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# Measuring Student's Utilization of Video Resources and its effect on Academic Performance

Huan He<sup>1,2</sup>, Qinghua Zheng<sup>1,2</sup>, Bo Dong<sup>3,4</sup> and Hongchao Yu<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Shaanxi Province Key Lab of STN Tech. R&D, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, Shaanxi 710049, China

<sup>2</sup> School of Electronic and Information Engineering, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, Shaanxi 710049, China

<sup>3</sup> National Engineering Lab for Big Data Analytics, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, Shaanxi 710049, China

<sup>4</sup> School of Continuing Education, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, Shaanxi 710049, China

{hehuan, qhzheng, dong.bo}@mail.xjtu.edu.cn, yuhongchao@stu.xjtu.edu.cn



西安交通大学  
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY



# Outline

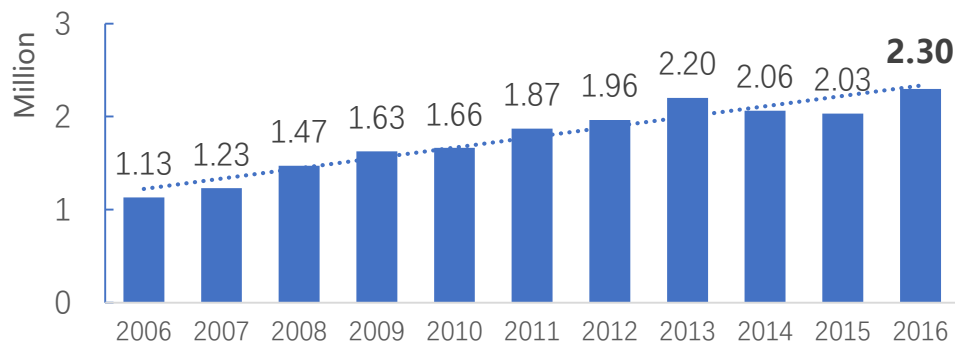
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- Background
- Related works
- Methods
- Results
- Summary

# Background - Online Distance Education (ODE)

## • The ODE in China

- For the working population
- Higher education
- Specialty based
- Diploma-based or degree-based
- Authorized by the MOE of China



The national enrollment of ODE in China

## • The differences between:

### ODE

- Content: General education curriculum
- Course: 20~30 courses
- Duration: 700~800 hours
- Time: 2~3 years
- Outcome: Diploma authorized by MOE

### Other Online Learning

- Special skills or knowledge
- One or few courses
- Dozens of hours
- Dozens of weeks
- Certification by platform



The 66 authorized universities in China



Other online learning platforms

# Background – videos in ODE

- Course Resources

- Textbook
- Homework
- Forum threads
- Quiz and exam
- **Video**

- The most important teaching media in online learning, such as open universities and MOOCs
- Great cost in video production
- In the ODE of China:
  - More than 1,100 videos per specialty  
More than 700 hours per specialty
  - In total, more than 20,000 videos were produced in a ODE school
- Significant difference in number and time

Specialty	ZB Students		
	Courses (Videos)	Video time Total (h) Mean (m)	
<i>Engineering</i>			
CST	23 (1,491)	773 31	
PSA	19 (1,224)	808 40	
TEP	23 (1,401)	857 37	
MEA	21 (1,168)	830 43	
CET	23 (1,527)	750 29	
CVE	23 (1,160)	707 37	
EEN	23 (1,166)	769 40	
<i>Law</i>			
LAW	26 (1,499)	770 31	
<i>Economics</i>			
ACC	22 (1,229)	734 36	
FIN	23 (1,635)	796 29	
EFI	22 (1,388)	716 31	
<i>Medicine</i>			
NUR	22 (1,332)	648 29	
PHA	22 (1,115)	802 43	
<i>Management</i>			
BAM	21 (1,764)	785 27	
MSB	23 (1,271)	700 33	
MSP	21 (1,202)	733 37	

