

Promoting **Diversity of Opinion** in collaborative learning **enhances Student Learning** in conservation

Dr Ian Z.W. Chan

Lecturer | National University of Singapore
ianchan@nus.edu.sg | www.ianzwchan.com



16th Asian Conference on Education
25-29 Nov 2024 | Tokyo, Japan

Today's Presentation

1

Context

The Spark

The Course

Research Question

2

My Study

Methodology

3

The Findings

Implications and Future Directions



I HATE THE GROUP PROJECT!!!



“Michelle”



<https://blog.nus.edu.sg/teachingconnections/2024/08/28/should-we-encourage-diversity-of-opinions-in-group-work/>



<https://open.spotify.com/episode/14W1ySaxhFyHyufGdwqCip>

The Course:

Tropical Conservation Biology

<https://ianzwchan.com/my-teaching/lsm4262/>

**~50 undergraduate
and MSc students**

**Life and Environmental
Sciences**

Over 13 weeks for 4 hours per week

The last two northern white rhinoceroses on earth



Fatu
(daughter)

Najin
(mother)

© Jon Juarez / BioRescue



The first successful
in-vitro fertilized
embryo transfer to a
southern white rhino
surrogate mother

The Course: Tropical Conservation Biology

LO
1

Understand the main Drivers of biodiversity loss.

Climate change



© Wikicommons

Overexploitation



© Shark Foundation

Habitat loss



© Joe Raedle, Getty Images

Pollution



© Wikicommons

© WWF

Invasive Species

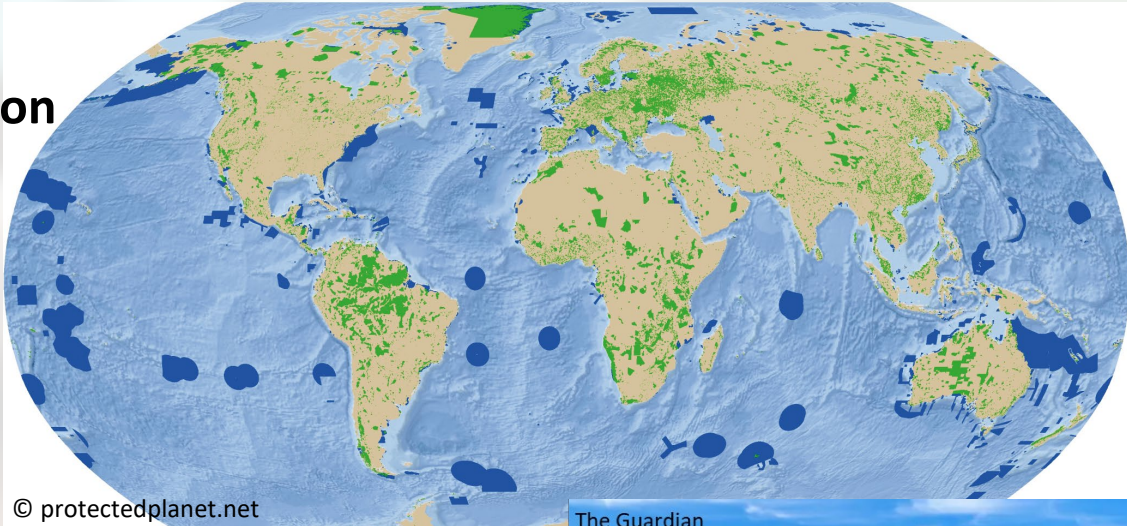


The Course: Tropical Conservation Biology

Understand the conservation **Solutions** that are in use today.



Area-based Conservation



Species-based Conservation



Socioeconomics

The Course: Tropical Conservation Biology

LO
3

Able to **Holistically Analyse** complex conservation problems.



Case Study presentations



Able to **Formulate and Communicate** opinions on conservation issues.

"A good Conservationist also needs to be a good conversationist"

LO
4

The Course: Tropical Conservation Biology

Content Oriented

LO
1

Understand the main **Drivers** of biodiversity loss.

Understand the conservation **Solutions** that are in use today.

LO
2

LO
3

Able to **Holistically Analyse** complex conservation problems.

Communication Oriented

Able to **Formulate and Communicate** opinions on conservation issues.

