



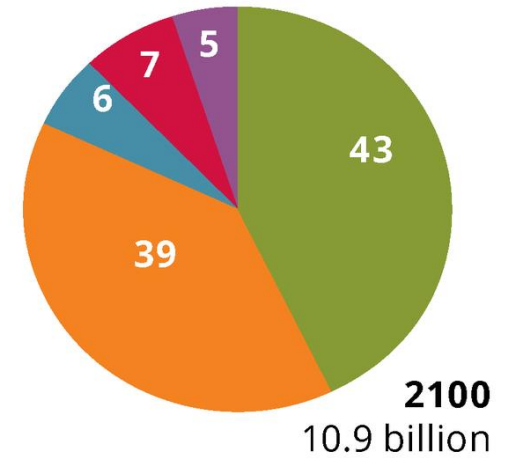
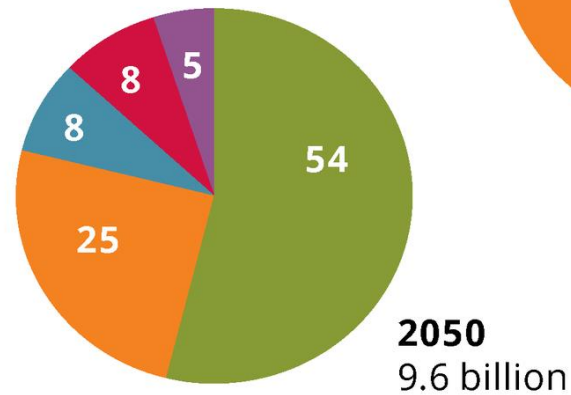
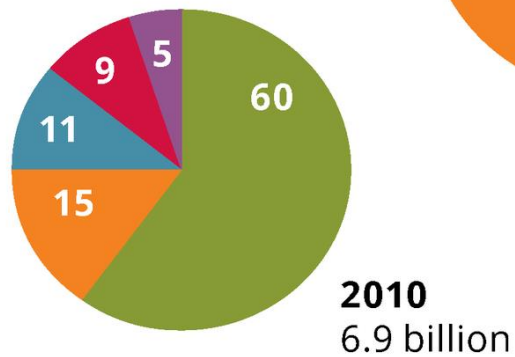
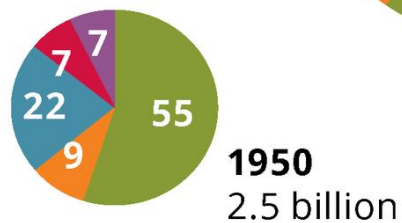
Alþjóðavæðing háskólastigsins

Svolítil hugleiðing um fjölda og flæði háskólastúdenta
í veröldinni í náinni framtíð

Ágúst Hjörtur Ingbórsson

Mennta- og menningarsvið

Fólksfjölgun út öldina



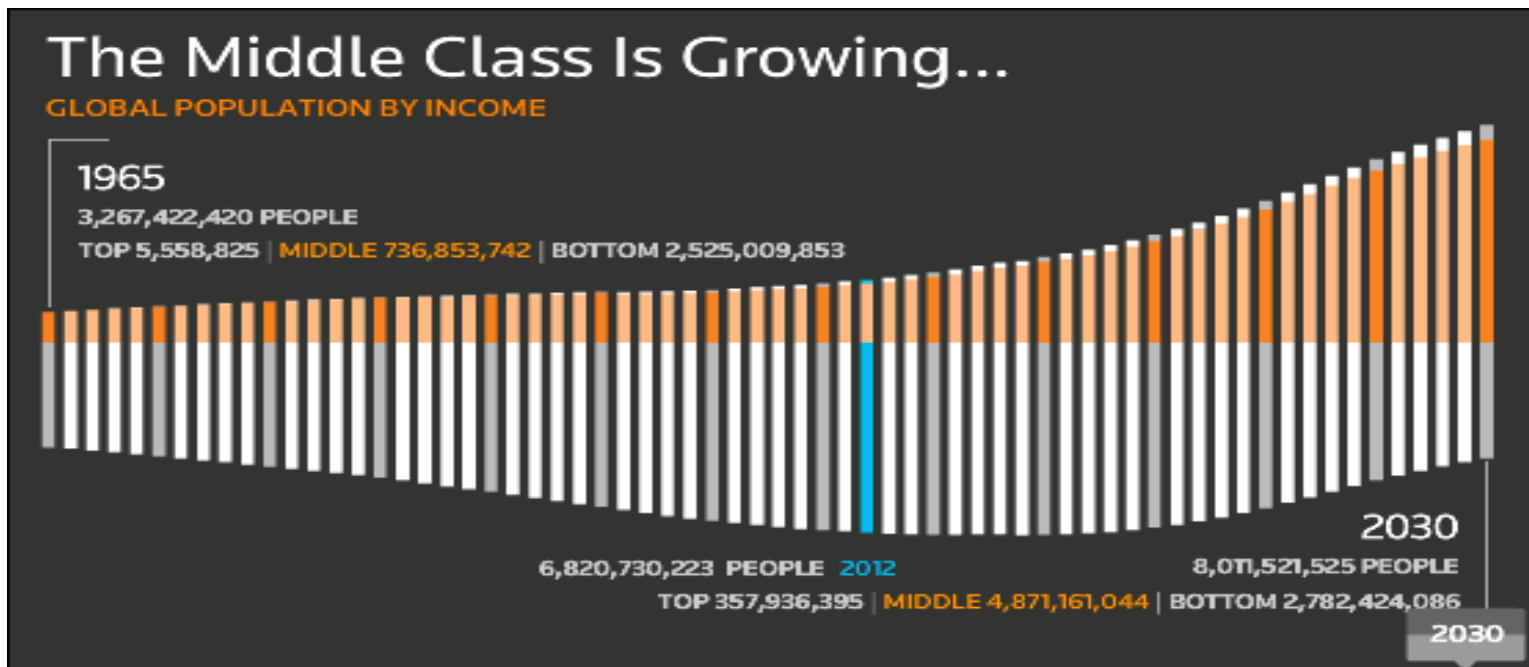
Shares in percentage,
according to UN medium
fertility variant projection.



