

# Preparing the Engineers of 2020

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PENNSSTATE



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# Session Outline

- Introduction to the P360 study
- Connections to P2P Study
- Findings: Educational processes related to:
  - Interdisciplinary competence
  - Contextual competence
- Challenges in educating the engineers of 2020

# Prototyping the Engineer of 2020:

## A 360-degree Study of Effective Education (P360)

### Overarching Goals:

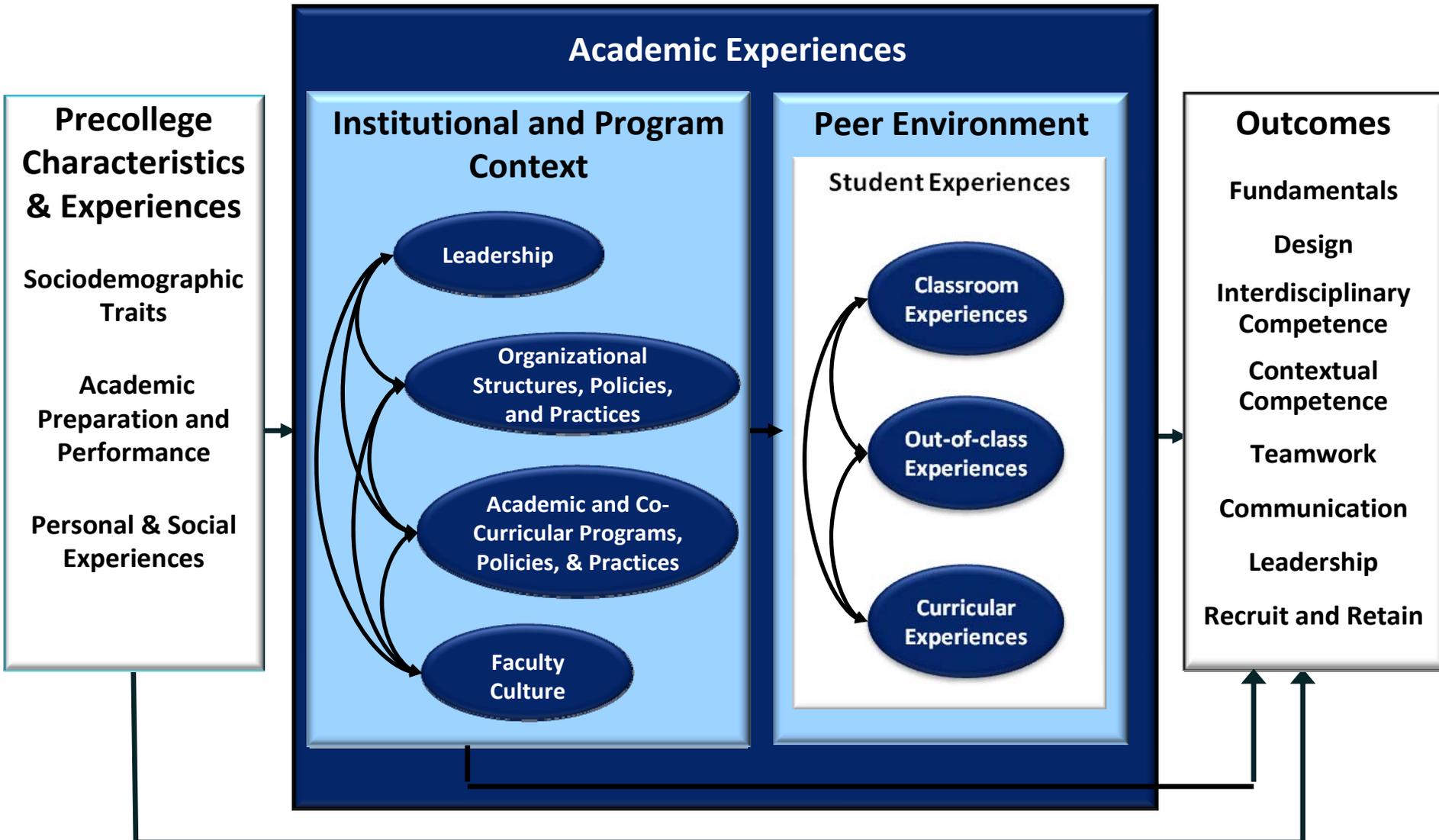
- Identify:
  - curricular, instructional, cultural, and organizational factors that produce graduates with the attributes of the engineer of 2020
  - factors supporting recruitment and retention of women and historically underrepresented students

