Internacionalización de la educación superior en Europa: presente y futuro.

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Jornada informativa Educación Superior

"*La dimensión internacional en la Educación Superior*"

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The Big Picture: internationalisation of higher education in Europe

- The EAIE Barometer
- Internationalisation of Higher Education (Study for the European Parliament)

What is the EAIE Barometer?

- Study conducted in the 47 countries of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA)
- Shows perceptions of **individuals**
- Maps the state of internationalisation on European and national level
- Reveals knowledge & skill needs and gaps

- Input from practitioners in different countries, institutions and positions

- Respondents from 33 EHEA countries

- Findings present perceptions of 2 093 staff working at HEI's

DISTRIBUTION PER COUNTRY

ICELAND 7

KAZAKHSTAN 7

LIECHTENSTEIN 3

LUXEMBOURG 4

SWEDEN 96

FINLAND 102

NORWAY 77

ESTONIA 39

RUSSIAN FEDERATION 41

LATVIA 55

LITHUANIA 61

DENMARK 62

UNITED KINGDOM 135

NETHERLANDS 230

GERMANY 94

POLAND 96

BELARUS

IRELAND 36

BELGIUM Flemish 41, French 11

CHECH REP. 120

SLOVAKIA 3

UKRAINE 10

FRANCE 72

SWITZERLAND 47

AUSTRIA 45

SLOVENIA 32

HUNGARY 28

SLOVAKIA 44

ROMANIA 48

MOLDOVA 1

CROATIA 42

SERBIA

BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA 2

BULGARIA 16

GEORGIA 23

ITALY 55

MACEDONIA 4

ALBANIA 10

GREECE 168

TURKEY 75

AZERBAIJAN 5

PORTUGAL 44

SPAIN 70

MALTA 1

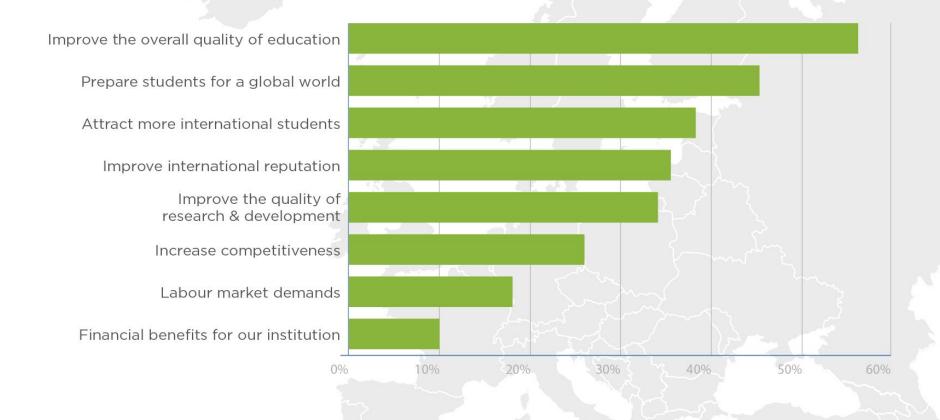CYPRUS 10

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Our respondents

- HEI's
- Small to medium size (72%)
- ≤2000 international students (77%)
- PhD granting (74%)
- Publicly or partly publicly funded (83%)

- Practitioners
- SIO's focusing on:
- Int'l partnerships (53%), Managing IROs (35%), Int'l programmes (29%)
- 2/3 work at central and 1/3 at faculty level

Most important reasons to internationalise

1. Prepare students for a global world
2. Financial benefits for the institution
3. Labour market demands
4. Attract more international students
5. Improve international reputation
6. Improve the overall quality of education
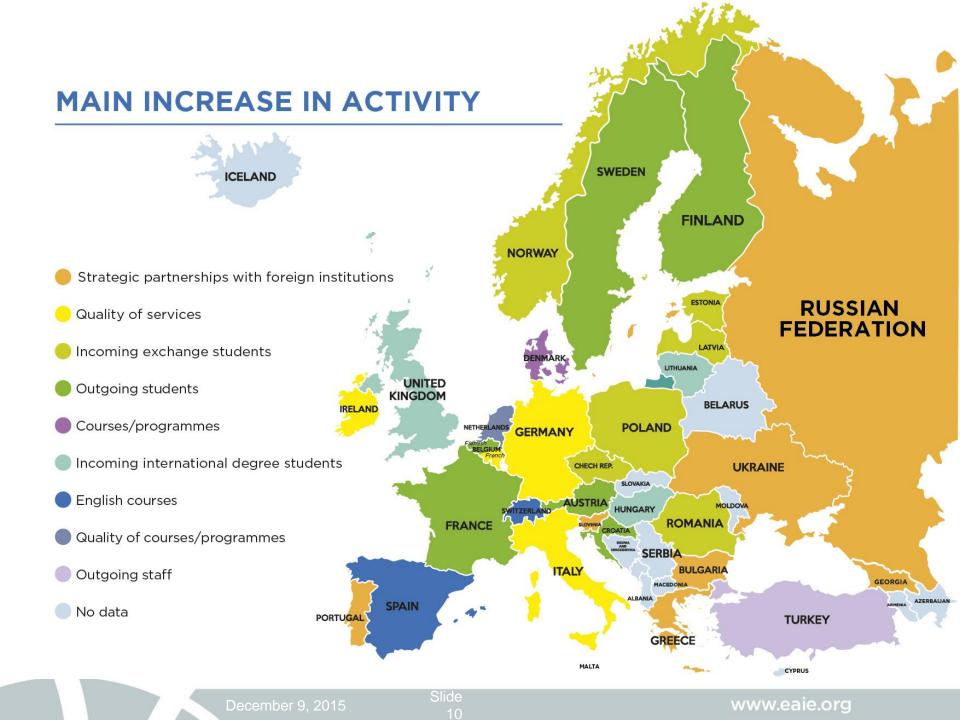7. Improve the quality of research and development
8. Increase competitiveness

