The Relationship between Temperament and Changes in Cultural Competency among Undergraduate Students

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Big ideas. Real-world thinking.

Research Questions

- 1. What changes occur in cultural competence of undergraduates as a result of the human relations course?
- 2. Does temperament affect the change in cultural competence of undergraduates?

Definitions of Key Terms

- Temperament (Keirsey,1998) may be considered to include a set of observable personality traits, e.g., communication habits, behavior patterns, values, attitudes and talents, etc.
- Culture is "the customary beliefs, social forms, material traits of a racial, religious, or social group; also, the characteristic features of everyday existence shared by people in a place or time" Merriam-Webster (2012).
- Cultural Competency is "the capability to accurately understand and adapt behavior to cultural differences and commonality" (Hammer and Bennett, 2010).

MSU Diversity Requirement

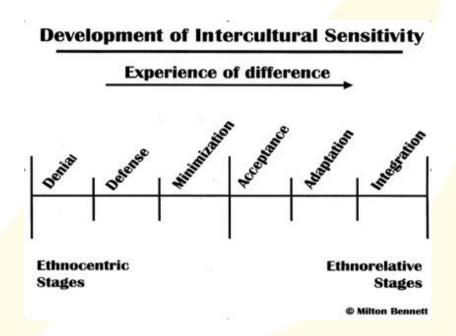
- Education: "To prepare principled professional practitioners who thrive and succeed in diverse environments, promote collaborative and generative communities, and engage in life-long learning."
- MSU Purple courses: "To increase students' understanding of individual and group differences, emphasizing the dynamics of race, gender, sexual orientation, age, class, and/or disabilities."

Developmental Model of Intercultural Sensitivity

- Milton Bennett
- The first three stages are defined as avoiding cultural differences
- The last three stages are defined as seeking cultural differences



Developmental Model of Intercultural Sensitivity



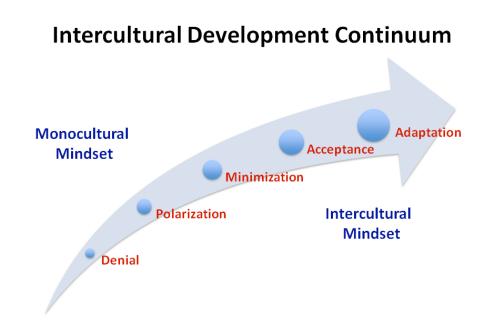
Developmental Model of Intercultural Sensitivity (Hammer et. al., 2003)

Intercultural Development Inventory

- Mitchell R. Hammer, PhD
- Originated from the DMIS
- Designed to measure individual/group intercultural sensitivity



Intercultural Development Inventory



Results from Previous Research

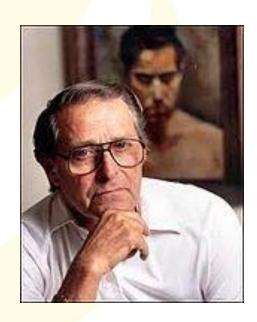
- 1. Undergraduate students arrive at the class with polarization orientation or ethno-centric minimization orientation to cultural differences and similarities (McNabb & Tupy, 2011).
- 2. With traditional knowledge-based assignments, students showed no statistically significant differences in cultural orientation during the semester (McNabb & Tupy, 2011).
- 3. There were no statistically significant differences according to their gender, age, academic major, or academic classification (Tupy, McNabb, & Leidell, 2012).
- 4. There were no statistically significant differences among students in classes taught by five different instructors (Sandell, 2014).

Previous Results with Significant Differences

- 1. With intentional assignment to <u>service learning with a culture different than theirs</u>, students showed statistically significant differences between IDI scores at the end of the semester when compared to the beginning of the semester (Tupy, McNabb & Leidell, 2012).
- 2. With interactive, experiential assignments (such as a cultural partnership with reflection), students showed statistically significant differences between IDI scores at the end of the semester when compared to the beginning of the semester (Sandell & Tupy, 2012).

Keirsey Temperament Sorter II

- Dr. David Keirsey
- Originated from Carl Jung's theory of psychological types
- Designed to measure temperament on four scales
 - A) introvert extrovert
 - B) intuitive sensory
 - C) feeling thinking
 - D) judging perceiving



Methodology

- 86 persons, 18 to 30 years old, who were enrolled in EEC 222w (Human Relations in a Multicultural Society) during the Fall semester, 2013.
- The Intercultural Development Inventory (IDI) (Hammer & Bennett, 1998, 2001)
- The Keirsey Temperament Sorter II (KTS-II) (Keirsey, 1998).
- The assessments on-line at the beginning and conclusion of the Fall 2013 semester.

Subjects

Total 86

- Male 28
- Female 58

- 18 29 years old 79
- 30+ years old 7

- Freshmen 18
- Sophomores 39
- Juniors 21
- Seniors 8

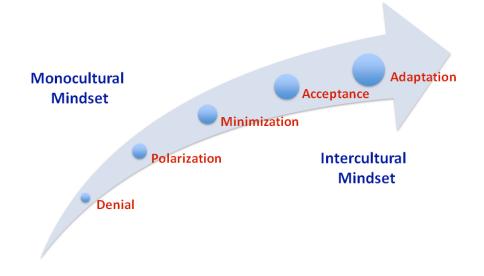
- Education majors 57
- Non-education majors 29

Research Question #1

 What changes occur in cultural competence of undergraduates as a result of the human relations course?

Intercultural Development Inventory

Intercultural Development Continuum



Change in Cultural Competence in one semester

Paired Samples Test													
			Paired Differences										
			Std.	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference								
		Mean	Deviation	Mean	Lower	Upper	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)				
Perceived Orientation – All	PO_pre - PO_post	-2.03169	4.99197	.41892	-2.85986	-1.20352	-4.850	141	.000				
Development al Orientation – All		-3.48831	12.39778	1.04040	-5.54511	-1.43151	-3.353	141	.001				

Research Question #2

Does temperament affect the change in cultural competence of undergraduates?

Influence of temperament on change in cultural competence

Type III Sum of Squares				
Squares				
5 45.555	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
21.313	1	21.313	1.728	.191
135.798	1	135.798	1.782	.184
14.155	1	14.155	1.142	.287
14.179	1	14.179	.184	.669
10.950	1	10.950	.882	.349
78.262	1	78.262	1.021	.314
40.789	1	40.789	3.334	.070
177.238	1	177.238	2.330	.129
	135.798 14.155 14.179 10.950 78.262 40.789	14.179 1 10.950 1 78.262 1 40.789 1	135.798 1 135.798 14.155 1 14.155 14.179 1 14.179 10.950 1 10.950 78.262 1 78.262 40.789 1 40.789	135.798 1 135.798 1.782 14.155 1 14.155 1.142 14.179 1 14.179 .184 10.950 1 10.950 .882 78.262 1 78.262 1.021 40.789 1 40.789 3.334

Conclusions

- Statistically significant changes occurred in cultural competence of undergraduates as a result of the human relations course.
- 2. Temperament does not affect the changes in cultural competence of undergraduates.

Future research

- How does the cultural partnership assignment affect cultural competency?
- How does the service learning assignment affect cultural competency?

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- MSU Center for Excellence in Scholarship and Research

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Questions?

