

Inclusive Classrooms in Economics: Understanding Student Engagement using Mentimeter

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Motivation

- Student engagement and inclusion
- Tracking their understanding/performance without 'answer anxiety' (Skoyles & Bloxsidge, 2017)
- Voice to everyone (Hill & Fielden, 2017)
- Potential **polling fatigue** (Stowell, 2015; Imazeki, 2014; Hayter and Rochelle, 2013)

Objective and Outcomes

- How do students, who engage with Menti in the first place, perform
- Are these students tenacious
- Explore if there are any gender specific patterns
- - **Performance** [correct answers/number of questions]
 - **Tenacity** [no of questions attempted/number of questions]

Key Literature Connections

Three strands of literature directly relevant:

- Student Engagement: SRS like Mentimeter (or similar) improves student engagement, and students enjoy using it; (Mayhew et al., 2020; Elliott, 2003; Graham et al., 2007)
- Student Performance: improve academic attainment or perceived learning (Mayhew et al., 2020); Females perform worse than males in MCQs in timed testing (Walstad & Robson, 1997; Miller et al, 1994)
- Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion: platform for students who would not normally contribute (whether because of gender, confidence, or other reasons) to play an active role in class (Mayhew et al., 2020; Graham et al., 2007; Pichardo et al., 2021; Madiseh et al., 2023)

Data and Background

- All anonymous data: two 1st year courses (2022-2023 and 2023-2024 for module 1 and only 2022-2023 for module 2) \rightarrow no pre-requisites
- Two types: timed and un-timed MCQs in small group seminars
- One personal question (optional): on gender identity 1238 observations after data cleaning
- Does not contribute to summative assessments only formative work
- Tutor info: 9 different educators, 7 new tutors (Economics Scholars), 1 new lecturer, and 1 module lead
- Module 2 with biweekly seminars and more quantitative in nature in comparison to module 1.

Main Results

- 1. Students perform **16-17% worse in timed quizzes** in comparison to untimed ones. They also show 7-8% less tenacity in timed guizzes.
- 2. Contrary to existing literature, females do not show worse performance or tenacity in comparison to their male counterparts in timed quizzes.
- 3. There are no tutor effect on the performance or tenacity of the female students.
- 4. Some effects on the timing of the seminars, and number of quantitative questions.

