

# Crisis and catalyst:

## the impact of COVID-19 on global practices in engineering education

27<sup>th</sup> January 2023

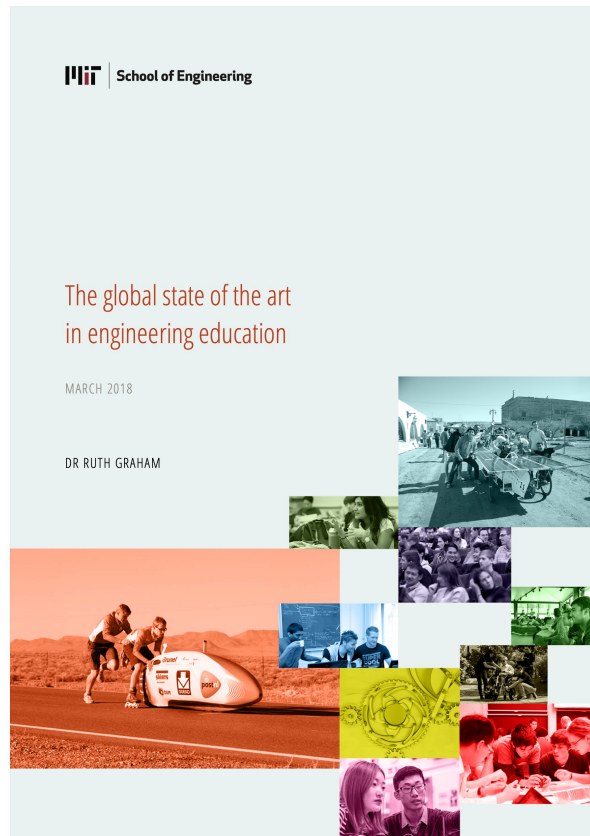
Dr Ruth Graham



# The global state of the art in engineering education

March 2018

*“the study feedback suggested that the engineering education sector is entering a period of rapid and fundamental change”*



## March 2018:

study anticipated systemic educational change in engineering schools worldwide

## March 2020:

almost all universities worldwide pivoted online to emergency teaching due to COVID-19

**What have we learnt from this period of emergency teaching and how will it impact engineering education for the future?**

# Crisis and catalyst:

## the impact of COVID-19 on global practice in engineering education

Sponsored by university consortium

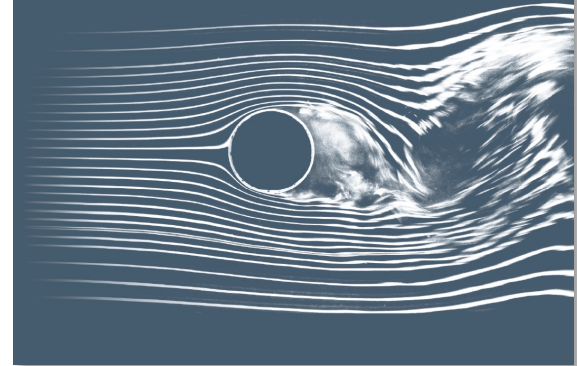
 <b>NTNU</b> Norwegian University of Science and Technology	 <b>Olin College</b> of Engineering	 <b>AALBORG UNIVERSITY</b> DENMARK	<b>EPFL</b>
 <b>PONTIFICIA</b> UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DE CHILE	 <b>Royal Academy</b> of Engineering	 <b>MIT</b>   School of Engineering	MIT Sloan School of Management
 <b>SUTD</b> SINGAPORE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AND DESIGN	 <b>Tecnológico</b> de Monterrey	 <b>UCL</b>	<b>4TU. CENTRE FOR</b> <b>ENGINEERING EDUCATION</b>



