

EM iDEA Conference Presentation (July 13, 2012)

# ERASMUS Mundus from an Asian Perspective and Latest Developments Faced in CAMPUS Asia

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# Korea University since 1905

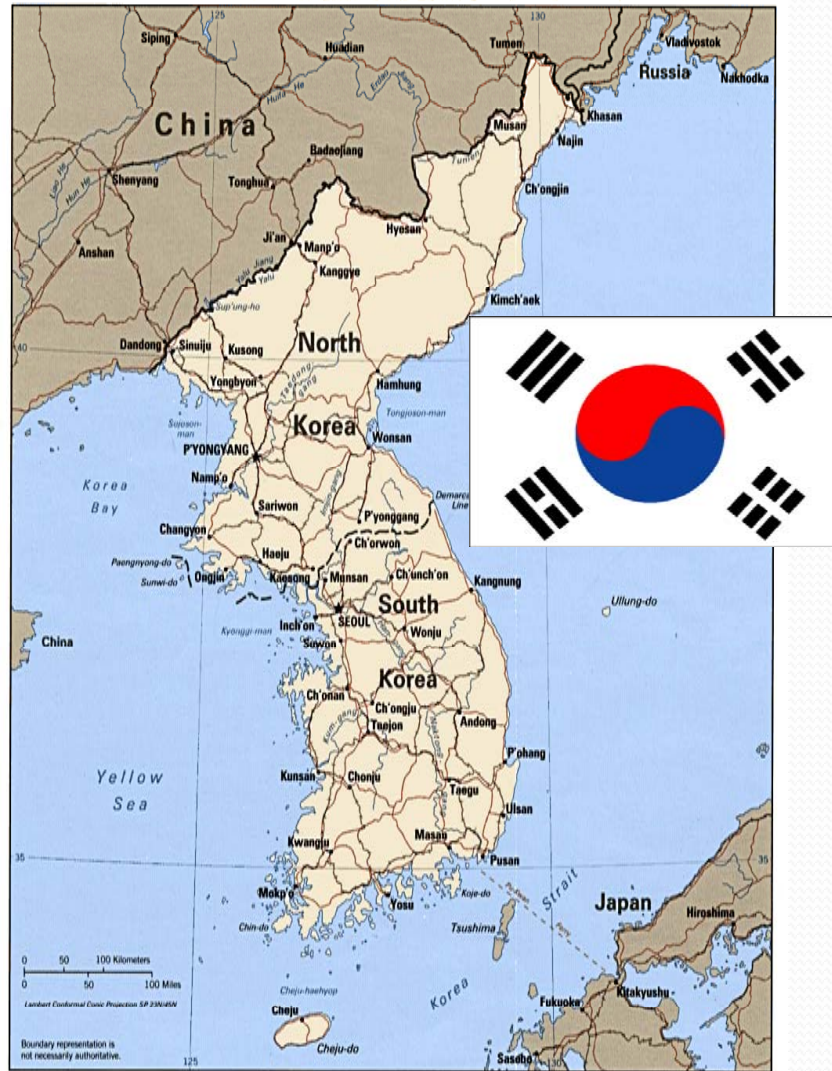




# **1. Overview of Korean Higher Education**

# South Korea at a Glance

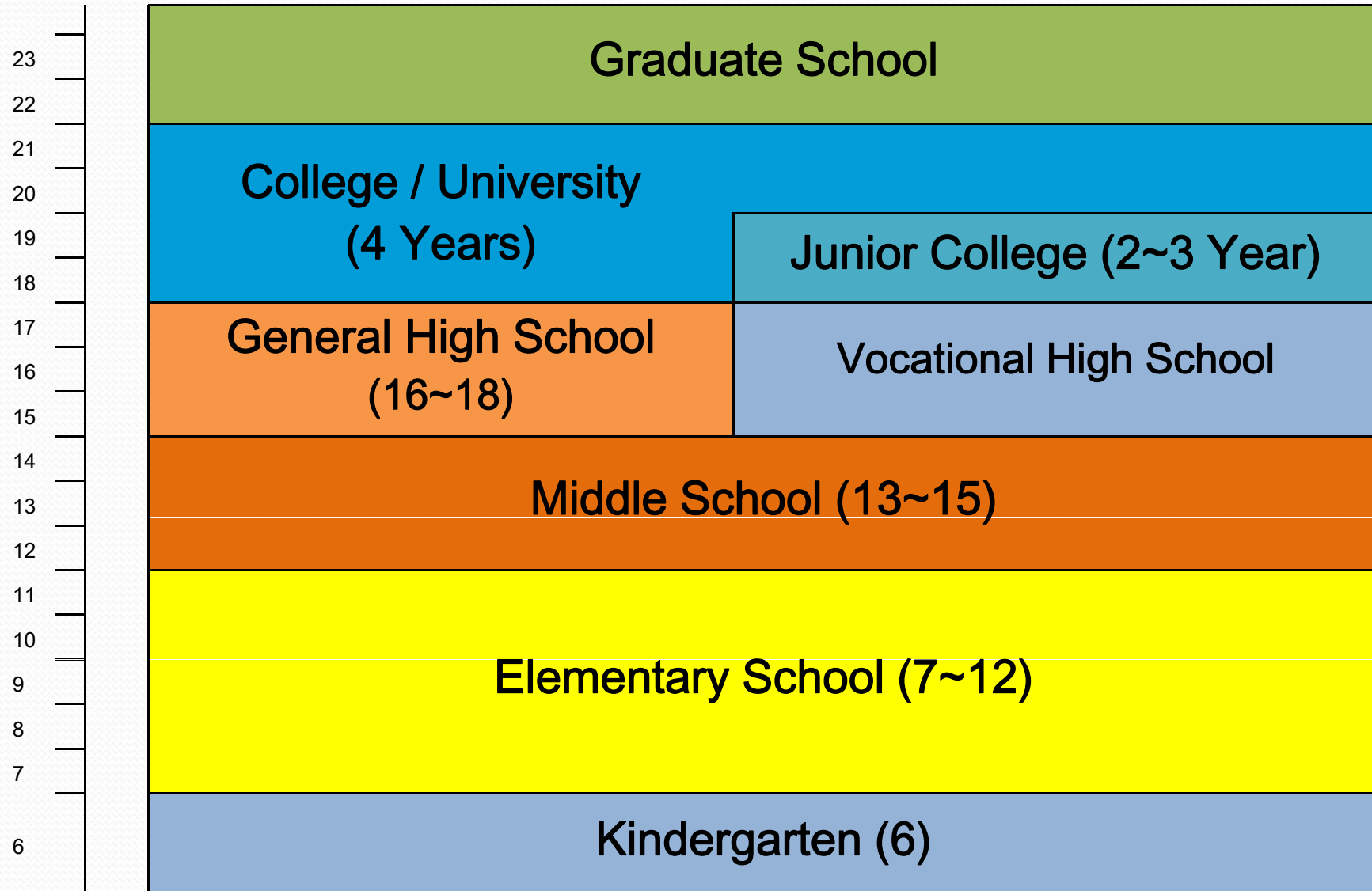
Korean Peninsula



- Area: 99.6 K Sq. Km (107<sup>th</sup>)
- Population: 49.0 Million (26<sup>th</sup>)
- GDP(09): US\$ 1,017 Billion (15<sup>th</sup>)  
(GDP per capita : US\$20,955)  
\* US(\$47,335), Japan(37,644)
- Economy and ICT (World rank)
  - OECD member economy in 1996
  - Broadband diffusion (2<sup>nd</sup>)
  - Home PC diffusion (3<sup>rd</sup>)
  - Oil production(90<sup>th</sup>)
  - National gas production(111<sup>th</sup>)

# Formal Education System In Korea

Age



# Profile of Higher Education Institutions (2008)

**372 HEIs, 3.3 M Students, 68 K+ Professors**

- **Universities** (4 Years; Bachelor's Degree)
  - **175 Universities (1.9 Mil. Enrollments; 52,763 Profs.)**
- **Teachers' Colleges & Industrial U** (4 Years; Bachelor's Degree)
  - **11 Teachers' Colleges (25 K Enrollments; 855 Profs.)**
  - **14 Industrial Universities (17 K Enrollments; 2,190 Profs.)**
- **Junior Colleges** (2 to 3 Years; Associate Degree)
  - **148 Junior Colleges (795 K Enrollments; 11,685 Profs.)**
- **Others** (Bachelor's Degree)
  - **1 Air & Correspondence Univ. (272 K Enrollments; 136 Profs.)**
  - **15 Cyber Universities (72 K Enrollments; 386 Profs.) etc**

