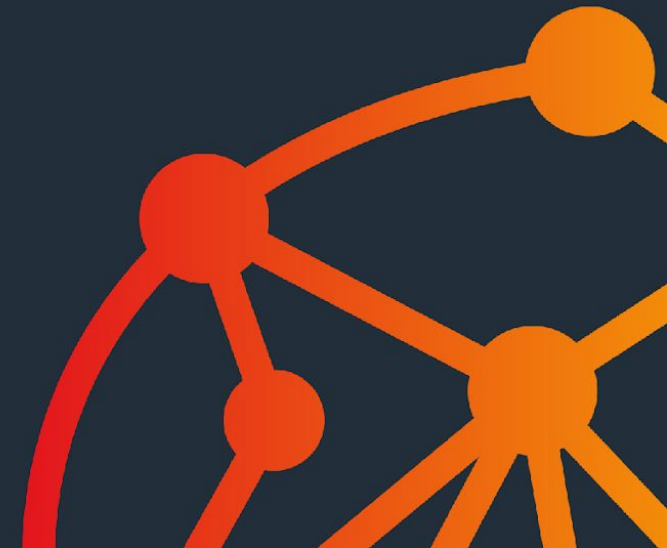




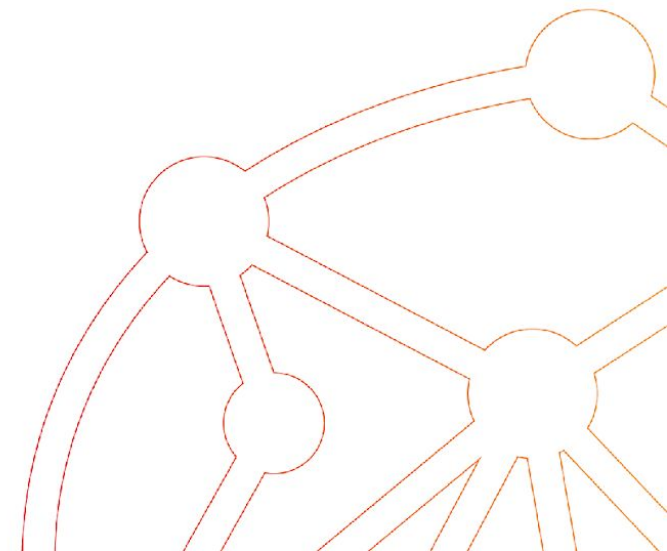
NEES Núcleo de Excelência em
Tecnologias Sociais

Addressing the Digital Divide to Support Learning Analytics Adoption in the Global South

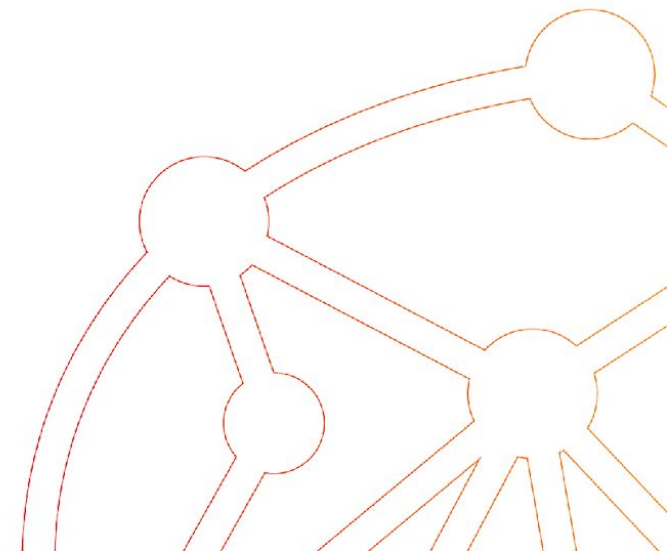
Rafael Ferreira Mello
UFRPE/CESAR
rafael.mello@ufrpe.br



Contextualization and Diagnosis of the Problem



1. Learning Gap in Brazil



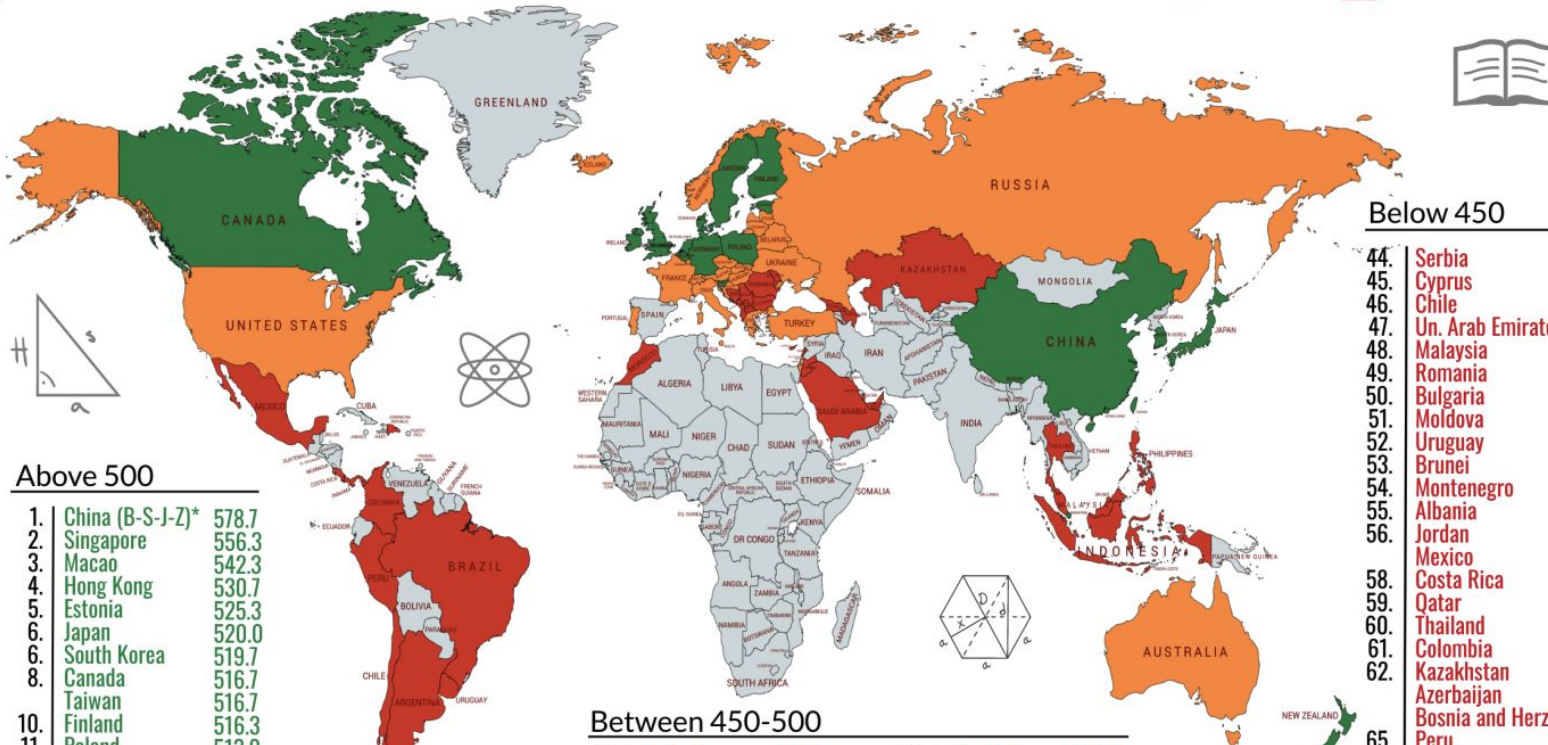
PISA 2018 worldwide ranking

average score of math, science and reading

factsmaps.com

Source: OECD, 2018-2019

■ above 500
 ■ 450-500
 ■ below 450



Above 500

1.	China (B-S-J-Z)*	578.7
2.	Singapore	556.3
3.	Macao	542.3
4.	Hong Kong	530.7
5.	Estonia	525.3
6.	Japan	520.0
6.	South Korea	519.7
8.	Canada	516.7
	Taiwan	516.7
10.	Finland	516.3
11.	Poland	513.0
12.	Ireland	504.7
13.	Slovenia	503.7
	United Kingdom	503.7
15.	New Zealand	502.7
16.	Netherlands	502.3
17.	Sweden	501.0
18.	Denmark	500.3
	Germany	500.3
20.	Belgium	500.0

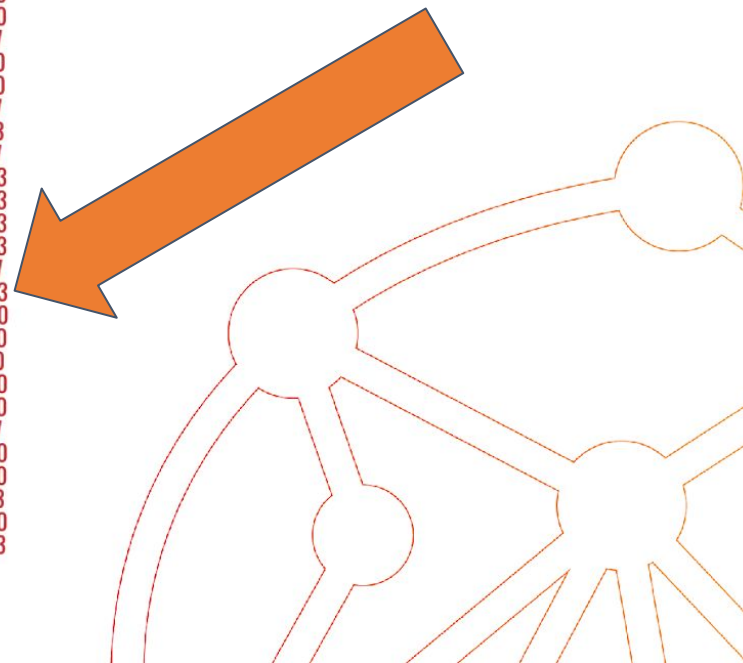
* Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang

Between 450-500

21.	Australia	499.0	33.	Hungary	479.3
22.	Switzerland	498.0	34.	Italy	477.0
23.	Norway	496.7	35.	Luxembourg	476.7
24.	Czechia	495.3	36.	Belarus	472.3
25.	United States	495.0	37.	Croatia	471.7
26.	France	493.7	38.	Slovakia	469.3
27.	Portugal	492.0	39.	Israel	465.0
28.	Austria	491.0	40.	Turkey	462.7
29.	Latvia	487.3		Ukraine	462.7
30.	Russia	487.1	42.	Malta	459.0
31.	Iceland	481.3	43.	Greece	453.3
32.	Lithuania	479.7			

Below 450

44.	Serbia	442.3
45.	Cyprus	438.0
46.	Chile	437.7
47.	Un. Arab Emirates	433.7
48.	Malaysia	431.0
49.	Romania	428.0
50.	Bulgaria	426.7
51.	Moldova	424.3
52.	Uruguay	423.7
53.	Brunei	423.0
54.	Montenegro	422.0
55.	Albania	419.7
56.	Jordan	416.0
	Mexico	416.0
58.	Costa Rica	414.7
59.	Qatar	413.3
60.	Thailand	412.7
61.	Colombia	405.3
62.	Kazakhstan	402.3
	Azerbaijan	402.3
	Bosnia and Herz.	402.3
65.	Peru	401.7
66.	Brazil	400.3
67.	North Macedonia	400.0
68.	Argentina	395.0
69.	Georgia	387.0
70.	Saudi Arabia	386.0
71.	Indonesia	382.0
72.	Lebanon	376.7
73.	Morocco	368.0
74.	Panama	365.0
75.	Kosovo	361.3
76.	Philippines	350.0
77.	Dominican Rep.	334.3



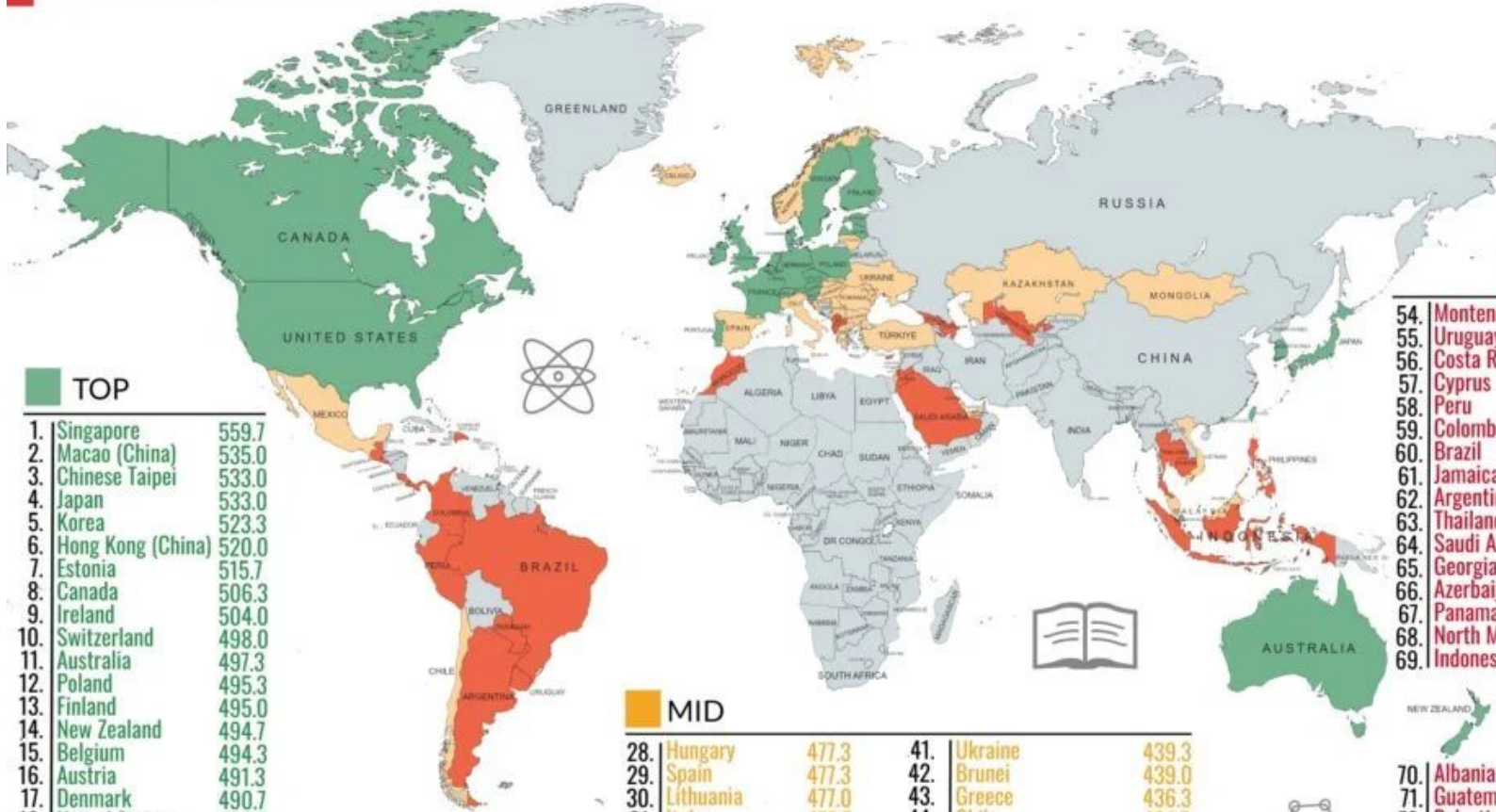
PISA 2022 Worldwide Ranking

average score of math, science and reading

factsmaps.com

Source: OECD, 2022-2023

The Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) is a worldwide study by OECD in more than 80 nations of 15-year-old students' scholastic performance on mathematics, science and reading.



