

# *Learning Analytics for Continuous College Improvement*

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Aaron Thomas, PhD

UF College of Pharmacy

Assessment and Learning Analytics  
Specialist

Diane Beck, Pharm.D.

UF College of Pharmacy

Associate Dean for Curricular Affairs and  
Accreditation, Clinical Professor

# Learning Analytics

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- Collection, analysis, and application of data to assess behavior of learning communities (Larusson & White, 2014).

# Quick Poll

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- Do you use learning analytics outside of a gradebook or quiz results to improve the courses you teach?
- Do you use learning analytics to monitor struggling students across a program or multiple courses?
- Do you use learning analytics to support accreditation requirements?

● learning analytics  
Search term

● personalized learning  
Search term

+ Add comparison

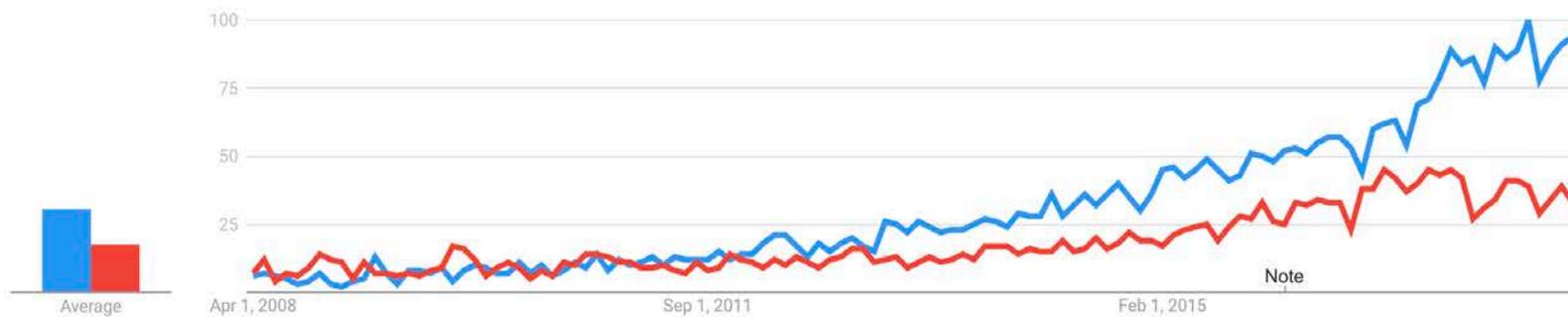
Worldwide ▾

3/2/08 - 3/30/18 ▾

All categories ▾

Web Search ▾

Interest over time ?



# Learning Analytics

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- Common approaches:
  - Statistical techniques, predictive modeling, interactive visualizations, taxonomies and frameworks

# Learning Analytics

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- Common Use Cases:
  - Optimize student and faculty performance
  - Improve pedagogical strategies and curriculum mapping
  - Highlight potentially struggling students

# Why Learning Analytics Today

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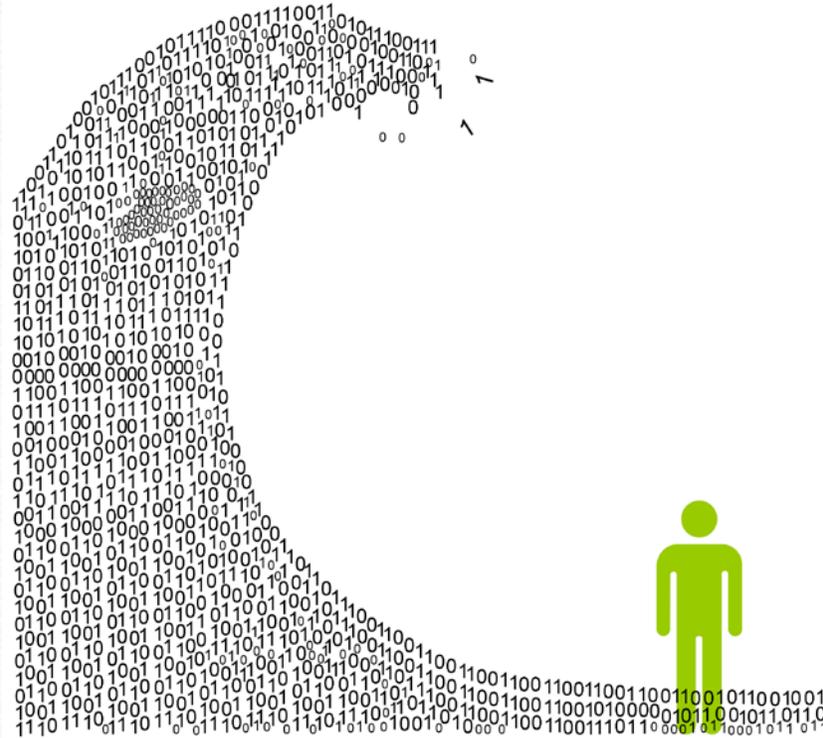
- Learning Management Systems, institutional data warehouses, and digital records are ubiquitous.
- Linking unconnected external institutional data to existing data structures offers even more opportunities to understand teaching and learning in higher education.

