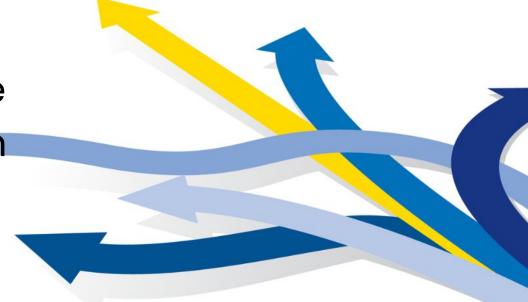


Leading
International
Education
at a Crossroads

# Internationalization at Community Colleges:

Building Understanding for University SIOs

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### Who We Are

#### Kati Bell

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Manager, Global Initiatives and Partnership Development Conestoga College

### Internationalization Support

#### ACE and CCID Provide Similar Internationalization Frameworks



- Institutional Commitment & Policy
- Leadership & Structure
- Curriculum & Co-curriculum
- Faculty & Staff Support
- Mobility
- Partnerships & Networks



Local Access · Global Opportunities

- Leadership & Policy
- Organization Structure & Personnel
- Teaching & Learning
- Co-curricular
- International Student Support
- Study Abroad
- Professional Development
- Partnerships

### Internationalization Frameworks

However, at deeper dive, there are some differences:

- •ACE provides **guidelines** and provides three strategic lenses through which to view them: *DEI*, *Agility & Transformation*, and *Data-Informed Decision-Making*
- •CCID provides specific **process** and differentiates the extent of internationalization as Seeking, Building, Reaching, and Innovating.
- •By design, Community Colleges (CCs) are to serve local communities Lack of direct mandate at CCs to recruit international students

### Little-Known Facts about CCs

- 35% of all U.S. undergrad students study at CCs -- a total of 10.2 million as of Fall 2021 (U.S. Dep't of Education)
- CCs are a natural "home" for life-long learning, because, "over half of adults (...) with a Bachelor's degree attended community colleges in their postsecondary trajectories." (U.S. Dep't of Education)
- Four out of five students starting their higher education at a community college plan to transfer and eventually get a bachelor's degree or higher (Washington Post, 2023)
- "Four-year institutions will have better retention rates when they work together with community colleges to improve the preparation of students to pursue upper-division engineering courses" (National Academy of Engineering and National Research Council, 2005)
- CCID is the association devoted to Community College Internationalization

### **Education Abroad at CCs**

#### Important Ed Abroad Innovations from community colleges:

- 1. **Increased access:** Community colleges were the first higher education institutions to allow education abroad admission to freshmen and sophomore status, concurrent high school students, and adults, including senior citizens (Hess, 1982; Raby, 1986; 1996, 2008).
- 2. Non-traditional Locations: In the 1980s and 1990s, community colleges offered programs in Latin America and the Caribbean. One of the reasons these programs were so attractive is the close geographic distance that supported a lower cost program (Brenner, 2016; McKee, 2018, Parker, 2015).
- 3. **Program Length Variability:** While the university focus had traditionally been on longer-term education abroad programs, community colleges offered a range of program lengths including semester, short-term summer, and shorter-term winter break programs (Hoffa, 2007).

### **Education Abroad at CCs**

### **Prevalent Program Models**

- Faculty Led Programs (FLP)
- Summer & Shorter term
- Closer geographic locations: Latin America & Caribbean

#### Primary Challenge = Perceived Deficits

- Lack of resources, staff, and support
- Disinterest from students
- Barriers to access: financial, academic, socio-cultural

### International Student Recruitment

Community Colleges as a concept less understood abroad

• (??) In international students were enrolled in CCs

Int'l Enrollment at Community Colleges (Open Doors)

Peak number
 Most recent
 2016-17: 96,400
 2022-23: 52,600

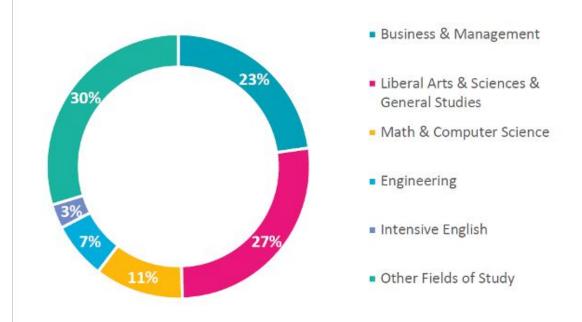
#### CCs viewed primarily:

- Vocational & continuing education
- Commuter campus

CCs are *not part of rankings* and hence there is a lack of value proposition CCs' *low cost is frequently equated with low quality.* 

## Int'Iz Challenges at CCs

- Lack of data tracking the success of CC transfer students
- •4-year institutions are present in CCc but not the other way around, so co-recruitment efforts are hard
- Int'l students primarily enroll in transferable programs



### Potential Collaboration Opportunities:

- Meaningful transfer agreements
- Co-application for grants
- Having future transfer students participate in study abroad programs
- 2+2 programs with foreign institutions, where the first two years in USA would be at a CC, with guaranteed transfer afterwards

#### Session Structure

- I. Welcome & Intros
- II. Overview:

Comparative analysis of approaches to study abroad and int'l student recruitment from university and CC perspectives

III. Panel Discussion:

Perspectives on analysis, study abroad & int'l student recruitment

IV. Table Discussions:

Discuss potential collaborations btw CC's & universities

V. Debrief & Commentary from panelists regarding collab ideas