

SERVICES FOR
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The global race for international students

National support for international engagement

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Context

- Higher education is increasingly international
 - International student mobility
 - Increasing importance and value of international research collaborations
 - Mobility of academic programmes, academics, institutions
- Need for a greater understanding of different higher education systems' priorities and their support for greater engagement and collaboration

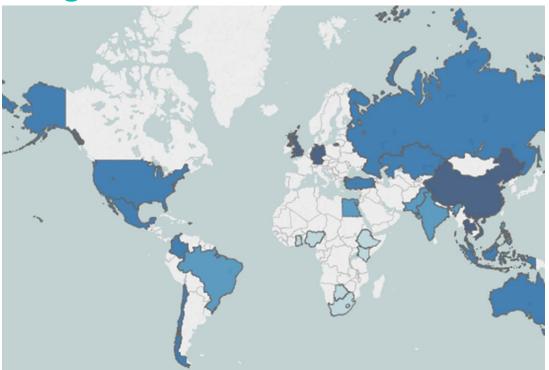
Research objective

To measure the enabling environment provided by national governments which supports the internationalisation of HE in the following areas:

- Openness and mobility of students, researchers, academic programmes and university research;
- Quality assurance of higher education provision (domestic and overseas) and degree recognition of international qualifications;
- Equitable access and sustainable development policies

To identify areas for international engagement between different countries' higher education systems

Country coverage



Methodology

- Index based methodology to evaluate countries' regulatory environments with regard to IHE.
- 37 criteria comprise 10 indicators, grouped into 3 broad categories. The categories contribute equally to the overall index (equal weights)
- The information against each indicator is factual and refers to government guidelines and the legal framework in countries;
- Each criterion is assessed whether it is fully met; partly met or not met
- The data are captured across 962 descriptive fields

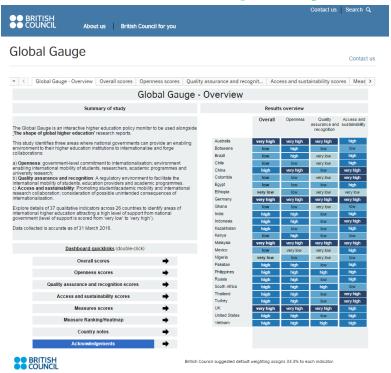
Some key findings

- Many countries with national level commitment to IHE. Evidenced in revised IHE (International Higher Education) strategies and HE bills. Particularly pronounced in East Asia: Malaysia, China, Vietnam and Thailand.
- 2. Germany and Malaysia have the most balanced portfolio of national policies supportive of IHE
- 3. When systems lack national support with regard to international education, higher education institutions are the major drivers (e.g. Colombia Challenge Your Knowledge, International Education Association of South Africa)
- 4. Coordinating national policies on international higher education can counteract some of the unintended consequences of internationalisation

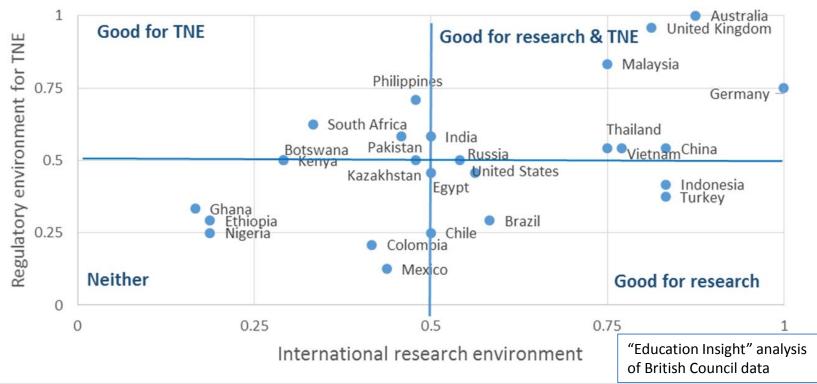
Key findings (continued)

- 5. Student mobility is the most developed component of countries' IHE strategies: 23 out of 26 countries perform strongly against this criterion
- 6. Increasingly countries are opening up to transnational education, however their focus has remained on higher education provision and less so on its quality assurance
- 7. Growing preoccupation with support for research produced in international collaborations, influenced to a degree by the university rankings. In addition to research intensive higher education systems of the UK, Australia and Germany, this is also observed in Malaysia, Egypt, Indonesia and Turkey.

Global Gauge: the interactive HE policy monitor







Useful links

1. Summary report

www.britishcouncil.org/education/ihe/knowledge-centre/global-landscape/report-shape-global-higher-education

2. Global gauge: interactive higher education policy monitor capturing 26 countries' policy priorities

www.britishcouncil.org/education/ihe/knowledge-centre/global-landscape/global-gauge

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