



Study Abroad Biblientation

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Abstract. With the changes of policy and society, the number of mainland talents who go abroad is constantly changing, and the number of relevant literature on the recent 22 years is also obviously increasing. In order to understand the general situation of the study, the relationship between the number of literature and policy factors.

The goal of this study is to understand the relationship of the amount of literature and policy factors in the study of the study. Through the study of 2000 to 2021, the number of literature on the study of studying abroad can know the attention of relevant research and the policy changes in the relevant years.

Keywords: study abroad · Chinese students · mainland students · bibliometric

1 Introduction

With the development of society, parents of their children studying abroad are no longer limited to the rich and officials, more industry elites and even parents with general economic conditions have begun to do their best to send their children out to school, whether master's, undergraduate or high school. These phenomena ask people, why are Chinese people willing to send their children abroad? The answer is “for the child's future.” A survey on Chinese students' motivation to study abroad also showed that 80.5 percent of the students believe that studying abroad can give them an advantage to their future careers [1].

By 2013, China had had the largest number of students in the US for four consecutive years, data showed [2]. In 2013, about 220,000 Chinese students studied in the United States, accounting for about half of the total number of Chinese students studying abroad in that year. Canada's citizenship and immigration minister also said on November 7 that China remains the largest source of Canadian students this year.

Although there are many related studies on the development of studying abroad, most of the literature focuses on the analysis of studying abroad in several years. For example, Zhang Ying (2019), in the article titled “How to go to Hong Kong, how to choose”, analyzed the situation and the development background of Hong Kong; Zheng Nan (2022), “Go to Hong Kong to study heating up? What are the advantages of higher education in Hong Kong? The article analyzes the epidemic, the background of Hong Kong universities and the “pulling factors” driving mainland students to study abroad. However, very little literature analyzes the relationship between the volume of literature research and government changes in the last 21 years.

Therefore, studying the changes in the number of documents related to overseas study abroad can organize the development of college study, and provide a basis for the future policy or development path of college study, which is conducive to the future planning work.

2 Research Focus

The study aims to expand the spectrum of the study, in the last 21 period of time, from the study of literature changes, and the policy of the study abroad, explain the relationship between the two, and obtain a more macro and systematic development sequence. This study can provide an analysis of the study abroad and policy development for different holders, so as to be the basis for the future study policy or development path.

The research questions are:

What is the distribution of the number of literatures on college study abroad from 2000 to 2021?

What are the policy changes from 2000 to 2021?

What's the relationship between 2000 and 2021?

research technique.

To explore the above issues, this study uses bibliometric methods to analyze the past 21 years.

Documentary (Bibliometrics), proposed by Alan Pritchard (1969), is defined as “applying mathematical and statistical methods to demonstrate the processing process of written information through the calculation and analysis of written information, and the nature and trend of the development of a given discipline.” Bibliometric research is a research technique that provides a quantitative overview of the research field. It involves cluster analysis, including citation analysis, co-citation analysis, bibliographic coupling, co-author analysis, and coword analysis.

This study used CNKI as the main research database. CNKI was built in 1999, is the China nuclear industry group capital holding co., LTD. Holding tongfang co., LTD., its academic platform, contains rich academic literature, provide readers with Chinese academic literature, foreign literature, dissertation, newspapers, meetings, yearbook, reference books and other kinds of resources unified retrieval, unified navigation, online reading and download services. Due to the rich data and public credibility of CNKI, the corresponding study period was applied, and the number of relevant documents in the past 10 years were counted, so CNKI was selected as the main database of this study.

This research will search for the key words: “study abroad”, “Chinese students”, “mainland students”. By searching for the above key words, the number of literature in the past 21 years was counted to obtain the relevant research situation of the past 21 years. The literature was then exported to the CiteSpace software for analysis. CiteSpace is an analytical tool for bibliometric measurement, which can present the relationship between the literature in a scientific map way, comb through the past related research trajectory, and analyze the key points from it.

In terms of the policy development of China and Hong Kong, this study will sort out relevant information through news, official national web pages and other channels,

point out important development events during the 21-year period, make a time line of events, and clearly show the arrangements of college policies [3].

