

King's College London
International Committee, 3 October 2016

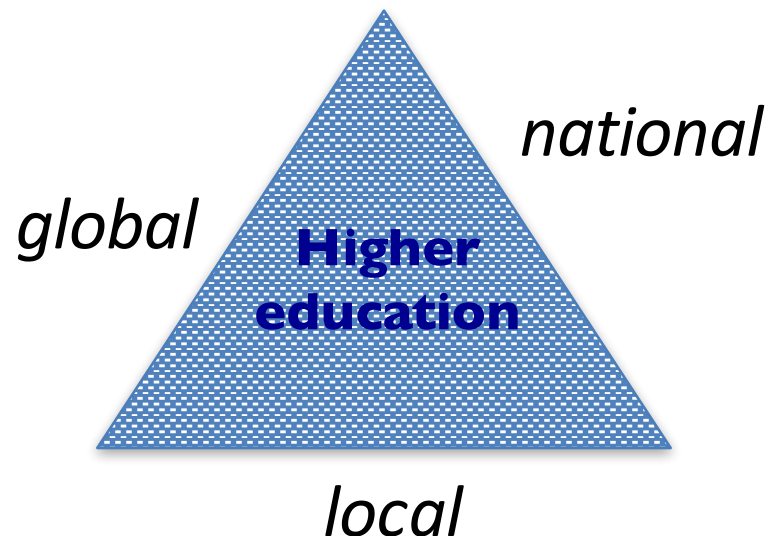
Internationalisation, post-referendum, Asia

Simon Marginson

Professor of International Higher Education
Director, ESRC/HEFCE Centre for Global Higher Education
UCL Institute of Education, University College London, UK

Global, national and local: three dimensions of higher education

- Higher education is formed and regulated in *national* (and also in Europe pan-national regional) systems
- *Local* individual and institutional agents and practices are central
- *Global* agents, flows, systems and patterns, e.g. in research science, policy borrowing, are increasingly obvious
- Institutional strategy must synchronise all three dimensions of activity



