

BRIDGE

Performance Assessment of
Domain-specific and Generic Use
of Online Media by Young Professionals

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AGENDA

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- 3 | Research Questions & Central Goals
- 4 | Conceptual Framework
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1. Research Background



Online information is oftentimes incomplete, biased or erroneous and users feel overwhelmed by the amount of available information (**“information overload”**).

Increasing Internet use does not automatically imply greater competence in dealing with online-media.



Young professionals increasingly **use online-media as information sources** in various domains

Especially for young professionals in the evidence-based fields of medicine, law and teaching, the **critical and effective use of online information** is a key competence facet which is relevant for professional practice.

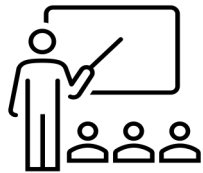
However, university graduates often have difficulties in competently handling online media and feel overwhelmed.



(Bertelsmann Stiftung et al., 2019; Blömeke, 2017; Bäsler, 2020; McGrew et al., 2018; Maireder & Nagl, 2010; Wineburg & McGrew, 2018; McGrew et al., 2017, 2019; for an overview, see Zlatkin-Troitschanskaia et al., 2021)

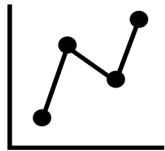
2. What is BRIDGE?

Project for the investigation of **practical processes of vocational education and training** using **digital media**



Target group: young professionals (Teaching, Medicine, Law)

We investigate this target group because the preparation and creation of professional, job-specific documents is becoming increasingly **digital**. A competent **handling of online information** is necessary.



Developing a competent use of online information

We are investigating how the **use of online information** in vocational education and training processes is changing over time.



Promoting a competent use of online information

We are investigating how the use of online information can be effectively promoted through digital training to support professional decision-making and action based on high quality sources and information.

2. What is BRIDGE?



(Bäsler 2019; Kuhn et al. 2018; Rott, 2014; Basak & Schimmel, 2008)

3. Research Questions & Central Goals

Research Questions:

How do young professionals in the fields of law, medicine and teaching (subject: economics) use online media?

How do they use online information when working on practical **professional tasks** such as producing **professional, job-specific documents** (e.g. lesson plans)?

?

To what extent can an **online training** effectively improve the **generic use** of online information?

To what extent can an **online training** effectively improve the use of online information in the **production of professional, job-specific documents**?

Central Goals:

Analysis and promotion of **generic** and **domain-specific** use of online-information by young professionals

Analysis of the effectiveness of an innovative **digital concept for the effective promotion** of general use of online information (online training study) in professional practice

4. Conceptual Framework

Critical Online Reasoning (COR)

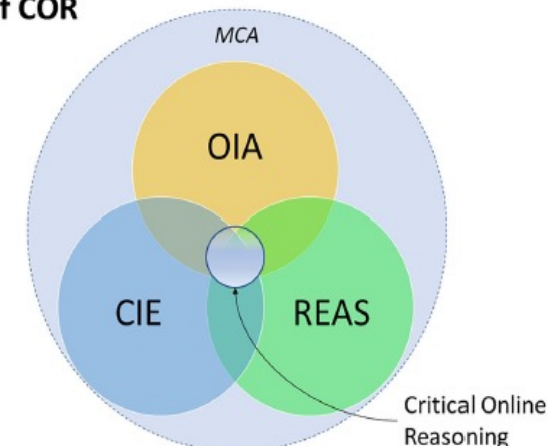
The ability to effectively “search, select, access, process and use online information to solve a given problem or build knowledge from this online information while critically distinguishing trustworthy from untrustworthy information and reasoning argumentatively based on trustworthy and relevant information from the online environment.” (Molerov et al., 2020)



Three interconnecting facets:

- (i) Online Information Acquisition (OIA)
- (ii) Critical Information Evaluation (CIE)
- (iii) Reasoning based on Evidence, Argumentation, and Synthesis (REAS)

Main Facets of COR



(Molerov et al., 2020)

4. Conceptual Framework

Critical Online Reasoning (COR)

Generic (GEN-COR)

Critical Online Reasoning

Application of COR skills in tasks without specific domain reference

Focus on general indicators of source quality (e.g. credibility)

Example: Author qualifications
(McGrew et al., 2018)

GEN-COR assessments are based on cross-domain tasks

Domain-specific (DOM-COR)

