UNESCO Bangkok Asia and Pacific Regional Bureau for Education







# Student Mobility Patterns and Trend: The Case of Malaysia

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#### CONTENTS OF PRESENTATION

- An overview of higher education expansion in Malaysia
- Objective of the paper
- Patterns and trends of outward student mobility
- Patterns and trends of inward student mobility
- Challenges and prospects
- Concluding remarks



# AN OVERVIEW OF HIGHER EDUCATION EXPANSION IN MALAYSIA



- Expansion and development of higher education since 1957 and marks her appearance as one of the main exporters of her students.
- 1985 Malaysia has become the world's third largest exporter of her students.
- 1970 1995 saw an expansion of higher education through the implementation of the NEP.
- A greater government expenditure for the expansion of higher education.
- As of 2010, 6.8% of government expenditure was on higher education, compared to 6.6% in 2009 and 5.3% in 2008.
- 20 public universities, 18 private universities, 4 foreign universities branch campuses 15 private university colleges, and numerous number of public and private colleges.



- 2009 student enrollment in public HEI was 437,420 and private HEI was 484,377 This enrollment include all levels of higher education from matriculation to PhD and professional.
- However, many still opted to go to overseas for their higher education either on their own funding or on scholarships.
- Malaysia has also set an ambitious target to attract more foreign students in the coming years.
- In its National Higher Education Strategic Plan 2020, Malaysia has confirmed a target of 100,000 international students by 2010.
- As of 2009, about 80,750 international students studied in public and private higher education institutions in Malaysia.



#### OBJECTIVE OF THE PAPER

 to examine the trends and patterns of ISM in Malaysia.

The focus of our study is on inward and outward international student mobility e.i., in the context of those students who travel from one country to the country of the education provider in order to obtain education in a full duration of a course of study in a higher education institution.



# PATTERNS AND TRENDS OF OUTWARD STUDENT MOBILITY



- Malaysia has a long history of providing scholarships to its students to study abroad.
- In 1985, Malaysia has become the third largest exporter of her students.
- However, the number of Malaysian students sent overseas has been dwindling especially after the economic crises of 1986 and 1997.
- The government had to cut down the outflow of foreign exchange through reducing the number of students sent overseas.
- Malaysia had to overhauled its policy of sending students abroad and emphasized the need for students to enroll in local institutions.
- This explained the significant increase in the number of students enrolled in local higher institutions after the 1986 and 1997 economic crises.



Table 2: Top ten countries of origin of foreign students, 1975 - 2005

19	75	19	85	19	95	2005				
Country	No.	Country	No.	Country	No.	Country	No.			
Iran	33,021	China	42,481	China	115,871	China	343,126			
US	29,414	Iran	41,083	S.Korea	69,736	India	123,559			
Greece	23,363	Malaysia	40,493	Japan	62,324	S. Korea	95,885			
Hong Kong	21,059	Greece	34,086	Germany	45,432	Japan	60,424			
China	17,201	Morocco	33,094	Greece	43,941	Germany	56,410			
UK	16,866	Jordan	24,285	Malaysia	41,159	France	53,350			
Nigeria	16,348	Hong Kong	23,657	India	39,626	Turkey	52,048			
Malaysia	16,162	S. Korea	22,468	Turkey	37,629	Morocco	51,503			
India	14,805	Germany	22,424	Italy	36,515	Greece	49,631			
Canada	12,664	US	19,707	Hong Kong	35,141	US	41,181			



Table 4: Top five countries higher education destination for Malaysian students (1997 - 2009)

