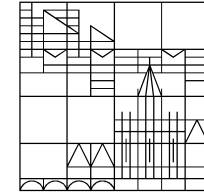


Universität
Konstanz



Selective Internationalization

Towards a systematic approach

Dr. Johannes Dingler
International Office
Universität Konstanz

Internationalization **at the University of Konstanz**

Status Quo

Internationalization

Cooperations

- 231 Erasmus+ Partner Universities
- 59 bilateral Overseas Partner Universities
- 7 State-to-State Programmes (1 CND, 5 USA, 1 Mexico)



Exchange Students

- Outgoing students Erasmus: (17/18): 417
- Outgoing students „global“ (17/18): 119
- 42% of graduates in 2014/15 stated that they participated in a study-relevant stay abroad

- Incoming students Erasmus (17/18): 271
- Incoming students „global“(17/18): 165

Internationalization - Teaching



- **10 study programmes completely taught in English (MA)**
- **3 Double Degree programmes**
 - Long tradition in Double Degree Programmes: Spain, France, Russia
 - Law – LL.M. with Tongji, China,
 - Mathematics – MA with SJTU, China,
- **11 Double Degree Options**
 - **Politics and Management – 8 options** (Utrecht/NL, Prague/CZ, Gothenburg/SE, Warwick/UK, Essex/UK, Barcelona/ES, Grenoble/FR, Rutgers/US)
 - **Economics – 3 options** (Nottingham/UK, Essex/UK, Tor Vergata/Italy)
- **24 structured PhD programmes (all in English)**

International networks

- Strong international cooperation of scientists in all subjects
- Member of the „**Young European Research Universities**“ network: YERUN
 - 18 European universities: Germany, UK, Netherlands, Finland, Portugal, Italy, Spain, France, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Sweden.
 - Office in Brussels
 - Joint projects
 - EU lobbying
- Member of the **Internationale Bodensee Hochschule (IBH)**: 30 Higher Education Institutions around the lake of Konstanz
 - Austria, Switzerland, Lichtenstein, Germany
 - Joint projects
 - Summer school
 - Trainings
- Zukunftskolleg: Network: University-based Institutes for Advanced Studies (UBIAS)
 - 44 member institutions
 - structured forms of exchange
 - Conferences

International Research Cooperations

Analysis of international co-authorship in Web of Science between 2007 and 2017, May 2018.

LAND	PUBLIKATIONEN	% PUBLIKATIONEN
USA	1537	15,5
SWITZERLAND	1102	11,1
ENGLAND	671	6,8
FRANCE	460	4,6
ITALY	382	3,9
NETHERLANDS	381	3,8
SPAIN	286	2,9
PEOPLES R CHINA	266	2,7
AUSTRIA	261	2,6
CANADA	243	2,4
AUSTRALIA	218	2,2
JAPAN	179	1,8
BELGIUM	175	1,8
SWEDEN	175	1,8
SCOTLAND	169	1,7
ISRAEL	158	1,6
DENMARK	120	1,2
RUSSIA	115	1,2

Jahr	USA	SWITZERLAND	FRANCE	ENGLAND
2007	92	67	45	33
2008	92	64	39	31
2009	107	65	25	40
2010	102	92	29	44
2011	110	90	36	57
2012	133	95	37	56
2013	168	110	46	65
2014	176	118	47	67
2015	149	137	54	86
2016	194	134	53	98
2017	214	130	49	94

Rang	Land	Anzahl gemeinsamer Publikationen	% gemeinsamer Publikationen	TOP 3 Organisationen
1	USA	1537	15,5	John Hopkins University, New York University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
2	Schweiz	1102	11,1	Universität Zürich, Universität Basel, Universität Bern
3	England	671	6,8	Oxford University, Cambridge University, University College London
4	Frankreich	460	4,6	Centre national de la recherche scientifique, Universität Paris-Süd, Pierre and Marie Curie University
5	Italien	382	3,9	Politecnico di Milano, National Research Council, Universität La Sapienza