LO
4

"A good Conservationist also needs to be a good conversationist"

The Course: Tropical Conservation Biology

A lot of “beneficial” **Collaborative learning** activities^{1,2,3}



Case Studies

Roundtable Discussions



Debates



But learning effectiveness amongst groups was **very variable**⁴

- How can I, as an educator, better **manage the process**

Research Question

Specifically, in the context of my Tropical Conservation Biology course (which involves many collaborative learning activities)...

Would **encouraging diversity of opinion** in student groups **enhance student learning**?

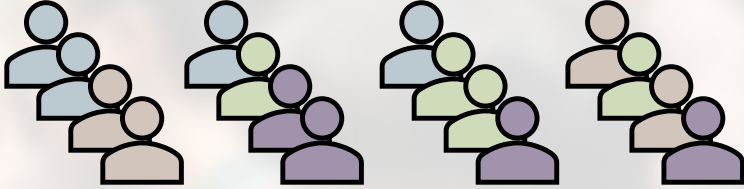
The Study

Students do a survey⁵ that assigns them into one of **4 categories** based on their views on conservation



Students form groups to take part in the Learning Activities

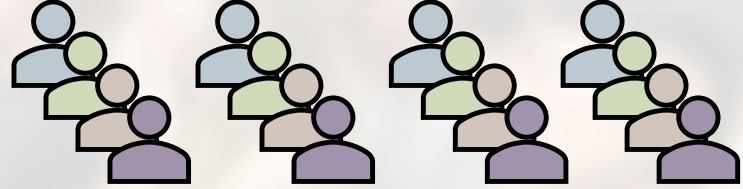
Control Group



Students formed their own groups without restrictions

Aug-Dec 2022, n = 42

vs.



“Diversity Treatment”

Students formed their own groups but **all 4 categories must be represented**

Aug-Dec 2023, n = 45



I assess students’ mastery of the 4 Learning Outcomes through...