The number of courses and videos of each specialty in ODE

# Related works

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- Indicators based on log data from learning management system (LMS)
  - Amount of interactions
    - Number of visits, page views, video watched, etc.
    - Number of operations on page
  - Time of interactions
    - Time spent on browsing, watching, operating, etc.
    - Intervals between operations
  - Measurements of learning
    - Number of quizzes, posts, submits, sessions, etc.
    - Homework texts

- Limitations of present indicators

- Too broad value range
- Incomparable between courses

<b>Course A</b> (Fundamental Course)	<b>Course B</b> (Primary Specialized Course)	<b>Course C</b> (Advanced Specialized Course)
20 videos	50 videos	80 videos
10 hours	20 hours	32 hours
500 learners	100 learners	50 learners

There are significant differences in the number of videos, duration, and number of learners in the courses

- Research questions:

- How to evaluate the video utilization?
- How the utilization is related to student's academic performance?

# Methods - new indicators for course video

- Attendance Rate (AR)

- Whether students watched videos or not

$$ar_{s,c} = \frac{|W_{s,c}|}{|V_c|}$$

$$ar_s = \frac{1}{|SC_s|} \sum ar_{s,c}$$

- Utilization Rate (UR)

- Student's utilization of videos

$$ur_{s,c} = \frac{\sum_{wt \in WT_{s,c}} wt}{\sum_{vt \in VT_c} vt}$$

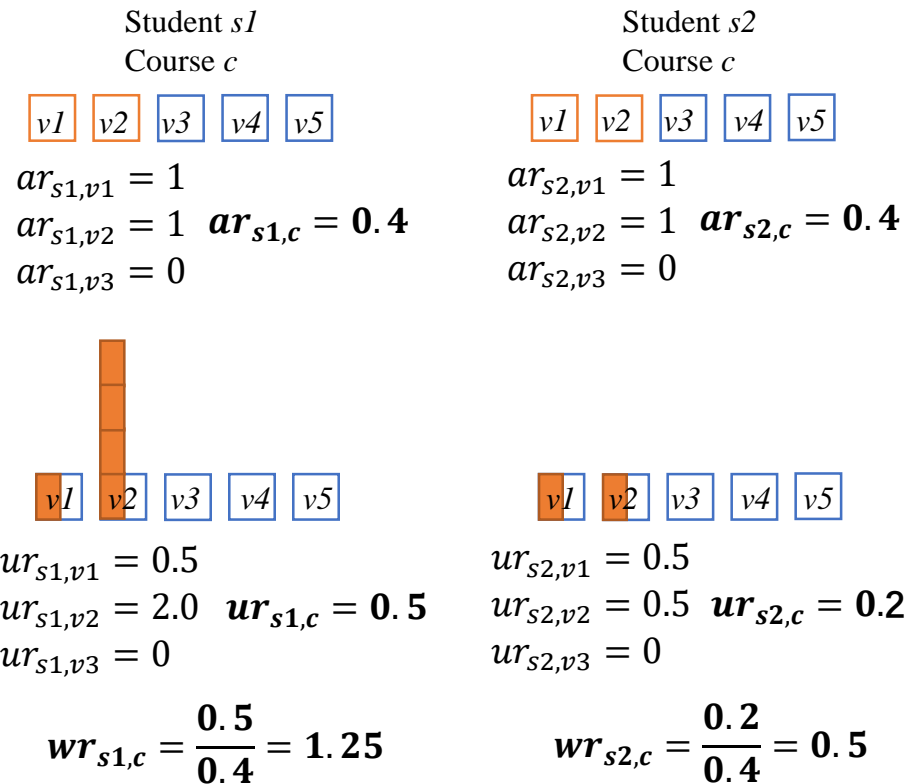
$$ur_s = \frac{1}{|SC_s|} \sum ur_{s,c}$$

- Watch Ratio (WR)

