



# Empowering Analytics for Students

An approach to analytics for students informed by Learning Sciences research

## Goal, Overview, and Application

### Goal

At Macmillan, our goal is to drive learner outcomes. A fundamental part of our approach is to apply findings from the Learning Sciences to product design, improvement, implementation, and support.

### Overview

Here we provide overarching principles for the design of effective analytics for students derived from a synthesis of the learning science literature. In addition, we provide examples of insights and dashboard reporting elements for students that leverage these principles.

### Application

These overarching principles underpin how we're developing next generation learning products. However, they may also be applied by institutions, instructors, and instructional technologists to their own learning experiences.

## Research Foundation and Process

### Foundation

These principles are based upon a thorough literature review of educational research and cognitive psychology by learning researchers.

### Process

These principles were developed through a rigorous and comprehensive ten-step research and refinement process that included:

- Primary and secondary literature review and synthesis by Macmillan Learning Research team
- Design of principles by Macmillan Learning Research team
- Internal review by 4 Macmillan Learning scientists
- External review by 7 students
- External review by Macmillan Learning's Learning Research Advisory Board

All of these researchers, contributors and reviewers are listed to the right.

## Researchers and Contributors

### Macmillan Contributors

Jeff Bergin, PhD, VP Learning Research and Design  
Lisa Ferrara, PhD, Manager Learning Research  
Becca Runyon, PhD, Manager Learning Research  
Erin Scully, MA, Manager Learning Research

### Macmillan Reviewers

Adam Black, PhD, Chief Learning Officer  
Kara McWilliams, PhD, Sr. Director, Impact Research

### Macmillan Learning Research Advisors

Robert Atkinson, PhD, Arizona State University  
Chris Dede, EdD, Harvard  
Erin Dolan, PhD, University of Georgia  
Mark McDaniel, PhD, Washington University in St. Louis  
Liz Thomas, PhD, Edge Hill University

### Macmillan Student Advisors

Matthew Cherrey, New Jersey Institute of Science  
Yasir Choudhury, University of Texas  
Asja Lanier, College of Saint Elizabeth  
Anthony Nguyen, CUNY Hunter College  
Zaynub Siddiqui, Prince George's Community College  
Ben Their, Duke University  
Starshae Toomer, SUNY Broome Community College

### Special Thanks

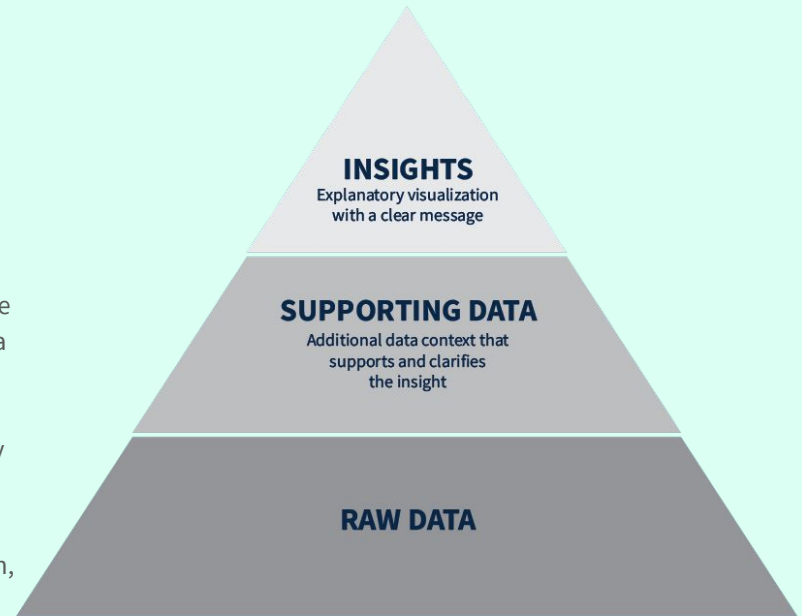
Philip Conley  
Nikki Larsen  
John Quick, PhD  
Allison Zengilowski

# What educational analytics are actionable and for whom?

The term analytics is often used in different ways. For our purposes, we define analytics as the meaningful combining, computing, and visualizing of data into actionable insights.