Critical Online Reasoning

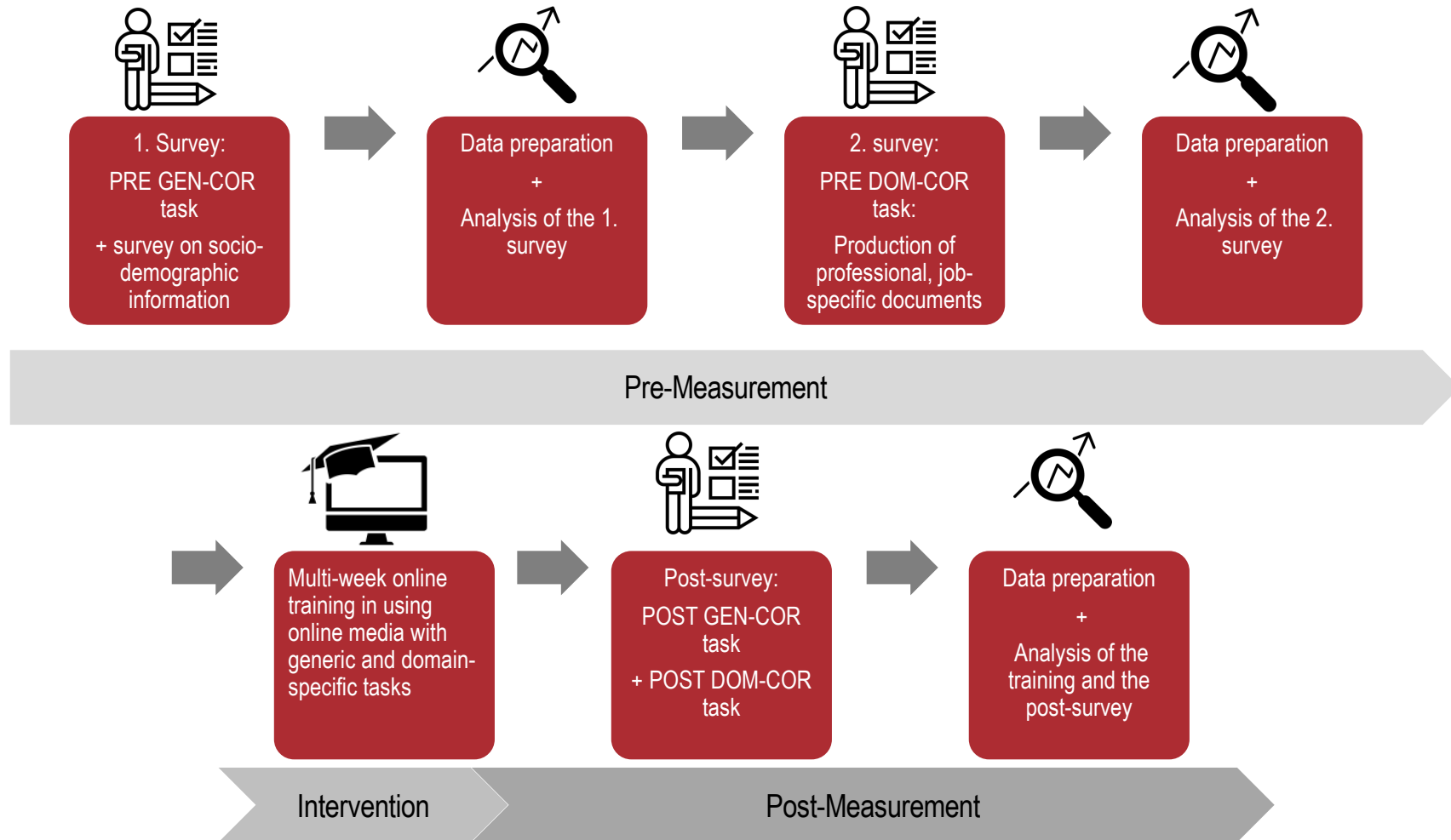
Use of COR-skills differs between professional and academic domains
(Toplak & Stanovich, 2002)

Additional inclusion of domain-specific aspects of source quality

Example: Topicality of didactic concepts

DOM-COR assessments are based on domain-specific tasks

5. Study Design



6. Methods

- Development of a new **COR Assessment (CORA)** in an evidence-based design (Mislevy, 2018) ➡ Captures research, evaluation and use of online information in a real online environment, i.e. Internet
- Usage of open web-searches and actual websites included in this performance assessment
- Collection of both process data (log files) and performance data (written answers)

Do e-bikes benefit health?

