

# **Engaging stakeholders in the learning analytics design process**

**by Carlos Gerardo Prieto Alvarez**

Thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for  
the degree of

**Doctor of Philosophy in Learning Analytics**

under the supervision of Simon Buckingham Shum  
Roberto Martinez Maldonado

University of Technology Sydney  
Connected Intelligence Centre

February 2020



# Certificate of Original Authorship

I, Carlos Gerardo Prieto Alvarez declare that this thesis, is submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Doctor of Philosophy, in the Connected Intelligence Centre at the University of Technology Sydney.

This thesis is wholly my own work unless otherwise reference or acknowledged. In addition, I certify that all information sources and literature used are indicated in the thesis.

This document has not been submitted for qualifications at any other academic institution.

This research is supported by the Australian Government Research Training Program.

Signature:      Production Note:  
                         Signature removed prior to publication.

Date:              31/07/2020

# Acknowledgements

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to my supervisor, Professor Simon Buckingham Shum and my co-supervisor Dr. Roberto Martinez Maldonado, who helped me to shape my research project and encouraged me to continue with my career in the field. Also, my first academic supervisor Theresa Anderson who helped me to understand the importance of becoming a doctor in philosophy before thinking as a researcher.

I wish to acknowledge the support and great love of my family, my wife, Itzel who supported me in every step and gave me the much-needed emotional support; my mother, Ermita; my brother Arturo and my father Gerardo. They kept me going on and this work would not have been possible without their support. Also, my extended family, my parents-in-law Eliasub and Alfonso for always cheering on my behalf to finish on time.

My sincere appreciation for my PhD friends that made every moment at CIC a great experience. Vanessa for being there as a friend and colleague when things were too hard. Sophie for your advice and constant teaching of Australian culture. Shibani for being a friend since the moment I arrived in Sydney. Gloria for being there as a friend who enjoys dancing when things become too stressful.

Thank you everyone at UTS Research school and CIC for your technical support during this time, and to the UTS Library team for your great advice and tutorials on becoming a good researcher.

# List of Publications During Candidature

## Proceedings

- Prieto-Alvarez, C.G., Martinez-Maldonado, R. and Buckingham Shum, S. (2020). LA-DECK: A Card-Based Learning Analytics Co-Design Tool. Proceedings of the 10th International Conference on Learning Analytics and Knowledge (LAK2020), Frankfurt, Germany, March 2020, ACM, New York, NY, USA. 10 pages. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1145/3375462.3375476>
- Prieto-Alvarez, C.G., Martinez-Maldonado, R. and Buckingham Shum, S. (2018). Mapping Learner-Data Journeys: Evolution of a Visual Co-design Tool. Proceedings of the 30th Australian Conference on Computer-Human Interaction (OzCHI '18), Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 2018, ACM, New York, NY, USA, pp. 205–214. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1145/3292147.3292168>
- Prieto-Alvarez, C.G, et al. (2018). Collaborative Personas for Crafting Learners Stories for Learning Analytics Design. Workshop Participatory Design for Learning Analytics at International Conference on Learning Analytics and Knowledge LAK'18. Sydney, Australia, ACM: 647-652. ISBN: 978-1-4503-6400-3

## Book Chapter

- Prieto-Alvarez, C.G., Martinez-Maldonado, R. Anderson, T. (2018). Co-designing learning analytics tools with learners. Learning Analytics in the Classroom: Translating Learning Analytics Research for Teachers, Taylor & Francis Groups: 93-110.

## Workshops

- Carlos G. Prieto-Alvarez et al (2018). Learning Analytics Design Cards (LA-DECK): Unpacking inter stakeholder co-design through strategic cards. Australian Learning Analytics Summer Institute. Melbourne, Australia. Website: <http://ladeck.utscic.edu.au/events.html>
- Carlos G. Prieto-Alvarez et al (2018). Participatory design of learning analytics. International Conference on Learning Analytics and Knowledge LAK'18. Sydney, Australia, ACM. Website: <http://pdlak.utscic.edu.au>.

