AIEA Annual Conference

Promoting Cooperatively: A Canadian Multi-Associations Approach

The Illuminate Consulting Group

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Pathways in Canada

The Role of CCIEM

Key Findings

Opportunities for Collaborative Promotion

- "Pathways" is a multi-faceted concept
- Conceptual. Pathways are a construct of institutions, systems, (regulatory) regimes, processes, definitions, etc.
- Functional. Pathways denote a transition from one education sector or level to another. This is typically a "upward" motion, but can also be sideways or even downwards
- Statistical. One "unit" transitioning from one category to another category. A key issue is the consistency of unit identification, systems integrity
- Economic. Each pathways action carries an economic value. This value action involves three (+) parties: Sender, Receiver, and the Individual (+)
- Political. The intent, volume, direction, and outcome of pathways almost always carries a political relevance

Pathways are more complex (and technical) than generally believed

WHY PATHWAYS?

- Because no country / education system(s) can really do perform well without clearly and well defined pathways
- Because high quality pathways can / should generate competitive recruiting / experiential / retention advantage
- Because pathways can / should / must serve as a critical quality assurance enabler
- Because students (customers / enablers) have a right to transparency across all dimensions (quality, experience, cost, outcome)
- Because the time of inefficient, misaligned, and ill understood pathways is over

Canada: QA-centric pathways will be a crucial competitive enabler

EXAMPLES OF PATHWAYS

- Standard Pathway A student can transition from the secondary to the higher education sector and thus utilize a "standard" pathway
- Multi-stage Pathway From ESL to foundation year to post-secondary enrollment (colleges and universities)
- Each pathway is subject to rules and regulations set by both sectors, with the receiving sector holding the balance of procedural power
- Transition processes can rely on open pathways (i.e. they are essentially unrestricted), can be subject to tightly controlled pathways (via, for example, articulation agreements), or face closed pathways (in the case of structural inhibitors)



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- In the past, educational pathways in Canada have not been systematically researched, analyzed, categorized, or optimized
- Initiatives to date are either based on narrow regional initiatives (British Columbia), or on select (pilot) projects (e.g., colleges and language schools)
- At a national level, the inherent complexity of pathways is reflected in the need to strive for an unprecedented stakeholder alignment including the national Government, Provinces and Territories, associations, private and public education providers at all levels, and so on
- In the absence of clearly articulated, structured pathways Canada as a whole has not been able to fully benefit from the quality of its educational sectors
- As a result, the recruiting and/or retention of students across all sectors suffers from inefficiencies, sub-optimal economics, and a lack of clarity and cohesion (especially with regards to data and analysis)

PATHWAYS MODELS IN CANADA A Short List of Examples

Nova Scotia International Student Program		NS, Canadian and foreign post-secondary institutions
University of Toronto Scarborough Green Path Program		University of Toronto Scarborough
Fraser International College	\rightarrow	Simon Fraser University
Canadian College of English Language	\rightarrow	Thompson Rivers University, University of Alberta, etc. (35+ institutions)
Bow Valley College	\rightarrow	AB post-secondary institutions
International Language Academy of Canada	\rightarrow	35+ Canadian colleges and universities
BC high schools	\rightarrow	North Island College
CultureWorks	\rightarrow	University of Western Ontario
Fanshawe College ESL	\rightarrow	Fanshawe College degree programs
AB high schools	\rightarrow	SAIT Polytechnic
StudyGroup International Study Centre	\rightarrow	Royal Roads University
BC colleges & foreign universities	\longrightarrow	Thompson Rivers University

Canada is already home to many dozens of pathways models



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- The Canadian context is both unique and a bit complicated
- Education is the responsibility of the Provinces, which includes regulatory, QA, licensing, credit transfer, etc. issues
- The absence of a national ministry of education has resulted in the lack of a default policy and guidance institution
- CCIEM is the only organization which represents most but all Canadian education providers at a national level through its five association members
- CCIEM therefore can uniquely aid inter-sector (and intra-sector) initiatives such as the pathways research



