Alan Olsen  
www.spre.com.hk

Education Reform in Hong Kong

Peter Burges  
www.idp.com/hongkong/

Current Context: General

Political

• Very stable
• Balance outward-looking aspirations and Beijing’s concerns for ‘one country, two systems’ framework
• Slow progress on key political aspirations
• Education Bureau deny relations with Mainland major factor in direction of education change
  – aligning secondary/tertiary sectors will bring ‘City State’ and Mainland closer together
  – could work to Hong Kong’s advantage: HE programs more attractive/accessible to Mainland students
  – significant boost to become regional education hub
Political

- Democrats: economic success sapping concern for progress towards fuller democracy
- Justification: muted response to Green Paper on Constitutional Development
- SCMP poll: 60% business leaders prefer 2012 for elections
- SCMP Leader: preferences tempered by pragmatism: BJ wants 2017

Current Context: General

Major Economic Indicators

- Economy performing very well
- Continues to be voted in top of international league as place for business

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>Forecast/Latest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population, Mid-year (million)</td>
<td>6.78</td>
<td>6.81</td>
<td>6.86</td>
<td>6.92 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (US$ billion)</td>
<td>165.6</td>
<td>177.3</td>
<td>189.0</td>
<td>199.4-201.3b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real GDP Growth (%)</td>
<td>+6.6</td>
<td>+7.5</td>
<td>+6.9</td>
<td>+6.3c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP Per Capita (US$)</td>
<td>24,400</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>27,600</td>
<td>28,800-29,000b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation (% Change in Composite CPI)</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
<td>+1.0</td>
<td>+2.0</td>
<td>+1.5d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate (%)</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>4.1e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a 2007; b government forecast for 2007; c year-on-year change in January-June 2007; d year-on-year change in January-July 2007; e May-July 2007
Current Context: General

Economic

- Hong Kong Trade Development Council (July 2007):
  - Total exports up 9.4% in 2006 and 10.1% YoY July 2007, exports to Mainland largest growth: 14.4%
  - Visitors up 8.1% in 2006 and 6.8% YoY July 2007
  - Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) provisions, further liberalized covering 28 services sectors from January 2008; expected to deepen economic/trade relations and expand business scope allowable in China for Hong Kong companies
  - Imports up 11.6% in 2006 and 10.7% for YoY July 2007

Demographic

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.
Current Context: General

Demographic

• Effects of dramatic reduction potentially severe
  – for Hong Kong economy
  – for all parts of education sector

• As bubble works through
  – workers as proportion of total will fall dramatically
  – an aging population
  – place great burdens on smaller proportion of revenue earners/generators
  – divert resources away from crucial areas
    • education
    • business/technology incentive schemes, etc.

• Crucial challenges part of drive for HK to be Ed Hub

Current Context: General

Employment

• Improved economic performance of past several years seen sharp improvements in employment levels

• Full employment at highest level on record

• Quality of life factors (e.g. air pollution) driving choices of potential foreign employees
  – trend away from HK to Singapore for regional headquarters

• Loss of standing as ‘global’ business centre would contribute to loss of competitiveness in business dealings with Mainland
### Working Pop by Occupation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>1996</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>1996 % of total</th>
<th>2001 % of total</th>
<th>2006 % of total</th>
<th>% Chng</th>
<th>1996 Number</th>
<th>2001 Number</th>
<th>2006 Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professionals</td>
<td>151,591</td>
<td>179,825</td>
<td>205,435</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service workers and shop sales workers</td>
<td>419,471</td>
<td>488,961</td>
<td>550,855</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate professionals</td>
<td>369,132</td>
<td>498,671</td>
<td>542,309</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>35.1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerks</td>
<td>512,719</td>
<td>529,992</td>
<td>567,964</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managers administrators</td>
<td>369,323</td>
<td>349,637</td>
<td>361,891</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>-5.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>564,602</td>
<td>635,393</td>
<td>633,227</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled agricultural/fishery workers; occupations not classifiable</td>
<td>23,478</td>
<td>10,561</td>
<td>9,639</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>-55.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craft related workers</td>
<td>373,143</td>
<td>321,000</td>
<td>286,007</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>-14.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-10.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant machine operators</td>
<td>259,909</td>
<td>238,666</td>
<td>208,409</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>-8.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-12.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,043,448</td>
<td>3,252,706</td>
<td>3,365,736</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+6.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+3.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Current Context: General