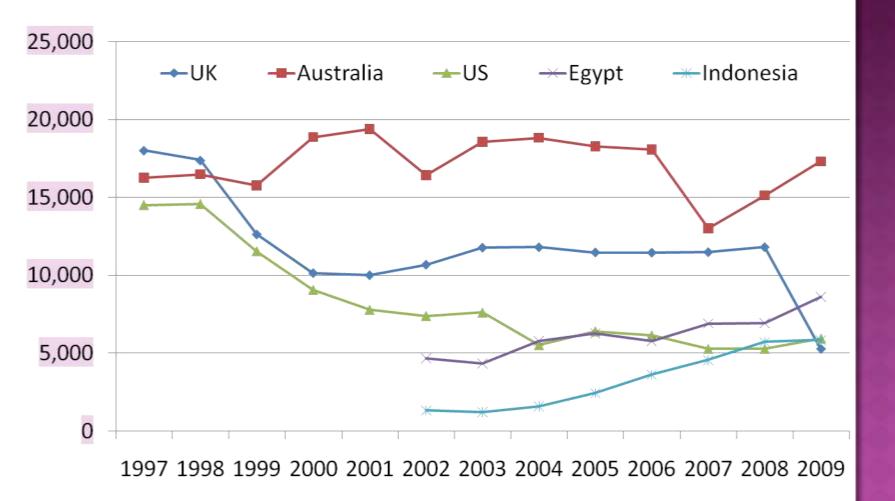
Year	UK	Australia	US	Egypt	Indonesia
1997	18,015	16,257	14,527	NA	NA
1998	17,380	16,485	14,597	NA	NA
1999	12,632	15,767	11,557	NA	NA
2000	10,140	18,868	9,074	NA	NA
2001	10,005	19,385	7,795	NA	NA
2002	10,680	16,431	7,395	4,664	1,337
2003	11,780	18,554	7,611	4,330	1,225
2004	11,805	18,819	5,519	5,768	1,607
2005	11,475	18,262	6,411	6,256	2,444
2006	11,457	18,074	6,142	5,780	3,630
2007	11,490	13,010	5,281	6,896	4,565
2008	11,810	15,124	5,281	6,912	5,735
2009	5,265	17,311	5,942	8,611	5,844



- US, UK and Australia had been the popular destination among the Malaysian students.
- As of 2009, of those Malaysian students studying overseas, 47.6% enrolled in Australian universities, 23.8% in the UK and 16.2% in the U.S.
- Of the students who studied abroad, 47.6% were in advanced research institutions and most likely in doctoral programs.
- The remaining 52.4 were in professional programs geared to prepare graduates for direct entry into the labor market.



Figure 1: Malaysian student enrolment in US, Australia, UK, Egypt and Indonesia higher education institutions (1997 - 2009)





# INWARD STUDENT MOBILITY: PATTERN AND TRENDS IN MALAYSIA



### INWARD STUDENT MOBILITY: PATTERN AND TRENDS IN MALAYSIA

- Malaysia has set an ambitious target to attract more foreign students in the coming years.
- Thus far, Malaysia has been successful in attracting international students from countries in South-east Asia, the Far East, and the Middle East.
- As of 2006, Malaysia has an approximate 2% share of the international student market, with around 55,000 foreign students enrolled in the country's higher education institutions.



• The large majority of them have come from the neighbouring Asian countries of Indonesia, Thailand, Bangladesh, the Maldives, Singapore and overwhelmingly, China.

 However, the pattern has changed recently with more students coming in from Middle East countries.



Table 5: International students' enrollment in public and private higher education institutions in Malaysia 2002 - 2009

Year	Pul	blic	Priv	ate	Total		
	N	(%)	N	(%)			
2002	5,045	(18.1)	22,827	(81.9)	27,872		
2003	5,239	(17.2)	25,158	(82.8)	30,397		
2004	5,735	(18.1)	25,939	(81.0)	31,674		
2005	6,622	(16.3)	33,903	(83.7)	40,525		
2006	7,941	(17.9)	36,449	(82.1)	44,390		
2007	14,324	(29.9)	33,604	(70.1)	47,928		
2008	18,485	(26.7)	50,679	(73.3)	69,164		
2009	22,456	(27.8)	58,294	(72.2)	80,750		



