

Dashboard for Actionable Feedback on Learning Skills: How Learner Profile Affects Use

Tom Broos^{1,2}, Laurie Peeters¹, Katrien Verbert¹,
Carolien Van Soom¹, Greet Langie¹, and Tinne De Laet¹

¹ KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

² `tom.broos@kuleuven.be`

Abstract. Learning Analytics Dashboards (LAD) provide a means to leverage data to support learners, teachers, and counselors. This paper reports on an in-depth analysis of how learners interact with a LAD. N=1,406 first-year students in 12 different study programs were invited to use a LAD to support them in their transition from secondary to higher education. The LAD provides actionable feedback about five of the learning skills assessed by the Learning and Study Strategies Inventory (LASSI): concentration, anxiety, motivation, test strategies, and time management. We logged access to and behavior within the LAD and analyzed their relationship with these learning skills. While eight out of ten students accessed the LAD, students with lower time management scores tend to have a lower click-through rate. Once within the LAD, students with lower scores for specific learning skills are accessing the corresponding information and remediation possibilities more often. Regardless of their scores for any of the other learning skills, learners with higher motivation scores are reading the remediation possibilities for the other four learning skills more often. Gender and study program have an influence on how learners use the LAD. Our findings may help both researchers and practitioners by creating awareness about how LAD use in itself may depend on the context and profile of the learner.

Keywords: Learning Analytics Dashboard · First-Year · Higher Education · Learning Skills

1 Introduction

This paper reports on a Learning Analytics Dashboard (LAD) that was offered to N=1,406 first-year students in 12 different STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) study programs at the University of Leuven, Belgium. The LAD aimed at supporting students in transition from secondary to higher education with actionable information about five meta-cognitive abilities –further referred to as ‘learning skills’– that contribute to academic achievement: concentration, anxiety, motivation, test strategies, and time management. Students’ learning skills were assessed using the Learning and Study Strategies Inventory (LASSI) at the beginning of the academic year. In total 80.7% of the

invited students did click through to the dashboard, but the response rate was different depending on the profile of the student, as was the level of activity within the LAD.

Previously [3] we introduced the dashboard and focused on its scalability and perceived usefulness. This paper presents an in-depth analysis of the interplay between the message the dashboard aims to convey and the profile of the targeted student. The relatively large number of students involved permits a quantitative study of in-dashboard behavior to address three research questions:

RQ-1: Who are we reaching? → How do learning skills affect the click-through-rate (CTR) of the LAD?

RQ-2: Is our message invoking questions? → How do learning skills levels influence user activity with regard to dashboard sections related to those (corresponding) learning skills?

RQ-3: Are learning skills relevant to LAD use? → Do some learning skills affect LAD user activity related to other (non-corresponding) learning skills?

These questions were inspired by the context of student counseling services in which the project was embedded. Counselors had divergent expectations about if the LAD could reach students with different profiles equally and especially to its appeal to students with lower learning skill scores. In our opinion, understanding how different types of students – in this case, students with different learning skill scores – perceive and interact with LADs provides useful information to improve the design of future student-facing LADs.

2 Related work

Learning Analytics (LA) is a relatively young field at the intersection of theory, design, and data science, and borrows from many related disciplines [8]. A definition of LA in simple terms by Duval [6] states that LA are “about collecting traces that learners leave behind and using those traces to improve learning”. It involves “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” [14]. The reporting part is often fulfilled by dashboards.

Learning Analytics Dashboards are using data visualization as a technique to deliver actionable information. An overview of interesting LADs was presented in [21] and extended in [22]. A first systematic literature review was provided by [17]. It defines the LAD as “a single display that aggregates multiple visualizations of different indicators about learner(s), learning process(es) and/or learning context(s)” and concluded that few studies provide strong evidence for effective impact on learning. In an overview of the state of the art of LA in higher education [13], the authors underlined the limited group size of most LA designs and called the scalability of current systems to a wider context into question. Another recent systematic overview of LADs [2] noted that understanding

students' use of LA systems is essential to improve recommendations and to accommodate dashboards to students' needs.

