

African International Student Mobility, Brain Drain, and Development

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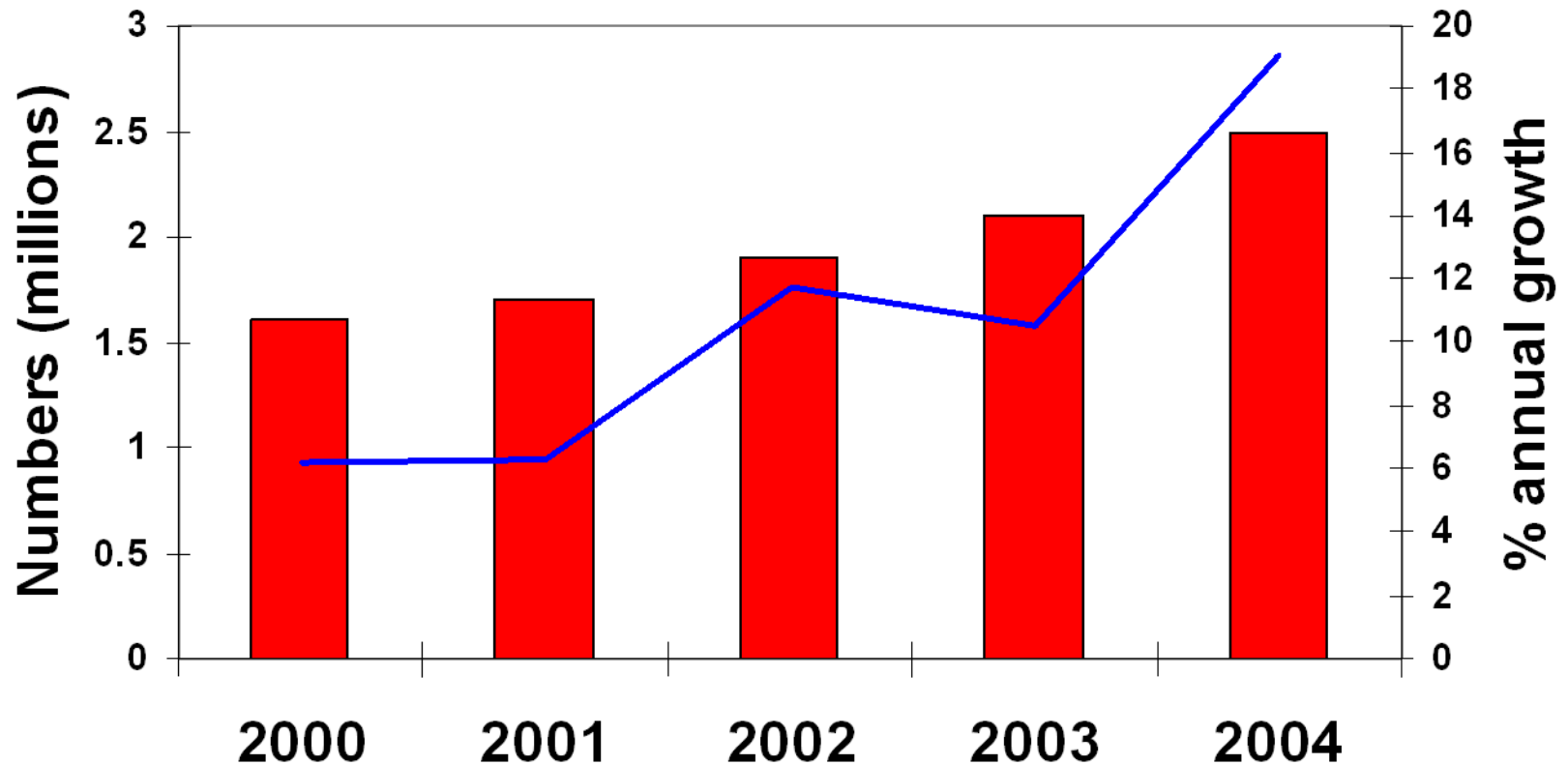
Cornell University

