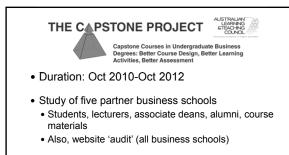
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Innovative practices in undergraduate business capstones

Liz van Acker and Janis Bailey Griffith University <u>E.vanacker@griffith.edu.au</u> 07 37357696 <u>J.bailey@griffith.edu.au</u> 07 5552 7748



• Outputs: Good Practice Guide and website, Literature Review, journal articles eg HERD Nov 2014



Aims of presentation

- Capstone experiences and types
- Features
- Some key findings
- Capability and employability
- Innovative examples
- Learning and teaching approaches



Capstone experiences and types

- Capstone units are a subset of 'capstone experiences'. Other examples:
- Work-integrated learning
- Internships
- Study abroad
- Usually final year/semester, but can be earlier
- Types
- Magnet: within a major
- Mountaintop: within a degree ('multidisciplinary')
 Mandate: required by outside body

(Rowles et al. 2004)

Features of capstones I

- Aims (and arguments for having them)
- Consolidate previous learning
- Apply previous learning
- Consolidate and demonstrate 'soft skills'
- Vehicle for professional socialisation/identity formation
- Students should question 'what they know' ie 'transformative'
- Both a 'synthesis' and a 'bridge'
- Both cognitive and affective aims



Features of capstones II

- Project-based team work
- Opportunities to apply knowledge eg via case studies
- Emphasis on developing graduate skills
- Reduced emphasis on or no examinations (disciplinary issues)
- Practitioner input (as guest lecturers, research informants, mentors, or assessors)
- Less formal contact time (esp lecturing) and more informal activities

(Bailey et al, 2007)

Some key findings

- 36% of all Oz business schools have a capstone for *all* students; 51% for *some* students (2011)
- Spread unevenly and largely by lecturer innovation, although increasingly programmatic
- No 'one model' for a capstone large diversity
- An opportunity for dialogue about major/degree
 and its outcomes
- A site for assurance of learning (AoL)

Capstones, capability and employability

- Course outlines
- explicit focus on 'backward' functions (integration etc)
 less emphasis on 'forward' functions
- However, good assessment items are necessarily 'forward-looking'
- More emphasis on designing capstones with an explicitly 'forward looking' graduate capability & employability frame would be useful
- $\ensuremath{\bullet}$ eg professional socialisation and identity formation
- portfolio items for job seeking

Innovative examples

- Employment Relations: small 'new graduate' exercises, & facilitation
- Marketing: use of simulation 'Markstrat'
- Financial planning: financial plan for a client
- Accountancy: PBL: 'unstructured' problems
- Public relations: campaign plan, 'pitch', portfolio of tactics
- Public policy: ministerial briefing note/cabinet submission
- Entrepreneurship: building and launching a new venture
- Mountaintop: computer simulation, based on 'socially innovative' commerce; UN Global Compact (Wollongong)
- Some based on 'personal development' (ie 'transition' focus)

Learning & teaching approaches (see GPG or website)

- Possible approaches (by no means exhaustive) include:
 - Action learning
 - Constructivist approaches
 - Problem-based learning
- The case study method
- Simulations

