

A stylized world map with a grid overlay, serving as the background for the slide. The map uses various colors to distinguish continents: North America is green, South America is red, Africa is orange, Europe and Asia are light green, and Australia is brown. The text is centered over the map.

The Context of Internationalisation at Home

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Outline of talk

1. What do we mean by internationalisation?
2. How can internationalisation enhance the quality of the student experience?
3. Can we replicate this 'at home'?



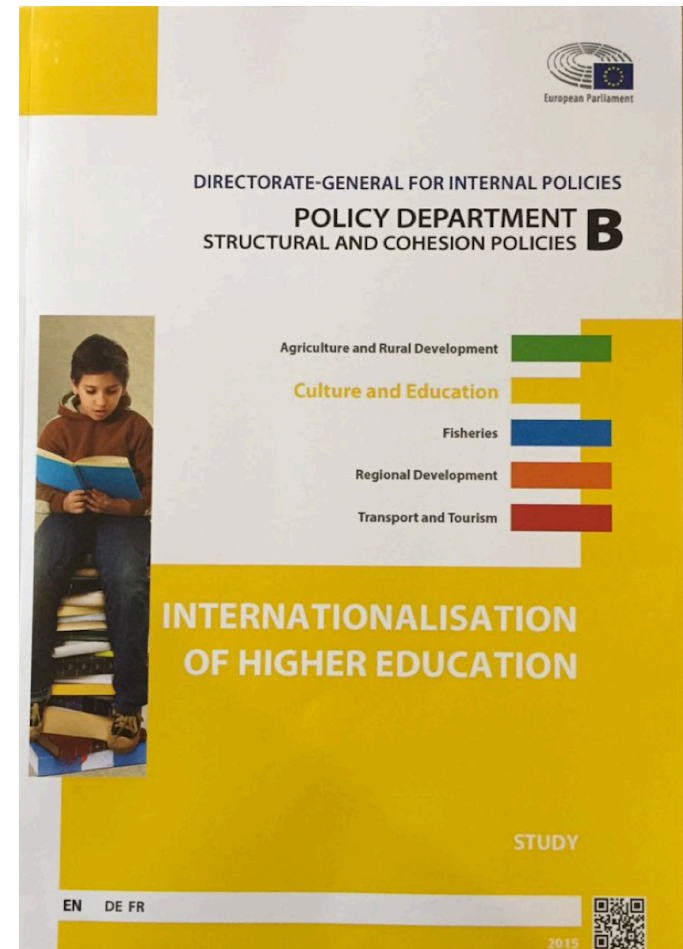
1. What do we mean by internationalisation?



Definition of Internationalisation

The **intentional** process of integrating an international, intercultural or global dimension into the **purpose, functions and delivery** of postsecondary education, in order to **enhance the quality of education and research** for all students and staff, and to make a meaningful contribution to society.

De Wit & Hunter (2015)



Source: European Parliament Study - Internationalisation of Higher Education

[www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/540370/IPOL_STU\(2015\)540370_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/540370/IPOL_STU(2015)540370_EN.pdf)

Comprehensive Internationalisation

*“is a **commitment, confirmed through action**, to infuse international and comparative perspectives throughout the teaching, research, and service missions of higher education. It shapes institutional **ethos and values** and touches the entire higher education enterprise.*

*It is essential that it be embraced by **institutional leadership, governance, faculty, students, and all academic service and support units**. It is an institutional imperative, not just a desirable possibility.”*



Implications for the whole university



- Curriculum developers
- Library
- IT services
- Accommodation
- Human Resources and staff development
- Restaurants and food outlets
- Quality enhancement
- Student support– disability services, visas, counselling and advising
- Governance and management
- Finance

Most important element is Internationalisation of the curriculum

- Global perspectives on the curriculum
- Development of intercultural competence
- Different in different disciplines
- Also different in different universities



BUT...

Important to remember that teaching in English will not, in itself, internationalise the curriculum.

Simply bringing people together from different countries will not necessarily help develop intercultural competence.



