# **LEARNet GAMIFICATION**

A Practical Framework for the Enterprise

# Objectives

To propose a practical and implementable Enterprise Gamification framework that can be adopted by LEARNet

To introduce an approach to designing learning apps in a more engaging and sustainable way

To recommend ways on how to get started

# Why Gamification?

Enhances and improves engagement

Apps are designed to engage the learner Improves ROI of advanced learning tools

Helps learners visualize their progress

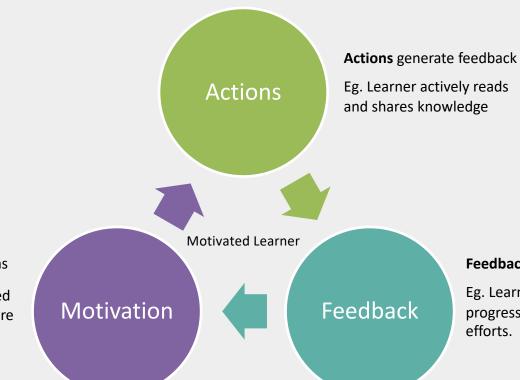
Recognizes smaller intermediate achievements Nudges learners along the way

Explicates the context of learner activities

Helps learners see the value of their actions



# Proposed Gamification Framework



**Motivations** trigger actions

Eg. Learner feels recognized and is motivated to do more

Feedback reinforces motivation

Eg. Learner accumulates enough progress and is rewarded for his efforts

## Proposed Gamification Framework

### Motivations trigger actions

Understand what motivates learners

How to elicit desired actions from the learners

### Actions generate feedback

Determine what activities to promote

What desired behaviors should learners exhibit

#### Feedback reinforce motivations

Design to appeal to learner motivations

How to let learners visualize progress



Adapted From: (Kevin Werbach, 2012)

## How to Apply the Framework

#### Step 1: Understand what Motivates your learners

What do learners care about? What drives them? Factors for creating a conducive learning environment

#### Step 2: Define the Actions you want to encourage

What kind of desired behaviors do you want to see? How to measure and track these learner behaviors?

#### Step 3: Design meaningful Feedback mechanics

What are the milestones to reward? Which mechanics to use? Help learners visualize their progress and achievements Make sure learners know when they are doing "right" things





# Self-Determination Theory

### Competence (Flow Theory)

Tasks need to be appropriately challenging to be engaging Eg. JC student doing Primary School math is boring

## Autonomy

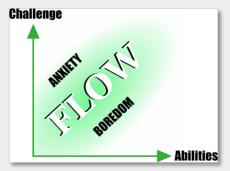
Learners need to feel empowered to choose when/what/how they learn

Eg. Signing up for tennis lessons vs forced to do PE

### Relatedness

Learners are motivated by social status, competition and connectedness

Eg. National tournaments vs friendly practice matches





# Operant Conditioning Theory

**Operant conditioning** is a learning process in which behaviour is sensitive to, or controlled by its consequences.

Example: a child may learn to open a box to get the candy inside

Positive Reinforcement

Behaviors that are followed with positive stimulus are more likely to increase the frequency of that behavior

Skinner Box Experiment

Examples: IPPT incentives, Best trainee award, informal rewards

Basically, let learners know when they are doing desirable actions

## How to Motivate Trainees?

### Competence

Trainees feel motivated when they can see their improvements Eg. 2.4km timing, #reps push-ups, sit-ups, BMI, etc.

### Autonomy

Trainees feel empowered when placed in leadership positions Eg. Command school, platoon IC, song IC, etc.

### Relatedness

Trainees feel more compelled when doing things collectively Eg. Team spirit during route march, field camps, etc.

## SDT in the LEARNet Context

### Competence

Progressive nature of SAF learning content

Eg. LO, L1, L2 content; BMT->TI->TU

### Autonomy

LEARNet suite of self-directed learning apps

Eg. Discovery, Blogs, Forums, etc.

