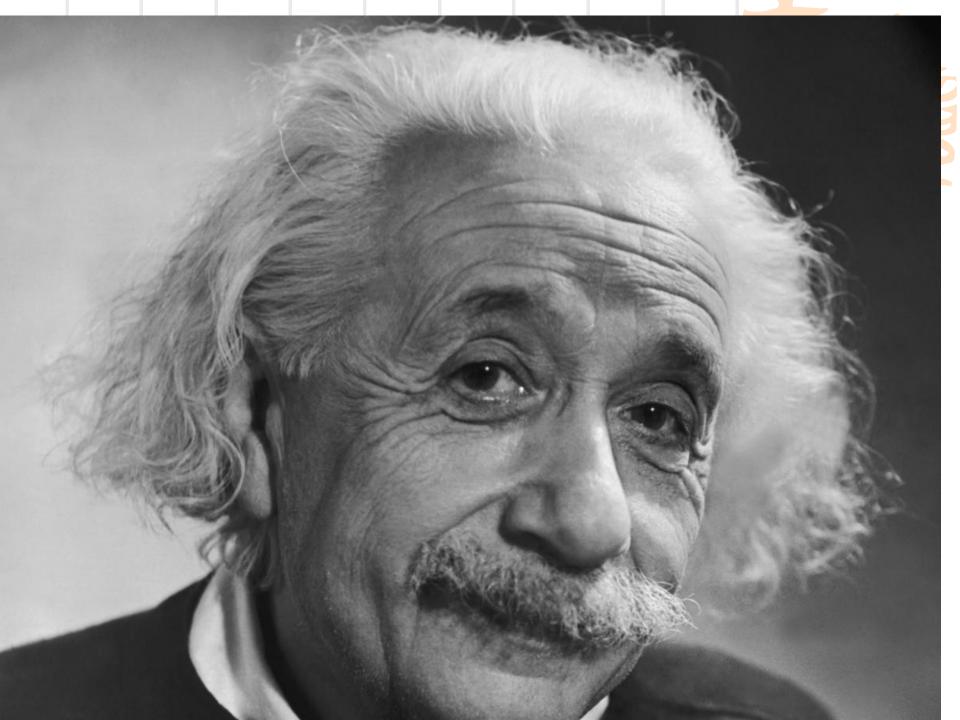
### Internationalization of teaching and learning: academic staff the world



Gerard A. Postiglione 白杰瑞 The University of Hong Kong香港大学 Faculty of Education 教育学院 Associate Dean,副院长, Chair Professor, 讲座教授, Acting Director, Wah Ching Center of Research on Education in China

华正中国教育研究中心主任



#### Internationalization of Higher Education: IAU 3rd Global Survey Report

- More central to institution's faculty planning
- Growing importance to HEI leaders
- Student mobility remains an opportunity reserved for the privileged few.



 The report is based on responses from 745 higher education institutions and close to 20 national university associations in 115 different countries.





# What have faculty learned? Internationalization is NOT

- Using English (if learning quality drops)
- Teaching abroad (if there is no value added)
- Adding international content (if no meaning)
- Adding international students (if isolated group)
- Intercultural/international competence (if untested)

More partnerships 2 more international

Internationalization Z AN END IN ITSELF

# Internationalization - Process

### As a process, it CAN:

- introduce intercultural, international and global dimensions to higher learning
- improve goals and delivery of curriculum
- upgrades the quality of education& research
- A process of integration
- Not an addition in itself





# What works for faculty?

- Build on top of national/local context
- Customize the process of integration
- Acknowledge
  - >benefits, risks, unintended consequences
- Adhere to values
  - cooperation, respect, partnership, exchange, mutual benefits and capacity building
- Do not built cooperation upon commercialization, self-interest and branding



### "As never before in their long history, universities have become instruments of international competition as well as instruments of peace."

Richard Levin, President, Yale University.

Newsweek, Aug. 21-28, 2006





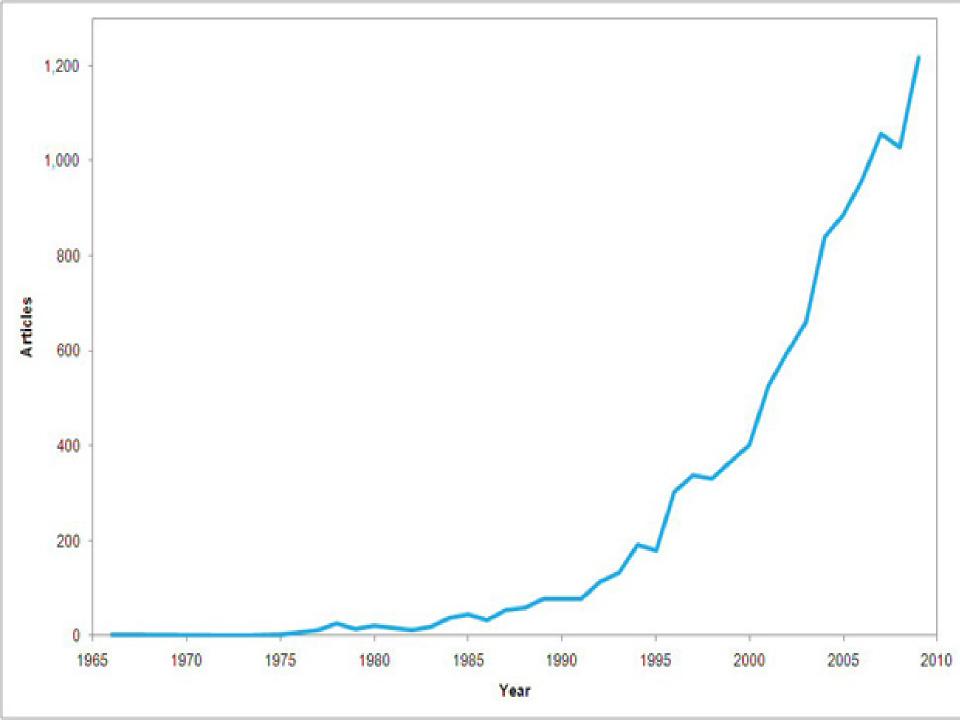












# Learning and teaching are loosing out to research







### importance of knowledge for innovation

### impact of innovation on tertiary education









3 dimensions for faculty to make central to learning&teaching

new skills and competencies (curriculum)

 new pedagogy (learning & teaching approach)