Analytics that support effective teaching and learning are always actionable. They answer key stakeholder questions. They provide holistic, valid, and reliable insights into learner progress and performance — taking into consideration data from all aspects of the learning experience including cognitive, noncognitive, and behavioral inputs — and facilitate effective and efficient action. They provide insights that answer specific questions, while also facilitating the ability to seek additional information via supporting and raw data.

They provide learners with feedback, support metacognition and self-regulation, bolster motivation, and foster interaction and collaboration. As such, principles for analytics span many different areas of the learning sciences literature.



# Overarching Principles for Actionable Analytics

## Report Against Learning Objectives

Learning objectives enable analytics that provide all stakeholders within the learning experience to monitor and improve mastery of concepts, application of skills, and development of attributes.

## Provide Strategic Feedback

Strategic (timely, specific, targeted) feedback enables learners to better understand their current performance, how they should be performing, and how they can close the gap between the two.

## Support Metacognition and Self-Regulation

Analytics can help learners more accurately and efficiently gauge their progress and adjust their practices accordingly, supporting improved metacognitive abilities and better self-regulated learning strategies.

## Foster Motivation

Bolstering learner motivation and self-efficacy improves learner persistence, affect, and performance.

## Enhance Interaction and Collaboration

Fostering productive instructor-to-learner and learner-to-learner interaction and collaboration increases learner engagement and performance.

## Enable Effective Interventions

Providing valid insights (visualized in ways that reduce extraneous cognitive load) and supporting effective and efficient interventions enhances the experience of all stakeholders involved in the learning process.

# Two broad categories of analytics

By combining analytics from each of these categories, stronger insights can be derived and more effective interventions can be enabled



## Checkpoint Analytics

*Indicate whether students interacted with materials or progressed as planned*



## Process Analytics

*Indicate student information processing and knowledge application*

| CATEGORIES   | CHECKPOINT ANALYTICS  | PROCESS ANALYTICS  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>Report Against Learning Objectives</b>          | <i>E.g., Learner access of resources aligned to a given learning objective</i>    | <i>E.g., Learner performance reporting aligned to any given learning objective</i>                             |
| <b>Provide Strategic Feedback</b>                  | <i>E.g., Learner access of a scoring rubric prior to beginning the assignment</i> | <i>E.g., Identification of like rubric element(s) a learner consistently struggles with across assignments</i> |
| <b>Support Metacognition &amp; Self-regulation</b> | <i>E.g., Learner access of assignment-specific learning strategy resources</i>    | <i>E.g., Learner levels of self-reported understanding vs. actual performance</i>                              |
| <b>Foster Motivation</b>                           | <i>E.g., Learner access of goal-setting capabilities</i>                          | <i>E.g., Learner levels of self-efficacy</i>   |
| <b>Enhance Interaction and Collaboration</b>       | <i>E.g., Learner access of instructor office hour scheduling capabilities</i>     | <i>E.g., Learner contributions on collaborative activities according to peer review</i>                        |

# Essential Elements of Learner Dashboard

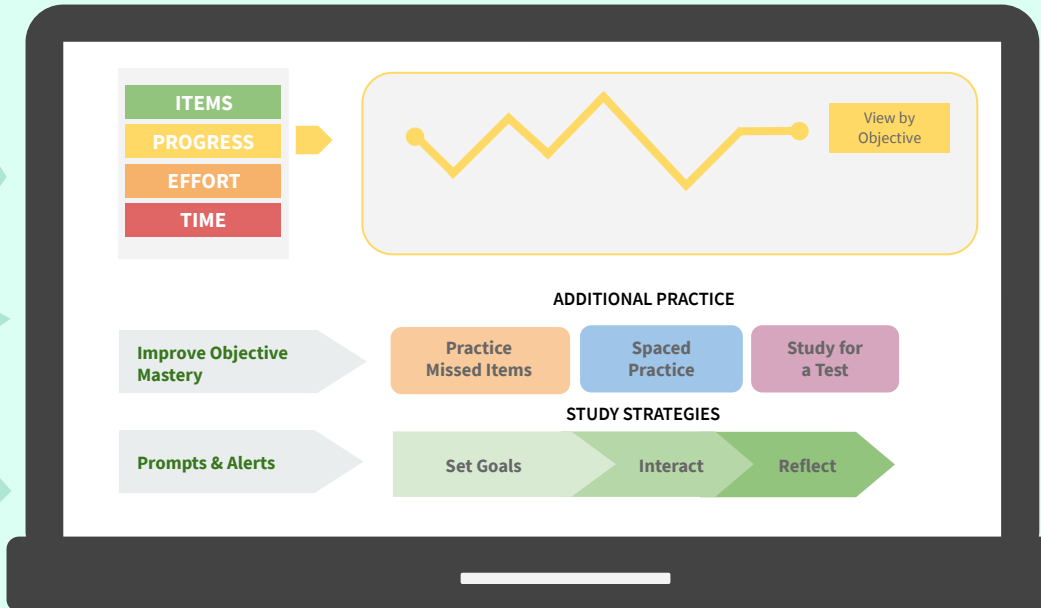
## To Support Monitoring of Progress and Action

