



STUDENT AND STAFF MOBILITY IN ASIA: CURRENT SITUATION AND FUTURE TRENDS

ASSOC. PROF. DR. PINITI RATANANUKUL
DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL
OFFICE OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION COMMISSION

OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- Global Mobility: Dynamics Driving Mobility Across Border
- Characteristics of Mobility in Asia
- Endeavours of Mobility in Asia
- Global Student Mobility: Moving Towards Brain Exchange
- Future Trends
- Moving Forward: Challenges and Possibilities



IT IS A SMALL WORLD



GLOBAL MOBILITY: DYNAMICS DRIVING FORCES ACROSS BORDER

Global higher education mobility is growing rapidly, calling for education provision outside the home country.

Erasmus Mundus, the first EU mobility schemes embodied the tradition of travel and study.

Not only the number of international mobile students is growing, but the overall context of global mobility has also changed significantly.



GLOBAL MOBILITY: DYNAMICS DRIVING MOBILITY ACROSS BORDER

Education hub policy of each country is one of the driving forces of the mobility.

Creation of International network

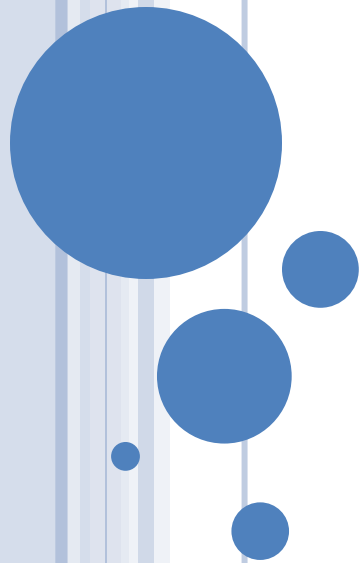
Increasing needs of international students to serve the need of labor market in aging society

Reform of higher education in Asia

Needs for international quality standards



DRIVING FORCES



DRIVING FORCES:GLOBAL CONTEXT

Liberalization of trade in services

Cross-border education

Free flow of workforce

**Need for international-standard
HE**

**Graduates capable of working
in international environment**

**Quality assurance
Credit Transfer System
International programs
International instructors
International environment**

**Employability skills
Languages proficiency
Inter-cultural communication
skills
Practicability
Discipline
Patience**

DRIVING FORCES: REGIONAL CONTEXT

ASEAN Community

**Free flow of
workforce**

**Free flow of
education services**

**Mutual recognition
of academic &
professional
qualifications**

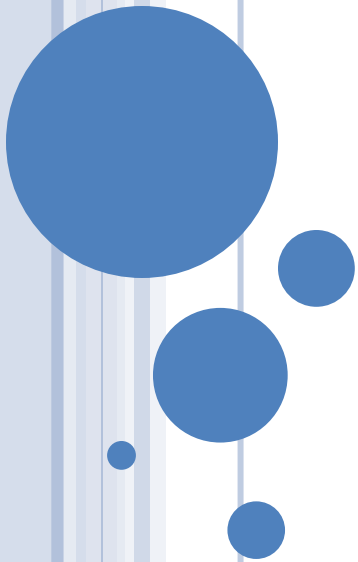
**Elimination of visa
obstacles**

Cross-border education

**Need for
international -
standard HE**

**Comparable and
compatible
Education system**

CHARACTERISTICS OF MOBILITY IN ASIA



CHARACTERISTICS OF MOBILITY IN ASIA

- Biggest growing trend in internationalized higher education in Asia is “ people mobility”.
- China sends the greatest number of students to study overseas.
- Large disparity between China and other countries in this region is different.



CHARACTERISTICS OF MOBILITY IN ASIA

- According to IIE's Project Atlas, China is now the 5th largest host of international students.
- China targets to host 500,000 foreign students by 2015.
- China has initiated “Double 100,000 Student Mobility Program” as an endeavor to attract more international students.



