

International student mobility: patterns and significances

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- Recently we have seen a mass movement of students internationally, where do they go and what does it mean is the major concern of this presentation.
- The back ground of current student mobility.
- Student mobility pattern
- The signification of student mobility.

Economic globalization

- Recent discussion identified that economic globalization is the main factor for the massive movement of international students
- In GATTs under WTO: higher education is considered as a very important industry
- National strategy for human resource development.
- Individual students want to be educated abroad for different opportunities

What is student mobility?

- ...a student has crossed a **national border** in order to study or to undertake other study-related activities for a certain unit of a study program or a certain period of time in the country he or she has moved to. (Eurodata-student mobility in European higher education, 2006).
- Here to take a course or to get a degree from a foreign institution without leaving the home country is not considered as mobile.

Kinds of student mobility

- Inward mobility and outward mobility (receiving or sending students)
- Regional mobility and cross regional mobility
- Vertical mobility and horizontal mobility
- Individual mobility and institutionally organized mobility
- Non-degree seeking and degree seeking mobility
- Mobility for graduate education and mobility for undergraduate or higher school education.

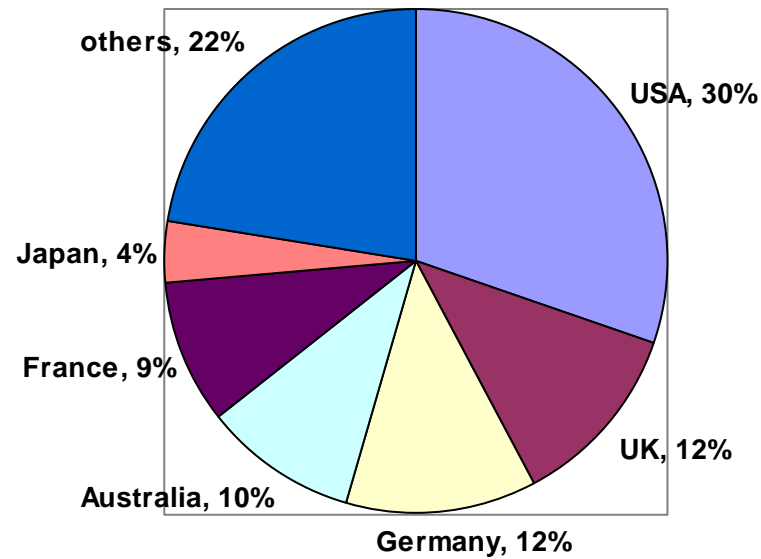
Number of students on the move

- Sources: Project Atlas 2007, 2008 data from partner organizations, UNESCO/OECD 2005 data and *Open Doors 2007: Report on International Educational Exchange*.
- In 2007, it was estimated total 2.7 million students on the move.
- In 2008, it was estimated that the total number is 2.9 million. Due to economic crisis, there will be more students on the move. This seem to be the case for China.

Where did they go?

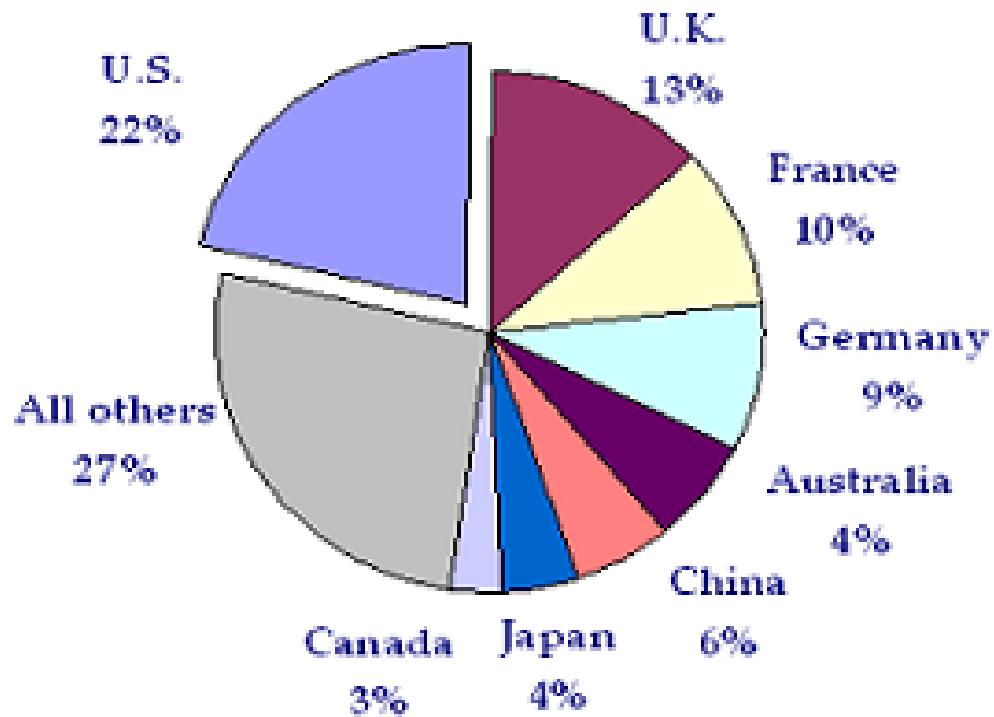
Global destination for international students in tertiary education in 2002