### Crisis and catalyst

The impact of COVID-19 on global practice in engineering education

Dr Ruth Graham  
October 2022

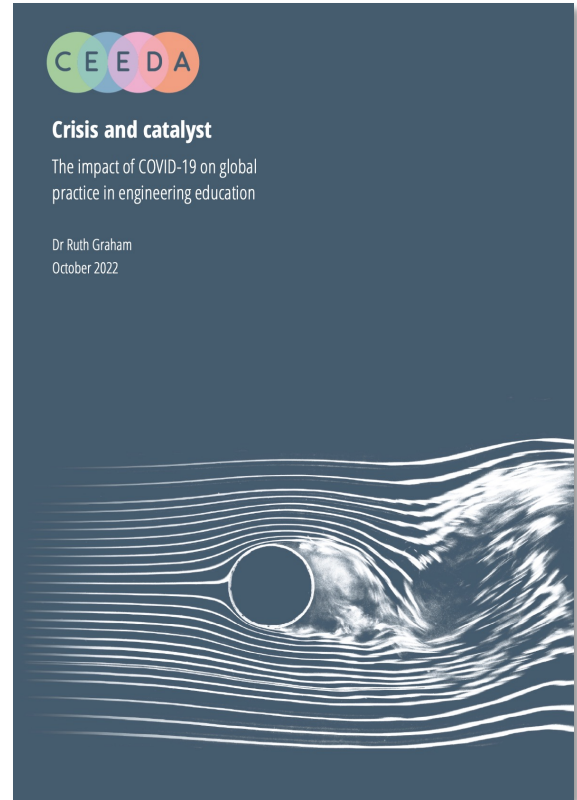


# Informed by one-to-one interviews with 226 individuals from 36 countries



# **Crisis and catalyst:** the impact of COVID-19 on global practice in engineering education

1. Experiences of the engineering education community during ‘emergency teaching’
2. The impact of ‘emergency teaching’ on global practices in engineering education



# Outline of talk

- 1** What were the experiences of the engineering education community during ‘emergency teaching’?
- 2 How will the systemic shock of COVID-19 impact the direction of travel for the engineering education sector?

# Major challenges faced during emergency teaching

- › **Inequality of digital access:** the quality of the institutional IT infrastructure and the capacity of students to access IT devices and reliable internet
- › **Student mental wellbeing and isolation:** challenges in three areas:
  1. understanding course expectations and managing workload
  2. building trusting, supportive and collegial relationships with peers
  3. fostering student motivation and combatting anxiety
- › **Faculty exhaustion and wellbeing:** the toll taken on instructors and university leaders from prolonged uncertainty and exhaustion during the months and years of emergency teaching



# Outline of talk

1 What were the experiences of the engineering education community during 'emergency teaching'?

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2 How will the systemic shock of COVID-19 impact the direction of travel for the engineering education sector?

- Changes to global best practices
- Challenges facing the sector

## Two particular effects of COVID-19 and emergency teaching on cutting-edge programmes:

- A. accelerated and enhanced some of the innovations already in train
- B. precipitated new practices and priorities that may not previously have emerged but for the 'systemic shock' of COVID-19

## Hallmarks of future leaders (MIT report 2018):

Systemic/unified educational approach with connectivity across the curriculum

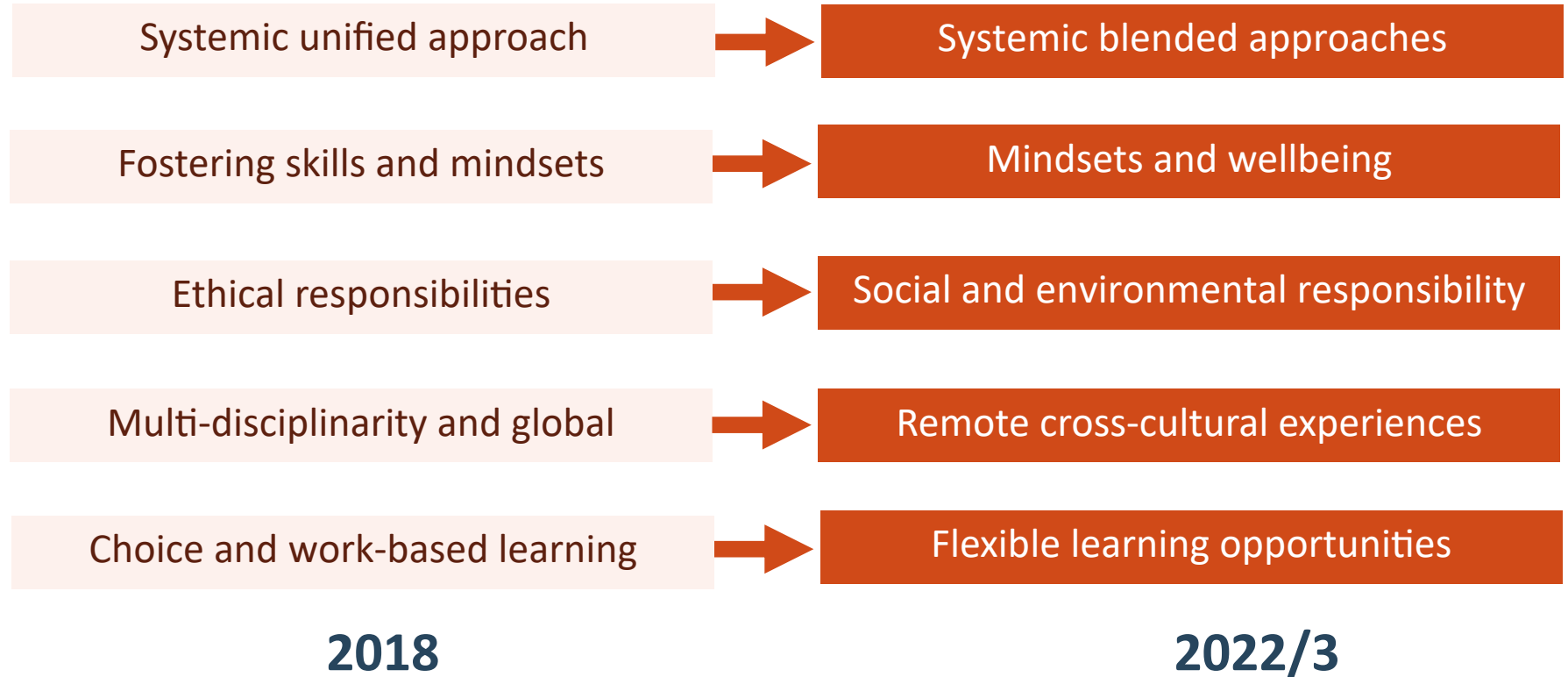
Fostering skills and mindsets, often through authentic, hands-on problem-solving