Changing global context



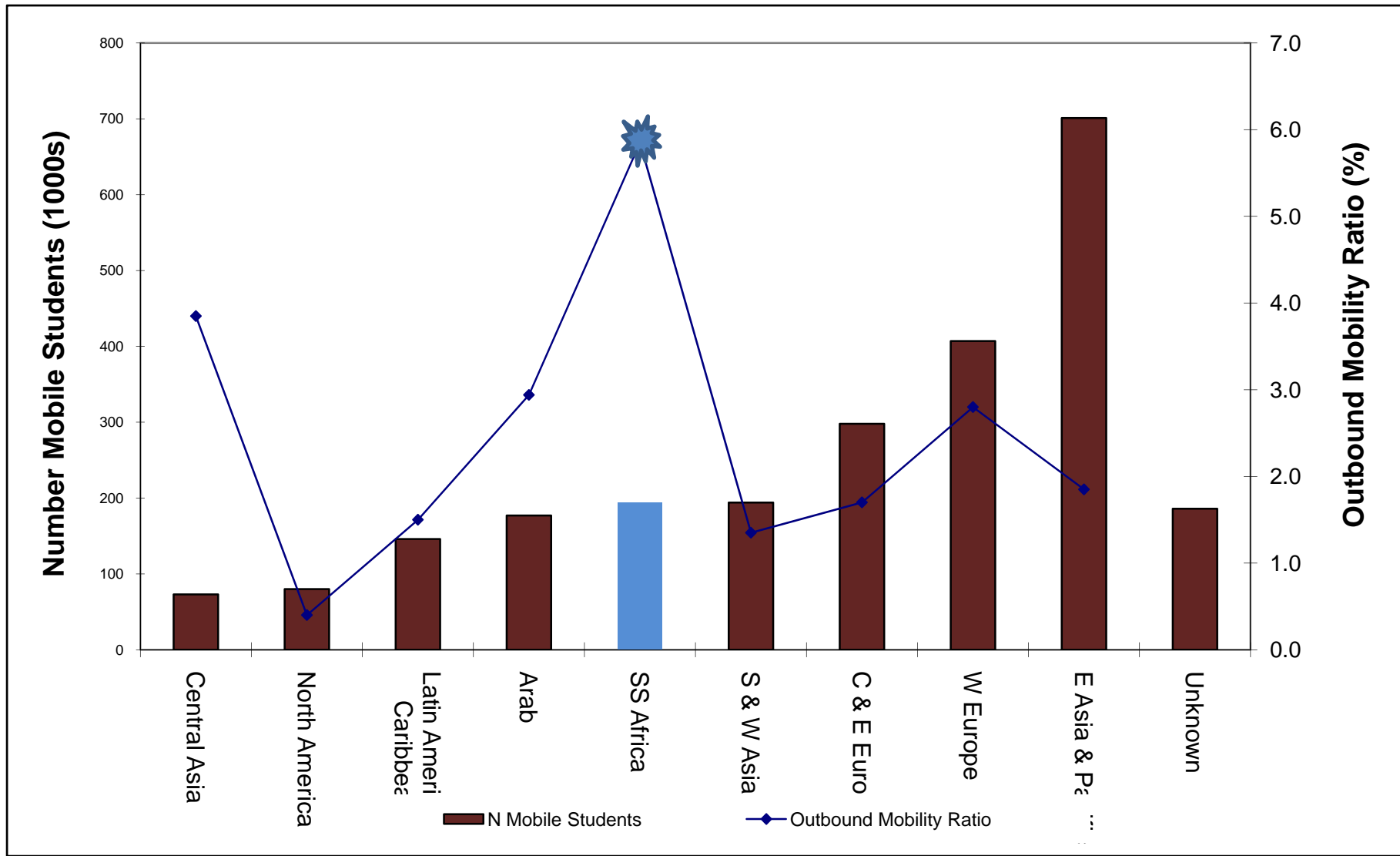
creates opportunities and networks

International student mobility is on the increase