# Governance of Korean Higher Education

- **MEST (Ministry of Education, Science & Technology)**
  - MOE&HRD + MOST => MEST
  - Closer collaboration between HEIs and Public Research Institutes
- **Presidential Commission on Education, Science and Technology**
  - Chaired by the President of the Republic
  - Advisory council for the president for policies related to Education, Science & Technology
- **National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF)**
  - Independent national research funding & evaluation agency
- **Korean Council for University Education (KCUE)**
  - Main Quality Assurance & Accreditation agency; Univ. Association

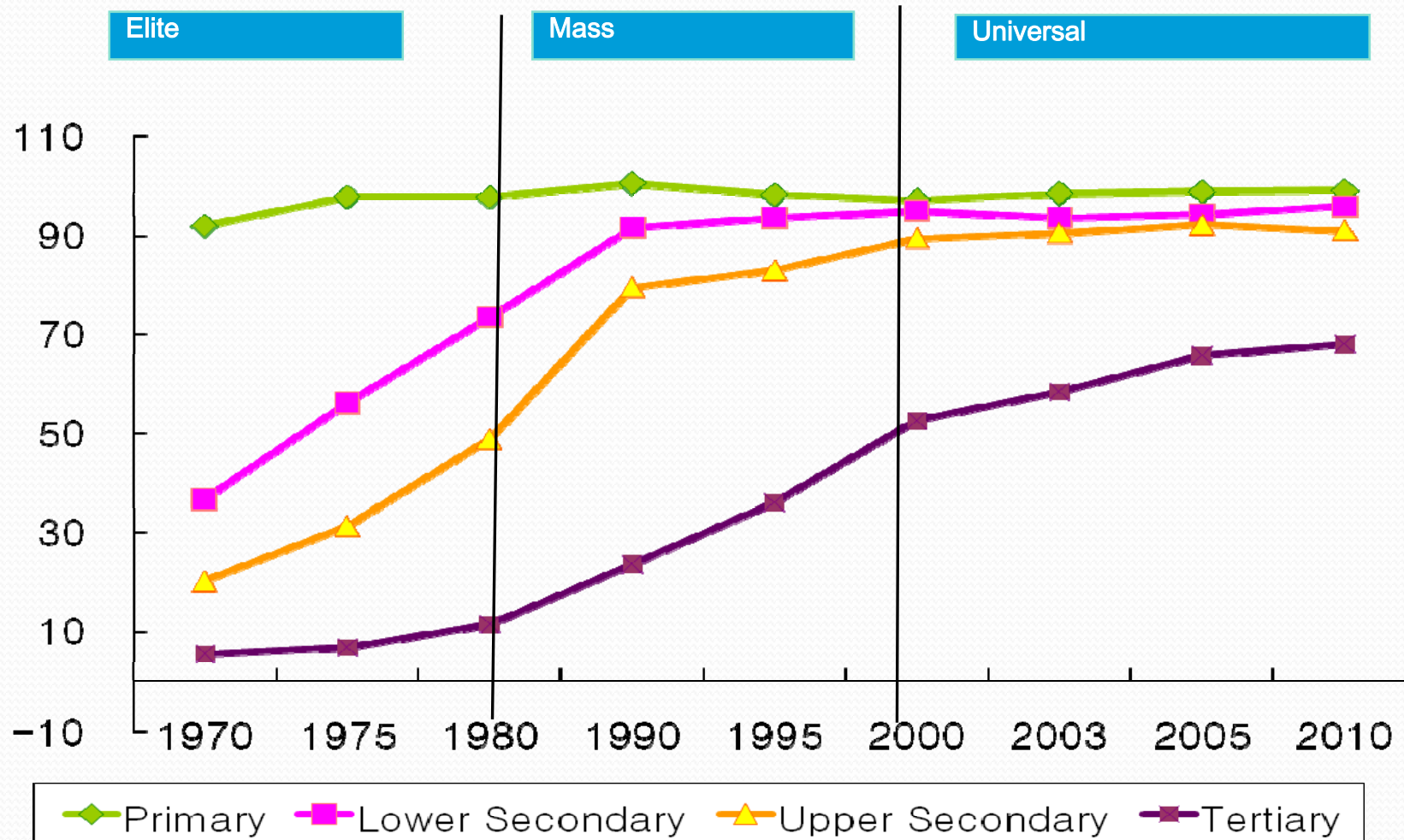
# Salient Features of Korean HE

- **Intensive expansion of HE within a very short period of time**
- **Heavy reliance on the private sector**
- **Strong government control over public & private university operations**



# Expansion of Korean Higher Education

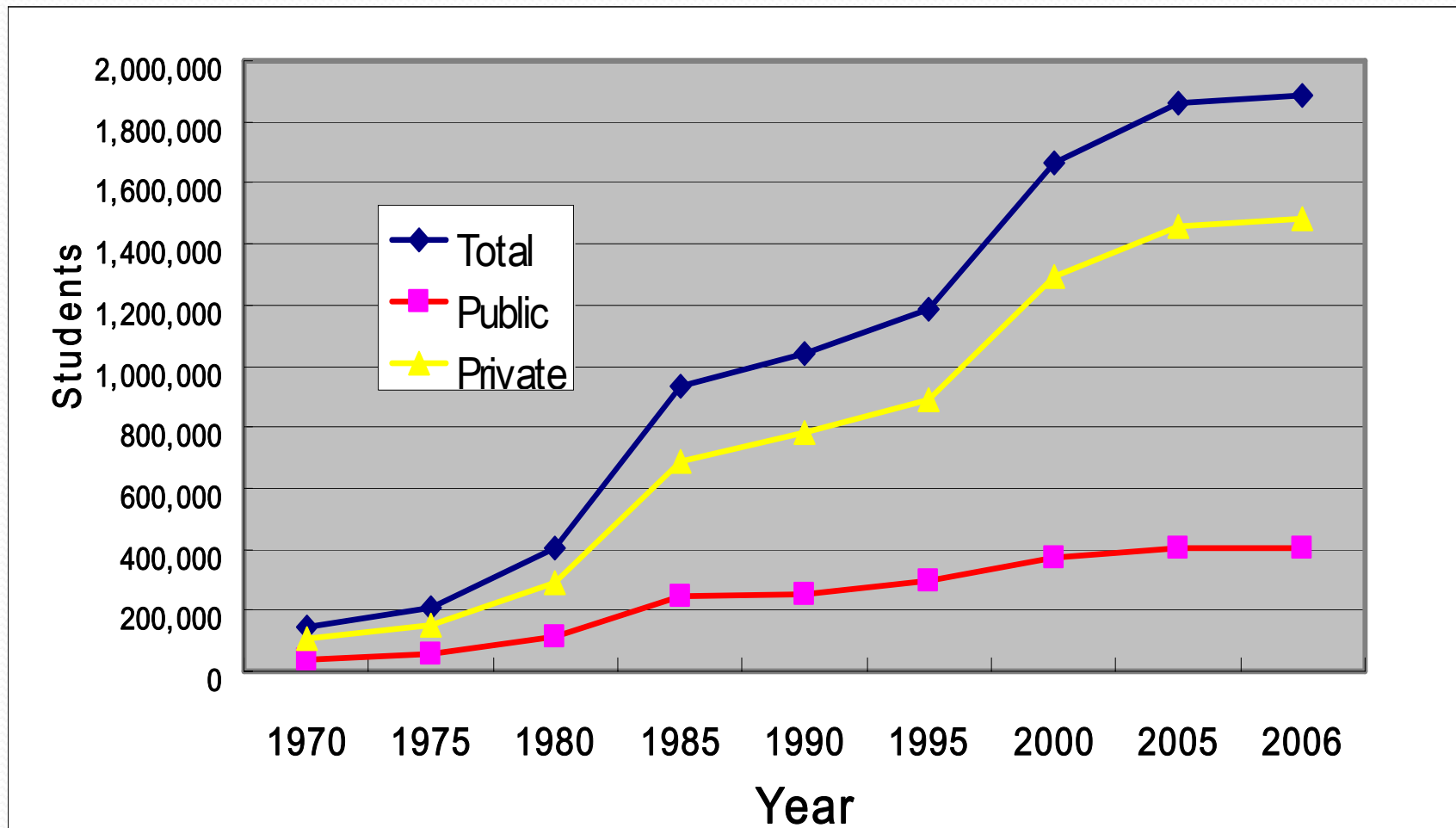
HEI attendance Rate: No. of students enrolled at HEIs/ Total College Age Population



