



Exploring How Gender and Enjoyment Impact Learning in a Digital Learning Game

Presented by: Huy Nguyen

Digital learning games are...

Instructional tools that can both engage students and promote learning through learning activities embedded in game environments

(Gee, 2003; Harp et al, 1998)





However, students may be distracted from learning by the engaging game features.

To help students stay on track ...

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To help students stay on track...

Learning-oriented mechanics, e.g., collaborative problem-solving, instructional feedback (Chen et al., 2007; Moreno & Mayer, 2004; Sung & Hwang, 2013)

Students' enjoyment in the game is also an important factor

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But some studies reported a **tradeoff** between learning and enjoyment: students enjoyed games more but learned less from them.
(Pittman, 2013; Plass et al., 2015; Greipl et al., 2019)

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Figure 2: Screenshots of both websites (serious condition left, playful condition right) leading to one and the same serious game.

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Learning instruction

 \longrightarrow

Entertainment instruction

Consigne 1 : consigne module

Bienvenue dans ASTRA, le module d'apprentissage qui vous aide à appréhender par la simulation les troubles des personnes âgées.

Au cours de ce module , vous serez amener à répondre à

des quiz. Pour chacun de ces quiz, vous pourrez cumuler des points.

Pour commencer le module , vous allez devoir cliquer sur le bouton « commencez » ci dessus.

Consigne 2 : consigne jeu

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We believe a more authentic comparison should

→ take place during students' actual gameplay

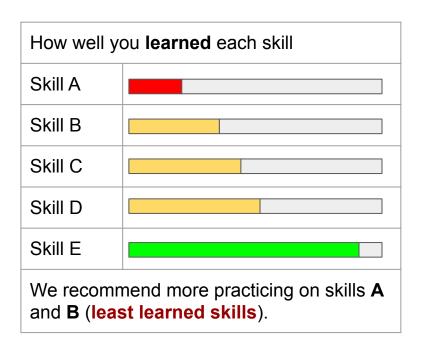
Some prior studies have explicitly compared the **learning and enjoyment constructs** in the same game context. (Erhel & Jamet, 2013; Wechselberger, 2013)

We believe a more authentic comparison should

- → take place during students' actual gameplay
- with different game mechanics designed to emphasize either the learning or enjoyment aspect of the game.

Emphasis through student-facing dashboards

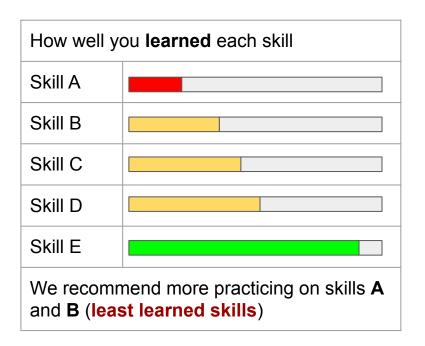
Learning Condition



Enjoyment Condition

Emphasis through student-facing dashboards

Learning Condition



Enjoyment Condition



We recommend more playing more game types **A** and **B** (most enjoyed game types).

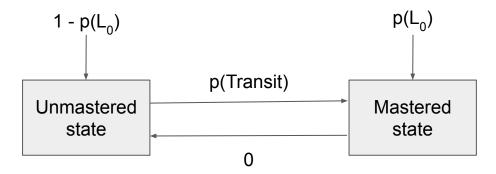
Suppose a student has six opportunities to practice a skill, and emits the following sequence of correct (1) and incorrect (0) responses:

101011

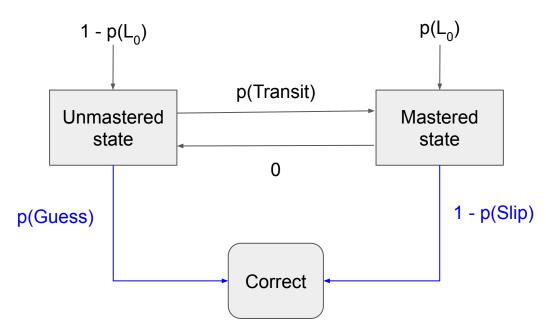
Did the student master this skill?