Learning dispositions are closely related to what we appoint in this paper as 'learning skills'. They are described as a concept that "refers to a relatively enduring tendency to behave in a certain way", "identified in the action a person takes in a particular situation" and closely related to 'competence', 'style', or 'capability' [18]. These authors discuss the use of a self-report questionnaire ELLI (Effective Lifelong Learning Inventory [4]) to collect the disposition data and the provision of learners with a visualization, the 'ELLI spider diagram', to support reflection. Recent work [20] combines learning dispositions data with digital traces available from learning management (LMS) and student information systems (SIS) to explain tool use, to improve the predictive power of LA predictive models, and to improve learning feedback.

3 Student Dashboard

To facilitate future comparison and generalization, this section follows the recommendation [2] to describe student-facing LADs using nine categories of questions.

Intended goal The goal of the dashboard was to help students in transition from secondary to higher education by providing **actionable** insight on their learning skills and information on how to improve. Boundary conditions were that (1) the dashboard was embedded in a traditional context of higher education strongly depending on face-to-face education, (2) it needed to be scalable across students from several study programs and (3) had to avoid dependency on supplementary, fine-grained information about specific courses or programs.

Information Selection The dashboard focused on five learning skills that were found to be valuable predictors of study success for first year students in STEM-oriented higher education programs [16]: concentration (CON), (failure) anxiety (ANX)³, motivation (MOT), test strategies (TST) and time management (TMT).

The dashboard used data about students, their learning skills, and scores that were already available within the institution, but fragmented across services and not fed back to the data subjects in a direct way. Fig. 2 describes a high-level overview of data flows and systems involved. The Learning and Study Strategies Inventory (LASSI) [11, 23] was used to assess learning skills using a survey taken within the first weeks of the academic year. For some study programs an online version of the questionnaire was used, but in most cases a pen-and-paper alternative was preferred for practical reasons. Paper questionnaires were scanned in and processed using Optical Mark Recognition (OMR). Subsequently,

³ The level of anxiety is measured on an inverted scale: the *higher* the anxiety score, the *lower* the level of anxiety.

all questionnaires were scored and results were fed into a LA Data Mart, which also contained data about students, courses and exam scores, extracted from the university's campus management system. Student counselors of the study programs involved provided snippets of textual information using an extension to the markdown format. Within the dashboard, these snippets were combined using scenario's based on the individual profile of the student. The dashboard system did not require direct access to the student's name or other characteristics that allow for straightforward identification, as they were made available at access time by the single-sign on infrastructure.

Needs Assessment As in many higher education programs, the first examination period in the University of Leuven takes place in the middle of the academic year. Awaiting a first formal assessment, first-year students have only limited information at their disposal to estimate their own academic abilities. The outcome of their learning strategies is therefore uncertain. Social-comparison theory suggests that in absence of objective knowledge about their own position, individuals turn to comparing themselves to others [7] to reduce uncertainty. However, in transition to higher education, students lose the familiar benchmarking opportunities provided by the classroom context of secondary education. The dashboard attempted to support these students by providing additional information, not just about their personal learning skill levels, but also about how they compare to those of peers. Additionally, the comparison was extended to previous year's students' learning skills and academic results to demonstrate the association with academic performance.

Visual Design The dashboard contained extensive textual information accompanied by easy to understand charts. Fig. 1 shows the dashboard from the perspective of a random student in the 'Engineering Technology' program. The content was divided into six tabs (marked by A in the screenshot), the first one containing an introduction about the objective of the LAD, the origin of the data, and the connection to the research project. The five subsequent tabs each went into detail about one specific learning skill. These tabs were offered in alphabetical order (in Dutch). The upper part of each learning skill tab contained information about the learning skill definition, the student's level, and comparison to peers. The lower part contained similar information about students from the previous year and linked it to their academic performance measured by the cumulative study efficiency (CSE), the percentage of obtained credits from total credits. CSE is a measure for academic progress that is subject to binding ('30% rule') and soft ('50% rule') institutional regulations [1]. At the bottom (marked by B in the screenshot) of each tab, a button labeled 'Okay, what now?' was available. When clicked, the tab expanded to include additional textual information on how to improve the learning skill level including a range of options going from simple tips and tricks to subscription in remediation and counseling programs offered by the university.

