

The Trends of Korean Higher Education



4th July 2013
SEO, Geo-Suk, LL.D., Ph.D.
President
The Korean Council for
University Education (KCUE) /
Chonbuk National University

Contents

I

The State of Korean Higher Education

II

**Korean Higher Education in an
International Context**

III

The Trends of Korean Higher Education Policy

I The State of Korean Higher Education

1. Number of Higher Education Institutions

□ 432 Higher Education Institutions by 2012

- 201 4-Year Universities

(189 Universities, 10 Universities of Education, 2 Industrial Universities)

- 142 2-Year Colleges

● Changes in Number of Higher Education Institutions

Year \ Section	H.E.I.	Universities	Universities of Education	Industrial Universities	Graduate Universities	Graduate Schools	2-Year Colleges	Etc.
2012	432	189	10	2	43	1,134	142	46
2011	434	183	10	9	41	1,126	147	44
2010	411	179	10	11	40	1,098	145	26
2005	419	173	11	18	34	1,017	158	25
2000	372	161	11	19	17	812	158	6
1990	265	107	11	6	-	298	117	24
1980	237	85	11	-	-	121	128	13
1970	168	71	16	-	-	-	65	16

Source: Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology, *Chronological Education Statistics 2012*

I The State of Korean Higher Education

2. Number of Registered Students in Higher Education Institution

□ Number of Registered Students in Higher Education Institution has been Consistently Increasing

- Number of Registered Students in Higher Education Institutions : 3,728,802
- 4-Year Universities : 2,218,280
- 2-Year Colleges : 769,888

● Change in Number of Registered Students in Higher Education Institutions

Year \ Section	H.E.I.	Universities	Universities of Education	Industrial Universities	Graduate Schools	2-Year Colleges	Etc.
2012	3,728,802	2,103,958	18,789	95,533	329,544	769,888	411,090
2011	3,735,706	2,065,451	20,241	122,916	329,933	776,738	420,427
2010	3,644,158	2,028,841	21,618	133,736	316,633	767,087	376,243
2005	3,548,728	1,859,639	25,141	188,753	282,225	853,089	339,881
2000	3,363,549	1,665,398	20,907	170,622	229,437	913,273	363,912
1990	1,691,681	1,040,166	15,960	51,970	87,163	323,825	172,597
1980	647,505	402,979	9,425	-	33,939	165,051	36,111
1970	201,436	146,414	12,190	-	6,640	33,483	2,709

Source: Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology, *Chronological Education Statistics 2012*

I The State of Korean Higher Education

3. Number of Full-time Members of Staff in H.E.

□ Educational Environment in Higher Education has been Improving

- The Number of Students in H.E.Is per 1 Full-time Member of Staff has Decreased to 30.9 which is 1.0 Less When Compared to the Previous Year
- The Number of Students in Universities per 1 Full-time Member of Staff has Decreased to 25.7 which is 1.0 Less When Compared to the Previous Year

● Number of Students per 1 Full-time Member of Staff

Section Year	Higher Education Institutions			Universities		
	Full-time Members of Staff	Registered Students	Students per 1 Full-time Members of Staff	Full-time Members of Staff	Registered Students	Students per 1 Full-time Members of Staff
2012	84,910	2,625,187	30.9	68,034	1,749,491	25.7
2011	82,190	2,623,311	31.9	63,905	1,704,873	26.7
2010	77,697	2,537,670	32.7	61,020	1,649,692	27.0
2009	75,469	2,494,002	33.0	58,848	1,607,021	27.3
2008	73,072	2,479,827	33.9	56,803	1,574,664	27.7
2007	70,957	2,476,487	34.9	55,117	1,558,638	28.3
2006	69,201	2,445,867	35.3	53,388	1,524,746	28.6
2005	66,862	2,413,896	36.1	50,432	1,490,253	29.5

Source: Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology, *Chronological Education Statistics 2012*

I The State of Korean Higher Education

4. Environment of Internationalisation in Higher Education

□ Increasing Number of Incoming Foreign Students and Outgoing Korean Students

- Incoming Foreign Students : 89,537
- Outgoing Korean Students : 262,465

●Figures for Incoming Foreign Students

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of Students	16,832	22,526	32,557	49,270	63,952	75,850	83,842	89,537
Increasing Rate	-	34%	45%	51%	30%	19%	11%	7%

Source : KEDI Education Statistics

●Figures for Outgoing Korean Students

Section	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of Study Abroad Students	190,364	217,959	216,867	240,954	251,887	262,465

