



# The SOMAS/DS Family of Instruments to Measure Students, Instructors and Learning Environment

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## Project Description

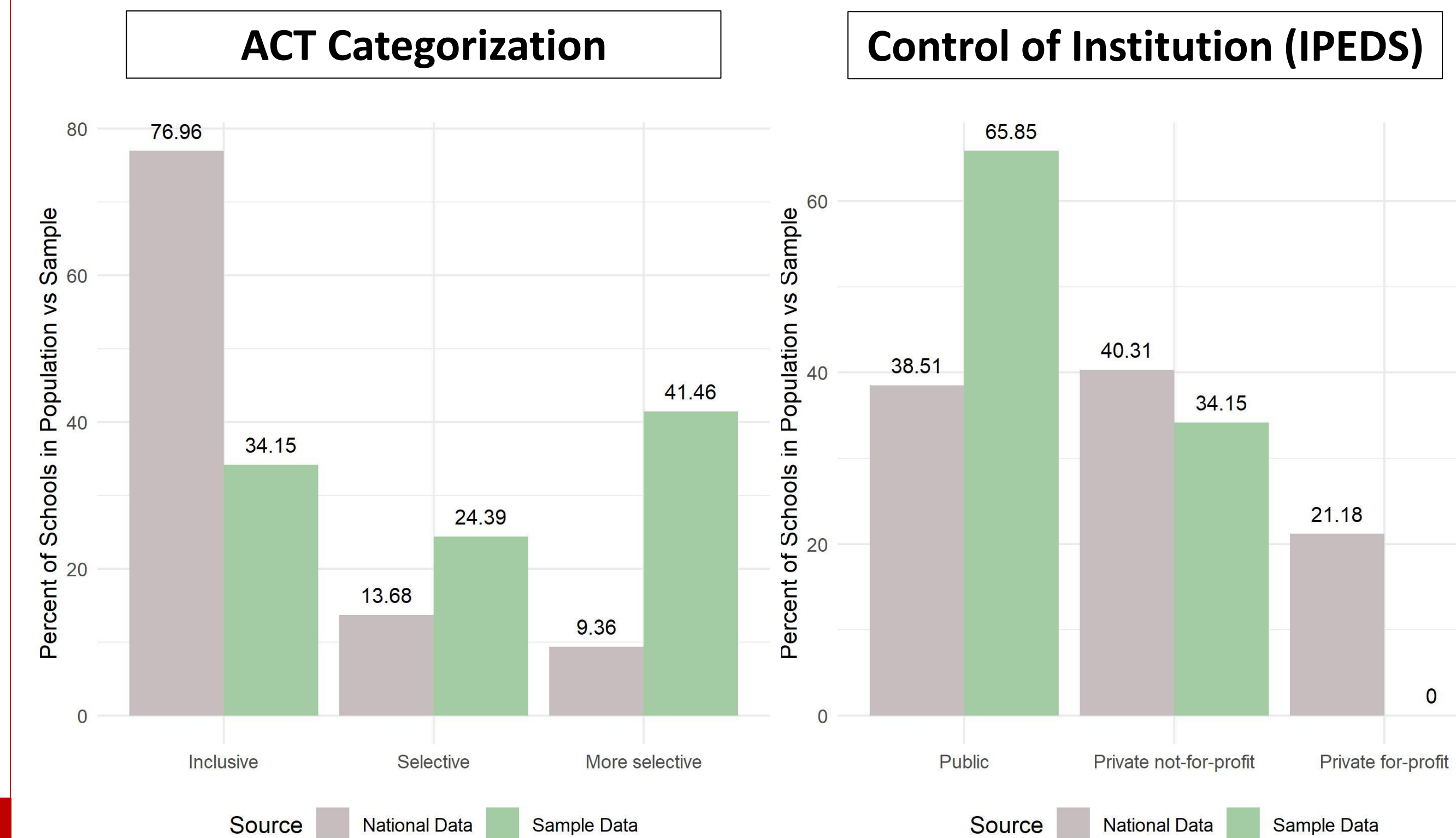
- Statistics and Data Science are two of the fastest growing fields in academia and industry. Students must be prepared for the data deluge.
- Attitudes matter in education: Student's attitudes are associated with future choices, content retention, and ability to master statistical and data science skills.
- Project Goals
  - Develop instruments that measure undergraduate **student attitudes** towards statistics and data science.
  - Develop instruments that measure undergraduate **instructor attitudes** toward teaching statistics and data science
  - Develop inventories that measure the **learning environment**, and **pedagogical practices** that may impact students' attitudes, engagement, and/or achievement
  - The long-term goal is to **identify evidence-based best practices** for teaching data science and statistics
- Project Methods
  - Start with a strong **theoretical framework** - expectancy-value theory (EVT)
  - Create a **family of instruments** to understand the complete learning environment
  - Follow a **rigorous validation process** including expert reviews, pilot surveys, instrument revision, measures of validity and reliability
  - Conduct a **nationally representative sample** of statistics and data science classrooms
  - Create a **sustainable infrastructure** to facilitate data collection and dissemination (website development, customized reports, etc)

