

Implementing Learning Analytics

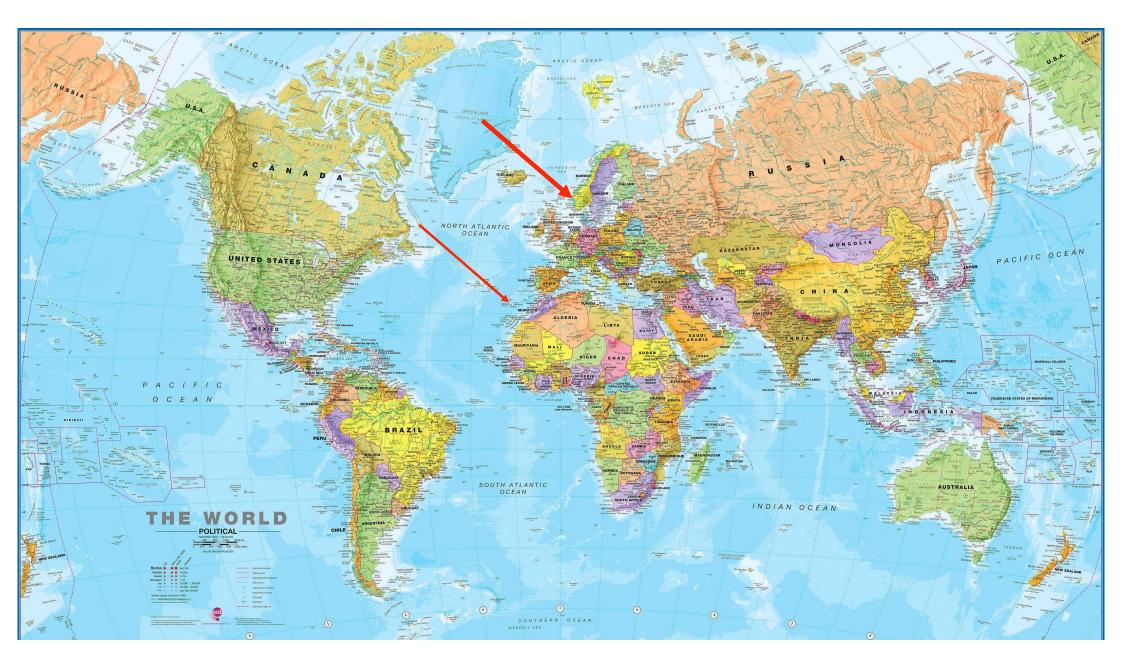
Barbara Wasson

Professor, Department of Information Science & Media Studies Director, Centre for the Science of Learning & Technology

http://slate.uib.no

CELDA, 20 October 2023











University of Bergen

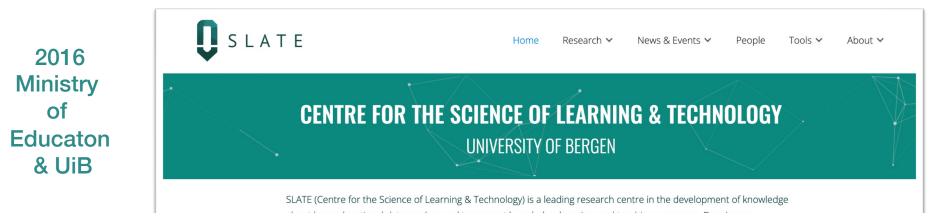




PEPPERKAKEBYEN (Gingerbread City)







Drawing on interdisciplinary collaboration, SLATE investigates the technological, pedagogical, interpretive, cultural, ethical, and legal aspects of learning analytics (LA) and artificial intelligence in education (AIEd), and promotes the responsible use of technology in education.

A I'm Education A Program	Seminar UiB AI #6: Learning Analytics and Artificial Intelligence in Education		April 12, 2025 Intervju: Postdoktor Anja Salzmann om Datareisen og personvern	RIALHE	New Project Page: Remote Intelligent Access to Labs in Higher Education
	March 30, 2023 PhD Defense Joakim Vindenes	Stat - References - Referenc	March 17, 2023 Best Poster at LAK23 to Qinyi, André & Mohammad		March 30, 2023 Creativity, Learning & Technology: Palgrave Encyclopedia of the Possible now available!

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DANA KVIFTKI













JELENA JOVAN











NGELICA B. ORTIZ DE O















1 Professor + 1 Emeritus (hiring 1 professor) 8 Researchers 1 Postdoc (hiring 2) 1 Associate Professor (announcing soon)

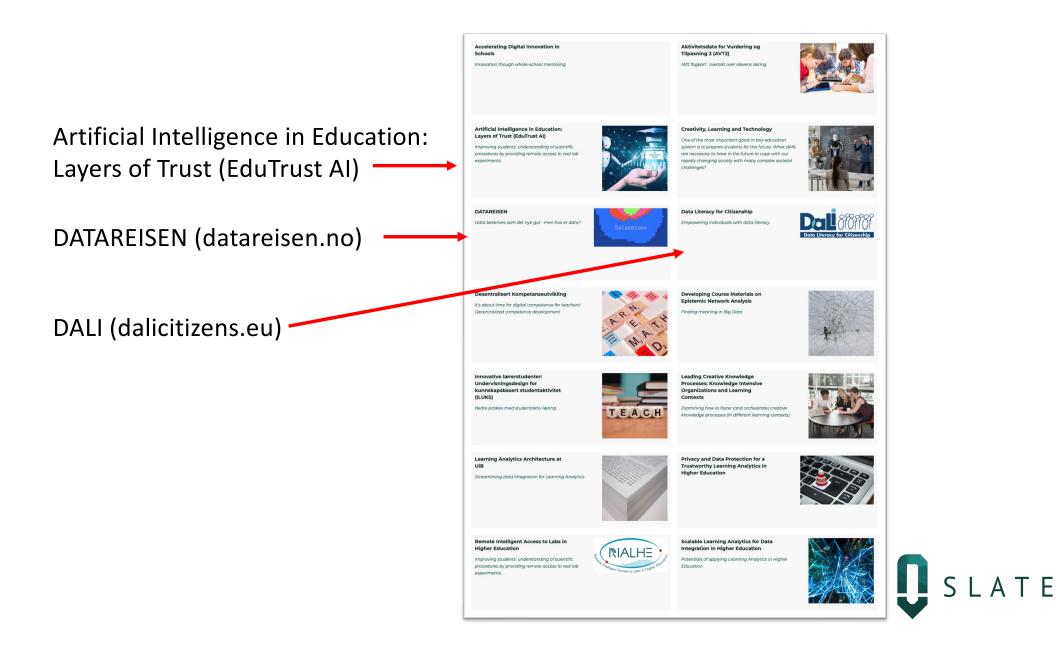
- 5 PhD fellows (5 defended i 2023)
- Admin leader **Study Administrator**
- 2 Senior Developers
- Communications (50%)
- 5 Professor II

Affiliated Faculty



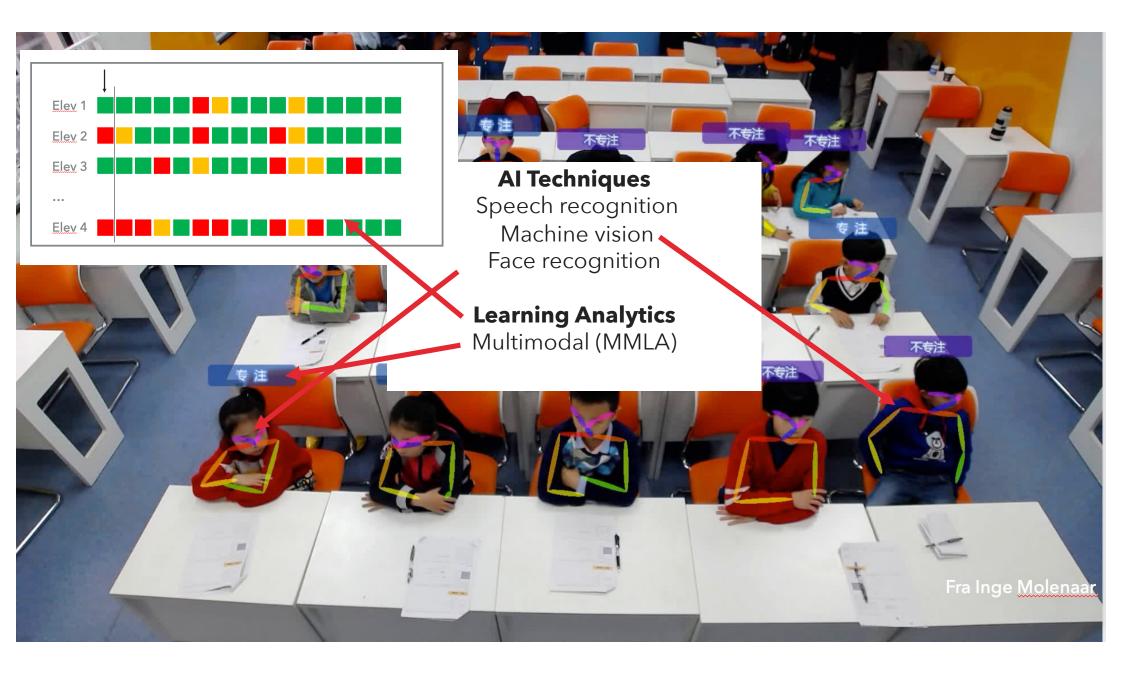
Associate Professor (Law)