Strategic Instruments for Internationalization 2013-2018

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total 2013-2018
Number of activities funded							
Initial funding	2	7	8	7	2	1	27
Grants for Konstanz PhD students	7	9	6	3	5	5	35
Grants for international PhD students	3	7	4	4	1	1	20
International guest researchers	4	7	7	13	10	4	45
International summer schools	0	0	3	3	5	5	16
Other activities	0	16	11	22	24	17	90
International conferences and workshops	4	14	6	15	7	6	52
Total	20	60	45	67	54	39	285

Summary Status Quo

- University of Konstanz is doing well in the field of internationalization
- Large number of cooperations and exchange programs
- Very good support for international students and researchers
- Adequate number of incoming and outgoing students
- Almost half of graduates have international experience



Strong focus on students and student exchange



Less focus on other areas, i.e. research

Selective Internationalization

- Status Quo analysis does not take into account the geographical pattern of internationalization and the global distribution on different levels
- Is there a selective pattern?
- Is there a strategy behind a selective pattern?



Goal: **Elaboration of a systematic approach of selective internationalization**

Definition of selective internationalization

Definition:

Selective internationalization is a non homogenous and non comprehensive pattern of the scope of internationalization on different levels in terms of geographical allocation

Towards a systematic approach of selective internationalization

Four steps framework:

1. Quantitative analysis of different levels

- international cooperations
- flow of mobility of students in- and outbound
- geographical pattern of issues of internationalization in curricula
- flow of mobility of scholars in- and outbound
- distribution of scholarships
- distribution of nationality of academic and non-academic staff
- research cooperations
- topics of research projects