包括的国際化

Comprehensive Internationalization

カリキュラムの国際化

Internationalisation of the Curriculum (IoC)

Includes mobility

内なる国際化

Internationalisation at Home (I@H)

Eg. International classroom, Group/Teamwork pedagogy

Syllabus

Pedagogy

Assessment

国際共修は”IoC”, “I@H”を貫く教授法

2. How can internationalisation enhance the quality of the student experience?



Numerous international studies show that international experience offers significant benefits to students, **especially** but not only with regard to transferable/employability/transversal skills



(See Jones, E. (2013) *Internationalization and employability: the role of intercultural experiences in the development of transferable skills* Public Money and Management Vol. 33, No. 2 pp 95-104 for further reading)

Skills developed through international work/study/volunteering abroad

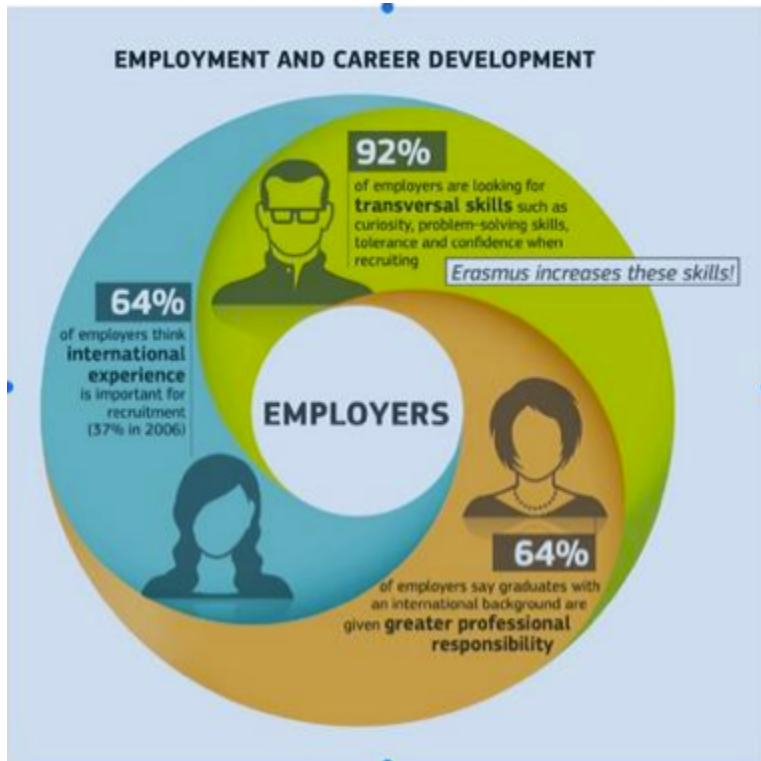
Employability skills

- Team work and team leadership
- Organisational skills and project management
- Problem solving
- Networking
- Mediation skills and conflict resolution
- Decision making
- Interpersonal skills

Intercultural competence

- Confidence
- Willingness to take risks
- Patience
- Sensitivity
- Flexibility
- Open-mindedness
- Humility and respect
- Creativity