Trow, M. (2005), "Forms and Phases of HE": Elite(<15%) → Mass(15-50%) → Universal(>55%)

# Mobilization of Private Resources

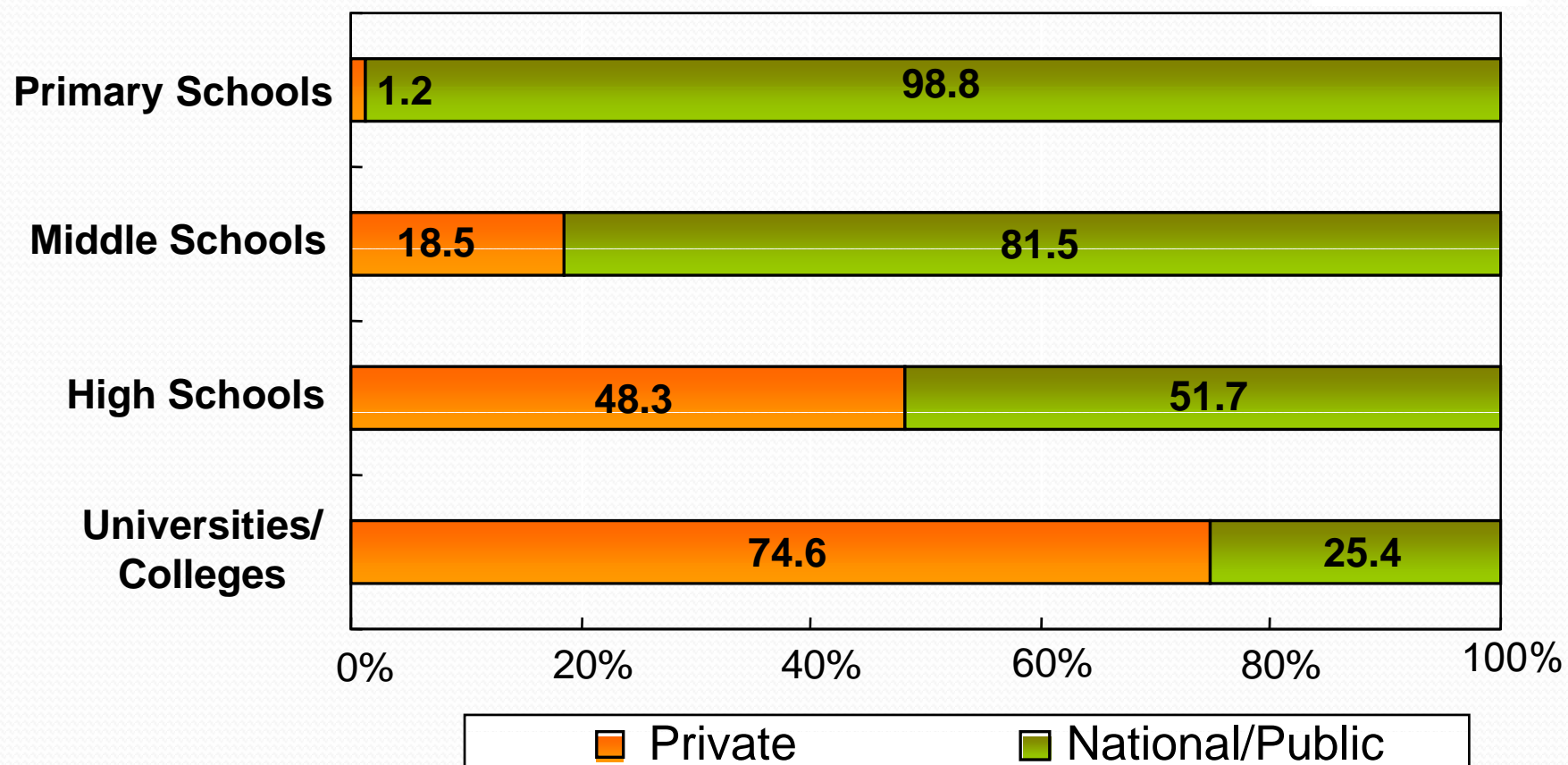
< Student enrollment for HE: 1970 ~ 2006 >



# Mobilization of Private Resources

< Private School Enrollment Share(2007) >

(Unit: %)



# OUTLINE

- **Regionalization of HE in North-East Asia**
- **ERASMUS Mundus from an Asian Perspective**
- **Latest Developments faced in CAMPUS Asia**
- **Opportunity for Cooperation with HEIs in Europe and Other Regions**



# **Regionalization of HE in North East Asia**

## Driving Forces behind Regionalization of HE in NE Asia : Political & Economic Integration

- **Expansion of East Asian Policymakers' Network after Asian Financial Crisis**, through various regional collaboration Framework (e.g., ASEAN+3 in 2001; C-J-K Summit in 2008)
- **Growing presence of NE Asia in world economy & Increased economic inter-dependence among countries in NE Asia**
- **Changing demographics and Rapid expansion of HE systems in NE Asian Region, in particular, China**
- **Advent of WTO regime & Commodification of HE**

# Growing Presence of NE Asia in the World Economy

## Economic Profile of Major NE Asian Countries: Share of World Total

	Population (2011)	GDP(ppp) (2010)	Merchandising Exports (2007)	Commercial Service Exports (2007)	FDI (inflows) (2008)
China	19.3	13.6	9.6	3.8	6.4
Japan	1.8	5.8	4.7	3.8	1.4
Korea	0.7	2.0	2.9	1.7	0.4
<b>C-J-K</b>	21.8	21.4	17.2	9.3	8.3
EU	7.2	18.5	15.9 (2008)	26.9 (2008)	29.7
N. America	5.0	21.5	11.0	15.9	21.3
<b>World</b>	100	100	100	100	100

Source: PRB 2011 World Population Data Sheet ([www.prb.org](http://www.prb.org)); Global Finance Magazine ([www.gfmag.com](http://www.gfmag.com))

# Increasing Economic interdependence

## Top 5 Trading Partners of China, Japan, Korea: 2001 vs. 2009

China			Japan			South Korea		
Rank	2001	2009	Rank	2001	2009	Rank	2001	2009
1	Japan (17.2)	USA (13.0)	1	USA (24.8)	China (20.7)	1	USA (18.5)	China (21.1)
2	USA (15.8)	Japan (10.0)	2	China (11.8)	USA (13.0)	2	Japan (14.8)	Japan (10.4)
3	HK (11.0)	HK (7.8)	3	Korea (5.6)	Korea (6.2)	3	China (10.8)	USA (10.2)
4	Korea (7.0)	Korea (7.0)	4	Germany (3.7)	Australia (4.1)	4	HK (3.7)	SA (3.5)
5	Germany (4.6)	Germany (4.8)	5	HK (3.3)	Thailand (3.8)	5	SA (3.2)	HK (3.1)

Note 1. Ranked based on the total trade volume (the sum of total exports and total imports) marked as a percentage share of the world total

2. HK (Hong Kong); SA (Saudi Arabia); Korea (South Korea)

Source: United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (comtrade.un.org)



## Trends in International Student Flow of East Asian Countries: 2000 vs. 2009

Country	Inbound			Outbound		
	2000	2009	Index of change (2000=100)	2000	2009	Index of change (2000=100)
<b>China*</b>	<b>52,150*</b>	<b>238,184*</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>140,501</b>	<b>511,763</b>	<b>364</b>
<b>Japan</b>	<b>59,691</b>	<b>131,599</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>59,294</b>	<b>45,130</b>	<b>076</b>
<b>Korea</b>	<b>3,373</b>	<b>50,030</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>70,991</b>	<b>125,725</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>C-J-K</b>	<b>115,214</b>	<b>419,813</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>270,786</b>	<b>682,618</b>	<b>252</b>
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>19,514</b>	<b>64,543</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>126,707</b>	<b>184,504</b>	<b>146</b>

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics ([www.uis.unesco.org](http://www.uis.unesco.org)) unless otherwise specified.

