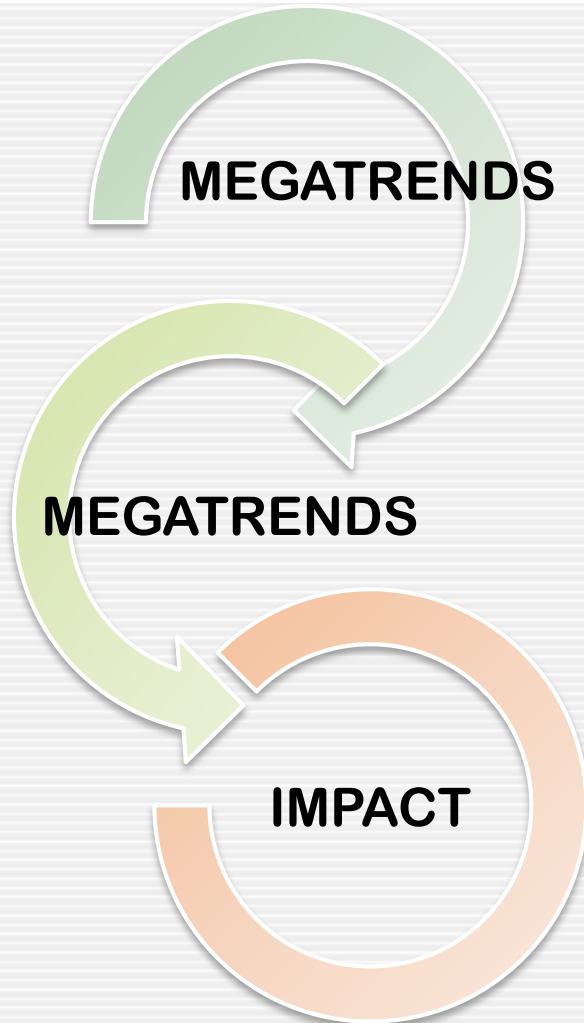


Global Trends in Higher Education



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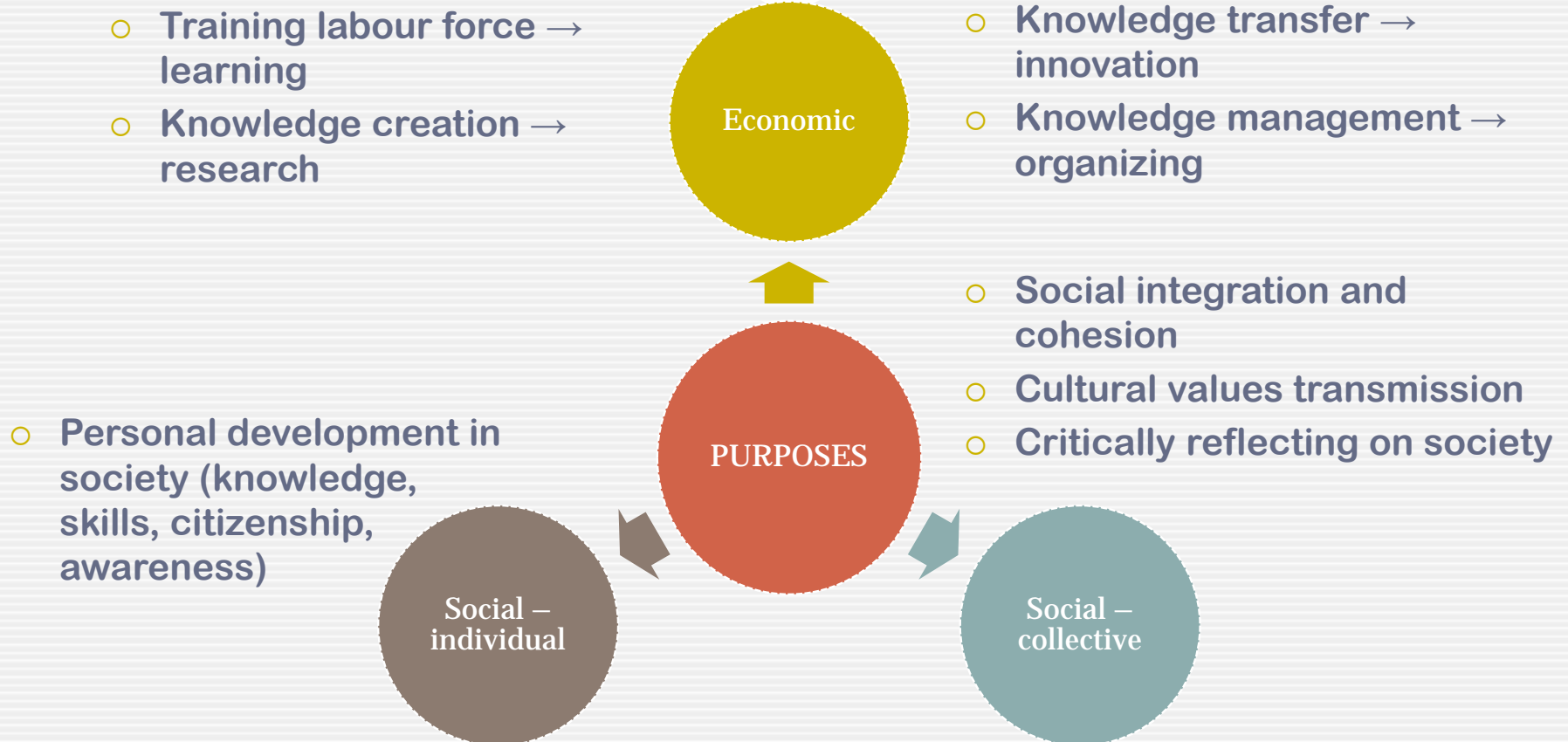
Structure of presentation



