



Eye tracking in the classroom: A gaze-enabled reading aid

Tulevaisuuden Labra 6.-7.4.2017, ITK HÄMEENLINNA



Research Questions

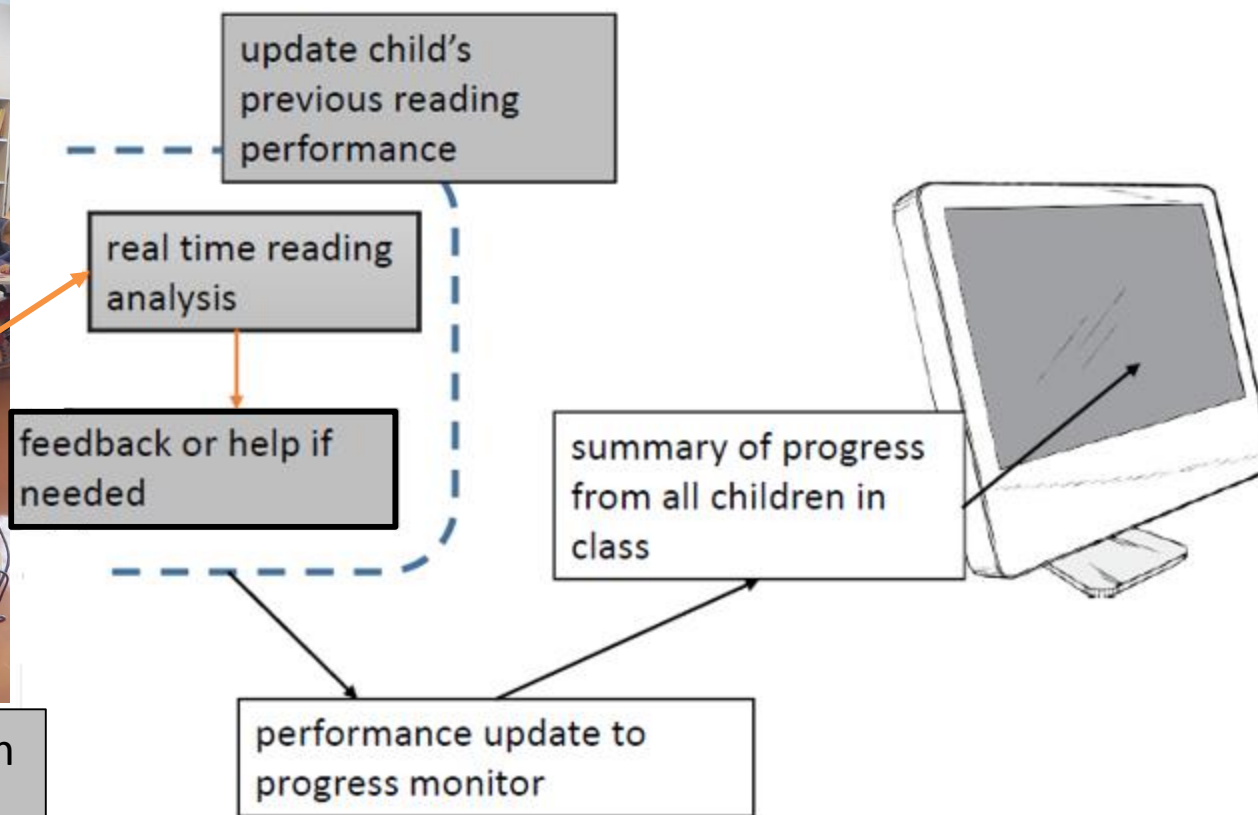
- Can we detect reading and comprehension problems in real-time by measuring eye position for all children in a class...?
- ...so that
 - a **summary of the progress** of the class can be displayed to the teacher
 - **automatic help** can be provided as problems arise
 - a record of an **individual child's reading progress** over a number of lessons can be logged and stored



