

Shaping the Future of Assessment

Expanding Your Credentialing Testing Program to International Markets-Is it for the Mission, Money, or Both?

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Overview

- Purpose
- Background of Organizations
- Brief Description of Credentials
- International Presence
- Key Areas of Consideration
- General Discussion
- Concluding Thoughts



Purpose of the Presentation

Introduce our organizations

- Briefly discuss key factors in considering international expansion
 - Aligned to mission, money, or both?
- Present international expansion experiences from these perspectives:
 - Freshman (GBCI)
 - Junior (PMI)
 - Senior (Microsoft)



Our Organizations: GBCI

 Assess professionals and certify buildings based on green building and sustainability standards, practices, and concepts (LEED)

 GBCI's mission is to be the premier organization independently recognizing excellence in green building performance and practice globally

Our Organizations: GBCI

Our Credentials















Our Organizations: GBCI

- Credentialing program began in 2001
- Total Credentialed Holders
 - As of January 2011 around 149,120
- International
 - Total (and by percent) non-US credential holders?
 - 9,132 (6.1%)
 - Top 5 non-US countries of most credentialed holders?
 - 1. Canada (2.43%)
 - 2. UAE (0.54%)
 - 3. China (0.40%)
 - 4. Hong Kong (0.37%)
 - 5. UK (0.27%)
 - International Efforts
 - Canada & France; Future possibilities Spanish Speaking, Middle East, and China



- Core Purpose: To advance the practice, science and profession of project management <u>throughout</u> the world in a conscious and proactive manner
- **Envisioned Goal**: <u>Worldwide</u>, organizations will embrace, value, and utilize project management and attribute their success to it

 Centered around core offerings of Standards, Certification, Communities, Training/Education, and Research

 Five certification products, including PMP – started in 1984

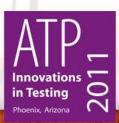




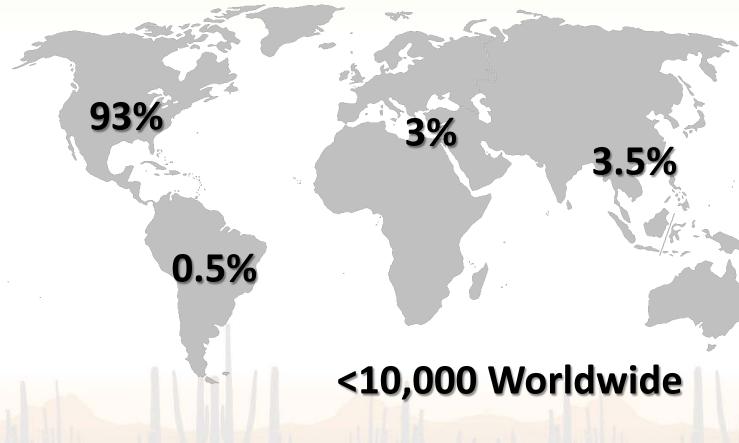






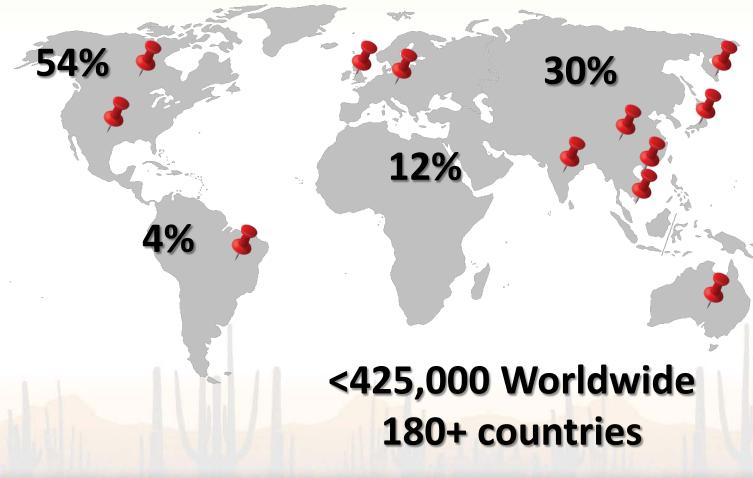


PMI credential holders in 1997:





PMI credential holders in 2011:





PMI's regional offices and representative



Our Organizations: Microsoft Certification

 Purpose: Accelerate adoption and optimize deployment by maximizing the Microsoft skills advantage

Value:

- Microsoft Certification
 - recognizes and validates real-world IT skills
 - supports the certified community by providing access to unique resources
 - offers a life-long career path of IT skills development



Our Organizations: Microsoft Certification

- Microsoft Learning offers eight credentials across four programs
- Candidates can earn certifications on more than 20 Microsoft Technologies
- Microsoft Learning has more than 100 unique exams in the market
- Microsoft Learning localizes in 21 languages and has ~1000 exams in market including localized versions



