



A Research-Based Pilot Course for Statistics As A Component of a 4-year Undergraduate Research Experience



Dr. D. Natasha Brewley
Dr. Jennifer L. Sinclair
Dr. Priya S. Boindala
Dr. JoAnna Whitener

*International HETL Conference
The University of Central Florida
Orlando, Florida
January 13-15, 2013*



Outline of Topics

- Motivation
- Project Description
- Course Objectives
- Proposal Goals
- Pilot Description
- @GGC STARS
- Preliminary Results
- Future Plans for Work





Motivation

- ✓ Students require guidance using statistical methods to investigate a research question
- ✓ A need to develop the students' ability to read and interpret technical statistical and mathematics literature
- ✓ Students must
 - ✓ Develop data collection techniques
 - ✓ Conduct proper hypothesis tests
 - ✓ Use technology to report results (including creating visually stimulating graphs)
 - ✓ Write papers of interest
- ✓ A need to "raise morale" as there is a high level of mathematical and statistical anxiety in students



Project Description

- ✓ MATH 2000 – Elementary Statistics
 - ✓ A Healthy diet and exercise theme to the course
- ✓ Two Instructors
- ✓ Two Undergraduate Teacher Assistants (1 per instructor)
- ✓ 4 sections of the course taught:
 - ✓ 2 Research-based Courses
 - ✓ 2 Control Courses



Course Objectives

Students will:

- Form a well-designed research question based on exercise and healthy diet;
- Engage in a literature review of the topic by investigating similar previous studies;
- Learn statistical and data analysis techniques needed to pursue the objective;
- Become acquainted with necessary and/or useful technology for their project;
- Conduct in-class group interviews with experts in the field; and
- Complete a report at the end of the semester



Proposal Goals

Construct a project-based learning approach that covers the "Essential Features of Undergraduate Research" including:

- Review of scientific literature
- Group work
- Ownership of the project
- Mastering of techniques
- Designing a focused research question
- Reporting significant findings
- Attendance at professional meetings

Pilot Description



10 Week Embedded Research Module	
Week 1	Design a Research Question
Week 2	Collection of Quantitative Data 1
Week 3	Review of Literature
Week 4	Collection of Qualitative Data
Week 5	Collection of Quantitative Data 2
Week 6	Survey Design
Week 7 – 8	Data Analysis: Perform T-tests, construct regression models, and observe trends
Week 9 – 10	Write a report as a final product/peer review process

The Guest Speakers



Katie Scharf, Fitness professional and cohort of the "Dr. Fitness and the Fat Guy radio show".

Jennifer Moon, MS, NCC, LPC, Director of Outpatient Services at Peachford Behavioral Health Systems and owner of the Resolutions Counseling and Consulting Group.



Project Descriptions



MATH 2000-01 Project (Brewley's Course)
Class Research Question:
Does Drinking Caffeine Before Walking Burn More Calories Than Drinking Water?

- Hypothesis test concluding that there is no difference in caloric burn when drinking caffeinated beverages versus drinking water

Project Descriptions



MATH 2000-02 Project (Sinclair's Course)
Class Research Question:
What Can We Do to Improve Our Physical Fitness as College Students?

- Regression model involving calories consumed and steps taken per day
- Hypothesis test concluding our students walk less than the recommended 10,000 steps per day.

@GGC Students & Technology in Academia
Research & Service (STARS)



Does Drinking Caffeine Before Walking Burn More Calories Than Drinking Water?
Class Research Project Presented by:
The Elementary Statistics MATH 2000-01, Mollie Allessi, & Dr. Natasha Brewley, PhD

Abstract
 Does drinking caffeine before walking burn more calories than drinking water? This research project will answer this question by conducting a hypothesis test. The null hypothesis is that there is no difference in caloric burn when drinking caffeinated beverages versus drinking water. The alternative hypothesis is that there is a difference in caloric burn when drinking caffeinated beverages versus drinking water. The sample size for this study is 20. The dependent variable is the number of calories burned during a 30-minute walk. The independent variable is the type of drink consumed before the walk. The results of the hypothesis test conclude that there is a difference in caloric burn when drinking caffeinated beverages versus drinking water. The p-value is 0.0000000000000002, which is less than the significance level of 0.05. Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis.

Background and Context
 This research project is important because it can help people understand the effects of caffeine on their physical fitness. It can also help people make informed decisions about what they drink before they exercise. This research project can also help people who are trying to lose weight or maintain a healthy weight. By understanding the effects of caffeine on caloric burn, people can make better choices about what they drink and how it affects their fitness levels.

Methodology
 The methodology for this research project involved collecting data from 20 participants. The participants were asked to drink either a caffeinated beverage or water before a 30-minute walk. The number of calories burned during the walk was recorded. The data was then analyzed using a hypothesis test. The null hypothesis was that there is no difference in caloric burn when drinking caffeinated beverages versus drinking water. The alternative hypothesis was that there is a difference in caloric burn when drinking caffeinated beverages versus drinking water. The results of the hypothesis test concluded that there is a difference in caloric burn when drinking caffeinated beverages versus drinking water.