Speaking of data...



# Are you crushed by the data wave?

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# “Jobs to be Done”

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## Love People, not Data

Focus on what your faculty, administration, staff and students are trying to accomplish in a given situation or circumstance as compared to the data, the models, the methods, etc.

(cf. Clayton Christensen’s “Jobs to be Done” theory. )

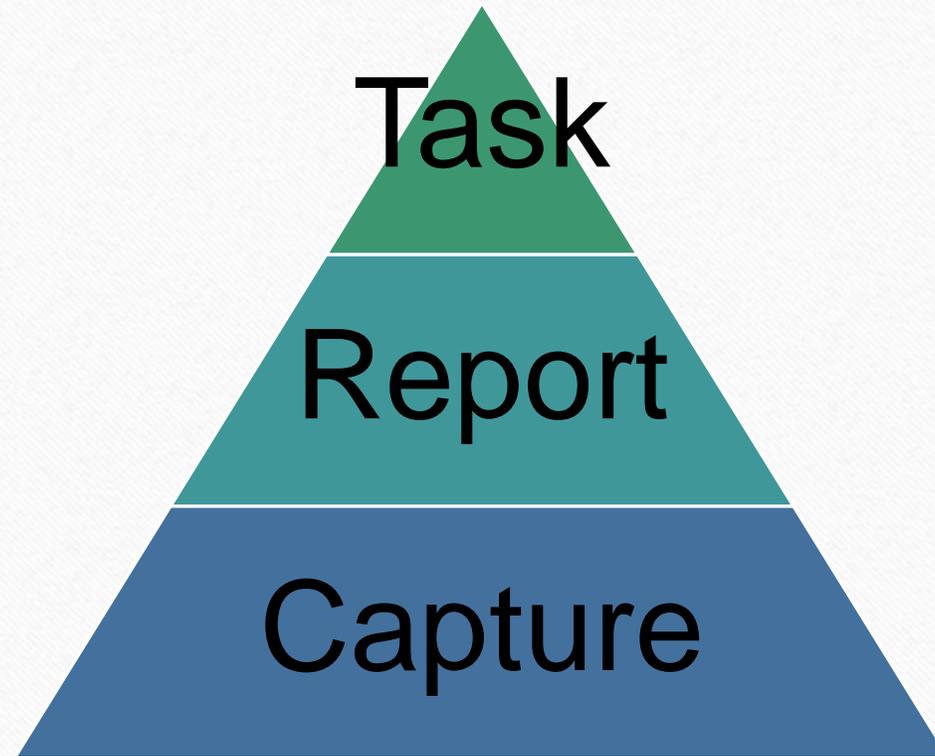
Simple Evaluation Metric: Do your learning analytics improve the “jobs to be done”?

