The role of internationalization of higher education to achieve SDG4

Second Stakeholders Meeting on Indicators for internationalization of Higher Education in Asia and the Pacific
November 9, 2017
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What is “the internationalization of HE”?

Why is it important?
Overview: Definition

Working paper

Internationalization of higher education is the intentional expansion of the spatiality of post-secondary education through cross-border mobilities and connections among institutions, students, scholars, knowledge, programs and delivery (systems and providers)
Overview: Context

Knowledge Based Society

Unlimited competition

Globalization

Technology Development

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Overview: National perspective

**Internationalization of HE**

**Development of Global human resources**

**Enhancement of national competitiveness**

Christopher D. Hammond (2016) Internationalization, nationalism, and global competitiveness: a comparison of approaches to higher education in China and Japan

Specific interest
(eg.) dealing with the aging population
Internationalization of HE for SGD4

SDG4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

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Internationalization of HE for SGD4

7+3 targets

SDG4.3: Equal access to quality higher education
SDG4.4: Develop relevant skills for jobs
SDG4.b: Expand scholarships (esp. LDC)
## Internationalization of HE for SGD4

### Thematic Indicator Framework

**SDG Target 4.3 : Participation**

13. Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education

14. Participation rate in technical-vocational education programmes (15 to 24-year-olds)

15. Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

**SDG Target 4.4 : Skills**

16.1 Percentage of youth/adults who have achieved at least a minimum level of proficiency in digital literacy skills

16.2 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

17. Youth/adult educational attainment rates by age group, economic activity status, levels of education and programme orientation

**SDG Target 4.b : Numbers**

35. Number of higher education scholarships awarded by beneficiary country

36. Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
Internationalization of HE for SGD4

UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Data to Transform Lives

International student mobility in tertiary education

› Inbound students [4]
› Outbound students [1]
› Mobility indicators [4]
The importance of indicators

- Setting standards
- Evidence based monitoring

- Problem Framing
- Monitoring & Evaluation
- Policy Implementation

Developing indicator

* Risk: “Set the cart before the horse”

JeungYun Choi (2007) Research for development of Indices and Index of Higher Education Internationalization

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Meeting objectives

First meeting (Nov. 2016)

- Review current national HE policies on internationalization and examine the existing indicators for HE in ASEAN+6
- Facilitate sharing experiences and lessons learned on data collection
- Provide a regional platform to discuss policy requirements for indicators

Working Paper

Internationalization of Higher Education in the Asia-Pacific: Toward a Mapping of Indicators and their Utilization

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Meeting objectives

- Second meeting (Nov. 2017)

- Analysis of current state
  - Working paper

- Fill in the gap
  - Promising practices

- Discuss domains
  - System
  - Institutional

- Discuss draft common indicators

- Thematic regional network for continuous collaboration
- Technical notes from UNESCO Bangkok

Promote a culture of statistics both at national and institutional level
Holistic approach

Levels of internationalization of HE at systems level

- **Harmonization**: Align national policies and practices with commonly-developed and agreed frameworks.
- **Compatibility**: Common actions for bilateral or multilateral convergence are needed.
- **Comparability**: Bilateral equivalency arrangement, thematic comparative studies. etc.
- **Transparency**: Exchange of students, professionals and information.

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Holistic approach

- Comprehensive internationalization at institutional level (example)

Source: Center for Internationalization and Global Engagement, ACE
http://www.acenet.edu/news-room/Pages/CIGE-Model-for-Comprehensive-Internationalization.aspx

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Specific functions of UNESCO

**Laboratory of Ideas**
generating innovative proposals and policy advice

**Developing and Reinforcing the Global Agenda**
analyzing policy, monitoring and benchmarking

**Standard-setting**
supporting and monitoring the implementation of related guidelines

**Strengthening International Cooperation and Knowledge Sharing**

**Capacity-building**
providing advice for policy development and implementation and developing institutional and human capacities
Thank you