2. Explanation of pattern

3. Normative reconstruction

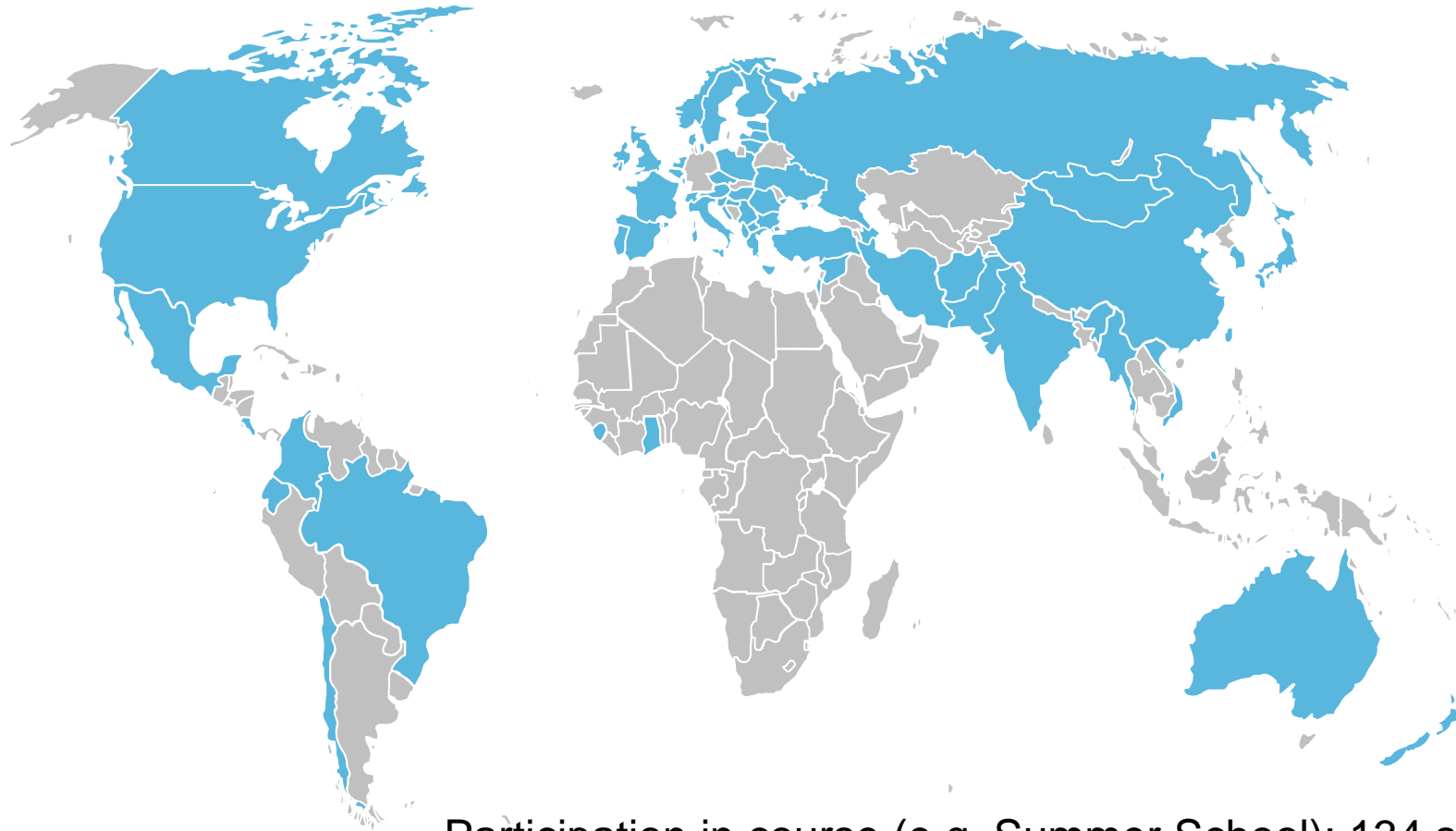
4. Strategies for change

In this framework there is an emphasis on geographical allocation mainly based on citizenship and country. Other variables are conceivable (i.e. social background).