The roles, responsibilities and ethics of engineers in society

Multi-disciplinary and global learning experience

Student choice, flexibility and work-based learning

## A. Acceleration and enhancement of trends already in train

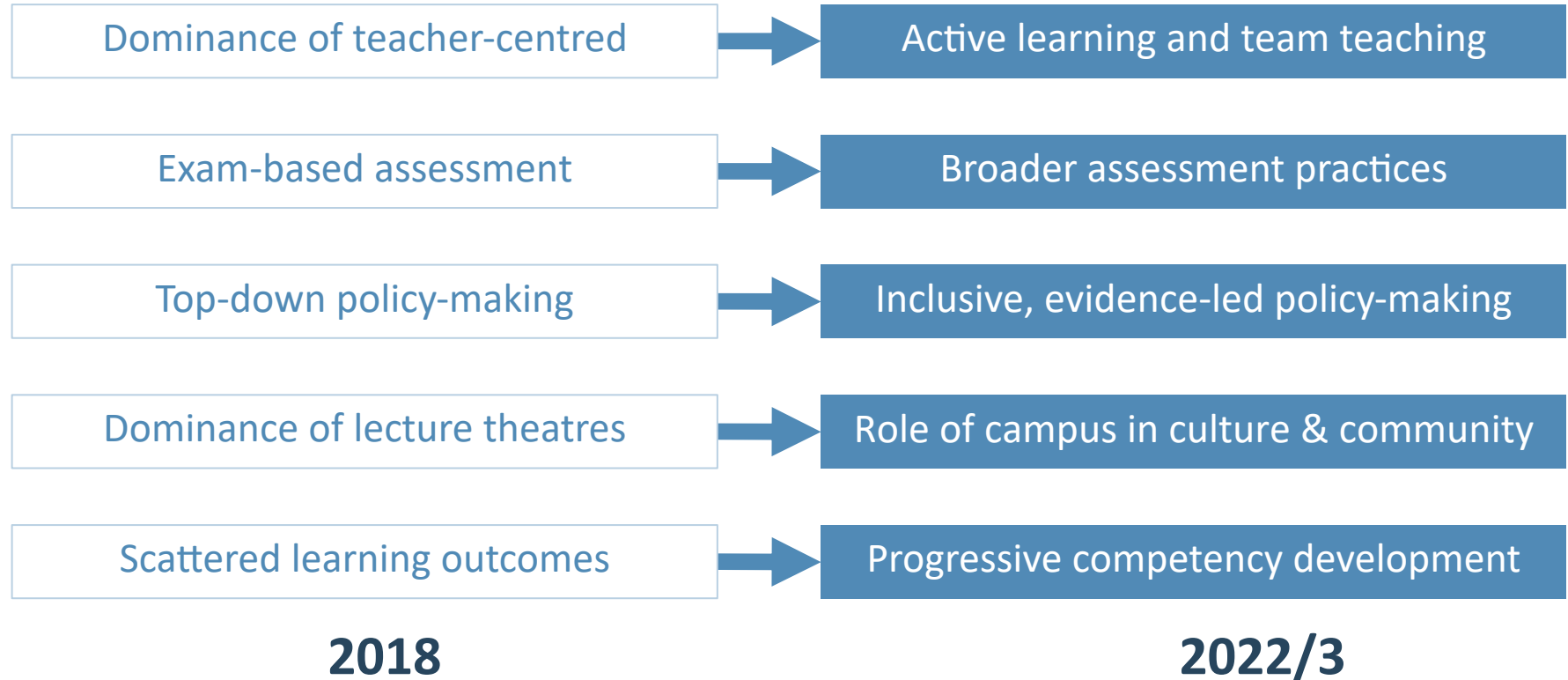