Visual representation of progress and performance

Clear communication of performance across multiple dimensions

Ability to improve mastery of objectives

Ability to receive and respond to prompts: reminders, alerts, recommendations (mobile)



Performance by objective (and topic for market readiness)

Ability to practice for a variety of purposes (close gaps, improve transfer, or test prep)

Ability to improve study strategies and learning regulation

# Instructor and Student Feedback

## Essential Elements of Learner Dashboard



“Analytics are helpful for directing what subjects I need to focus on. I like knowing how I am doing in the course and it prevents me from guessing what I need to work on. I want to try and avoid missing topics or not dedicating too little or too much time to a topic.” - Student Codesign Group Member

“Analytics are helpful if they are tied to specific learning objectives. Any type of assessment should be founded on the desired learning objective, so it makes sense for analytics to provide measures and data towards that goal as well.” - Student Codesign Group Member

“This slide provides a helpful overview of the types of information a learner dashboard could present and how it would be beneficial.” - Dr. Thomas

“I like this, nice visual layout!” - Dr. Dolan

“An outstanding concrete feature. The pertinent information is displayed and it’s all easily digested.” - Dr. McDaniel

“I’ve enjoyed using dashboards to check my progress and performance on homework assignments and exams. Moreover, I appreciate being able to view my performance against the aggregate performance of the entire class. For instance, for each exam, the dashboard created a bar graph laying out the spread of classroom scores.” - Student Codesign Group Member

Copyright 2018 Macmillan Learning. <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



# References

Almeda, V., Baker, R., & Corbett, A. (2017). Help avoidance: When students should seek help, and the consequences of failing to do so. *Teachers College Record*, (119)3, 1-24.

Arnold, K. E. (2010). Signals: Applying academic analytics. *Educause Quarterly*, 33(1), n1.

Berland, M., Baker, R. S., & Blikstein, P. (2014). Educational data mining and learning analytics: Applications to constructionist research. *Technology, Knowledge and Learning*, 19(1-2), 205-220.

Bodily, R. & Verbert, K. (2017). Review of research on student-facing learning analytics dashboards and educational recommender systems. *IEEE Transactions on Learning Technologies*, PP(99), 2-15.

Bowers, A.J. (2010). Analyzing the Longitudinal K-12 Grading Histories of Entire Cohorts of Students: Grades, Data Driven Decision Making, Dropping Out and Hierarchical Cluster Analysis. *Practical Assessment, Research & Evaluation (PARE)*, 15(7), 1-18.

Brown, P., Roediger, H., & McDaniel, M. (2014). *Make it stick: The science of successful learning*. Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press.

Bussey, K. & Bandura, A. (1999). Social cognitive theory of gender development and differentiation. *Psychology Review* 106(4), 676-713.

Cerezo, R., Sanchez-Santillan, M., Paule-Ruiz, M., & Nunez, J. (2016). Students' LMS interaction patterns and their relationship with achievement: A case study in higher education. *Computers & Education*, 96, 42-54.

Charleer, S., Klerkx, J., Duval, E., De Laet, T., & Verbert, K. (2016). Creating effective learning analytics dashboards: Lessons learnt. In *European Conference on Technology Enhanced Learning* (pp. 42-56). Springer International Publishing.

