



Global Student Mobility Stage II

Composition of Demand

Global Trends Influencing Composition of Demand for International Education in MESDC

Marcelo Follari

Project Manager, Industry and Corporate Research

IDP Education Australia

P: 61 2 6285 8276

E: marcelo.follari@idp.com

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Methodology

- Literature Review:
 - Labour Market Trends
 - International Migration
 - Population Issues
 - ‘New’ Economies

Understanding a Global Environment: Global Trends Affecting International Education

Globalisation => Inextricably linked to International education

It is essential to undertake this analysis in the light of major global trends, affecting developing and developed countries.

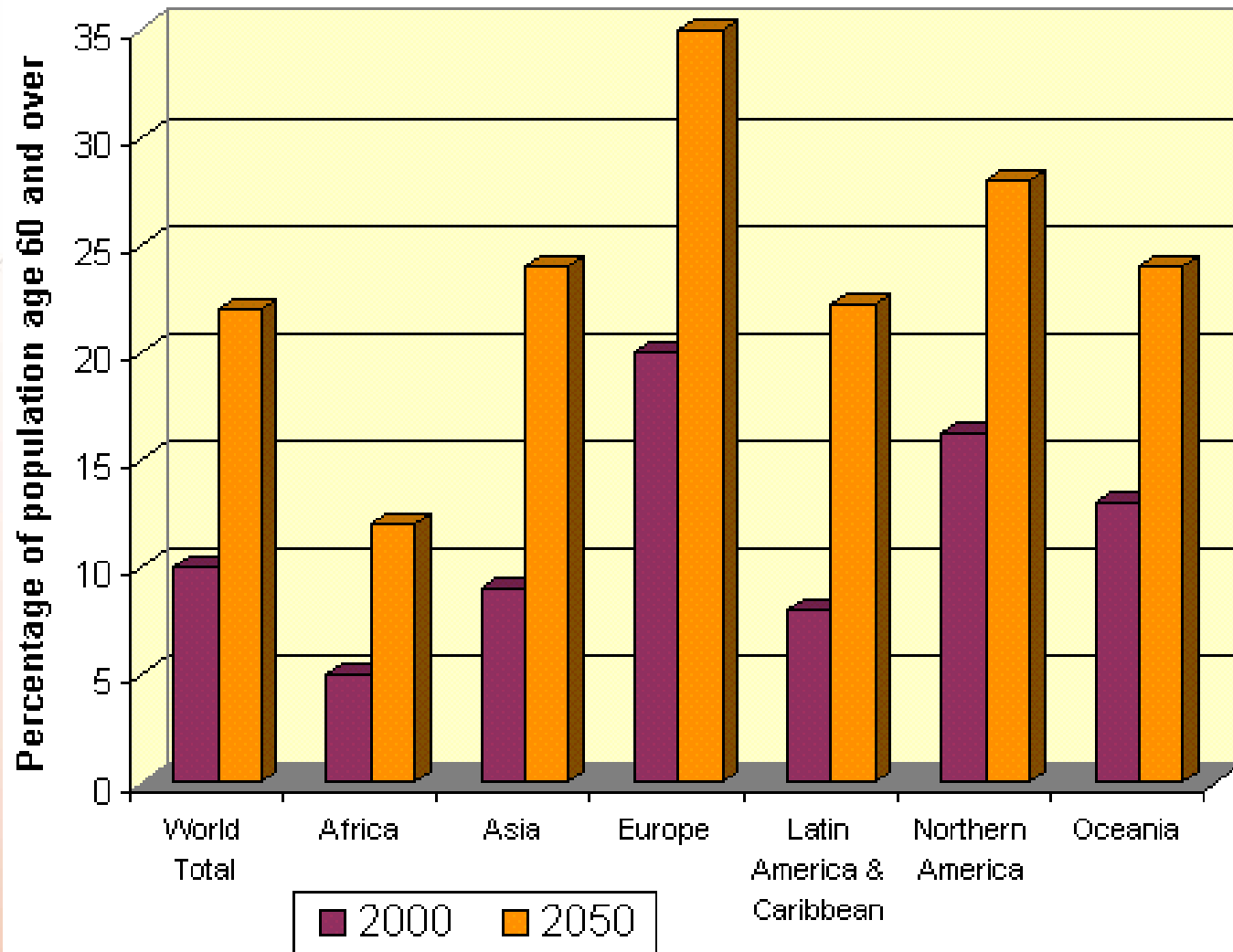
- Increased Income per capita in Asian countries
- Easiness of travel
- Accessibility of information
- Ageing Population
- Knowledge Economy
- Global Labour Market trends
- Demand for Skilled Labour
- Occupations in Demand / Shortages
- Global Careers / International Labour Force / Adaptation to new environments required
- International Trade / Trading Blocks / GATS / Bilateral / Multilateral