## S-SOMAS Constructs

Construct	S-SOMAS Definitions
<b>Goal Orientation</b>	What drives the students to learn statistics
<b>Academic Self-Concept</b>	Student perceptions about the academic achievement (general and statistics)
<b>Utility Value</b>	How much the student values statistics for serving or achieving their goals.
<b>Attainment Value</b>	How important success in statistics is to the student
<b>Interest / Enjoyment Value</b>	The interest a student has in statistics, or their enjoyment from it.
<b>Costs and Benefits</b>	Factors that deter from learning statistics, or benefits of learning statistics
<b>Perception of Difficulty</b>	How difficult the student perceives statistics to be
<b>Expectancy</b>	How the student thinks they will perform in the field of statistics

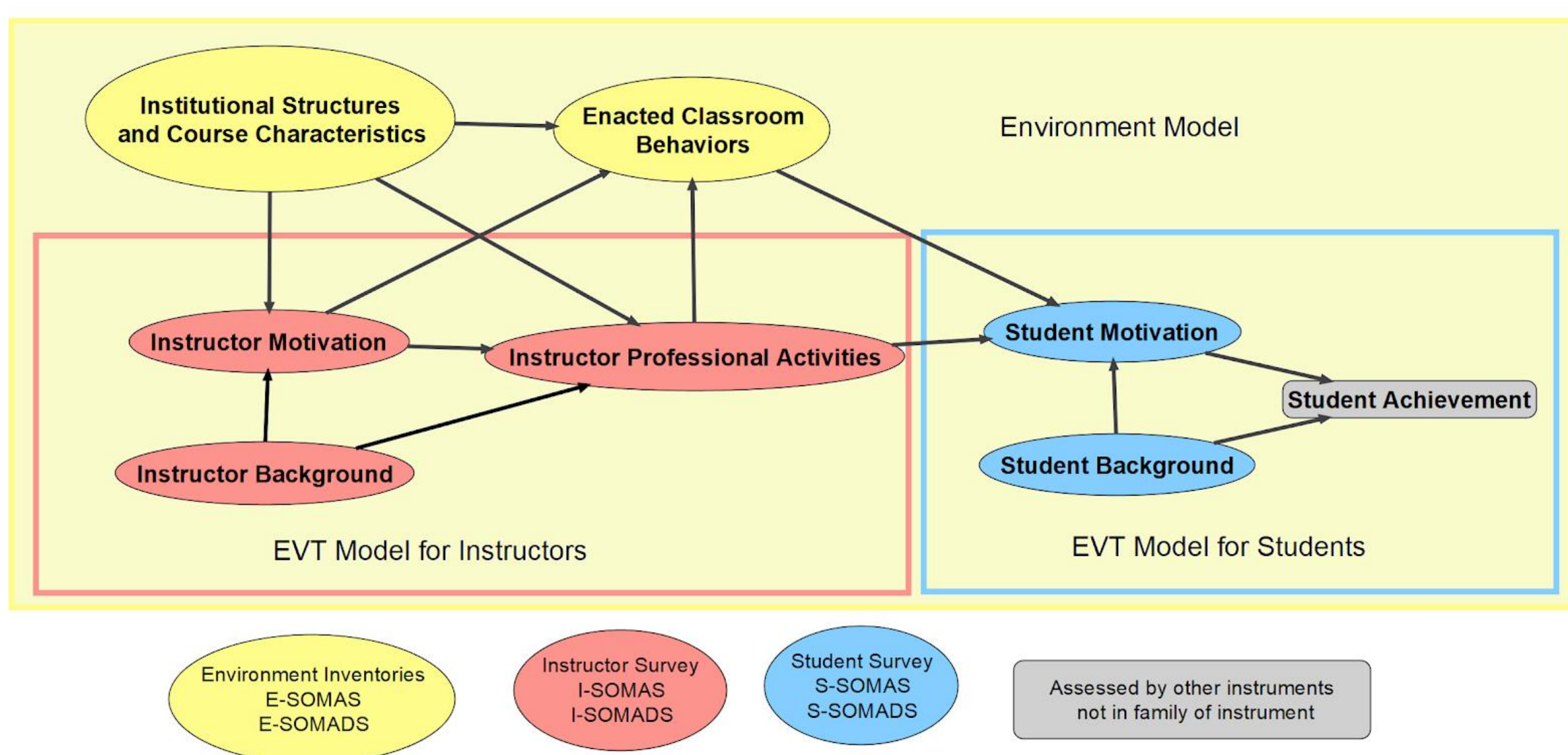
## Validation: Sample Characteristics

- Carnegie Classification Database used to compare universities sampled in S-SOMASO Pilot 2 administration to the population all US Universities
- Informs which university types need to be better targeted in future data collection
- Analysis completed by undergraduate student research student



## Theoretical Framework

- Student and Instructor models based on Expectancy-Value Theory (EVT)
- All three components impact student achievement