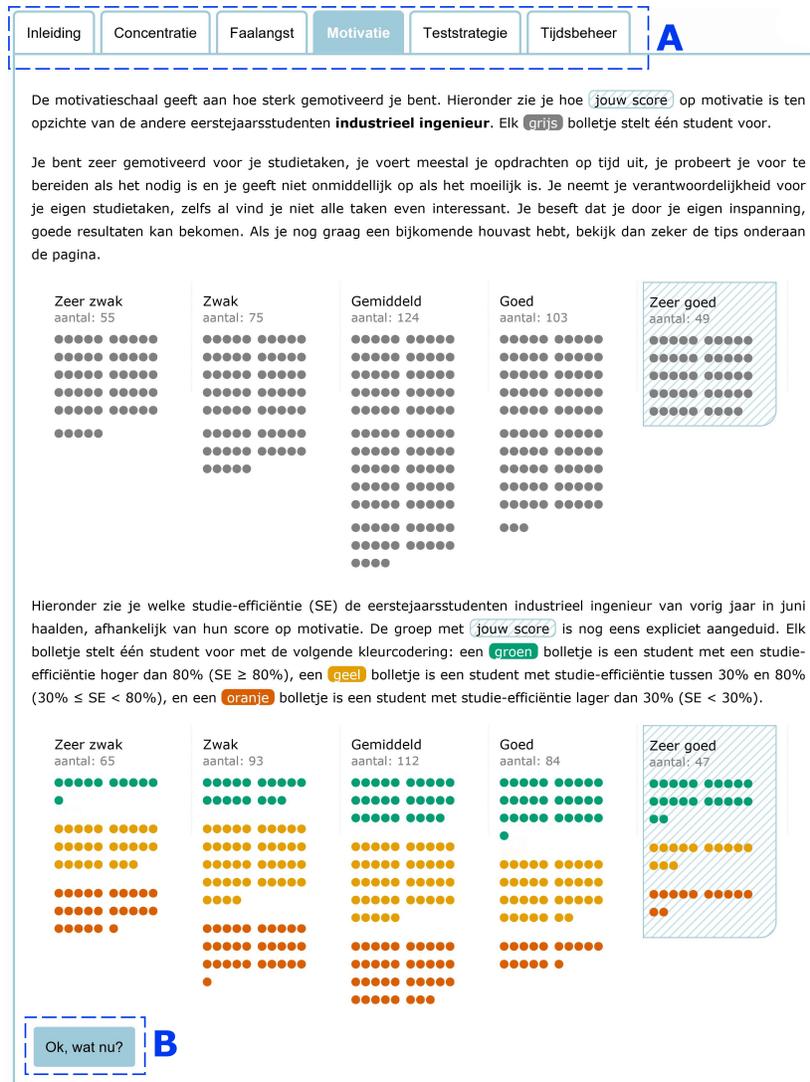


Fig. 1. Screenshot of a student's view on the dashboard. Translation of the Dutch text labels of the six tabs (A), from left to right: Introduction, Concentration, Failure Anxiety, Motivation, Test Strategy and Time Management. The active tab is 'Motivation'. The text above the first chart introduces the learning skill at hand, introduces the individual score and an interpretation thereof and explains how to read the positioning chart right below. The text in between charts prefaces the visualization of previous year's students results (in terms of study efficiency). At the bottom, students are presented with a button (B), labeled 'Okay, what now?' to show tips and information on how to improve the specific learning skill.