1) Self-reported learning in a **Post-course Survey**

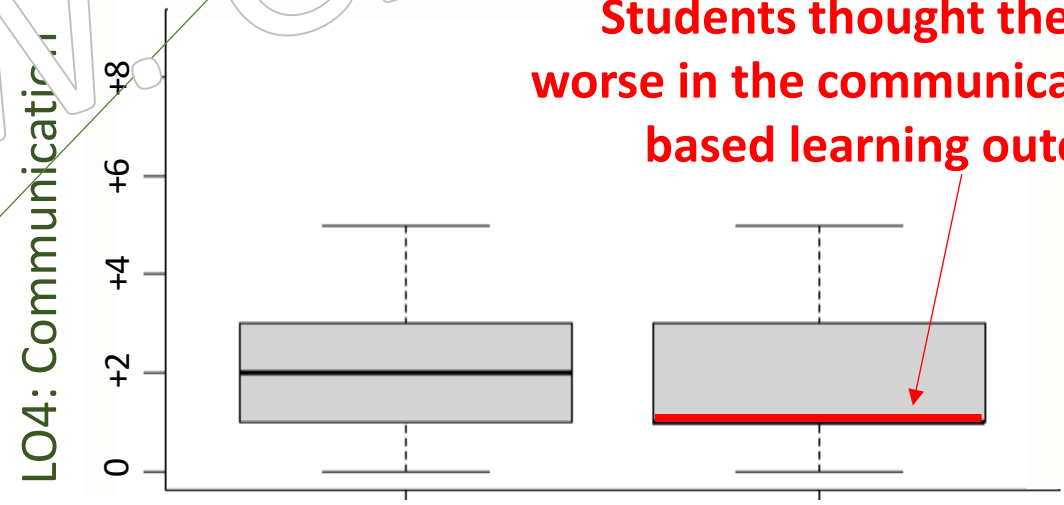
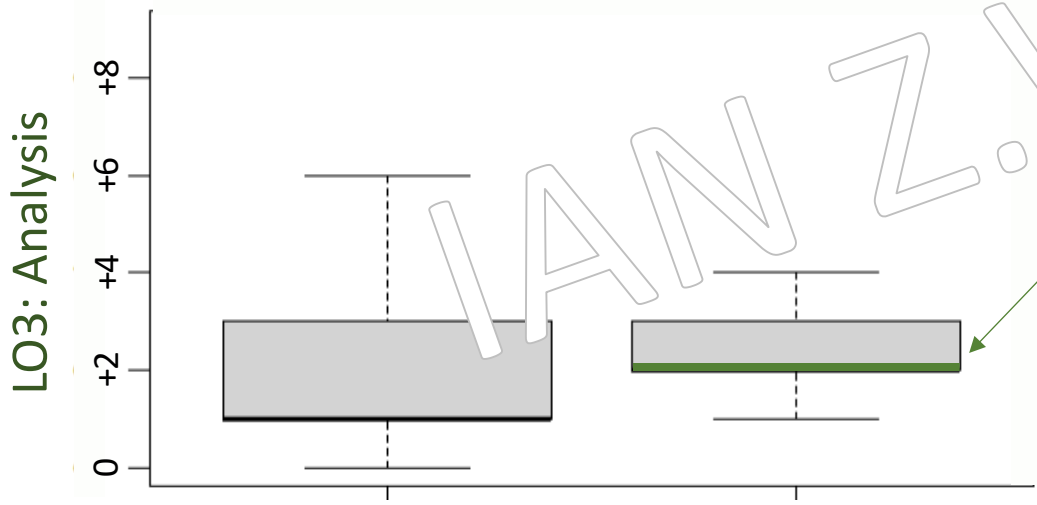
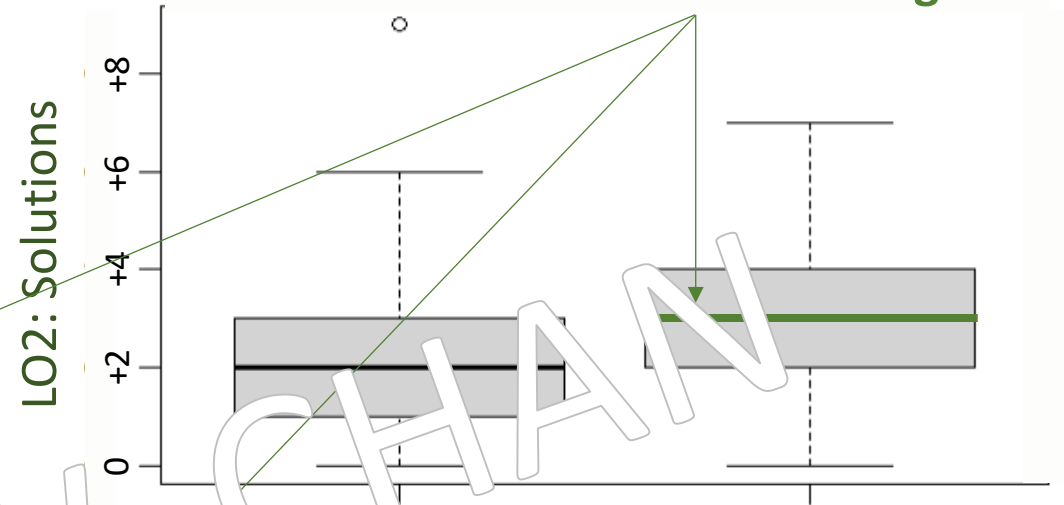
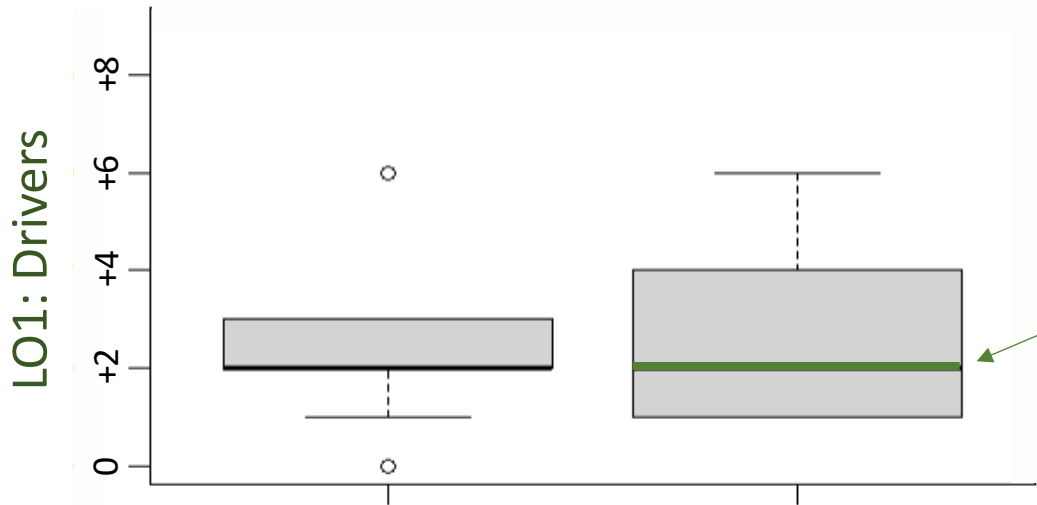
2) My **Graded Assessment** in a Final Essay with purpose-designed rubrics

