



The University of
Nottingham

UNITED KINGDOM · CHINA · MALAYSIA

Setting the context: an introduction to the UK higher education systems

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Vincenzo Raimo, 10 March 2014

Setting the context: British Council Pakistan
Delegation

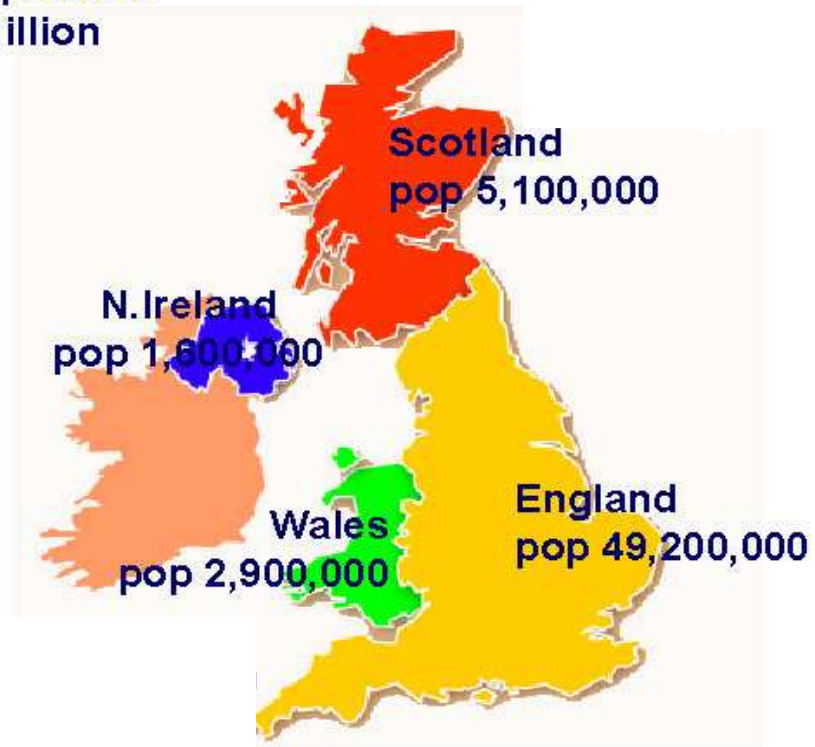


Setting the context: an introduction to the UK higher education systems

- Welcome to Nottingham & your week ahead
- The UK & its HE systems
- The University of Nottingham
- Strategic plans & KPIs
- Nottingham's International Office: Mission & Vision
- Questions for international strategy development in the UK
- Questions for the delegation to consider



UK Population
59.8 million





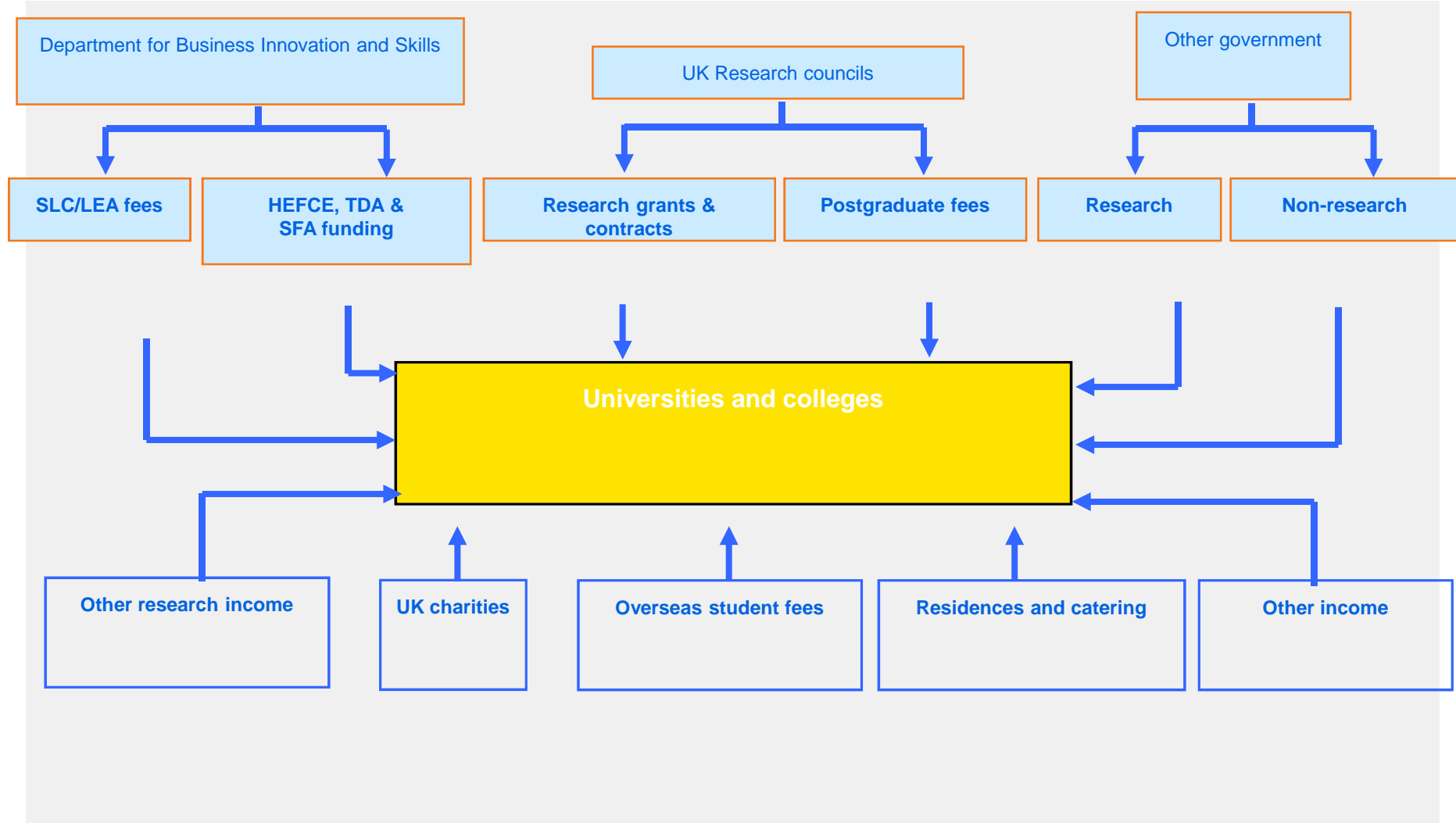
Some key features of UK higher education

