How graduate survey help curriculum research

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Difficulties in curriculum research

- The period in which curricula are supposed to affect the students is so extended
- The extraneous variables are usually not in the subject of investigation
- Difficult to maintain random assignment needed in true experiment (-> quasi experiment) (Schmidt, et al., 1987).

The extraneous variables

- admission procedures;
- differential attrition of students in the course of program
- unforeseen and undocumented changes in a program that affect its outcomes
- difficulty in composing adequate comparison groups that results in the tendency to use whoever is available
- the use of volunteers
- low response rate
- differential exposure to the instrument used to measure curriculum effects

(Schmidt, et al., 1987).

PBL research

- no clear definition of PBL as a mode of teaching and learning
- studies on the comparison of PBL and non PBL curriculum often fail to identify the non-PBL curriculum
- PBL research is focusing on alumni outcomes as a mechanism to measure institutional excellence.

The graduate survey

Survey name	Graduate survey for medicine graduates - Gradmedic
Purposes	 Main objectives are to: Evaluate the curriculum Develop a questionnaire to evaluate PBL implementation Identify each phase of PBL curriculum and its effect to graduates competencies Prototype for a national and international survey of medicine graduates
Field phase	March 15th - May 31st, 2012
Time dimension	Cross-sectional survey
Target population	Graduates of Medicine Faculty, Gadjah Mada University, graduated between 2009 and 2011.
Sampling frame	Email and telephone list
Total respondent	225
Response rate	39.1 %
Languages	Bahasa Indonesia and English
Mode of administration	Online questionnaire and paper questionnaire by request
Web link	http://www.gradmedic.com

How graduate survey helps PBL research

- 1. Operationalization of PBL
- 2. Identification of extraneous variables
- 3. Long term impact of PBL
- 4. Identification of each phase in PBL process and its effects
- 5. Development of causal model
- 6. Generalization of result

Terima kasih!