- demographic, environmental, economic, social, technological, political
- in higher education
- on higher education

- # INTERACTING MEGATRENDS
- Most of the trends in this study connect with, and affect each other in important ways. Here are some of the major links.
-
- Demographics/Economic Globalization**
Globalization has always shaped population change, and there are often two sides to this. For instance, migration allows disease to spread, while at the same time, knowledge about vaccines to curable diseases also spreads. An alternative to migration is the temporary movement of workers. This has the potential for great benefits, especially to the home countries of the temporary workers. The economic and social networks established by migrant workers could enhance trade and investment flows.
- Energy & Natural Resources/Global Governance**
As developing countries gain clout, competition for energy will increase. So new international treaties will be needed to regulate water distribution, and to ensure that reasonable materials are used for electricity, not waste.
- Global Security/ Economic Globalization**
While countries are less likely to fight one another when linked by trade, the greatest threat posed by globalization remains nuclear proliferation. And globalization has led to the development and financing of terrorist networks.
- Global Governance/ Economic Globalization**
Global Governance could help or hinder the process of economic globalization. Some agreements allow countries to set their own standards, and this could result in trade restrictions. But the G20 is an essential innovation and its influence will remain.
- Energy & Natural Resources/ Biodiversity & Climate Change**
Economic opportunities will expand the middle class. As a result, income and consumption will rise. This could lead either to degradation of natural resources or, more optimistically, to global awareness that we should jointly manage resources.
- Global Governance/ Biodiversity & Climate Change**
The effective management of participative biodiversity could enhance democracy and global awareness of the value of biodiversity, especially in those places where conservation of natural heritage is supported by government.
- Demographics/ Biodiversity & Climate Change**
Biodiversity provides natural resources from wild plants and most for nutrition as well as genetic material for adaptive plant and animal breeding, but population growth and migration increases competition for land, and food loss of biodiversity from overpopulation could destabilize food security.
- Global Security/ Biodiversity & Climate Change**
Losses in biodiversity will produce huge economic and financial losses. One argument says that these losses will increase human misery, and thus create more disaffected people who would be inclined to cause conflict. In contrast, the economic damage caused by biodiversity loss could lead to slower technological progress, which in turn could reduce the degree to which poorer countries lag behind the technological curve.
- Demographics/ Energy & Natural Resources**
Population increase plus migration and immigration will lead to more energy demand. But even when the population is declining, enhanced per capita income could further increase energy demands.
- Demographics/ Global Security**
There are two major threats to global security: the shadow conflict between radical Islamists and their perceived enemies, and the breakdown of governance in poorer states. Both these threats make the adverse consequences of population change greater.
- Demographics/ Global Governance**
The best hopes for reducing the impact of population growth and rising incomes on the environment are international rules for limiting or capping carbon emissions, and protecting endangered species set up by organizations within the sphere of global governance.
- Global Security/ Global Governance**
The most hopeful link between these two megatrends is the reestablishment of U.S. hegemony. But this will be difficult, as many countries will resist U.S. leadership. While international cooperation about the spread of diseases may be possible, collaboration on cybersecurity will be much harder to achieve.
- Global Security/ Energy & Natural Resources**
Terrorist disturbances of oil supplies. This can lead to reliance on nuclear power. In turn, this raises security concerns.
- Global Security/ Global Governance**
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- Economic Globalization**
The € \$ £ ¥
- Biodiversity & Climate Change**
Global harmonization of plants and animals leads to loss of biodiversity.
- Demographics/ Economic Globalization**
Different racial and wind patterns will result from climate change, and from geo-engineering efforts to mitigate it. We need science-based global collective understanding of climate change emergencies in order to take any corrective action. Otherwise we may end up with politically motivated policies that lack viability.