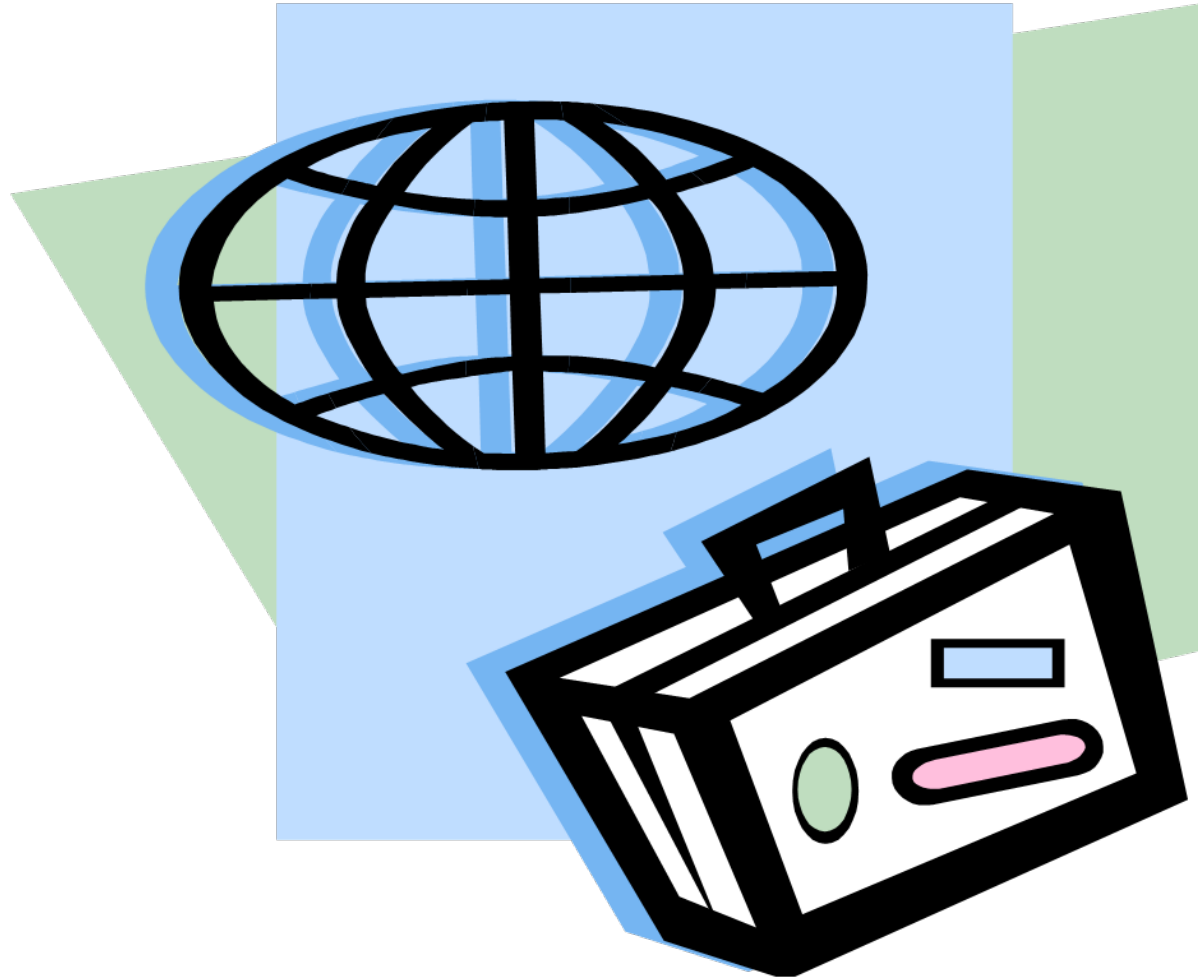


UNESCO estimate of global number of foreign students

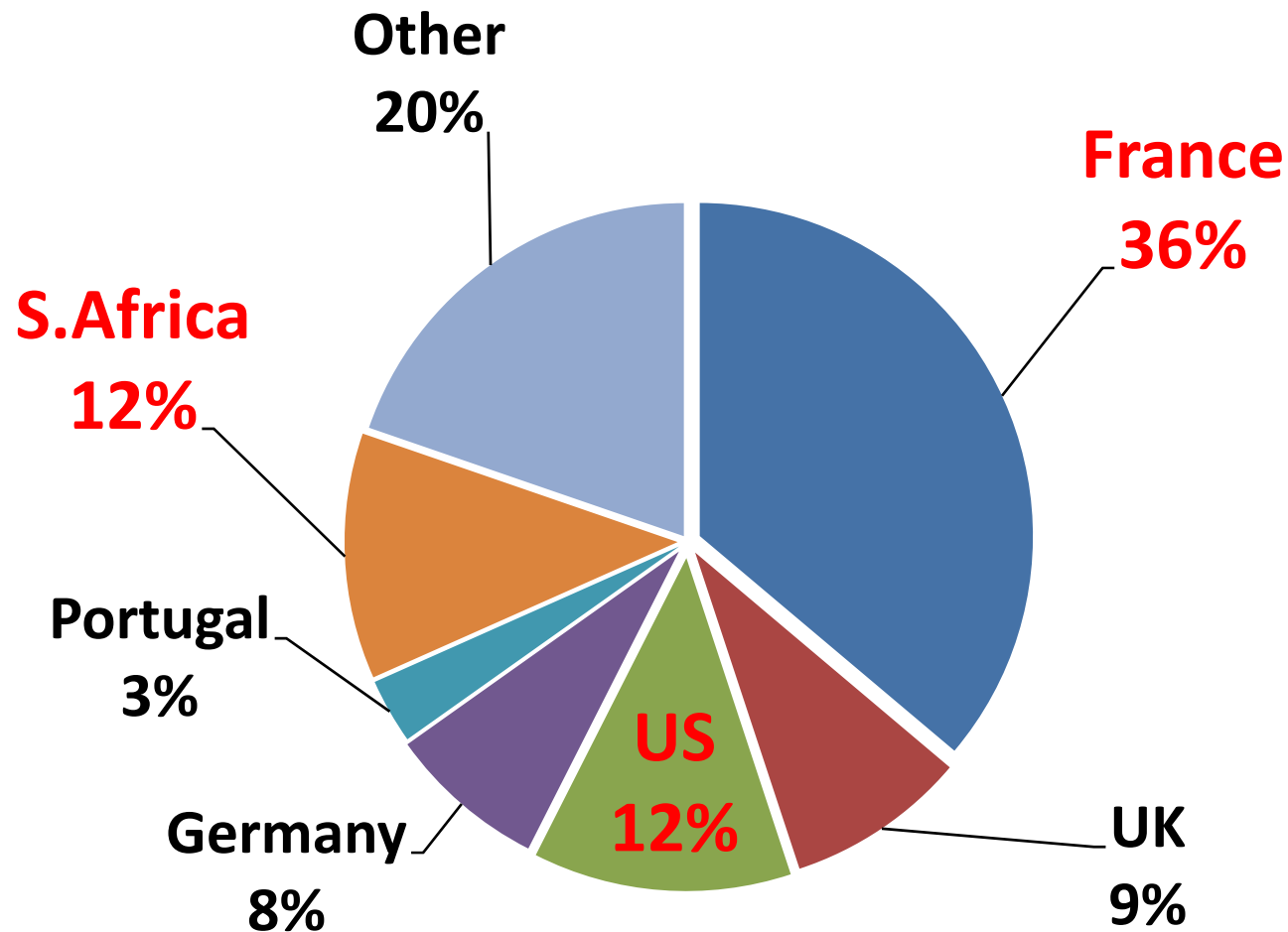