- Student's utilization pattern

$$wr_{s,c} = \frac{ur_{s,c}}{ar_{s,c}}$$

$$wr_s = \frac{ur_s}{ar_s}$$

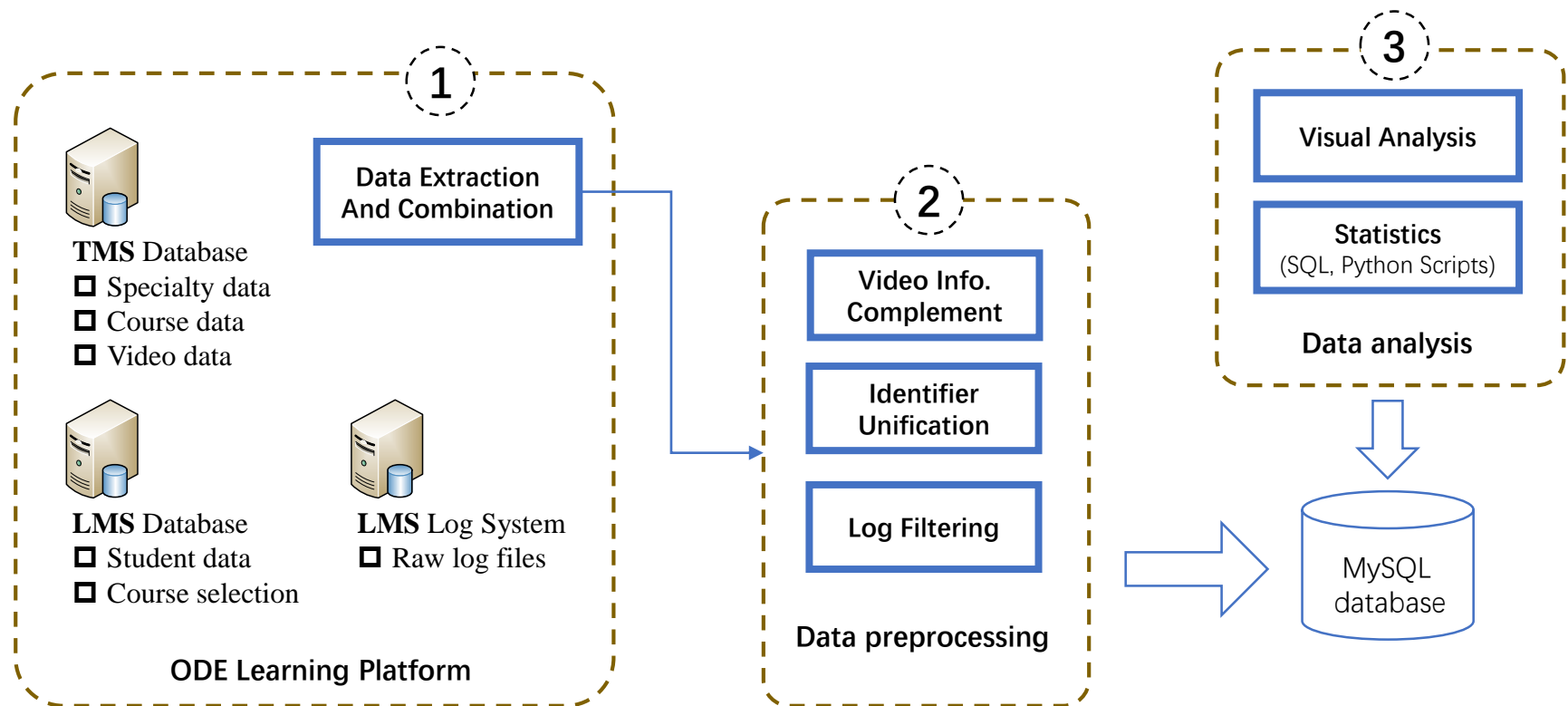


Example of AR, UR and WR

# Methods – data collection, preprocessing and analysis

- Data sources

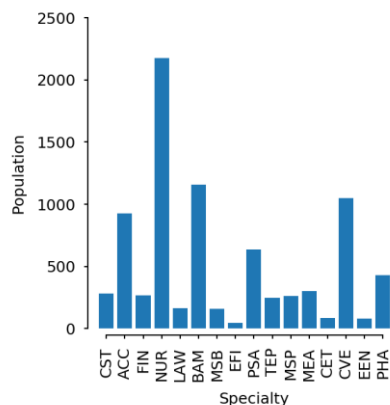
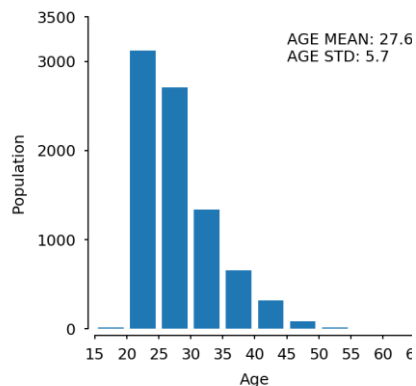
- TMS: Specialty and course data
- LMS: student data, academic status, course list, basic personal information, etc.
- Log System of LMS: learning process data, logs recorded by LMS



The process of data collection, preprocessing, and analysis

# Results - basic indicators

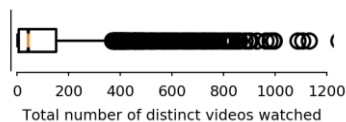
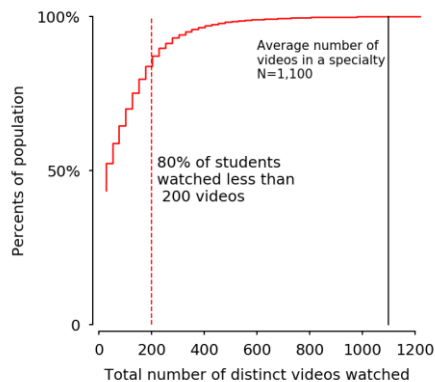
