





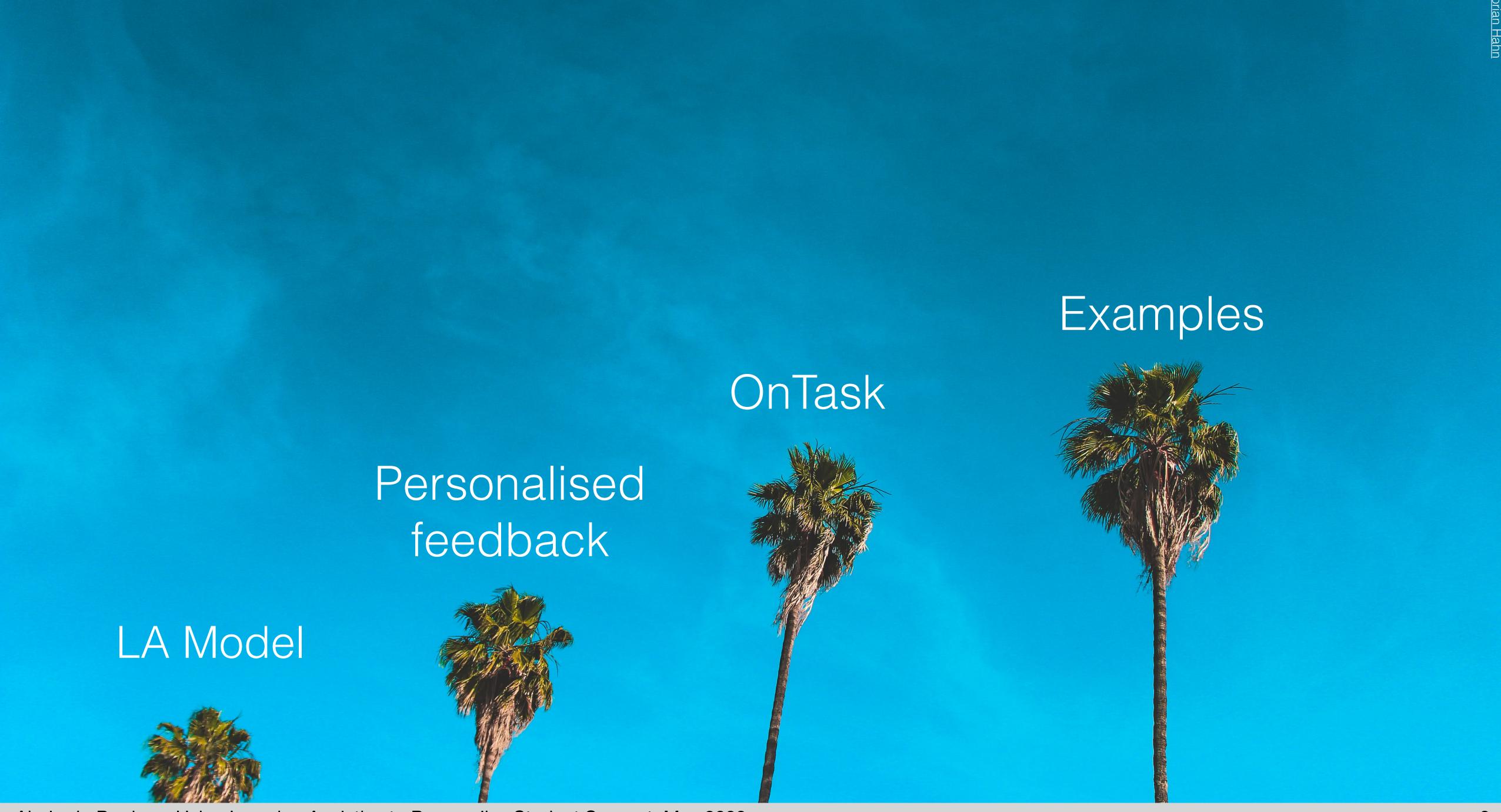
# Centre for Change and Complexity in Learning

Exploring human and artificial cognition to understand knowledge processes and their impact on society

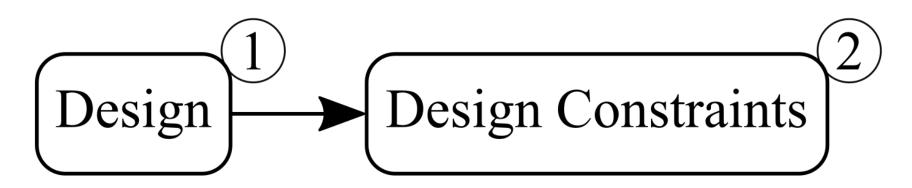
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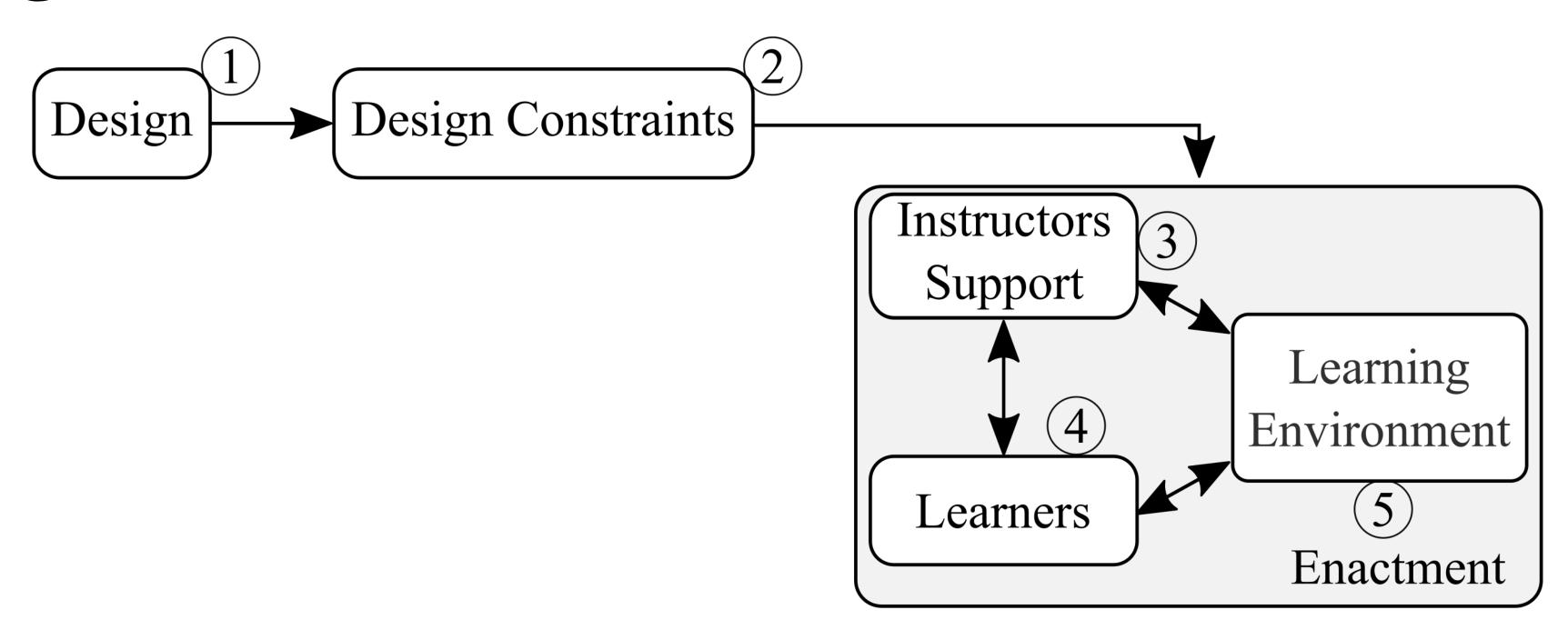
The Australian, 8/November/2022



