

Global Engagement Index

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Part A: Student Engagement

A.1 Diversity of International Students

A1.1 The proportion of international students

This metric uses the 2018-19 HESA student record. It is reduced down to the standard registration population which excludes incoming visiting and exchange students. This metric only considers full-time students and calculates the non-UK students as a proportion of all students in 2018-19. Any institutions with fewer than 50 students have been suppressed from the metric. In addition to this, institutions with fewer than five non-UK students were also suppressed (i.e. HESA publication suppression).

A.1.2 Market Diversification

This metric uses the 2018-19 HESA student record. It is reduced down to the standard registration population which excludes incoming visiting and exchange students. The higher education institutions (HEIs) are plotted on a scatter chart according to the number of fulltime non-UK students and the number of countries the students are from. A regression (best fit) line plots the overall sector relationship between the two variables. HEIs are rated

according to their vertical distance from the line of best fit. HEIs' plots below the regression line show dependence on a small number of markets.

A.1.3 Recruitment from ODA Countries

This metric uses the 2018-19 HESA student record. It is reduced down to the standard registration population which excludes incoming visiting and exchange students. This measure shows students from ODA countries¹ as a proportion of the total international fulltime (standard registration) student population (excludes incoming visiting and exchange students).

A.2 HESA Aggregate Offshore Record

A.2.1 Capacity building TNE

This measure considers the engagement of HEIs in the delivery of transnational education (TNE) at the postgraduate level. The postgraduate TNE is expressed as a proportion of the overall TNE delivery. The metric uses HESA Aggregate Offshore Record. HESA publication suppression methodology is used (i.e. HEIs with less than five postgraduate and less than 50 TNE students are suppressed).

A.2.1.1 Proportion of Postgraduate Transnational Education

A.2.1.2 Proportion of Postgraduate TNE in ODA countries

A.2.2 Delivery of Transnational Education

A.2.2.1 Proportion of Transnational Education

This metric uses HESA Aggregate Offshore Record expressed as a proportion of the respective HEI's total student population (on-campus and offshore). The rationale behind this indicator is to show the HEI's global footprint.

A.2.2.2 Proportion of Transnational Education in ODA Countries

This metric uses TNE delivered in ODA countries (See note 1) as a proportion of the total TNE student population. The measure shows HEIs' engagement through TNE in countries and territories which attract ODA.

A.2.2.3 Diversity of TNE Students

This metric uses the 2018-19 HESA Aggregate Offshore Record. Data for HEIs with less than 50 TNE students are suppressed. The metric considers the number of home countries for students registered on programmes with the respective HEI.

A.3 Student Success

A3.1 Non-continuation rate of first-degree international students

This metric uses the 2017-18 HESA student record. It is reduced down to the standard registration population which excludes incoming visiting and exchange students. In addition to this, this metric only considers full-time entrants to the first-degree study. The HESA

¹ Countries and territories eligible to receive official development assistance (ODA) are listed on the OECD website <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/daclist.htm> The tables use the list for 2018 and 2019, which includes China (PRC) and India.

Performance Indicator methodology² was then used to calculate the percentage of students who do not continue into their second year one year later. Any institutions with fewer than 50 students have been suppressed from the metric. Note that for this metric, five stars indicates a low rate of non-continuation or a high rate of continuation.

A3.2 Student satisfaction

This metric uses the 2020 National Student Survey for all final year students. This metric considers question 27, overall satisfaction, and it follows the OfS publication suppression. This measure includes both UK and international students

A3.3 Graduate outcomes

This metric uses the 2017-18 Graduate Outcomes Survey, Table 6 filtered for overseas students (EU and non-EU). This metric considers all employment and further study and is suppressed according to the HESA publication suppression.

A.4 Study Abroad and Internationalisation at Home

A.4.1 Proportion of MFL students

This metric uses the 2018-19 HESA student record. It is reduced down to the standard registration population which excludes incoming visiting and exchange students. In addition to this, this metric only considers UK domiciled full-time students. This metric calculates the proportion of students studying languages³. Additionally, any student studying a Combined degree⁴ with “languages” or a language have been counted as an MFL student. Any institutions with fewer than 50 students have been suppressed from the metric.

A.4.2 Proportion of students with Study Abroad Experience

This metric uses the 2018-19 HESA student record. It is reduced down to the standard registration population which excludes incoming visiting and exchange students. In addition to this, this metric only considers UK domiciled full-time students. This metric calculates the proportion of students studying abroad⁵. Any institutions with fewer than 50 students have been suppressed from the metric.

A.4.3 Proportion of Incoming Visiting and Exchange Students

This metric uses the 2018-19 HESA Student Record. The number of Incoming Visiting Exchange students is expressed as a proportion of all student entrants in 2018-19.

