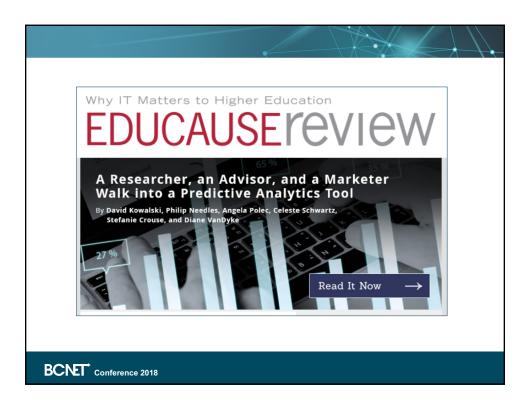


...in a world of larger and larger data sets, increasing populations of increasingly diverse learners, constrained education budgets and greater focus on quality and accountability (Macfadyen & Dawson, 2012), some argue that using analytics to optimize learning environments is no longer an option but an imperative...

...Education can no longer afford not to use learning analytics. As Slade and Prinsloo (2013) maintain, "Ignoring information that might actively help to pursue an institution's goals seems shortsighted to the extreme" (p. 1521).

Macfadyen et al., 2014



A quick outline

- What the heck is learning analytics anyway?
- Case study: Social network analysis of learner engagement
- What does an institution need to get there?



Learning Analytics:

the measurement, collection, analysis and reporting of data about learners and their contexts for purposes of understanding and optimizing learning and the environments in which learning occurs.

http://www.solaresearch.org

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Interdisciplinary collaboration

Social Sciences/Education

- social sciences
- education
- (educational) psychology
- psychometrics
- cognitive science
- educational technology
- learning design
- art and design
- and others...

Technical/Analytic

- statistics
- data visualization and visual analytics
- · educational data mining
- computer science
- machine learning
- natural language processing
- human-computer interaction
- and others....

Where has LA come from?

LA draws from, and is closely tied to, a series of other fields of study including

- Business intelligence
- Web analytics
- "Academic analytics" (2005)
- Educational data mining (EDM)(~2000 -)
- "Action analytics" (~2008)

Elias, 2011

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Possible LA goals

- Learner self-awareness
- Monitoring and tracking
- Reflection and research
- Evaluation and planning
- Reporting and communication

adapted from Kay (2013)

Learning analytics has the potential to....

- Empower students
- Offer instructors faster formative feedback
- · Identify, earlier, students in need of support
- Illuminate curriculum connectivity
- Improve curriculum alignment
- Improve assessment of learning
- Improve evaluation of teaching

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Case study: Using SNA to exploring learner engagement Expand All Collapse All Expand All | Collapse All Subject Subject ☐ formative quiz ¥ @ Re:Next meeting (June) ¥ Re: formative quiz ¥ Re: Next meeting (June) ¥ Re: formative quiz \(\) Re: Next meeting (June) ¥ □ □ ILIP ¥ @ First Meeting Minutes ≚ □ □ Lecturer Helper/Liason ≚ ❷ - Re:ILIP ¥ Re:ILIP ¥ Re:Lecturer Helper/Liason ¥ Re:ILIP ¥ Re:Lecturer Helper/Liason ¥ Re:ILIP ¥ Re:Lecturer Helper/Liason ¥ - Re:ILIP ¥ Re:Lecturer Helper/Liason 🞽 New Feedback Team ¥ . Re:ILIP ¥ Re:ILIP ¥ Re:New Feedback Team ¥ □ P-Drug Formulary ¥ 🐠 Re:New Feedback Team ¥ Re:P-Drug Formulary ¥ □ Poem return ¥ @ - Re:Poem return ¥ Re:P-Drug Formulary \(\begin{array}{c}\begin{a Forum 1 Forum 2 **BCNET** Conference 2018

A use case: Social network analysis (SNA)

Driver 1: Interest in the development of 'learning communities'