### Strategy:

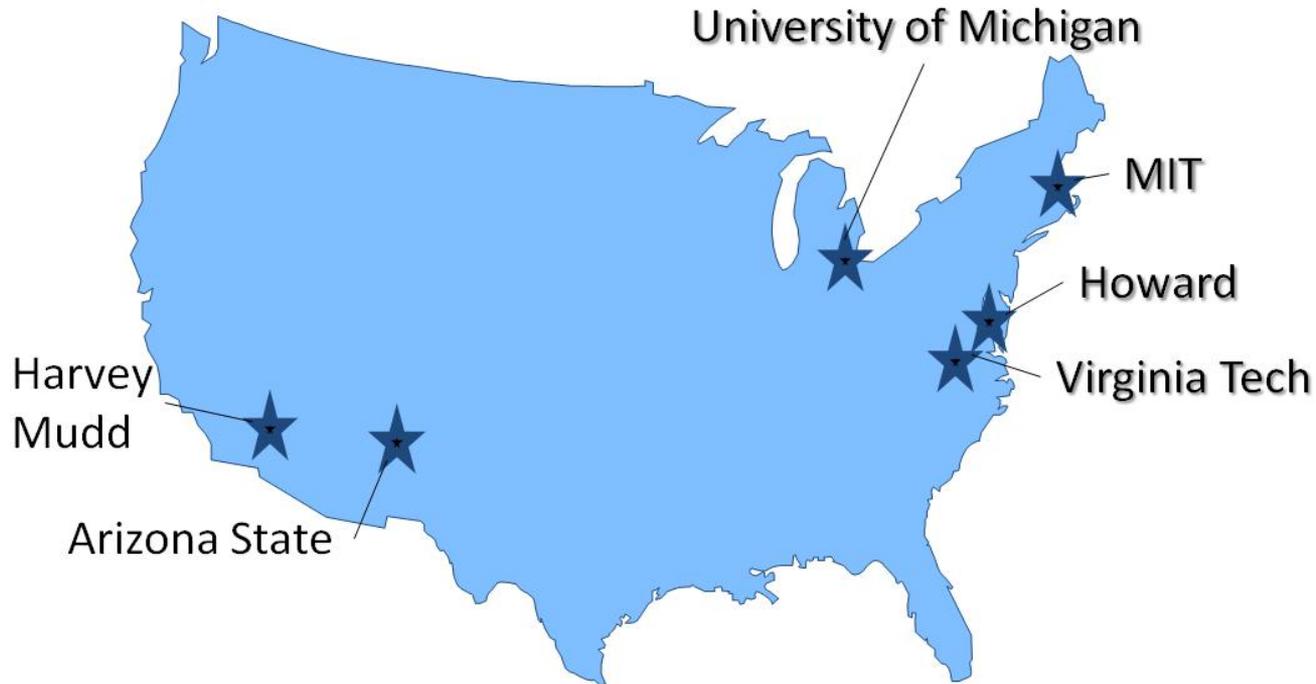
- Empirically identified engineering schools out-performing others in:
  - producing graduates who resemble the engineer of 2020
  - attracting and graduating women and underrepresented students
- Conducted case studies of curricula, pedagogy, faculty culture, and internal policies and procedures promoting student outcomes