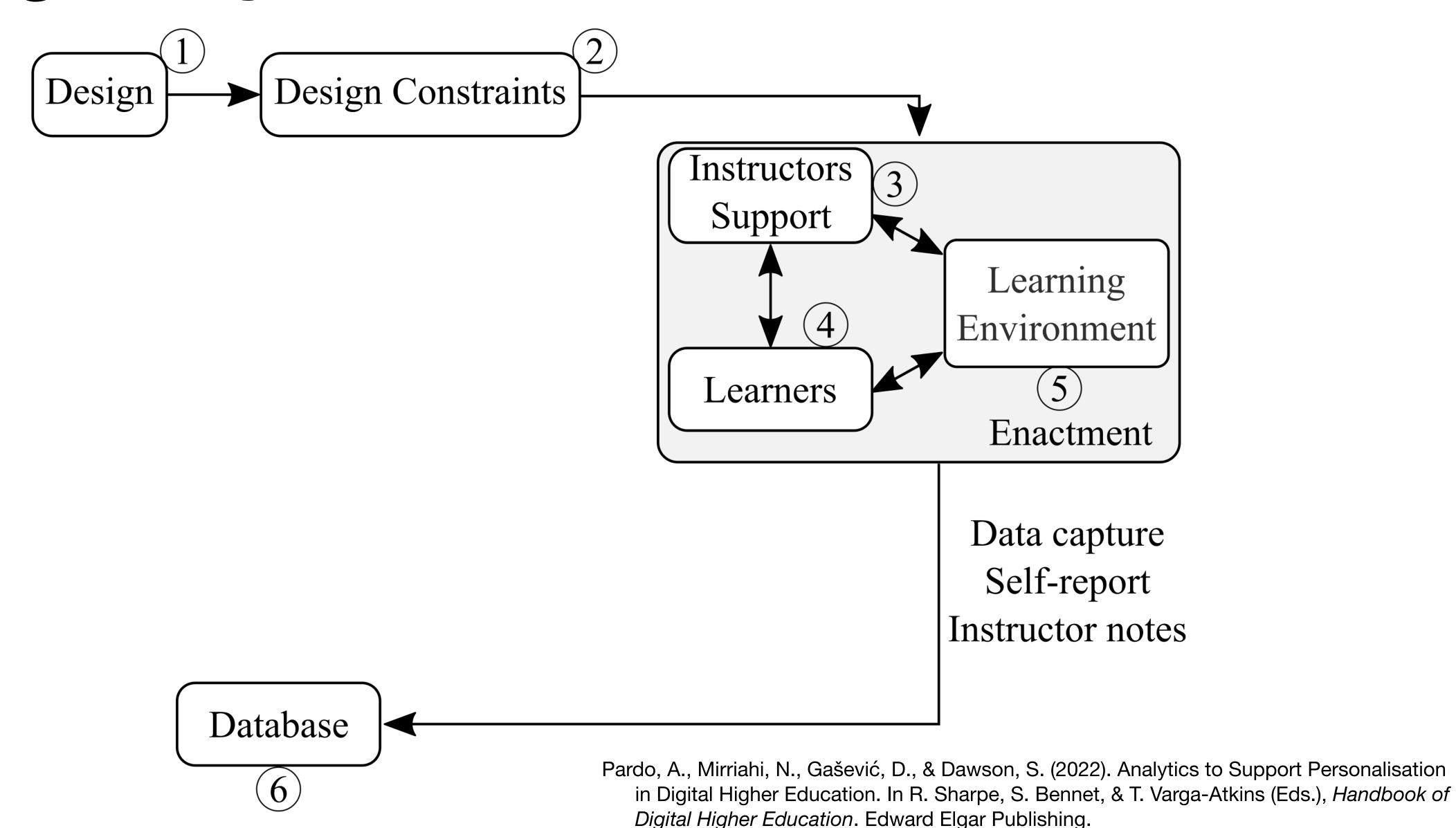


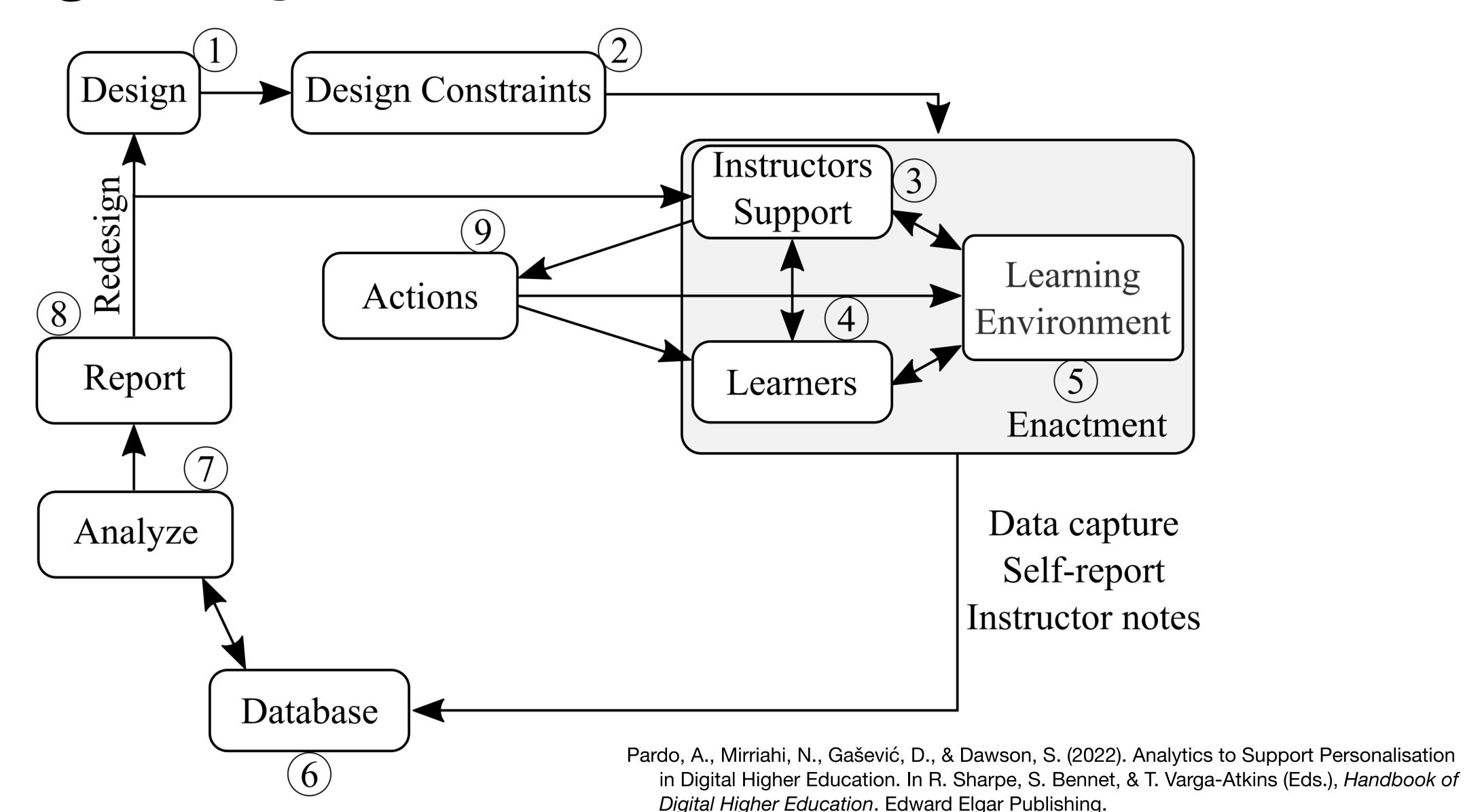


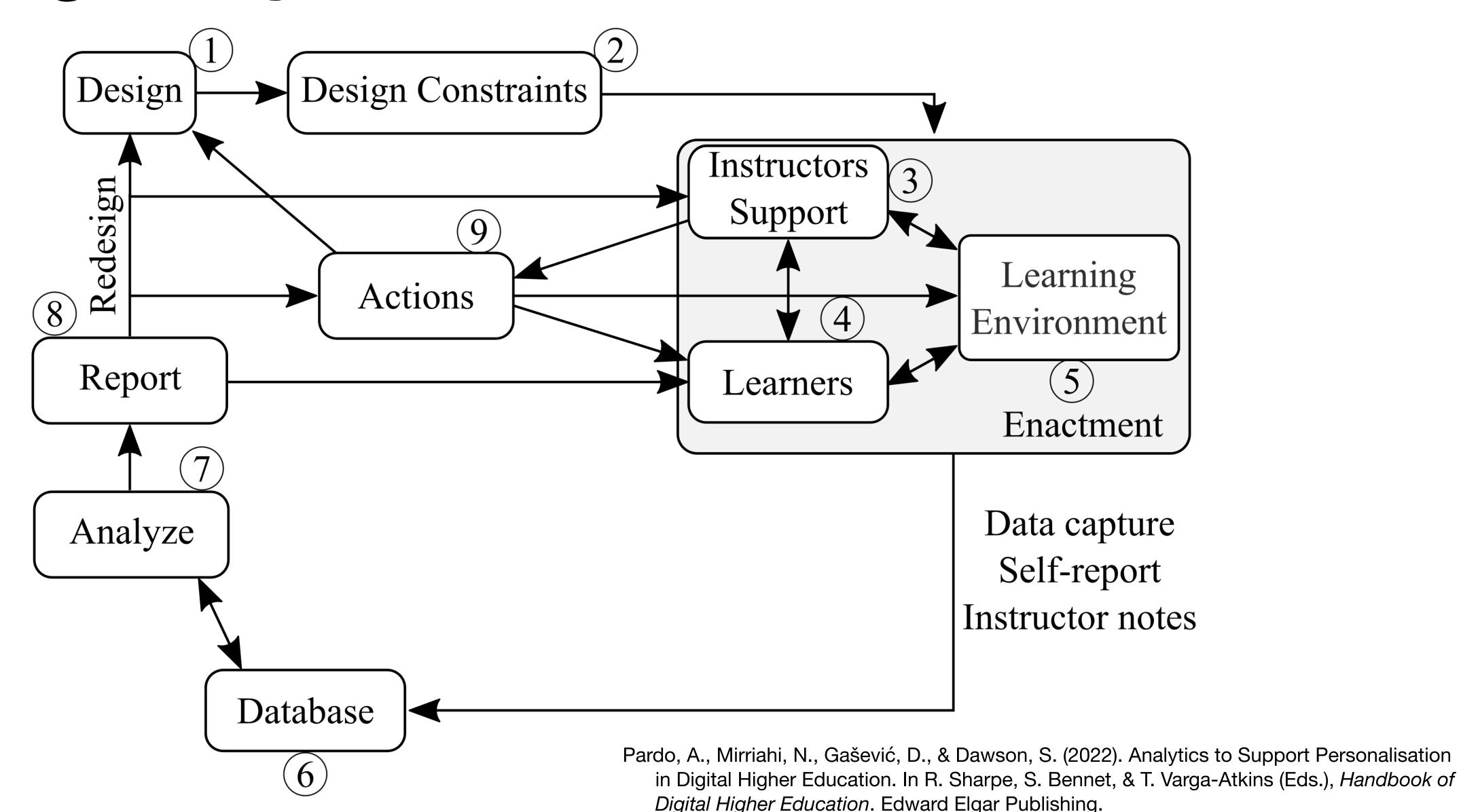
Pardo, A., Mirriahi, N., Gašević, D., & Dawson, S. (2022). Analytics to Support Personalisation in Digital Higher Education. In R. Sharpe, S. Bennet, & T. Varga-Atkins (Eds.), *Handbook of Digital Higher Education*. Edward Elgar Publishing.