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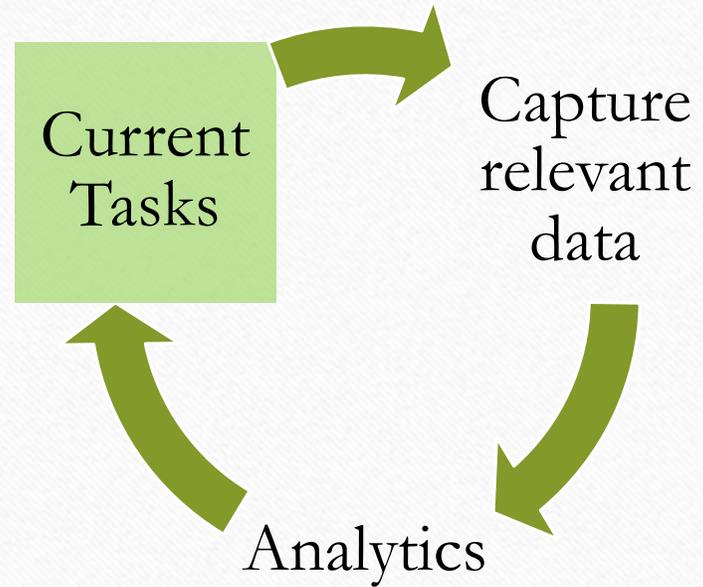
# Common Learning Analytics Approach

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# Finding ROI

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# Where to begin?

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- What are students, faculty, and administrators trying to do?
  - Passing tests, earning grades, and completing degrees...does your analytics support the student's current study/work practices or is it built for an ideal student that may or may not exist?
  - Developing more effective lessons and assessments. . .does your analytics support a faculty member's desire to assess the quality of the instruction or does it merely provide performance metrics?
  - Documenting competencies, outcomes, and standards. . .does your analytics allow for both a granular level of detail (one student) in addition to a macro view of program/course performance for competencies with appropriate metadata?

# Learning Analytics at the College of Pharmacy

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- **Why Learning Analytics**
  - **Continuous Improvement:** Strategies for improvement started to require analysis of data from diverse sources to understand areas we wanted to improve. Example:
    - **Predict success on the National Board Exam:** How does admissions data, performance across courses, soft-skills assessments, and performance in the clinical setting contribute to passing the board on first attempt? (Diverse data sets that are housed in 4 different offices)

# Learning Analytics at the College of Pharmacy

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- **Why Learning Analytics**

- **We Need Reports “Just in Time”:** Sometimes an understanding of data is needed frequently (ie, weekly) to address needs. (We cant wait for the annual SACs reporting).

Example:

- **Tracking of Student Professionalism Across multiple course :** We wanted to identify a student who is acting unprofessionally in active learning sessions. To accomplish this, staff were manually tracking data in excel sheets and flagging students who had frequent problems. (time intensive for staff and risk of error)

# Accreditation Requirements

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- Recent changes to the ACPE Standards have resulted in a need outcomes assessment data in multiple areas (knowledge, practice skills, soft-skills, clinical reasoning, outcomes from co-curricular activities).
  - To interpret the outcomes data, we need to consider factors (ie, input data) that contributed to the findings. This involves diverse data courses.
  - \*\*Learning analytics is not an accreditation requirement. But, learning analytics helps us do a better job in continuously tracking all these data and generating reports that can be meaningfully interpreted.\*\*

# How Learning Analytics Can Benefit Your Program

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- Your program does NOT have to involve the extensive outcomes assessments that pharmacy has to benefit from learning analytics.
- Examples of how learning analytics can be used by any College/Program here at UF:
  - Early identification of “at risk students”
  - Faculty Teaching Evaluations:
    - How does an individual faculty member compare to other faculty in the department and College.
    - How does a chair determine that a faculty member’s evaluations are significantly lower than others in the College? (without having to do a lot of analysis themselves)

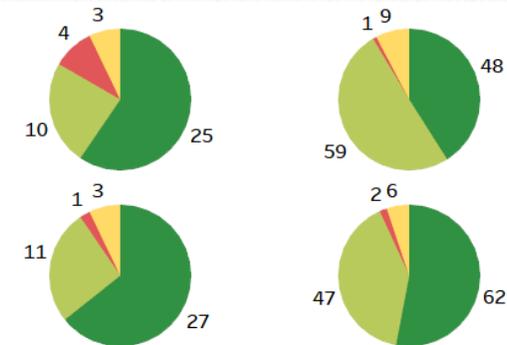
# Learning Analytics For Intervention of Students at Risk

