

Exploring Student Expectations and Confidence in Learning Analytics

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Outline

- Motivation
- Study Design
- Results
- Conclusions
- Future & Discussion Points

Motivation

- Making use of educational big data: prospective field
- Growing demand for data protection regulations
- Most important stakeholders: students



Aim of this study

Investigating students' perspective on Learning Analytics and data protection with regard to their field of study.

Learning Analytics

Data Protection



Students' Voice

Study Design

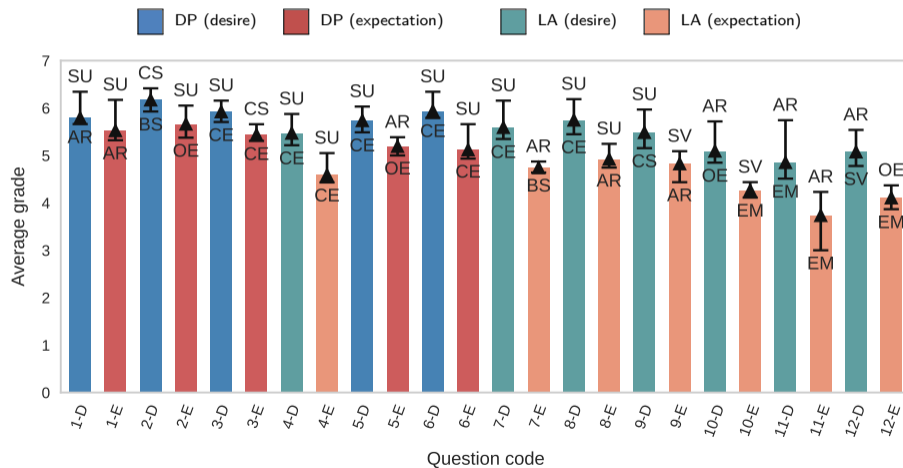
- SELAQ: 12 statements
 - Data protection
 - LA Functionality
- Students evaluate from 1 to 7 for each statement their
 - Desire (D)
 - Expectation (E)
- Pen & paper in class
- $n = 553$
- 8 different study programs
- Fall 2022 and summer 2023

Student Expectation of Learning Analytics Questionnaire (SELAQ)

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | The university will ask for my consent before using any identifiable data about myself. |
| 2 | The university will ensure that all my educational data will be kept securely. |
| 3 | The university will ask for my consent before my educational data are outsourced for analysis by third-party companies. |
| : | : |
| 10 | The teaching staff will be competent in incorporating analytics into the feedback & support they provide to me. |
| 11 | The teaching staff will have an obligation to act (i.e., support me) if the analytics show that I am at risk of failing and underperforming or if I could improve my learning. |
| 12 | The feedback from the Learning Analytics service will be used to promote academic and professional skill development (e.g., essay writing and referencing) for my future employability. |

(D) Ideally, I would like this to happen. (E) I expect this to happen in reality.

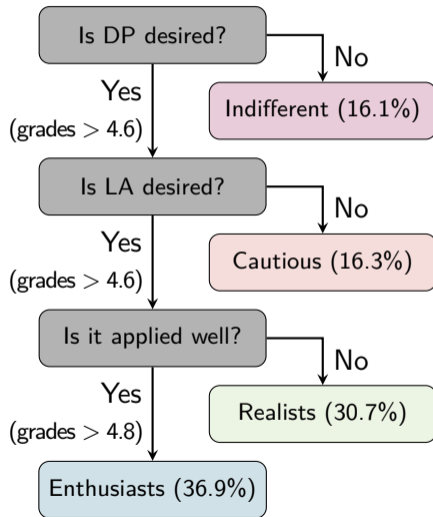
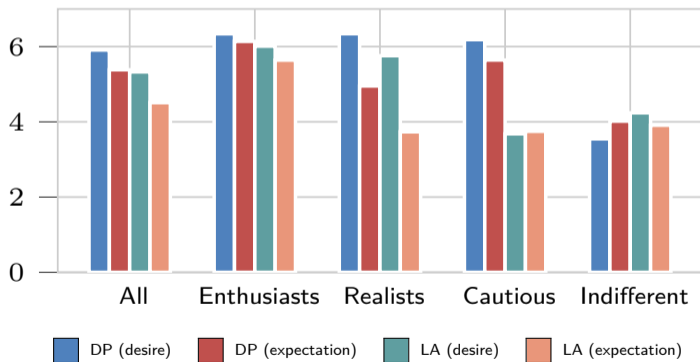
Response Averages