Output sequence → Learning state (latent)

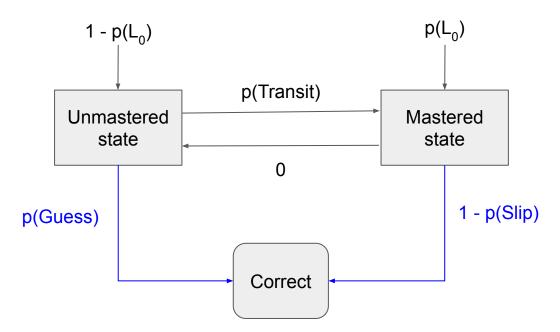
Bayesian Knowledge Tracing (Corbett & Anderson, 1995)



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Parameter	Value
p(L ₀)	0.4
p(Transit)	0.05
p(Guess)	0.299
p(Slip)	0.299

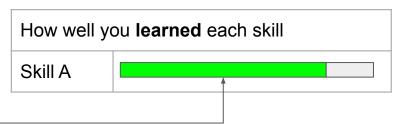
Suppose a student has six opportunities to practice a skill, and emits the following sequence of correct (1) and incorrect (0) responses:

101011

Did the student master this skill?

$$p(L_0) = 0.4$$
, $p(T) = 0.05$, $p(G) = p(S) = 0.299$

 \rightarrow HMM Inference: p(L₆ | 101011) = 0.86



Measuring in-game enjoyment

Survey after the student completes each game round.



Measuring in-game enjoyment

Average enjoyment ratings of all game rounds in each type.

Example: game type A with 3 rounds.

- Round 1 rated 5 stars
- Round 2 rated 1 stars
- Round 3 rated 3 stars





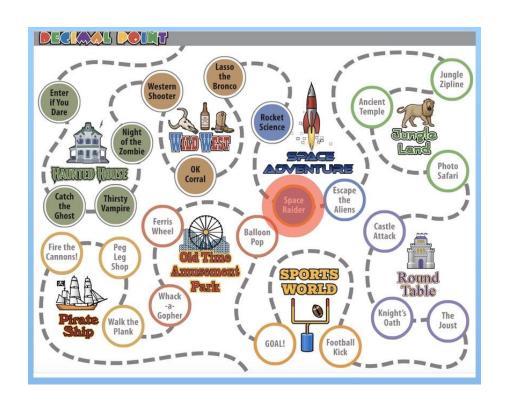
Decimal Point: A math digital learning game for middle-school students

(McLaren et al., 2017; Forlizzi et al., 2017)

Decimal numbers and operations

Amusement park metaphor

8 theme areas 24 mini-games



An example mini-game: Whac-A-Gopher



Round 1:

0, 0.7, 1.5, 1.3

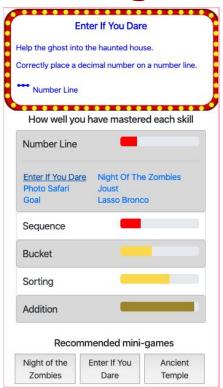
Round 2:

0.6, 0, -0.5, -0.9

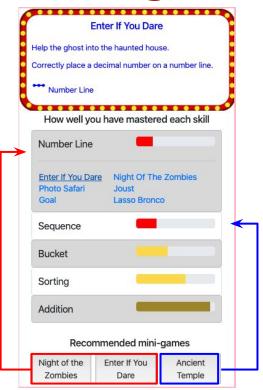
Round 3:

1.2, 2.11, 1.1211, 1.221

Enjoyment-focused

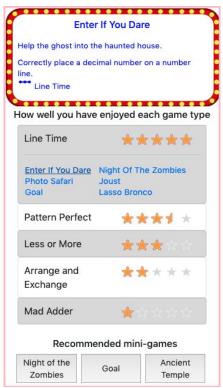


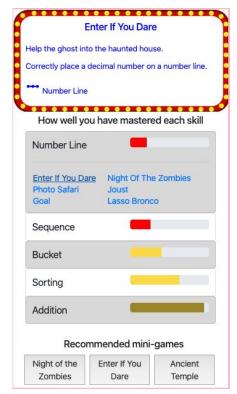
Enjoyment-focused



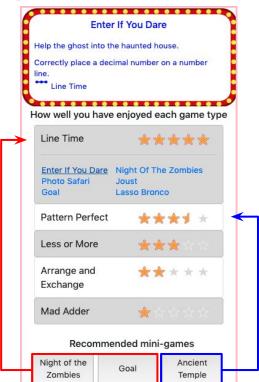
Enter If You Dare Help the ghost into the haunted house. Correctly place a decimal number on a number line. Number Line How well you have mastered each skill Number Line Enter If You Dare Night Of The Zombies Photo Safari Goal Lasso Bronco Sequence Bucket Sorting Addition Recommended mini-games Night of the Enter If You Ancient Zombies Dare Temple

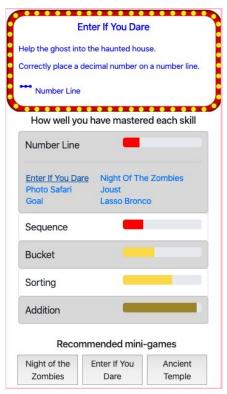
Enjoyment-focused



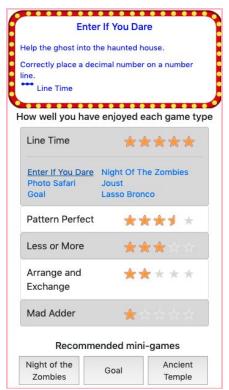


Enjoyment-focused





Enjoyment-focused





Research Questions

RQ1: Is there a difference in **learning outcomes** among students in the **three conditions**?

RQ2: Is there a difference in **self-reported enjoyment** among students in the **three conditions**?

Research Questions

RQ3: Is there a difference in **learning outcomes** between male and female students?

RQ4: Is there a difference in **self-reported enjoyment** between male and female students?

159 fifth and sixth grade students from 3 middle schools

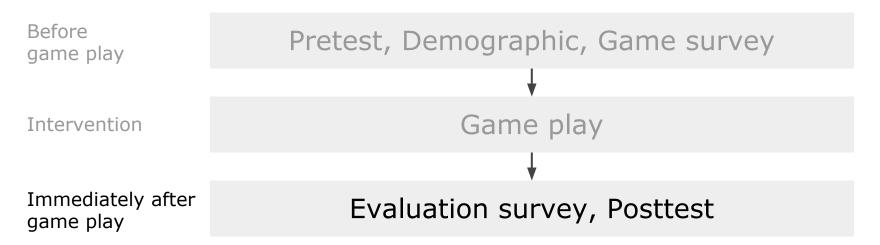
Before game play

Pretest, Demographic, Game survey

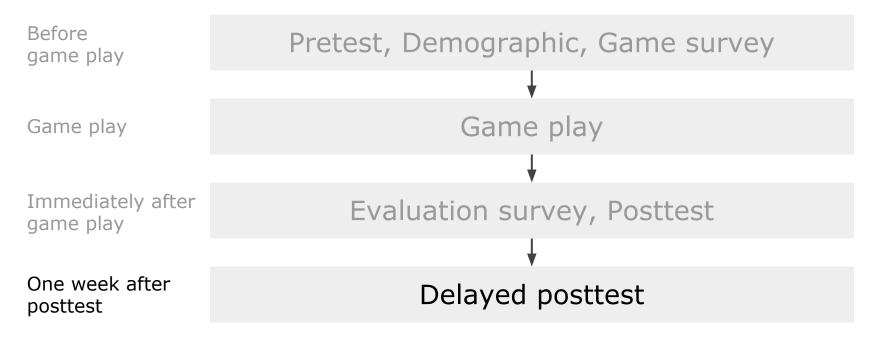
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Post-intervention Measures

Learning:

Posttest and Delayed posttest scores

- Each test consisted of 43 items, for a total of 52 points.
- e.g., "is a longer decimal larger than a shorter decimal?"