THE SWELLING MIDDLE

For the first time in history, a truly global middle class is emerging. By 2030, it will more than double in size, from 2 billion today to 4.9 billion. Brookings Institution scholar Homi Kharas estimates that the European and American middle classes will shrink from 50 percent of the total to just 22 percent. Rapid growth in China, India, Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, and Malaysia will cause Asia's share of the new middle to more than double from its current 30%. By 2030, Asia will host 64% of the global middle class and account for over 40% of global middle-class consumption.

By David Rohde



Áhrif á háskóla?

- Fólki fjölgar áfram í heiminum – það fjölgar í millistétt mjög margra ríkja
= fleiri háskólanemar á heimsvísu
- Úr 100-150 milljónum í 250-400 milljónir háskólanema árið 2030
- Þróunin verður mjög ólík milli svæða í heiminum og milli landa
- Mikil óvissa um hve stór hluti háskólanema verður á faraldsfæti

Heldur aukningin áfram?

Chart C4.b. Long-term growth in the number of students enrolled outside their country of citizenship (1975-2012)
Growth in internationalisation of tertiary education (in millions)

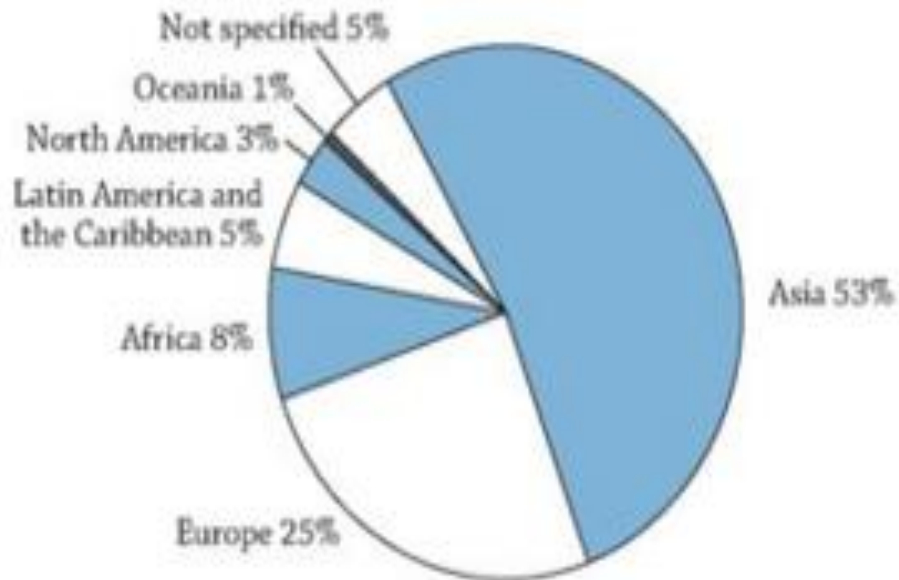


- 5 milljónir 2015?
- 7.5 milljónir 2025 – eða jafnvel 9 milljónir?
- 15 milljónir 2035 – eða jafnvel 25-40 milljónir?