CHARACTERISTICS OF MOBILITY IN ASIA

- Japan has set ambitious goal of hosting 300,000 foreign students by 2020 under the initiative of “Campus Asia” jointly launched with China and South Korea.
- Singapore has been making strides with the establishment of Education Singapore abroad, aiming to attract 150,000 foreign students by 2015.

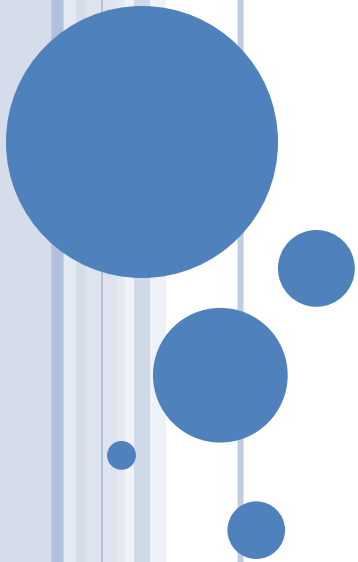


CHARACTERISTICS OF MOBILITY IN ASIA

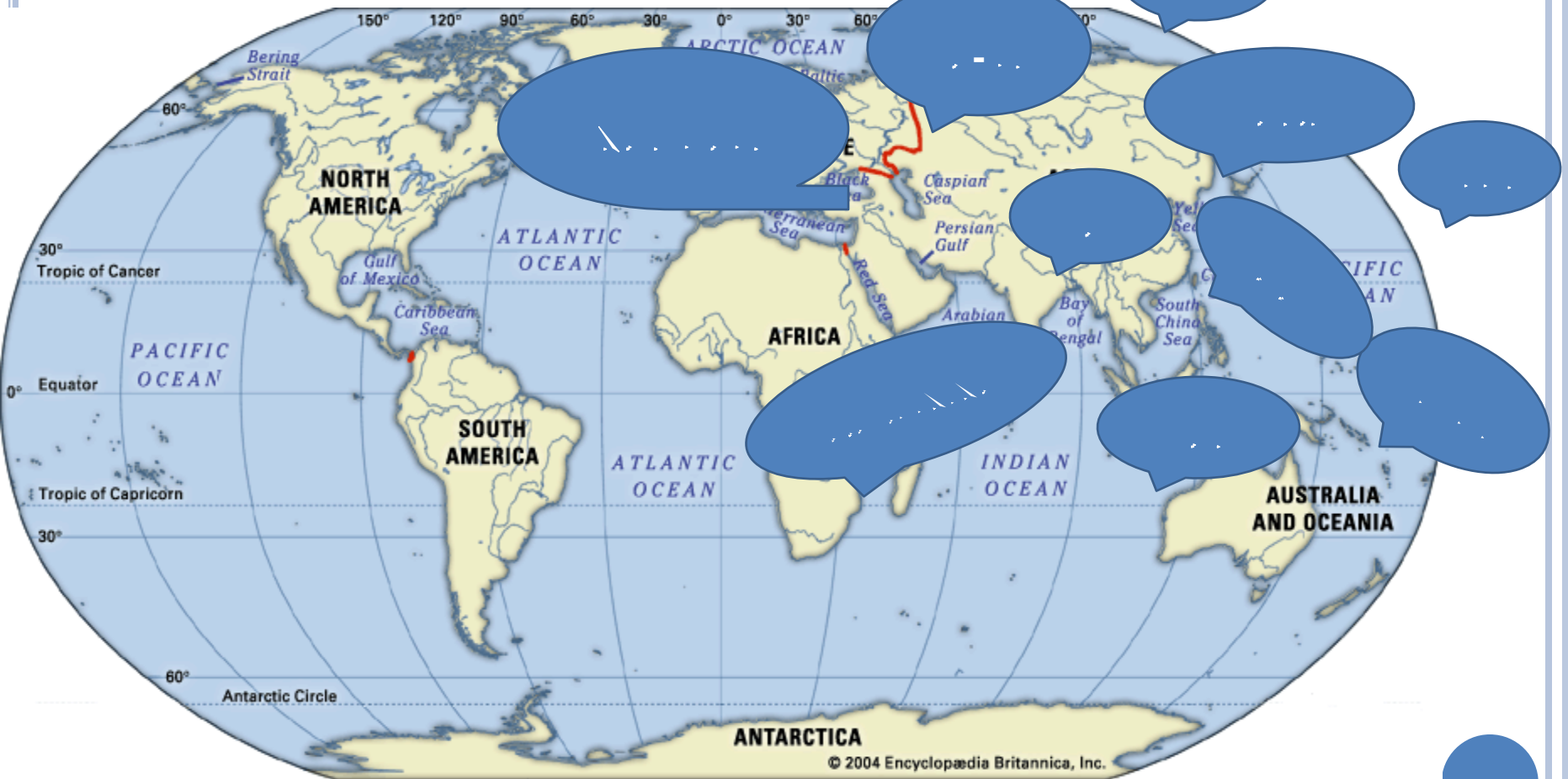
- Malaysia seeks to attract 80,000 international students.
- Thailand has not set exact number of target mobility but has set the clear policy to internationalization
- Global demand for international student mobility will increase from 2.1 million students in 2003 to 5.8 million students in 2020.