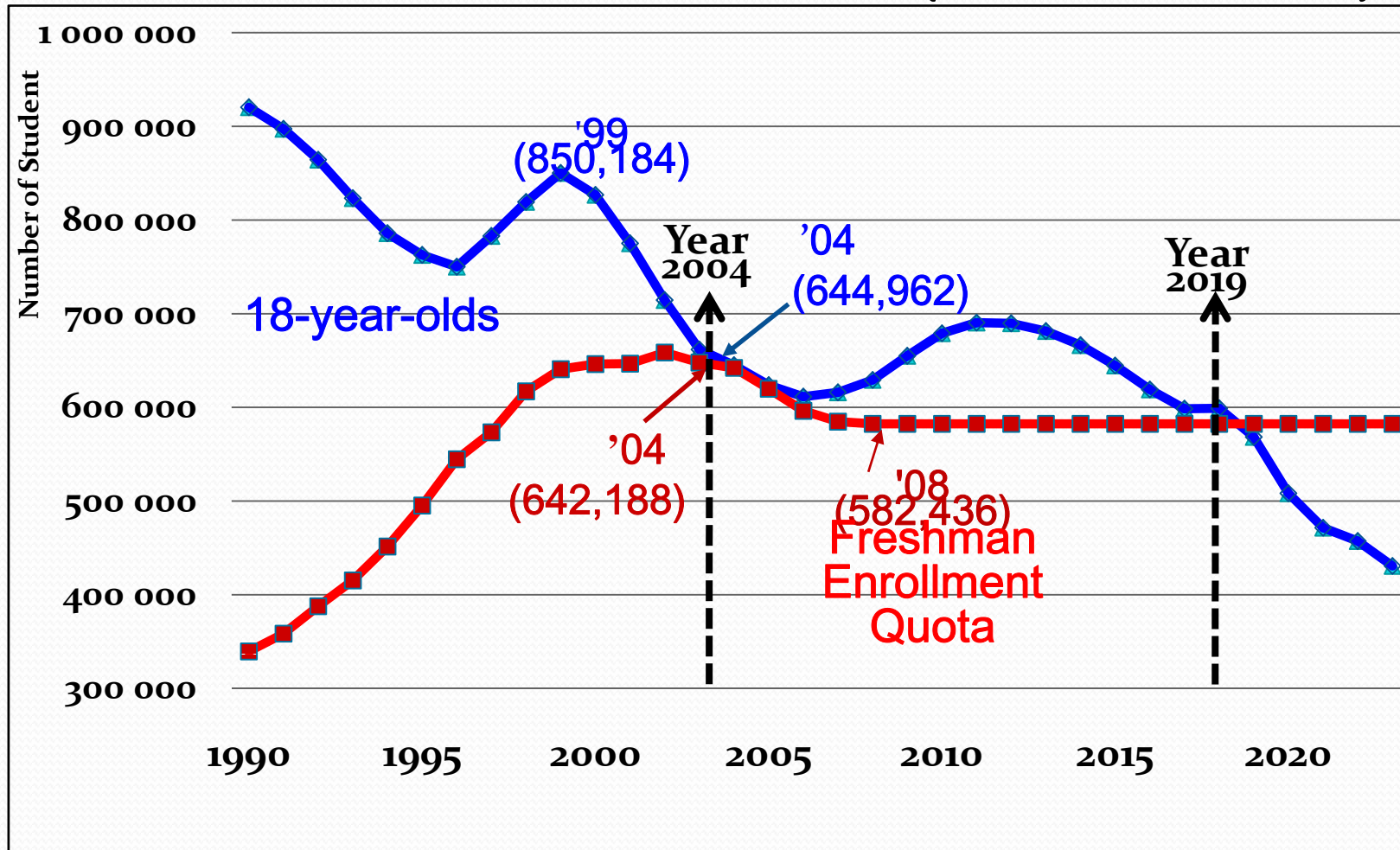
\* The International Statistical Yearbook of China: 2000–2009 ([www.moe.edu.cn](http://www.moe.edu.cn))

\*\* Global Education Digest 2011, pp. 201-205.

Note. In calculating the sum of ASEAN countries, only those countries for which both 2000 and 2009 data are available are included.

# Driving Forces behind CBHE in Korea Since the mid-1990s

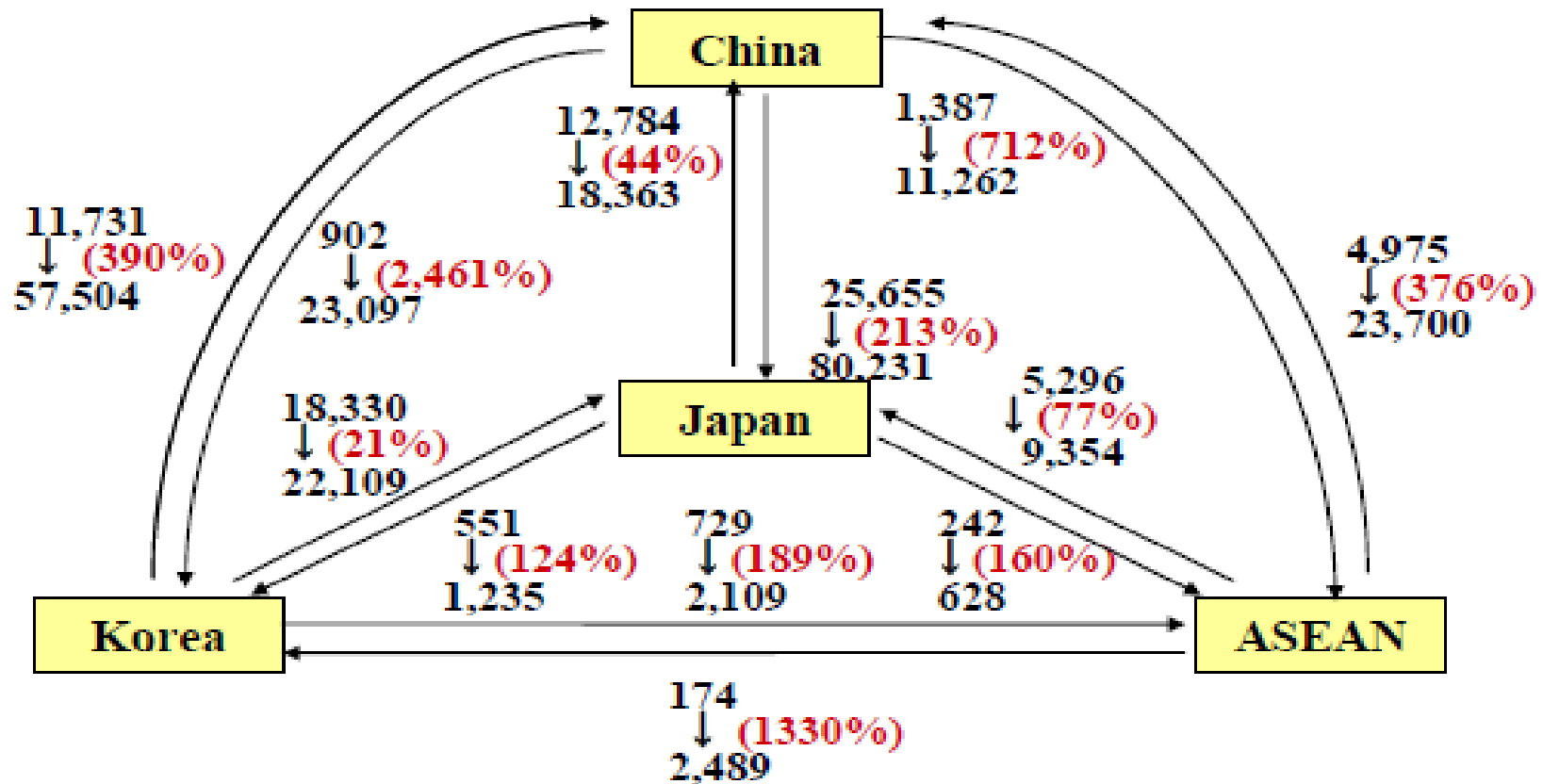
## Demand Forecast for Korean HE (Freshman class)