Source: Overseas Embassy, MOFAT, International Education Center

I The State of Korean Higher Education

4. Environment of Internationalisation in Higher Education

□ Increasing Number of Foreign Full-time Members of Staff

- Ratio of Foreign Full-time Members of Staff in H.E. is Consistently Increasing
- Ratio of Foreign Full-time Members of Staff in Universities : 7.5%
- Ratio of Foreign Full-time Members of Staff is Consistently Increasing Due to Internationalisation of H.E. in the Global Era

● Ratio of Foreign Full-time Member of Staff

Year \ Sector	Higher Education Institutions			Universities		
	Foreign Full-time Member of Staff	Full-time member of Staff	Ratio	Foreign Full-time Member of Staff	Full-time member of Staff	Ratio
2012	5,964	84,910	7.0	5,126	68,034	7.5
2011	5,462	82,190	6.6	4,534	63,905	7.1
2010	4,957	77,697	6.4	4,084	61,020	6.7
2009	4,127	75,469	5.5	3,319	58,848	5.6
2008	3,433	73,072	4.7	2,666	56,803	4.7
2007	2,919	70,957	4.1	2,319	55,117	4.2
2006	2,540	69,201	3.7	2,025	53,388	3.8
2005	2,131	66,862	3.2	1,671	50,432	3.3

Source: Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology, *Chronological Education Statistics 2012*

1. Completion Rate for Higher Education

□ 40% of Korean Students Will Graduate From Higher Education, Higher Than The OECD

Average of 31%

- Completion Rate for Higher Education for Ages 25 ~ 34 is 65% and Number 1 in the OECD
- Compared With, the Elder Generations of Ages 55 ~ 64 having just 13%
- Generation Gap for Completion Rate of Higher Education is Widest in OECD

Countries

● Completion Rate for Higher Education (2010)

(Unit: %)

Sector		Age 25 ~ 64	Age 25 ~ 34	Age 35 ~ 44	Age 45 ~ 54	Age 55 ~ 64
Higher Education	Korea	40	65	47	27	13
	Average OECD	31	38	33	28	23

Source: OECD(2012). *Education at a Glance*

2. Public Finance Investment in Higher Education

- More Government Finance Investment is needed in Higher Education
 - Expenditure in All of Higher Education : Government Defrayment (0.7 %) is Less than Private (1.9%) Defrayment
 - Domestic Government Defrayment Rate : Less Than OECD Average (1.1%)
 - Public Education Expenditure Rate per 1 Student in Comparison to GDP : Korea (35%) is Falling Short of OECD Average(42%)

● Public Education Expenditure per 1 Student (2009)

(Unit: PPP, %)

Sector		Education Cost per Student	Ratio of Education Cost per Student in GDP per Person	Education Cost per GDP in Higher Education		
				Sum	Government	Individual
Published in 2012	Korea	9,513	35	2.6	0.7	1.9
	Average OECD	13,728	42	1.6	1.1	0.5

Source: OECD(2012). *Education at a Glance*

3. International Competitiveness in Higher Education

□ International Competitiveness in Higher Education Needs Enhancing

- Korean Stands in IMD Educational Competitiveness Rankings as 29th ('11)
- Educational Competitiveness is Lower than National Competitiveness
 - Overall National Ranking : 31st('08)→27th('09)→23rd('10)→22nd('11)
 - Rankings in Educational Sector : 35th('08)→36th('09)→35th('10)→29th('11)

● IMD Rankings of Asian Countries in 2011

- Rankings of Educational Sector in Korea, Japan, and China : Korea 29th, Japan 34th, China 43rd
- Rankings of University Education : Korea 39th, China 48th, Japan 49th

Sector	Singapore	Taiwan	Japan	Hong Kong	Korea	China
Rankings of Educational Sector	10	25	34	28	29	43
University Education (Degree of Adaptation on Needs from Competitive Society)	8.00(2)	6.40(19)	4.38(49)	6.76(17)	5.00(39)	4.46(48)

※ () Ranking

Source: IMD(2011). *World Competitiveness Yearbook*

4. Domestic and Foreign Study Abroad Students

□ Both Domestic and Foreign Study Abroad Students are Increasing

- Korean Students Going Study Abroad Rate is 4.1%, and It is Higher than OECD Average