TOP

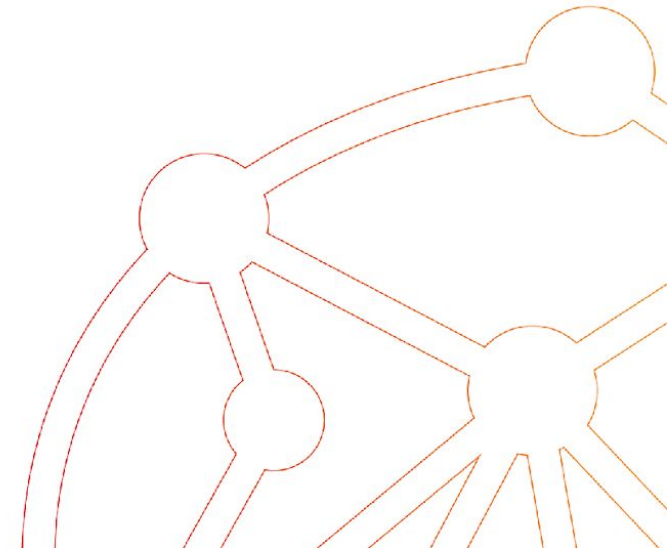
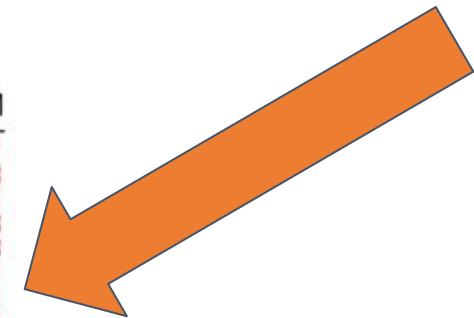
1.	Singapore	559.7
2.	Macao (China)	535.0
3.	Chinese Taipei	533.0
4.	Japan	533.0
5.	Korea	523.3
6.	Hong Kong (China)	520.0
7.	Estonia	515.7
8.	Canada	506.3
9.	Ireland	504.0
10.	Switzerland	498.0
11.	Australia	497.3
12.	Poland	495.3
13.	Finland	495.0
14.	New Zealand	494.7
15.	Belgium	494.3
16.	Austria	491.3
17.	Denmark	490.7
18.	United States	489.3
19.	Sweden	487.7
20.	United Kingdom	486.3
21.	Czech Republic	486.0
22.	Slovenia	484.7
23.	Latvia	484.0
24.	Germany	482.3
25.	Netherlands	480.0
26.	France	478.3
27.	Portugal	477.7

MID

28.	Hungary	477.3	41.	Ukraine	439.3
29.	Spain	477.3	42.	Brunei	439.0
30.	Lithuania	477.0	43.	Greece	436.3
31.	Italy	476.7	44.	Chile	434.7
32.	Norway	474.3	45.	Romania	428.0
33.	Croatia	473.7	46.	United Arab Emirates	426.7
34.	Viet Nam	467.7	47.	Malaysia	424.7
35.	Israel	465.7	48.	Moldova	421.7
36.	Türkiye	461.7	49.	Bulgaria	414.0
37.	Malta	459.0	50.	Qatar	414.0
38.	Slovak Republic	457.7	51.	Kazakhstan	411.3
39.	Iceland	447.3	52.	Mexico	406.7
40.	Serbia	442.3	53.	Mongolia	405.0

BOTTOM

54.	Montenegro	404.7
55.	Uruguay	404.3
56.	Costa Rica	403.7
57.	Cyprus	403.3
58.	Peru	402.3
59.	Colombia	401.7
60.	Brazil	397.3
61.	Jamaica	396.7
62.	Argentina	395.0
63.	Thailand	394.0
64.	Saudi Arabia	387.3
65.	Georgia	382.7
66.	Azerbaijan	380.7
67.	Panama	379.0
68.	North Macedonia	376.0
69.	Indonesia	396.3
70.	Albania	367.3
71.	Guatemala	363.7
72.	Palestinian Authority	361.3
73.	El Salvador	360.3
74.	Paraguay	359.7
75.	Jordan	359.3
76.	Morocco	356.3
77.	Philippines	352.7
78.	Uzbekistan	351.7
79.	Kosovo	351.3
80.	Dominican Republic	350.0
81.	Cambodia	337.3



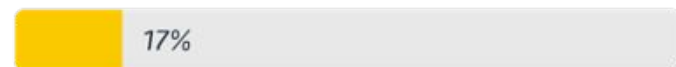
COVID-19 Pandemic

Data from 2020

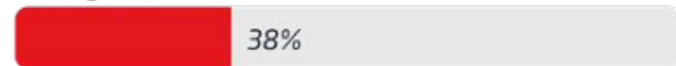
Educational performance - Brazil

Performance of students in online education compared to expected in-person performance*

Mathematics



Portuguese



Engagement of state high school students in online classes in 2020

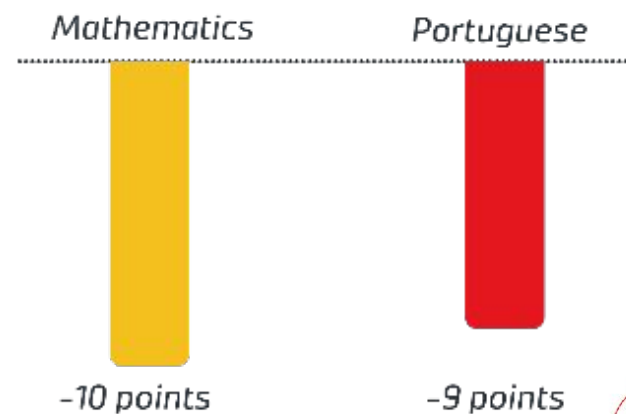


36% of the ideal 25-hour weekly workload

*Regardless of age and school year
Source: Insper and Instituto Unibanco

Decrease in proficiency in high school

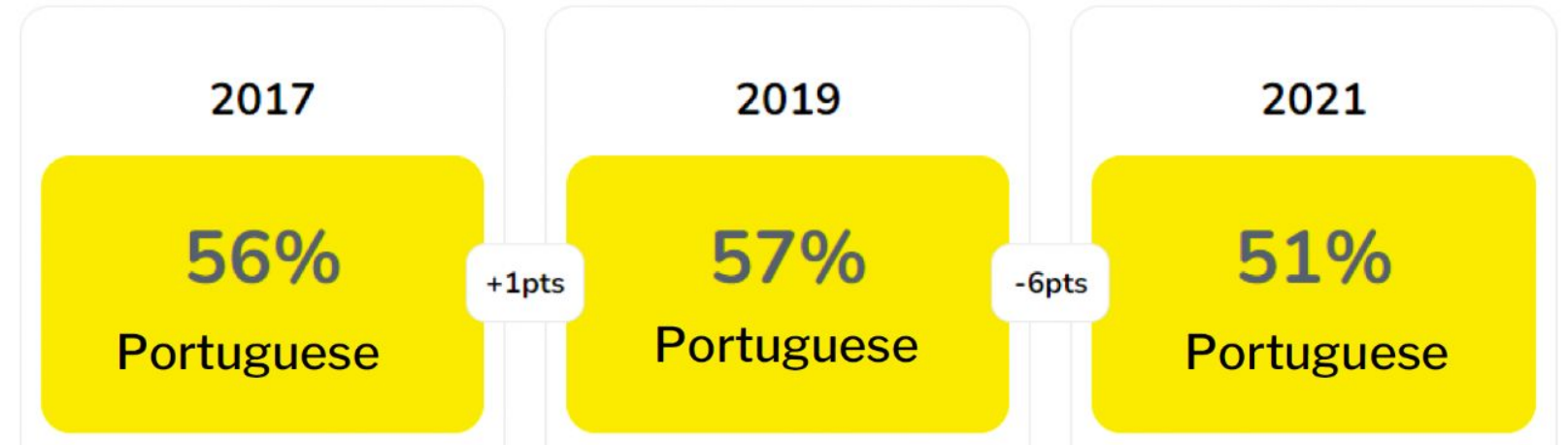
Students entered the 3rd year of high school in 2021 with:



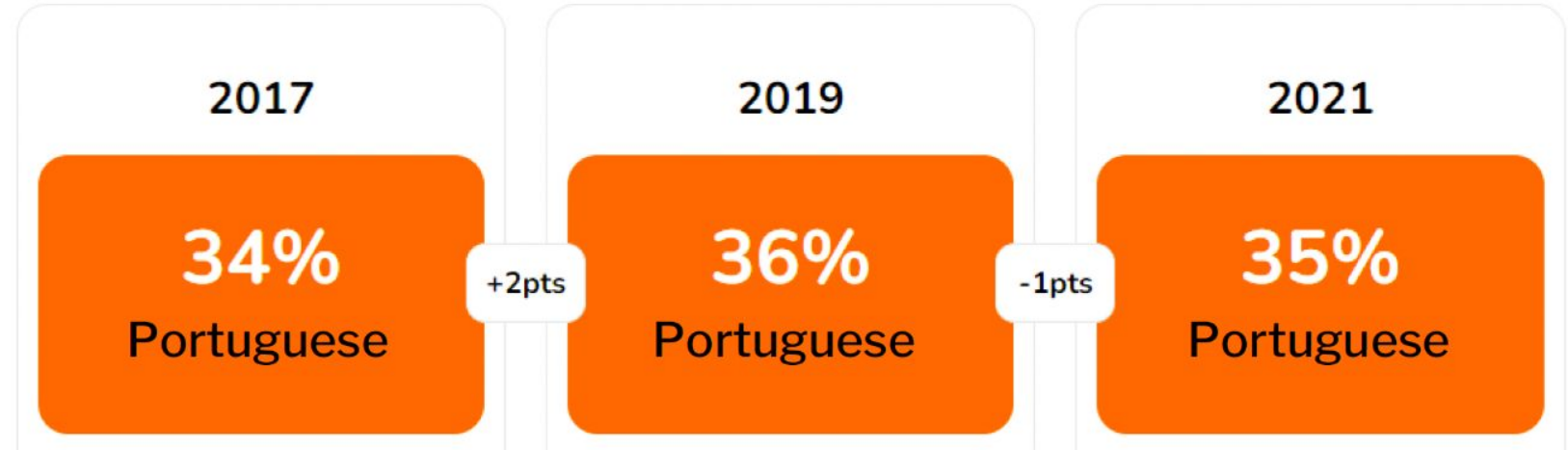
Note: based on the Basic Education Assessment System;
Source: Insper and Instituto Unibanco

Students with adequate knowledge in national test scores (SAEB*)

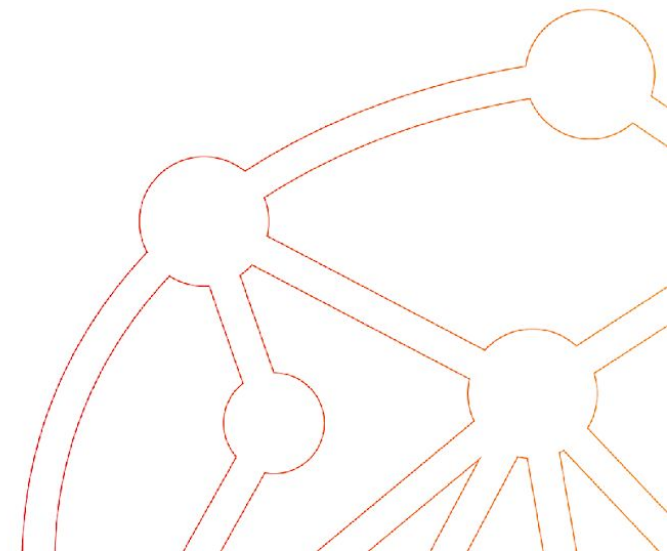
5th-grade students



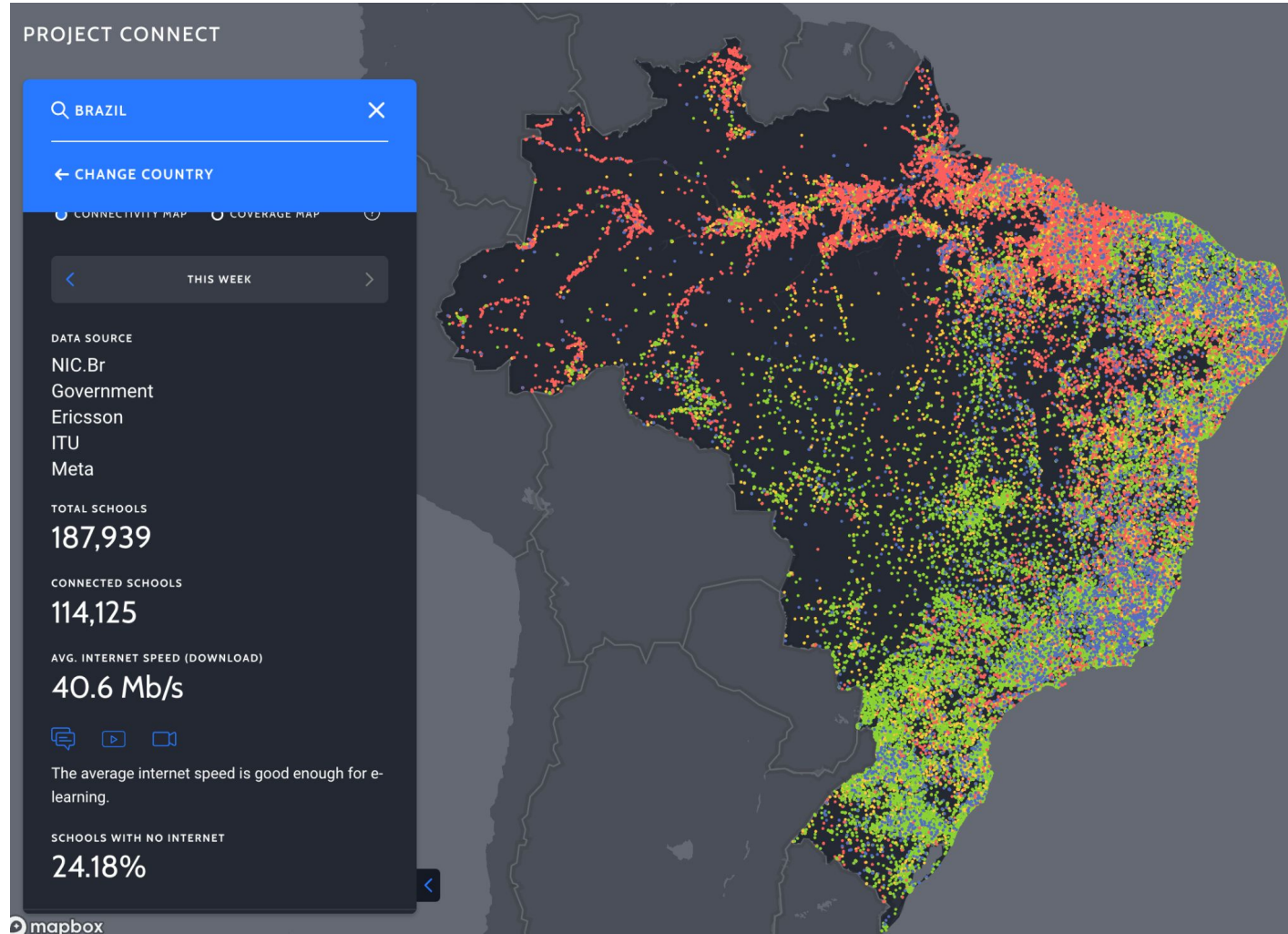
9th-grade students



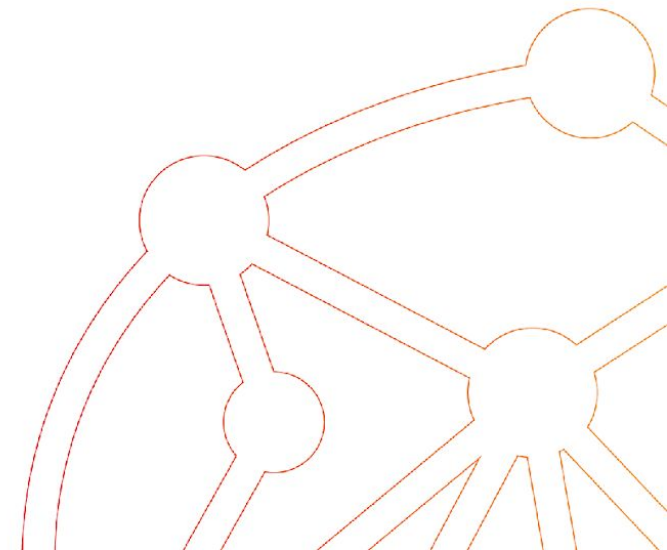
2. Internet Connection, Equipment and Teachers Digital Literacy