Conclusion
 In conclusion, this research project found that drinking caffeine before walking burns more calories than drinking water. This is an important finding because it can help people make better choices about what they drink before they exercise. It can also help people who are trying to lose weight or maintain a healthy weight. By understanding the effects of caffeine on caloric burn, people can make better choices about what they drink and how it affects their fitness levels.

@GGC STARS




Preliminary Assessment Results		
Comparing Dr. Brewley's Research based (RB) and Control Group (CG) classes.		
Course Goals	Brewley – RB (%)	Brewley – CG (%)
See Statistical Analysis as a practical and useful tool in today's society.	53.33	73.68
Understand that variability is natural, predictable and quantifiable.	50	68.95
Know the parts of the process through which Statistics works to answer questions	82.22	98.95
Choose the appropriate graph and analysis techniques to address research questions	65.56	73.68
Communicate the results of a statistical study in the context of the given scenario, including scope of inference and causality.	52.22	89.47
Use Statistical language appropriately.	55.56	84.21
Use appropriate technology in the evolution, analysis and synthesis of information in problem solving situations.	72.22	81.58

Preliminary Assessment Results		
Comparing Dr. Sinclair's Research based (RB) and Control Group (CG) classes.		
Course Goals	Sinclair – RB (%)	Sinclair – CG (%)
See Statistical Analysis as a practical and useful tool in today's society.	75.8	88.3
Understand that variability is natural, predictable and quantifiable.	62.5	65
Know the parts of the process through which Statistics works to answer questions	87.5	98.3
Choose the appropriate graph and analysis techniques to address research questions	87.5	92.5
Communicate the results of a statistical study in the context of the given scenario, including scope of inference and causality.	77.5	75.8
Use Statistical language appropriately.	85.8	88.3
Use appropriate technology in the evolution, analysis and synthesis of information in problem solving situations.	97.5	91.7

Preliminary Assessment Results			
IEE3 – Demonstrate effective use of technology			
IEE8 – Demonstrate effective quantitative reasoning			
IEE	Course Goals	RB (%)	CG (%)
8	See Statistical Analysis as a practical and useful tool in today's society.	75.8	88.3
3	Understand that variability is natural, predictable and quantifiable.	62.5	65
	Know the parts of the process through which Statistics works to answer questions	87.5	98.3
	Choose the appropriate graph and analysis techniques to address research questions	87.5	92.5
	Communicate the results of a statistical study in the context of the given scenario, including scope of inference and causality.	77.5	75.8
	Use Statistical language appropriately.	85.8	88.3
	Use appropriate technology in the evolution, analysis and synthesis of information in problem solving situations.	97.5	91.7

Student Evaluations - Highlights		
<i>"I really liked it (the overall design of the course), liked the way our project was integrated into the entire course, and I enjoyed the 'fitness' theme."</i>		
<i>"It (the research-based course) made such projects and research less intimidating and I feel much more comfortable doing more (research) in the future."</i>		
<i>"To see what I've learned being used in real life problems, supports my high opinion of the research-based course design."</i>		
<i>"Applying what you learn in class to a research project is very rewarding."</i>		
<i>"(This course) has prepared me to conduct statistical analysis in psychological studies, which I will be doing in my field."</i>		
<i>"(The course) related (statistics applications) to biology, which I have used already."</i>		
<i>"Most classes don't have a goal to achieve so I liked that this class did."</i>		
<i>"The project, working with a team, (and) going through the process or research steps (contributed most to my learning)."</i>		

Student Evaluations - Lowlights		
<i>"Guidelines were not clear."</i>		
<i>"Would want to) be able to pick up a study from a medical journal and decipher what the technical jargon means."</i>		
<i>"The course design took away time I could have dedicated to learning the important concepts to pass the class."</i>		
<i>"I would make group projects rather than a whole class project."</i>		
<i>"I feel the project takes away from the course."</i>		
<i>"(The instructor should) give more time to work on the project."</i>		

T. A . Course Reflection		
<i>"This opportunity has given me such a great experience with other college students. I am able to go around and help each student individually in anything they have a question on. It has given me such great confidence to be able to help other students who are my age or even older. I believe it has also given me an opportunity as a future teacher what it feels like to be a teacher in the college.....Having a supervisor that leaves good instructions helped me very (much). I learned to be patient and open-minded."</i>		

**What's Next Future Plans
for Research**



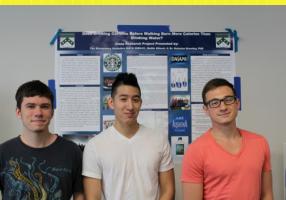
- Currently running five pilot courses and collecting additional data in the 2012-2013 school year
- Refining how statistics content is aligned with research-based project components




Future Plans for Work

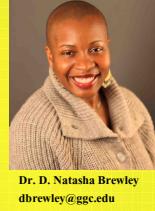


- Refine student engagement activities and the research project components
- Work on improvements and develop teaching materials and possibilities for collaborations with other disciplines Summer 2013

**Any
Questions??**







Dr. Jennifer L. Sinclair
jsinclair@ggc.edu

Dr. D. Natasha Brewley
dbrewley@ggc.edu

Dr. JoAnna Whitener
whitener@ggc.edu

Dr. Priya S. Boindala
pboindal@ggc.edu