

Impacts of a Teaching Statistics MOOC on Educators' Perspectives and Practice

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Introduction: Why Online Professional Development?

- Teachers often have limited experiences in statistics education (Burrill & Biehler, 2011) and are trained in programs that do not support becoming effective statistics teachers (Zieffler et al., 2018).
- Small, local PD programs are insufficient in supporting teachers' development of content and pedagogical knowledge at scale.
- Some PD models have moved online to take advantage of scale and affordances of the web (Dede & Eisenkraft, 2016).
- Free and open PD, such as MOOCs, can reach more teachers across geographic boundaries (Kim, 2015; Kleiman, Wolf, & Frye, 2015).

Changing Teaching Practices

- Beliefs and perspectives about statistics lead to different teaching practices.
 - teacher's ideas about the **nature of statistics**, about **oneself as a learner of statistics**, and about the **classroom context** and **goals for students' learning statistics** (Gal, Ginsburg, & Schau, 1997; Pierce & Chick, 2011; Eichler, 2011)
- PD should support moving teachers along a continuum from traditionalists towards a focus on investigative processes (Eichler, 2011).



Teaching Statistics Through Data Investigations

<http://go.ncsu.edu/tsdi>

- First launched Spring 2015
- FREE--funded through grant from Hewlett Foundation
- Designed for teachers of students age 12 through introductory college courses - focus on pedagogy
- Goal is to equip teachers with tools, frameworks, resources, and skills to teach statistics as an investigative process with real data

Research Question

How can participation in an online professional development course impact educators' perspectives about statistics and teaching statistics?

How do educators implement new ideas in their practice?

Participants

- 2526 educators enrolled from Fall 2015 - Fall 2017 (6 courses)
- 84 countries represented, with majority in the US (79%)
- Majority were female (66%)
- Most (75%) held an advanced degree and 21% had obtained a 4-year college degree
- 61% identified as classroom teachers
- Mean of 14 years of teaching experience

Data Sources

1. Course activity
2. Posts in discussion forums
3. Open-ended responses to end-of-unit and end-of-course surveys
4. Follow up survey sent 6 months after the course

Analysis

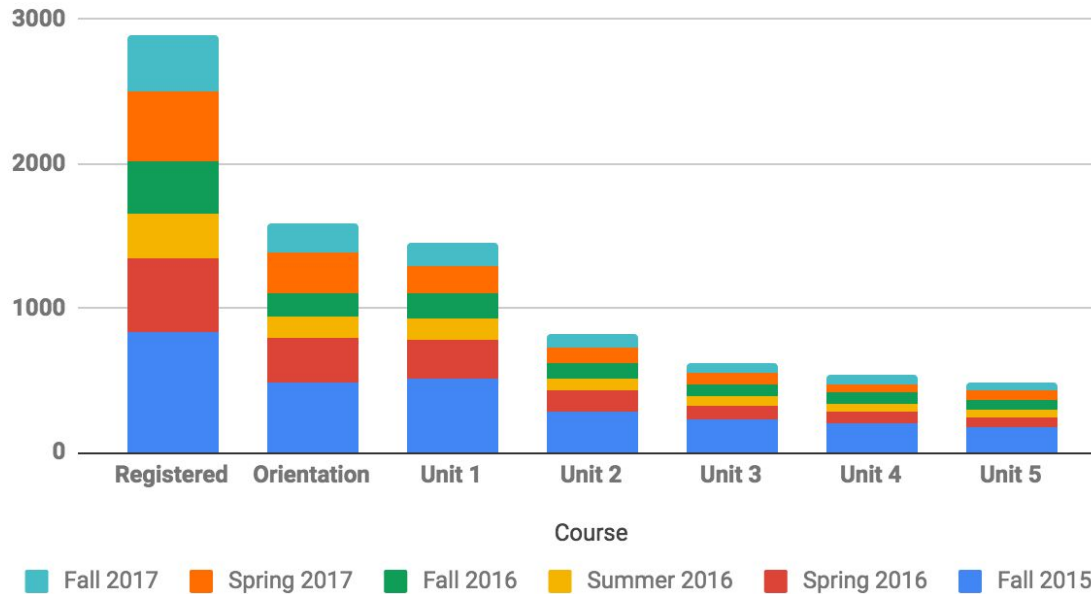
- Descriptive statistics and graphical displays of registration and click data using Tableau
- Forum posts - identified Unit 5 posts by participants
 - Each post was a unit of analysis
 - Open-coded for changes in shifts in beliefs
- Themes of changes used to code all surveys for confirming/disconfirming evidence

