

# The challenges of designing educational systems to promote an optimal learning experience

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14<sup>th</sup> Century

http://media.linkjab.com/i/images/university-of-bologna-the-worlds-oldest-university.jpg

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1870 Paoli Classroom

120

Few evolution in this area

when it are push hope all your day on springe 2015 http://sjvnoticias.com/sala-de-aula-ontem-e-hoje/



http://www.theaerodrome.com/forum/showthread.php?t=61895



Why students are usually disengaged in educational contexts ?



# Engagement

The Involvement in and Enthusiasm for School



Gallup (2018). Gallup Student Poll: Engaged Today – Ready for Tomorrow. U.S. Overall. Fall 2018 Scorecard. 8pp



### Increasing Time/Skill





https://www.denofgeek.com/movies/bruce-lee/36045/the-top-10-brucesploitation-films











## What those people have in common ?

## Their Performance (and the way they perform)





Flow represents those moments when everything comes together for the performer

Flow is often associated with high levels of performance and is a positive psychological experience



https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-46071811

WWW.NEWS.CN

https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-46071811

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#### Flow Theory: The Theory of Optimal Experience

#### Total Imersion: Optimal Experience (Flow Experience)

### Absortion: Continuous Interest (often caused by

challenge and fantasy)

# Engagement: Initial Interest (caused initially by curiosity)

[1] Brown E, Cairns P (2004) A Grounded Investigation of Game Immersion. In: CHI '04 Extended Abstracts on Human Factors in Computing Systems. ACM, New York, NY, USA, pp 1297–1300.


# Flow Theory: The Theory of Optimal Experience



(1) Challenge-skill balance



(4) Action-awareness merging



(2) Clear Goals

(5) Total concentration on the task at hand



(🗸) (3) Unambiguous feedback

> (6) Sense of control



(9) Autotelic experience



(7) Loss of self-consciousness

(8) Transformation of time





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### Affective, Cognitive and Metacognitive approaches

Student Interest •Ten thousand Data Points N~230











# Why Intelligent Tutoring Systems ?

The concept of challenge-skill balance is crucial to the definition of flow

Flow occurs only when the individual moves beyond his or her average experience of challenge and skill

When the perceived challenges are matched by a belief in having the skills to meet the challenge, the stage is set for flow to occur





Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi, Flow Channel, Adapted from 1990 Flow: The Psychology of Optimal Experience









#### Mathtutor



ALEVEN, Vincent et al. Example-Tracing tutors: Intelligent tutor development for nonprogrammers. International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education, v. 26, n. 1, p. 224-269, 2016.







## Why Gamification ?

## Total Imersion: Optimal Experience (Flow Experience)

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# "the use of **game design elements** in nongame contexts" (Deterding, Dixon, Khaled, & Nacke, 2011)

"Gamification is not itself a product; one [a teacher] does not create a gamification as one creates a game. Instead, one [a teacher] adds game elements to change a process that already exists to change how that process influences people"<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Gamification Science, Its History and Future: Definitions and a Research Agenda Richard N. Landers, Elena M. Auer, Andrew B. Collmus, and Michael B. Armstrong















## **Designing gamified tasks to achieve Flow - GamiFlow**

Designing the Expected-behavior





Additional components defined to align game-dynamics for player profiles



#### **Designing gamified tasks to achieve Flow**





# **Designing gamified tasks to achieve Flow**



Jogo Experimental

COMEÇAR



Aguardando os seus colegas.

Escolha uma foto para você

TIRAR FOTO





# **Designing gamified tasks to achieve Flow -** <u>**Context</u></u></u>**





# Designing gamified tasks to achieve Flow - Competition

45 pts - 52%	2 INICIANTE 8 pts - 10%
Questão:	Alexandre
Qual a cor do cavalo branco de napoleão?	Joana (40 pts)
O Verde	(30 pts)
O Branco O Cinza	<b>João</b> (30 pts)
RESPONDER	<b>José</b> (26 pts)
	Diogo (19 pts)
	Márcio (12 pts)
^	Vanessa (11 pts)
	Bruno