Quantitative Analysis: international cooperations

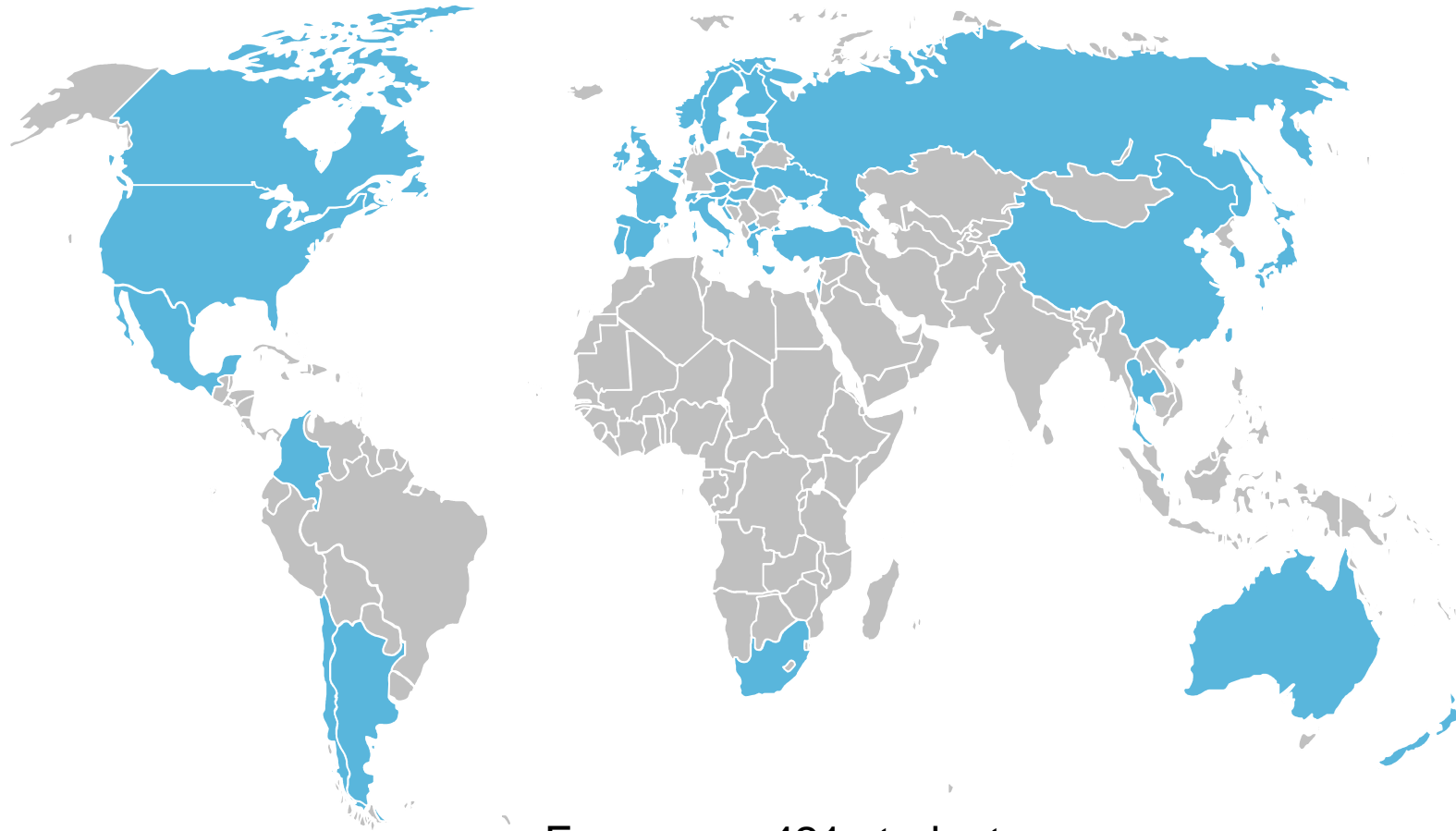


Quantitative Analysis: Incoming mobility 2017/18



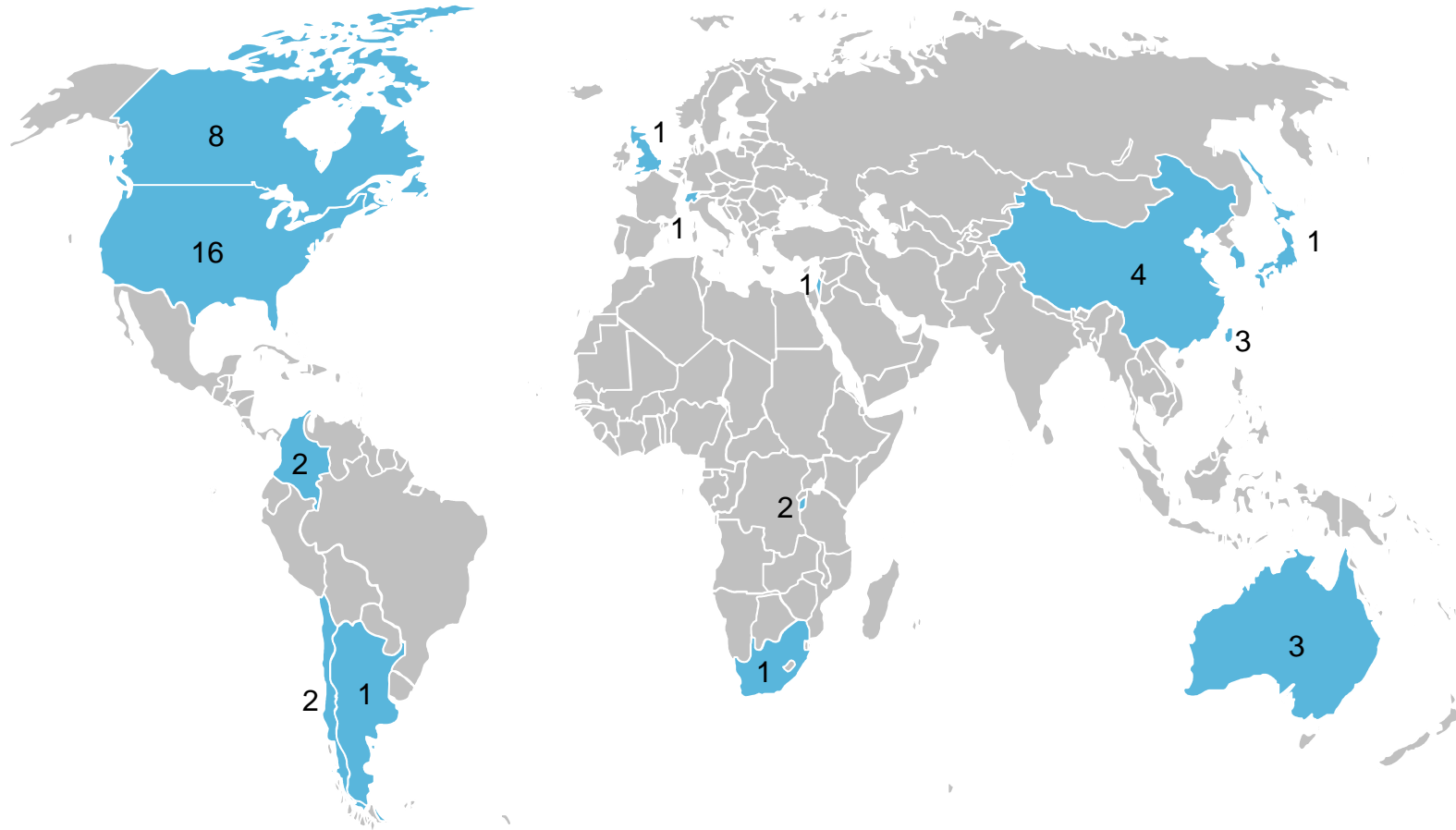
Participation in course (e.g. Summer School): 134 students
Erasmus+: 273
Global: 164