Microsoft Certification Family



ASSOCIATE Series



Microsoft^{*} CERTIFIED Master

Microsoft^{*} CERTIFIED IT Professional

Microsoft^{*} CERTIFIED

Technology

Specialisť

Microsoft^{*} CERTIFIED Professional Developer

Microsoft Office MASTER Microsoft Office **EXPERT** Microsoft Office **SPECIALIST**







Microsoft^{*} CERTIFIED Technology Associate



Microsoft Certification: By Program

Microsoft Certification Summary:

Millions of unique individuals hold Microsoft Certifications Worldwide

Exam Technology

Live in the Application

MOS MCM

Multiple
Choice
Associate
Specialist
Professional

Simulation
Specialist
Professional

Microsoft Office Certification

~40%

Architect

<5%

Master

<5%

Professional

~20%

Specialist

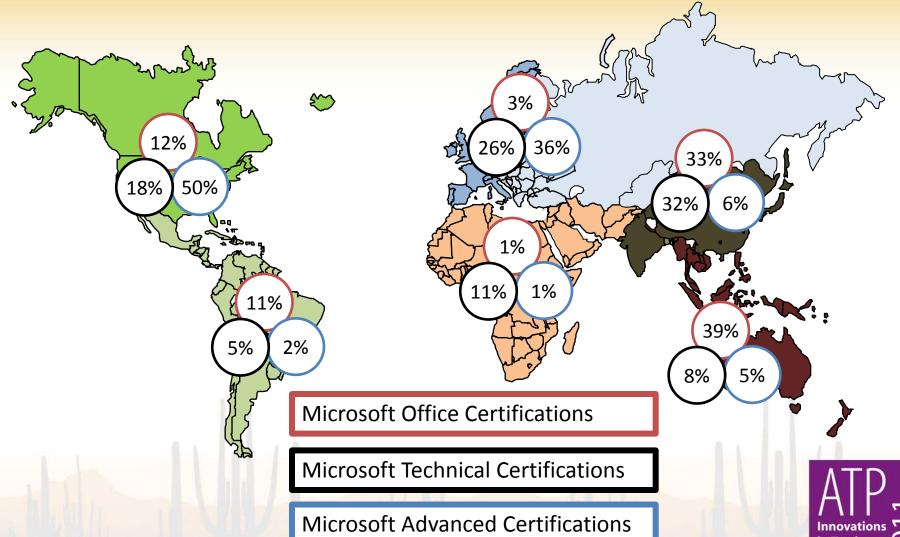
~30%

Associate

<5%



Microsoft Certifications



GBCI: Beginning in International Expansion

- Deliver exams in many countries via Prometric test sites in English
- Decision to translate in other languages
 - French Expansion was mission and chapter driven
- Where should we go next that is aligned with revenue generation while aligned with mission
 - China, Middle East, Spanish Speaking Countries are possibly next

PMI: Making Gains in International Expansion

Make exams available worldwide via Prometric

Growth through local chapters and communities

Regional Business
Plans and
Representative
Offices



PMI: Making Gains in International Expansion

- Mission or Money: Both
 - Core purpose / envisioned goal both reflect international focus
 - Project management is a new profession:
 - Needed global advocate
 - Non-regulatory, so needed a benchmark for professionals worldwide
 - PMI matured in the age of globalization
 - PMI matured parallel with IT, a key industry, with its portable tasks/activities
 - Largest growth areas are International
 - Majority of credential holders are now international



Microsoft: Established in the Global Market

- Mission or Money: It's a balancing act
 - Microsoft certification strategy needs to support customers, partners, and Microsoft
 - Maintain breadth of core programs
 - Core products localized in 10 languages
 - Grow emerging programs
 - MTA, MCM, MCA
 - Align to Microsoft strategy with strategic investments
 - Windows Mobile 7
 - Focus on integrity across all programs
 - Security, content quality, localization



What should you consider?

- Is there a viable market?
- How would this expansion align to your mission, vision, values, strategic plan, etc.?
- Will this expansion make revenue / profit?
- What are the challenges / risks to this expansion?
- What are the associated benefits (indirect benefits) of expansion?



Key Areas of Consideration

Market Assessment Localization Strategic Considerations Assessment Educational / Legal / Regulatory **Training** Considerations Restrictions

> Candidate Needs



- There has been a tremendous amount of research devoted to the "psychometrics" of cross-cultural assessment
- Best practices have been proposed (e.g.: ITC guidelines) for test translation, adaptation and other (largely psychometric) activities that are necessary for the successful implementation of testing programs internationally
- Research on test translation/adaptation and analytic methods is commonplace
- Cross-cultural psychology frameworks also useful in guiding activities



- A sample cross-cultural psychology framework:
 - Hui & Triandis (1985)
 - Conceptual equivalence
 - Is the construct meaningful in both cultures?
 - » e.g.: Individual rights?
 - Construct operationalization equivalence
 - Is the construct operationalized with the same behaviors?
 - » Aggression?
 - Item equivalence
 - Can the construct be measured using the same items in both cultures?
 - Scalar equivalence
 - Can the construct be measured on the same metric in both cultures?
 - » Does a '3' refer to the same level of aggression in cultures 'A' and 'B'?