# Table of Contents

Certificate of Original Authorship .....	i
Acknowledgements .....	ii
List of Publications During Candidature .....	iii
Table of Contents .....	iv
List of Figures .....	x
List of Tables .....	xiv
Glossary .....	xvii
Abstract .....	xviii
<b>1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>21</b>
1.1 Research Questions and Contributions .....	23
1.2 Thesis Organisation .....	24
<b>2 Background and Related Work .....</b>	<b>28</b>
2.1 Collaboration in design .....	29
2.2 Co-design for education and educational technology .....	34
2.3 Co-design for learning analytics .....	36
2.4 The role of the co-design practitioner .....	38
2.5 Summary .....	38
<b>3 Five Challenges for Co-designing Learning Analytics .....</b>	<b>40</b>
3.1 Overview of the challenges .....	40
3.1.1 Archetypal challenges from PD/Co-design .....	41
3.1.2 Archetypal challenges from EdTech design .....	41
3.1.3 Distinctive challenges for LA co-design .....	42
3.2 Challenge: Power Relationships .....	43

3.2.1	Illustrative example .....	43
3.2.2	Research insights from other fields .....	43
3.2.3	How this challenge emerges in learning analytics .....	45
3.2.4	Potential ways to address this challenge.....	45
3.3	Challenge: Surveillance .....	47
3.3.1	Illustrative example .....	47
3.3.2	Research insights from other fields .....	47
3.3.3	How this challenge emerges in learning analytics .....	48
3.3.4	Potential ways to address this challenge.....	49
3.4	Challenge: Learning Design Dependencies .....	50
3.4.1	Illustrative example .....	50
3.4.2	Research insights from other fields .....	50
3.4.3	How this challenge emerges in learning analytics .....	51
3.4.4	Potential ways to address this challenge.....	53
3.5	Challenge: Asymmetric Teaching & Learning Expertise.....	54
3.5.1	Illustrative example .....	54
3.5.2	Research insights from other fields .....	54
3.5.3	How this challenge emerges in learning analytics .....	55
3.5.4	Potential ways to address this challenge.....	56
3.6	Challenge: Asymmetric Data/Algorithm Literacy .....	57
3.6.1	Illustrative example .....	57
3.6.2	Research insights from other fields .....	57
3.6.3	How this challenge emerges in learning analytics .....	58
3.6.4	Potential ways to address this challenge.....	59
<b>4</b>	<b>Methodology .....</b>	<b>60</b>
4.1	Methodology: Design-Based Research and Design Thinking .....	61
4.1.1	The DBR approach .....	61
4.1.2	Design Thinking in DBR .....	62
4.2	Case studies.....	64
4.2.1	Case study 1: Automated feedback for nursing students.....	65
4.2.2	Case study 2: Analytics for data science student blogging.....	65

4.2.3	Case study 3: Designing rules .....	66
4.2.4	Ethical considerations .....	67
4.3	Analysis.....	67
4.3.1	Thematic analysis .....	70
4.3.2	Critical incidents.....	73
4.3.3	Survey design .....	74
4.3.4	Findings triangulation .....	75
4.3.5	Knowledge art framework for role analysis.....	76
<b>5</b>	<b>Case Study 1: Automated feedback for Nursing students .....</b>	<b>81</b>
5.1	Context and Stakeholders .....	82
5.2	Study Design .....	85
5.2.1	Case 1: Iteration 1 .....	85
5.2.2	Case 1: Iteration 2.....	87
5.2.3	Case 1: Iteration 3.....	89
5.3	Co-design techniques.....	90
5.3.1	Adopted: Focus Groups .....	91
5.3.2	Adopted: Card sorting.....	92
5.3.3	Adopted: Fabulation Superpowers .....	93
5.3.4	Adopted: Collaborative Persona.....	94
5.3.5	Adopted: Collaborative sketching and prototyping.....	95
5.3.6	Adopted: Interviews.....	96
5.3.7	Adopted: Collaborative Hi-fi dynamic prototype.....	97
5.3.8	Adapted: Pen+Paper Learner/Data Journey .....	97
5.3.9	Adapted: Digital Learner/Data Journey .....	105
5.4	Analysis.....	109
5.5	Results.....	110
5.5.1	Effectiveness of co-design techniques for learning analytics design .....	110
5.5.2	Challenges when working with co-design for learning analytics.....	133
5.5.3	The role of the co-design practitioner.....	149
5.6	Conclusions from case study 1: co-designing automated team feedback for nursing students .....	162