- Descriptive statistics
  - Demographics



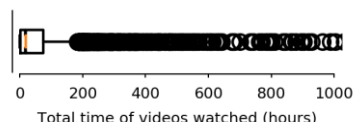
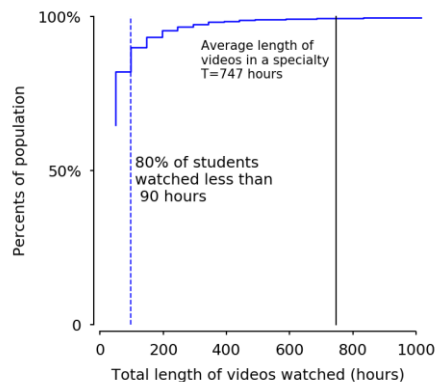
Items	Data
# of Students	8,276
Age	Mean: 27.6 SD: 5.7
Gender	Male: 3,504 Female: 4,772
Specialty	16
Date range	2014.05 - 2017.7

Statistics of students

- Basic indicators



The number of distinct videos watched



The length of videos watched

Indicators	Median	Mean	SD
Total number	43	98	132
Total length	17	61	142
Total operation	831	1,479	2,381
Total online days	90	107	70

Statistics of basic indicators



# Results - AR and UR

## • AR and UR Scatter Plot

- each blue dot represents a student
- AR as x-axis coordinate
- UR as y-axis coordinate

