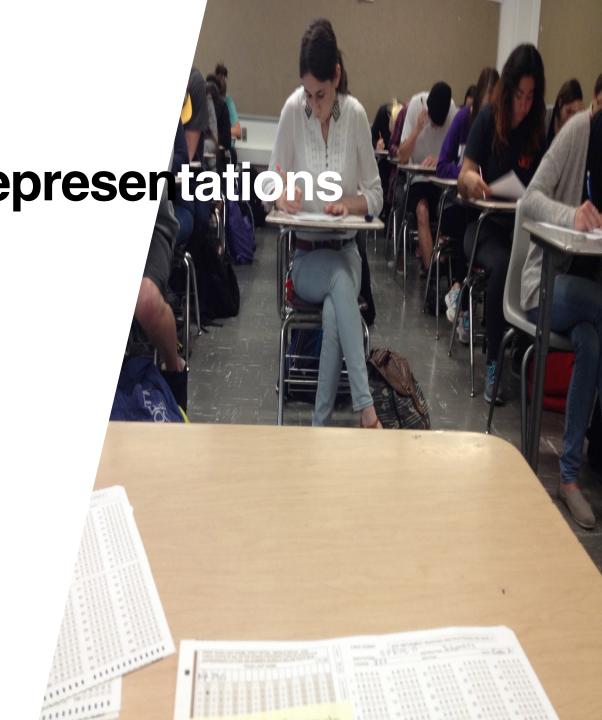
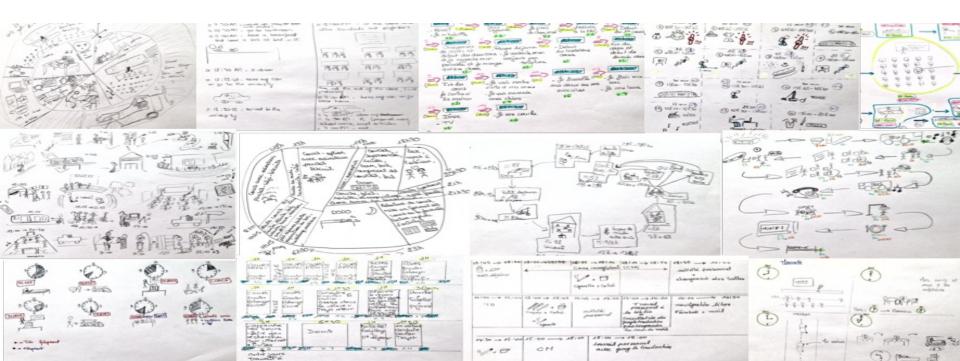


Amy Rae Fox, MA, MEd Erica de Vries, PhD Laurent Lima, PhD Savannah Loker, MA, MEd



// scope

visual content analysis student-produced representations personal time-use



// motivation

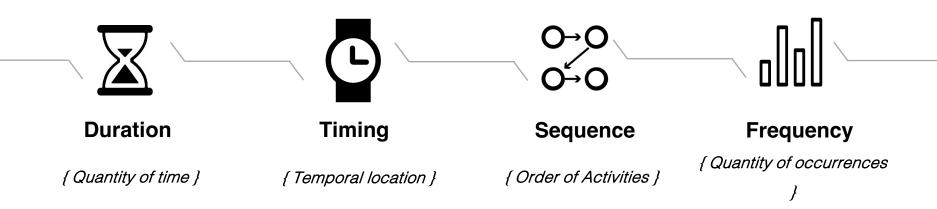


How do students think about managing their time?

(Fernex, Lima & de Vries, 2014)

// time-use data

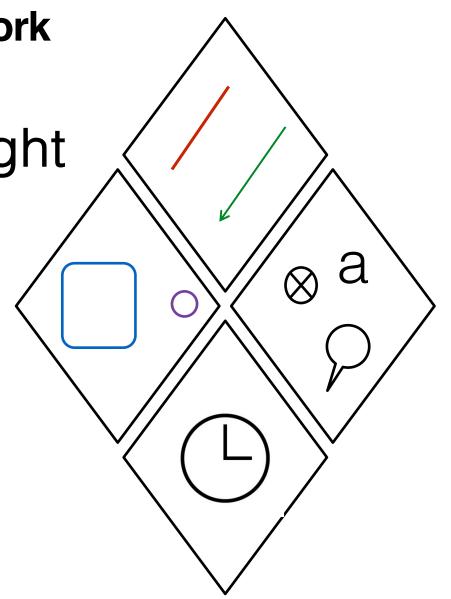




// conceptual framework

visualizing thought

use of *space* use of *form*



// research questions

- 1. How do students use space and form to represent time-use?
- What mechanisms are used to represent each component?
 { sequence, timing, duration & frequency }