<b>6</b>	<b>Case Study 2: Analytics for data science student blogging.....</b>	<b>165</b>
6.1	Context and Stakeholders .....	166
6.2	Study Design .....	168
6.2.1	Case study 2: Iteration 1 Graduate attributes, blogging and MDSI .....	169
6.2.2	Case study 2: Iteration 2 Using a card-based approach to co-design .....	171
6.2.3	Further evidence on the LA-DECK from other design teams.....	173
6.3	Co-design techniques.....	176
6.3.1	Adopted: Focus Group.....	176
6.3.2	Adopted: Collaborative Persona Profile .....	177
6.3.3	Adopted: Collaborative sketching and prototyping.....	178
6.3.4	Adapted: Learner Journeys .....	180
6.3.5	Adapted: LA-DECK .....	181
6.4	Analysis .....	189
6.5	Results.....	190
6.5.1	Tool effectiveness and strategies followed (RQ1) .....	190
6.5.2	Challenges when working with co-design for learning analytics.....	213
6.5.3	The role of the co-design practitioner.....	230
6.6	Conclusions from case study 2: co-designing blog analytics with data science students.....	234
<b>7</b>	<b>Case Study 3: Co-designing rules for automated feedback .....</b>	<b>236</b>
7.1	Context and Stakeholders .....	237
7.1.1	The rationale for a card-based approach to rule co-design .....	240
7.2	Study and analysis .....	241
7.2.1	Task and sessions .....	243
7.3	Tools and Methods (LA-DECK OnTask Edition) .....	243
7.4	Results.....	246
7.4.1	Task Completion .....	246
7.4.2	Cards provide a common basis for understanding and communication in a team	249

7.4.3	Cards support creative combinations of information and ideas .....	250
7.4.4	Cards are semi-structured tools between blank Post-it notes and detailed instruction .....	251
7.4.5	The role of the co-design practitioner.....	252
7.5	Conclusions from case study 3: co-designing automated feedback rules with learning analytics professionals .....	253
<b>8</b>	<b>Discussion .....</b>	<b>254</b>
8.1	Adopting/adapting co-design techniques in learning analytics design (RQ1). 254	
8.1.1	Focus groups as a gateway into co-design .....	255
8.1.2	The limits of collaborative sketching.....	255
8.1.3	Collaborative personas to build confidence and consensus .....	256
8.1.4	From user journeys to learner/data journeys .....	257
8.1.5	Card-based co-design with LA-DECK .....	258
8.1.6	Recommendations: adopting/adapting co-design techniques for LA.....	258
8.1.7	Co-design techniques are more effective for upstream design deliberation 259	
8.1.8	Affordances of the co-design techniques are linked to their materiality ..	260
8.1.9	Co-design techniques can produce boundary objects for further co-design 261	
8.1.10	The <i>Learning Analytics Co-design Playbook</i> .....	262
8.1.11	Beyond 1 <sup>st</sup> generation co-design adoption/adaptation .....	264
8.2	The role of the co-design practitioner in learning analytics design (RQ2)...	264
8.2.1	Co-design practitioner as Researcher .....	267
8.2.2	Co-design practitioner as Facilitator.....	271
8.2.3	Making decisions as a co-design practitioner in learning analytics .....	278
8.2.4	Co-design practitioners as “meta-designers” .....	282
8.3	Revisiting the challenges for learning analytics co-design (RQ3).....	284
8.3.1	Power relationships as a challenge in co-design for LA.....	284
8.3.2	Learners’ attitudes to privacy and surveillance are influenced by their data literacy	285

