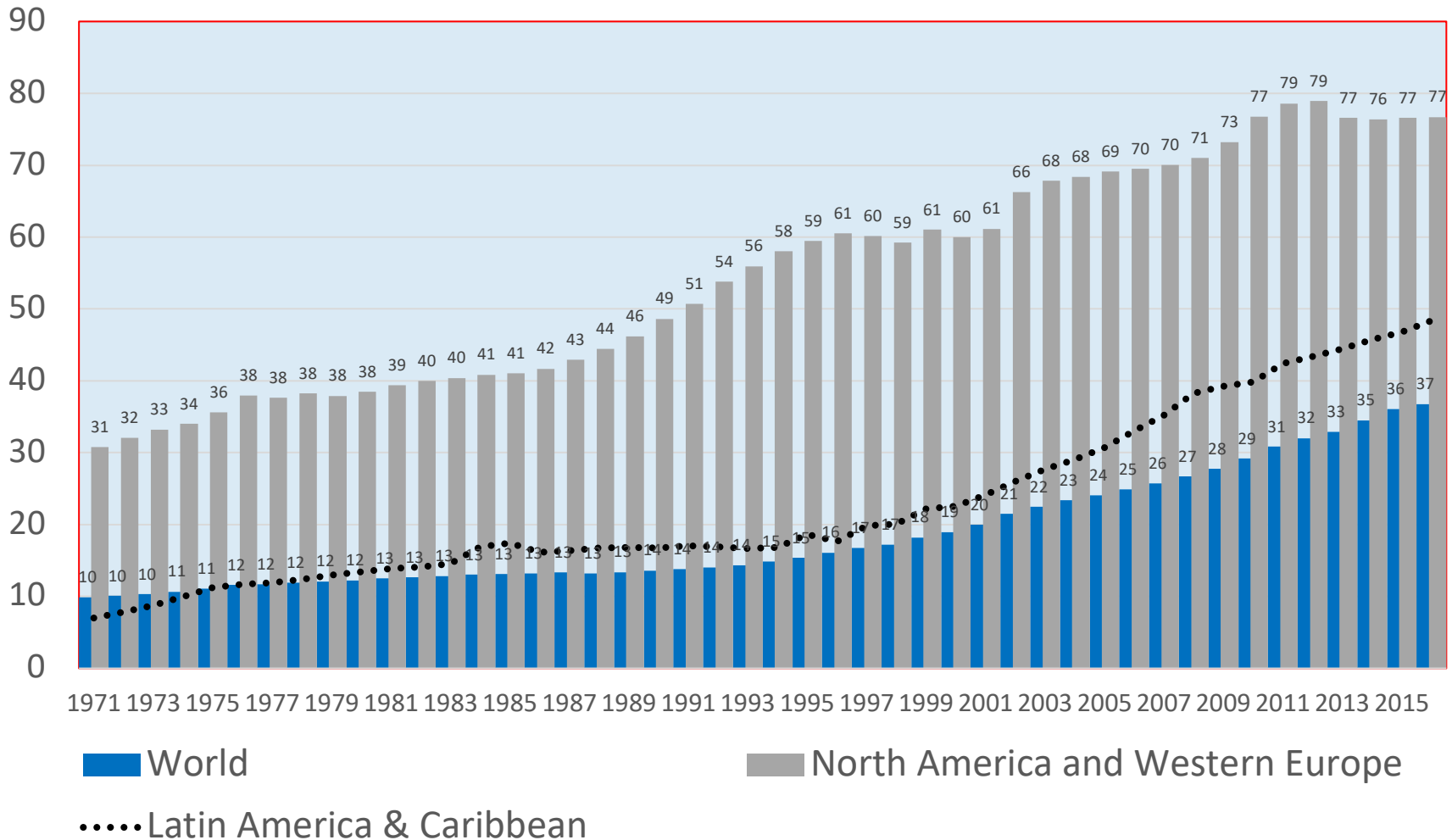


World higher education under conditions of national/global disequilibria

- Growth of participation, growth of science
- Globalisation, associated factors and conjoint events
- Implications for higher education studies

Gross Enrolment Ratio tertiary education (%)