Purposes of higher education



Impact on trends on WHAT and HOW we educate, research and manage

Megatrends (re) shaping higher education

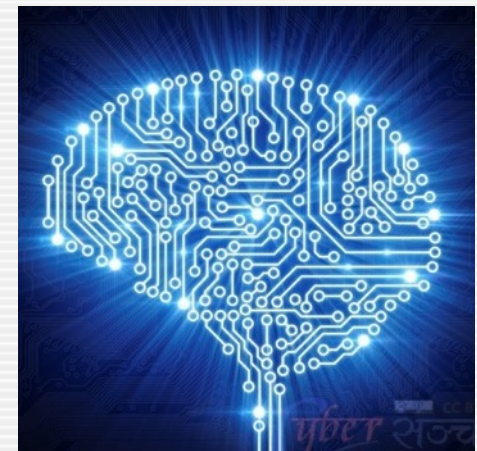


- **New technologies**
- **Sustainable Development Goals**
- **Continuing growing demand for higher education**
- **Shifts in political and economic balances**

New technologies



- **Everyone always online (5G)**
- **Immersive technologies (e.g. virtual realities)**
- **Internet of things**
- **Robotics and automation**
- **Artificial Intelligence: algorithms, and human decisions**
- **Data analytics**
- **Blockchain**



Sustainable Development Goals (1)



Sustainable Development Goals (2)



- **SDGs affect education, research and innovation activities**
- **Education, research and innovation are essential in sustainable development**
- **SDGs address three broad areas: well-being, environment, economy**
- **Most evident: SDG 4: ‘Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all’**
- **But other SDGs are connected to education and research agendas as well (health, climate, energy, smart cities, ...)**

Growing demand for higher education



- Numerical stress on existing higher education
- Widening participation
 - How prepared are new students?
- New suppliers respond to ‘unmet demand’
- New technologies in education to serve more learners
- Training vs. academic formation (*‘Bildung’*)
 - different responses for different learners



Shifts in political and economic balances



- **Trading blocks**
 - Affects mobility of students and staff
 - Makes higher education more political
- **Rebalancing of economies and markets**
 - Rise of new countries – new models for economy & society?
- **Populism**
 - Affects trust in society's institutions
- **Migration**
 - Push: poverty, oppression
 - Pull: need for talent in Global North
- **(Religious / racial) conflicts**
 - Free speech vs. freedom of faith vs. academic freedom



Overview of global developments around and in higher education



- **Diversity & differentiation**
- **Changing governance**
 - Autonomy, accountability and performance
- **Competition & Cooperation**
- **Public and private**
- **Knowledge, labour markets & economies**
- **Digitalisation**
- **Internationalisation, globalization**
- **Focus on issues**
 - Hypes or trends?

*The HE world
according to
CHEPS 😊*

In pursuit of diversity



- **Diversity at three levels**
 - Different sectors: universities, colleges, specialized institutions, public and/or private institutions, ...
 - Differences between institutions: ‘profiling’, ‘branding’, ‘uniqueness’, ...
 - Differences within institutions: types and levels of degrees, students, educational formats, ...