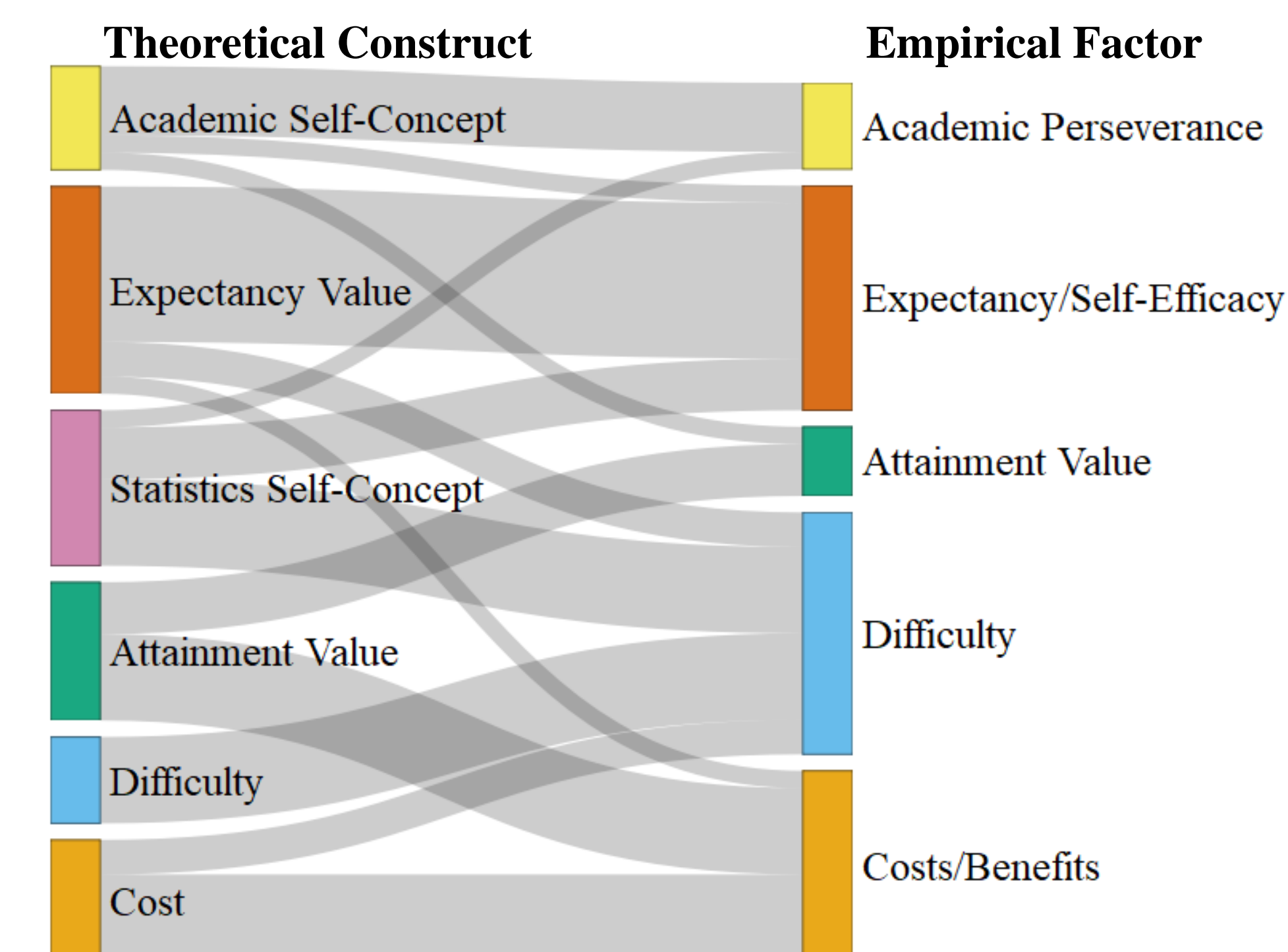
## Examples of Utility Value Items

S-SOMAS	S-SOMADS	I-SOMAS
I need to know statistics to satisfy employers.	Being good at working with data is a valuable skill.	Teaching statistics helps to create informed citizens.
I will use statistics in my career.	I will use data science in my career.	I teach statistics to keep my job.
No one in my career field uses statistics.	I will rarely use data science in the future	Teaching statistics is necessary for my career.
I need to know statistics because it is required of me.	There is no reason to learn data science.	I value statistics to help my students better understand the world.

## Validation: Psychometric Properties

- Triangulation of Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA), Confirmatory Factor Analysis, and Item Response Theory
- All three analyses are explored to inform item cutting, revising, and new item writing
- Analysis completed by undergraduate student research student

## Sankey Diagram Mapping Theoretical Constructs to Empirical Factors from EFA



## Family of Instruments

	Student Instrument	Instructor Instrument	Environment Inventory
<b>Statistics</b>	S-SOMAS*	I-SOMAS	E-SOMAS
<b>Data Science</b>	S-SOMADS	I-SOMADS	E-SOMADS

\*For example, S-SOMAS: Student Survey of Motivational Attitudes toward Statistics

## S-SOMAS Data Collection

Study	Data Collected	Items and Constructs	Sample Size