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Enjoyment:

Self-reported Likert ratings in the evaluation survey (1-5)

- Achievement emotion, 6 items (Pekrun, 2005)
- Game engagement, 5 items (Brockmyer et al., 2009)
- Affective engagement, 3 items (Ben-Eliyahu et al., 2018)
- Per-student average Likert scores

Results

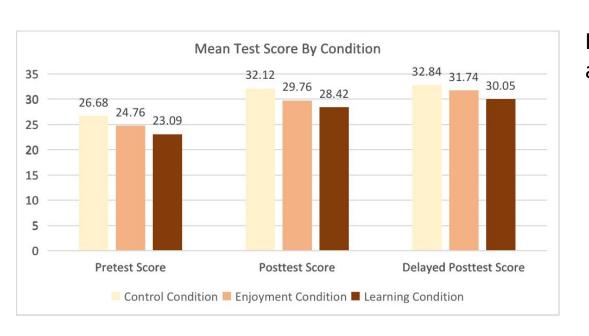
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RQ4: Is there a difference in self-reported enjoyment between male and female students?

RQ1 - Is there a difference in learning outcomes among students in the three conditions?

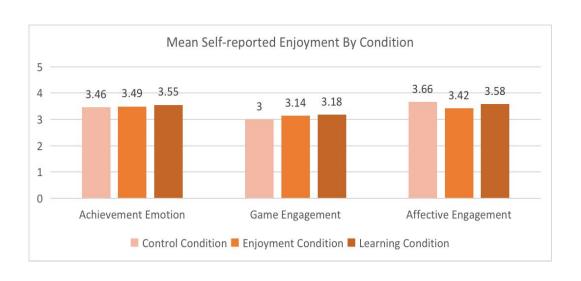


No significant differences

across conditions in

- Pretest scores (ANOVA)
- Posttest scores (ANCOVA)
- Delayed posttest scores (ANCOVA)

RQ2 - Is there a difference in self-reported enjoyment among students in the three conditions?



No significant differences

across conditions in

- Achievement emotion
- Game engagement
- Affective engagement

Results

RQ1: Is there a difference in learning outcomes among students in the three conditions?

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RQ3: Is there a difference in learning outcomes between male and female students?

RQ4: Is there a difference in self-reported enjoyment between male and female students?

No condition effect on learning or enjoyment

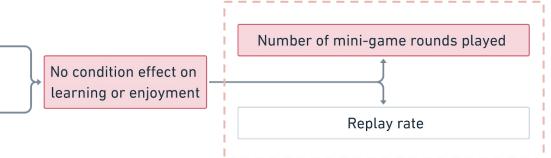
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Mini-game rounds comparison by condition

Kruskal-Wallis test:

Significant differences across conditions in the number of mini-game rounds played.

Dunn's post hoc:

Replay Rate =

of **reselections** of a mini-game beyond the first round

Total # of mini-game selections



High: play more rounds of certain

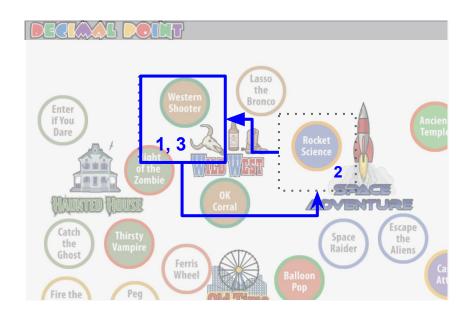
mini-games

Low: play a wider variety of mini-games

of **reselections** of a mini-game beyond the first round

Replay Rate =

Total # of mini-game selections



Western Shooter -> Rocket Science -> Western Shooter

Replay Rate
$$=\frac{1}{3}$$

Focused comparison on the **Learning Condition** and **Enjoyment Condition**

Kruskal-Wallis test:

Students in the Learning Condition (M = 0.44, SD = 0.20) had **significantly higher** replay rates than those in the Enjoyment Condition (M = 0.15, SD = 0.17).

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- 25/54 students the Enjoyment Condition: trying out every available mini-game.
 - "I really wanted to finish the whole map and see all the things filled in with color."
- 17/55 students in the Learning Condition: re-practicing until mastery.
 - "I was trying to get all the decimal category skill bars full."

Kruskal-Wallis test:

Students in the Learning Condition (M = 0.44, SD = 0.20) had **significantly higher** replay rates than those in the Enjoyment Condition (M = 0.15, SD = 0.17).

Students in Learning Condition tended to replay more rounds of the mini-games they had already played than those in Enjoyment Condition.

