Learning analytics and student engagement: thinking through the ethical issues raised

Julie Wintrup RAISE SIG London Met, 16th November 2017

- "Disclosing the records of what books were read by a user, without the individual's consent, violates the person's privacy" said an association (Japan Librarian Association) report'
- 'It is not clear, however, if the then student at Kobe High School read Belle de Jour, Kessel's 1928 novel...'





Haruki Murakami

Librarians in uproar after borrowing record of Haruki Murakami is leaked

Books the celebrated Japanese author borrowed from a library in Kobe when he was a schoolboy have been revealed by a newspaper



 Haruki Murakami's borrowing record from his local library has been leaked sparking concerns over privacy. Photograph: Murdo Macleod for the Guardian



Overview

- Analytics
- MOOC learners' interviews
- Analytics and engagement
- Ethics, consent and relationships in HE

What is meant by 'analytics'?

- Dr Bart Rienties, OU:
- and learning.
- At the OU, there is increased recognition that "smart and solve the student-retention problem"
- www.open.ac.uk/iet/main/research-innovation/learning-analytics

 "Learning analytics involves the measurement, collection, analysis and reporting of "big data" related to learners and their contexts, with the intention of providing actionable intelligence that supports teaching

pedagogically-informed" learning analytics are urgently needed to

So are we using analytics *only* to analyse big data? Or to intervene in any direct way to promote individuals' 'progress' or 'retention'?

How do you use analytics in your practice?

JISC 2015 'Code of Practice for Learning Analytics'

Contents

Introduction

Responsibility

Transparency and consent

Privacy

Validity

Access

Enabling positive interventions

Minimising adverse impacts

Stewardship of data

Introduction

Learning analytics uses data about students and their activities to help institutions understand and improve educational processes, and provide better support to 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.



Contents

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Validity

Access

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The effective use of learning analytics will initially involve the deployment of new systems, and changes to institutional policies and processes. New data may be collected on individuals and their learning activities. Analytics will be performed on this data, and interventions may take place as a result. This presents opportunities for positive engagements and impacts on learning, as well as misunderstandings, misuse of data and adverse impacts on students.

Complete trai are essential

Complete transparency and clear institutional policies are therefore essential regarding the purposes of learning analytics, the data collected, the processes involved, and how they will be used to enhance the educational experience.

This code of practice aims to set out the responsibilities of educational institutions to ensure that learning analytics is carried out responsibly, appropriately and effectively, addressing the key legal, ethical and logistical issues which are likely to arise.

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 Data Protection Act (<u>DPA</u>) 1998.

Complete transparency and clear institutional policies

Minimising adverse impacts

Institutions recognise that analytics can never give a complete picture of an individual's learning and may sometimes ignore personal circumstances.

Institutions will take steps to ensure that trends, norms, categorisation or any labelling of students do not bias staff, student or institutional perceptions and behaviours towards them, reinforce discriminatory attitudes or increase social power differentials.



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Analytics systems and interventions will be carefully designed and regularly reviewed to ensure that:

- Students maintain appropriate levels of autonomy in decision making relating to their learning, using learning analytics where appropriate to help inform their decisions
- Opportunities for "gaming the system" or any benefit to the student from doing so are minimised
- Knowledge that their activity is being monitored does not lead to nonparticipation by students or other negative impacts on their academic progress or wellbeing

- Adverse impacts as a result of giving students and staff information about the students' performance or likelihood of success are minimised
- Staff have a working understanding of legal, ethical and unethical practice

How good is your understanding of the legal, ethical and unethical practice in use of analytics?

Are there any risks you might think of in relation to students you know?

Analytics and student engagement

Research with MOOC learners

- In our UKES survey of c1000 MOOC learners, a significant other and real-world problems
- very creatively! and sharing links

proportion rated themselves as having engaged with ideas, each

• In our small interview-based follow up study, learners described finding resources not available through the MOOC platform - and