Cheng, G. (2017). The impact of online automated feedback on students' reflective journal writing in an EFL course. *The Internet and Higher Education*, 34, 18-27.

Cho, M., Kim, Y., & Choi, D. (2017). The effect of self-regulated learning on college students' perceptions of community of inquiry and affective outcomes in online learning. *The Internet and Higher Education*, 34, 10-17.

Collins, K., Onwuegbuzie, A., & Jiao, Q. (2008). Reading ability and computer-related attitudes among African American Graduate Students. *Cyberpsychology & Behavior*, 11(3), 347-350.

Collins, K., Onwuegbuzie, A., & Jiao, Q. (2008). Reading ability and computer-related attitudes among African American Graduate Students. *Cyberpsychology & Behavior*, 11(3), 347-350.

Cooper, J. (2006). The digital divide: The special case of gender. *Journal of Computer Assisted Learning*, 22, 320-334.

Corrin, L., & de Barba, P. (2014). Exploring students' interpretation of feedback delivered through learning analytics dashboards. In B. Hegarty, J. McDonald, & S.K. Loke (Eds.), *Rhetoric and reality: Critical perspectives on educational technology*. Proceedings ascilite Dunedin 2014 (pp. 629-633).

Davis, E. A. (2003). Prompting middle school science students for productive reflection: Generic and directed prompts. *The Journal of the Learning Sciences*, 12(1), 91-142.

Dawson, S. (2010). "Seeing" the learning community: An exploration of the development of a resource for monitoring online student networking. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, 41(5), 736-752.

Dawson, S. P., McWilliam, E., & Tan, J. (2008). Teaching smarter: How mining ICT data can inform and improve learning and teaching practice. *Annual Conference of the Australasian Society for Computers in Learning in Tertiary Education*, 221-230. Melbourne, Australia: Deakin University.

Durall, E., & Gros, B. (2014). Learning analytics as a metacognitive tool. *6th International Conference on Computer Supported Education*, 380-384.

# References

Frisby, B., Berger, E., Burchett, M., Herovic, E., & Strawser, M. (2014). Participation apprehensive students: The influence of face support and instructor-student rapport on classroom participation. *Communication Education*, 63(2), 105-123.

Garrison, D. R. & Arbaugh, J. B. (2007). Researching the community of inquiry framework: Review, issues, and future directions. *The Internet and Higher Education*, 10, 157-172.

Gomez-Aguilar, D. A., Hernandez-Garcia, A., Garcia-Penalvo, F. J., & Theron, R. (2014). Tap into visual analysis of customization of grouping of activities in eLearning. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 47, 60-67.

Hattie, J. & Timperley, H. (2007). The power of feedback. *Review of Educational Research*, 77(1), 81-112.

Hershkovitz, A., Nachmias, R. (2008) Developing a log-based motivation measuring tool. *Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Educational Data Mining*, 226-233.

Hu, Y., Lo, C., & Shih, S. (2014). Developing early warning systems to predict students' online learning performance. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 36, 469-478.

Iffenthaler, D. (2012). Determining the effectiveness of prompts for self-regulated learning in problem-solving scenarios. *Educational Technology & Society*, 15(1), 38-52.

Kim, I. (2014). Development of reasoning skills through participation in collaborative synchronous online discussions. *Interactive Learning Environments*, 22(4), 467-484.

Kotsiantis, S., Tselios, N., Filippidi, A., & Komis, V. (2013). Using learning analytics to identify successful learners in a blended learning course. *International Journal of Technology Enhanced Learning*, 5(2), 133-150.

Lazowski, R.A., & Hulleman, C.S. (2016). Motivation interventions in education: A meta-analytic review. *Review of Educational Research*, 86(2), 602-640.

Lockyear, L., Heathcote, E., & Dawson, S. (2013). Informing pedagogical action: Aligning learning analytics with learning design. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 57(10), 1439-1459.

Lonn, S., Aguilar, S. J., & Teasley, S. D. (2015). Investigating student motivation in the context of a learning analytics intervention during a summer bridge program. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 47, 90-97.