### Relatedness

Offline interactions with peers and instructors

This area can be further improved





# Defining Actions to Promote

## Defining motivated learner Actions

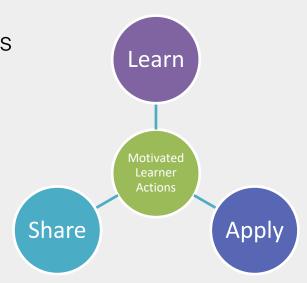
- 1. Outline broad categories of learning activities
- 2. Drill down into individual app transactions

Motivated learner actions in LEARNet

**Learn** – read in-depth, read widely

Share – create, curate, discuss

Apply – achieve, improve, excel



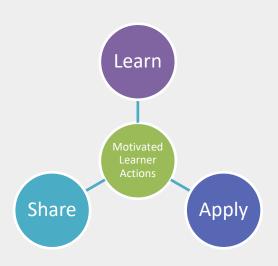
## Exercise

How do we track motivated learners?

- ✓ How much do they read
- ✓ How much do they share
- ✓ How well do they perform

How to translate into measurable actions?

- 1. Track quantifiable activities within LEARNet
- 2. Map the activities to the desirable traits
- 3. Aggregate the activities across LEARNet apps



## Exercise

Let's try to identify the measurable learner activities that we want to promote for the following apps:







# Learner Activities in LEARNet

	FORUMS	BLOGS	DISCOVERY
Learn	<ul><li>Number of forum threads viewed</li><li>Number of subscriptions made</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Number of different blogs visited</li> <li>Number of unique blog posts read</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Number of topics of interest</li><li>Number of unique assets accessed</li><li>Number of subscriptions</li></ul>
Share	<ul><li>Number of forum threads started</li><li>Number of comments posted</li></ul>	<ul><li>Number of comments posted</li><li>Number of blog posts made</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Number of collections</li> <li>Number of assets added to collections</li> <li>Number of times collections were shared</li> </ul>
Apply	Quiz, eExam, Academy		



# Why do we need Feedback?

# Feedback mechanics help tie actions back to motivation

- Game mechanics help learners see the actionsmotivations link
- Learners engaging in learning activities, visually see the effects of their actions
- They then feel motivated to continue to engage in such activities





## Common Game Mechanics

#### **Points**

Keeps scores, and shows progression

### Badges

Signifies achievements, status symbols

#### Leaderboards

Contextualize progress, stimulates competition

#### Missions

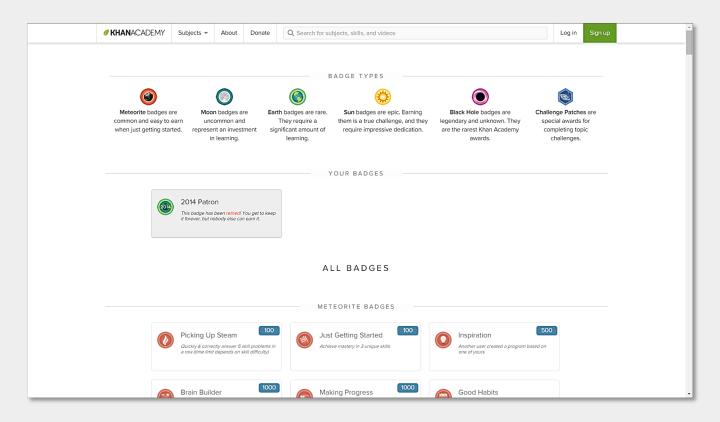
Provides direction, guided paths to take

#### Virtual Rewards

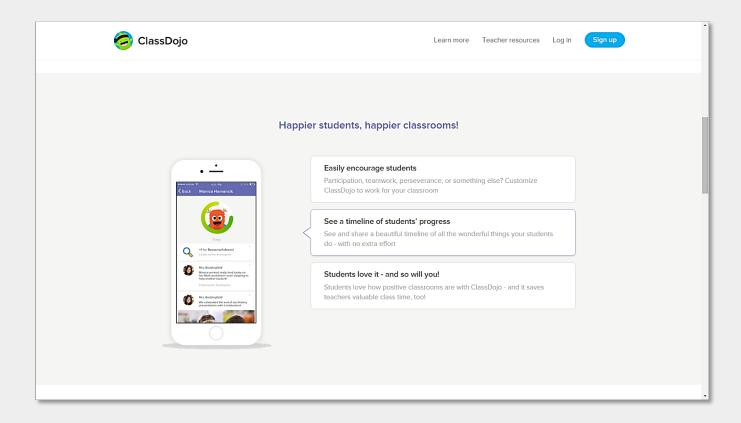
Stimulates interest, identity & self-expression



# Examples: Khan Academy



# Examples: ClassDojo



# Examples: Duolingo

