



#### Outline

- 1. Introduction: From MicroLearning to Social MicroLearning
- 2. Findings: Effect of Social MicroLearning
- 3. Conclusion: Impact of Social MicroLearning





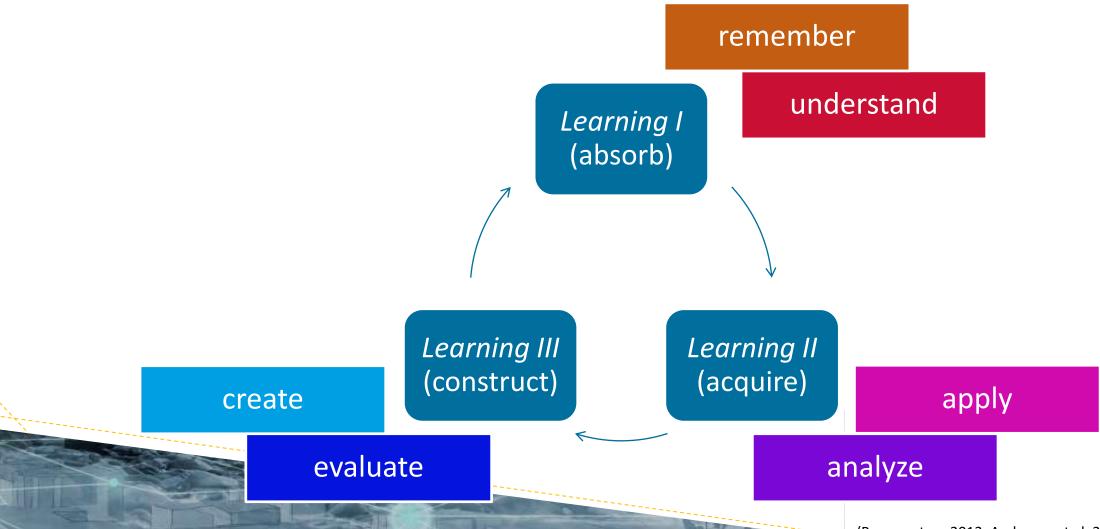


### What is MicroLearning?

- MicroLearning:
  - Learning in small steps
  - Often integrated (workplace, daily routines)
  - Sometimes just-in-time
- MicroLearning activities:
  - Minimal independent feedback loops
- MicroContent:
  - Self-contaiend, self-explaining, no additional context needed
  - Single activity can be performed within seconds
  - Immediate performance feedback



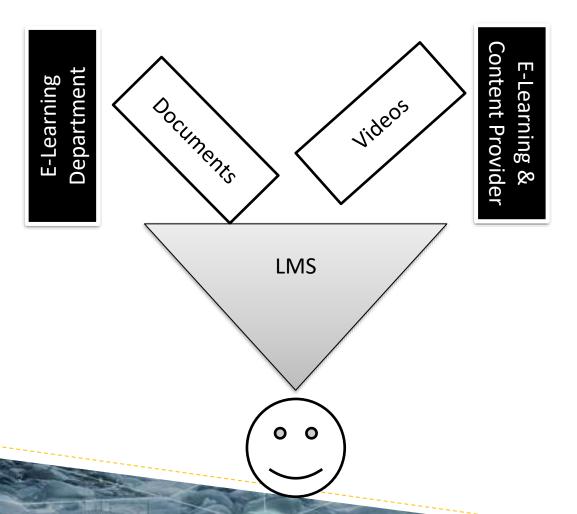
## Spiral of competence development & Blooms Taxonomy

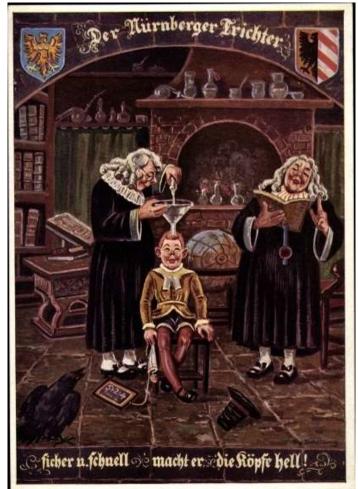


(Baumgartner 2013, Anderson et al. 2001, Göschlberger 2017)



# Many people think of "Learning I" when they think of learning







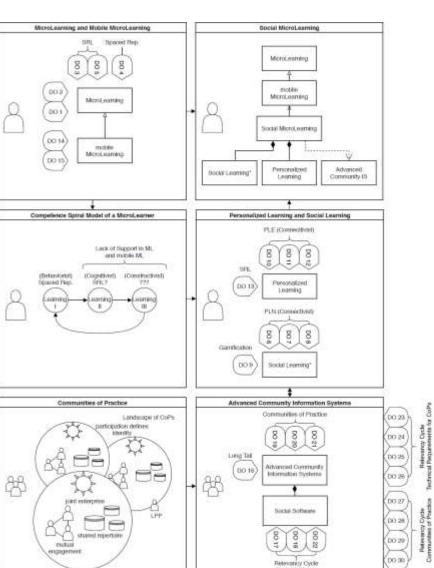
### What is Social MicroLearning?

