




Higher Education and Globalization

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Tertiary Education and Jobs





-  Relating Higher Education to future jobs of students is against the “traditional” (19th c.) academic principle of the European University (e.g., the British Empire institutions, Humboldt University in Berlin).
-  Yet, it has been part of the American University idea from the start.
-  The emerging Asian Universities seem to follow more the American thinking. The Europeans are changing, too. Many American academics continue to argue for the “traditional” European model.

Higher Ed Globalization

-  Academic research has always been global to a large extent.
-  Educational activities have been less so, but the US have been building their academic and scientific excellence by importing “brains” for several decades.
-  **What is different now?**

Drivers of Change

The Economist, September 10, 2005





-  Mass higher education: Tertiary education is becoming like secondary, e.g., from 22% (1975) to 41% (2000) of the population have tertiary degrees in OECD countries
-  Growth in knowledge economy: Its total value added in 1997 was 59% in Germany, 51% in Britain (OECD)
-  Mass globalization of education: 2 M students studying “abroad” in OECD
-  Competition: Education as business (\$300 B global spending on higher education, 80 M students, 3.5 M teachers)

Some “Education Index” numbers

The Economist, September 10, 2005

- 📌 Enrollments: University of Phoenix 280,000; University of Rome 200,000; National U Mexico 200,000; Anadolu (Turkey) 530,000
- 📌 Apollo Group marketing expenditures (2004): \$383 Million
- 📌 Number of Corporate Universities in the US (2005): 2,000
- 📌 Percent of professors who are alumni of their institution: US 7%, France 50%, Spain 95%
- 📌 US Private donations to Universities (2004): \$24.4 billion
- 📌 US Federal spending on student aid (2004): \$100 billion

More “Education Index” numbers...






-  Number of Public Institutions ranked in the top 26 by US News and World Report: Seven in 1987, four in 2002.
-  Number of EU-born scientific researchers working in the US: 400,000
-  US annual spending per student: \$22,000; OECD average \$10,000 (2001)
-  Percent of Nobel Prize winners working in US Universities: 70%
-  Amount that Novartis gave to UC Berkeley to have exclusive “first sight” on research results: \$25 million
-  Percent of US tenured Professors voting Republican: 10%

Academic Ranking of World Universities

	2005 Rank	2004 Rank	2003 Rank
1	Harvard	Harvard	Harvard
2	Cambridge	Stanford	Stanford
3	Stanford	Cambridge	Caltech
4	UC-Berkeley	UC Berkeley	UC Berkeley
5	MIT	MIT	Cambridge
6	Caltech	Caltech	MIT
7	Columbia	Princeton	Princeton
8	Princeton	Oxford	Yale
9	Chicago	Columbia	Oxford
10	Oxford	Chicago	Columbia
11	Yale	Yale	Chicago
12	Cornell	Cornell	Cornell
13	UCSD	UCSD	UCSF
14	UCLA	Tokyo U	UCSD
15	U Penn	U Penn	UCLA
16	Wisconsin	UCLA	Washington U
17	U. Washington	UCSF	Imperial
18	UCSF	Wisconsin	U Penn
19	Johns Hopkins	Michigan	Tokyo U
20	Tokyo U	U Washington	U College London
21	Michigan	Kyoto U	Michigan
22	Kyoto	Johns Hopkins	Washington U St Louis
23	Imperial	Imperial	Toronto
24	Toronto	Toronto	Johns Hopkins
25	Illinois UC	U College London	ETH Zurich




Shangai Jiao
Tong World
University
Rankings

Some Higher Ed Dictums and Prophecies

-  International students are better (or worse) than US students
-  The Academy is too conservative (or too liberal) to change
-  The State supports Higher Ed too much (or too little)
-  Too much Higher Ed is wasted on people that lack skill or motivation (or too little is spent on the less privileged)
-  The Internet will (not) kill the traditional University

Which is true? How true?

Some questions...

-  What is the role of Universities in job creation?
-  What is the role of Universities in job preparation?
-  Will the model of the open academy remain valid or will commercial/national interests overcome it?