A.4.4 International themes within the Curricula

This metric uses the 2018-19 HESA student record. It is reduced down to the standard registration population which excludes incoming visiting and exchange students. In

2 For full details of the HESA PIs methodology please see: <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/performance-indicators/non-continuation/technical>

3 Languages are defined as XJACSA01 = “F”. Further information can be found here: <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/collection/c18051/derived/xjacsa01>

4 Combined are defined as XJACSA01 = “J”. Further information can be found here: <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/collection/c18051/derived/xjacsa01>

5 Study abroad is defined as LOCSDY = “T” or “U” (Abroad for the whole year and abroad for a proportion of the year). Further information can be found here: <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/collection/c18051/a/locsyd>

addition to this, this metric only considers UK domiciled full-time students. This metric uses course title and searches for relevant terms.

Part B: Institutional Infrastructure

B.1 Proportion of International staff

The Proportion of International academic staff

This metric uses the 2018-19 HESA staff record and is reduced to just academic staff⁶. The metric then calculates the proportion of non-UK staff at each institution. Any institutions with fewer than 50 academic staff have been suppressed from the metric.

B.1.1 *The Proportion of non-UK Junior Researchers*

This metric uses the 2018-19 HESA staff record and is reduced to junior academic researchers⁷. The metric then calculates the proportion of non-UK staff at each institution. Any institutions with fewer than 15 junior researchers have been suppressed from the metric.

B.1.2 *The Proportion of non-UK Senior Researchers and Professors*

This metric uses the 2018-19 HESA staff record and is reduced to just academic⁸ senior researchers and professors⁹. The metric then calculates the proportion of non-UK staff at each institution. Any institutions with fewer than 50 senior researchers and professors have been suppressed from the metric.

B.1.3 *The Proportion of non-UK Senior Leadership Team*

This metric uses the 2018-19 HESA staff record and is reduced to just the senior leadership team¹⁰. The metric then calculates the proportion of non-UK staff at each institution. Any institutions with fewer than 15 senior leadership team have been suppressed from the metric.

B.2 Environmental impact

B.2.1 Sustainability of Institution (People & Planet)

This measure uses the overall outcome, which is published in the People and Planet database. For details see <https://peopleandplanet.org/university-league>

B.2.2 Staff Air Travel Carbon Footprint per Student

6 For more details on the academic marker, please see <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/collection/c18025/derived/xacmrk01>.

7 Junior researchers are defined as LEVELS = L0 Senior Administrative staff (Professional/technical) Research assistant, Teaching assistant. For more information please see <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/collection/c17025/a/levels>

8 For more details on the academic marker, please see <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/collection/c18025/derived/xacmrk01>.

9 Junior researchers are defined as LEVELS = D and E, F1, F2, I0, J0, K0 . For more information please see <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/collection/c17025/a/levels>

10 Junior researchers are defined as LEVELS = A0 to C2. For more information please see <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/collection/c17025/a/levels>

This measure uses HESA Estates Management Record, DT042 Table 3; **Title:** Emissions and waste by HE provider and academic year¹¹.

The emissions are calculated per student. The student population is a sum of the HESA Standard Registration Population and the Aggregate Offshore Record.

B.3 Sustainable development and engagement with ODA countries

B.3.1 Proportion of Fee Waivers for Students from ODA Countries

This measure considers the tuition fee waivers. The HESA field used for this indicator is Major source of tuition fees¹². The proportion of tuition fee waivers for students domiciled in an ODA country are calculated¹³.

B.3.2 Proportion of Collaborative Research with ODA countries

This measure considers the proportion (%) of collaborative research output with researchers from ODA countries¹⁴. The measure uses the Scival database¹⁵.

B.4 International engagement and research

B.4.1 Proportion of Non-UK HEBCI Income

This metric uses the 2018-19 HESA HE Business and Community Interaction Survey (HEBCI) Table 1 – Income from collaborative research involving public funding data¹⁶. The metric is based on the EU government funding and other sources of funding as a total of the 2018-19 income. Institutions with no reported data in Table 1 are excluded from this analysis.

B.4.2 Impact of Research Produced in International Collaboration

This measure uses the International Collaboration Impact (the average number of citations received by publications that have international co-authorship) which is captured by Scival¹⁷.

¹¹ Emissions and waste by HE provider and academic year; <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/estates/table-3>

¹² <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/collection/c18051/a/mstufee>

¹³ Countries and territories eligible to receive official development assistance (ODA) are listed on the OECD website <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/daclist.htm> The tables use the list for 2018 and 2019, which includes China (PRC) and India.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Scival 2020, Benchmarking, viewed 17 August 2020, Elsevier: Scival Database. And also, Scival 2020, Collaboration, viewed 17 August 2020, Elsevier: Scival Database.

¹⁶ For more information on HEBCI Table 1 please see: <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/providers/business-community/table-1>

¹⁷ Scival 2020, Benchmarking, viewed 17 August 2020, Elsevier: Scival Database. And also, Scival 2020, Collaboration, viewed 17 August 2020, Elsevier: Scival Database.