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Summary Statistical Tables on Student Mobility

Originally prepared by Geoffrey Coyne for meeting of Commonwealth Standing Committee on Student Mobility and Higher Education co-operation with representatives of Commonwealth Governments, June 17-19, 1992.

TABLE 1: All international students abroad 1989

<i>Host Counties</i>	<i>Commonwealth Students</i>		<i>Non-Commonwealth Students</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Commonwealth	72,600	32	91,200	11	163,800	15
USA	117,900	51	269,000	31	386,900	36
EC (excluding UK, Greece, Lux.)	16,700	7	311,100	36	327,800	30
Other	22,300	10	185,100	22	207,400	19
Total	229,500	100	856,400	100	1085,900	100

Sources: Unesco, Institute of International Education, New York, British Council, Commonwealth Secretariat.

TABLE 2: Main Commonwealth senders of students to US 1990, with student numbers

	1984	1990	
India	14,600	28,900	+ 14,300
Canada	15,400	18,400	
Malaysia	21,700	13,600	- 8,100
Hong Kong	10,100	12,600	
Pakistan	4,800	7,700	
Britain	6,000	7,300	
Singapore	3,800	4,500	
Nigeria	18,400	3,700	- 14,700
Bangladesh	2,000	2,500	
Jamaica	2,200	2,500	
Other Commonwealth	18,300	20,800	+ 2,500
Total	117,300	122,500	+ 5,200

TABLE 3: Intra-Commonwealth student mobility flows to four main countries (nos in '000s)

	1980				1984			
	<i>Com. Wealth</i>	<i>Non Com. Wealth</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% CW</i>	<i>Com. Wealth</i>	<i>Non Com. Wealth</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% CW</i>
Australia	6.4	1.0	7.4	86	11.0	1.9	13.0	85
Britain	41.3	34.4	75.7	55	28.2	28.1	56.3	50
Canada	19.1	17.4	36.5	52	23.9	18.3	42.2	57
New Zealand	1.8	0.3	2.1	86	1.9	0.4	2.3	83
Total, 4 Countries	68.6	53.1	121.7	56	65.0	48.7	113.8	57
	1988				1990			
	<i>Com. Wealth</i>	<i>Non Com. Wealth</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% CW</i>	<i>Com. Wealth</i>	<i>Non Com. Wealth</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% CW</i>
Australia	11.5	4.2	15.7	73	16.3	8.4	24.7	66
Britain	31.5	38.4	69.9	45	36.3	48.3	84.6	43
Canada	17.5	25.0	42.5	41	22.9	37.1	60.6	38
New Zealand	2.0	1.7	3.7	54	1.5	1.4	2.9	52
Total, 4 Countries	62.5	69.3	131.8	47	77.0	95.2	172.8	45

Note: Britain's percentage share

	<i>Commonwealth</i>	<i>Non Commonwealth</i>	<i>Total</i>
1980	60	65	62
1984	43	88	49
1988	50	55	53
1990	47	50	49

TABLE 4: Percentage change in numbers of students from abroad by Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand, 1980 to 1990 and 1988 to 1990

Host Country	1980 to 1990			1988 to 1990		
	Common-wealth	Non Common-wealth	Total	Common-wealth	Non Common-wealth	Total
Australia	154.7	740.0	233.8	41.7	100.0	57.3
Britain	- 12.1	+ 40.4	+ 11.8	15.2	25.8	21.0
Canada	19.9	113.2	66.0	30.9	48.4	42.6
New Zealand	+ 366.7	- 16.7	+ 38.1	- 25.0	- 17.6	- 21.6
Total 4 Countries	12.2	80.4	42.0	23.2	38.2	31.1

TABLE 5: Number of postgraduate and undergraduate overseas students in higher education in UK, 1990

A = wealthier countries, B = poorer countries

	Postgrad.	Under grad.	Total	% Postgrad. 1990	% 1986
(A) Australia, Canada, New Zealand	1,247	542	1,789	70	(73)
(A) Malaysia, Hong Kong, Singapore, Brunei	3,021	14,160	17,181	18	(15)
(B) India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives	2,060	1,307	3,367	61	(59)
Africa 16 countries	2,734	3,609	6,343	43	(47)
(B) 4 West Africa	930	646	1,576	59	
(B) 12 East and South Africa	1,754	2,495	4,249	41	
(A) Mauritius and Seychelles	50	468	518	10	
(B) Caribbean	276	550	826	33	(27)
(A) Mediterranean	312	1,832	2,144	15	(14)
(A) South Atlantic	-	18	18	-	-
(B) Pacific	48	23	71	68	(58)
TOTAL	9,698	22,041	31,739	31	(32)
of which A	4,630	17,020	21,650		
B	5,068	5,821	10,089		