// method

visual content analysis

{directed approach}



develop categories

aligned with research questions structured by (Tversky, 2011)



gather content

diagramming activity

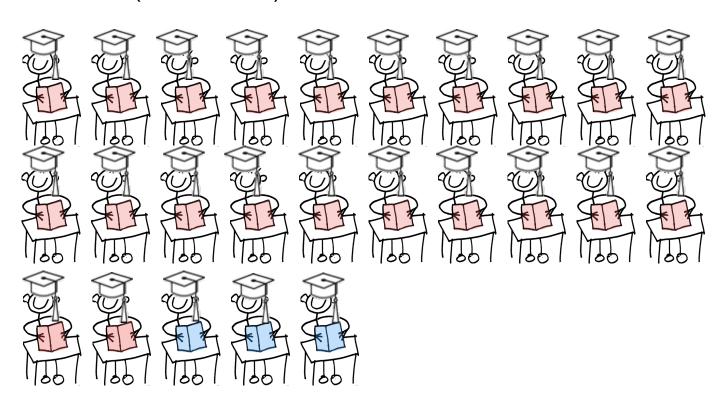


iterate coding scheme rate assess reliability

(space) $\alpha = 0.876$ (form) $\alpha = 1.000$ (mechanisms) $\alpha = 0.972$

// participants

n = 25 (22 f, 3 m) Median = 23



// materials & procedure



Visualizing the Everyday

Imagine the earth is about to be hit by an asteroid. You are rescued by a race of friendly aliens. The aliens offer to transport you to another planet with human life. In order to choose a suitable plant, they need to understand how you spend your time.

While you cannot communicate by speaking (the aliens do not have ears), you can communicate in writing and drawing. The aliens understand drawings, and French and English writing.

Your task is to create a representation of how you spend your time. You choose to represent a regular school day, in a regular school week. It is of the upmost importance that you accurately present how you actually spend your time (and not how you wish you spend your time). Your representation should communicate the activities you perform, as well as their duration (during the day), timing (during the day), sequencing (during the day) and frequency (over a week). You can create as many representations as you wish, on one piece of paper.

Good Luck!

Participant Number	First Language	Right/Left Handed	Date

// coding – space

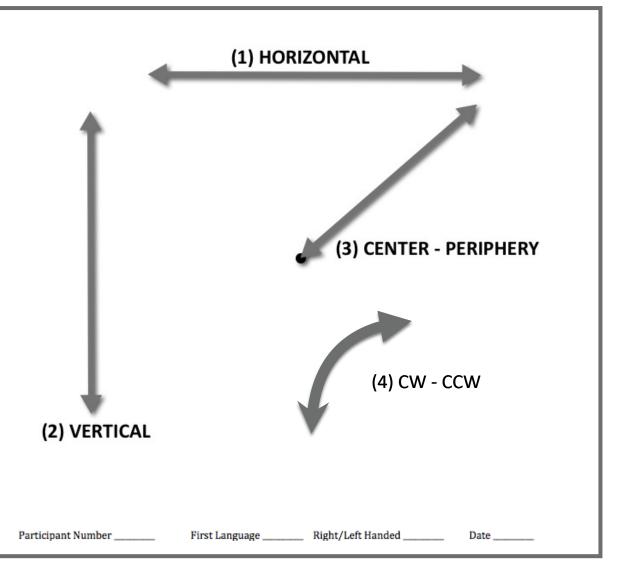
Visualizing the Everyday

Imagine the earth is about to be hit by an asteroid. You are rescued by a race of friendly aliens. The aliens offer to transport you to another planet with human life. In order to choose a suitable plant, they need to understand how you spend your time.