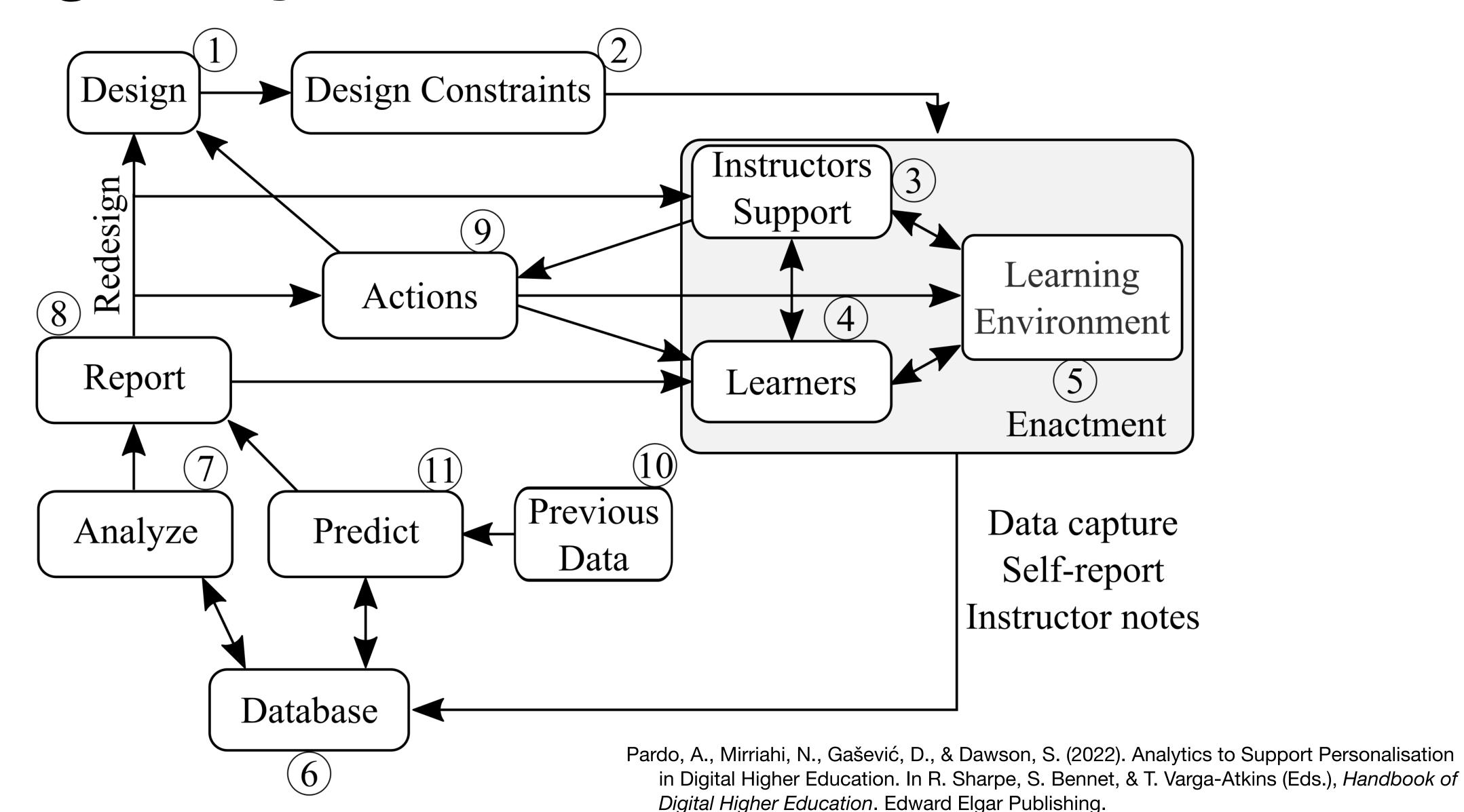


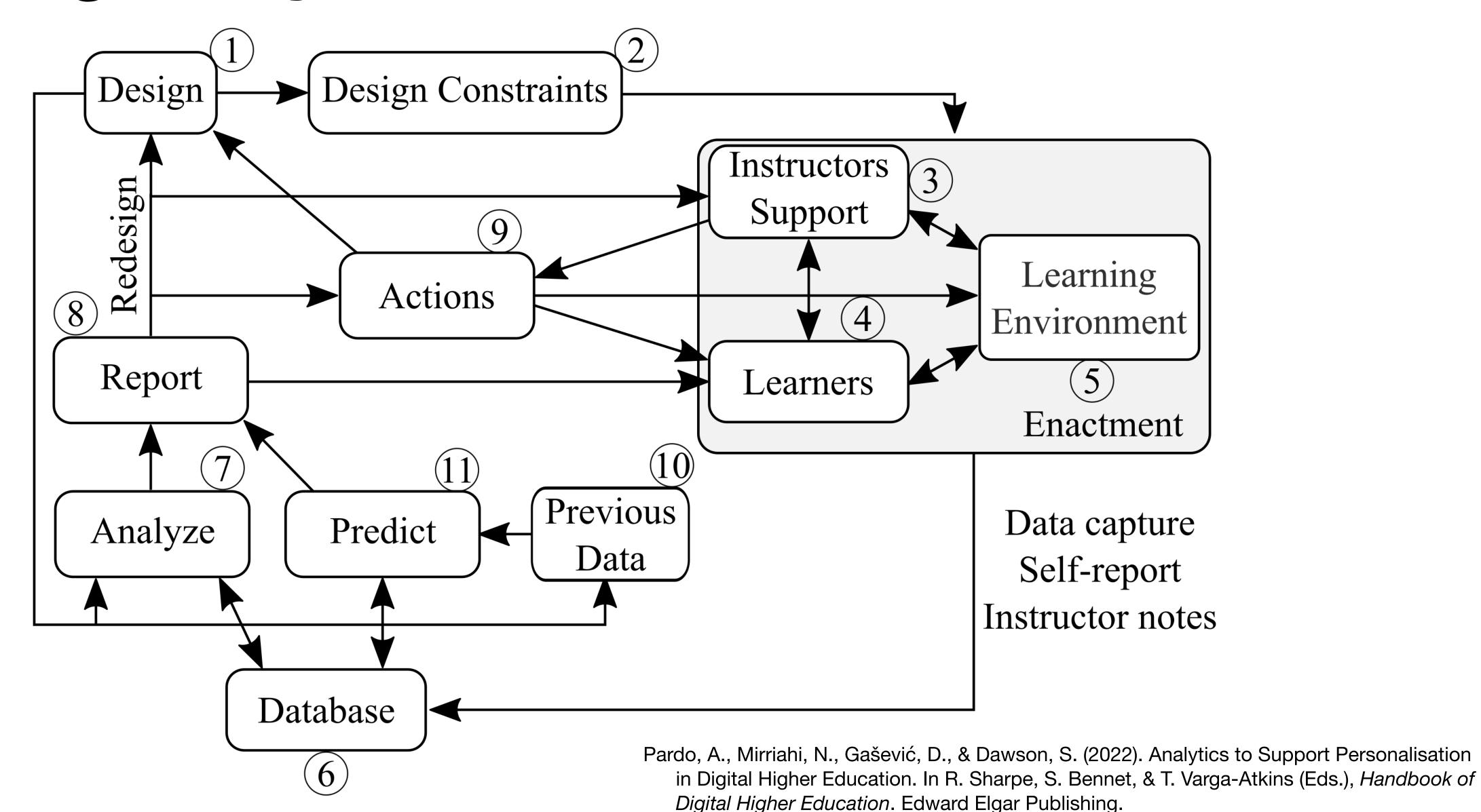
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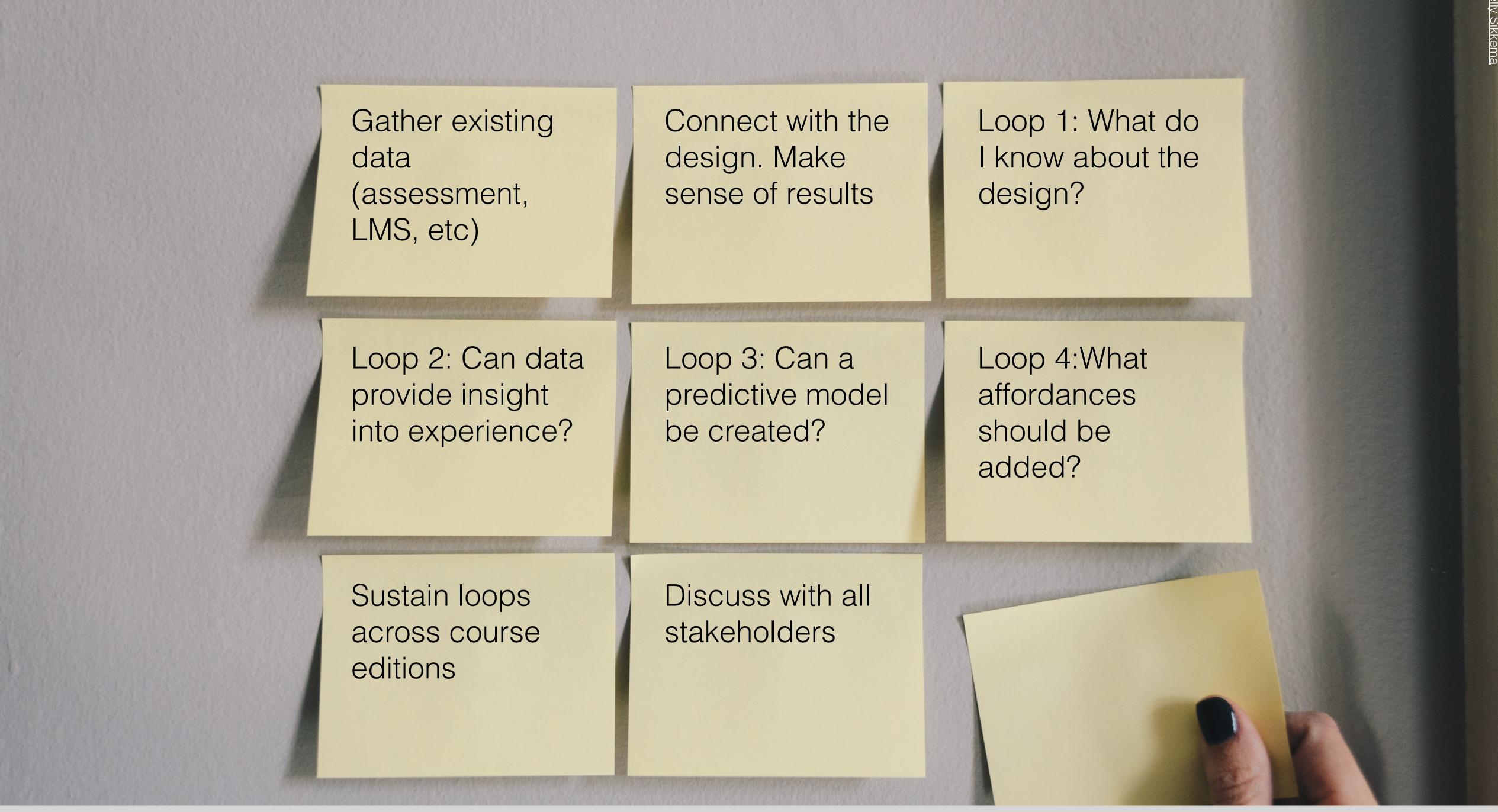