innovative use of new technologies





# Faculty know graduate employment has changed

New jobs





Jobs that are undergoing transformation







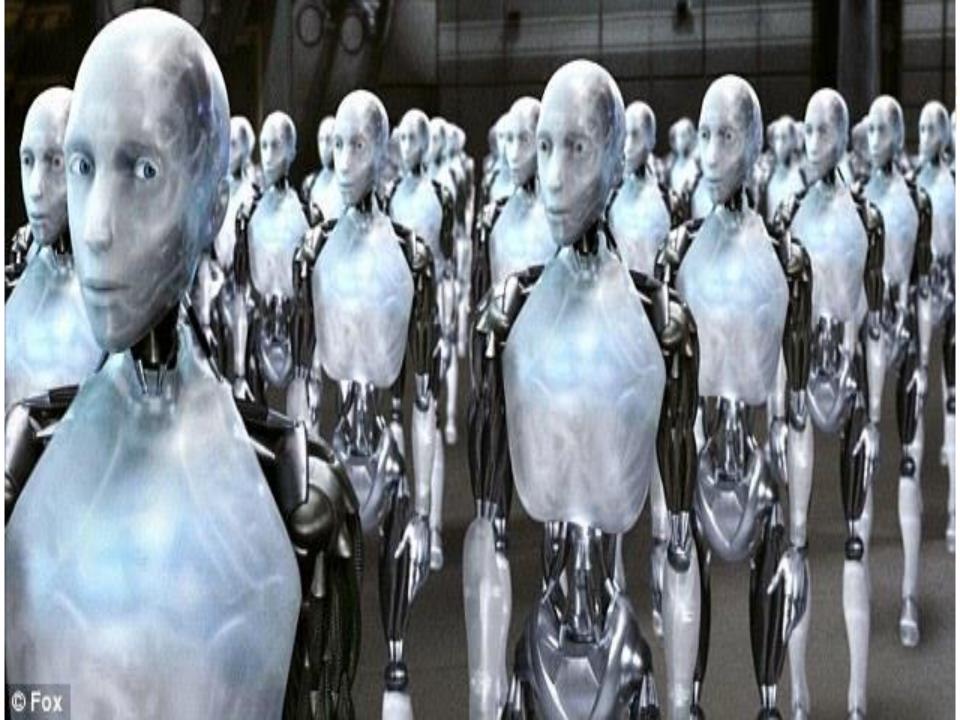














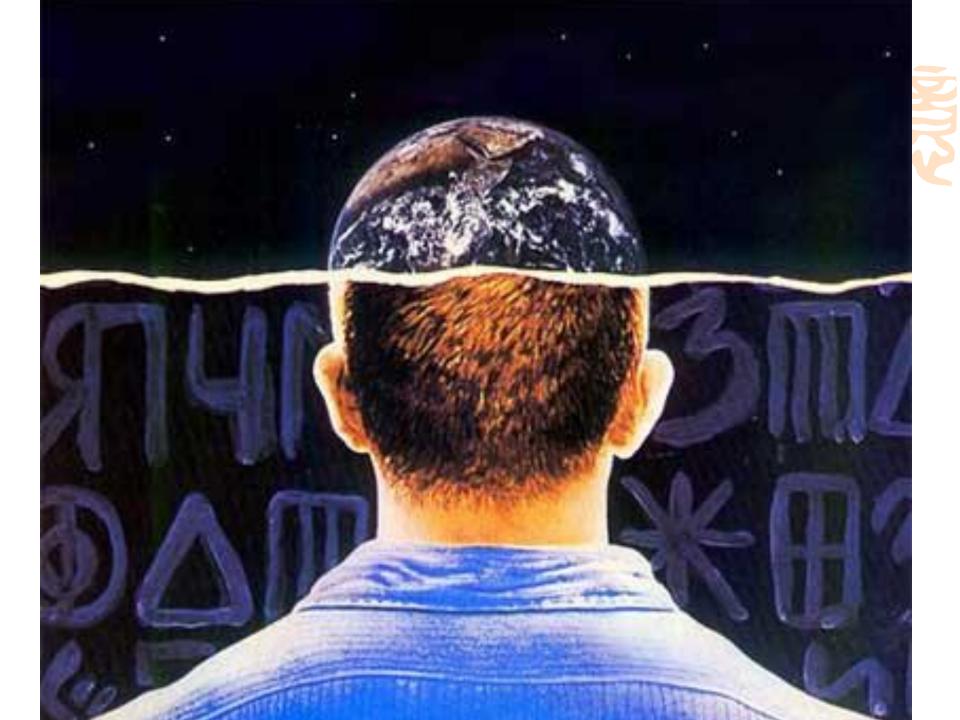


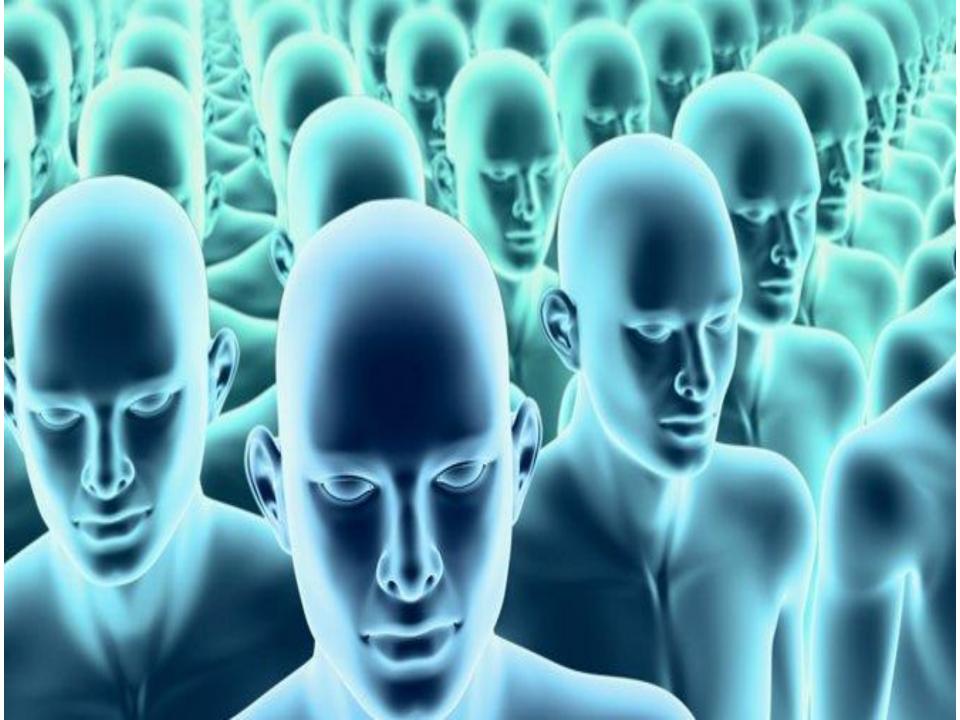


# How do we keep up with globalization and internationalization?













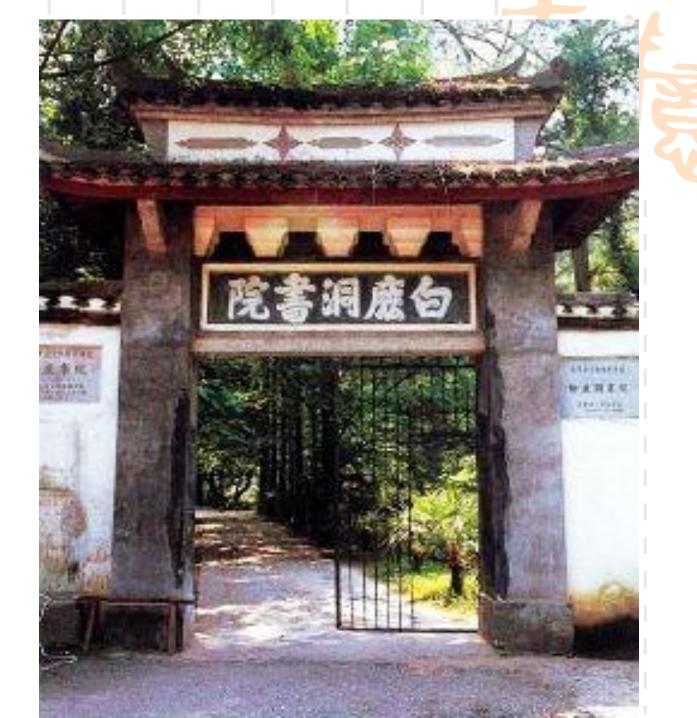






### China's Academy





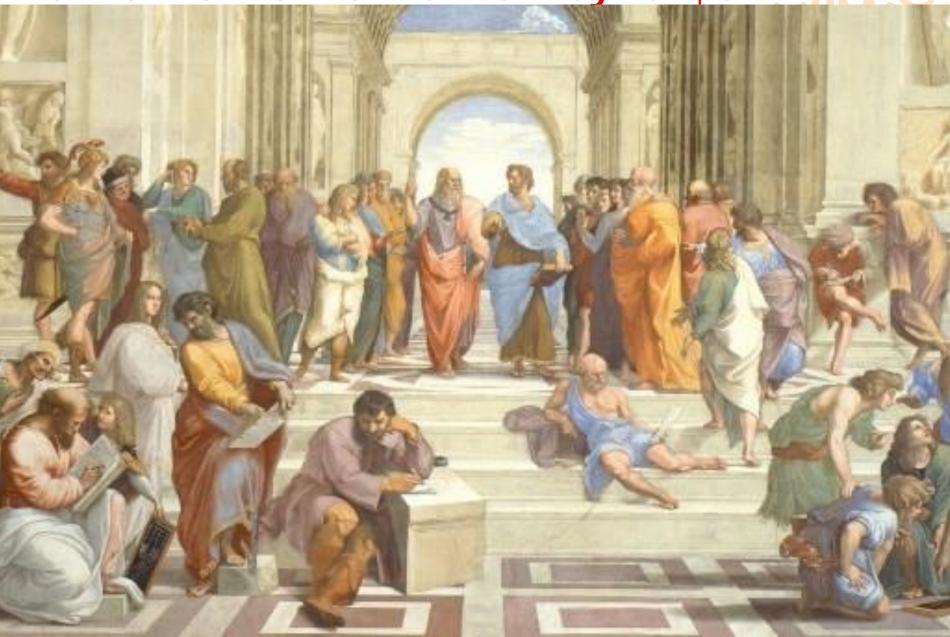








### Plato's Academy Raphael



# The Confucian Academy

#### I HEAR AND I FORGET. I SEE AND I REMEMBER. I DO AND I UNDERSTAND.

-Confucius