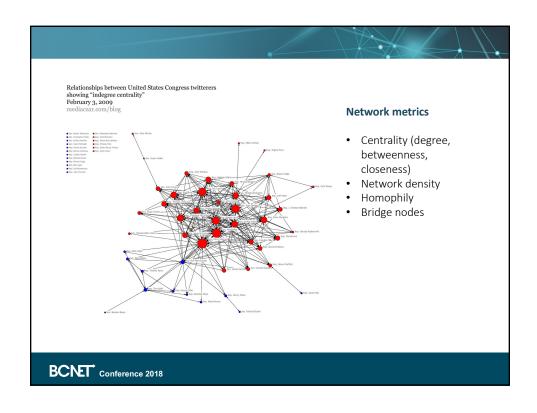
- Learning is social! Pedagogical benefits of socio-constructivist learning
- Robust and diverse peer networks promote student study persistence and success (Astin, 1993; Light, 2001).
- Interest in promoting dynamic learner interaction with peers, learning materials and teachers (Gabelnick, MacGregor, Matthews, & Smith, 1990; Levine Laufgraben & Shapiro, 2004)
- Development and support of learning communities has become a common goal (Cho, Lee, Stefanone & Gay, 2005; Shapiro & Levine, 1999)
- ICTs can facilitate learner-to-learner communications and engagement, promoting the development of social networks and sense of community (Brook & Oliver, 2003; Hew & Cheung, 2003; Palloff & Pratt, 1999).

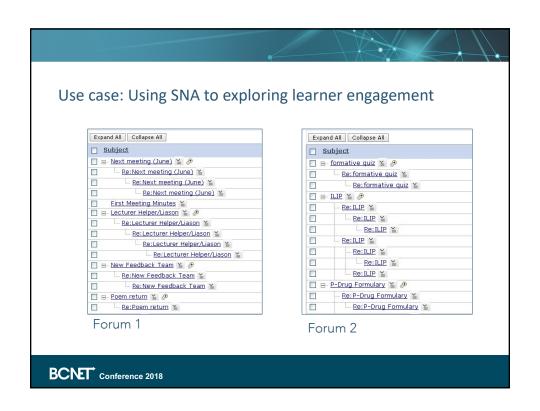
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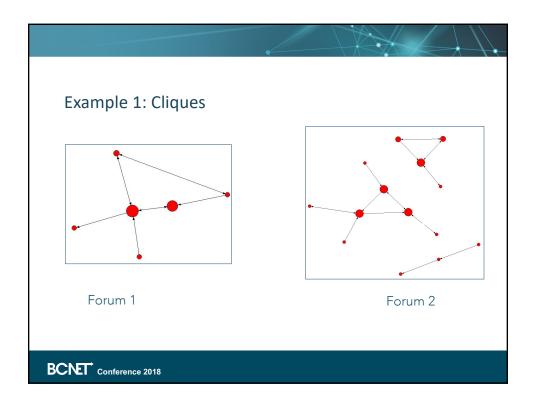
Driver 2: SNA emergence as a key tool for social analysis

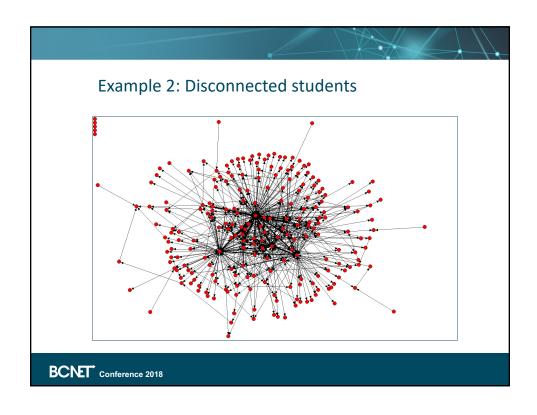
...the process of investigating social structures through the use of networks and graph theory. It characterizes networked structures in terms of nodes (individual actors, people, or things within the network) and the ties, edges, or links (relationships or interactions) that connect them. Examples of social structures commonly visualized through social network analysis include social media networks, memes spread, friendship and acquaintance networks, collaboration graphs, kinship, disease transmission, and sexual relationships.