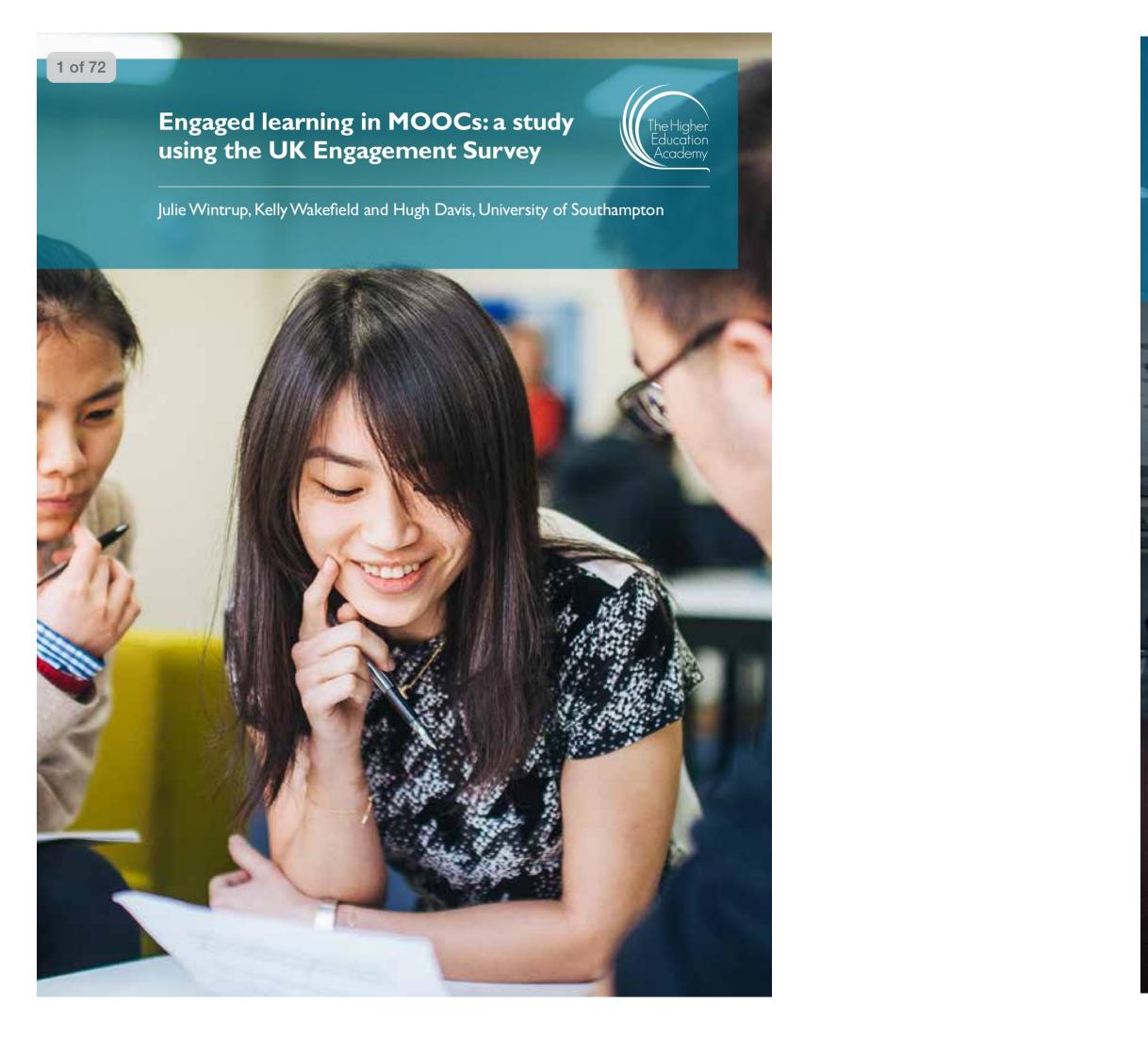
They often just 'clicked through' steps, others enjoyed 'lurking'...

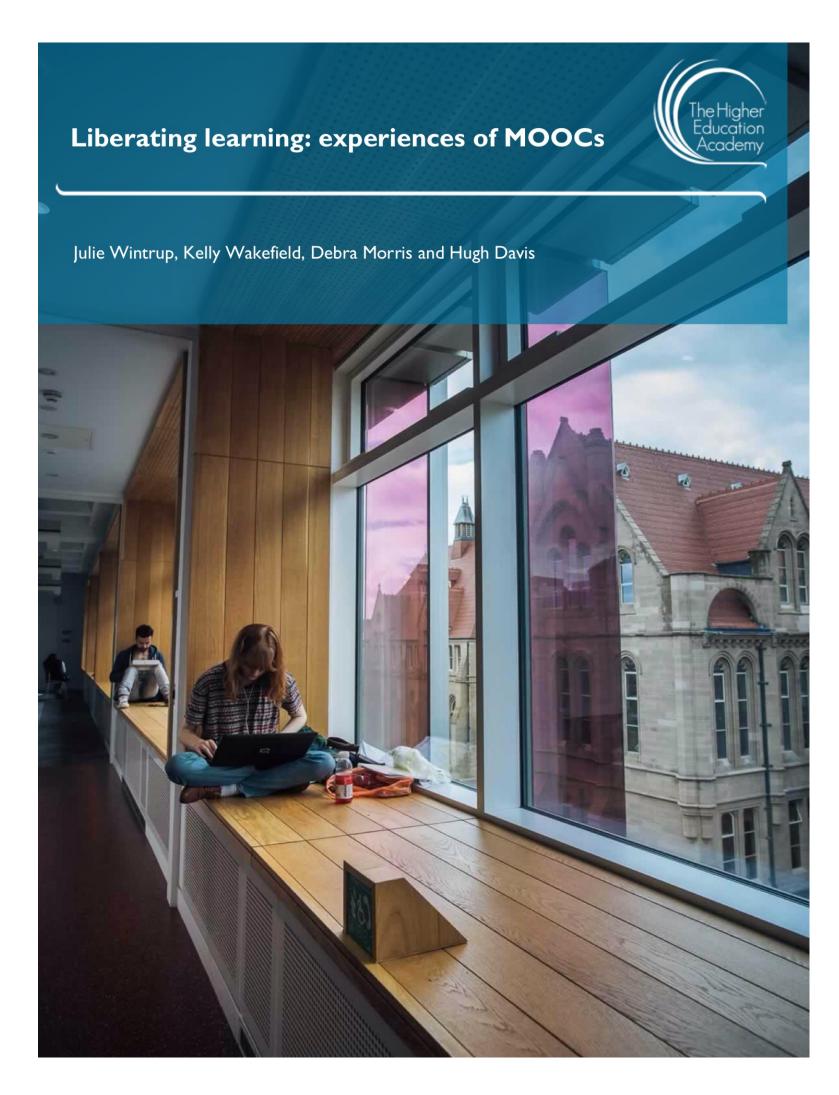
- "the first video I was hooked"
- "I tended to skip talking head videos"
- "reading sinks in more"
- Quizes "were a little naff"
- "I've really enjoyed the discussions, with people overseas"
- "students found bootleg copies of (articles) and posted them linked which I thought was very nice"

