## International Trends in Mobility and Transnational Education

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#### Some positive news .....

- Sustained economic growth in most key countries, particularly Asia
- Global demand for higher education and international education continues to increase
- International cooperation in research and teaching growing



#### but some growing concerns ......

- decline in student recruitment from some countries
- global competition increases
- poor market intelligence
- underinvestment in international education
- poor integration of international activities –
   nationally and within institutions

USA is waking up .....



## Major Factors impacting on Higher Education internationally:

- ✓ Extremely high growth in demand for HE places across Asia (eg 20% participation rate in India by 2020?)
- ✓ Participation rates steady Europe/N America (40 50%)
- ✓ Limits to government spend on HE
- ✓ Global trend in pricing of HE courses towards full costs of delivery



#### **Some Secondary Factors:**

- Sustained economic growth in most countries
- **GATS**
- Bologna
- Demographic changes
- Increased demand for skilled migration
- ■New approaches to learning and delivery technology convergence ODL, Open Access, blended etc
- Nations prioritise international education for foreign policy/public diplomacy
  - ■BUT ALSO ......
- **■increasing security concerns (visas ....)**



#### THE IMPACT!

- ■Growth in private sector involvement in own right, in partnership with public providers
- ■Increasing opportunities for working internationally (links, networks, e-delivery, campuses etc)
- Increased international student mobility recruitment opportunities
- ■Rapid competition growth both nationally and internationally more want a share
- Growth in global networks and partnerships
- ■PG degrees/professional qualifications in greater demand
- **■**Growth in research investment



#### **Impact on Students:**

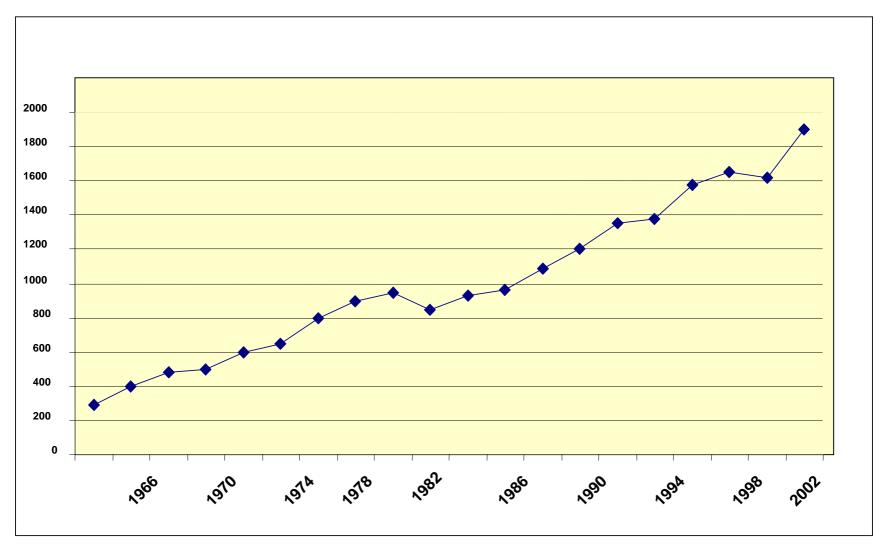
- more choice (seek most cost-effective options)
- more information available
- more 'dubious' providers operating internationally
- more 'consumer confusion'



#### The Global Market for International students



## Overall Global Trend in HE Students Studying Outside their Home Country (OECD data)





## Predicted growth in future demand for international HE places:

(millions of student places)

	2005	2010	2020	%growth
World	2.4	3.3	5.8	6.2%

from: Vision 2020: Forecasting International Student Mobility (2004)



## The Global <u>Demand</u> for International Student Places in HE in 5 destination countries by Student Source Regions ('000s)

	2003	2005	2010	2015	2020	Growth*
Africa	63	67	87	113	146	5.2%
Middle East	37	39	49	60	73	4.2%
Asia	<b>528</b>	612	943	1,347	1,862	7.8%
Americas	127	134	156	181	209	3.0%
Europe	226	235	262	289	313	2.0%
<b>World Total</b>	988	1,096	1,507	2,000	2,614	6.0%