Table 6: Top twenty countries of origin (based on 2009) of foreign students in public higher institutions in Malaysia (2002-2009)

Country of	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
origin									
Iran	72	120	225	440	736	2,049	2,945	4,002	
Indonesia	633	1,496	1,721	1,504	1,850	3,000	3,402	3,713	
China	118	119	175	282	373	1,160	1,525	2,099	
Yemen	117	219	308	371	457	837	1,353	1,549	
Libyan Arab	202	264	191	260	294	456	635	1.190	
Jamahiriya									
Iraq	105	152	151	166	225	678	972	1,164	
Thailand	394	475	360	493	464	719	803	809	
Somalia	58	78	77	155	176	249	496	701	
Saudi Arabia	15	8	35	42	65	299	516	656	
Sudan	160	284	237	278	257	432	529	576	
Nigeria	47	51	76	85	117	258	381	571	
Jordan	108	156	190	240	284	478	544	554	



Table 6: Continue

Country of origin	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Singapore	195	172	198	256	321	401	402	477	
Bangladesh	103	152	175	187	230	309	341	436	
India	267	139	171	211	209	257	274	325	
Palestinian	26	34	66	106	114	114 140		294	
Territory									
Pakistan	64	74	129	130	137	164	189	207	
Brunei	73	81	80	85	94	142	148	70	
Darussalam									
Maldives	25	37	55	108	124	181	209	70	
Oman	52	27	59	71	89	133	137	158	
Other	2,211	1101	1,056	1,152	1,325	1,982	2,476	2,635	
countries									
Total	5,045	5,239	5,735	6,622	7,941	14,324	18,485	22,456	



Source: Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia

Note: Of this figure, 37.6% were from the Middle East Countries in 2008 and 38.8% in 2009.

- It is interesting to note that public higher education institutions have attracted more students from the Middle East countries.
- Of the total number of foreign students studying in public higher education institutions 37.6% were from Middle East countries in 2008, and this number had increased to 38.8% in 2009.



Table 7: Top twenty countries of origin of foreign students in private higher institutions in Malaysia (2007 -2009)

Country of origin	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
China	10,73	10,23	9,075	9,035	6,937	5,308	6,452	7,078	
Iran	174	254	478	741	1,048	1,629	3,659	6,930	
Indonesia	4,098	4,138	4,799	5,362	5,691	5,454	5,896	6,099	
Nigeria	141	128	305	537	1,696	2,626	5,043	5,398	
Yemen	363	469	687	1,073	1,095	1,179	2,929	3,382	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	144	163	139	202	109	149	1,153	2,831	
Botswana	152	160	160	206	517	1,489	2,348	1,938	
Sudan	163	223	271	428	654	710	1,778	1,867	
Saudi Arabia	109	128	206	287	460	749	2,236	1,675	
Bangladesh	723	1,984	1,460	5,525	6,287	2,197	1,680	1,521	



Table 7: Continue

Country of	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
origin									
Pakistan	549	1,084	1,297	1,819	1,819	1,164	1,325	1,473	
Maldives	542	542   525   565		645	759	886	1,156	1,153	
India	689	791	762	997	1,163	1,093	1,039	1,010	
Sri lanka	202	348	409	524	716	807	1,014	897	
Thailand	366	406	475	501	480	429	661	870	
South Korea	321	369	548	644	555	639	1,479	828	
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	353	592	821	
Kenya	156	204	276	400	568	677	729	679	
Somalia	65	98	203	382	395	447	894	619	
Iraq	28	31	33	41	92	233	649	548	
Other	3,111	3,425	3,791	4,554	5,500	6,676	7,967	10,677	
countries									
Total	22,827	25,158	25,939	33,903	36,449	33,604	50,679	58,294	



Source: Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia

Note: Of this figure, 21.5% were from the Middle East Countries in 2008 and 24.3% in 2009.