8.3.3	Learning design and asymmetric teaching & learning expertise .....	286
8.4	Limitations of this thesis.....	287
<b>9</b>	<b>Thesis Contributions and Conclusions .....</b>	<b>289</b>
9.1	How co-design techniques assist in the integration of diverse stakeholders in the LA design process (RQ1) .....	289
9.2	The roles of the co-design practitioner/researcher in the LA design process (RQ2) .....	291
9.3	The challenges when engaging stakeholders in the LA design process (RQ3) .....	291
9.4	Conclusion .....	293
	<b>References .....</b>	<b>294</b>
	<b>Appendices .....</b>	<b>306</b>
	Appendix 1: Ethics Application ETH16-0958 .....	306
	Appendix 2: Additional examples .....	308
	Surveillance and privacy SP2 – Example 2.....	308
	Surveillance and privacy SP3 – Example 3.....	312
	Teaching and learning expertise TL2 – Example 2 .....	316
	Learning Design LD1 – Example 1 .....	319
	Learning Design LD2 – Example 2 .....	327
	Learning Design LD3 – Example 3 .....	330
	Surveillance and privacy SP4 – Example 1.....	334
	Surveillance and privacy SP5 – Example 2.....	337
	Surveillance and privacy SP7 – Example 4.....	341
	Learning Design LD8 – Example 8 .....	346

# List of Figures

Figure 1-1: Mapping the document through a block diagram.....	25
Figure 2-1: Sanders and Stappers (E. Sanders & Stappers, 2008) map showing how Participatory Design relates to User-Centered Design and related design research fields .....	29
Figure 2-2: Positioning Co-design as a research field, based on (E. Sanders & Stappers, 2008).....	30
Figure 2-3: Resources in MUST Method (Bratteteig T et al., 2012).....	32
Figure 2-4: CARSS (Good & Robertson, 2006).....	36
Figure 3-1: Task-artifact cycle (Carroll et al., 1991). ....	51
Figure 3-2: Learning analytics artifact design cycle based on the task-artifact cycle (Carroll et al., 1991). ....	52
Figure 4-1: DBR as an iterative process for learning analytics design. ....	62
Figure 4-2: Design thinking stages used through the multiple iterations.....	64
Figure 4-3: Using research questions to guide the coding scheme.....	72
Figure 4-4: Knowledge art framework (Selvin & Buckingham Shum, 2014). ....	76
Figure 5-1: Map of the questions and objectives followed in this chapter. ....	83
Figure 5-2: Stages and techniques used in Iteration 1 with stakeholders from nursing school. ....	87
Figure 5-3: Stages and tools used for Iteration 2 with from nursing school. ....	88
Figure 5-4: Stages and tools used for Iteration 3 with stakeholders from nursing school.....	89
Figure 5-5: Template provided as an initial representation object. ....	95
Figure 5-6: Design learning data journey process. ....	99
Figure 5-7: Representation of the classroom used for nursing practice/simulations.	100
Figure 5-8: Journey template representing the physical space in simulation classrooms.....	102
Figure 5-9: Example of paper-based Learner/Data Journey .....	105
Figure 5-10: Learner/data journey digital tool. ....	107
Figure 5-11: Interactive icons for transcriptions' context. ....	108
Figure 5-12: Map of contribution 1 in relation to RQ1 Co-design techniques. ....	111
Figure 5-13: Using fabulation (Superpowers) through card sorting collaboration. Teacher 1(Left) Comparison with Teacher 2 (Right).....	112
Figure 5-14: Using Trello to group cards into categories for stakeholders understanding.Effectiveness of collaborative persona .....	114
Figure 5-15: Storyboard (Left) and sketching example (Right). ....	116