<sup>\*</sup> Annual average

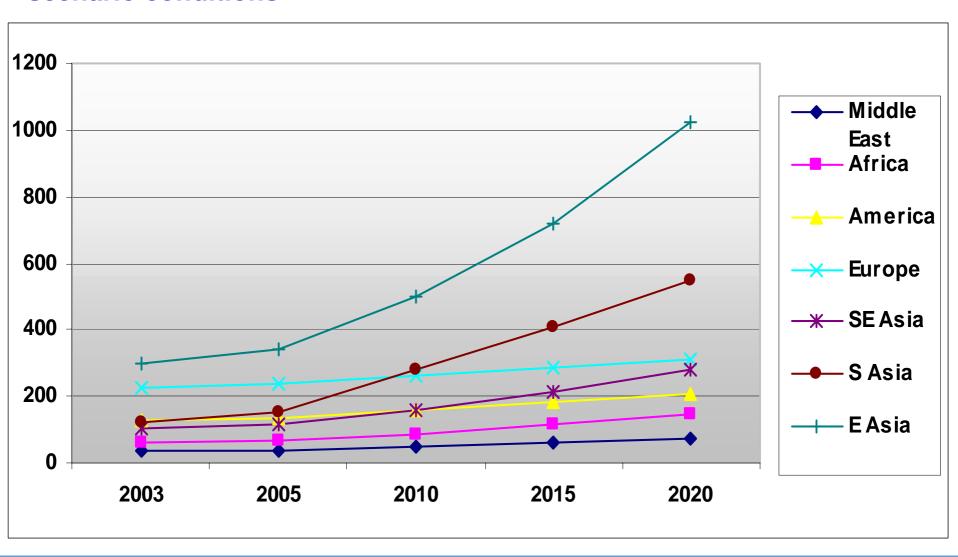


## Forecasts of Total Demand for International Student Places ('000s) from Asia in 5 destination countries

	2003	2005	2010	2015	2020	Growth*
Asia Total	<b>528</b>	612	943	1,347	1,862	7.8%
E Asia	299	343	498	719	1,026	7.6%
SE Asia	105	114	158	216	281	6.2%
S Asia	121	152	283	407	549	9.3%