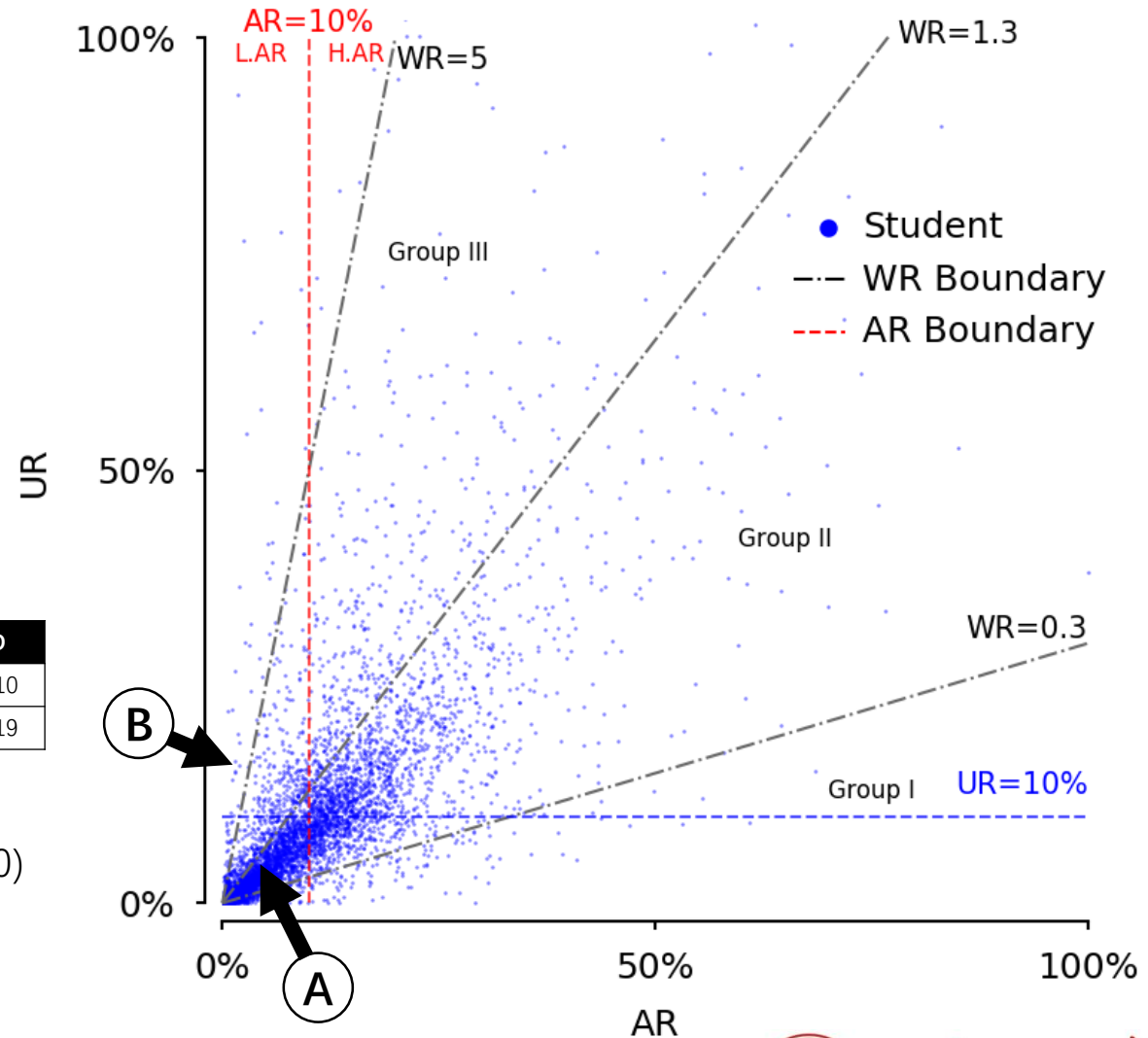
## • Findings:

- Low overall utilization
  - Most students' (70%) AR and UR are less than 0.1 (the dots in area A)

Indicators	Median	Mean	SD
AR	0.03	0.07	0.10
UR	0.02	0.08	0.19

## • Abnormal behaviors

- Too high WR (e.g.,  $WR > 10$ ) (the dots in area B)