Sources: MEST&KEDI.(2008); *Education Statistics Yearbook 1990~2008* (<http://std.kedi.re.kr/index.jsp>)

# Trends in International Student Flow of East Asian Countries: 1997 vs. 2007

(Unit: Number of students)



Source: Kuroda et. al. (2010) Cross-Border Higher Education for Regional Integration: Analysis of the JICA-RI Survey on Leading Universities in East Asia

## Top 5 Countries of Origin for Foreign Professors at Korean Universities

Country of Origin	2001 (%)	2003 (%)	2005 (%)	2007 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)	Index of change (2001=100)
US	405(37.8)	364(34.9)	505(31.6)	739(33.4)	1,080 (34.7)	1,560(40.9)	385
Canada	261(24.3)	184(17.6)	279(17.5)	422(19.1)	535 (17.2)	651(17.1)	249
China	63(5.9)	63(6.0)	113(7.1)	153(6.9)	246 (7.9)	323(8.5)	513
Japan	84(7.8)	95(9.1)	141(8.8)	179(8.1)	233 (7.5)	258(6.8)	307
UK	21(2.0)	33(3.2)	53(3.3)	97(4.4)	143 (4.6)	191(5.0)	910
Total	1,072(100)	1,043(100)	1,597(100)	2,212(100)	3,190(100)	3,815(100)	356

Source: Education Statistics Yearbook in Korea 2001~2009 (<http://std.kedi.re.kr/index.jsp>)

## Inter-University Agreements Signed by Korea University (by Countries of Origin)

Rank	Country of partner Institutions	2005		2010		Growth	
		No. of Agreements	%	No. of Agreements	%	No. of Agreements Increased	Index of change (2005=100)
1	US	68	26.5	86	16.4	18	126
2	Japan	41	16.0	84	16.0	43	205
3	China	35	13.6	59	11.2	24	169
4	Australia	18	7.0	30	5.7	12	167
5	Canada	10	3.9	27	5.1	17	270
Total		257	100	525	100	268	204

Source: Korea University Portal ([portal.korea.ac.kr](http://portal.korea.ac.kr))



# **ERASMUS Mundus**

## **from an Asian Perspective**

# EM Scholarship Students by Nationality

Master Courses : 2012/2013

Nationality	Category A			Category B		
	No. of Students	Rate (%)	Total applications	No. of Students	Rate (%)	Total applications
China	101	7.78	1,950	7	1.12	53
Japan	5	0.39	23			1
Korea	3	0.23	58	1	0.16	2
India	69	5.32	2,054	7	1.12	41
Indonesia	29	2.23	882	2	0.32	19
Malaysia	6	0.46	98	2	0.32	4
Philippines	27	2.08	384			2
Thailand	6	0.46	198			2
Vietnam	26	2.00	444	4	0.64	15

# EMJD Candidates by Nationality: 2012/13

Nationality	Category A		Category B	
	No. of Students	Total applications	No. of Students	Total applications
China	18	181	4	45
Japan	1	5	1	4
Korea	1	9	1	2
India	26	404	1	62
Indonesia	2	60		2
Malaysia	1	13		2
Philippines		37	1	3
Thailand	1	37		3

Source: <http://ec.europa.edu/education/programmes/mundus>



# EM from a Korean Perspective 1

- **Very Limited Visibility at Korean Universities**
  - ✓ No systematic support at an institutional level;
  - ✓ Participation is basically driven by individual profs'. & students' interests
- **Main Barriers for EU and Korean HE Collaboration** (Park, 2009)
  - ✓ Lack or inefficiency of promotion activities by EM;
  - ✓ Complexity of application procedures;
  - ✓ Lack of admin. support at Korean HEIs → Too much burden for profs. & staff involved in EM project (No Incentive)

\*\* Park, S-Y. et. al. (2009). Education cooperation between republic of Korea and EU. Korean Educational Development Institute. RR2009-23. [In Korea]

## EM from a Korean Perspective 2

- European Univs. Less attractive than US & Chinese Univs.

### Recent Survey Results : Deans of International Affairs Office at 66

Q. Which countries does your institutions most prefer to develop exchange programs with if there are no financial supports by government or other external sources (e.g., ERASUMS Mundus)?

Country	Frequency	Percent
China, Japan	20	30.3
US	21	31.8
ASEAN Countries	11	16.7
<b>European Countries</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13.6</b>
No Response	5	7.6
Total	66	100

# EM from a Korean Perspective 2

## Reasons for Korean Students' Preference for US and other Neighboring countries

- **Most Korean Students want to study at U.S. Univs.**
  - ✓ Growing role of English;
  - ✓ Familiarity with U.S. system;
  - ✓ Most profs. are graduates from U.S. universities;
  - ✓ Strong political & economic ties between US and Korea
  
- **There is Growing interests in China and ASEAN countries**
  - ✓ China is emerging as a strong economic partner for Korea
  - ✓ Growing interests in China & Chinese Language
  - ✓ Not currently visible, but emerging importance of ASEAN countries for Korean HEIs


# **CAMPUS Asia,**

## **An Asian Version of ERASMUS**

**(Collective Action for Mobility Program of University Students in Asia)**

Korea, Japan and China recently developed a trilateral student exchange program building upon European ERASMUS program

In this sense, ERASMUS & EM serve as a good policy example for Asian countries



# **Latest Developments faced in CAMPUS Asia**

# CAMPUS Asia: Goal

- **New multi-lateral student mobility program** initiated by the three Northeast Asian countries: South Korea, Japan, & China
- The primary goal of the project is **to contribute to the establishment of East Asian Community by encouraging student exchange and mutual understandings** between Korea, Japan and China, and then by extending it to ASEAN countries
- CAMPUS ASIA was **first initiated by South Korea and Japan**, with China later deciding to join in.

# CAMPUS Asia: Progress 1

- On the Korean side, **the policy idea of a multi-lateral student mobility program (named “CAMPUS-Asia”) first appeared in March 2009 in MEST document** presented at the National Brand Committee chaired by the President of the Republic;
- It then **proposed as an official agenda for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Trilateral C-J-K Summit** in Oct. 2009.
- Korea **benchmarked European Erasmus program highlighting the double and joint degree program** as a means to internationalize and upgrade Korean higher education;

## CAMPUS Asia: Progress 2

- On August 20 in 2009, **Japanese delegation from MEXT visited Korean MEST** to discuss Korea-Japan exchange cooperation between universities, including Joint & double degree programs
- On October 10 in 2009, the 2<sup>nd</sup> C-J-K Trilateral Summit Meeting was held in Beijing, and **then Japanese PM Hatoyama proposed “the East Asian Community”**
- **The leaders of three countries adopted a joint statement\* emphasizing** that they will conduct exchanges among all sectors of the three countries, particularly **youth exchange and exchanges among universities.**

\* “the Joint Statement on the Tenth Anniversary of Trilateral Cooperation among the People's Republic of China, Japan, the Republic of Korea”



## CAMPUS Asia: Progress 3

- Japan proposed to build an inter-governmental committee to investigate issues in order to promote cooperation among universities with quality assurance.
- On April 16, 2010, **“intergovernmental expert committee” composed of 18 experts (6 per each country) was formed**, and the title of the project was decided as “Campus-Asia”.
- In addition, **two working groups (one for pilot project implementation and the other for quality assurance) were also established.**

# CAMPUS Asia: Progress 4

- Then on its 3rd trilateral summit held in Jeju Korea **in May 2010**, the leaders of the +3 **agreed to realize the pilot project for CAMPUS-Asia**, and **to establish a Secretariat** for the efficient promotion and management of trilateral cooperative projects in Korea.
- Finally **on 19-20, August 2010**, two WG meetings were held at Tokyo, and three governments **agreed to support the project with all available means including financial assistances**.
- The CAMPUS ASIA program will be implemented through **a small-scale pilot program over the next 3 to 5 years**, starting from 2012.