World, North America/Western Europe, Latin America/Caribbean: 1971-2016





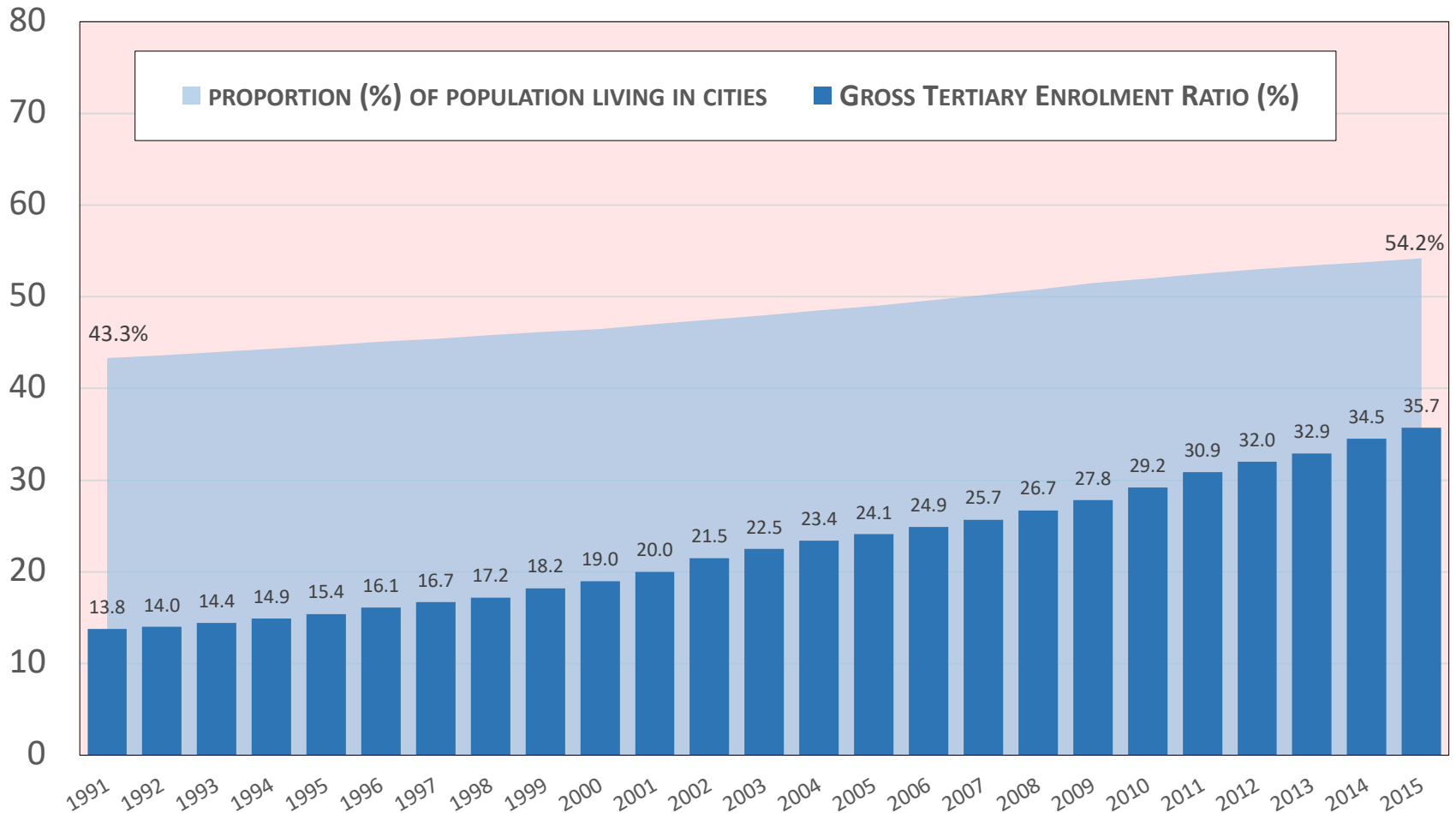
OXFORD