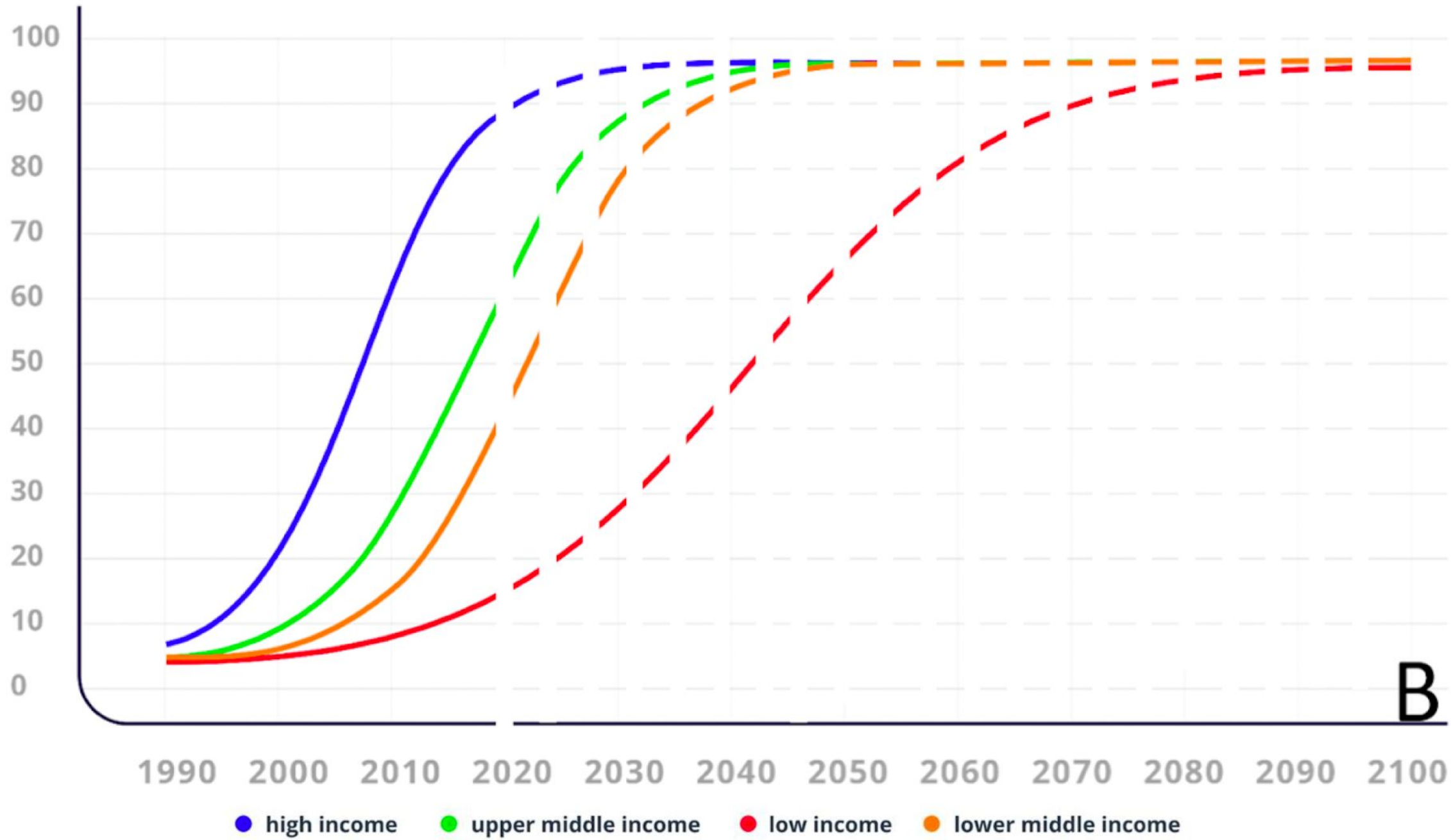
Lack of Internet connection



<https://projectconnect.unicef.org/map/country/br>



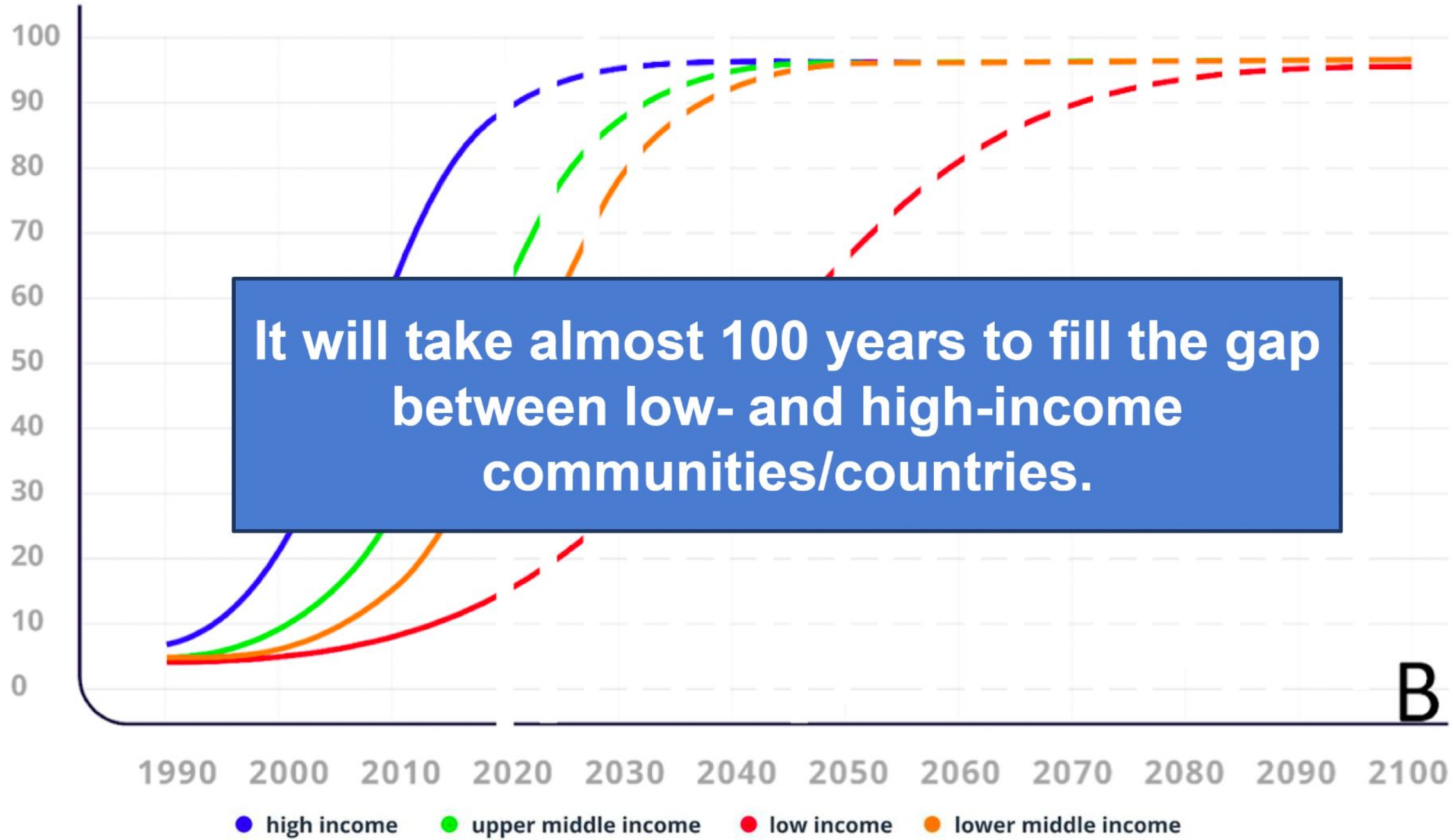
Internet Access (b)



B

● high income ● upper middle income ● low income ● lower middle income

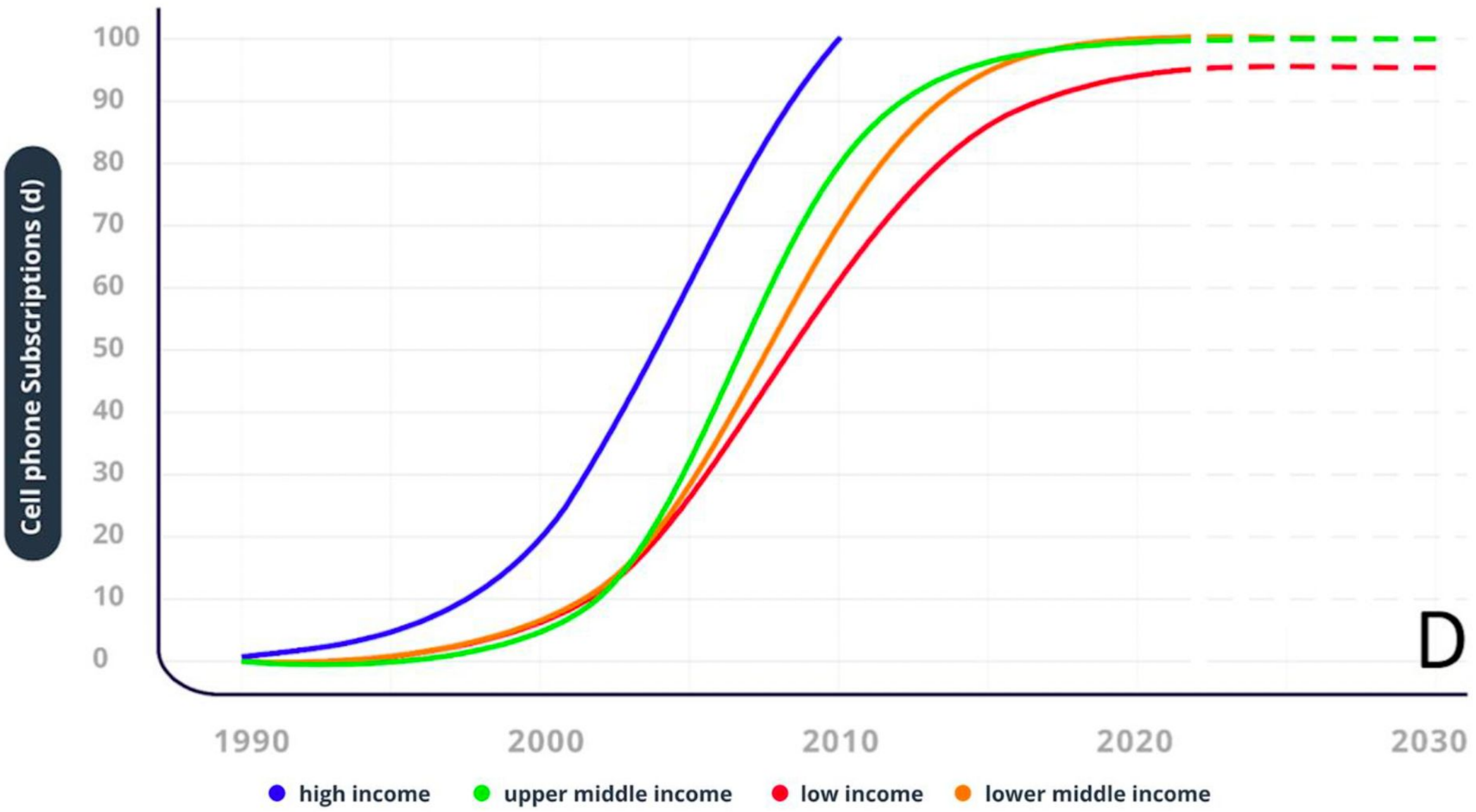
Internet Access (b)



It will take almost 100 years to fill the gap between low- and high-income communities/countries.

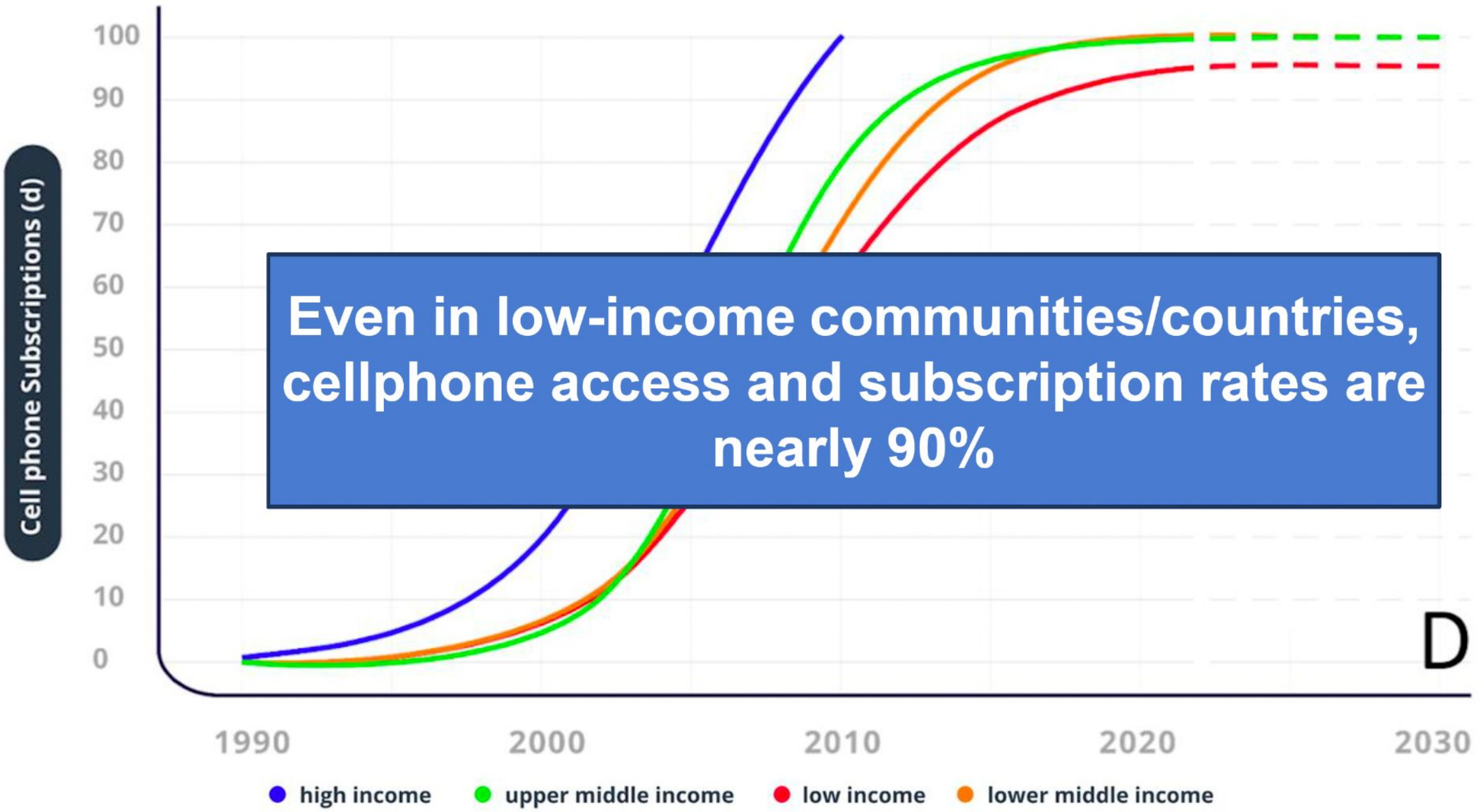
B

Isotani, S., Bittencourt, I. I., Chalco, G. C., Dermeval, D., & Mello, R. F. (2023, June). Aied unplugged: Leapfrogging the digital divide to reach the underserved. In *International Conference on Artificial Intelligence in Education* (pp. 772-779). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.



D

Isotani, S., Bittencourt, I. I., Challco, G. C., Dermeval, D., & Mello, R. F. (2023, June). Aied unplugged: Leapfrogging the digital divide to reach the underserved. In *International Conference on Artificial Intelligence in Education* (pp. 772-779). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.



Isotani, S., Bittencourt, I. I., Chalco, G. C., Dermeval, D., & Mello, R. F. (2023, June). Aied unplugged: Leapfrogging the digital divide to reach the underserved. In *International Conference on Artificial Intelligence in Education* (pp. 772-779). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.

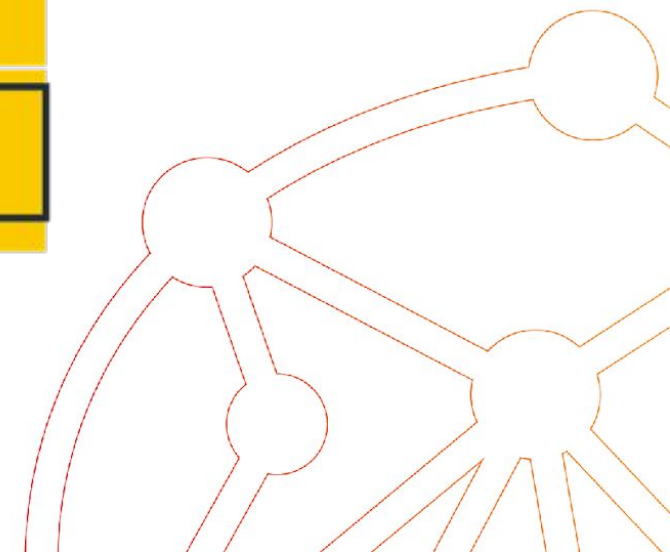
Teachers Digital Literacy

TEACHERS AND REMOTE LEARNING EXPERIENCE (MAY, 2020)

Total of teachers (%)

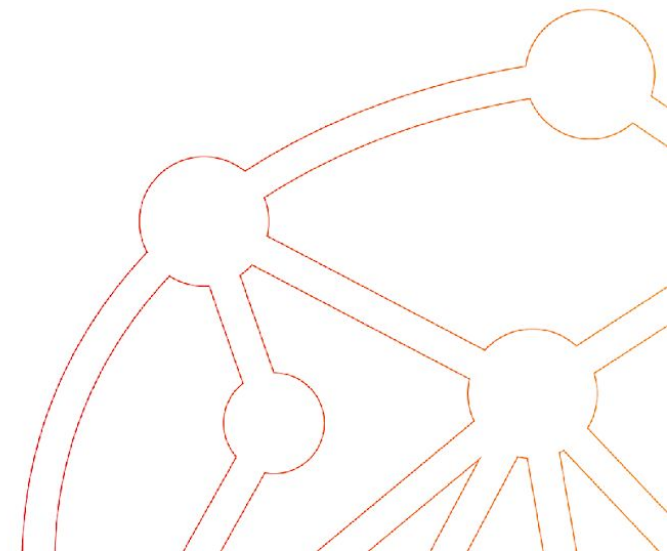
Remote learning experience	Total	Preschool	Basic Education I (initial years)	Basic Education II (final years)	High School
Rate of teachers without remote teaching experience	88%	94%	91%	85%	81%
▶ Rate of teachers who did not feel prepared for remote teaching	84%	89%	86%	80%	77%

Fonte: Source Península, 2020



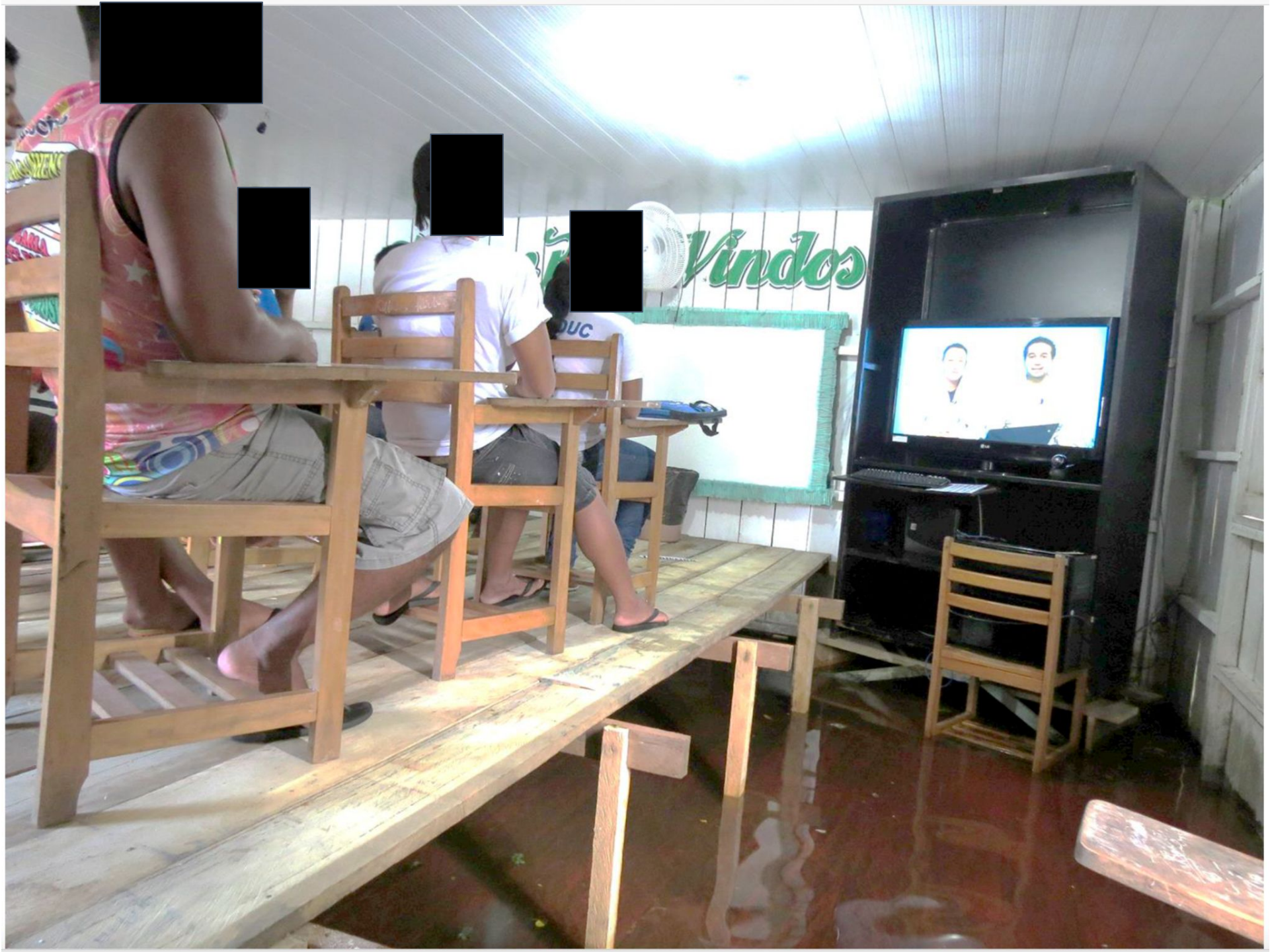
3. This is data...

