

#### **USING A CONSORTIUM TO INTERNATIONALIZE**

Examples and lessons from the ACM



Good morning. I'm pleased to be here today to talk with you about ways the Associated Colleges of the Midwest use their consortium to internationalize.

### Overview

- Introduction: The ACM Consortium
  - 1. Student Program Collaborations
    - lessons
  - 2. Faculty Development Collaborations
    - lessons
  - 3. External Funding Collaborations
    - lessons

I'll start by talking briefly about the ACM as an example of consortial organization.

Then I'll discuss ways to collaborate in 3 areas of activity:

- -Student programs
- -Faculty development, and
- -External funding
- -For each, I'll mention some lessons we've learned.

#### The ACM Consortium - Mission

The Associated Colleges of the Midwest, a consortium of residential liberal arts colleges, aims to strengthen its member colleges as leaders and exemplars in liberal arts education through significant, innovative, and sustain able collaborations. The ACM does this by:

- Fostering professional effectiveness of faculty and administrative leaders at member colleges;
- Providing exemplary liberal arts learning through offcampus studies;
- Promoting members' excellence in teaching and learning, especially as achieved through collaboration.

The 10 colleges in the Midwest Collegiate Athletic Association created the ACM in 1958 to build on their athletic relationships by developing academic collaboration.

- From the outset, the colleges used the consortium to focus largely on bringing their campuses more in contact with the world outside the US.



- -Today 14 colleges comprise the consortium.
- -They now belong to four different athletic conferences,
- -But their academic collaboration has deepened, fostered by close professional relationships at many levels across the campuses.

## The ACM consortium – collaboration across distance



- About 23,000 full-time students
- About 1,900 full-time faculty

The colleges are located in five states and while each alone is small, together they add up to substantial numbers of students and faculty.

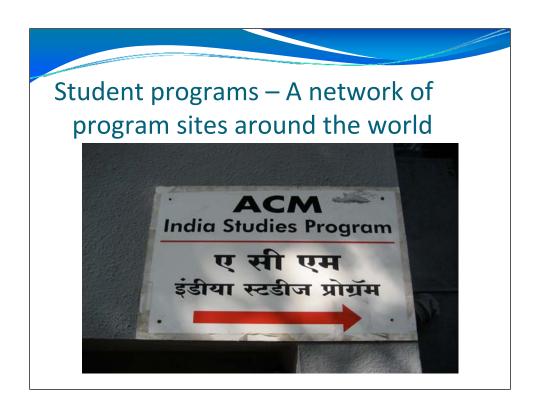
- -The 14 presidents of the colleges are the Board of Directors.
- They meet twice a year to oversee their joint enterprise and -- at least as important
- -- to share what keeps them awake at night and to get advice from each other.
- -The academic deans oversee the academic quality of programs and advise the board. They also share emerging concerns, experiences and ideas with each other.
- As do the CFOs, the admissions directors, financial aid directors, HR directors, deans of students, athletic directors so when they also meet each year.

# I. Student Program atio@ollb

Let's turn to examples of the ways ACM colleges use the consortium to internationalize in the area of student programs.



- -During the 1960s, the colleges secured funding from the Ford Foundation to create jointly-owned off-campus study programs.
- -With time they developed a portfolio of programs that now operates on 5 continents.



The colleges have found that by pooling resources to create joint programs, they now have a presence for the college in places wheretheyt would not otherwise have infrastructure.



- Consortial programs can be self-financed, through student tuitions.
- -And -- like his group at the edge of a Costa Rican volcano that included students from both ACM and non-ACM colleges -- joint programs can be open to students from outside your consortium.
- -Emory and Vassar

# Student programs – Photo contest The Carletonian

2009 Winter Issue 6 (February 20, 2009)

#### Kevin Close '09 wins first place in ACM photo contest

ebruary 20, 2000

Kevin Close, a Carleton College senior from Salt Lake City, won the grand prize in the Associated Colleges of the Midwest's off-campus studies photo contest.

Close, a religion major, won for his image "A Long Car Ride," a photo taken during his studies in Mongolia in the fall of 2007. He simply describes the photo as "One student, one translator, and ten goats."

"While studying abroad in Mongolia, I spent one month researching a small group of Mongolian Muslims. One of the religious leaders of this group was spending the month herding sheep in the mountains. So, although temperatures were never above zero, I decided to go see him. The only ride available was an old, Russian van and since I was going up there anyway some of the villagers asked us to bring up some extra goats. Thank goodness because the van got stuck multiple times and we had to huddle with the goats to keep warm. The leader gave a great interview."