Low-cost gaze aware reading aid



eye tracker detects which words are being read



Approach to testing during reading classes

- 6 children at a time used the system for one lesson
- testing carried out over 4 consecutive lessons in each class
- the teacher identified the text that the class would read during each lesson, which was pre-loaded into the database
- during the lesson, the children with the gaze enabled system read the same text as those reading from books



Estimating reading difficulty from gaze data

- There are several metrics that correlate to the difficulty of reading a word
- The most commonly used is **cumulative fixation duration**, i.e. the sum of the durations of all fixations on a word, including regressions (or revisits) to a word



Calibrating the eye trackers in class

- Clearly the teacher doesn't have time to supervise and check the calibration of the eye tracker used by each child
- A game has been developed that encourages the child to calibrate the device quickly and carefully themselves.











Supporting assumed reading difficulties

- Each child was asked to read two lines of instructions before the class reading began
- The speed of reading these was used to modify the time used to decide when automatic assistance was shown
- Assistance could take several forms. We have used *syllabification*

läntisessä

is changed to

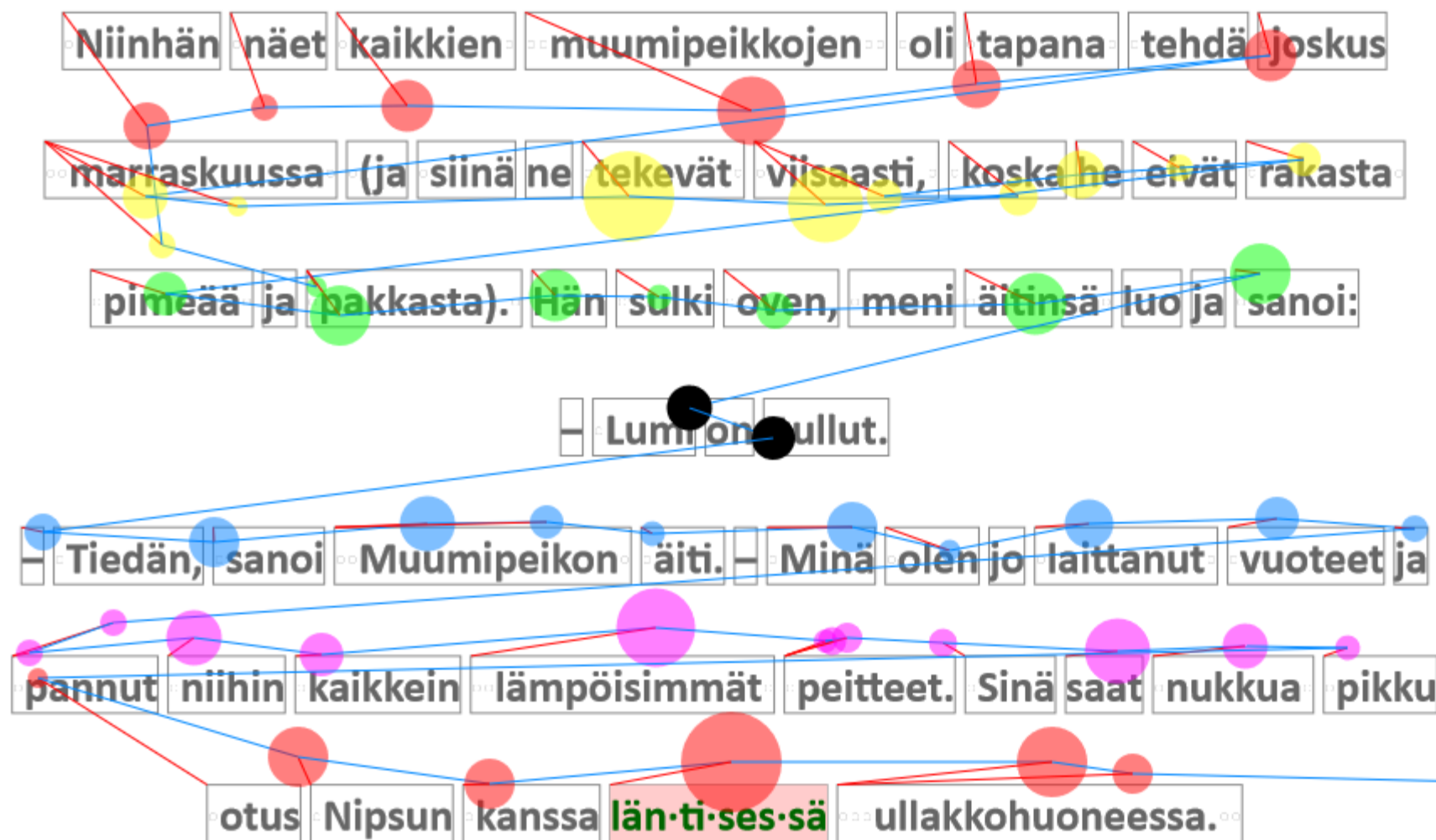
län-ti-ses-sä



Visualisation of reading for teachers

- a number of ways of visualising how different children read were used
 - gaze plot
 - reading durations
 - gaze replay
 - word replay
 - student reading time summary