Let's see the reality!











What specific **aspects** of the Learning Analytics (LA) system design could be **revised** to better meet students in these schools?





NEES Núcleo de Excelência em
Tecnologias Sociais

How to improve the **writing skills** of students without increasing the **burden on teachers** and **considering the social inequalities** of the country?



Learning Recovery Approach



REMOTE LEARNING



LEARNING RECOVERY



DIÁRIO OFICIAL DA UNIÃO

Publicado em: 24/05/2022 | Edição: 97 | Seção: 1 | Página: 1

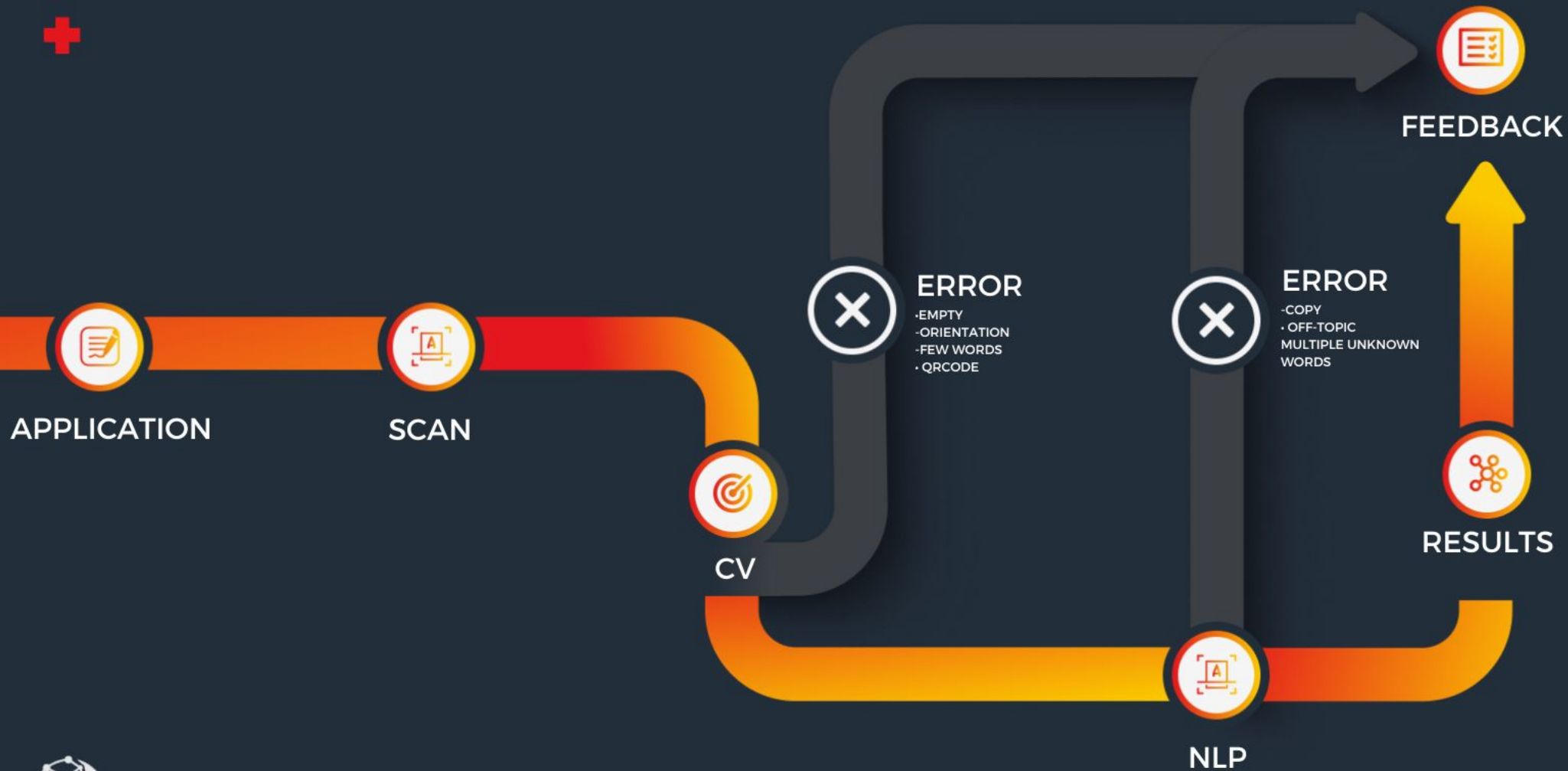
Órgão: Atos do Poder Executivo

DECRETO Nº 11.079, DE 23 DE MAIO DE 2022

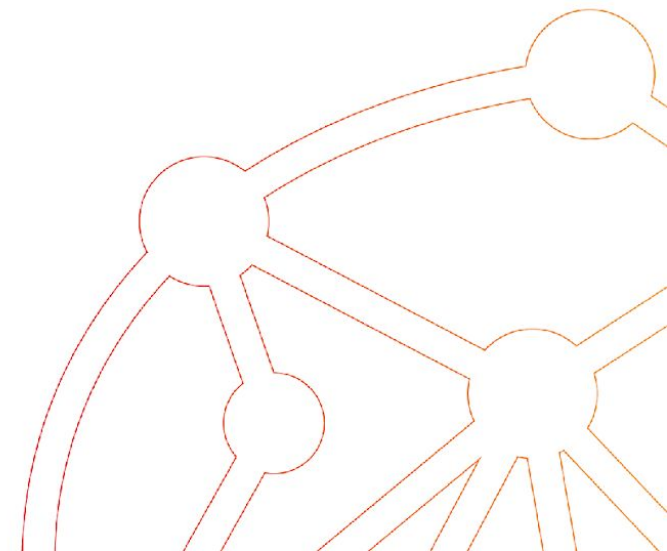
Institui a Política Nacional para Recuperação das Aprendizagens
na Educação Básica.

Develop reading, math, and **writing skills**
of the students

Unplugged Artificial Intelligence for Education



Preparations



The developed sheet

The image shows a vertical sheet of paper with a header, a QR code, a response area, and a footer. Three red arrows point to the QR code, the response area, and the footer.

Header: E0601

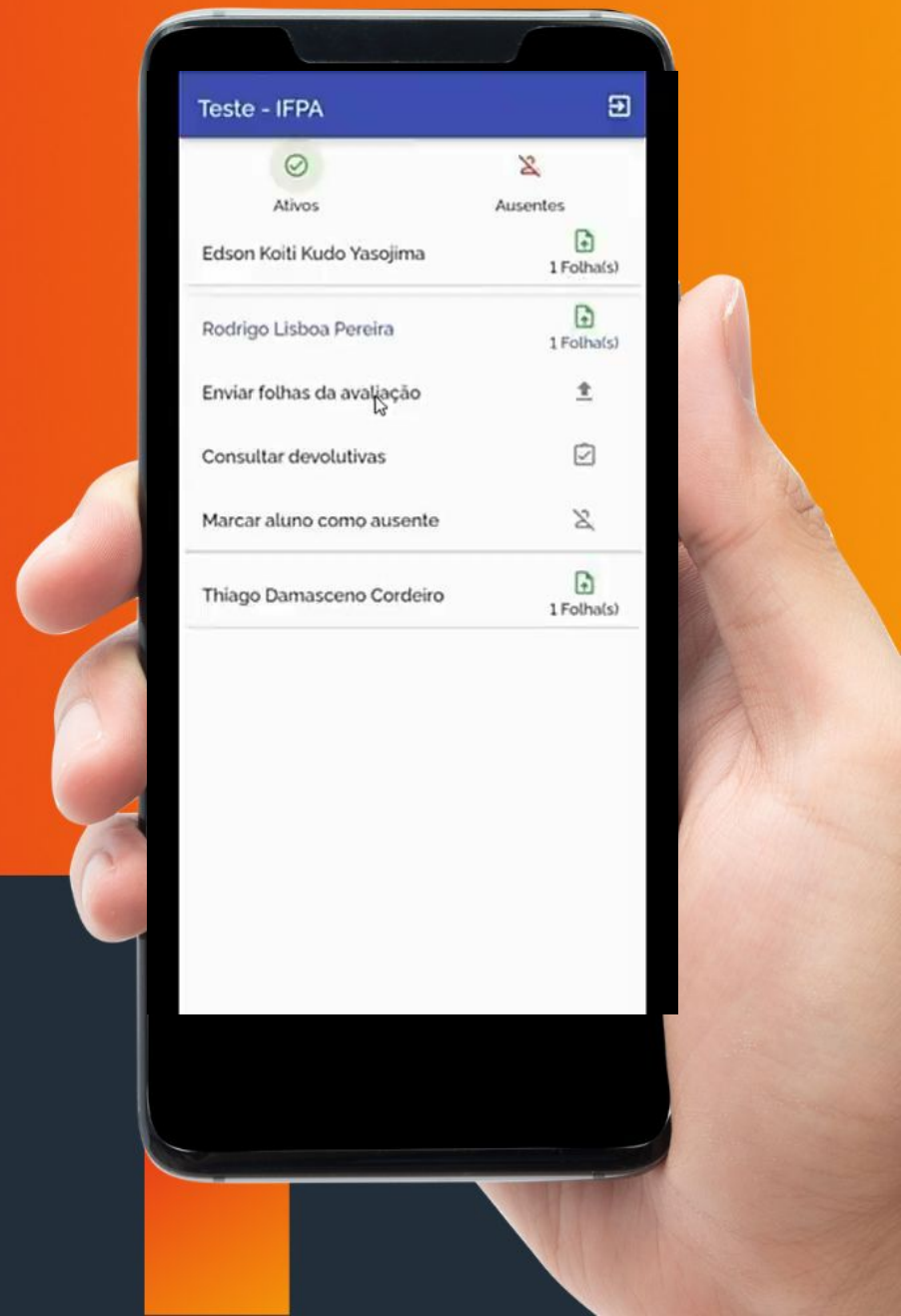
QR Code: E02007917

Área de resposta da Questão 1:

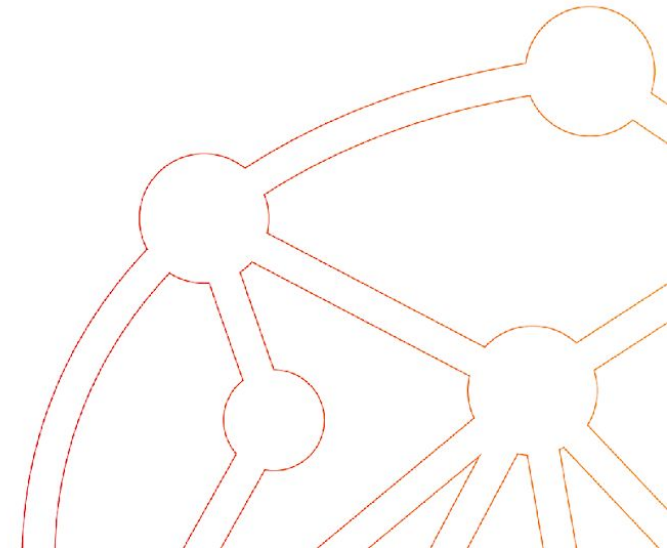
Footer: CAEds, NEES, ATUA ARABES BRASIL, Pág. 02



The android APP developed to capture the ess



Computer Vision





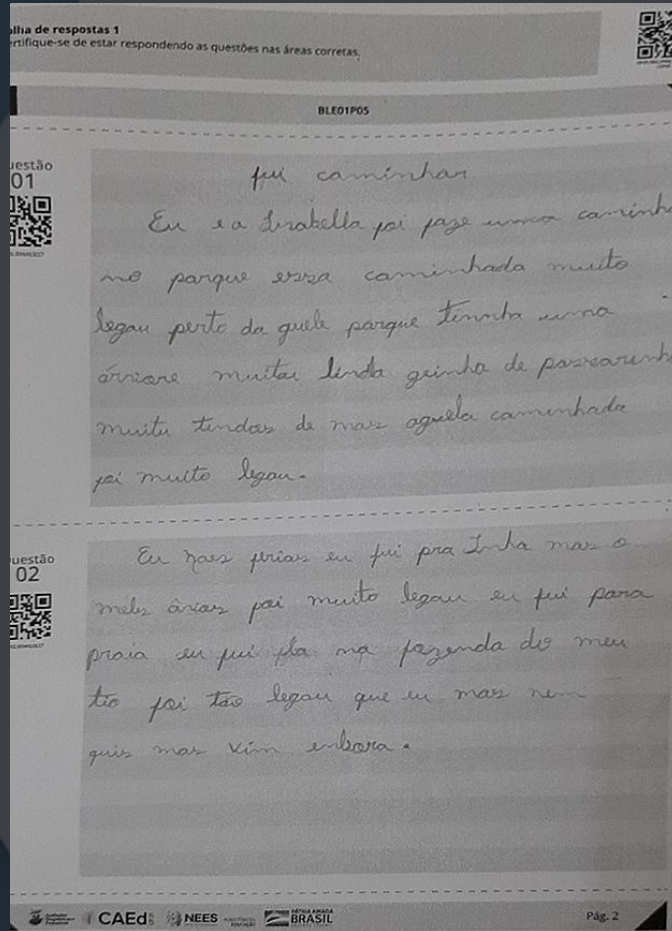
1

Error
identification







2

Correct
Images



Problems detected with CV

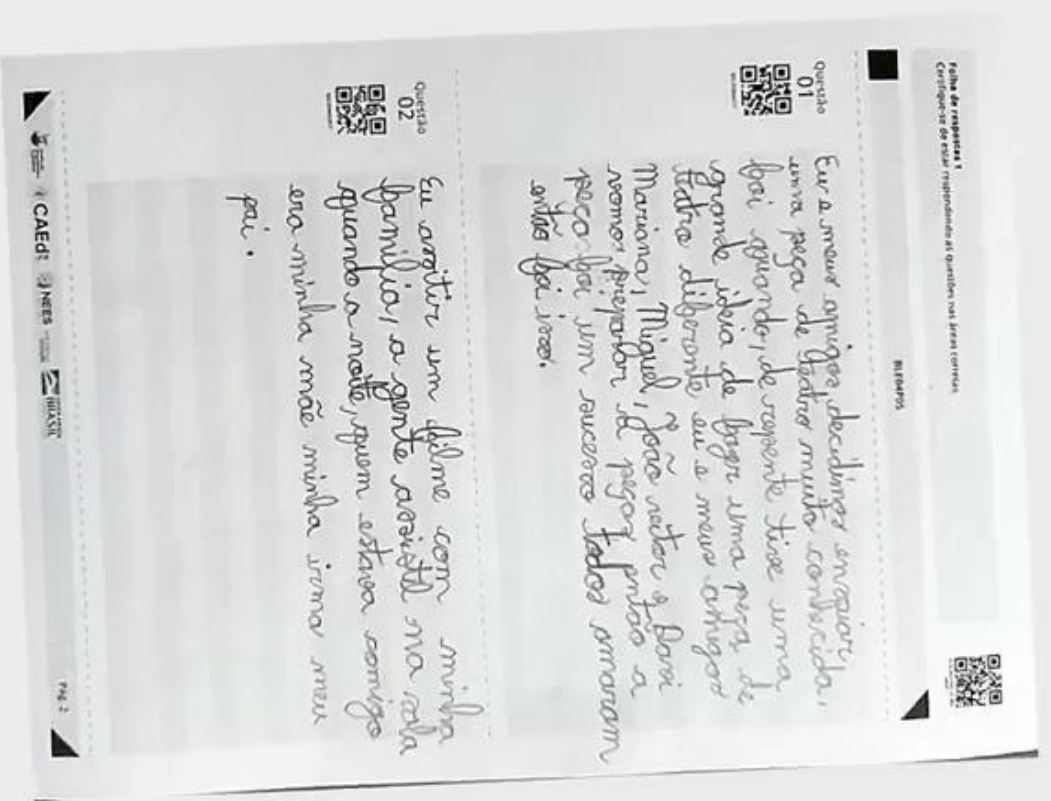
Possible error

-  - Empty paper
-  - Word orientation
-  - Few Words
-  - Problem with the QR code