Abiding tensions in international education

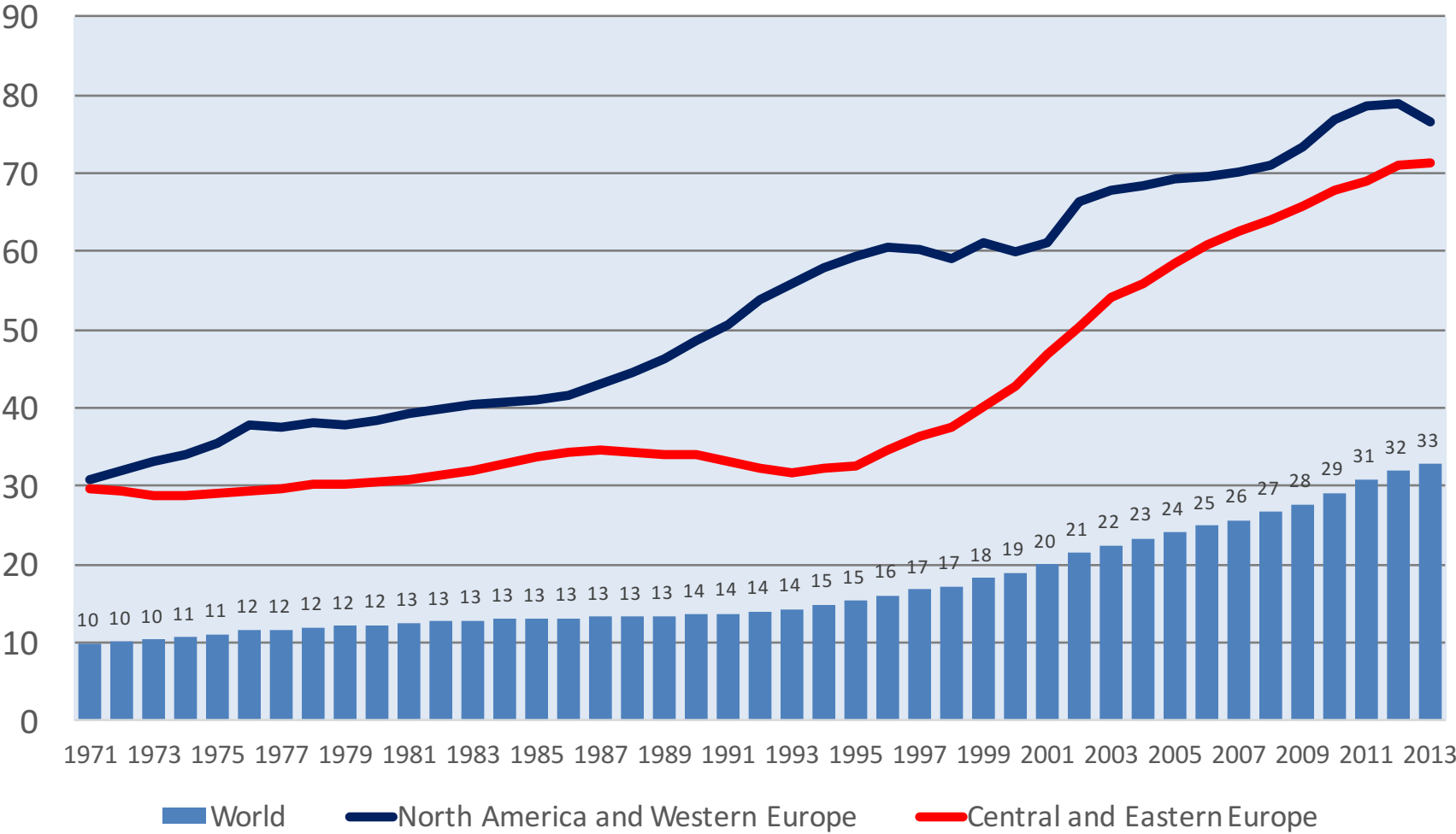
1. Free global movement vs. national territorial sovereignty
 - International engagement and/or local relevance
 - University globalism and/or government policy
2. Global engagement in our interest or mutual interests
 - Delivering our education to foreigners vs. reciprocity
 - Cultural-learning approach vs. commercial approach

Interesting times

- 1990s—closure of US/Soviet global polarity, open borders, Anglo-American zenith, globalised communications, education and research
- 2000s—global religious militia vs. US, rise of China, emerging nations in Asia and Latin America, global university rankings, surge in participation, growing student mobility
- 2010s—US/China global polarity, Middle East in flames, migration tensions, ‘the nation-state is back’, first retreat from student mobility? (UK)