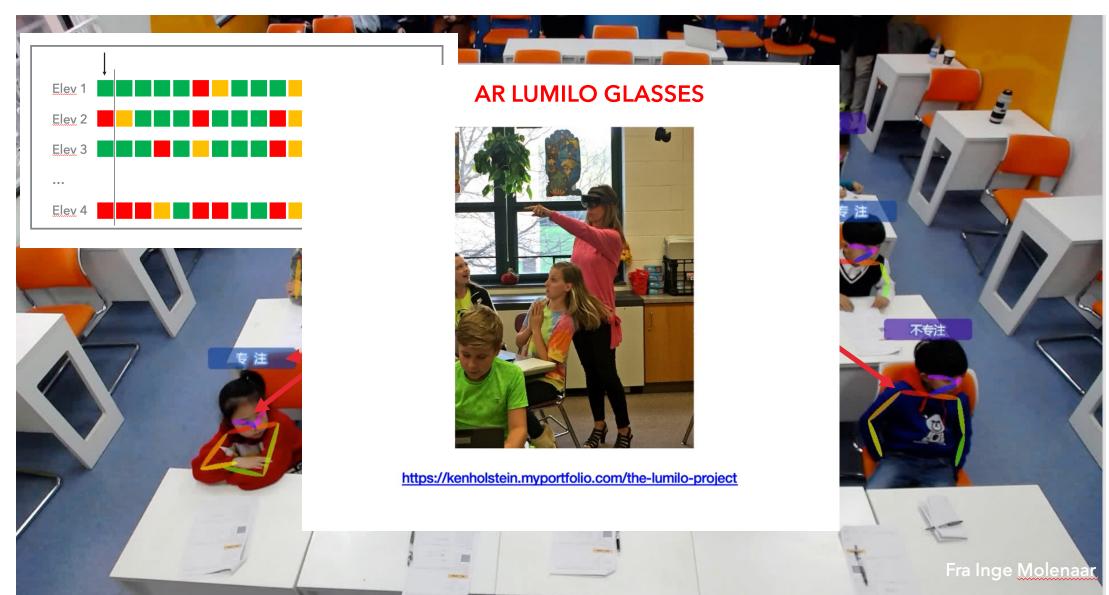


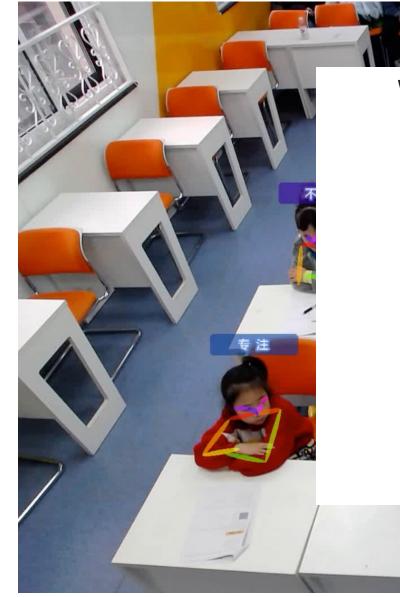


Enthusiastic children calling out English words at a screen where there is a space ship that moves towards overtaking another planet IF the pronunciation is almost correct. A virtual English teacher is leading them from the screen through this exciting game while a teacher in the classroom helps individual students who need more help. In daily use in China!









What data is being collected?

Surveillence?

Data protection?

Legal?

Ethical?

Cultural?

Responsible Use?



AGENDA

- Learning Analytics
- AVT project: Implementing LA in Norway
- Norwegian Expert Commission report
- Norwegian Expert Commission NOU



AI, LA, AND EDUCATION

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND EDUCATION

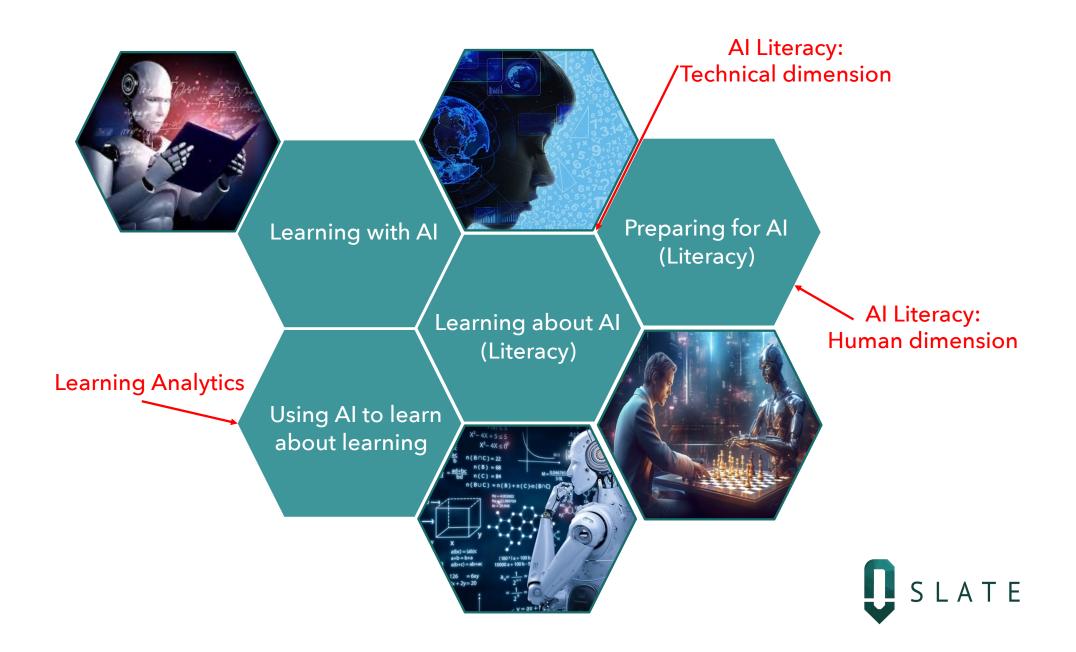
A critical view through the lens of human rights, democracy and the rule of law



A thorough and critical overview of the use of artificial intelligence in education.

Wayne Holmes, Jen Persson, Irene-Angelica Chounta, Barbara Wasson & Vania Dimitrova (2022)

https://rm.coe.int/artificial-intelligence-and-education-a-critical-view-through-the-lens/1680a886bd



"LEARNING ANALYTICS IS 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 IT OCCURS"

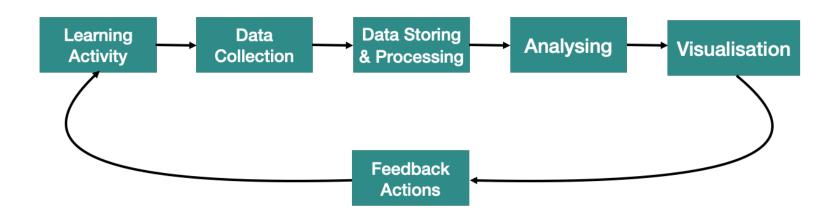
1st International Conference on Learning Analytics & Knowledge (LAK11)

"THE USE OF STATIC AND DYNAMIC INFORMATION ABOUT LEARNERS AND LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS, ASSESSING, ELICITING AND ANALYSING IT, FOR REAL-TIME MODELLING, PREDICTION AND OPTIMISATION OF LEARNING PROCESSES, LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS, AS WELL AS EDUCATIONAL DECISION-MAKING"

Dirk Ifenthaler (2015)



LA PROCESS (LIFECYCLE)



ISO/IEC JTC1/SC36 LA

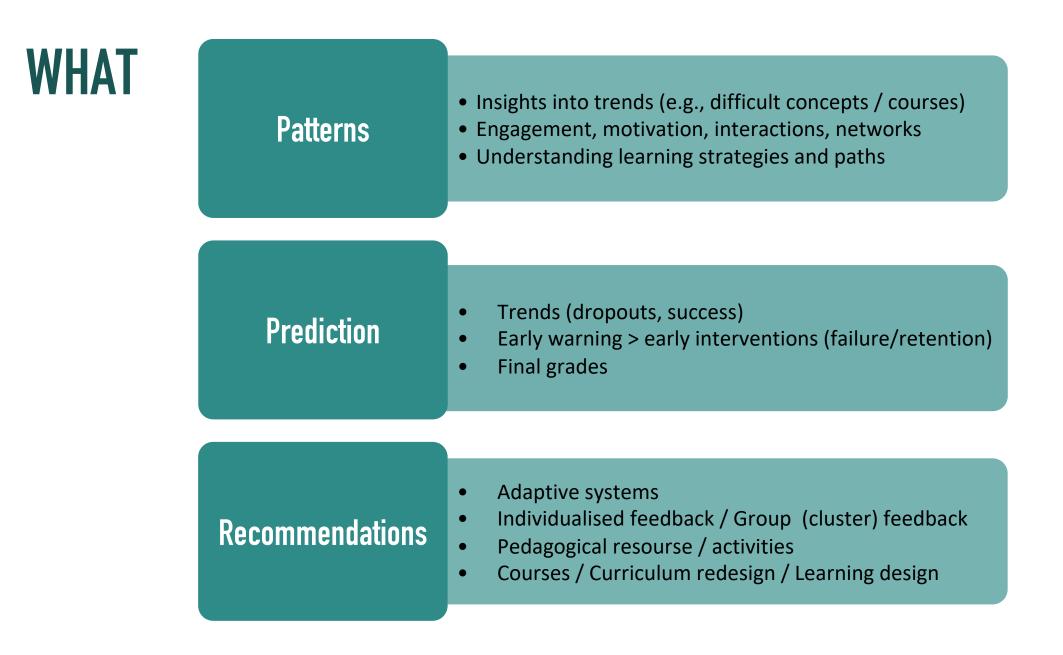


STAKEHOLDERS

LEARNERS & TEACHERS / INSTRUCTORS / TUTORS / ASSISTANTS EDUCATIONAL LEADERS INSTITUTIONS / SCHOOLS POLICY MAKERS PARENTS /GUARDIANS

