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CONCEPTUAL AND SOCIO-COGNITIVE SUPPORT FOR COLLABORATIVE
LEARNING IN VIDEOCONFERENCING ENVIRONMENTS

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Conceptual and socio-cognitive support
for collaborative learning in videoconferencing environments

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Abstract

Studies have shown that videoconferences are an effective medium for facilitating communication between parties who are separated by distance. Furthermore, studies reveal that videoconferences are effective when used for distance learning, particularly when learners are engaged in complex collaborative learning tasks. However, as in face-to-face communication, learners benefit most when they receive additional support for such learning tasks. This article provides an overview of three empirical studies to illustrate more general insights regarding some of the more and less effective ways of supporting collaborative learning with videoconferencing. The focus is on conceptual support, such as structural visualization and socio-cognitive support, such as scripts. Based on the results of the three studies, conclusions can be drawn about the conceptual and socio-cognitive support measures that promote learning. Conclusions can also be reached about the need for employing both conceptual and socio-cognitive support to provide learners with the most benefit.

Keywords

Computer-mediated communication, cooperative/collaborative learning, distributed learning environments, human-computer interface, teaching/learning strategies

Conceptual and socio-cognitive support
for collaborative learning in videoconferencing environments

Introduction

Videoconferencing seems to provide an environment that is well suited to collaborative distance learning. This assumption is reflected in a number of different learning scenarios that use videoconferencing, ranging from sharing lectures between remote classrooms (cf. Imhoff, Spaniol, Linhoff-Popien & Garschhammer, 2000; Storck & Sproull, 1995) to coaching a partner in a medical surgery (e.g. Gagliardi, Smith, Goel & DePetrillo, 2003). First studies indicate that collaborative learning in small groups using videoconferencing is a promising approach (cf. Ertl, Reiserer & Mandl, 2002; Rummel, Ertl, Härder & Spada, 2003). In these scenarios, the synchronous communication between learners is instrumental for learning success: Through synchronous interaction and particularly with the use of shared applications, learners solve highly complex tasks, e.g. using collaborative problem solving (cf. Kirkwood & Joyner, 2003). However, due to the complexity of many collaborative learning tasks, there are several support methods available, which have already proven to be beneficial in face-to-face situations (e.g. Cohen & Lotan, 1995; Johnson & Johnson, 1992; Lou et al., 2001; Slavin, 1995). In comparison to face-to-face learning environments, videoconferencing can offer new ways to support learners' construction of knowledge. This is mainly possible through the feature of *application sharing*, which allows all dispersed learners to share one common computer screen.

Over the past few years, we have conducted a series of empirical studies to investigate the potential for using specific types of support for collaborative learning in videoconferencing environments. In the sections that follow, we will provide an overview of three empirical studies conducted by our research group and use them to

reach more general conclusions about how to support collaborative learning in videoconferencing.

Characteristics of collaboration via videoconferencing

Particular characteristics of the videoconference may constrain the process of collaborative learning in some specific ways. A broad range of studies on the effectiveness of collaboration in videoconferencing was conducted during the last decade (e.g. Bruce, 1996; Finn, Sellen & Wilbur, 1997; O’Conaill, Whittaker & Wilbur, 1993). The results point to one crucial factor: the quality of the audio transmission (cf. O’Conaill et al., 1993; Finn et al., 1997). If the audio transmission is not reliable, for example, if sound bytes are lost or if audio delays of more than 500ms occur, then collaborative scenarios may fail – no matter how sophisticated the design of the collaborative environment is (cf. Anderson, O’Malley, Doherty Sneddon, Langton, Newlands, Mullin et al., 1997; O’Conaill et al., 1993). Furthermore, some communication cues such as facial expressions and gestures may not be fully transmitted in videoconferencing (cf. Langton, O’Malley & Bruce, 1996). On the other hand, these studies also show that the differences in the communication process do not affect collaboration outcomes or the collaborative task solution (cf. Anderson et al. 1997, Bruhn, 2000; Fischer, Bruhn, Gräsel & Mandl, 2000; O’Conaill et al., 1993; Pächter, 2003). Provided that the transmission of audio is reliable, learning outcomes are also of a comparable quality to the outcomes of face-to-face communication (Bruhn, 2000; Fischer et al., 2000; Pächter, 2003). This then raises the issue of which support methods known for supporting collaboration in face-to-face settings may also prove beneficial in videoconferencing and if there are support methods that are particularly suitable for videoconferencing.