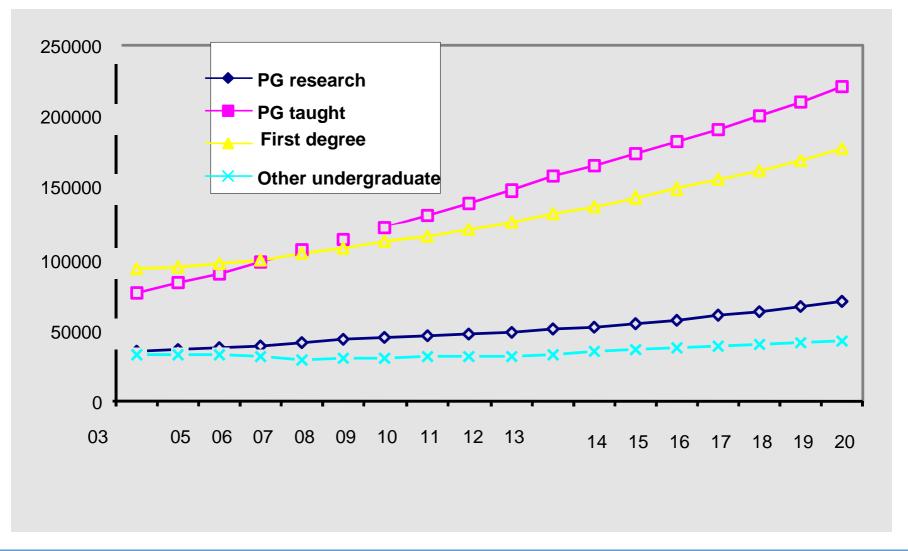


### Projected demand for international student places in the UK – base scenario conditions





## Projected demand for international student places in the UK by level of study



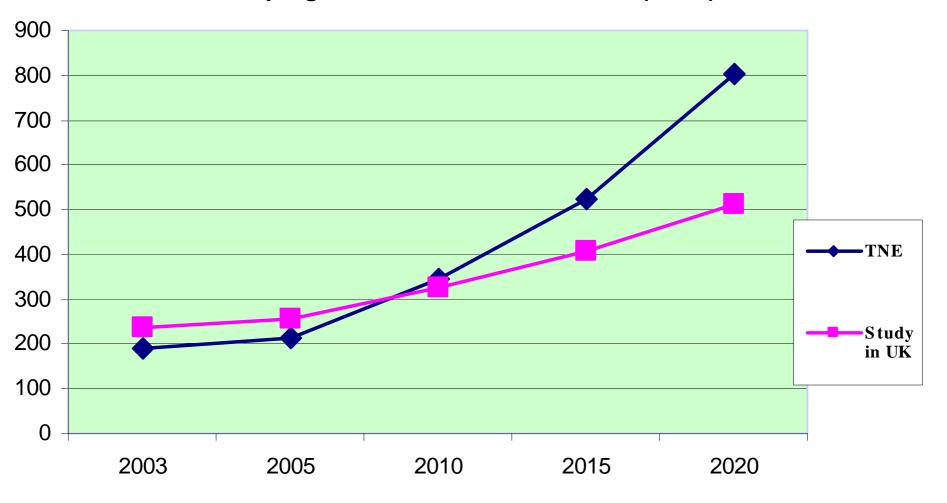


#### **Trans National Education (TNE)**

- includes all forms of distance learning and international delivery



### Comparison of projections of international student numbers studying in the UK and on UK HE programmes delivered overseas ('000s)





## Some trends in international student recruitment to all main destinations:

- Decline in several East Asia markets particularly for ug students (market adjustment?)
- •New growth in some rising stars Nigeria, Pakistan + Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Ghana, Kenya
- •New EU states very high growth
- North America and EU remain steady



# Nos of international students in HE institutions in lead destination countries

Country	Data Year	International HE Students
USA	2004	565,000
UK	2004	325,400
Germany	2003	240,620
France	2003	221,560
Australia	2003	136,250
China	2003	77,700
Canada	2003	71,650
Russia	2002	70,730
Japan	2000	59'600
Spain	2003	53,640
Malaysia	2003	27,730
New Zealand	2003	26,360
Sweden	2003	25,520
Netherlands	2003	20,500



#### How well is the UK Doing?

#### **Changes in Total International Student Enrolments in UK HE**

	2003-04	2004-05	Growth
EU	104130	115230	+11%
Non-EU	221635	229105	+3%
Total	325760	344335	+6%



#### **International Students in UK HE**

	PG Research	PG Taught	UG	UG Other	Total
2004-5	45515	121500	125725	51600	344335
2003-4	43260	114635	117220	50645	325760
2002-4	42060	102630	109625	51080	305395



#### Total Numbers of International Students in UK HE Institutions by Country of Domicile

	2003-04	2004-05	Growth
China	48175	52990	10%
USA	19955	21435	7%
Greece	22970	19815	-14%
India	14675	16725	14%
Ireland	14740	16395	11%
France	15600	15915	2%
Germany	15325	15785	3%
Malaysia	11860	11520	-3%
Hong Kong	10660	10880	2%
Spain	8820	8690	-1%
Nigeria	5955	8170	37%
Japan	6860	6605	-4%
Italy	6675	6585	-1%
Pakistan	4395	6560	49%
Taiwan	5765	5930	3%
Cyprus	4220	5700	35%
Canada	4440	4790	8%



## **NEW International Student Enrolments for UK HE (Non-EU)**

	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	% annual change
China	25060	30240	28885	-4%
USA	14125	14785	15705	6%
India	8345	8290	9335	13%
Malaysia	5825	6095	5500	-10%
Nigeria	2665	3265	4795	47%
Hong Kong	4665	4830	4615	-4%
Pakistan	1795	2835	4120	45%
Japan	3560	3770	3510	-7%
Taiwan	3100	3160	3295	4%
Canada	2295	2500	2720	9%
Thailand	1780	1990	2045	3%
S Korea	1500	1820	2020	11%
Norway	1885	1980	1750	-12%
Ghana	1290	1635	1605	-2%
Singapore	1640	1555	1355	-13%
Australia	955	1060	1160	9%
Sri Lanka	925	1065	1150	8%



# New Enrolments for International Students in UK HE - EU

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Growth
France	10405	10995	11165	2%
Germany	9005	9220	9565	4%
Greece	11065	9730	8505	-13%
Ireland	6050	7155	8070	13%
Spain	6065	6035	5925	-2%
Italy	4085	3745	3610	-4%
Cyprus	1685	1865	3340	<b>79</b> %
Poland	685	875	2075	137%
Sweden	2065	1950	2040	<b>5</b> %
Netherlands	1710	1625	1620	0%
Portugal	1210	1260	1345	7%
Belgium	1325	1350	1245	-8%
Finland	1350	1255	1180	-6%
Denmark	1270	1170	1075	-8%