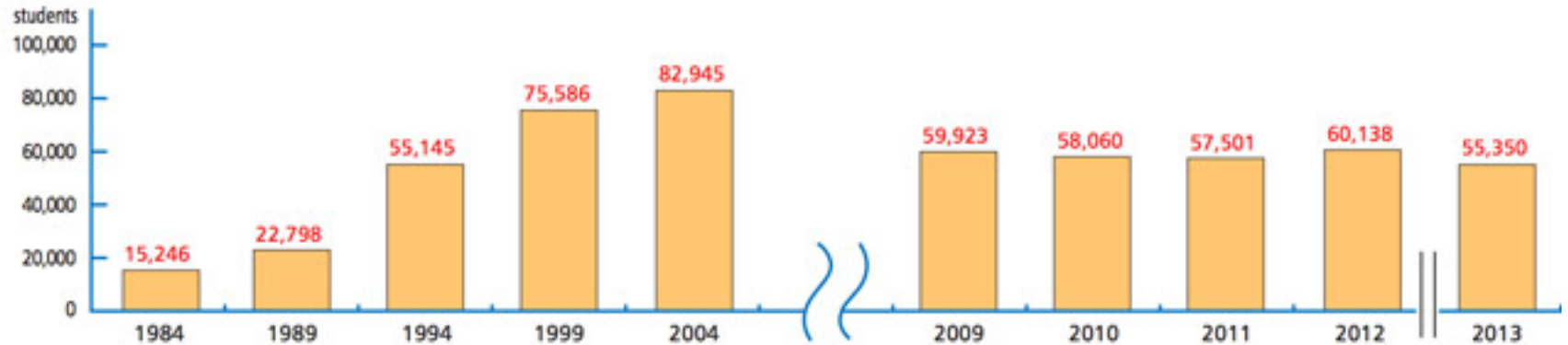
Across Europe



92% of employers looking for ‘transversal skills’

Unemployment rate of mobile students 23% lower than non-mobile students five years after graduation

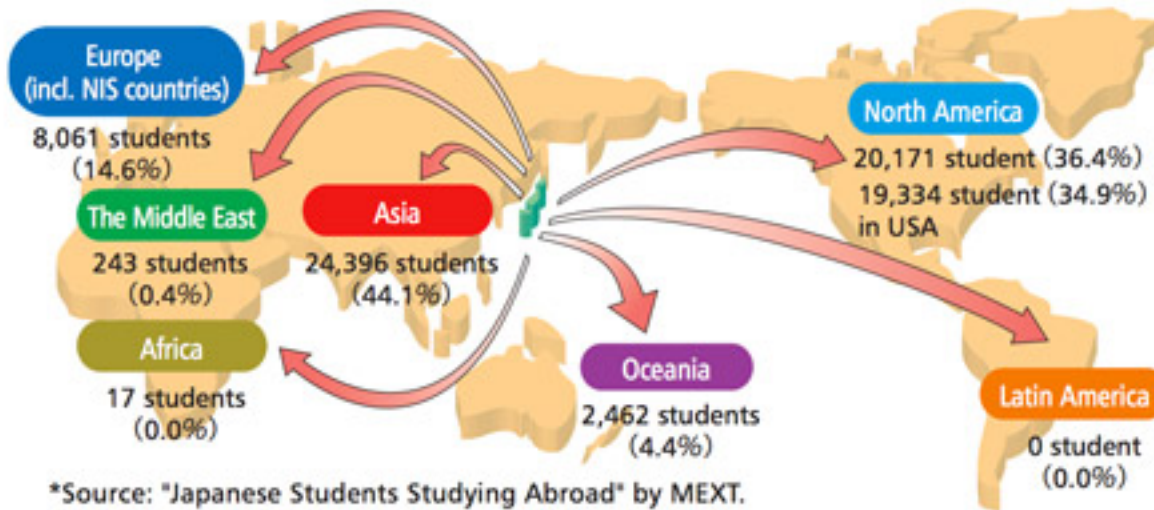
●Trend in number of Japanese students studying abroad



●Number of Japanese students enrolled in higher education institutions overseas (as of 2013)

Total: 55,350 students

●Number of Japanese students studying abroad by destination country/region (as of 2013)



Country/Region	Number of Japanese Students
USA	19,334
China	17,226
Taiwan	5,798
UK	3,071
Australia	1,732
Germany	1,658
France	1,362
Republic of Korea	1,154
Canada	837
New Zealand	729
Others	2,449
Total	55,350

What does this mean for the non-mobile majority?



- Plans to increase outbound Japanese students to 120,000 by 2020 = 3.4% of total number of domestic students in Japan (3,500,000 Source IIE/JASSO)
- So 96.6% of students will not receive the benefits of mobility

3. Can we replicate these benefits 'at home'?



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Definition of Internationalisation at Home

The purposeful integration of international and intercultural dimensions into the formal and informal curriculum for all students within domestic learning environments.

Beelen and Jones (2015)

Internationalisation at Home

- Not enough simply to bring people together
- Must be intentional
- Driven by learning outcomes, pedagogy and assessment (formal curriculum)
- Supported by informal (co-) curriculum
- Student associations



Transformative ‘internationalisation’ can come not only through international engagement but through encounters with cultural “otherness” of any kind.