Collaborative *learning* in videoconferencing

Collaborative learning in small groups means that groups act relatively independent of a teacher with the goal of acquiring knowledge or skills (cf. Cohen, 1994; Dillenbourg, 1999). One major goal of collaborative learning is to support social interaction and encourage the learner's cognitive processes. In this context, learners' elaborations are seen to play a crucial role (cf. Webb, 1989; Webb & Palincsar, 1996) for expressing their knowledge, ideas and beliefs to their partners (cf. O'Donnell & King, 1999; Palincsar & Brown, 1984; Rosenshine & Meister, 1994). In this way, learners work to co-construct knowledge collaboratively (cf. Bruhn, 2000; Fischer et al., 2000; Roschelle & Teasley, 1995). Furthermore, learners also externalize and elaborate on learning material when taking notes (cf. Gould, 1980; Molitor-Lübbert, 1989), e.g. in a shared application. In collaborative learning environments, learners often create such written representations collaboratively (cf. Baker & Lund, 1997; Dillenbourg & Traum, 1999; Klein, 1999; Suthers, 2001). During this process, they create a shared external representation of the subject matter, which can be helpful for collaborative knowledge construction (Ertl, 2003; Fischer et al., 2002). When constructing a shared external representation, learners must externalize their knowledge, that is, they must elaborate on and comprehensibly explain their knowledge to the learning partner (cf. Hayes & Flower, 1980; Peper & Mayer, 1986). Furthermore, creating shared external representations can encourage learners to solve conceptual or structural problems they may have with the subject matter (cf. Fischer & Mandl, 2002; Gould, 1980; Molitor-Lübbert, 1989) and influence the co-construction of knowledge (cf. Eigler, Jechle, Merziger & Winter, 1990; Fischer & Mandl, 2002). According to Hertz-Lazarowitz, Kirkus and Miller (1992), the product of this collaborative construction process can be considered "group knowledge" or as a collaborative

learning outcome. When dealing with group learning, it is therefore important to analyze both collaborative and individual learning outcomes (cf. Salomon & Perkins, 1998). In videoconferencing, shared applications play a prominent role in such externalization processes: The shared applications offer a shared externalization forum, which is common to all the dispersed learning partners (Dillenbourg & Traum, 1999). In computer-supported learning environments, shared applications are often built as tools for the learners (cf. Spitulnik et al., 2003; Suthers & Hundhausen, 2001). Such tools support the active representation of knowledge and can support learners domain-specifically (cf. Dillenbourg & Traum, 1999; Roschelle & Pea, 1997), reduce consensus illusions and foster the integration of prior knowledge (cf. Fischer et al., 2002). However, studies show that it is not enough to simply provide a collaborative learning environment (cf. Johnson & Johnson, 1992; Lou et al., 2001; Rosenshine & Meister, 1994; Salomon & Globerson, 1989; Slavin, 1995). The collaborative learning process and outcomes can be improved greatly when appropriate additional support is provided.

Supporting collaborative learning in videoconferencing

Collaborative learning in computer-based environments can be viewed from two perspectives: The first perspective involves the *content* of the task. This support is domain-specific and highly related to concepts within the learning material. Thus, we will call it *conceptual support*. Conceptual support helps learners to organize and structure content and provides them with strategies for dealing with that content. The other perspective is related to the collaborative learning *process*: Methods known to be beneficial for supporting collaborative learning process are implemented within computer-based learning environments. Most of these methods aim to improve social, cognitive or meta-cognitive learning activities. Therefore, this type of support will be

referred to as *socio-cognitive support*. In the sections that follow, both support approaches will be described in detail.

Conceptual support

Conceptual support is directly related to the subject matter. Central characteristics and structures of the learning material are represented and visualized for the learners. According to Zhang and Norman (1994), the representation of a task greatly influences the learner's ability to solve the task. Thus, when the representation of a task is modified, the learners' subjective representation of this task also can change. Until now, most research studied the influence of representations within the context of individual problem solving (cf. Kotovsky & Fallside, 1989; Kotovsky, Hayes & Simon, 1985; Larkin, 1989; Zhang & Norman, 1994). However, very little is known about how to use this representational influence in collaborative learning environments. Thus, the question arises as to how conceptual representation tools should be constructed to be most useful for the learners. In videoconferencing, using shared applications can provide different kinds of conceptual support. Due to the key role that shared applications play in videoconferencing, support mechanisms implemented as shared applications are presumed to lead to better results than those implemented in face-to-face settings. Looking at the broad variety of conceptual structures (cf. Löhner & van Joolingen, 2001), there are differences regarding the degrees of freedom users have and the different degrees of conceptual support learners receive. When using a plain whiteboard, users have all the degrees of freedom the tool offers, but do not have any conceptual support. Learners must construct their shared representations independently. In graphical tools such as concept mapping (cf. Jonassen, Beissner & Yacci, 1993) or other kinds of structural visualization (cf. Fischer et al., 2002), learners receive a pre-structured shared application, which constrains the degrees of freedom.

However, through the structure, learners are able to focus their attention on different conceptual layers, e.g. theoretical concepts and evidence in case-based learning environments. Shared representations of a fixed nature, such as tables of a content scheme, greatly restrict learners' degrees of freedom. However, this mechanism allows learners to focus closer attention on particular contents. Furthermore, missing content and relationships become salient when there are empty cells within the table. Thus, it makes sense to investigate which kind of conceptual support will be the most beneficial for a specific task (cf. Dobson, 1999).