**Employment**

- **Trends to continue, driven by**
  - decreasing population: wealth generation capabilities of smaller population must be enhanced to support aging population
  - remaining competitive in regional/global context requires move to higher value-added goods/services-based economy

- **Government focussing on**
  - Research initiatives and support for IT and other higher end/higher value business

- **Increased need for management and professional people should**
  - see more seeking postgraduate qualifications
  - ensure AD/HD holders seek full degree/postgrad

---

Australian International Education Conference 2007
www.idp.com/aiec
• Many Australian institutions invested heavily in Hong Kong in
  – marketing for students
  – establishment of TNE programs in Hong Kong.
• nearly 300 Australian programme links
  – Registered Joint Programs: 148; 35% of total
  – Exempt Joint Programs: 146; 20% of total
• UK institutions also working hard:
  – Registered Joint Programs: 190; 45% of total
  – Exempt Joint Programs: 419; 58% of total
• Continuous marketing required to maintain competitiveness vis a vis UK and US
  – applies for TNE & sub degree markets as well

Current Context: General

AEI: Commencements, July 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Commencements</th>
<th>% of total</th>
<th>Growth YTD at July 2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>44,718</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>28,811</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>95.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>15,849</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>8,902</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>-1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>8,267</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>7,908</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>7,196</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>-11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>6,814</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>5,723</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>5,441</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>61,124</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total – All commencements</td>
<td>200,753</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### AEI: Enrolments, July 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Enrolments</th>
<th>% of total</th>
<th>Growth YTD at July 2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>92,857</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>53,046</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>62.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>30,082</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>19,179</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>17,682</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>-2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>16,295</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>13,883</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>-9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>13,387</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>-2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>10,985</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>-0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>9,069</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>115,630</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total – All enrolments</td>
<td>392,095</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DIAC: HK Offshore Student Visas (All)

![Graph showing HK Offshore Student Visas from 2001/02 to 2006/07]
Current Context: General

DIAC: HK Offshore Student Visas (HE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HE</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002/03</td>
<td>2,236</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003/04</td>
<td>2,107</td>
<td>-6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004/05</td>
<td>2,488</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td>2,374</td>
<td>-5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/07</td>
<td>2,557</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current Context: General

DIAC: Offshore Student Visas (Sectors)
HK’s Importance to Australian Ed

- IDP: Majority of Hong Kong students undertake combination courses: 3 to 4 years of study
- This significantly raises comparative value of Hong Kong as a market
- On per student revenue Hong Kong rates higher than South Korea, Japan, USA.
- Hong Kong students generally excellent value in terms of education outcomes and financial returns
- Per student recruitment cost (per AUIDF: Benchmarking 2005 and Time Series 2002 To 2005 (2006) by Olsen and Mackintosh) compares very favourably against most countries: 9th out of 27

Cost/Source Country

Recruitment Cost by Source Country
However, cautionary anecdotal indicators re outcomes from some HK employers

- Australian-educated HK students not performing as well in interviews as local counterparts:
  - English language
  - Knowledge of local (Hong Kong) and regional business issues
  - Preparation and presentation for interviews
- Some recruiters feel advantage gap for Australian-educated students closing
- Generally commenting about business/commerce
  - However ~ 50% of HK students do business and commerce so, over time, employer perceptions could impact medium/long term competitiveness of Australian programs
Current Context: Education

18% of 18 Year Olds

- 1980s, <5% of people had access to university education in Hong Kong
- 1989, plans for 14,500 first year, first degree university places
- University access for 18% of Hong Kong’s people
- Early 1990s, 82,000 18 year olds
- 14,500: 18% of 18 year olds

Current Context: Education

First Year First Degree Students: 1996/7 to 2006/07

First-year-first-degree FYFD as average % of age cohort
Number of 18 Year Olds in Hong Kong

2007

- Hong Kong’s 14,500 new university entrants fail to satisfy the demand of the Hong Kong economy for 26,500 new graduates each year
- 18%, or 15.5% in 2007, is a long way off the OECD average of 53% in 2004
Current Context: Education

Number of 18 Year Olds in Hong Kong

- 44,000 18 year olds
- 14,500 places
- 33%
- OECD average 53% in 2004
Access to Education in Hong Kong
% of Age Cohort

Objective
- 60% access to tertiary education
- Age cohort
- 2005 yearbook 66%
Current Context: Education

Hong Kong People

- Studied overseas
- Transnational education programs
- Sub degree programs
- 67% of 18 year olds now have access to post secondary education