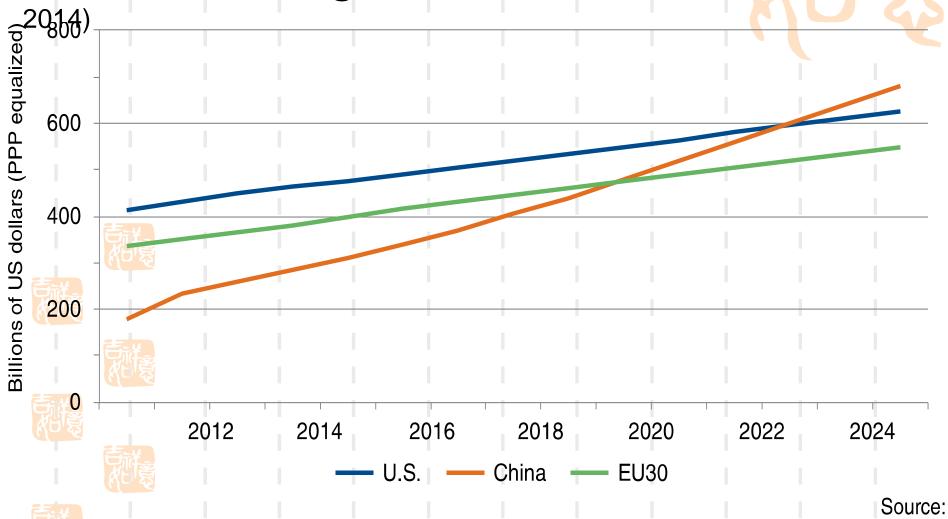
# China's universities

### Rising world class

- Times Higher Education
  - PKU (international?) passes HKU
- Most students
- World #2
  - ≻ GDP for R&D
  - Scientific publications
- Shanghai PISA
  - Sino-foreign Universities



### R&D Funding Forecast (Battele and R&D Magazine

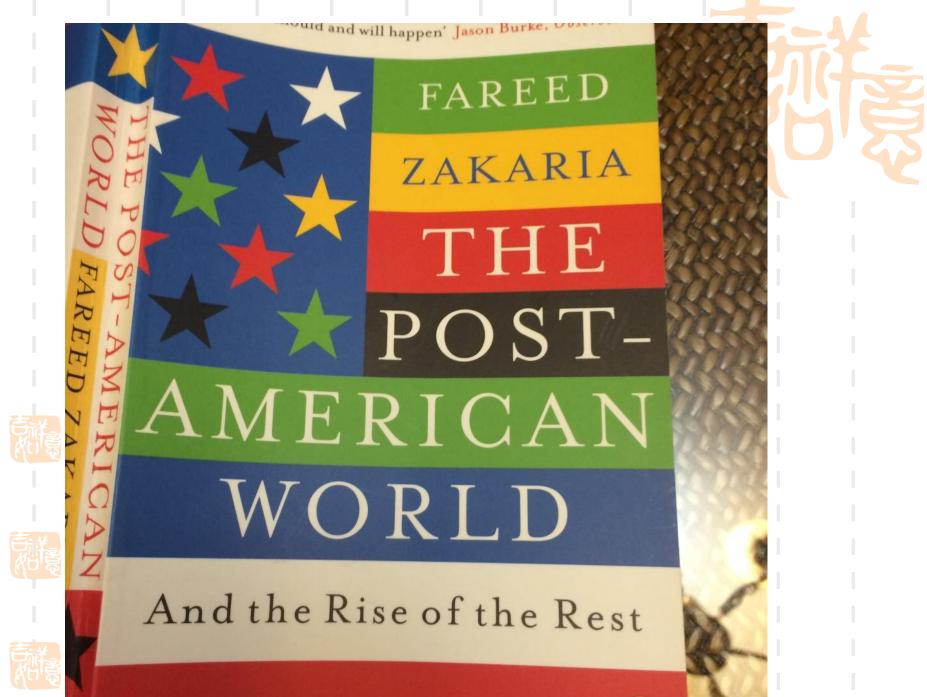


### The result of China's opening and reform for higher education has been an intellectual vitality that may be as broad and deep as the Western Renaissance.

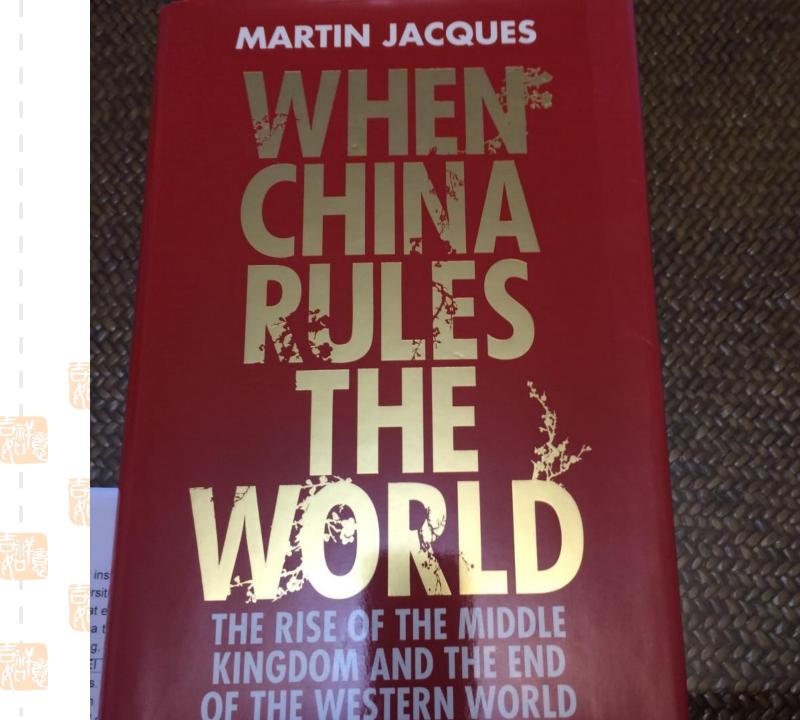
Ezra Vogel, Ford Professor of Asian Studies, Harvard University, *Washington Post*, Dec 5, 2003