You are thinking about getting an e-bike for health benefits. To do this, you start researching the effects of e-bikes on health online.

Research on the Internet to answer the questions. Then, please check the reliability of the information of your online research. Please always indicate the internet sources (URLs) used.

1) Please insert the sources you have found with their respective URLs and indicate behind them whether you have used them or not, then state whether you consider the source to be reliable and briefly explain why. (10 minutes)

2) Write a short statement in which you give a reasoned opinion on whether e-bikes contribute to health improvement based on your research from task 1. Please refer to the relevant information from your research and give the sources (URLs). Please include the sources (URLs). (10 minutes)

CORA task description:

- 20 minutes per task
 - ✓ Perform an open web search
 - ✓ Evaluate online information
 - ✓ Write an open response
- ➡ Scoring by independent trained raters applying a rating scheme based on the COR-construct definition (Molero et al., 2020; Nagel et al., 2020)
- ➡ Analysis of the log files regarding the number, type, and quality of used online sources

6. Methods

Evidence-centered assessment design (ECD) (Mislevy, 2017)

Student Model	Task Model	Interpretive Model
<p>RQ1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- What student abilities and mental processes does the CORA cover?- How can the COR ability be described and operationalized in terms of its construct definition?	<p>RQ2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- What kinds of situations (task prompts), with which psychological stimuli (i.e., test definition), are required to validly measure students' abilities and mental processes in accordance with the construct definition?	<p>RQ3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- To what extent does the preliminary evidence support the validity claim that CORA measures the participants' personal construct-relevant abilities in the sense of the defined construct definition?

(Molero et al., 2020; Troitschanskaia et al., 2021)

6. Methods

Excerpts from the COR Assessment rating scheme

COR facet	Description	List of criteria	COR construct	Score evaluation (highest possible score)	Grading Scale from 0 - 4:					Percentage weight
					0 Not fulfilled	1 Mostly not fulfilled	2 Partially fulfilled	3 Mostly fulfilled	4 Completely fulfilled	
1. Definite answer (in the sense of the task)		on the 2nd question: Is the answer definite and understandable? Has a clear judgement been made?								
2. Comprehension		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Was the content of the question addressed?Was the content of the question missed?			Content reference is composed of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Assessment of source credibility as well asJudgement in the sense of the assignment					
3. Quality of sources used		Use of additional sources Have additional sources been consulted? Is the number of sources used appropriate? (at least 2 sources)			[EXCERPT] Unreliability of a source <ul style="list-style-type: none">The linked websites of the tasks, newspaper articles and the sponsor websites behind themImpressum of the linked websites					
4a. (Task with link) Identify possible bias & draw conclusions		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Test person has (not) identified bias			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identification of bias Examples of possible bias: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Promotion of other products, Corruption, Political influence, Lobbyism					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Test person draws the right conclusions (connection between bias and reliability of the website)			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Drawing relevant conclusions (in relation to the credibility of the website)					

5. Methods

Forms of collected data

Survey Results (Sociodemographic, Media Usage, etc.)

Process Data (Logfiles)

Performance Data (Written Answers)

Rated Scores

Categorization of Used Sources

Excerpts of collected data

hash	timestamp	event	uri
10352	A555oscAifYMKBS	2021-04-02 11:42:57.7260000	Close Tab
10353	A555oscAifYMKBS	2021-04-02 11:42:57.7320000	Switch active Tab
10354	A555oscAifYMKBS	2021-04-02 11:47:12.3610000	Switch active Tab
10355	A555oscAifYMKBS	2021-04-02 11:05:38.3990000	Open new Website in active Tab
10356	A555oscAifYMKBS	2021-04-02 11:05:39.0490000	Open new Website in active Tab
10357	A555oscAifYMKBS	2021-04-02 11:05:39.4600000	Open new Website in active Tab
10358	A555oscAifYMKBS	2021-04-02 11:32:59.5080000	Switch active Tab
10359	A555oscAifYMKBS	2021-04-02 11:33:07.7170000	Switch active Tab
10360	A555oscAifYMKBS	2021-04-02 11:33:32.0620000	Paste Event
10361	A555oscAifYMKBS	2021-04-02 11:33:38.0550000	Switch active Tab
10362	A555oscAifYMKBS	2021-04-02 11:33:42.2970000	Open new Website in active Tab
10363	A555oscAifYMKBS	2021-04-02 11:33:42.4950000	Switch active Tab
10364	A555oscAifYMKBS	2021-04-02 11:33:43.4220000	Scrolled up
10365	A555oscAifYMKBS	2021-04-02 11:33:44.9060000	Scrolled up
10366	A555oscAifYMKBS	2021-04-02 11:33:46.5470000	Scrolled up
10367	A555oscAifYMKBS	2021-04-02 11:33:49.4340000	Switch active Tab
10368	A555oscAifYMKBS	2021-04-02 11:33:51.5450000	Scrolled up