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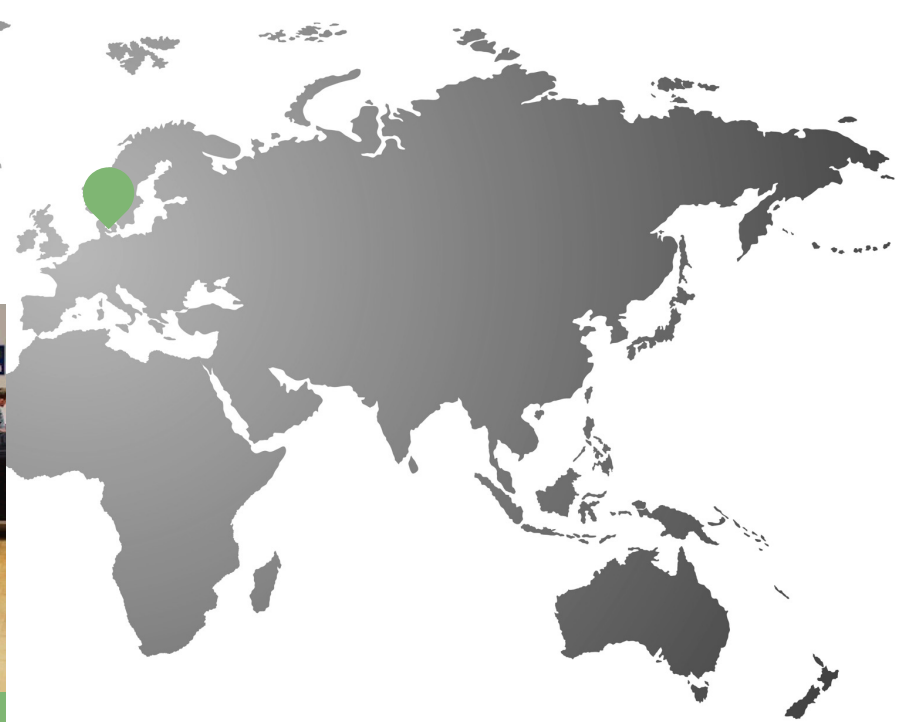
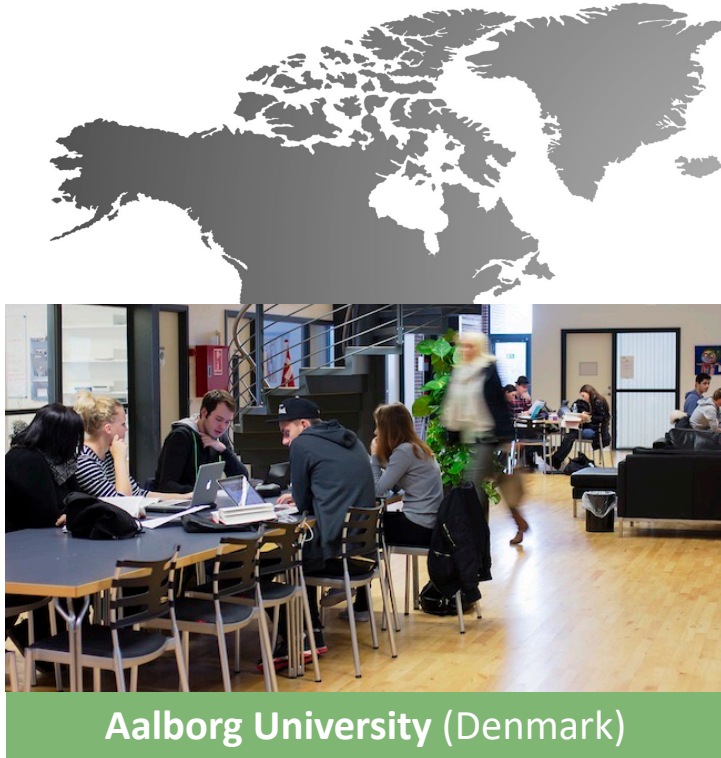
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B. precipitated new practices and priorities that may not previously have emerged but for the 'systemic shock' of COVID-19