anyway...so the things we were not allowed to post were found and

 Much of their discussion was 'off platform' – using Facebook, google hangout, (less so) Twitter

• So did not show as digital footprint within MOOC forum





What might analytics reveal about 'engagement'?

- they were broadly in line with the other survey respondents
- Had our interviewees been students in higher education, their seem to indicate a high degree of disengagement
- generosity and testing of new ideas

We compared our interviewees' words with their iSurvey responses -

'participation' (with resources and as measured by UKES) would

 Yet they offered rich and nuanced accounts of social and individual learning, of personal change, of creativity, of connectedness,

What ethical issues arise for you?

Approaches that involve students



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October 4th, 2017

Syllabus issue fixed

eFolio modules include code that automatically pulled details of the syllabus and displayed it on the Syllabus tab. The problem was that the code linked to Syllabus Editor, which has been replaced by Curriculum Manager, and that meant that users would be viewing out-of-date details that did not apply to this year's modules. Speedy work [...]

October 3rd, 2017

Staff access to eFolio modules/tutee information

Staff listed as instructors for a module in Banner should be able to access the corresponding modules in eFolio. Please be aware that modules have been taking longer than usual to appear in eFolio, so you may need to wait a number of days after the Banner record has been updated. Update: This issue should now [...]

March 1st, 2017

VLE award winners announced

The winners of the 2017 VLE Awards have been chosen and details of the winning courses can be found here. Thank you to all who put forward courses and contributed comments; the standard of feedback given has been excellent.

Southampto

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Find out how you can use eFolio in your learning and teaching below.



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Skills & competencies Track student progression



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Registers

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Your Voice

Anonymous student feedback, anytime, anywhere



Module text messages Keep your students up to date with important information by test



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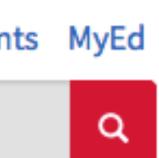
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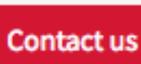
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The Student Centred Portal Pilot Project

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http://www.meaningfulconsent.org/

- Despite being asked to "agree" constantly to terms of service, we do not of our laws undermined.
- deliver useful policy, business and technology guidelines.

currently have "meaningful consent." It is unclear whether having simple and meaningful consent mechanisms would change business fundamentally or enhance new kinds of economics around personal data sharing. Since consent is deemed necessary and part of a social contract for fairness, however, without meaningful consent, that social contract is effectively broken and the best intent

• Our research challenges to address this gap are interdisciplinary: meaningful consent has implications for transforming current digital economy data practices; change will require potentially new business models, and certainly new forms of interaction to highlight policy without over burdening citizens as we go about our business. We have set out a vision to achieve an understanding of meaningful consent through a combination of interdisciplinary expert and citizen activities to



The Web Mirror is a public engagement project from the University of Southampton Southampton. We help members of the public to understand how companies track their web browsing, what that information can be used for, and how to opt out of it.

As part of the *Meaningful Consent in the Digital* Economy project our goals are to understand, reimagine and re-engineer personal data, privacy and consent.

You can visit us in person at one of our public events, try the mirror out online, or use this website to retrieve a previous reflection.

Try the Web Mirror online

You can try the mirror out, right now, online! Upload browsing history from your Android smartphone or desktop web browser and find out who's tracking you.

Some questions

Ethics, consent and relationships in HE

- student profiles and behaviours?
- offer adequate protection to students? Are SUs involved in this discussion?
- surveillance students are subject to and the potential for triangulation?
- in data collection and its uses? ... or in monitoring students' online behaviours?
- How might anonymised, aggregated data be subject to misuse in your practice?

• Unexplored risks.. is 'learning analytics' concerned only with "big data" or with individual

• If potential exists to cross reference analytics data with all sorts of other data routinely gathered by the institution, will JISC's Code of Practice and Data Protection legislation

• Is consent meaningful if it does not include consent to the multiple forms of monitoring or

• In what ways are educators (personal tutors, administrators, enabling teams) implicated

In what ways might our use of analytics – willfully or as a by product – change or shape our educataion, and/or our behaviours?



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