HIGH PARTICIPATION SYSTEMS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

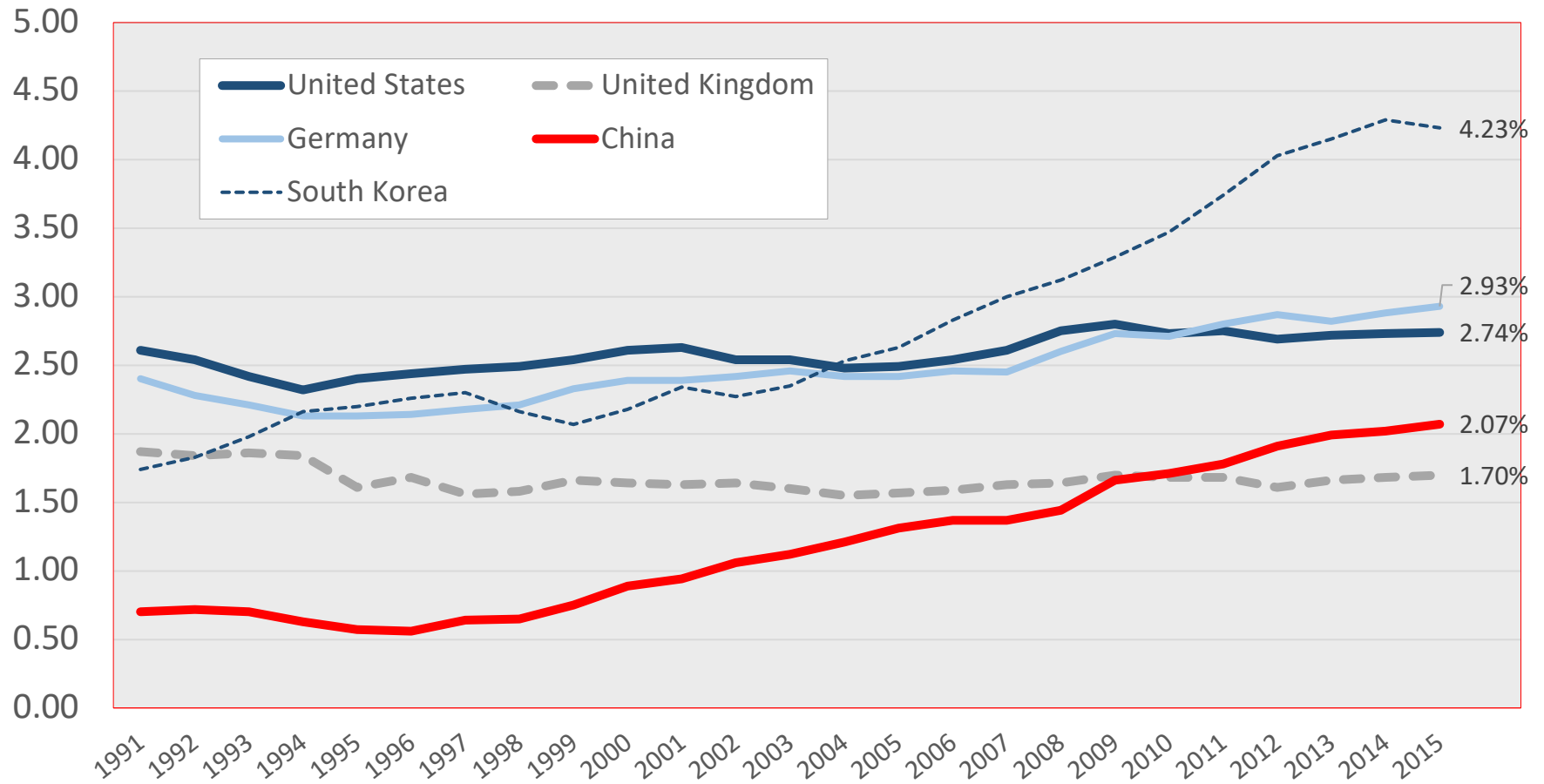
Edited by

BRENDAN CANTWELL
SIMON MARGINSON