The Results

No significant difference in **self-reported** learning

Students thought they did better in content-based learning outcomes

Self-perceived improvement in...



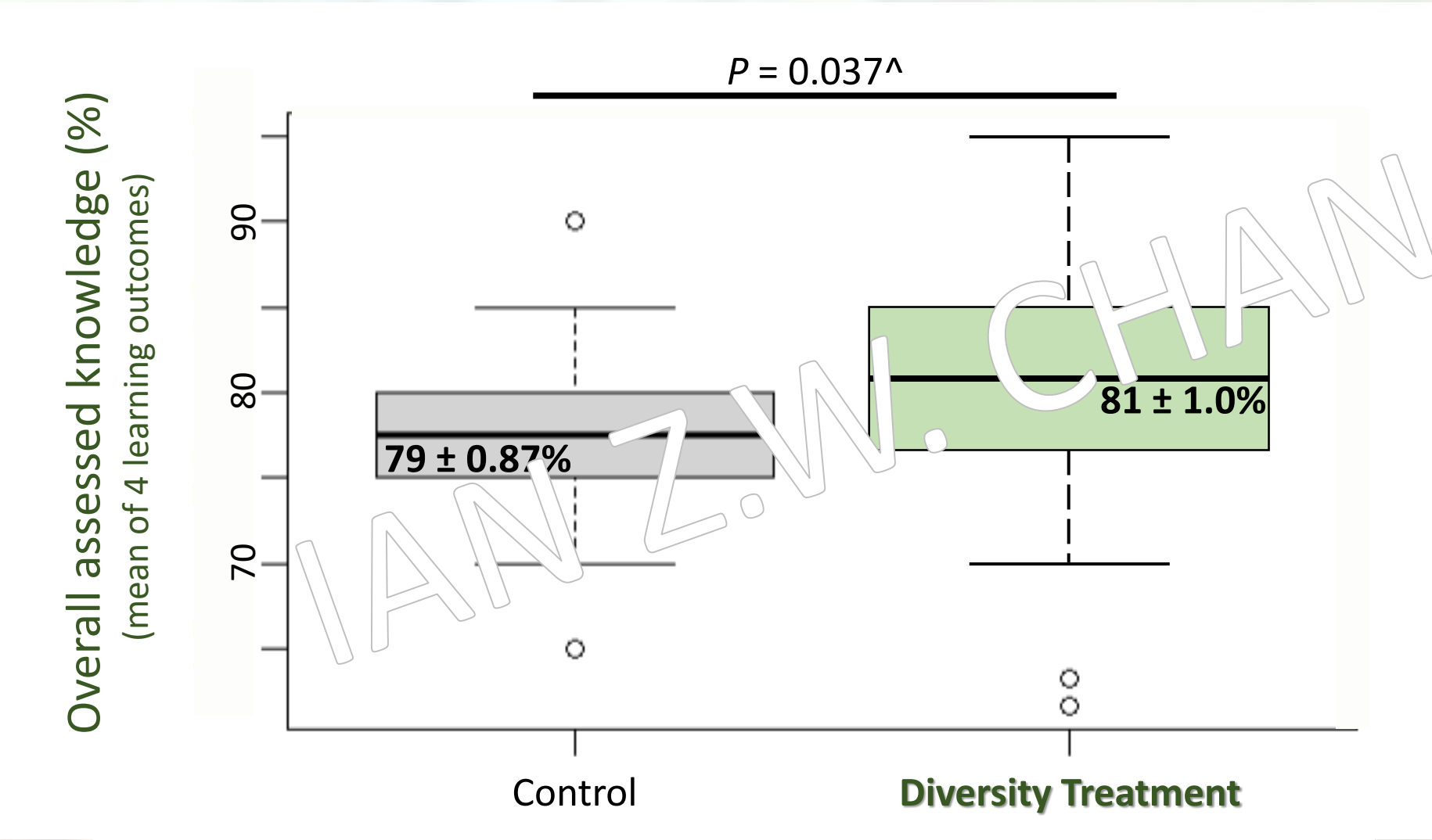
Control Diversity Treatment