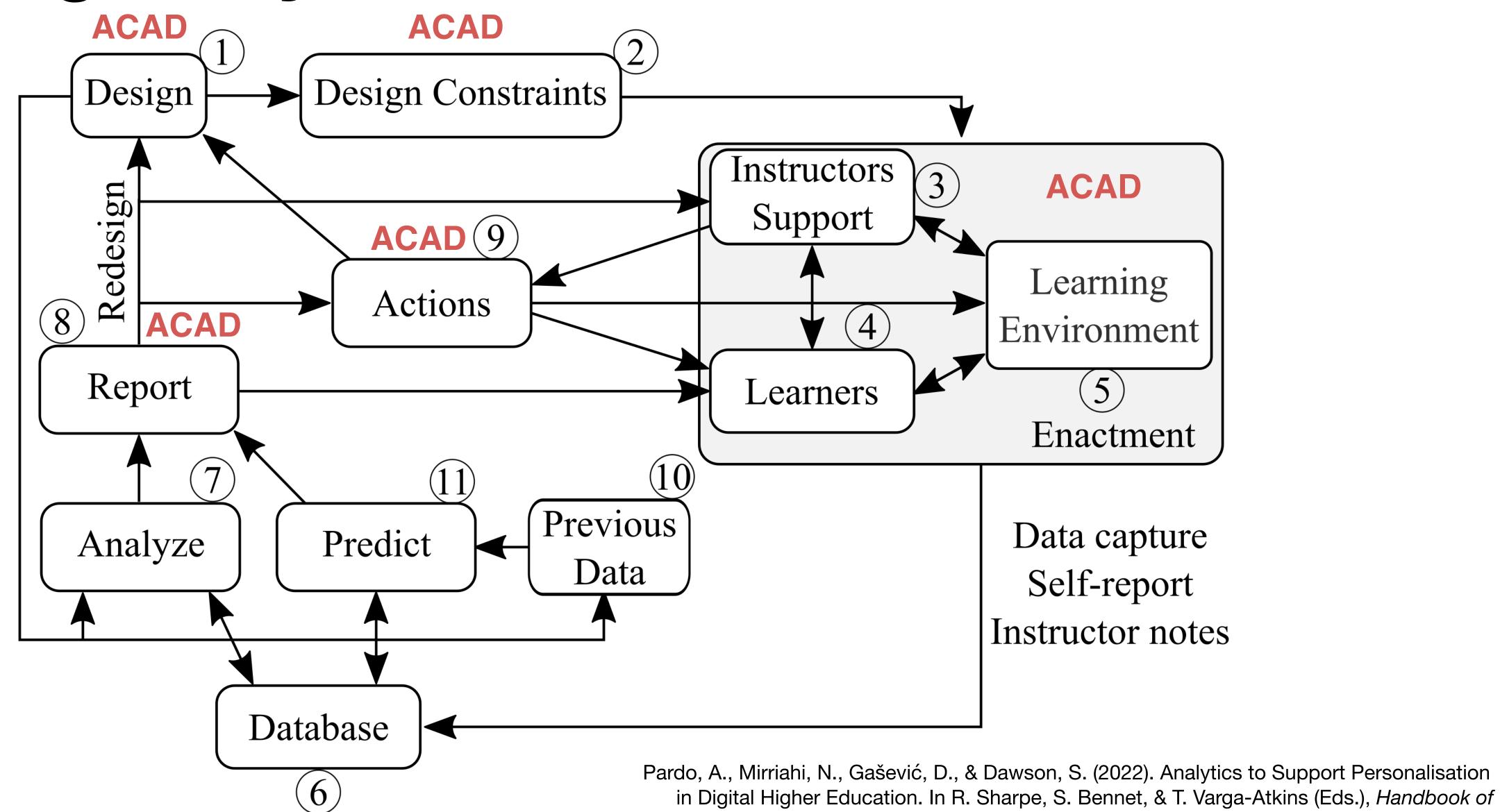




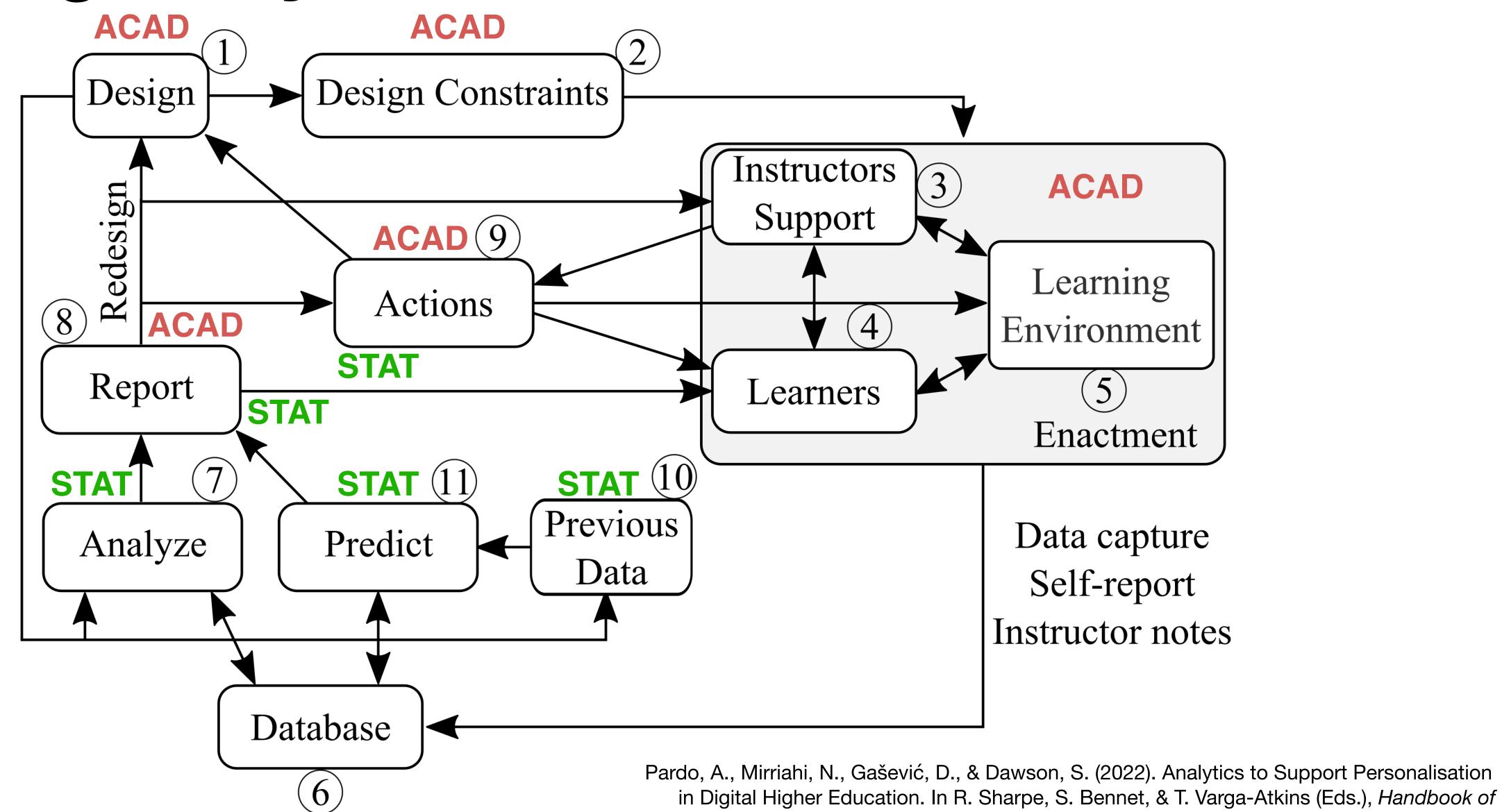




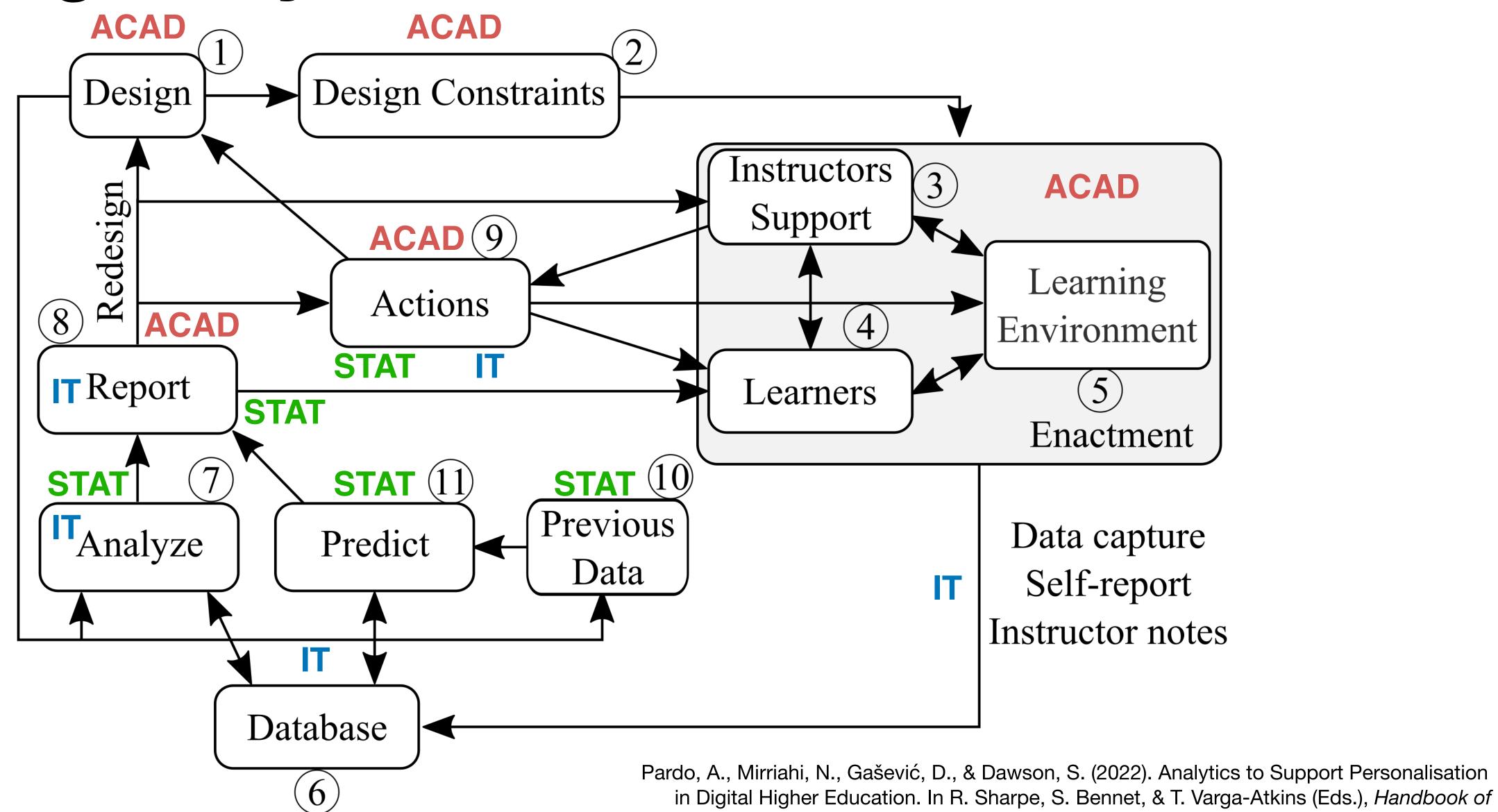
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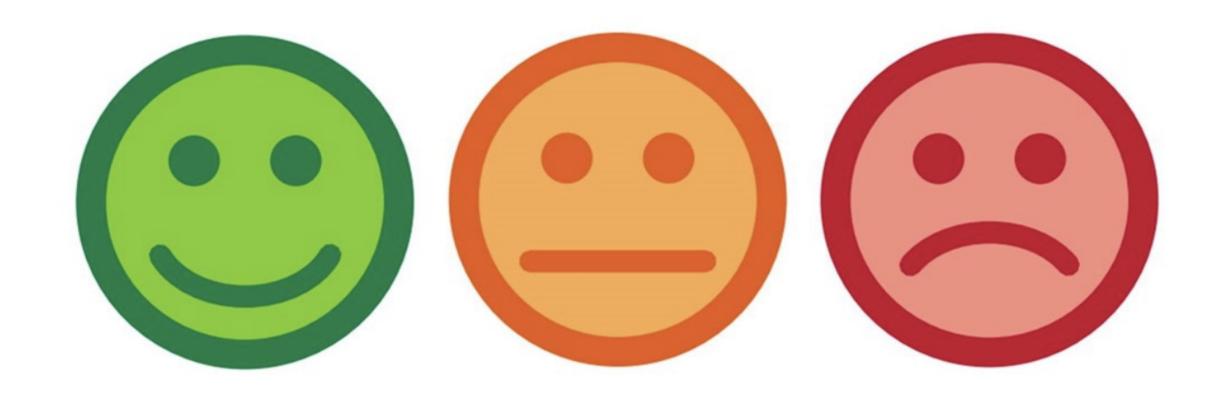
#### 3-STAR LEARNING EXPERIENCES