Governance at system level



- **More institutional autonomy**
 - Strategic actorhood, empowered institutional leadership
- **Stronger accountability**
 - How is taxpayers' money, or tuition fees, used? What quality do stakeholders get?
- **Steering more based on performance**
 - Contracts, output funding, rankings, benchmarks, naming and shaming, ...
 - Increasingly indicator driven
- **Changing role of government**
 - Setting national agenda, setting frameworks, regulating access, correcting imperfect markets, pushing new technologies
- **Increasing austerity**
 - Need for more private investments in education and research

Increased competition



- **... for brains: students, staff and (top) managers**
 - Excellent students, top researchers and top leaders
 - Aging → scarcity → competition
 - Internationalisation, mobility
- **... for reputation: rankings and league tables**
- **... for funding**
 - Public budgets: competition, or particular conditions
 - Larger share of other funding (European Union, industry)
- **... for market share**
 - New providers of education, (applied) research
 - (virtual) campuses of foreign universities



More cooperation (1)



- **Between institutions**

- To achieve goals you cannot reach by yourself: improved services, reputation, save money, ...
- From temporary strategic alliances, networks, consortia to mergers
- Public–private partnerships, encouraged by governments, and long-term contract research with companies
- Contribute to strong regions: science parks, smart cities', 'regional hubs'



More cooperation (2)



- **Within institutions**
 - Academics increasingly work in teams, cross-disciplinary, in international consortia and networks
 - Sharing (research) infrastructures
 - More joint degrees (including PhDs, research schools)
- **With stakeholders**
 - Science service units: academic workplaces where academics, students and industry work together
 - Lifelong learners – collaboration with industry