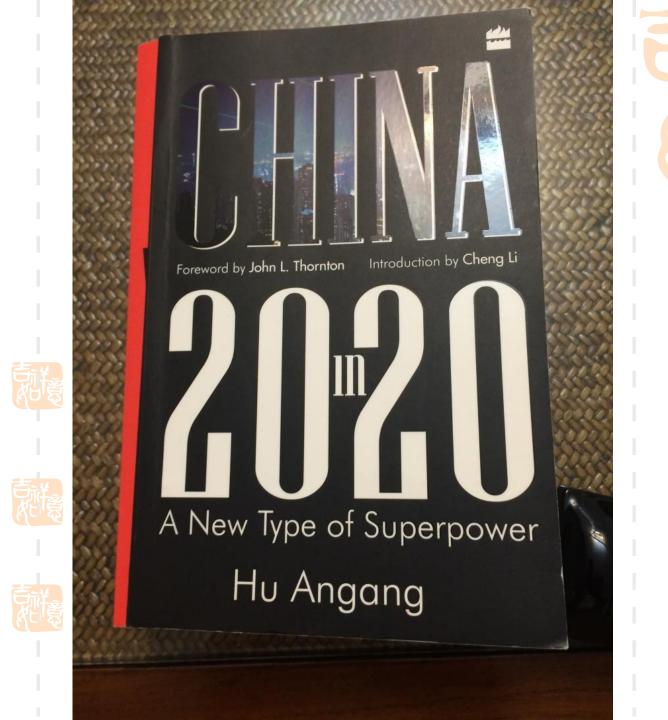


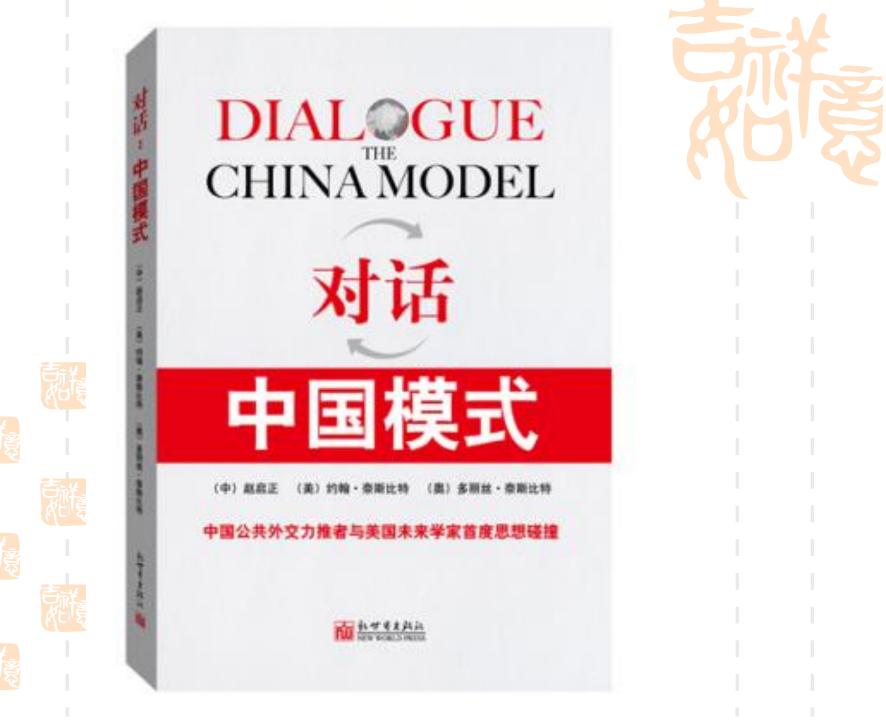




THE INTERNATIONAL RESTSELLED







● 「海外看中国」 丛书

# The China Model:How China's RiseIs viewed from overseas



Annual Blue Book of Development and Reform:

China's Road and the China Model 1949-2009







B 发展和改革蓝皮书

中国经济发展和体制改革报告 いここ 中国道路与中国模式 (1949~2009)

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REPORT ON CHINAS FOONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENSTITUTIONAL REPORM CHINA'S PATH AND CHINA'S MODEL (1949-2009)

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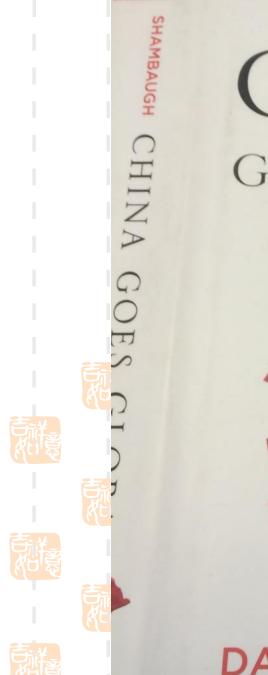
#### REGIONS

#### China and Globalization





The Social, Economic, and Political Transformation of Chinese Society



# CHINA GOES GLOBAL

THE PARTIAL POWER

#### **DAVID SHAMBAUGH**

#### Sino-foreign faculty cooperation









# 

# 2000+ foreign degree programs in China









# HONG KONG SAR

#### 38 degree programmes



#### **Xiamen University in Malaysia**



厦門大學馬來西亞分校校證局觀

Aarial View of Campus



### Tsinghua University in Seattle, USA





#### A=local academic staff teaching

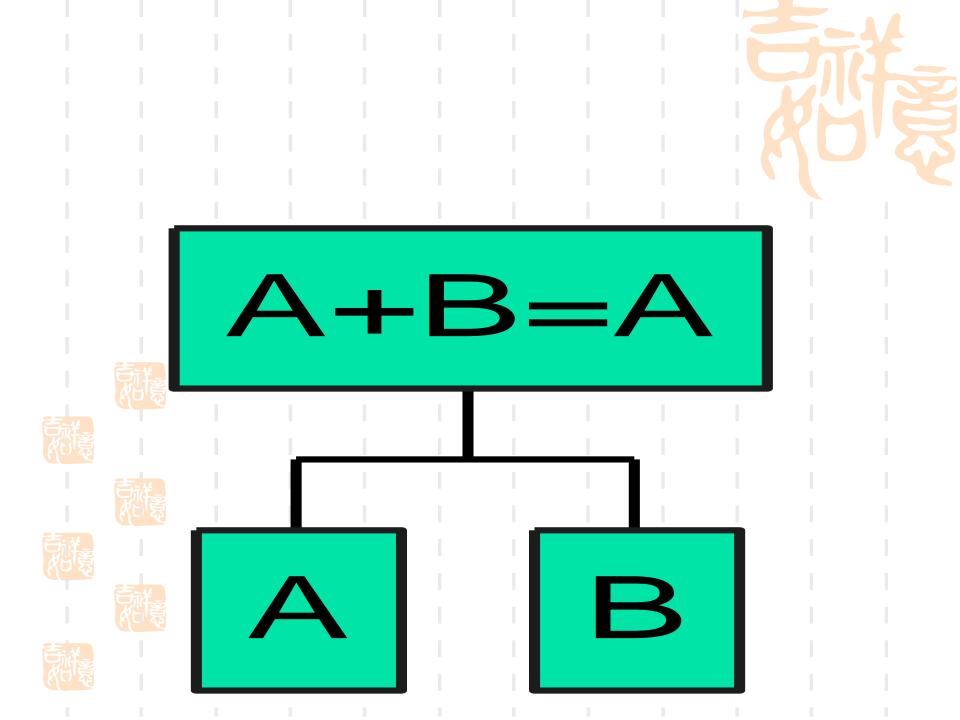
#### B= non-local academic staff teaching

