

# Measuring the Impact of Global Preparedness and Competency in Students

## Session V: Tracking the Outcomes of International Research Experiences

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Collaborative Research: Assessing the Spectrum of International Undergraduate Engineering Educational Experiences

# My Task for the Next 18 Minutes

1. Explain the research our collaborative team is conducting
  - To measure the impact of global preparedness and competency in undergraduate engineering students
2. Determine how one might measure and track outcomes of international research experiences
  - Provide the framework for our approach
3. Determine a process and discuss available assessment tools

# Task 1 –

Explain the research our collaborative team is conducting to measure the impact of global preparedness and competency in undergraduate engineering students

**Mary Besterfield-Sacre, University of Pittsburgh**  
**Larry Shuman, University of Pittsburgh**  
**Cheryl Matherly, University of Tulsa**  
**Gisele Ragusa, University of Southern California**  
**Lisa Benson, Clemson University**



## *Multi-University Research Team*



University of Pittsburgh



USC University of Southern California



THE UNIVERSITY of TULSA



CLEMSON UNIVERSITY

**\*Sydney Cunningham**

PhD Student, University of Tulsa

**\*Lucia Howard**

MS Student, University of Tulsa

**\*Shaobo Huang**

Post-Doc, University of Southern California

**Svetlana Levonisova**

Post-Doc, University of Southern California

**\*Erin McCave**

PhD Student, Clemson University

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PhD Student, University of Tulsa

**\*Rachael Savage**

PhD Student, University of Tulsa

**Scott C. Streiner**

PhD Student, University of Pittsburgh



# Our Research Focus:



To enhance engineering students' global preparedness...

We must:

- *Better **identify the various ways** that global preparedness can be developed both in and out of formal curricula*
- *Better understand how **each approach enhances students' global awareness and preparedness***

*we needed a framework to define and operationalize global preparedness and how this may be achieved*

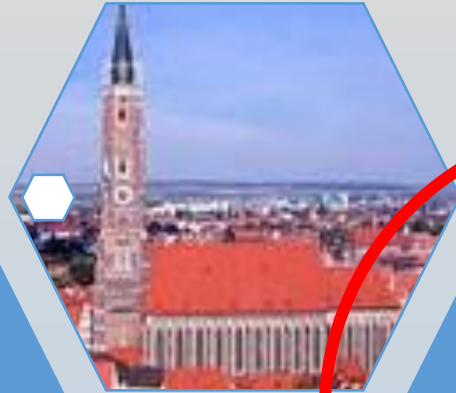


Need to measure global preparedness in engineers

- It's expensive!
- Anecdotal methods

Research Focus

- Identify experiences
- Determine impact



Background

Study 1 –

- Delphi study with SMEs
- Useable Framework

Study 2 –

- 4 school mixed methods study
- Specific experiences & contribution



Study 3 –

- Large 15 school study with single instrument
- Catalog impacts and accessible database