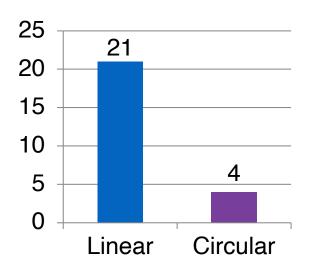
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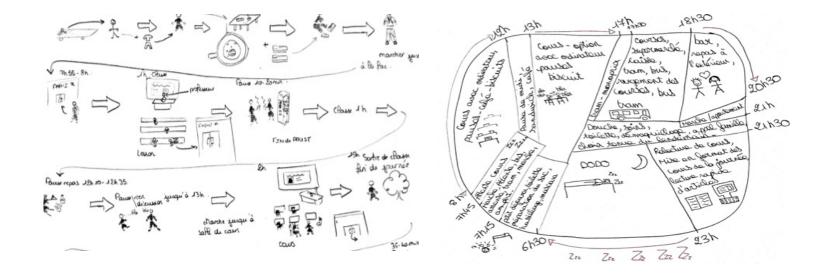
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Good Luck!

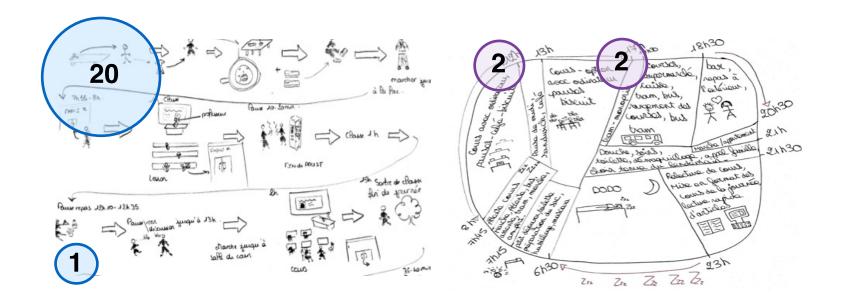


{ gestalt use of *space* }

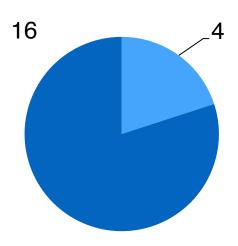




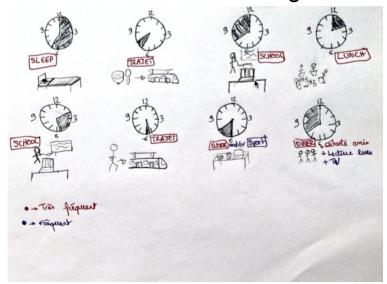
{ space - start of day }



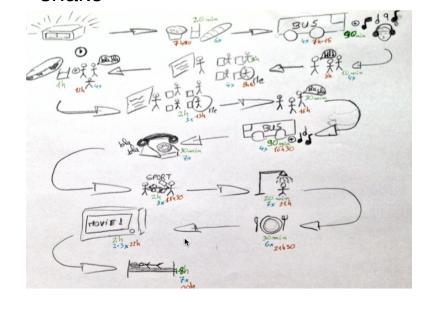
{ space – linear direction}



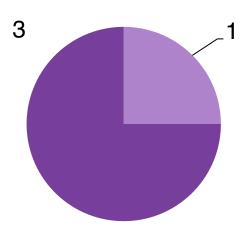
left-to-right



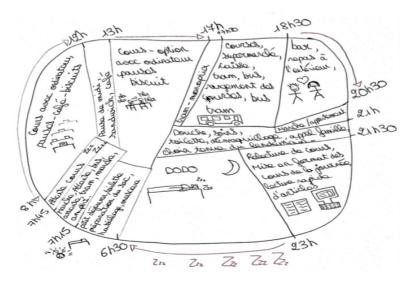
"snake"



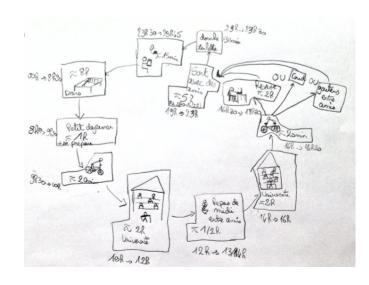
{ space – circular direction}



clockwise



counter-clockwise



// coding – form

Visualizing the Everyday

Imagine the earth is about to be hit by an asteroid. You are rescued by a race of friendly aliens. The aliens offer to transport you to another planet with human life. In order to choose a suitable plant, they need to understand how you spend your time.

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Good Luck!

(1) TEXT Et puis je prends un petit verre...