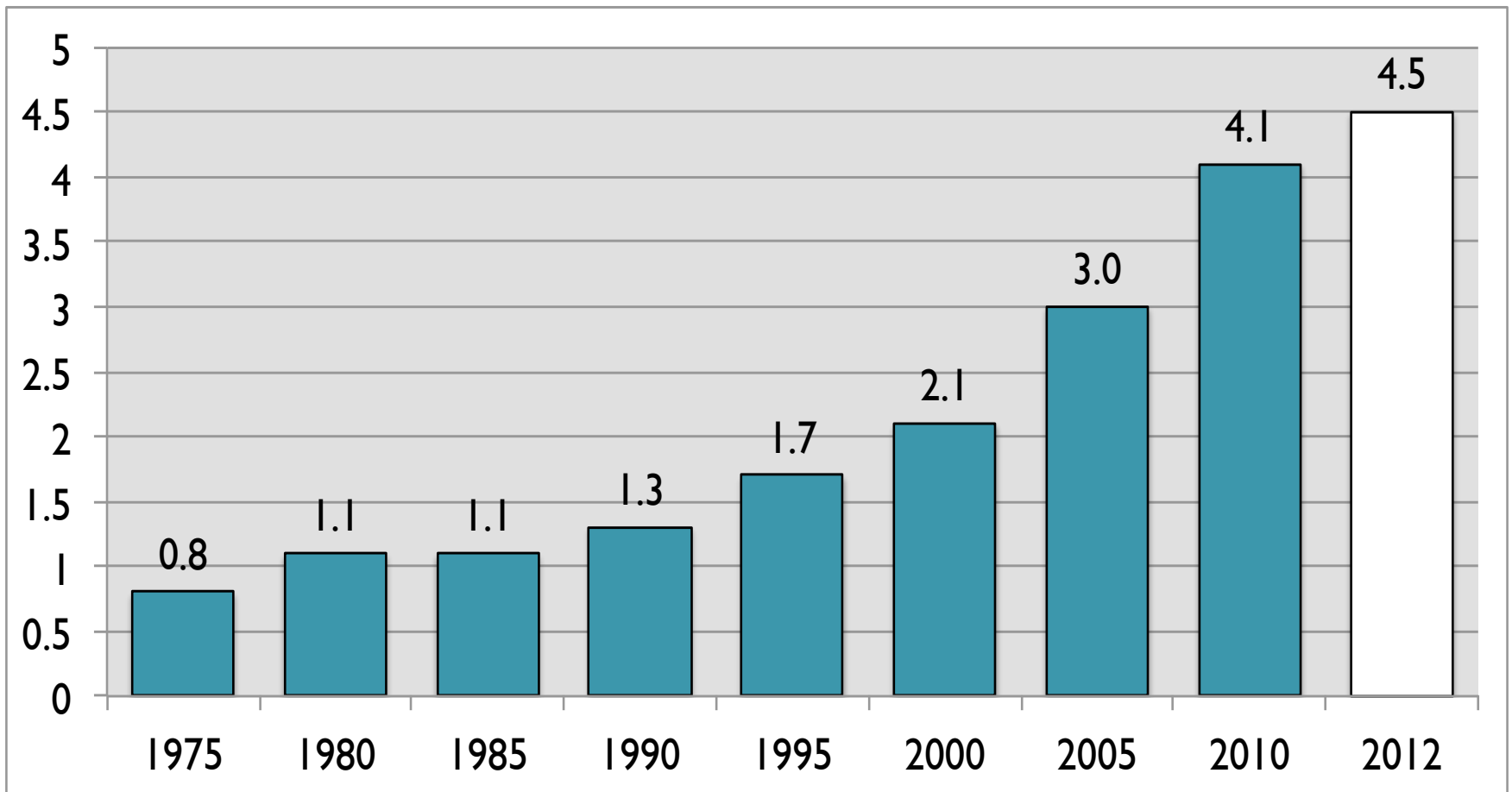
Gross Tertiary Enrolment Ratio (GTER, %):

World, North America/Western Europe, Central/Eastern Europe, 1971-2012



Students enrolled outside their country of citizenship, millions, 1975-2012

OECD data, 2014



Brexit means . . .

- An end to free migration from Europe, remaking of UK migration policy on the basis of uniform treatment. High skill preference in migration policy. Real cuts in migration numbers
- Less international students (temporary?), shift in the balance from EU to non-EU students
- A more generous non-EU and post-study work regime (?)
- Weakening of UK presence in European research programmes
- Stronger UK university interest in China and East Asia
- Downward pressures on funding, pressure to increase fees. Sorting out phase with some lesser status HEIs in trouble