World population is ageing

Fertility rates are declining in OECD countries

Fertility Rate	US	UK	Australia	Canada	New Zealand
1950	3.4	2.2	3.2	3.7	3.7
1975	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.2
2000	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.6	2
2025	2	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9
Median Age	US	UK	Australia	Canada	New Zealand
1950	30	34.6	30.4	27.7	29.9
1975	28.8	33.9	28	27.4	26.3
2000	35.5	37.7	35.2	36.9	34.4
2025	39.3	44.5	40.5	42.9	40.4

Ageing of the Population



Source: *World Population Prospects, The 1998 Revision, Volume II: Sex and Age.*

The Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat

Ageing Population: Impact on the Demand for Specific Fields of Study:

- The prospects of an ageing workforce will provide new opportunities for the international education industry
 - Human Resource Training: Retraining employers and employees
 - Universities for 'the aged'
 - Continuous education / Lifelong Learning
 - Tailored courses for retirees (e.g. the 'pleasure' of studying)
 - Health and Lifestyle courses
 - Demand for social services and health professionals
 - Economic Analysis and Impact of an Ageing Population
 - Architecture, Building Design

<http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/ageing/ageimpl.htm>

Ageing Population: Impact on the Demand for Specific Fields of Study



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window displaying the website 'The Times & The Sunday Times, Malta'. The address bar shows the URL <http://www.timesofmalta.com/core/article.php?id=136738>. The page features a navigation menu with categories like business, lifestyle, motoring, technology, and gozo. The main article is titled "'Senior' students go back to school" by Ariadne Massa. The article text discusses the phenomenon of an ageing population and the impact on society, mentioning Professor Joseph Troisi and the University of the Third Age (U3E). A photograph of Professor Joseph Troisi is included. The right sidebar contains an advertisement for ERREPI and a 'Breaking News' section with several headlines.

THE TIMES timesofmalta.com
Saturday, October 4, 2003

'Senior' students go back to school
Ariadne Massa

Nearly 500 people aged over 60 will be starting their academic year on Monday, heeding the words of University of the Third Age's vice-chairman to continue participating in society.

Joseph Troisi said the phenomenon of an ageing population was being seen worldwide and no government anywhere could or should try to stop it.

"Living longer is a triumph over old age and sickness and many elderly people are living a better quality of life than past generations - old age is not a sickness nor is it a problem," he said.

Prof. Troisi, together with the Parliamentary Secretary for the Elderly, Francis Agius, was yesterday speaking at the opening of the U3E's academic year.

During the opening Margaret Micallef Borg was announced as the U3E's new coordinator, who Prof. Troisi said was chosen for her background in caring for kindergarten children - a comment greeted with loud cheers and a few leers from

Professor Joseph Troisi addressing students at the opening of the U3E academic year.

ERREPI

Breaking News

- Electric shock victim dies [14/10/2003]
- Lm2,324 damages award after traffic accident [14/10/2003]
- Drastic plan to make state broadcasting viable [14/10/2003]
- Dalli proposes mix of private, state pensions [14/10/2003]
- Schroeder wins victory as reform rebels back down [14/10/2003]

<http://www.u3aonline.org.au/>

Labour Market Trends and “New Economies” Employment Patterns are Changing

Around the world, between 1995 and 2000, employment in ICT grew by almost 3 million people- an annual average growth rate of over 4% each year, three times the growth of overall business sector employment.

- Approximately 16 million people were employed in the ICT sector in 2000, this comprises approximately 6.4% of total business employment.
- Employment in computer related services (mainly software services) experienced the most growth, averaging 11% per annum.

Source: OECD “Measuring the Information Economy, 2002

Other Sources: <http://www.noie.gov.au/>

<http://www.itskillshub.com.au/>

‘Knowledge Economies’: Impact on the Demand for Specific Fields of Study

- Business/Commerce
- Information Technology
- Engineering and Computer Sciences
- Tailored courses
- Shorter in duration
- New occupations and careers leading to new courses in different fields, specialisations

Future Employment Growth in “New Economies”: More Qualified Jobs will be Required

Australia

- In the five year period (1997-2002), the strongest employment growth categorised by industry were:
 - Property and Business Services (25%),
 - Construction, Cultural and Recreational Services,
 - Health and Community Services,
 - Accommodation, Café's and Restaurants,
 - Retail Trade,
 - Personal and Other Services,
 - Education and Finance/Insurance (10%).