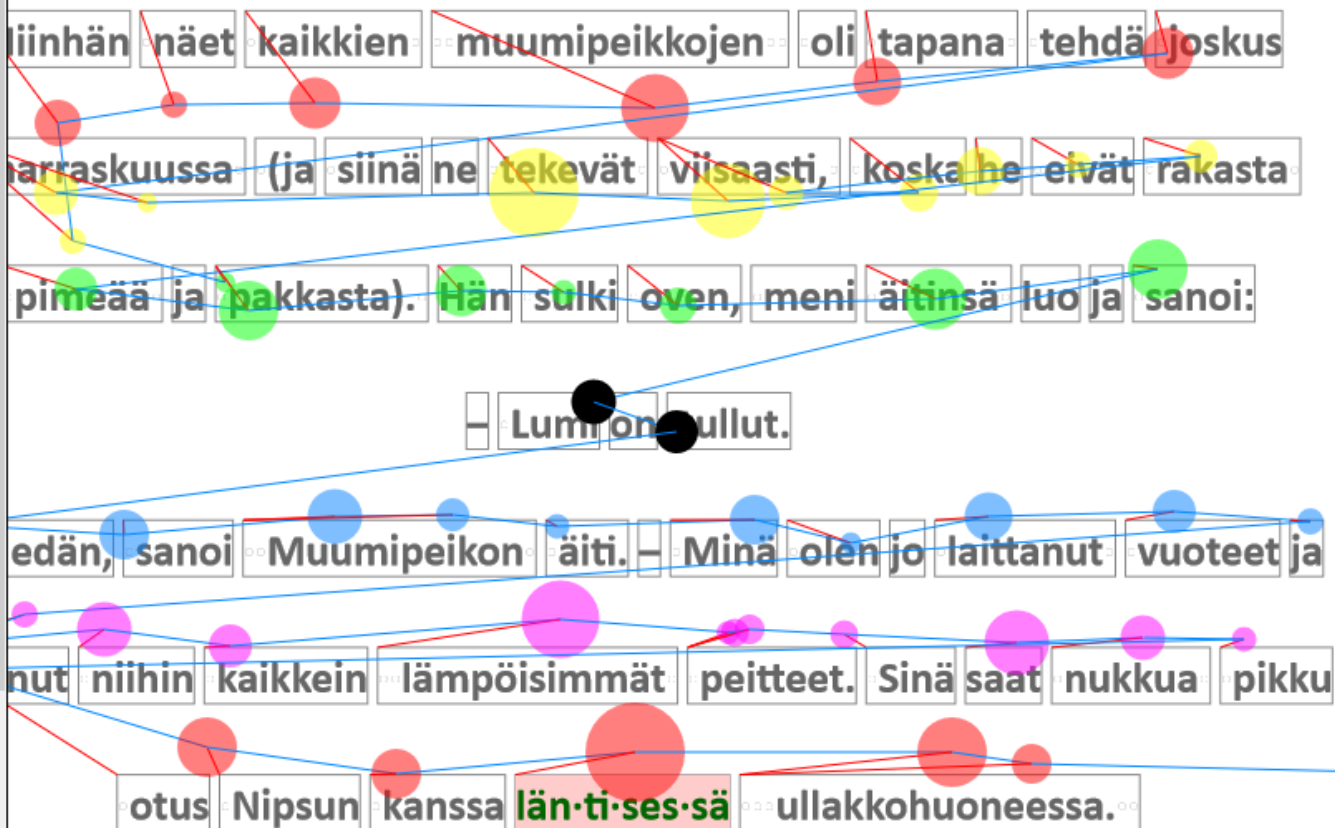


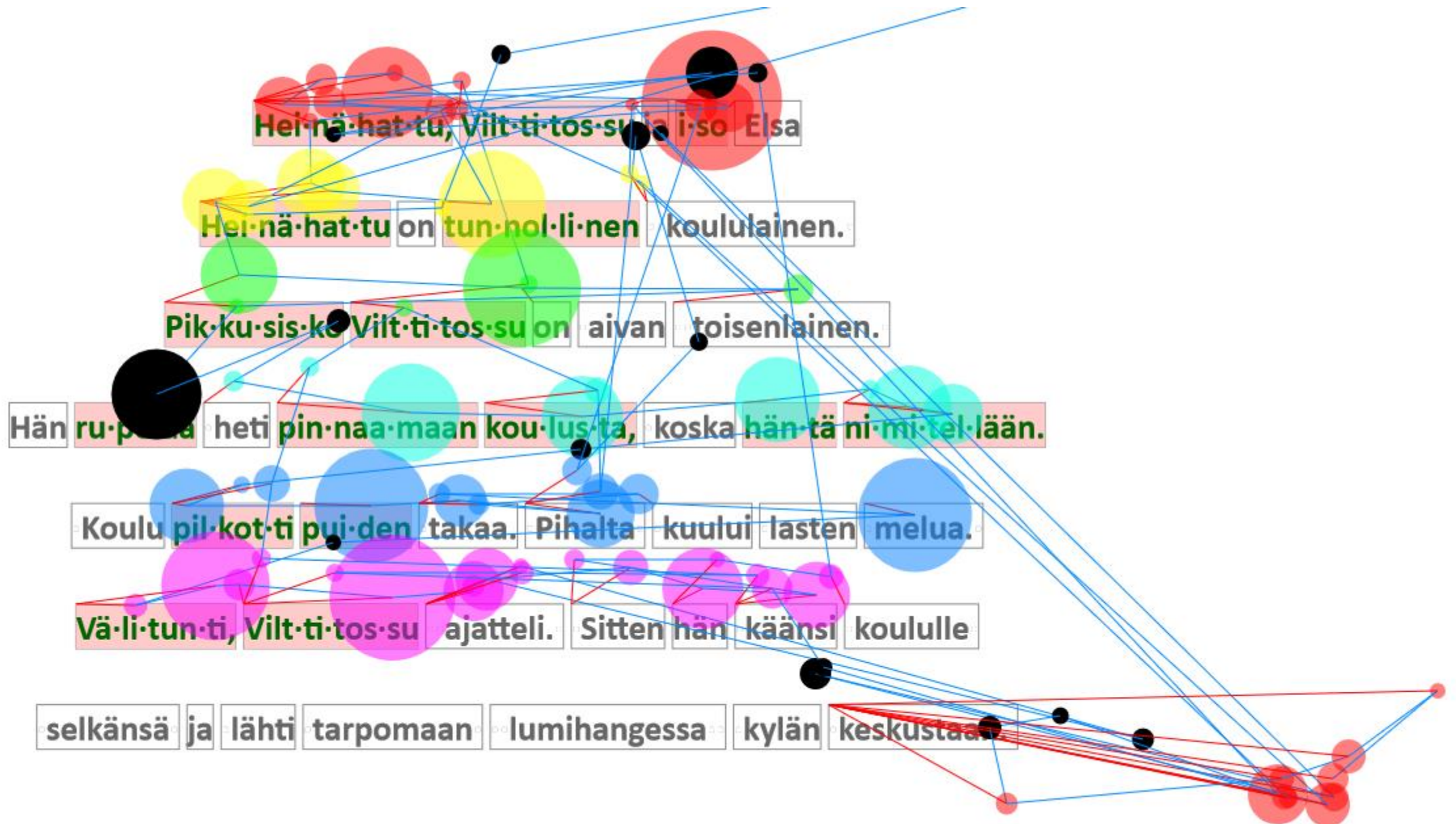
Example of a fairly fast reader (2nd grade)



