

Design and strategies for collaboration in online scenarios



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Interaction and collaboration: being social in digital environments







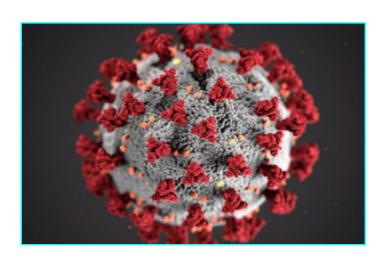
1. Digital transfomation





Covid as an accelerator of digital transformation





What did COVID show us?

- Digital divide
- Digital competences
- Importance of connectivity and interaction
- Difficulty in time management
- Obsession with synchrony
- Potential of online collaboration



Digital divide





- Access (Internet access, devices, access quality, autonomy, etc.)
- **Use** (intensity of use, digital training and digital skills, etc.)
- Quality of use (professional, social, economic etc.)

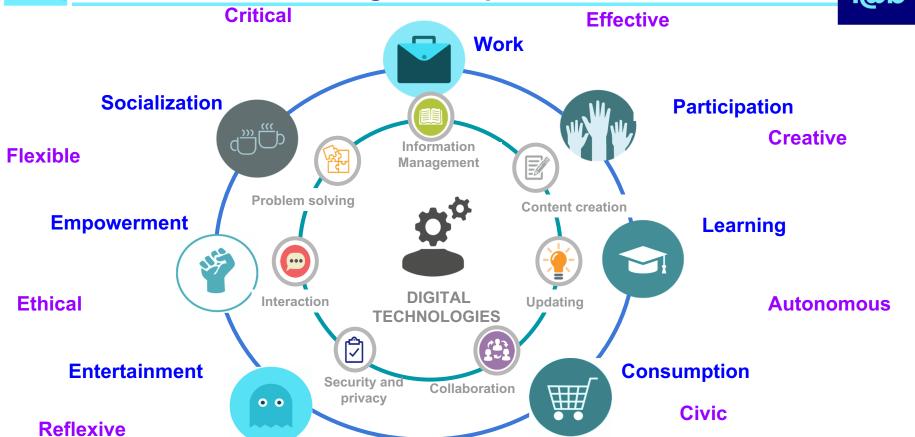


Need for digital competences



Digital competence







New forms of relationship, work and lean on digital scenarios







Connect and interact:

- Anytime
- Anyone and anywhere
- People from all over the world

Time management is "different"

- Measure workloads
- Leave spaces to breathe
- Establish flexible routines



New forms of relationship on digital scenarios







Potential of asynchrony

- Expands and makes time more flexible
- Synchrony can be combined with asynchrony
- Reinforce synchrony for those situations that add value

Online collaboration

- Organization and planning strategies
- Communication strategies
- Culture of collaboration





2. Online collaboration: design and strategies





Online collaboration







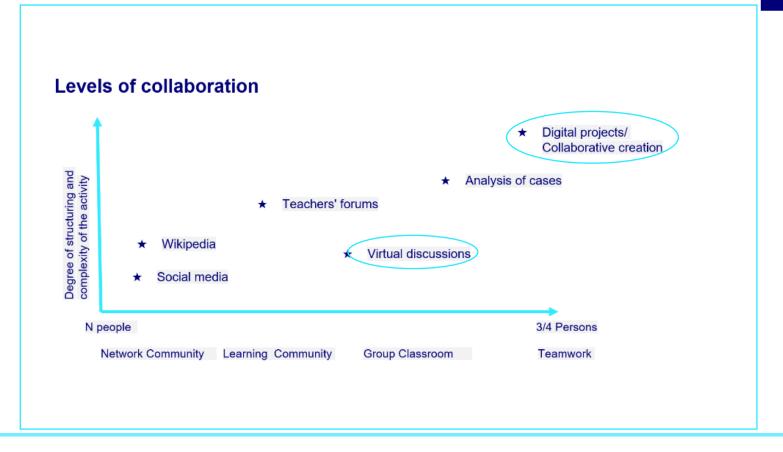
- A process of activity, interaction and reciprocity among a group of people,
- Facilitating the joint construction of a common goal based on individual works.
- Which people work using online collaborative tools

Guitert, M., Romeu, T, & Romero, M. (2016)..Key elements in the design of collaborative activities in the network



Levels of online collaboration







Four critical processes of online collaboration





face to face

hybrid





1. Creation of a collaborative culture

- Common goal
- Each member as a key piece
- Individual and group work
- Attitudes (trust, respect, tolerance...)

2. Communication

- Participatory and periodic
- Respectful and positive
- Concise and clear
- Netiquette
- Take advantage of asynchrony (space / time)



- Rules of operation
- Distribution of roles
- Planning and re-planning
- Organization of information

4. Assessment / evaluation

- Analyze personal work
- Appreciate the work of classmates
- Evidence the process and the result
- Reflect on what has been learned





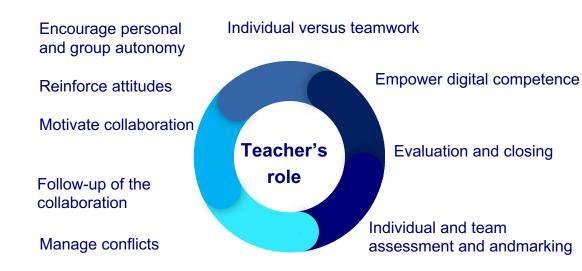
Teacher in collaborative online activities



Design decisions

- Nature of the activity
- Competence/methodology
- Level of collaboration
- Grouping of students
- Duration of the collaboration
- Assessments
- Tools and resources

Implementation strategies



Individual and group feedback (feedback)