## 2. New practices and priorities enabled by systemic shock



## Example – Aalborg University (Denmark)



# Example – Aalborg University (Denmark)

Inclusive, evidence-led policy-making

- › Establishment of the *Institute for Advanced Study in PBL* in early 2022

Systemic blended approaches

- › Wider adoption of blended learning with more ‘taught courses’ delivered online

Progressive competency development

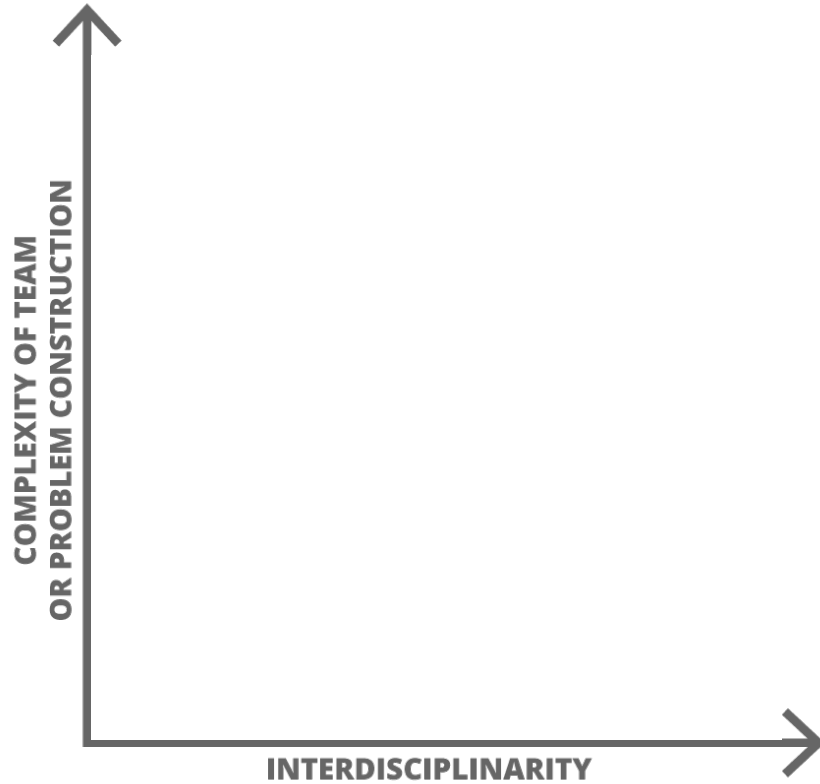
- › PBL Competencies built progressively along with workshops & portfolios

Mindsets and wellbeing

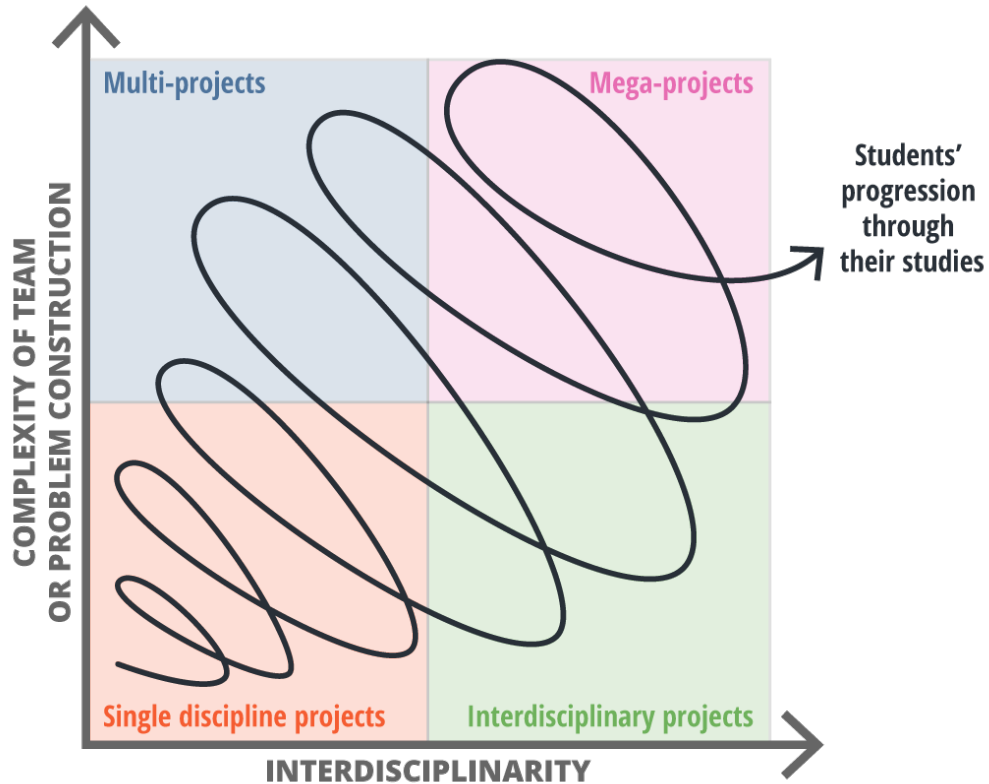
- › Focus on mindset development, such as conflict resolution or critical thinking