Current Context: Education

67% of 18 Year Olds

- 20 HK institutions in 2006/07 offered a total of 302 full time accredited self-financing post-secondary programs
- Including university subsidiaries such as The University of Hong Kong School of Professional and Continuing Education
- HKU SPACE 2005/06 enrolled 111,708 students, equivalent to 18,961 fte
### Current Context: Education

#### 54% of 18 Year Olds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Publicly Funded</th>
<th>Self Financing</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor</td>
<td>14,802</td>
<td>2,550</td>
<td>17,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Degree</td>
<td>9,576</td>
<td>22,994</td>
<td>32,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>24,378</td>
<td>25,544</td>
<td>49,992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Current Context: Education

#### 4% of 18 Year Olds

- 26,700 Hong Kong students in transnational education programs
- 3,960 enter first year, first degree programs each year
- 4% of 18 year olds
10% of 18 Year Olds

- 9,000 HK students enter first year, first degree programs overseas each year
- 2,580 Australia
- 2,270 UK
- 1,343 USA
- 10% of 18 year olds

67% of 18 Year Olds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Degree</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transnational</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Current Context: Education

Vocational Education

- 160,000 full time and part time places were available in 2005/06
- School leavers or lifelong learning
- Intakes or continuing enrolments
- Entry level Secondary 3, 5, 7.
- Hong Kong is well provided for in terms of access to vocational education

Access to Education in Hong Kong

% of Age Cohort

- Secondary 1 to 3: 101%
- Secondary 4 to 5: 95%
- Secondary 6 to 7: 35%
- Higher Education: 16%
**Senior Secondary Reforms**

- Seven years of secondary education, with senior secondary education available to one third of a cohort, to six years of secondary education, near universal participation
- The first children affected now in Secondary 2
- Sit Diploma of Secondary Education mid 2012

---

**HKDSE**

- Six years
- Intention: that HKDSE at end of six years of secondary education will be a world class qualification
- Exit assessment for secondary school education and selection for admission to higher education
- Recognition locally and overseas
Reforms

Australian Recognition

• Issue of recognition of the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education as a university admission requirement

• Results required for admission across a range of programs

Reforms

Australian Recognition

• 7 years to 6 years

• Removal of public examination
## Reforms

### Current Situation

- HK A Levels Examination
- Peer referenced
- No grade inflation
- A down to E

---

### New Situation

- HK Diploma of School Education
- Standards referenced
- Core of Chinese, English, Mathematics and Liberal Studies
- Plus two or three electives
- Grades 5 (or 5* or 5**) down to 1 will replace A to E
Reforms

University Reforms

• Three years of university education, with first year, first degree places for 18% of 18 year olds, to four years of university, with no increase in access.

• From mid 2012, university courses in Hong Kong will increase to four years

• No increase in access, no capacity to increase access, with university budgets focused on increasing from 3 years of undergraduate teaching to 4

Reforms

Double Cohort

• Double cohort in mid 2012

• Last students with seven years of secondary education, and first with six years, leave school at same time
### Reforms

#### Double Cohort

- Two intakes of undergraduates in two shifts at the same time in mid 2012
- 29,000 places in 2012 only
- Effectively, Hong Kong’s universities will adopt a morning shift and afternoon shift approach as the double intake moves through

### Hong Kong’s Double Cohort Moves Through Undergraduate Degrees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>First Year</th>
<th>Second Year</th>
<th>Third Year</th>
<th>Fourth Year</th>
<th>Later Years</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Graduates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>64,500</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>64,500</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>64,500</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>64,500</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reforms

Australia’s Three Year Degrees

• Four year degrees will become the norm in Hong Kong from 2016.

• Australia needs to ensure that its three year degrees remain accepted in HK as the basis of membership of professional bodies globally, and of further study at postgraduate level

Reforms

Issues for Australia

• Recognition by Australian higher education providers of the six year Diploma of Secondary Education

• Continued recognition of Australia’s three year degrees in HK
Reforms

Recognition of Three Year Degrees

- Medicine, Law
- Washington Conference 2006
- Impact of Bologna and Three Year Degrees on US Admissions
On the issues of recognition in Australia of the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education, and continued recognition in Hong Kong of Australian three year degrees, we should heed Lord Patten’s warning:

tick tock goes the clock

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Opportunities

- Opportunities in four niche areas arising from
  - Senior secondary reforms
  - Sub-degree graduates
  - HE reforms and Bubble cohort
  - Government sponsored postgraduate students