Category	Credibility Score
Government Entity	5
University Online-Catalogue	5
Subject of International Law	5
Scientific Journal / Technical Book	5
Scientific Research Institute	5
(Professional) Databases	5
Lecture Material	5
Professional Journal / Publisher	4
Funding Organization	4
Google Books	4
Google Scholar	4
Statistics Portal	4
Association	3
News Page	3
Encyclopedia	2
Party	2
Non-scientific Research Institute	2
Online-Shop	1
Social Media	1
World Wide Web	1
Search Engine	0

Gutachten

Die Klage des Herrn Leicht hat Erfolg, soweit die zulässig und begründet ist.

I. Zulässigkeit:

Die Klage des Herrn Armin Leicht müsste zunächst zulässig sein. Herr Leicht hat die Klage beim Amtsgericht Mainz erhoben. Dieses müsste für den Rechtsstreit sachlich und örtlich zuständig sein. Die sachliche Zuständigkeit richtet sich nach § 71, 23 GVG, wonach das Amtsgericht neben der begründeten ausschließlichen Zuständigkeit für Streitwerte unterhalb von 5000,00 Euro zuständig ist. Eine ausschließliche Zuständigkeit ist nicht gegeben. Der Gegenstandswert der Klage des Herrn Leicht beträgt 165,00 Euro, sodass dieser unter 5000,00 Euro liegt und das Amtsgericht sachlich zuständig ist. Die örtliche Zuständigkeit richtet sich nach der ZPO und richtet sich nach dem allgemeinen Gerichtsstand des Wohnsitzes des Beklagten, sofern kein ausschließlicher Gerichtsstand begründet ist. Ein ausschließlicher Gerichtsstand greift nicht. Die Klage richtet sich gegen den in Wolfsburg wohnenden Beklagten Ferdinand Flug. Insofern könnte auch das Amtsgericht Wolfsburg sachlich zuständig sein. Allerdings hat sich der Beklagte rügelos nach Belehrung gemäß § 504 ZPO verhandelt. Sodass das Amtsgericht Mainz gemäß § 39 ZPO aufgrund von rügeloser Verhandlung zuständig ist. Insofern ist das Amtsgericht Mainz sachlich und örtlich zuständig.