Table 8: International students enrollment by types private higher education institutions (2008 – 2009)

Types of Private HE institutions	2008	2009
University	9,564	13,816
PHEIs branch campus (university level)	2,480	2,195
Foreign universities branch campus	2,937	3,721
College universities	13,195	14,699
Colleges	22,503	23,863
Total	50,679	58,294

Source: Ministry of Higher Education Malaysia



Figure 2: Top three contributors of foreign students to public higher education institutions in Malaysia (2002-2009)

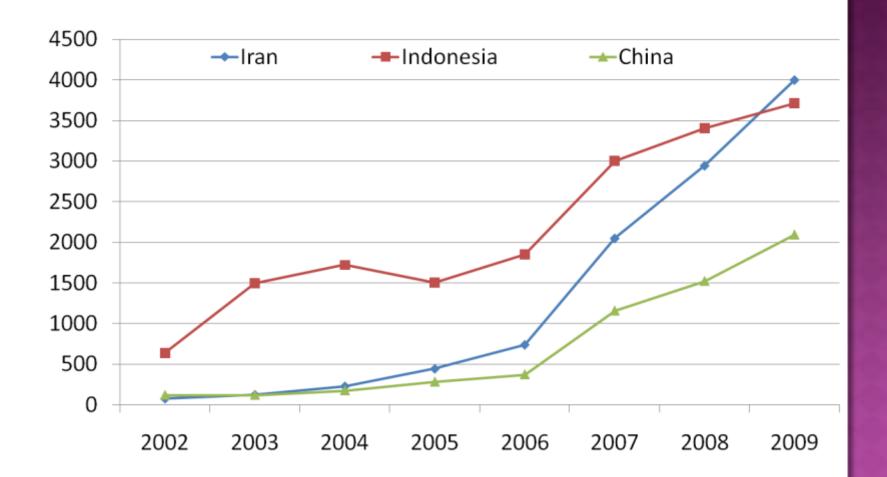




Figure 3: Top three contributors of foreign students to private higher education institutions in Malaysia (2002-2009)

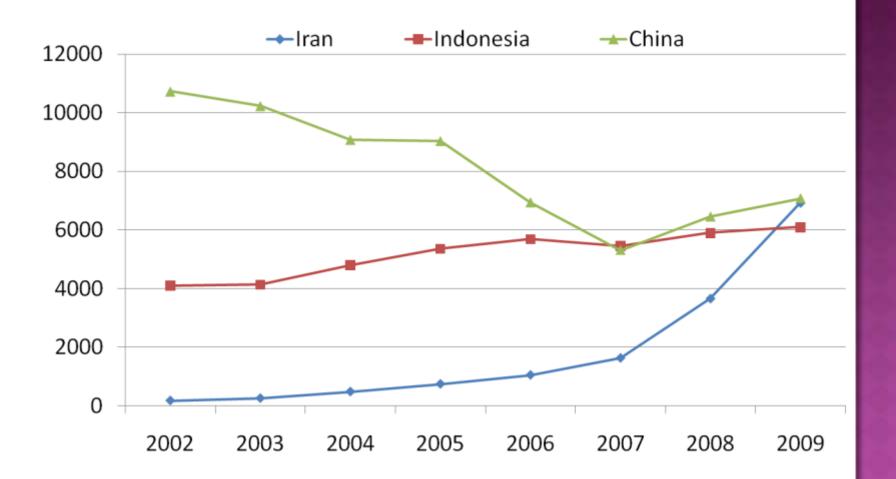
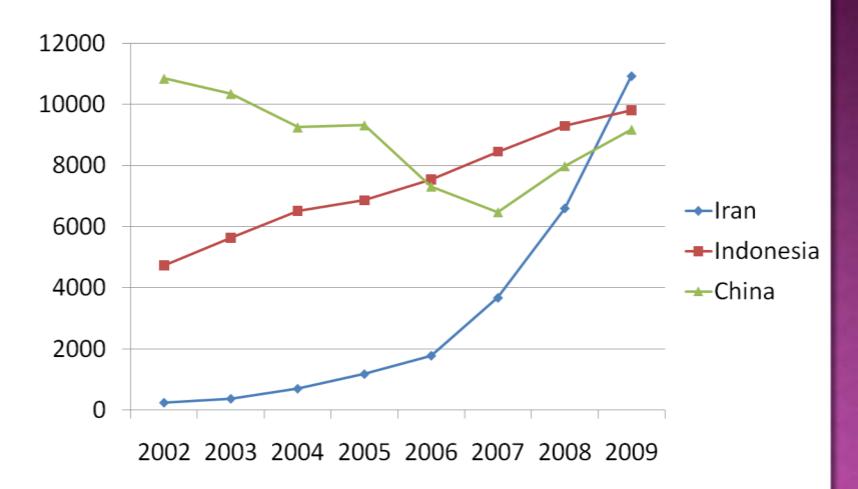