Socio-cognitive support

In contrast to conceptual support, socio-cognitive support focuses on the collaboration process. Script collaboration is an example of one implementation of socio-cognitive support (e.g. O'Donnell & King, 1999). In this approach, learners are given a kind of script to collaborate on, which mainly structures the subtasks and roles of the learners. However, these activities and roles are aimed at evoking cognitive and meta-cognitive activities. Socio-cognitive support is well researched in the field of collaborative learning and reading comprehension, for example, using methods such as cooperative teaching (O'Donnell & Dansereau, 2000), reciprocal teaching (Palincsar & Brown, 1984) or scripted cooperation (O'Donnell & Dansereau, 1992). All of these approaches have one common aspect: that the learners assume different roles during the collaboration process. Each role has different learning activities assigned to it, which vary with each step of the collaboration process. The scripted cooperation method (O'Donnell & Dansereau, 1992), for example, sequences steps for individual text reading, recall from memory, peer-feedback and elaboration. Many studies have shown the positive effects of socio-cognitive support on learning processes as well as on individual learning outcomes in face-to-face settings (cf. O'Donnell & Dansereau,

1992; O'Donnell & King, 1999; Palincsar & Brown, 1984; Rosenshine & Meister, 1994). In contrast, very little research has been conducted on socio-cognitive support in videoconferencing. One approach is to train learners *before* collaboration and another is to sequence important sub-tasks *during* collaboration (cf. Rummel et al., 2003). Initial studies have indicated positive effects of both approaches on collaborative problem solving and individual learning outcomes. However, more research and detailed process analysis is necessary for drawing conclusions about how to use socio-cognitive support in videoconferencing. This article can be considered as a step in this direction.

Research Questions

Our main question is how to design effective conceptual and socio-cognitive support methods for collaborative learning in videoconferencing environments. With respect to conceptual support, the type of representation was varied using structural visualization and content schemes. With respect to socio-cognitive support, different types of scripts were used. Furthermore, we focused on the effects of combining conceptual and socio-cognitive support. When reviewing the effectiveness of the support method, both collaborative and individual learning outcomes were considered (cf. table 1).

To briefly provide an overview of three studies: study 1 investigated the effects of structural visualization on collaborative problem solving (Fischer et al., 2000), study 2 analyzed the effects of a collaboration script and a content scheme on cooperative teaching (Ertl et al., 2002), study 3 investigated the effects of a collaboration script and a content scheme on a collaborative problem-solving scenario (Kopp, Ertl & Mandl, 2004).

Table 1

Participants, task, content and factors of the three studies

| | Part. | Task | Content | Conceptual Support | Socio-cognitive Support |
|---------|-------|--------------------|---|---|--|
| Study 1 | 24 | Problem solving | Motivational aspects of instructional design | Structural visualization (with vs. without) | - |
| Study 2 | 86 | Peer- teaching | Theory of Genotype Environment Effects | Content scheme (with vs. without) | Collaboration script (with vs. without) |
| Study 3 | 159 | Problem solving | Attribution theory | Content scheme (with vs. without) | Collaboration script (with vs. without) |

We will describe the three studies and answer the following research questions:

- 1.) To what extent does conceptual support affect collaborative and individual learning outcomes in videoconferencing (study 1 - 3)?
- 2.) To what extent does socio-cognitive support affect collaborative and individual learning outcomes in videoconferencing (study 2 + 3)?
- 3.) To what extent do conceptual and socio-cognitive support interact with respect to collaborative and individual learning outcomes in videoconferencing (study 2 + 3)?

Then we will compare the results of the three studies with respect to the influence of the different types of support on learning processes and outcomes.

Study 1

The specific goal of study 1 was to investigate the extent to which using structural visualization as conceptual support facilitates learning through collaborative problem-solving in videoconferencing environments. In the following, key features of this study are described. A comprehensive description of methods and outcomes of this study can be found in Bruhn (2000) and Fischer et al. (2000). In the study, the effects of conceptual support were analyzed (cf table 2).

Table 2

Design of study 1

| | | |
|--------------------|---------|------------------|
| Conceptual support | without | N = 12 (6 Dyads) |
| | with | N = 12 (6 Dyads) |

Method

In the *learning environment*, learners worked collaboratively in dyads on three complex learning tasks (cases) in written form. The cases dealt with the design of learning environments from the viewpoint of motivation theories. Learners were specifically asked to solve a case about the design of a class lesson based on concepts derived from motivational theories. For this purpose, they were provided with a theory text that explained key concepts. More specifically, they were asked to evaluate a proposed lecture plan by using theoretical concepts (e.g. from the theory text or from their prior studies). Both learners received a printout of the case material and were asked to analyze the case and reach a consensus. Moreover, they were asked to use the graphical tool to represent their solution and – in doing this – prepare a final oral evaluation.

For *conceptual support*, a computer-based structural visualization technique called the “CoStructure-Tool” was specially developed. The tool presented key elements of the task structure: the graphical user interface was divided into two conceptual levels labeled “theoretical” and “evidence”. In the *theoretical level* two types of cards were available: one onto which participants could enter the theoretical concept being considered (fig. 1); and one which contained the specific defining aspects of the theoretical concept. The *evidence level* contained boxes into which learners could enter information from the case that seemed relevant. In addition to the boxes, two *types of relations* were provided for positive and negative connections between concepts. Boxes of any type could be connected to one another. Theory boxes, for example, could be connected with one another as well as with case information. The size and position of the boxes and their relations could be manipulated on the screen.