Pilot 0	Fall 2017 - Summer 2018	Form A: 49 items measuring 6 constructs Form B: 50 items measuring 6 constructs (92 total items measuring 11 constructs)	Form A: 1189 Form B: 1192
Pilot 1	Spring 2021	66 items measuring 8 constructs (Form-5 used a 5-point Likert-type scale; Form-7 used a 7-point Likert-type scale)	Form-5: 136 Form-7: 452
Pilot 2	Fall 2021	88 items measuring 8 constructs	2546
Pilot 3	Spring 2022	72 items measuring 8 constructs (proper subset of Pilot 2)	ongoing

## Acknowledgements

- This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. DUE-2013392.
- To learn more about our work: [www.SDSAttitudes.com](http://www.SDSAttitudes.com)

## Survey Instrument Development Process



## Survey Development Timeline

Survey	Spring 2021	Summer 2021	Fall 2021	Spring 2022	Summer 2022	Fall 2022	Spring 2023	Summer 2023	Fall 2023
<b>S-SOMAS</b>	Pilot 1	Analysis Development	Pilot 2	Pilot 3	Analysis Development	Pre/Post	Pre/Post	Data Analysis	
<b>I-SOMAS</b>		Initial Development Workshops	Develop	Pilot 1	Analysis Development	Pilot 2	Full Implementation	Data Analysis	
<b>E-SOMAS</b>		Initial Development Workshops			Initial Development Workshops	Pilot 1	Full Implementation	Data Analysis	
<b>S-SOMADS</b>		Initial Development Workshops	Develop	Pilot 1	Analysis Development	Pilot 2	Pre/Post	Analysis Development	Pre/Post
<b>I-SOMADS</b>					Initial Development Workshops	Pilot 1	Pilot 2	Analysis Development	Full Implementation
<b>E-SOMADS</b>					Initial Development Workshops	Develop	Pilot 1	Analysis Development	Full Implementation