Pathways in Canada

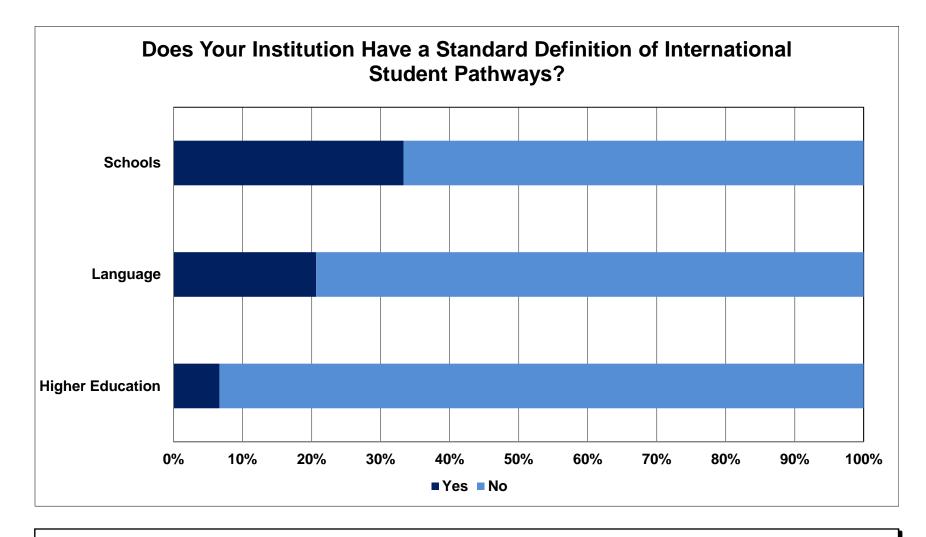
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- Conducted through the summer and fall of 2011
- 120+ stakeholder interviews
- 100+ valid survey responses from universities, colleges, language schools, and school districts
- Multiple stakeholder update presentations and iterations

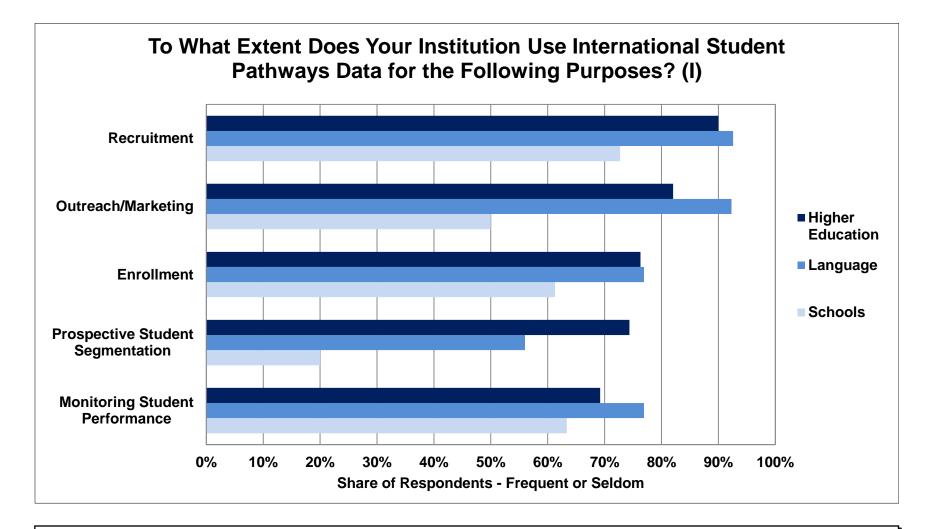
SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS All Sectors Overview – Select Themes (I)



