

Chapter 1 : How Do I Get a Job As an International Courier? | Career Trend

International Trends (Russian: *Международные Протессы*, *Mezhdunarodnye Protsessy*) is a Russian peer-reviewed academic journal covering international relations theory and research methods in world politics.

Trends are what allow traders and investors to capture profits. There are four major factors that cause both long-term trends and short-term fluctuations. These factors are government, international transactions, speculation and expectation, and supply and demand. Here are the four major factors: By increasing and decreasing interest rates, the U. Federal Reserve can effectively slow or attempt to speed up growth within the country. This is called monetary policy. By altering interest rates and the amount of dollars available on the open market, governments can change how much investment flows into and out of the country. Learn more in our Federal Reserve Tutorial. Countries that predominantly export, whether physical goods or services, are continually bringing money into their countries. This money can then be reinvested and can stimulate the financial markets within those countries. Speculation and Expectation Speculation and expectation are integral parts of the financial system. Expectation of future action is dependent on current acts and shapes both current and future trends. Sentiment indicators are commonly used to gauge how certain groups are feeling about the current economy. Analysis of these indicators as well as other forms of fundamental and technical analysis can create a bias or expectation of future price rates and trend direction. Supply and Demand Supply and demand for products, services, currencies and other investments creates a push-pull dynamic in prices. Prices and rates change as supply or demand changes. If something is in demand and supply begins to shrink, prices will rise. If supply increases beyond current demand, prices will fall. If supply is relatively stable, prices can fluctuate higher and lower as demand increases or decreases. While all of these major factors are categorically different, they are closely linked to one another. Government news releases, such as proposed changes in spending or tax policy, as well as Federal Reserve decisions to change or maintain interest rates can also have a dramatic effect on long term trends. The lowering of interest rates and taxes can encourage spending and economic growth. This in turn has a tendency to push market prices higher. In the short term, these news releases can cause large price swings as traders and investors buy and sell in response to the information. Increased action around these announcements can create short-term trends, while longer term trends may develop as investors fully grasp and absorb what the impact of the information means for the markets. A high demand for a currency means that currency will rise relative to other currencies. The Participant Effect The analysis and resultant positions taken by traders and investors based on the information they receive about government policy and international transactions create speculation as to where prices will move. When enough people agree on one direction, the market enters into a trend that could sustain itself for many years. Trends are also perpetuated by market participants who were wrong in their analysis. As more investors climb aboard to profit from a trend, the market becomes saturated and the trend reverses, at least temporarily. In some markets, such as commodities, supply is determined by a physical product. Supply and demand for oil is constantly changing, adjusting the price a market participant is willing to pay for oil today and in the future. As supply dwindles or demand increases, a long-term rise in oil prices can occur as market participants outbid one another to attain a seemingly finite supply of the commodity. Stocks fluctuate on a short and long-term scale, creating trends. The threat of supply drying up at current prices forces buyers to buy at higher and higher prices, creating large price increases. If a large group of sellers were to enter the market, this would increase the supply of stock available and would likely push prices lower. This occurs on all time frames. The Bottom Line As stated above, trends are generally created by four major factors: These areas are all linked as expected future conditions shape current decisions and those current decisions shape current trends. These policies effect international transactions which in turn effect economic strength. Speculation and expectation drive prices based on what future prices might be. Finally, changes in supply and demand create trends as market participants fight for the best price. Trading Center Want to learn how to invest? Get a free 10 week email series that will teach you how to start investing. Delivered twice a week, straight to your inbox.

Chapter 2 : 6 trends in international public opinion from our Global Indicators Database

International Trends in The World OneTrend - This blog provides information on trends in the world, from the start of asia, america, europe, africa, australia, and even antarctica. Skip to content.