II. Begründetheit

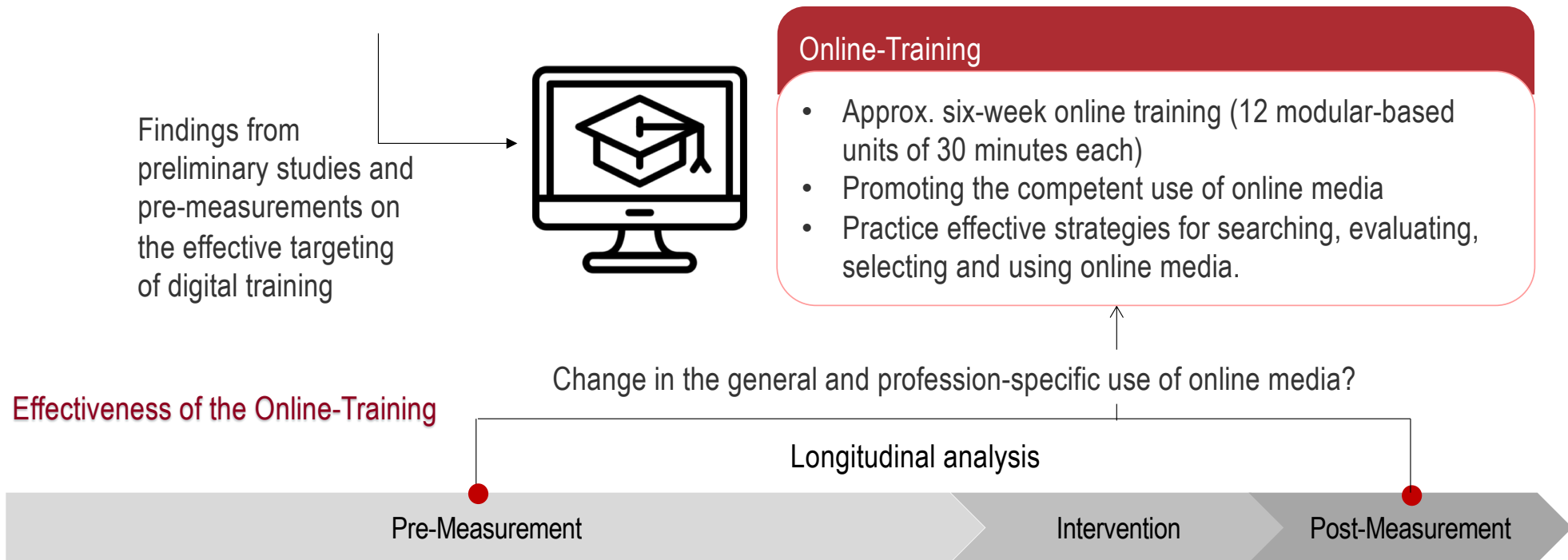
Die Klage müsste zudem auch begründet sein. Die Klage ist begründet, soweit dem Kläger tatsächlich ein Anspruch gegen den Beklagten auf Zahlung der 165,00 Euro, sowie die 44,33 Euro außergerichtliche Rechtsanwaltskosten zusteht.

A) Ein Anspruch auf Rückzahlung der 165,00 Euro könnte sich aus einer schuldrechtlichen Verpflichtung ergeben. Der Kläger könnte mit dem Beklagten in eine rechtliche Leistungsbeziehung eingetreten sein, als er 03.07.2009 auf den Parkplatz des Beklagten in der Friedrich-Ebert-Straße 73, 53044 Bad Kreuznach, einen PKW abstellte.

6. Methods

Online Training (with collection of log data and process data):

Development of a web-based learning and assessment environment for **training** and **direct process-related recording** of the critical handling of online information (including via log, event and search histories).



7. Results

Sample: *Frequency Statistics.*

Variables	Abs. n (%) (N=67)		
Gender	Female	Male	Diverse
	43 (64.18%)	24 (35.82%)	0 (0%)
Domain	Teaching	Law	Medicine
	30 (44.77%)	15 (22.39%)	22 (32.84%)

Mean Statistics.

Variables	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
Age	24	46	27.4	3.705
First State Exam Grade				
Teaching ^a	1.3	2.7	1.95	.407
Law ^b	2	10	6.25	3.22
Medicine ^a	1.0	4.0	2.41	1.08
Final Degree Grade^a	1	3.4	1.851	.668

a 1 being the highest and 6 being the lowest possible grade.

b 18 being the highest and 0 being the lowest possible grade.

7. Results

GEN-COR Scores across all three domains

Pre GEN-COR Task				
Task-Scores	N	Min	Max	Mean
Total	67	0,9	4	3,29
Teaching	29	0,9	4	3,09
Medicine	22	2,07	4	3,37
Law	16	2,77	4	3,54

Post GEN-COR Task				
Task-Scores	N	Min	Max	Mean
Total	79	1,9	3,9	3,24
Teaching	32	2,15	3,85	3,19
Medicine	31	2,02	3,9	3,33
Law	16	1,9	3,75	3,19