AN EVIDENCE-INFORMED BLOG FOR LEARNING PROFESSIONALS

HOME - ABOUT - RESOURCES - CONTACT US

#### NO FEEDBACK, NO LEARNING

June 5, 2018 Paul A. Kirschner & Mirjam Neelen



Feedback is one of the most, if not the most important tools for supporting learning. Giving effective feedback has also been found to be one of the most powerful educational interventions to improve learning. According to Shank (2017) effective feedback positively affects learning outcomes and motivation to learn, and can help build accurate schema. John Hattie (2011) found that giving feedback has an extremely large effect on learning, with an effect size of 0,79 (2X the average of all other educational effects)...

Search ...

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No Feedback, No Learning

Chess in Schools: Holy Grail or Snake Oil?

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Direct Instruction Gets No Respect (But It Works)

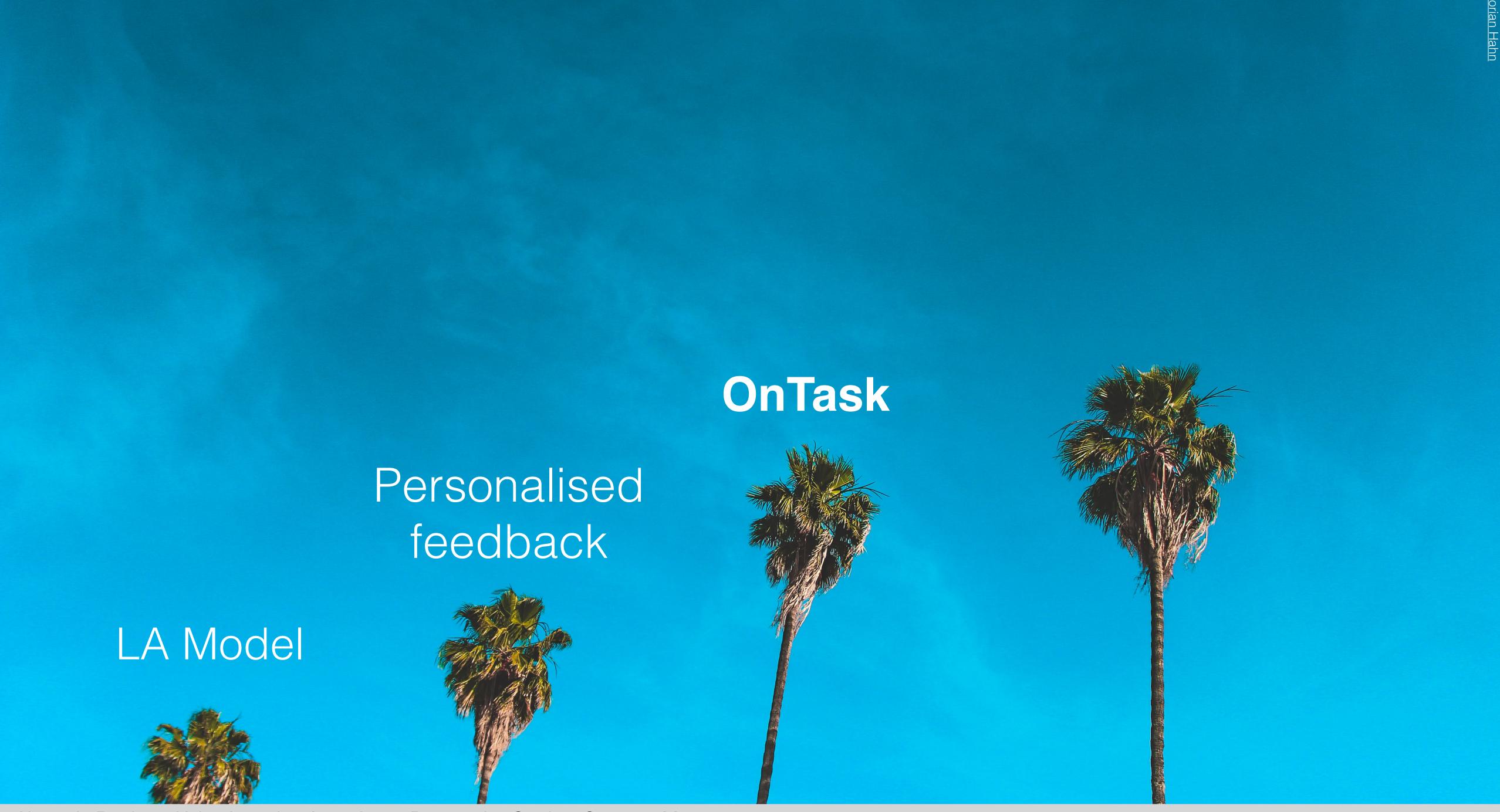
A Little Learning in the Workplace is a Dangerous Thing

- TAGS -

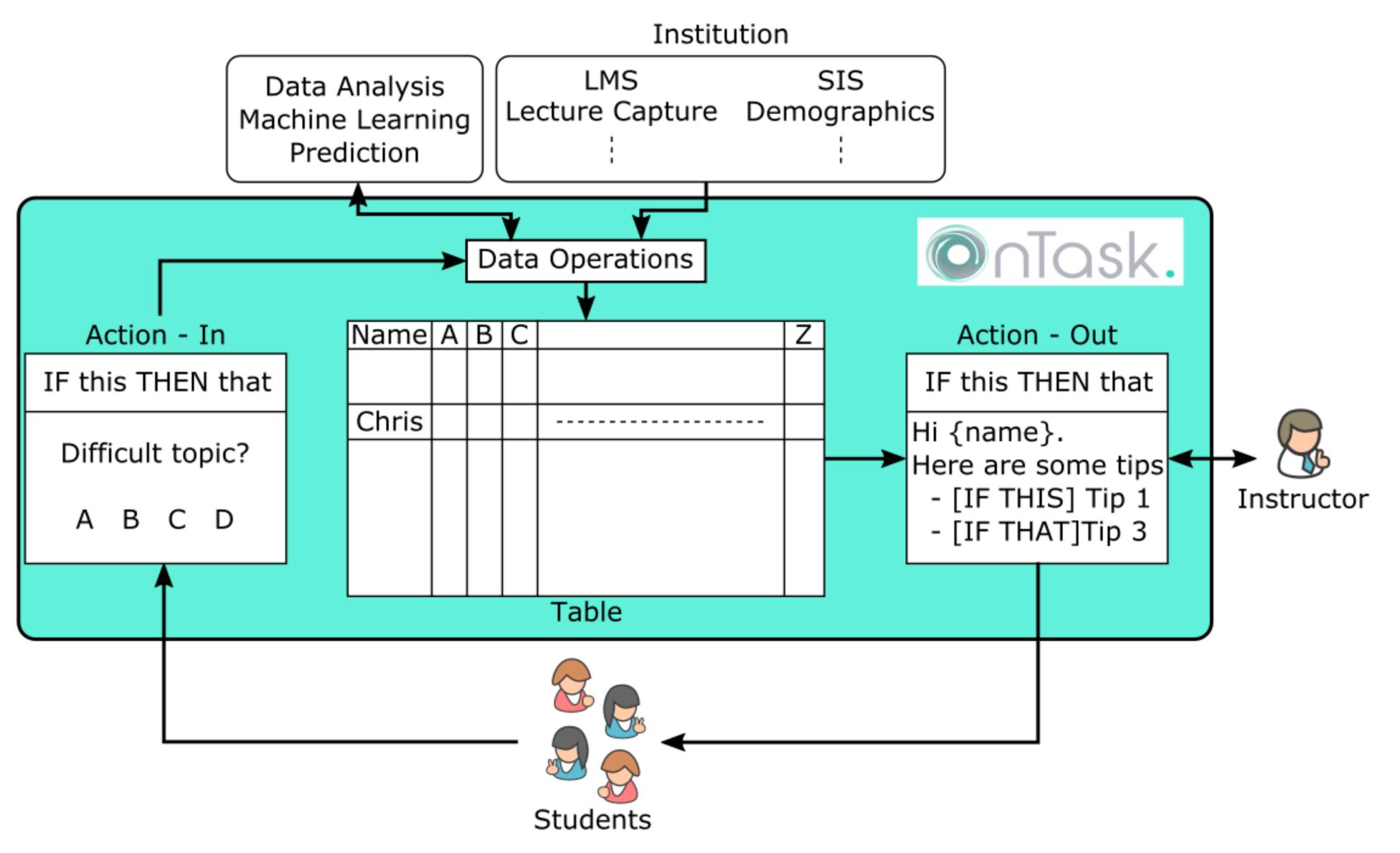




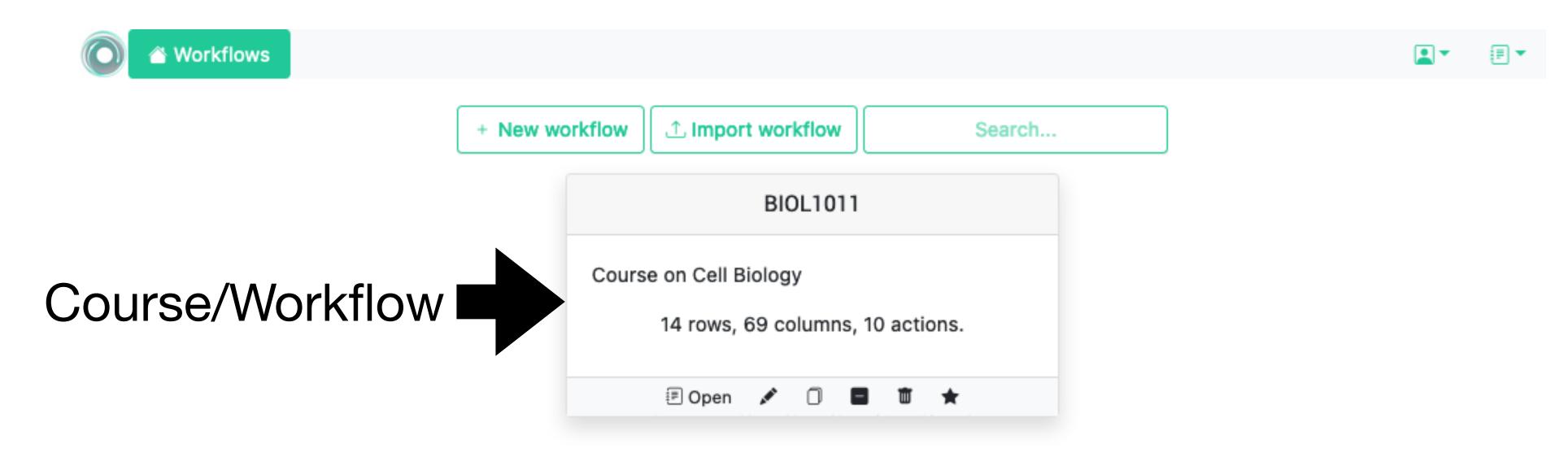
Abelardo Pardo — Using Learning Analytics to Personalise Student Support, May 2023