Sub-Saharan Africa has highest % of its tertiary students abroad



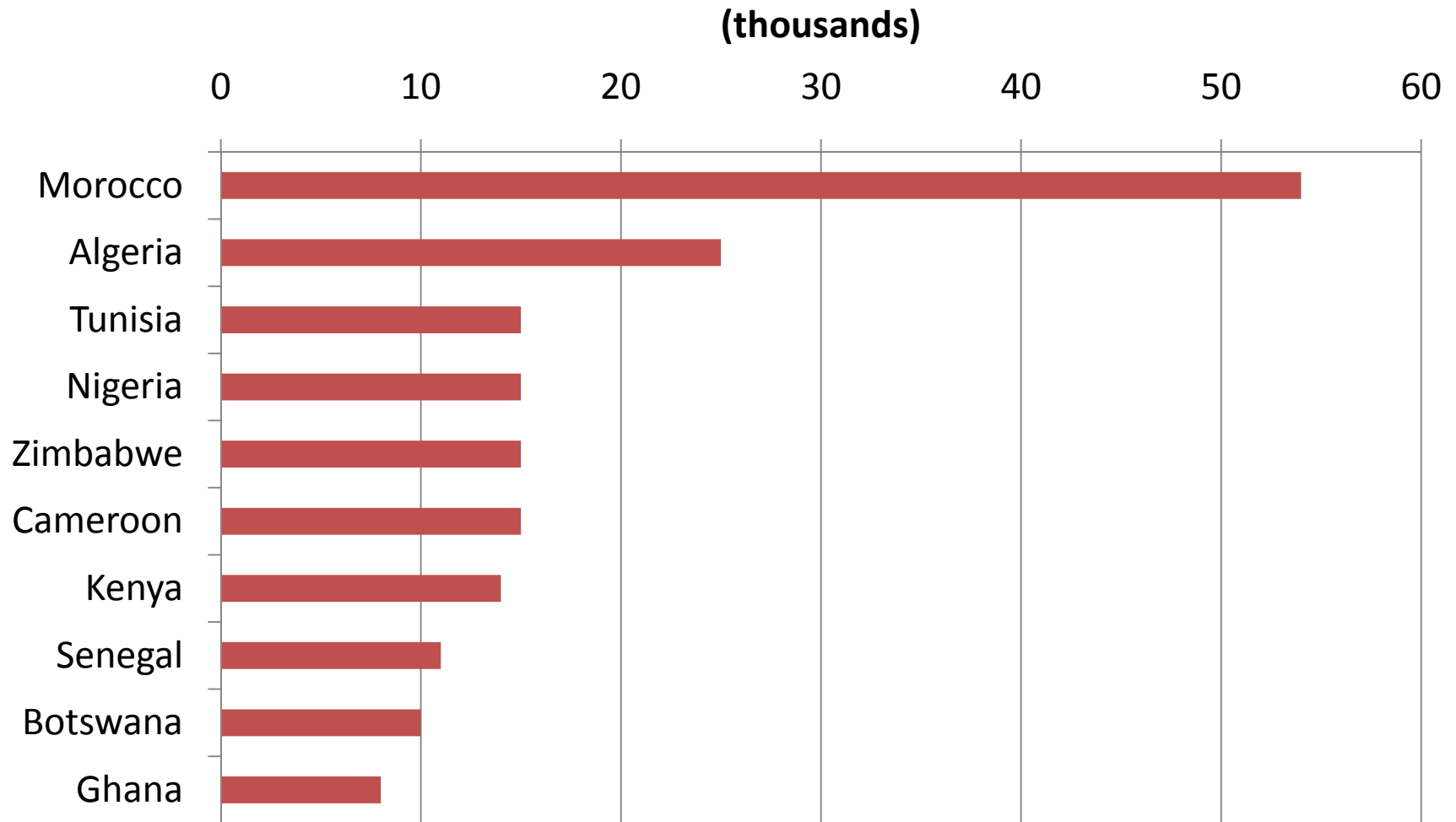
Where do Africans go for their studies?



