First ASEM Rectors' Conference: Asia-Europe Higher Education Leadership Dialogue
"Between Tradition and Reform: Universities in Asia and Reform: Universities in Asia and Europe at the Crossroads"
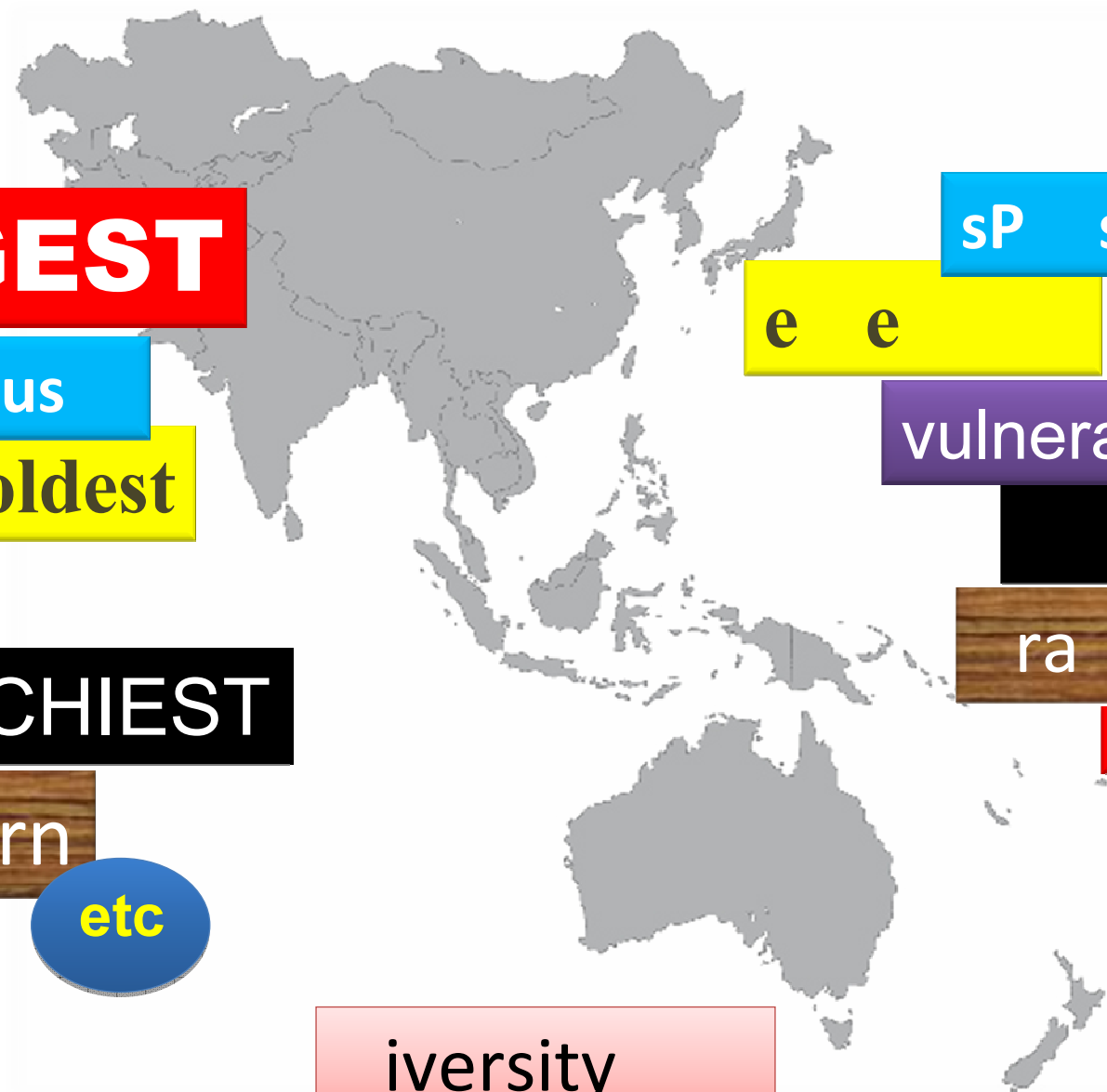27-28 October 2008, Berlin