reading "Muumilaaksossa" at 21.2.2017, 9:18

lätisessä	3598
ullakkohuoneessa.	2366
tekevät	2269
lämpöisimmät	2267
viisaasti,	2163
marraskuussa	2035
pakkasta).	1631
Muumipeikon	1566
saat	1532
peitteet.	1264
otus	1199
niihin	1151
muumipeikkojen	1132
koska	1100
pimeää	1039
laittanut	965
Minä	933
Tiedän,	899
äitinsä	867
nukkua	801
luo	800
kanssa	768
kaikkien	766
tehdä	765
tullut.	733
kaikkein	733
pannut	715
(ja	693
siinä	668
vuoteet	666
Lumi	633
ne	600
Hän	567
oven,	566

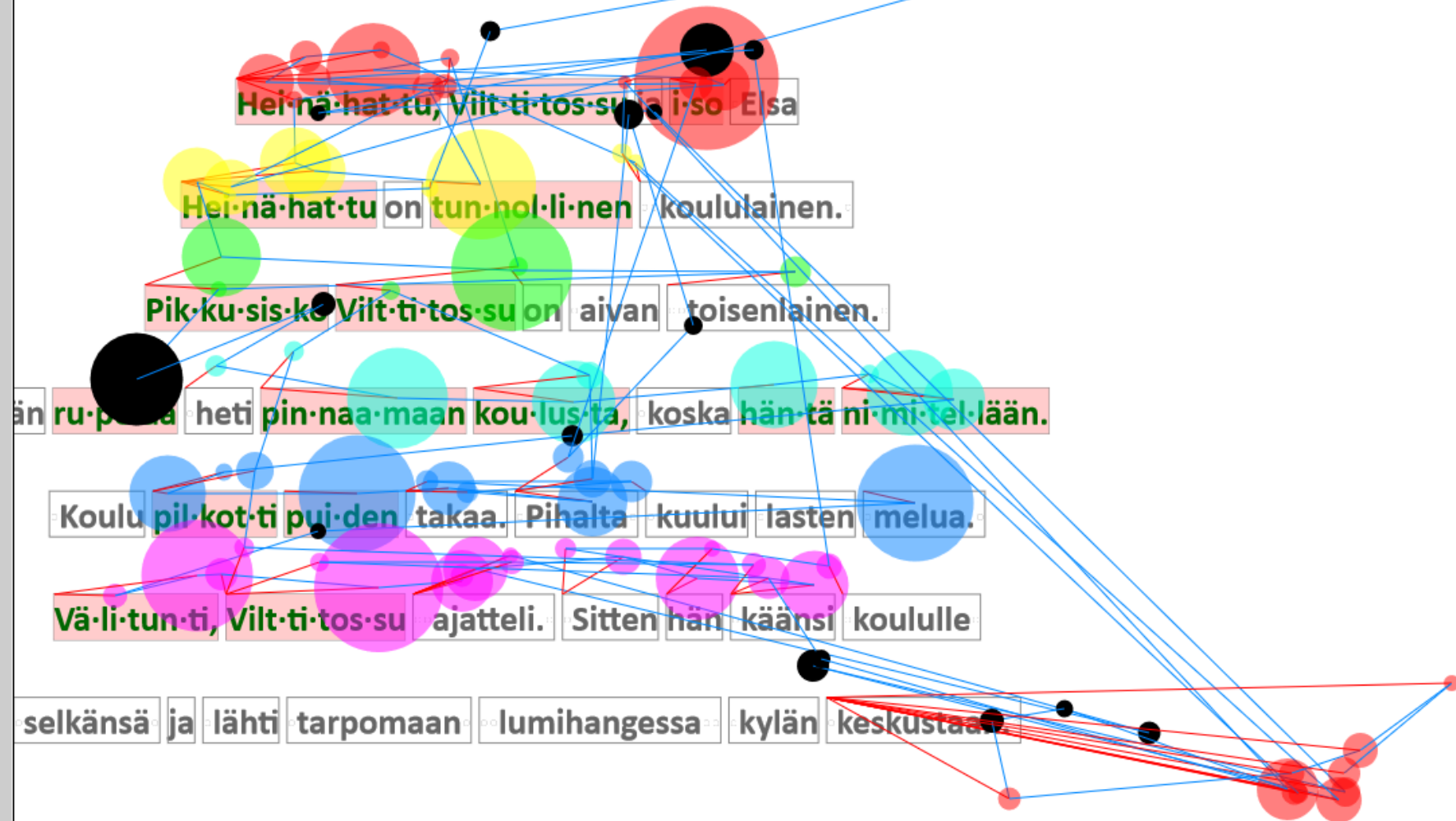




Example of a slower reader (2nd grade)

reading "Heinähattu, Vilttitossu ja iso Elsa" at 17.2.2017, 9:22

Heinähattu,	10834
Vilttitossu	9335
Vilttitossu	8263
Heinähattu	7829
Välitunti,	7794
Pikkusisko	7631
pilkotti	6328
koulusta,	6165
iso	5602
Vilttitossu	5199
tunnollinen	5162
Pihalta	5093
käänsi	4766
pinnaamaan	4600
nimitellään.	4532
takaa.	4267
puiden	4197
kuului	4102
rupeaa	3465
häntä	3434
lasten	3332
ajatteli.	3028
Koulu	2765
Sitten	2597
on	2166
koska	2166
ja	2164
melua.	1934
heti	1800
Hän	1267
keskustaan.	998
hän	900
toisenlainen.	859
Elsa	330





Word replay tool

- the teacher can select any group of children and watch the replay of the way in which each read the text
- here 6 children have been selected, shown in columns

"Heinähattu, Vilttitossu ja iso Elsa" for 6 sessions

Heinähattu,						
Vilttitossu						
ja						
iso						
Elsa						
Heinähattu						
on						