ANNA SMOLENTSEVA

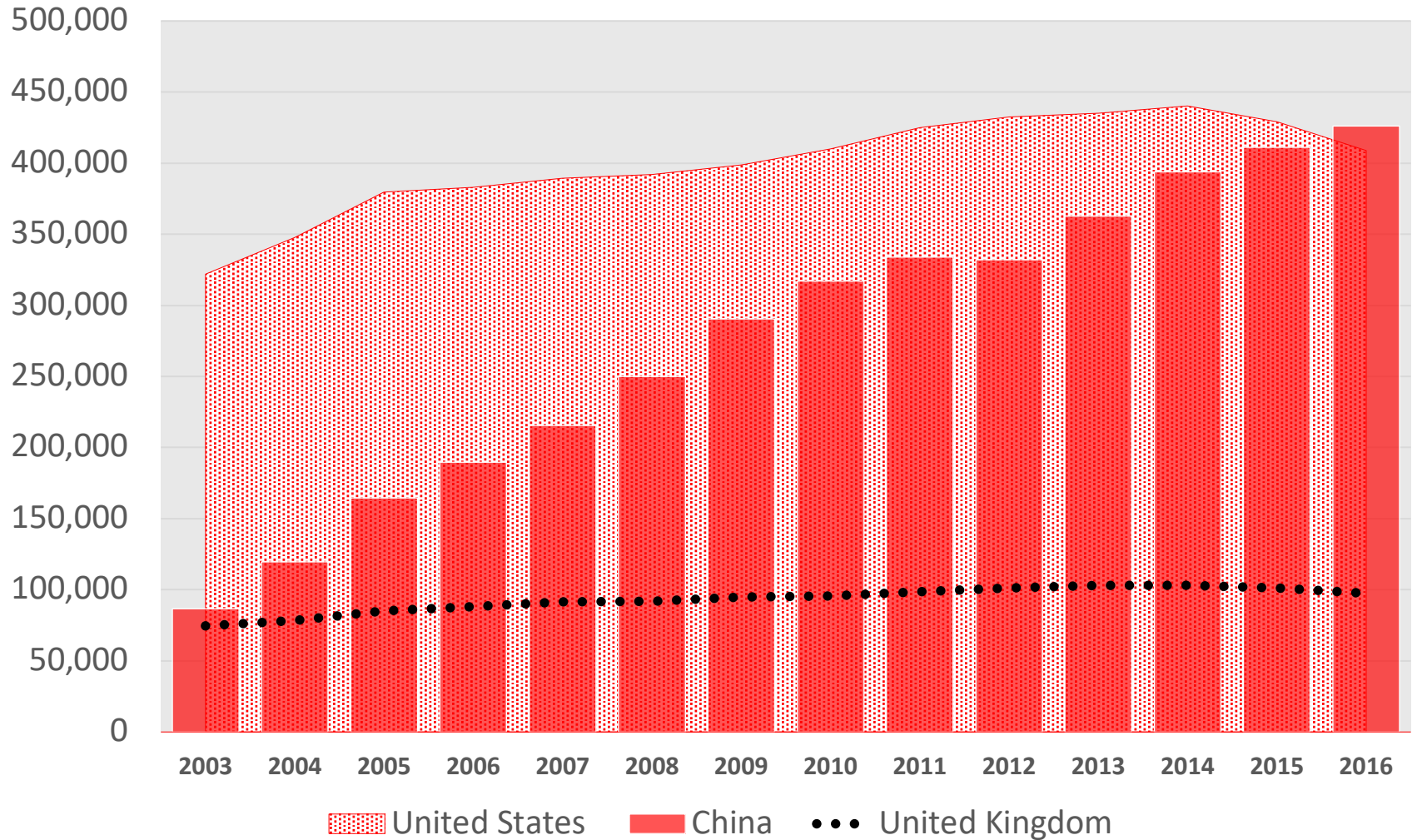
World urban population (%) and Gross Tertiary Enrolment Ratio (%): 1991-2015



