Introductory Statistics for 10's of Thousands of Students from Dozens of Countries in One Lecture Section (and a few hundred at home)

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Massive Open Online Course

My current thinking about MOOCS is that they are:

- A. a possible threat.
- B. a fun diversion for those looking for one.
- C. possibly useful for some limited purposes.

D. the beginnings of a massive transformation of post-secondary education.



"Making Change Happen" ... quickly



★ Andrew Ng's free online offering of AI course to >100,000 students.

★ "Interesting"

★ New version of our introductory statistics course for new program.

★ Plan for Fall2013: flipclassroom.

★ University of Toronto partners with Coursera.

* "I'll have to think about this when I have time" ★ Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation RFP.

★ "Do I really want to do this?" * Statistics: Making Sense of Data is live on Coursera.



The Teaching Team

Co-taught by me and Jeffrey Rosenthal



Gibbs

Teaching a MOOC

The Teaching Team: It takes a village...



Cristina



Edwin



Emery



Jana



Jinyoung



Acknowledgements page

Some snippets from the RFP:

- Courses that are aligned with a typical course offered at most colleges and universities for a high-enrolment, low-success introductory level course that is a barrier for success.
- Broader range of learners than is currently served by MOOCs.
- MOOCs may provide institutions a way to blend MOOC content into formal courses ... and also provide students an alternative and direct path to credit and credentials.
- Want to learn:
 - for which students, disciplines, and contexts MOOCs are more and less effective,
 - what additional supports need to be added,
 - what data is most informative for advancement of learning.



50,812 students registered in the course (as of Tuesday May 14 at 10 pm EDT).

17,539 completed the pre-course survey.





Our students: age





Our students: region of the world





Our students: level of education



Our students: statistics background





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- Start with rich data
- Try to keep lectures dynamic
- Make the content flexible and not too specific
- No barriers to earning a Statement of Accomplishment for anyone who does the work
- Maintain a sense of humour
- Priorities:
 - 1. Plan the syllabus
 - 2. Choose the data
 - 3. Complete the lectures
 - 4. Start to work on incorporating adaptive learning and customized Java applets and authentic evaluation.



- 1. Compress the course into 8 weeks
- 2. Don't require a statistical software package
 - Provide optional R tutorials
- 3. Weekly quiz
 - 10 multiple choice questions
 - Randomly generated
 - Students can take up to 100 times
- 4. Two peer-assessed assignments
 - Written interpretations of the results of a data analysis
 - Full marks for people who complete assignment plus 5 peer evaluations
- 5. To earn a Statement of Accomplishment: 81%



The Syllabus

A first look at data

Weeks 1-2: Summary statistics and graphical displays for a single categorical or quantitative variable and for relationships between two variables

Collecting data

Week 2: Sampling. Observational studies and experiments. The effect of confounding and concluding causation.

Probability

Week 3: Probability models, the normal distribution, the Law of Large Numbers, the Central Limit Theorem, sampling distributions.

Confidence Intervals

Week 4: Confidence intervals and sample size estimation for proportions and means.

Tests of significance

Week 5: Tests of significance, power and sample size estimation for proportions and means

Two samples

Week 6: Tests of significance and confidence intervals for proportions and means in the two sample case.

Simple linear regression

Week 7: Method of least squares, evaluating model fit, the effects of outliers and influential observations.

The process of statistical inquiry

Week 8: Capstone case study.

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- One concept, one video.
- Coursera recommends videos should be 8-12 minutes long
- Breaking it into bite size chunks ...
- ► An example: Week 5: Statistical Tests of Significance
 - 5.1 Introduction to Statistical Tests (7:37)
 - 5.2 The Structure of Statistical Tests (11:42)
 - 5.3 Hypothesis Testing for Proportions (8:05)
 - ▶ 5.4 Hypothesis Testing for Means (10:21)
 - ▶ 5.5 Power and Type I and Type II Errors (19:44)
 - ▶ 5.6 Some General Advice About Statistical Tests (13:11)
- Our longest video: 3.5 Sampling Distributions (25:26)



Video Production



Lecture 4.1 Introduction to Confidence Intervals Key feature: embedded quizzes



A tour of Coursera

- Introduction to the class
- Course home page
- Videos
- Quizzes
- Assignments
- Reminders:
 - Weekly announcement
 - To Do list
 - Course dates
- Wiki



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The Forums: The friendly discussion



a month ago %

Have you already made all the videos? If not, could you by any chance lighten up the choice of variables? Estimating age of death, comparing life expectancies, survival rates of smokers, rates of viruses that cause genital warts and cervical cancer. My lord! And I'm only through the second video. Who knows what kinds of unpleasantries you will be using in future videos as a vehicle for teaching us! Are statistics not used for less tragic and macabre things? How about more of comparing helmet use and sex?

Other than that, love the quality of the videos! :)

If this post is out of line or irrelevant, please feel free to delete it.



The Forums: The support team



The Forums: The critics



The Forums: The crank

Anonymous . a month ago %

redication creating an impression somewhere

The lecturers speak as if they are on psychoactive medication, creating an impression somewhere between a plastic smile and outright condescension. It is painful to listen to these lectures.

↑ -70 ↓ · flag

How many students have we had to ban from the forums? A. 0 B. less than 5 C. 5-10 D. more than 10



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The "Harsh Realities": Workload

- "Equivalent to teaching a full course plus 40 hours / week of TAs."
- Survey in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*:
 - Median number of hours spent preparing for a MOOC: 100.
 - Median number of hours spent per week on a MOOC while it is in session: 8.
- Duke's 1st MOOC: Over 600 hours of effort were required to build and deliver the course.
- A UofT colleague: "I had almost no time for anything else ... It's equivalent to volunteering to supply a textbook for free and to provide one chapter of camera-ready copy every week without fail."
- We spent more than this.

On average, how much production time is required for every minute of video?

A. 2 minutes B. 10 minutes C. 30 minutes

50,812 students registered in the course, as of Tuesday May 14 at 10 $\rm pm~EDT$

On average, how many e-mails per week do Jeff and I receive? A. > 100B. 50 - 100C. 10 - 50D. < 10



How many registered students have done something (watched a lecture, posted on the forums, tried a quiz, ...)? A. > 45,000 B. 40,000 - 45,000 C. 35,000 - 40,000 D. < 35,000

How many students registered in the last week (week 6 of an 8 week course)? A. > 1000 B. 100 - 1,000C. 1 - 100

D. none

How many people submitted at least one quiz? A. > 25,000 B. 20,000 - 25,000 C. 15,000 - 20,000 D. < 15,000

How many people submitted the first assignment? A. > 10,000 B. 5,000 - 10,000 C. < 5,000



How many people watched the last lecture of week 6? A. > 20,000 B. 10,000 - 20,000 C. 5,000 - 10,000 D. < 5,000

How many people submitted the week 5 quiz? A. > 10,000 B. 7,500 - 10,000 C. 5,000 - 7,500 D. < 5,000



How many people have posted on the discussion forums? A. > 20,000 B. 10,000 - 20,000 C. 5,000 - 20,000 D. < 5,000

We're on pace for having about 9% of our registered students earn a Statement of Accomplishment. Should we be concerned? A. Yes B. No



The Harsh Realities: Participation





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Discussion Questions:

- 1. How might MOOCs be useful to your students?
- 2. How might MOOCs be useful to you?