Recent Trends in Higher Education in Asia

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AP HE and the Global trends

- Massification – quantitative expansion
- Internationalisation – by students, staff, programmes and institutions
- Marketisation – privatisation and corporatisation; cross-border education
- Diversification – by funding sources and new types of institutions
- Reforms – restructuring of governance and management of HE

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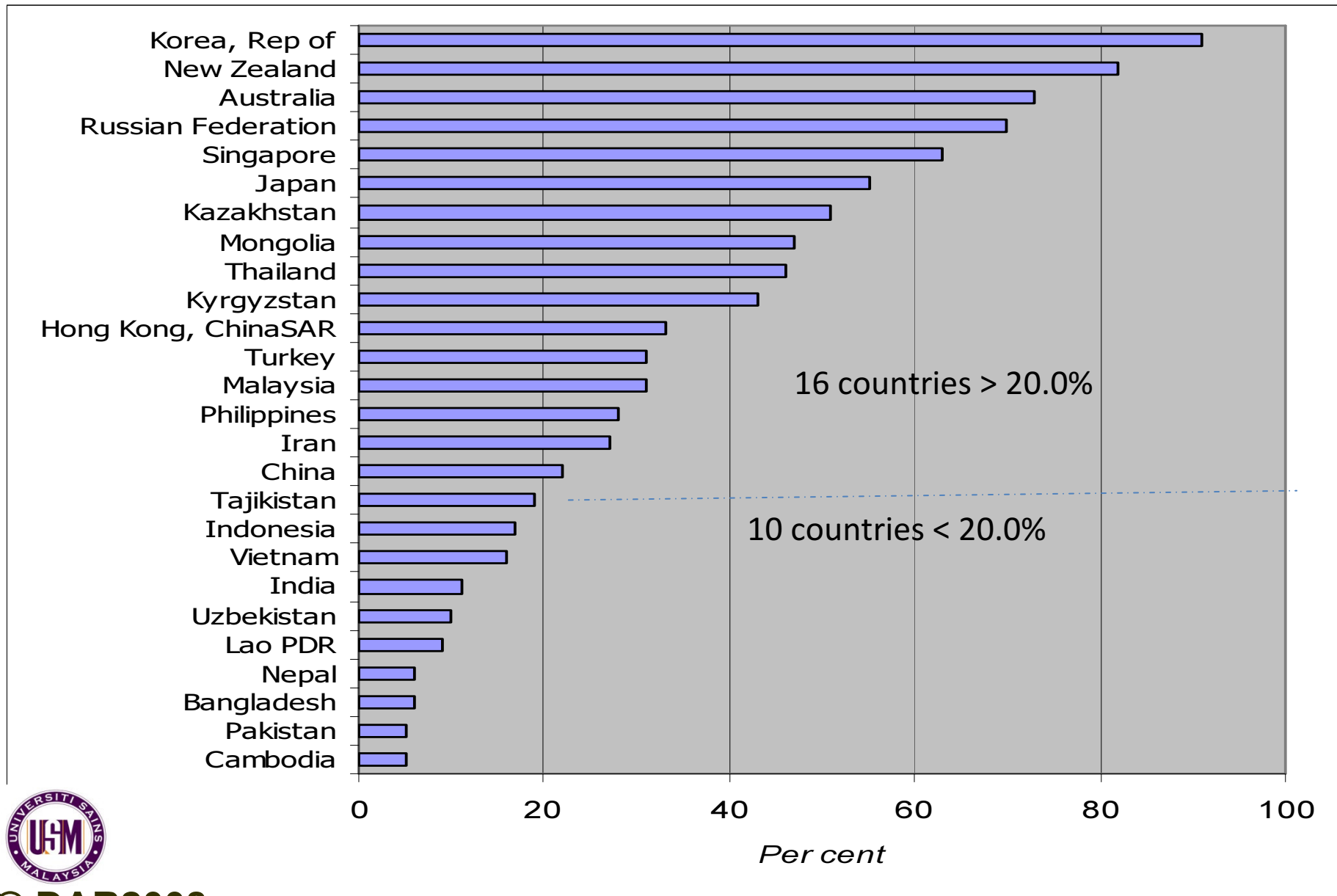- Reforms – restructuring of governance and management of HE