Cohort	Campus	Fake Student ID	PhAS176: Drug Delivery Systems	PhAS435: Principles of Medicinal Chemistry & Pharma.	PhAS560: Pathophysiology & Patient Assessment I
Class of 2021	DVI	902993			67.5
		929949			67.3
		960139	68.7		
	JAX	966153	68.7		
		970349			68.7
		933402	68.3	62.8	62.0
		934015	69.1		69.0
		934430	68.3	62.8	67.7
		934432	68.3	62.8	62.0
	ORL	934454	68.7		68.7
		920851	67.8		
		934423	65.3		
		934427		67.1	67.5
		934451	65.3		
		934463			68.2
934517	67.8		68.8		
934521	65.3				
935408				68.2	



# Learning Analytics Related to Faculty Teaching Evaluations

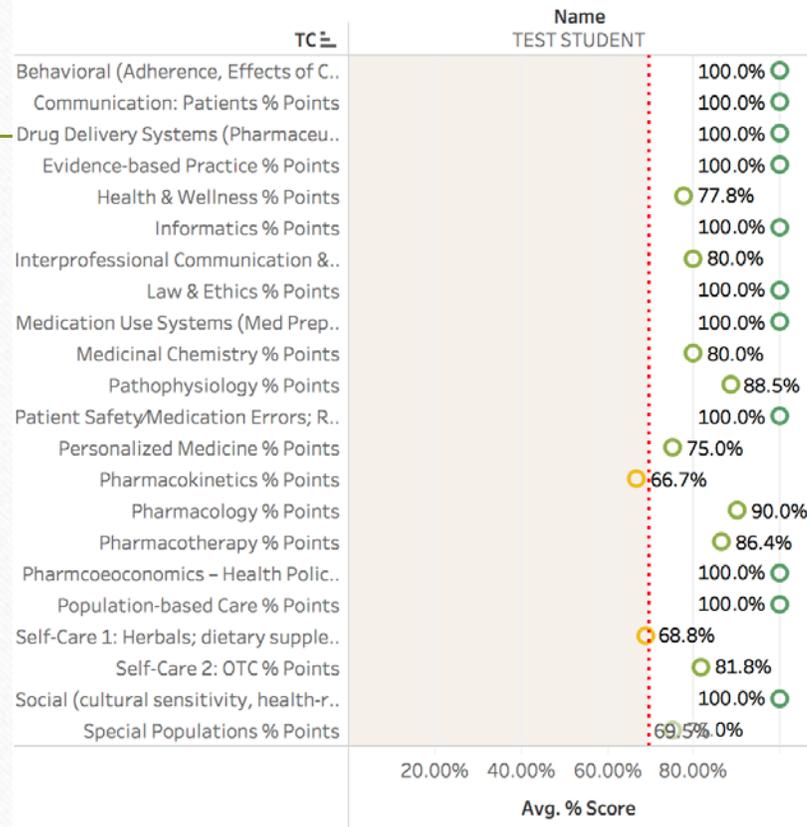
Q1: Description of course objectives and assignme..	Q2: Commu nication of ideas a..	Q3: Expression of expectatio..	Q4: Availability to assist students in or out of class	Q5: Respect and concern for students	Q6: Stimul ation of int erest ..	Q7: Facilita tion of learning	Q8: Enthusi asm for the subject	Q9: Encour agement of indepen..	Q10: Overall rating of the instructor	Mean of Items 1-9	Amount learned	Difficulty of the subject matter	The educat ional value (relev..
<b>4.37</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>4.29</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>4.41</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>4.27</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>4.35</b>
3.69	3.15	3.45	3.16	3.03	3.32	3.06	4.38	3.43	3.03	3.41	3.31	3.49	3.80
4.32	4.18	4.15	4.22	4.39	3.96	4.06	4.07	4.18	4.09	4.17	3.98	3.70	4.06
4.43	4.22	4.38	4.25	4.49	4.15	4.28	4.18	4.24	4.29	4.29	4.23	3.41	4.42
4.57	4.59	4.59	4.63	4.65	4.49	4.55	4.55	4.53	4.59	4.57	4.57	3.51	4.57
4.67	4.64	4.62	4.50	4.64	4.51	4.59	4.67	4.64	4.59	4.61	4.62	3.54	4.67
4.62	4.65	4.61	4.56	4.73	4.61	4.59	4.68	4.55	4.61	4.62	4.39	3.47	4.49
4.88	4.83	4.84	4.89	4.92	4.80	4.82	4.84	4.80	4.89	4.85	4.73	3.40	4.66
4.06	4.22	3.88	4.08	4.41	3.98	3.89	4.52	4.21	4.10	4.14	3.99	4.16	4.29
4.83	4.83	4.53	4.90	4.90	4.78	4.73	4.83	4.83	4.80	4.80	4.57	3.75	4.57
4.78	4.78	4.76	4.79	4.80	4.78	4.78	4.78	4.76	4.78	4.78	4.41	3.81	4.65
4.81	4.62	4.81	4.84	4.82	4.75	4.79	4.83	4.81	4.79	4.79	4.32	3.64	4.54
4.91	4.93	4.91	4.92	4.92	4.92	4.90	4.94	4.91	4.93	4.92	4.50	3.87	4.71
3.94	3.83	3.88	4.00	4.02	3.93	3.84	4.28	4.07	3.89	3.98	3.80	4.19	3.79
4.16	3.86	4.11	4.16	4.25	3.98	3.98	4.21	4.06	4.02	4.09	3.87	4.14	3.82
4.42	4.41	4.39	4.40	4.46	4.37	4.41	4.46	4.41	4.44	4.41	4.34	4.03	4.40
4.53	4.49	4.53	4.46	4.57	4.50	4.51	4.57	4.51	4.53	4.52	4.37	4.09	4.45
4.75	4.71	4.74	4.75	4.78	4.62	4.67	4.79	4.70	4.72	4.72	4.52	4.07	4.58
3.01	2.63	2.79	2.55	2.59	2.71	2.63	3.17	2.93	2.70	2.78	3.35	4.14	3.98
4.46	4.24	4.40	4.53	4.59	4.38	4.42	4.50	4.48	4.45	4.44	4.35	3.80	4.20
3.67	3.34	3.34	3.84	4.50	4.17	3.17	5.00	4.17	3.67	3.91	4.00	3.84	4.34