## Example – Aalborg University (Denmark)



# Example – Aalborg University (Denmark)



## Increasing project complexity

Building in complexity – technical, societal and inter-disciplinary – as students progress. Culminating in ‘mega-projects’ in final years of study.

## Mindset development

Nurturing and tracking progressive learning outcomes (*PBL Competencies*), guided by structured self- and peer-reflection sessions.

# Outline of talk

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- Changes to global best practices
- Challenges facing the sector

## Concerns and risks facing the sector

- › **Institutional inflexibility:** that inflexibility will stifle innovation at some institutions
- › **Exacerbation of inequalities:** that inequalities amongst students and instructors, and across institutions, may be exacerbated by COVID-19 and ET
- › **Prioritisation of profit over learning:** that emergency teaching may promote a low-cost passive form of online learning that does not prioritise student learning and development
- › **Risk of defaulting to the 'status quo':** that lessons will not have been learnt from emergency teaching

# CEEDA: Collaborative engineering learning in the digital age

[www.ceeda.org](http://www.ceeda.org)



**CEEDA** Collaborative Engineering Education in the Digital Age

Home Case studies About

## What is CEEDA?

The Collaborative Engineering Education in the Digital Age website showcases examples of global best practice in collaborative and/or project-based engineering learning that are partially or wholly delivered online. It forms one element of a wider study looking at the lessons learnt from the current period of 'emergency teaching' and how this might impact the trajectory of engineering education in the future.



## Latest CEEDA case studies

### MIT, USA

APPROVAL DATE: April 2021

<b>Part A. Best Practice Activity</b> Design Challenge One	<b>Part B. Institutional Context</b> Lessons learnt from emergency teaching
Design Challenge One builds peer-learning and connectivity amongst students that have not met before face-to-face.	Hands-on, experiential learning has been a major priority at MIT during the period of emergency teaching.
<a href="#">Read Best Practice Activity</a>	<a href="#">Read Institutional Context</a>