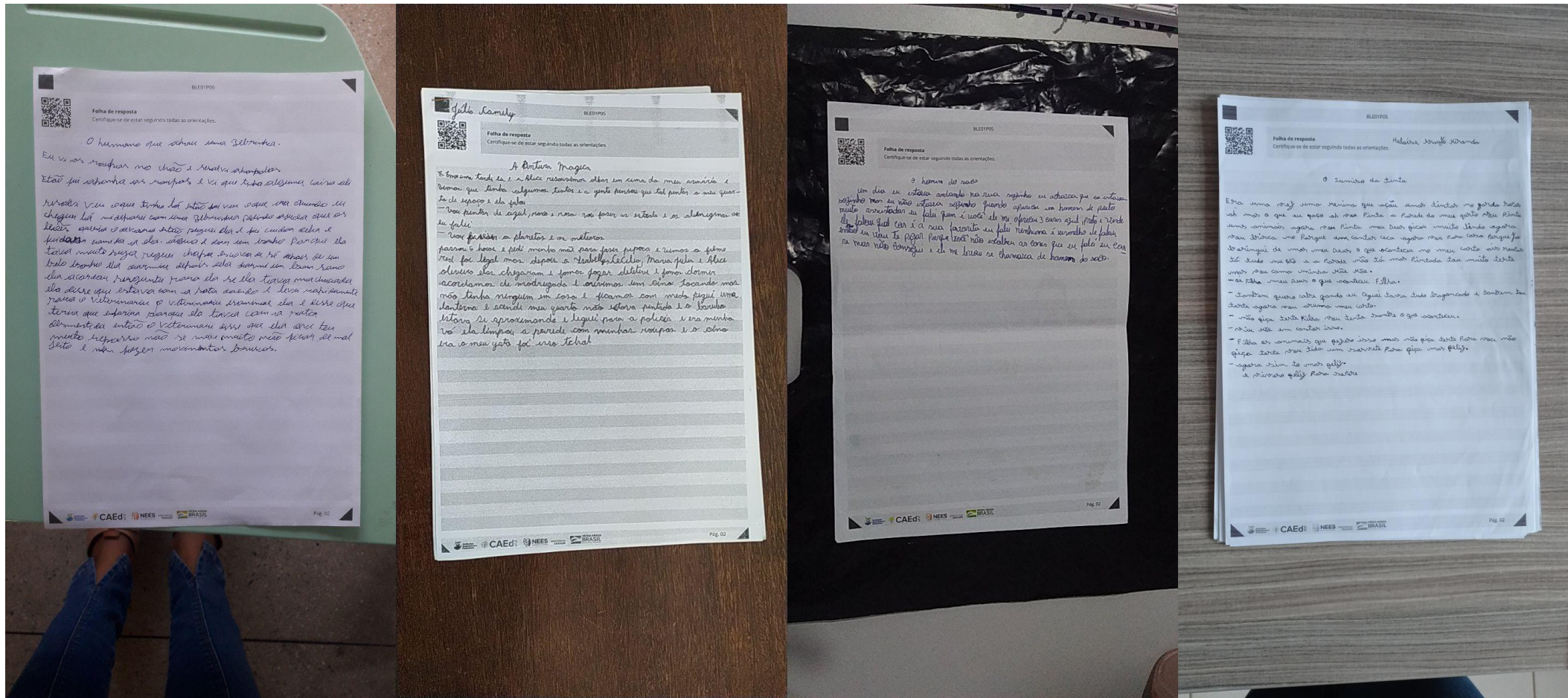


Computer Vision Pipeline

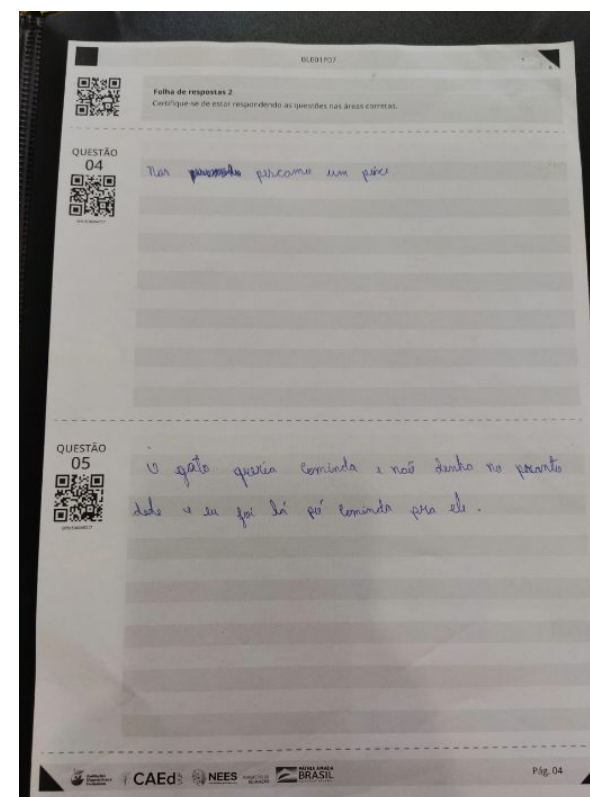
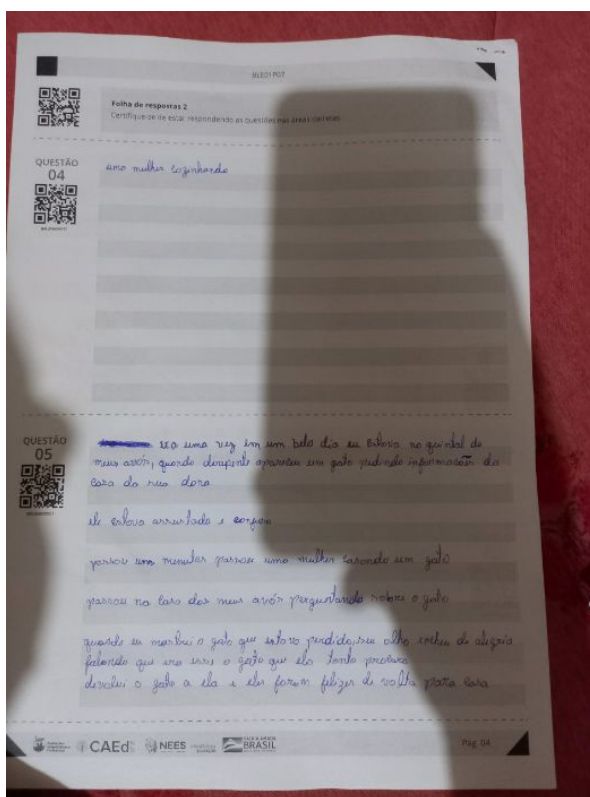
-
-
-



Some productions



Reality

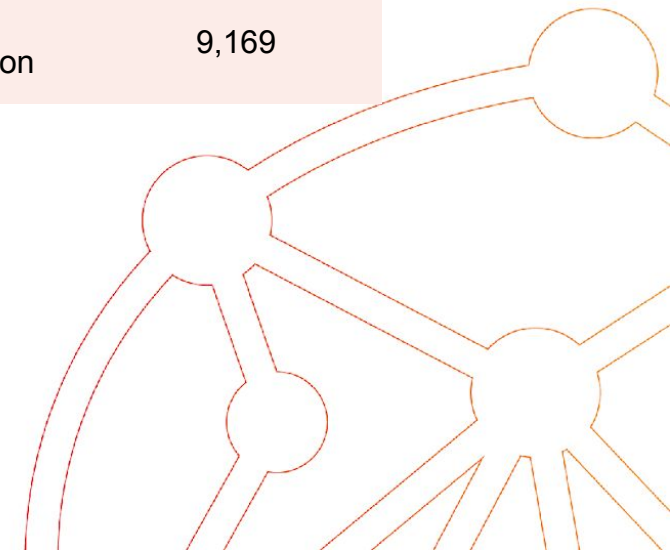


Computer Vision Dataset

	Full Dataset
Essays	1,262
Words	131,947
Vocabulary	31,322

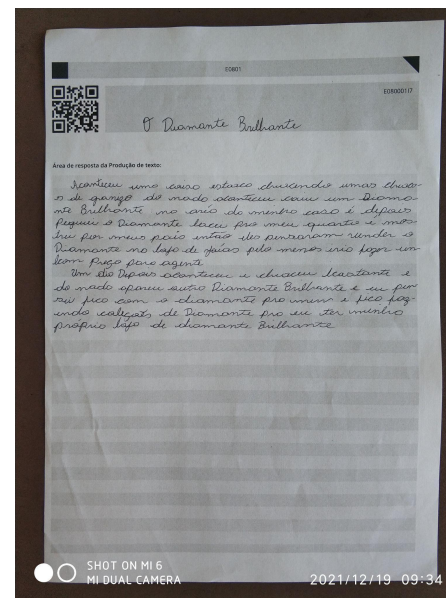
Measure	Average
Hamming	1.47
Levenshtein	1.31
Jaro-Winkler	89.65

Full Dataset	Total
Erasure	1,404
Unreadable	2,807
Symbol	104
Wrong orientation	9,169



Binarization

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-----|-----------------|
| 1. | Akbari 1 | 1. | ERGINA GLOBAL |
| 2. | Akbari 2 | 2. | ERGINA LOCAL |
| 3. | Akbari 3 | 3. | ELISA TV |
| 4. | Bhowmik_1 | 4. | HOWE |
| 5. | GHOSH | 5. | YinYang |
| 6. | khairun1 | 6. | YinYang21 |
| 7. | khairun2 | 7. | YinYang22 |
| 8. | khairun3 | 8. | DiegoPavan |
| 9. | gattal | 9. | CalvoZaragoza |
| 10. | Jia-Shi | 10. | Vahid |
| 11. | kbari 3 | 11. | DEGAN |
| 12. | YASIN | 12. | DeepOtsu |
| 13. | MICHALAK | 13. | DilatedUNet |
| 14. | MICHALAK21_A | 14. | Yuleny |
| 15. | MICHALAK21_B | 15. | Huali |
| 16. | MICHALAK21_C | 16. | DLinknet |

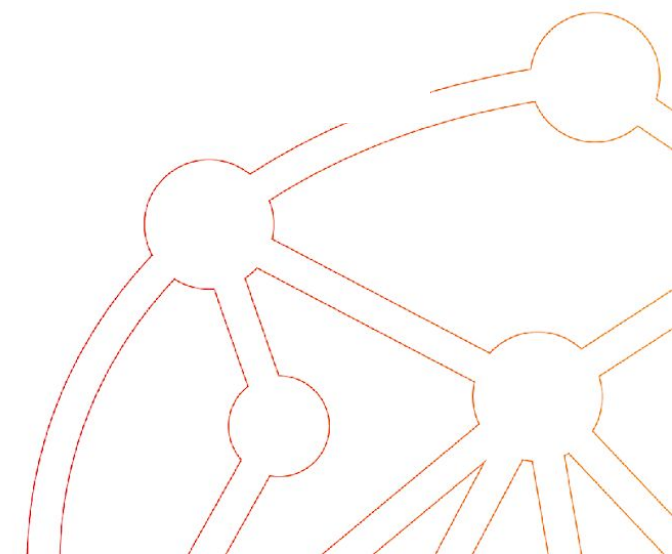


O Diamante Brillante

Área de resposta da Produção de texto:

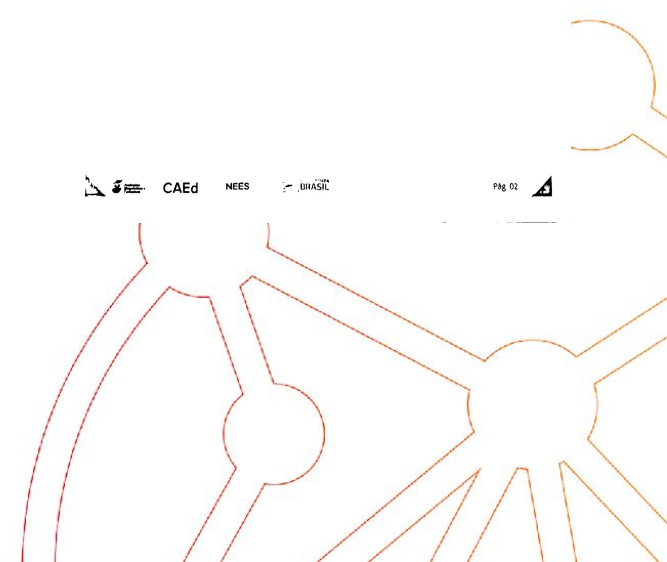
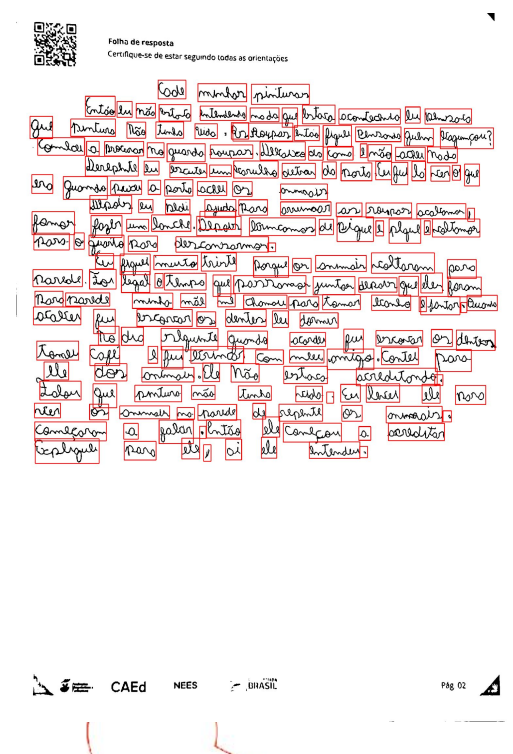
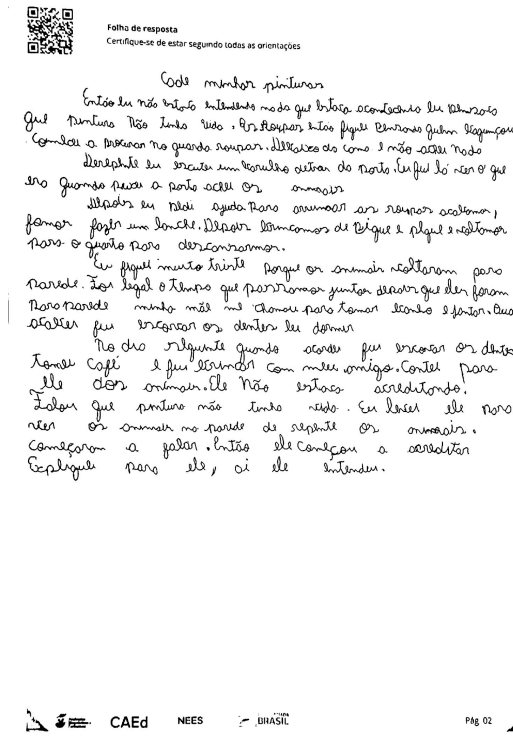
Sebastião um caso solteiro buscando umas elu-
sões de ganho do modo sebastião com um diamante
brilhante no caso do membro caso é de fato
peguei o diamante de seu meu quarto e me-
dei por meu país antes de pensarem vender o
diamante no topo de preço pelo menos não feze um
sem preço para agora.

Um dia depois sebastião e elucsei sebastião e
de modo operei sobre Diamante Brillante e eu per-
dei meu caso com o diamante pro meu e fico fog-
ando calças de Diamante pro seu ter membro
próprio tipo de diamante Brillante.



