

## + Responding to the changing demographics of public health students

Students of 15 years ago	Students of Today	0
Older	Younger	12.0
Professional Experience	Little professional experience	
Professional degree or specialized qualifications	First graduate level degree	
Overseas work experience	Study abroad programs	

## **Presenter Disclosures**

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No relationships to disclose

Old Paradig	m
Knowledge	Transferred from faculty to students
Students	Passive vessels
Faculty purpose	Classify and sort
Relationships	Impersonal among students and between faculty and students
Context	Competitive/Individualistic
Assumption about teaching	Any expert can teach
Way of knowing	Logical and scientific
Mode of learning	Memorization
Climate	Conformity and cultural uniformity
Caring	Grades

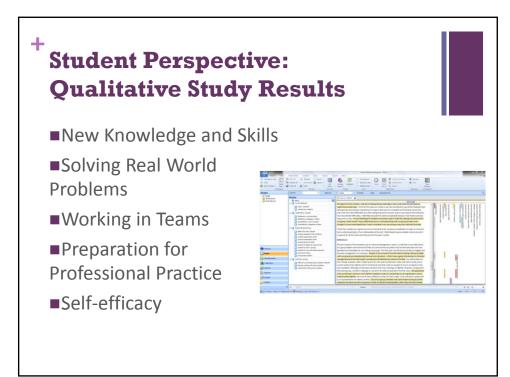
<b>Current Pa</b>	adigm	
Knowledge	Jointly constructed by students and faculty	
Students	Active constructor, Discoverer, transformer of knowledge	
Faculty purpose	Develop students competencies and talents	
Relationships	Personal transaction among students and between faculty and students	
Context	Cooperative learning in classroom and cooperative teams among faculty and administrators	
Assumption about teaching	Teaching complex and requires training	
Way of knowing	Narrative	
Mode of learning	Relating	
Climate	Diversity and personal esteem/cultural diversity and commonality	
Caring	Grades and future job Source: D.W. Johnson, and K. Smith. (1991). Active Learning. Edina, Minn	

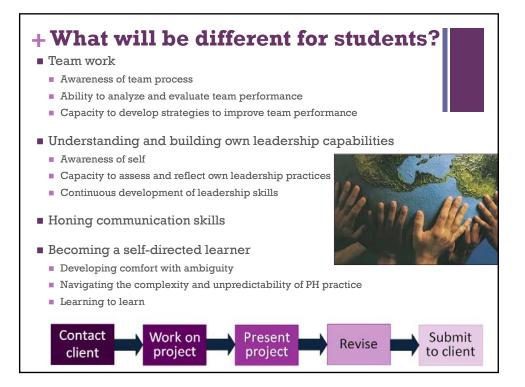
Future P	aradigm	
Knowledge	Constructed by students drawing on information technology/facilitated by faculty	
Students	Active constructor, discoverer, real world problem solving	
Faculty purpose	Develop public health practitioners	
Relationships	Personal transactions among and between faculty students and organizational clients	
Context	Cooperative learning in teams engaged with organizational clients addressing real world problems	
Assumption about teaching	Teaching is complex and requires training and first hand experience of the field	
Way of knowing	Experiential	
Mode of learning	Doing	
Climate	Diversity and personal esteem/cultural diversity and commonality for both teams and their clients	
Caring	Service to the client	

## + How the future paradigm will change pedagogy

Old	Current	Future
RIGID STRUCTURE <ul> <li>Lectures</li> <li>Required reading</li> <li>Exams</li> </ul>	FLEXIBLE STRUCTURE • Case studies • Problem sets • Discussion • Debate • Simulations • Required reading • Exams	<ul> <li>DIRECTED BUT</li> <li>UNSTRUCTURED</li> <li>Problem solving for field-based clients</li> <li>Reflection</li> <li>Peer review</li> <li>Feedback from clients and faculty</li> </ul>

A look at field-based courses from the student perspective				
Topic area	FBL	Non- FBL	Percent diff	
The course was organized in a way which facilitated learning	4.37	4.04	7%	
Realistic problems/cases were used to promote understanding of course concepts	4.78	4.19	13%	
I acquired new information (facts and concepts I understand) in this course	4.74	4.48	6%	
I acquired new skills (things I can do) in this course	4.76	4.25	10%	
The course gave me the tools to learn more about this subject on my own.	4.66	4.25	8%	
The course connected course material to other disciplines in public health.	4.59	4.26	7%	
Working with other students was valuable	4.67	4.17	10%	
Overall Course Rating	4.47	4.35	2%	





## + Conclusion

*"Are you ready to tackle the challenges presented in real life?"* 

I sure am. I am excited, I feel prepared, and I am ready to tackle the next step with gusto!"