Recent Trends in Higher Education in Asia

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Asia-Pacific Region

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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

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

Increasing demand for higher education is partly the result of the attainment of universal education at the secondary level.

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

Source: GJ Kim (2007)

Modified from Sang-Duk Choi (2008) AP Preparatory Conference for 2009 WCHE, Macao
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% GDP Allocated to Tertiary Education, 2002-05

- Malaysia
- New Zealand
- Hong Kong,
- Australia
- Bhutan
- Turkey
- Fiji
- Nepal
- Mongolia
- Vanuatu
- Singapore
- Thailand
- Kyrgyzstan
- India
- Iran
- Korea, Rep of
- Japan
- China
- Philippines
- Bangladesh
- Lao PDR
- Tajikistan
- Indonesia
- Cambodia

- 1 countr > 2.0%
- countries > 1.0%
- 1 countries < 1.0%

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Modified from ila (2008) AP Preparatory Conference for 2009 WCHE, Macao
Bar chart showing the percentage of total energy demand in the AP Region by countries. The x-axis lists countries: Tajikistan, Cambodia, Vanuatu, Nepal, Korea, Rep, Philippines, Japan, Iran, Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Fiji, India, Kyrgyzstan, Indonesia, Mongolia, Thailand, Bhutan, China, New Zealand, Singapore, Australia, Turkey, Hong Kong, Malaysia. The y-axis represents the percentage of energy demand with countries > 20.0% on the right and 1 country < 20.0% on the left. Modified from ila (2008) AP Preparatory Conference for 2009 WCHE, Macao.
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