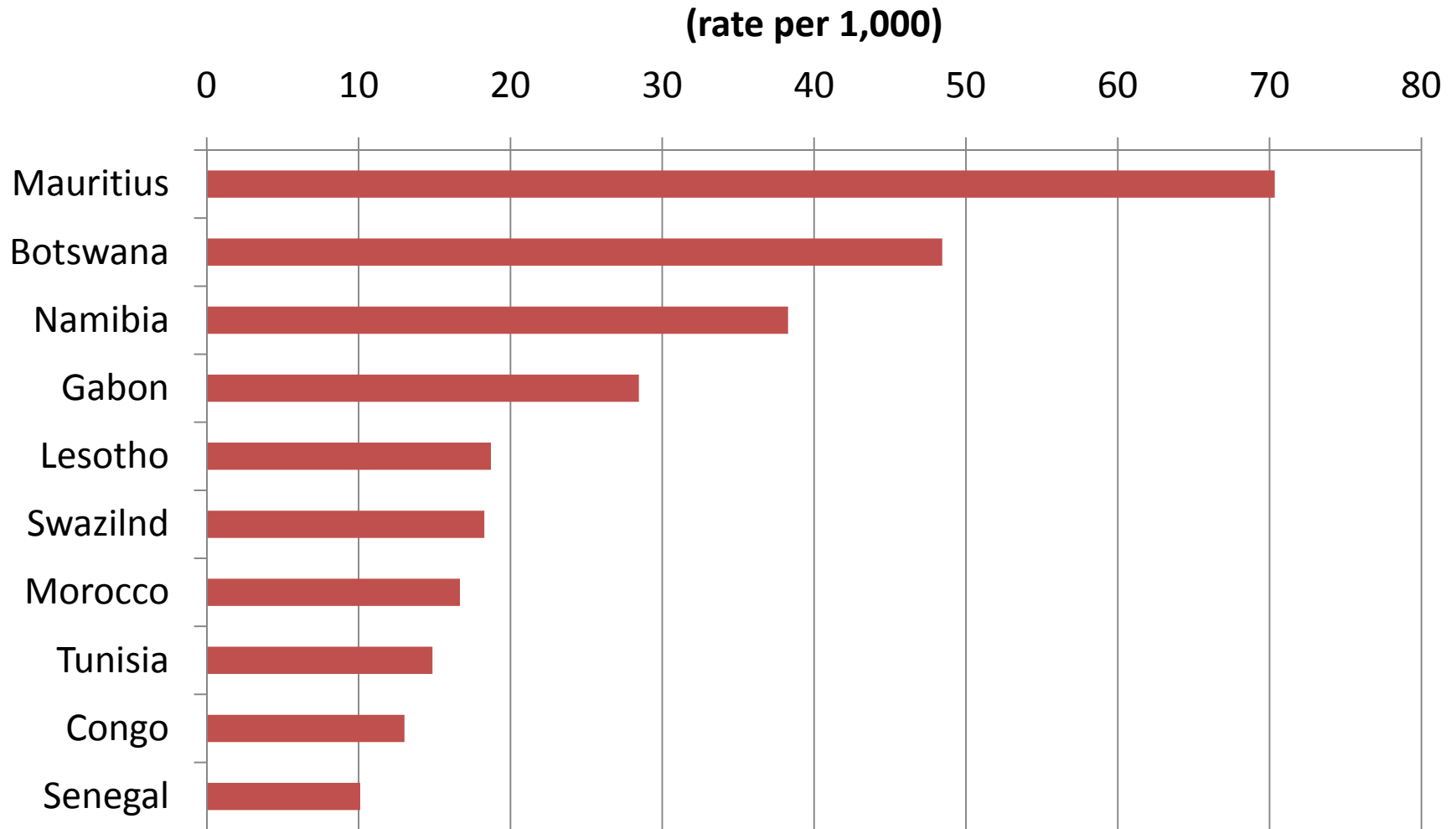
Most students go to France.
South Africa & USA tie for 2nd place.