(2) NUMBER 12pm - 4 am; 2 x

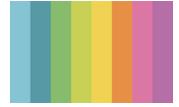
(3) ARROW



(4) DEPICTION

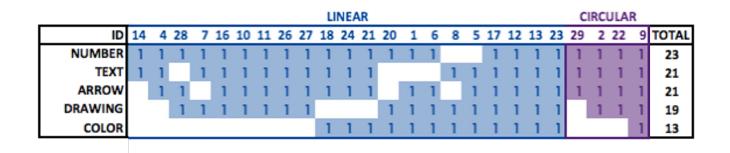


(5) COLOR

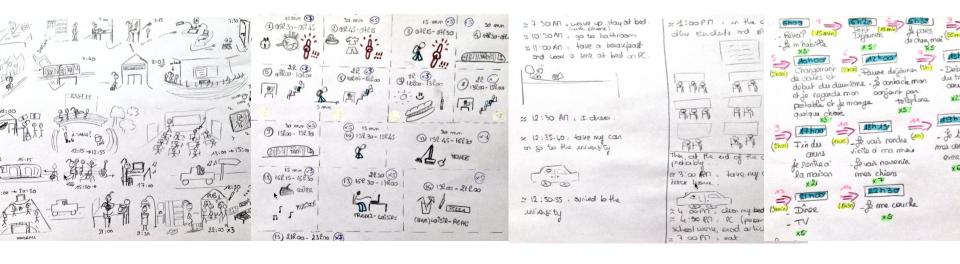


Participant Number _____ First Language _____ Right/Left Handed _____ Date _____

{ use of form}

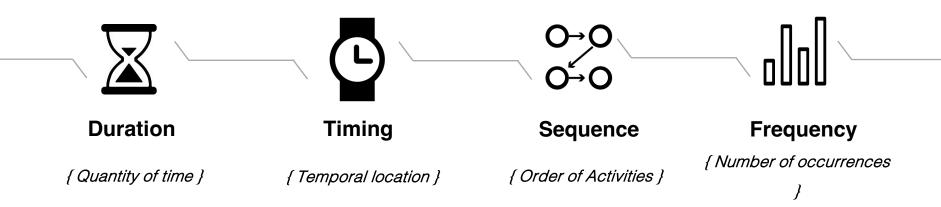


highly depictive - - - - - - - - - - highly descriptive



// coding – primary mechanisms

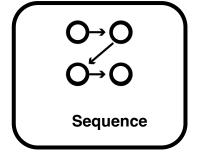




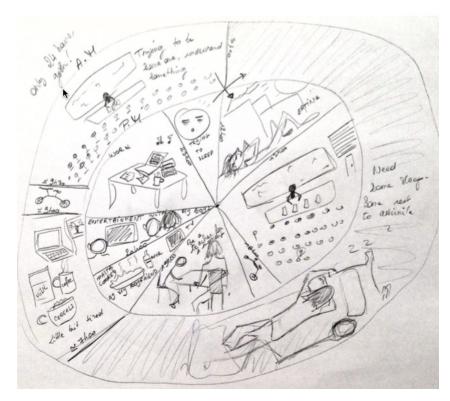
{ primary mechanisms }











// observations

SPACE

- Consistent w/ external spatial representations of time
- Preference for linear over circular

FORM

Absence of meaningful glyphs other than arrows

MECHANISMS

- Exclusively spatial-position to represent sequence
- Spectrum of pictures --- text for activities
- Number for timing
- Duration & Frequency generally neglected

GENERAL

- Difficult to represent all components in 1 diagram
- Preference for single integrated diagram
- No statistical charts or graphics
- ~ Resemblance to agendas and calendars

// future directions

Student Intervention

» bring awareness to the (diagrammatically neglected) duration & frequency

Scale

- » differentiating communicative purpose
- » samples w/ differing domain knowledge
- » cross-cultural

Diversify

- » correlation with time planning & management tools
- » representations of multi-tasking
- » time-course of construction

// thank you

Fernex, A., Lima, L., de Vries, E.: Exploring time allocation for academic activities by university students in France. Higher Education pp. 1–22 (2014)

Tversky, B. (2011). Visualizing Thought. Topics in Cognitive Science, 3(3), 499–535. doi:10.1111/j.1756-8765.2010.01113.x

Hsieh, H.-F. & Shannon, S. E. (2005). Three approaches to qualitative content analysis. *Qualitative Health Research*, *15*, 1277-1288.