Quantitative Analysis: Outgoing mobility 2017/18



Erasmus+: 421 students
Global Programme: 97 students

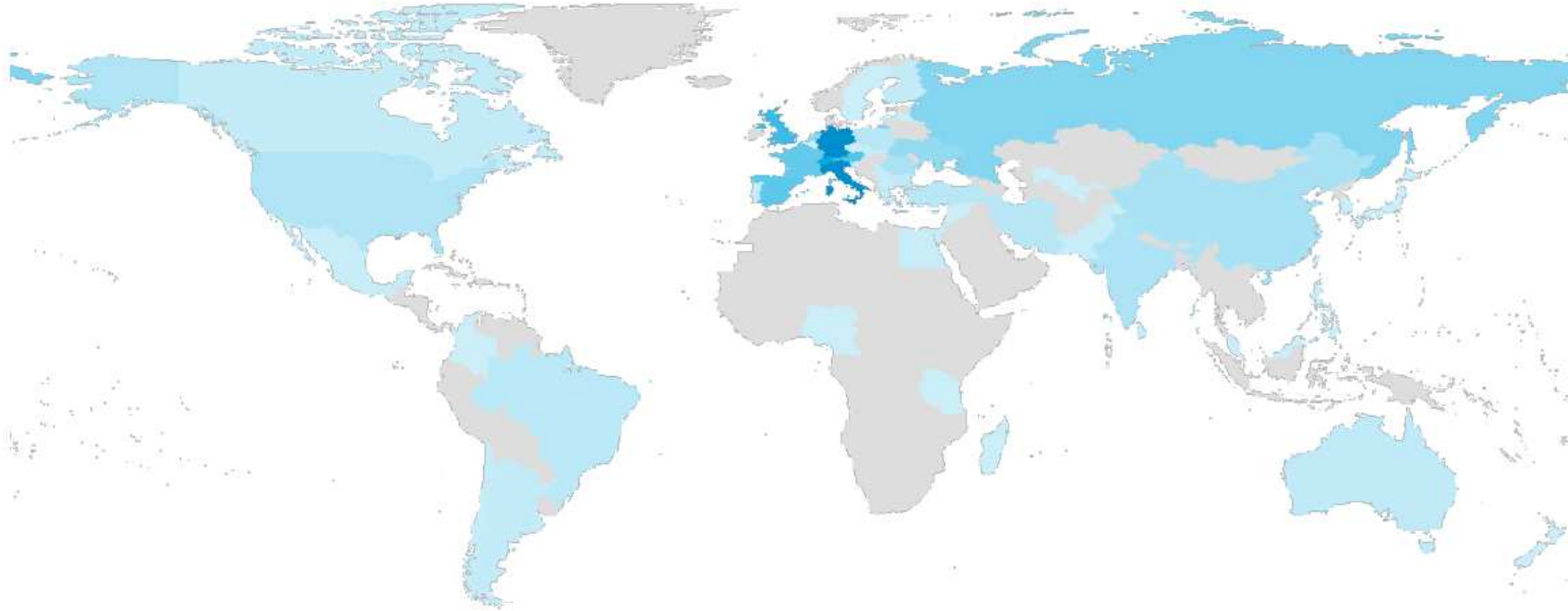
Quantitative analysis: distribution of scholarships (Promos)