R&D as a proportion (%) of GDP, USA, UK, Germany, China, South Korea: 1991-2015



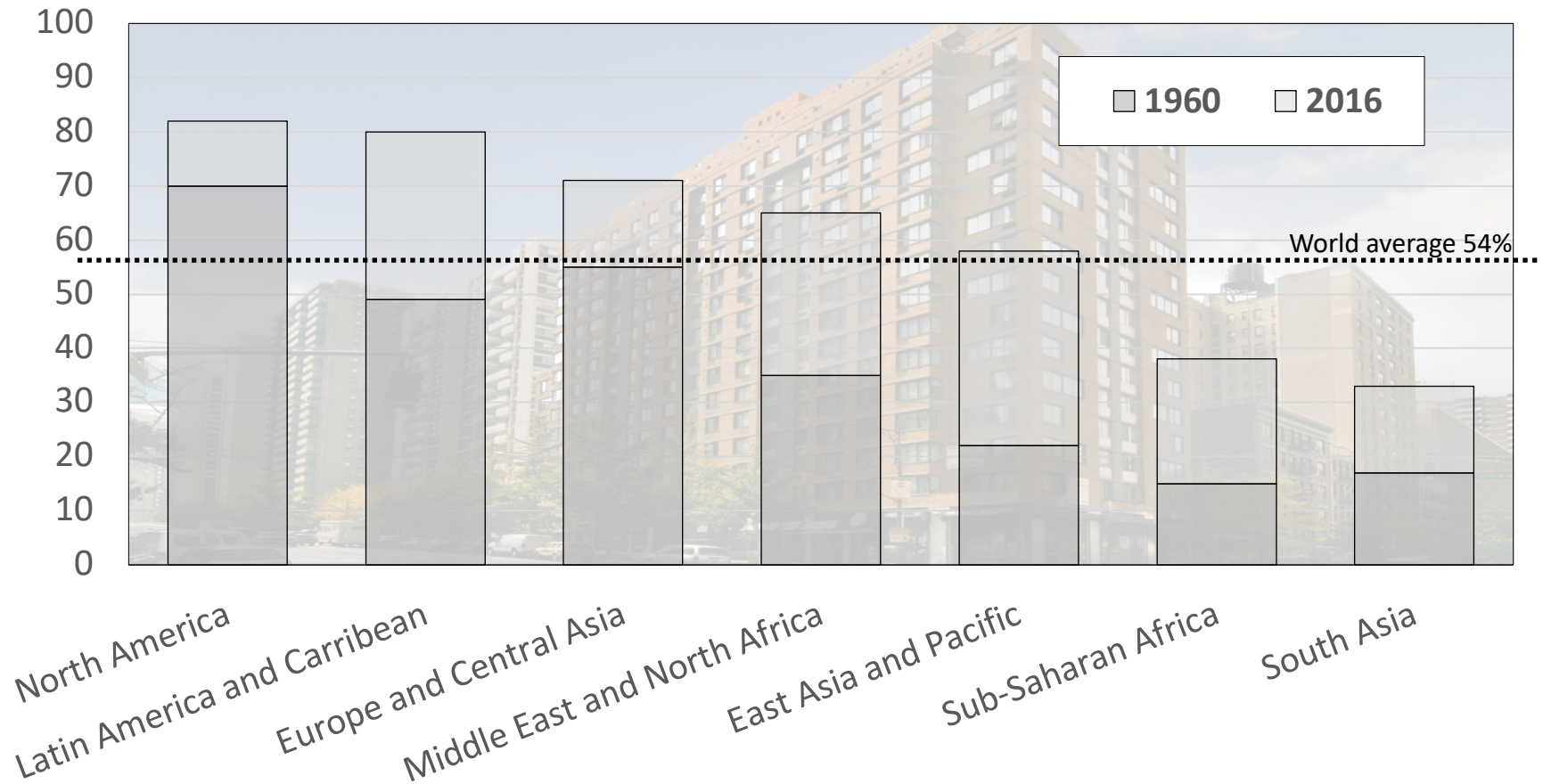
US National Science Board data, number of research papers, USA, China, UK: 2003-2016



Globalisation

- Globalisation, associated factors and conjoint events
 1. global cities
 2. economic globalisation
 3. globalisation and inequality
 4. migration
 5. destabilised national polities

Proportion of people living in cities (%), by world region: 2016



Trends in global income inequality

Theil index: 1990-2010

(a fall in the Theil index indicates that inequality is reducing)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Global inequality	0.949	0.918	0.903	0.827	0.723
Inequality between countries	0.734	0.696	0.681	0.600	0.479
Inequality within countries	0.215	0.222	0.222	0.227	0.244