Opportunities: 1st Niche

Senior Secondary Reforms

- Local secondary and undergraduate university sectors started ten year process of reform
  - Some HK students and parents may choose to avoid turbulence by studying overseas
  - First students affected now in F2
  - Overseas schools may start receiving more enquiries from HK students/parents
Senior Secondary Reforms

• HK provides senior secondary education, leading to matriculation, for just one third of a cohort

• So, 60% of 16 year olds leave school before end of secondary education

• Reform intended to spur greater participation at upper secondary levels

• If this comes about, and it is most likely, the consequences:
  – by 2012 additional 36,000 students proceeding to matriculation
  – graduating cohorts ~ 50,000 looking for uni places

Opportunities: 1st Niche
Senior Secondary Reforms

• Existing universities must focus resources on
  – dealing with double cohort of secondary graduates in 2012
  – absorbing increased numbers resulting from extra year of undergraduate studies

• So, by 2019, up to 18,500 high school graduates will need to choose between
  – sub-degrees
  – TNE programs, or
  – overseas study
Opportunities: 1st Niche

Senior Secondary Reforms

- HK’s Education Bureau plans push for recognition of sub-degree programs by employers and community
- But, traditional very strong preference for degrees likely to hold true: no change soon
- Increasing numbers graduating from F6
- So, large numbers who do not perform well enough in HKDSE for direct entry to local unis will seek full degrees
  - will need pathways for entry to desired programs
  - choice: sub-degree or foundation?
  - foundation offers advantage of saving time & avoiding articulation issues

Opportunities: 2nd Niche

Sub-degree Graduates

- ~33,000 complete sub-degree in 2006/07: to increase as more pass through F6
- Publicly-funded HE: 1,120 sub-degree grad places in 05/06; small additions in 06/07
- Difficult for government to fund increases in:
  - sub-degree places, or
  - overall number of places for FYFD students
- HE institutions will give preference to
  - secondary grads as FYFD students, then
  - graduates from own sub-degree programs
- Despite Gov recognition push, sub degree grads will seek full degree alternatives
Opportunities: 2nd Niche

Sub-degree Graduates

- Economic considerations important in deciding if Australia is attractive
  - especially for Associate Degree (AD) graduates seeking top-up programs

- But, a/c to IDP HK’s experience: main issue is articulation

- Institutions in UK & HK offer entry to Year 2 of top up programs

- SIGNIFICANT ADVANTAGE over Australian institutions: generally only granting some first year credits

Opportunities: 2nd Niche

Sub-degree Graduates

Australia also has to compete against:
- Tuition costs of local top up degrees:
  ~ half those of offshore programs
- Additional living/transport costs
- HK Government tuition/living expense loans (repayable from end of course)

- Appeal of locally provided programs very strong

- Expect increase in private providers
Opportunities: 2\textsuperscript{nd} Niche

Sub-degree Graduates

- However, in any market, any choice nexus implies a potential niche
- Numbers of students in this niche: substantial
- So, Australian institutions prepared to
  - market to this niche
  - understand their needs
  - tailor programs to suit these needs
    - especially those related to articulation
- could continue to attract good numbers

Opportunities: 3\textsuperscript{rd} Niche

HE Reforms and Double Cohort

- HK’s HE institutions offer
  - three years education in most undergraduate programs
  - FYFD places for 18\% of 18 year olds
- From 2012 undergrad programs go from 3 to 4 years
- However
  - abolishing F5 exam will encourage increase in participation to F6
  - key HE institutions will have little increase in places for FYFD students
  - university budgets will focus on absorbing additional costs
    - extending from 3 to 4 years of u/grad teaching
    - double cohort
Opportunities: 3rd Niche

HE Reforms and Double Cohort

- HK’s 4 year degrees may make Aus 3 year degrees more attractive, even with pathway
- Aus institutions should consider increased marketing of packaged pathways
- Through academic years
  - 2012/13 2013/14 2014/15

HE institutions will deal with double cohort (~ 29,000 FYFDs) in two AM and PM shifts

- Many HK students/parents may
  - opt to avoid potential confusion/disruption
  - choose to study overseas

Opportunities: 4th Niche

Government sponsorship

- Review of the Post-secondary Sector, March 2006 highlighted two areas:
  - student exchange
  - postgraduate scholarships
- A recommendation only
- Perhaps some funding for undergrad exchange
- Given Gov’s perceptions re HK’s growth needs: IT/higher-value businesses/research
  - main focus will be postgrad
- No time-frame given:
  - May depend on rate of return of post sec expansion loans and needs of ed reforms
Alan Olsen
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Education Reform in Hong Kong

Peter Burges
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