# Results - AR and UR

- AR and UR Cumulative Distribution

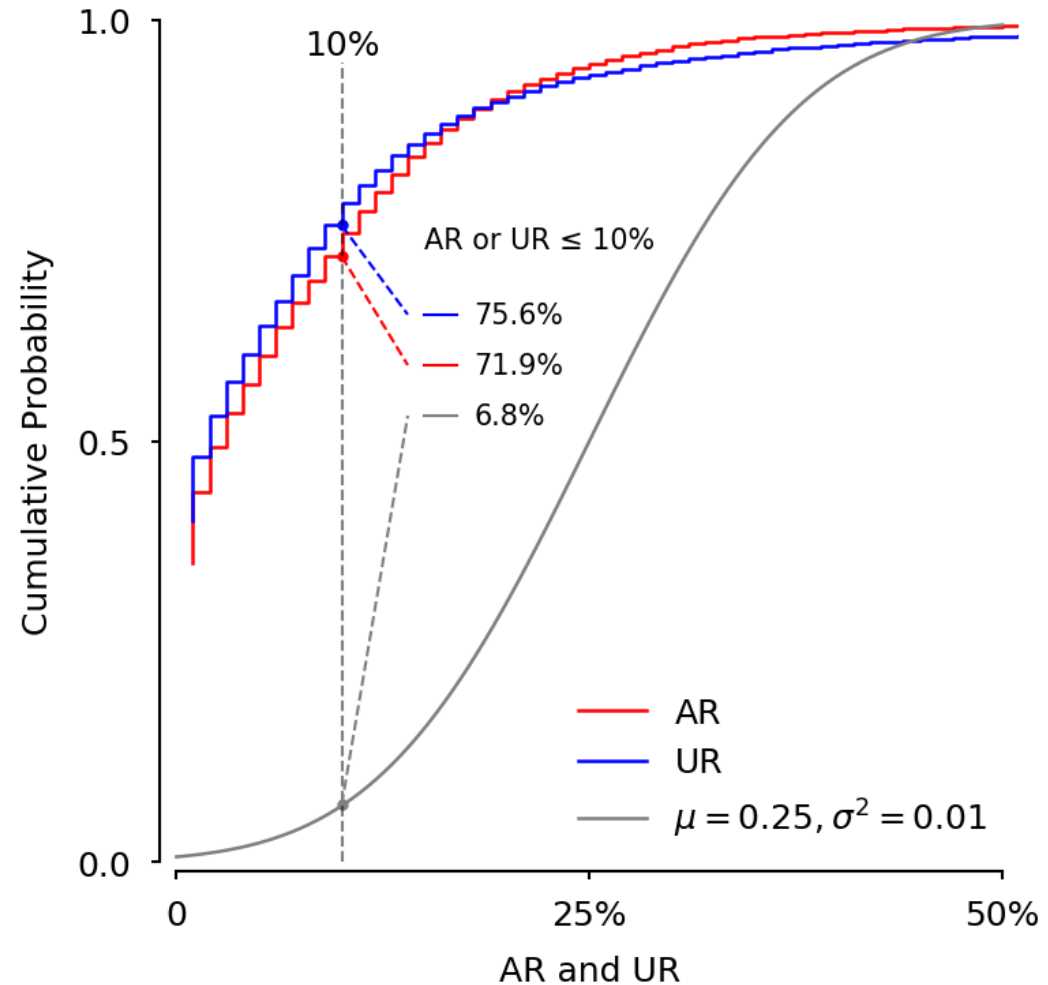
- red line represents AR
- blue line represents UR

- Findings

- Unbalanced distribution
  - 71.9% students with  $AR < 0.1$
  - 75.6% students with  $UR < 0.1$

- Discussion

- Mismatch between current resources and the learning needs of students
- Abnormal management of student services