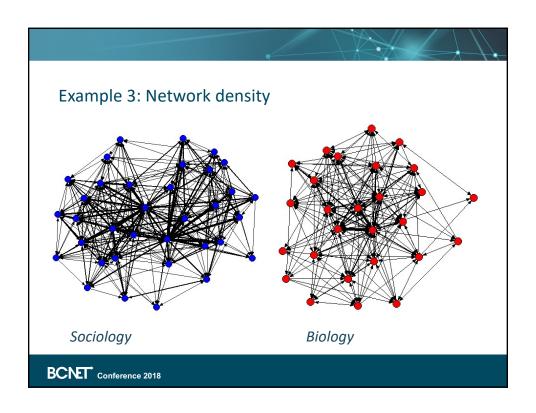
Wikipedia 2018

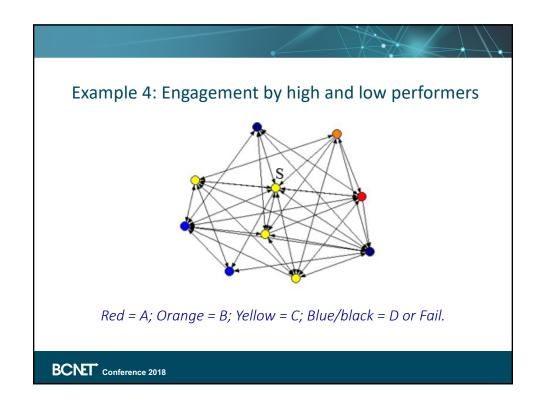


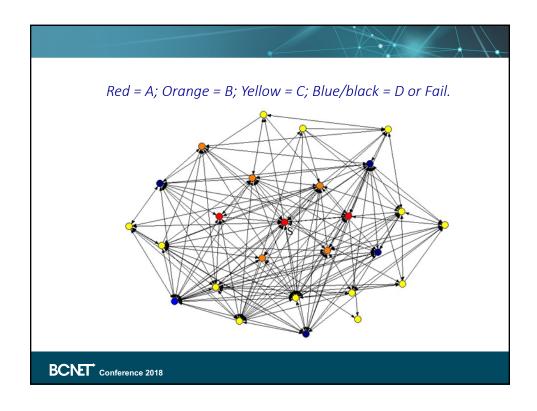


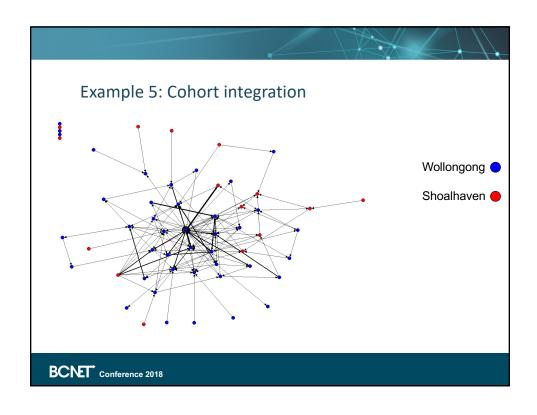


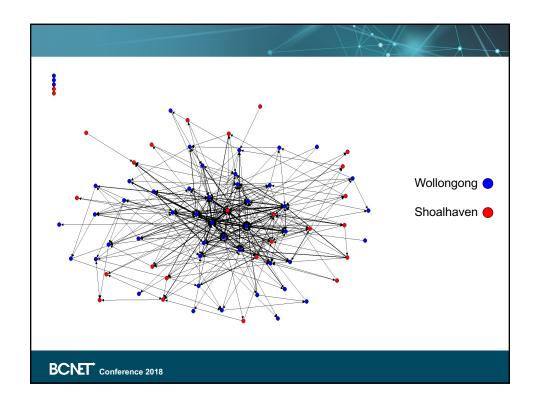


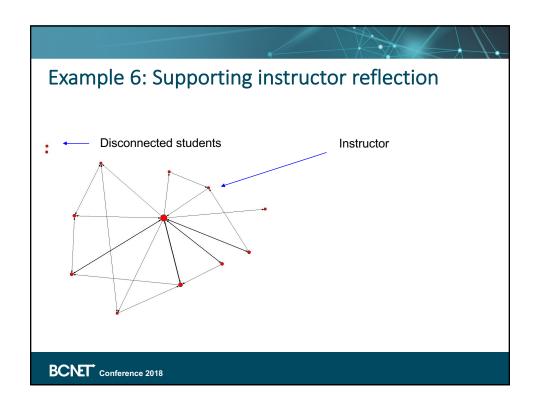


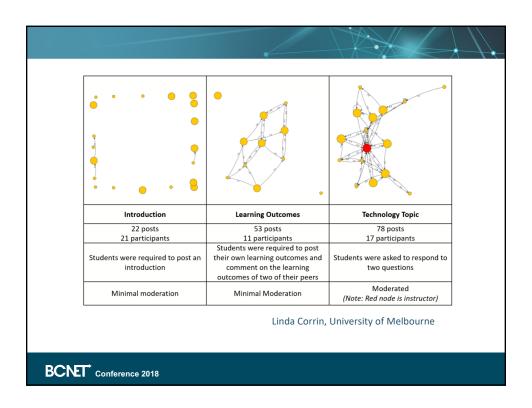


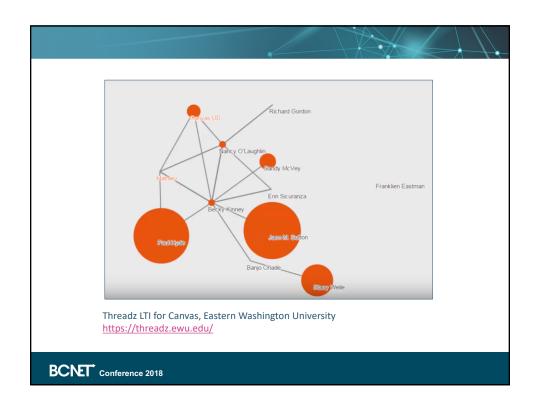


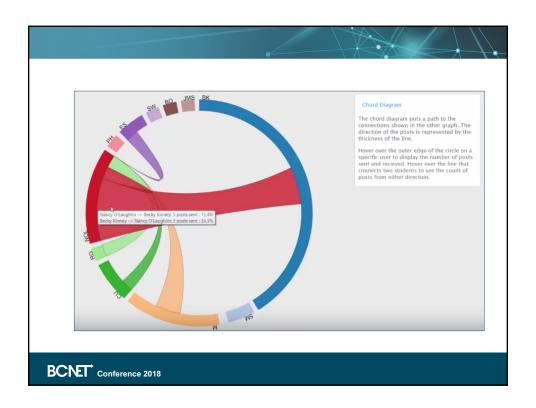


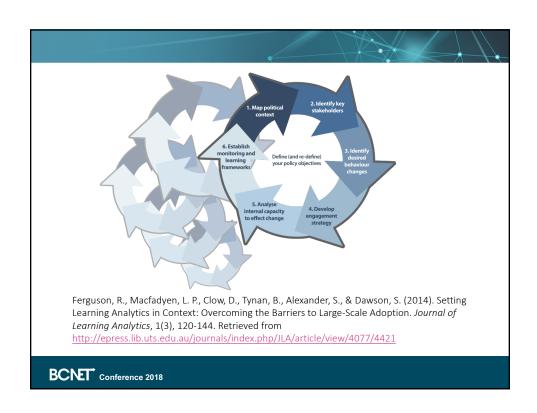








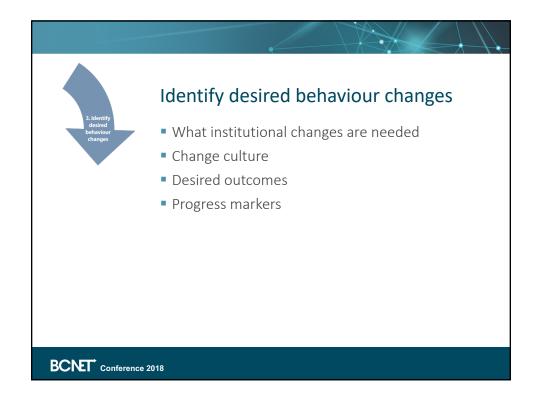




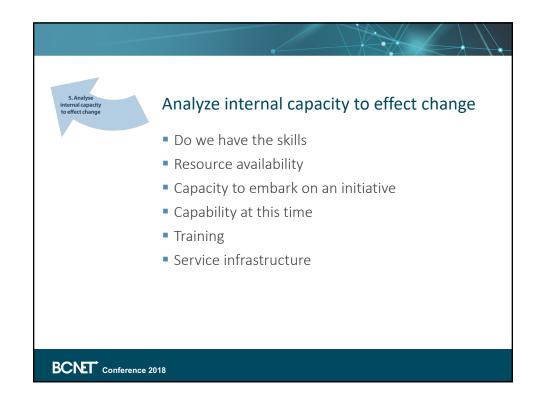


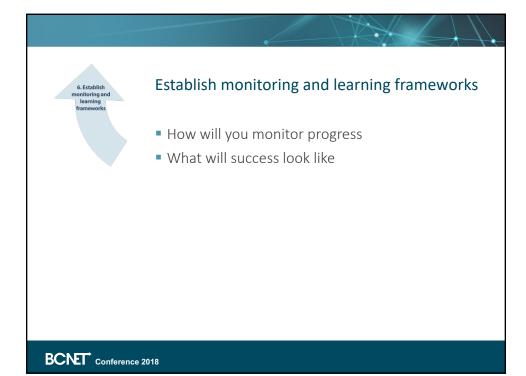












Principles for Learning Analytics

- 1. LA as a moral practice
- 2. Students as agents (and collaborators), not just recipients
- 3. Recognition that student identity and performance (and thus labels and categories) are temporal constructs
- 4. Student success is complex and multidimensional recognition of the incompleteness and biases of our data
- 5. Transparency of purpose
- 6. The necessity of using the data

Slade & Prinsloo, 2013

On data governance....