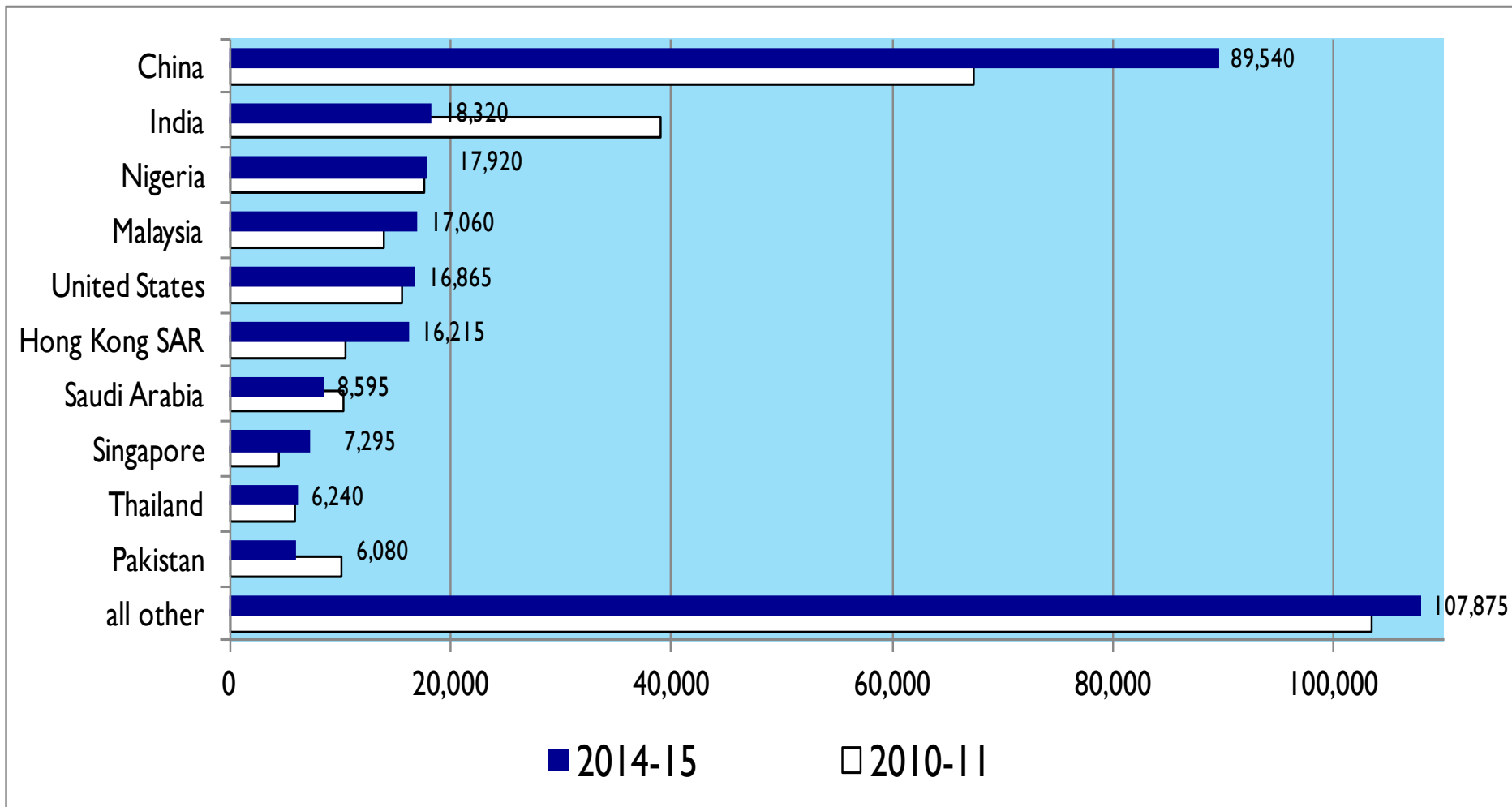
European research generates €s for UK

Country	R&D in higher education as a %of GDP 2012	Foreign source income as % of research income
Ireland	0.36	21.4
United Kingdom	0.44	19.8
Austria	0.72	16.2
Netherlands	0.62	12.3
Switzerland	0.83	12.1
Sweden (2011 for foreign income)	0.89	11.1
Italy	0.36	9.5
Finland	0.74	8.8
France	0.47	7.6
Denmark	0.95	7.2
Spain	0.35	6.6
Germany	0.51	4.3
EU (28 Countries)	0.47	9.7
United States	0.39	3.8