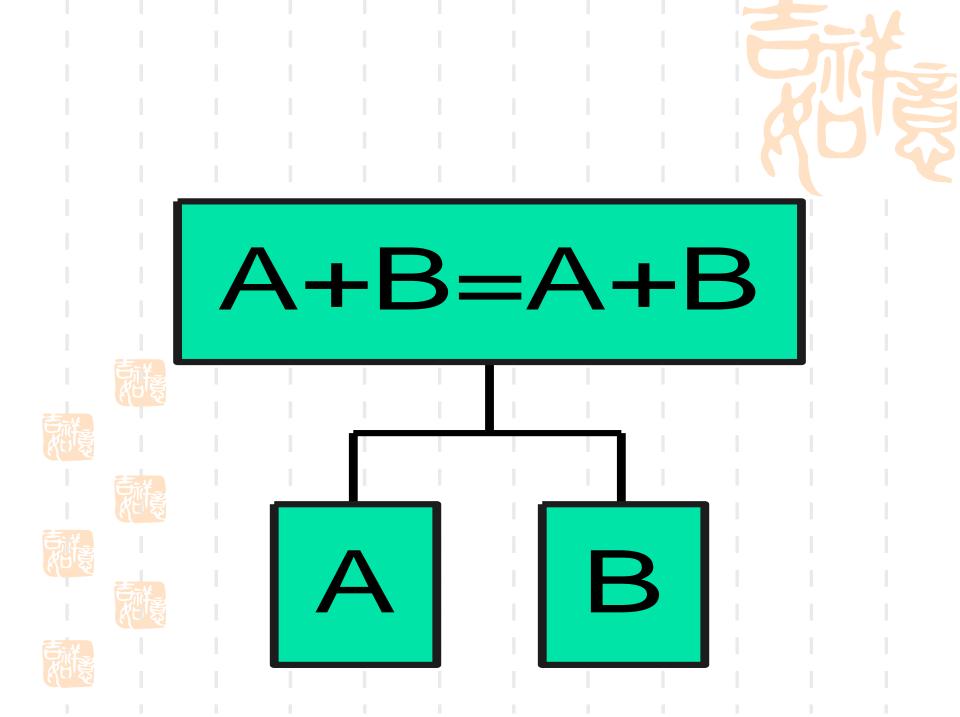


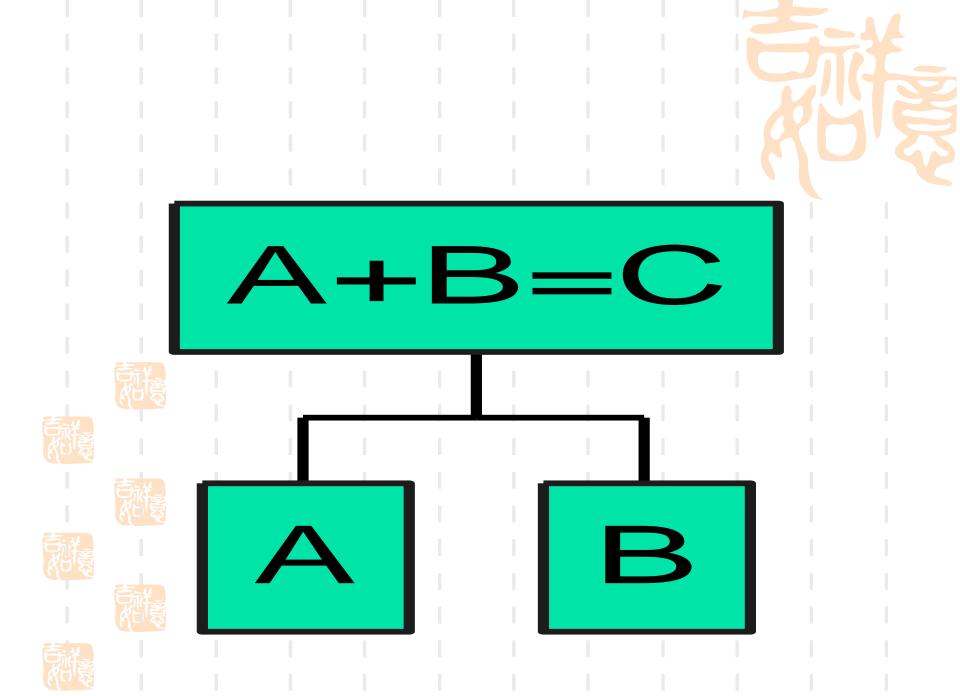


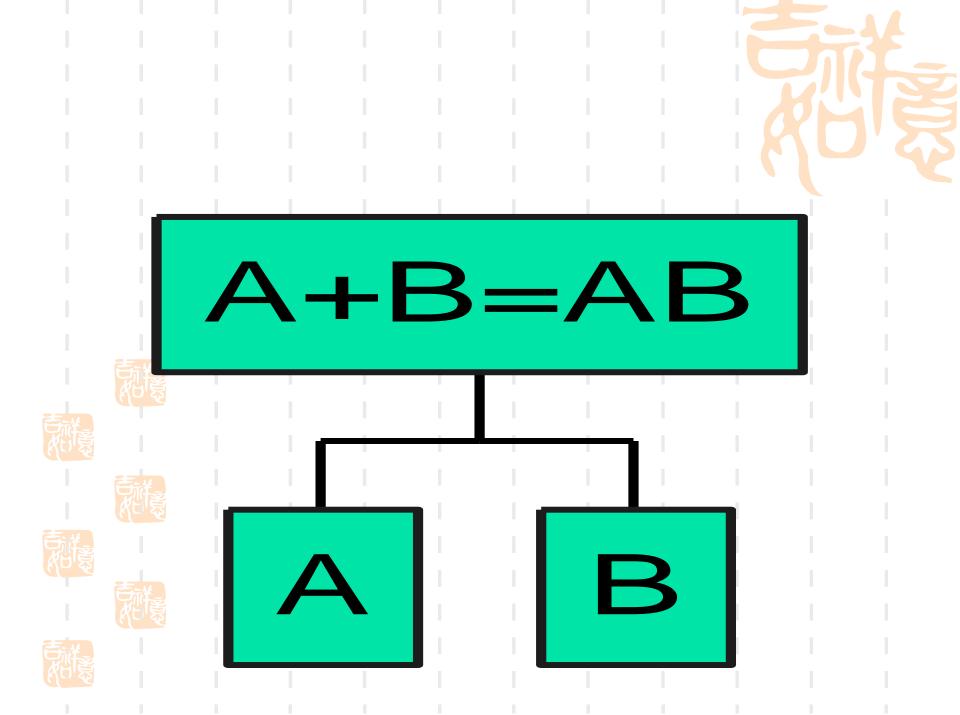


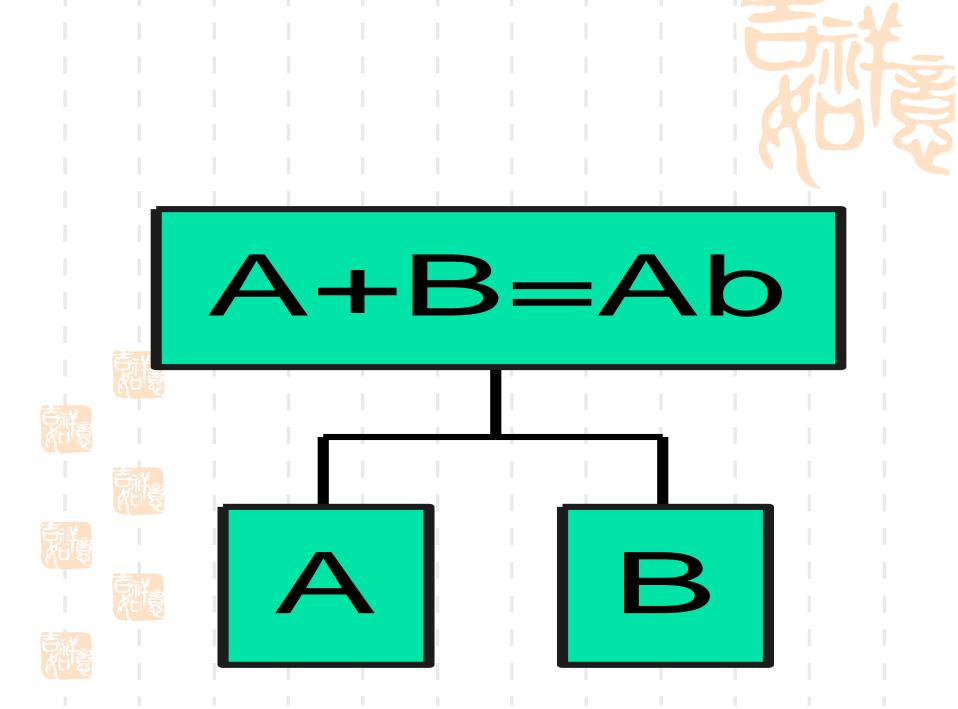


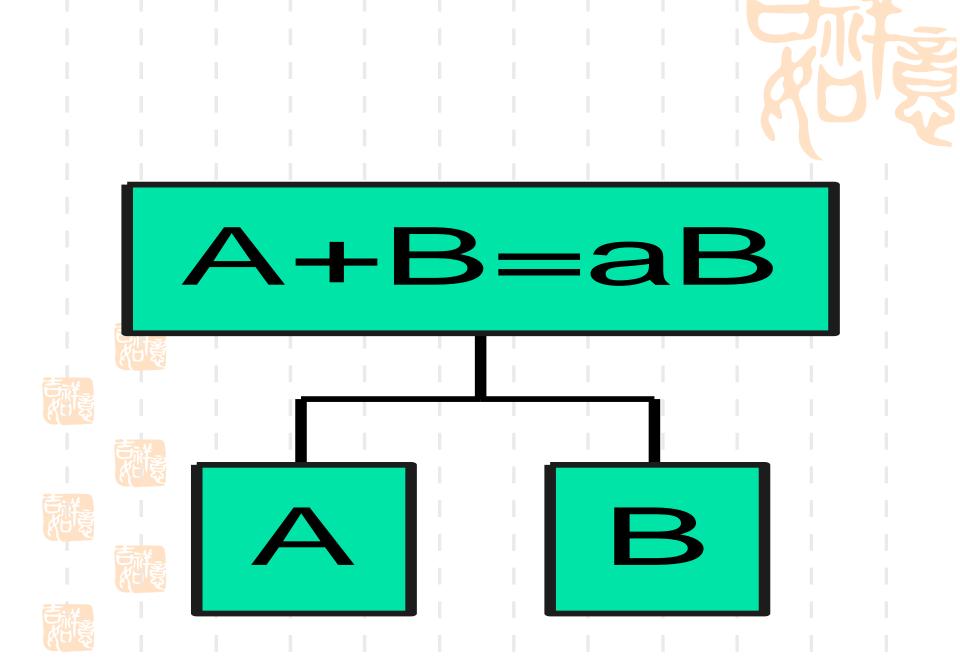














# A+B=A+B+A(B)+B(A)+A(b)+B(a)+AB+Ab+Ba



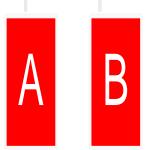


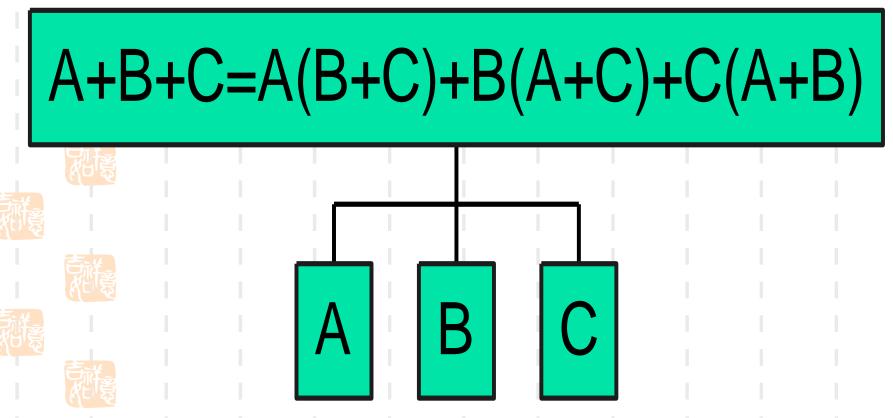






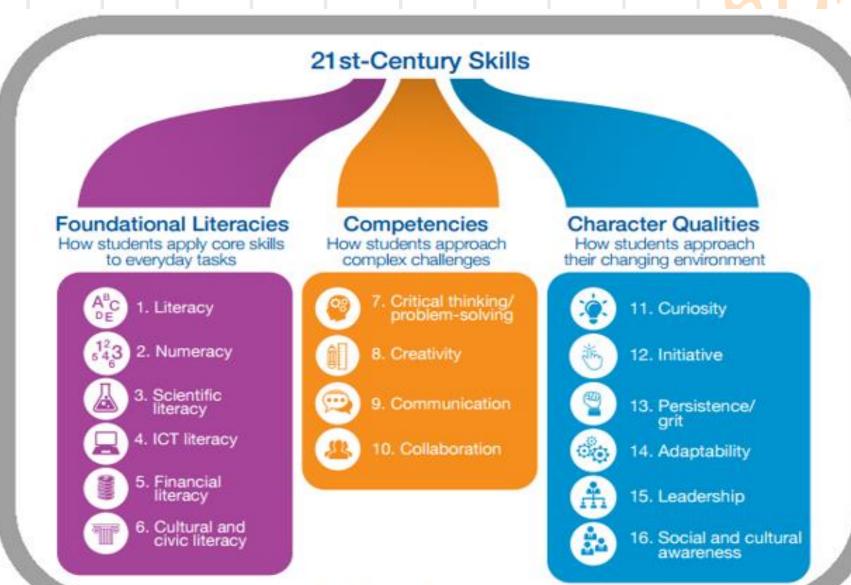




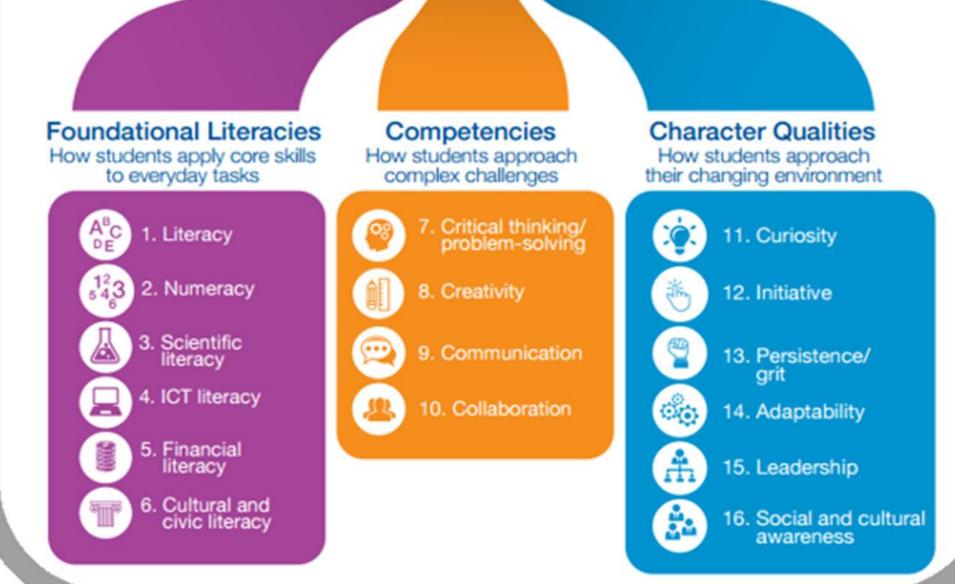




# International faculty movement toward the liberal arts movement movement in



#### 21st-Century Skills



#### Lifelong Learning

"Although humans make sounds with their mouths and occasionally look at each other, there is no solid evidence that they actually communicate among themselves"

### "The illiterate of the 21st century will not be those who cannot read and write, but those who cannot learn, unlearn and relearn."



### **Alvin Toffler**



Internationally transmittable new pedagogical approaches

- varied modalities for learning
  - > active, interactive, collaborative & experiential
- Age matters as learning architecture changes