Data governance is an emerging discipline with an evolving definition. The discipline embodies a convergence of data quality, data management, data policies, business process management, and risk management surrounding the handling of data in an organization. Through data governance, organizations are looking to exercise positive control over the processes and methods used by their data stewards and data custodians to handle data.

Data governance is a set of processes that ensures that important data assets are formally managed throughout the enterprise.

Wikipedia, 2014

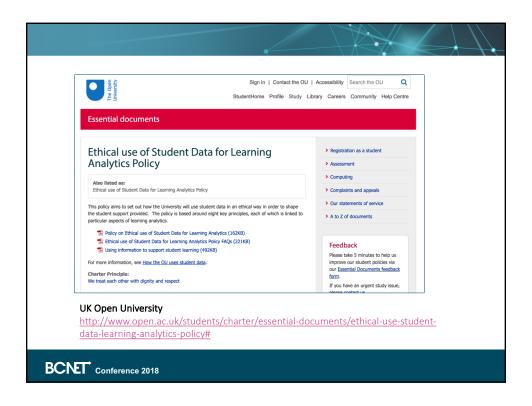
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data governance

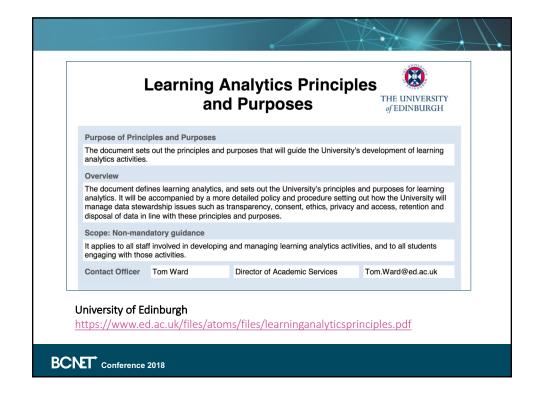
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Prepare to discuss ethical questions...

Relating to research and review of data

- Ethical questions about purpose: Why is data being collected? To what end? (Financial? Educational?)
- Ownership of data
- Informed consent, privacy, de-identification
- How will data be handled and protected? Who should have access to it?
- Ethics of surveillance Foucault's panopticon power imbalance between educators/institution and learners
- ...but in parallel with changing attitudes to privacy and selfdisclosure





Code of practice for learning analytics

June 2015

Introduction

Learning analytics uses data about students and their activities to help institutions understand and improve educational processes, and provide better support to $% \left\{ 1,2,\ldots,4\right\}$ learners. It should be for the benefit of students, whether assisting them individually or using aggregated and anonymised data to help other students or to improve the educational experience more generally. It is distinct from assessment, and should be used for formative rather than summative purposes.

Educational institutions in the UK already have information management practices and procedures in place and have extensive experience of handling sensitive and personal data in accordance with the ${\bf Data\ Protection\ Act\ 1998\ (DPA)}.$ By transferring and adapting this expertise to regulate the processing of data for learning analytics, institutions should establish the practices and procedures necessary to process the data of individuals lawfully and fairly.

Responsibility

JISC UK

https://analytics.jiscinvolve.org