EDTECH DEVELOPERS







https://solaresearch.org/





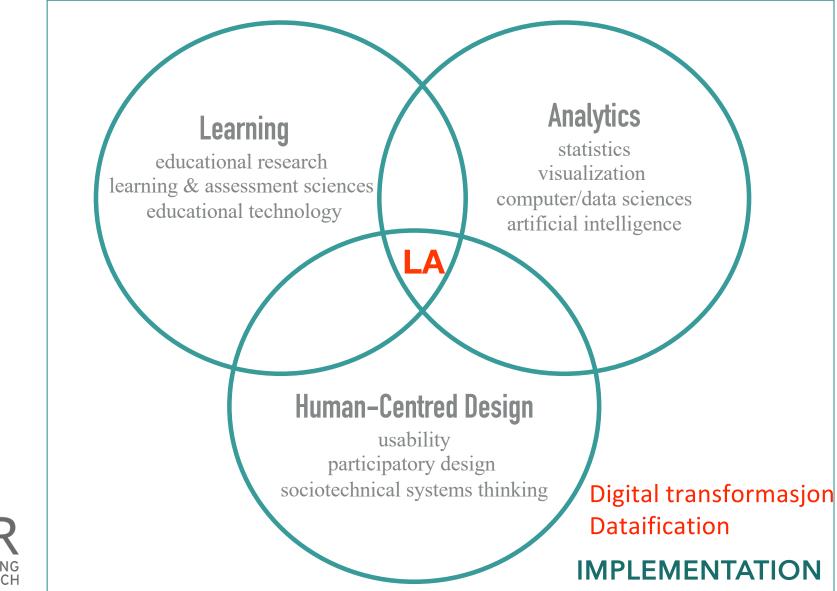


SIGS JACE

LEARNING ANALYTICS COMMUNITY EUROPE

LOCAL LASIs LASI Spain Nordic LASI LASI Germany

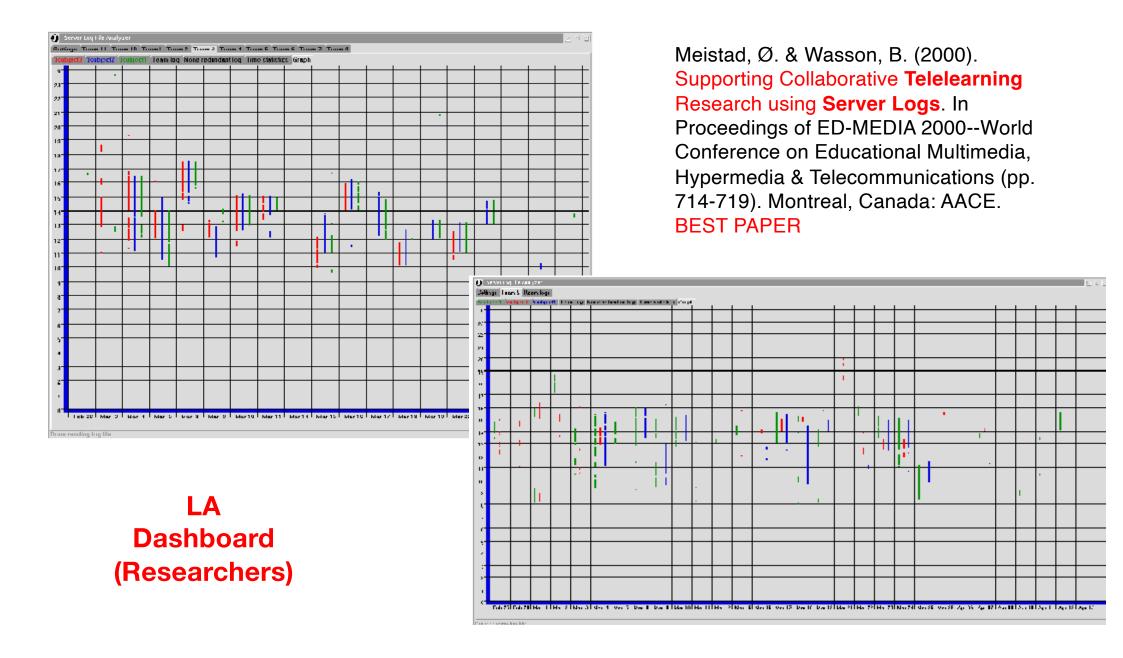
LASI EUROPE 23





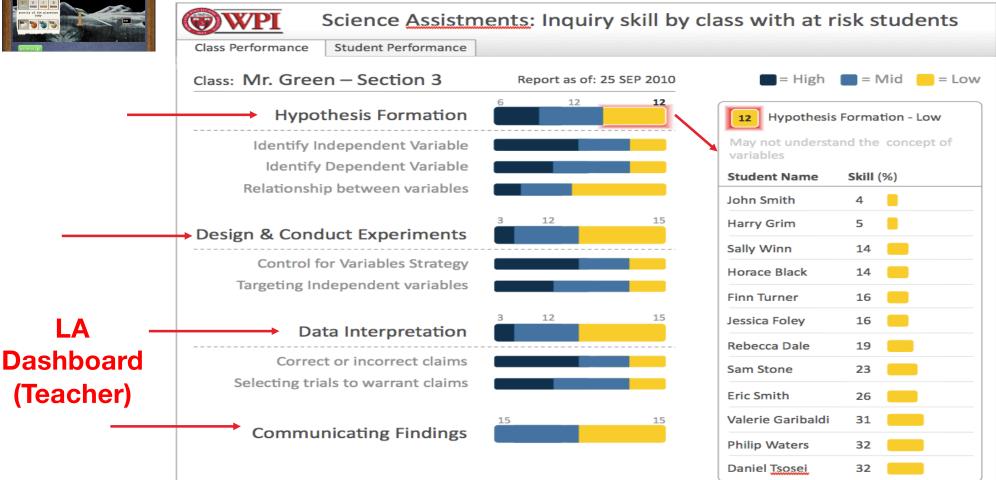
KEY USES OF LEARNING ANALYTICS (SOLAR)

- 1.Supporting student development of lifelong learning skills and strategies
- 2. Provision of personalised and timely feedback to students regarding their learning
- 3.Supporting development of important skills such as collaboration, critical thinking, communication and creativity
- 4. Develop student awareness by supporting self-reflection
- 5. Support quality learning and teaching by providing empirical evidence on the success of pedagogical innovations





INQ-ITS: PERSONALISED ONLINE LABS



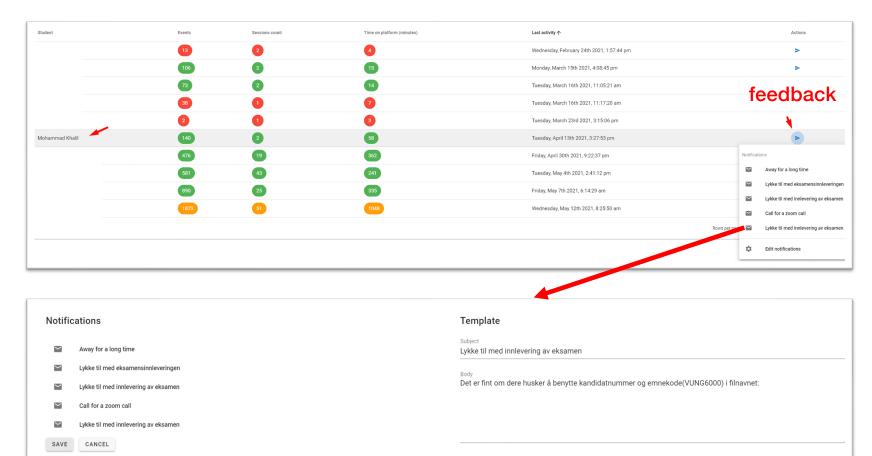
Teacher has full control

Mohammad Khalil & Gleb Belokrys



Partial automation

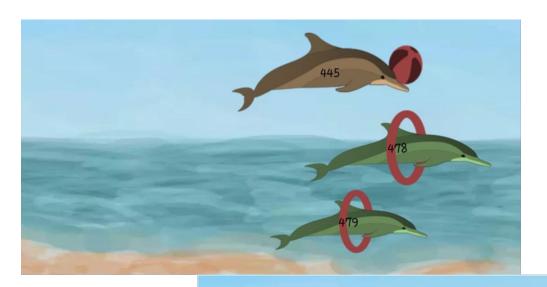


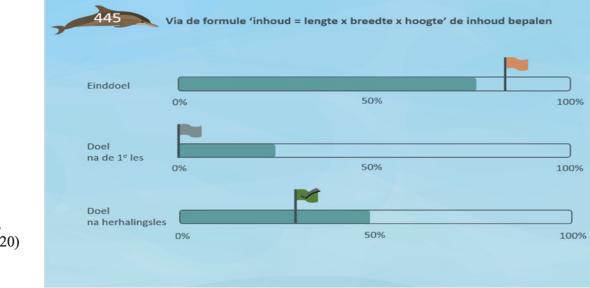


LA Feedback (Teacher --> Student)