Eurostat data 2015

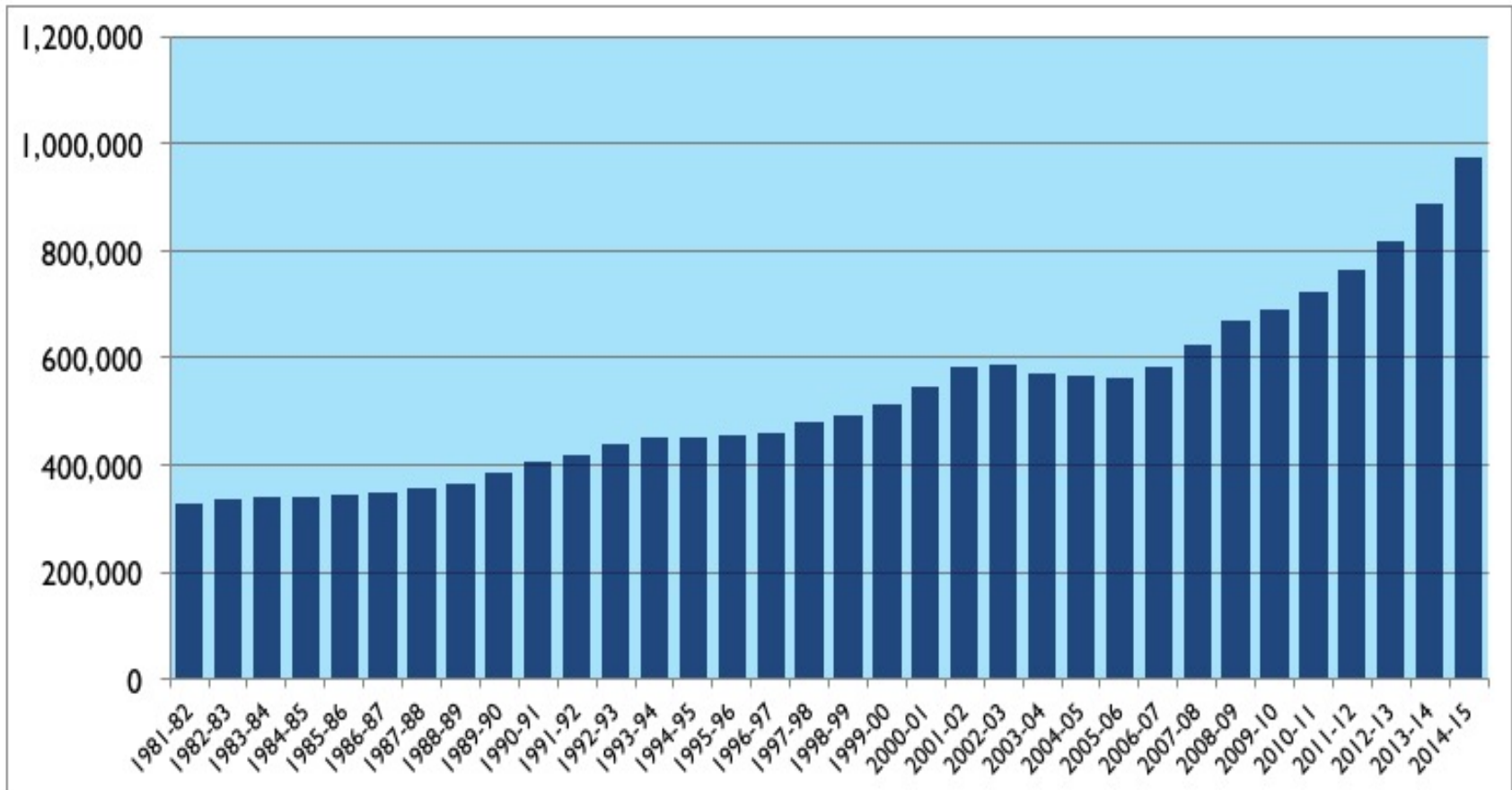
UK: Enrolment from non-EU countries, 2010-11 & 2014-15

