### IS TEACHING IN THE METAVERSE THAT FAR OFF?

Lessons Learned from A Higher Education Implementation Case

TQR2023

# **Research Team**





Marti Snyder, Ph.D., PMP, SPHR, CHSE Professor and Director of Faculty Professional Development, Learning & Educational Center, NSU Co-PI



Steve Kramer, Ph.D. Associate Professor of Decision Sciences ASQ Certified Master Black Belt Huizenga College of Business and Entrepreneurship, NSU Co-Pl



Diane M. Lippe Ed.S. Executive Director of the Learning & Educational Center, NSU Collaborator



Sharan Sankar Razors Edge Research Scholar NSU Student, Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine Dual Admission Collaborator



#### WHAT ARE 360-DEGREE VIDEOS?



Videos that are recorded in all directions so that you have a complete 360-degree view of the scene. On playback, the viewer can move around 360-degrees so they can see the scene from their preferred perspective (What is 360 video?, GCFGlobal).



# WHAT IS VIRTUAL REALITY?

In virtual reality (VR), avatars are placed within a completely virtual environment. Wearing a head mounted display (HMD) and using a controller, the learner is fully immersed visually and aurally in the environment (Milgram, 1994).

### RESEARCH TOPIC & IMPORTANCE

### OUR USE CASE - CONTEXT

- Use of 360-degree video vignettes in immersive virtual reality PIM5450: Quality Management (master's course)
- Professor: Dr. Steve Kramer
- Eight-week foundations course at Nova Southeastern University, H.
  Wayne Huizenga College of Business and Entrepreneurship for MBA concentration in Process Improvement
- 16 students attending online and on-campus (mailed headset to remote students)

#### **OUR USE CASE - TOOLS**



8K Full View Camera with Full HDR \$600.00 Zoom H3-VR 360 Audio Recorder (Ambisonic) \$250

128 GB Oculus Quest 2 Headsets - \$299 each



#### BACKGROUND & LITERATURE REVIEW

### VR TECHNOLOGY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

- Increase in VR use increased (Makransky, Borre-Gude, & Mayer, 2019)
  - Affordability of head-mounted displays (HMDs)
  - Reflects changing demographics (Millennials and Gen Z) of our students who have been raised with technology (Schwieger & Ladwig, 2018)
- Applications of VR
  - Many use cases and applications across disciplines (health care, science, business, education)

### IMMERSIVE VR

- Increases behavior transfer, enjoyment, intrinsic motivation, and self efficacy (Makransky, et al., 2019)
- Improves 21<sup>st</sup> century skills (e.g., creativity, communication, collaboration, and problem-solving) (Papanastasiou, et al., 2019)
- Improves student engagement, multi-sensory learning, and spatial ability (Papanastasiou, et al., 2019)



### RESEARCH GAP

Makransky, et al. (2019) stated the need to study applications of VR within "natural learning settings such as classrooms" (p. 434) and systematically study both positive and negative aspects related to content acquisition, long-term memory retention, student motivation, collaboration, usability, classroom integration, and learner differences.



#### RESEARCH GOAL

Design, develop, and formatively evaluate a use case that focused on how 360-degree video vignettes presented in VR can be used to facilitate the acquisition of quality management competencies.

# RESEARCH QUESTIONS

How can 360-degree video vignettes presented within an IVR environment be used to facilitate the development of quality management competencies?

- How do learners experience 360degree video vignettes within an IVR environment?
- What is the process for integrating 360-degree video vignettes within an IVR environment?
- 3. What learning and instructionaldesign theories are most useful in guiding the design of 360-degree videos vignettes for IVR in higher education?

#### METHODOLOGY

### DESIGN-BASED RESEARCH/DESIGN SCIENCE



- Methods from design-based research (Wang & Hannafin, 2005) and design-science (Hevner, March, Park, and Ram, 2004; Peffers, Tuunanen, Rothenberger, & Chatterjee, 2008).
- Systematic, flexible, iterative, pragmatic, grounded, interactive, integrative, contextual

# DATA COLLECTION

- Demographic & VR Use Pre-Screening Questionnaire
- IVR Perceptions Questionnaire
- Individual Semi-Structured
  Interviews
- Observations and Reflexive
  Journal



# DATA ANALYSIS

- Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the quantitative data from questionnaires (Gay, Mills, & Airasian, 2009)
- Content analysis was used to analyze the open-ended questions and interview transcripts (Hsieh & Shannon, 2005).