Figure 5-16: First prototype for the feedback tool exploring video, audio and the interactive timeline.....	118
Figure 5-17: Paper-based journeys produced in each co-design sessions. ....	120
Figure 5-18: Teacher reconstructing actions following the visualization.....	121
Figure 5-19: (Green) teachers (red) learners click stream heat map. ....	123
Figure 5-20: Paper-based timeline prototype .....	126
Figure 5-21: Implementation of the hi-fi prototype including 3 teams and the highlight menu. ....	128
Figure 5-22: Timeline prototype with special highlights for actions .....	129
Figure 5-23: Timeline prototype showing position through a heatmap.....	130
Figure 5-24: Evolution of the automatic feedback tool from iteration one to three. ....	132
Figure 5-25: Map of contribution 3 in relation to RQ3 Emerging challenges in Co-design for LA. ....	133
Figure 5-26: Map of contribution 2 in relation to RQ2 Emerging challenges in Co-design for LA. ....	149
Figure 5-27: Practitioner helping participants using visual representations as examples. ....	150
Figure 5-28: Participants asking about answers given by other students on privacy. ....	151
Figure 5-29: Visualisation used to summarise what learners consider of interest for feedback. ....	152
Figure 5-30: Results for the statement “I have been offered support based on the most relevant, up-to- date and accurate information the teacher could have about me” .....	153
Figure 5-31: Results for the statement “I think the current feedback provided by teachers to be useful and complete” .....	153
Figure 5-32: Results for the statement “I think my opinion is being heard when it comes to new changes to the simulation classes” .....	153
Figure 5-33: Tree map chart summarising transcription analysis for stakeholders..	155
Figure 5-34: Co-design definition table. ....	156
Figure 5-35: Helping a teacher to corroborate data shown in the digital tool.....	158
Figure 5-36: Co-design practitioner facilitating the evaluation of the first prototype.....	158
Figure 6-1: Map of the questions and objectives followed in this chapter. ....	168
Figure 6-2: Stages and tools used for Iteration 1 with MDSI participants. ....	171
Figure 6-3: Stages and tools used for Iteration 2 with MDSI participants. ....	173
Figure 6-4: Examples of data visualizations printed for participants to use.....	179
Figure 6-5: Sketch mock-up activity with MDSI students.....	180
Figure 6-6: Card structure. ....	184

Figure 6-7: Examples of LA-DECK cards. ....	184
Figure 6-8: Initial layout for LA-DECK sequence. ....	187
Figure 6-9: Table setup and discussion using the LA-DECK cards. ....	189
Figure 6-10: Map of contribution 1 in relation to RQ1 Co-design techniques. ....	191
Figure 6-11. Six of our learners engaged in a focus group session. ....	192
Figure 6-12: Co-creating a persona profile with MDSI students. ....	192
Figure 6-13: A group of our learners co-creating a low fidelity prototype for our mobile application related to personal feedback.....	193
Figure 6-14: Images and printings used in the collaborative sketch techniques. ....	194
Figure 6-15. Learner journey for learning analytics made by a group of learners for our sessions.....	195
Figure 6-16: Mean time spent talking about each card suit .....	199
Figure 6-17: Cards types played by stakeholder role normalize for standard representation .....	200
Figure 6-18: Sequence analysis between groups using LA-DECK (Movement, Number).....	202
Figure 6-19: Alternative LA-DECK layout using the cards as markers for extensive notes on paper.....	203
Figure 6-20: Sequence analysis between groups using LA-DECK (Movement, Cards used).....	209
Figure 6-21: Map of contribution 3 in relation to RQ3 Emerging challenges in Co- design for LA. ....	214
Figure 6-22: Participants discussing privacy and surveillance issues using LA- DECK as an argument tool. ....	215
Figure 6-23: Map of contribution 2 in relation to RQ2 Emerging challenges in Co- design for LA. ....	230
Figure 7-1: Map of contribution 1 in relation to RQ1 Co-design techniques. ....	237
Figure 7-2: Shows the rule authoring interface for building IF... THEN... rules ....	238
Figure 7-3: User interface for designing personalised email feedback in OnTask From (Pardo et al., 2018).....	239
Figure 7-4: Examples of automated emails in which the red text is inserted dynamically, depending on the student's activity data (Acknowledgements: Jurgen Schulte, UTS Faculty of Science) .....	240
Figure 7-5: Example of Scratch programming (MIT, 2020).....	241
Figure 7-6: Stages and tools used for an explorative iteration over OnTask current version. ....	242
Figure 7-7: LA-DECK OnTask edition set. ....	244
Figure 7-8: Conditions created by group 1 using the cards as intended. ....	248
Figure 7-9: Sample of the cards used for the first 4 groups. ....	249

Figure 7-10: Using sticky notes to create new categories and content not provided by the deck. ....	252
Figure 8-1: Design sample from the co-design playbook. ....	263
Figure 8-2: Mapping the role and actions of the co-design practitioner for learning analytics design. ....	267
Figure 8-3: Complementing the Knowledge Art Framework (KAF) with actions from co-design practice. ....	272
Figure 9-1: Student using the map to explain his position on privacy as a counterargument for the data scientist comment. ....	341