- **Top 7 countries** (Simon Marginson, 2005)



Where do they go: top 8 countries in tertiary education in 2007

- (websites)



- In 2007, China becomes one of the 7 countries for international students, but the number is only about 19,000.
- Statistics shows that just in mainland China in 2007, 67,723 students went to the United States.
- Mobile students brought millions of dollars to those countries.

In comparison of 2007 and 2002

- **The top host destinations countries are**
 - United States 22% (8% lower)
 - UK 13% (1% lower)
 - France 10% (1% higher)
 - Germany 9% (3% lower)
 - China 6% (2002 and 2007, significant changed, but more short term and non degree seeking students)
 - Australia 4% (6% lower)
 - Japan 4% (2002 and 2007, Japan is stable)
 - Canada 3%

Number of students in top 5 host countries (2004)

United States: 40,835 students, US is the most receiving country of international students

United Kingdom: 6,395 students

Australia: 3,172 students

Germany: 2,547 students

France: 2,337 students

Three are in Europe.

- sources: <http://www.atlas.iienetwork.org/?p=48129>

Within EU, where are the students?

- US:13%** (of Europe students)
- UK: 19 % of students from other EU countries,
- Germany:21%,
- France: 8%,
- Spain: 5%
- Austria 4%
- Switzerland 4%
- Belgium4%
- **The five countries takes 65%,plus the 13% in the US, there is only 22% shared by the rest of the 47 countries.**
- (sources:Eurodata-student mobility in European HE)

In two different years in UK (inward)

- Top 10 sending places of origin and percentage of total international student enrollment (in 2003)
 1. **China 12%**
 2. Greece 9%
 3. United States 5%
 4. Germany 5%
 5. France 5%
 6. Ireland 5%
 7. **India 4%**
 8. Malaysia 4%
 9. Hong Kong 4%
 10. Spain 3%
- Top 10 sending places of origin and percentage of total international student enrollment (in 2006)
 1. **China 14.0%**
 2. United States 6.0%
 3. **India 5.4%**
 4. Greece 5.0%
 5. Ireland 4.7%
 6. France 4.7%
 7. Germany 4.7%
 8. Malaysia 3.2%
 9. Nigeria 2.7%
 10. Hong Kong 2.7%

UK student outward

- Top Host Destinations (2004)

United States: **8,439 students**

France: **2,611 students**

Ireland: **2,165 students**

Germany: **2,154 students**

Australia: **1,652 students**

- Now we can see some kind of pattern on student mobility.

In Asia: Japan (inward) as example very much regional

- (in 2004):

1. **China 64.6%**
2. Korea 19.7%
3. Malaysia 1.6%
4. Thailand 1.4%
5. Indonesia 1.3%
6. Vietnam 1.1%
7. **United States 1.1%**
8. Bangladesh 0.8%
9. Mongolia 0.6%
10. Sri Lanka 0.5%

- (in 2006):

1. **China 63%**
2. Korea 13.5%
3. Taiwan (area) 3.6%
4. Malaysia 1.8%
5. Vietnam 1.8%
6. **United States 1.5%**
7. Thailand 1.5%
8. Indonesia 1.3%
9. Bangladesh 1.2%
10. Sri Lanka 1.0%