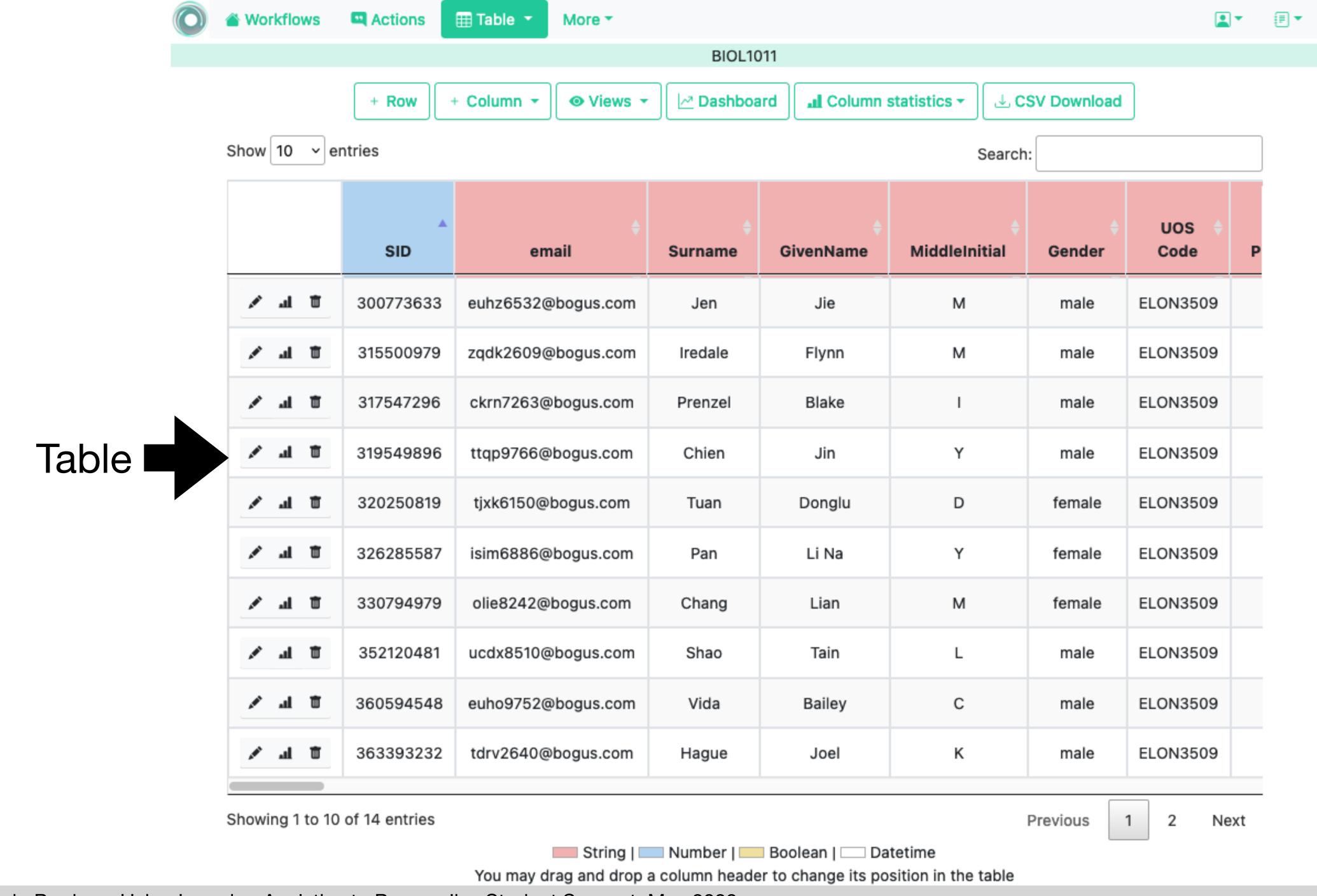
# ontasklearning.org

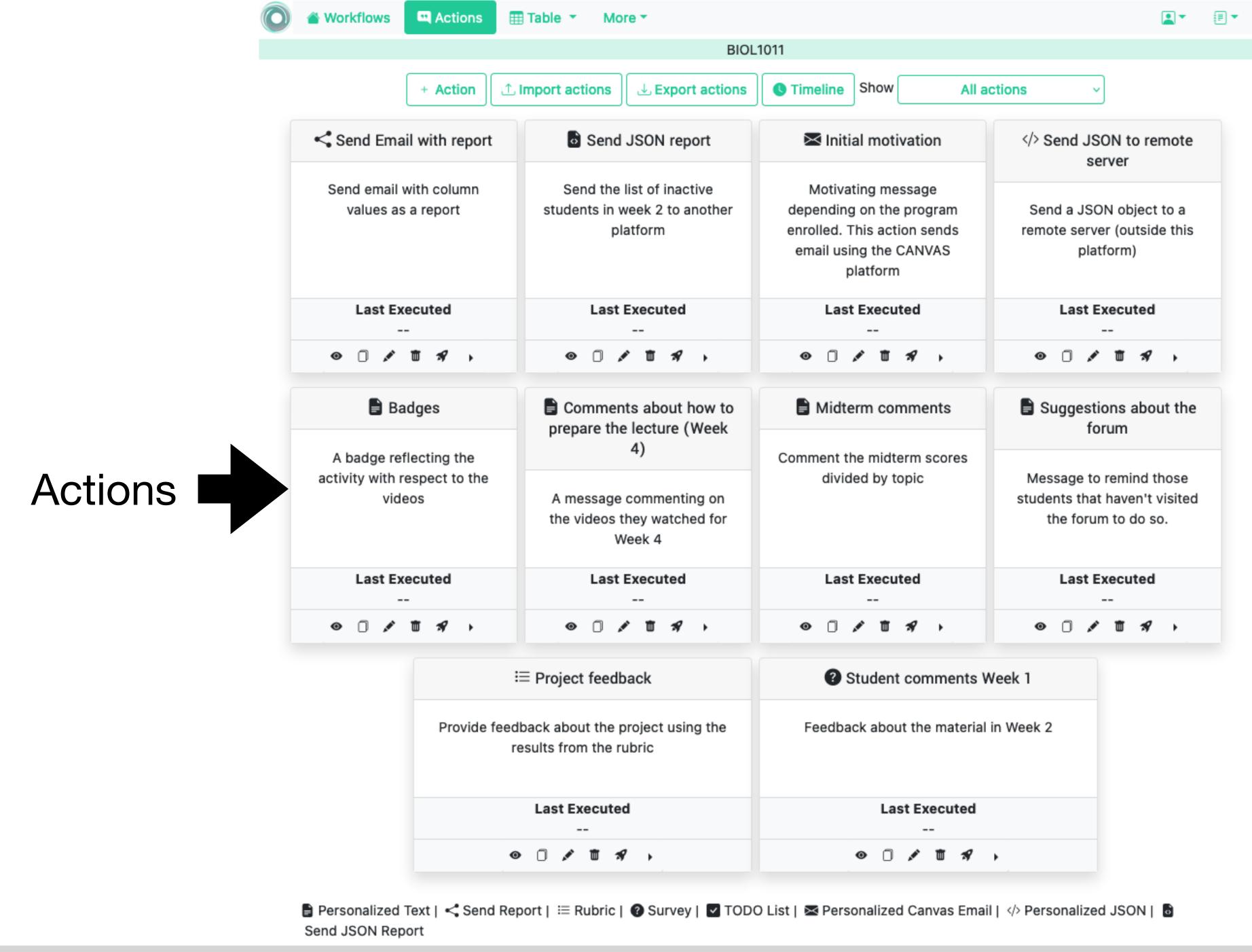


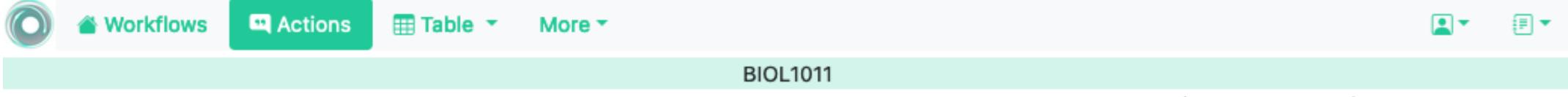
# ontasklearning.org



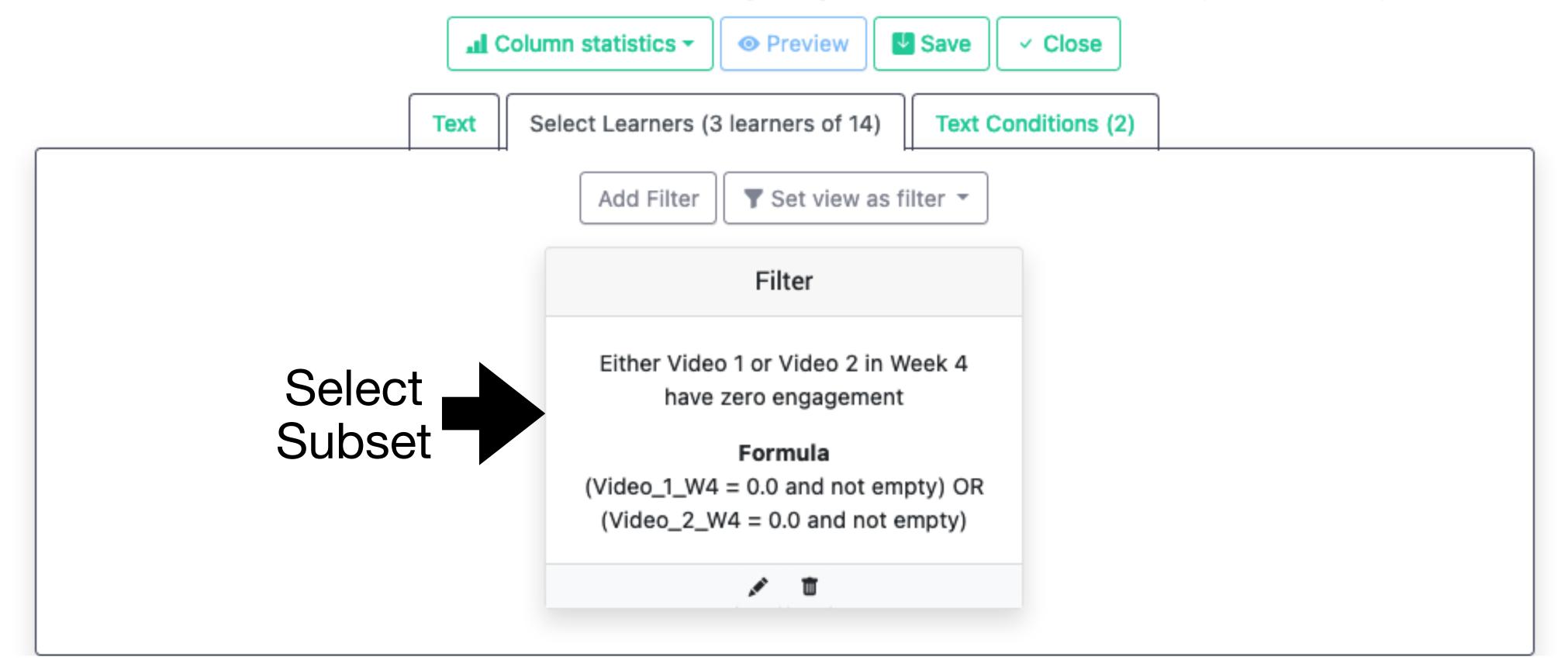
A workflow contains a table with data about a set of learners and a collection of actions. The table is organised by columns and the information in each row corresponds to one learner. The actions will behave differently depending on the values stored for every learner and a set of conditions. These conditions can be written based on the values of the columns for each student. Typically, you create a workflow for a cohort of learners