Flestir koma núna frá Asíu

Chart C4.4. Distribution of foreign and international students in tertiary education, by region of origin (2013)

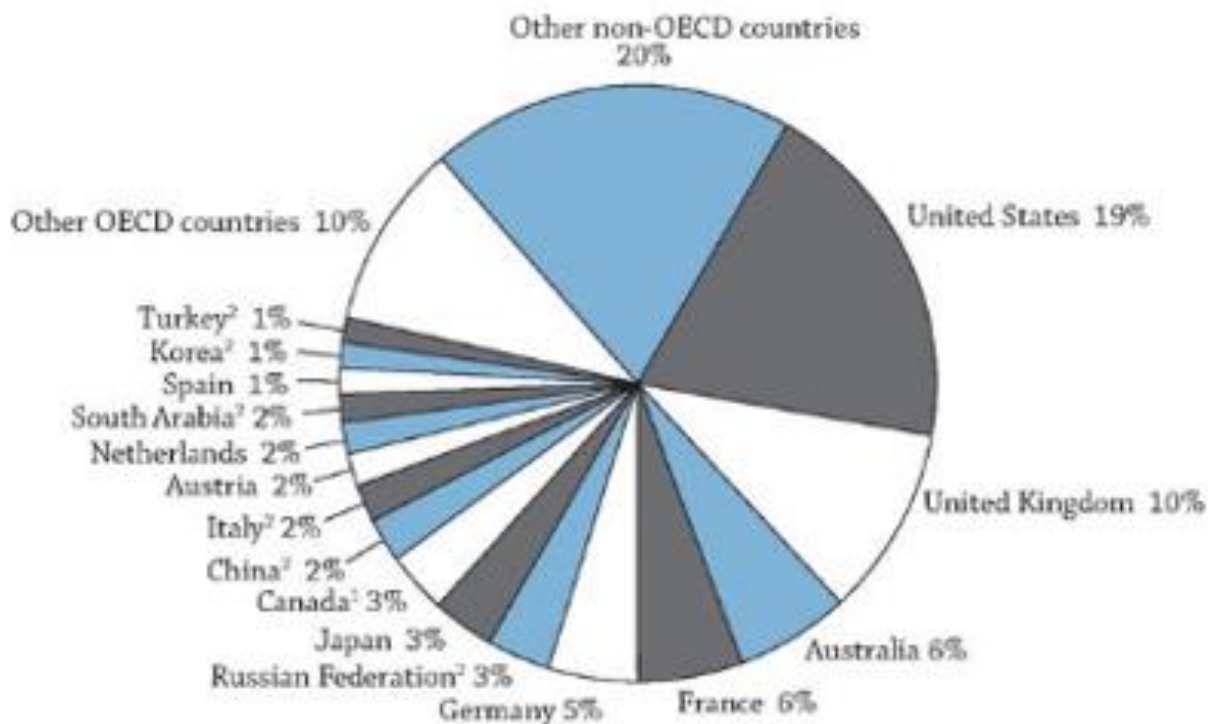
Percentage of foreign and international tertiary students enrolled worldwide