Control Diversity Treatment

Students thought they did worse in the communication-based learning outcome

The Results

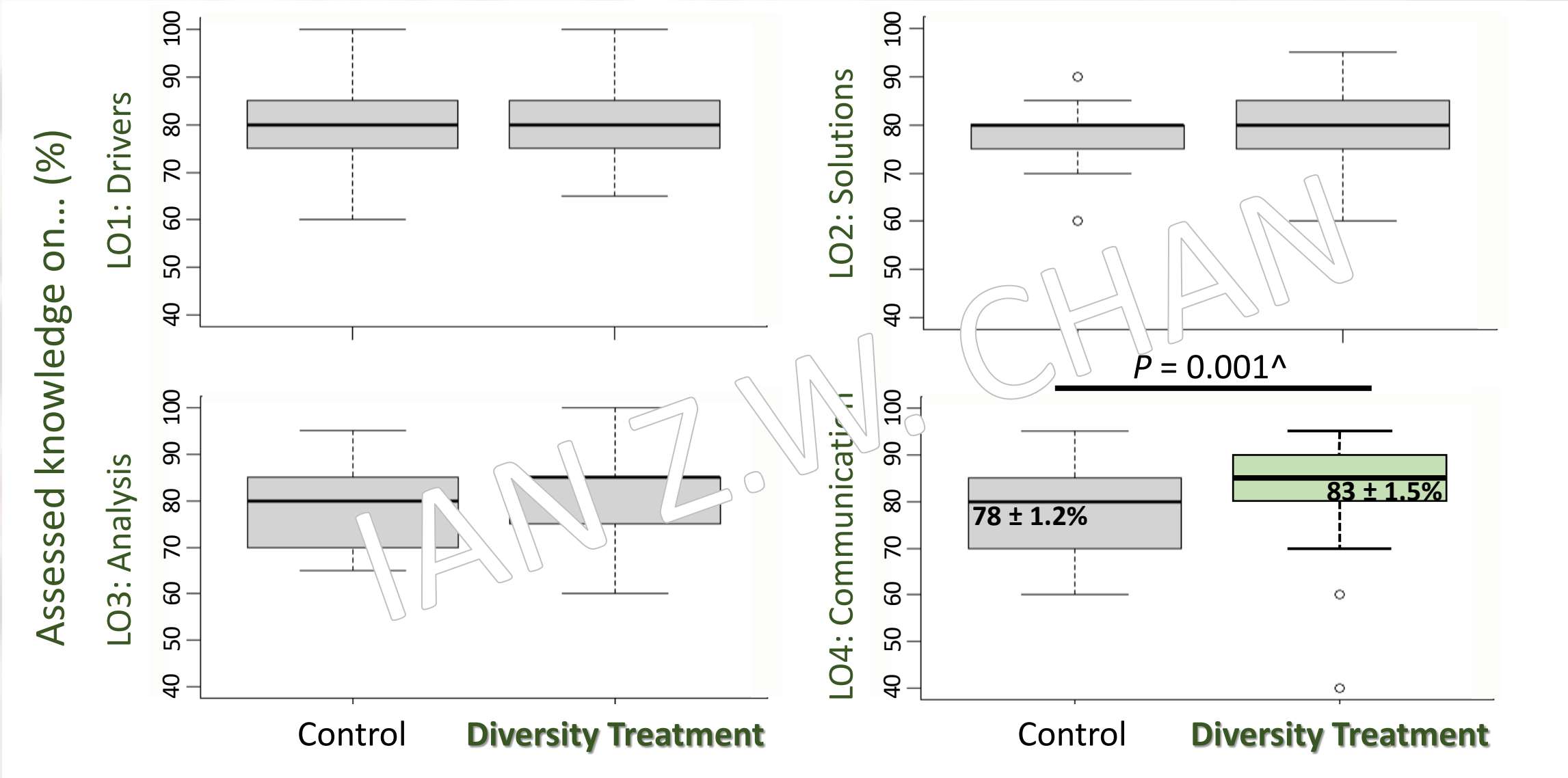
The “Diversity Treatment” **performed better overall** in assessed learning...