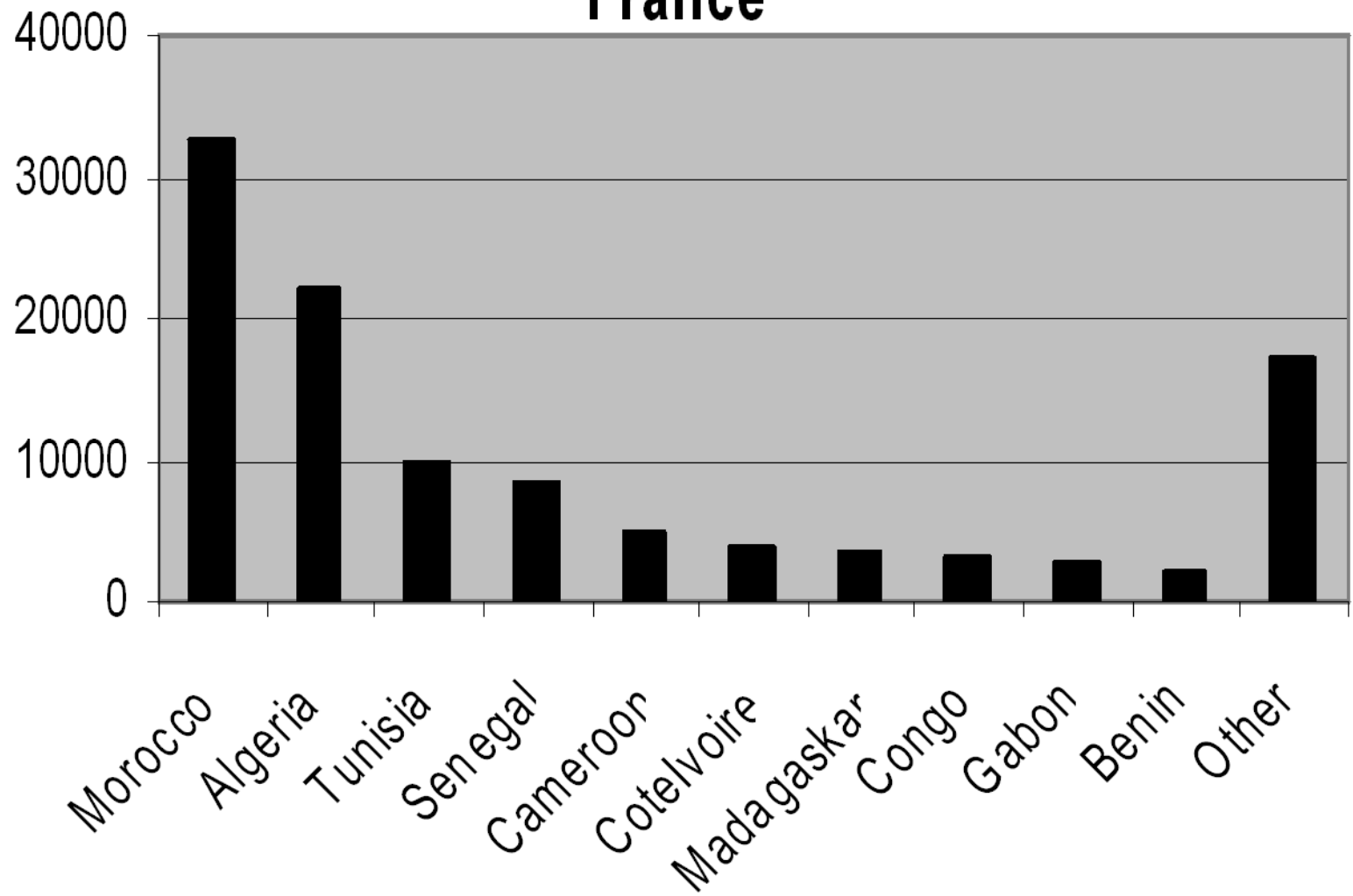
North Africa sends the largest number of students abroad