- Social MicroLearning is a concept for a class of information systems that supports a social, informal learning process in the tradition of MicroLearning.
- Our contributions, in terms of what Social MicroLearning is, are
  - a set of actionable design principles and design objectives for information systems,
  - empirical evidence supporting the underlying learner model and its impact on student performance, and
  - novel insight into the capabilities of learners to model domain knowledge as a community of practice



Design objectives for a Social MicroLearning System

- 1. Design for MicroLearning
- 2. Design for Long Term Retention
- 3. Design for Social Context and Social Learning
- 4. Design for Personalized Learning
- 5. Design for Ubiquitous Learning
- 6. Design for Creation of Diverse and Flexible Knowledge Artifacts
- 7. Design for Shareability
- 8. Design for Emergent Shared Understanding
- 9. Design for Scalability and Congurability
- 10. Design for Community Structures and Community Evolution
- 11. Design for Knowledge Management
- 12. Design for Compliance
- 13. Design for Acceptance







## Lecture Supplement Study 2018

- Multimedia Lecture (second semester bachelor in computer science)
  - 294 distinct Learning Objectives
  - E.g.: o201: "A student shall be able to describe a H.261 Multiplexencoder"
- 150 Students enrolled (>75% male, >75% Austrian, age ~20)
  - 97 used our software at least once
  - 418 micro-content units created (including revisions)
  - 6142 submitted answers on micro-content units





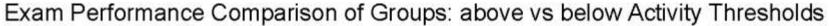
#### Research Questions (Part I)

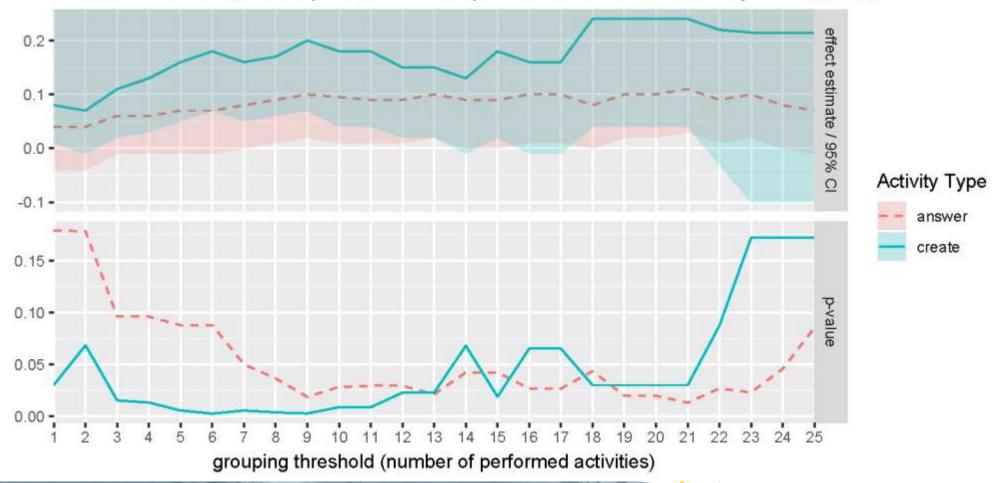
- Is there a correlation between students learning activities and their exam performance?
- Does the type of learning activity matter?
  - "creating" vs "consuming"
  - learning objective type (Bloom):
    e.g. creating micro-content for "remembering" vs creating micro-content for "applying"





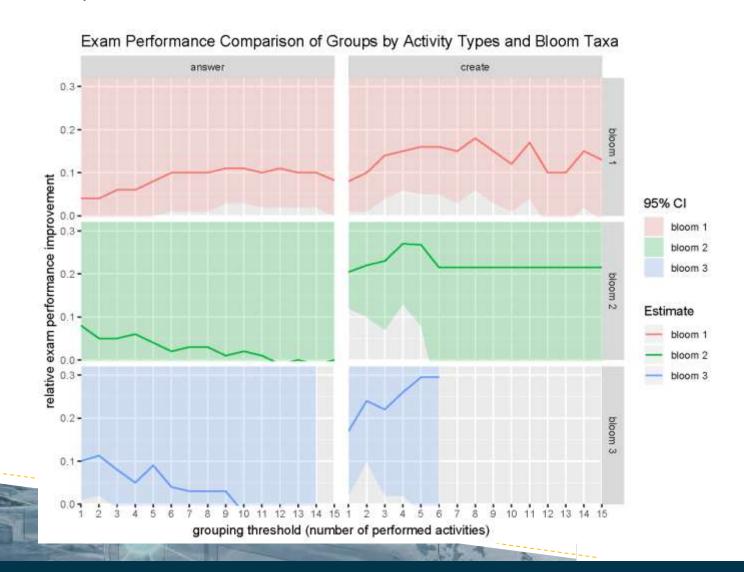
## Which students are better? Exam performance vs system activity







## Which type of activity?





### Research Questions (Part II)

- Do students even produce content for each learning objective?
- How fast can they cover the lectures objectives with their own user generated content?