#### Some Rising Stars for the UK .....

Nigeria					
	PGR	PGT	UG	Other UG	Total
2004-5	580	3990	2970	630	8170
2003-4	470	2800	2210	475	5955
2002-3	390	2135	1775	385	4680

Pakistan					
	PGR	PGT	UG	OUG	Total
2004-5	595	3555	2045	365	6560
2003-4	490	2195	1475	235	4395
2002-3	425	1625	1055	140	3245



**Germany – a success story?** 



## **Germany compared to UK: Main Source Countries for international students**

UK (	2004)	<b>Germany (2004)</b>		
COUNTRY	TOTAL	COUNTRY	TOTAL	
China	48175	China	25284	
Greece	22970	Turkey	24448	
USA	19955	Poland	14350	
Germany	15325	Bulgaria	12048	
France	15600	Russia	10814	
Irish Rep	14740	Morocco	8097	
India	14675	Ukraine	7238	
Malaysia	11860	Italy	7183	
Hong Kong	10660	Greece	7043	
Spain	8820	France	6431	
Japan	6860	Austria	6373	
Italy	6675	Spain	5739	



**USA:** can they reverse the recent declines?



USA: Total International Students by Main Source Countries

		2003/04	2004/05	% Change
	Total	572509	565039	-1.3
1	India	79736	80466	0.9
2	China	61765	62523	1.2
3	Korea	52484	53358	1.7
4	Japan	40835	42215	3.4
5	Canada	27017	28140	4.2
6	Taiwan	26178	25914	-1.0
7	Mexico	13329	13063	-2.0
8	Turkey	11398	12474	9.4
9	Germany	8745	8640	-1.2
10	Thailand	8937	8637	-3.4
11	UK	8439	8236	-2.4
12	Indonesia	8880	7760	-12.6
13	Colombia	7533	7334	-2.6
14	Brazil	7799	7244	-7.1



#### **Australia: Limits to Growth?**







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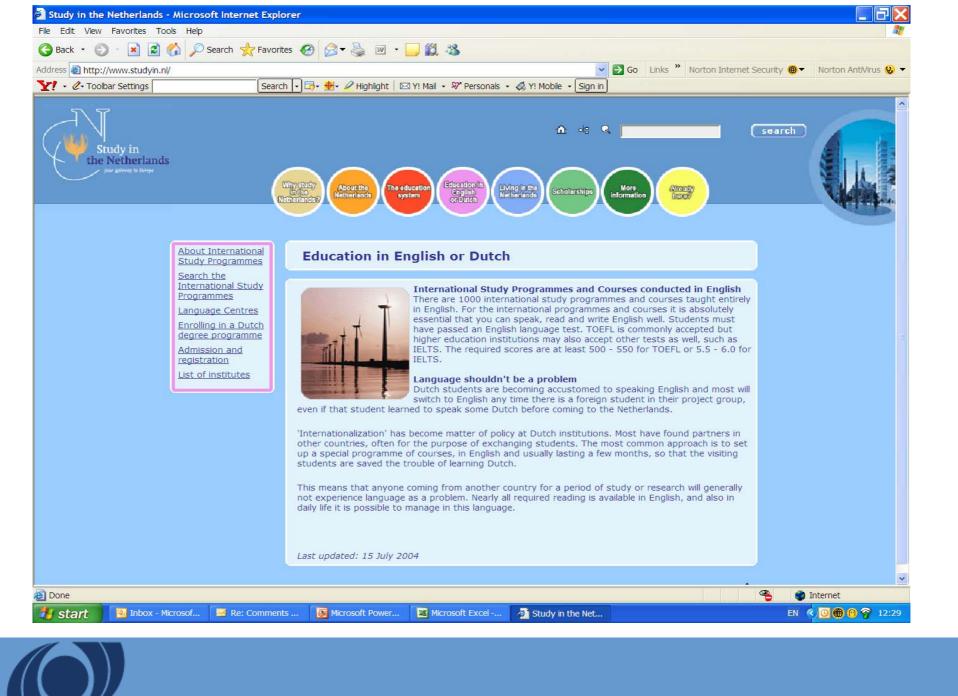