MOST IMPORTANT REASONS TO INTERNATIONALISE

Most important reasons to internationalise: top 5 for Spain

1. Improve international reputation (4)
2. Attract more international students (3)
3. Improve the overall quality of education (1)
4. Prepare students for a global world (2)
5. Improve the quality of research and development (5)

MAIN INCREASE IN ACTIVITY

Legend:
- ● Strategic partnerships with foreign institutions
- ● Quality of services
- ● Incoming exchange students
- ● Outgoing students
- ● Courses/programmes
- ● Incoming international degree students
- ● English courses
- ● Quality of courses/programmes
- ● Outgoing staff
- ● No data

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ARMENIA

AZERBAIJAN

PORTUGAL

SPAIN

GREECE

TURKEY

MALTA

CYPRUS

Main increase in activity: top 10

1. Nº international strategic partnerships
2. Quality of international services
3. Implementation of intl. strategic partnerships
4. Incoming exchange students
5. Quality of intl. courses/programmes

6. Outgoing students

7. Courses/programmes with intl. component

8. Incoming intl. degree students

9. Courses with English medium of instruction (EMI)

10. Visits by intl. delegations

Main increase in activity: top 10

1. Nº international strategic partnerships (2)

2. Quality of international services

3. Implementation of intl. strategic partnerships (4)

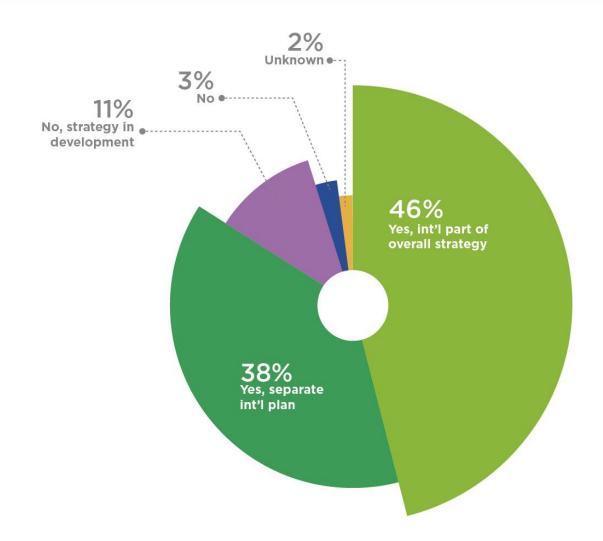4. Incoming exchange students

5. Quality of intl. courses/programmes

6. Outgoing students

7. Courses/programmes with intl. component (3)

8. Incoming intl. degree students
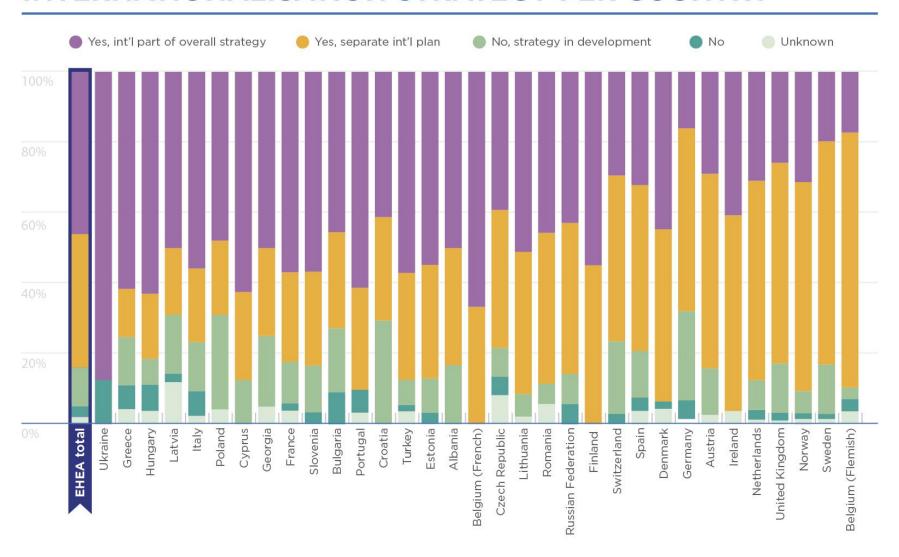
9. Courses with English medium of instruction (EMI) (1)
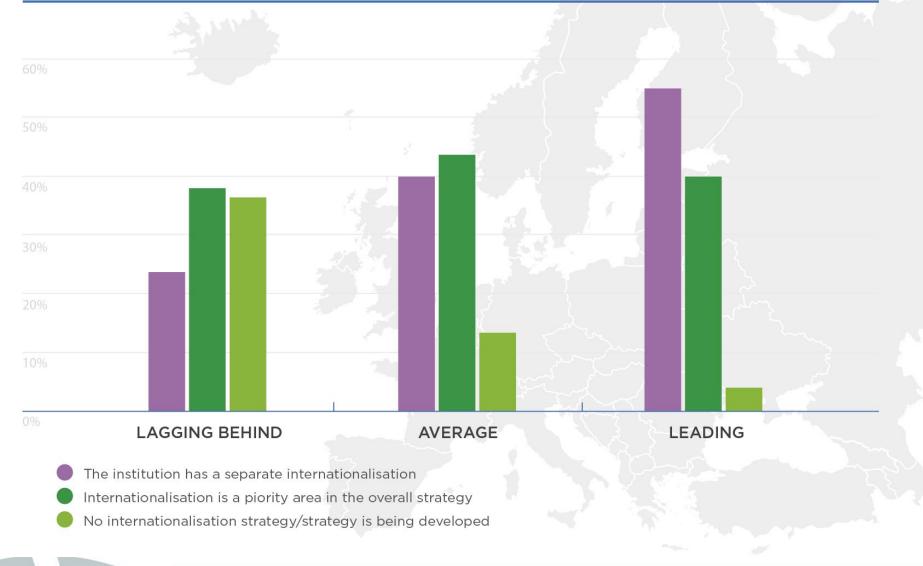
10. Visits by intl. delegations (5)
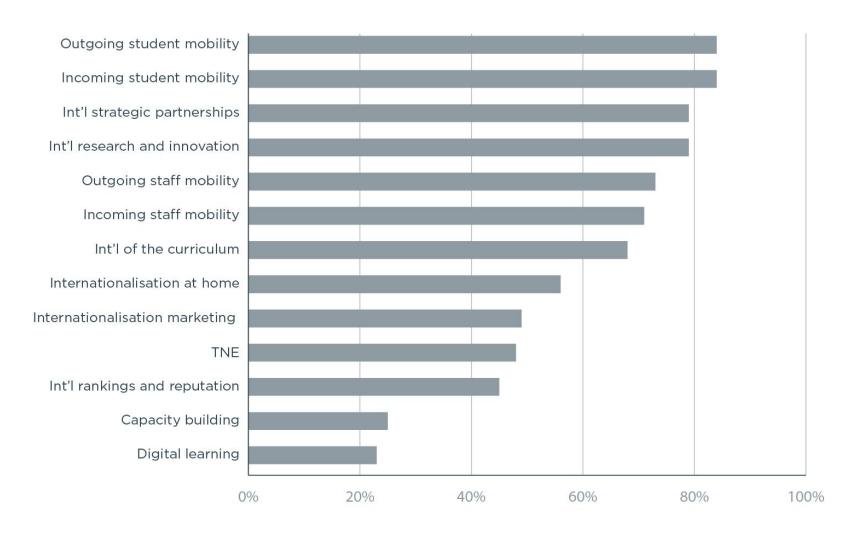
INTERNATIONALISATION STRATEGY

2%
Unknown

3%
No

11%
No, strategy in
development

46%
Yes, int'l part of
overall strategy

38%
Yes, separate
int'l plan

INTERNATIONALISATION STRATEGY PER COUNTRY

Legend: ● Yes, int'l part of overall strategy ● Yes, separate int'l plan ● No, strategy in development ● No ● Unknown

INT'L STRATEGY BY LEVEL OF INTERNATIONALISATION

LAGGING BEHIND   AVERAGE   LEADING

- 🟣 The institution has a separate internationalisation
- 🟢 Internationalisation is a piority area in the overall strategy
- 🟢 No internationalisation strategy/strategy is being developed