^ Mann-Whitney U-test, corrected for multiple comparisons

The Results

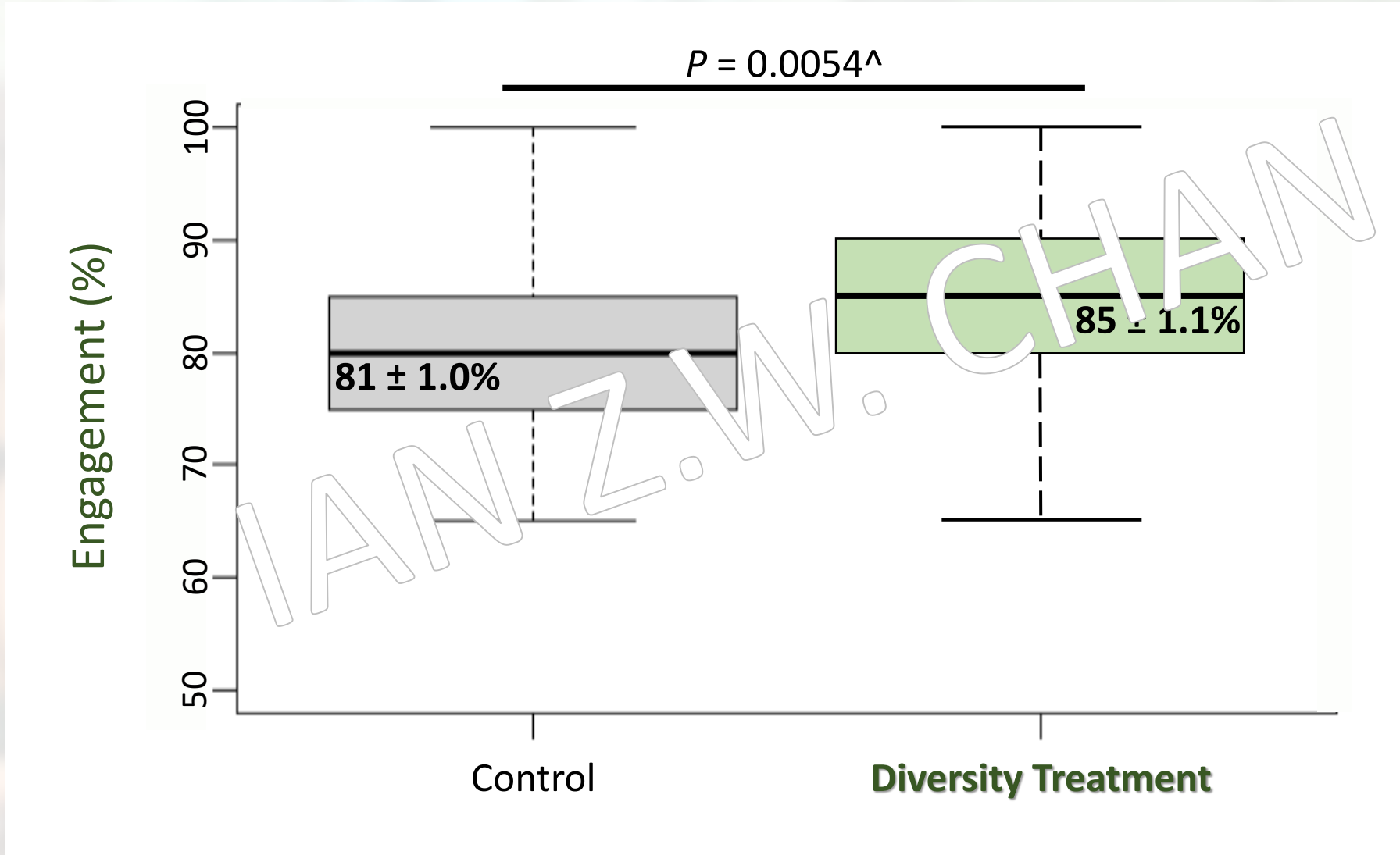
This is driven by **better performance in LO4** (Communication)