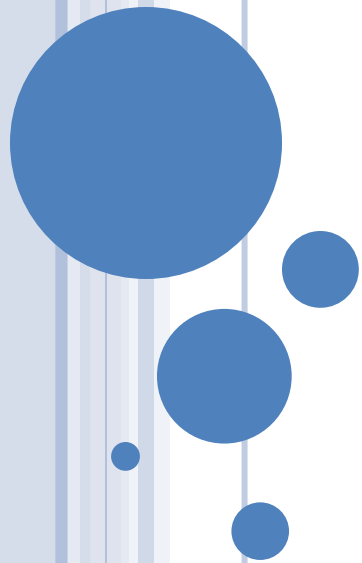
ENDEAVOURS OF MOBILITY IN ASIA



ENDEAVOUR OF MOBILITY IN ASIA

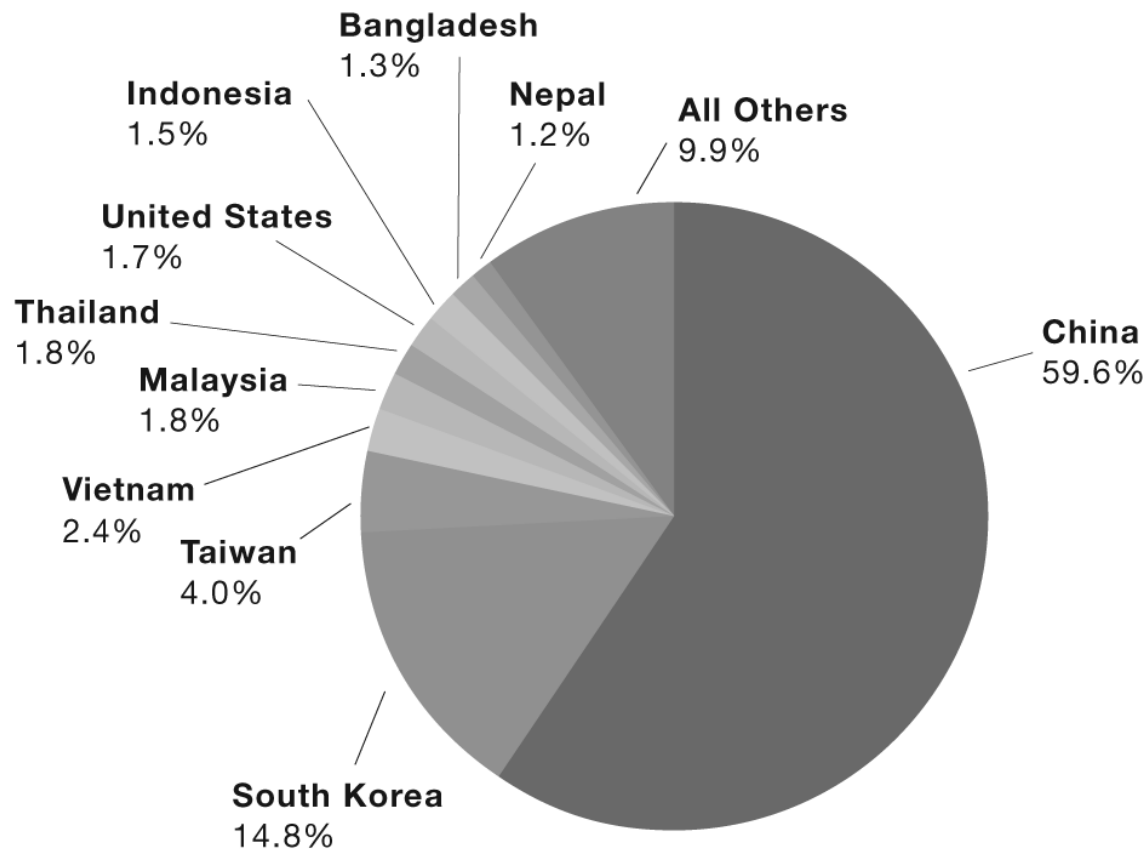