# Conceptual Framework

(Adapted from Terenzini and Reason, 2005)



# P360 Case Study Sites



Institution	Administrators	Faculty	Students	Other	TOTAL
Arizona State University	24	33	21		78
Harvey Mudd College	11	20	24	7	62
Howard University	12	28	62		102
MIT	20	17	16		53
University of Michigan	27	31	45		103
Virginia Tech	11	30	21	8	70
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>468</b>

# Focal Outcomes Definitions

## Interdisciplinary Competence

The ability to draw upon and integrate knowledge and perspectives from different disciplines, both in **and** outside engineering

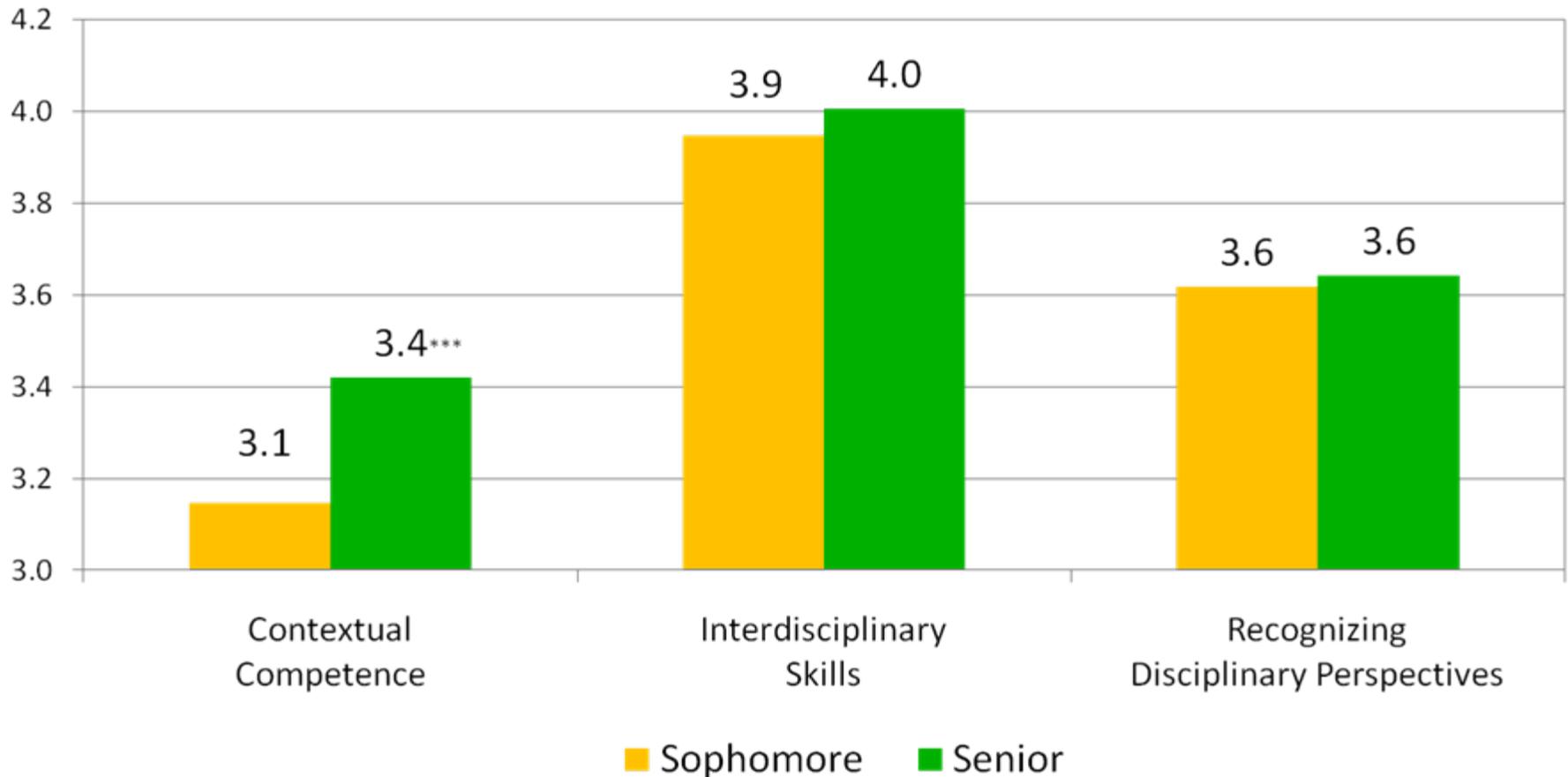
## Contextual Competence

The awareness

- of the environmental, social, economic, and political factors that influence the design of engineering solutions, and
- that engineering solutions also influence contexts