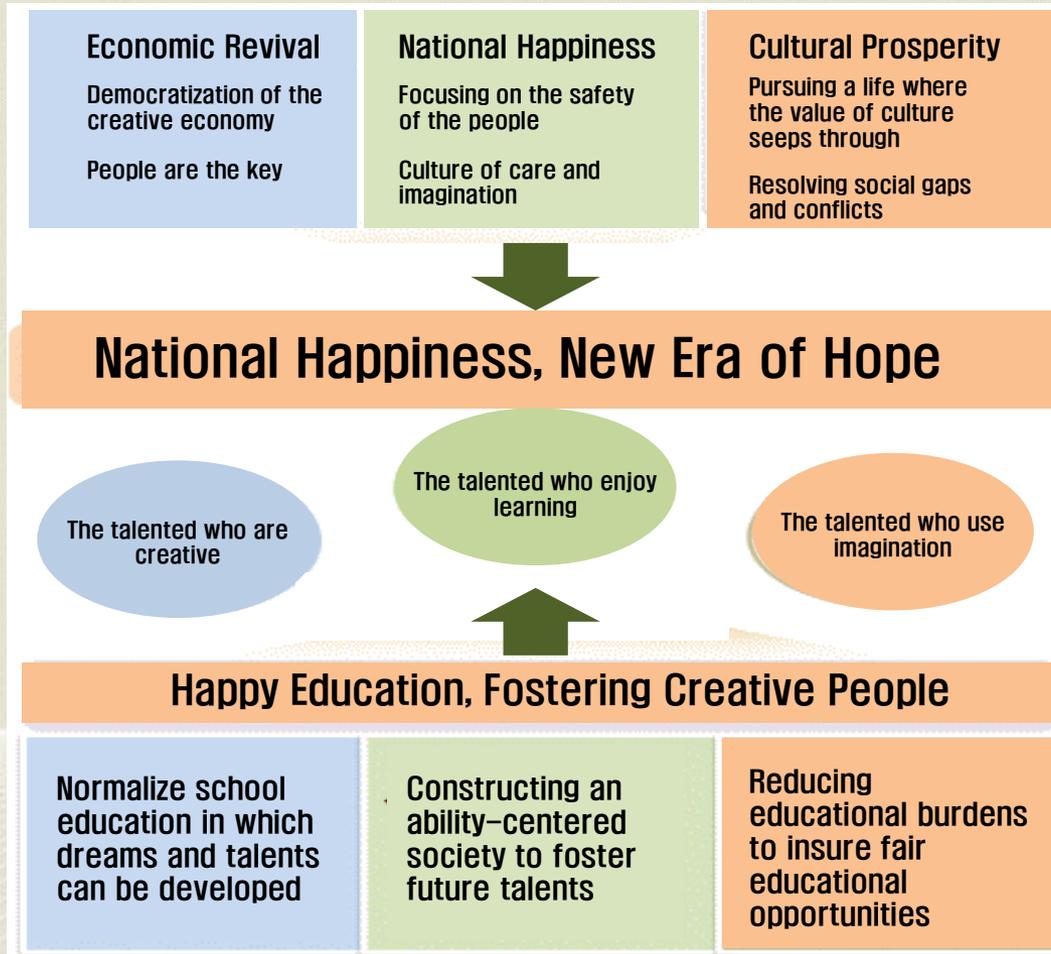
● Moving Patterns of Foreign Students at the Phase of Higher Education (2010)

(Unit : %, Number)

Sector	Ratio of Students Studying Abroad	Number of Foreign Students per Students Studying Abroad	Ratio of Foreign Students from Neighbouring Countries	Ratio of Foreign Students from Same Language Groups
Korea	4.1	0.4	79.2	n
Average OECD	2.0	2.9	20.7	26.1

Source: OECD(2012). *Education at a Glance*

1. National Vision and Education



2. Goal

- Enhancing University Competitiveness for 'Education for Happiness' and Educating Creative Students
 - Producing Excellent Graduates Needed in Industries and Regions Through the Specialisation of Higher Education Institutions

3. Contents and Tasks

a. Extension of Support to Regional Universities

- Concentrated Support in Specialised Fields of Regional Universities
 - Support for Competitive Universities and Departments Specialising in Their Strengths
 - Regional Universities to be a Hub of Fostering Excellent Manpower and Industrial Development

- Attract Regional Talent and Enhancing Development
 - Accommodating Regional Talent at Regional Universities and Support for Talented Individuals Employment and Settlement
 - Adapting Policies for Encouraging Regional Talent by Expanding Scholarships and Increases the Rate of Employment in Government Sectors