### Aalborg University, Denmark

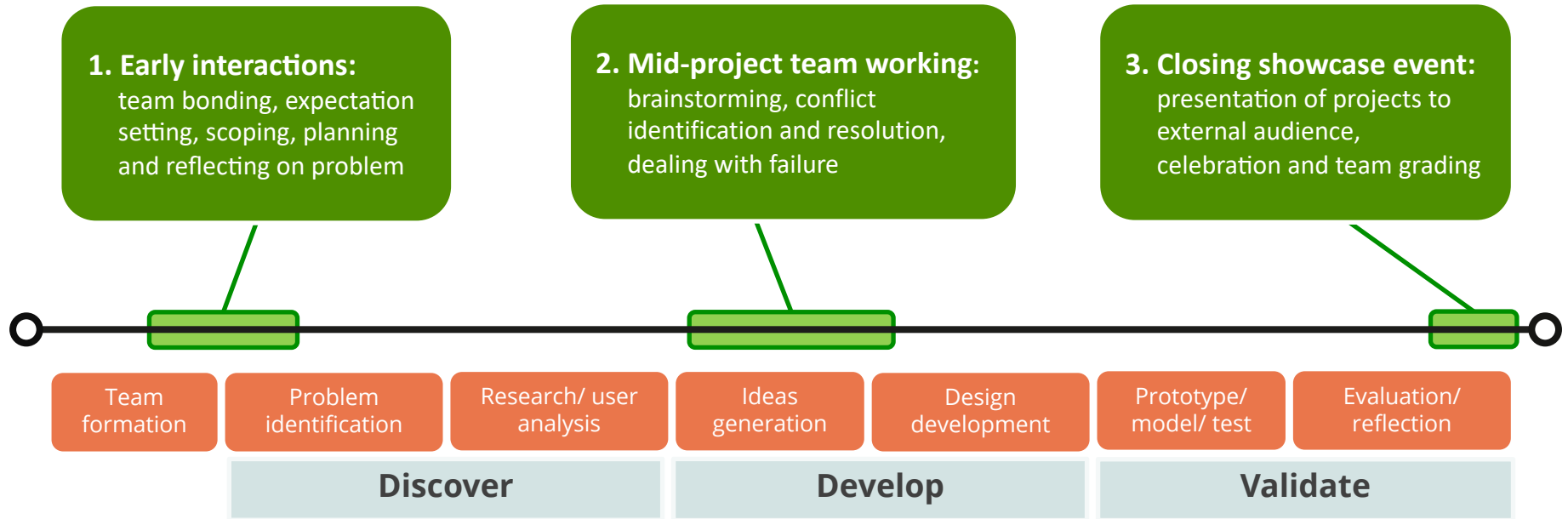
APPROVAL DATE: March 2021

<b>Part A. Best Practice Activity</b> Giraf Project	<b>Part B. Institutional Context</b> Lessons learnt from emergency teaching
The full cohort of 60 students must self-organise and work together to develop an app for autistic children.	A major focus is to progressively expose students to projects of increasing complexity and interdisciplinarity.
<a href="#">Read Best Practice Activity</a>	<a href="#">Read Institutional Context</a>

Thank you



# What is problematic to deliver online?



Stages in the project- or problem-based learning process



## The 10 institutions most frequently identified as **current leaders** in engineering undergraduate education

1	Olin College (US)	6	UCL (UK)
2	MIT (US)	7	Purdue Uni (US)
3	Stanford Uni (US)	8	NUS (Singapore)
4	Aalborg Uni (Denmark)	9	Uni of Cambridge (UK)
5	TU Delft (Netherlands)	10	Chalmers Uni (Sweden)

# The 10 institutions most frequently identified as **emerging leaders** in engineering undergraduate education

1	SUTD (Singapore)
2	Olin College (US)
3	UCL (UK)
4	PUC (Chile)
5	Iron Range (US)

6	NUS (Singapore)
7	TU Delft (Netherlands)
8	Charles Sturt (Australia)
9	Tsinghua (China)
10	Arizona State (US)

# The locations of **current** and **emerging** leaders:

- North America
- Europe
- Asia
- South America
- Australasia
- Africa



# Emerging practices and cultures

- › **Engagement with active learning:** beyond the 'usual suspects'
- › **Attitudes to teaching and learning:** including education experts and team teaching
- › **Remote hands-on learning:** (i) modelling, simulation, or remote activities; (ii) at home hands-on activities; and (iii) replacement activities
- › **Assessment practices:** that balances academic integrity with student wellbeing
- › **External connectivity:** new connections with with external stakeholders, as well as regional/global peers
- › **Faculty-student connectivity:** by forming closer, less hierarchical relationships

## Example – Tec de Monterrey (Mexico)



Tec de Monterrey (Mexico)

# Example – Tec de Monterrey (Mexico)

Inclusive, evidence-led policy-making

- › Establishment of the *Institute for the Future of Education* in early 2021

Systemic blended approaches

- › Tec 21 curriculum, combining in-person projects with online technical courses