# **Student Learning Outcomes (P2P Study)**

# Student Learning Outcomes: Sophomores versus Seniors

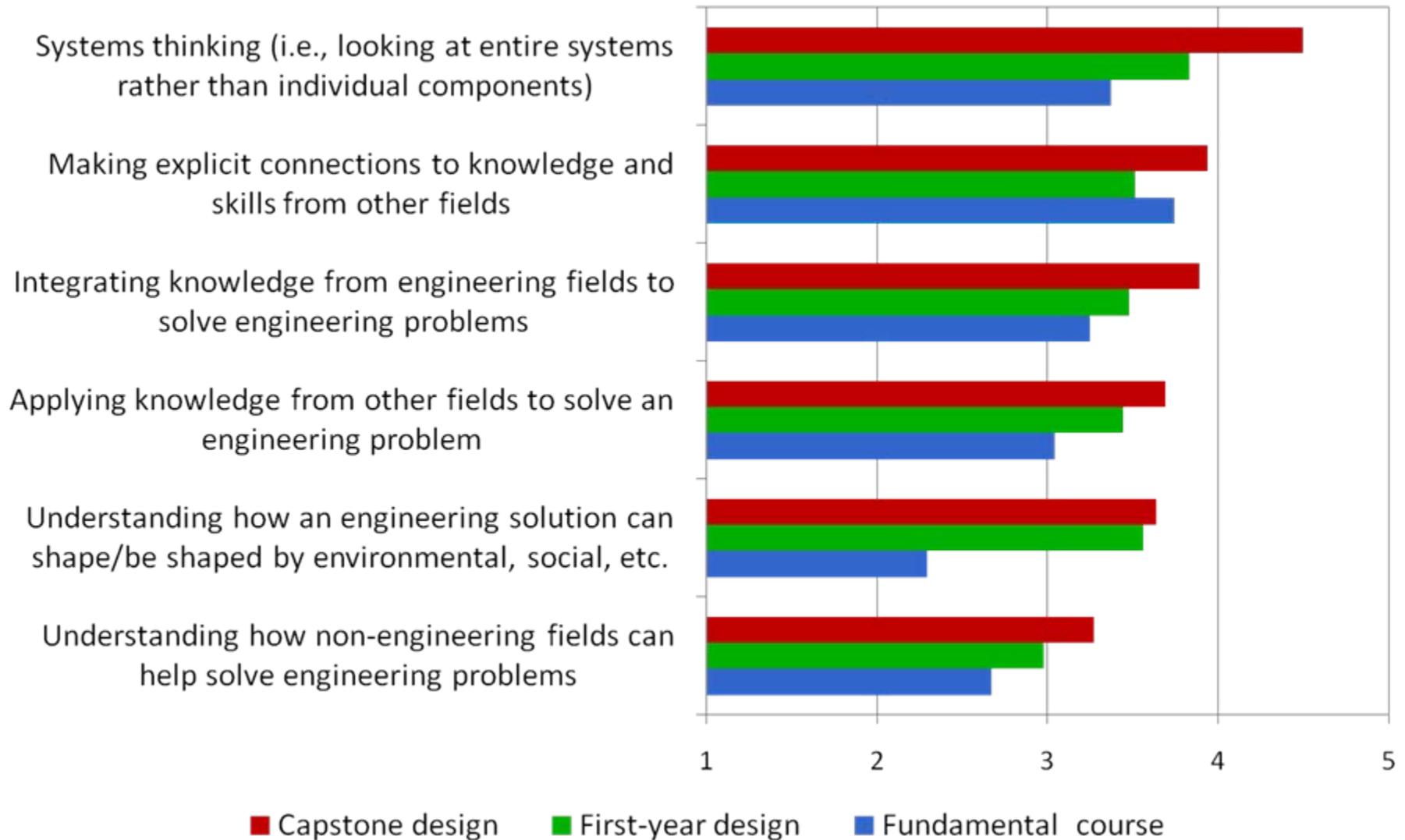


3 = Good ability; 4=Very good; 5 = Excellent

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# Curricular Influences

# Faculty Emphasis On:



1=Little/no emphasis; 2=Slight; 3=Moderate; 4=Strong 5=Very strong emphasis