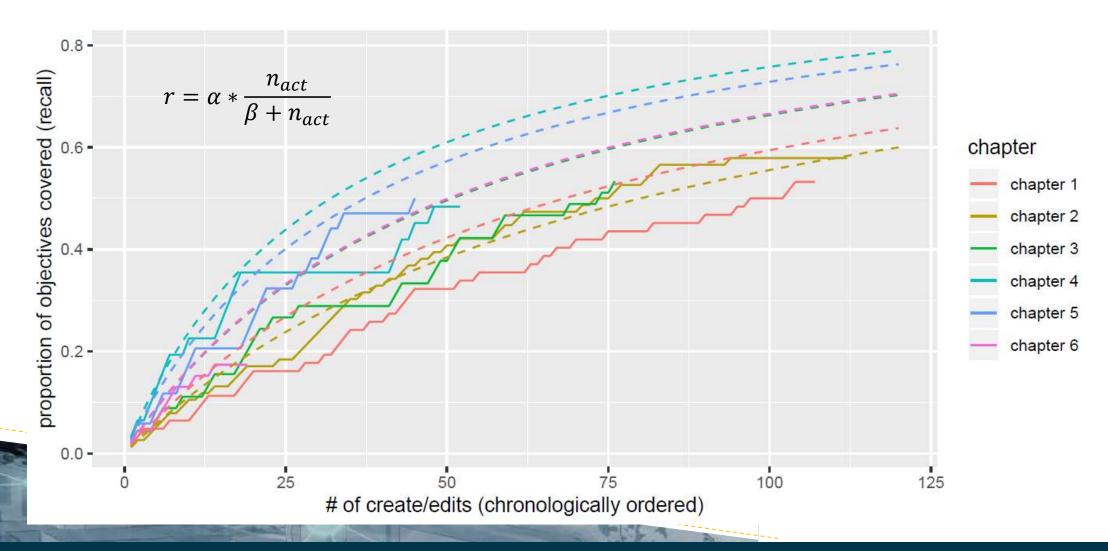


Coverage of lecture objectives by student generated content over time – interpreted as precision and recall





#### Growth Model: Saturation Growth





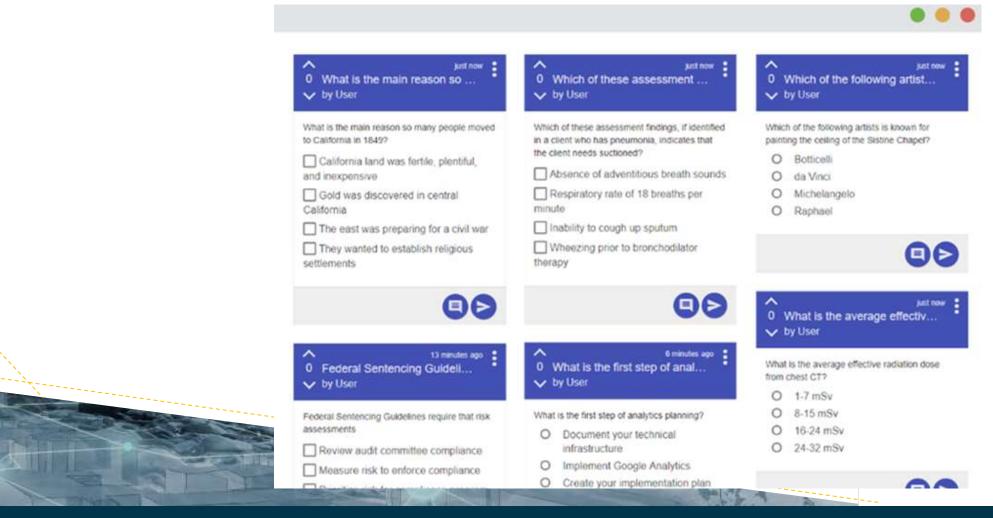


#### Social MicroLearning is needed...

- necessity of not only including a social dimension into MicroLearning, but rather putting it at the core of system design.
- empirical results on the effectiveness of Social MicroLearning in terms of
  - student performance
  - modeling domain knowledge with micro-content
  - attractiveness of Social MicroLearning



## We have a Social MicroLearning Platform – and it's growing!





## Thanks for your attention! Visit socialmicrolearning.com!



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