Modified from Molly Lee (2008) AP Preparatory Conference for 2009 WCHE, Macao

n o en a io in in AP Region

Chart showing percentage by country:

Country	Per cent
Korea, Rep of	~91
New Zealand	~82
Australia	~73
Russian Federation	~70
Singapore	~63
Japan	~55
Kazakhstan	~51
Mongolia	~47
Thailand	~46
Kyrgyzstan	~43
Hong Kong, ChinaSAR	~33
Turkey	~31
Malaysia	~31
Philippines	~28
Iran	~27
China	~22
Tajikistan	~19
Indonesia	~17
Vietnam	~16
India	~11
Uzbekistan	~10
Lao PDR	~9
Nepal	~6
Bangladesh	~6
Pakistan	~5
Cambodia	~5

16 countries > 20.0%

10 countries < 20.0%

Per cent

Modified from ila (2008) AP Preparatory Conference for 2009 WCHE, Macao
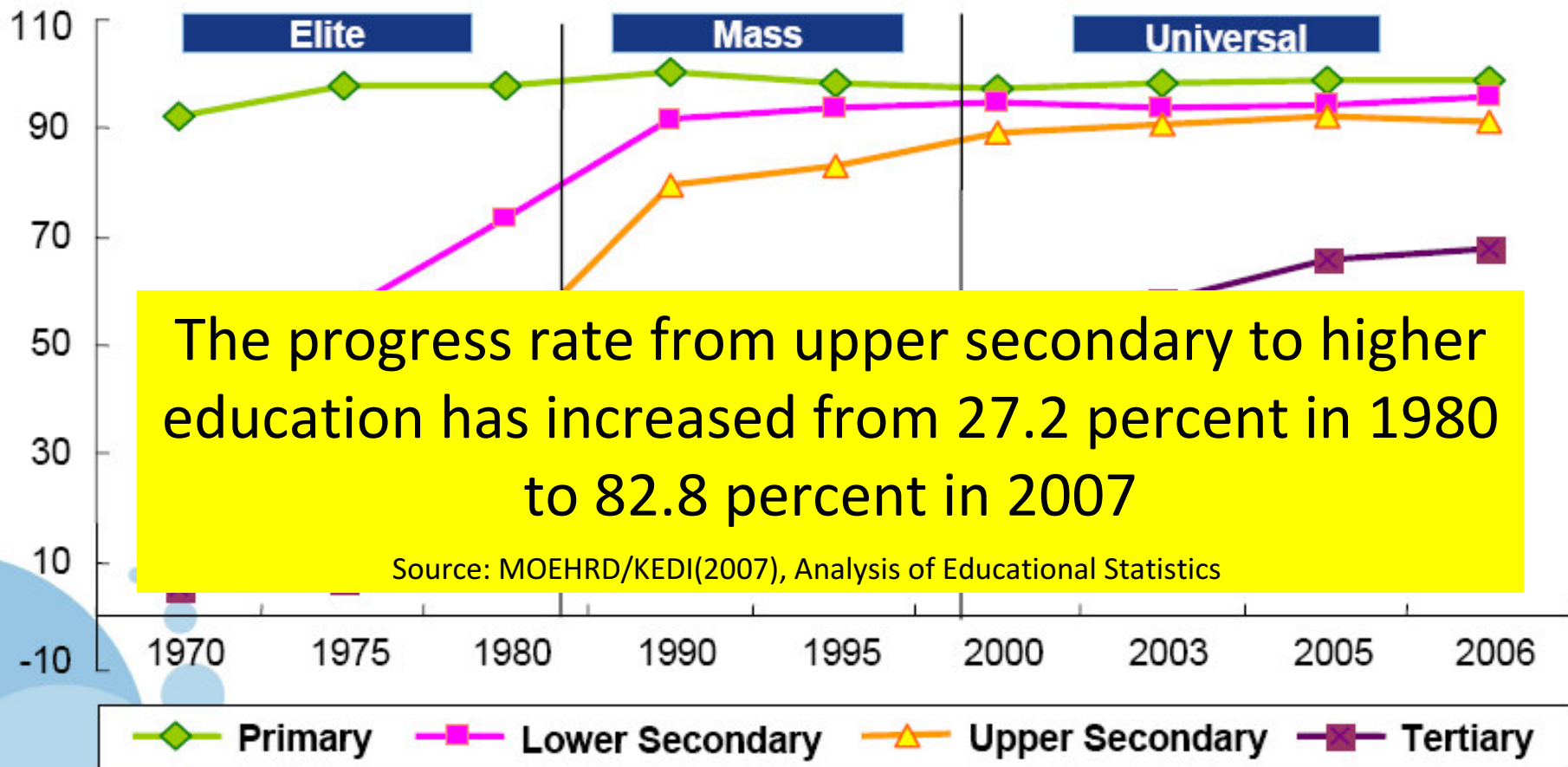
South Korean Step-by-step Approach to Educational Expansion