7. Results

Ongoing Analyses – Example I

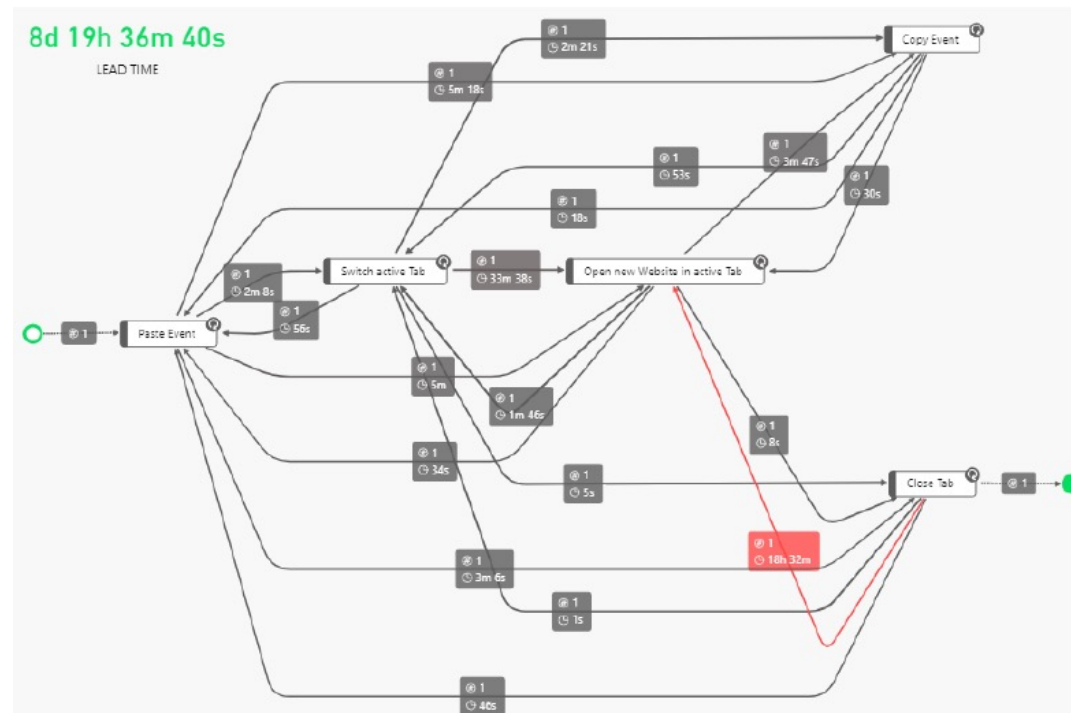
DOM-COR Process Indicators

Domain	Page Visits		Ø Length of Stay per Website (in seconds)	Ø Number of Search Queries (per participant)
	Min	Max		
Medicine	2	398	24,42	7,76
Law	6	474	112,68	9,8
Teaching	1	931	178,63	14,94

7. Results

Ongoing Analyses – Example II

Process Mining (example: teaching)



7. Results

Ongoing Analyses – Example III

DOM-COR: AUTOMATIC TEXT ANALYSIS

From Texts to Target Variables

Predicting

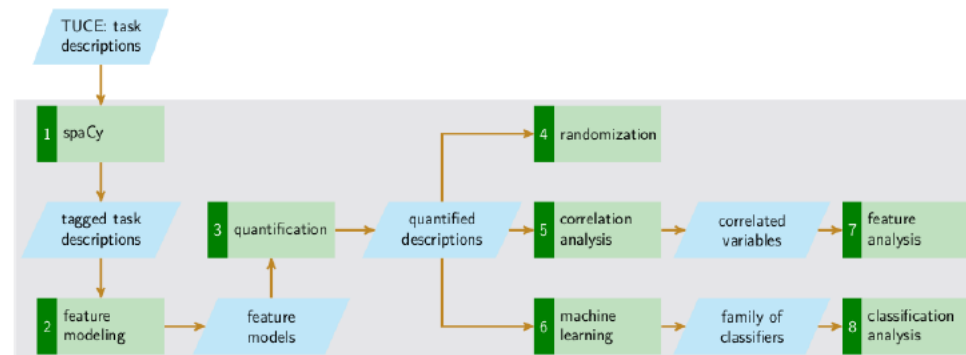
- text cohesion
- text quality
- artificiality
- ...

→ test outcomes of students in higher education

→ medical diagnoses (clinical NLP)

- ...

as a function of quantified features of the texts involved at various linguistic levels.

