ARE WE CONFIDENT ABOUT THE OUTCOMES OF INTERNATIONALISATION?

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WHY MEASURING INTERNATIONALISATION

- Educational
  - To provide evidence that the institution’s stated objectives for internationalisation are actually being achieved
  - To demonstrate the quality of an institution’s internationalisation

- Commercial
  - To profile the institution and to position it among peers and against competitors

- Political
  - To demonstrate accountability and transparency
AVAILABLE TOOLS

Green (2005)
Horn et al (2007)

IQR (1997)
MINT (2007)
CHE (2006)
DAAD (2010)

IMPI (2010)
EMQT (2011)
IMS 2020 (2013)

Chen et al (2009)
Osaka University (2006)
Chin & Ching (2009)

Krause, Coats & James (2005)
THE STUDY

Aim of the study: to develop a set of indicators which can be used to measure university internationalisation across national boundaries

Construct the phenomenon: literature & university practitioners’ perceptions

- Interviewed university policy-makers from 17 flagship universities in Australia (9), Singapore (2) and China (6)

Select the indicators: existing tools & university practitioners

- Filtered from over 500 indicators to 57 indicators
- Surveyed 128 admin staffs in the sample universities
THE MAJOR FINDING OF INTERVIEWS

• Constructing the phenomenon of university internationalisation
  • A multi-faceted phenomenon
  • Academic excellent as the major driver
  • A holistic approach
  • Seven key dimensions

• Confirming the importance of measuring internationalisation
  • Evidence-based decision-making
  • Identifying patterns

• Identifying different obstacles in measuring internationalisation
  • Availability of data
  • Serving measurement purpose
# THE INDICATOR SET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>Internationally cooperative research programmes</td>
<td>• Percentage of research projects involving international partnership and collaboration</td>
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<td>Internationally focused research centers</td>
<td>• Percentage of research centers operated with international partners operated with formal international partners</td>
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<td>International researchers</td>
<td>• Percentage of international post-doctoral researchers</td>
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<td>Internationally acknowledged research achievements</td>
<td>• Percentage of publications cited by SCI, EI, ISTP</td>
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<td>Student</td>
<td>International students</td>
<td>• Percentage of international (by nationality) students (for degree study) on campus in total</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mobility of students</td>
<td>• Percentage of students who have international academic experiences (incl. all types of academic-related experience no more than an academic year)*</td>
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<td>Faculty</td>
<td>International profile of the faculty team</td>
<td>• Percentage of international (by nationality) faculty members (FTE)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>International perspective and experience of faculty</td>
<td>• Percentage of faculty members (FTE) with at least one degree awarded by an institution abroad*</td>
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<td>Dimension</td>
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<td>Curriculum</td>
<td>Courses with an international components</td>
<td>• Number of subjects involving a partner in other countries</td>
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<td>Joint degree programmes</td>
<td>• Number of joint degree programs (all degree levels) collaborated with overseas institutions</td>
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<td>Students’ participation in international studies</td>
<td>• Number of students who attend joint degree programs collaborated with overseas institutions</td>
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<td>Engagement</td>
<td>International network and partnership</td>
<td>• Number of overseas partners with whom at least one academic activity has taken place</td>
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<td>International presence of alumni</td>
<td>• Percentage of international (by nationality) alumni</td>
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<tr>
<td>Governance</td>
<td>Human resources for international activities</td>
<td>• Percentage of administration staff proficient in more than one working language</td>
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<td>Financial support for internationallisation</td>
<td>• Proportion of students who have international academic experiences funded by university relative to the total number of students who have international academic experiences*</td>
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FOR DISCUSSION

• What are the most important elements to measure about internationalisation?


  Academic programmes? Faculty performance? Institutional performance overall?

• How can we best measure these elements?
THANK YOU

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