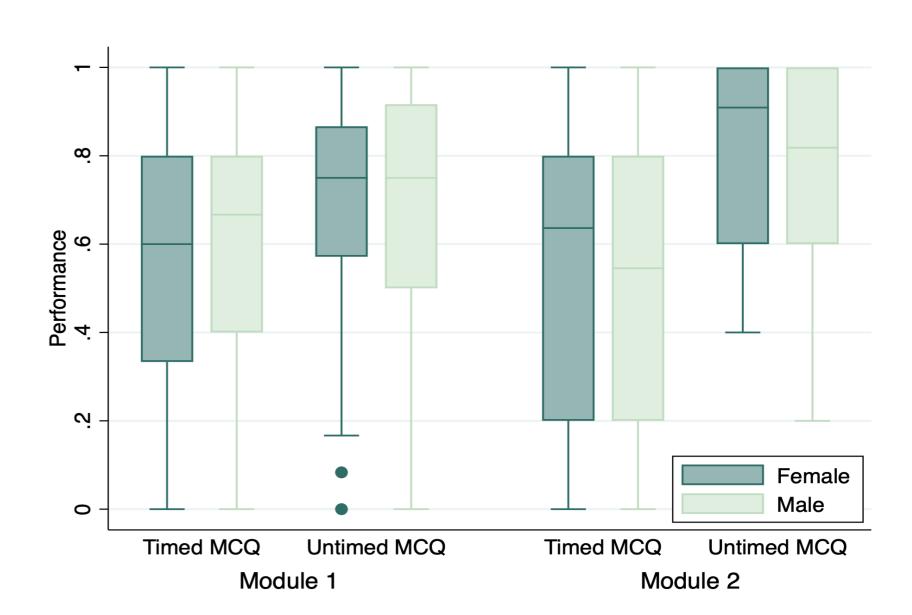


Figure 1: Student performances in both modules over gender and type of quizzes

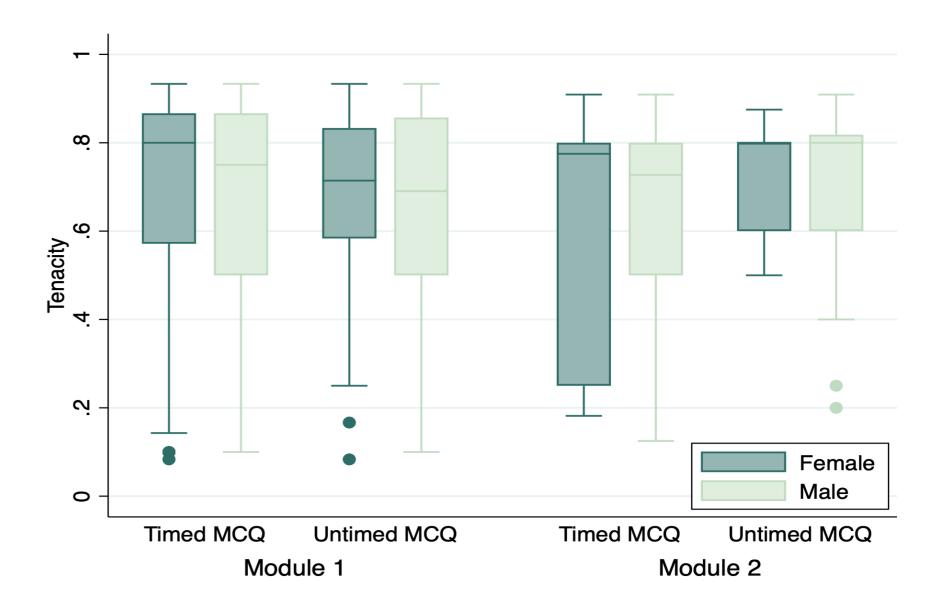


Figure 2: Student tenacity in both modules over gender and type of quizzes

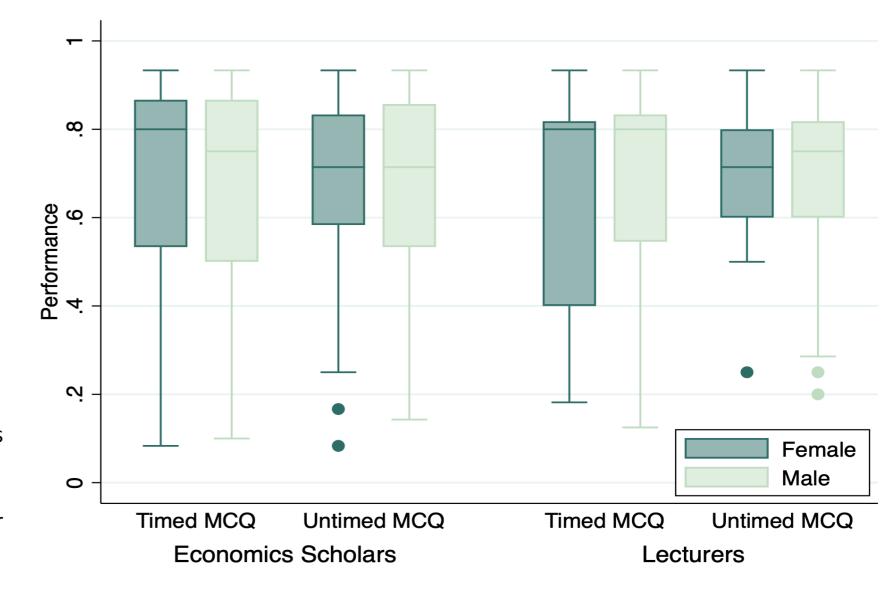


Figure 3: Student performances in both modules over tutor and quiz type

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