The UK carries out almost 8% of world research and produces over 14% of the most highly cited papers

UK HEIs always figure prominently in the various university ranking tables published across the world
Times Higher, QS, SJT

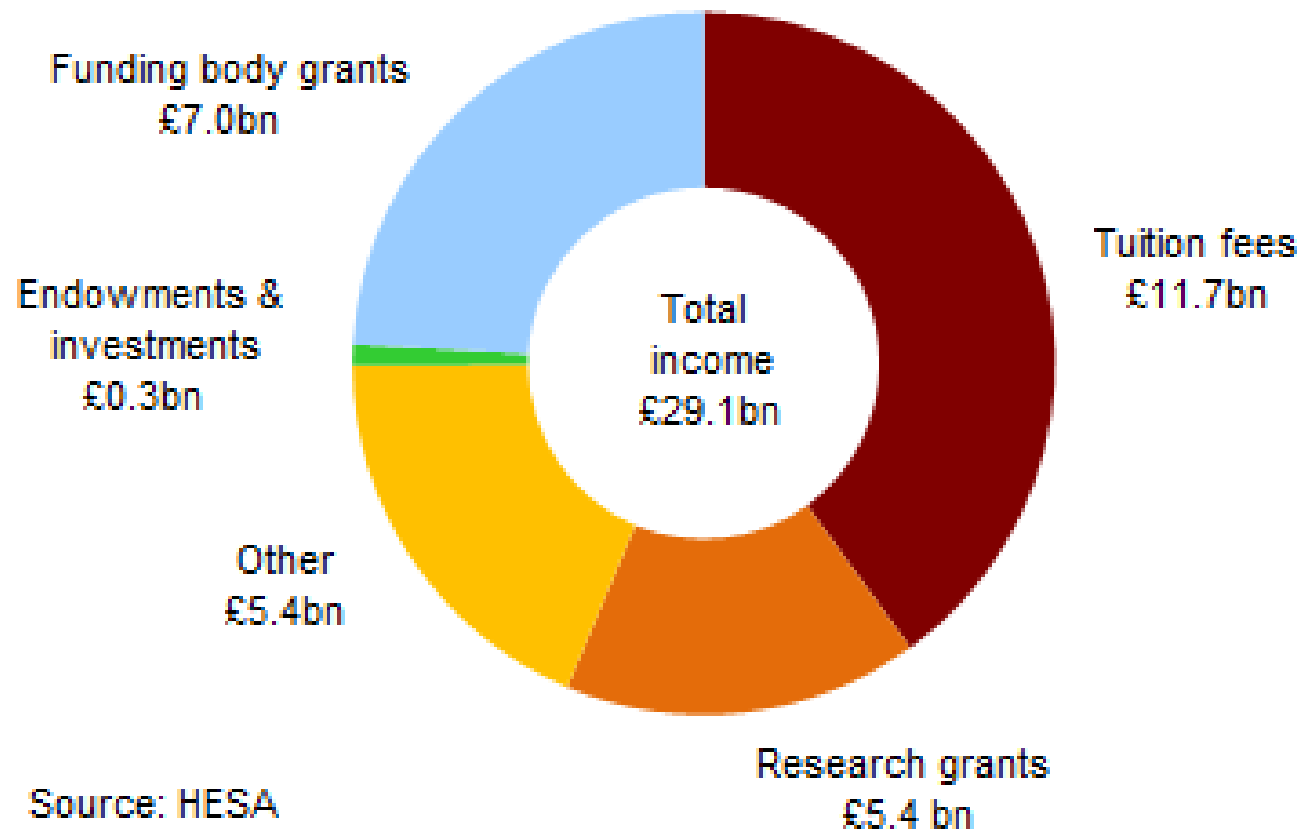


- Russell Group: 24 'top' UK universities: 65%+ of all research income, 55%+ of all PhDs, 30%+ of all international students <http://www.russellgroup.ac.uk/>
- 94 Group: small and beautiful research-led (now disbanded – see <http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/news/1994-group-disbands/2008862.article>)