### EXAMPLE OF INITIAL CODING PROCESS USING MS WORD

EMOTION: Felt like he was Interviewer: Yeah. And so, what did you like best about... I had another question though right there in the room about that. I'm sure it'll come back to me. What did you like best about your (embodied). experience watching the videos, first by yourself? What did you like best? What were the best features or how it made you feel. Reply Excuse me. It was very immersive. Steven: Interviewer: Immersive. Author I mean that. It was an immersive experience. I mean, a lot of people misuse that EMOTION: Engaged. Steven: Connection of classroom word, I feel. Because it sounds catchy. But I feel like that's what it really felt like. learning to real-world I was immersed in there. I was right there sitting on top of the table. And I think application (authentic). that was very cool. I think visualizing. What I also liked was that first video when we first started, with the lady, she's at the whiteboard. And they're talking about the process and stuff like that. Because I was reading the book that Dr. Reply xxx... And then I was like, well, when would I do this? Because I work in an office right now. I work in an office with Excel and stuff like that. So I don't visualize the back receiving stuff. I don't see that. And so being MS Author there makes me think about that. Hey, this is the environment that you're going EMOTION: Reaction, Provided to be in or you're going to be participating in. So it gives you an idea of like... It's a better sense of "what it like, wow, this is different. It's not just your office job. would be like."

...

...

1/11/22 12:44 PM

### QUALITATIVE FINDINGS

# THEMES & SUB-THEMES



### THEME 1: IVR EXPERIENCE



Emotional Sensations (Immersed): "It was an immersive experience. I mean a lot of people misuse that word I feel. Because it sounds catchy. But I feel like that's what it really felt like. I was immersed in there. I was sitting right at the table."

Attitudes (Excited/Curious): "I was excited to use the device anyway, so I'm one of those guys. I'm like, 'I'm just going in headfirst'."

### THEME 2: TECHNICAL INTEGRATION



Process Flow: "I would like to see [the process] become more streamlined."

Stakeholders: "You need [faculty] who are willing to work on the bleeding edge. [You need] partners who can help with the technical stuff...and you need a dean who will support you too!"

#### THEME 3: IVR LEARNING INTEGRATION



#### T&L Affordances (Collaboration): "In [IVR] you can have a bunch of students watch and share their analysis, which ultimately generates diversity of thought."

Drawbacks (Cost): If headsets were furnished by the institution, I think it would be good because I don't know how many people can necessarily afford the Oculus."



# IMPLICATIONS

- Planning for diversity and inclusion
- Leveraging excitement and curiosity
- Documenting workflow
- Identifying learning affordances and drawbacks
- Considering learning and instructional-design theories unique to IVR



### REFERENCES

- Gay, L.R., Mills, G.E., & Airasian, P. (2009). *Educational research: Competencies for analysis and applications.* (9<sup>th</sup> Ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson.
- Hevner, A.R., March, S.T., Park, J., & Ram, S. (2004). Design science in information systems research. *MIS Quarterly,* 28(1), 75-105.
- Hsieh, H-F. & Shannon, S.E. (2005). Three approaches to qualitative content analysis. *Qualitative Health Research, 15*, 1277-1288.
- Makransky, G., Borre-Gude, S. & Mayer, R. (2019). Motivational and cognitive benefits of training in immersive virtual reality based on multiple assessments. Journal of Computer Assisted Learning, 1-17. doi: 10.1111/jcal.12375.
- Milgram, P., & Kishino, F. (1994). Taxonomy of mixed reality visual displays. *IEICE Transactions on Information and Systems*, *E77-D*(12), 1321-1329. doi:10.1.1.102.4646. Available at <u>https://cs.gmu.edu/~zduric/cs499/Readings/r76JBo-Milgram\_IEICE\_1994.pdf.</u>

### REFERENCES

- Papanastasiou, G., Drigas, A., Skianis, C., Lytras, M. & Papanastasiou, E. (2019). Virtual and augmented reality effects on K-12, higher and tertiary education students' twenty-first century skills. *Virtual Reality, 23*, 425-436. doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s10055-018-0363-2">https://doi.org/10.1007/s10055-018-0363-2</a>
- Peffers, K., Tuunanen, T., Rothenberger, M.A., & Chatterjee, S. (2008). A design science research methodology for information systems research. *Journal of Management Information Systems, 24*(3), 45-77.
- Schwieger, D. & Ladwig, C. (2018). Reaching and retaining the next generation: Adapting to the expectations of Gen Z in the classroom. *Information Systems Education Journal, 16*(3), 45-54.
- *The now: What is 360 video?* GCFGlobal.org. (n.d.). Retrieved October 10, 2022, from https://edu.gcfglobal.org/en/thenow/what-is-360-video/1/

Wang, F. & Hannifin, M.J. (2005). Design-based research and technology-enhanced learning environments. *Educational Technology Research & Development, 53*(4), 5-23.