Finally, the present study analyzed the relationship between the distribution of literature quantity and policies to explain the relationship between the distribution of literature quantity in different years and the government promotion of that year to achieve the research purpose.

3 Policy Background

In 1998, the Hong Kong Jockey Club had funded the first batch of HK \$100 million in Hong Kong. In 1999, the Hong Kong SAR Government relaxed the entry policy of non-local students studying in Hong Kong, allowing mainland students to attend full-time undergraduate bachelor's degrees in Hong Kong. In 2001, the Hong Kong SAR Government issued the "Employment arrangement for Mainland students with a bachelor's degree or above in Hong Kong [4].

Two years later, in 2003 in order to attract mainland talents and professional talents to work in Hong Kong, and meet the needs of local manpower, including the mainland talent plan and the talent introduction policy, at the same time expanding learning education funding committee eight university non-local students [5].

In 2004, the Chinese mainland and the Hong Kong SAR government signed a memorandum of mutual recognition of higher education degree certificates. In 2006, Hong Kong then proposed a plan for building a "regional education pivot" and gradually introduced relevant policies [6].

In 2008, Hong Kong government to coordinate the development of Hong Kong education pivot switch target, further launched "non-local graduates stay in Hong Kong/return employment arrangement" (Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates (IANG)) policy, to provide the mainland graduates to Hong Kong for 12 months, and non-local graduates do not have to find a job when applying.

In addition, from the 2019–2020 academic year, the UGC will allocate a total of HK \$50 million to eight UGC-funded universities to hold various campus activities to promote the communication and integration between local and non-local students and attract mainland talents to Hong Kong.

According to the above policy changes, the number of mainland students going to Hong Kong to receive higher education in Hong Kong has also increased rapidly. According to a white paper titled "Chinese Youth in the New Era" released by The State Council Information Office (2022), to data on the total enrollment scale and gross enrollment rate of higher education [7] (see Fig. 1), the gross enrollment rate of higher education has increased over time to 57.8 percent, and the total number of students has reached 44.3 million, ranking first in the world.

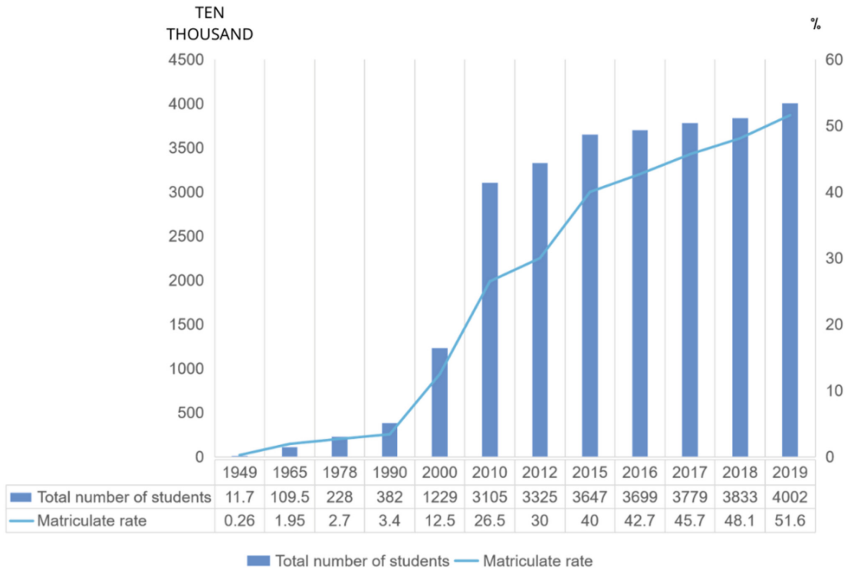


Fig. 1. Total learning scale and gross enrollment rate of higher education. (source of the picture: http://big5.www.gov.cn/gate/big5/www.gov.cn/shuju/2022-03/01/content_5676225.htm)