- Million + (Coalition of Modern Universities): focus on teaching <http://www.millionplus.ac.uk/>





Income of UK HEIs by source 2012/13





England

Sources of income for HEIs in England 2011/12 and 2012/13 (£ thousands)

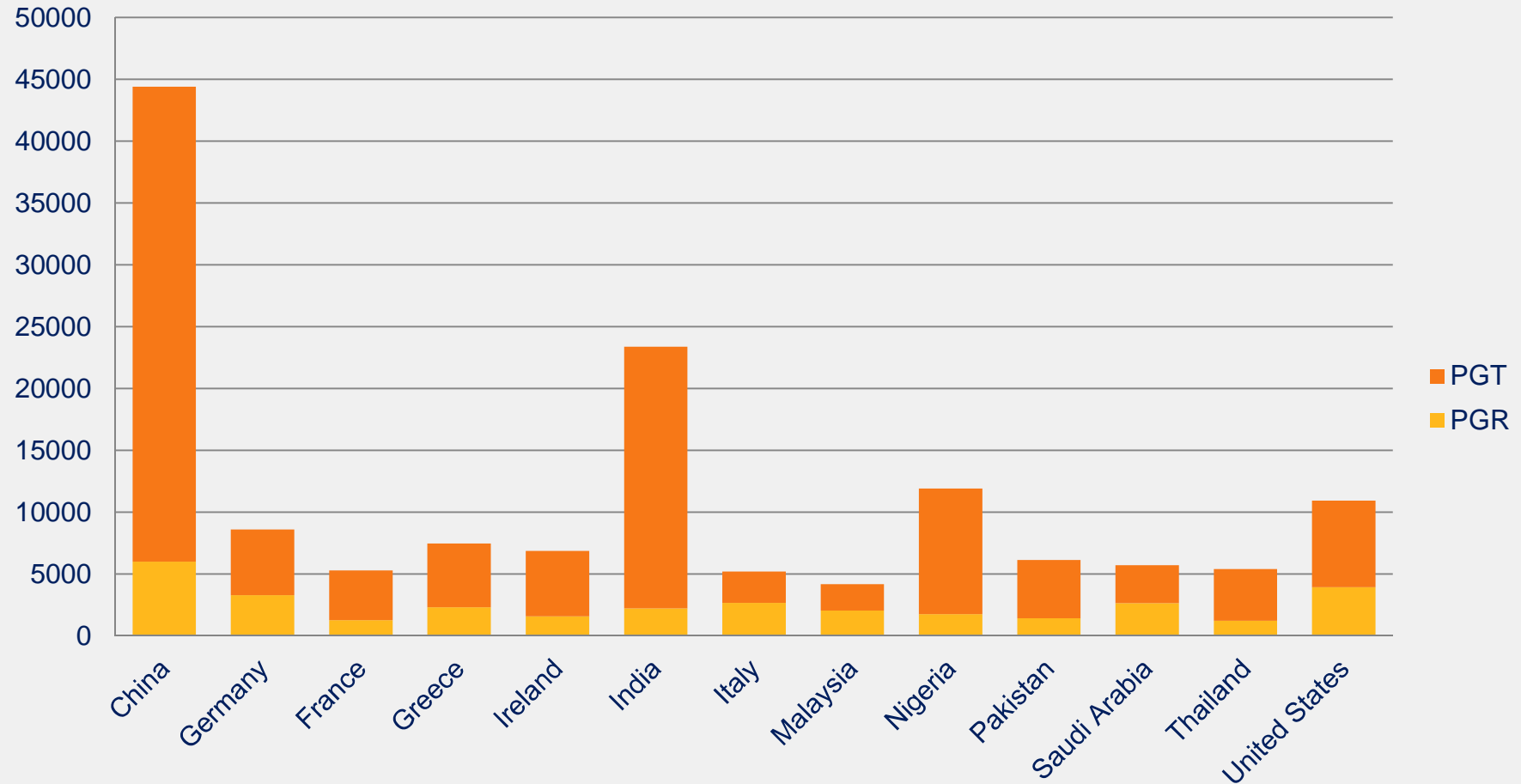
	2011/12	2012/13	% change
Funding body grants	6,686,536	5,505,127	-17.7%
Tuition fees and education contracts	8,376,749	10,160,277	21.3%
Research grants and contracts	3,647,005	3,872,851	6.2%
Other income	4,333,995	4,568,530	5.4%
Endowment and investment income	224,959	236,878	5.3%
Total income*	23,269,244	24,343,663	4.6%

Source: HESA HE Finance Plus 2012/13

* Includes income from joint ventures.