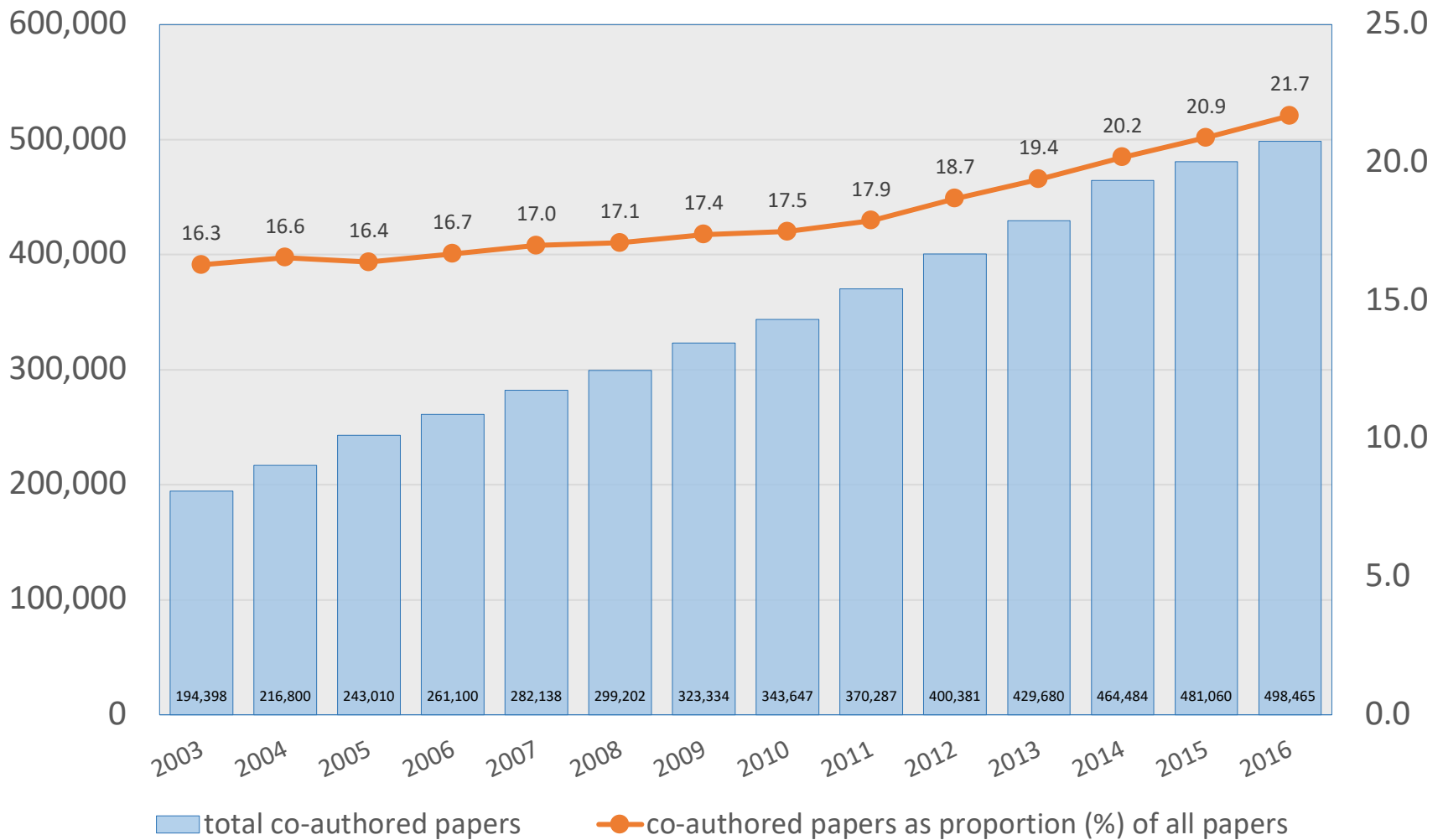
F. Bourguignon, *The Globalisation of Inequality*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2015, p. 42