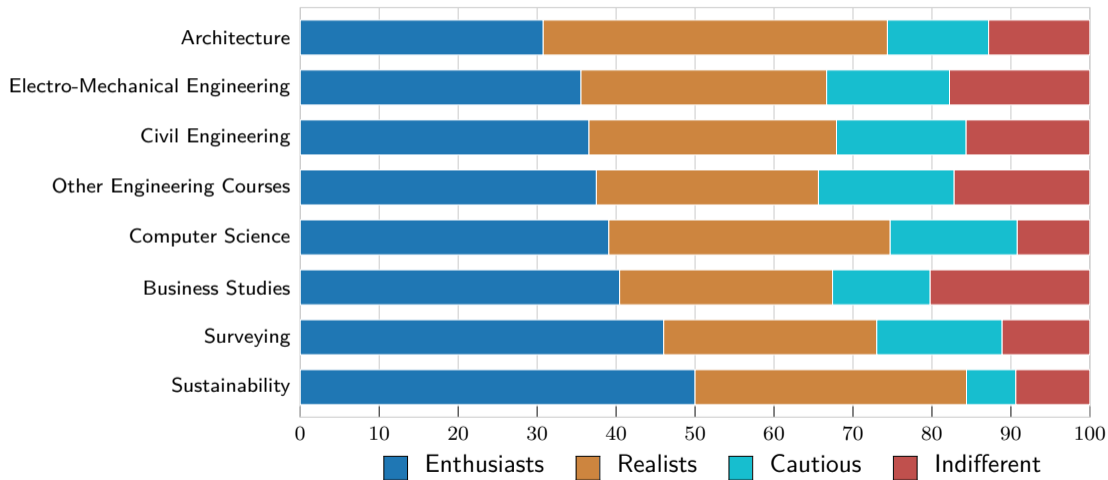
AR: Architecture
 CE: Civil Engineering
 EM: Electro-Mechanical Engineering
 CS: Computer Science
 SU: Sustainability
 SV: Surveying
 BS: Business Studies
 OE: Other Engineering Courses

Results: Clustering Analysis & Decision Tree

- PCA was used to reduce 24 dimensions to 3.
- Through *K*-Means Clustering four groups were constructed.

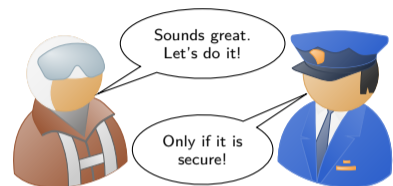


Results: Study Programs



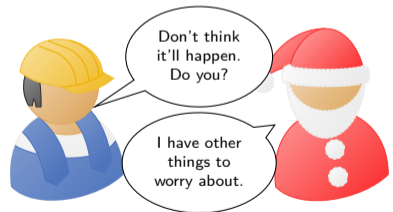
Conclusions

- Four explainable groups found
- Distinct distribution of groups among study programs
- Group-awareness may facilitate approaching Learning Analytics with students
 - Enthusiasts: Guarantee robustness of service and promised features
 - Realists: Reinforce institution's digital competence, foster transparent communication
 - Cautious: Detailing LA's benefits, emphasizing rigor of Data Protection
 - Indifferent: Combination of strategies
- Trust in lecturers



Enthusiast

Cautious

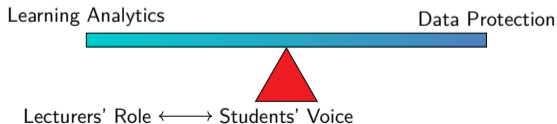


Realist

Indifferent

Future & Discussion Points

- Addressing concerns of cautious students
- Strategies to enhance the engagement of indifferent students
- Investigate distribution of groups in other domains (e.g., humanities, social sciences)
- Mediating role of lecturers



Thank you!