Where do our international PG students come from?



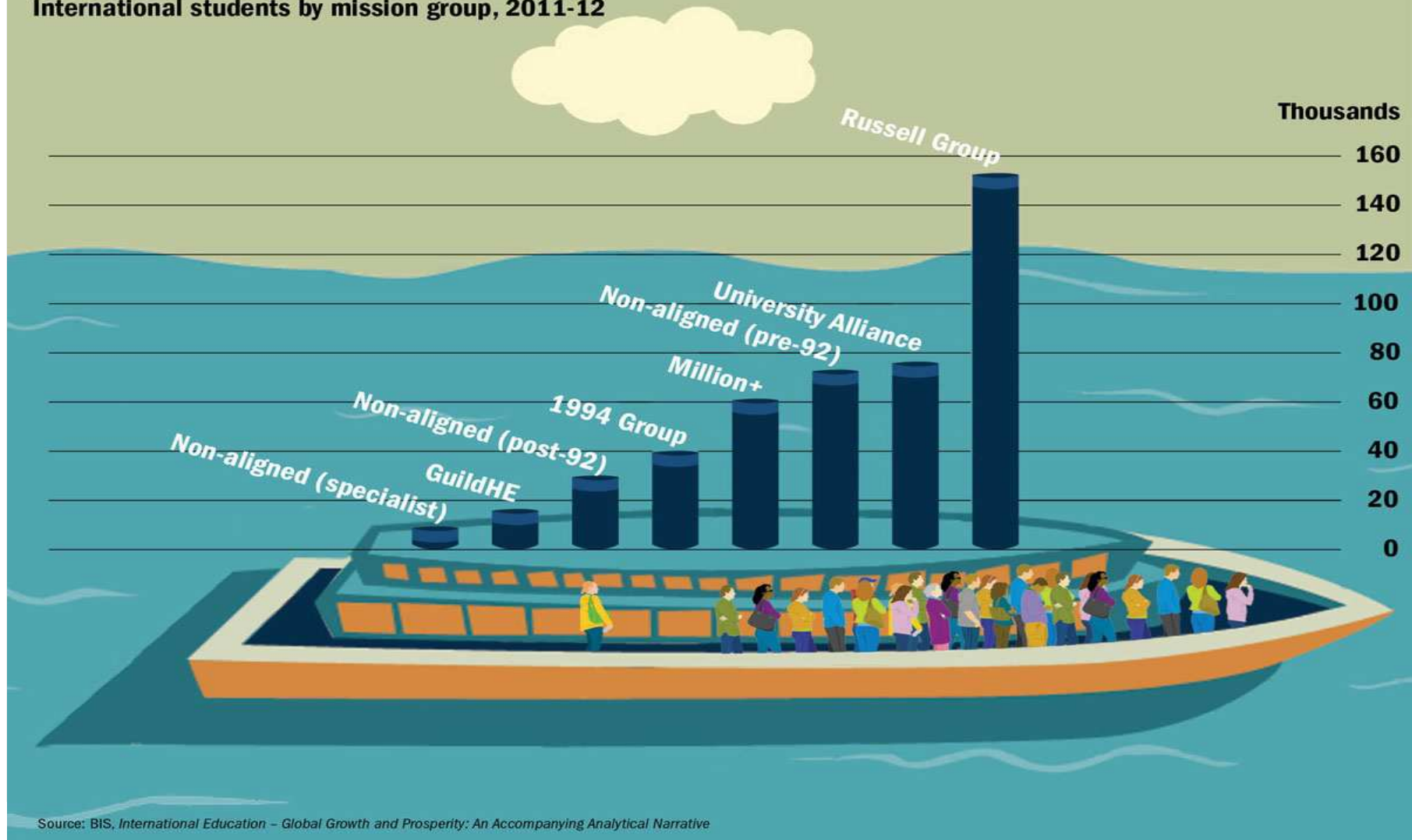


What do international PG students study?