Quantitative analysis: geographical pattern of issues of internationalization in curricula

Difficult to operationalize: no data available: complex issue.

Quantitative analysis: distribution of nationality of academic and non-academic staff



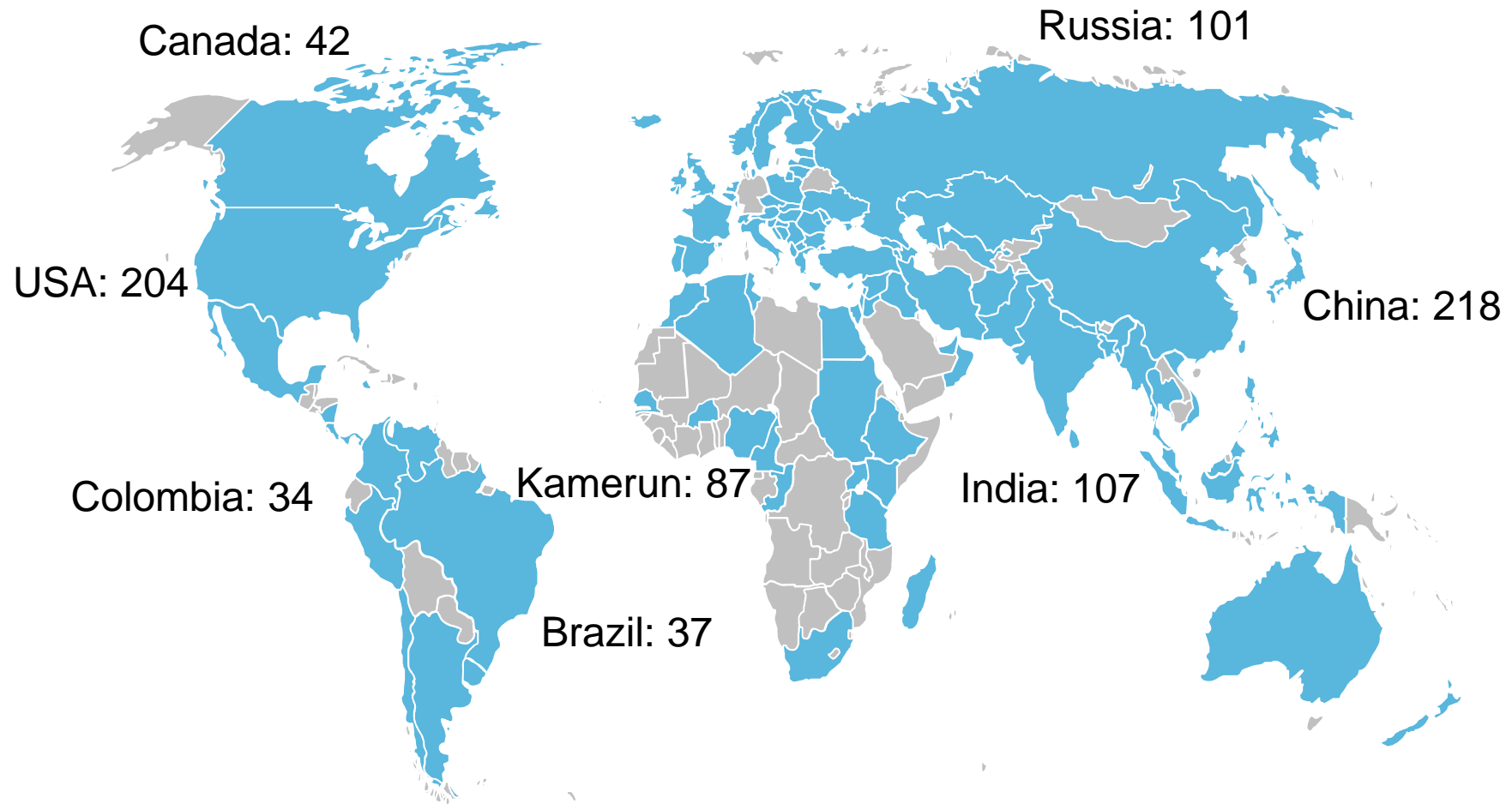
Continent	Academic staff	Non-academic staff	Biggest groups
Africa	6	0	Egypt (2)
America	25	6	USA (8), Brazil (3), Canada (3)
Asia	38	4	China (10), India (9), Iran (8)
Australia/Oceania	5	1	Australia (4)
Europe (except Germany)	291	45	Italy (51), Switzerland (31), UK (29), Austria (24)