Figure 4: Top three contributors of foreign students to Malaysia's public and private higher education institutions (2002 - 2009)





- When combined the total number of international students in public and private higher education institutions, as shown in Figure 4, Iran has appeared as top provider of international students for Malaysia in 2009 with 13.5% of the total.
- This is followed by students from Indonesia (12.2%) and China (11.4%). It is interesting to note that the number of Iran students has increased at an astounding rate, numbering from only 246 in 2002 to 10,932 in 2009.
- The number of Indonesian students also increases gradually every year from 4,731 in 2002 to 9,812 in 2009.
- China on the other hand, shows a significant reduction in student enrollment in Malaysia's higher education institutions from 10,849 in 2002 to 9,177 in 2009.



### CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS



- Malaysia is looking strategically at the Middle East and the Arab Gulf region markets to meet the 100,000 foreign students by 2010 and presently, they form the majority of the international students in Malaysia.
- However, Malaysia must not forget that the Arabian Gulf countries are also spending a hefty sum of money to upgrade infrastructure and increase capacity and capability.
- They are also inviting reputable universities from the USA to provide USA-style education in the Arabian Gulf region.
- Currently, the United Arab Emirates is already hosting 40 international branch campuses, a quarter of all such ventures in the world. Two-thirds of these foreign campuses are located in Dubai International Academic City.



- Like Malaysia, Singapore is also aggressively working towards becoming an education service provider in the region.
- It also aims to increase the number of foreign students studying in Singapore to 150,000 by 2015.
- By 2006, Singapore already hosted over 80,000 international students, and as of 2009 the international student numbers were recorded at 97,000.
- The majority of these students come from mainland China, India, Malaysia and Indonesia.



- The emphasis on turning Singapore into an education hub in the region has become a threat not only to her neighboring countries such as Malaysia (which has a similar mission), but also to Anglophone countries which have been the leaders in international students market.
- Singapore also provides subsidies, scholarships, school fees, loans to reduce the study costs to local and foreign students.
- fairly liberal immigration requirements



### **CONCLUDING REMARKS**



- Malaysia is positioned as the "emerging contenders" together with Singapore and Korea in the ISM attracting more than 5% of the world's international students primarily from the Asia countries.
- Malaysia stand to benefit by marketing the value of their education to an increasingly wide audience" due to their multilingual and multiethnic environments.
- Malaysia is aiming to expand its ISM services by "actively implementing strategic policy designed to transform itself into regional educational leader beyond the region.