Subject area	PGR	PGT	Total
Business & administrative studies	4845	67760	72605
Engineering & technology	10270	18090	28360
Social studies	6530	14925	21455
Computer science	3460	9040	12505
Education	2735	7790	10525
Law	1800	8315	10115
Subjects allied to medicine	2860	7135	9995
Biological sciences	5335	4635	9965
Creative arts & design	1640	8105	9740
Physical sciences	5730	3390	9120
Languages	3610	5030	8635
Medicine & dentistry	3445	3220	6660
Historical and philosophical studies	3635	2565	6200
Architecture, building & planning	1400	4540	5940
Mass communications and documentation	660	4630	5290
Mathematical sciences	1620	1835	3455
Agriculture & related subjects	580	930	1510
Combined	45	200	245
Veterinary science	125	90	215



International students by mission group, 2011-12

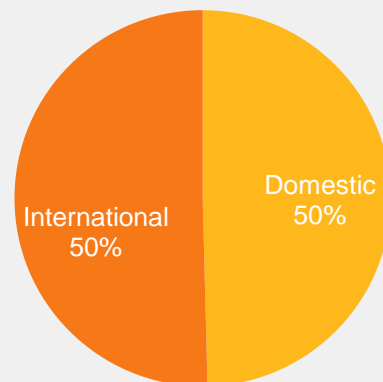


Source: BIS, *International Education – Global Growth and Prosperity: An Accompanying Analytical Narrative*