CONTENT OF INT'L STRATEGY

Main challenges in daily work

1. Improving int'l strategic partnerships

2. Increasing outgoing student mobility

3. Implementing the institutional internationalisation strategy

4. Recruiting more int'l students

5. Dealing with student mobility procedures and regulations

6. Making use of funding programmes

7. Developing joint programmes

8. Offering more courses in non-native languages

9. Including teaching staff in int'l activities

10. Increasing outgoing staff mobility

TOP CHALLENGE IN DAILY WORK

Legend:
- Improving international strategic partnerships
- Implementing internationalisation strategy
- Increasing outgoing student mobility
- Recruiting international students
- Dealing with mobility procedures and regulations
- Developing joint programmes
- Increasing incoming staff mobility
- Ensuring teaching capacity for international education
- No data

Main challenges in daily work

1. Improving int'l strategic partnerships (1)

2. Increasing outgoing student mobility

3. Implementing the institutional internationalisation strategy (2)

4. Recruiting more int'l students (3)

5. Dealing with student mobility procedures and regulations

6. Making use of funding programmes (5)

7. Developing joint programmes (4)

8. Offering more courses in non-native languages

9. Including teaching staff in int'l activities

10. Increasing outgoing staff mobility

Knowledge & skill needs

- Knowledge and skill needs vary by area of activity and country

- Bigger knowledge than skill needs discernible

- Biggest knowledge needs: latest trends, external funding programmes & developing int'l strategy

- Biggest skill needs: project/programme mgmt, staff mgmt & developing int'l partnerships

- Less need for improvement on primary knowledge/skills

Spain: biggest knowledge and skill needs

1. Knowledge of latest internationalisation trends & developments (1 EHEA)
2. Knowledge for developing an internationalisation strategy (3)
3. Knowledge of external funding programmes (2)
4. Market intelligence about target groups and countries (5)
5. Market intelligence about competitiors (7)

1. Marketing skills (4)
2. Project/programme management skills (1)
3. Staff management/leadership skills (2)
4. Skills for developing & maintaining int'l partnerships (3)
5. Proficiency in other languages (5)

Internationalisation of Higher Education

European Parliament, Directorate-General for Internal Policies - Committee on Culture & Education.

Hans de Witt & Fiona Hunter - Centre for Higher Education Internationalisation (CHEI)

Eva Egron-Polak - International Association of Universities (IAU)

Laura Howard - European Association for International Education (EAIE)

Key trends in internationalisation of higher education

- Ten key trends for Europe and the rest of the world

- Based on literature reviews, 17 country reports (10 European, 7 non-European), 2 surveys, an analysis of the role of digital learning and a Delphi process among experts in international HE.

1. Growing importance of internationalisation at all levels
2. Effects on institutional strategies for internationalisation
3. Insufficient funding
4. Increasing privatisation
5. Effects of globalisation
6. Growing competition
7. Growing regionalisation
8. Rising numbers
9. Insufficient data

10. New areas of development

- Internationalisation of the curriculum
- Growth of transnational education
- Digital learning as part of internationalisation strategy
- Stronger link between different levels of education

Future internationalisation strategies

- A move away from an activity-based approach towards one that is more strategic

- Towards a more qualitative approach (outcomes/impact) away from a quantitative focus (input/output)

- More focus on 'at home' (curriculum, teaching and learning, learning outcomes) and less isolated 'abroad' (mobility of students, staff, programmes, projects, etc.)

We consider internationalisation too much as a goal in itself instead of as a means to an end – to enhance the quality of education and research and their service to society.

Muchas gracias por su atención.

1. Growing importance of internationalisation at all levels

- More internationalisation of higher education
- A broader range of activities
- More strategic in its approach
- More national strategies for internationalisation
- Linked to national ambitions

2. Effects on institutional strategies for internationalisation

- Policy cascade
- Homogenisation of institutional strategies
- Quantitative rather than qualitative results
- Balance between autonomy and accountability

3. Insufficient funding

- Funding remains a challenge
- Range of funding mechanisms available and stakeholders involved

4. Increasing privatisation

- Privatisation of higher education apparent in internationalisation

5. Effects of globalisation

- Competitive pressures of globalisation
- Different starting points
- Increasing global convergence

6. Growing competition

- Event shift from (only) cooperation to (also) competition
- Successes and failures of internationalisation

7. Growing regionalisation

- Regionalisation
- European influence in other regions

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8. Rising numbers

- Numbers are still rising everywhere
- Quantity versus quality
- Quality assurance mechanisms for internationalisation

9. Insufficient data

- Insufficient data about internationalisation