Cou	rse Recomm	endatio	on System for Exchange Students		
SLATE Q Task 3: Sea	arch 🗐 Task 3: Selected Courses				
earch by key words, in Norwegian Language and Culture	sert a course descriptior	n or try to descr व	ribe a course	ICTIONS	
Name Link All All	 Credits Semester All All 	Department	All	Select	t.
Language, Culture and the Construction of National Identity in <u>SAS1</u> Scandinavia - Scandinavia Area Studies	15 Spring	Department of Linguistic, Literary and Aesthetic Studies	The course gives an introduction to the role of language and culture in the construction of national identity in Scandinavia. The primary focus is on the period from the 19th century to the present, but reference will also be made to earlier periods, for example the Viking era. Among the topics that will be covered are the following: the historical evolution of the Scandinavian languages, including the emergence of the two varieties of standard Norwegian (bokmål and nynorsk), different dialects and sociolects, and ideological debates over language planning and culture. In order to explore the issue or a distinct Scandinavian identity, we will also look at the relationship between the Scandinavian countries and their Nordic neighbors (Finland, Iceland, Greenland, the Faroe Islands and the Åland Islands). In addition, the languages and cultures of the indigenous people in Scandinavia will be addressed. Throughout the course of the 19th century, different attempts were made to forge a distinct Norwegian, Swedish or Danish national identity, often by focusing on what set one of the countries apart from the other two. At the same time, one can also find an intellectual movement that tressed borbherhood and unity among the three Scandinavian countries, which were often likened to three branches growing out of the same tree. Through a focus on language and culture, SAS1 traces the evolution of these two opposing tendencies - the desire for a separate national identity as well as for a specifically Scandinavian identity - up until the current moment.	REMOVE	
schevskiy & Kł	nalil (2021)				SLA







х

LA Dashboard (Student)

Molenaar, Horvers, Dijkstra, Baker (2020)

CHINESE NATIONAL ASSESSMENT CENTRE FOR EDUCATION QUALITY NATIONAL OVERVIEW



LA Dashboard (National)

CHINESE NATIONAL ASSESSMENT CENTRE FOR EDUCATION QUALITY REGIONAL ZOOM



LA Dashboard (Regional)

AVT PROJECT

ACTIVITY DATA FOR ASSESSMENT & ADAPTATION

AVT1 (2017 – 2019); AT2 (2019 - 2024)

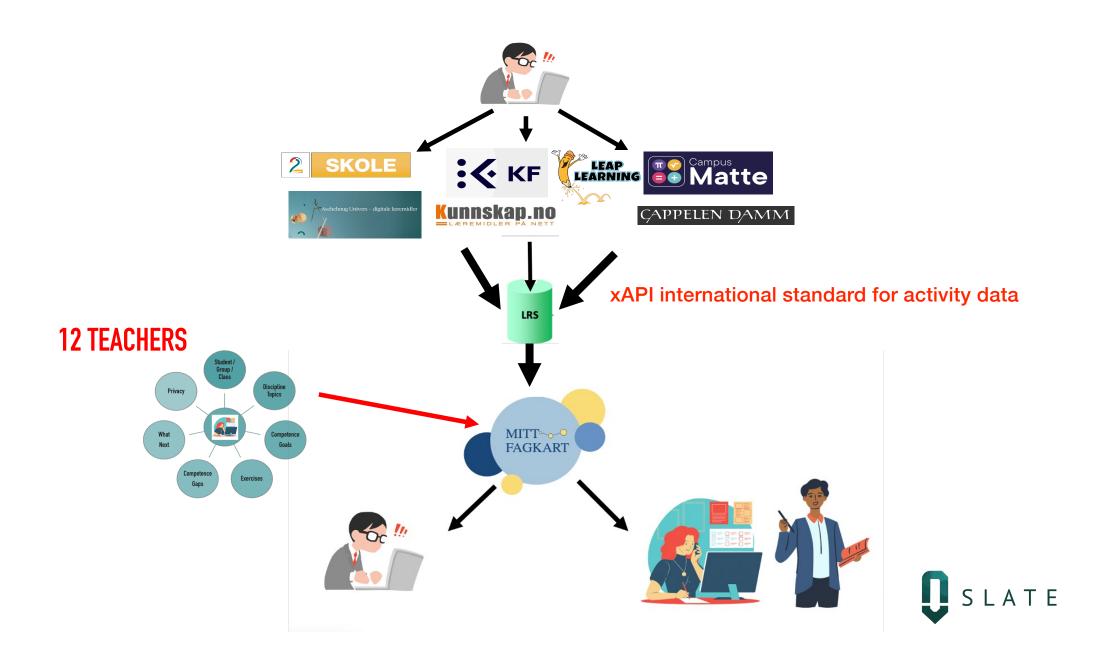
AVT is an R&D project that identifies opportunities and highlights challenges that the education sector faces when it comes to the use of student activity data in learning analytics.

The most important objectives:

- Analyse student activity data across different tools (i.e. various providers)
- Support teachers in adapting teaching and assessment work
- Suggest relevant content that the student can work on

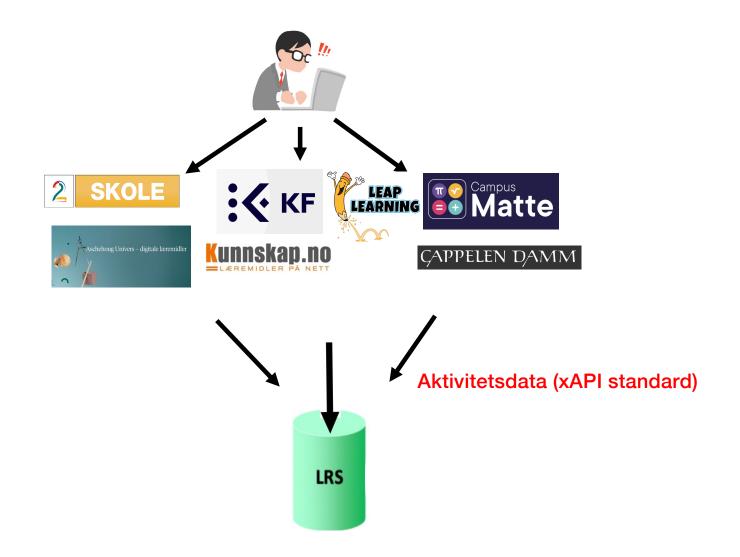






AVT ACTIVITY DATA (GITTHUB)



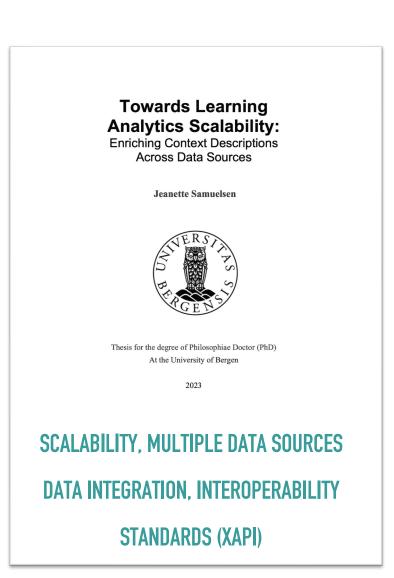


ACTIVITY DATA (xAPI)

- Feideindikatoren (used to tie a learning activity to a student)
- Feideindikatoren for school owner, school, client (vendor)
- tag that ties learning activity to a domain reference model (fagkart)
- oppgave-id
- svar på oppgaver
- hints brukt
- **success (**right or wrong answer)
- score (min, max, raw, scaled)
- tidsstempel på startet oppgave
- tidsstempel på avsluttet oppgave
- oppgavetype

Laereplan Matematikk 1–10	_	•
Kunnskapsomraade		•
Omrade i Fagkart		•
Kompetansemål		-
Verb		-
Kompetansemaal sammenheng		-
Kompetanseklasse		-
Grunnleggende ferdigheter		Ŧ
Kjerneelement		Ŧ
Tverrfaglig tema		Ŧ
Kompetansemaalsett		-







C1: Challenges identified related to LA core issues of scalability

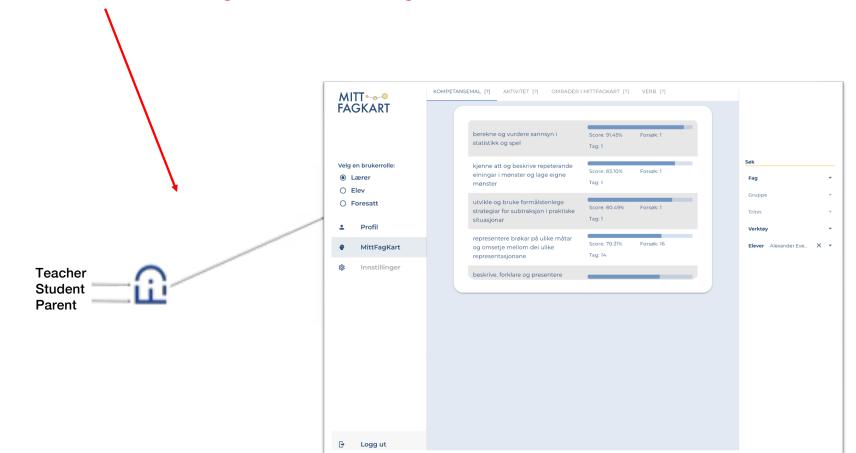
C2: Gaps related to xAPI expressibility and conceptual solution

