

PROMOTING PARTICIPATION AND LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION THROUGH GAMIFICATION

Dylon McChesney dmcchesn@uwaterloo.ca

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- 1. Background on gamification
- 2. My experience incorporating gamification in class
- 3. Reflection

GAMIFICATION & POINTIFICATION DEFINED

Gamification =

applying the mechanics of games (role playing, points, achievements, etc.) to non-game activities



Pointification =

awarding successful goal completion or participation with (arbitrary) numerical feedback



RESEARCH ON BENEFITS IS INCONCLUSIVE

Increased motivation for participation (Westfall et al. 2014)

Improved learning, lower rates of failure (Charles et al. 2011)

Improved skill acquisition in e-learning (DeMarcos et al. 2014)

Less motivation, satisfaction, empowerment (Hanus & Fox 2015)

Benefits due to novelty effect, engagement and interest decrease over time (Hamari, Koivisto, Sarsa 2014)





OBSERVATION

In the literature, gamification is sometimes reduced to awarding *badges* (graphical representations of achievements)

But collecting badges is extrinsic motivation for learning, diverting focus from what's really important: learning itself



MOTIVATION

"It is also important to note that the use of games in education is not about injecting fun that is missing from traditional learning processes but rather it is about trying to enhance the fun that is inherent in most learning"



CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM

Gamification shouldn't be viewed as a solution, but rather just another pedagogical tool

Although it has limitations and potential problems, some of this might come down to non-ideal implementation (task-completion badges are not enough!)

The rewards in a gamified class do not have to be so arbitrary and abstracted from the student's natural goals (learn, perform well, etc.)

MY EXPERIENCE

- Instructed Introduction to Business Ethics to ~130 first year students
 - Participation tends not to be great in this class
 - Despite the efforts of great teachers, subject has a reputation for being boring

- Incorporated gamification by:
 - Pointifying participation inside and outside of class
 - Giving continuous feedback through a leaderboard
 - Making the points count students with enough points could opt-out of an extra assignment I added to take the place of a participation grade
 - Adding new rewards for class-wide milestones

GAMIFYING A UNIVERSITY CLASS

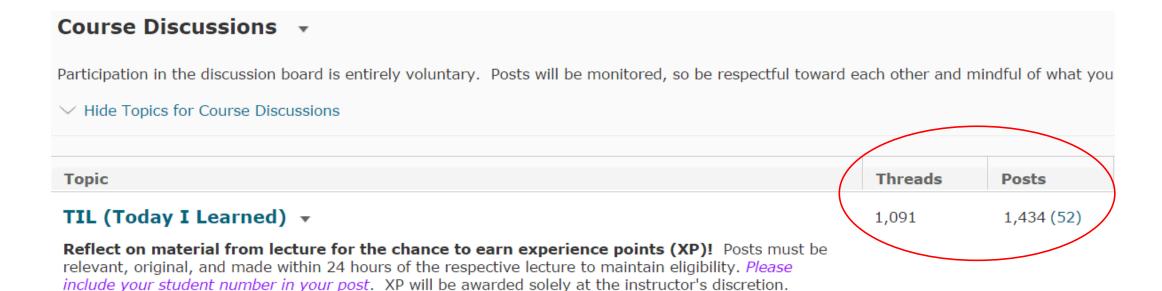
Pointify participation inside the classroom

	Opt-out progress	Total	TIL	iClicker	Student #
		2925	1275	1650	20570223
6000		725	225	500	20563265
		4700	2000	2700	20574923
4500		1050	100	950	20578879
		2800	800	2000	20577337
3000		4525	2125	2400	20574945
3000		4450	1750	2700	20561680
		2950	1450	1500	20554095
1500		2500	150	2350	20584321
		3600	1200	2400	20569826
0		650	150	500	20559431
		2500	1000	1500	20576706
		4400	2000	2400	20558404



GAMIFYING THE UNIVERSITY CLASSROOM

Pointify learning outside the classroom:



RESULTS

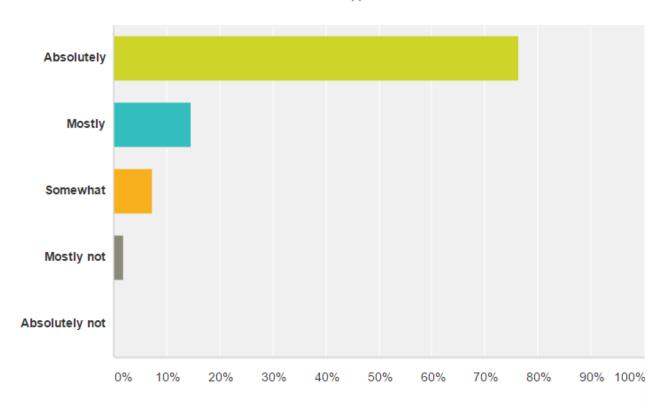
Attendance hovered around 80% for most of the class

Students reported appreciating the TILs (they appreciated doing extra work!)

Students reported that the experience points system was "motivating" and "invigorating"

Did you feel the Experience Points system was beneficial?

Answered: 55 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices —	Responses	~
- Absolutely	76.36%	42
→ Mostly	14.55%	8
▼ Somewhat	7.27%	4
	1.82%	1
→ Absolutely not	0.00%	0
Total		55

Results from an anonymous survey I collected at the end of the course.

Note that only one response out of 55 was negative.

REFLECTION

Gamification appears to have potential to help with participation and learning, but there are some things to keep in mind:

- Implementation can be very time intensive (get TAs to help)
- Arbitrary points do matter to (some) students, but a sense of choice and control seems to be the best reward
- Technology like iClickers can be helpful, but not necessary
- Students who fall behind in points might feel demotivated, so have a backup plan

REFERENCES

Charles, D., Charles, T., McNeill, M., Bustard, D., & Black, M. (2011). Game-based feedback for educational multi-user virtual environments. British Journal of Educational Technology, 42(4)

De-Marcos, L., Domínguez, A., Saenz-De-Navarrete, J., Pagés, C. (2014). Computers and Education, 75, pp.82-91

Hamari, J., Koivisto, J., & Sarsa, H. (2014). Does gamification work? A literature review of empirical studies on gamification. In System sciences (HICSS), 47th Hawaii International Conference (pp. 3025-3034).

Hanus, M.D., Fox, J. (2015). Computers & Education, 80, p.152(10)

Landers, R. N., & Callan, R. C. (2011). Casual social games as serious games: the psychology of gamification in undergraduate education and employee training. In M. Ma, A. Oikonomou, & L. C. Jain (Eds.), Serious games and edutainment applications (pp. 399-423). London, England: Springer-Verlag

Muntean, C. I. (2011). Raising engagement in e-learning through gamification. In Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on virtual learning (pp. 323-29).

Westfall, A.O., Rodriguez, J.M., Dempsey, D.M., Cherrington, A., Roy, B., Patel, M., and Willig, J.H. (2014). Gamification as a tool for enhancing graduate medical education. Postgraduate Medical Journal, 90(1070):685-693