Future Employment Growth in “New Economies”: More Qualified Jobs will be Required

United States

- The United States Department of Labour has found that employment in occupations requiring at least a Bachelors degree is expected to grow by 21.5 percent and account for five out of the six fastest growing education or training categories.
- Associates degree qualifications are expected to grow 32% between 2000-10 (this is the fastest growing category)

Future Employment Growth in “New Economies”: More Qualified Jobs will be Required

United Kingdom

- According to statistics provided by UK’s Department of Skills and Labour , in the period 1991-2001, occupations with higher degrees increased their share of employment from 1% to 5%.
- Occupations with first degree and equivalent increased their share from 8.3% to 12.9%. In total, qualifications requiring higher level qualifications (mainly for managerial and professional jobs) increased its share of employment from 15% to 22.5%

Future Employment Growth in “New Economies”: More Qualified Jobs will be Required

Canada

- According to the Human Resources Development Canada, the occupations with good prospects in 2007 are mainly occupations that will require qualifications.
- Most of them are in the area of ITC, marketing and business, education, health and managerial positions in different industries.
- A perspective on the International Migration of Skilled Workers' reports that in Canada, virtually all employment growth during the 1990's was generated from occupations that required a post-secondary diploma or degree, and this holds true across all sectors

Future Employment Growth in “New Economies”: More Qualified Jobs will be Required

New Zealand

•According to New Zealand’s Department of Labour , the areas with highest employment growth (between 1996 and 2001) were:

- ICT (79% growth)
- Teachers and Advisers (21%)
- Media and Entertainment (20%)
- Health (20%)
- Managers (15%)
- Business, Financial and Legal(14%)

•According to the same source, the share of labour force with post-school qualifications has increased from 40% in 1988 to 55% in 2002, decreasing the share of those with no qualifications

**Implications for Australia's International
Education Industry: Occupations in Demand
Leads to an Increased Competition**

**MORE EMPLOYMENT
OPPORTUNITIES =
PRIVATE RATE RETURNS**

International Migration

Size and Growth of Migrant Stock by Major Area

Area	1990 Number (in '000)	2000 Number (in '000)	% Change
World	153 956	174 781	13.5%
More Developed Regions	81 424	104 119	27.9%
Less Developed Regions	72 531	70662	-2.6%
Least Developed Countries	10 992	10 458	-4.9%
Regions			
Africa	16 221	16 227	0.3%
Asia	49 956	49 781	-0.4%
Europe	48 437	56 100	15.8%
Latin America and the Caribbean	6994	5944	-15.0%
North America	27 597	40 844	48.0%
Oceania	4751	5835	22.8%

Migration to Developed Nations: Why?

- Globally, the annual average between 1990 and 2000 was 2.4 million net migrants from less developed regions to those more developed.
- Of these developed regions, migrants represented 56 percent of the overall population increase during this period.
- In the analysis of the factors influencing migration networks have been shaped and improved by three major revolutions:
 - The communication revolution,
 - The transportation revolution and
 - The rights revolution.

Skilled migration to MESDC's

- Australia: In 1999 there were 35,000 visas granted, in 2002, the number increased to 60,700 (57.4%)
- United States: In 2001 there were 140,090 skilled visas granted (21.5%)
- United Kingdom: In 2000, there were 39,000 skilled visas granted
- Canada: In 2001 there were 123,357 skilled visas granted (53.8%)
- New Zealand: In 1998, there were 8,631 skilled visas granted, and in 2003 this number increased to 22,872 (74.8%)

Migration from Asian Countries

- It was estimated in 2000 that 60.6% of the world's population lived in Asia (United Nations, 2001).
- Asia has an even higher percentage of world's labour force, accounting for almost two-thirds
- Asia is therefore the world's largest potential reservoir of international migrants
- The current presence of Asian-born migrants in OECD countries is quite visible, representing:
 - 23.9% of the immigrant population in Australia,
 - 25.2% in the United States,
 - 31.4% in Canada,
 - 23.7% in the United Kingdom, and
 - 15.3% in New Zealand
- There are also a significant number of skilled migrants from Asian countries in other Asian countries. For example, Singapore, Japan and Hong Kong

Implications for Australia's International Education Industry: Migration

MOBILITY

- The flow of 'highly-skilled' migration will increase in the future.
- Trading blocks (NAFTA / European Union / Asia Pacific / Mercosur) => To encourage international education within its borders for their local students.
- Flexibility in Visa Regimes
- international education = First step in a migration process (50%)

Conclusions: Global Trends Influencing Fields of Study

Ageing Population

- Labour Shortages and re-training of 'older' workforce
- Education for 'Aged' students / Continuous Ed. & Lifelong Learning
- Health courses / Social and Community Services

Knowledge Economies

IT / Silicon Valley boom / Service Economies

Business and Management

Share of High Skilled Occupations up

MOBILITY: Int. Education => Int. Migration

Global Employment Opportunities = PRIVATE RATES OF RETURN

International Mobility – High Skilled Migration

Asia = Biggest reservoir of world's labour force