Results

- Participation trends
- Impacts on beliefs and perspectives about statistics and teaching statistics
- Implementation of new ideas in practice

How do participants engage across units?

TSDI Participation by Units



Course	% completed who accessed Orientation	% completed who accessed Unit 1
Fall 2015	20	37
Spring 2016	21	38
Summer 2016	35	34
Fall 2016	46	44
Spring 2017	20	28
Fall 2017	30	39
All courses	31	33

How do participants engage with materials/resources?

Unit	% participated who accessed Orientation
Unit 1	92
Unit 2	52
Unit 3	39
Unit 4	34
Unit 5	31

- 1744 (69%) accessed course materials/resources
- 1552 (61%) who registered engaged in Orientation Unit
- 2565 total discussion forum threads
- 6386 total posts
- 6.65 posts per participants

Impact on Perspectives about Statistics and Teaching Statistics: Major Themes that Emerged

- Statistical thinking involves **different processes** than mathematical thinking.
- Engaging in statistics should involve **exploring data**.
- **Posing good statistical questions** and selecting a **context** that is interesting/relevant to students is important in engaging students in statistical thinking.
- Engaging in statistics is **more than computations** and procedures and should **include investigative cycles and habits of mind**.

Impact on Perspectives about Statistics and Teaching

Statistics: Major Themes that Emerged

- Engaging in statistics is enhanced by the use of **dynamic technology**.
- Engaging in statistics requires **real (and messy) data**.
- Statistical thinking **develops along a continuum**.
- Teachers **do not have to know all answers** when engaging students in the investigative cycle.

Examples: Engaging in statistics is more than computations/procedures and should include investigative cycles and habits of mind.

*“The mooc prompted me to rethink what sorts of questions I ask students, **shifting more to statistical reasoning** questions and **away from statistical processes**” -Fall 2015 Participant*

*“**Thinking of statistics as a cycle** has really helped me have a stronger understanding of Statistical thought. Rather than **just having students complete a page of computational type questions**, it really needs to be an **ongoing cycle of thinking, investigating, considering, and then rethinking. I am going to start using Pose, Collect, Analyze, and Interpret as prompts in the classroom.**” -Spring 16 Participant*

Implementation of New Ideas in Practice

- Participants reported implementing or planning to implement course resources (e.g., Census at School, Gapminder) and dynamic software/technology (e.g., StatCrunch, Tuva, CODAP)
- 84% indicated they acquired knowledge and skills
 - 63% signified they had applied this in their practice, while only 45% reported that newly acquired knowledge/skills had an impact on student learning

Examples: Implementing New Ideas in Practice

*“more **interactive data explorations** in class (having gained the confidence to try them instead of lecturing material as students)” -Fall 16 Participant*

*“trying to use **more data that the students can relate to** and is **more real-world applications** and not just problems from a book” -Fall 16 Participant*

*changed practice with “**integration of technology** definitely. I was exposed to some really good tools” -Spring 16 Participant*

*“used the **resources and framework for choosing and developing tasks**” in planning her lessons -Summer 2016 Participant*

Discussion

- What role do OPD models have in challenging educators' beliefs and perspectives about statistics and teaching statistics?
- What are the challenges and affordances of designing and engaging statistics educators in OPD using these types of models?

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Access Courses for FREE at
place.fi.ncsu.edu

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Teaching Statistics Through Inferential Reasoning - Spring 2019 (Feb-May 2019)