

The Melbourne Model


- from 2008, the University will introduce educational reforms known collectively as the Melbourne Model.
- based on six broad undergraduate programs followed by a professional graduate degree, research higher degree or entry directly into employment.
- emphasis on academic breadth as well as disciplinary depth in the new degrees




Melbourne Model Proposal

- Graduate level professional courses in medicine, dentistry, physiotherapy and nursing from 2011
- Will be unique in the Australian context
- The leading health faculty will lead a new generation of health professional programs
- To be developed in consultation with scientists, clinicians, colleges, professional accrediting bodies






Introducing the Melbourne Model



THE UNIVERSITY OF
MELBOURNE

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THE UNIVERSITY OF
MELBOURNE



THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE ONE OF THE WORLD'S FINEST UNIVERSITIES

The University of Melbourne is a leading international university with a reputation of excellence in teaching and research. Melbourne's outstanding performance in international rankings puts it in the forefront of higher education in the Asia Pacific region and the world. The University of Melbourne is consistently ranked in the QS Top 10 among the world's top 10 universities.

Melbourne specialists are leaders in international architecture, in health care, in human rights law, environmental science and medical research. Among Melbourne's many pillars of international research are three centres of the Institute for Future Health Security for Physiotherapy, Medicine, and Nursing; Centre for Business Professions; and the Centre for Innovation for their achievements in Business Systems.

Melbourne graduates are prominent in global public service and business across the world. The University of Melbourne is rated the leading Australian university for employability of graduates (Times Higher Education, Rankings 2015). Graduate outcomes are consistently higher than the national average (Graduate Outcomes Survey 2015/2016).

In terms of its teaching performance, Melbourne has been recognised as the top Australian university for teaching excellence, winning the largest share of the Commonwealth Government's Learning and Teaching Performance Fund in 2015.

WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS

Rankings place Melbourne amongst the best in the world

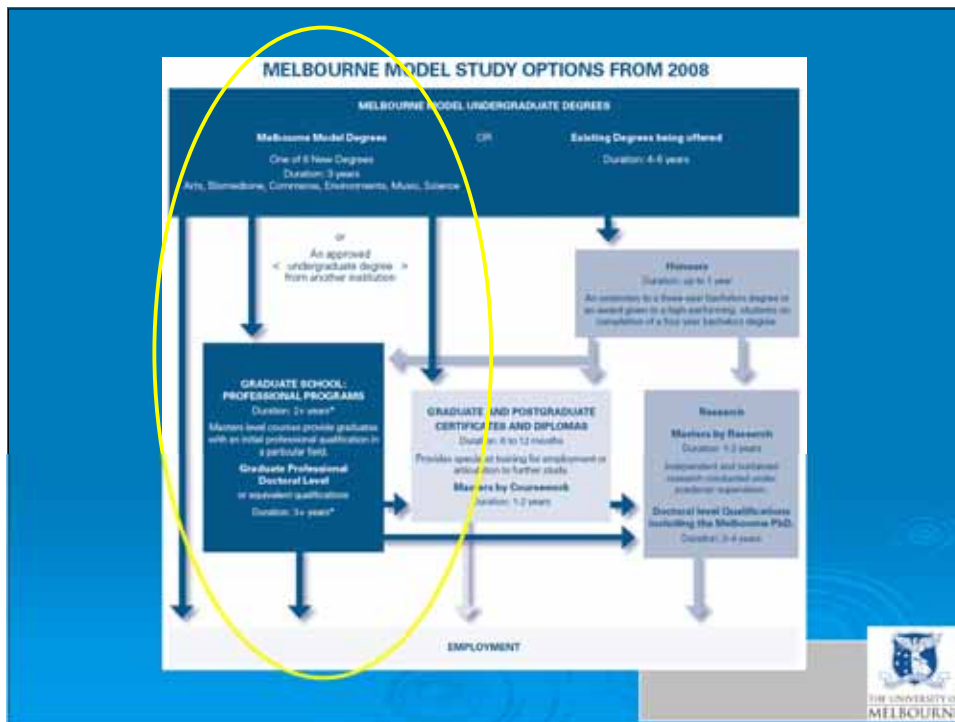
QS World University Rankings	16
THE World University Rankings 2015-16	18
QS Asia Pacific University Rankings	1
QS World University Rankings	1
QS World University Rankings	16
QS World University Rankings	18
QS World University Rankings	18