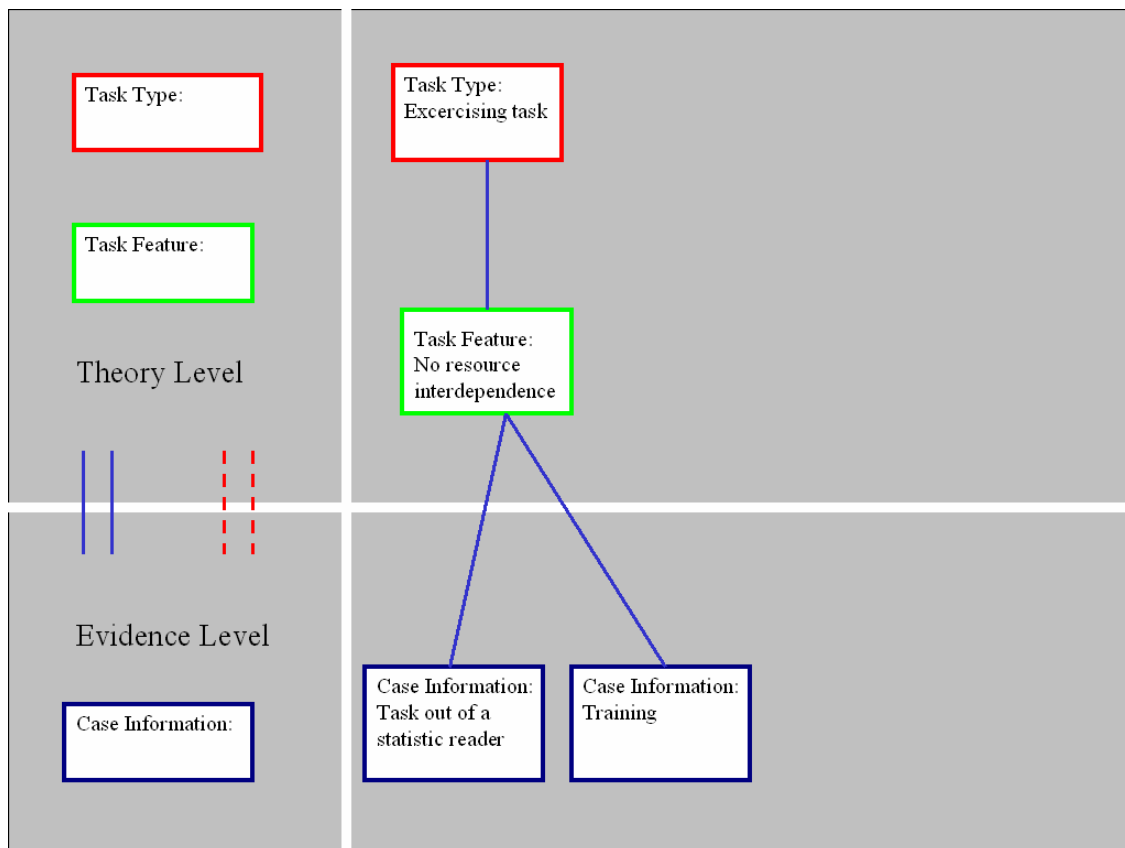


Fig. 1. A screenshot of the CoStructure tool.

Learners without conceptual support used a graphical editor that is widely used as a shared whiteboard in computer environments. The functionality of this tool is made available by using a toolbar and includes a text-editor, the ability to create rectangles, circles and lines, and also enables freehand drawing with the mouse. All objects could be freely moved and filled with a color of choice. As with the content-specific tool, all of the tool's functionality was accessible by directly manipulating the objects on the screen.

Data sources and analysis. Individual learning outcome was assessed on the basis of the learner's case solution. This involved theoretical concepts in contrast to naïve beliefs. To analyze learning outcomes, the learners' case solution was compared with an expert solution. Learners received scores for using theory concepts and relating them to one another appropriately. This means that concepts and relations had to be part of the expert solution. Furthermore, they had to substantiate each concept or relation with case information or other justification. Thus, the assessment determined the number of concepts, which were applied appropriately to the case.

Results and discussion

Results showed that learners improved their knowledge in the collaborative learning environment. However, the use of conceptual support made no difference with respect to an individual's knowledge acquisition.

A study using CoStructure tool in face-to-face environments (cf. Fischer et al., 2002) showed positive effects of conceptual support for the learning process and for the collaborative learning outcome. However, in the study using videoconferencing, learners were not able to benefit with respect to their individual learning outcomes. For this reason, we conducted study 2 in order to gain further insights on how conceptual

support could be designed to facilitate both collaborative and individual learning outcomes.

Study 2

The specific aim of study 2 was to investigate the degree to which using a content scheme as conceptual support and a collaboration script as socio-cognitive support could foster learners' knowledge acquisition in a cooperative teaching videoconference scenario (fig. 2). In the following, only key features of this study are described. A comprehensive description of methods and outcomes of this study can be found in Ertl (2003) and Ertl et al. (2002).