## Designing gamified tasks to achieve Flow - Collaboration

1 NOVATO 0%	<b>1 NOVA</b> 0%
Conheça o seu grupo:	Questão:
Roberto Bernardes	Qual a cor do
João da Silva	O Azul
Fabiano Falcão	O Verde
	O Amarelo
Vocês deverão colaborar para realizar as atividades, portanto se aproximem.	O Branco
CONTINUAR	O Cinza

1	ΝΟΥΑΤΟ	٨
U	0%	2
Qu	estão:	
Qua	l a cor do cava	alo branco de napoleão?
0	Azul	
0	Verde	
0	Amarelo	
0	Branco	
0	Cinza	
	F	RESPONDER


## Designing gamified tasks to achieve Flow - <u>Questionnaire</u>

Responda as perguntas abaixo de acordo com a sua experiência durante o jogo.

Eu me sinto desafiado(a), mas acredito que minhas habilidades vão me permitir enfrentar o desafio.















- Competition (p = .171) and Collaboration (p = .358) does not affect the flow experience
- Interaction of Competition and Collaboration promotes the flow experience (p = .008)
- Competition lead students to more answers and errors
- No correlation between Player Types and Flow Experience







SILVA, J. ; Bittencourt, I.I.; et al. Does gender stereotype threat in gamified educational environments cause anxiety? An experimental study. COMPUTERS & EDUCATION, v. 115, p. 161-170, 2017.



## Designing stereotyped gamified environments



SILVA, J. ; Bittencourt, I.I.; et al. Does gender stereotype threat in gamified educational environments cause anxiety? An experimental study. COMPUTERS & EDUCATION, v. 115, p. 161-170, 2017.



## **Designing stereotyped gamified environments**



#### Figure 5: System stereotyped for men

Figure 6: System stereotyped for women



## **Designing stereotyped gamified environments**

(I)	$(\mathbf{J})$	Gender	Test type	Statistics	df	p-value	Mean Difference (I-J)	Effect Size	Decision
ST-F (pre)	ST-F(post)	f	Paired t-test	t = -0.10	15	0.923	-0.10	Cohen's $d = -0.02$	Failed to reject
		m	Paired t-test	t = 0.11	24	0.913	0.10	Cohen's $d = 0.01$	Failed to reject
ST-M (pre)	ST-M(post)	f	Paired t-test	t = -4.16	14	0.001	-5.50	Cohen's $d = -0.70$	Reject
		m	Paired t-test	t = -3.88	28	0.001	-6.20	Cohen's $d = -0.88$	Reject
$\sim ST (pre)$	$\sim ST(post)$	f	Paired t-test	t = 4.19	13	0.001	4.00	Cohen's $d = 0.50$	Reject
		m	Paired t-test	t = 5.31	27	0.000	4.60	Cohen's $d = 0.60$	Reject

Table 4: Anxiety differences according to gender (comparison between pretest and posttest)

SILVA, J. ; Bittencourt, I.I.; et al. Does gender stereotype threat in gamified educational environments cause anxiety? An experimental study. COMPUTERS & EDUCATION, v. 115, p. 161-170, 2017.





Perceived Level of Ability



Grand Challenge: How the design and use of educational systems can promote an optimal learning experience ?

### Phase 1 (Basic Research): Instrument validation & Small-scale experiments

- 1. Validation of Flow and Gamification Questionnaires (Long and Short DFS-2 and GAMEFULQUEST)
- 2. Machine Learning Algorithm(s) for Stereotyped Learning and Gamified Systems
- 3. Design Gamified Tasks to Small-scale experiments
- 4. GamiFlow validation

#### Phase 2 (In Vivo Studies): Small-scale studies (students and classrooms)

- 1. GamiFlow and stereotyped gamification empirical studies
- 2. EEG studies\*
- 3. Flow Detectors

### Phase 3 (In Situ Studies): Large-scale studies (schools and A/B tests)

- 1. GamiFlow and non-stereotyped gamification experiments
- 2. Re-Design of Commercial Learning Environments

### Phase 4 (Cross-Cultural Studies and Innovation): Very Large-scale studies (BRICS + Europe)

- 1. GamiFlow and non-stereotyped gamification experiments
- 2. Technology Transfer

# Thank you!

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