



Development of the internationalization of PhD studies in South Africa

"Toward institutional structures that support the complete PhD life cycle"

Pretoria, Training session 2, 26-29 March 2019



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EUGACOLE COUNCIL FOR DOCTORAL EDUCATION

'Doctoral education in Europe today: approaches and institutional structures'

> **Dr. Alexander Hasgall** Head of EUA Council for Doctoral Education

28 March 2019

euacde council FOR DOCTORAL EDUCATION

Introducing EUA



- Established in 2001
- Non-governmental membership organisation
- More than 800 individual university members
- 34 National Rectors' Conferences Members
- 47 countries
- Independent voice of the university sector
- Forum for exchange, peer learning for members



Introducing EUA-CDE

- Constitutes a member service of the European University Association
- **Brings together** a community of academic leaders and professionals from 254 universities in 36 countries
- Works on doctoral education policies and good practices of common interest to our members
- Organises regular conferences, workshops, focus groups, webinars and thematic peer groups, addressing fundamental and emerging topics of doctoral education
- *Participates* in policy dialogues on the European and global levels
- **Serves** as the "one-stop-shop" for doctoral education in Europe



A bottom-up process leading to the reform of doctoral education in Europe BOLOGNA SEMINAR DOCTORAL PROGRAMMES FOR THE EUROPEAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY Salzburg, 3-5 February 2005

SALZBURG II RECOMMENDATIONS

EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES' ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE 2005 IN IMPLEMENTING THE SALZBURG PRINCIPLES

DOCTORAL EDUCATION – TAKING SALZBURG FORWARD

IMPLEMENTATION AND NEW CHALLENGES



The aim of doctoral education

"The goal of doctoral education is to cultivate the research mindset, to nurture flexibility of thought, creativity and intellectual autonomy through an original, concrete research project. It is the practice of research that creates this mindset."

Salzburg Recommendations 2010.

"The core component of doctoral training is the advancement of knowledge through original research.

At the same time, it is recognised that doctoral training must increasingly meet the needs of an employment market that is wider than academia."

Salzburg Principles 2005.





Excellent research as a base for doctoral education in Europe

- The core component of doctoral training is the advancement of knowledge through original research.
- Doctoral candidates must be allowed independence and flexibility
- Doctoral candidates need to be prepared for careers inside and outside of academia
- Institutions are responsible for their doctoral candidates



An overview..









International mobility of doctoral candidates

Source: Eurostat



Gender distribution of doctoral candidates in Europe (2016)

Source: Eurostat

(48% female doctoral candidates)

Male doctoral candidates (2016)

Female doctoral candidates (2016)

| 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---------|----------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|-----------|------------|------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|--------|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|--------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------|-------------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| 90% | _ | | | | | | | | | _ | | | | _ | _ | _ | | | | | | | | _ | | | | _ | | | _ | _ | - | | | |
| 80% | _ | | | | | | | | | | | | | _ | _ | | | | | | | | | _ | | | | _ | | | _ | _ | | | | |
| 70% | _ | | | | | _ | | | | | | | | _ | _ | _ | | | | | | | | _ | | | | _ | | | _ | _ | | | | |
| 60% | _ | _ | | - | _ | _ | | | | | _ | | | _ | _ | _ | | | | | | _ | | _ | _ | | | _ | | _ | _ | _ | | | _ | |
| 50% | _ | _ | | | _ | | _ | _ | | _ | | | | _ | _ | | | - | | _ | _ | _ | | _ | | | | _ | | | | _ | | | | - |
| 40% | - | | | | | | | | | _ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | | | | _ | | | | | | | | |
| 30% | _ | - | | | - | | _ | _ | _ | _ | | | _ | _ | - | | _ | _ | - | | _ | _ | - | _ | | _ | | _ | _ | | | - | | | | _ |
| 20% | _ | | | | - | | _ | | _ | _ | | | _ | _ | | | | | _ | | | | | - | | _ | | _ | | | | | | | | - |
| 10% | _ | _ | | | _ | | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | _ | | | | | | | | | | - | | | | | | - | | | |
| 0% | E | ria | olic | ark | hu | nia | pu | ece | ain | lce | tia | aly | rus | via | nia | nrg | ary | lta | lds | iria | nd | gal | nia | nia | kia | pu | en | E C | pu | ein | /ay | pu | M | bia | key | tal |
| 0% | lgium – | lgaria | oublic | mark | many | tonia | eland | reece | Spain | rance | oatia | Italy | yprus | atvia | uania | ourg | ngary | Malta 🗧 | lands | ustria | oland | tugal | nania | venia | vakia | nland | reden | gdom | eland | Istein | Irway | rland | ROM | erbia | urkey 🗕 | Total |
| 0% | Belgium | Bulgaria | Republic | enmark | iermany | Estonia | Ireland | Greece | Spain | France | Croatia | Italy | Cyprus | Latvia | ithuania | mbourg | Hungary <mark>–</mark> | Malta | nerlands | Austria | Poland | Portugal | tomania | Slovenia | Slovakia | Finland | Sweden | (ingdom | Iceland | tenstein | Norway | tzerland | FYROM | Serbia | Turkey | Total |
| 0% | Belgium | Bulgaria | h Republic | Denmark | Germany | Estonia | Ireland | Greece | Spain | France | Croatia | Italy | Cyprus | Latvia | Lithuania | ixembourg | Hungary | Malta | etherlands | Austria | Poland | Portugal | Romania | Slovenia | Slovakia | Finland | Sweden | d Kingdom | Iceland | chtenstein | Norway | witzerland | FYROM | Serbia | Turkey | Total |
| 0% | Belgium | Bulgaria | | Denmark | Germany | Estonia | Ireland | Greece | Spain | France | Croatia | Italy | Cyprus | Latvia | Lithuania | Luxembourg | Hungary | Malta | Netherlands | Austria | Poland | Portugal | Romania | Slovenia | Slovakia | Finland | Sweden | | Iceland | Liechtenstein | Norway | Switzerland | FYROM | Serbia | Turkey | Total |
| 0% | Belgium | Bulgaria | Czech Republic | Denmark | Germany | Estonia | Ireland | Greece | Spain | France | Croatia | Italy 📕 | Cyprus | Latvia | Lithuania | Luxembourg | Hungary | Malta | Netherlands | Austria | Poland | Portugal | Romania | Slovenia | Slovakia | Finland | Sweden | United Kingdom | Iceland | Liechtenstein | Norway | Switzerland | FYROM | Serbia | Turkey | Total |