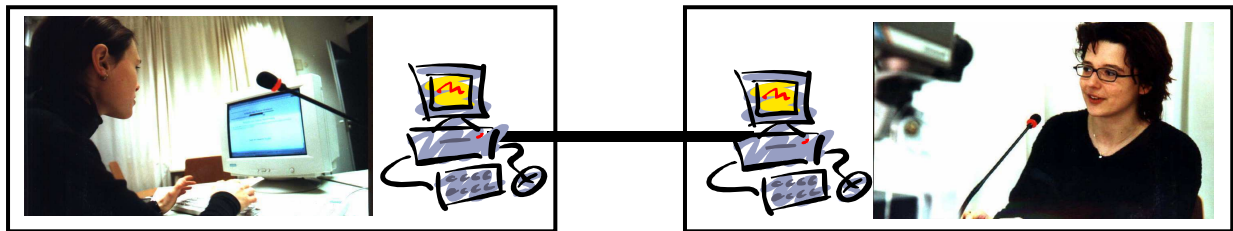


Fig.2 In the cooperative teaching scenario of this study, two learners collaborated via videoconferencing. They had a shared application in the computer at their disposal.

Method

The *learning environment* was made up of an individual and a collaborative learning unit. One person from each pair worked on the individual learning unit. This was comprised of a text on the theory of Genotype Environment Effects (Scarr, 1989), which contained both theoretical concepts and evidence. The person learning from the text functioned as the tutor during the collaborative learning unit. The second person assumed the role of learner during the collaboration. In the collaborative learning unit, the learners were asked (1) to study the most important aspects of the theory text, both the theoretical concepts and the evidence and (2) to discuss their own reflections, ideas and comments on the subject. In order for this to happen, the tutor had to explain the

theory text to the learner. Through the use of a shared application (text editor), the learners had the opportunity to work together to create external representations of theoretical concepts, evidence and personal elaborations such as the consequences of the theory or a personal judgment. Following the collaborative learning unit, domain-specific knowledge was assessed on an individual basis. Aspects of both socio-cognitive support and conceptual support were used during the collaborative learning unit. The socio-cognitive support was realized as a script while the conceptual support was implemented through the structure of the shared application (cf. table 3 for the design of the study).

Table 3

Design of study 2

| | | Socio-cognitive support | |
|--------------------|---------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | without | with |
| Conceptual support | without | N = 24 (12 Dyads) | N = 22 (11 Dyads) |
| | with | N = 20 (10 Dyads) | N = 20 (10 Dyads) |

Using *conceptual support*, learners had a content scheme at their disposal during the collaborative learning unit. The content scheme had the following categories: *theoretical concepts*, *evidence*, *consequences* and *personal opinion*. The learner's task was to describe basic theoretical concepts in the category entitled *theoretical concepts* and then to present the studies that supported the theory in the category entitled *evidence*. For personal elaborations on the usefulness and limitations of the theory, learners used the category entitled *consequences*. The category entitled *personal opinion* was used to present a personal evaluation of the theory and assessment. The content scheme thereby helped learners differentiate between theoretical concepts and

evidence and supported their personal elaborations. The fairly abstract categories of the content scheme were made more concrete by the questions contained in each category (see table 4).

Table 4

The structure of the content scheme including the four categories and the respective guiding questions

| Theoretical Concepts | Empirical findings |
|--|--|
| What are the most important concepts of the theory? | How was the theory examined? |
| What are the most important ideas of the theory? | Which findings did the theory support? |
| Consequences | Personal Opinion |
| Which pedagogical support mechanisms can be derived from the theory? | What do we like about the theory? What do we dislike? Which of our own experiences confirm the theory? |
| Which limits of pedagogical support mechanisms can be derived from the theory? | Which of your own experiences contradict the theory? |

Socio-cognitive support was realized as a script, which structured the collaborative learning unit in two different respects: it provided the learner with different phases in which to communicate the contents of the text and it also provided specific activities

within each phase to be undertaken by the learners in both the tutor and learner role. The *first* phase of the script served to facilitate the communication of the text by the tutor. The task of the learner in the tutor role was to explain the contents of the text. The partner in the learner role was asked to listen and to query the information as soon as anything was unclear. In the *second* phase, the learners deepened their comprehension of the text. To this end, they worked together on a written external representation of the text in the shared text editor. The partner in the learner role had the task of summarizing the contents and important points in the text editor; the tutor was given the task of supporting the learners' activity. In the *third* phase of the script, both learning partners reflected individually on the topic. In the *fourth* phase included the discussion of the text document and individual reflection. The partner in the learner role was given the task of capturing important notes from the discussion in the shared external representation.

When learners were supported by socio-cognitive and conceptual support, the script and the content scheme were combined: In the first phase, learners had only the key questions on theoretical concepts and evidence available in the pre-structured document. However, learners did not have the opportunity to add to this document. During the second phase, the learners entered units of meaning on the topics of *theoretical concepts* and *evidence* into the shared text document. The third phase was carried out individually. In this phase, key questions on *consequences* and on *personal opinion* were made visible on the screen. In the fourth phase, learners discussed these questions and recorded them as shared external representations.