The vast majority of institution does not have a definition

Source: CCIEM Online Survey. ICG © 2012

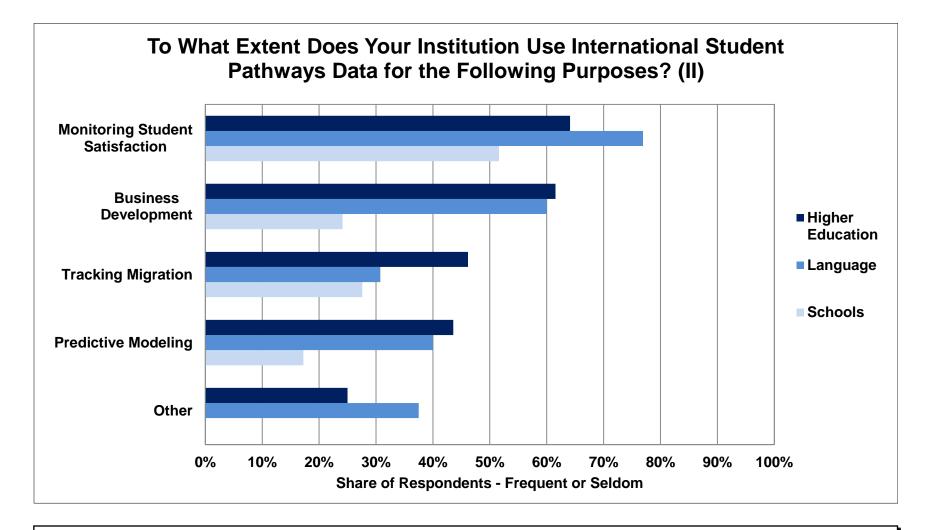
SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS All Sectors Overview – Select Themes (II)



Marketing and recruiting are two lead usages

Source: CCIEM Online Survey. ICG © 2012

SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS All Sectors Overview – Select Themes (III)



Business development and analytics are minor usage factors

Source: CCIEM Online Survey. ICG © 2012

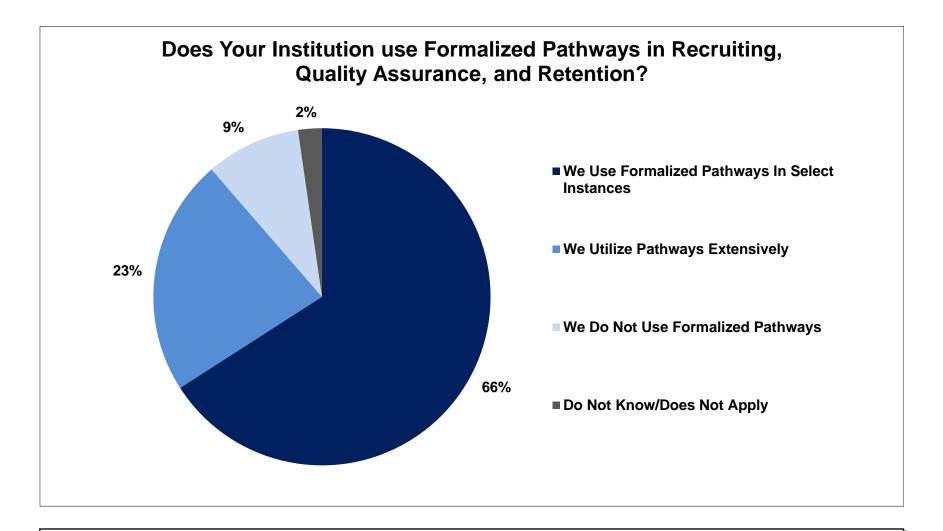
SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS All Sectors Overview – Select Themes (IV)

What Areas Does Your Institution Believe Should be Addressed by **CCIEM to Help Your Institution Build and Utilize Pathways?** Information on the Relative **Performance of Pathway Students** (Compared to Other Students) **Research on Pathway Models of** Canadian Education Providers Higher Education Framework for Cooperation Between Language **Educational Institutions** Schools A Clear National Strategy on **International Student Pathways Guidance on Utilizing Pathways** 50% 60% 70% 80% 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 90% 100% Share of Respondents - Important or Somewhat Important