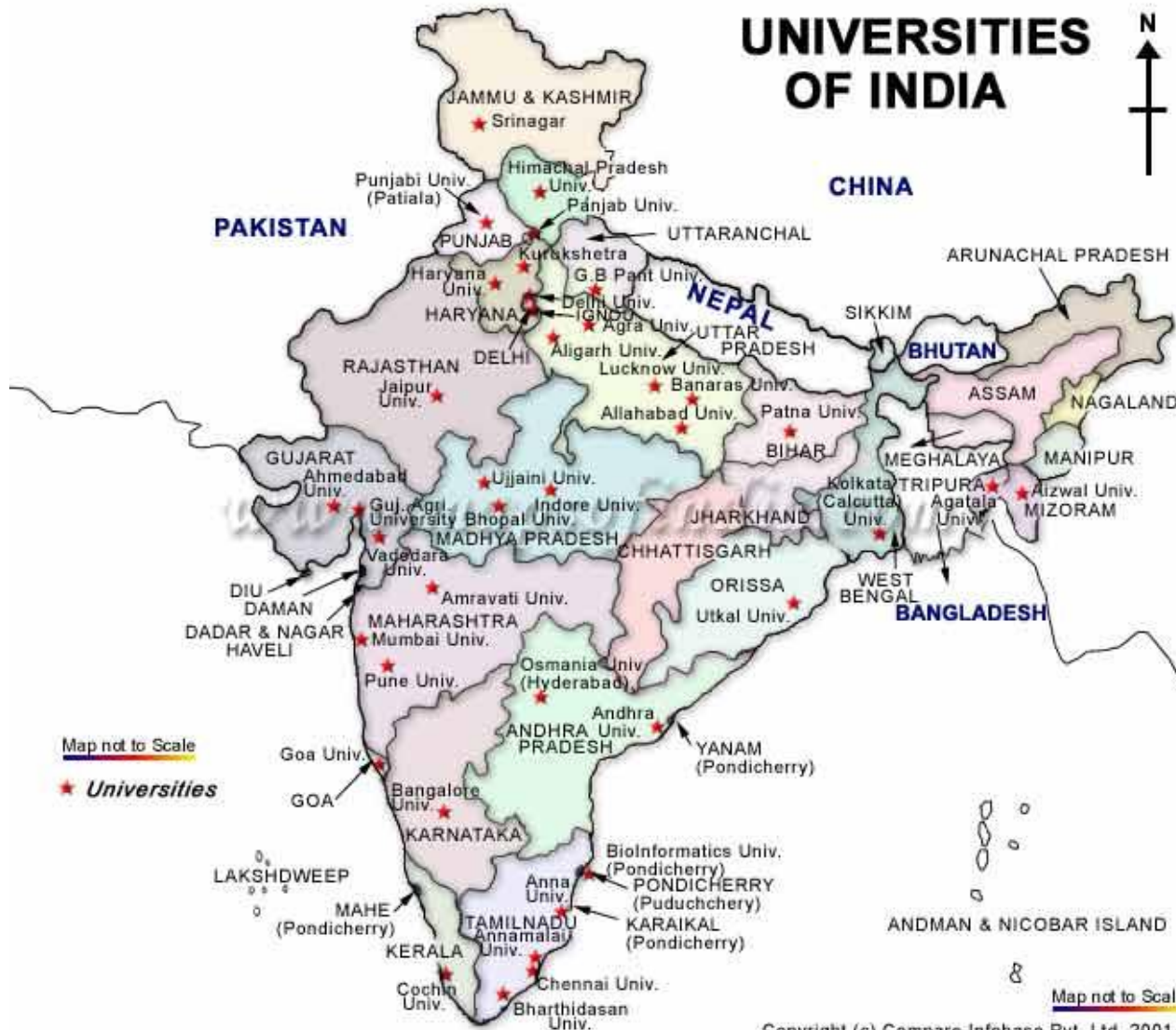
... og 77% fara til OECD landanna

Chart C4.3. Distribution of foreign and international students in tertiary education, by country of destination (2013)

Percentage of foreign and international tertiary students reported to the OECD who are enrolled in each country of destination