Data Sources and analysis. In order to measure *collaborative* learning outcomes, the concepts written down in the shared application were analyzed with respect to theoretical concepts, evidence and personal elaborations. For this purpose,

we identified *units of meaning* in the theory text. A unit of meaning was defined as a core concept of the theory, e.g. “the genotype is the individual genetic information”. Two coding schemes were built, one containing units of meaning concerning theoretical concepts and one containing units of meaning concerning evidence. According to each coding scheme, all appropriately used units of meaning in the shared document were summed together. Personal elaborations were indefinite, as they could contain prior personal experiences, e.g. “in school, more attention should be paid to active genotype-environment effects”. Thus, only the number of appropriate units of meaning was counted.

The *individual* learning outcome was measured by free recall; learners were asked to write down the most important contents of the theory text from memory. This test was analyzed with respect to theoretical concepts and evidence. In a manner similar to the analysis of the collaborative learning outcome, units of meaning were identified in the individual test according to the coding scheme described above. Again, a score was given with respect to theoretical concepts and evidence.

For ensuring objectivity of the analysis, 10% of each test was marked by two different evaluators. The consistency between the evaluations for each sub-area of the tests was $r > .94$.

Results and discussion

The collaborative learning outcomes reflect the sub-areas of theoretical concepts, evidence and personal elaborations. In the area of theoretical concepts, there were effects of both independent variables. Socio-cognitive support led learners to capture more units of meaning in this area, while conceptual support led learners to capture less units of meaning. Regarding evidence, there were no significant differences. With respect to written elaborations, results showed a clear effect of

conceptual support: learners with conceptual support externalized more elaborations than learners without conceptual support. Regarding the sum of all sub-areas, learners in all conditions wrote down nearly the same amount. Thus, the script focused learners on theory concepts while the content scheme focused learners on personal elaborations at the cost of neglecting theory concepts. In addition to these main effects, an interaction occurred between the two factors of conceptual and socio-cognitive support with respect to the category of personal elaborations. This indicates that the combination of both support methods resulted in the most adequate solution of the task by drawing equal attention to theory concepts, evidence and personal elaborations in contrast to each support measure being used on its own.

For individual learning outcome, only the results of the learners in the learner role were considered, because they reflected the results of the collaborative learning unit. Learners' knowledge improved substantially during collaborative learning in all conditions. However, with respect to the individual post-tests, there were no significant effects relating to socio-cognitive and conceptual support. The question arises as to why the strong effects of the interventions in collaborative learning outcomes did not transfer to the individual learning outcomes. This may be a specific characteristic of cooperative teaching: in cooperative teaching, learners acquire knowledge about the contents taught only during collaboration. Therefore, stable characteristics of the individual learner (traits) can specifically influence the knowledge acquisition process. This may negate the effects of the interventions. Furthermore, both support measures were aimed at the teaching process. Our assumption was that an improved teaching process would also result in increased individual learning outcomes. Yet, an improved teaching process may not consequently lead to a higher quantity of knowledge acquired

individually, but may possibly lead to a higher quality, e.g. more sustainable knowledge structures.

Study 3

The aim of study 3 was to investigate the effects of a content scheme as conceptual support and a collaboration script as socio-cognitive support on a *collaborative problem-solving* activity involving videoconferencing triads (fig. 3). A more comprehensive description of this study can be found at Kopp, Ertl and Mandl (2004).

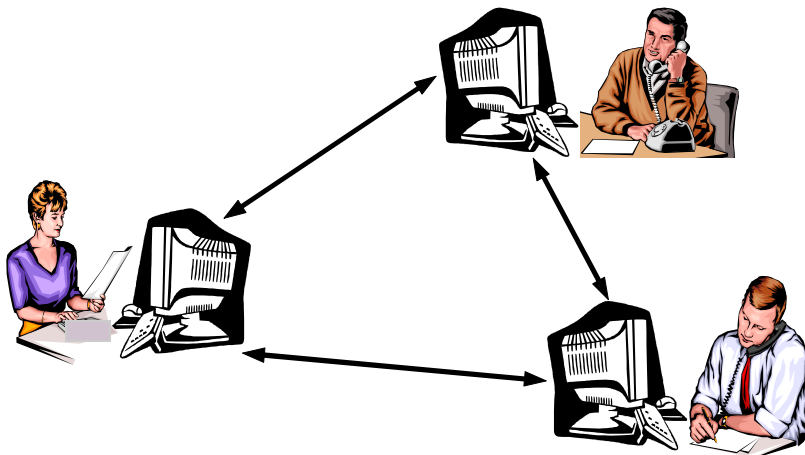


Fig. 3. Collaborative problem-solving scenario: three learners collaborate synchronously in a videoconferencing environment.

Method

The *learning environment* consisted of an individual and a collaborative learning unit. At the beginning, learners worked individually on a text about an attribution theory, which contained core concepts of attribution theory according to Heider (1958) and Kelley (1973). In the collaborative learning unit, all three learners were given case material, which contained slightly different information for each learner. The learners' task was to discuss the case in consideration of the attribution theory and to find evidence from the case material. At the end of the discussion, the learners were asked to formulate a solution in the shared application.

Both conceptual and socio-cognitive support was used during the collaborative learning unit in a 2x2-factorial design (cf. table 5). In a manner similar to study 2, conceptual support was implemented as a structure within the shared application, while socio-cognitive support was provided in the form of a script. However, both means of support were adapted to the task.