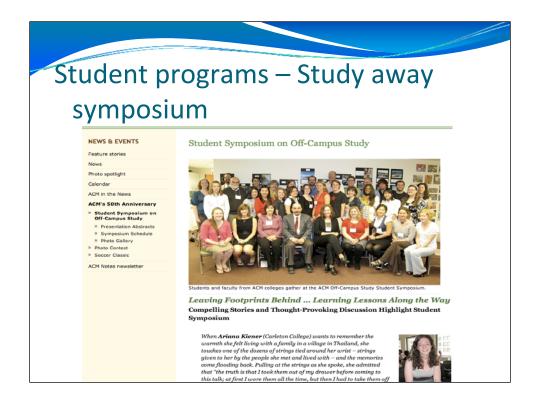


Photo Contest



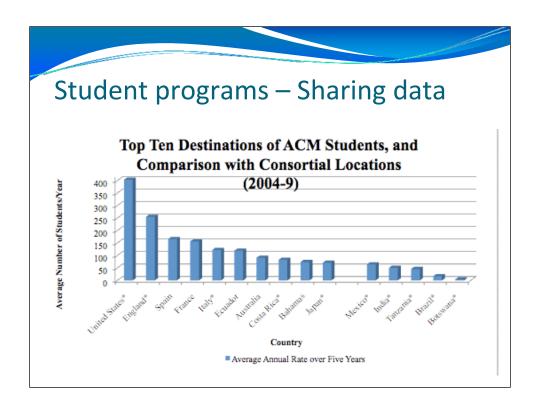
On a more modest scale than joint study away programs, a college can collaborate with other institutions to organize cross-campus activities like a photography contest based on study away experiences.

This gives students a high-profile venue for processing their transformative experiences after they return.



Somewhat more ambitiously, but still at relatively low cost, through a consortium you can organize a multi-campus symposium on study abroad for students and faculty.

-Our campus colleagues say the all-ACM symposium helps students connect the passion, the questions and the insights that students bring back from study away programs to their studies ON campus, by giving them a formal and prestigious venue for the conversation.



- -A final example of consortial initiatives for student programs is sharing data.
- As you may know, next week the International Institute of Education will release its Open Doors data on study abroad for the 2007-08 year.
- -Through a consortium, however, you can quickly share the same data and see trends across campuses more than a year before the IIE data become available; we've already been sharing 08-09 data among our campuses since last summer.

### Student programs – Some lessons

- Attract new students with joint programs
- Engage faculty for success
- Promote staff development as you conduct joint activities

Here are some lessons we've learned about operating consortial study away programs:

1. Joint off-campus programs help admissions staff at each college, by expanding the number and range of opportunities that a college can offer potential students if they enroll.

2.It is essential to engage faculty. They set curricular goals on campus, and they advise students on finding the best fit when they plan study away, so faculty voices are key for running healthy programs.

- 3.Beyond the faculty, many campus officials have a stake in OCS activities they are in financial aid, student affairs, off-campus study and so on. They can all benefit from opportunities to meet with their peers from other campuses.
  - This is especially true for the OCS officials, as this is a field that has professionalized considerably during the last decade.

# II. Faculty Development Collaborations

Next let's look at examples where a college can use a consortium to offer faculty development opportunities that help the campus internationalize.



- -If you create jointly-operated student programs you can also offer faculty periodic opportunities to teach abroad, rather than rely on the faculty member who starts a program to sustain it year after year, as is often the case.
- The ACM academic deans see this opportunity as one of the chief benefits of the consortial ACM programs.



With consortially-operated student programs you can also offer faculty from each college the opportunity to oversee programs related to their field of study and – at the same time -- to develop peer relationships with their colleagues from other campuses.

For example, the faculty advisors to the ACM India program listed here speak with students who apply to the India program from their campus, and they meet annually to review the program's curriculum, student evaluations, and director's reports.



-A college can also collaborate with other colleges to gather a sufficiently large pool of interested faculty to organize summer faculty development travel abroad – to conduct research, extend their professional networks and develop new courses or course modules.



- By joining forces colleges can also convene a critical mass of faculty expertise on specific international topics – at the same time helping faculty develop peer relationships with colleagues in their fields from partner campuses

### Faculty development – Research competitions

Guidelines for Collaborative Research Projects

While research activities may involve collaborations with students and faculty across disciplines on a single campus, special priority will go to proposals focused on promoting collaboration across campuses and disciplines.

Each of these proposals should also address issues of dissemination and impact. That is, the proposal should outline methods to share the work of the collaboration with a wider audience, through web pages or other publications. The proposal also should outline how the collaboration might result in best practices or innovations that can be adopted more widely in post-secondary education.

All grant recipients will be expected to report to ACM about the accomplishment of the grant activity within a year of the award. For more information, see <u>Guidelines for Preparing a Proposal</u>.

Collaborative Research Projects can be funded in four areas:

C. Research collaborations that facilitate innovative on- or off-campus courses or programs with a multi-cultural or international focus that have the potential to become new models for the ACM.

These collaborations, like those in Area B above, will ideally connect colleagues from different institutions in the exploration of new models.

