194
Cog_Pr_scale	.332	4.268	<u>.000</u>
Satisfied with course management	.146	2.417	<u>.017</u>
system			

Conclusions

- Faculty use of LMS Tools matters to student engagement and satisfaction
- Student satisfaction with the LMS matters to student satisfaction with the course
- Qualitative data indicate that D2L tools are easier to use

Future Directions and Q&A



- Comparison across LMSs, with same course and faculty
- Quasi-experimental study, convenience sample



References

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