Asian mobility networks in global context

Christopher Ziguras
APAIE Conference, Singapore, 28 March 2018
1. Regionalisation is much bigger than all of us
‘Colonial’ mobility

Post-colonial ties to former colonial powers

Cold war ties to major powers

Asymmetrical flows - students and scholars in one direction, models and knowledge in the other
Diversification

More countries attracting foreign students and scholars

Globalisation of trade and investment flows

Growth in bidirectional flows – mobility both ways, research collaboration
Regionalisation

Regional supply chains driving economic linkages
Political leadership in EU and ASEAN
Proximity allows for greater access to mobility and collaboration
2. We are not Europe
Erasmus+ in numbers: 2016

€2.2 BILLION BUDGET

725 000 PEOPLE STUDIED, TRAINED OR VOLUNTEERED ABROAD

79 000 ORGANISATIONS

21 000 PROJECTS

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Over 250,000 ASEAN students are taking degrees outside their home country.

Intra-ASEAN mobility is mostly to neighbouring countries with a higher GDP per capita.

Mobility out of the region is predominantly to major English language destinations.

Japan and Malaysia are the largest Asian destinations.

Singapore and China are likely major destinations too, but don’t provide data.
3. Governments try to steer mobility, but students vote with their feet
Australia’s New Colombo Plan

“Our students will return home work ready and Asia-literate, with ideas to boost Australia’s innovation and productivity to ensure we take full advantage of the region’s economic transformation.”

Julie Bishop, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Christopher Pyne, Minister for Education, 10 December 2013

- Fellowships, short-term, exchange and internships
- 40 destination countries
- Around USD 35 million per annum
- In 2017 supporting 569 mobility projects
Growth in Australian outbound mobility

38,144 students in Australian higher education studied abroad in 2015, equal to nearly 20% of completing undergraduates.

Australian learning abroad destinations

45% of outbound students in 2014 were studying in Asia, by far the fastest growing region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 1: TOP DESTINATION COUNTRIES 2014</th>
<th>% OF STUDENTS</th>
<th>RANK 2013</th>
<th>RANK 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 USA</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>1 (15.5%)</td>
<td>1 (14.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 China</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>2 (9.1%)</td>
<td>3 (8.9%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 UK</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>3 (8.9%)</td>
<td>2 (9.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Canada</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4 (5.4%)</td>
<td>4 (4.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Japan</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>9 (3.4%)</td>
<td>8 (3.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Indonesia</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>13 (2.3%)</td>
<td>n/a (1.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 India</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>11 (2.6%)</td>
<td>9 (3.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Germany</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>7 (3.9%)</td>
<td>5 (4.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Italy</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>5 (4.2%)</td>
<td>7 (3.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 France</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>6 (4.1%)</td>
<td>6 (3.9%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: AUIDEF, 2015; Olsen, 2014; Olsen, 2013

4. Program diversity and digital platforms are essential
New modes of mobility are growing most rapidly

Our Universities

Host Universities

- Aima Jaya University
- Bogor Agricultural University
- Gadjah Mada University
- Indonesian Islamic University
- Mohammadiyah University
- Pusdyangsa Catholic University
- Sanda Dharma University
- Saya Wacana University
- University of Indonesia

Member Universities

RMIT University

SOAS University of London

Swanburne University of Technology

The University of Adelaide

The University of Melbourne

The University of Queensland

The University of Sydney

Charles Sturt University

Edith Cowan University

Flinders University

Griffith University

La Trobe University

Macquarie University

Monash University

Murdoch University

Netherlands University of Technology
ACICIS programs enhance the student’s educational experience, and produce graduates with the ability to understand the world from a global perspective.

**Semester Programs**
- All Semester Programs
- Agriculture Semester Program (ASP)
- Development Studies Immersion (DSIP)
- East Java Field Study (EJFS)
- Flexible Language Immersion (FLIP)
- Indonesian Language Teacher Immersion (ILTI)
- International Relations (IRP)
- Indonesian Business, Law & Society (IBLS)
- West Java Field Study (WJFS)
- Semester Visa & Immigration
- Semester Accommodation
- Semester Dates
- Costs
- Financial Help
- Withdrawing from Semester Programs
- Semester Testimonials

**Practicum Programs**
- Agriculture Professional Practicum (APP)
- Business Professional Practicum (BPP)
- Creative Arts and Design Professional Practicum (CADPP)
- Development Studies Professional Practicum (DSPP)
- Journalism Professional Practicum (JPP)
- Law Professional Practicum (LPP)
- Sustainable Tourism Professional Practicum (STPP)
- Practicum Assessment & Accreditation
- Practicum Visa & Immigration
- Practicum Accommodation
- Practicum Dates
- Costs
- Financial Help
- Withdrawing from Practicum Programs
- Practicum Testimonials

**Other Programs**
- [Indonesian Language Short Course (ILSC)](#)
- Session Dates
- Course Fees
- [Public Health Study Tour (PHST)](#)
- Tour Dates
- Tour Fees
- [Indonesia School Tours (IST)](#)
- Book a School Tour
- Enquiry about School Tours
- Tour Fees
- [Indonesia From the Ground Up (IFGU)](#)
- Tour Dates
- Tour Fees
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