ncreasing de and for higher education in s as partl the result of **the attainment of universal education at the secondary level**

Elite   **Mass**   **Universal**

110
90
70
50
30
10
-10

1970 1975 1980 1990 1995 2000 2003 2005 2006

The progress rate from upper secondary to higher education has increased from 27.2 percent in 1980 to 82.8 percent in 2007

Source: MOEHRD/KEDI(2007), Analysis of Educational Statistics

Primary   Lower Secondary   Upper Secondary   Tertiary

Source: GJ Kim (2007)

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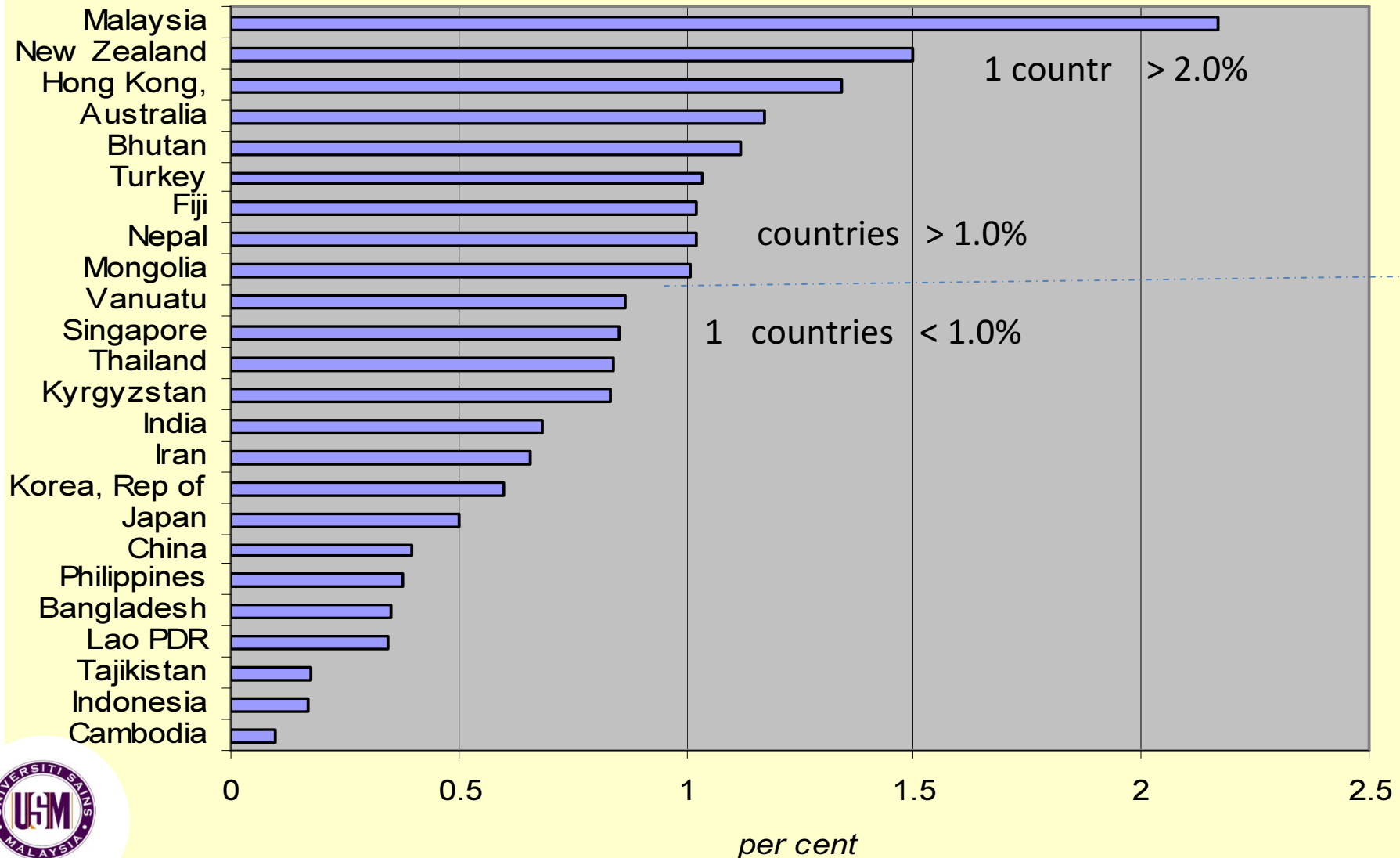Modified from Sang-Duk Choi (2008) AP Preparatory Conference for 2009 WCHE, Macao