HESA data 2016



International students in USA, 2002-03 to 2014-15

IIE Open Doors data 2016



Economy and population, East Asia

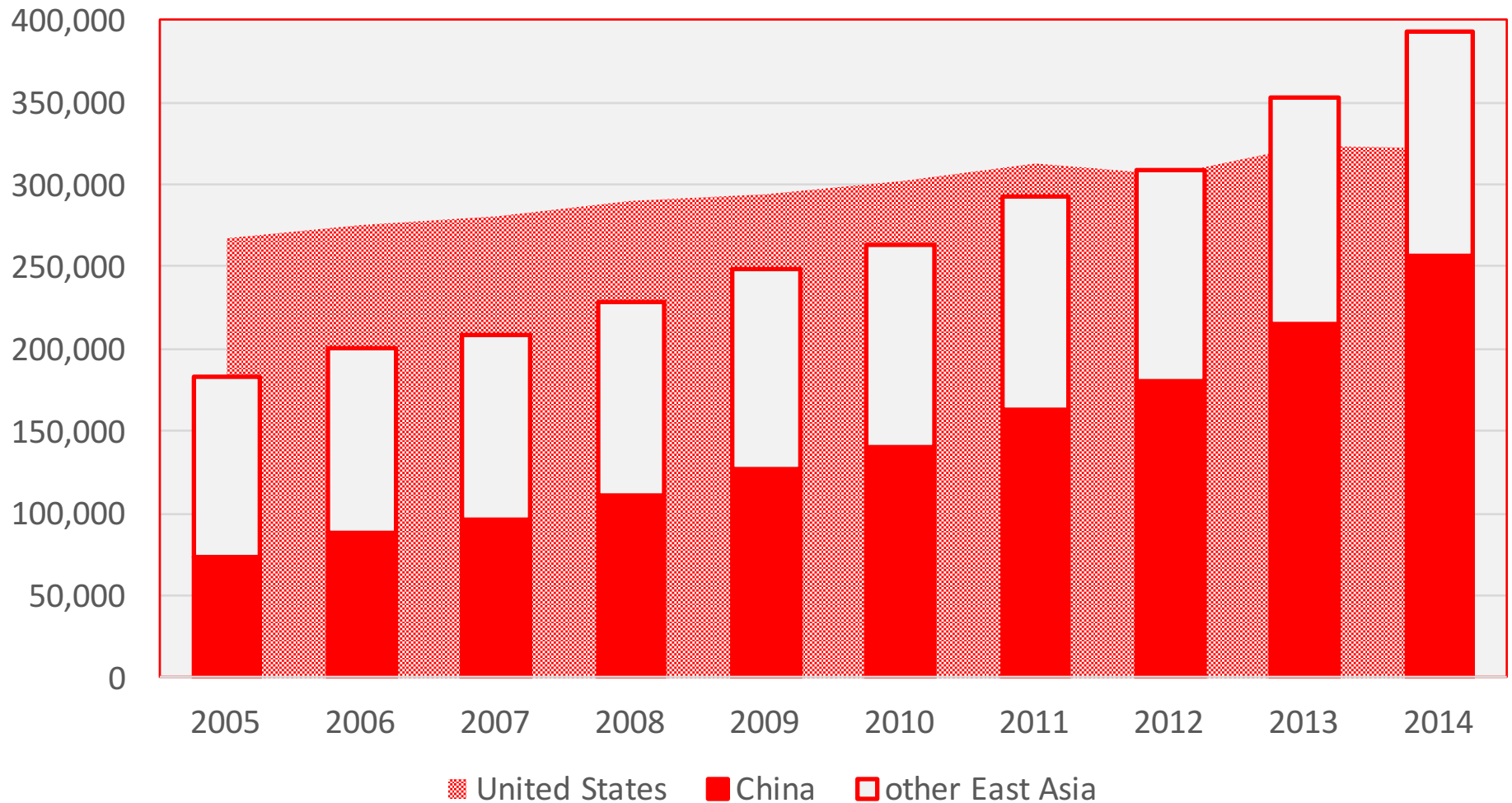
2013/14: United Nations, World Bank, CIA