# Results - WR

- WR distribution

- black line represents all students
- red dotted line:  $AR \leq 0.1$
- yellow dashed line:  $AR > 0.1$

- Findings

- Two peaks and three groups
- Peak L

- just watch beginning part



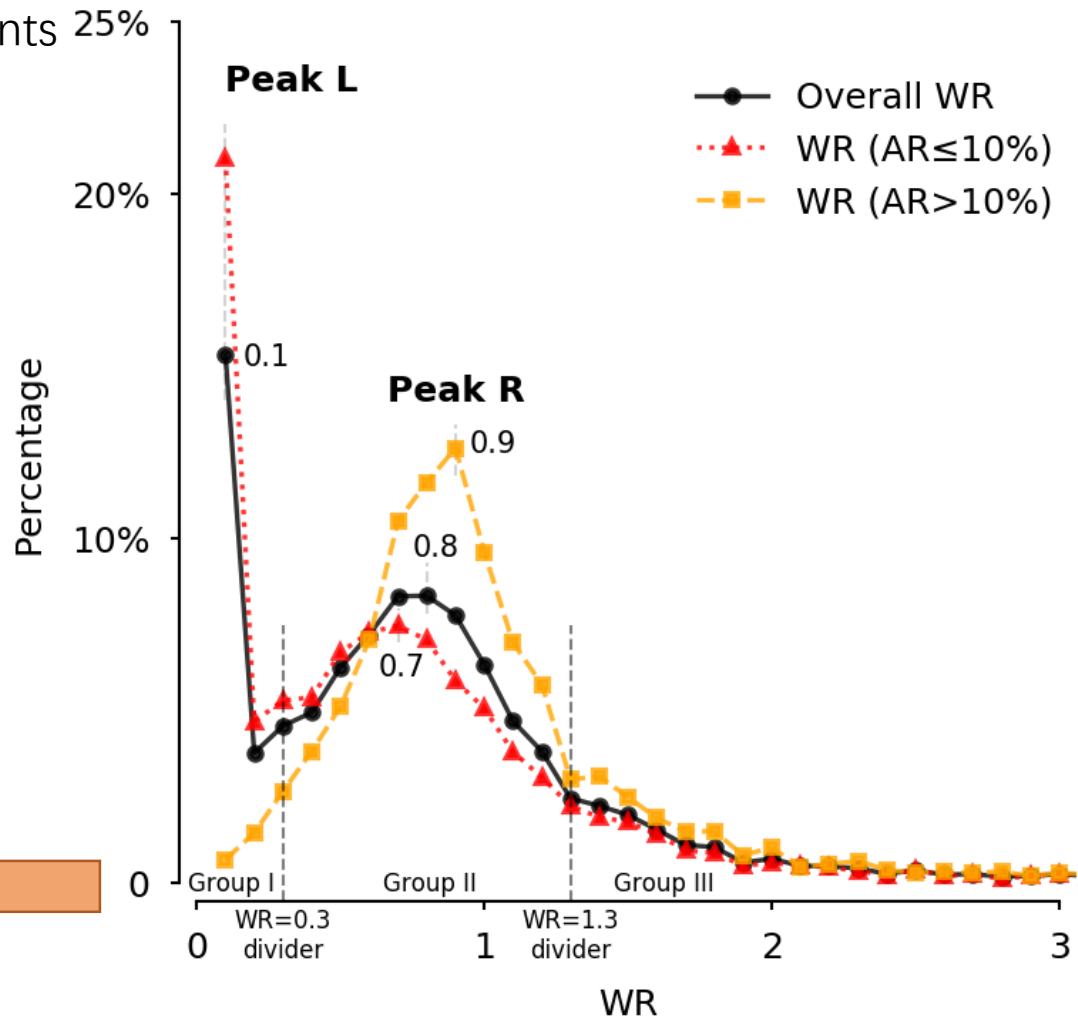
- Peak R

- watch most of a video



- Far right of Peak R

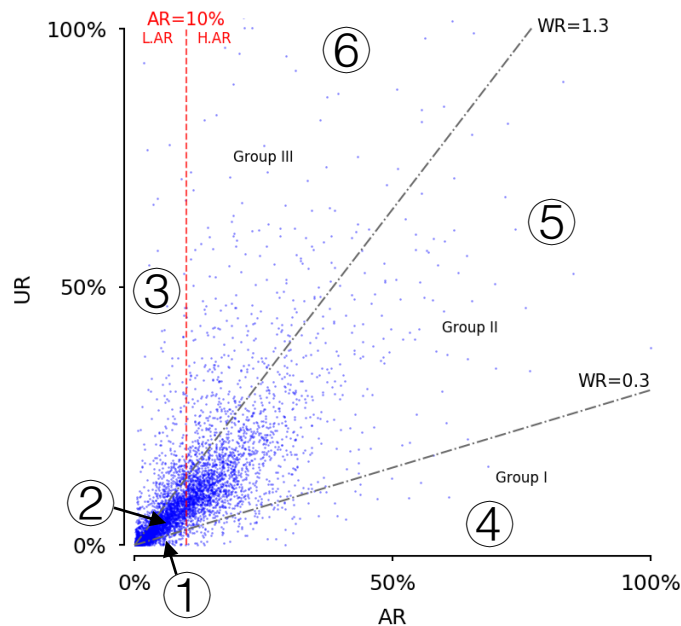
- watch a video repeatedly



# Results - learning performance

## • Correlation analysis

- Academic status
  - Studying
  - Graduated on schedule
  - Postponed
- Groups



AR may have a greater impact on student's academic performance, since student with higher AR had a higher rate of graduation on schedule among groups or in same group.

Table 1. Mutual distribution of academic status and WR groups

WR Group	Ratio	Academic status		
		<i>Studying</i>	<i>Graduated</i>	<i>Postponed</i>
Group I	P(A G)	0.24	<b>0.52</b>	0.23
	P(G A)	0.29	0.20	0.31
Group II	P(A G)	0.18	<b>0.65</b>	0.17
	P(G A)	0.56	0.63	0.56
Group III	P(A G)	0.17	<b>0.68</b>	0.15
	P(G A)	0.14	0.18	0.13

P(A|G) denotes the ratio of specified status in this group.  
P(G|A) denotes the ratio of this group in specified status.

Table 2. Mutual distribution of academic status and AR+WR groups