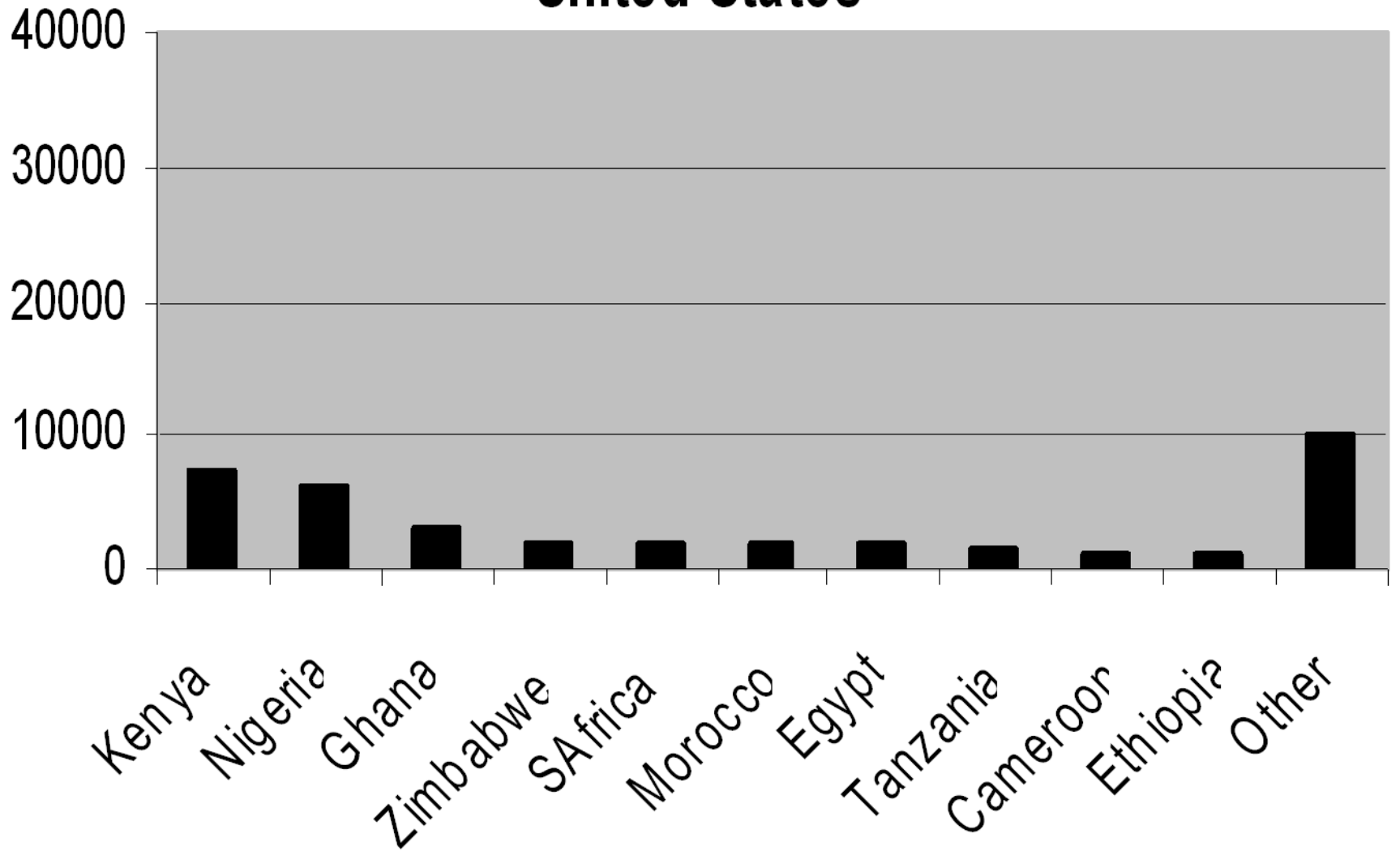
Study abroad rates are larger in small countries