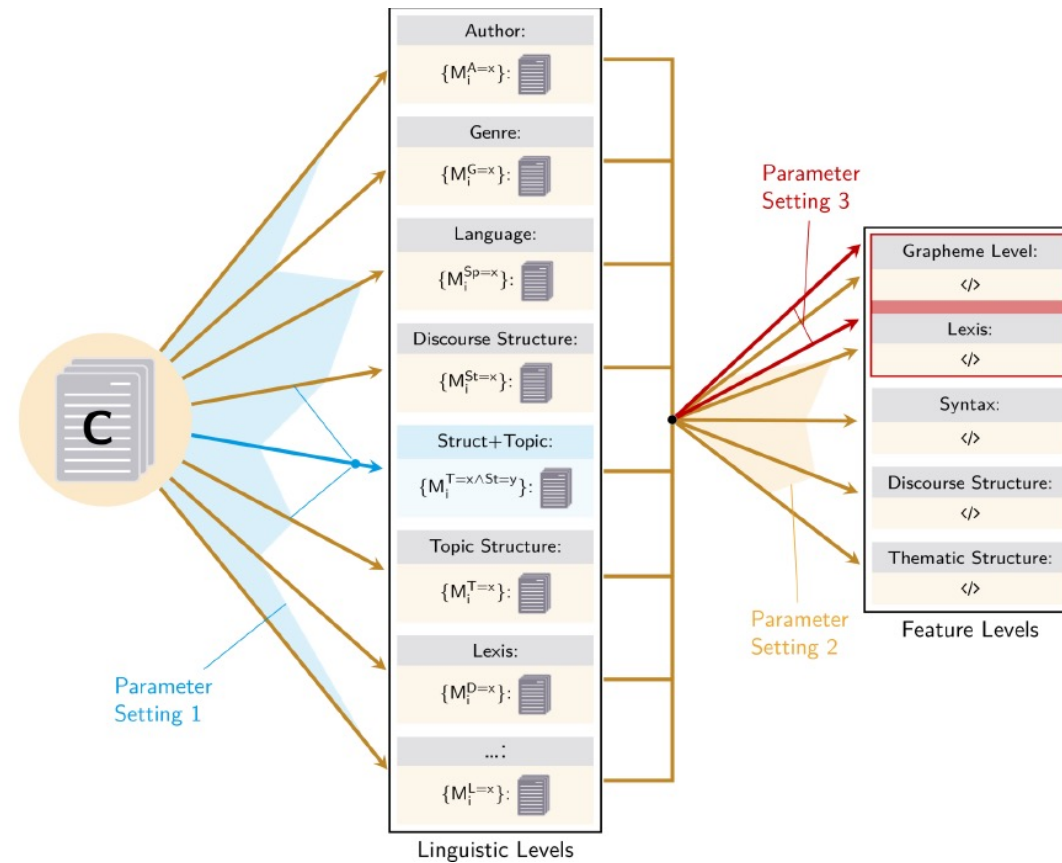


7. Results

Ongoing Analyses – Example III

DOM-COR: AUTOMATIC TEXT ANALYSIS

Linguistic Levels



7. Next Steps



- Additional Surveys (Eye-Tracking)



- Further Analyses of Process Data / Linguistic Data
- Analysis of Training Data



- Collaborative Research and Analyses

7. Next Steps

Obrigado!

We're happy about any questions, remarks and ideas 😊

APPENDIX



BRIDGE DATA

- 2 measurement occasions: pre-training & post-training
- 143 students (law, education & medicine master students)
- Informed consent from all participants was received
- 3 raters scoring the student performance on open-ended question according to the theoretically-grounded criteria (criteria and tasks are different for pre- and post-test)
- Generic (GEN-COR) & Domain-Specific (DOM-COR) Critical Online Reasoning tasks
- Large amount of context questionnaires: psychological traits, information processing habits, self-report of higher-order thinking skills, demographic variables, learning outcomes, etc.