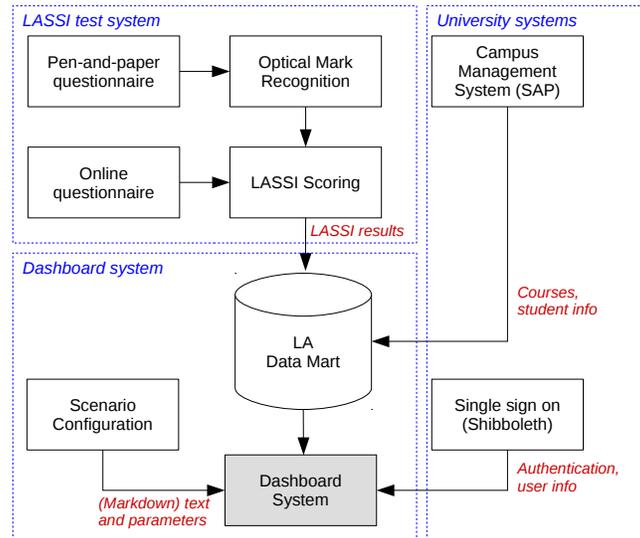


Fig. 2. High-level overview of systems and data flows to support the dashboard

Visualization Unit charts were selected to visualize all data for reasons of simplicity. The reasoning was that students who are just entering higher education may not have built adequate data literacy skills yet. By using simple dots to represent students—one dot is one student—the visualization tried to find connection to a more intuitive notion of concepts such as comparability of groups and significance.

Student perceptions Once a user opened a third tab within the dashboard, a yellow message box was shown at the bottom of the screen, asking the the student to answer three simple questions on a 1–5 scale. A minority (14,7%) of students provided complete feedback. Results (see Fig. 3) were generally positive (4–5/5) with respect to the perceived usefulness (89%) and clearness (71%) of the information, and positive but less outspoken (55%) when students were asked if they wanted to receive more of this type of information.

Usability test In-house Human-Computer Interaction researchers and data visualization experts were consulted to improve upon a working prototype of the dashboard. Some, but not all of their suggestions were subsequently implemented, keeping timely delivery in mind. A new iteration of the dashboard is scheduled for the next academic year. This offers an opportunity for additional usability testing and improvement.

Actual effects At the time of design of the dashboard and study, randomized control-trials (RCTs) were found difficult to justify in the context of first-year

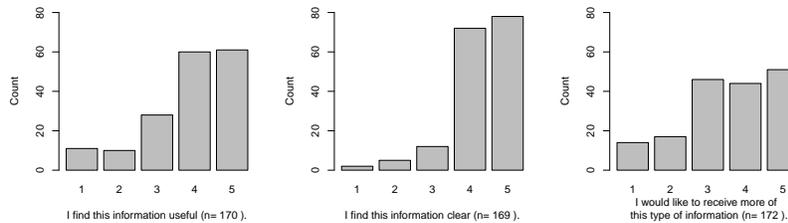


Fig. 3. Student perceptions of usefulness, clearness and their wish to receive more of this type of information

student support. The procedure would require the exclusion of some students from access to the information which was decided to be ethically questionable. For an interesting discussion of RCTs and alternatives in the context of distance learning, see [9].

Student use In [3] we presented the details of *when* students accessed the dashboard, *which devices* they used to do so, and how the device type influenced behavior. The breakdown of content in tabs and expandable content (marked by A and B in Fig. 1) permitted easy registration of user actions. *How* students are using the system in relation to the profile of the student, was briefly discussed before in [3], but is now being explored by this paper in detail.

4 Results

The LAD was built on recent work in educational sciences on learning skills, their role in explaining learning performance in higher education and the specifics thereof in STEM education. At the same time, the LAD is also an artifact in the "*learning through the act of building*" tradition of design science research [10,12]. In this paper, we focus on reporting results that were obtained from data that were collected from the fine-grained logging facilities of the system.

Several student counselors were involved. They shared their expectations about user activity in relation to the learning skills and profile of the student. However, we did not start our analysis from strong a priori theory-driven hypotheses. Rather, we applied a more inductive approach, using exploratory data analysis to spot links, while working toward an integrated model.