# Study 2 – Mix Methods

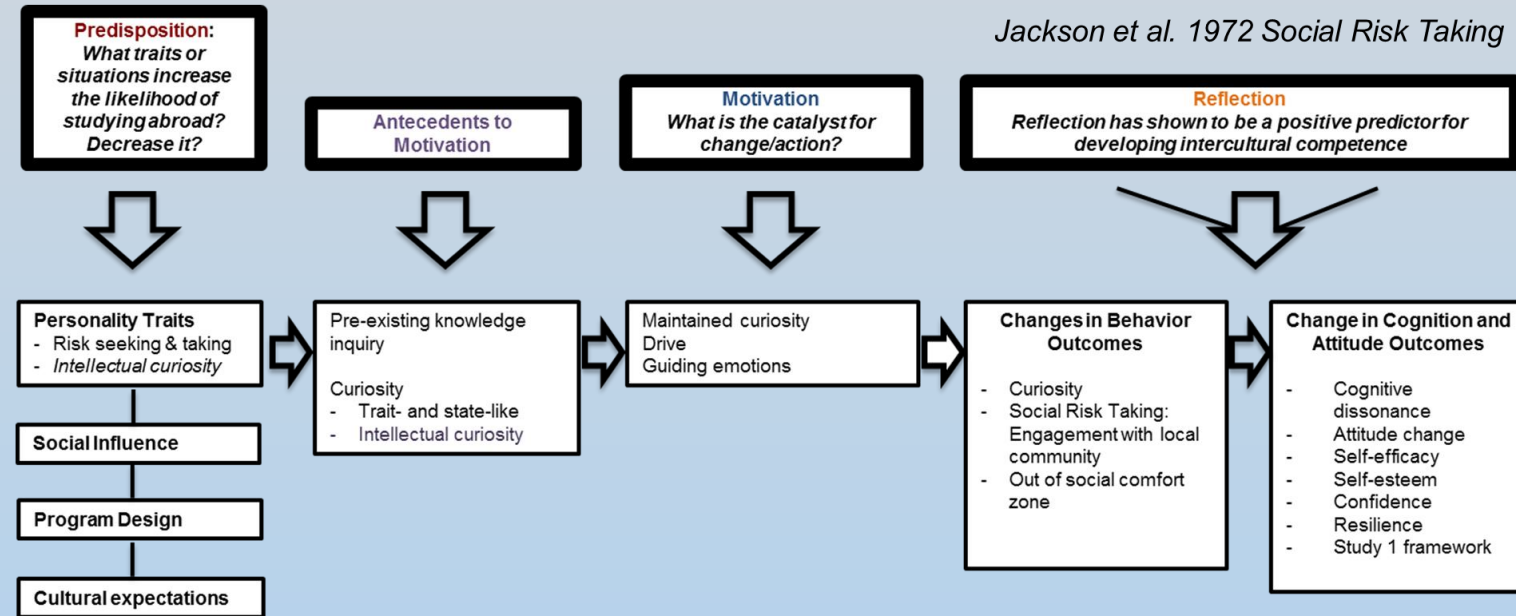
- Quantitative

- Survey instrument
  - Experiences
  - Background information
  - EGPI and GPI
- Freshmen & seniors