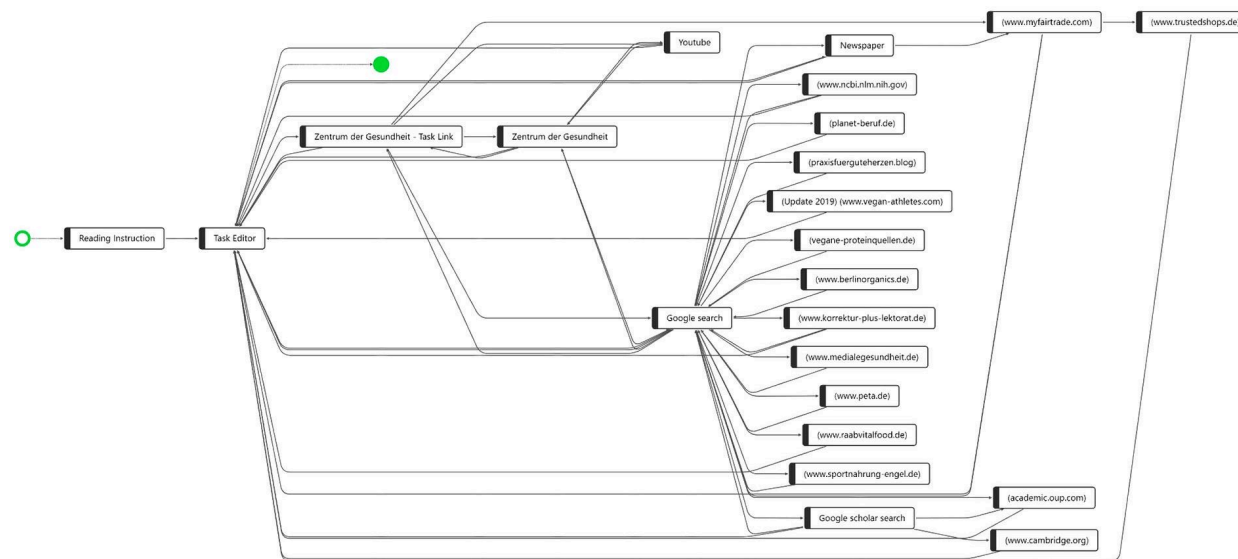
PROCESS DATA

- Students' behavior while searching for the online sources was tracked and recorded
- > 12,000 events in total
- Timestamp of the event as well as its type are recorded
- The content of the visited web-pages is also saved for the analysis
- The data is analyzed in (Schmidt, et al., 2020)

PROCESS MINING ANALYSES

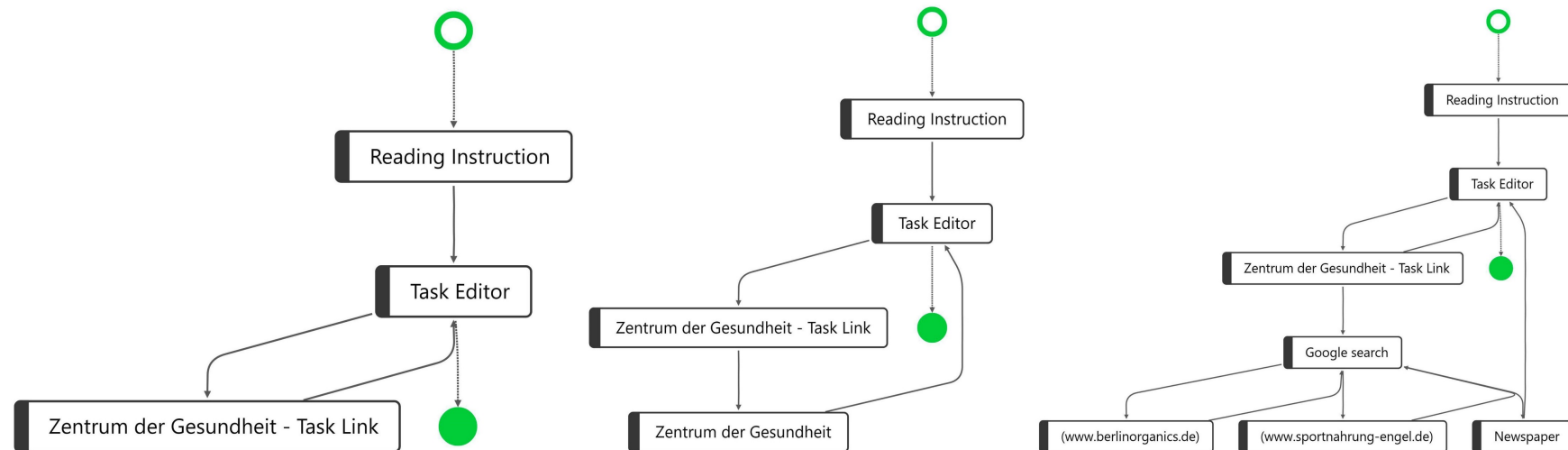
32 (9 medical, 9 law, 14 education) students took part in in-depth eye-tracking study

Explorative process mining analysis was applied to the data



INDIVIDUAL PROCESS MINING RESULTS

Investigation of individual behavioral sequences revealed that all 32 students navigated the task differently



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