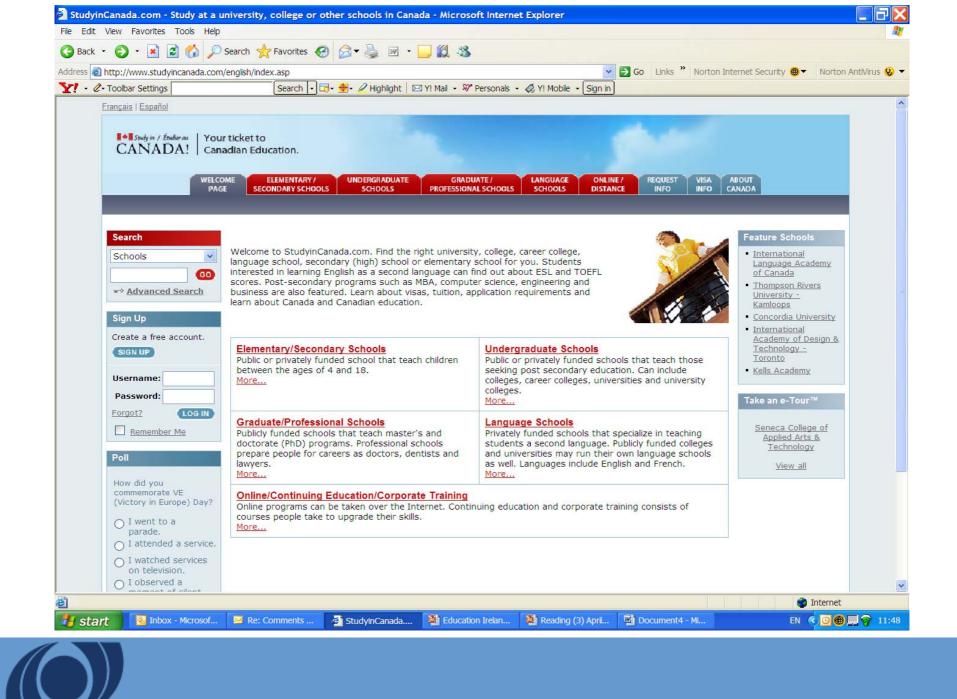


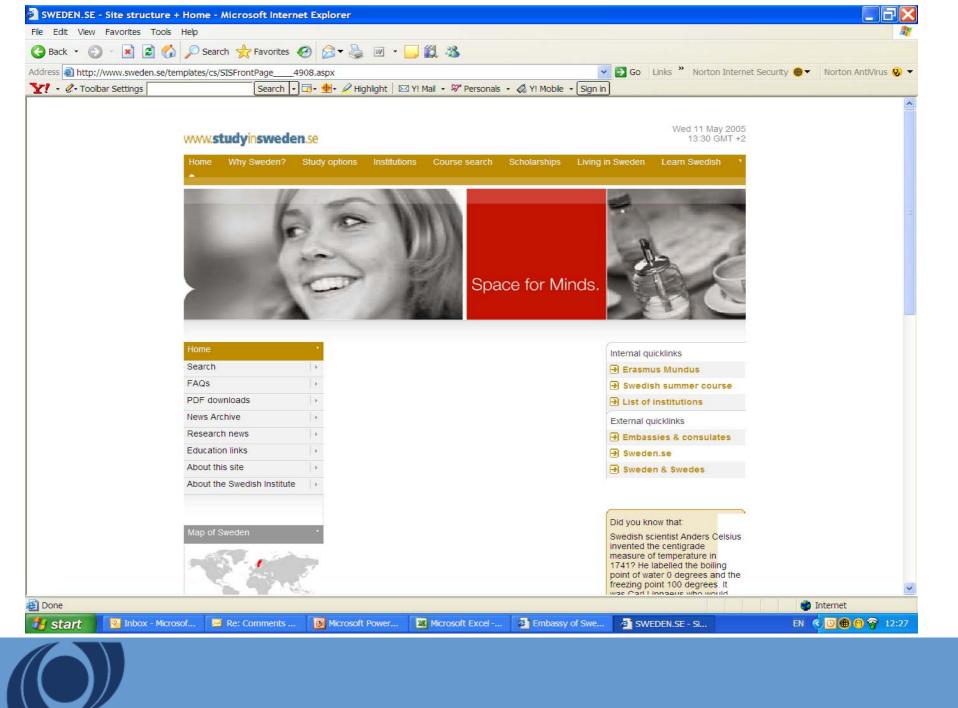
Australia: *NEW*Enrolments of
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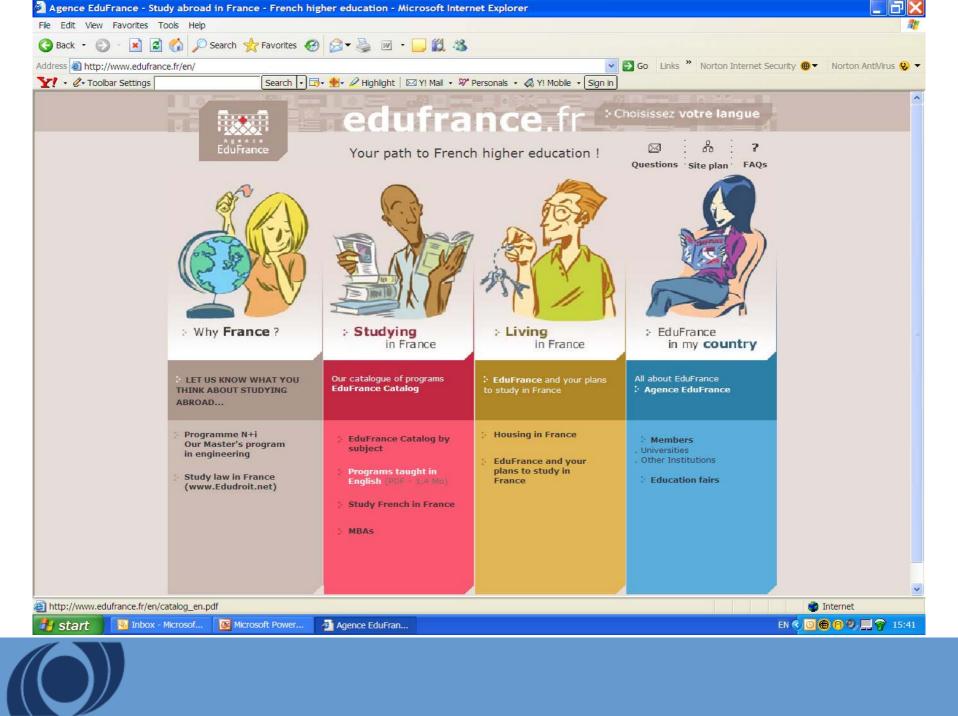
	2004	2005	% change
Total (all countries)	63704	64057	0.6
China	14733	18210	23.6
India	9339	8445	-9.6
Malaysia	5855	5354	-8.6
Hong Kong	3640	3238	-11.0
Indonesia	3630	3188	-12.2
Singapore	3181	2912	-8.5
Korea	2125	2125	0.0
Thailand	2487	2073	-16.6
Taiwan	1699	1511	-11.1
Japan	1489	1437	-3.5
Canada	1222	1345	10.1
Bangladesh	1377	1277	-7.3
United States	1225	1207	-1.5
Viet Nam	851	923	8.5
Sri Lanka	717	822	14.6

