



Techniques for Rote Memorization

MIDS W241 Summer 2020 Final Project
Preliminary Evaluation

Tina Huang
Jeff Li
Gunnar Mein

Core Question

Experiment question

- Does rote vocalization + writing method improve memorization?



Motivation

- Validate techniques used in classroom
- Rote memorization important part of many fields

Experiment Design

Covariates: Age, gender, prior knowledge, reading level, practice

DiD - Part 1 - Baseline

1. Read 2 trivia topic paragraphs (less than 2 mins each) and questions
 2. Watch 1 minute distraction video
 3. Answer 4 questions about each topic (5 options multiple choice)
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DiD - Part 2 - Control

- 2 new topics
- Rest of steps as in Part 1

DiD - Part 2 - Treatment

- 2 new topics
- **Vocalize**
- **Write**
- Rest of steps as in Part 1

Power calculation

- Online calculator:
<https://www.stat.ubc.ca/~rollin/stats/ssize/n2.html>
 - Sigma from binomial distribution
 - $P = 0.2$ for right answer
 - 8 questions,
 - Sigma = 1.131.
 - 21 samples per group for 80% power
- Overestimated effect size from the outset
 - Performance not random
 - Performance skewed toward correct answers
 - Bug in pilot made pilot results iffy
- Experiment:
 - Final size: ~57 per group

• ☒ Calculate Sample Size (for specified Power)
• ☐ Calculate Power (for specified Sample Size)

Enter a value for mu1:

Enter a value for mu2:

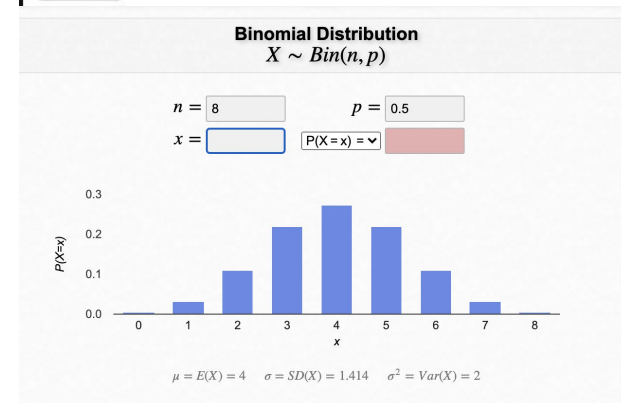
Enter a value for sigma:

• ☐ 1 Sided Test
• ☒ 2 Sided Test

Enter a value for α (default is .05):

Enter a value for desired power (default is .80):

The sample size (for each sample separately) is:



Code, Audience, Timeline

Website/Code

- Custom Java/HTML/JS, records to multiple CSVs
- On Microsoft Azure (small Linux box, \$13 per month)
- Code available at <https://github.com/gunnarmein-ucbischool/w241-rote>

Audience

- Middle + high school students (emails from school, ask on Teams)
- Shared to connections through social media: LinkedIn, Facebook, etc.