# List of Tables

Table 1: Benefits and obstacles from different user inclusive design approaches. ....	33
Table 2: Mapping iterations and tools across case studies. ....	69
Table 3: Questions and examples used in the design of surveys. ....	74
Table 4: Enhancing the Knowledge Art Framework with design actions. ....	79
Table 5: Stakeholders participating in case study 1 .....	84
Table 6: Stakeholders participating in Iteration 1. ....	85
Table 7: Stakeholders participating in Iteration 2. ....	88
Table 8: Stakeholders participating in iteration 3. ....	89
Table 9: Mapping iterations and techniques for case study 1 .....	90
Table 10: Stickers to annotate the journey that were used by nursing students part of the study. ....	103
Table 11: Limitations found when implementing card sorting as a co-design method. ....	112
Table 12: Observations and new fields requested by learners per session. ....	115
Table 13: Perceived advantages/disadvantages of paper-based Learner/Data Journeys. ....	119
Table 14: Perceived strengths/weaknesses of the interactive Learner/Data Journey	123
Table 15: Transcript of the conversation between the co-design facilitator and the LA researcher in case study 1. ....	134
Table 16: Vignette 1 including the practitioner actions, the transcription with students' perspectives on sharing their data and the interactions with the focus group. ....	136
Table 17: Vignette 1 Students representing their preferences in terms of receiving automated feedback using the Learner/Data Journey tool. ....	139
Table 18: Vignette 2 Nursing teacher using the Learner/Data Journey tool to critique students' commentaries. ....	141
Table 19: Vignette 1 Students commenting on the need for personal feedback rather than implementing a learning analytics tool for this. ....	144
Table 20: Vignette 2 Teacher interacting with the Learner/Data journey tool to provide commentary on changing the learning design to fit time for personal feedback. ....	145
Table 21: Vignette 1 Learners discussing their position towards being tracked and the lack of clarity from the university in term of data policies. ....	148
Table 22: Co-design practitioner actions emerging from interactions with stakeholders. ....	160
Table 23: Graduate attributes addressed in the data science Masters program. ....	167



Table 24: Stakeholder distribution part of the case study. ....	169
Table 25: Stakeholder distribution invited for iteration 1 case study 1. ....	170
Table 26: Stakeholder distribution part of the case study. ....	172
Table 27: Stakeholders invited to the ALASI co-design workshop with the LA- DECK .....	173
Table 28: Groups and projects described by participants when using the LA- DECK. ....	174
Table 29: Mapping iterations and techniques for case study 2. ....	176
Table 30: Sources in LA research motivating the design dimensions expressed in LA-DECK.....	183
Table 31: (Vignette 1) Using LA-DECK for privacy co-design: Facilitator (F), Teacher (TE), Data Scientist (DS), Student ST).....	198
Table 32: (Vignette 2) Combining different suits to form new ideas between Data Scientist and Student. ....	204
Table 33: Changes suggested by stakeholders to improve the capability of the original LA-DECK.....	212
Table 34: Vignette 1 includes the conversation between the teacher and the student debating on the options for privacy settings. ....	217
Table 35: Students using the collaborative sketch tool to discuss the relevance of creativity as a relevant feature in the design.....	221
Table 36: Conversation between the CD and TE on the validity of writing material for assessment. ....	224
Table 37: Students misunderstanding the capabilities of text analysis solved by data science expertise. ....	227
Table 38: Students stating the limits on sharing their social media .....	231
Table 39: Facilitator representing student interests when the DS suggest sharing social media data.....	232
Table 40: Actions enacted by the co-design practitioner as the facilitator. ....	232
Table 41: Participants in Case Study 3. ....	242
Table 42: Task completion across groups using the LA-DECK OnTask edition ....	247
Table 43: Vignette showing 2 participants using the [Evidence] card to combine two ideas. ....	251
Table 44: The three key roles played by the LA co-design practitioner, and associated actions. ....	265
Table 45: Vignette 1 including the practitioner actions, the transcription with students' perspectives on sharing their data and the interactions with the focus group .....	313
Table 46: Vignette 1 Students representing their preferences in terms of receiving automated feedback using the Learner/Data Journey tool.....	317