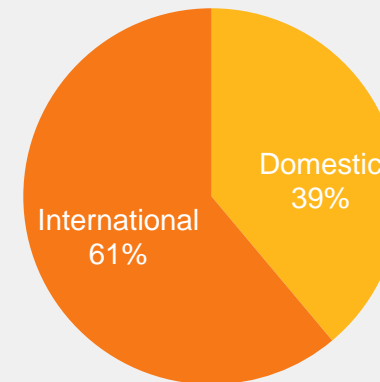


Ratio of domestic to international PG students in the UK

Postgraduate Research



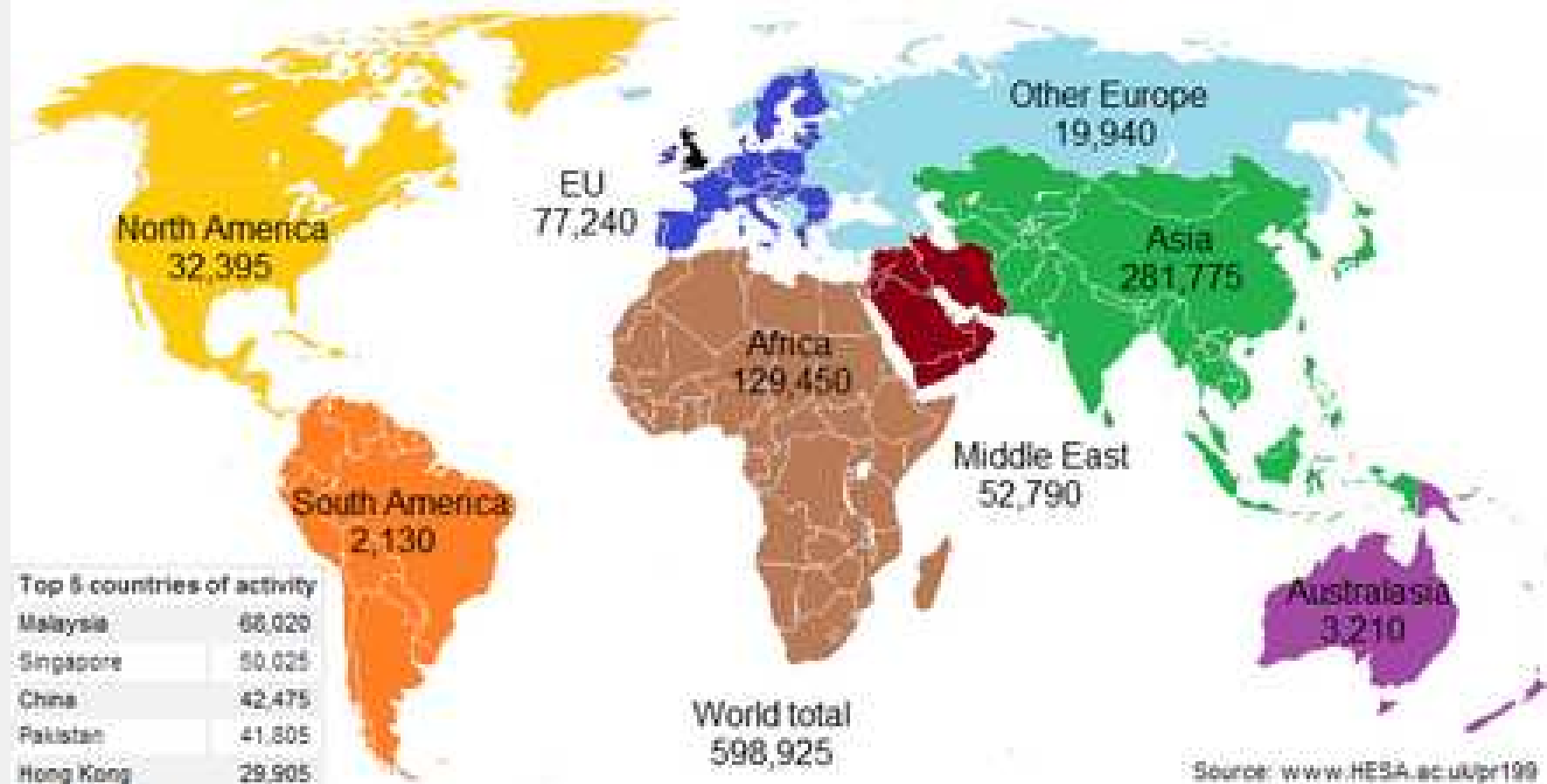
Postgraduate taught



	Full-time			Total
	UK	Other EU	Non-EU International	
Postgraduate research	9740	2810	7090	9900
Postgraduate taught	63865	19505	80810	100315
..of which Postgraduate Certificate in Education	18145	685	145	830
Total	73605	22315	87900	110215



Students studying wholly overseas by geographic region of activity 2012/13





Most UK universities consider themselves 'public'

Subject to assessment by Quality Assurance Agency (<http://www.qaa.ac.uk/>)

Research activity reviewed by the Higher Education Funding Councils (<http://www.hefce.ac.uk/>)



But:

universities are autonomous: they make their own strategic plans, hire and fire staff, select students, responsible for their own governance, academic standards, ...



Yr.

10

11 High

12 School

13 University
yrs. 1-4

Masters

PhD

A' levels

University
yrs. 1-3

Masters

PhD



First degrees

- BA/ BSc/ LLB: 3 years
- MPharm/ MEng/ MSci 4-years
- BM BS (BMedSci) 5 or 6-years

Postgraduate degrees

- MA/MSc/ LLM: 1 year
- MBA: 1 year
- PhD: 3-4 years



The University of
Nottingham

UNITED KINGDOM · CHINA · MALAYSIA



A Brief History



The University of
Nottingham

UNITED KINGDOM · CHINA · MALAYSIA

- 1881 Nottingham's first civic college
- 1928 Move to University Park
- 1948 Award of Royal Charter
- 1999 Opening of the Malaysia Campus
- 2003 Nobel Prizes for Economics and Medicine
- 2004 Opening of the China Campus
- 2014 leading UK international research led University



Sapientia Urbs Conditur
"A City is Built on Wisdom"



Vincenzo Raimo, 10 March 2014

Setting the context: British Council Pakistan
Delegation



c.30,000 students in the UK from 142 countries (c 10,000 'international')

c. 10,000 students in China and Malaysia from c.40 countries

Largest national cohorts:

China
Malaysia
Germany
Thailand
Singapore

India
Hong Kong
France
Nigeria
USA

c. 22% cohort on 'study abroad' (France, Germany, Australia, Canada, USA, China, Malaysia). Target 25%





The University has five Faculties, which consist of the following Schools:

Arts	Social Sciences	Sciences	Engineering	Medicine & Health Sciences
American & Canadian Studies English Studies History Humanities Modern Languages & Cultures English Language Education	Business School Contemporary Chinese Studies Economics Education Geography Law Politics & International Relations Sociology & Social Policy Institute for Work, Health & Organisations	Biosciences Chemistry Computer Science Mathematical Sciences Pharmacy Physics & Astronomy Psychology	An integrated Faculty structure including the Departments of: Chemical & Environmental Engineering Civil Engineering Electrical & Electronic Engineering Mechanical, Materials, and Manufacturing Engineering Built Environment	Biology Biomedical Sciences Clinical Sciences Community Health Sciences Graduate Entry Medicine & Health Molecular Medical Sciences Nursing, Midwifery & Physiotherapy Veterinary Medicine & Science



A world top-100 University



83rd in the World
(9th in UK)



75th in the World



A Global University



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Internationalisation at The University of Nottingham

As a global university, internationalisation is at the heart of everything we do. The University of Nottingham's internationalisation strategy reaches beyond our successful campuses in China and Malaysia, into every aspect of university life.



Nottingham is in the top 1% of the globe's universities, according to the Times Higher World Rankings 2009. The respected Shanghai Jiao Tong University index also places the University 10th in the UK and 26th in Europe.









