Research Article

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items. Higher scores indicated higher levels of improvements. In addition to the students public health knowledge acquisition – which is indicated by the grades they received - these changes represented the learning outcomes attained by the students.

Reliability of measurement using the VESOP was estimated using Cronbach's alpha.

Statistical analysis

Descriptive statistical analysis was used to describe the characteristics of respondents. Chi-square and Student's t-test were used to examine the variation in these results. Exploratory factor analysis was applied to examine the construct validity of the VESOP. Five factors were extracted by the principle component analysis at an eigenvalue of 1.95, which was the threshold, de ned using the screen test, where the eigenvalue curve attened out. Orthogonal Varimax rotation with Kaisers' normalization was used to reclassify the measure items in order to increase the interpretability of these factors. e cut o point for factor loadings was set at 0.40. For those items, which had cross-loadings, we assigned them into one domain based on the nature of the questions justi ed by expert's opinions. Internal consistency

Measures	Level of improvement		Distribution (%)				
	Mean	(95% CI)	1-None	2-Small	3-Moderate	4-	