C3: Technical solution implemented and validated

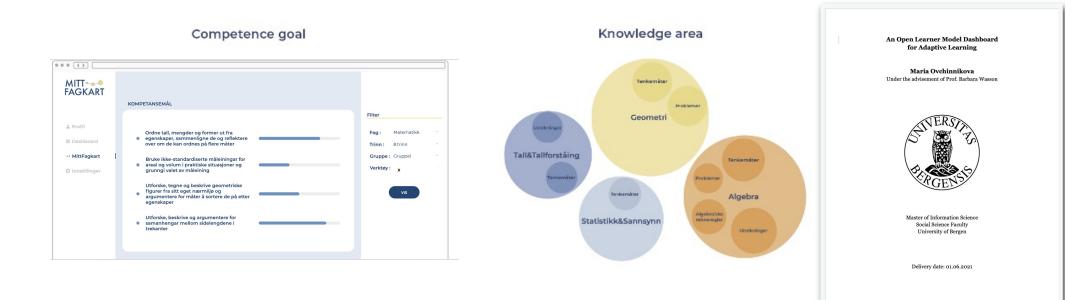


MITT FAGKART





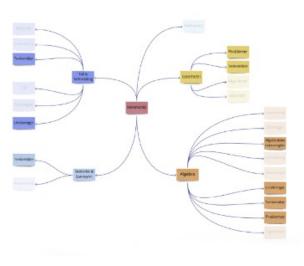
FEIDE Service: Secure login and data sharing in education and research



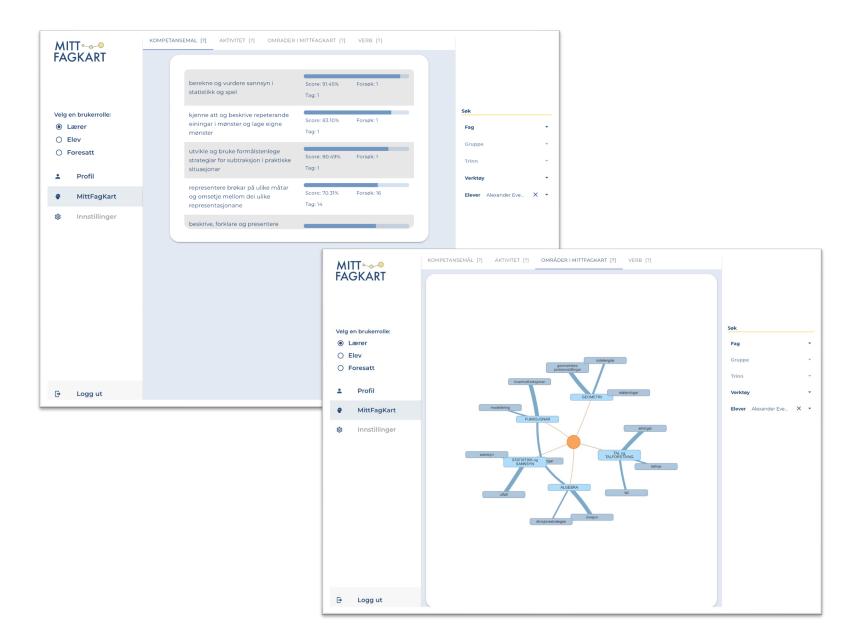
Verbs

Knowledge area













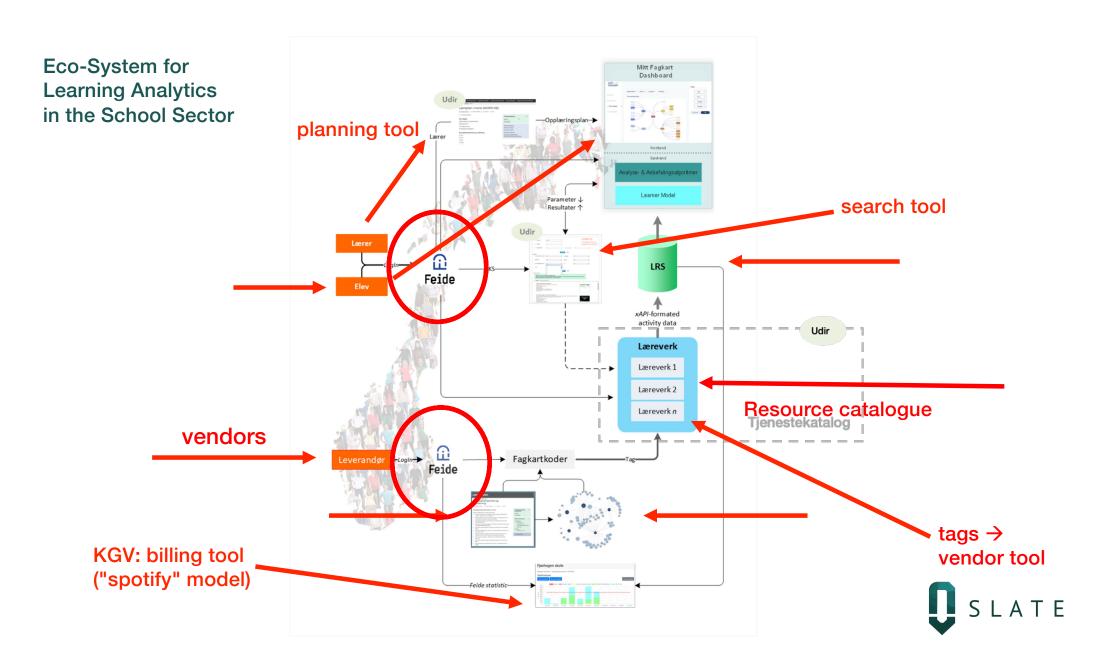
RECOMMENDATIONS

for teacher (individual / group / class level) or for a student

- Competence goal (for entire class / an individual / a group)
- Topic or theme (\rightarrow Fagkart)
- Difficult topics (e.g., 3D geometry)
- Misconceptions
- Types of tasks (f.eks. MC, video, text)
- Resources (tool x fra vendor y)
- Specific tool (Chapter 5 fra tool x from vendor y OR page 3 from tool xx from vendor yy)

ECO SYSTEM FOR LA





Høyringar Presse Kalender Om Udir In English

Utdanningsløpet | Læring og trivsel | Eksamen og prøver | Kvalitet og kompetanse | Tall og forskning | Regelverk, tilsyn og tilskudd

Du er her: Forside > Om Udir > Åpne data > kl06 (Grep)

kl06 (Grep)

Grep er den nasjonale databasen for fag, læreplaner og opplæringstilbud i grunnopplæringen. Alle fastsatte læreplaner i Kunnskapsløftet legges inn i Grep. I tillegg finnes kodeverk og informasjon om fag i grunnskole og videregående opplæring (vgo), inkludert vurderingsordninger, samt fag- og vitnemålsmerknader til bruk i dokumentasjon av opplæringen.

ARTIKKEL | SIST ENDRET: 08.09.2021

🗄 Last siden som PDF 🛛 🛱 Skriv ut

Grep er ikke et eget nettsted, men en database som nettjenester og andre kan hente data fra, og presentere videre for sluttbrukere. Eksempler på dette er <u>Utdanningsdirektoratets egen presentasjon av innholdet</u> (læreplaner, fagkoder og tilbudsstruktur), og <u>vilbli.no</u>, som er en ekstern tjeneste. På den måten er vi vår egen datakonsument på linje med hvem som helst av våre eksterne brukere.

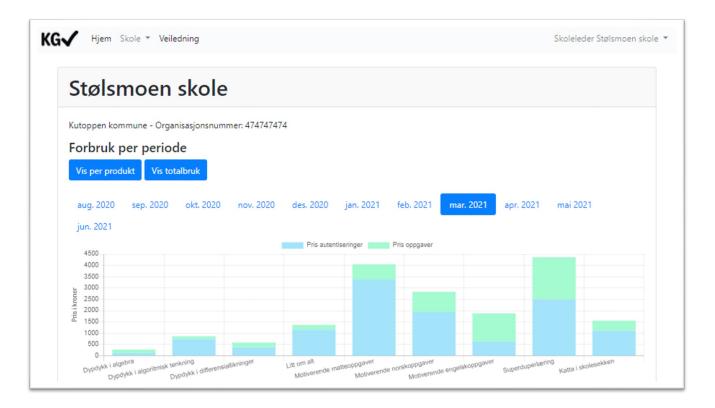
Hente data fra Grep

Vi har to ulike github-wikier med dokumentasjon og tips om hvordan du kan hente data fra Grep:

- REST (json og xml-API)
- RDF/SPARQL (grafsøk og SPARQL-API

National database for disciplines, curriculum & educational offerings for schools.

KGV Payment Model (licencing of vendor tools)



WHAT ABOUT THE DATA & ALGOITHMS



CAN WE USE THE DATA – REGULATORY

WHO OWNS THE DATA?