3. Contents and Tasks

b. Reducing the Financial Burden of Educational Expenses

Tailor-made Tuition Support on the Basis of Standard Income

- Government Scholarships will be Extended up to an 8th Category, and will be Increased based on the Income Category

* Basic – Income Category 1 (4.5 million KRW, covers whole tuition), Income Category 2 – 8 (60~15% differentiation)

- Income Generated Different Tuition Applies by 2014, and it Will Reduce University Tuition to Half

* Support Priority will be Given to Low Income Families and Tuition Reduction can be between 0 – 25%

Expansion of Student Loans and Reduction of Debts Caused by Tuition

- Student Loans will be Available to Income Categories 8 - 10

- Interest on Student Loans will be Reduced under the Price Rise Rate and Ease the Burden of Interest

- In Practice, Interest-Free has been Achieved by Reducing Student Loan Interests by 1st Semester 2013 : Interests 3.9% → 2.9%

3. Contents and Tasks

b. Reducing Burden Charge of Educational Expenses

Expansion of University Dormitory and Lower Down the Dormitory Fee

- Various Types of Students' Accommodation was Built Around the Campus and Number of Beneficiary Increased, Lowered Dormitory Fee

* Demand Factor of Dormitory : ('12) 18.4%, 290,000 → ('13) 21%, 330,000 → ('17) 25.0%, 400,000

- Low Interests Loans Provided to Built Private Universities' Dormitory and Through Clarity of Operation Made Low Dormitory Fee

* Dormitory Fee : 280,000 ~ 400,000 KRW / Month → 170,000 ~ 240,000 / Month

Supporting 'Hope Ladder' Scholarship which Links to Hired in Small and Medium Enterprises

- Supporting Scholarships for Promoting Students' Employment at SMEs, Training Tailor-made Manpower and Ease the Mismatch for Workplace

* "Internship to Employment at SMEs" related Scholarship Offer : Yearly 11,000,000 KRW / person

3. Contents and Tasks

c. Inducing Qualified Foreign Students

- Incoming 200,000 Qualified Foreign Students by 2020
 - Number of Study Abroad Students in Global Higher Education Sector : Estimated 4,500,000 by 2020
 - Provision of University Places in Excess of Total High School Graduates, Enhancing International Competitiveness of the Universities

● Targeted Number of Incoming Foreign Students

Country	Number of Foreign Students	Number of Registered Students in H.E.I.	Percentage of Foreign Students	Target Number
China	292,611	25,346,000	1.1%	500,000('20)
Japan	123,829	4,033,000	3%	300,000('20)
Singapore	80,000	184,000	43.5%	150,000('15)
USA	723,277	20,550,000	3.5%	-
Australia	557,425	2,322,604	24%	-
Korea	89,537	3,735,706	2.4%('11)	200,000('20)

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology(2012). *Report on Strategies for Internationalisation of Higher Education*

3. Contents and Tasks

d. University Specific Characterisation and Expansion of Financial Aid

- Through University Specific Characterisation, Fostering Diverse Global Competitiveness of Universities
 - Fostering Specialised Universities by Encouraging Their Specialities to Meet the Needs of Industry
 - Inducing Universities' Resources Focusing on Academic Excellent Departments and Faculties

- Expanding Governments' Finance to Higher Education to 1% of GDP
 - Restructuring Financial Support by Fostering Regional Universities and 2-Year Colleges, Expanding Government Scholarships, Through Education Realising a Creative Economy
 - Expanding Support Plans for Government Financing in Higher Education : (% against GDP) : ('13)0.84→('14)0.90→('15)0.94→('16)0.97→('17)1.0

3. Contents and Texts

e. Improving University Evaluation Systems and Vitalising Industry-Educational Cooperation

Intensifying University Competitiveness Through an Improved University Evaluating System

and Consistent Structural Reformation

- Improving University Evaluation Systems; Reflecting the Quality of Education Besides the Bibliometric Indicators, Considering Universities' Characteristics such as Purpose of Establishment, Type, Region, etc.
- Establishing Legal Basis for Stable and Systematic Reformation of the University

Vitalising Industry-Educational Cooperation Based on a University's Type and Context

- Supporting Personal Exchanges and Joint Research Projects with Industry
- Creating a Virtuous Circular System for Youth Start-ups Connecting Entrepreneurship Education and New Establishments of Enterprise

Thank You!