## THANK YOU

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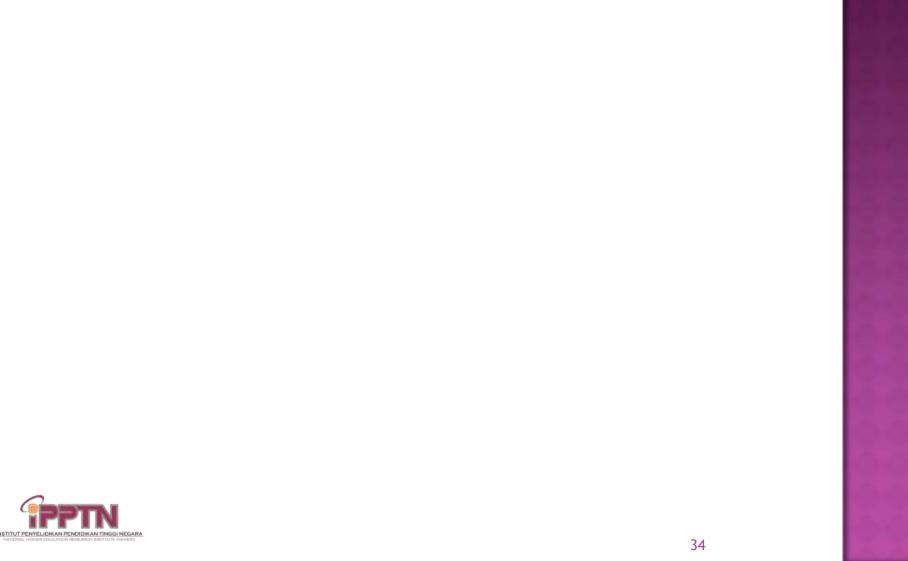




Table 1: Top five source countries for top players in educating foreign students (2005 & 2006)

No.	U.S.	Britain	Australia	Germany	France	Japan	Canada	New
								Zealand
1.	India	China	China	China	Morocco	China	S. Korea	China
	76,503	50,755	65,543	27,390	25,782	74,292	12,505	26,546
2.	China	India	India	Turkey	Algeria	S.Korea	China	U.S.
	62,582	19,205	36,078	22,419	21,552	15,974	6,880	2,480
3.	S. Korea	Greece	Malaysia	Poland	China	Taiwan	Japan	S. Korea
	58,847	17,675	18,074	15,183	15,963	4,211	4,786	2,094
4.	Japan	Ireland		Bulgaria	Tunisia	Malaysia	U.S.	Japan
	38,712	16,790	Kong 16,558	12,794	9,593	2,156	3,782	2,040
5.	Canada	U.S.	Indonesia	Russia	Senegal	Vietnam	France	India
	28,202	14,755	13,025	11,953	9,019	2,119	3,560	1,886



Table 3: Number of Malaysian students studying overseas (2002 - 2009)

Country		2002	2003		2004		2005	)	2006		2007	2008		2009
Australia		15,700	15,448		15,434		15,909	1	14,918		13,010	15,124		17,311
UK & Ireland	)	11,970	11,860		11,041		15,189	)	12,569		11,490	11,810		5,265
JUS		7,395	7,611		5,519	)	6,411	)	6,142		5,281	5,281		5,942
Egypt		4,664	4,330		5,768		6,256	1	5,780		6,896	6,912		8,611
Indonesia		1,337	1,225		1,607		2,444	1	3,630		4,565	5,735		5,844
New Zealand		995	918		1,011		1,338	1	1,297		1,574	1,706		1,672
Jordan		361	361		310	)	444	)	490		655	655		1,149
Canada		231	231		196		230	)	238		312	543		582
Saudi		127	125		125		132	I	138		125	84		84
Arabia								I						
China		NA	NA		NA	)	NA	)	NA		NA	1,743		2,114
Russian	I	NA	NA	l	NA	ľ	NA	I	NA		NA	2,621	Γ	2,261
Federation	I							I						
India	)	NA	NA	)	NA	)	NA	)	NA	)	NA	1,197	)	2,175
Other		NA	NA		2,268		8,256	Ì	8,722		11,007	5,696		5,927
countries								J						
Total	)	42,780	42,109	)	43,279	)	56,609	)	53,924		54,915	59,107		58,937



Source: Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia

Notes: NA - Not Available