- » One possible example: colleagues from 3 different institutions interested in issues of global warming, water issues, or aging develop a model for a research and travel course with interdisciplinary instruction and changing locations. The grant would support the forming of a course or program that could be explored and sustained as an ongoing project.
- » Attendees at a conference on a topic such as Latino studies follow up with plans for courses that offer new strategies or approaches — and might be a model for other liberal arts colleges.
- Through a consortium colleges can organize cross-campus research competitions on international topics.

### Faculty development - Lessons

- Train faculty for study abroad
- Consortial training helps campus-run programs too
- Faculty need introductions to develop joint research across campuses
- International collaborations help recruit new faculty

Some lessons we've learned about consortial faculty development:

- 1.Training for faculty who teach abroad is key to helping them be effective abroad. Faculty benefit from coaching on how to use a location to teach, on how to help students learn cross-cultural skills, and on the many roles the faculty will fulfill beyond teaching while abroad.
- 2.If you train faculty to teach on consortial programs, we found that you can offer the same training at essentially no extra cost for faculty who direct programs run by individual campuses.
- 3.Collaboration among faculty across campuses on international research doesn't usually happen spontaneously. Consortial workshops and conferences on international topics, however, are useful for connecting faculty who can then benefit from working together.
- 4.Lastly, The academic deans report that the various international collaborations that are possible through the ACM help them when they recruit faculty who work on international topics.

# III. External Funding Collaborations

The third area where colleges can collaborate is to secure external funding.



- -One example is to compete for funding that is specifically targeted at consortial partnerships -- such as the exchange programs with universities in the European Union, Russia, Canada, Mexico and Brazil that are funded annually by FIPSE.
- -The ACM colleges just won FIPSE funding for an exchange with Brazil and it will now underwrite student scholarships, faculty travel and administrative expenses.



- -Similarly, private foundations like to see collaboration.
- The MacArthur Foundation, for example, awarded the ACM colleges funding to create summer internship programs in Mexico and India, as a means to educate students about careers in international non-governmental organizations.

### Funding – Collaborative events

#### **Guidelines for Collaborative Events**

Like Collaborative Research Projects, Collaborative Events may involve collaborations with students and faculty across disciplines on a single campus, but these grants also will be focused especially on promoting collaboration across campuses and disciplines.

Each of these proposals should also address issues of dissemination and impact. That is, the proposal should outline methods for sharing the work of the collaboration with a wider audience, through web pages or other publications. And the proposal should outline how the collaboration might result in best practices or innovations that can be adopted within the consortium and beyond.

Connecting Collaborative Event activities with <u>Collaborative Research Projects</u> would also be desirable. For example, the result of a conference about global warming and curricular approaches might lead to a research proposal that explores a new model of interdisciplinary and international education.

Collaborative Events can be funded in three general areas to:

- C. Increase internationalization by enabling faculty engaged in international and multicultural studies to network, share ideas, and explore means to collaborate across campuses.
- » One recently-funded proposal is a multi-step project on developing A Sustainable International Student Teaching Experience for ACM Students and Faculty. The project will begin this fall by identifying, visiting, and securing working relationships with ten to fifteen International Schools (or schools where the medium of instruction is English) in which undergraduate students from Ripon College, Colorado College, Beloit College, and Lawrence University may complete their student teaching experiences. The goal of this project is to establish relationships that can be used by all ACM schools.
- -Through a consortium colleges can also design internal competitions that are funded with external monies;
- -A large project funded by the Mellon Foundation to enhance faculty careers at ACM colleges, for example, includes an internal competition for proposals to organize events on international topics that involve participants from multiple campuses.
- In the same project we also included a competition for joint research on international topics.



- A consortium can also be a building block for partnerships that bring a still broader mix of expertise and capacities to secure resources.

For example, with the Great Lakes Colleges Association and the Center of Inquiry in the Liberal Arts at Wabash College, the ACM colleges won funding from the Teagle Foundation to track the effects of OCS on liberal learning goals, and to analyze different models of funding OCS.

### Funding – Some lessons

- Keep everyone informed about applications
- Bring faculty in early
- Use funding to launch, not to operate activities
- Consortia can assure broad impact

-Some of the lessons we've learned about securing external funding jointly.

- -1. Keep all partners informed about grant applications to avoid presenting applications that compete with each other. Your partnership will last longer this way.
- -2. Bring faculty in early. They will be key to making proposed activities work, and they need to see how a project can advance their research and teaching goals.
- -3 Use funding for startup costs, rather than ongoing operations. Otherwise the initiative will almost surely disappear when funding ends, as it eventually will because funders' priorities change.
- -4. Remember that funders like to see broad impact and that through a consortium you can indeed provide a vehicle to bring many institutions along with the initiatives they fund.



Expand your world through collaboration...

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Thank you for your time and attention. I look forward to any questions or comments you may have.