# Interdisciplinary Skills

## Nature of Design Courses

	<b>Students only from program</b>	<b>Students from different engineering fields</b>	<b>Students from non-engineering fields</b>	<b>Design course not offered</b>
<b>First Year Design</b>	24%	28%	6%	22%
<b>Second Year Design</b>	23%	12%	0%	40%
<b>Third Year Design</b>	48%	10%	0%	26%
<b>Fourth Year Design</b>	71%	22%	4%	0%

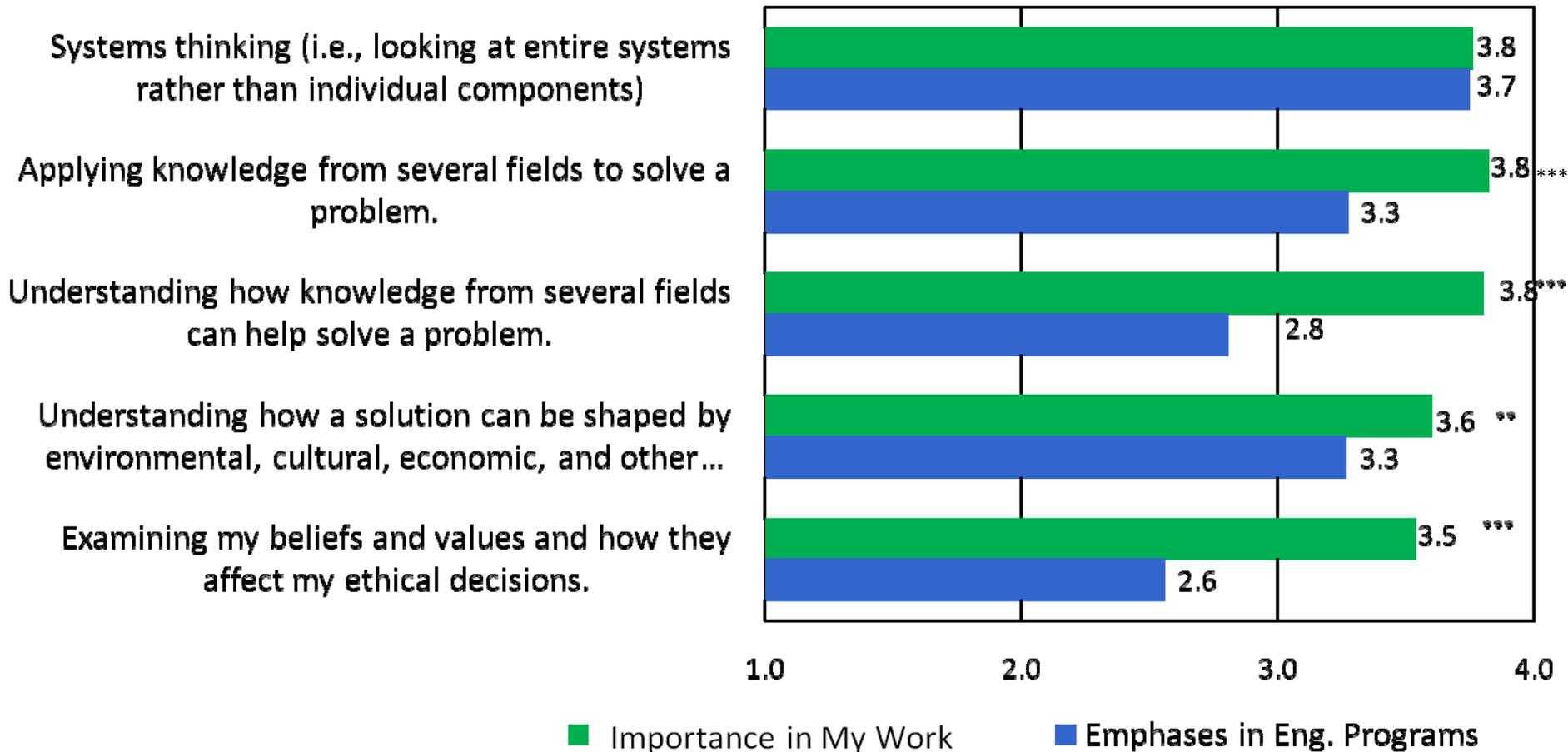
Values represent percentages of program chairs in sample.