Country/system	Population (millions)	GDP PPP (USD \$bil)	GNP PPP per capita (USD \$)
Macau SAR	0.6	87	142,564
Singapore	5.5	425	78,744
Hong Kong SAR	7.2	382	53,203
Taiwan	23.4	926	39,600
Japan	127.1	4624	36,315
South Korea	50.4	1664	33,140
China (mainland only)	1367.6	16,158	11,904
Vietnam	89.7	475	5293
<i>United States</i>	<i>319.0</i>	<i>15,653</i>	<i>53,143</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>2320</i>	<i>36,197</i>

Annual number of science papers 2005-2014:

USA, China, other East Asia

Thomson-Reuters/UNESCO data. Papers include reviews and notes. Other East Asia = Japan, Korea, Singapore, Vietnam (Taiwan absent from UNESCO data)



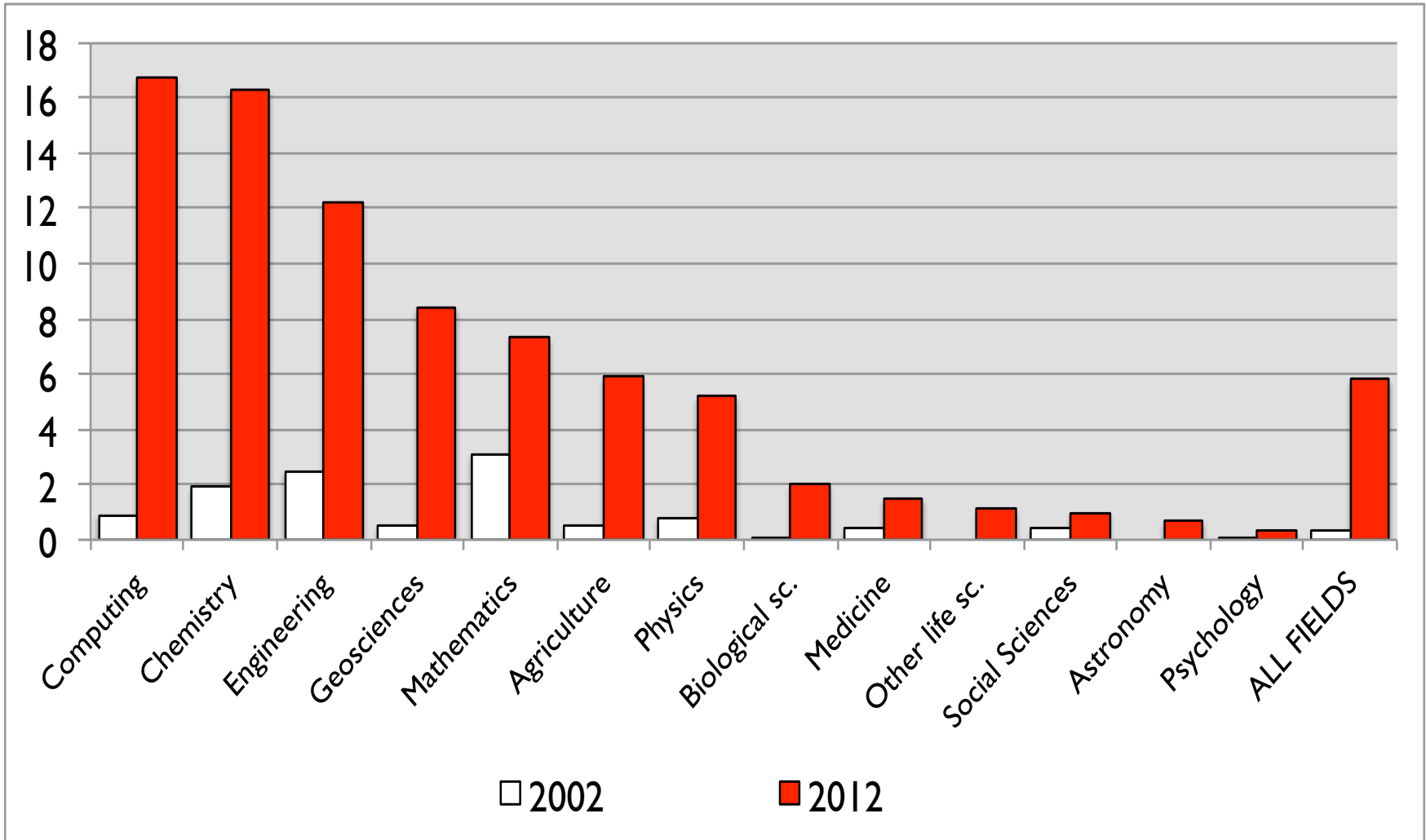
Leading Asian research universities:

Growth of papers in top 10% of their research field, 2006-09 to 2011-14

university	system	Papers published 2006-09 (cites by 2011)	Papers published 2011-14 (cites by 2016)	World rank 2011-14	growth
NU Singapore	SINGAPORE	1042	1489	28	+ 42.9%
Nanyang TU	SINGAPORE	568	1253	46	+ 120.6%
Tsinghua U	CHINA	819	1453	31	+ 77.4%
Zhejiang U	CHINA	730	1431	33	+ 96.0%
Shanghai JT U	CHINA	664	1232	48	+ 85.5%
Peking U	CHINA	622	1192	50	+ 91.6%
Fudan U	CHINA	469	1059	60	+ 125.8%
U Tokyo	JAPAN	1318	1315	44	- 0.2%
Kyoto U	JAPAN	951	915	81	- 3.8%
U Hong Kong	HONG KONG	558	730	110	+ 30.8%
National Taiwan U	TAIWAN	604	736	108	+ 21.9%
Seoul National U	KOREA	742	1099	57	+ 48.1%
U Melbourne	AUSTRALIA	1005	1442	32	+ 43.5%
U Cambridge	UK	1820	2169	12	+ 19.2%

China's proportion (%) of world highest citation papers, by research field, 2002 & 2012

China's share of all world papers in top 1% of their field by citation rate. NSF data, 2014



UK in Shanghai Academic Ranking of World Universities top 500, 2015

World rank	UK HEIs (total of 37 in ARWU top 500)
1-50	Cambridge (4), Oxford (7), UCL (17), Imperial (22), Manchester (35), Edinburgh (41), King's College London (50)
51-100	Bristol (57)
101-150	Birmingham, Cardiff, Leeds, Liverpool, Nottingham, Sheffield, Southampton,
151-200	Exeter, Glasgow, LSE, London SH&TM, Queen Mary UL, Sussex, Warwick
201-300	Aberdeen, Dundee, Durham, East Anglia, Leicester, Sussex, York
301-400	Bath, Newcastle, Queens Belfast, Reading, St. Andrews
401-500	Bangor, Brunel, St George's Hospital Medical School, Surrey

High/low joint authorship by UK researchers

(1.00 = expected rate)

National Science Foundation/ Web of Science data 2014

High rates of collaboration		Low rates of collaboration	
Ireland	2.17	South Korea	0.47
Greece	1.66	China	0.56
South Africa	1.49	Saudi Arabia	0.58
Netherlands	1.45	Japan	0.62
Denmark	1.40	Iran	0.66
Hungary	1.38	Singapore	0.67
Norway	1.36	India	0.68
New Zealand	1.30	Taiwan	0.71
Finland	1.28	Argentina	0.73
Australia	1.24	Egypt	0.74
Sweden	1.23	United States	0.77
Italy	1.22	Mexico	0.78
Poland	1.20	Canada	0.85

UK co-authorship in East Asia compared to other English speaking countries 2011

1.00 = average rate of collaboration for the countries concerned

National Science Foundation data 2014

	UK	USA	Canada	Australia
China	0.56	1.10	0.74	1.11
South Korea	0.47	1.25	0.54	0.54
Taiwan	0.71	1.22	0.88	1.14
Singapore	0.67	0.74	0.45	1.48

That's all Folks!