The University of Nottingham's Campuses in Asia

Fully integrated branch campuses of the University of Nottingham

- not a twinning arrangement
- not a franchise operation

English language

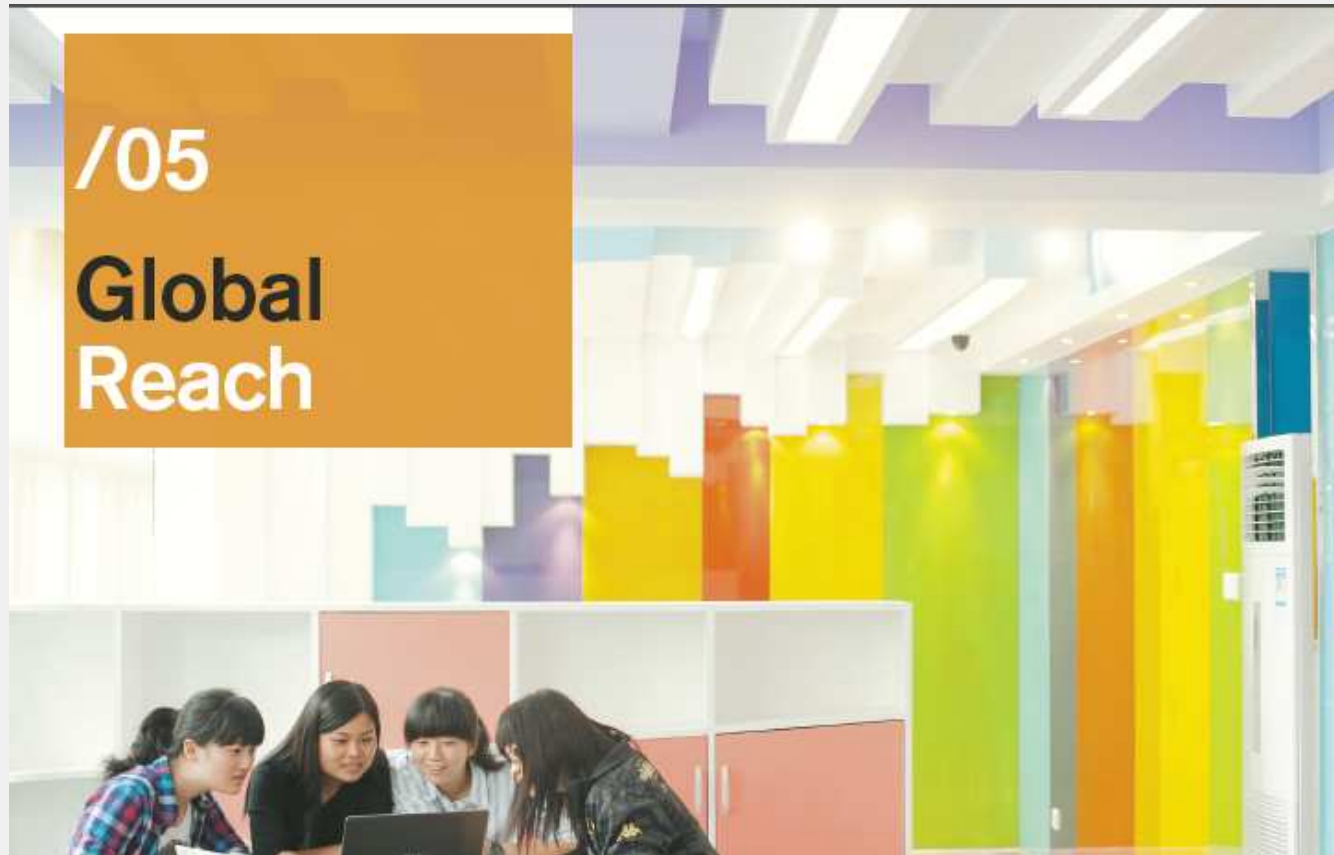
Senior staff seconded from Nottingham, UK