- Qualitative

- Individuals who scored high on one or both instruments
- On-on-one interviews

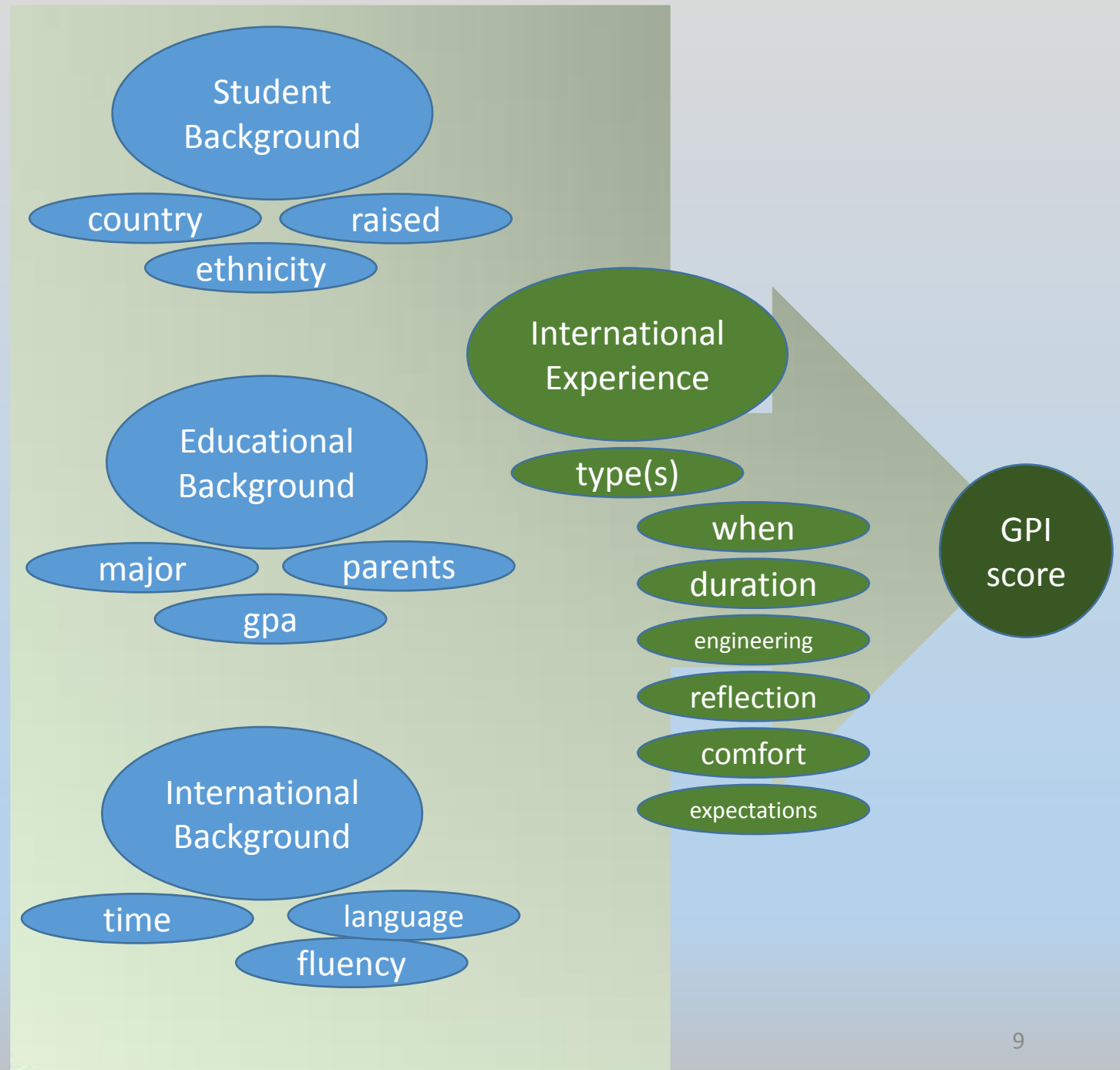
## Refined – Theoretical Framework





# Study 3 – Cross-Institutional

- Instrument
  - 7 background
  - 3 educational
  - 35 GPI
  - 3 international
  - 7 international/  
intercultural experience
- 7-9 minutes to complete
- Currently 13 U.S.  
engineering schools &  
potentially 17