Uniformly high requests scores

Source: CCIEM Online Survey. ICG © 2012

SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS Higher Education Sector – Select Themes (V)



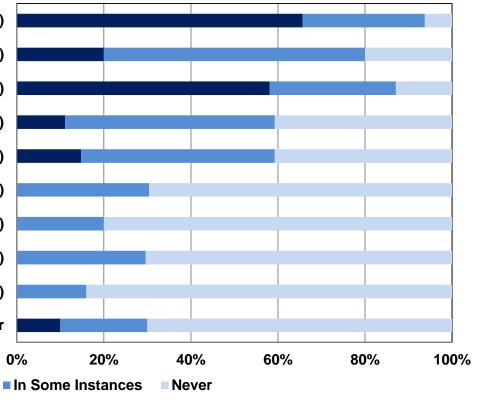
Pathways usage is near universal – but usage depth differs

Source: CCIEM Online Survey. ICG © 2012

SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS Schools Sector – Select Themes (VI)

Does Your Board/School Use Formalized Pathways in its International Student Recruitment?

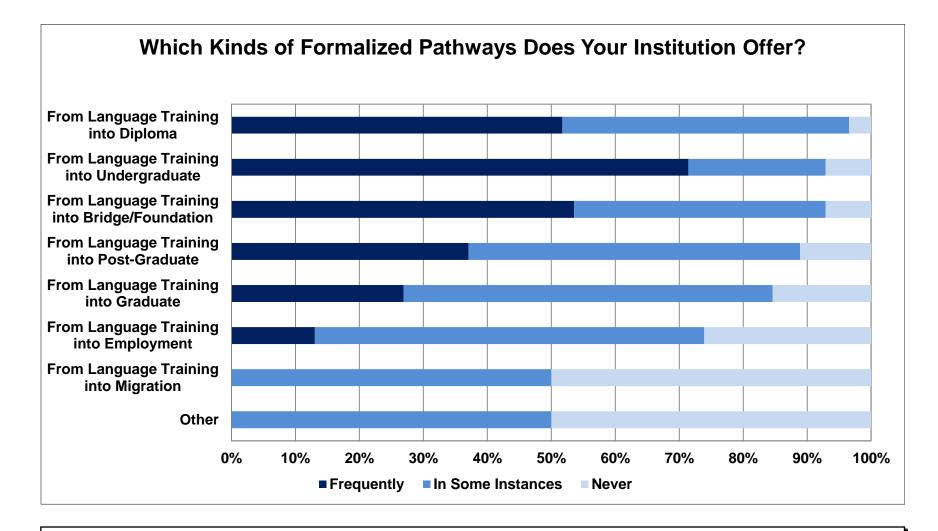
From Recruiting Agency (Abroad) From Recruiting Agency (Canada) **Board's or School's Recruitment Activities (Abroad) Board's or School's Recruitment Activities (Canada)** From Feeder Elementary (or High) School (Abroad) From Language Training Programs (Canada) From Language Training Programs (Abroad) From Independent School into Public School (Canada) From Public School into Independent School (Canada) Other 0% Frequently



Pathways are dominantly used with partners outside Canada

Source: CCIEM Online Survey. ICG © 2012

SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS Language Sector – Select Themes (VII)



Language schools offer a wide range of pathways

Source: CCIEM Online Survey. ICG © 2012



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Potential for collaborative measures and promotion:

- A set of structural and commercial frameworks to govern pathways (in lieu of a national pathways model)
- A national fraud prevention clearing house
- A national quality assurance panel
- A pan-Canadian credential evaluation entity (paid-for-service)
- A national credit transfer model, possibly by devolving credit transfer to an institutional level
- A focus on improving data and intelligence through whole-ofstakeholder cooperation models



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Opportunities

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