AR+WR Group	Ratio	Academic status		
		<i>Studying</i>	<i>Graduated</i>	<i>Postponed</i>
L.AR + Group I	① P(A G)	0.25	<b>0.51</b>	0.24
	P(G A)	0.29	0.18	0.29
L.AR + Group II	② P(A G)	0.22	<b>0.59</b>	0.19
	P(G A)	0.43	0.37	0.41
L.AR + Group III	③ P(A G)	0.19	<b>0.64</b>	0.16
	P(G A)	0.11	0.11	0.10
H.AR + Group I	④ P(A G)	0.08	<b>0.73</b>	0.19
	P(G A)	0.01	0.02	0.01
H.AR + Group II	⑤ P(A G)	0.12	<b>0.75</b>	0.13
	P(G A)	0.13	0.26	0.16
H.AR + Group III	⑥ P(A G)	0.13	<b>0.76</b>	0.11
	P(G A)	0.03	0.07	0.03

# Summary

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- Contributions
  - AR, UR and WR for evaluating video utilization of students and courses in multi-specialty and multi-course context
  - A case study with proposed indicators on real dataset
- Applications
  - Evaluating course design and providing feedbacks to teachers
  - Providing student services based on learning progress
- Limitations
  - Not applicable to other resources (textbooks, posts, etc.)
  - Learning behaviors behind AR and UR are not clear, different viewing processes may result in similar AR and UR

# Q & A

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- Thank you!