^ Mann-Whitney U-test, corrected for multiple comparisons

The Results

Students in the “Diversity Treatment” were also **more engaged**



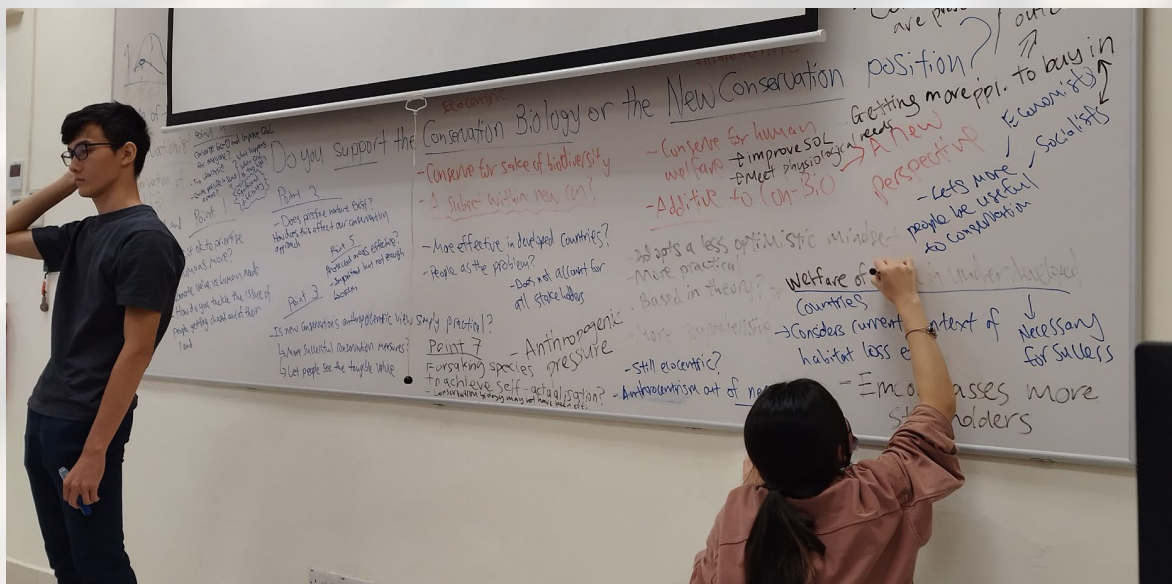
^ Mann-Whitney U-test, corrected for multiple comparisons

My thoughts on the Results...

Creating groups with **diverse opinions** enhanced learning!

Students in more diverse groups were **better engaged** during the learning activities:

- Bringing different viewpoints together produced more fruitful discussion



Student-led regulation in the Roundtable Discussion



More creative Case Study presentations

My thoughts on the Results...

The approach's effectiveness was **learning outcome-dependent**: it enhanced only the communication-oriented outcome (LO4)