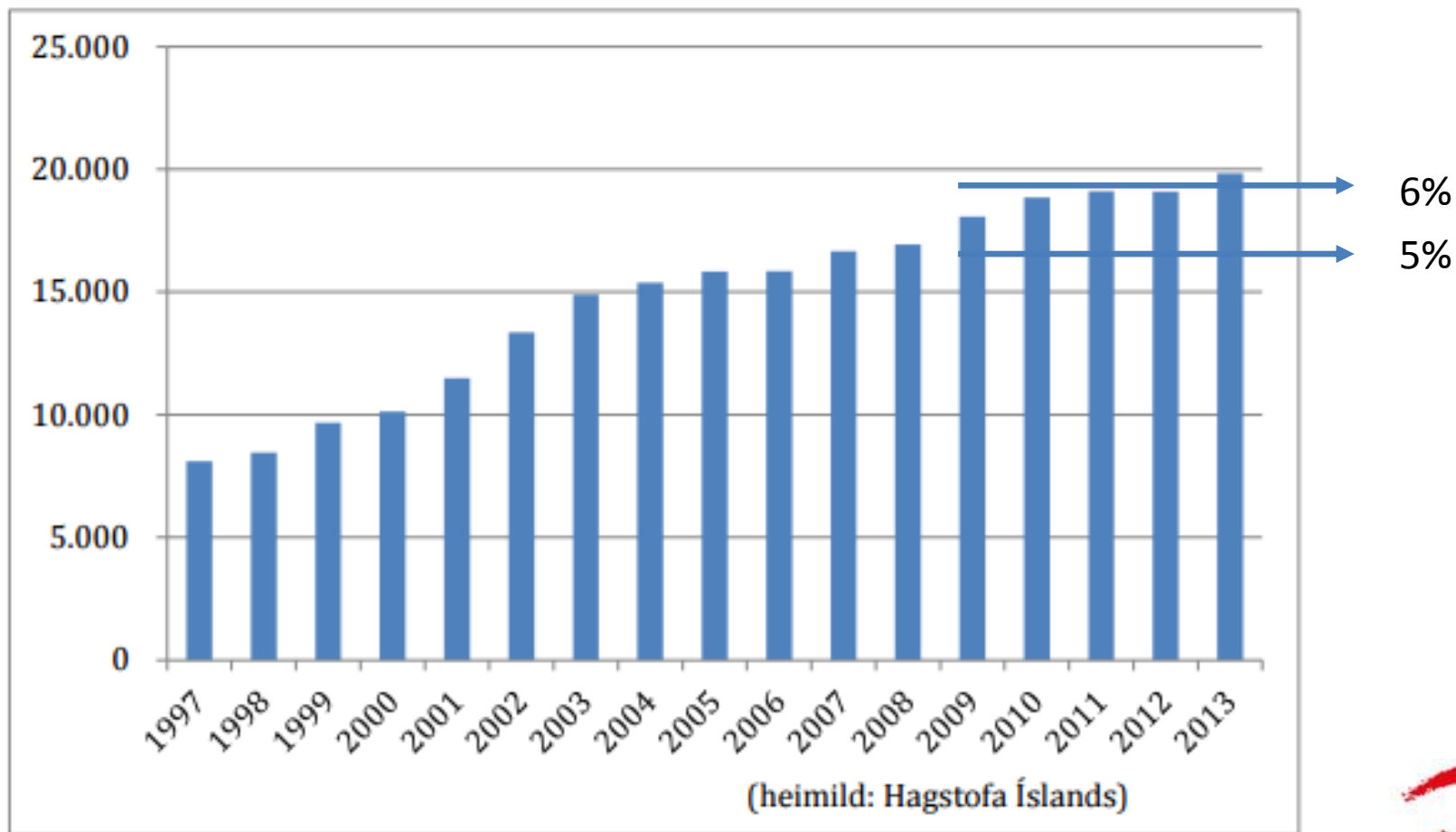


Breytist það? Kemst á meira jafnvægi?



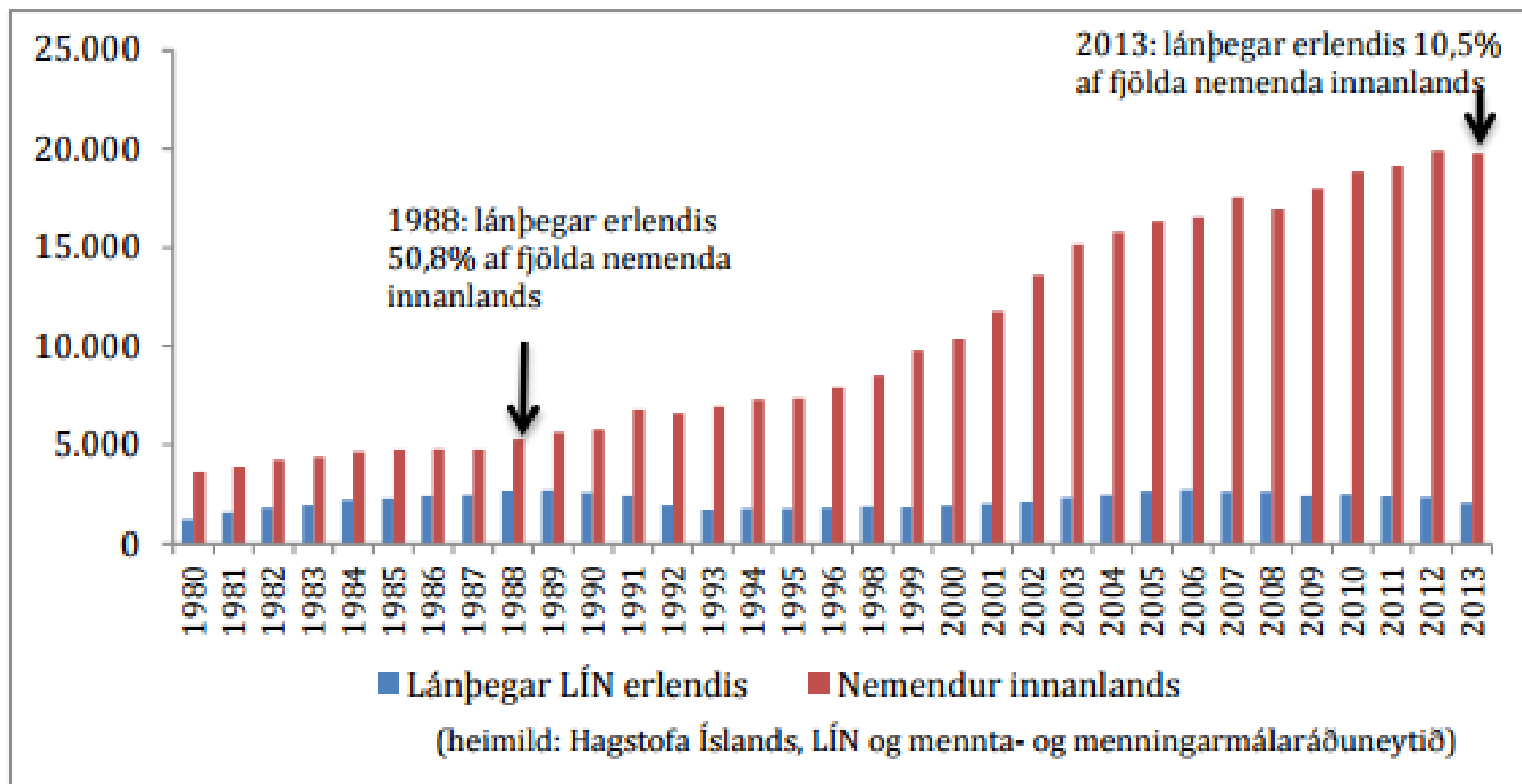
Staðan á Íslandi: aukningu lokið?