1. Creation of a collaborative culture: social dimension

Virtual discussion: about an online collaboration case that explains::

- Common goal
- Each member is a key piece
- Individual and teamwork
- Attitudes
- Take advantage of asynchrony





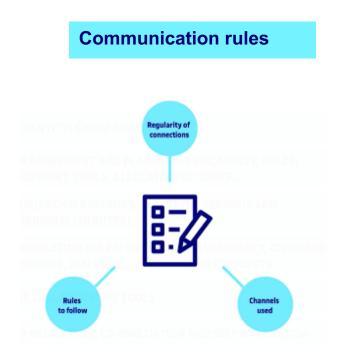
Definition of a group name: to create their own identity

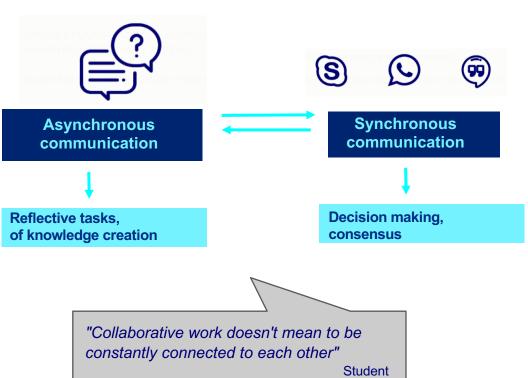






2. Participatory, civic and efficient communication



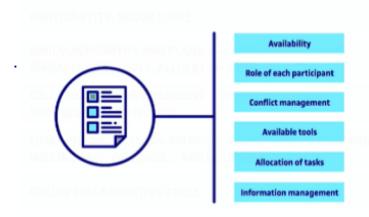




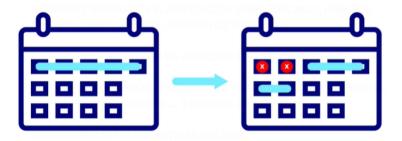


3. Organization and planning

Agreements / Rules



Group planning and (re) planning







4. Continuous assessment

Active students' role

- Self assessment
- Co-eassessment
- Group reflection on the collaborative process
- Assessment of other groups / pairs

"Assessing my peers helps me value my own learning process" Student

Accompanying teacher

- Continuous evaluation: process and result (evidence of the system)
- Individual and group feedback
- Individual qualification

"The teacher's assessment guided the following activities and enriched our learning" Student



Exemple: Virtual discusions



Teacher's role: designer, moderator and evaluator

1) Preparation: design

Objectives of the activity

Resources and / or guide

Timing

Requirements for interventions

Discussion threads

Folder organization

Define your role as a teacher

Define assessment criteria

Introduction 1. What is a virtual debate? A space of participation in the classroom 1.1. Definition 1.2. Objectives 2. The virtual debate: argumentation, rules, and attitudes 2.1. The argumentative texts. Argumentative techniques 2.2. Formal rules of participation 2.3. Debate etiquette 3. Stages of a virtual debate 3.1. Preparation 3.2. Development 3.3. Conclusions and closing 4. The evaluation of the debate Bibliography

Gil. E. Guitert, M. Romeu, T. (2019)

Espai Debat de l'aula

Rebuts

Discussio

01_Actituds_positives

02_Tasques_obligacions

03_Equip_equilibrat

04_Estrategies_comunicacio

Conclusions

Estructura de carpetes de l'espai Debot

2) Development: moderation

3) Closing: Conclusions Assessment



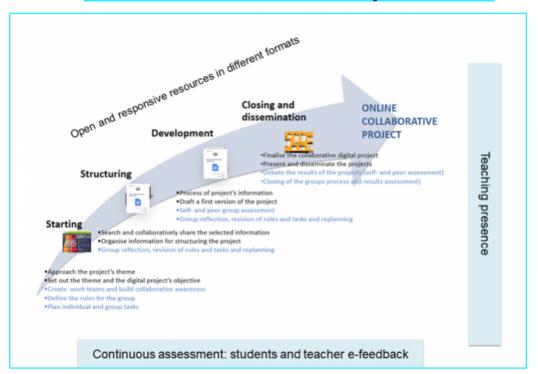
Learning analítics

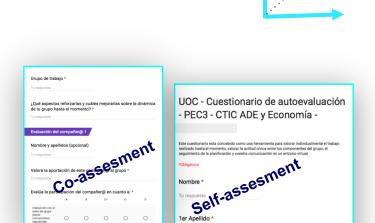


Example: Online collaborative Project



UOC's course "ICT competences"





Students active role

2n Apellido

Guitert, M., Romeu, T., & Romero, M. (2020). Elementos clave para un modelo de aprendizaje basado en proyectos colaborativos online (ABPCL) en la Educación Superior, American Journal of Distance Education, 34:3, 241-253, DOI: 10.1080/08923647.2020.1805225





3. Conclusions





Benefits of online collaboration



Teaching collaboration

Innovation

Improving practice

It promotes the social dimension

Reflective practice

Community of practice



Collaboration among students

Emphasizes student's participation and active role.

Encourages active knowledge construction.

Promotes the acquisition of compenteces

Involves and motivates students.

It promotes the social dimension by reducing isolation.



The decalogue of online collaboration



- 1. Awareness of collaboration: common goal and attitudes
- 2. Explain **processes** and register **evidence**
- 3. Importance of **individual work** for group work
- Collaboration takes time
- 5. Define **agreements** / rules of operation (roles)
- 6. Develop a **plan** and review it (re) planning
- 7. Participatory, civic and efficient communication (asynchrony)
- 8. Agile management and good organization of information
- 9. Use the most appropriate tools in each situation
- 10. Participate in the assessment / evaluation processes

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