PATTERNS, TYPES, AND DETERMINANTS OF COLLABORATIVE INTERACTIONS

IN A SUPPLEMENTARY ONLINE DISCUSSION FORUM OF AN UNDERGRADUATE BIOSTATISTICS CLASS

Early Sol A. Gadong
Asst. Professor in Mathematics
University of the Philippines Visayas
BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

- COMPUTER MEDIATED COMMUNICATION (CMC)
- COLLABORATIVE INTERACTIONS
- LACK OF ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE AND EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGY
- ONLINE DISCUSSION FORUM (ODF)
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

• DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

• COMPUTER-SUPPORTED COLLABORATIVE LEARNING
STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

• WHAT ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF COLLABORATIVE INTERACTIONS IN THE ODF?

• WHAT DEMOGRAPHIC, COGNITIVE, AND AFFECTIVE FACTORS AFFECT THE INTERACTIONS IN AN ODF?
PARTICIPANTS

- 32 UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS (24 FEMALES AND 8 MALES)
- TWO BIOSTATISTICS CLASSES (LAB COMPONENT) ONE SEMESTER, OVER A PERIOD OF 16 WEEKS.
- AVERAGE AGE = 18.13 YEARS (SD = 0.87)
- BS BIOLOGY DEGREE PROGRAM
- 37.5% (N = 12) FROM UPPER MIDDLE-CLASS SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVEL AND 62.6% (N = 20) BELONGING TO THE LOWER MIDDLE-CLASS
THE PLATFORM

Discussion 2 - Prompt 1: Sampling Methods

What is the difference between a sample and a population? What are the different sampling methods? What are the benefits and disadvantages of each?

Posted by Miss Early Sol at 23:00 PM
Labels: Statistics

134 comments:

Hazel Lynn Wong, February 21, 2015 at 7:46 PM
In statistics, population includes all members of a specific group that we are studying or collecting information for. While a sample is just a part of a portion of the population that we are studying.
Reply Delete

* Replies

Mary Antonioette Ybanez, February 13, 2015 at 9:23 AM
Hi Hazel, you said that a population includes everyone from a specific group and a sample is just a part of the population. Is it possible that you can get another population from the sample you collected?
Delete

Hazel Lynn Wong, February 13, 2015 at 7:33 PM
Honestly speaking, I really don’t know Mary. I’m sorry, I can’t answer your question. Take
Delete

Early Sol A. Gadong
University of the Philippines Visayas

17 June 2015

10th eLFA Conference
SIM University, Singapore
DESIGN

• DISCUSSION PERIODS
• DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
• TIMELINESS OF RESPONSE
• MATHEMATICAL ABILITY
• ATTITUDINAL SCALE IN MATHEMATICS
• CLASSROOM AND SCHOOL COMMUNITY INVENTORY
• CODING
TYPES OF COLLABORATIVE INTERACTIONS

Number of Interactions

- Learner-instructor: 61%
- Learner-learner: 39%

Early Sol A. Gadong
University of the Philippines Visayas
17 June 2015

10th eLFA Conference
SIM University, Singapore
TIMELINESS OF RESPONSE

Early 14%
Timely 28%
Just in Time 29%
Late 29%

Early Sol A. Gadong
University of the Philippines Visayas
17 June 2015

10th eLFA Conference
SIM University, Singapore
FEMALES VS MALES

Mdn = 15.5

Mdn = 8

Early Sol A. Gadong
University of the Philippines Visayas

17 June 2015

10th eLFA Conference
SIM University, Singapore
DIRECTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

• MORE OPEN-ENDED PROMPTS
• EXPLORE AFFECTS AND PARTICIPATION / PROCRASTINATION
• INVESTIGATE OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC, ENVIRONMENTAL, COGNITIVE, AND AFFECTIVE FACTORS
MADAMO GID NGA SALAMAT!  

17 June 2015