The landscape of doctoral schools in Europe

https://www.flickr.com/photos/dirk b86/36359614515





Common goal: Research Excellence in Doctoral Education



Doctoral candidates are early career researchers...

To a great extent/always

Not at all/to a small extent

To some extent

To what extent does an average doctoral candidate in your institution spend her/his time on the following activities?







To a great extent/always

Not at all/to a small extent

To some extent

To what extent is doctoral education in your institution conceived as preparing the future generation of...





but also increasingly seen as the research professionals of tomorrow.

To what extent is doctoral education in your institution conceived as preparing the future generation of...



To a great extent/always

To some extent

Not at all/to a small extent

They focus on research competencies,

(Extremely) important

Somewhat important

(Somewhat) unimportant

In your institution, how important are the following elements of doctoral training?





0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

Funding for doctoral education comes from a variety of ressources

To some extent

To what extent are doctoral candidates at your institution financially supported by the following sources?



Leading to different status of doctoral candidates





Diversity in the organisation of doctoral education



21

Most institutions in Europe have elaborated structures

To what extent is doctoral education in your institution organised as...?



To a great extent/always



Not at all/to a small extent

... based on the different levels of University governance (university, faculty, discipline)

To a great extent/always

Not at all/to a small extent

To some extent







Supervision



The practice of the supervision is highly diverse even within a single institution To what extent are doctoral candidates in your institution supervised by ...?

A supervisory team with members internal to this institution

A single supervisor

In most/all doctoral programmes

- In about half of doctoral programmes
- Never/in some doctoral programmes

A supervisory team including member(s) from other universities

 upervisor
 Image: Control of the second s

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90%100%

Key aspects of the supervisorsupervisee relation are regulated

In most/all doctoral programmes
 In about half of doctoral programmes

Never/in some doctoral programmes

In your institution, are there rules or guidelines regarding the following aspects of doctoral supervision?





Future priorities



There are multiple strategic priorities within a single institution...

To a great extent/always

To some extent

Not at all/to a small extent

To what extent are the following issues currently considered a strategic priority in doctoral education within your institution



EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION

DOCTORAL EDUCATION – TAKING SALZBURG FORWARD

IMPLEMENTATION AND NEW CHALLENGES





Developing an ethos of research integrity

- Constantly increasing competition.
 → Pressure to show innovative results as early as possible
- Increasing awareness of the public on ethical question
- Difference between research ethics and research integrity?
- New technologies include new challenges
- Disciplinary specificities should be taken into account

Tackling the digital challenge

- Open research, open education (MOOCs), social media, big data etc.
- Universities need an appropriate research environment and coherent procedures covering the technical, legal and ethical aspects of digitalisation
- Supervisors are to be trained
- What does it mean for doctoral thesis?
- Opportunities that offer digitalisation are indisputable, however there is a need of risk awareness



Embracing the globalisation of research

- Research is becoming increasingly global
- New technologies enable international exchange
- International mobility enriches research
- Internationalisation as part of the institutional strategies
- Institutions have the responsibility towards doctoral candidates with an international background
- International capacity building

Engaging with the knowledge society

- Doctoral education build bridges between Universities and societies
- Dialogue between Universities and other stakeholders can be supported through doctoral education
- There is a need for supporting of intersectorial mobility
- Professional development of doctoral candidates
- Regional anchoring

Emerging topics in doctoral education

- Mental Health / Mental wellbeing
 - Increasing public attention to the topic
 - Institutional responsability to provide support to the doctoral candidate
 - Need for further research and the development of best practices

• Postdocs

- Exploring the issue
- What are the specific needs of postdocs?
- What can doctoral education provide to postdocs

Emerging topics in doctoral education

- Research Asssesment
 - The career of early career researcher are strongly dependent on assessment systems
 - Open science needs ending with the focus on only a few quantity-oriented indicators
 - Doctoral candidates need to be able to do the "right" decision
- Sustainable development goals
 - Addressing the big societal challenges
 - New skills needed
 - Opportunities for global collaboration

EUA-CDE Annual Meeting, 12-14 June 2019, Brescia, Italy





More information: <u>http://bit.ly/EUA-CDEAnnMeet</u>



Thank you for your attention

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37