Word Segmentation

	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
WordDetectionNN	0.63	0.91	0.74
Pre-trained WordDetectionNN	0.59	0.91	0.72
Pre-trained Yolo7conf_0.1_imgsz640	0.47	0.86	0.61
Pre-trained Yolo7conf_0.3_imgsz640	0.61	0.83	0.71
training-iam Yolo7_mosaic0_conf_0.1_imgsz320	0.96	0.85	0.91
training-iam Yolo7_mosaic0_conf_0.1_imgsz640	0.98	0.91	0.94
training-iam Yolo7_mosaic0_conf_0.25_imgsz320	0.98	0.82	0.90
training-iam Yolo7_mosaic0_conf_0.25_imgsz640	0.98	0.89	0.93

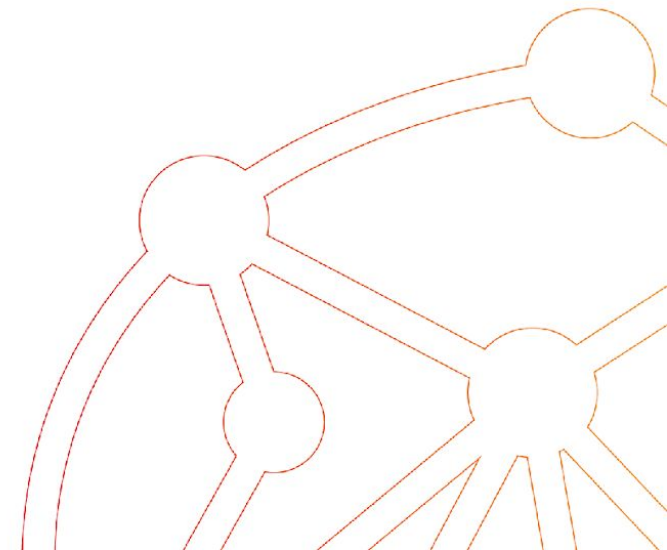


OCR

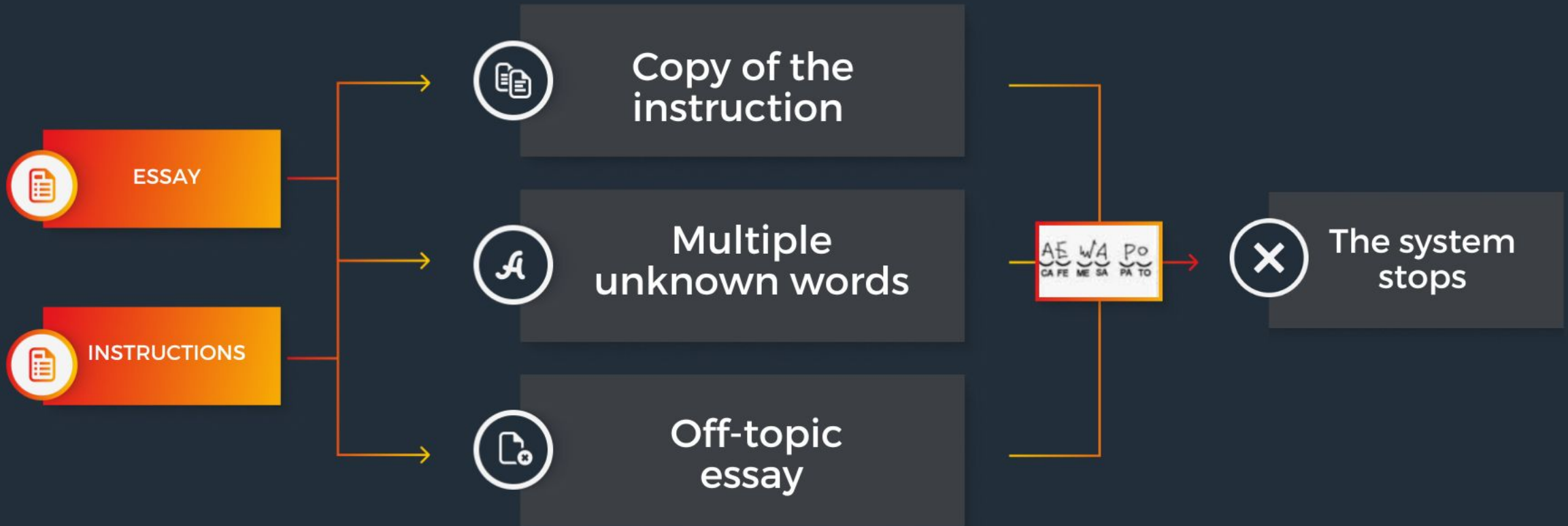
Full dataset

	Pre-Trained				Transfer Learning				MEC			
	CER	0 Erros	1 Erro	≥ 2 Erros	CER	0 Erros	1 Erro	≥ 2 Erros	CER	0 Erros	1 Erro	≥ 2 Erros
SimpleHTR	78.02	975	3522	14137	36.87	6689	4593	7352	37.01	6716	4538	7380
AttentionHTR	75.69	1549	3525	13560	51.66	5991	3675	8968	55.78	5377	3741	9516
HTR-Flor	95.46	0	1	18633	30.02	3363	2320	504	29.48	3377	2289	521
HTR-Bluche	93.08	0	0	18634	37.51	5914	4353	8367	37.46	5840	4455	8339
HTR-Puigcerver	92.61	22	546	18066	37.04	5985	4592	8057	38.13	5840	4318	8476
Google Vision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63.02	2182	1922	14530
Google Vision (Language Hint)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.47	1380	1066	3741

Natural Language Processing



NLP pipeline



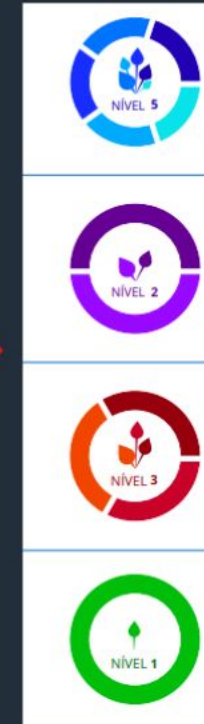
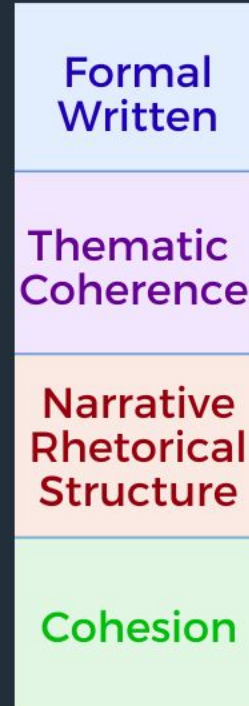
NLP pipeline



Essay



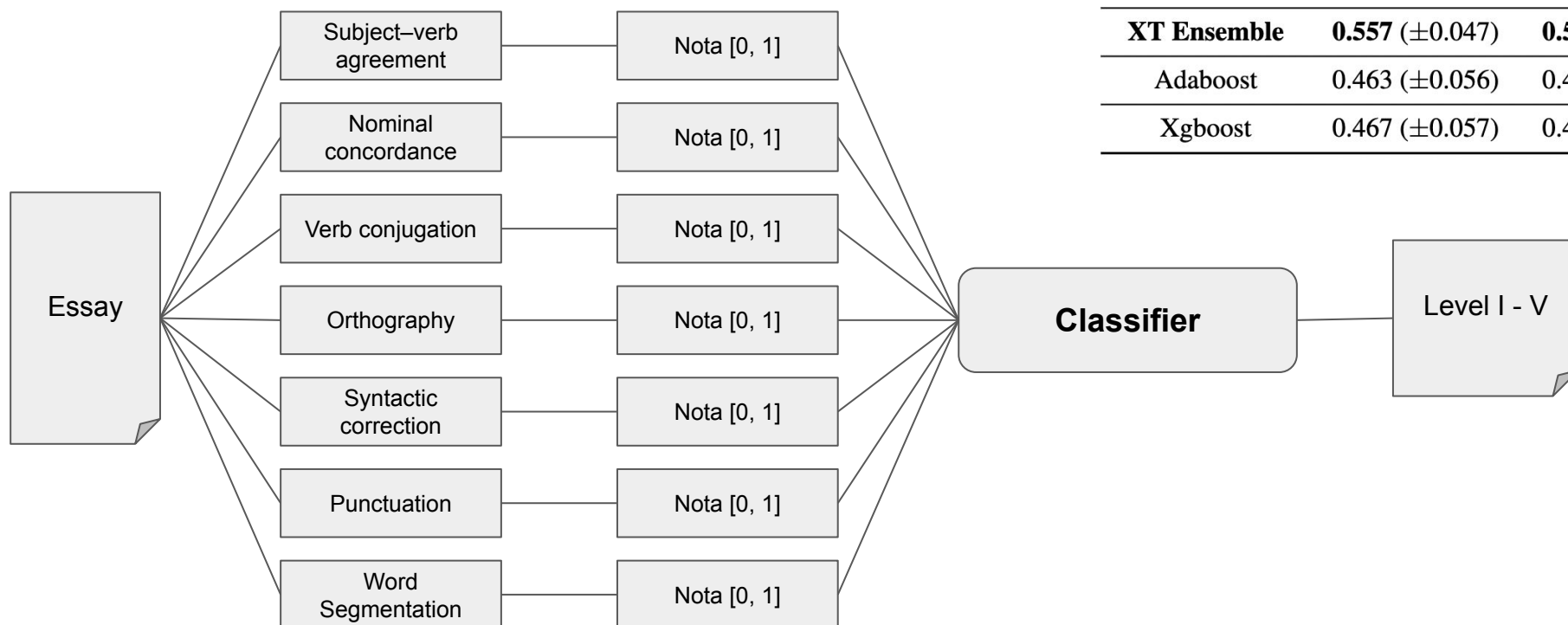
Instructions



Formal Written

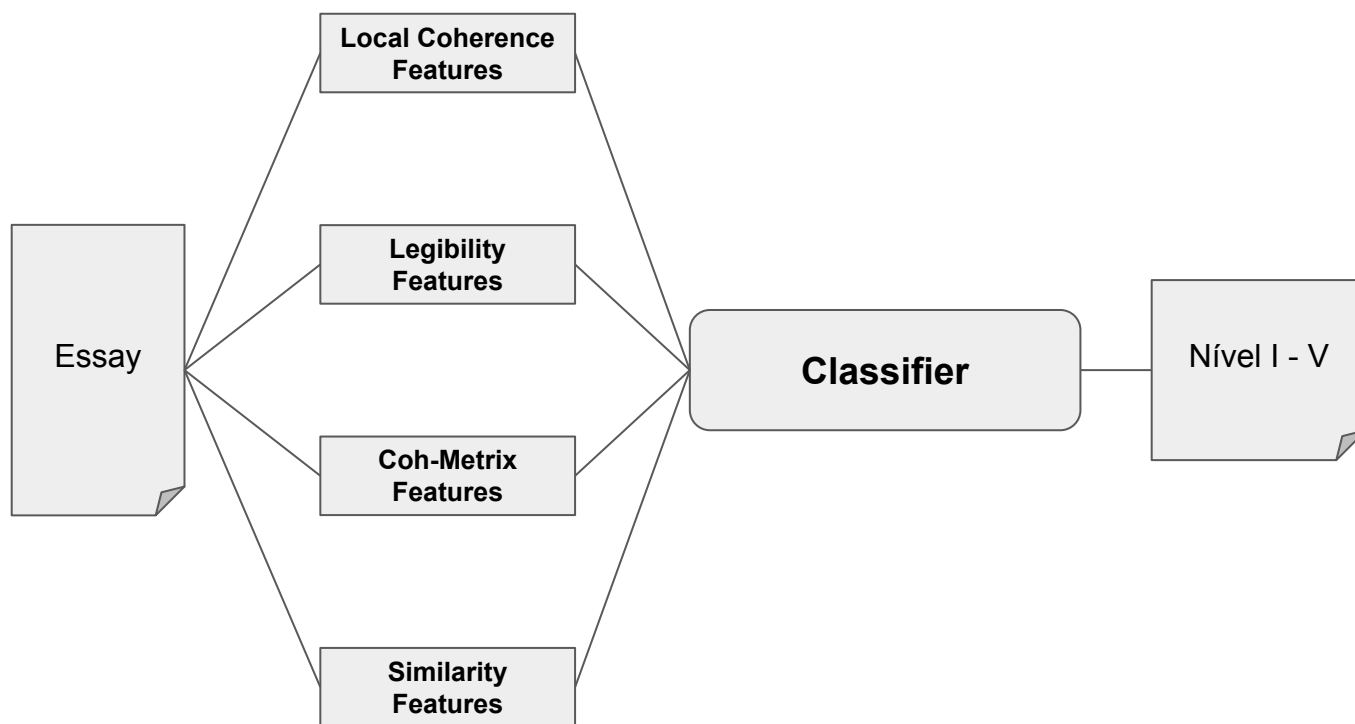
Competency 1

Algorithm	Precision	Recall	F_1 -score	Kappa
SVM	0.411 (± 0.111)	0.468 (± 0.053)	0.412 (± 0.075)	0.171 (± 0.085)
Decision Tree	0.460 (± 0.086)	0.453 (± 0.068)	0.450 (± 0.072)	0.236 (± 0.104)
Random Forest	0.548 (± 0.066)	0.560 (± 0.062)	0.539 (± 0.061)	0.354 (± 0.080)
XT Ensemble	0.557 (± 0.047)	0.566 (± 0.045)	0.546 (± 0.046)	0.367 (± 0.052)
Adaboost	0.463 (± 0.056)	0.464 (± 0.047)	0.439 (± 0.059)	0.253 (± 0.071)
Xgboost	0.467 (± 0.057)	0.485 (± 0.050)	0.468 (± 0.054)	0.256 (± 0.068)



Thematic Coherence

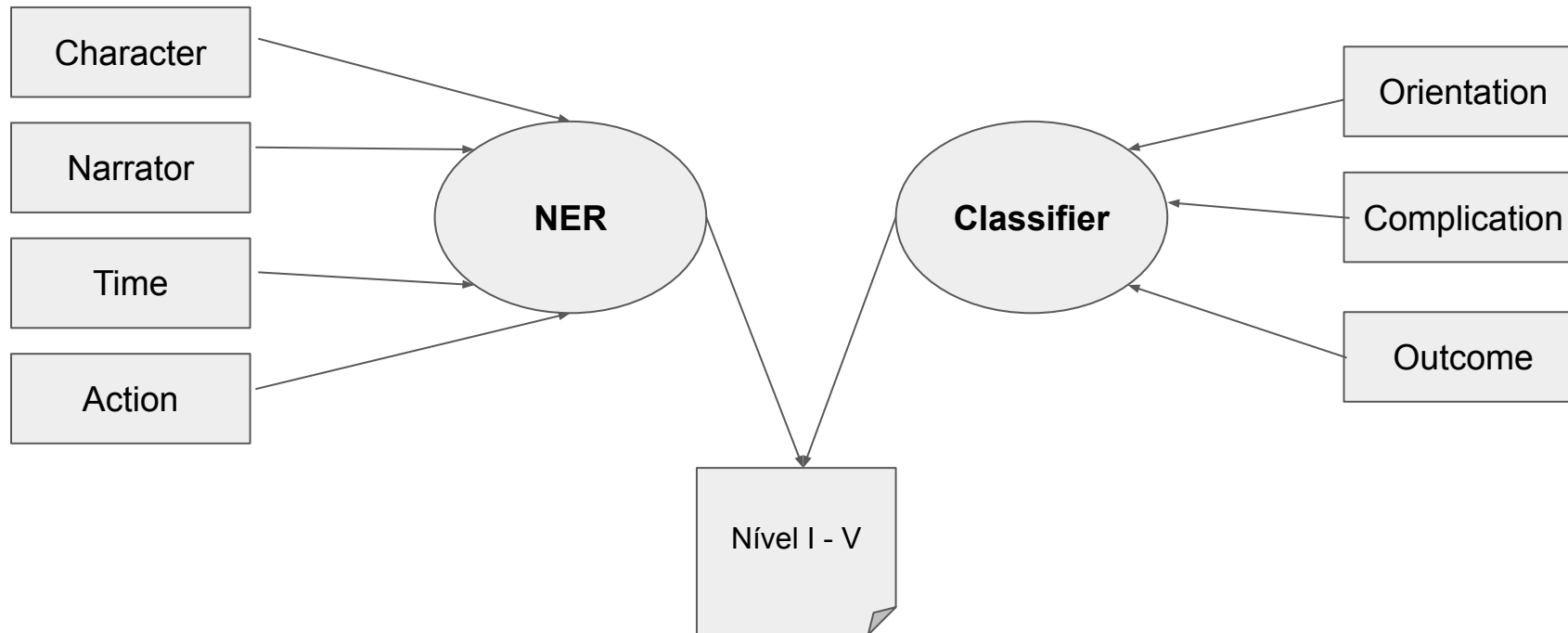
Competency 2



Algorithm	Oversampler	Narrative		
		RMSE	MAE	P
AdaBoost	None	0.6682	0.6517	0.6521
	ROS	0.7131	0.6853	0.6225
	SMOTE	0.6823	0.6548	0.6447
Bayesian Ridge	None	2.4691	1.1946	0.1586
	ROS	2.2574	1.1595	0.1626
	SMOTE	2.2182	1.1296	0.1990
Decision Trees	None	1.0844	0.6488	0.5235
	ROS	1.0967	0.6798	0.5321
	SMOTE	1.0344	0.6488	0.5462
ExtraTrees	None	0.5751	0.5671	0.7093
	ROS	0.6165	0.6116	0.6891
	SMOTE	0.6289	0.6117	0.6776
Gradient Boosting	None	0.5993	0.5627	0.6967
	ROS	0.7061	0.6173	0.6527
	SMOTE	0.6717	0.6025	0.6638
LGBM Regressor	None	0.5787	0.5522	0.7112
	ROS	0.6952	0.6094	0.6527
	SMOTE	0.6450	0.5829	0.6776
Linear Regression	None	1.2211	0.8661	0.3362
	ROS	1.5823	0.9715	0.2782
	SMOTE	1.7066	0.9968	0.2471
MLP Regressor	None	1.5209	0.9173	0.3224
	ROS	1.5525	0.9186	0.3306
	SMOTE	1.6928	0.9367	0.3378
Random Forest	None	0.5834	0.5422	0.7045
	ROS	0.6391	0.5824	0.6765
	SMOTE	0.6381	0.5891	0.6748
Ridge	None	1.1087	0.8404	0.3917
	ROS	1.6165	0.9883	0.3151
	SMOTE	1.7052	1.0157	0.2963
SVR	None	0.9281	0.7992	0.4441
	ROS	1.0507	0.8365	0.3806
	SMOTE	1.0496	0.8338	0.3781
XGB Regressor	None	0.6427	0.5773	0.6763
	ROS	0.7578	0.6323	0.6257
	SMOTE	0.7150	0.6079	0.6375