PRIVACY REGULATIONS (PERSONAL DATA / SENSITIVE DATA)

GDPR – GENERAL DATA PROTECTION REGULATION

+ NATIONAL LAWS

CONSENT / OBLIGATION



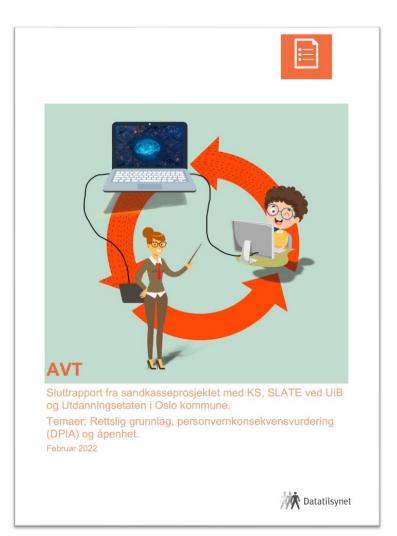
CAN WE USE THE DATA -- REGULATORY

DATA PROTECTION IMPACT ASSESSMENT (DPIA) RISK ANALYSIS; INPUT FROM ALL STAKEHOLDERS - PARENTS, STUDENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL OWNERS, ...

DATA HANDLING AGREEMENT

STORAGE; DE-IDENTIFIED / PSEUDO-ANONYMOUS; How long can it be stored, etc...





Norwegian Data Protection Agency (Datatilysnet)

Sandbox for Artificial Intelligence

- Legal basis for data handling
- DPIA
- Transparency (explainability)
- Communication

Norwegian laws are not specific enough



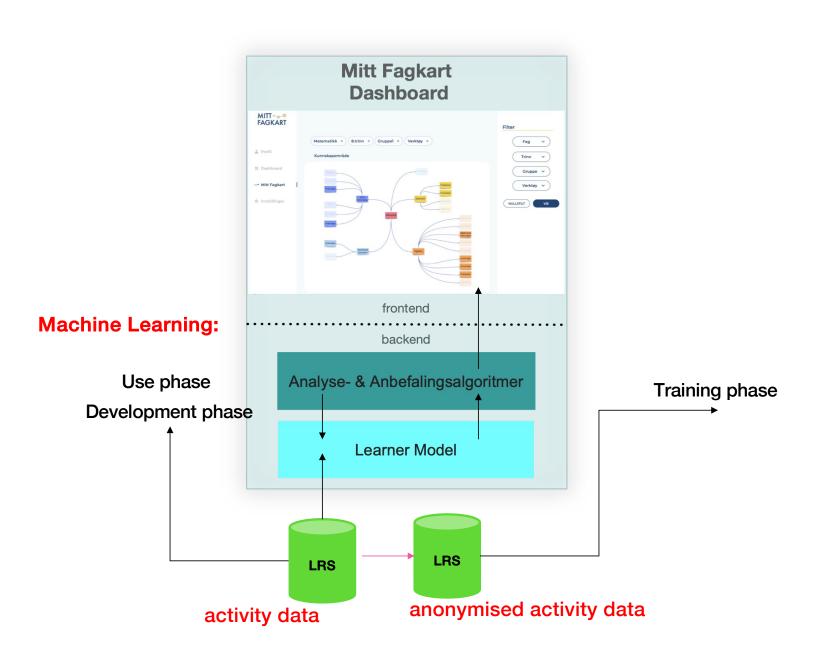
DO WE HAVE THE DATA -- TECHNICAL

CAN YOU ACCESS THE DATA? REALTIME : SCHEDULED

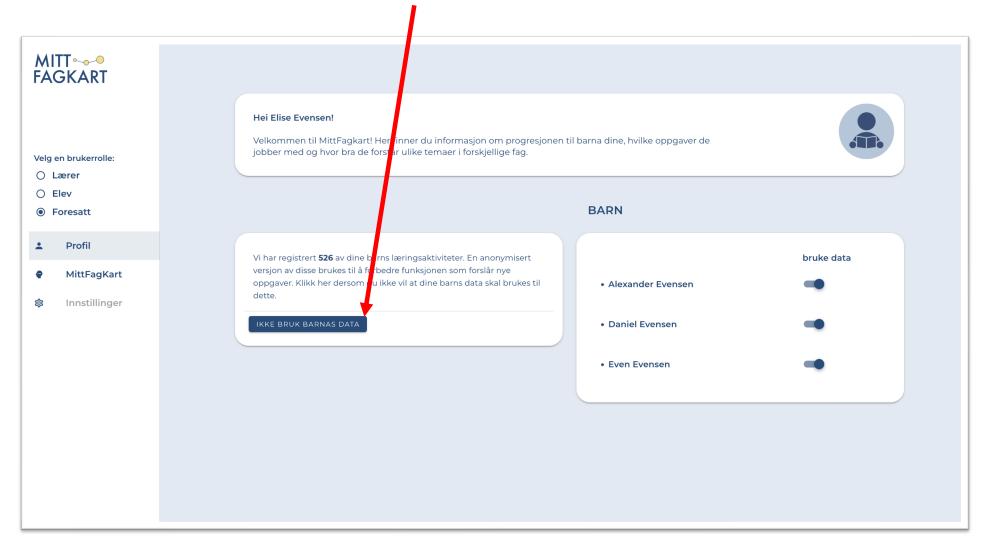
E.G., Vendors have to implement an API for us to access; Not so easy

DO YOU HAVE THE RIGHT DATA? At the mercy of the learning tool developers!





Parent/Guardian (Foresatt) view on Mitt Fagkart – shows that parents can exclude their child's data from the "training" of the adaptive algorithm.



ANALYTICS

DO YOU HAVE THE DATA IN THE RIGHT FORMAT? UNSTSTUCTURED, STRUCTURED, ... E.G., STANDARD -- xAPI

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS – ALGORITHMS TAKES TIME TO FIND THE RIGHT ANALYSIS METHODS VALIDITY, RELIABILITY NOT TRANSFERABLE

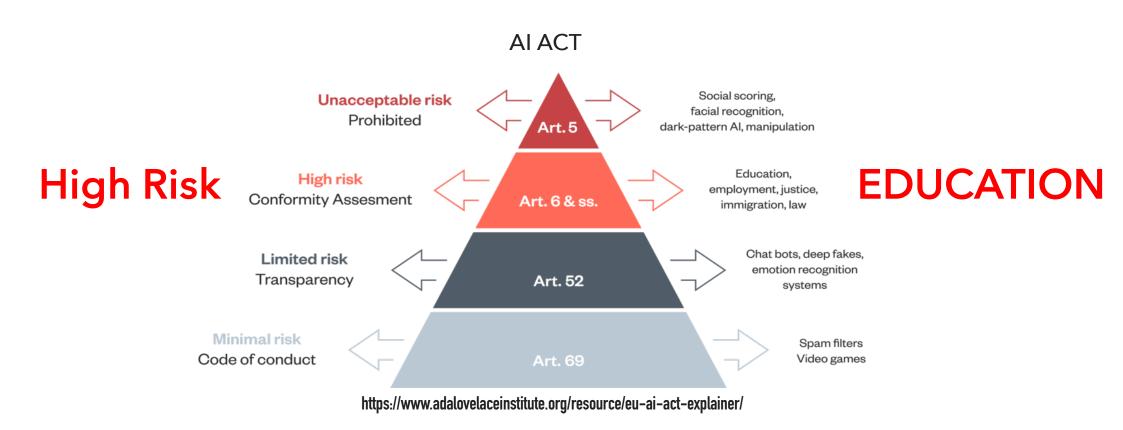




CERTAINTY LEGAL REPERCUSSIONS

COMMUNICATION TRANSPARENCY, EXPLAINABILITY TO ALL STAKEHOLDERS



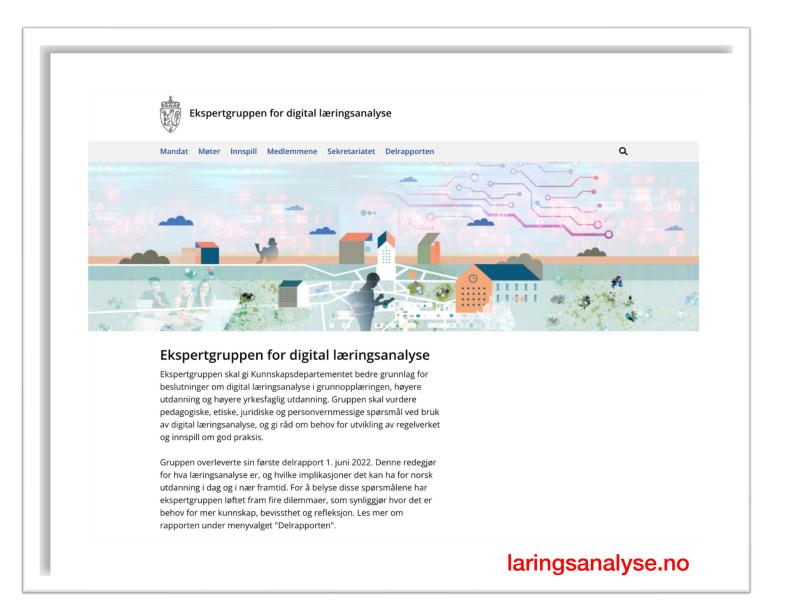


Minimise the risk for erroneous or biased AI-assisted decisions Protect children's vulnerability



Ekspertgruppen for digital læringsanalyse







MANDATE

The expert group shall provide the Ministry of Education with a **better basis for decisions about learning analytics and adaptive teaching and assessment tools** in *basic education, higher education and higher vocational education*, and **advise on the need for regulation** and **input for policy development and measures** from the Ministry of Education and underlying agencies (e.g., Directorates).



