Models for 21st Century International Partnerships: Education, Research, & Engagement

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Presentation Outline

I. Why Develop International Partnerships
II. Context for International Partnerships
III. Types of Partnerships
IV. Building Successful Partnerships
V. Potential Issues
VI. Future Considerations
I. Why Develop International Partnerships

• Strengthens students’ education and preparation for life in a multicultural world & global economy
• Enhances the quality of research
• Generates new revenues (tuition, research funding, development projects, etc.)
• Enables extension & application of knowledge to address global needs
• Encourages mutual understanding & respect among students, faculty & staff of partner institutions
• Promotes peaceful solutions for international issues and conflicts.
II. Context for International Partnerships

A. Culture, history, politics & economy of partner institutions, organizations & countries

B. Organization & structure of higher education in partner countries & states

C. Institutional context
   - Mission, vision & goals
   - Academic quality (rankings, research funding, citations)
   - Strengths & weaknesses
   - Value placed on internationalization
   - Existing partnerships
   - Language requirements
II. A. Cultural, Historical, Political, & Economic Context

- Roles of men & women & values placed on education for men & women
- History of the country & K-higher education
- Political support/funding, policies & role of government in higher education
- Current economic climate
II. B. Higher Education Context

1. Australia 41 Universities
   a. 40 public   1 private
   b. 40 doctorate granting

2. United States 4774*
   a. 672 public (60%) 2102 private (40%)
   b. 283 doctorate granting

*Includes all colleges and universities in the U.S. that grant degrees
II. C. Institutional Context -
Leading Institutions Hosting International Scholars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th># of Scholars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Harvard University</td>
<td>4,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 University of California, Berkeley</td>
<td>3,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 University of Michigan – Ann Arbor</td>
<td>3,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Stanford University</td>
<td>3230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Columbia University</td>
<td>3064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 University of California, Los Angeles</td>
<td>2772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 University of California, San Diego</td>
<td>2,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Johns Hopkins University</td>
<td>2,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 University of California, Davis</td>
<td>2,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Yale University</td>
<td>2,457</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. Types of Partnerships
(Old & New)

- Student & faculty exchanges
- Joint or dual degrees
- Collaborative research
- Faculty development activities
- Faculty affiliate status
- Local & national development
- Administrative exchange
- Branch campuses
- International multi-institutional networks
- Multi-institutional campuses
- University/Government/Private sector
### III. International Branch Campuses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total (All Countries)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. International Multi-Institutional Networks

- Association of Pacific Rim Universities (45*)
- Universitas 21 (25)
- Worldwide Universities Network (19)
- International Alliance of Research Universities (10)
- 10 + 10 – University of California / China (20)

*Number of Universities
III. Overseas Multi-Institutional Campuses

Education City- Doha, Qatar (2003)
- Six US universities (Carnegie Mellon, Va. Commonwealth, Weil Cornell Med., Texas A & M, Georgetown, Northwestern), one French (HEC Paris), one British (UCL university) & one Qatar university (Qatar Faculty of Islamic Studies)
- 2011 Cornell & Carnegie Mellon offer joint program in biological sciences & computational biology

Incheon Global Campus (2012)
- Three US universities (State U. of NY, George Mason, the U. of Utah) and one European university (Ghent U.) offering B.A., B.S., M.S., & Ph. D. in different fields
- Plan to host 10 top universities in the world by 2025
III. University/Government Partnerships

• Brazil
  
  • Australia, 1st Brazil/Australia higher education forum, Brasilia, 6/2015 to advance higher education & research engagement (10 Australian universities, 12 Brazilian universities, government agencies, & Brazilian business)

  • Science without Borders-Brazilian government’s effort (Ministry of Education & Ministry of Science & Technology) to grant 100,000 scholarships to Brazilian undergrad. students to study abroad at top universities. 26 countries.
    • Australian program (2011)- Australian universities have hosted more than 4000 students.
    • US program-Scientific Mobility Program- largest recipient of scholars; new emphasis on graduate students; in 2013 300+ US companies hosted interns; 30,000+ students
III. University/Government Partnerships

• China

  Ministry of Education
  • Confucius Institutes-CI (2004)- partnership with universities & schools worldwide to promote Chinese language & culture; today more than 440 CIs, 13 in Australia, more than 100 in the US.

  Ministry of Science & Technology
  • Sino-US Center for Food Safety (2014)-UC Davis/Northwest Agricultural & Forestry;
  • World Food Center UC Davis/South China Agricultural U./city of Zhuhai food safety program (2015)
III. University/Non-Profit Partnerships

• Gates Foundation/Rockefeller Foundation

• Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa-AGRA (2006) partnership with universities, government agencies, profit & nonprofit organizations to enhance agricultural science and small farm productivity in Africa; initial $100 million investment; presence in 17 countries

• International Childhood Malnutrition Projects (2010/2012) interdisciplinary research & education partnership of public and private institutions in Burkina Faso, Finland, France, Ghana, Malawi and the United States for fighting childhood malnutrition, initial $26 million investment.
III. University/Private Partnerships

• Beijing Genomics Institute-BGI: premier sequencing center, Shenzhen, China, a multi-billion dollar public/private institute. In 2010 established BGI Americas in Mass. and BGI Europe in Copenhagen; Nine Danish universities collaborate with BGI on diabetes/cancer research; In the US in 2011 BGI established two centers at Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia and the UC Davis Medical Center.

• INTO University Partnerships Limited—a global partnering for-profit organization head-quartered in the UK which provides pathway services, marketing ($45 million annually), and substantial university infrastructure investments for 19 universities on three continents.
III. University/For-Profit Partnerships

Coursera (2012)-offers massive open online fee-based courses (MOOC’s) from leading universities in the humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, engineering, etc. By May 2015, Coursera had more than 1000 courses from 119 countries & 13 million users from 190 countries & had raised $85 million in venture capital.
IV. Building Successful Partnerships

- Specify rationale & choices for partnerships (goals, strategy, priorities, regions of world, subject matter)
- Create policies & procedures
- Identify appropriate leadership (e.g. faculty, administrators)
- Determine degree of institutional commitment
- Standardize general agreements (MoU, AoC)
- Develop active working agreements (delineate goals, activities, responsibilities, resource implications, budget)
- Monitor & assess performance & make modifications
- Establish procedures for renewal/sunset
V. Potential Issues

- Educational quality & standards
- Student & faculty expectations & customs
- Language & cultural differences
- Level of commitment of all parties
- Resource commitments
- Issues of academic freedom
- Health and safety issues
- Legal issues (e.g. liability, intellectual property, employment)
- Shifting priorities & goals
- Change in government policies & priorities
VI. International University Partnerships: Future Considerations

- Essential for the goals & missions of universities
- Expanding in scale, scope, diversity & complexity
- Necessitates significant commitment & attention to contextual issues - national, sector & institution level
- Encompasses all three university academic functions & administrative responsibilities
- Requires strategic, tactical & negotiated planning & implementation
- Heightens need to monitor & assess performance
- Requires assessment for change and termination
• “We must take change by the hand or it will take us by the throat.”
• “To improve is to change; to be perfect is to change often.”
  • Winston Churchill