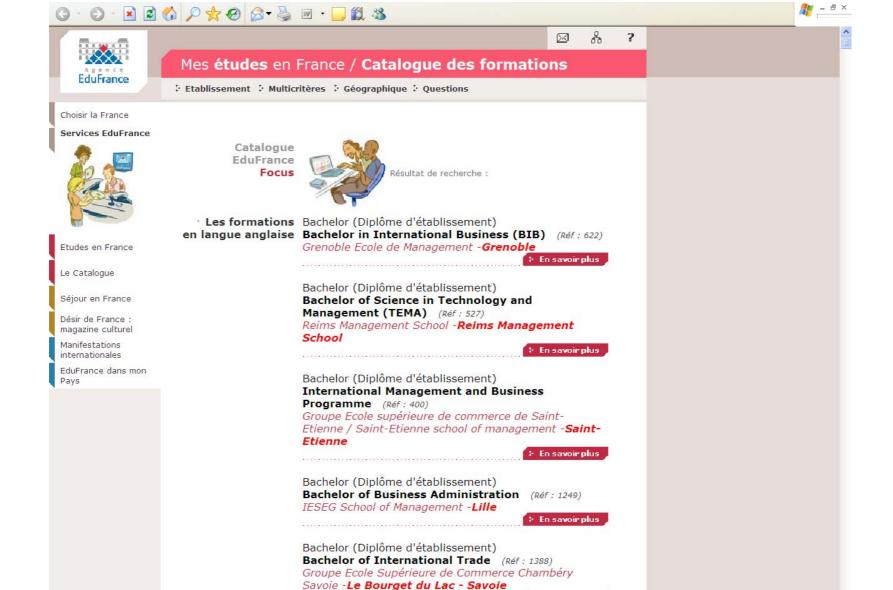












Bachelor (Diplôme d'établissement)

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# International education developments in some Asian countries



#### **Asian Countries – Some Trends and Policies**

■The Giants: India, China ... Pakistan,

Bangladesh

■ More Mature Markets Japan, (S. Korea)

'Internationalising' Tigers Singapore, Malaysia,China (Hong Kong)

Rapidly Modernising Thailand, Taiwan, Sri Lanka

Tomorrow's Stars Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines



#### **Japan**

- Demographic changes very pronounced
- Japanese public and private universities competing with international due to over-supply of places
- Continuing demand for wide variety of overseas study opportunities
- **■**Few foreign providers setting up in Japan Oxford?
- National policies to recruit international students



## **International Students In Japan**

Source Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	78,812	95,550	109,508	117,302	121,812
China	44,014	58,533	70,814	77,713	80,592
Taiwan	4,252	4,266	4,235	4,096	4,134
Korea	14,725	15,846	15,871	15,533	15,606
Malaysia	1,803	1,885	2,002	2,010	2,114
USA	1,141	1,217	1,310	1,456	1,646
Thailand	1,411	1,504	1,641	1,665	1,734
Indonesia	1,388	1,441	1,479	1,451	1,488
Philippines	490	483	508	525	544
Brazil	342	347	353	330	338
Bangladesh	805	823	974	1,126	1,331
Others	8,441	9,205	10,321	3,331	3,461



### MALAYSIA: Policies and other factors impacting on international education

- Economy booming oil, gas, electronics etc
- Government seeking to diversify exports: prioritises 'knowledge'
- Relative high level of state and private investment in education
- Positive discrimination policies; limited access to state` provision by some ethnic groups
- Government 'Privatisation' policies applied to HE
- Government encouraging:
  - reputable foreign providers to set up
  - recruitment from many nations particularly Mid-East



#### **Malaysia: Impact**

- ■Large numbers of foreign providers (US, Australia, UK, India) delivering in collaboration with local private colleges
- ■Some foreign Campuses eg Nottingham University in KL
- ■Significant non-Malaysian recruitment eg Westminster College (part of London School of Commerce) with over 40 nationalities enrolled

BUT recent reports indicate foreign student recruitment declined



## Singapore: Policies impacting on international education

- High Value Added Services only 3 m inhabitants
- Government prioritising 'knowledge' areas
- High investment in biosciences research seeking international cooperation
- •Government encouraging:
  - 'reputable' foreign providers to set up campuses
  - •greater cooperation between foreign and Singaporean institutions
- •International student recruitment (target 150,000)



### **Singapore: Impact**

- ●Foreign campuses growing but slow to start (INSEAD, USA, Australia, UK possibly!)
- Local delivery of foreign programmes mainly with Singapore private sector colleges
- Some foreign joint programmes with state universities (eg NUS with Imperial College, London; IIM Bangalore etc)
- BUT can Singapore attract more than just the Chinese Diaspora in SE/E Asia? Are the terms for foreign campuses sufficiently attractive?





countries like Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam, India, Hong Kong, China and Mauritius. Students can look forward to experiencing a rich tapestry of intellectual and cultural exchanges on the campus.

International students interested in pursuing undergraduate studies in the university must have completed at least 12 years of general education in order to be considered for admission. Application for admission opens from October to March.

#### **Graduate Studies**

Nanyang Technological University offers graduate programmes leading to the award of the degrees of Master and Doctor of Philosophy as well as postgraduate diplomas. There are two types of graduate degree programmes - by research and by coursework and dissertation.

