

INTERACTIVE SONG ACTIVITIES FOR INTRODUCTORY STATISTICS

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Background:

Using song in higher education spans many scientific disciplines (e.g. www.CAUSEweb.org/voices) and has many putative benefits, including reduced stress or anxiety, improved recall, and increased motivation or engagement (Crowther et al., 2016; Crowther, 2016; Lesser, 2014). Based on prior findings (Lesser et al., 2016), we have developed a new web-based resource for teaching with song where students interact with online prompts to make conceptual connections and provide examples that become part of a song highlighting their contributions (www.CAUSEweb.org/smiles). Twenty-eight songs covering most introductory statistics topics were developed along with the associated prompts and assessment items to test their efficacy for learning (Figure 2).

Motivation:

Interactive songs are a novel learning resource that holds great potential for teaching literacy and reasoning skills in statistics and other STEM disciplines. The *web-based*, *machine-run*, and *auto-graded* characteristic of this resource is designed to provide easy access to students anywhere anytime, and will address instructor hesitations regarding in-class use. *For instructors*, interactive songs will be readily adaptable regardless of pedagogy (e.g., as easily incorporated in a flipped class as in an online class, or a lecture/lab course), and provide an easily implemented bridge to the statistics education reform movement for groups like adjuncts who are less connected. Most importantly, *for students*, these professional-quality interactive songs are designed to engage, lessen anxiety, and foster active learning that enhances statistical reasoning skills. To enhance their value, the interactive songs developed by the SMILES project involved a unique artist/scientist collaborative to create original high-quality musical resources.

Email: smiles@CAUSEweb.org
(including requests for instructor login)

Ninety students from two institutions (one research university and one two-year college) were asked to respond to Likert scale items on agreement with key project goals. Students self-reported the tool was helpful in reducing anxiety, increasing engagement with the material, being relevant to their learning, and having a user-friendly interface.

Figure 1. Student Responses to Likert Items in Student Feedback Study

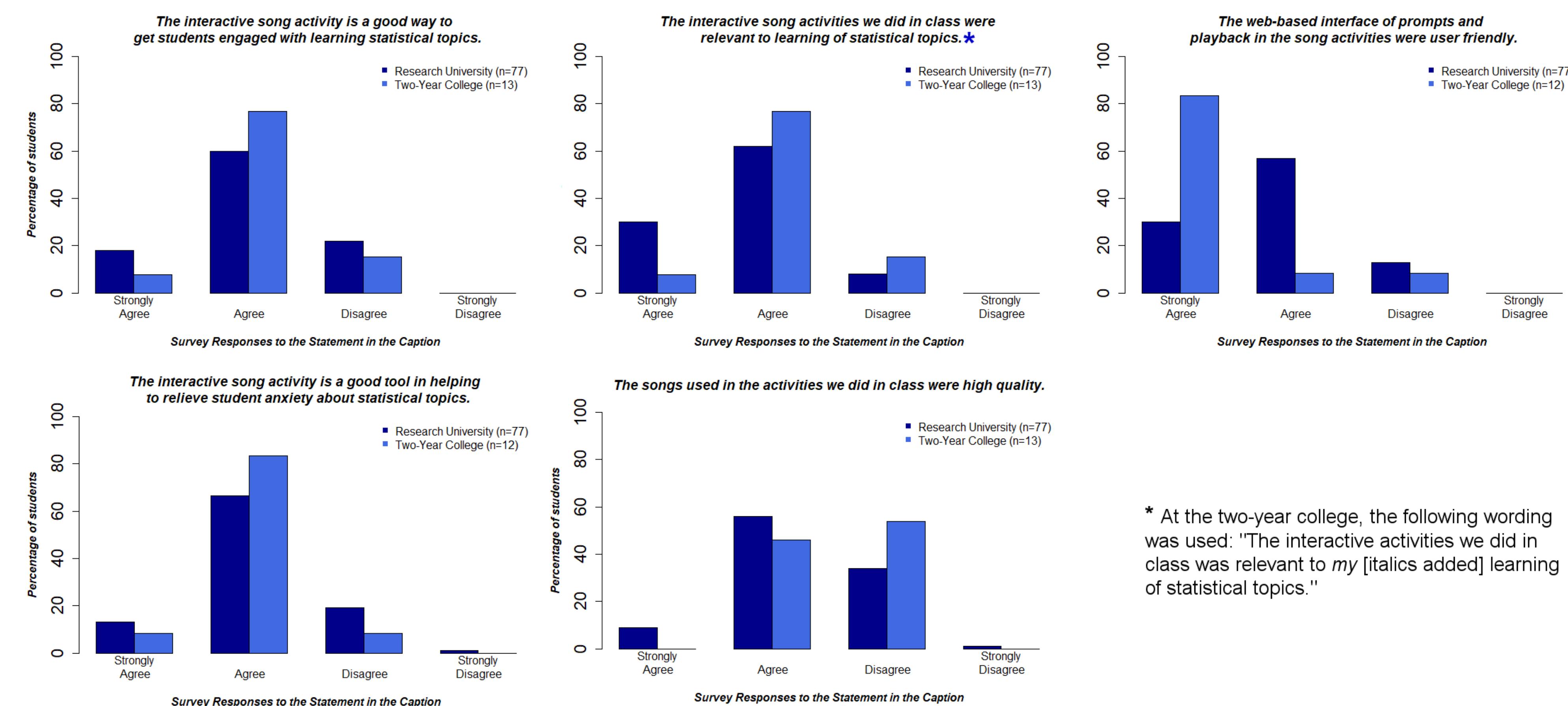


Figure 2. Example Prompts and Assessment

Results using Web Logfiles

Using xAPI logfiles allows us to examine how students interact with the software. By seeing where students struggle, we can design better feedback and hints – which become especially important when the interactive songs are used outside of class. As expected, students using the interactive songs in-class with a facilitator overwhelmingly completed all of the prompts in a single session while students at home were less likely to do so. The value added by the songs can be seen in the percentage of students giving correct responses to specific prompts and then asking about the same material in a different context after the song activity (Table 1).

Table 1. Completion Rates & Assessment Results

Song	Completion of Prompts		In-class Assessments		Learning Objective
	In-class % students	Out-of-class % sessions	Pre-song % correct	Post-song % correct	
"Levels of Measurement"	99%	46%	34%	82%	Identify data type in context
"Height of Confidence"	98%	66%	40%	62%	Effect of n & CI level on CI width
"Super Bowl Poll"	87%	41%	15%	58%	MOE varies with square root of n

Associated Arts Integration

The SMILES Library of 28 interactive songs is one component of a collection of approximately 800 "fun" resources for teaching statistics maintained by the Consortium for the Advancement of Undergraduate Statistics Education at www.CAUSEweb.org/fun. The collection includes about 200 items in each of the cartoon, song, and quote categories and about 50 items in the video, joke, and poetry categories.

References

- Crowther, G.J. (2016). Educating with music: Relevant reading. <http://singaboutscience.org/wp/educating/research>
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