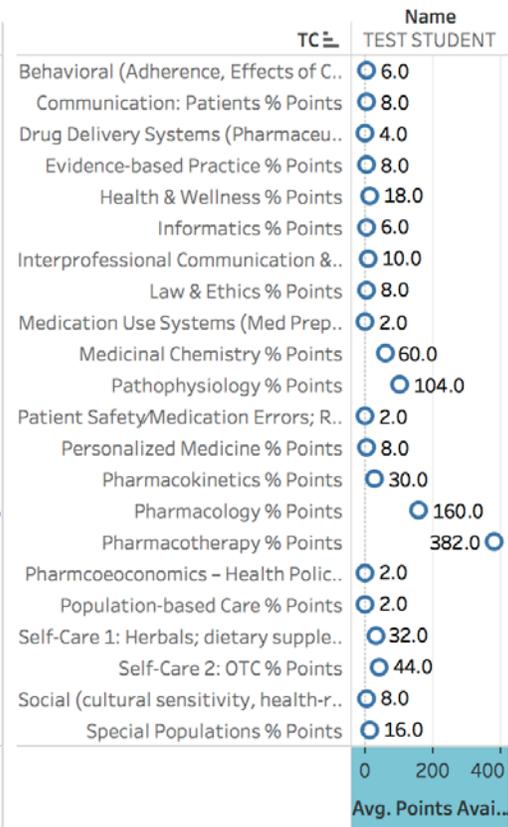


# Transcending Concepts

## Student Analysis



## Student Analysis



# More Examples

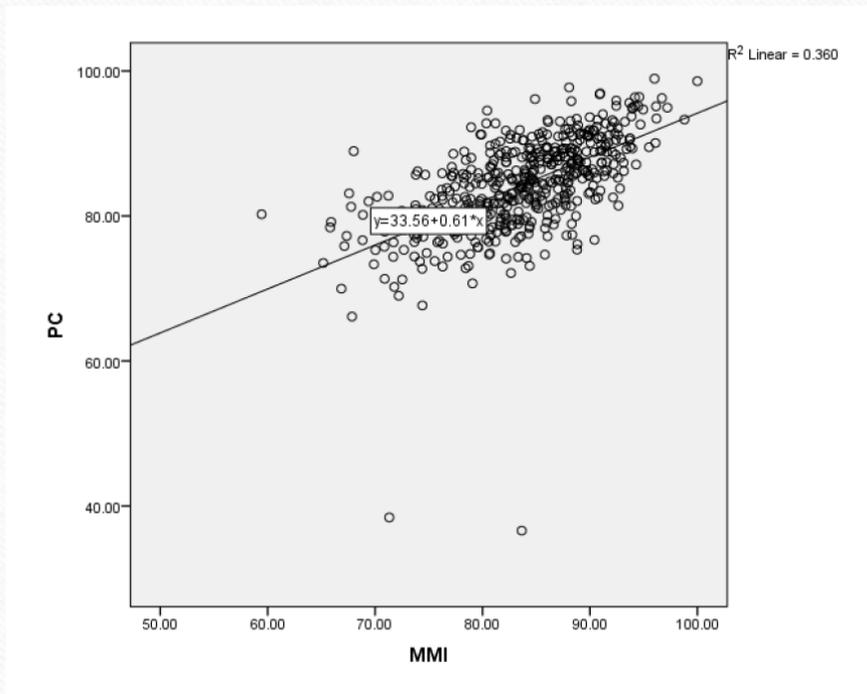
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# Mining Canvas for Data

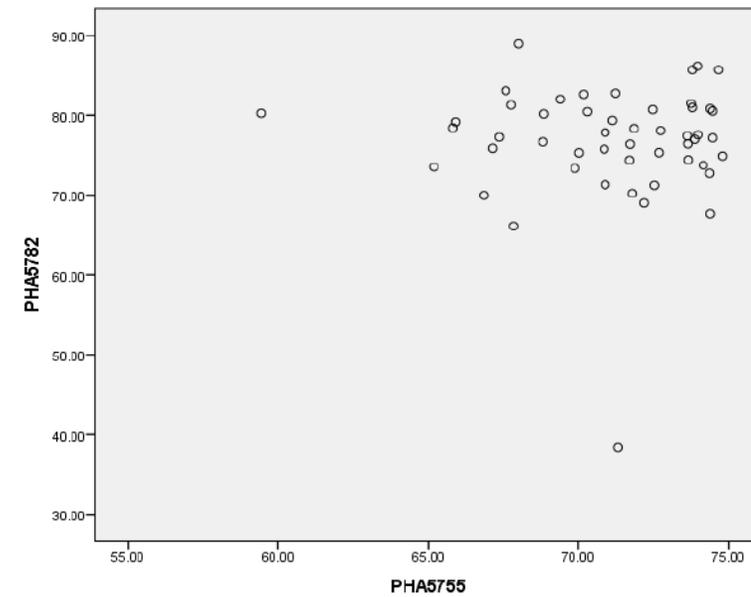
Campus	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Total	
JAX	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
ORL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Criterion	Competency Level	ORL				JAX				ORL				Grand Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Collect: Subjective	Excellent: Complete and concise summary	97.0	86.61%	34.0	73.91%	59.0	81.94%	190.0	82.61%						
	Competent: Well organized and concise	15.0	13.39%	11.0	23.91%	12.0	16.87%	38.0	16.52%						
	Needs Improvement: Poorly organized a	1.0	0.90%	1.0	2.17%	1.0	1.39%	3.0	1.31%						
	Total	112.0	100%	46.0	100%	72.0	100%	230.0	100%						
Collect: Objective (including current medications)	Excellent: Complete and concise summary	86.0	76.79%	35.0	76.09%	57.0	79.17%	178.0	77.39%						
	Competent: Partial but accurate summary	25.0	22.32%	11.0	23.91%	15.0	20.83%	51.0	22.17%						
	Needs Improvement: Poorly organized a	1.0	0.90%	0.0	0.00%	0.0	0.00%	1.0	0.43%						
	Total	112.0	100%	46.0	100%	72.0	100%	230.0	100%						