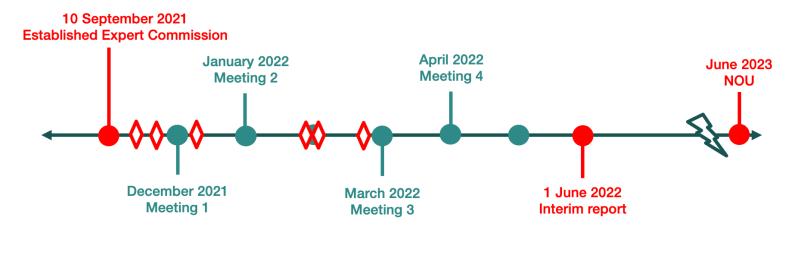
EXPERT COMMISSION

Marte Blikstad-Balas, Professor	Department for Teacher Education and School Research, University of Oslo (task force leader)
Monica Andreassen, Teacher	Science & mathematics, Langnes skole, Tromsø
Einar Duenger Bøhn, Professor	Department of Religion, Philosophy and History, University of Agder
Ann-Tove Eriksen, Dept. Director	Directorate for Higher Education & Competence
Michail Giannakos, Professor	Department of Computer Science, NTNU
Hedda Huse, Dept. Director	Directorate for Education and Training
Malcolm Langford, Professor & Director	Department of Public and International Law, University of Oslo & Director, Centre for Experiential Legal Learning (CELL)
Eirin Oda Lauvset, Lawyer	Data Protection Officer, Asker Municipality
Per Henning Uppstad, Professor	Norwegian Centre for Reading Education and Research (national centre), University of Stavanger
Barbara Wasson, Professor & Director	Department of Information Science & Media Studies, University of Bergen & Director, Centre for the Science of Learning & Technology (national centre)

(Ministry of Education, Secretariat: Hilde Hultin, Jon Lanestedt, Øystein Flø Baste)



TIMELINE







Central Questions

How does learning analytics affect learning?

What are the challenges and potential of digital learning analytics?

How can the regulations provide the right support for the sector?

What skills does the education sector need to make good judgments about learning analysis?



Teacher organisations	Utdanningsforbundet, Norsk Lektorlag, Skolenes landsforbund, Skolelederforbundet
Pupil & Student organisations	Elevorganisasjonen, Norsk studentorganisasjon, Organisasjon for Norske Fagskolestudenter
Municipalities	Asker, Lillestrøm, Lørenskog, Oslo, Surnadal (IKT- ORKidé-samarbeidet), Voss, Møre og Romsdal, Vestfold og Telemark, Vestland og KS
Universities and Colleges	Norges miljø- og biovitenskapelige universitet (NMBU), Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet (NTNU), Samisk høgskole, Universitetet i Bergen, Universitetet i Oslo, Universitetet i Stavanger, Universitetet i Sørøst-Norge og UiT Norges arktiske universitet
EdTech suppliers, sellers, and industry organisations	BS Undervisning, Cappelen Damm, Cyberbook, Conexus, Disputas, Fagbokforlaget, Gyldendal, Hypatia, Kikora, LearnLab og IKT-Norge
Legal group	Jon Christian Fløysvik Nordrum, Mona Naomi Lintvedt, Sebastian Schwemer, Emily Weitzenboeck, Malgorzata Cyndecka og Trude Haugli
Others	Sametinget





https://laringsanalyse.no/

Learning Analytics - Some Central Dilemmas Midway Report

1 June 2022



Dilemma 1: The need for information vs The need for data protection

Key points:

- **1. Information for quality development**
- 2. Early intervention
- 3. When does information gathering become surveillance?
- 4. Where is the limit for privacy? (school vs private)
- 5. Does the information give a correct picture?
- 6. Is assessment influenced by information on learning behaviour? (concern)



Dilemma 2: Learning as an Individualised process vs Social process

Key points:

- 1. Individual ways of working with digital resources (concern)
- 2. Active & exploratory learning in interaction with others (more than drill & practice)
- 3. Safety to try and fail (concern)
- 4. Can individual data be used to say something about interaction? (social learning focus)



Dilemma 3: Centralisation vs Autonomy

Key points:

1. Where are the decisions made? (actors & levels)

2. Centralised = Approval?

• Clarity in the relationship between making central decisions about digital tools and a stamp of approval for the tool need to be addressed.

3. Does centralisation hinder innovation?

• A digital ecosystem where systems, services and solutions interact is a national goal for digitalisation policy in the public sector, including formalised co-management of a digital ecosystem for primary and secondary education. Will this favour large resource developers (e.g., publishers) than smaller SMEs or research-based tools where innovation often takes place?

4. Centralised standardisation work

• Well-functioning standards for data exchange within learning analytics (e.g., xAPI, secure data exchange portals) can serve as a driver for diversity in the EdTech market.



Dilemma 4: Competence Needs vs Competence Reality

Key points:

- **1. Vision and reality** (sufficient digital competences; this is currently lacking at all levels of education)
- 2. Competence needs in connection with learning analysis.
 - new demands including critical evaluation of use, opportunities/limitations, ethics/privacy
 protection, interpretative understanding of dashboards and visualisations, and most of all the effect
 it will have on student learning

3. What do we risk if the gap between vision and reality is not closed?

 we do not have a solid Norwegian knowledge base about the potential of learning analytics to improve learning -- not closing the gap could lead to a missed opportunity to utilise a large amount of information that could have promoted learning

4. Is competence development the only answer?

 there is a need to place responsibility on the technology providers to provide more transparency on how their technology works and how the information they produce aligns with the pedagogical theories commonly employed by teachers and educators.

LEARNING ANALYTICS – SOME CENTRAL DILEMMAS

Legal Issues (17 pages!)

- 1. Anonymised data and personal information
- 2. Legal basis for processing personal data
- 3. The Constitution and the European Convention on Human Rights the convention (ECHR)
- 4. The Personal Data Protection Regulation and the main legal basis
- 5. The Personal Data Protection Regulation and other legal bases
- 6. Special categories of personal data and secondary use
- 7. Reuse of personal data for new purposes
- 8. Minimising risk
- 9. Built-in privacy protection
- 10. Development of certification and behavioural norms
- 11. Assessment of privacy consequences and reduction of high risk
- 12. Data subjects' rights and participation
- 13. Processing and storage of personal data in third countries
- 14. Regulation of individual automated decisions
- 15. The Procurement Act and the purchase of digital resources





Learning, where did you go in all the hustle and bustle? Use of pupil and student data to promote learning



ABOUT LEARNING ANALTYICS

- a digital process where the results of LA are linked to the data from the tools in use (+ other data)
- practical testing on a small scale
- there is little systematic research on learning analytics in actual pedagogical practice at all levels of education
- challenges with knowledge transfer from research to practice

(large commercial actors are driving practice → socio-economic consequences)



LEGAL QUESTIONS!

More than just learning analtyics

 \rightarrow tied to the use of student data & the digital tools being used

→ the sector perceives the legal basis for learning analytics as unclear (input meeting & Langford et al., 2022 - see NOU p. 137)



Four main recommendations

"Municipalities, county authorities, and training workplaces may process personal data about pupils and and apprentices by means of machine analytics and aggregation when it is ethically and pedagogically justifiable and necessary to carry out duties identified in the Education Law and its regulations.

Examples of such tasks and duties may include adapting education, work on quality development (§17-12) and formative assessment (§ 3-10) acdording to the regulations to of the Education Act. The degree of personalidentification shall not be greater than necessary for the purpose in question."

protection.



Four main recommendations

To support good and sound learning analysis

- 3. The expert group recommends establishing a framework for good learning analytics in primary and lower secondary education. The purpose of this recommendation is to strengthen the freedom of choice for students and teachers and provide a better basis for pedagogical decisions on learning analytics to promote learning.
- 4. The expert group recommends developing overall **guidelines for good and responsible learning analytics** in higher education and higher vocational education. The purpose of this recommendation is to facilitate good privacy practices and sound learning analytics that promote student learning and increase the quality of education.



