The Process of Designing and Analysing a Qualitative Study into Multiple WIL Experiences
Overview

- Background research
- Evolvement of the design process
- Analysis process
- Implications for the facilitation of Teaching and Learning
- Conclusions
The Research Team

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The Search for Perfect WIL Model

Researchers sensitive to range factors
- Model that dovetails with ever changing student needs
- Best chances of subsequent employment
- Reasonable administrative overheads
• Drysdale’s major International study explores psychological factors related to WIL (Drysdale et al., 2011).
• University of Huddersfield formed part of this study.
• Our initial analysis suggested, the more WIL experiences, the more hope, agency and intrinsic goal motivation reported (Purdie et al., 2011)
• This study aims to tease out experiential details of learning on placement, draw strategic implications for the sector.
UK Models of WIL

- UoH ‘all course have work related elements’ (UoH, 2008)
- UK fees now £9000
- Sandwich fees viable – Wilson suggests £1000
- Sandwich degree
  - work experience sandwiched inside academic studies
- Short placements: History, Community Studies
- Professional placements
  - Workplace mentor
  - Match student learning outcomes with available placements
The Qualitative Project

- Most qualitative research discipline specific
- This research over a range of disciplines
- Not role specific placement
- Aim broad aspects of
  - Personal development
  - Learning
  - Sense of progression across work placements
Design Process – Focus Group and PCP

- Aimed focus group, identify common issues
- Project objectives incompatible with RA short contract
- Instead Kelly’s Repertory Grid (Fransella, 2005) based on Personal Construct Psychology (Kelly, 1995)
- Investigates how individuals make sense of the world and their identity. Participants asked to consider:
  - Work characteristics of colleagues
  - His/her own characteristics
  - Points along placement journey
- Outcome: few links made, little about relational aspects
Design Process Salmon Line to Placement Timeline

- Salmon Line (King & Horrocks, 2010)
- Single line between 2 concepts to facilitate reflection on how progression occurs from one concept to another.
- Developed this to include temporal aspects of learning from multiple placements: a line labelled ‘before placement’ and ‘after placement’
- Called ‘Placement Timeline’
- Successful in eliciting data addressing the project aims.
Significant moments in learning and personal development

Episodes of work experience/placements, in chronological order

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What does the placement time do?

Facilitates thinking about the progression of skills and abilities across time.

Encourages elaboration on aspects of learning and personal development.

Facilitates comparing/contrasting of different work experiences, and making links between them.

Helps students think about how they have changed.

Helps students think about the bigger picture, and how their experiences fit together.

Before placements:
- Work self-oriented only.
  - Got used to working on wards.
  - Got used to complex care.
  - Learnt about care of nursing, working more autonomously.
  - Begin to manage patient verification and surgical.

After placements:
- Work nurse educated.
  - Worked as staff nurse, made me feel less alone.
  - Worked as staff nurse, made me feel more complete.
  - Worked as staff nurse, made me feel more complete.
  - Worked as staff nurse, made me feel more complete.

Healthcare Auxiliary and Care Unit:
- Ward 7: Meals
  - I'd sort of worked at there before, I was sort of ready for something, I guess a bit more exciting.
  - Get used to being in the ward, but still learn, get my confidence.

Community:
- Ward 10: Volunteers
  - My community placement showed me that I still had a bit because I just realized I just don't like working in a routine, it's not good.

Intensive Care Unit:
- Ward 15: Staff
  - I remember I was on a night shift at summer on Ward 15 and I, the only way I can describe it is like this... I think it was an experience, but it was like in my head, something had a lot of pressure and I realized that it never happened and I'm glad it didn't happen.

Surgical:
- Ward 20: Surgeons
  - It's only now that I've got the placement, I really didn't feel better because it's so different, but now I feel pretty confident.
• Semi-structured interviews can yield large volumes textual data
• Thematic analysis, looks for patterns
• Template analysis (King, 2012)
• Accommodates a priori focus i.e.
  – overarching issues of learning and personal development
  – Shared by students across diverse subject areas.
Template Analysis

- Develop coding structure (template) from initial transcripts
- Applied to subsequent interview data
- Modified as new themes or subtleties come to light
- Focus on overall issues – not job specific roles
- Details coded as low level themes
- Subsumed in higher level themes as analysis progresses.
- Allows research teams to share early findings.
Example Templates

• Show in word
Purpose: explore how multiple WIL impacts on the student learning experience.

Soft skills development on WIL

Findings now about advocating change to WIL models
  – Principles and practicalities developed over many years

Challenge teaching and learning practitioners to consider our research when planning WIL delivery


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