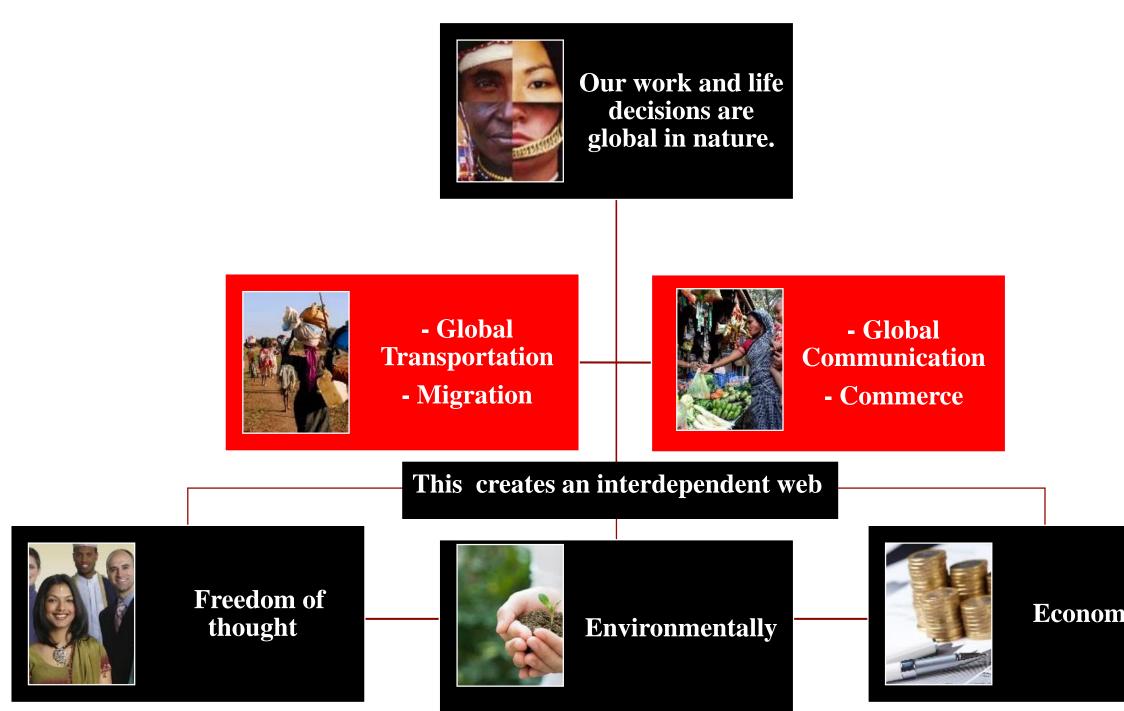
ASSESSMENT OF STUDENTS' INTER-CULTURAL SENSITIVITY AFTER A SHORT-TERM STUDY ABROAD PROGRAM Texas Tech University¹ **International Center for Food Industry Excellence (ICFIE)**

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Introduction



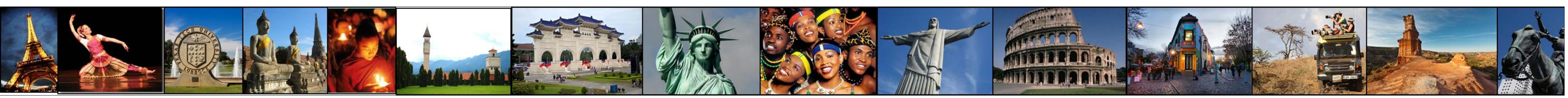
- (Olson & Kroeger, 2001).
- In an effort to meet the demands of globalization, the education sector is increasingly promoting study abroad programs to encourage students to experience the world firsthand and prepare them with intercultural knowledge (Clarke, Flaherty, Wright, & McMillan, 2009)
- According to Brooks, Frick, & Bruening (2006), study abroad experiences are the most effective way to teach undergraduate students about international agriculture.
- Authorities in agricultural academia consider study abroad an important tool to internationalize students' curriculum (Brooks, et al. 2006).
- Anderson and Lawton (2011) said that "The number of study abroad programs offered by colleges and universities has grown consistently over the past decade and future growth is forecast at eight percent annually".

Purpose

 To assess international students' inter-cultural sensitivity as a result of their
Academic institutions should promote study abroad programs as an study-abroad experience in the United States, aiming to evaluate the efficacy of short-term study programs and the impacts on students' cultural sensitivity

Methods

- The instrument used for data collection was the Intercultural Sensitivity Index (ISI) (Olson & Kroeger, 2001).
- The research methodology for the study is a one-group pretest-posttest design.
- Analysis: dependent t-test to compare two means (pretest and posttest). Alpha level of 0.05 to measure significance.



Independent t-test and Descriptive Statistics for Attitude Intercultural Sensitivity Index (N = 34).

(1 - 3 +).							
	Pre Test		Post Test				
Variable	М	SD	M	SD	t	df	p
Denial	2.44	.65	2.31	.69	.89	33	.41
Defense	2.21	.48	2.24	.54	45	33	.73
Minimization	3.77	.42	3.74	.50	.31	33	.75
Acceptance	4.14	.41	4.17	.79	-0.20	33	.83
Adaptation	3.47	.68	3.41	.83	.46	33	.64
Integration	3.77	.56	3.81	.67	40	33	.68
Substantive Knowledge	2.85	.64	2.99	.69	-1.41	33	.16
Perceptual Understanding	3.70	.56	3.56	.72	1.21	33	.23
Intercultural Communications	3.28	.64	3.51	.70	-2.76	33	.01*

**P*< 0.05

Conclusions / Recommendations

- Short-term study abroad programs are an instrument for the flow of knowledge, technology and culture.
- Short-term study abroad programs don't have a strong impact on students' cultural attitudes and behaviors.
- The results indicate that after a Short-term study abroad program students improve their skills in intercultural communications: that means they improve their ability to socialize with people from other cultures.
- integral part of student learning, so students will understand the global impact of their decisions.
- For more significant results in students' intercultural sensitivity a long-term study abroad program with on- and off-campus experiences is recommended in order to expose students to a variety of cultural scenarios.



Findings/ Results

A paired t test was conducted to assess student inter-cultural sensitivity after a shortterm study abroad program. The results indicated that only one of the nine constructs was statistically significant. Intercultural Communications Post-Test (M = 3.51: SD=..70) was significantly greater than the mean concern for Intercultural Communications Pre-Test (M = 3.28: SD = .64), t(33) = -2.76, p =0.01.

The mean difference was 0.23 points between the two 5-point Likert ratings for Intercultural Communications Pre-Test and Post-Test, although there was considerable overlap in the distributions for the two tests. No other statistically significant results emerged from the data analysis.



References

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