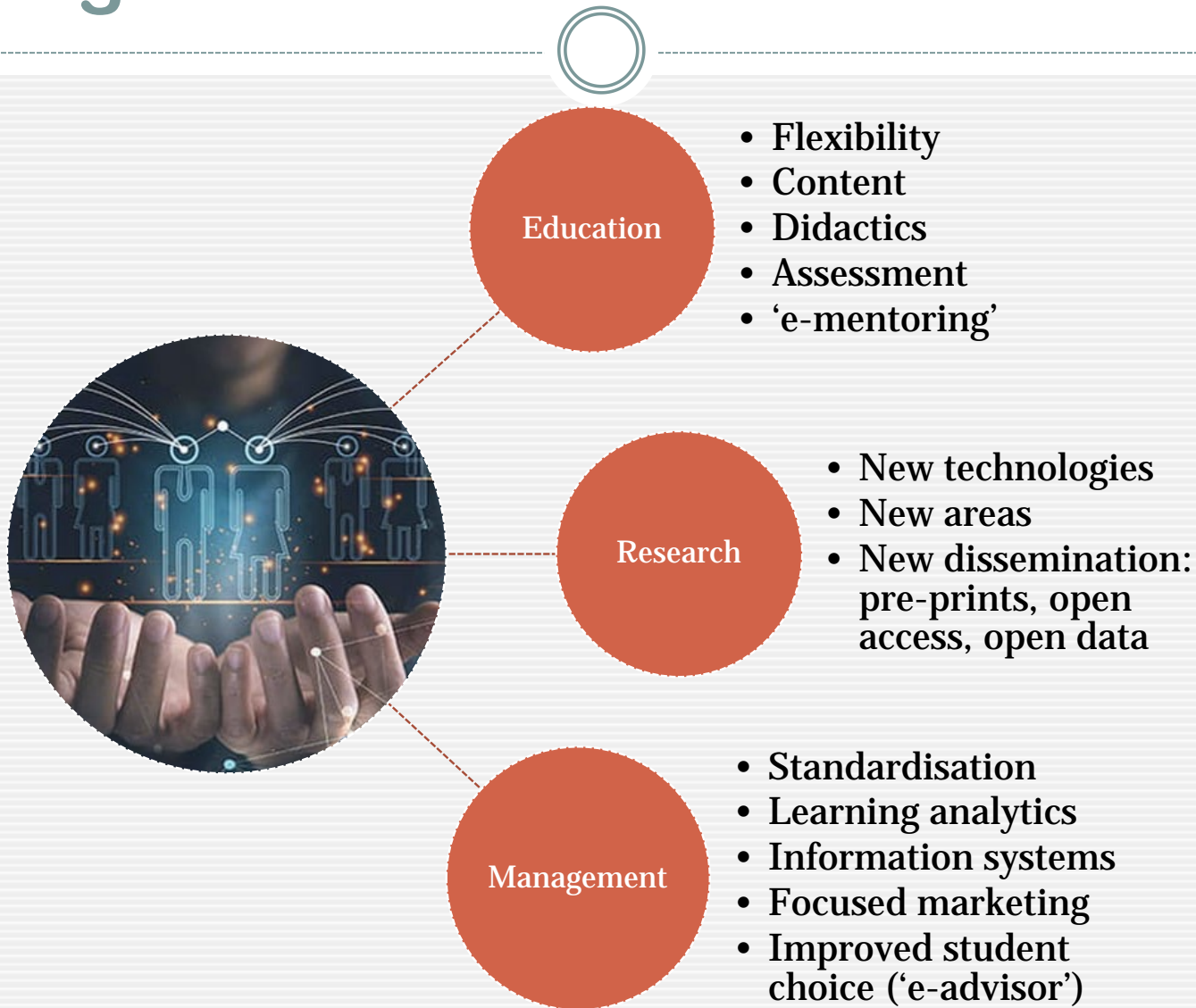
Public and private



- Shift from ‘public versus private’ to ‘public and private’
- Collaboration between public and private providers / partners
- Opening systems of higher education to new providers
 - Private, new business models
- ‘Privatisation’ and ‘commercialisation’ of university activities
 - Patents, licenses, shareholder in spin offs,
 - Contract education, continuing professional education
 - Outsourcing administration and services, ...
- Public funding is limited → substitution from private sources
 - Tuition fees, third party research, crowd funding, alumni, private donors, ...



Digitalisation



Knowledge, Labour Markets and the Economy



- **Instrumental view on knowledge**
 - University as the engine for the economy
- **Human Capital**
 - Growing need for highly educated / trained people (shift in labour markets)
- **New professions**
 - Knowledge becomes outdated rapidly → How to educate for professions that are not known today?
- **21st century skills**
 - social intelligence, creativity, ability to adapt, innovation, entrepreneurialism, digital competences

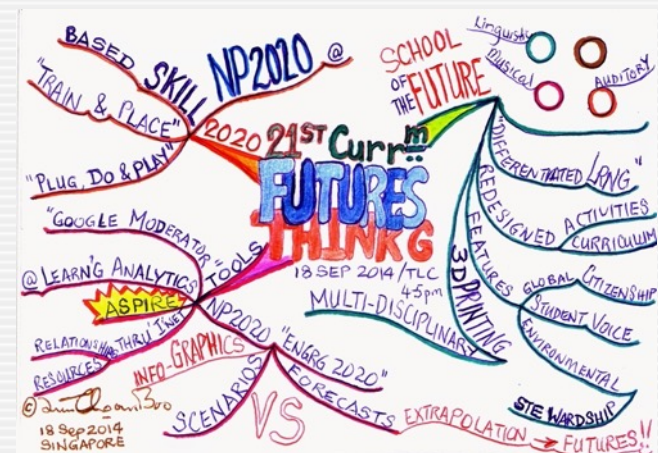


Focus on issues: Hypes or lasting trend?

- **Issues arise and higher education institutions are expected to respond**
 - Zigzagging hypes or long-lasting reorientation of teaching & learning, research, management?

e.g.

- Socio-economic inequalities within and across countries
- Demographics: declining regions, urbanization, aging populations, migration,...
- Grand societal challenges: Sustainable Development Goals, climate change, ...
- Internationalisation – globalisation – *s*/*low*-balisation and rise of regional blocks (Europe, America, Asia, China, ...)



In conclusion

1. **Higher education institutions gain different tasks that are not always easy to reconcile**
 - Mission stretch, risk of mission overload
2. **Expectations on higher education institutions are sky-high**
3. **Higher education institutions operate in a highly volatile environment**