Results

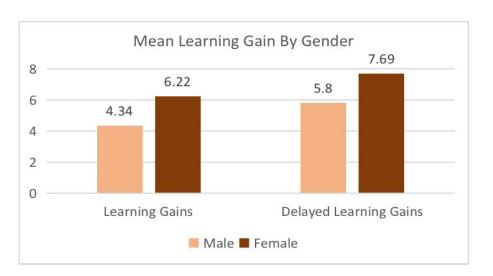
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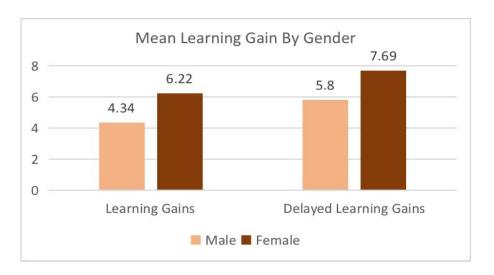
RQ4: Is there a difference in self-reported enjoyment between male and female students?

RQ3 - Is there a difference in learning outcomes between male and female students?



	Learning Gain (Two-way ANOVA)
Gender effect	Significant main effect of gender: Female > Male
	Learning gainsDelayed learning gains
Gender x Condition interactio n effect	No significant gender x condition interaction effect • Learning gains • Delayed learning gains

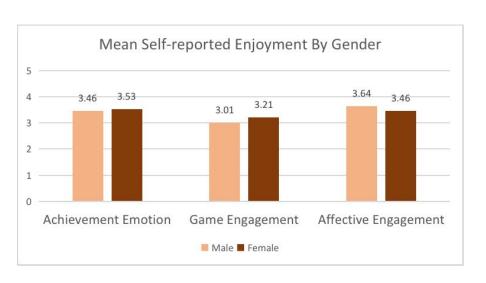
RQ3 - Is there a difference in learning outcomes between male and female students?



Gender effect on learning gain: Females learned more than males across all conditions.

	Learning Gain (Two-way ANOVA)
Gender effect	Significant main effect of gender: Female > Male
	Learning gainsDelayed learning gains
Gender x Condition interactio n effect	No significant gender x condition interaction effect • Learning gains • Delayed learning gains

RQ4 - Is there a difference in self-reported enjoyment between male and female students?



No significant main gender effect

No significant gender x condition interaction effects

- achievement emotions
- game engagement
- affective engagement

Results Summary

Across conditions:

- No condition differences in post-intervention learning or enjoyment.
- Number of mini-game rounds: Control > Learning > Enjoyment.
- Replay rate: Learning > Enjoyment.

Between genders:

- Females learned more than males across all conditions.
- No gender differences in enjoyment.

Discussion: No condition effect on learning or enjoyment

Possible Reasons:

• Students still spend **most of the game time** in the actual mini-games, which are **identical across conditions**.

Discussion: No condition effect on learning or enjoyment

Possible Reasons:

- Students still spend **most of the game time** in the actual mini-games, which are **identical across conditions**.
- Real classroom environment may have negated the playful atmosphere that the Enjoyment condition focused on. (Osman & Baker, 2012; Rice, 2007)

Discussion: Distinct gameplay patterns

Learning Condition



Higher # of rounds and replay rates
Focused on repeated practice in each game type

Discussion: Distinct gameplay patterns

Learning Condition



Higher # of rounds and replay rates
Focused on repeated practice in each game type

Enjoyment Condition



Lower # of rounds and replay rates
Focus on **exploration** of different game types

Discussion: Distinct gameplay patterns

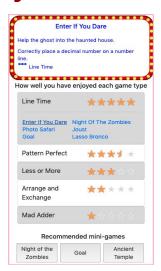
Learning Condition



Higher # of rounds and replay rates
Focused on **repeated practice** in each game type

Blocked practice

Enjoyment Condition



Lower # of rounds and replay rates
Focus on **exploration** of different game types

Interleaved practice

Discussion: Gender effect in learning gains but not in enjoyment

Similar result from a prior study of *Decimal Point*.

(McLaren & Farzan et al., 2017)

- → Decimal Point can help bridge the gender gap in math education.
- → Next step: find out which feature of the game led to the gender effect.