for which you have data available. Then you write the actions depending on a) when you want students to introduce data or b) when you want students to receive personalised data. The personalisation is done writing conditions to enable/disable text or other elements in a page. The page can either be sent to the learner through email, shown through a HTML address, or sent to another machine.

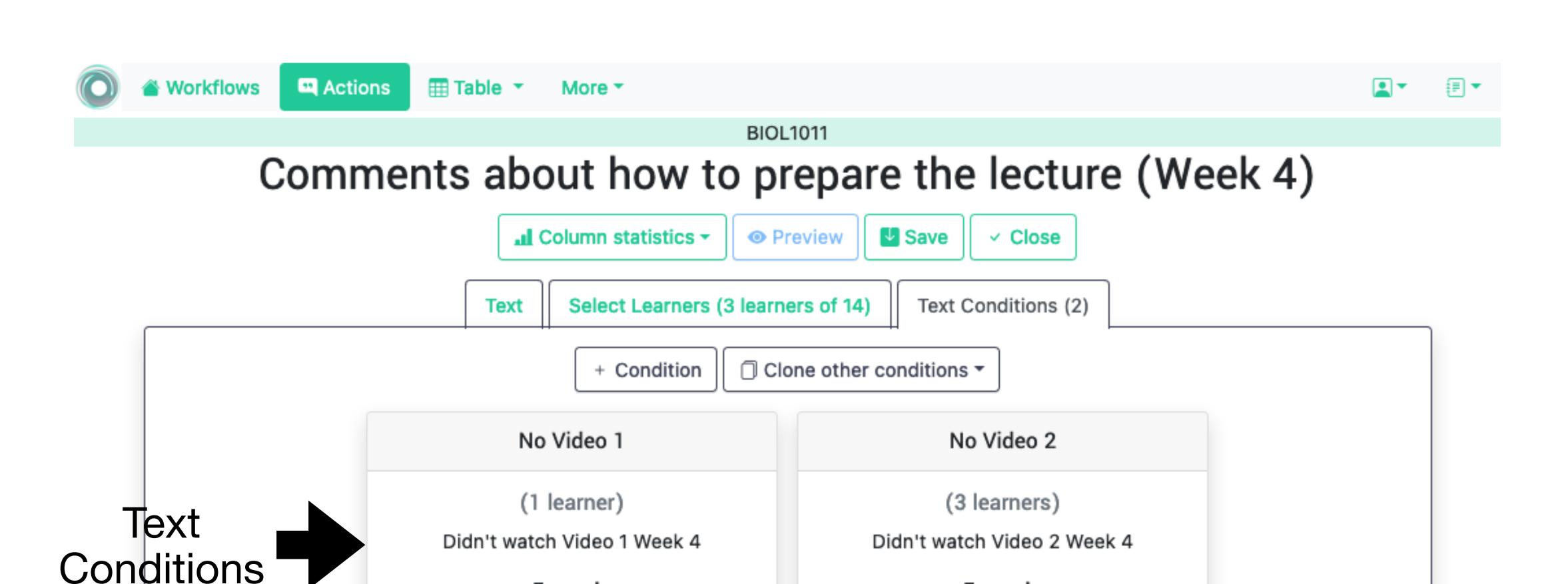






#### Comments about how to prepare the lecture (Week 4)





Formula

 $Video_2_W4 = 0.0$  and not empty

Formula

Correct\_1\_W4 = 0.0 and not empty

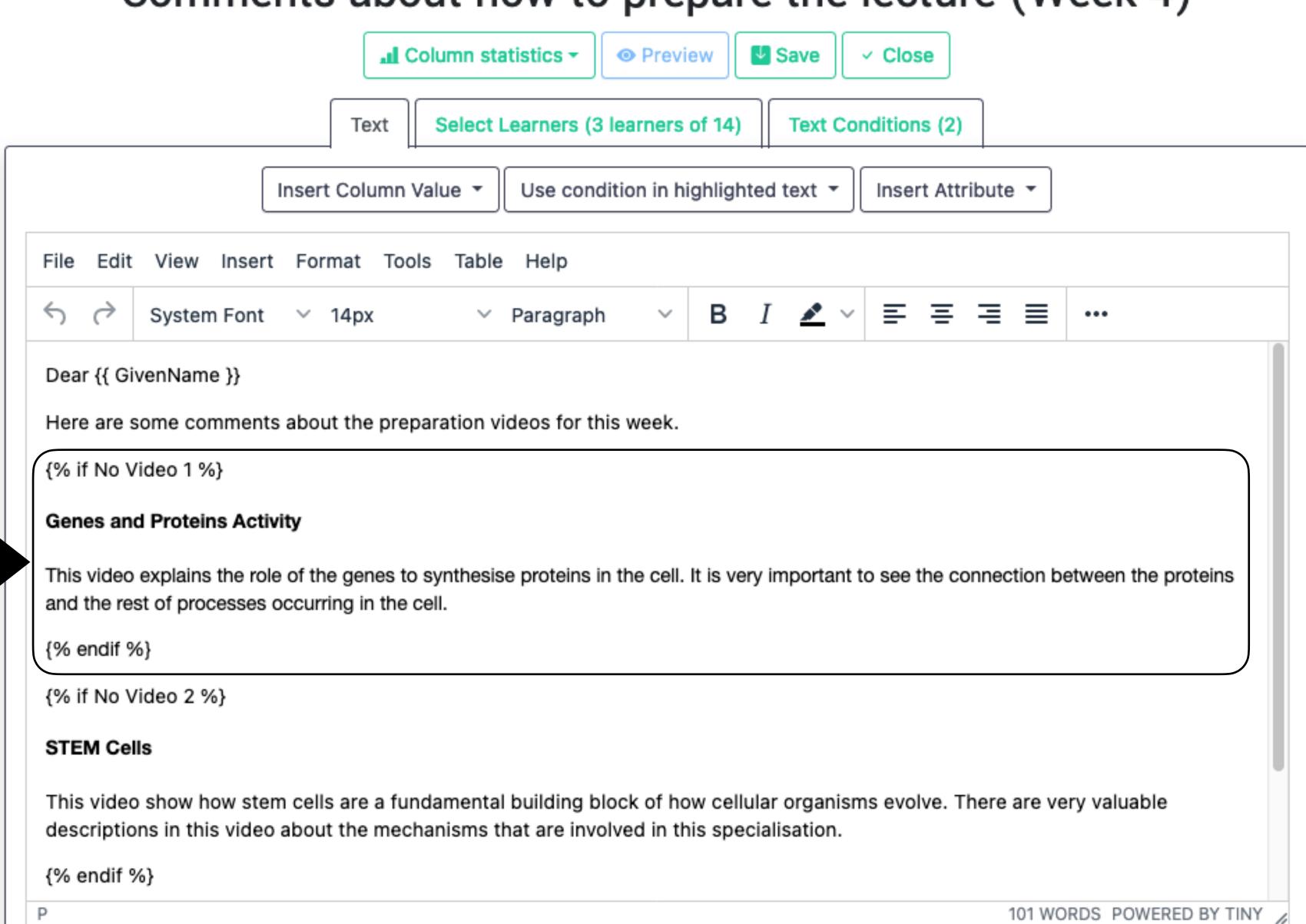
Conditional.