Table 47: Vignette 1 Students representing their preferences in terms of receiving automated feedback using the Learner/Data Journey tool.....	321
Table 48: Vignette 1 Students representing their preferences in terms of receiving automated feedback using the Learner/Data Journey tool.....	324
Table 49: Vignette 1 Students representing their preferences in terms of receiving automated feedback using the Learner/Data Journey tool.....	328
Table 50: Vignette 1 Students representing their preferences in terms of receiving automated feedback using the Learner/Data Journey tool.....	331
Table 51: Students explaining the position towards being tracked regardless of their concent.....	335
Table 52: Students introduce the concept of negotiation in exchange for their personal data. ....	335
Table 53:Participants discussing how complex privacy can be and the need for further sessions focused on this topic.....	339
Table 54: Vignette 1 includes the conversation between the facilitator, data expert and the student analysing the limits when sharing blogposts. ....	343
Table 55: Students debating comparison as a benchmark result for the learning analytics tool interaface. ....	347

# Glossary

**LA:** Learning Analytics

**DBR:** Design Based Research

**DT:** Design Thinking.

**UCD:** User Centred Design

**HCI:** Human Computer Interaction

**PD:** Participatory Design

**EdTEch:** Educational Technology

**MDSI:** Master of Data Science and Innovation

**GA:** Graduate Attribute

**UTS:** University of Technology Sydney

**SP:** Surveillance and Privacy

**TLX:** Teaching and Learning Expertise

**LD:** Learning Design

**DL:** Data Literacy

**PWR:** Power Relationships.

# Abstract

Learning Analytics (LA) is a new promising field that is attracting the attention of education providers and a range of stakeholders including teachers, learning designers, academic directors and data scientists. Researchers and practitioners are interested in learning analytics as it can provide insights from student data about learning processes, learners who may need more help, and learners' behaviours and strategies. However, problems such as low educator satisfaction, steep learning curves, misalignment between the analytics and pedagogical approaches, lack of engagement with learning technologies and other barriers to learning analytics development have already been reported. From a human-centred design perspective, these problems can be explained due to the lack of stakeholders' involvement in the design of the LA tools. In particular, learners and teachers are commonly not considered as active agents of the LA design process. Including teachers, learners, developers and other stakeholders as collaborators in the *co-design* of LA innovations can bring promising benefits in democratising the LA design process, aligning analytics and pedagogy, and meeting stakeholders' expectations. Yet, working in collaboration with stakeholders to design LA innovations opens a series of questions that are addressed in this thesis in order to contribute to closing the gap for effective co-design of LA innovations. The questions addressed in this thesis are the following:

1. How can co-design techniques assist in the integration of diverse stakeholders in the LA design process?
2. What are the roles of the co-design practitioner/researcher in the LA design process?
3. What are the challenges in engaging stakeholders in the LA design process?

Based on co-design principles, and following a Design-Based Research process, this thesis explores the critical challenge of engaging educators and students, the non-technical stakeholders who are often neglected, but who should ultimately be the main beneficiaries of LA innovations. In this research work, three case studies have been used to test, analyse and verify various co-design techniques in diverse learning contexts across a university to generate a co-design toolkit and recommendations for other co-design practitioners: i) learners and educators engaged in simulation-based healthcare scenarios,

ii) learners, educators and other stakeholders in a Data Science Masters program , and iii) educators interested in providing personalised feedback at scale.

This thesis presents three contributions to knowledge for effectively collaborating with educational stakeholders in the LA co-design process:

1. Inspired by archetypal challenges reported in classic and contemporary co-design literature, and in current LA research, the thesis identifies, exemplifies and reflects on five key challenges for LA co-design: power relationships, surveillance, learning design dependencies, asymmetric teaching/learning expertise, and data literacy.
2. By adopting and adapting well established co-design techniques, across the three case studies, the thesis provides empirical evidence of how these techniques can be used in LA co-design, reflecting on their affordances, and providing guidance on their usage. These detailed findings are distilled into a *Learning Analytics Co-design Playbook*, published under an open license to assist adoption and improvements.
3. Recognising the importance of the co-design practitioner in ensuring that the design process is participatory, the thesis documents and discusses the key functions and skills that this position requires. The role is further complicated when the practitioner is not only a *facilitator* serving a project, but also a *researcher* of co-design. This motivates guidelines on the role of the co-design practitioner/researcher when working with stakeholders, and simultaneously studying the LA co-design process, tools and methods.