TABLE 6: Increase in Commonwealth students in Australia, Britain and Canada 1988-1990

	<i>Australia</i>		<i>Britain</i>		<i>Canada</i>		<i>Total 3 countries</i>			
	1988	1990	1988	1990	1988	1990	1988	1990	<i>Increase</i>	<i>%</i>
Major East & South-East Asia Senders									<i>1988-90</i>	<i>inc.</i>
Malaysia	7,850	8,104	6,181	7,682	1,627	1,819	15,658	17,605	+1,947	12.4
Hong Kong	1,569	4,045	7,106	7,537	7,400	9,199	16,075	20,781	+4,706	29.3
Singapore	1,051	2,241	1,992	2,448	1,210	1,307	4,253	5,996	+1,743	41.0
	10,470 (91%)	14,390 (88%)	15,279 (49%)	17,667 (49%)	10,237 (59%)	12,325 (54%)	35,986 (60%)	44,382 (59%)	+8,396 (56%)	23.3
Other High and Middle Income										
Cyprus	n.s.	n.s.	1,554	1,939	n.s.	n.s.	1,544	1,939	+395	25.6
Australia										
Britain	266	294	1,441	1,847	1,305	1,776	3,212	3,917	+705	21.9
Canada										
	266 (2%)	294 (2%)	2,995 (9%)	3,786 (10%)	1,305 (7%)	1,776 (8%)	4,756 (8%)	5,856 (8%)	+1,100 (7%)	23.1
	<i>Australia</i>		<i>Britain</i>		<i>Canada</i>		<i>Total 3 countries</i>			
	1988	1990	1988	1990	1988	1990	1988	1990	<i>Increase</i>	<i>%</i>
									<i>1988-90</i>	<i>inc.</i>
Special Factors										
Pakistan & Namibia	Non-CW	n.s.	Non-CW	1,418	Non-CW	n.s.	Non-CW	1,418	+1,418	
Sri Lanka	137	428	619	725	213	1,432	969	2,587	+1,618	167.0
	137 (1%)	428 (3%)	619 (2%)	2,143 (7%)	213 (1%)	1,432 (6%)	969 (2%)	4,005 (5%)	3,036 (20%)	313.3
Total of all countries	10,873 (95%)	15,112 (93%)	19,077 (61%)	23,596 (65%)	11,755 (67%)	15,641 (68%)	41,711 (69%)	54,243 (72%)	12,532 (84%)	30.0
All other Commonwealth countries	621 (6%)	1,207 (7%)	12,453 (39%)	12,673 (35%)	5,695 (33%)	7,233 (32%)	18,763 (31%)	21,219* (28%)	2,456 (16%)	13.1
Total Commonwealth Students	11,494	16,319	31,530	36,269	17,450	22,874	60,474	75,462	14,988	24.8

* Of which approximately one third in 1990 accounted for by India (3,367) Kenya (2,065) Nigeria (1,273)

Appendix 2

Commonwealth Universities Study Abroad Consortium

Explanation

After studying the Singapore workshop's draft report (1992), the Commonwealth Standing Committee in Student Mobility and Higher Education Co-operation at its meeting in June 1992 endorsed a suggestion that a consortium of Commonwealth universities be set up, to promote pilot student mobility projects.

The Consortium has drawn 28 Commonwealth universities into initial membership and a steering committee came together in New Delhi in April 1993 to discuss ways of putting projects into effect. It was agreed that the best start would be through separate agreements by pairs of member universities.

As noted in Chapter 1, the official launch of CUSAC was on 10 August, 1993. On this occasion the Vice-Chancellors of the member universities signed the agreement which follows:

CUSAC agreement

Member universities of the Consortium agree to provide opportunities for their students to study in other member universities as a part of their course, and to initiate joint programmes for this purpose.

They agree to accept the following obligations, as appropriate:

Obligations of home (sending) universities

- 1 To select students for participation in the programme, ensuring adequate qualifying standards in consultation with the host university.

- 2 To provide the host university with a full academic record for each participating student.
- 3 To accept approved programmes of work completed satisfactorily abroad for full credit towards its own awards.
- 4 To negotiate with the host institution on tuition and accommodation arrangements and to ensure payment if required.
- 5 To make every effort to assist participating students meet any additional cost of studying in the host university.
- 6 To prepare their students for the period of study overseas, and to inform them before they go of the arrangements agreed for academic credit, for finance and for accommodation.