## Library of UM Professor





## Library of 21<sup>st</sup> century professor



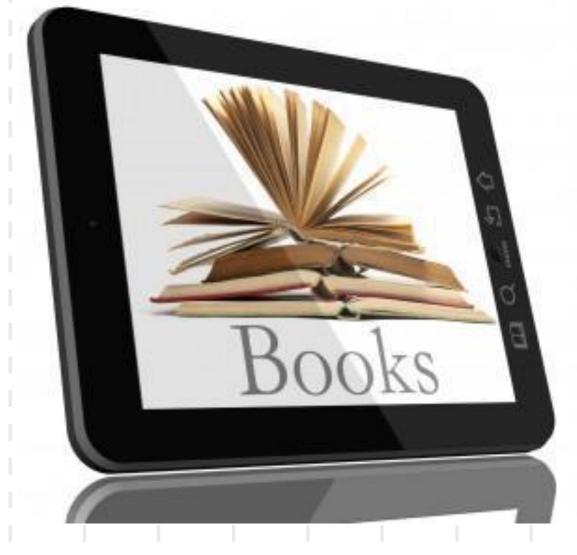










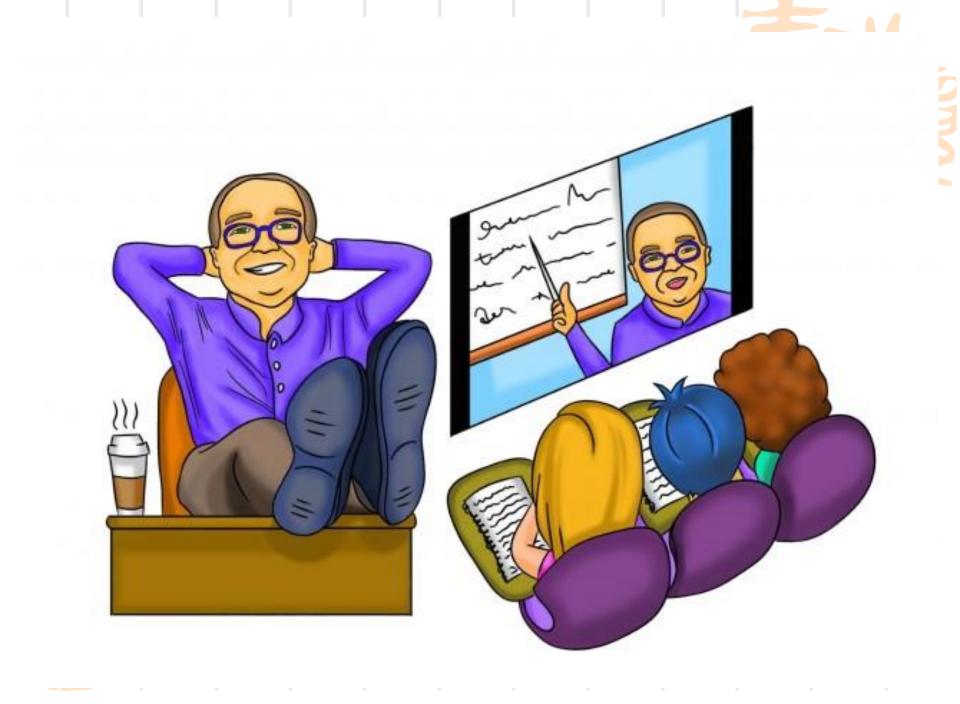




### 21st century learning is no longer a spectator sport









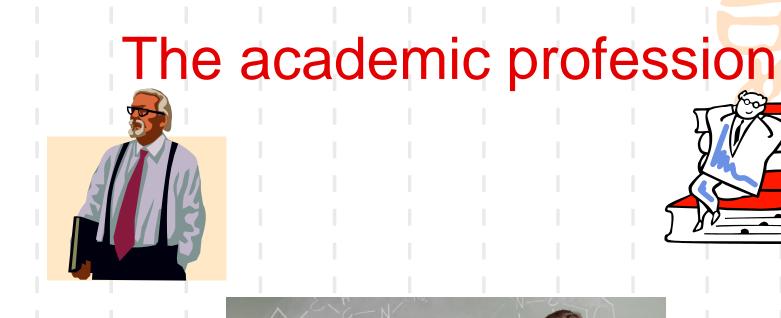


























### International citizenship

- Most countries
  - > academics are citizens of the country.
  - ➤ USA only 9% are not citizens



### Hong Kong, China

43% of academics are not SAR citizens







# emphasize international in their teaching & research

Academics everywhere say:











#### Chapter 4 Internationalization of the Academy: Rhetoric, Recent Trends, and Prospects

William K. Cummings, Olga Bain, Gerard A. Postiglione, and Jisun Jung

#### 4.1 Introduction

i marimarily situated in particular nations.

 Table 4.15
 Percent of academics who indicate they have taught abroad by country and year ran of first academic job

	Year range				
Country	2000-2007	1990–1999	1980–1989	Before 19	
Australia	14	16	17	16	
Brazil	3	7	6	3	
Germany	8	14	21	17	
Hong Kong	7	9	14	22	
Japan	3	3	6	5	
Korea	5	11	11	11	
Mexico	5	7	7	9	
Netherlands	9	16	18	16	
UK	10	13	17	19	
USA	9	10	12	12	

Source: CAP data March 2011

 Table 4.14 Percentage of academics who strongly agree that they "emphasize international content or perspectives" in their courses by country and year range of first academic job

	Year range				
Country	2000-2007	1990–1999	1980–1989	Up to 1979	
Australia	28	32	36	45	
Brazil	19	26	26	25	
Germany	22	31	31	38	
Hong Kong, China	26	28	33	39	
Japan	18	22	19	21	
Korea	23	21	22	16	
Mexico	42	42	39	38	
Netherlands	15	19	22	26	
UK	32	31	24	25	
USA	25	24	20	26	

Source: CAP data March 2011

While a sizeable number of academics in most

Faculty

- Little move toward international content
- Not much change over 15 years
- Much rhetoric, little movement.
- No catalyst except more mobility









### **Offsetting forces**

- Drivers:
  - globalization and knowledge competition
- Obstacles:
  - Privatization, cutbacks, regionalism Need:
    - Re-internationalization movement







### Why a HK drop?

 Most international content from foreign born (from selected countries) faculty who could did not localize their curriculum content very well.