Assess: Assessment of current medical condition(s)	Excellent: Complete prioritized problem	52.0	46.43%	18.0	39.13%	22.0	30.56%	79.0	34.43%						
	Competent: All problems identified but	52.0	46.43%	23.0	50.00%	36.0	50.00%	111.0	48.20%						
	Needs Improvement: Incomplete assess	25.0	22.32%	7.0	15.22%	13.0	18.06%	45.0	19.57%						
	Not Acceptable: Missing main problem s	2.0	1.79%	0.0	0.00%	1.0	1.39%	3.0	1.31%						
Total	112.0	100%	46.0	100%	72.0	100%	230.0	100%							
Treatment Plan	Excellent: Specific and appropriate recs.	19.0	16.96%	12.0	26.09%	12.0	16.67%	43.0	18.70%						
	Competent: Mostly complete and approp	66.0	59.02%	27.0	58.70%	43.0	59.17%	142.0	61.74%						
	Needs Improvement: Plan is not consist	19.0	16.96%	6.0	13.04%	10.0	13.89%	35.0	15.22%						
	Not Acceptable: Suggested changes may	7.0	6.25%	1.0	2.17%	1.0	1.39%	9.0	3.91%						
Total	112.0	100%	46.0	100%	72.0	100%	230.0	100%							
Structure	Excellent: All elements of the note are in	56.0	50.00%	24.0	52.17%	32.0	44.44%	112.0	48.70%						
	Competent: Assessment contains plan o	50.0	44.64%	19.0	41.30%	31.0	43.06%	100.0	43.48%						
	Needs Improvement: Subjective, objecti	3.0	2.68%	3.0	6.52%	0.0	0.00%	6.0	2.61%						
	Not Acceptable: No clear organization to	3.0	2.68%	0.0	0.00%	1.0	1.39%	4.0	1.74%						
Total	112.0	100%	46.0	100%	72.0	100%	230.0	100%							