Obligations of host (receiving) universities

- 1 To prepare full information about the university and the country, including academic programmes and living conditions.
- 2 To provide when required, information about the costs of tuition and living.
- 3 To facilitate entry into the country for study purposes.
- 4 To make arrangements for reception on arrival.
- 5 To design a suitable programme of study for each student or group of students, in consultation as necessary with their home institutions.
- 6 To provide, as necessary, supplementary tutorial assistance for students on the programme.
- 7 To provide a full record of academic attainment at the end of a student's programme.
- 8 To ensure the availability of satisfactory living accommodation either on or off campus.
- 9 To provide continuing advice and support on health and general welfare throughout the period of study, and to designate an adviser on these and other matters.

CUSAC guidelines

At its meeting in New Delhi in April, 1993, the Consortium Steering Committee agreed on the following list of points to be taken into account in the preparation of agreements, each of which will, however, have to be drafted in the light of the specific circumstances and needs of the universities concerned.

A Academic

- 1 Duration of study (semester, academic year?), with exact dates
- 2 Numbers and levels of students involved
- 3 Arrangements for participating students
- 4 Arrangements for agreeing study programmes
- 5 Credit to be given by home university for work in host university
- 6 Preparation needed for students in home university
- 7 Methods of assessment by host university: form of transcript to be provided

B Finance

- 1 Full cost to the host university to be worked out, and the manner in which it is to be covered.
- 2 Total costs, including 'tuition' and 'living', to be worked out, making clear which are to be covered by each university, and which by the student.
- 3 Clear and equitable rules for any financial assistance to students.

C Welfare

A student living and working in a strange country may face special problems, and the institution has a responsibility to take care of these as far as it can, just as it would for any guest. This should be assigned to designated individuals, who may be the same as the administrative liaison officer, or one of the student wardens or counsellors if these exist. It is also desirable to involve, as far as possible, interested faculty and community members; these may be prepared to join some sort of a programme of activities and a range of services from abroad. Particular issues that should be taken care of include:

1 Arrival

A student coming from overseas should normally be met at the airport on first arrival. At the very least, he or she should have, before leaving the home country, clear and full instructions on how to get to the university, who to contact there and what to do if they are not met. Telephone numbers of university contact points should be included in the 'joining instructions'.

2 Living accommodation and food

This can be one of the most difficult issues, both for the students and for the university. It is generally desirable for the student from abroad to be given priority allocation in whatever residential accommodation for national students there may be, since one of

the purposes of being there is to mix with them. Nevertheless, it will sometimes be necessary to arrange private accommodation. Careful consideration will have to be given to cultural differences, and it may be desirable to provide briefing for both students and their hosts. Provision for different dietary habits is particularly important. It must be recognised that there are likely to be housing and feeding problems for foreign students which are even greater than those of national students, and these have to be dealt with by the host university as best it can.

3 Behaviour

It may be useful to prepare some guidance material for foreign students on the cultural norms of the country, where these are likely to differ from those at home. Such differences should be realistically described, but not exaggerated; they may be particularly important for women in some cases.

4 Orientation

Soon after the beginning of the session a special orientation and hospitality programme should be arranged for students from abroad. Both national students and faculty members should be involved, especially those who have themselves studied abroad. It is important in the first few weeks for the community to appear particularly welcoming. Written guidance should be provided on such matters as:

- travel, transport, telephone and postal facilities
- cultural practices, for example, tipping, dress, relations with the opposite sex
- banking and shopping facilities
- location of religious centres
- campus organisation and services
- employment regulations
- health precautions

5 Health

Students from abroad should be encouraged to make full use of whatever university medical facilities exist. It is better for new arrivals in tropics to seek too much rather than too little medical advice. Some written guidance on local health precautions will also be useful. There may also be provision for some special health problems which require additional private treatment either locally, or even, in extreme cases, back home. If it is possible to insure against this in their home countries before leaving, students should be encouraged, or perhaps compelled, to do so. Home

universities should advise hosts of any special health problems of individual students.

6 Community involvement

Students' experience of the country should not be confined to the campus. Steps should be taken to arrange joint activities with the community outside the university, including if possible expeditions to other parts of the country. Opportunities may be sought to involve students in projects of benefit to the local community, such as assisting in local schools; students will feel better about their experience if they are able to offer something in return.

7 Counselling

Even where there is no general counselling service in the university, it must be recognised that foreign students, many of whom may be living away from their own countries for the first time, may encounter special difficulties with their studies and with their lives. They will have no families and, at least at first, no friends to turn to for help. It is up to the university, as a caring host, to offer a substitute to whom students can turn for immediate counselling on any problem.

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