Future Work

Learning:

Experiment with **different skill mappings** or model representation (Bodily et al., 2018; Nguyen et al., 2019)

Enjoyment:

 More in-game measures and survey questions to understand students' perception of game play in the classroom.

Generalizability:

 See if the same findings can be replicated in a remote setting without classroom pressure → relevant in the current COVID situation.

Conclusion

Two distinct gameplay patterns:

- Learning Condition: Repeated practice
- Enjoyment Condition: Exploration

Females > Males in learning from the game



- Explore the effect of emphasizing game-based learning or enjoyment in a classroom environment
- The game's potential in bridging the gender gap in math education

Thank you!





For more information: http://tiny.cc/DecimalPoint

Collaborators:

Xinying Hou, J. Elizabeth Richey, Bruce M. McLaren

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Related Publications

Hou, X., Nguyen, H.A., Richey, J.E., & McLaren, B.M. (2020). Exploring how gender and enjoyment impact learning in a digital learning game. In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Artificial Intelligence in Education*, pp. 255-268. [pdf]

Hou, X., Nguyen, H.A., Stamper, J, & McLaren, B.M. (2020). Moving beyond Test Scores: Analyzing the Effectiveness of a Digital Learning Game through Learning Analytics. In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Educational Data Mining*, pp. 487–495. [pdf]

Appendix: Follow-up analyses

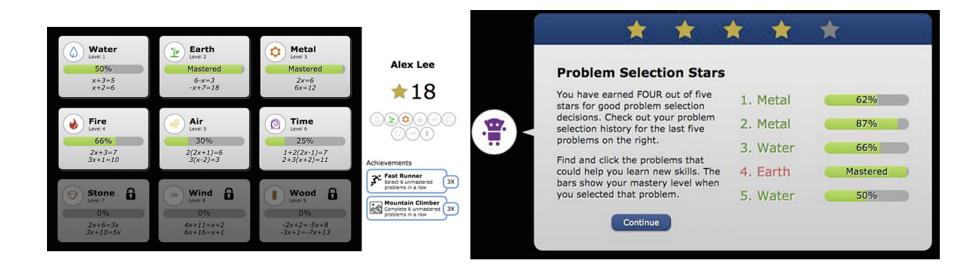
Females learned more than males in the test items that have **similar format** to the in-game exercises. (Hou, Nguyen, Richey, & McLaren, 2020)

Students' mastery in Number Line and Sorting are most predictive of their test performance. (Nguyen, Hou, Stamper, & McLaren, 2020)

Following the Learning Condition's recommendations led to **better in-game learning and test performance**. Following the Enjoyment Condition's recommendations did not lead to more enjoyment. (Hou et al., Under Review)

Q: Other ways to emphasize learning/enjoyment

Provide feedback on students' mini-game selection (Long & Aleven, 2016)



Q: Why did differences in gameplay pattern not lead to differences in learning outcomes or enjoyment?

Learning:

 Interleaving vs blocking: the skills may be sufficiently distinct from one another and each was embedded in a unique interface, so interleaving and blocking, if present, were unlikely to yield differences in learning outcomes

Enjoyment:

- As we mentioned, students still spent most of their game play in the actual mini-games, which are identical across conditions
- Classroom atmosphere negated the enjoyment condition's effect

Q: Design rationale for open enjoyment model?

Our open enjoyment model analysis was motivated by whether optimizing for enjoyment would positively or negatively impact learning, given that enjoyment is often posed as a trade-off to learning (Greipl et al., 2018), but in some cases can be a conducive factor (Giannakos, 2013). This question is especially relevant for in-class studies, where players' sense of enjoyment may be offset by the classroom environment and teacher expectation

Q: Why comparing test score by condition but learning gains by gender?

Given that gender is not a randomly assigned variable and males tend to outperform females in math performance by the end of elementary school [46], we did not expect students to be equivalent across genders at pretest. For this reason, we focused our gender analyses on gain scores [18]. In contrast, because the conditions (CC, LC and EC) were randomly assigned, we expected students to perform equally well on pretest across conditions; therefore, we used analyses of covariance (ANCOVA) to assess condition effects on posttest and delayed posttest.