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t

Korea, Rep. of	6	10	34	52	72	90
Australia	16	24	28	72	63	72
Japan	13	25	29	41	46	55
Singapore	10	9	12	34	n.a.	n.a.
Thailand	2	4	20	20	32	43
Malaysia	2	3	6	11	23	32
Philippines	19	18	38	30	30	28
China	n.a.	n.a.	2	5	7	19
Indonesia	3	2	7	11	n.a.	17
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	10	16
India	5	9	9	7	n.a.	n.a.
Cambodia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	3	3

Modified from Molly Lee (2008) AP Preparatory Conference for 2009 WCHE, Macao

a ing na iona io i fo in AP Region

% GDP Allocated to Tertiary Education, 2002-05

Chart: horizontal bar graph showing per cent of GDP allocated to tertiary education by country.

Country	per cent (approx.)
Malaysia	2.2
New Zealand	1.5
Hong Kong,	1.35
Australia	1.2
Bhutan	1.15
Turkey	1.05
Fiji	1.0
Nepal	1.0
Mongolia	1.0
Vanuatu	0.85
Singapore	0.85
Thailand	0.8
Kyrgyzstan	0.8
India	0.65
Iran	0.65
Korea, Rep of	0.6
Japan	0.5
China	0.4
Philippines	0.35
Bangladesh	0.35
Lao PDR	0.35
Tajikistan	0.2
Indonesia	0.2
Cambodia	0.1

1 countr > 2.0%

countries > 1.0%

1 countries < 1.0%

per cent

Modified from ila (2008) AP Preparatory Conference for 2009 WCHE, Macao

en i e on in AP Region
(a al e en ure n e u a n

countries > 20.0%

1 countries < 20.0%

(bar chart values, left to right)

- Tajikistan: 5
- Cambodia: 5
- Vanuatu: 9
- Nepal: 12
- Korea, Rep: 13
- Philippines: 14
- Japan: 14
- Iran: 14
- Bangladesh: 14
- Lao PDR: 15
- Fiji: 16
- India: 18
- Kyrgyzstan: 19
- Indonesia: 19
- Mongolia: 19
- Thailand: 20
- Bhutan: 20
- China: 21
- NewZealand: 23
- Singapore: 23
- Australia: 25
- Turkey: 28
- Hong Kong: 32
- Malaysia: 35

Modified from ila (2008) AP Preparatory Conference for 2009 WCHE, Macao

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