Geographical distribution of incoming international researchers (Welcome Center)

Since foundation of the Center 2008, state July of 2018

Continent	Countries	Number of researchers
Asia	35	919
Africa	16	151
North America (incl. Central America)	7	273
South America	6	129
Europe (excl. Germany)	35	841
Australia/Oceania	2	131

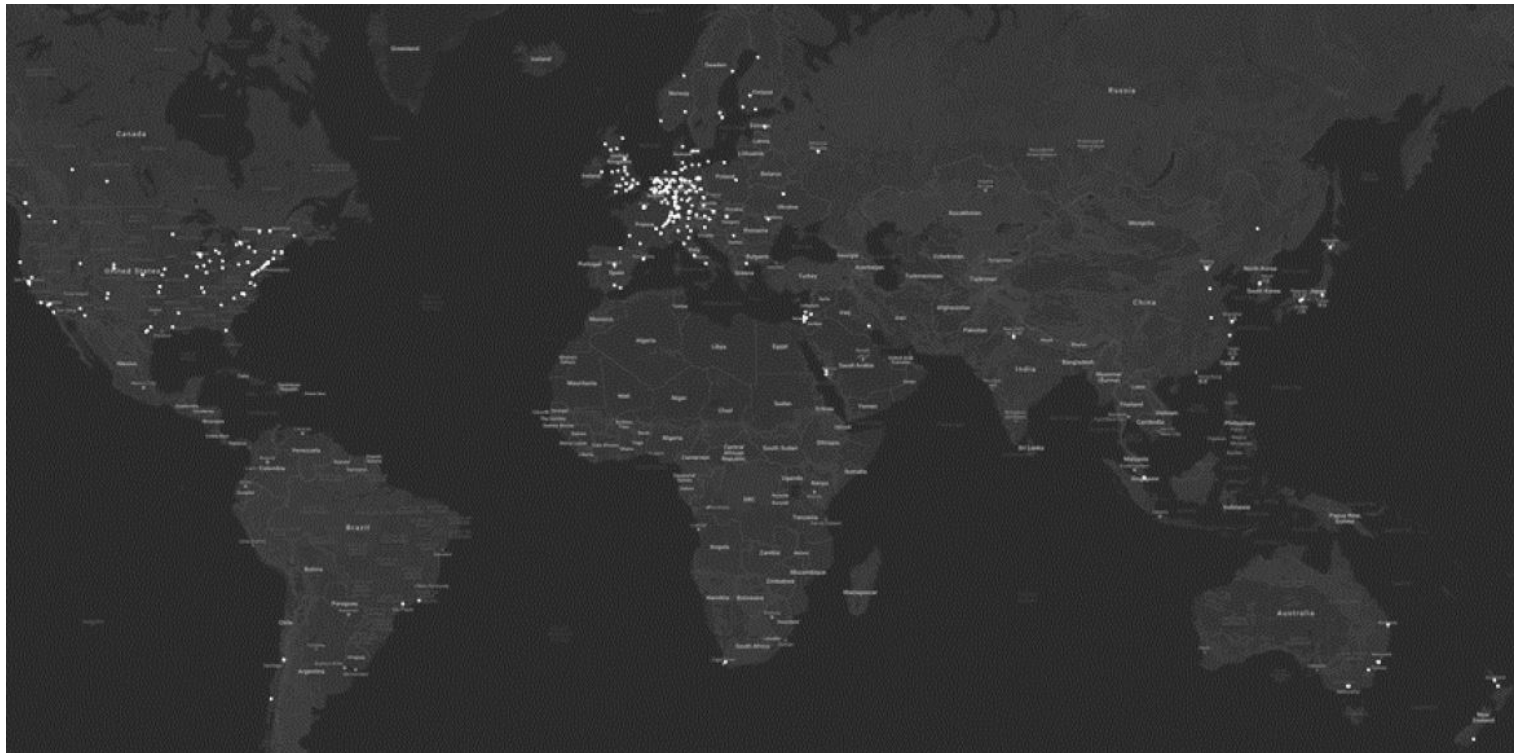
Geographical distribution of researchers