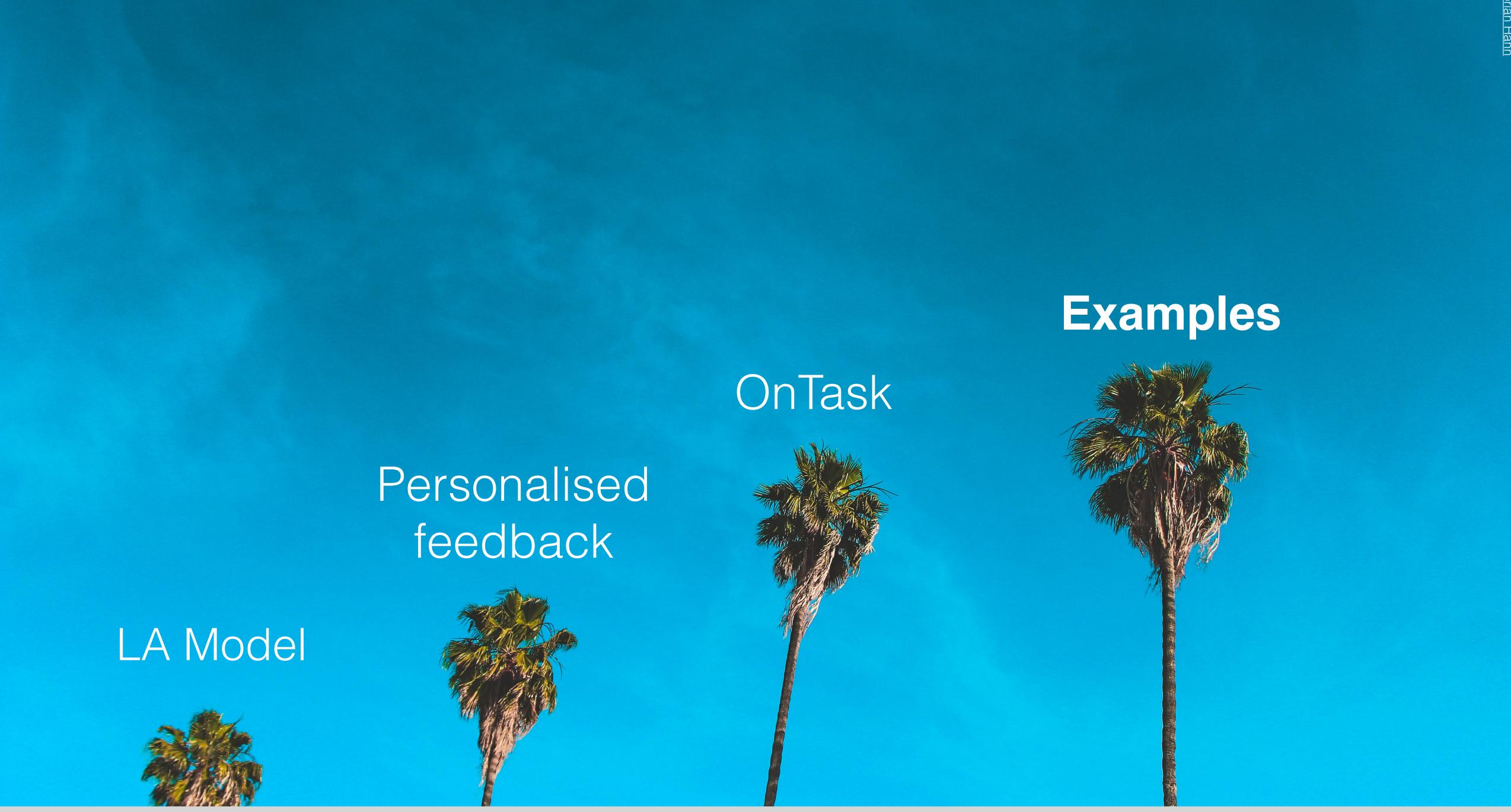
**Text** 



#### **BIOL1011**

#### Comments about how to prepare the lecture (Week 4)





### Personalised feedback

- 1. Identify a potential aspect of the course to communicate with the students
- 2. Think about how to differentiate the students based on the available data
- 3. Identify different message types
- 4. Provide contextualised support tips

# Example: Annotate videos

- a) Learner plays video and creates annotations in Week 2
- b) Learner plays video and does not create annotations in Week 2
- c) Learner plays video, first time, no annotations, during Week 5
- d) Learner plays video, fifth time, added several annotations

### If THIS then THAT

Learner did not play video nor create annotations

**IF**: Video Play W2 = 0 AND Annotations W2 = 0

**THEN**: "It would be good for you to check the video as it relates to [TOPIC] and we need this to then tackle [OTHER TOPIC].

## Example: Biology course

Indicator: Level of persistency (given!)

VLP: very low persistency

LP: low persistency

MP: Medium persistency

VHP: Very high persistency

### Biology course — Very low persistency

"You may want to try to make some headway in this unit. The concepts of specialisation and evolution are very important for the course. Charles Darwin's famous voyage in the HMS Beagle involved a visit to the now famous Galapagos Islands. See if you can piece together some of the clues that inspired Charles Darwin. It's important for you to get some understanding of these ideas as they are essential concepts in biology. Where do species come from?"

#### Biology course — Very low persistency

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# Biology course — Low persistency

"Good initial work with this module. You should probably take another look at the units such as 'The Galapagos Exploration' and 'The Birds and the moths'. This unit will help you develop some understanding of evolution through natural selection –which is one of the most important processes (perhaps the most important) in the natural world."

# Biology course — Low persistency

"Good initial work with this module. You should probably take another look at the units such as 'The Galapagos Exploration' and 'The Birds and the moths'. This unit will help you develop some understanding of evolution through natural selection –which is one of the most important processes (perhaps the most important) in the natural world."

#### Biology course — Medium Persistency

"Good work with this module. Would you be able to anticipate the influence of air pollution on Kettlewell's moths? How important are relationships (such as symbiosis) in the natural world? Lessons such as 'Peer pressure in nature' will help us understand how energy flows in food webs and the different types of relationships that provide a cornerstone of the natural world."

#### Biology course — Medium Persistency

"Good work with this module. Would you be able to anticipate the influence of air pollution on Kettlewell's moths? How important are relationships (such as symbiosis) in the natural world? Lessons such as 'Peer pressure in nature' will help us understand how energy flows in food webs and the different types of relationships that provide a cornerstone of the natural world."

# Biology course — Very High Persistency

"Thorough work with the unit! Would you be able to describe the relationship between clownfish and their sea anemone host as a commensalism or a mutualism? Could you explain why hemophilia seems only to afflict males (such as in the British royal family of the 19 th century)? Great work!"

#### Biology course — Very High Persistency

"Thorough work with the unit! **Would you be able** to describe the relationship between clownfish and their sea anemone host as a commensalism or a mutualism? **Could you explain** why haemophilia seems only to afflict males (such as in the British royal family of the 19th century)? **Great work!**"

#### Biology course — Week 5 announcement

"The concepts of specialization and evolution are very important for the course. Charles Darwin's famous voyage in the HMS Beagle involved a visit to the now famous Galapagos Islands. See if you can piece together some of the clues that inspired Charles Darwin. It's important for you to get some understanding of these ideas as they are essential concepts in biology. Where do species come from?

You should probably take another look at the units such as 'The Galapagos Exploration' and 'The Birds and the moths'. This unit will help you develop some understanding of evolution through natural selection –which is one of the most important processes (perhaps the most important) in the natural world.

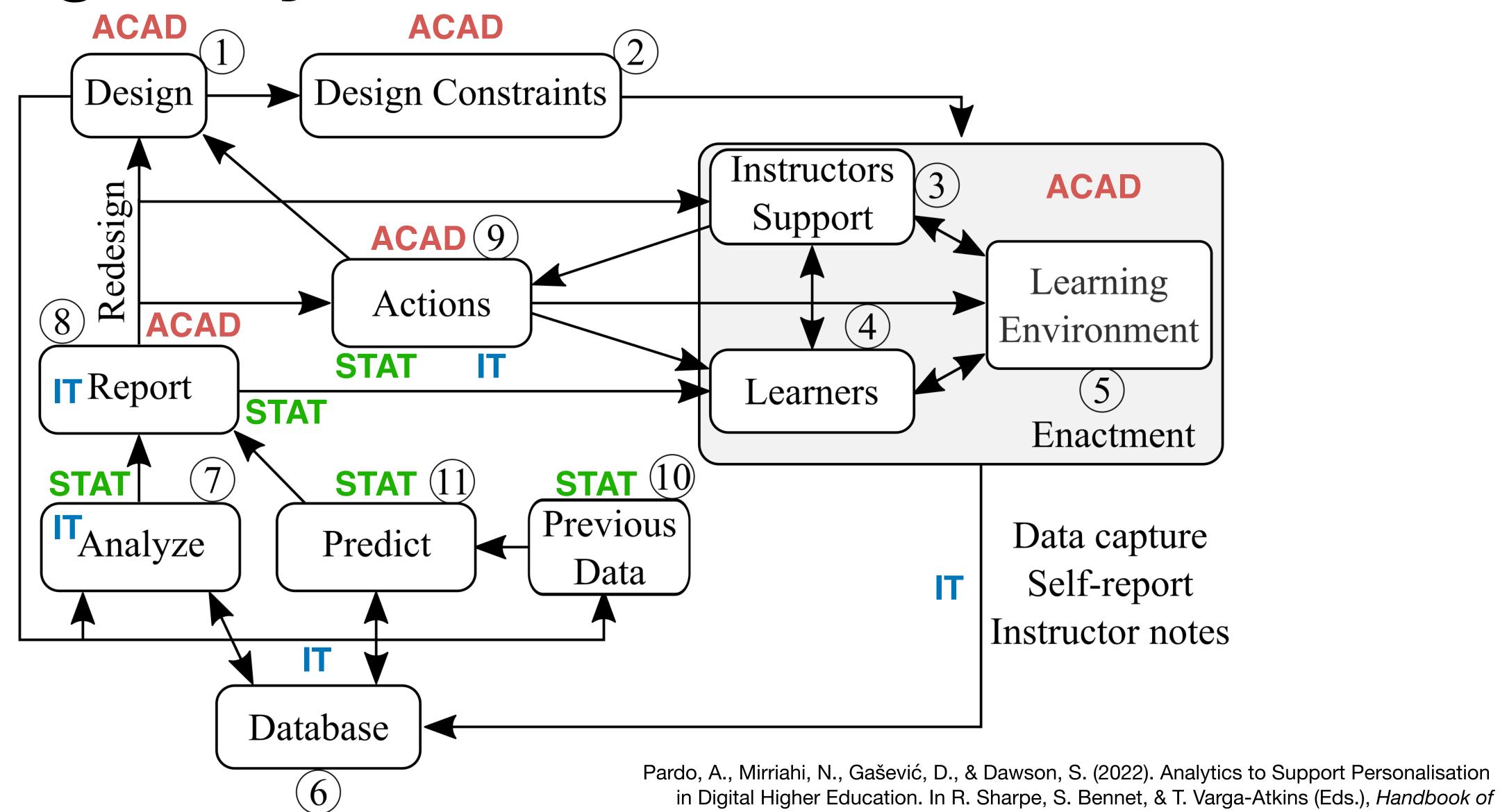
Would you be able to anticipate the influence of air pollution on Kettlewell's moths? How important are relationships (such as symbiosis) in the natural world? Lessons such as 'Peer pressure in nature' will help us understand how energy flows in food webs and the different types of relationships that provide a cornerstone of the natural world.

Would you be able to describe the relationship between clownfish and their sea anemone host as a commensalism or a mutualism? Could you explain why haemophilia seems only to afflict males (such as in the British royal family of the 19th century)?"

# Example: Identifying effective study techniques

- a) Create activities that provide indicators of strategy
- b) Collect indicators and perform sensemaking
- c) Identify groups of students with similar strategies
- d) Personalise messages

# Learning Analytics Model



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