Locally born faculty localize the curriculum with an international eye.





Country	Average age	
US	51.8	
Japan	51.7	
Italy	49.6	
Mexico	48.2	
Canada	47.4	
Australia	47.1	
Norway	47.0	
Argentina	47.0	
Hong Kong	46.4	
ŨK I 瓷	46.3	
Korea	46.1	
Germany	45.3	
Brazil	44.3	
Portugal	43.4	
Finland	43.3	
Malaysia	39.5	
China	38.8	
Total	45.5	

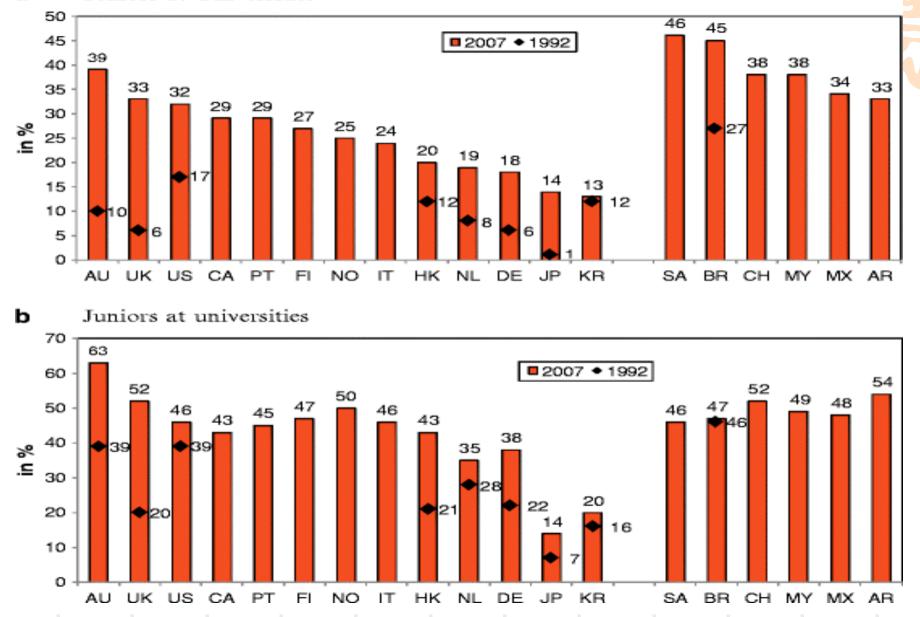




#### Women academics in 1992 and 2007 (percentage)

Seniors at Universities

а



### **Current citizenship (%)**



	Same as current working country	Different as current working country		Same as current working country	Different as current working country
Canada	88	12	Australia	88	12
USA	91	9	Japan	99	1
Finland	94	6	Korea	99	1
Germany	95	5	Hong Kong	57	43
Italy	99	1	China	100	0
Netherlands	90	10	Malaysia	96	4
Norway	79	21	Argentina	99	1
Portugal	98	2	Brazil	99	1
United of Kingdom	81	19	Mexico	98	2

### Place of earned doctorates (Hong Kong) # and (%)

	1992	2008
Hong Kong	73 (15.7)	172 (26.6)
UK	147 (31.7)	139 (21.5)
USA	126 (27.2)	185 (28.6)
Canada	46 (9.9)	34 (5.3)
Australia	31 (6.7)	65 (10.1)
France	5(1.1)	7 (1.1)
China	4 (0.9)	15 (2.3)
Japan	4 (0.9)	6 (0.9)
Etc.	28 (5.9)	23 (3.6)
Total	464(100.0)	646 (100.0)

#### Academic work hours (arithmetic mean of hours per week)

Teaching       20       21       17       16       19       20       13       20       18       18       20       21       20       19       18       14         Research       16       12       16       16       17       10       14       13       12       14       17       18       14       14       7       16		21
Research 16 12 16 16 17 10 14 13 12 14 17 18 14 14 7 16		
	99	9
Admin 8 8 5 5 4 5 5 5 10 9 7 6 8 5 7 4	59	7
Service <b>4 5 2 6 3 2 2 1 2 3 4 5 4 2 3 3</b>	3 2	3
Total <b>51 49 43 45 45 39 35 41 45 46 51 53 50 41 36 8</b>	<b>39 45</b> 4	42

Source: CAP 2007

• CA: Canada, US: USA, FI: Finland, DE: Germany, IT: Italy, NL: Netherlands, NO: Norway, PT: Portugal, UK: United of Kingdom, AU: Australia, JP: Japan, KR: Korea, CH: China, MY: Malaysia, AR: Argentina, BR: Brazil, MX: Mexico, ZA: South Africa

#### Preference for teaching and research 100 research teaching 80 60 20 Ū. KR HK UK AR NI, AU P 88 MX ZA DE Avg M Avg PT CH Aggregated categories (per cent, categories 1 and 2 merged to a single category 'teaching', categories 3 and 4 to a single category 'research').



Question B2: Regarding your own preferences, do your interests lie primarily in teaching or in research?

Key findings for Hong Kong academics

- Perceive a significant top-down management style in Hong Kong's higher education system
- Perceive a strong performance orientation in university administration
- Perceive clear support for academic freedom
  - Experience high stress and high job satisfaction



## Improve alignments through global and cross-border integration









#### GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES ON HIGHER EDUCATION

#### How World-Class Universities Affect Global Higher Education

Influences and Responses

Ying Cheng, Qi Wang and Nian Cai Liu (Eds.)

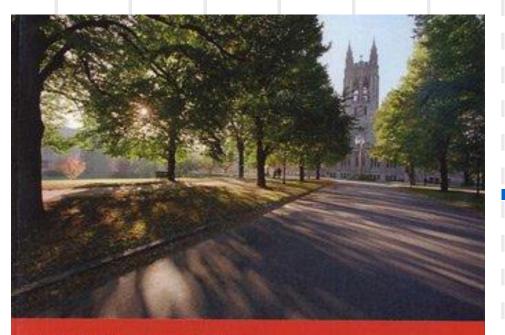


#### Postiglione, G.

### What Matters in Global Outreach?:

#### The Case of HKU

http://web.edu.hku.hk/f/acadstaff/363/WCU%205%20%20Wh at%20Matters.pdf



DIRECTIONS IN DEVELOPMENT Human Development

#### The Road to Academic Excellence

The Making of World-Class Research Universities

> Philip G. Altbach and Jamil Salmi Editors

## Postiglione, G. The Case of HKUST



### Sample of the survey

Argentina	826	Korea	900
Australia	1370	Malaysia	1220
Brazil	1147	Mexico	1973
Canada	1152	Netherlands	1167
China	3612	Norway	1035
Finland	1452	Portugal	1320
Germany	1265	South Africa	749
Hong Kong SAR	811	United Kingdom	1565
Italy	1701	United States	1146
Japan	1408	Total	25819