We reuse the same type of plot throughout the paper. Figures 4–6, 8 represent logistic regression information in a compact format [19]. We used the implementation for R by [5], with a few minor changes. The left hand side vertical axis of these figures shows the predicted probability of event occurrence. The horizontal axis depicts the learning skill scores as assessed by the LASSI. Frequency histograms for each category of the dependent variable facilitate interpretation of

the effect of the data points on the logistic regression curve. The right hand side vertical axis represents the frequency count. The (red) curve shows the predicted probability that a student will exhibit a certain behavior (click through, read tips, return to tab). An upward curve suggests a positive relationship: the more students master the learning skill, the higher the predicted probability they will engage. A downward curve suggests the opposite: the fewer students master the learning skill, the less they are predicted to engage. We extended the plot by adding two (blue) vertical lines. The solid line represents the average learning skill level of students who did not display the behavior in question; the dashed line represents the average for students who did.

4.1 Click through

Fig. 4 shows an upward slope for each of the five learning skills, indicating an increased probability of clicking through for students with better learning skill levels. The difference was found to be significant for each of the learning skills separately [3].

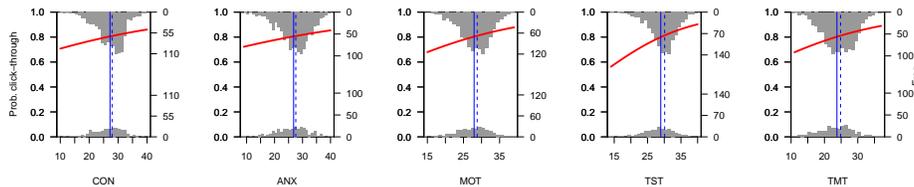


Fig. 4. Predicted probability of click-through depending on each learning skills score

4.2 Corresponding learning skill behavior

Once students clicked through, the relationship between learning skill levels and user activity seemed to be inverted: the top row of plots in Fig. 5 shows a downward slope for each of the learning skills with regard to reading corresponding tips: the lower students' levels, the more likely they were to read the improvement advice. The difference was found to be significant for each of the learning skills separately [3].

A similar picture is sketched for returning a second time (or more) to reread the content related to a weaker learning skill. A one-tailed Man-Whitney test was applied. For concentration ($p=1e-4$), motivation ($p=0.0025$), test strategy ($p=3e-4$) and time management ($p=0.0021$), the difference in distributions of learning skill scores for students that did return to the corresponding tabs was found to be significant at the 5% level, but not for anxiety ($p=0.1546$).

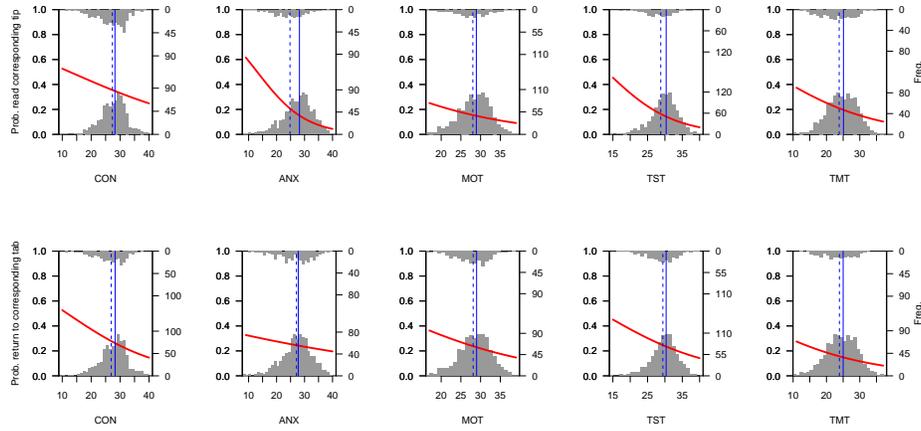


Fig. 5. Predicted probability of reading corresponding tips (top) or returning to corresponding tab (bottom) depending on each learning skills score

4.3 Other learning skills behavior

For some learning skills, an association was found with student’s behavior (reading tips, returning to tabs) for other, non-corresponding learning skills.

Reading tips. Figure 6 (top) shows an upward slope for two out of five learning skills, indicating an increased probability of opening at least one of the tips related to the other learnings skills *higher* for students with higher motivation and test strategy scores. A one-tailed Mann–Whitney test was conducted; only for motivation ($p=0.0017$) the distributions differed significantly between the group that accessed at least one the non-corresponding tips and the group that did not read any of the non-corresponding tips ($p=0.2719$ for concentration, $p=0.4994$ for anxiety, $p=0.0975$ for test strategy, $p=0.4648$ for time management).