Quantitative analysis: research cooperations

Difficult to operationalize: no data available

Only: Analysis of international co-authorship in Web of Science between 2007 and 2017, May 2018.



At least 10 publications between 2007 and 2017

Quantitative analysis: topics of research projects

Difficult to operationalize: no data available: complex issue.

Conclusion Quantitative Analysis

- In some areas there is not sufficient data available
- Internationalization at the University of Konstanz is selective
- There is a selective pattern of internationalization on all levels
- There is a congruency of the pattern on different levels
- Tendency of accumulation of cooperations in Western Europe, North America and some parts of Asia
- Tendency of negligence of cooperations in some regions: Africa, South America, South East Asia, Central Asia

Explanation of pattern

What are the reasons for the selective pattern of internationalization? Five possible answers:

1. The pattern is mere coincidence: it is the result of uncoordinated decisions of different actors
2. The pattern is the result of a long tradition of cooperation actions: a result of different arrangements. It is neither arbitrary nor clearly intended
3. Location does not matter: the choices of cooperation are independent of geographical location and they should be independent
4. There are internal and external reasons: lack of resources, insufficient funding, bias, resource allocation
5. The pattern is the result of an intentional internationalization strategy



What is the answer for the University of Konstanz?

Normative reconstruction

What would be our answer to selective internationalization? Do we want the pattern we have? Do we have the pattern we want?

1. Hypothesis 1: location does matter. Geographical location is a factor that should be taken into account when thinking about internationalization
2. Hypothesis 2: internationalization can never be comprehensive. **Internationalization will always be selective**
3. Hypothesis 3: there should be strategic reasons for selective internationalization: the geographical pattern of internationalization should be the result of choice
4. Hypothesis 4: the pattern of selective internationalization should correspond to the internationalization strategy
5. Hypothesis 5: the pattern of selective internationalization does not necessarily have to have the same pattern on all levels. There can be but not have to be a consistency of pattern between the different levels
6. Hypothesis 6: we need criteria of selection for selective internationalization

Normative reconstruction

Possible selection criteria for internationalization:

- Academic reasons: the best cooperation partners available: independence of geographical location
- In accordance with internationalization strategy
- Choice according to privileged regions for cooperation
- Privileged regions and strategic hubs in the remaining regions
- Geographically equal distribution of cooperation
- Social responsibility factors

Strategies for change

How do we change the current pattern of selective internationalization?

- Clear normative decision
- Internationalization strategy
- Political will
- Resources
- Recruitment

**Thank you
very much!**



Dr. Johannes Dingler ✕

Director

International Office
University of Konstanz

johannes.dingler@uni-
konstanz.de

+49 (0)7531-88 2325