Narrative Rhetorical Structure

Competency 3



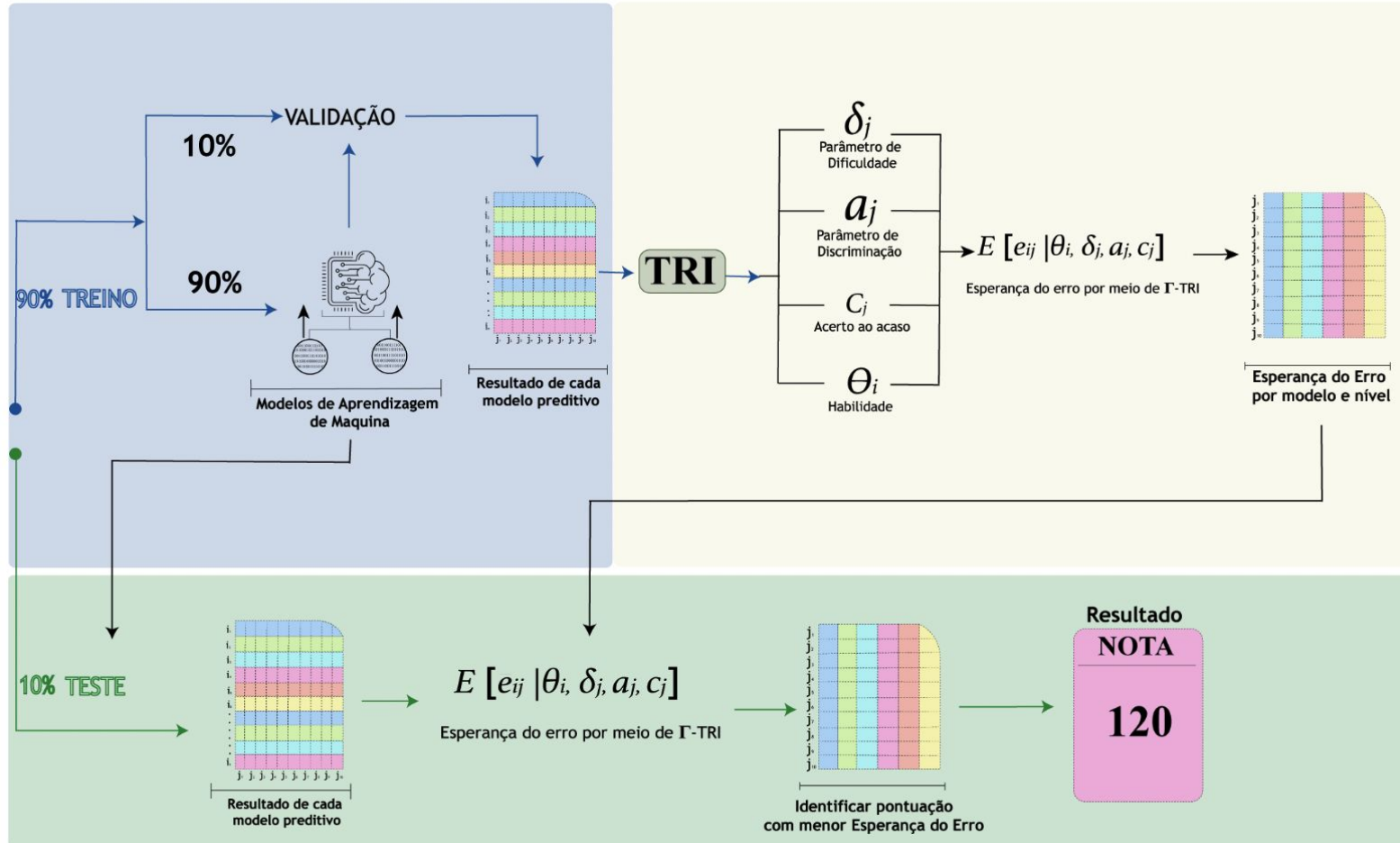
Final Kappa: 0.35

Category	BERT+RF Kappa
Action	0.54
Character	0.62
Time	0.72
Narrator	0.66
Orientation	0.70
Complication	0.58
Outcome	0.27

Cohesion

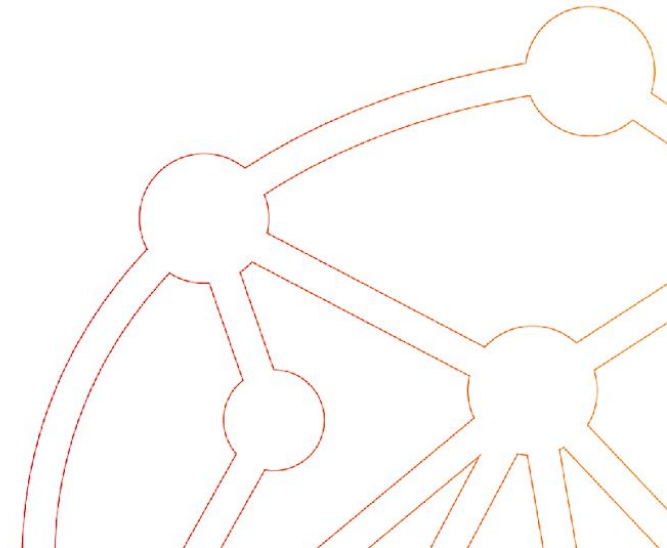
Competency 4

Grupo	#Característica	%
Coh-Metrix	87	26,77
LIWC	64	19,69
Word Morphsyn Information	39	12,00
Connectives	33	10,15
Semantic Cohesion	21	6,46
Lexical Diversity	18	5,54
Syntactic Complexity	17	5,23
Descriptive	11	3,38
Referential Cohesion	9	2,77
Textual Simplicity	8	2,46
Sequential Cohesion	7	2,15
Readability	7	2,15
Syntactic Patterns Density	4	1,23
Total	325	100,00



Final Kappa: 0.43

Assessment of the entire process



Real settings evaluation

- Coding process
 - Annotator A and Annotator B
 - Scores from 1 to 5 for each competency
 - In case of disagreement we created a committee including Annotator A, Annotator B and a third more experienced annotator
- For this evaluation we are considering 1,235 essays
- Scoring scheme
 - Direct matching -> same score
 - Neighbor matching -> 1,2 (correct), 3,2 (correct) - 4,2 (incorrect)

	Formal Written		Thematic Coherence		Narrative Rhetorical Structure		Cohesion	
	Direct matching	Neighbor matching	Direct matching	Neighbor matching	Direct matching	Neighbor matching	Direct matching	Neighbor matching
Annotator A and Annotator B	0.33	0.72	0.40	0.76	0.25	0.65	0.22	0.68
AI system and human committee	0.41	0.98	0.50	0.96	0.23	0.95	0.36	0.97

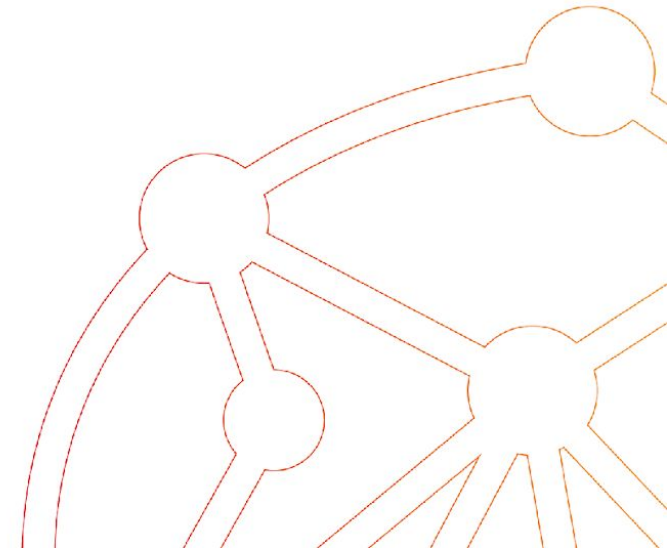
PROPOR'24 Competition on Automatic Essay Scoring of Portuguese Narrative Essays

Rafael Ferreira Mello^{a,b} Hilário Oliveira^c Moésio Wenceslau^a Hyan Batista^a
Thiago Cordeiro^d Ig Ibert Bittencourt^{d,e} and Seiji Isotani^{f,e}

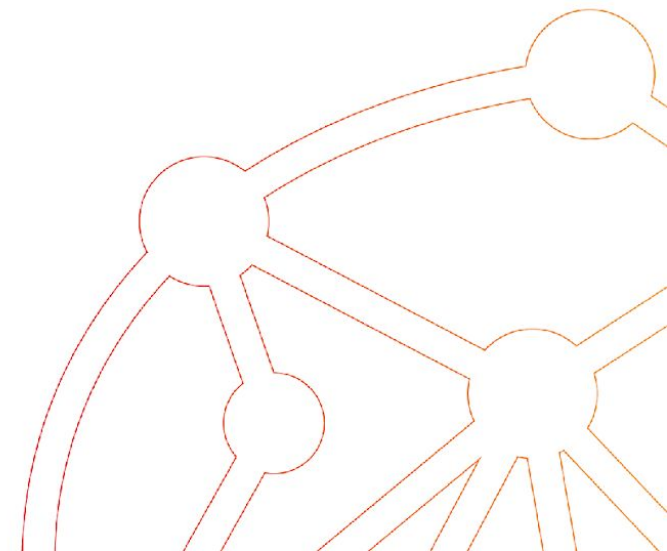


NEES

Núcleo de Excelência em Tecnologias Sociais



Feedback for teachers



 **Correção Viável**



Registro Formal

Apresenta estrutura morfosintática bem empregada com, no máximo, 5 (cinco) desvios pontuais e não recorrentes.

O que está bom

- ✓ Adequação vocabular
- ✓ Conhecimentos semânticos
- ✓ Concordância nominal/verbal
- ✓ Regência nominal/verbal

O que pode melhorar

- ✗ Emprego indevido da vírgula



Coerência Temática

Apresenta progressão textual insuficiente, utilizando-se apenas das ideias da situação motivadora e/ou Apresenta progressão textual completa, porém com predomínio de trechos copiados da situação motivadora.

O que está bom

- ✓ Manutenção da unidade temática

O que pode melhorar

- ✗ Articulação dos eixos de informação
- ✗ Apresentação de novas informações sobre o tema
- ✗ Desdobramento coerente do tema em tópicos e subtópicos



Tipologia Textual

Apresenta e desenvolve apenas 2 (duas) partes estruturantes do enredo narrativo (orientação, complicação e desfecho) e/ou apresenta as 3 (três) partes, mas não desenvolve 2 (duas) delas e/ou apresenta apenas 2 (dois) elementos que concorrem para a construção da narrativa (personagens, narrador, organização temporal, lugar).

O que está bom

- ✓ Orientação
- ✓ Desfecho

O que pode melhorar

- ✗ Complicação



Coesão

Palavras e períodos justapostos e desconexos ao longo do texto, ou seja, ausência de articulação, porém há uma coesão marcada pela relação lógica entre palavras e/ou enunciados ou Repertório coesivo escasso e com desvios recorrentes.

O que está bom

O que pode melhorar

- ✗ Falta de encadeamento lógico-semântico
- ✗ Períodos compostos mal estruturados sintaticamente
- ✗ Emprego repetitivo de palavras

65% Correção Viável

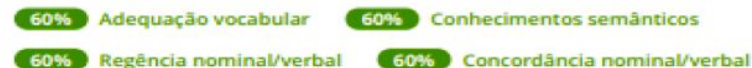
35% Correção Inviável

**Registro Formal**

Apresenta estrutura morfosintática bem empregada com, no máximo, 5 (cinco) desvios pontuais e não recorrentes.

**O que está bom**

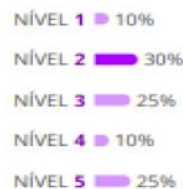
Mais de 50% dos estudantes

**O que pode melhorar**

Menos de 50% dos estudantes

**Coerência Temática**

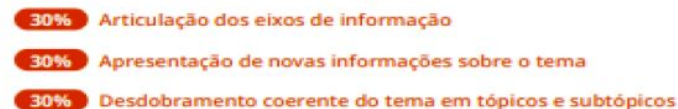
Apresenta progressão textual insuficiente, utilizando-se apenas das ideias da situação motivadora e/ou Apresenta progressão textual completa, porém com predomínio de trechos copiados da situação motivadora.

**O que está bom**

Mais de 50% dos estudantes

**O que pode melhorar**

Menos de 50% dos estudantes

**Tipologia Textual**

Apresenta e desenvolve apenas 2 (duas) partes estruturantes do enredo narrativo (orientação, complicação e desfecho) e/ou apresenta as 3 (três) partes, mas não desenvolve 2 (duas) delas e/ou apresenta apenas 2 (dois) elementos que concorrem para a construção da narrativa (personagens, narrador, organização temporal, lugar).

**O que está bom**

Mais de 50% dos estudantes

**O que pode melhorar**

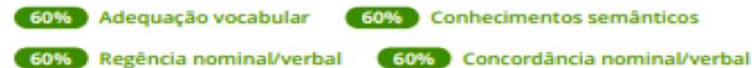
Menos de 50% dos estudantes

**Coesão**

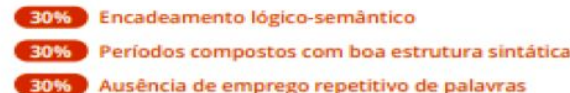
Palavras e períodos justapostos e desconexos ao longo do texto, ou seja, ausência de articulação, porém há uma coesão marcada pela relação lógica entre palavras e/ou enunciados ou Repertório coesivo escasso e com desvios recorrentes.