Internationally mobile/ foreign[*] doctoral students as % of all doctoral students, 2015

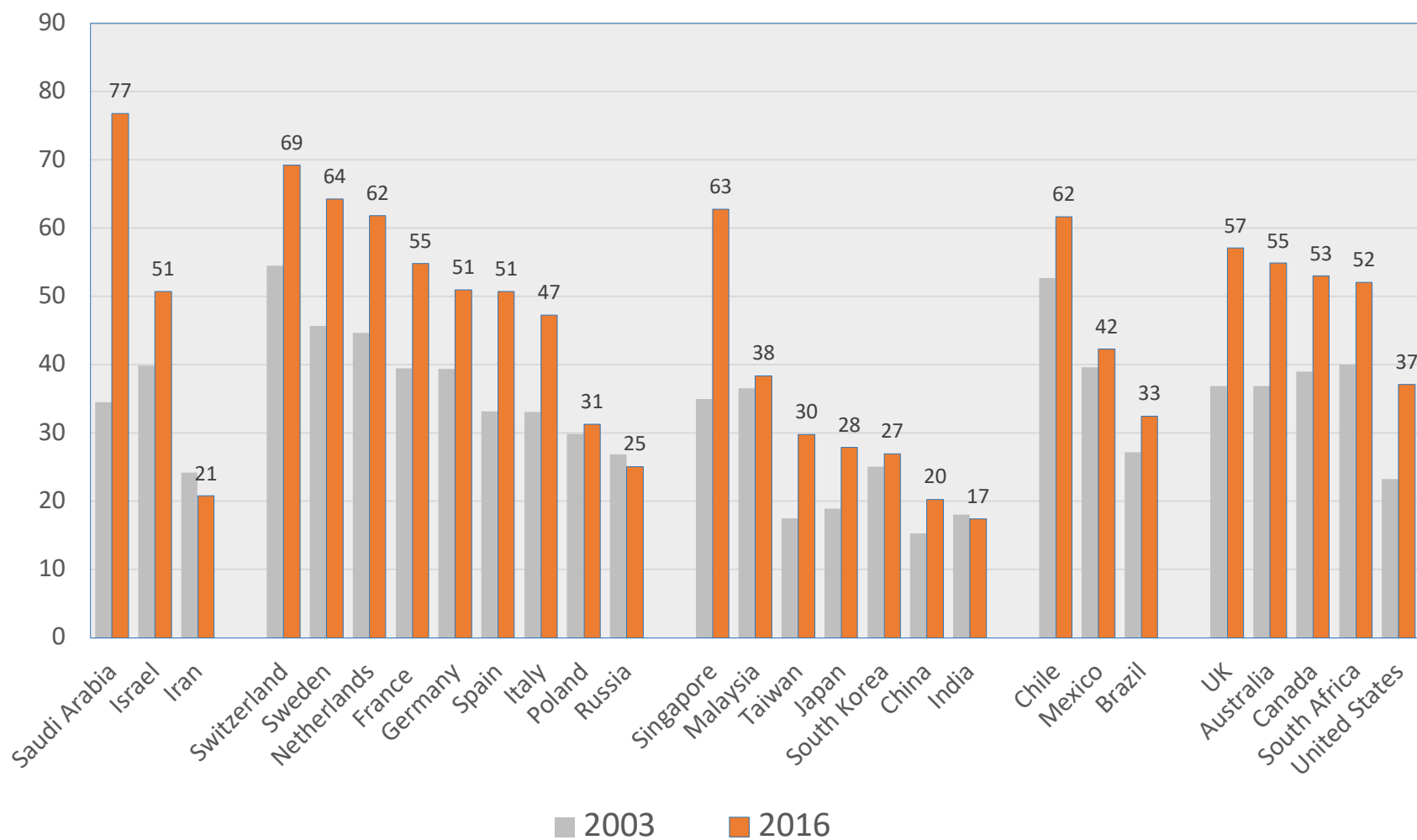
Numbers in brackets = number of top 500 universities, ARWU 2018