# P360 Interviews: Clarifying Interdisciplinarity

- Faculty and administrators used the terms “interdisciplinary” and “multidisciplinary” differently – often interchangeably
- Ambiguity existed both within and across programs and schools
- ABET Criterion 3.d – multidisciplinary teamwork
  - Tends to be defined as “within engineering”
  - And focused on teamwork rather than knowledge development
- Students may be rating their multidisciplinary teamwork skills rather than their “interdisciplinary” skills
- Participants’ discussions of multi- and interdisciplinary learning activities suggested different student learning objectives
  - What is learned will vary depending on type of activity
  - Need greater clarity in learning objectives and course design

# Curricular Emphases:

## Importance in My Work (alumni) vs. Emphasis in Engineering Programs (program chairs)



A: 1=Little/none; 2=Slight; 3=Moderate; 4=High; 5=Very high

PC: 1=Little/no emphasis; 2=Slight; 3=Moderate; 4=Strong 5=Very strong emphasis

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# Case Study Findings:

## Promoting Interdisciplinary Competence

- General Engineering programs
  - **ASU-Poly and HMC:** emphasized project-based and hands-on learning and interdisciplinary connections throughout the curriculum
- General education requirements
  - **HMC:** Common core requirements and integrative studies courses
  - Humanities/social sciences concentration and advisor
- Multidisciplinary majors and minors
  - **MIT:** Students affiliate with a degree program, but take courses in whichever program interests them
  - **UM:** “Pull” from students for multidisciplinary design experiences
- Interdisciplinary options in select courses
  - **HU:** Senior design teams paired with industry sponsors
  - **VT:** Interdisciplinary teams required in courses for multiple majors

# Curricular Influences on Contextual Competence

- Related to interdisciplinary efforts to integrate content
  - Intentional curriculum design
  - Individual instructors choose to include it
- Design courses
  - First Year (e.g., VT's ethics, sustainability, communication, global awareness)
  - Capstone: Several institutions linked these directly to industry
- Strong (or emerging) emphasis on global contexts
  - **UM**: International Minor in Engineering
  - **HMC**: Global Clinic
  - **ASU**: Office for Global Engagement (engineering-specific)
- Growing emphasis on entrepreneurship