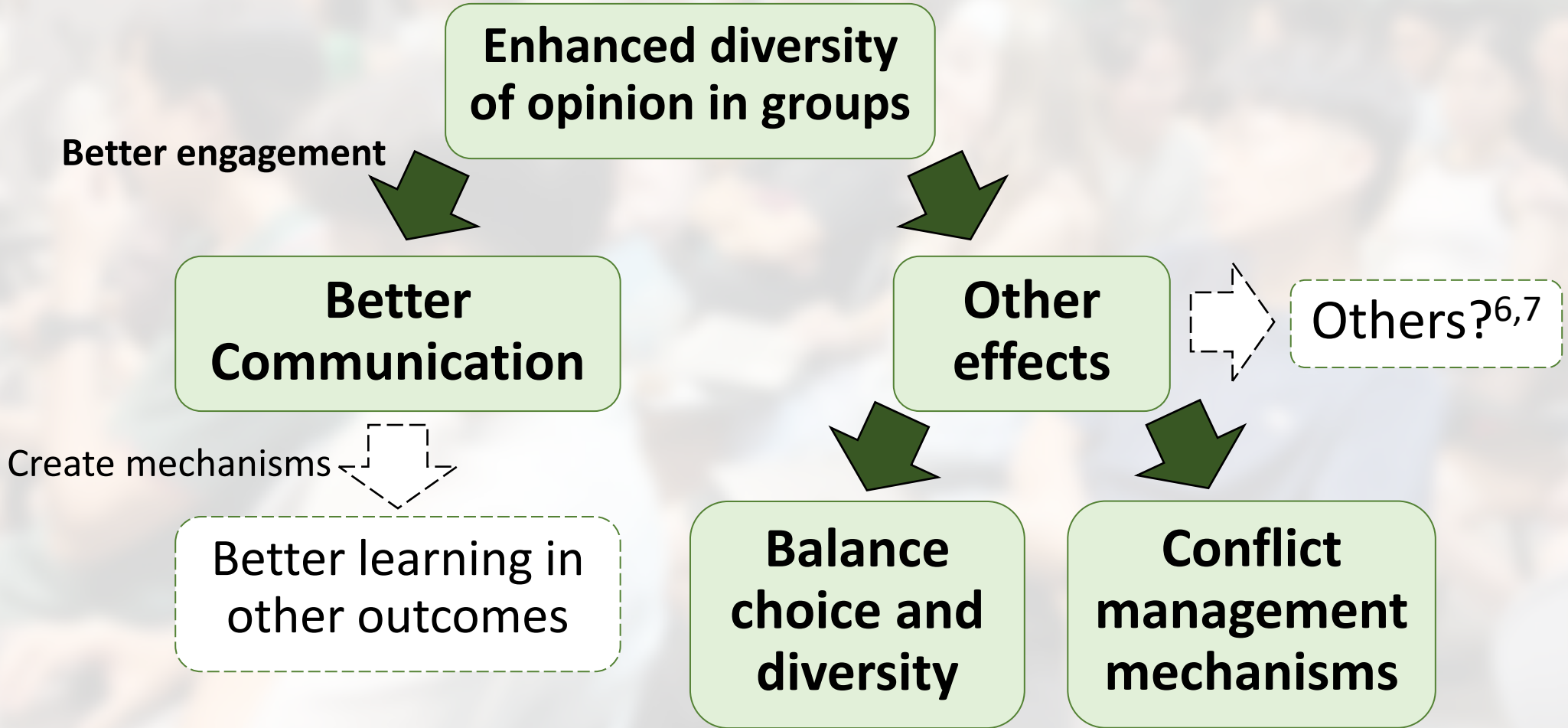
- Need to intentionally create mechanisms to translate better communication to improved performance in other types of learning outcomes
- Increased diversity of opinion also created other effects: e.g. increased likelihood of conflict

The approach's effectiveness was **group-dependent**

- Groups with more choice of members did better: ensure balance between enforced diversity and freedom of choice
- Groups who were more open to conflict management did better: create conflict management mechanisms

Diversity of opinion does enhance learning

BUT it is important to manage the process



One final (somewhat related) thought

Students don't know best!

- Students in the “Diversity Treatment” felt that they had learned the content better and learned communication more poorly: but it turned out to be the opposite!
- There's a difference between feeling like they've learnt and actual learning

Reflection Question:

How can you facilitate the exchange of diverse opinions in your classrooms?

References

1. Panitz, T. (1999). Benefits of cooperative learning in relation to student motivation. In Theall, M. (Ed.) *Motivation from within: Approaches for encouraging faculty and students to excel, New directions for teaching and learning*. San Francisco, CA: Josey-Bass Publishing.
2. Laal, M., & Ghodsi, S. M. (2012). Benefits of collaborative learning. *Procedia-social and behavioral sciences*, 31, 486-490.
3. Aronson, E. (n.d.). History of the Jigsaw. Retrieved from <https://www.jigsaw.org/history/>.
4. Bitzer, E. M. (1999). Pitfalls and bridges: Co-operative and collaborative learning in higher education. *South African Journal of Higher Education*, 13(1), 11-17.
5. Sandbrook, C., Fisher, J.A., Holmes, G. *et al.* (2019). The global conservation movement is diverse but not divided. *Nature Sustainability* **2**, 316–323
6. Johnson, D. W., & Johnson, R. T. (2003). Student motivation in co-operative groups: Social interdependence theory. In: *Cooperative learning* (pp. 136-176). Routledge.
7. Buchs, C., Butera, F., & Mugny, G. (2004). Resource interdependence, student interactions and performance in cooperative learning. *Educational psychology*, 24(3), 291-314.