# The Pilot Implementation Plan of CAMPUS Asia

<b>Target</b>	<b>Both Undergraduate and Graduate programs</b>
<b>Application Unit &amp; Process</b>	A consortium made by <b>at least three universities from China, Japan, and South Korea</b> ; application will be made at the level of departments or colleges, submitted through the participating universities, and to the Ministry of Education in each participating country
<b>Duration of Period</b>	<b>One year as a principle</b> ; no less than three months in any case during the pilot stage (recommended)
<b>No of exchange students</b>	Built-in mechanism to <b>balance the inflow/outflow of students based on the reciprocity principle</b> ; <b>100 students per year</b> (for a 1 year exchange basis) to and from the other two countries
<b>Language</b>	<b>To be decided by each consortium autonomously</b>
<b>Financial Support to Students</b>	<b>Students pay tuition to their universities at home, NOT to the institutions to be exchange abroad</b> ; support for <b>Airfare</b> will be decided autonomously by the home country, while all <b>Other costs</b> (e.g., housing) will be covered by the host countries

## 2. CAMPUS Asia: Progress 5

- Based on the implementation plan, a joint call for a pilot program proposal was announced in May 2011, and **ten consortiums were selected through a two-stage evaluation process** (one by each country and the other by a joint trilateral evaluation).
- **The final list of ten winning consortiums**, which includes a dual degree consortium in international studies and public policies comprising three flagship universities from the three participating countries (Seoul National University in Korea, Peking University in China, Tokyo University in Japan), **was made public on 30 October 2011 in Korea.**

# List of 10 CAMPUS-Asia Consortia

Korea	China	Japan	Project Theme
Korea U	Kobe U	Fudan U	Risk Management on East Asia
PNU	SJTU	Kyushu U	Energy & Environmental S & T
SNU	Peking U	Tokyo U	International & Public Policy Studies
SNU	Peking U	Hitotsubachi	Asia Business Leaders Program
KDI	Tsinghua	NGIPS	Policy Studies
KAIST	Tsinghua	TIT	Science & Technology
Dongseo U	Guangdong	Ritsumeikan	East Asian Humanities
SKK U	Jilin U	Okayama U	Achievement of Common Good & Reevaluation of Classical Culture in EA
SKK U SNU	Renmin U Tsinghua SJTU	Nagoya U	Law and Political Science
POSTECH SNU	Nanjing U SJTU	Nagoya U Tohoku U	Chemistry and Materials

## 2. CAMPUS Asia: Progress 6

### ➤ **Chinese MoE hosted a CAMPUS Asia Launch Event (May 2012, Beijing)**

- ✓ Presidents of participating universities from Korea, Japan, and China met together with government representatives, students and other stakeholders;
- ✓ Chinese government showed interests to increase financial supports for participating Chinese students, which has been one of the main problems implementing CA pilot program;
- ✓ 3 countries agreed to conduct joint research, and to expand CA to other Asian countries in the future

### ➤ **5<sup>th</sup> APEC Ed. Ministerial Meeting (May 2012, Korea)** Agreed continuous collaboration & support for CA

## 2. CAMPUS Asia: Progress 6

- 1<sup>st</sup> Semester in 2012: CA scholarship Students

	Inbound Students (to Korea)	Outbound Students (from Korea)	Total
Japan	7	5	12
China	0	9	9

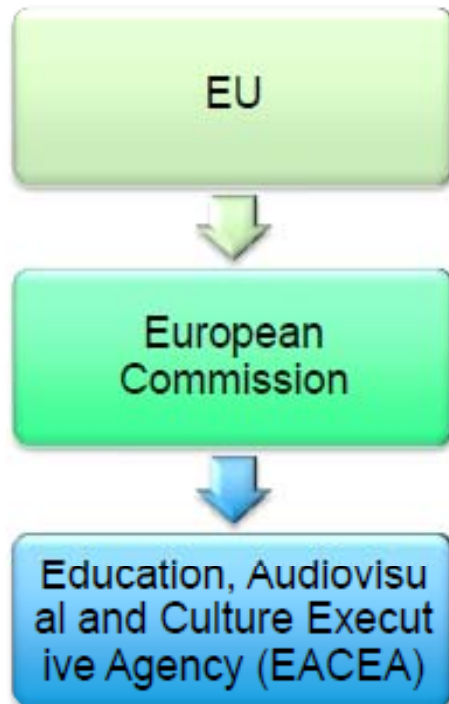
- Summer Programs operated by participating HEIs
- Target no. of CA scholarship students will be increased in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester in 2012  
21 (1<sup>st</sup> Sem. 2012) => more than 100 (2<sup>nd</sup> Sem. 2012)

Source: MEST (2012)

# CAMPUS Asia: Issues & Challenges 1

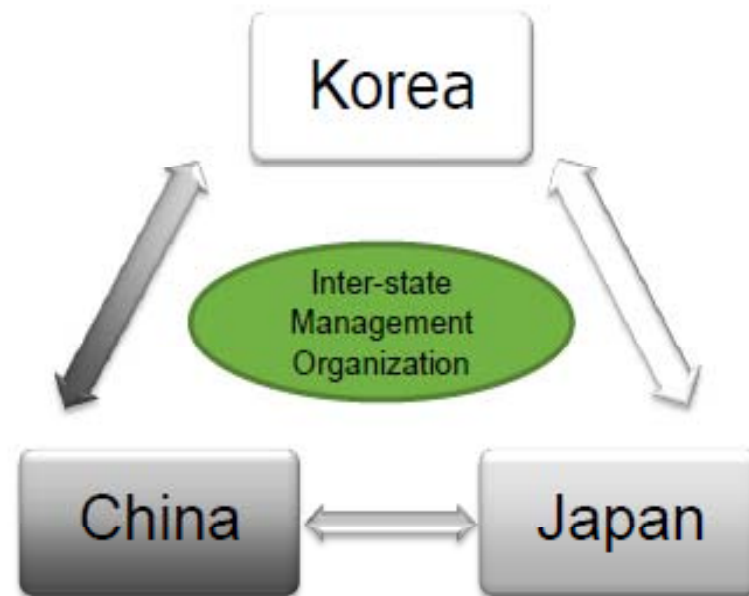
**Governance Structure:** Inefficient decision making,  
Uneven Enthusiasm, different political background?

Erasmus Mundus  
Systemized Coordination Mechanism



Vs.

CAMPUS-Asia  
Loosely coupled??



Adopted from Hwang (2012). *International cooperation in higher education*. PPT presented at International conference on CAMPUS Asia, 2- Feb. 2012. at SNU in Seoul, South Korea



# CAMPUS Asia: Issues & Challenges 2

## Quality Assurance

- **Uneven development of higher education systems and quality assurance mechanisms among the three countries**
- **Make sure that there is “No cultural Imperialism”**  
**Guidelines developed by the Joint Expert Committee (2011)**  
“[S]ince the university system in each country possesses unique attributes and features, the guidelines will be formulated such that no one country is bound to another country’s concept of what a university system or university education [should] entail”
- **Yet, there is no easy solutions are evident**
  - Quality assurance inevitably has to touch on sensitive issues such as **the autonomy of individual HEIs and the sovereignty of individual nations**

# CAMPUS Asia: Issues & Challenges 3

- **Funding & Sustainability of the Program**

“Why do we need this government initiative given the fact that we have already achieved a high degree of student mobility among these 3 countries without this gov’t financial support?”