ASIAN MOBILITY AT A GLANCE

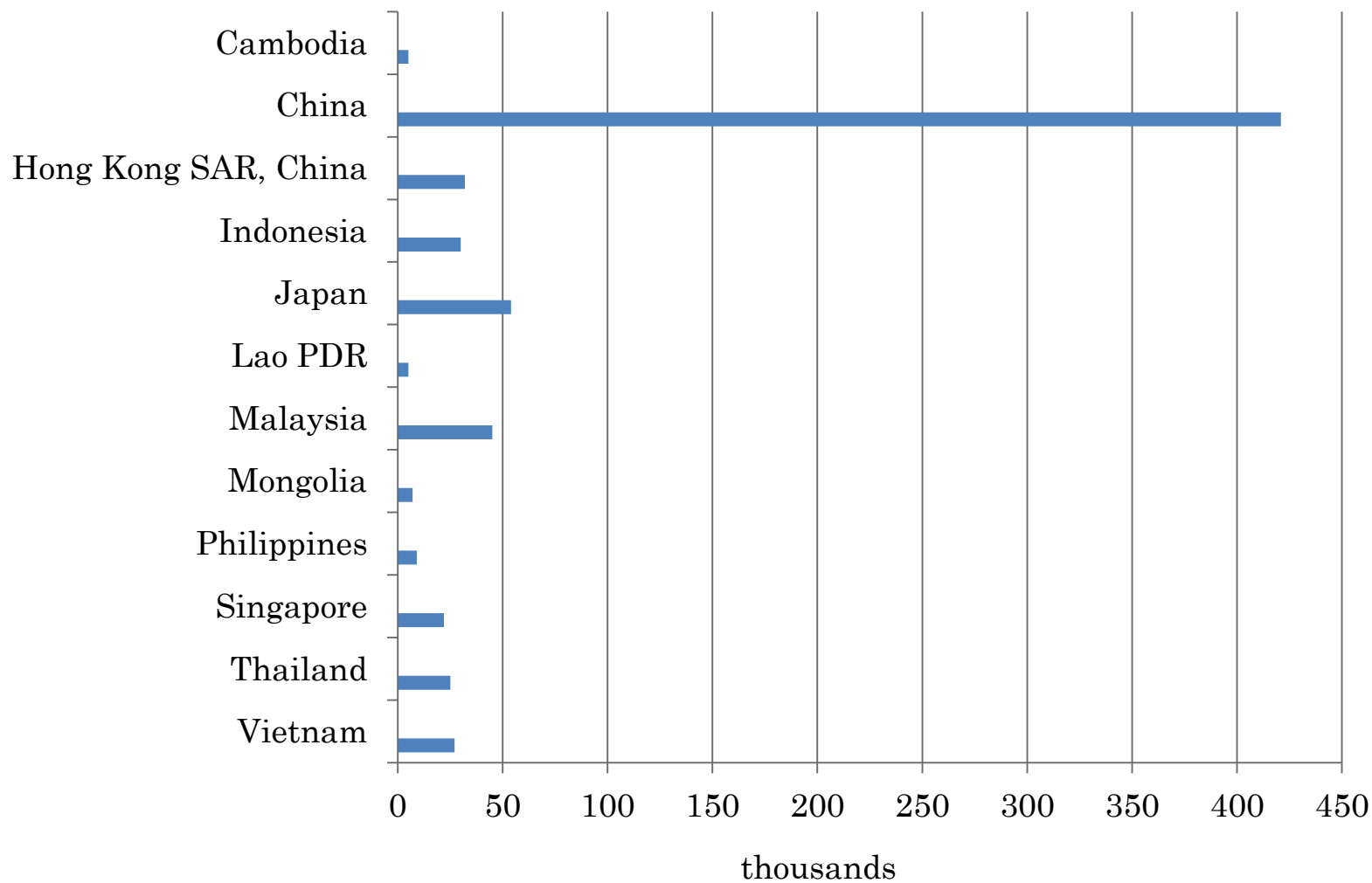


INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN JAPAN: 2009

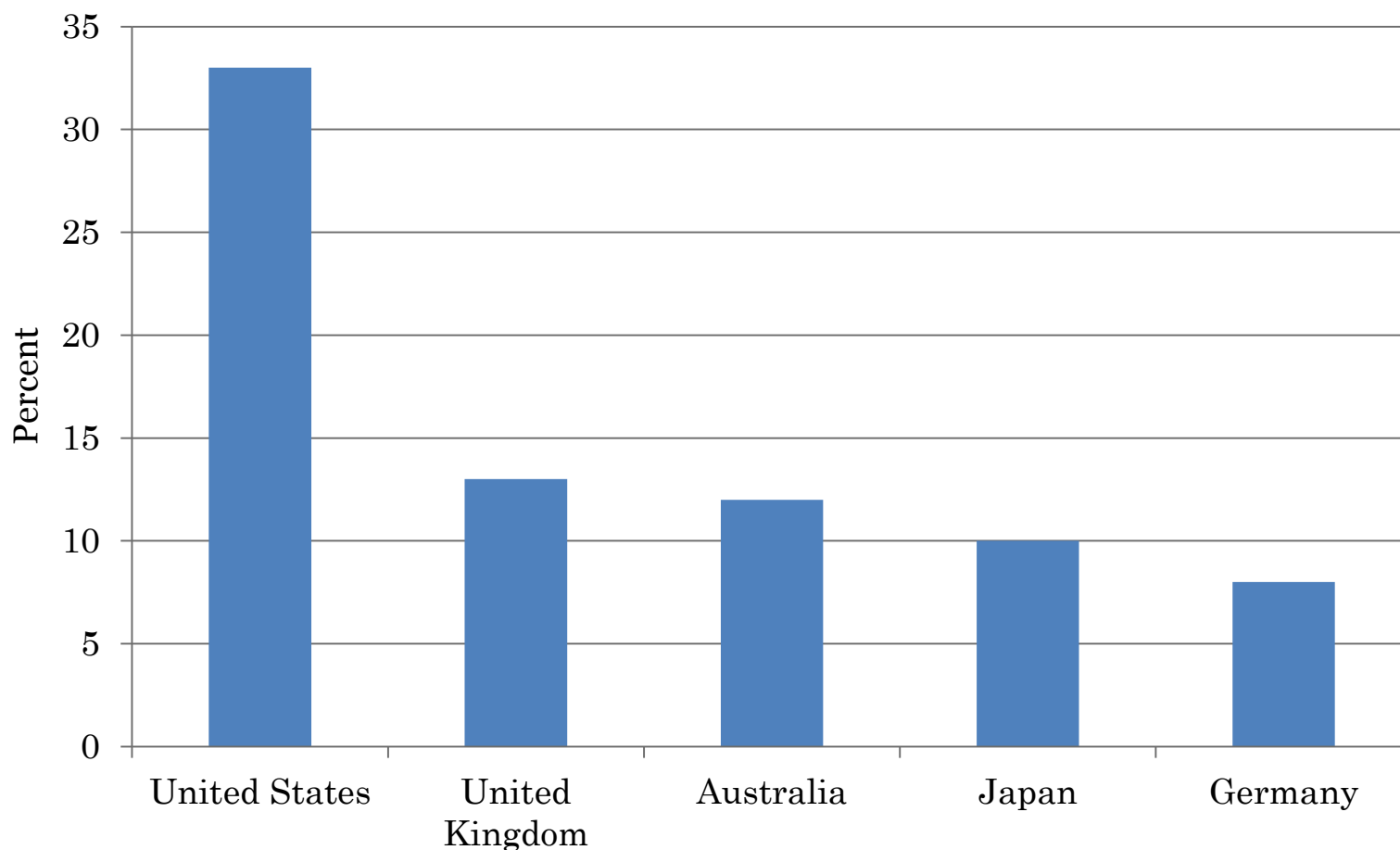
Source: Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO)