Mynd 8: Nemendur í íslenskum háskólum 1997-2013



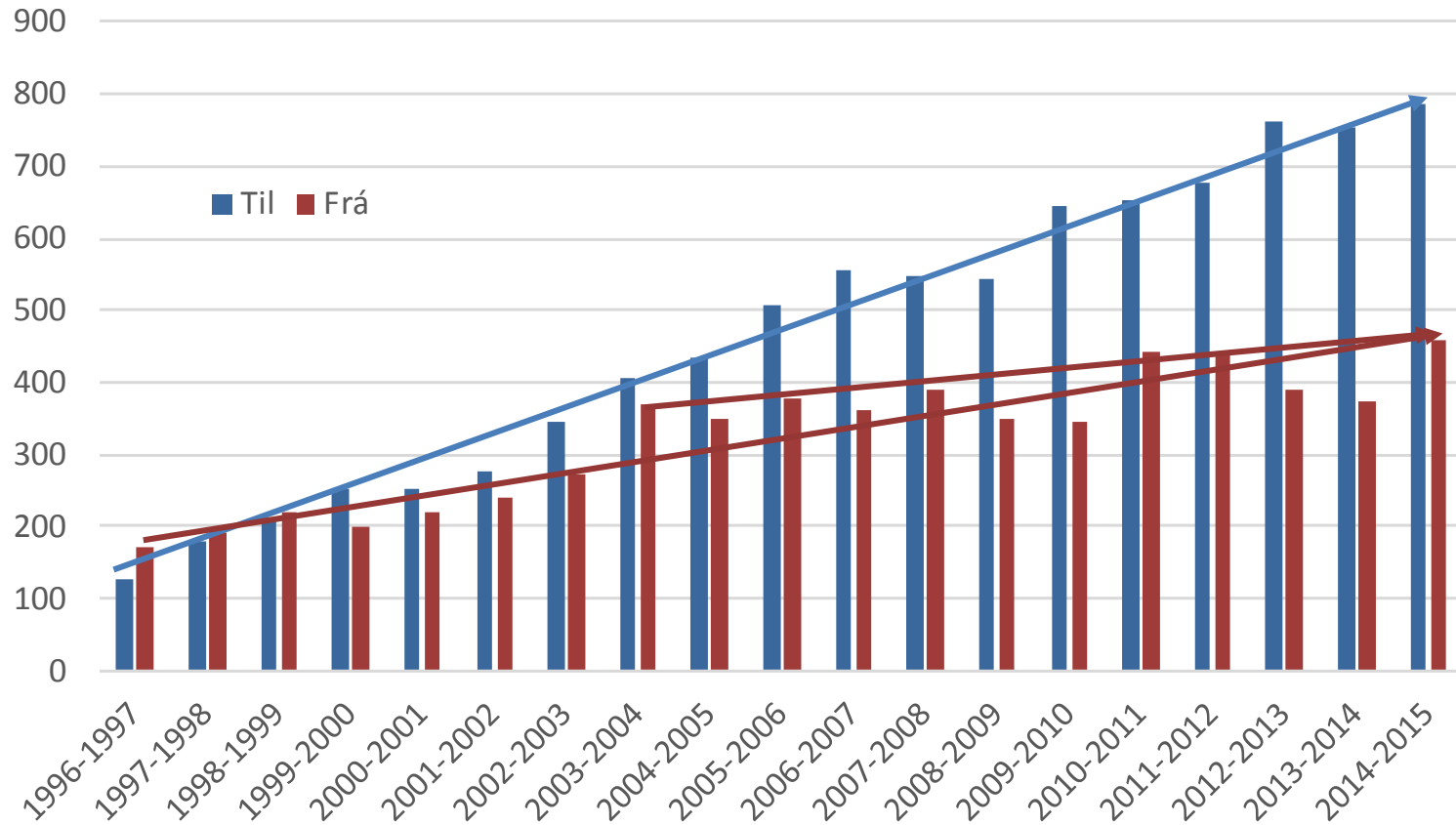
Hátt hlutfall háskólanemenda erlendis

Mynd 12: Nemendur innanlands og lánþegar LÍN erlendis 1980-2013



... en breytist lítið

Nemendaskipti til og frá Íslandi í 20 ár



Lykilatriði

- Háskólanemendum á heimsvísu fjölgar umtalsvert frameftir þessari öld
- Samkeppni háskóla eykst: um kennara, nemendur og stöðu á frammistöðulistum
- Nemendum á faraldsfæti heldur áfram að fjölgast – umtalsvert en verður áfram svæðis- og menningarbundinn að umtalsverður leyti
- Hvernig ætla íslenskir háskólar að staðsetja sig í þessu umhverfi?