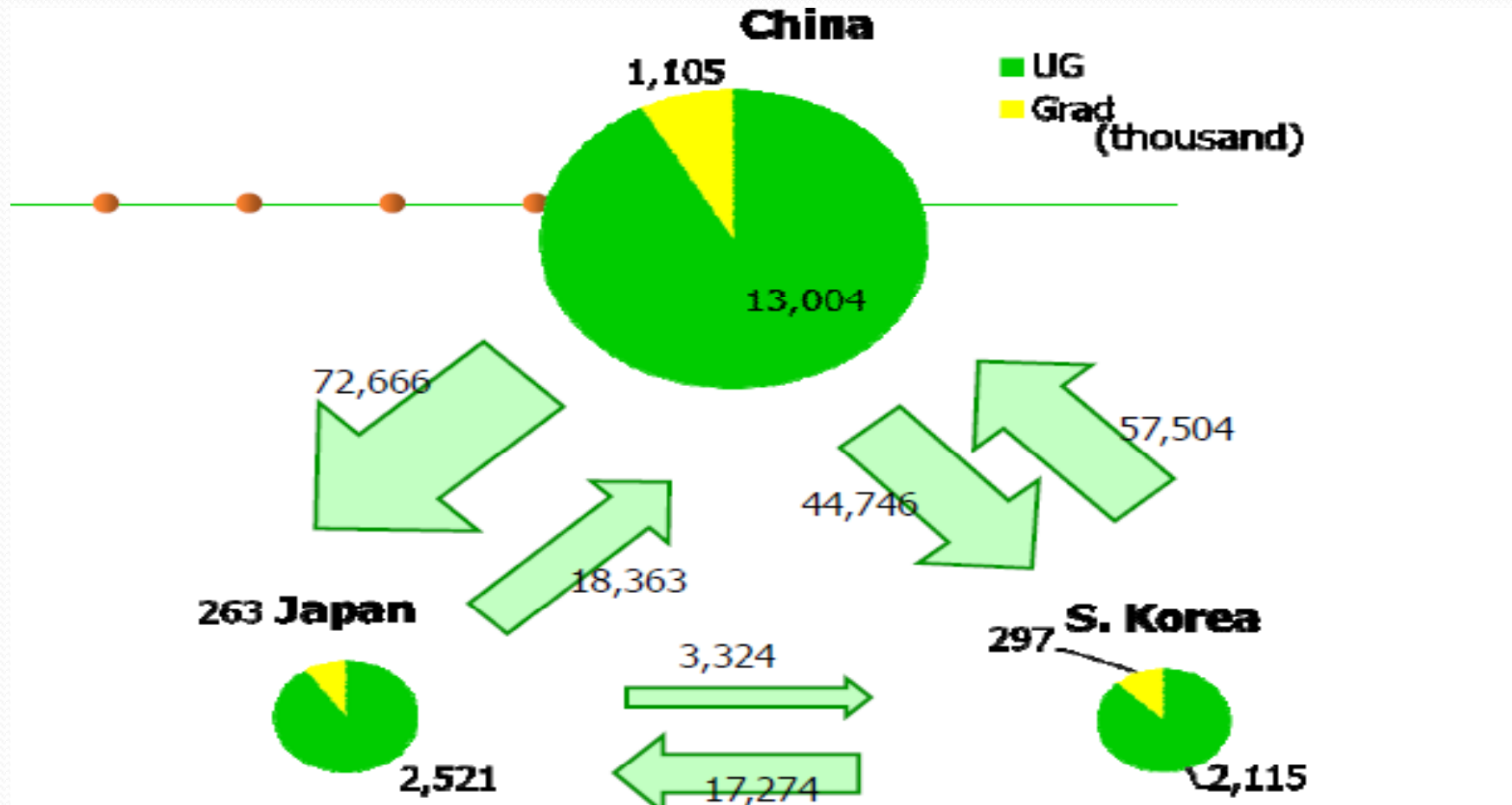
- **Lack of lingua franca**

Simultaneous interpretations provided in official meetings (e.g., Joint Expert Committee);

- **Uneven Flow of Students**

Reciprocity principle?? Would it be possible to meet students’ needs?

# Uneven Student Flow



Source: Japanese MEXT : Adopted from Mori (2010). Aspirations and Challenges: Test of International Initiatives within three East-Asian Countries, PPT presented at Internal meeting on “Comprehensive studies on internationalization of HE under rapidly changing global context, 11 Dec. 2010. at Sophia University in Tokyo, Japan

## Recent Survey Results : Deans of International Affairs Office at 66 Korean Universities (June 2012)

Most critical problems of implementing CAMPUS Asia Program?

Item	Frequency	Percent
<b>Developing and operating DD/JD programs</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>19.9</b>
<b>Lack of university administrative support</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16.1</b>
<b>Recruiting partner Univs. in China and Japan</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15.5</b>
<b>Difference in Academic systems in 3 countries (i.e., credit, study period, degree &amp; qualification)</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13.0</b>
Government Financial Support	16	9.9
Collaboration with Chinese & Japanese Gov't	11	6.8
Quality Assurance in partner institutions	11	6.8
Problems in recruiting participating students	8	5.0
Language Barriers	7	4.3
Lack of government support	4	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100 %</b>



# **Opportunity for Cooperation with HEIs in Europe & Other regions**

# Cross-border Collaborative Degree Programs At 300 leading universities in East Asia

Respondent	Region of partner universities	Country of partner universities
Universities in Northeast Asia	North America (28.9%)	USA 82, <b>Malaysia 34</b> , <u>France 29</u>
	<u>Western Europe (25.8%)</u>	<u>UK 25</u> , <b>China 22</b> , <b>Korea 16</b>
	Northeast Asia (19.2%)	Australia 15, Hong Kong 13, Indonesia 12,
	Southeast Asia (17.9%)	Canada 9, <u>Germany 9</u> , Singapore 8,
	Oceania and Pacific (5.4%)	<b>Japan 6</b> , <u>Netherlands 5</u> , Others 3
Universities in Southeast Asia	Western Europe (34.1%)	<b>Japan 116</b> , USA 105, Australia 92
	Northeast Asia (22.4%)	France 73, UK 42, Netherlands 26
	North America (19.6%)	Germany 21, Belgium 12, Sweden 12,
	Oceania and Pacific (17.5%)	China 10, Malaysia 9, New Zealand 8
	Southeast Asia (4.0%)	Canada 7, Thailand 6, Indonesia 5

Modified from Yuki et. al. (2011)

Note: Total N=1,048; Northeast Asia n=318; Southeast Asia n=572

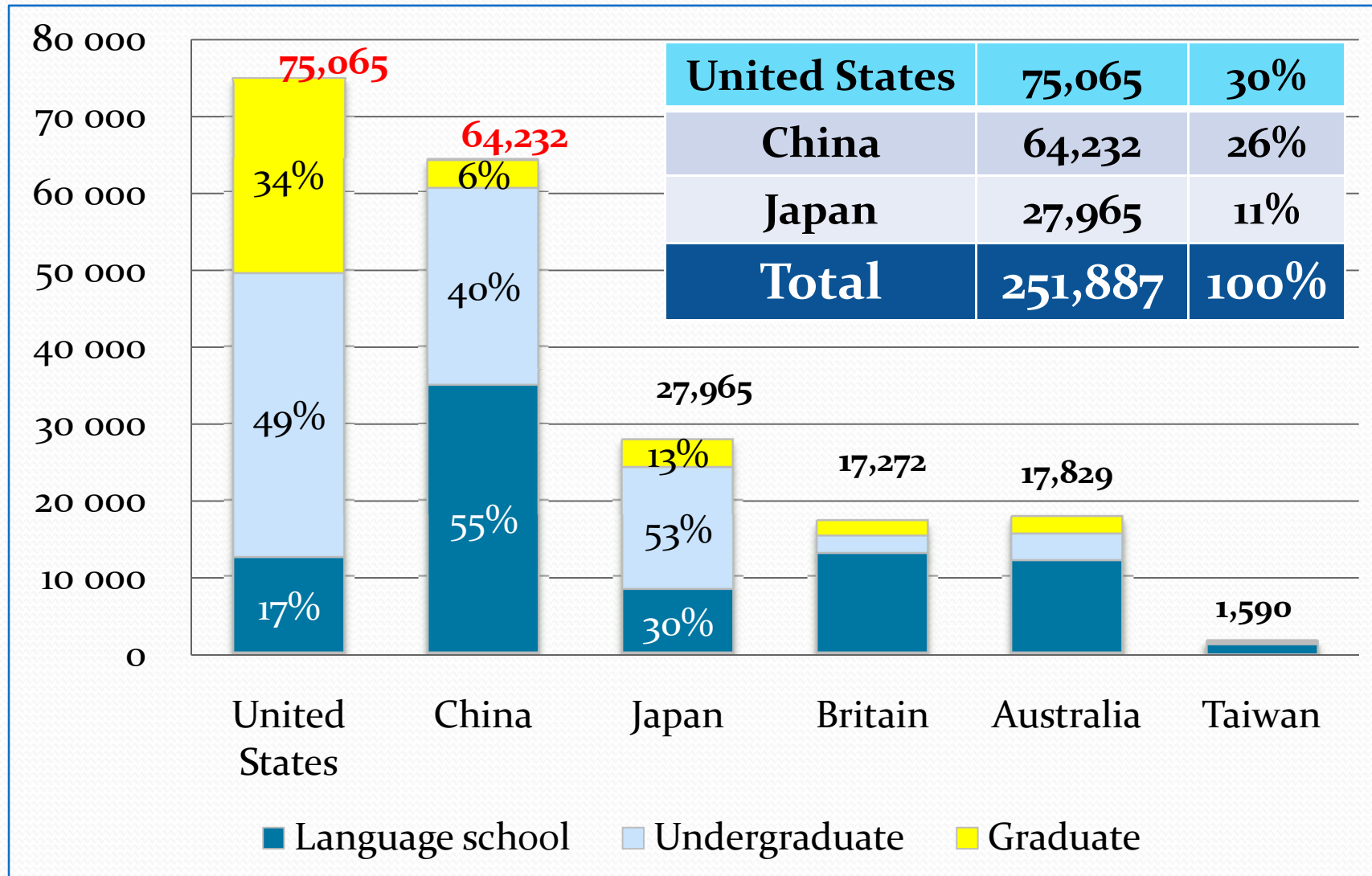
## Top 5 Destination Countries for the Students in China, Japan, Korea (2009)