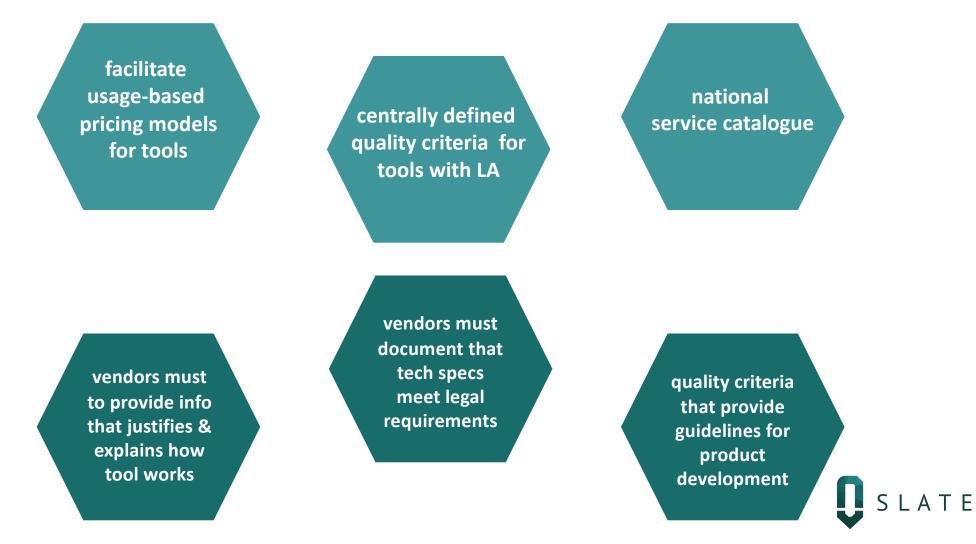
Chapter 14 Framework for good learning analytics in basic education

The expert group's clear view is that teachers, school leaders and school owners are calling for a better and more quality-assured overview of which resources are available, their characteristics and the extent to which they fulfil various pedagogical, legal and technical requirements.

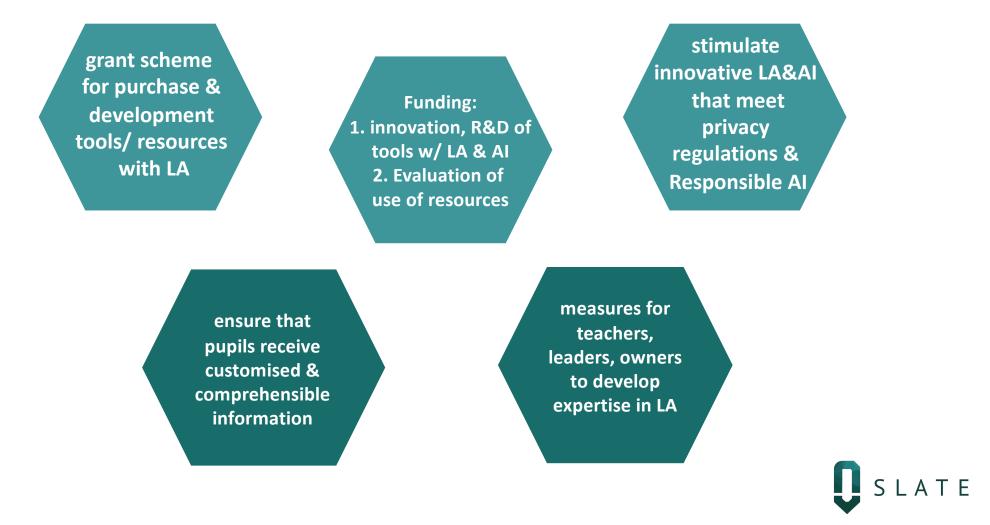
We recommend **subsidy programmes** for the purchase and development of digital learning resources as important drivers for **freedom of choice**, and that **financial measures should be established to test and develop resources with learning analytics functionality**.



Recommendations for Basic Education



Recommendations for Basic Education



10 Recommendations for Higher Education

15.8 Ekspertgruppens anbefalinger

- Ekspertgruppen anbefaler at det i samarbeid med sektorene utvikles overordnede nasjonale retningslinjer for god og forsvarlig læringsanalyse. De nasjonale retningslinjene må kunne tilpasses til lokale forhold. Retningslinjene bør minst omfatte disse tiltaksområdene:
 - personvern
 - medvirkning
 - åpenhet
 - valgfrihet
 - anskaffelser
- Ekspertgruppen anbefaler at en statlig aktør utvikler og forvalter de overordnede retningslinjene for god og forsvarlig læringsanalyse i tett samarbeid med sektoraktører som Universitets- og høgskolerådet og Nasjonalt fagskoleråd. Ekspertgruppen understreker at ansvaret for god og forsvarlig læringsanalyse ligger hos institusjonene.
- Ekspertgruppen anbefaler at de overordnede retningsliniene revideres ievnlig i lvs av den raske teknologiutviklingen og minimum hvert femte år.

- Ekspertgruppen anbefaler at retningslinjene omfatter både fellesløsninger, lokale ressurser og ressurser som er fritt tilgjengelige på nett.
- Ekspertgruppen anbefaler at en statlig aktør bygger opp et støttesystem for å hjelpe lærestedene med å utarbeide risikoanalyser, personvernkonsekvensvurderinger (DPIA) og databehandleravtaler. Den statlige aktøren skal også hjelpe lærestedene i forbindelse med anskaffelsesprosesser og systemutviklingsprosjekter.
- Ekspertgruppen anbefaler at retningslinjene forklarer hva som utgjør god læringsanalyse som fremmer studentenes læring.
- Ekspertgruppen anbefaler at kompetanse i læringsanalyse inkluderes i opplæringstilbud for pedagogisk basiskompetanse i høyere utdanning og høyere yrkesfaglig utdanning. I tillegg anbefaler ekspertgruppen at læringsanalyse inngår i ulike kurstilbud rettet mot undervisere, ledere og støttepersonell som

bistår undervisere, og som deltar i kvalitetsarbeid.

- Ekspertgruppen anbefaler at lærerutdanningen sikrer at nyutdannede lærere har nødvendig kompetanse i læringsanalyse og kunnskap om kunstig intelligens. Institusjonene må vurdere hvordan de kan ivareta slik kompetanse i undervisningen og i læringsutbyttebeskrivelser.
- Ekspertgruppen anbefaler at det utlyses midler til innovasjon, forskning og utvikling på digitale læringsressurser som har funksjonalitet for læringsanalyse og adaptivitet, og midler til å forske på bruken av slike ressurser i autentiske læringssituasjoner.
- Ekspertgruppen anbefaler at institusjonene sørger for at studentene får tilpasset og forståelig informasjon slik at de kan ta stilling til spørsmål om læringsanalyse. Videre er anbefalingen at institusjonene jevnlig evaluerer om studentene opplever at institusjonene ivaretar retten de har til medvirkning.



Student Participation (influence) in learning analytics requires that students gain as thorough an insight as possible into which data and analysis methods are used and how they are used, so that they can benefit from the insight the analyses provide into their own learning and academic progression.

Guidelines:

 must ensure that educational institutions can meet student's right to influence and their information needs



Transparency (necessary for student trust)

The Guidelines require educational institutions to provide information on:

- which data is collected from which sources
- how they may be combined with other data
- what the data is actually used for
- the extent to which the individual student can be identified
- who has access to this data
- when collection takes place
- when they can use digital resources without anything being tracked at an individual level



Freedom of choice

The **decision on which resources with learning analytics functionality** should be available to all HE lecturers is within the institution's framework and the student's freedom of choice.

Guidelines:

- It is important to ensure that teachers have access to various resources, but also to safeguard their freedom and responsibility to organise the content, working methods and teaching methods of their teaching
- the scope of student's freedom of choice with what learning analytics should be must also be linked to whether information about them is actually anonymised

(aggregated and pseudonymised data as a basis for quality work vs individual follow-up with individual students) SLATE

Procurement

Representatives from the sector confirm that **possibilities for learning analytics** have not been specifically considered when purchasing tools and services

Guidelines:

- should support the sector in drawing up requirements for learning analytics in tender processes, if relevant
- the requirements must be based on local professional discussions at educational institutions about the needs of teachers and educational institutions, the types of analyses they want, and how learning analytics are intended to support learning processes and quality work
- requirements for **inbuilt privacy and information security**



Financial & Administrative Resources

Recommendations for HE:

- overall national guidelines are developed for good and sound learning analytics in higher education and higher vocational education and training
- a support system must be developed that assists higher education institutions
- **a training programme** for teachers, managers and support staff who assist teachers in quality assurance work
- ensuring that newly qualified teachers have the necessary expertise in learning analytics and knowledge of artificial intelligence

Building such a support system will require financial and administrative resources and needs to be analysed in more detail.



SUMMARY: MY REFLECTIONS

Learning Analytics has a lot of potential

Its implementation is not that straightforward!



What should be addressed on a policy-making level or in legislative framework?

Legal & Regulatory (safeguarding privacy when AI/LA is used)

- Update national laws and regulations (together with the GDPR) to give permission to handle personal and/or sensitive data through machine algorithms in situations when it is justifiable and necessary to perform obligations set out in the law (e.g., quality work, adapted education, identification of dyslexia...)
- EU AI Act will give new insights
- Council of Europe's Ministers of Education meeting (September 2023) passed a resolution to the start of work on a legal instrument on the use of artificial intelligence systems in education



What should be addressed on a policy-making level or in legislative framework?

Infrastructure & Support: national digital infrastructure, data processing, standards and common solutions

- Support work with identification of needs, procurement, and use of digital infrastructure
- GDPR: Data Protection Impact Assessment & Risk Analysis carry out & share work at national level?
- Develop measures to ensure safe and secure handling of educational data (confidentiality, integrity, access)
- Consider standards and national common services for identity management and data sharing



What should be addressed on a policy-making level or in legislative framework?

Competence (LA/AI-literacy: technical & social aspects)

- Provide good information and advice about safe digital environment (data/information security + privacy) for all
- Address the competence needs in how to integrate LA/AI into pedagogical practice, quality work in schools, etc..
- Address the necessity to prepare students for a future that includes LA/AI in all aspects of schooling, work, and life



TAKK!

