

## UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LESLIE DAN FACULTY OF PHARMACY

# Student Engagement as a Predictor of Academic Outcome in an Online Pharmacotherapy Course Kathy Vu<sup>1,2</sup>, Mova Leung<sup>1,3</sup>, Adon Irani<sup>1</sup> 1.Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Toronto; 2 Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario)

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# Background

- PHM301 Oncology, Hematology and Immunotherapy is a required third year pharmacotherapy course in the pharmacy curriculum.
- Traditionally an in-person course, it was pivoted to fully online in fall 2020 for 234 students.

# **Objectives**

- 1. Determine correlation between level of engagement with course content (overall) and course outcome (final grade).
- 2. Determine correlation between engagement with course design for Workshop topics and course outcome.

## **Methods**

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**Retrieved Quercus data** 

- Course grade (final)
- Page views
- Participation



Analyzed data using simple Excel functionalities to observe trends

- Query individual student engagement and course outcome.
- Statistical analysis to determine correlation between engagement and course design

### Figure 1: Wiggin's Backward Design



Course Grade (N)	Page Views Average	Participa Average
<60% (3)	855	
60 - 69% (15)	788	
70 - 79% (94)	883	
80 - 89% (115)	931	
≥90% (7)	1130	

# pharmacy.utoronto.ca

## Discussion

- Positive trend noted in level of engagement (page views and participation) and course outcome.
- Page Views appear to be better correlated with course outcome than Participation
- Students who achieved a grade of  $\geq 90\%$ had the most page views and participation averages.
- Limitations include small sample size, reliability of "Page Views" and "Participation" as indicators for engagement; quality of the data as all course content is included in this Quercus analysis (e.g. announcements)

## **Conclusions and Next Steps**

- Highly engaged students, on average, appear to outperform those less engaged.
- Does not identify individual students at risk of academic struggle.
- Next steps will look deeper into the data
  - Target data to reflect course design (e.g. lectures, knowledge check questions, workshop structure, etc)
  - Conduct statistical analysis to determine correlation between engagement and course design