tunnollinen						
koululainen.						
Pikkusisko						
Vilttitossu						
on						
aivan						
toisenlainen.						
Hän						
rupeaa						
heti						
pinnaamaan						
koulusta,						
koska						
häntä						
nimitellään.						
Koulu						
pilkotti						
puiden						
takaa.						
Pihalta						
kuului						
lasten						
melua.						
Välitunti,						
Vilttitossu						
ajatteli.						
Sitten						
hän						
käänsi						
koululle						



Verifying effectiveness of assistance

- after each session, the children who took part were asked to look through the text they had just read (on paper) and underline the words they thought were difficult to read
- they were asked if they noticed the syllabification and whether or not it was helpful (as well as other questions)





Summary of collected data

	Number students	Mean Fixation duration	Mean Number syllabifications	Was intervention TIMELY?	Was intervention HELPFUL?
2nd Graders	18	723 (ms)	10.9 (13 students) 0 (5 students)	6 - yes 6 - no	1 - yes 8 - somewhat 3 - no
3rd Graders	22	580 (ms)	5.1 (20 students) 0 (2 students)	11 - yes 2 -sometimes 6 - no	8 - yes 4 - somewhat 5 - no



Private and Shared Gaze: Enablers, Applications, Experiences (GaSP)

Funded by the Academy of Finland

Partners: Lund University, American University of Paris

Collaborators: Lamminpää School, Tampere

Visual Interaction, Berlin

Sanoma Pro, Helsinki

Thanks for your attention!