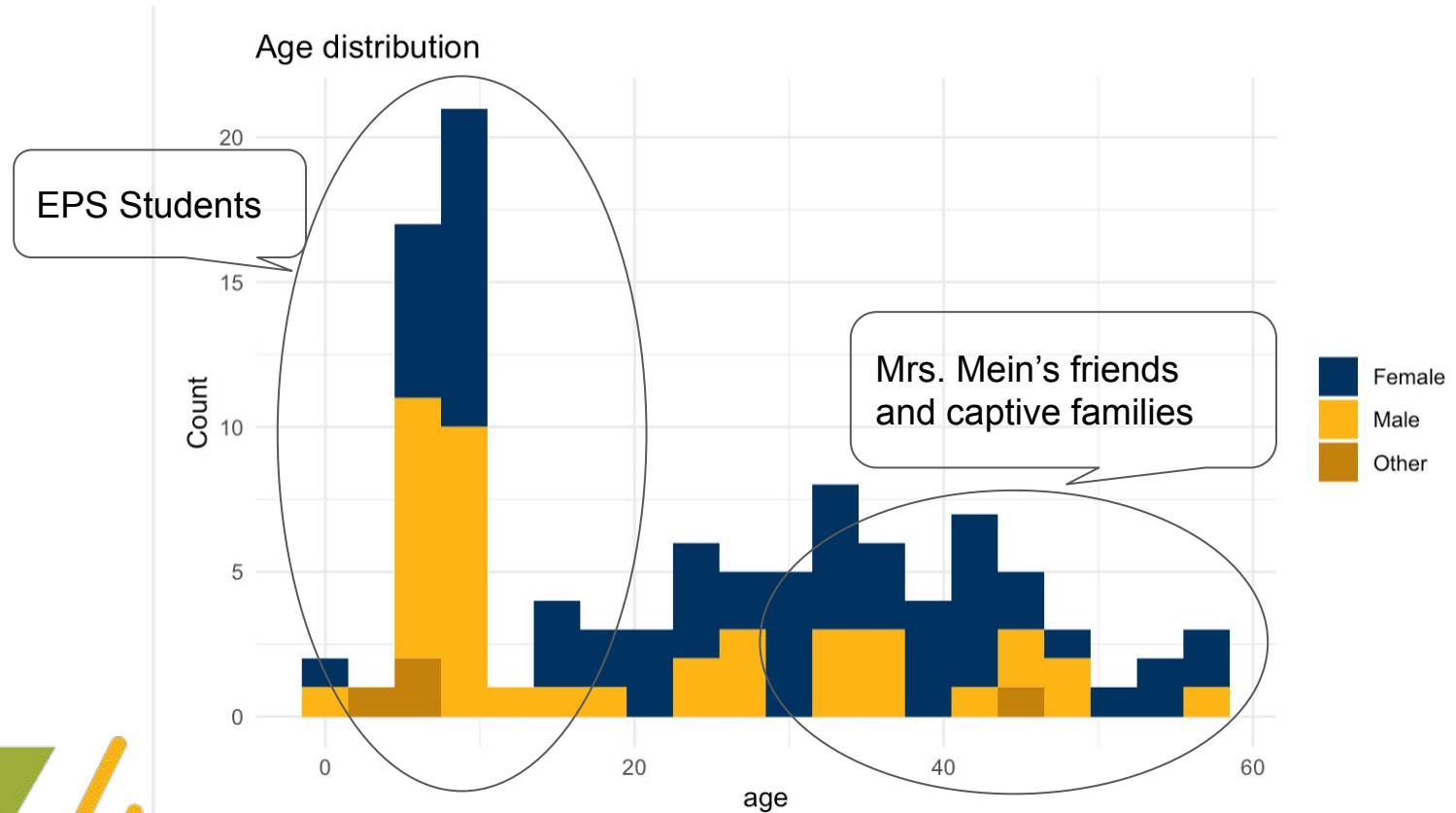
Timeline

- Small size test experiment: 7/21 - 7/23
- Actual experiment: 7/24 - 8/1

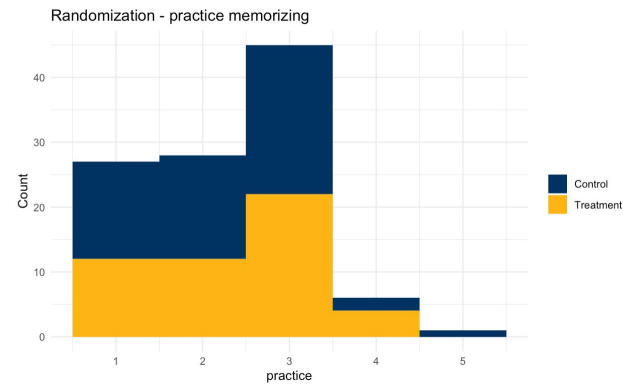
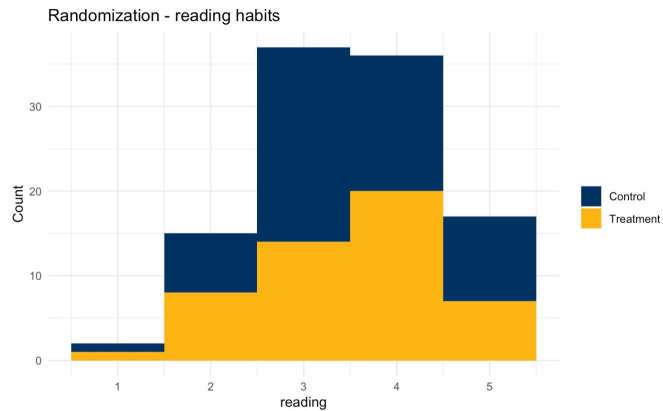
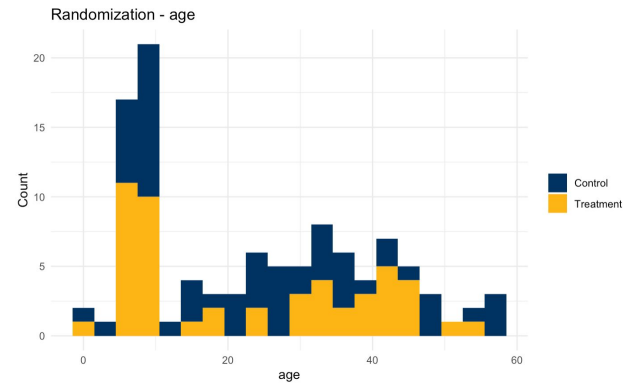
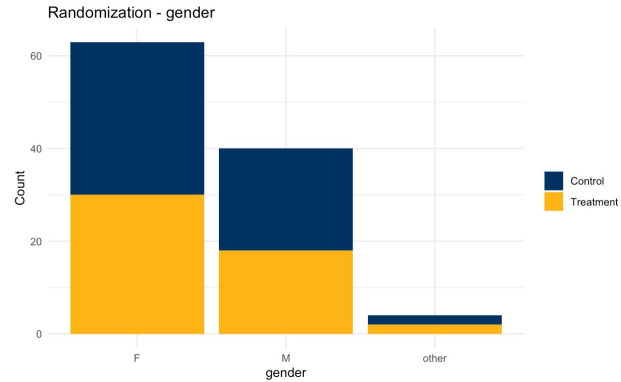
Implementation problems

- Bug in code severely affected pilot study
- People be cheatin' (back button)
- Email announcement was sent 3 hours before scheduled time
- Email announcement was buried under news

Who completed this test?



Randomization Check - Visual



Randomization check - Regression

Just after assignment:

```
Call:
glm(formula = treat ~ as.numeric(age) + gender + practice + reading +
    total_prior_knowledge, family = binomial(link = "logit"),
    data = df_cov)
```

Deviance Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-1.3466	-1.1913	0.9992	1.1545	1.3134

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept)	-0.597085	0.819745	-0.728	0.466
as.numeric(age)	-0.001914	0.010377	-0.184	0.854
genderM	-0.226372	0.366925	-0.617	0.537
genderother	-0.092063	1.430418	-0.064	0.949
practice	0.029549	0.182874	0.162	0.872
reading	0.121791	0.185597	0.656	0.512
total_prior_knowledge	0.038501	0.078087	0.493	0.622

Completed surveys only:

```
Call:
glm(formula = treat.x ~ as.numeric(age) + gender + practice +
    reading + total_prior_knowledge, family = binomial(link = "logit"),
    data = df_completed)
```

Deviance Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-1.304	-1.123	-1.006	1.221	1.479

Coefficients:

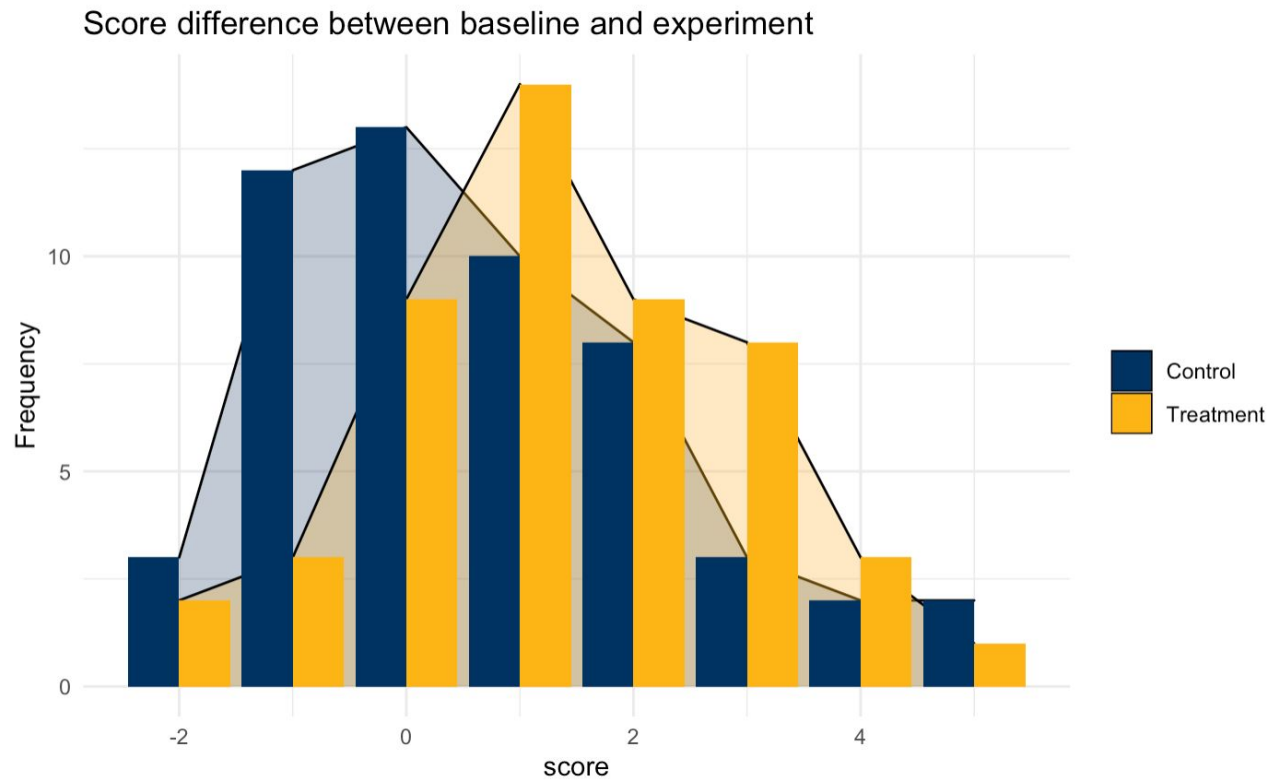
	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept)	-2.619e-01	9.426e-01	-0.278	0.781
as.numeric(age)	-8.774e-03	1.347e-02	-0.651	0.515
genderM	-3.255e-01	4.773e-01	-0.682	0.495
genderother	1.589e+01	1.455e+03	0.011	0.991
practice	7.319e-03	2.354e-01	0.031	0.975
reading	-1.316e-02	2.315e-01	-0.057	0.955
total_prior_knowledge	7.226e-02	9.910e-02	0.729	0.466

Anticipated Interference

Potential Interference

- Not a real transferable treatment (interference would mean cheating)
- Potential reasons: Participants taking test together or sharing information
- Potential Impact: Underestimation of the ATE
- Solution:
 - Randomized test questions
 - Clustering by time slot:
 - New cluster randomly assigned every 5 minutes

Results - at a glance



Results - full regression tables

Table 2: Regression Results with Clustered Standard Errors

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	score	
	(1)	(2)
treat	0.663* (0.327)	0.659* (0.319)
age	0.006 (0.009)	
prior_knowledge	-0.027 (0.077)	
reading	-0.025 (0.184)	
gender2	0.712 (0.399)	
practice	0.153 (0.176)	
Constant	0.126 (0.731)	0.660** (0.245)
Observations	94	97
Adjusted R ²	0.007	0.029
Residual Std. Error	1.679 (df = 87)	1.646 (df = 95)
F Statistic	1.112 (df = 6; 87)	3.884 (df = 1; 95)

ATET - Average Treatment Effect on Treated

- ATE, ITT not measurable in the face of significant attrition
- $ATET = 0.66$ (SE 0.33)
- Statistically significant
- Worth the extra effort? You decide.