Returning to tabs. Figure 6 (bottom) shows a downward slope for each of the learning skills, suggesting an increased probability of returning to at least one the tabs related to the other learnings skills *higher* for students with lower scores for any of the learning skills. A one-tailed Mann–Whitney test resulted in support of this at the 5% level for concentration ($p=0.0112$), anxiety ($p=0.0262$), motivation ($p=0.0369$) and time management ($p=0.0142$), but not for test strategy ($p=0.0848$).

4.4 Integrated model

Fig. 7 shows that learning skills are not uncorrelated. Some of the outcomes attributed above to one learning skill may be due to underlying effects of an-

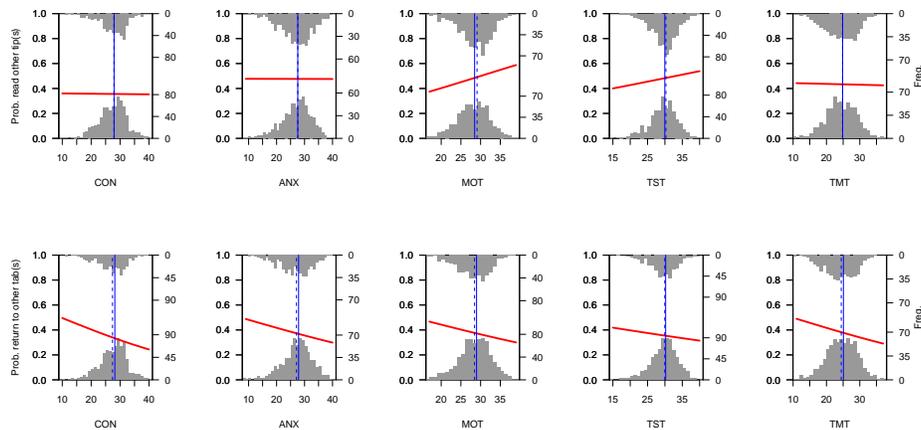


Fig. 6. Predicted probability of reading at least one non-corresponding tip (top row) or returning to at least one non-corresponding tab (bottom row) depending on each learning skills score

other, correlated learning skill. In order to further analyze students' engagement with the dashboard we constructed several logistic regression models. We added information about study program⁴ and gender and interrelationships between the learning skills. Our goal was not so much to look for absolute numbers, but rather to check if earlier results remain valid outside of isolation.

The initial predictors for each of the models are the students' scores for each of the learning skills (CON, ANX, MOT, TST, and TMT), the study program in which they are enrolled (using 'Bio Engineers' as reference group) and gender (female=1). In order to find the best fitting predictors, a stepwise regression procedure in both directions based on the Akaike information criterion (AIC) was applied. Model fit was assessed using likelihood ratio chi-square tests. For a summary of results, see Table 1.

The `clicked` model aimed to predict the probability of students clicking through to the dashboard depending on their profile. Of all students that received an invitation, 80.73% clicked through to the dashboard. Students with higher test strategy scores and students with higher time management scores seemed to have an increased probability to click through, but only for the latter the model yielded a statistically significant result. The study program the student is enrolled in also played a significant role. Gender and the other learning skill scores were not significant.

⁴ Twelve study programs were grouped into six study program groups: Bio-Engineering; CBBGG (Chemistry, Biology, Biochemistry-Biotechnology, Geography, Geology), Engineering Science, Engineering Science: Architecture, Engineering Technology, and MIP (Mathematics, Informatics, Physics)

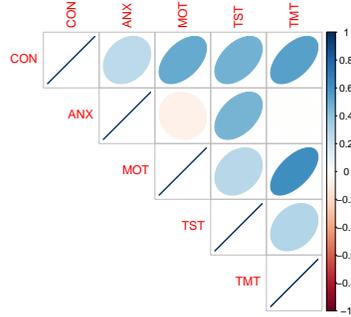


Fig. 7. Ellipse matrix [15] of correlation for the five learning skills, suggesting that learning skills are not entirely independent.