‘Interculturalisation’



But we have to work to make it happen

Intercultural engagement - formal curriculum

- Internationalised learning outcomes and assessment
- Effective group work practice
- Incentives for collaboration – eg shared knowledge and experience
- Project work which requires alternative (global) perspectives
- Links with international employers
- Speakers from other countries/cultures



Informal Curriculum (not assessed)

Celebrations and events
academic / cultural

Seminars/Exhibitions

Festivals:

- Language
- Culture
- Food
- Film
- Music

Student Societies

Flags and signs in other languages

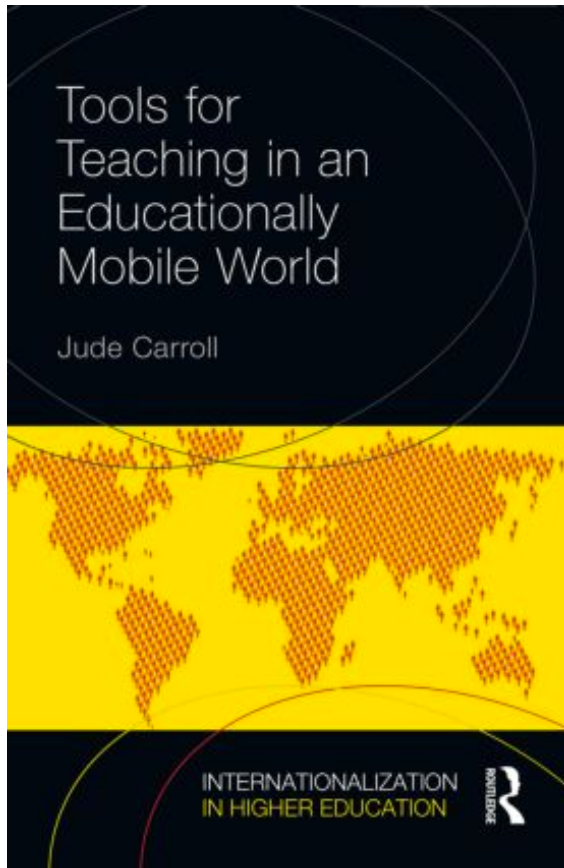


Summary

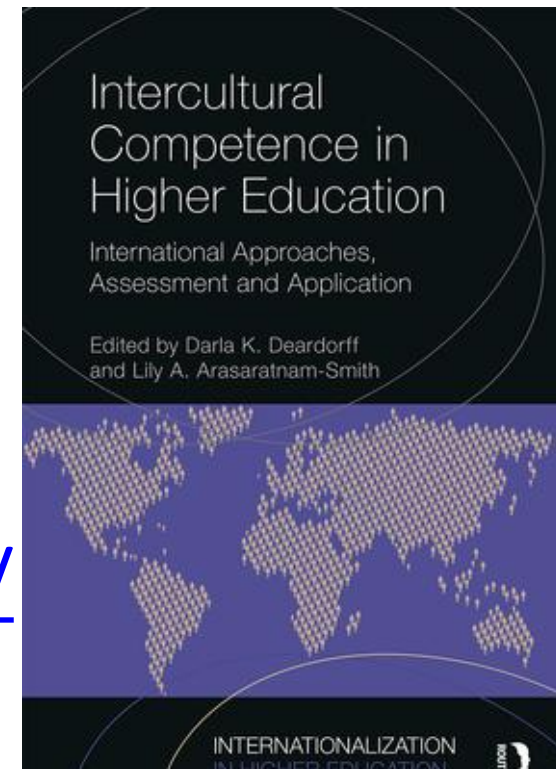
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Some further reading/resources



Annette Bradford & Howard Brown (October 2017) *English-Medium Instruction in Japanese Higher Education: Policy, Challenges and Outcomes.*



Internationalisation of the Curriculum in Action <http://ioc.global/>

Thank you

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My work is available to read at

<http://independent.academia.edu/ElspethJones>

Or via my website

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