Heterogeneous Treatment Effects

- Tested for age, gender, reading, practice
- No significant effects were found

Discussion

Things that went wrong::

- Test calibration
- Implementation details
- Attrition
- Initial power calculation

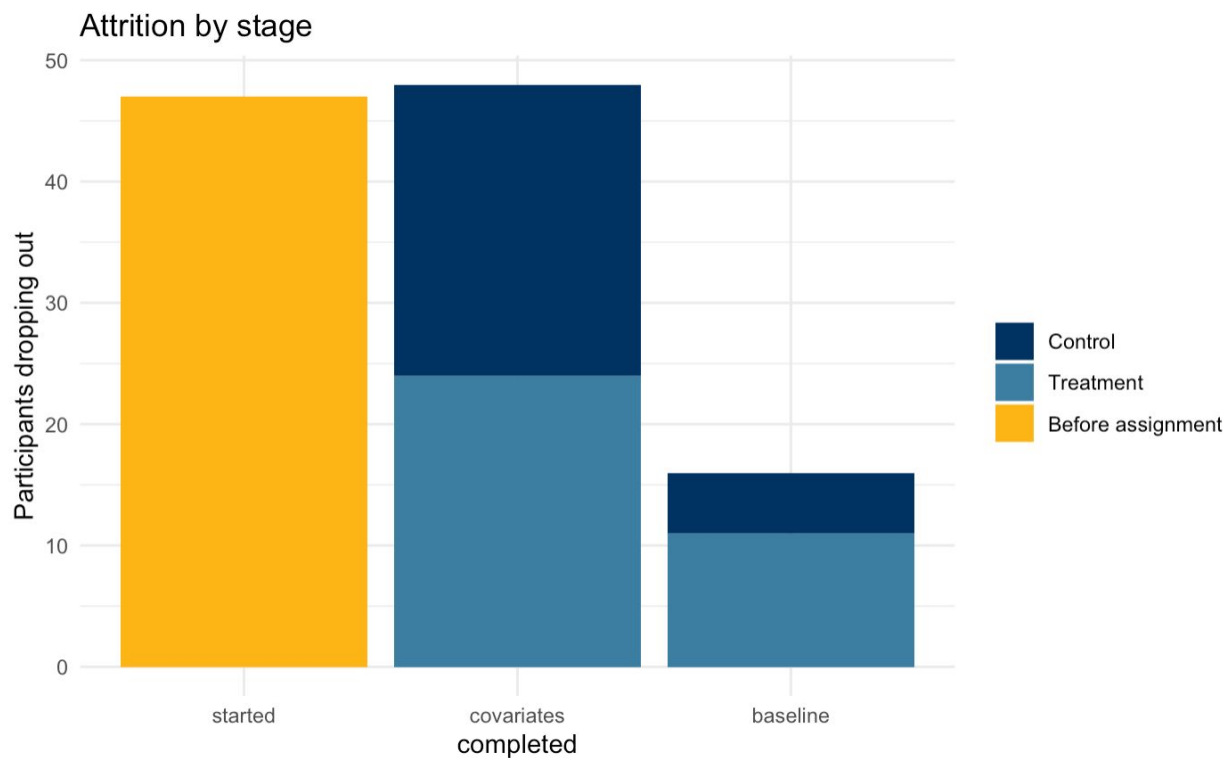
Things that went right:

- **Treatment effect!**
- Clustering
- Randomization
- Recording
- Cost-effectiveness



Attrition

- 28% drop between submission of covariates and first test
 - 22% had already dropped off after pressing “start”
 - 37% drop from submitted covariates by the end
 - Potential reasons: test is too long, lack of interest, technical difficulties



Improvements for Future Research

- Longer pre-study (2-3 weeks)
- Harder questions
- Shorter content
- Hard-code page flow
- Captive audience
- Random order of baseline/treatment?

Thank you for listening!

Questions?