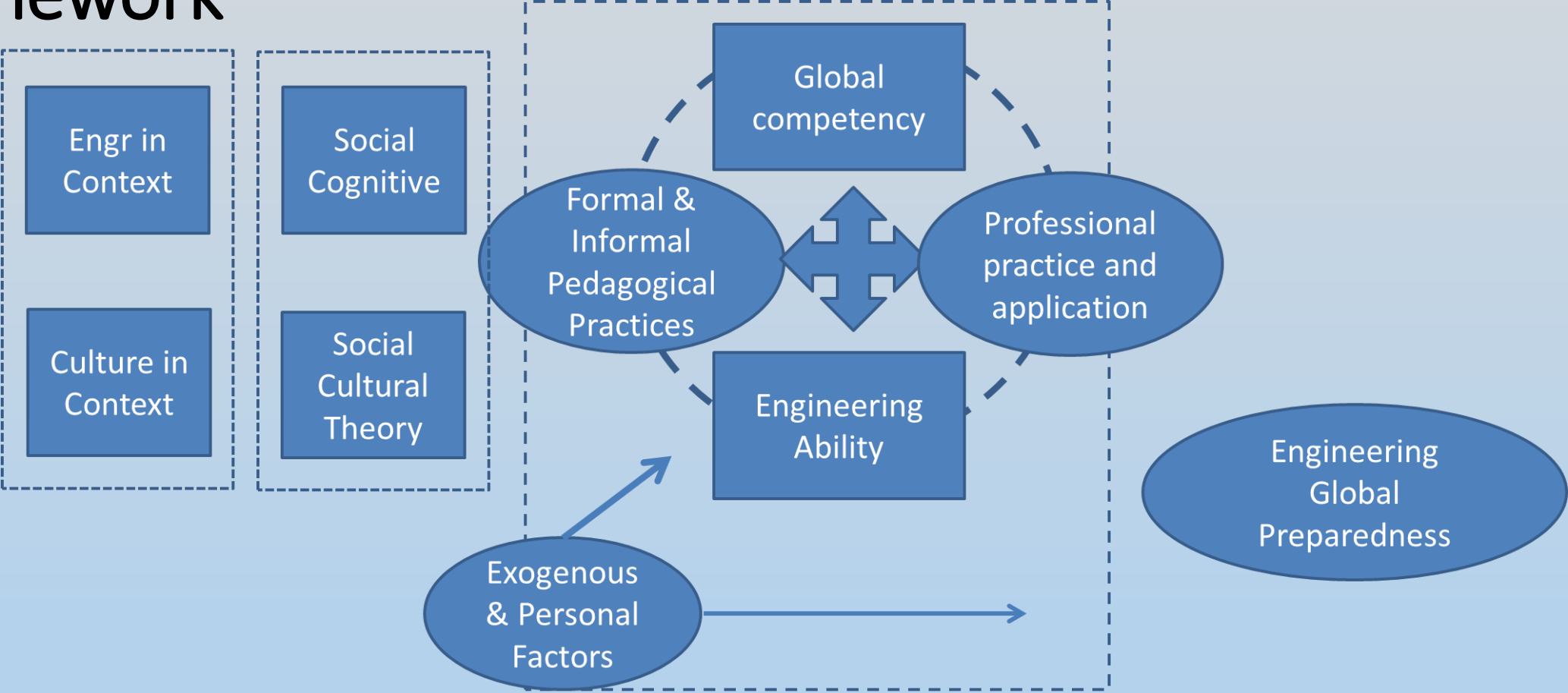


# Task 2 –

Determine how one might measure and track outcomes of international research experiences