Flexible learning opportunities

- › Choice embedded throughout Tec21 curriculum

Progressive competency development

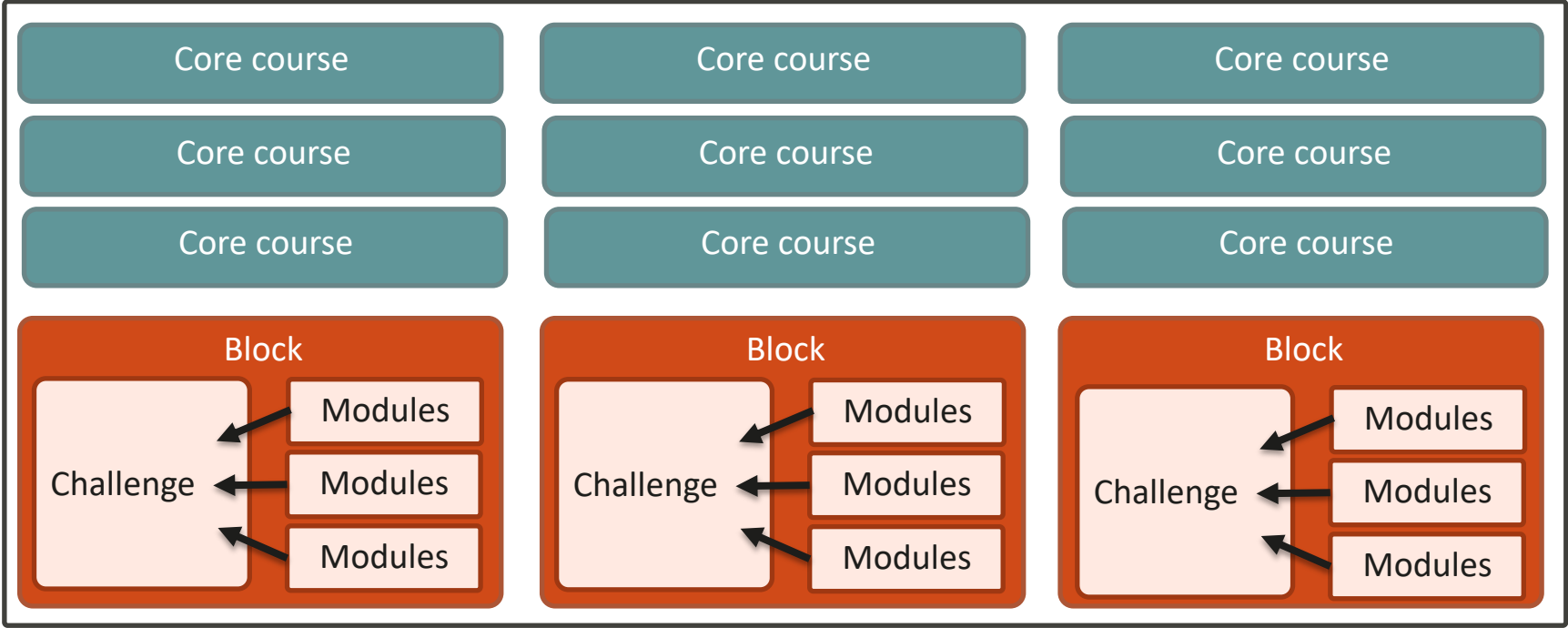
- › Tec21 embeds 'core competencies' into each semester of study

# Sample semester of the Tec21 curriculum:

5 weeks

5 weeks

5 weeks



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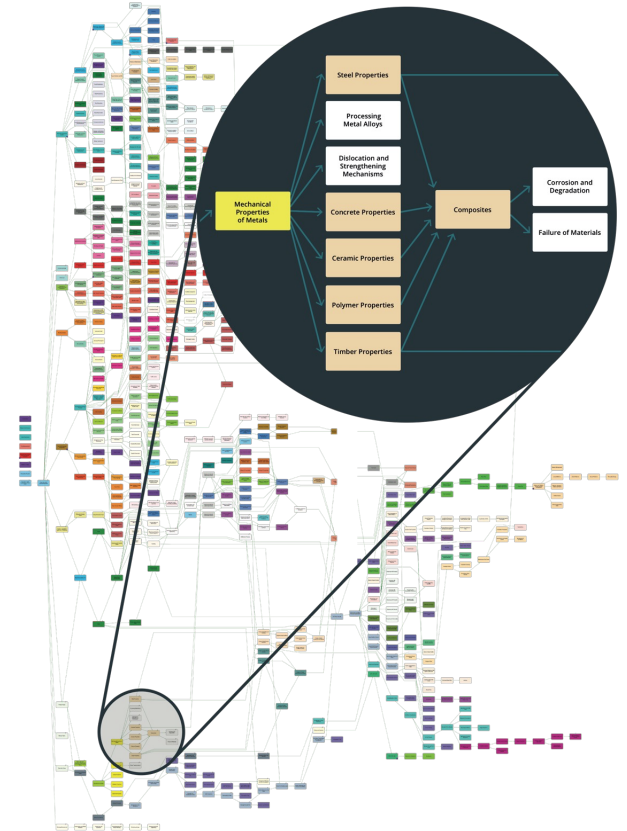


# Systemic/unified approach – CSU (Australia)



# CSU topic tree

- core engineering concepts and skills are disaggregated into discrete three-hour topics and accessed independently online by students
- the topic tree offers a visual map of the relationships and dependencies between topics and branches of engineering
- students complete 240 topics before their work placement and 600 topics by graduation



# Investment by the Chilean Ministry for Finance



**Established in 2014, the Chilean government's National Agency for Innovation and Development (CORFO) launch Engineering 2030.**

Aiming to drive economic growth through technology innovation, the initiative targets Chilean engineering schools as an incubator for this talent. Over \$200m (US) has already been invested, most of which is focused on educational reform.

**2030** ENGINEERING STRATEGY

# Case study – PUC (Chile)



PUC (Chile)

Thank you