Luxembourg (0)	87.0%	Austria (6)	27.0%	Slovak Rep.* (0)	9.1%
Switzerland (8)	54.3%	OECD average	25.7%	Latvia (0)	8.8%
New Zealand (4)	46.2%	Ireland (4)	25.4%	South Korea* (10)	8.7%
UK (39)	42.9%	Canada (18)	24.4%	Slovenia (1)	8.5%
Belgium (7)	42.3%	Brazil* (6)	22.4%	Chile (2)	8.4%
France (19)	40.1%	Portugal (4)	21.2%	Hungary (0)	7.2%
USA (139)	37.8%	Norway (3)	20.5%	Turkey* (1)	6.5%
Netherlands (11)	36.2%	Finland (4)	19.9%	Israel* (6)	5.5%
Sweden (11)	34.0%	Japan (16)	18.2%	Russian Fed.* (4)	4.5%
Australia (23)	33.8%	Czech Rep.* (1)	14.8%	Mexico (1)	2.6%
Denmark (5)	32.1%	Estonia (1)	10.7%	Poland (2)	1.9%
Iceland (0)	31.6%	Germany (36)	9.1%		

Growth in internationally co-authored papers, all countries: 2003-2016



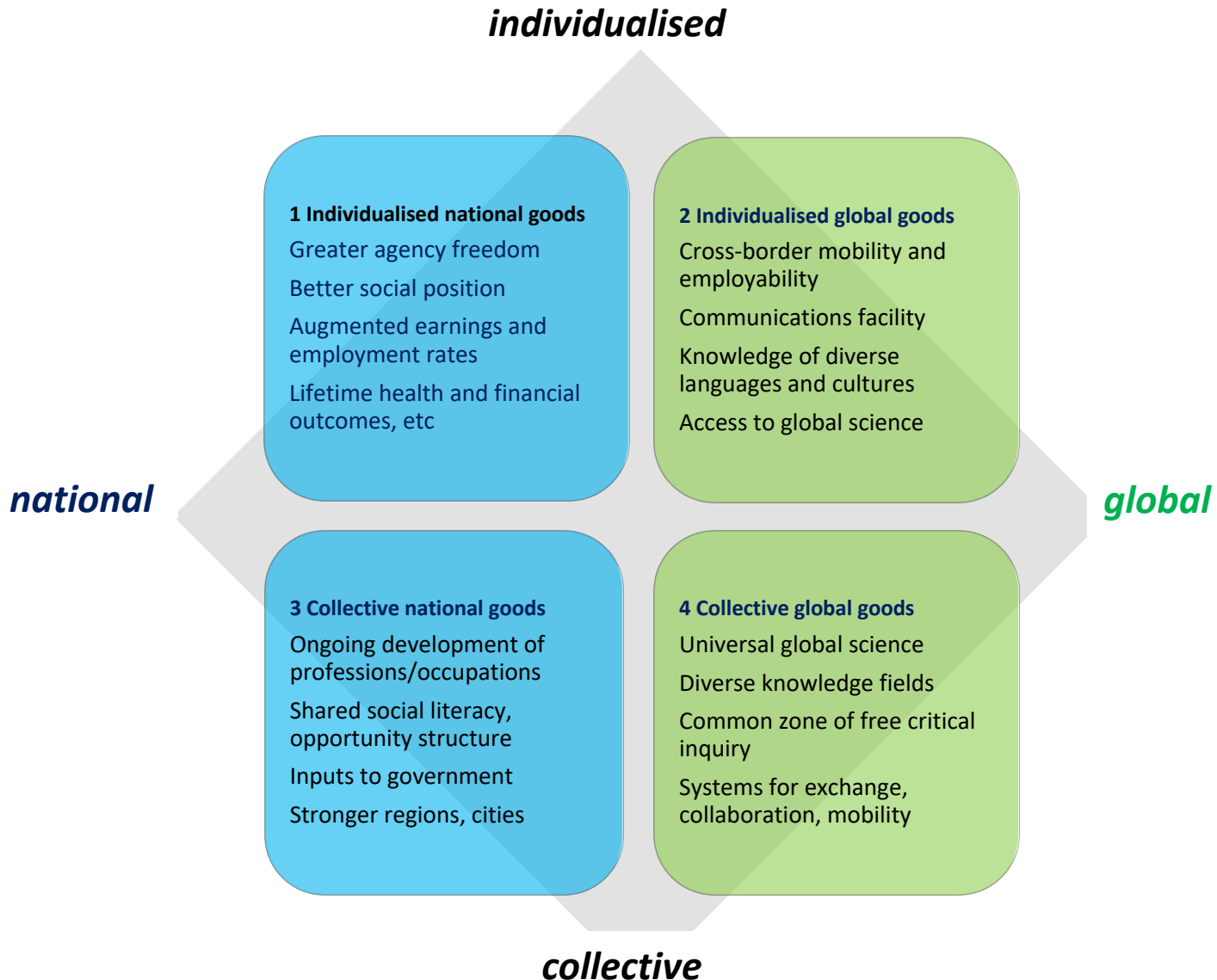
Percentage of all papers internationally co-authored, selected countries: 2003 and 2016



Implications

- Implications for higher education studies
 1. global/national/local
 2. cities and higher education
 3. investigation of inequalities
 4. contributions of higher education
 5. agency freedom of higher education

Individual and collective contributions



1. Individualised national-local goods

goods of self-formation within commonly inhabited society

[bold = measurable]

- Greater agency freedom, the capacity for confident autonomous action
- Negotiation of states, markets, institutions
- **Augmented earnings and employment rates**
- **Better social position**
- **Lifetime health outcomes**
- **Personal financial management**
- Augmented social-relational capabilities – **capacity to communicate, use technology, understand and tolerate cultural difference, trust other people**
- Augmented **political participation**

2. Individualised global goods

Goods of self-formation in global society (global systems and cross-border mobility)

- Greater agency freedom, the capacity for confident autonomous action, in global society
- **Capacity for cross-border mobility**
- Negotiation of unfamiliar sites and institutions
- **Global employability and augmented earnings**
- **Facility in cross-border communications and cooperation**
- **Knowledge of diverse languages and cultures**
- **Other global competences including understanding, tolerance and negotiation of cultural difference**
- Access to global science and other knowledges

- OECD, Perspectives on Global Development 2017: International migration in a shifting world (2016)

3. Collective national-local goods

Goods that are jointly consumed (some of which are jointly produced)
[bold italics = partly measurable, or at least observable]

- Ongoing development of the professions/ occupations as cooperative social activity
- Graduate work as constituting common social benefits (e.g. health care, education)
- **Shared social literacy**
- **Nationally-specific knowledges (e.g. in professional fields such as law)**
- *Higher education as an opportunity structure which [is meant to!] deliver just outcomes*
- *Academic inputs to government policy and regulation*
- *Economic, social and cultural building of localities, cities, regions [but unequalising]*

4. Collective global goods

Goods that are jointly consumed (some of which are jointly produced)

- **Global knowledge, in diverse fields especially in science** [but biases, omissions]
- ***Systems of universal global science, including publishing, certification protocols***
- ***Fostering of global cooperation in research including that on common global problems***
- Common global zone of free critical inquiry, sustained by cross-border disciplinary networks
- ***Systems for international collaboration, exchange, mobility between universities*** (recognition protocols, Erasmus, etc)

Extensive data available on research outputs and cooperation patterns