Table 5

Design of Study 3

| | | Socio-cognitive support | |
|--------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | without | with |
| Conceptual support | without | N = 42 (14 Triads) | N = 39 (13 Triads) |
| | with | N = 39 (13 Triads) | N = 39 (13 Triads) |

The participants using *conceptual support* received a content scheme that pre-structured the shared application. The content scheme was realized as a table, which was divided into three main categories (cf. figure 4): *Cause*, for identifying possible causes for the problem described in the case, *Information* for case information and for giving evidence for the causes and *Attribution* for identifying the correct attribution of the cause. The categories *Information* and *Attribution* each contained two subcategories: *Information* was divided in columns for *Consensus* and *Consistency* for making these two aspects of attribution theory salient. *Attribution* was divided into two sections according to the theories of *Kelley (1973)* and *Heider (1958)* to help learners attribute each cause to the relevant source. Using this content scheme, learners were to formulate complete attributions according to Kelley and Heider with causes and case information about consensus and consistency.

| Cause | Information | | Attribution according to | |
|-------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Consensus | Consistency | Kelley | Heider |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Fig. 4. Structure of the content scheme including columns for reason, information and attributions.

Socio-cognitive support was realized as a script. The script structured the collaborative unit into four phases. In the *first* phase, learners had to read case material and extract important information on an individual basis. In the *second* phase, learners had to exchange information and resolve comprehension questions collaboratively. They used the shared application for writing down concepts that were important for the case solution. In the *third* phase, learners had to reflect individually and in the *fourth* phase, learners had to develop the case solution collaboratively.

In a further condition, the content scheme and script were combined. In the first phase, learners had to individually complete the content scheme with a paper and pencil. In the second phase, the main tasks included the exchange of information and a collaborative collection of complete attributions in the shared application. In the reflection phase, learners compared their own notes with the content, which had been collected. In the last phase, learners were asked to develop the solution and to write a collaborative case solution in the shared application.

Data sources and analysis. For measuring collaborative learning outcomes, the contents of the shared application were analyzed. According to the different categories of the Attribution Theory, a coding system was developed, in which all causes, information and attributions were listed in an identifiable way without any overlap. Case information and theoretical classifications were assessed and the frequency of

each category was determined. For the measurement of individual learning outcomes, a short case was used. The analysis of this case was similar to that used for the collaboratively solved case: Scores were given for case information and theoretical concepts. The points for each category were summed together into a single score. For ensuring reliability of data, two evaluators marked analysis 10% of each test. The consistency between these evaluations was high regarding all subscales ($r > .87$ for collaborative learning outcome and $\kappa_w > .90$ regarding individual learning outcomes).

Results and discussion

With respect to the *collaborative* learning outcome, the content scheme had a large effect. Learners with content scheme applied nearly twice the number of theory concepts than learners without content scheme. Regarding socio-cognitive support, there were no effects.

Individually, learners in all conditions benefited greatly from collaboration. Conceptual support also proved to be effective for individual learning outcomes. Learners with the content scheme scored higher in the category of theory concepts. The socio-cognitive support provided by the script had a small positive effect on the application of case information. However, taking into account all outcome measures, learners with both socio-cognitive and conceptual support scored best.

Summarizing the results, we can state that conceptual support is highly influential for collaborative and individual knowledge acquisition, particularly in the category of theoretical concepts. This may be attributed to the salience of relevant categories: Learners may have internalized these categories better and applied them individually. Socio-cognitive support showed a small effect. Our interpretation is that socio-cognitive support is much more effective when used in combination with conceptual support.

Conclusion

The aim of this article was to show how conceptual and socio-cognitive support can be effectively used for collaborative learning in videoconferencing environments and to summarize the effects of different types of conceptual and socio-cognitive support.

Regarding *conceptual support*, there were heterogeneous results in the three studies: In study 1 there was no effect on learning outcomes, in study 2 there were effects on collaborative learning outcomes and in study 3 there were effects on both individual and collaborative outcomes. A comparison of the three types of external representation may reveal the reasons for these differences: the method of intervention in study 1 was a *structural visualization*. Learners were provided with visualizations of three conceptual categories and were told that these were related. However, learners may have neglected to use this visualization as a means for solving the learning case. In contrast, in study 2 learners worked with a rather strict *conceptual categorization*. This categorization was influential to the learning process and resulted in a higher collaborative learning outcome. Learners seemed not to internalize this kind of support and, as shown, did not use it while working on the tests for individual learning outcome. This effect may be attributed a missing ability of the learners to transfer support strategies between the two phases. In study 3, support was provided in the form of visualizing a strategy for solving the case (*strategy visualization*). Learners seemed to apply this strategy during collaborative problem solving, internalize it and benefit from it during individual post-tests.

