









Towards a Comprehensive Taxonomy of Study Goals of University Students

A Synthesis of existing Study Goal Classification Systems and New Data

Felix Weber¹ (felix.weber@uni-osnabrueck.de), Sebastian Osada¹ (sebastian.osada@uni-osnabrueck.de), Marie Sindermann¹ (msindermann@uni-osnabrueck.de), Tobias Thelen¹ (tobias.thelen@uni-osnabrueck.de)
¹Center for Digital Teaching, Campus Management and Higher Education Didactics (virtUOS), Osnabrück University

Theoretical Background

- SIDDATA Project (www.siddata.de): Goal setting for university students with a digital data-driven assistant
- Goal setting increases performance (Locke and Latham, 2002).
- Goal setting can have beneficial effects on general point average and affect (Morisano et al.,2010)
- students have difficulties to name their individual study goals (Olos et al., 2014).

Research Questions

- 1) What kinds of individual study goals do German university students have?
- 2) How can these study goals be categorized in a study goal taxonomy (by a digital study assistant)?
- 3) How frequent are different types of study goals?

Methods



Fig. 1: This survey, implemented in PHP was integrated into the learning management system (LMS) Stud.IP at the universities of Bremen, Hannover and Osnabrück. Students were encouraged to enter individual goals in natural language.

- Data collection: Web-based acquisition of university students' goals in natural language (n=1314)
- Top-down generation of goal categories based on
- literature (Ahn et al., 2012; Bloom et al., 1973)
- Bottom-up creation of categories based on study goals
- Goal taxonomy: 7 super-categories and 28 categories
- Rating: Six raters assign categories for each of 1314 goals
- Calculation of Krippendorff's Alpha as measure of inter- rater-reliability for each category
- Calculation of relative frequencies for each category

Results

Taxonomy	Categories ordered by inter-rater-reliability		Categories ordered by relative frequencies	
	Category	α	Category	rel. fre
educational goals	learning a foreign language	0.889	professional / private (s)	0.384
knowledge	going abroad	0.860	educational goals (s)	0.330
understanding	duration of studies	0.855	career goals (s)	0.320
skills	achieving a degree	0.829	professional goals (s)	0.32
personal development	nonsense	0.826	temporal scope (s)	0.22
career goals	career goals (s)	0.755	concrete goals (s)	0.20
grades	grades	0.754	knowledge	0.162
duration of studies	programming	0.742	achieving a degree	0.15
achieving a degree	communication, contact	0.721	personal development	0.15
orientation	concrete goals (s)	0.713	others (s)	0.14
job chances	practical experiences	0.701	during university studies	0.138
networking	social goals (s)	0.695	job chances	0.100
status/wealth	networking	0.652	beyond university studies	0.079
professional and financial safety	engagement, idealism	0.642	social goals	0.078
social goals	learning scientific methods	0.639	skills	0.076
communication, contact	job chances	0.609	private	0.064
engagement, idealism	professional and financial safety	0.604	SMART: specific, measurable, achievable	0.060
temporal scope	fun, happiness, satisfaction	0.601	communication, contact	0.050
within this semester	status, wealth	0.526	going abroad	0.04
during university studies	personal development	0.521	practical experiences	0.04
beyond university studies	understanding	0.515	grades	0.04
professional / private	orientation	0.500	Learning scientific methods	0.044
professional	educational goals (s)	0.494	learning a foreign language	0.040
private	professional goals (s)	0.489	programming	0.039
concrete goals	within this semester	0.481	fun, happiness, satisfaction	0.038
practical experiences	knowledge	0.450	orientation	0.038
going abroad	skills	0.381	understanding	0.03
learning a foreign language	professional / private (s)	0.350	too vague	0.032
learning scientific methods	others	0.340	engagement, idealism	0.02
programming	too vague	0.264	networking	0.02
others	private	0.226	status, wealth	0.019
nonsense	SMART: specific, measurable, achiev	vable 0.195	nonsense	0.01
fun, happiness, satisfaction	beyond university studies	0.146	duration of studies	0.013
SMART: specific, measurable, achievable	during university studies	0.059	professional and financial safety	0.00
too vague	temporal scope (s)	0.044	within this semester	0.004

Table. 1: Left: Our taxonomy, super-categories bold with gray background, Middle: Categories sorted by highest inter-rater-reliability (reliable if $\alpha \ge 0.800$ with dark gray background, tentative conclusive if $0.800 > \alpha \ge 0.667$ with light gray background) Right: Categories sorted by highest frequency

Discussion

- The results of the research described on this poster will be used for the natural language interface of a digital data-driven study assistant.
- Inter-rater-reliability may be increased by clarifying the rater instructions. This may lead to a highter inter-raterreliability.
- The findings will be replicated with a larger dataset.

References

Ahn, H., Clermont, M., Dyckhoff, H., Höfer-Diehl, Y., 2012. Entscheidungsanalytische Strukturierung fundamentaler Studienziele. Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft 82, 1229–1257. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11573-012-0625-5

Bloom, B.S., Engelhardt, M.D., Füner, E., 1973. Taxonomie von Lernzielen im kognitiven Bereich. Beltz, Weinheim.

Locke, E.A., Latham, G.P., 2002. Building a practically useful theory of goal setting and task motivation: A 35-year odyssey. Am. Psychol. 57, 705–717. https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.57. 9.705

Morisano, D., Hirsh, J.B., Peterson, J.B., Pihl, R.O., Shore, B.M., 2010. Setting, elaborating, and reflecting on personal goals improves academic performance. J. Appl. Psychol. 95, 255–264. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0018478

Olos, L., Hoff, E.-H., Härtwig, C., 2014. Berufliche Zielklärung und Selbststeuerung. Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden, Wiesbaden. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-03650-8



GEFÖRDERT VOM

FÖRDERKENNZEICHEN

16DHB2122, 16DHB2123, 16DHB2124, 16DHB2125