START WITH THE END IN MIND

# Theoretical Framework



**Context  
Factors**

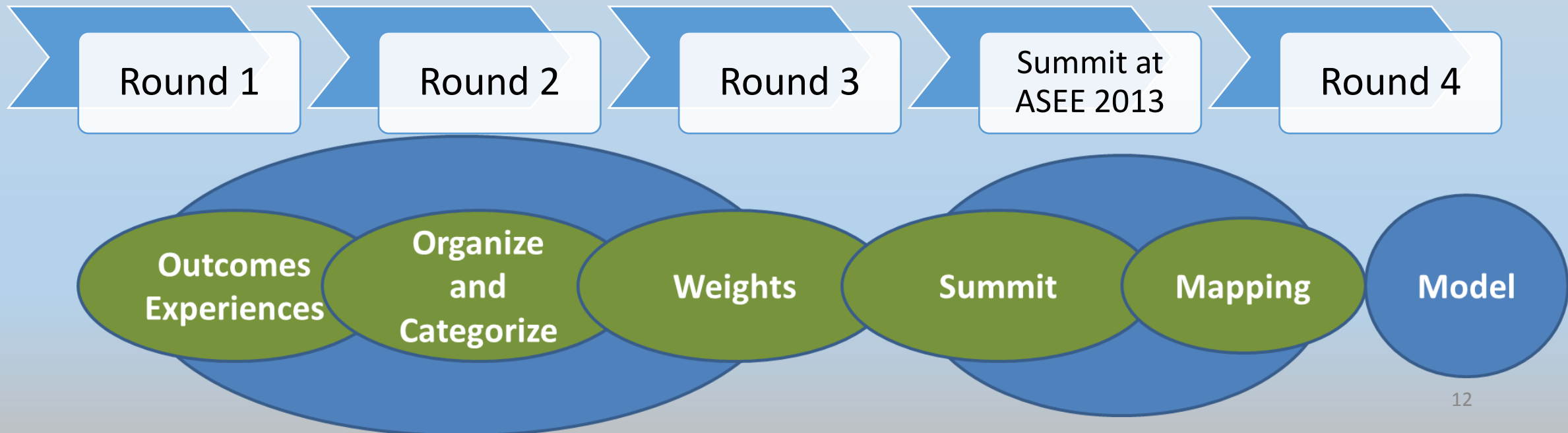
**Precursor  
Theories**

**Mediating  
Experiences**

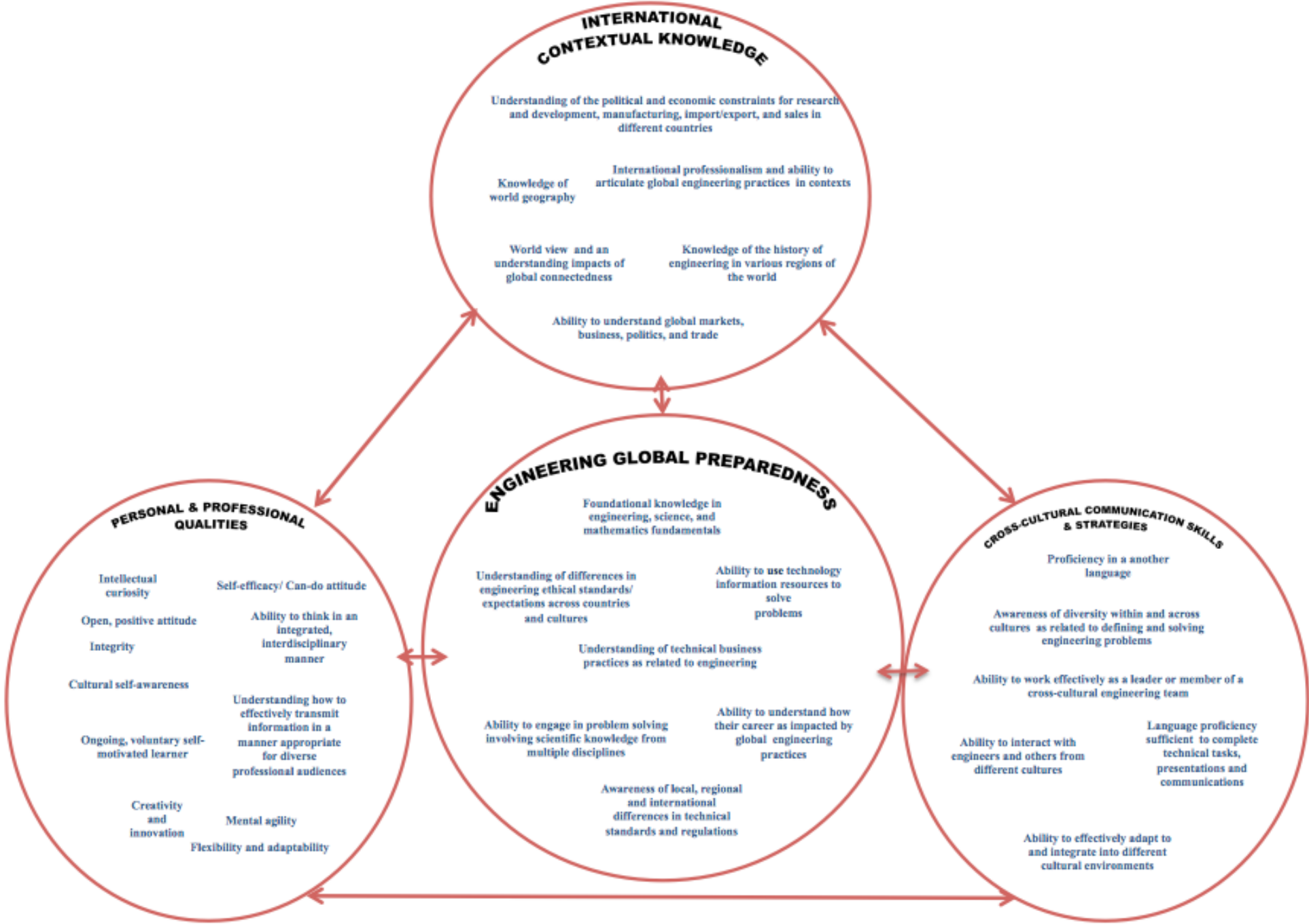
**“Maturation”**

# Study 1 - Delphi Study

...reach consensus about **constructs** of engineering global preparedness and essential **components** of learning experiences to obtain preparedness



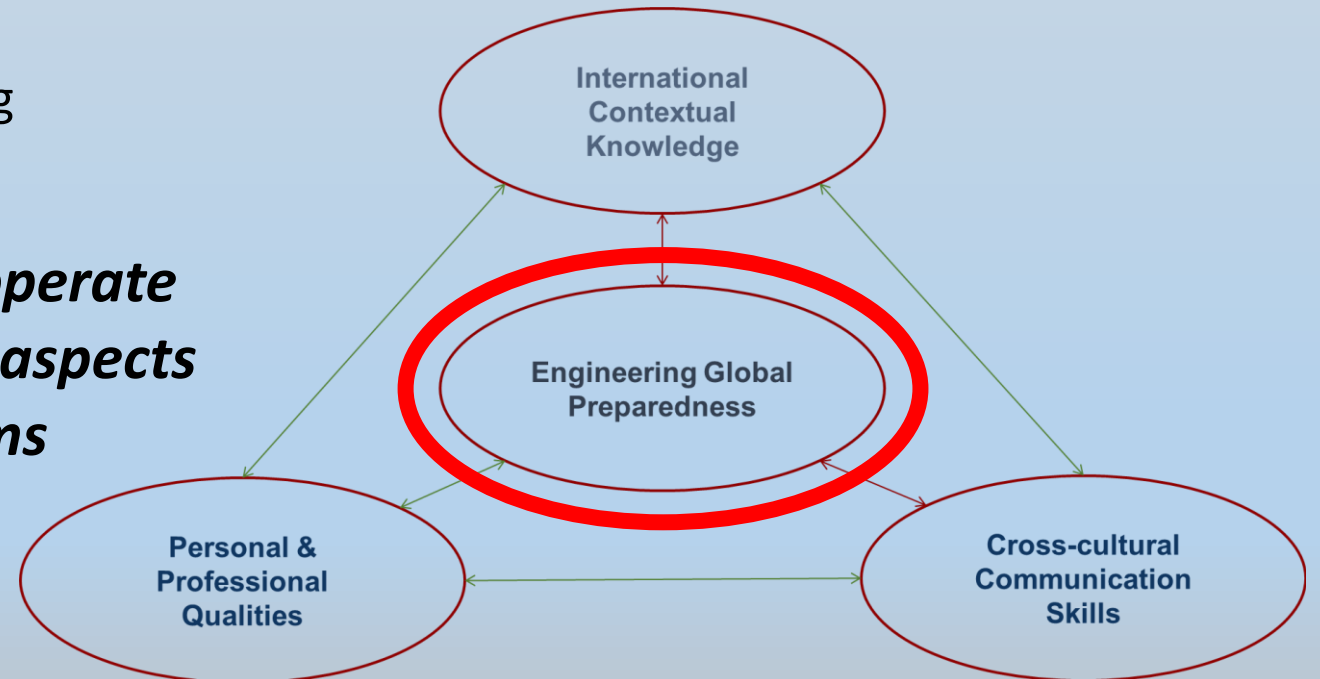
# Conceptual Model



# Attributes of Preparedness

- Foundational knowledge
- Differences in engineering ethical standards/expectations
- Use technology
- Technical business practices
- Career is impacted by global engineering
- Engage in problem solving
- Awareness of local, regional and international differences in technical standards and regulations

***Readiness to engage and effectively operate under uncertainty in different cultural aspects and address engineering problems***



# Task 3 –

Determine a process and discuss available assessment tools

# Start with the end in mind...

- Determine measurable outcomes, attributes, and objectives
- Then determine the instrument that best meets
- Darla Deardorff
  - The SAGE Handbook of Intercultural Competence
  - “Tools” – Assessment instruments
  
- Head spin time...