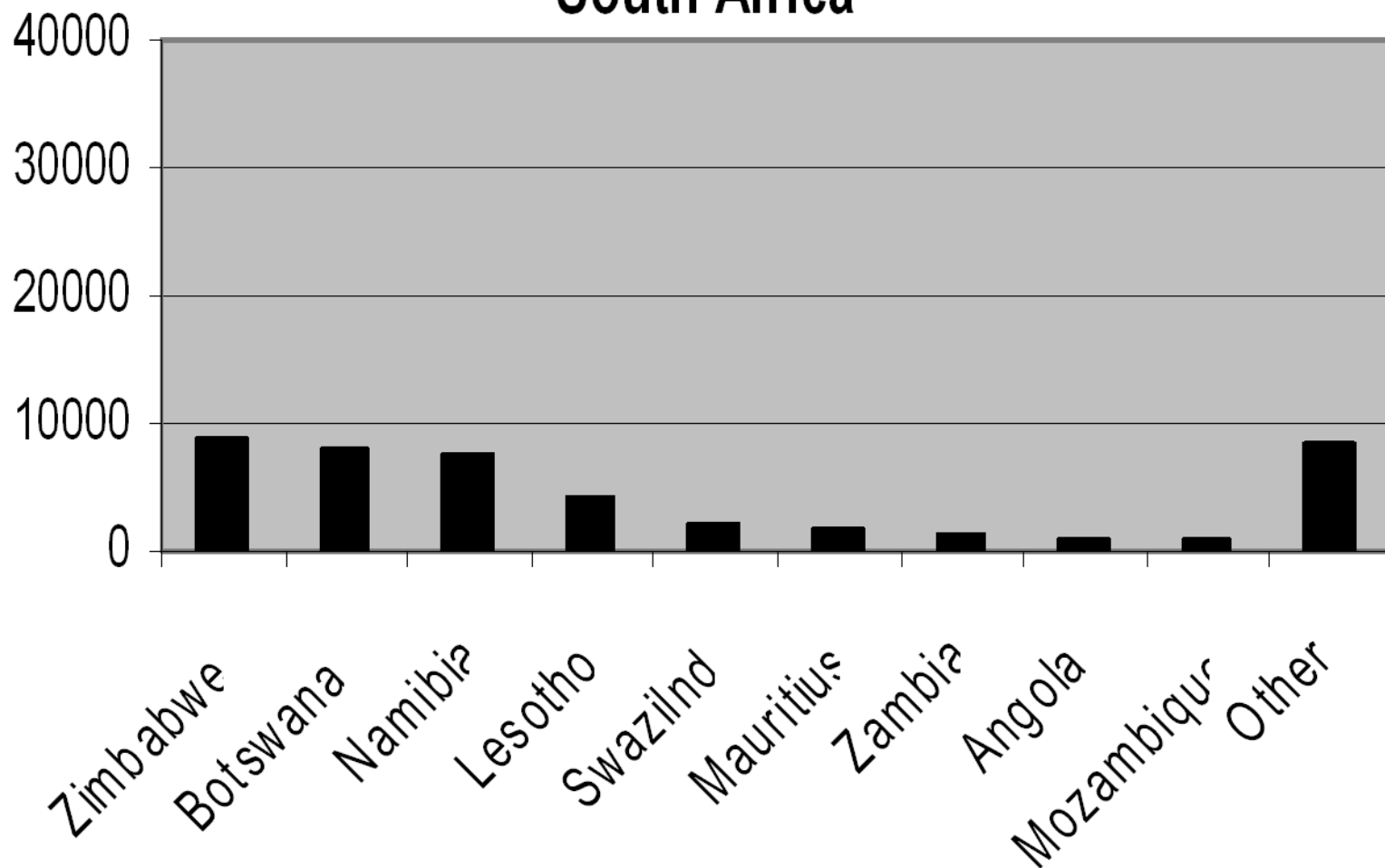
France



United States



South Africa



Model Specifications

- OLS Linear regression of
 - number of students abroad
 - Study-abroad rates
 - Remittances
 - Permanent immigration to USA
- Data – UNESCO
 - 35-48 countries
 - 2000 for covariates

SUMMING UP

1. International student mobility is an important higher education component in Africa
2. Student mobility connects to other development processes
3. Countries with more tertiary training capacity have less student mobility
4. Problem – how to increase higher education capacity

New forms of cross-border higher education (CBHE)

- Sandwich Programs
 - Students do some study abroad
- Partnership Programs
 - Joint collaborations – students from both universities participate
 - Mutual benefit
- Branch campuses
 - Degree issued by foreign university