- Cost of Living
- Graduate Accommodation
- Group Hospital & Surgical Insurance (GHSI) Scheme
- Part-Time Employment
- Immigration Matters
  - Student's Pass (International Undergraduates)
  - Student's Pass (International Graduate / Exchange Students)
  - Social Visit Pass for Spouse (International Graduate Students)

#### **Exchange Programme**

The International Student Exchange Programme (INSTEP) enables students to study overseas for a semester or an academic year in leading overseas universities around the world while pursuing their studies in NTU.

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#### **India: Higher education**

- >10million students enrolled (3m in private sector)
- >18,000 institutions (±15,000 private)
- Private investment in education >3 times government investment
- Teaching focus of institutions lack research investment
- Mixed quality (eg IITs, IIM, JNU, TIFR all very high but .....)
- Some new research investments at elite centres eg CCMB, Hyderabad
- Global outreach: NIIT, IIMB etc
- International students in India: 7,800 (mainly Asian)
- Indian students studying overseas: >120,000



#### India: A few emerging problems in HE

- need to provide at least 2m extra HE places by 2008 and possibly 20m by 2020
- government funding for education very limited: necessarily prioritises basic education and literacy
- ambivalence to private sector with no regulatory framework
- charging fees in public sector institutions political issue
- reservation of places for scheduled castes and tribes
- no satisfactory quality framework for state and private
- growth of very large state universities eg Delhi and Kolkata



An example of the Competition

..... the USA and India!



#### **Indian Students in USA**

Total number: 79,000 of whom 79% (63,000) are at graduate level (mainly PhD)

#### Sources of funding for studies in the USA:

75% of Indian PhD students receive funding from the US institution

#### for comparison Indian Students in the UK

Total number: 15,000 of whom about 10% on PhD programmes 40% Indian PhD students receive funding from UK sources



#### **Graduates and Skilled Migration: USA**

'.....proportion of foreign born faculty with U.S. doctoral degrees at US Universities has gone up sharply during the past three decades to 20.4 percent in 1999. For engineering it rose from 18.6 percent to 34.7 percent in the same period.......'



#### **Graduates and Skilled Migration: USA**

'...... a ten-percent increase in the number of foreign graduate students would raise patent applications by 3.3 percent, university patent grants by 6.0 percent and non-university patent grants by 4.0 percent. However, enrollments of US graduate students have no detectable effect.'

G. Chellaraj, K. E. Maskus, A. Mattoo September 14, 2004

World Bank-University of Colorado Research Paper

..... but how should European countries and universities respond?



#### Europe ... some thoughts on strategies -

- Grow quality non-EU student recruitment ..... BUT
  - remember there are limits to growth
  - greater flexibility to meet changing international demands and operating environment
- Grow programmes delivered globally (TNE)
- Seek research cooperation opportunities
- Internationalise at all levels
- International strategy is not short term student recruitment
  - think across all activities and for longer term
- Invest to achieve business plan

..... but how best to change international misperceptions of Europe's institutions!



### A few thoughts from a friendly foreigner on German international HE – and from a market perspective.....

- Student Fees where do you stand? Will you introduce, if so when and what might be a strategy?
- English language and programme delivery
- Research as a priority?
- ■TNE: development of cost-effective models
- Diversification of country base for student recruitment
- International misperceptions of German universities



#### In Summary and Looking towards 2020

- International student mobility will continue to grow but
  - limits to growth
  - demand patterns different countries, level, subjects
- More competitors fishing in the same pools for students, for researchers, for staff, for TNE etc
- Demand for HE places globally will increase markedly –
   particularly from developing countries
- New Asian and African institutions will not look like the traditional European/North American universities
- Modes and approaches to delivery will change



universities' dilemma .....

...... do you want to go global or remain national?



### A New Market for Germany?

Argentina .....







### Many thanks!

**Dr Neil Kemp** 

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### An Integrated International Strategy, including for Student Recruitment

- Improved market intelligence and understanding of competition
- Prioritisation
- Differentiation
- Programmes, research etc relate to identified market needs
- Efficiency of processes benchmarking or performance measures



### Audit institutions international activities and experience by country/level/subject:

- Research and teaching collaboration
- Recruitment of staff and researchers
- International student recruitment
- Student and staff exchanges
- ■TNE overseas delivered programmes
- **■**Country/regional specialisations, language specialisation
- Staff visits
- Scholarships
- Alumni
- Other contacts

Exploit synergies – build on knowledge, expertise and contacts