	China	Japan	Korea
1	<b>US</b> 124,225 (24.3%)	<b>US</b> 28,783 (45.4%)	<b>US</b> 73,882 (39.0%)
2	<b>Japan</b> 79,394 (15.6%)	<b>China</b> 18,650 (29.4%)	<b>China</b> 64,232 (33.9%)
3	<b>Australia</b> 70,357 (13.8%)	<b>UK</b> 3,871 (6.1%)	<b>Japan</b> 24,850 (13.1%)
4	<b>UK</b> 47,033 (9.2%)	<b>Australia</b> 2,701 (4.3%)	<b>Australia</b> 6,796 (3.6%)
5	<b>Korea</b> 39,309 (7.7%)	<b>France</b> 1,847 (2.9%)	<b>UK</b> 4,277 (2.3%)

Source: Global Education Digest 2011, pp. 210-205

# Student Outbound Mobility (Korea)

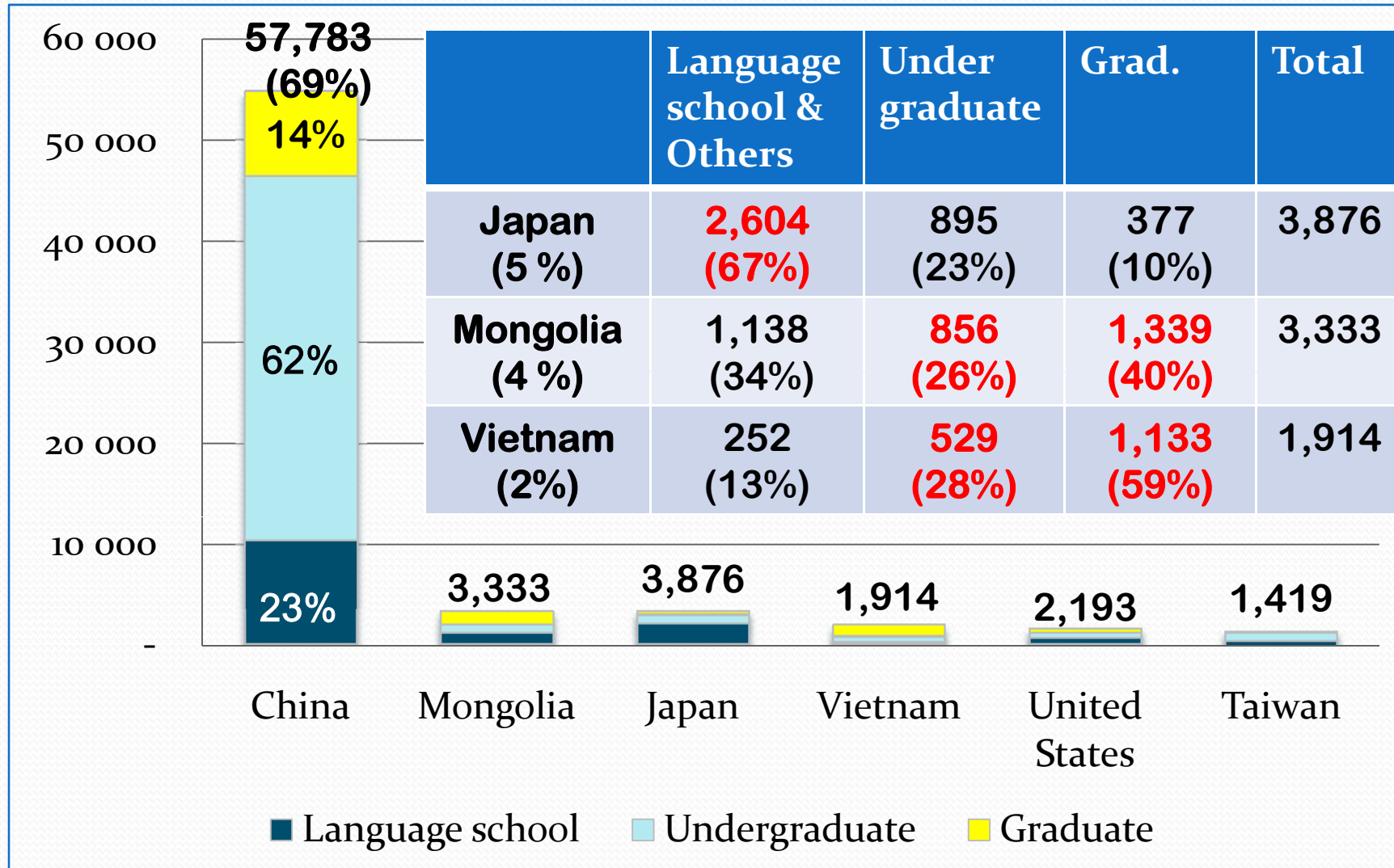
## Study Destinations of Korean Students (2010)





# Student Inbound Mobility (Korea)

## No. of Foreign Students at Korea HEIs (2010)



## No. of Exchange Students in Korean HEIs by Partner Country & Program (2011)

Undergraduate	Rank	Graduate
<b>China</b> 12,060 (27%)	1	<b>US</b> 320 (23%)
<b>US</b> 10,356 (23%)	2	<b>China</b> 313 (22%)
<b>Japan</b> 4,963 (11%)	3	<b>France</b> 236 (17%)
<b>Philippines</b> 2,101 (5%)	4	<b>Germany</b> 101 (7.1%)
<b>Canada</b> 1,365 (3%)	5	<b>Japan</b> 93(6.5%)
<b>Total</b> 44,602 (100%)		<b>Total</b> 1,425 (100%)

Source: [www.academyinfo.go.kr](http://www.academyinfo.go.kr)

## Recent Survey Results : Deans of International Affairs Office at 66 Korean Universities (June 2012)

### Q. Intention to participate in CAMPUS Asia program

Yes: 47(71.2%); No 6 (9.1%); No Response 13 919.7%)

### Q. Do you expect that CAMPUS Asia program will be expanded to other Asian countries (e.g., ASEAN countries) in the future?

Country	Frequency	Percent
<b>Highly likely</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22.7</b>
<b>Likely</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>48.5</b>
Unlikely	15	22.7
Highly unlikely	1	1.5
No Response	3	4.5
Total	66	100



# Thank you for your attention!!

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