Iceland

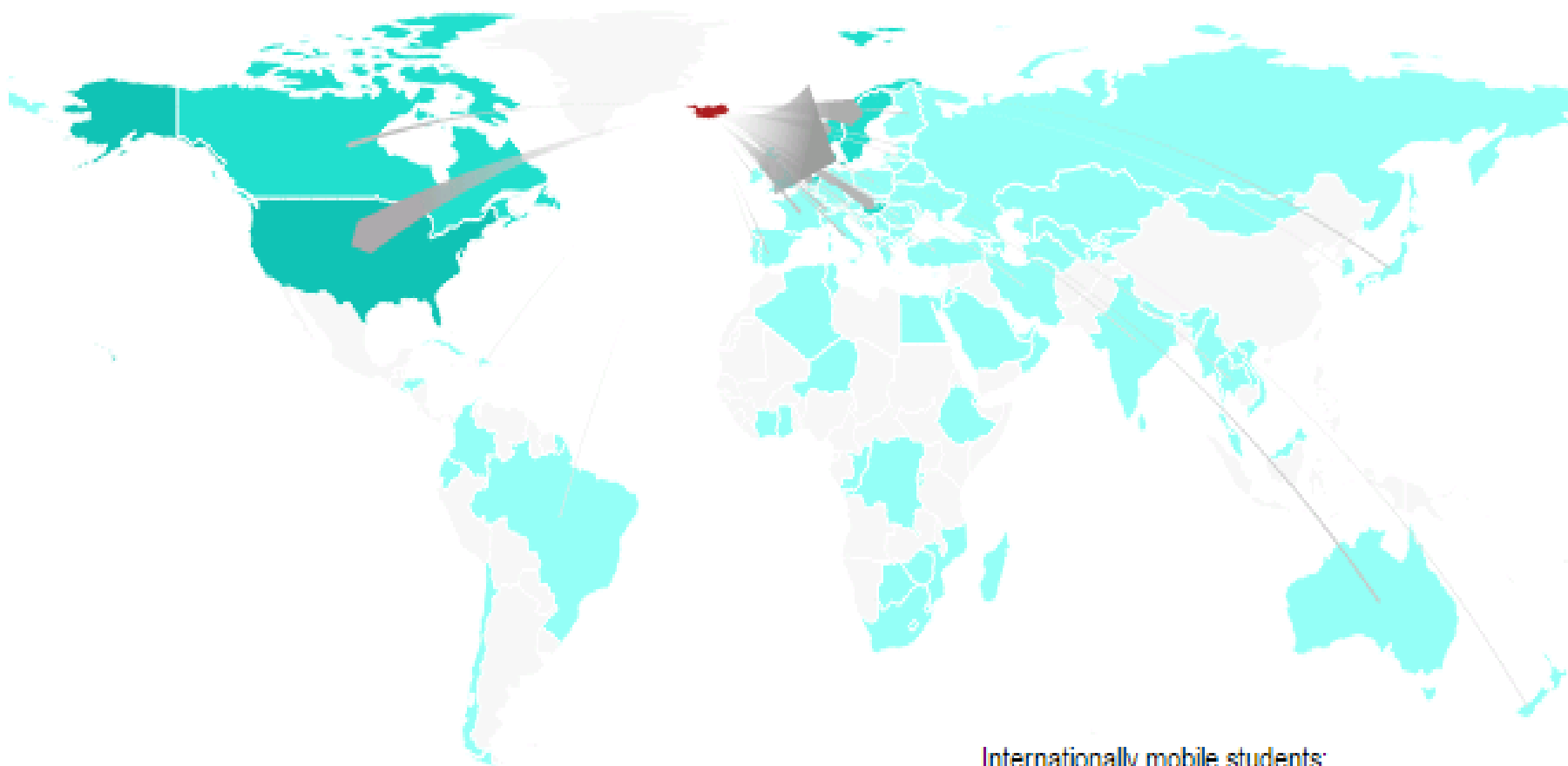


○ Where do students come from?

📍 Where do students go to?

