INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

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Diversification of Higher Education Worldwide: Typologies & Definitions in Global Mobility

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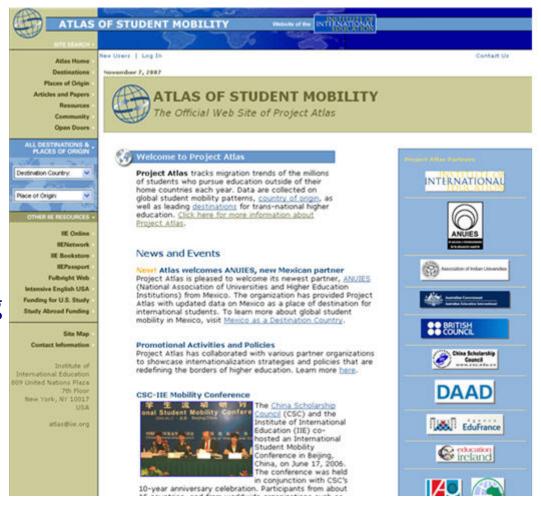
Open Doors Report on International Educational Exchange

- IIE publishes data annually in *Open Doors*, with support from the US Department of State
- 57 years of trend data on international students and scholars on U.S. campuses and on over 20 years of US students abroad
- http://opendoors.iienetwork.org

Global Student Mobility

Project Atlas: Tracking International Mobility

http://atlas.iienetwork.org

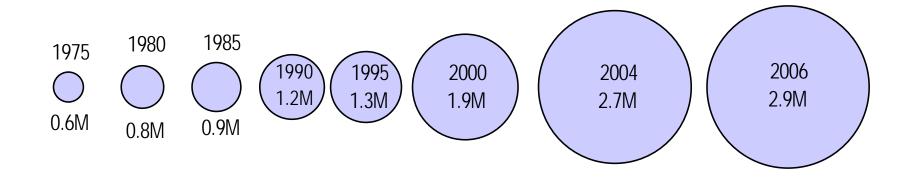


Project Atlas: Measuring Global Student Mobility

- Mobility data from 21 other countries, through data sharing agreements with agencies around the world
- <u>Goal</u>: Building a community of researchers to share common definitions and accurate and timely data on student mobility
- <u>Countries represented</u>: South Africa (IEASA); Australia (AEI); India (AIU); China (CSC); Mexico (ANUIES); Netherlands (NUFFIC); U.K. (British Council); Germany (DAAD); Ireland (Education Ireland); USA (IIE); and many others.

Worldwide: A Growing Pie

- Worldwide, there were over 2.9 million international students in 2006, a 3% increase over the previous year.
- By 2025, almost 8 million students are projected to be studying outside their home country.



Factors likely to affect enrollment shifts:

- Expanded capacity in home country higher education sectors of major sending countries
- Increased recruitment by other countries
- Domestic (political, economic, social and educational) shifts within key sending countries
- Transnational Education (TNE, CBE) and alternative modes of educational delivery
- Increased role of private education
- From "Brain Drain" to "Brain Circulation

Definition of an international student

"An internationally mobile student is a student having crossed a national border in order to study or to undertake other study-related activities for at least a certain unit of a study program or a certain period of time in the country they have moved to." (Richters/Teichler, 2006)

Measuring Student Mobility: Challenges & Issues

• Who is an international student?

- Conventional definition vs. UNESCO/OECD
- * "Credit mobility" vs. "degree mobility"
- On-shore or off-shore?

How is participation measured? Counting individuals vs. enrollments

- What level of education? What type of institution?
 Baccalaureate, Graduate, Associates degree
 Vocational & technical institutes
- Changing modes of higher education delivery:
 Trans-national Education (TNE), distance learning

Measuring Student Mobility: An Open Doors case study

• <u>General</u>:

- Open Doors vs. SEVIS data
- Changing definitions of key variables
- Aggregate (institutional-level) vs. individual-level data

International Student Census:

- Students on Optional Practical Training (OPT)
- New vs. Continuing Students
- Citizenship vs. place of residency

Measuring Student Mobility: An Open Doors case study

• <u>Study Abroad</u>:

- Tracking students who go abroad independently and are not accountable to any institution or provider
- Tracking students who direct enroll in degree programs abroad
- Counting visa students who study abroad
- Education abroad for non-credit (including research, internships, volunteering, and work abroad)