Relating these results to the concept of salience and the representational context (Suthers & Hundhausen, 2001), we can state that salience is an important aspect for focusing learner's attention during learning process. However, salience during the

learning process does not necessarily mean that learners also benefit after collaboration. In contrast, according to Zhang and Norman (1994), it is likely that the *conceptual categorization* modified learners' interpretation of important aspects of the task of teaching a theory, while *strategy visualization* changed the learners' interpretation of the problem-solving task. Thus, the learners worked on the individual case solution in a manner similar to their collaborative efforts. Consequently, there seem to be two levels of conceptual support. The basic level is the representational context, which focuses learners' attention during collaboration. Under certain circumstances, this representational context may reach an advanced level, which results in a changed interpretation of the task and which is permanent.

When focusing on *socio-cognitive support*, results showed rather indirect effects. It seems that socio-cognitive support led learners to increased cognitive activities. However, these activities were more general and, in contrast to conceptual support, not specific to particular contents. When comparing our implementation with other kinds of socio-cognitive support (e.g. O'Donnell & King, 1999; Palincsar & Brown, 1984; Rosenshine & Meister, 1994), we can guess that learners may need more training *before* collaboration to benefit further from socio-cognitive support (cf. Rummel et al., 2002). However, Rosenshine and Meister (1994) report that around 20 instructional sessions are needed for training socio-cognitive support measures. Such extensive trainings may be neither feasible nor necessary in net-based learning environments. Therefore, the issue becomes how to tailor socio-cognitive support for net-based learning environments. In comparison to text-based computer supported learning environments, some learners may just need less degree of freedom of collaboration scripts (cf. Dillenbourg, 2002; Weinberger, 2003).

One step in this direction is the *combination of conceptual and socio-cognitive support*. By combining both measures, learners benefit from both conceptual and socio-cognitive support. Furthermore, we observed interactions between conceptual and socio-cognitive support: When using conceptual support, learners need anchors for the reflective activities of socio-cognitive support.

Implications

Through these studies, we found that collaborative learning in videoconferencing could be quite beneficial for learners. Moreover, we found that support measures have a great potential for improving learning processes and outcomes in videoconferencing. The support measures that were investigated had beneficial effects, particularly when using conceptual support such as strategy visualization combined with socio-cognitive support. Based on these results, it is necessary to conduct further research regarding learning processes. This research should consider spoken discourse to obtain more in-depth knowledge about the particular effects of support measures. Goal-driven improvement of support measures can only happen if there is a better understanding of collaborative learning processes in technology-supported settings. Furthermore, process analysis could give hints about relevant issues of group-to-individual knowledge transfer. As results show (cf. also Lou et al., 2001), increased collaborative learning outcomes do not necessarily indicate better individual learning outcomes. Therefore, further research is necessary on support characteristics, which foster both collaborative and individual learning outcomes in technology-supported learning environments. Another area of research should investigate these support methods in long-term learning scenarios. This research should especially consider the degree to which learners internalize support measures in the manner of a

modified interpretation of the task so that support mechanisms are effective even as the support is “fading” (cf. Collins, Brown & Newman, 1989).

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Figure Captions

Figure 1. A screenshot of the CoStructure tool

Figure 2. In the peer-teaching scenario of this study, two learners collaborated via videoconferencing. They had a shared application in the computer at their disposal.

Figure 3. Collaborative problem-solving scenario: Three learners collaborate synchronously in a videoconferencing environment.

Figure 4. Structure of the content scheme including columns for reason, information and attributions.

Table 1

Participants, task, content and factors of the three studies

| | Part. | Task | Content | Conceptual Support | Socio-cognitive Support |
|---------|-------|-----------------|--|--|---|
| Study 1 | 24 | Problem solving | Motivational aspects of instructional design | Structural of visualization (with vs. without) | - |
| Study 2 | 86 | Peer-teaching | Theory of Genotype Environment Effects | Content scheme (with vs. without) | Collaboration script (with vs. without) |
| Study 3 | 159 | Problem solving | Attribution theory | Content scheme (with vs. without) | Collaboration script (with vs. without) |

Table 2

Design of study 1

| | | |
|--------------------|---------|------------------|
| Conceptual support | without | N = 12 (6 Dyads) |
| | with | N = 12 (6 Dyads) |

Table 3

Design of study 2

| | | Socio-cognitive support | |
|--------------------|---------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | without | with |
| Conceptual support | without | N = 24 (12 Dyads) | N = 22 (11 Dyads) |
| | with | N = 20 (10 Dyads) | N = 20 (10 Dyads) |

Table 4

The structure of the content scheme including the four categories and the respective guiding questions

| Theoretical Concepts | Empirical findings |
|---|---|
| <p>What are the most important concepts of the theory?</p> | <p>How was the theory examined?</p> |
| <p>What are the most important ideas of the theory?</p> | <p>Which findings did the theory support?</p> |
| Consequences | Personal Opinion |
| <p>Which pedagogical support mechanisms can be derived from the theory?</p> | <p>What do we like about the theory? What do we dislike? Which of our own experiences confirm the theory?</p> |
| <p>Which limits of pedagogical support mechanisms can be derived from the theory?</p> | <p>Which of your own experiences contradict the theory?</p> |

Table 5

Design of Study 3

| | | Socio-cognitive support | |
|--------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | without | with |
| Conceptual support | without | N = 42 (14 Triads) | N = 39 (13 Triads) |
| | with | N = 39 (13 Triads) | N = 39 (13 Triads) |