QS World University Rankings 2015-16
QS World University Rankings 2015-16

Established in 1852, shortly after the founding of Melbourne, the University is located just a few minutes from the centre of the city only an exciting and vibrant campus of culture, sport, learning and business life. The most up-to-date, cutting-edge knowledge prepares comprising eight faculties, eight knowledge-intensive institutes, and a wide range of knowledge-based industries.



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EXCELLENCE AND EQUITY

- access advantages as it provides two University entry points: undergraduate and graduate.
- students from the University of Melbourne or from other universities may apply for admission to the new professional graduate degrees.
 - students who do not achieve competitive school score can be admitted to one of the new professional graduate degrees by proving themselves in their undergraduate study.

Benefits for graduates

Those that choose to go on to graduate professional courses will:

- start their graduate study with a mature, broader perspective of the relevant subject areas
- have a clear vocational focus
- participate in a rigorous and intense, graduate-level learning experience
- have access to sophisticated career support programs, internships and mentor programs
- benefit from the University's strong links to industry, community and professional bodies
- achieve the status of a graduate professional qualification
- benefit from the greater employability and higher remuneration that comes from a graduate qualification



Box 1: Advantages and disadvantages of graduate entry programmes

Advantages

- Shorter course length (4 versus 5 or 6 years)
- NHS bursary from year 2 onwards
- Greater emphasis on self directed learning, which can suit older students
- Several courses accept graduates of any discipline
- Enthusiastic and innovative faculty staff

Disadvantages

- Intensity of the course can be highly demanding
- Specific entrance exam for many courses
- Most courses do not yet have a proven track record
- Little time to undertake paid work during the course
- Higher competition for places than traditional 5 or 6 year courses

Box 2: What does it mean to me?

- Potential applicants—More choice in the options available to become a doctor
- Medical students—influx of older students from graduate courses joining you in the latter years of training
- Doctors—having more “junior” colleagues who may be much older than you, and teaching students who may be more challenging, demanding, and questioning?

BMJ Career Focus 2004;329:160-161



- In North America medicine has been only graduate entry for several generations, and from 1997 a number of Australian medical schools changed from predominantly school leaver to exclusively graduate entry.
- Despite this change in practice, there is little research evidence on differences in subsequent performance between graduates and non-graduates.

BMJ Career Focus 2002;324



- Research on students' age and outcome is inconsistent; some researchers found older students do better, whereas others reported the same or worse performance and rate of dropout.
- The strongest argument for admitting graduates and mature entrants is to increase flexibility, allowing people to make a career decision in their 20s and 30s
- graduates increase diversity in the student body, their motivation is less likely to be influenced by parents or school, and they have already shown that they can study successfully at university level.

BMJ Career Focus 2002;324



- Scientific knowledge is core to a medical degree, so science qualifications are usually demanded for entry to medicine.
- Study of the humanities has been shown to correlate with better clinical performance, so ideally both scientific knowledge and ability in the humanities should contribute.

BMJ Career Focus 2002:324



Advantages for Dentistry

- Delaying of choice
- Removes school advantage
- Provides a more life-experienced entrant
- Avoids duplication in graduate course
- More professional providing clinical services
- Knowledgeable in biomedical sciences
- More likely to engage in rural dental program
- If debt free, may pursue public dentistry
- Students start professional courses with a broader and informed perspective
- Rigorous and intense learning experience
- Status of a graduate qualification



Disadvantages for dentistry

- Increased cost
 - Student
 - Tax payer
 - Community
- Govt funding
- Consequences for academic and public sector positions
- Perceptions of elitism