Arrows resized:

203



Internationally mobile students:



0 100 1,000 5,000 10,000 50,000

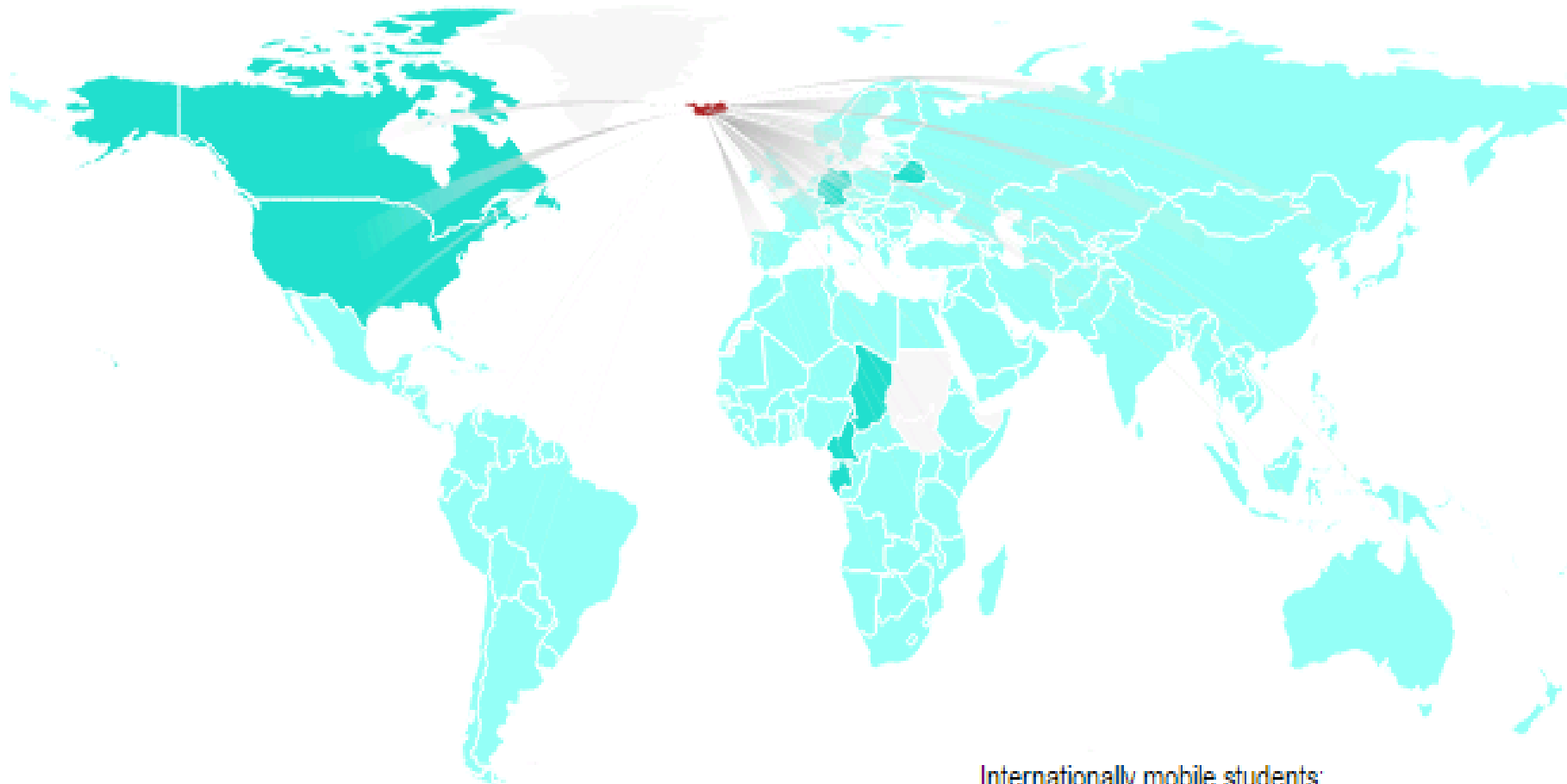
Iceland

Iceland ▼

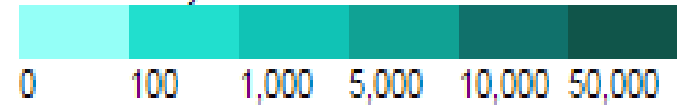
- Where do students come from?
- Where do students go?

Arrows resized:

203 



Internationally mobile students:



Iceland

Stefna um alþjóðavæðingu?

- Höfum lagt áherslu á að senda fólk erlendis
- Viljum við fjölga þeim sem koma til Íslands?
 - Úr 1.300 í 2.600 í 5.200 (25% allra háskólanema)?
 - Viljum við alþjóðlega háskóla á Íslandi?
- Hvers vegna ættum við að hafa stefnu?
 - Ávinningur : efnahagslegur, félagslegur, pólitískur?
 - USA, Kanada, Holland, Ástralía, Nýja Sjáland
 - Samþætting stefnu í háskólamálum, rannsóknum og þróun, innflytjendastefnu og efnahagsstefnu?
- Opin gagnvart umheiminum?

Hvar staðsetjum við Ísland?