- Considerably less thought has been devoted to the importance of non-psychometric issues when implementing testing programs internationally
- This session provided very valuable insight into some of the issues that GBCI, PMI and Microsoft are addressing as they expand programs abroad with their differentiated level of experiences
- What lessons can we learn from the fields of international management and business?

- What international business models might we consider adopting when expanding our testing programs abroad?
 - 1. Independent agents
 - 2. Joint ventures
 - 3. <u>Direct Acquisitions</u>
 - 4. Sequential market entry ("foot in the door" approach)



- 3 approaches to international management
 - Ethnocentric management
 - Polycentric management
 - Geocentric management
- When attempting to expand our credentialing testing program abroad, we need to know:
 - Business aspects of countries of interest
 - Socio-political traits of countries of interest
 - Socio-cultural traits of countries of interest



Concluding Thoughts

 Based on some of the considerations what are your organizations reasons for expanding your credentials?







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Presentation Handout



Market assessment

- Historical, current, and forecasted economic trends
- Demographics
- Firmographics (e.g., industry mix)
- Competitive analysis
- Value of certification
- Local culture

Strategic Assessment

- Organization's mission, vision, and values
 - Strategic plan
- Ethical considerations
- Existing competitive threats

• Educational / Training Considerations

- Education channels
 - Local organizations? Corporate developed? Outsourced?
 - Localization considerations
- Education / training is a critical, and often overlooked, aspect of certification

Candidate Needs

- Testing situation: PBT, CBT, IBT? Test center penetration?
- Examination information and materials (e.g., handbooks)
- Payment methods
- Accessibility
- Technological capabilities

Legal / Regulatory Restrictions:

- Legal mandates
- Copyright / Trademark / IP Law
- Accessibility / Disability Laws
- Fairness / Equity
- Restrictions on U.S.-based businesses on certain countries

Localization Considerations

- Translation of:
 - Communications
 - Exam
 - Publications
- Recertification (if applicable)
- Communications channels



What international business models might we consider adopting when expanding our testing programs abroad?

1. Independent agents

- Our experts contact local (foreign) residents to represent our organization in another country
- A local operator agrees to conduct business according to prescribed methodologies and marketing plans using the company's name
- Franchisee typically pays royalties but maintains relative autonomy in conducting day-to-day business
- Test delivery center model

Pros:

- Cheap way of entering an international market
- Brand name recognition

Cons:

- Lose some control over day-to-day operations
- Can tarnish overall brand image

2. Joint ventures

 Two businesses (one local and one in the host country) form a partnership to do business in the targeted country

Pros:

- Leads to a more cautious entry into the international market
- Local partner can ensure that local customs, laws, business practices are respected in day-to-day operations
- More control over daily operations

Cons:

- Have to deal with a partner
- Partner can subsequently become a direct competitor!



What international business models might we consider adopting when expanding our testing programs abroad?

3. Direct acquisitions

- Buy part or all of a foreign company (competitor)
- Firm can operate as a somewhat autonomous entity or be more tightly controlled as a subsidiary, for example

Pros:

- Experienced business partner is on-site in the international market
- Affords the most control over daily operations

Cons:

- Expensive
- · Will inherit past headaches!

4. Sequential market entry ("foot in the door" approach)

- Start by establishing "niche" services and/or products and slowly diversify as brand recognition increases
- e.g.: Start by offering educational consulting services on a small-scale. Once reputation solidifies, start marketing actual products (exams)

Pros:

- Lower risk
- Stealth method by which to enter target market

Con:

Slower market entry



3 approaches to international management

Ethnocentric management

- "Headquarter" management style and practices employed abroad
- Can lead to catastrophic mistakes due to cultural differences!
- What works at home may not work abroad

Polycentric management

- Staff workforce with as many local experts
- Local professionals are best suited to know the local culture, language and work ethic
- May not work well in under-developed countries where workers may not possess the necessary management skills and acumen

Geocentric management

- Business problems are the same all over the world
- Best managers, regardless of national origin, should be involved
- Both local and global ramifications need to be understood

When attempting to expand our credentialing testing program abroad, we need to know:

Business aspects of countries of interest

- Infrastructures
- Business practices
- Foreign trade dynamics

Socio-political traits of countries of interest

 What are the political risks inherent in given countries?

Socio-cultural traits of countries of interest

- How are power structures perceived in other cultures?
- How do certain cultures deal with uncertainty?
- o Individualism collectivism?
- Emphasis on traditional "male" "female" values?
 - Assertiveness, competiveness, material success
 - Cooperation, passivity, etc.