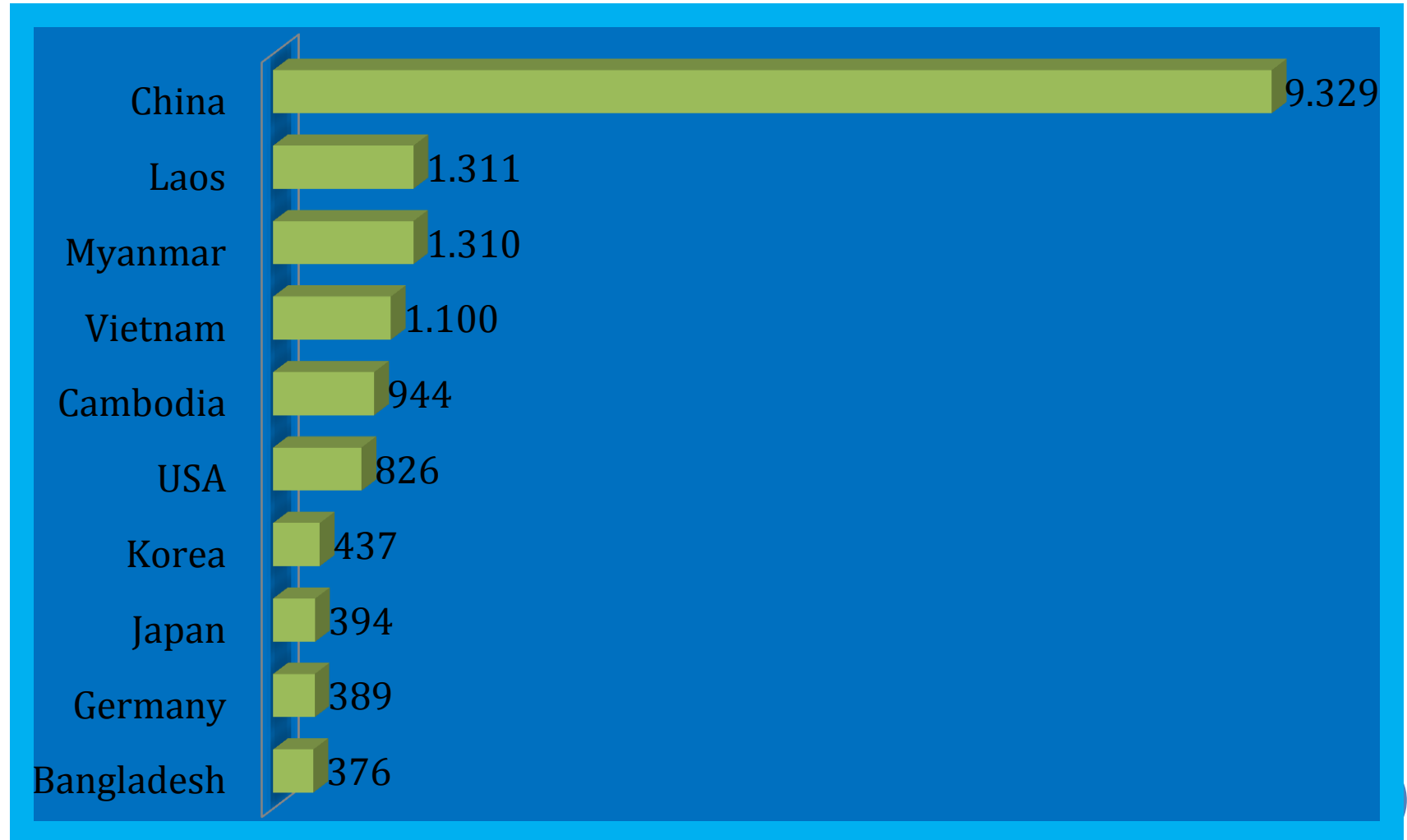
TERTIARY STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD, 2007