Outward students from Japan

Top Host Destinations of Japan students in 2004

United States: **40,835 students**

United Kingdom: **6,395 students**

Australia: **3,172 students**

Germany: **2,547 students**

France: **2,337 students**

Here we also can see the pattern of student mobility

Students outward and inward in India

- Students outward (2004) (**Lack of regionalization**)

Number of Tertiary Students
Abroad:
123,559

Top Host Destinations (2004)

United States: **79,736 students**
Australia: **15,742 students**
United Kingdom: **14,625 students**
Germany: **4,237 students**
New Zealand: **1,345 students**

- Foreign students study in India (inward)
- **More of regionalized:**
- Top 10 Sending Places of Origin in 2005:

1. United Arab Emirate 11.30%
2. Nepal 10.19%
3. Iran 8.44%
4. Bangladesh 7.1%
5. Oman 4.86%
6. Sri Lanka 4.38%
7. Mauritius 3.97%
8. Saudi Arabia 3.15%
9. Kenya 3.15%
10. United States 2.99%

China in 2006 (inward)

- In 2003
 - 1. **South Korea 45.5%**
 - 2. **Japan 16.4%**
 - 3. **United States 4.8%**
 - 4. Vietnam 4.5%
 - 5. Indonesia 3.3%
 - 6. Thailand 2%
 - 7. Germany 1.6%
 - 8. Russia 1.5%
 - 9. Nepal 1.5%
 - 10. Mongolia 1.4%
- In 2006
 - 1. **South Korea 30.7%**
 - 2. **Japan 11.3%**
 - 3. **United States 7.2%**
 - 4. **Vietnam 4.5%**
 - 5. **Indonesia 3.5%**
 - 6. **India 3.5%**
 - 7. **Thailand 3.4%**
 - 8. **Russia 3.1%**
 - 9. **France 2.4%**
 - 10. **Pakistan 2.0%**

Chinese students outward

- Students outward (2004)

Top Host Destinations (2004)

United States: **87,943 students**

Japan: 76,130 students

United Kingdom: **47,738 students**

Australia: **28,309 students**

Germany: **25,284 students**

Patterns of international student mobility

- Vertical mobility: more students move from developing countries to developed countries
- Horizontal mobility :more opportunities for students to move between developed countries but not between developing countries
- Outward: Lack of regional mobility, but cross-regional from developing countries to developed countries.

- There is an imbalance between inward and outward mobility.
- The case of India is a good example. Inward mobility is much more regionalized and outward mobility is very much cross-regional. Similar thing happened to Japan and China.

- From the data, it is hard to see individual and institutionally organized mobility, but from policy analysis, there might be some signs.
- Mobility for graduate and undergraduate education: so far there is lack data for this.
- But to countries like China, there is a developmental tendency more students start to move in high school or undergraduate level.
- Non-degree seeking mobility and degree seeking mobility: vertical mobility in most cases is degree seeking, horizontal may be degree seeking or may be not.

Why such a situation?

- **Where are the knowledge? Regional Distribution of Top World Universities**

- Jiao Tong University - Shanghai Rankings 2006

●	AMERICA	EUROPE	ASIA/PACIFIC	AFRICA
● Top 10	8	2	0	0
● Top 50	39	9	2	0
● Top 100	57	35	8	0
● Top 500	198	205	93	4

International strategies

- Within EU, countries now are experiencing reforms of higher education. Such as in Germany, There are new excellence initiatives to differentiate its higher education system to further strengthen the ability of attracting more foreign students.
- EU Initiatives in developing different programs to reach out for international students directly.

For China

- The unbalance of inward and outward mobility is very much obvious. The number of outward students was estimated as 160,000 and inward was about 19,000 in 2007,
- Outward students are mostly degree seeking
- While more inward students are non-degree seeking.
- Regional unbalance, students mostly from South Korea and Japan for language and cultural study.

The significance for this kind of student mobility pattern

- When we emphasize multi-culture understanding or global perspectives, actually, more students understand better about the lives of the developed countries but not the developing countries.
- It becomes more and more difficult for smaller and less developed countries to attract international students in this “so-called” globalization process.

How to solve the problem?

- Different countries tend to adopt different strategies.
- For China:
- To speed up the building of world-class universities.
- To have more countries to recognize Chinese degrees, now 30 countries who have mutual agreement with
- To offer seed money to establish Confucius schools worldwide for Chinese culture and language training
- To attract foreign students with more scholarships,
- Many institutions try to develop joint degree programs with English as instruction language.

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- Thank you.