Annual pbublication trend of relevant literature

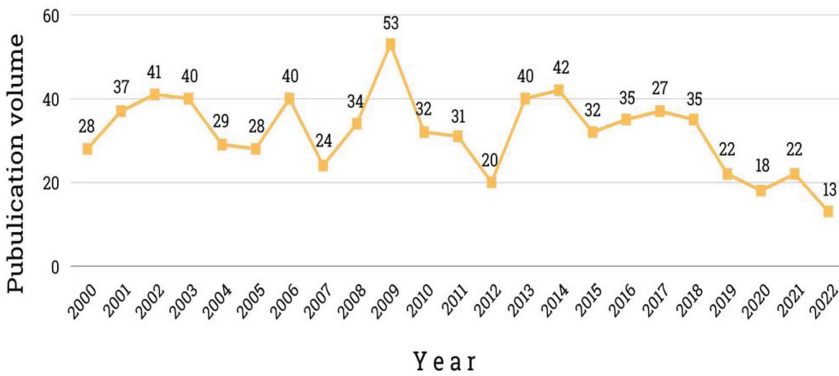


Fig. 2. Annual trend of relevant literature publication. (The author since the draw)

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In order to analyze the number of literature studies in the last 21 years, 817 related documents were found in the National Knowledge Network of China, and the trend of their documents is as follows (see Fig. 2).

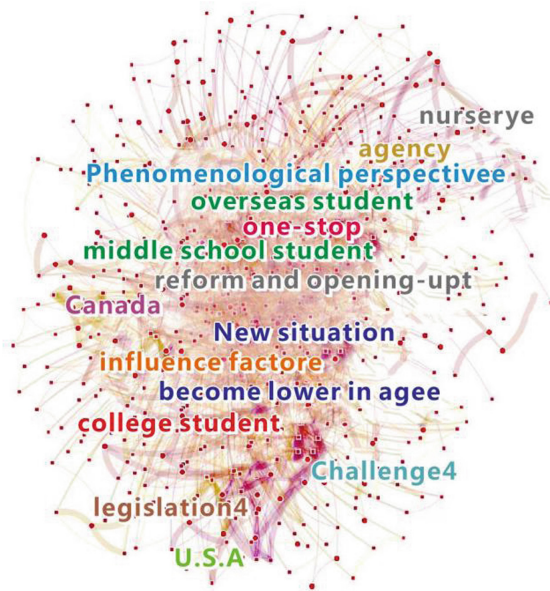


Fig. 3. Annual trend of relevant literature tables. (The author since the draw)

As shown above, the average number of documents between 2000 and 2021 is 32–33 annually, up to 53, and a minimum of 18. With the highest number of publications in 2009 and the least number in 2020, the number remained in 20–40 articles in the remaining years.

From 2005 to 2009, the number of articles published articles increased significantly, rising from 28 to 53, up to 89%. This change is related to the policies introduced in the same year. In 2004, the Chinese mainland and the Hong Kong SAR Government signed a memorandum of mutual recognition of higher education degrees; in 2008, the Hong Kong Government signed the policy of the Employment Arrangement for Non-Local Graduates Staying in Hong Kong [7]. Subsequently, the number of relevant articles has increased significantly, which can be seen that the promotion of the policy has driven the upsurge of admission to Hong Kong, and the corresponding research literature has also increased [8].

In the 817 articles, the frequency of keywords appears in the following table (the first digit is the most frequent occurrence):

In addition to the words “study abroad” and “study abroad”, the relevant “study abroad policy” (the ninth place) has also become one of the priorities of the research [9] (see Fig. 3). It can be seen that the number of literatures on studying abroad is related to the attention of related research and policy changes (Table 1) [10].

Table 1. Frequency of literature keywords.

ranking	keywords
1	scholarship
2	university student
3	study abroad agency
4	study abroad
5	Study abroad personnel
6	student studying abroad
7	International card
8	Canada
9	study-abroad policy
10	younger-age trend

(The author since the draw)

5 Conclusion

This paper studies the number of documents on studying abroad in the past 21 years from 2000 to 2021, and understands the relationship between the policies introduced in key years. The study abroad policy promoted between 2004 and 2008 included the signing of a memorandum of mutual recognition of higher education degree certificates and the launch of the Employment Arrangement for Non-Local Graduates Staying in Hong Kong and Returning to Hong Kong, which led to academic research on the study abroad policy related to study abroad.

By studying the changes in the number of documents related to overseas study, to sort out the development of college study, this paper puts forward the basis for the future policy, development direction and research direction.

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