ASIAN STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD IN TERTIARY SCHOOL IN THE TOP-FIVE RECEIVING COUNTRIES, 2007



ASIAN STUDENTS STUDYING IN THAILAND: 2010

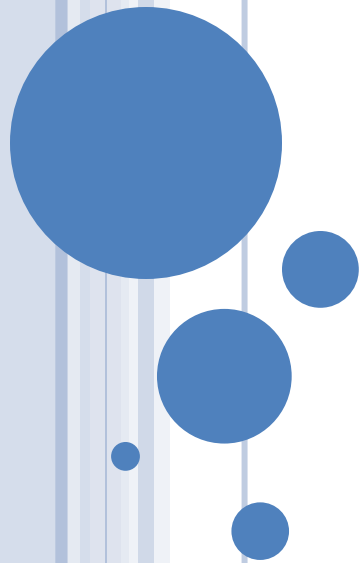


VARIETY OF BARRIERS AND DIFFERENCES

- Unequal access to higher education circle
- Negative effects of competition among domestic institutions
- Influx of low quality foreign providers
- Increasing inequity in access to higher education
- Financial limitation
- Credit transfer, university calendar, course offering



FUTURE TRENDS



FUTURE TRENDS

- Brain Exchange
- The growth of “virtual mobility”: the use of the internet to deliver courses
- More incoming students to Asia in particular ASEAN
- Increase of international trade in higher education
- Increasing access to higher education, will make countries turn with greater frequency to distance learning centers and virtual universities



FUTURE TRENDS

- Decision to study abroad will be based on labor market/ an opportunity to get a job in that country.
- Free flow of people





MOVING FORWARD: CHALLENGES AND POSSIBILITIES

WHAT ARE THE RISKS AND REWARDS OF CHOOSING TO DO-OR NOT TO DO THE MOBILITY PROGRAMMES?

DOES THE INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE GAINED REALLY CONGRUENT WITH THE INSTITUTION'S MISSION?

WOULD OUR INSTITUTION BENEFIT FROM BUILDING CONNECTION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES?

ARE THE TRUE COSTS OF MOBILITY ACTIVITY FULLY ACCOUNTED FOR?

- **COULD WE PARTNER WITH A FOREIGN INSTITUTION TO OUR MUTUAL BENEFIT?**

MOVING FORWARD: CHALLENGES AND POSSIBILITIES

- Potential of mobility in higher education in Asia must be managed carefully.
- Handling mobility in ways that promote quality and recognition, increase access and equity, encourage cost effectiveness, build capacity
- Quality assurance and accreditation systems need to cooperate at the international level and reference international benchmarks to lay the ground work for global competition for skill-worker migration



MOVING FORWARD CHALLENGES AND POSSIBILITIES

- Using AUN as a tool to drive the mobility among ASEAN countries
- Scholarship scheme of ASEAN is needed.
- Capacity building and cross-border initiatives needed to meet quality and skills needs of the countries.
- Involvement of private sector/stakeholders



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**“WE” WILL MAKE BALANCED
MOBILITY A REALITY**