Assessment procedures and degree awards controlled from Nottingham, UK

Subject to UK QAA as well as local QA

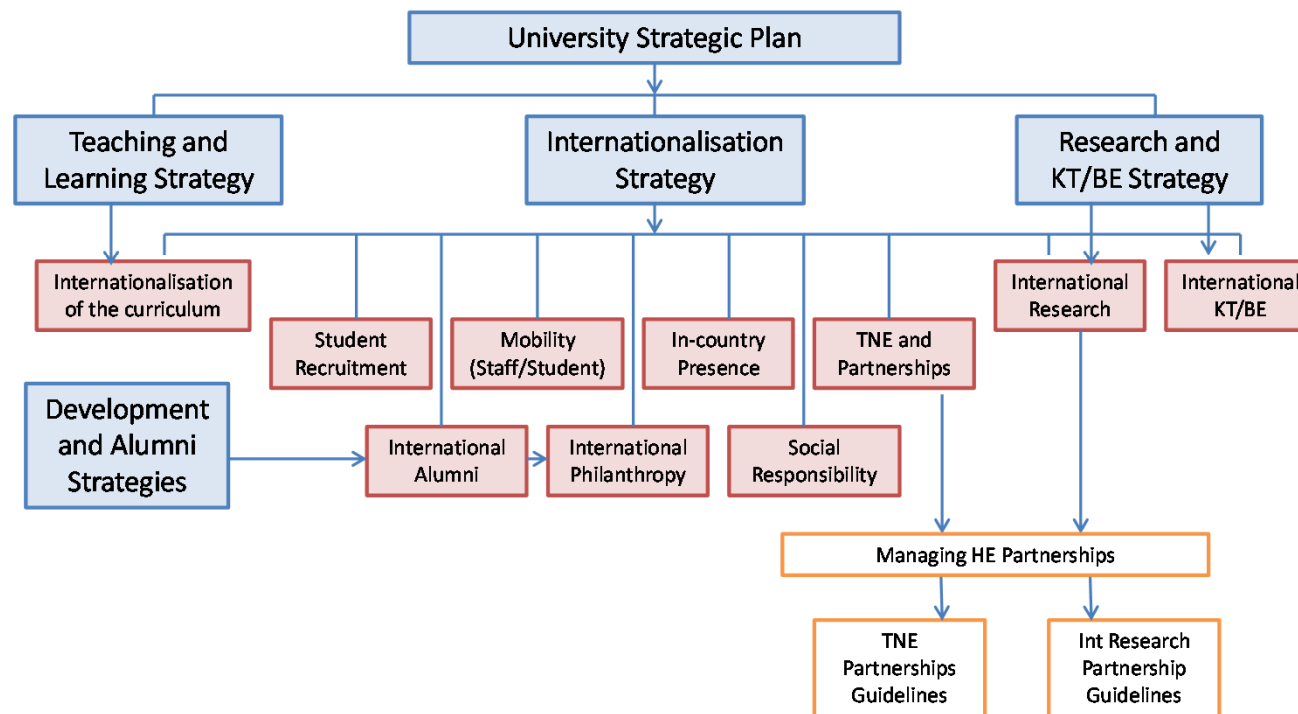


The Strategic Plan





Internationalisation and The Strategic Plan





Aims

1. Secure our achievement in establishing two overseas campuses in Asia, by fuller integration, coordination and expansion ...
2. Magnify the international impact of our research and commercialisation activities
3. Expand student and staff mobility
4. Develop and enhance international teaching and research partnerships



Monitoring and Measuring Progress

	Baseline 2009/10	Objective 2014/15
Student Population, UNNC	4,091	6,500
Student Population, UNMC	3,224	5,500
Postgraduate population (% of total)		
Malaysia	15.3%	20%
Ningbo	9.5%	18%
Non-UK students at UK campus	8,428	9,500
Students entering via international teaching partnerships	366	600
Students on some form of outward mobility (%)	17%	25%
Research awards (total)		
Malaysia	RM 5m	RM 15m
Ningbo	RMB 7.2m	RMB 18m
Alumni groups globally (active)	6	30



Measuring success

- **customer service**
- **value for money**
- **compliance**

Office, Team and individual goals to be clear and focussed, measurable, clear ownership and accountability



International Office: Mission

To lead and support the implementation of key aspects of the University's Strategic Plan and Internationalisation Strategy and deliver on designated KPIs. To act as leader and advocate for the University's internationalisation strategy both internally and worldwide.



International Office: Guiding Principles

- ethical approach
- flexibility
- value for money and efficiency
- balancing opportunities and portfolio development
- partnership
- 'embedding' internationalisation



International Office: Vision

To maintain and build upon our leading position within UK universities as a professional service supporting the internationalisation of higher education across the broad spectrum of specialist support and care services, student recruitment, outward mobility and transnational education;



International Office: Vision

To be relevant to the widest possible contingency within the University providing a valued, customer-centred, proactive service to all Schools, Management and all students - ***the International Office is not just concerned with students from overseas;***

To lead the development of internationalisation strategies and policies nationally and be a first port of call when advice and expert opinion on the management of the internationalisation of higher education is sought by policy makers and others.



Questions:

- Is there a right balance between international and home students?
- Should there be caps on numbers from any one country/ area?
- How do we balance volume/ income targets and quality?
- How do we continue to grow mobility? What's the impact of new UK rules on year abroad fees?
- How do we ensure ALL students feel part of the community?
- Is internationalisation of the curriculum an important element of the strategy?
- How do we encourage integrated mobility periods?
- What do we want from strategic partners? Who should be on our target list for strategic partnership development?



Choosing Partners

“a (wo)man is known by the company (s)he keeps”

- Prestigious partners (top 100?)
- Partners who need us

- Longer term potential versus immediate delivery
- Balancing strategic selection versus opportunism



Questions for the delegation from Pakistan

(advance notice of issues to discuss during visit to hefce)

How viable is HEI autonomy? Is it desirable? How can it best be achieved?

What proportion of funding is public/private? Is this balance right?

How can institutional strategies be developed?

What should the priorities be?

Is internationalization a feature? How does it differ from the UK?

What sort of KPIs are appropriate?

What is the status of lecturers/professors? How are they incentivised?