**O que está bom**

Mais de 50% dos estudantes

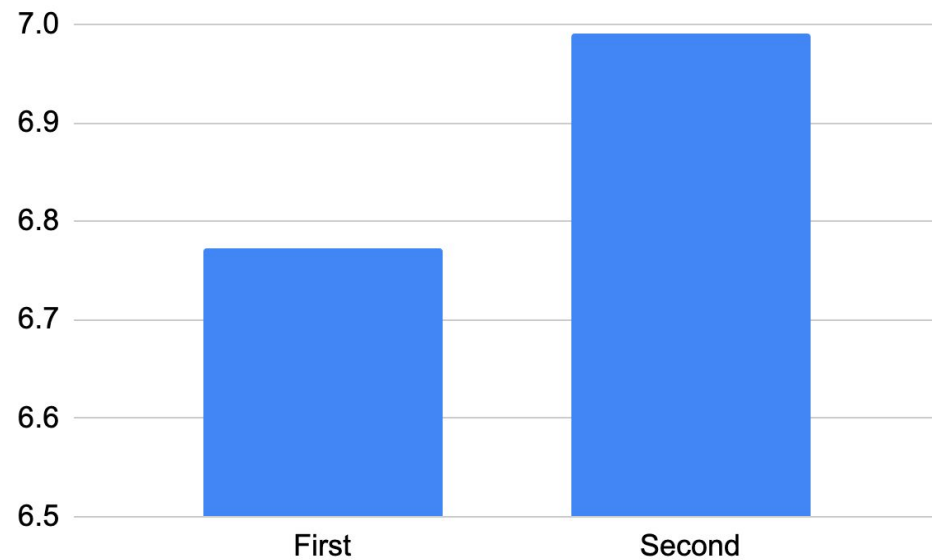
**O que pode melhorar**

Menos de 50% dos estudantes

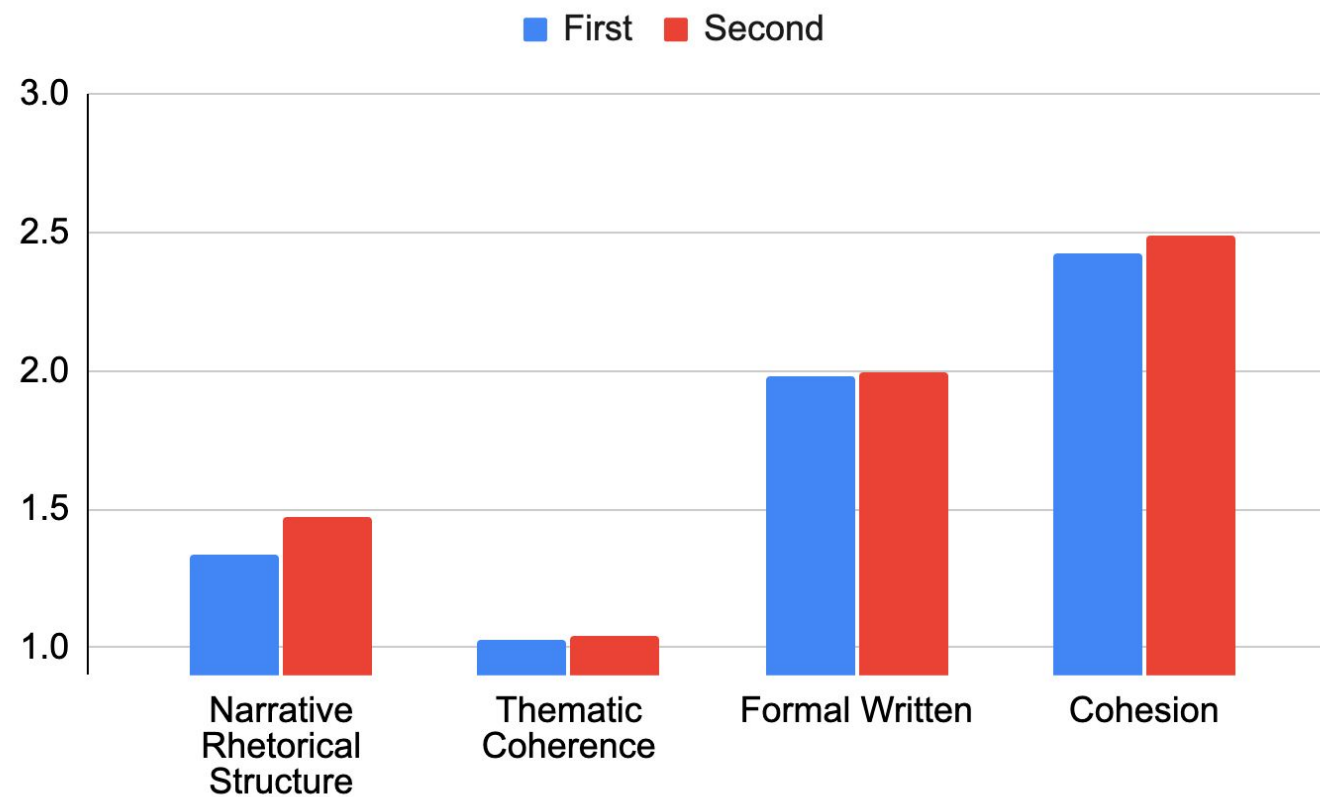


Tracking student progress

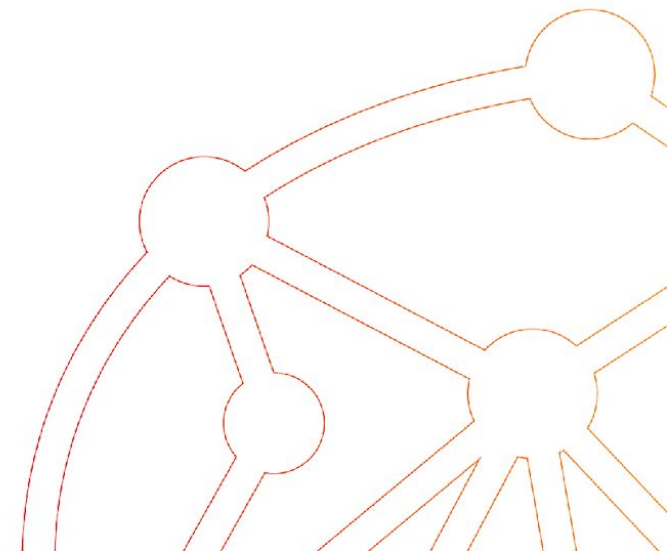
Final Score



Score per competence



Path for impact



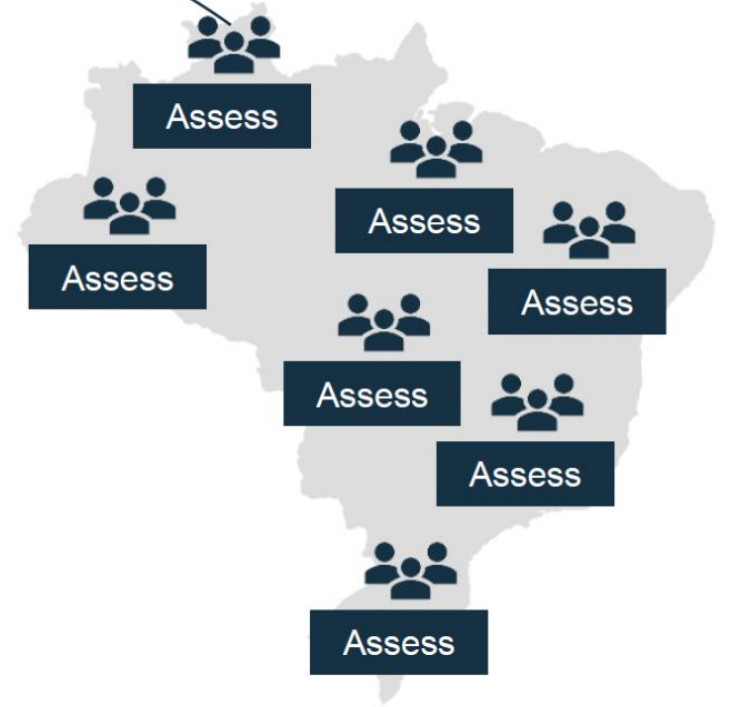
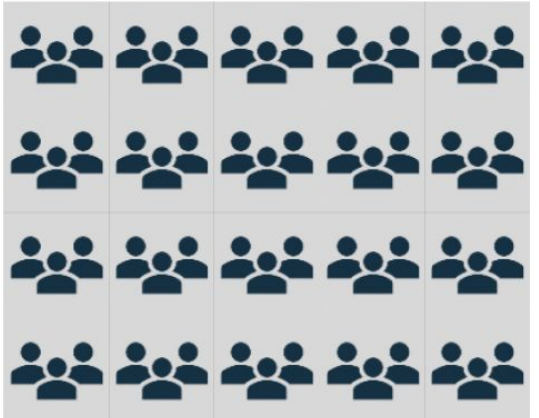
1 Students write their essays

2 Essays are scanned and attached to a system or **sent by mail**

3 University send the essays assessed back to schools



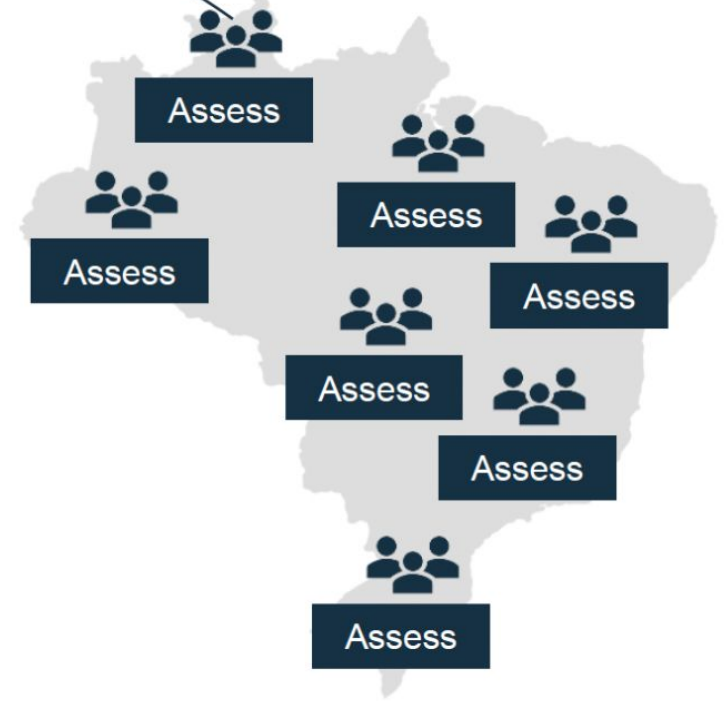
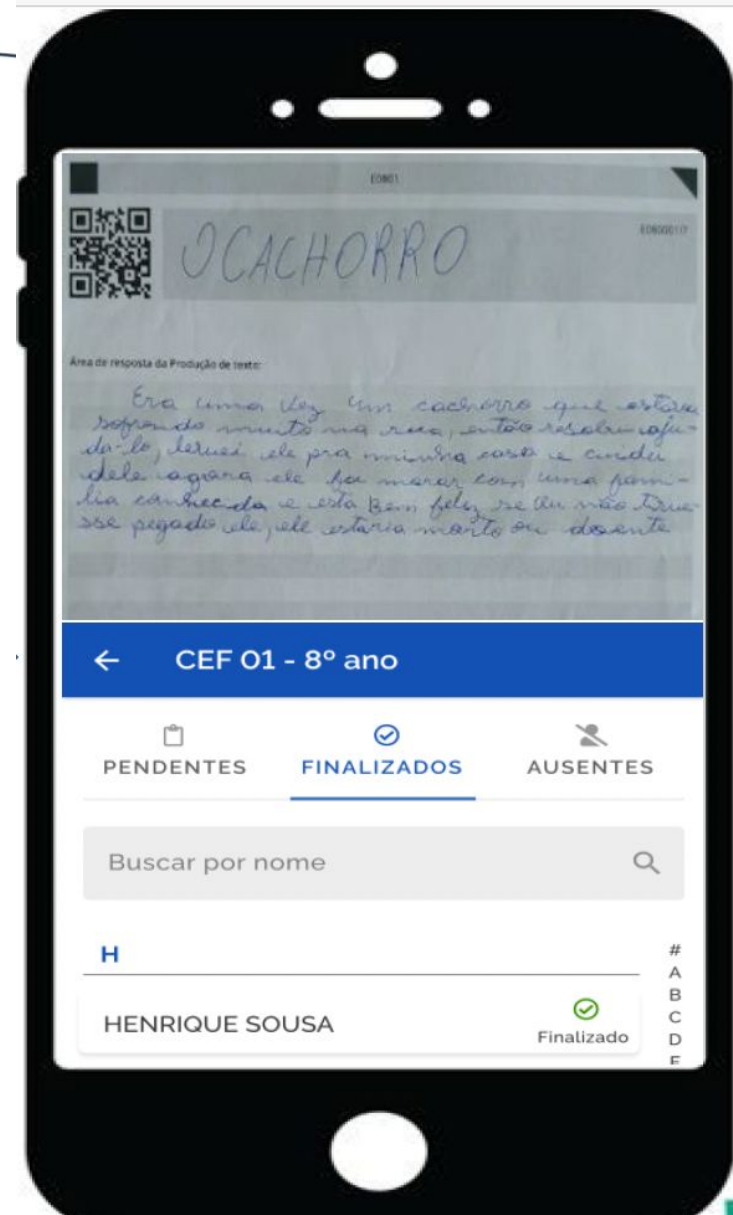
The university receives all the essays and send to a huge number of teachers to evaluate them and send it back to the university

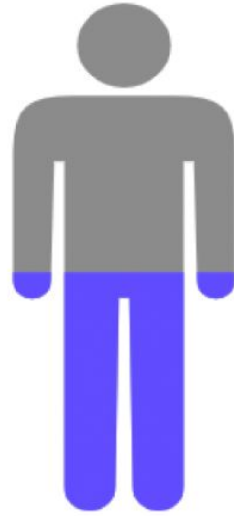


1 Students write their essays

2 Essays are scanned and attached to a

3 University send the essays assessed back to schools





46.98% Male
(n = 48120)

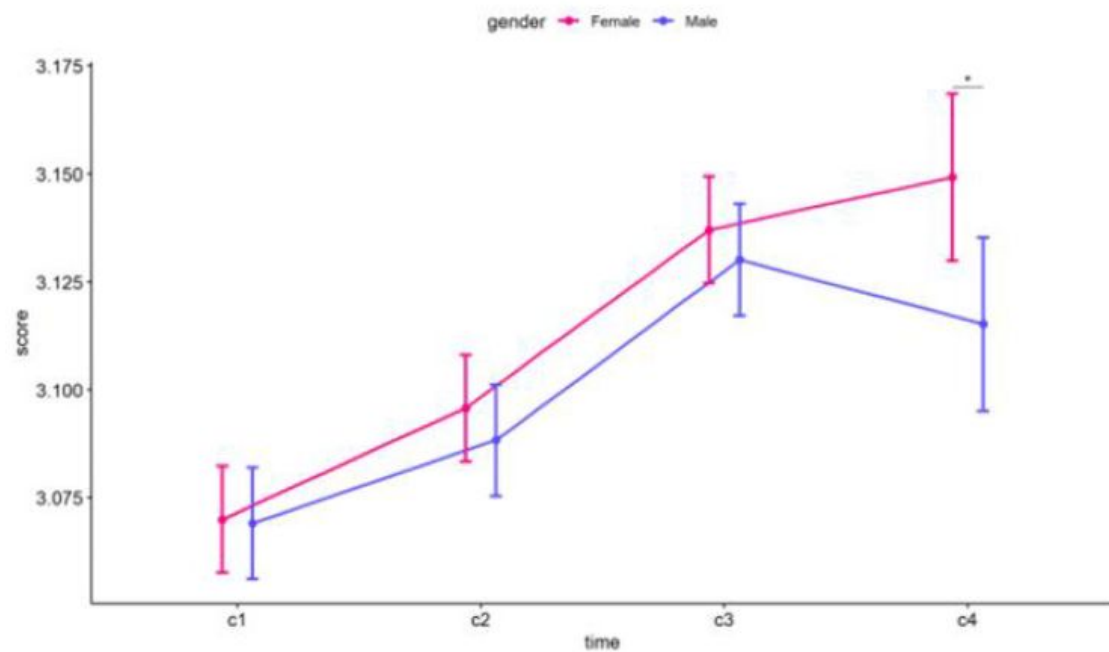


47.58% Female
(n = 48738)

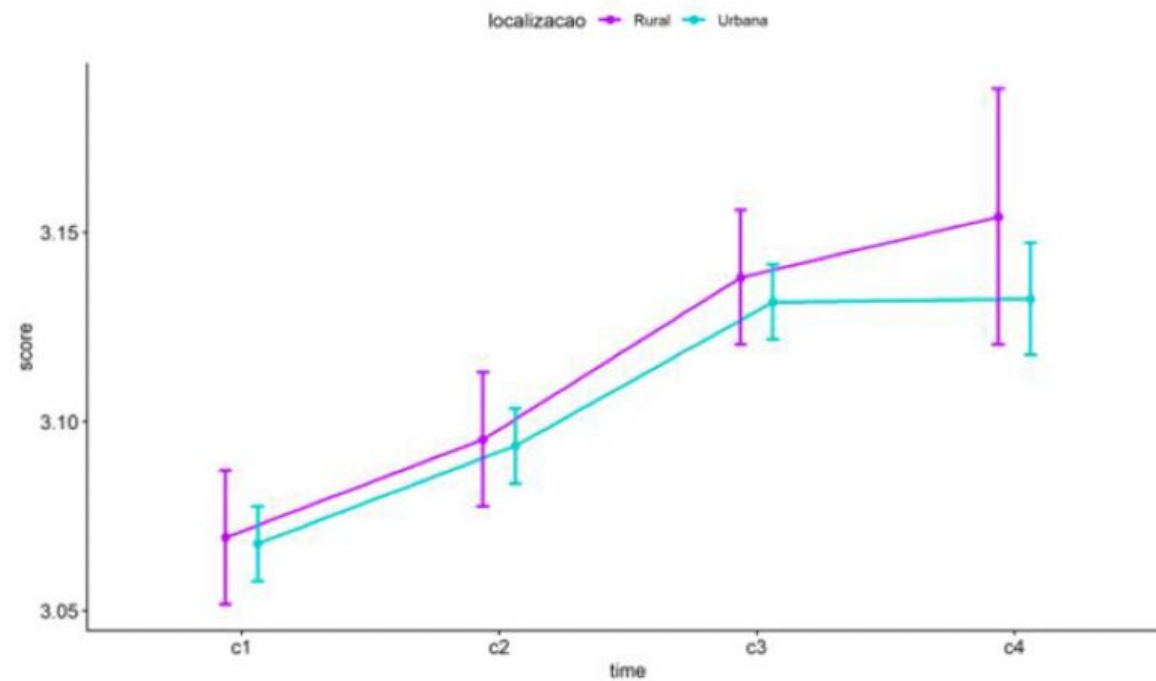
5.44% Undeclared
(n = 5569)

Urban Area	Rural Area
79.04% (n = 80955)	20.96% (n = 21472)

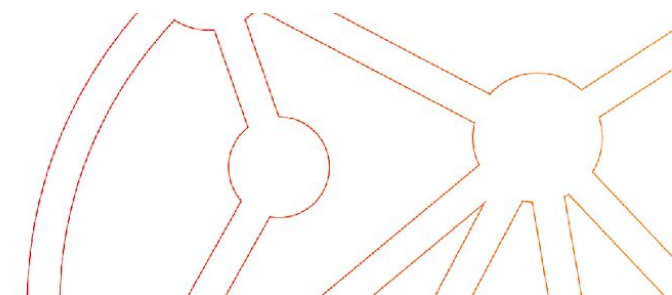
North-east	South-east	South	North	Midwest
40.79% (n = 41779)	29.56% (n = 30274)	12.26% (n = 12559)	12.11% (n = 12404)	5.28% (n = 5411)



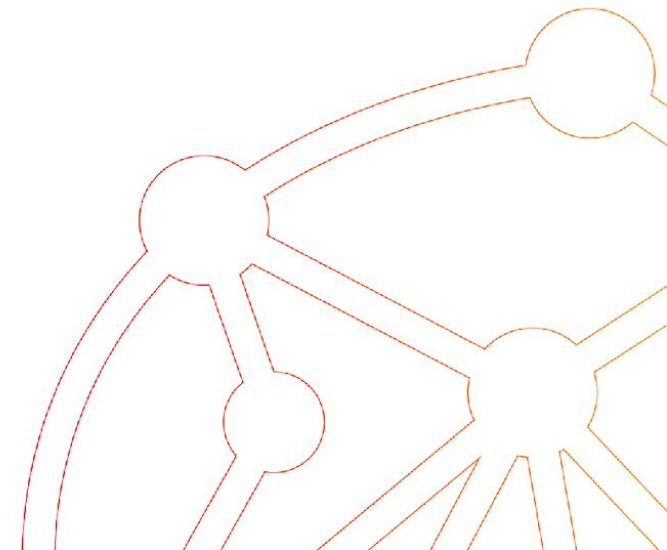
(a) comparison between female and male students



(a) comparisons between rural and urban areas



Future (Current) Works



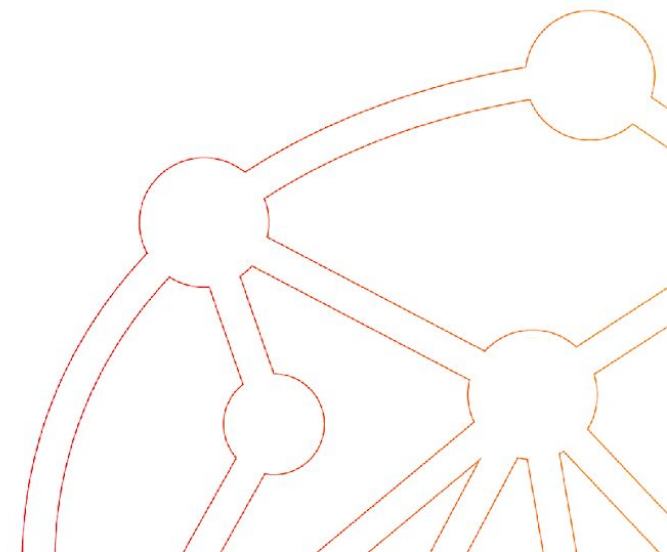
Google Research

- Evaluation of google (large) models for this context
- Incorporate the teaching at the right level scheme as intervention
- Application in school in the state of Pernambuco



NEES

Núcleo de Excelência em Tecnologias Sociais





NEES Núcleo de Excelência em
Tecnologias Sociais

Addressing the Digital Divide to Support Learning Analytics Adoption in the Global South

Rafael Ferreira Mello
UFRPE/CESAR
rafael.mello@ufrpe.br