Table 1. User behavior and profile, coefficients for logistic regression models. Diagonally marked (blue) are coefficients for dashboard content related to the learning skill corresponding to the score. Marked vertically (light red) are the coefficients associating the motivation score to dashboard contents for the four other learning skills.

	n	Intercept	Academic skills					Study program					Gender (female)	
			CON	ANX	MOT	TST	TMT	EngSc	EngSc-Arch	CBBGG	EngTech	MIP		
Clicked														
	271/1135	-0.806	-	-	-	0.0363	0.0501**	0.570*	0.724	-0.942***	-0.238	0.194	-	-
Return to tab														
CON	792/307	0.909*	-0.0633***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.387*
ANX	804/277	0.801	-	-0.0363**	-0.0447*	-	-	0.625*	0.0515	0.124	0.39	0.697*	-	-
MOT	804/265	1.08	-	-0.0351*	-0.0512**	-	-	0.596*	0.396	-0.109	0.264	0.57	-	-0.458*
TST	796/273	0.937	-	-	0.0322	-0.0693***	-0.0308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.365*
TMT	890/173	-0.746	-0.0563**	-	-	-	-	1.06**	0.656	0.56	0.516	1.10**	-	-0.34
Tips														
CON	700/399	-0.438	-0.0629***	-	0.0563**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANX	881/200	0.251	-	-0.120***	0.0525*	-	-	0.217	-0.286	-0.162	-0.646*	-0.690*	0.378*	-
MOT	897/172	0.607	-	-	-0.0627**	-	-	-0.378	-0.226	-0.504	-0.939***	-0.552	-	-
TST	896/173	-0.233	-	-	0.0850***	-0.135***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.394*
TMT	834/229	-2.47**	-	-	0.0598*	0.0828***	-0.119***	0.0598	-0.529	-0.707*	-0.477	-0.477	0.324	-

* $p \leq 0.05$; ** $p \leq 0.01$; *** $p \leq 0.001$

The **return to tab** models aimed to expose which student characteristics play a role in revisiting tab_i for learning skill i compared to visiting tab_i only once or not. An interesting finding was that students with a lower score for a specific learning skill score i tended to return more often to the corresponding tab_i . This finding was present for all **return to tab** models except for time management. A possible explanation for this could be that most students accessed the tabs from left to right, in the same alphabetical order they were presented. Time management happened to be discussed on the last, outer right tab on the dashboard, thus students did not need to return to the time management tab after a first skimming of the dashboard because they were already on it. Study program was a significant predictor for returning to the anxiety tab, the motivation tab, and the time management tab. Also male students seemed to return more often to a specific tab compared to female students. This was significant

at the 5% level for returning to the concentration tab, the motivation tab, and the test strategy tab.

The **tips** models aimed to predict which students clicked on the ‘*Okay, what now?*’ button for each tab_i , which gave them practical tips to improve the corresponding learning skill. Similar to **return to tab**, students with a lower $score_i$ were predicted to be more likely to click on the ‘*Okay, what now?*’ button corresponding to the learning skill i . The students’ study program was significant for the anxiety tips, the motivation tips, and the time management tips. Female students seemed to click more often on the tips compared to male students. This was significant at the 5% level for the anxiety and the test strategy tip clicks. Motivation played an remarkable role for all four of the other learning skills: for any given level of concentration, anxiety, test strategy, and time management, an *increased* level of motivation led to a higher user interest in the improvement tips.

4.5 Interaction effects

Several extended models were tested to include interaction effects of learning skills with gender, interaction of motivation with the other four learnings skills and cross-interaction of all learning skills, whether or not combined with gender interactions. Most of these models provided only limited additional information at the expense of increased complexity. Therefore, we confine ourselves here to the interesting case of interaction between anxiety and gender. Remember that anxiety is measured on an inverted scale: the *higher* the anxiety score, the *lower* the level of anxiety.