# Curriculum Mapping



Distribution of Scores



# Faculty Research

## EPA Survey Divergent Stacked Bar Chart

### Question

1 Collect information to identify a patient's medication-related problems and health-related needs.

2 Minimize adverse drug events and medication errors.

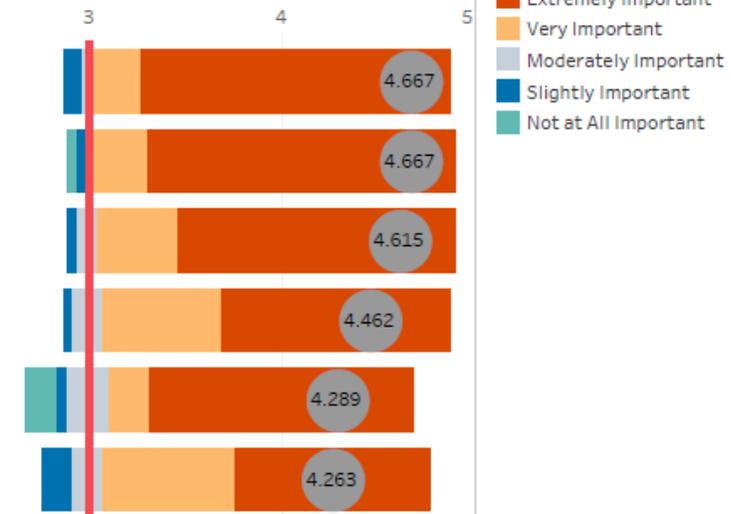
Analyze information to determine the effects of medication therapy, identify medication-related p...

Collaborate as a member of an interprofessional team.

Fulfill a medication order.

Educate patients and professional colleagues regarding the appropriate use of medications.

### Avg. Likert Response



# Associate Dean Perspective

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- Investment:
  - Staff member with expertise in learning analytics (we already had an Assessment Coordinator position and such a position is required to meet Accreditation Requirements.)

# Associate Dean Perspective

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- Return on Investment (Examples)
  - Academic Coordinators (3 staff members) no longer need to manually prepare reports.
    - Saved approximately 6 hrs per week of staff time (redeployed their effort to other essential needs)
  - Academic Performance Specialist now has a “useful” report every Monday morning when she checks her email.
    - Assessment Specialist no longer has to manually “push out” this report since it is automated.
  - Curricular reports related to assessment of knowledge, practice skills, soft-skills, professionalism etc are practical and easily interpreted.
    - These reports can be accessed by the Associate Dean anytime a committee or administration wants to know “where we are at”

# Ethics and Data as a Commodity

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- Guard and house data securely in close consultation with IT
- Develop clear and transparent guidelines for who may access data and how data is to be used

# Questions?

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[debeck@ufl.edu](mailto:debeck@ufl.edu)