Macfadyen, L. P. & Dawson, S. (2010). Mining LMS data to develop an "early warning system" for educators: A proof of concept. *Computers & Education*, 54(2), 588-599.

Murray, M., Perez, J., Geist, D., & Hedrick, A. (2012). Student interaction with online course content: Build it and they might come. *Journal of Information Technology Education: Research*, 11, 125-140.

Park, Y. & Jo, I. (2015). Development of the learning analytics dashboard to support students' learning performance. *Journal of Universal Computer Science*, 21(1), 110-133.

Rienties, B., Boroowa, A., Cross, S., Kubiak, C., Mayles, K., & Murphy, S. (2016). Analytics4Action evaluation framework: A review of evidence based learning analytics interventions at the Open University UK. *Journal of Interactive Media in Education*, 1(2), 1-11.

Rowe, F. A., & Rafferty, J. A. (2013). Instructional design interventions for supporting self-regulated learning: Enhancing academic outcomes in postsecondary e-learning environments. *Journal of Online Learning and Teaching*, 9(4), 590-601.

Santos, O. Boticario, J. Perez-Marin, D. (2014). Extending web-based educational systems with personalised support through user centred designed recommendations along the e-learning life cycle. *Science of Computer Programming*, 88, 92-109.

# References

Scheffel, M., Drachsler, H., Stoyanov, S., & Specht, M. (2014). Quality indicators for learning analytics. *Educational Technology & Society*, 17(4), 117-132.

Schumacher, C. & Ifenthaler, C. (2017). Features students really expect from learning analytics. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 1-11. [In press]

Segedy, J. R., Kinnebrew, J. S., & Biswas, G. (2015). Using coherence analysis to characterize self-regulated learning behaviours in open-ended learning environments. *Journal of Learning Analytics*, 2(1), 13-48.

Sung, E. & Mayer, R. (2012). Five facets of social presence in online distance education. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 28, 1738-1747.

Tempelaar, D.T., Rienties, B., & Giesbers, B. (2015). In search for the most informative data for feedback generation: Learning analytics in a data-rich context. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 47, 157-167.

Thomson, A., Perry, J., Miller, T. (2009). Conceptualizing and measuring collaboration. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, 19, 23-56.

van Blankenstein, F., Dolmans, D., van der Vleuten, C., & Schmidt, H. (2011). Which cognitive processes support learning during small-group discussion? The role of providing explanations and listening to others. *Instructional Science*, 39, 189-204.

van Leeuwen, A., Janssen, J., Erkens, G., & Brekelmans, M. (2014). Supporting teachers in guiding collaborating students: Effects of learning analytics in CSCL. *Computers & Education*, 79, 28-39.

van Leeuwen, A., Janssen, J., Erkens, G., & Brekelmans, M. (2015). Teacher regulation of cognitive activities during student collaboration: Effects of learning analytics. *Computers & Education*, 90, 80-94.

Veenman, M. V. J. (2017). Assessing metacognitive deficiencies and effectively instructing metacognitive skills. *Teachers College Record*, 119(13).

Verbert, K., Duval, E., Klerkx, J., Govaerts, S., & Santos, J. L. (2013). Learning analytics dashboard applications. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 57(10), 1500-1509.

Verbert, K., Govaerts, S., Duval, E., Santos, J., van Assche, F., Parra, G., & Klerkx, J. (2014). Learning dashboards: An overview and future research opportunities. *Personal and Ubiquitous Computing*, 18(6), 1499-1514.

Wise, A. F. (2014, March). Designing pedagogical interventions to support student use of learning analytics. In *Proceedings of the Fourth International Conference on Learning Analytics And Knowledge* (pp. 203-211). ACM.

Yoo, Y., Lee, H., Jo, I., & Park, Y. (2015). Educational dashboards for smart learning: Review of case studies. In Chen, G., Kumar, V., Huang, R., & Kong, S. (eds). *Emerging Issues in Smart Learning*. Lecture Notes in Educational Technology. Berlin, Germany: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg.

Zimmerman, B. J. (2008). Goal setting: A key proactive source of academic self-regulation. In D. H. Schunk & B. J. Zimmerman (Eds.), *Motivation and Self-Regulated Learning: Theory, Research, and Applications* (pp.267-295). New York: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.