Area Measured	Instrument
Intercultural competence	INCA project
Self-assessed cross-cultural competence	TMS
Cross-cultural competence	EP CCSAQ AIC
Intercultural sensitivity	ICSI
Cross cultural sensitivity	CCSS
Individual global perspective	GPI EGPI
Global literacy	Intercultural competence questionnaire
World knowledge	GAP Global literacy survey
Intercultural skills	ILWI IRC
Personality analysis	IOR ICE
Global teams	GTPQ GlobalSmart TMS

Area Measured	Instrument
Multicultural counseling competencies	MCI
Cross-cultural counseling aspects	Cross-cultural counseling inventory
Unconscious prejudices	Tests for Hidden Bias
Orientation to cultural differences	IDI
Cross-cultural awareness and effectiveness	PCAT/PCSI
Compatible cross-cultural values orientation	SVS
Individual understanding of self and others	CCA
Effects of study abroad on student global mindedness	GMS
Communication quality and accuracy	Development Communication Index
Language proficiency	BASIC ASLPR ALD AIC ACTFL Proficiency Scale
Cultural preferences	COI
Personal disposition toward transformational experiences	BEVI

Caveat –groupings are based on my convenience!

Area Measured	Instrument
Potential success for an international assignment	IAP IMA
Readiness for international work	Living and Working Overseas
Cross-cultural adjustment	Inventory
Cross-cultural employee performance	OJQ
Cross-cultural workplace adaptation	OAI POI FAST Culture in the Workplace Questionnaire CCAI

- Knowing desired attributes is a critical first step
- Determine why you need to measure
- Other factors
  - Reliability and validity
    - Comparison with others
  - How will it be used
    - Formative or summative
- Develop only where necessary

# Our “old” IGERT

## **Sustainability and Engineering**

- Research semester in Brazil
- Course in Brazil culture
- Portuguese language training

## **Evaluation**

- Goal – value of the international experience
  - Self
  - Research
- Pre and post departure
  - IDI
- Focus groups post departure
  - On experiences abroad
  - Integration of research across international boundaries

# Current Work - Global Perspectives Inventory

Larry Braskamp and colleagues

- Covered many attributes of interest
- Useful to our study
  - Quantitative modeling
  - Concise
  - Validity & reliability
- Perspective of measure
  - Individual global perspective
  - Not evaluating the student
- Many schools interested in its use

<b>COGNITIVE</b>	<b>KNOWING</b>	Degree of complexity of one's view of the importance of cultural context in judging what is important to know and value
	<b>KNOWLEDGE</b>	Degree of understanding and awareness of various cultures and their impact on our global society and level of proficiency in more than one language
<b>INTRA-PERSONAL</b>	<b>IDENTITY</b>	Level of awareness of one's unique identity and degree of acceptance of one's ethnic, racial, and gender dimensions of one's identity
	<b>AFFECT</b>	Level of respect for and acceptance of cultural perspectives different from one's own and degree of emotional confidence when living in complex situations, which reflects an "emotional intelligence" that is important in one's processing encounters with other cultures
<b>INTER-PERSONAL</b>	<b>SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY</b>	Level of interdependence and social concern for others
	<b>SOCIAL INTERACTION</b>	Degree of engagement with others who are different from oneself and degree of cultural sensitivity in living in pluralistic settings

# More questions than answers

- What should we ask?
  - What are the desired outcomes or attributes of the student?, of the program?
  - What is the impact we want to measure?
- Where and when in the program?
  - Formative versus summative
- Are there models to adapt or adopt that we can leverage our work?