As shown by Fig. 8, anxiety exhibits an interaction effect with gender for the probability of returning to the anxiety tab. The slope is less or more straight for male students (left-hand side) and clearly downward for female students. Also the difference in means as shown by the blue vertical lines is negligible for male students, while it is distinct for female students.

To illustrate the impact of the interaction effect, Table 2 provides two simplified logistic regression models, one that tries to predict the return to anxiety tab using only the anxiety level and gender as predictors and a second model that also includes the interaction term. The influence of the anxiety level disappears almost completely for male students in the second model and strongly increases for female students.

Table 2. Comparison of simplified logistic regression models for return to anxiety tab behavior, with and without interaction terms.

Return to tab:ANX	Intercept	ANX	gender	anx:gender	AIC
Without interaction	-0.2459*	-0.0287	-0.3462*	–	1259.7
With interaction	-1.0514*	-0.0002	2.3896**	-0.1069***	1248.8

* $p \leq 0.05$; ** $p \leq 0.01$; *** $p \leq 0.001$

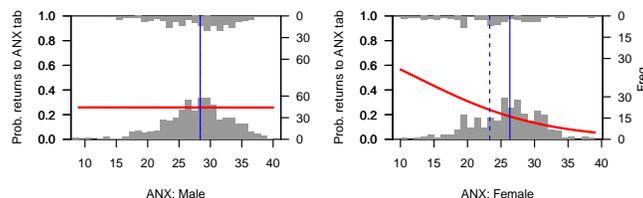


Fig. 8. Illustration of interaction effects. The chart on the left-hand side shows the predicted probabilities for male students returning to the anxiety tab in relation to their anxiety score. The the right-hand side chart depicts the same information for female students. The interaction effect of gender is clearly visible by the differences between left and right.

5 Discussion and Conclusion

This paper presented an in-depth analysis of how the learner profile, in particular the learning skill levels of STEM students in transition from secondary to higher education, affected the use of a LAD.

Regarding the question which audience was reached by the LAD, we showed that learning skills may indeed affect the click-through (response) rate for the LAD (RQ-1): the higher the score for a particular learning skill, the more likely students were to access the dashboard. While most learning skills seemed to exhibit such an effect in isolation, only time management did so with statistical significance in a reduced model. The higher the time management skills of the student, the more likely the student was to access the dashboard. One unexplored interpretation may be that students with inadequate time management skills simply missed or forgot our invitation.

As an indicator of the ability of the dashboard to invoke self-reflection, we determined that learning skill levels influenced user activity related to content about those learning skills in our LAD (RQ-2). In most cases, with the exception of returning to the time management tab, which is possibly explained by an order effect, a lower learning skill level tended to lead to increased user activity (revisiting tabs, reading tips) concerning this particular learning skill.

Furthermore, we did show that particular learning skills affected user activity in connection to *other* learning skills (RQ-3). This was especially the case for motivation. We have reason to believe that motivated students are engaging with the dashboard more intensively because they see it as an opportunity to improve, something we would like to see further explored.

Additionally, we found indications for the influence of study program and gender. Especially the role of gender deserves to be studied more thoroughly. For example, we noted that male students were more likely to reread some of the learning skill tabs, while female students accessed the tips more frequently.

Moreover, gender demonstrated an interaction effect that was explicitly outspoken in relation to anxiety and reading anxiety tips.

Our results are pointing into the direction of students using the LAD for self-reflection and to gather actionable insight. However, while our study did target a relatively high number of students (N=1,406) in comparison to most LAD-related work, we did not include a formal assessment of effective impact on learning. Our work suggests that design of LADs may be improved by understanding how students interact with them and how this interaction pattern differs depending on the profile of the student. Future work may include a more fine-grained tracking of how students use the LAD, for instance to learn if students spend more time reading texts or if they are predominantly looking at the data visualization. For this study, only actions within the LAD were tracked. To probe into the actionability of the information provided, data collection could be extended to some of the actions suggested by the LAD: increased LMS activity, electronic scheduling of counseling meetings, registration for a workshop to improve a learning skill. The analysis may also be extended to include study achievement following dashboard usage, for instance to determine if non-use of the LAD is indicative for students at risk of failure.

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