# Curricular Influences on Interdisciplinary & Contextual Competence

- Strongest predictor is curricular emphasis on *Broad and Systems Perspectives* (P2P data)
  - Understanding how non-engineering fields can help solve problems
  - Applying knowledge from other fields to solve an engineering problem
  - Understanding how an engineering solution can be shaped by environmental, cultural, economic, and other considerations
  - Systems thinking (i.e. looking at entire systems rather than individual components)
- Emphasis varied across disciplines
  - **High**: Industrial and biomedical/bioengineering
  - **Middle**: General, civil engineering
  - **Low**: Electrical, chemical, and mechanical engineering

# Curricular Influences on Contextual Competence

- Curricular emphasis on *Core Engineering Thinking* is also a predictor of contextual competence
  - Generating and evaluating ideas about how to solve a problem
  - How theories are used in engineering practice
  - Emerging engineering technologies
  - Defining a design problem
  - Creativity and innovation

# Co-Curricular Influences

# Co-Curricular Influences on Interdisciplinary & Contextual Competence

- Design competitions
  - All campuses noted these as important for skill development
  - Hands-on, industry-related projects
- Undergraduate research opportunities
- Activities focused on entrepreneurship, sustainability, and humanitarian engineering projects
- Important: support from institution in terms of resources and faculty

# Co-Curricular Influences on Interdisciplinary Skills

- Positive influences on interdisciplinary skills:
  - Undergraduate research
  - Internship
  - Humanitarian engineering projects
  - Student design competitions
  - Non-engineering clubs and activities
- Negative influences on interdisciplinary skills:
  - Student chapters of professional societies

# Co-Curricular Influences on Contextual Competence

- Positive influence on contextual competence:
  - Engineering-related organizations for women/minority students
  - Humanitarian engineering projects
  - Non-engineering service activities
  - Non-engineering-related clubs and activities
- Unrelated activities to contextual competence:
  - Student chapters of professional societies
  - Study abroad opportunities

# Disciplinary Variation in Co-Curricular Participation

Students in different disciplines tend to participate in different activities

○ ***Biomedical/bioengineering:***

- Undergraduate research
- Community service

○ ***General engineering:***

- Study abroad
- Humanitarian engineering projects

○ ***Civil, mechanical, industrial:*** Cooperative education

○ ***General, biomedical/bioengineering, electrical:*** Design competitions

# Influence of Student Precollege Characteristics on Interdisciplinary & Contextual Competence

- Strong predictor of both outcomes: SAT critical reading score
  - Mathematics skills are the foundation for problem solving and design
  - Critical thinking and analogical reasoning may be the building blocks for interdisciplinary skills and contextual competence
- Experiences in engineering programs matter **net of** precollege characteristics

# Challenges to Developing Interdisciplinary & Contextual Competence

*“Let’s say that many of my colleagues feel that for them to instruct in this area is a waste of their professional time.”*

*“Where once we hoped that our graduates would analyze thermodynamic efficiency, now our graduates must also help analyze the ethical and social impacts of their technologies.”*

## Challenges Common across Case Study Sites

- Inflexibility of the engineering curriculum
- Tension between contextual and technical skills
- Variations in perceptions of relevance across disciplines
- Available resources to support the co-curriculum
- Different conceptions of interdisciplinary and contextual competence

# E2020 Studies

<http://www.ed.psu.edu/educ/e2020>

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# Preparing the Engineers of 2020

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# **Influence of Institutional Contexts**

# Context Matters

## **Arizona State**

Location allows strong industry connections; Michael Crow's "New American University"

## **Harvey Mudd**

Founders stressed interdisciplinarity and contextual competence in mission statement, which is known by all members of the university

## **Howard**

As an HBCU, focused on educating local, national, and global leaders within a community historically excluded from leadership positions

## **Michigan**

Farsighted administrators and faculty leaders in engineering & campus-wide

## **MIT**

Highly academically prepared and motivated student body demands the inclusion of interdisciplinary and contextual issues

## **Virginia Tech**

Land Grant university with strong military past led to practical focus