All programmatic components of the facet are delivered through measurable and sustainable service delivery methods that reach women and their families. The foremost goal of the International Trends and Services facet is to provide opportunities for tangible service in other countries. We look to broaden our International Trends and Services platform for programs designed to service the educational, health and cultural needs of people of African descent. Visited Liberian schools adopted by The Links, Incorporated: Explored the history and culture of African villages in Liberia and Ghana. Partnered with Colgate Bright Smiles, Bright Futures and performed several thousand dental exams over three years at three primary schools in Jamaica. Helped train 4th-6th grade students in CPR. Planted a Links Friendship Garden for healthy living. Donated nearly 1K books over several years to Links Friendship Library and for students to take home. Donated nearly Amazon Kindles. Donated a Links Computer Lab. Education Across the Miles Since , The Links, Incorporated has built, refurbished and furnished educational materials to over 60 schools in South Africa, successfully making a direct and significant impact on the lives of thousands of African students and families. And three primary schools in Jamaica; St. Zion Primary, and Watford Hill Primary. Through in-kind donations, monetary support, and the lending of professional expertise in curriculum and lesson plan development, we will aid in the reestablishment of the Liberian and Jamaican educational system. The Model UN program engages grade school and college students at Historically Black Colleges and Universities, as well as other institutions of higher learning, to become informed and active citizens of this changing world. Students are invited to special events sponsored by The Links, Incorporated and are encouraged to become involved in international affairs by working with the United Nations. Through the Model UN program, students are given the opportunity to research and discuss complex global issues such as the role of women in developing countries, apartheid, child labor and human development. Links International Foreign Affairs and Business Empowerment for Youth LIFE Program The LIFE program is designed to expose minority high school students, grades , to career possibilities in foreign affairs and international business in an effort to close the race and gender divide in corporate and state department jobs, and Foreign Service appointments. Chapters of The Links, Incorporated partner with local high school, college and university faculty and administrators to implement a two-week program curriculum which includes site visits, guest speakers, webcasts and case studies on business and foreign service. Bunche International Affairs Center. LIFE program alumnae are able to apply to the Howard University Summer Enrichment program if they choose to continue their studies in international affairs. Each year, nearly students participate in the program. This initiative provides a direct and deliverable service to the Haitian community. With the supplies needed for personal hygiene and daily living still difficult to secure, this initiative aims to provide basic survival kits to women and girls in Haiti so they can preserve their dignity. Each kit assembled by members of The Links, Incorporated contains fundamental items, such as toothbrushes, toothpaste, soaps, and washcloths, that are too often taken for granted. The International Trends and Services facet looks to continue this tradition and expand the presence of The Links, Incorporated abroad with emphasis on safe motherhood programs. These programs address the issues of clean and safe deliveries, essential obstetric care, and preventable death and disability among mothers, expectant mothers and newborns. Chapters raised and donated funds to support the assembly and distribution of clean birth kits in Uganda. Today, The Links, Incorporated transitions its focus to the most pressing needs of women and children in Liberia, which has one of the highest maternal and infant mortality rates in Sub-Saharan Africa. Maternal Waiting Homes allow pregnant women who live in remote areas, where medical facilities and trained medical professionals are not available, to come to a clean and safe environment in anticipation of their deliveries. The Maternal Waiting Home program in Liberia helps to alleviate the complications and health issues for mothers and newborns that are the result of deliveries not assisted by trained medical professionals. The Links, Incorporated will also provide postnatal Mama Kits containing essential items for mothers and newborns.

Through this facet, the organization implements programs and initiatives aimed at significantly improving the lives and opportunities of people of color worldwide. The organization has had significant success in achieving its ITS goals, however, the continued success of this facet is due in part to the information shared and the partnerships forged through The Links at the United Nations event. This event provides significant opportunities for Links members to communicate with world leaders to learn the critical issues impacting their countries and ways in which these issues may be tackled. The NGO representative assists in monitoring and implementing national and international memoranda of understanding and other agreements between The Links and similar organizations. The NGO representative also relays useful information about current world issues and aids in developing strategic programs that target these issues. The NGO representative works to further understanding of world issues and international affairs and seeks to find the most effective ways to improve the lives of women and men worldwide. The role of attendees of The Links at the United Nations Through this event, The Links, Incorporated hopes to arm members with information that will significantly aid in bolstering and developing effective programs under the International Trends and Services facet. Members should take the information provided and present it to Chapter Presidents, Chapter Program Coordinators and community members with the goal of constructing initiatives that work. Following this event, attendees should, in essence, serve as representatives “relaying information, offering suggestions and influencing changes that eventually improve our programs, our communities and our world. In addition, one in every four households today is headed by a woman. Statistics such as these seem to paint an ominous future for our women and families. As an organization consisting of women who are leaders in their communities, established for the main purpose of strengthening and improving the lives of women and men of color worldwide, The Links, Incorporated is strategically positioned to tackle the issues confronting our women. Students are invited to special events sponsored by The Links and encouraged to become involved in international affairs through working with the UN. Students research and discuss complex global issues such as the role of women in developing countries, apartheid, child labor and human development. Day of the African Child” The Links, Incorporated hosts annual programs aimed at increasing awareness of issues affecting young people and encouraging young people through the UN to consider leadership and international affairs. The issues sometimes seem daunting but through events such as The Links at the United Nations, members learn the most effective ways to target these issues and can return to their Chapters and communities armed with defined plans for effective programs and initiatives. The Mama Kit contains basic supplies to facilitate clean and safe delivery of babies and reduce the risk of deadly infection to the mother and her newborn baby. Over 10, women were helped through these efforts, and the program now reaches women in Uganda, Ethiopia and Mozambique.

Chapter 3 : International Trends In Healthcare – The Consumer View of Healthcare In

One of the five programmatic thrusts of The Links, Incorporated is the International Trends and Services (ITS) facet. Through this facet, the organization implements programs and initiatives aimed at significantly improving the lives and opportunities of people of color worldwide.

Careful research and consideration must be taken before considering opening a business in an unfamiliar country. Several options beyond a single location franchise exist that are popular for international expansion: Master franchising A setup in which a person or organization is in charge of developing an entire franchise system and brand in a particular country. The person or organization can then sub-franchise out rights to other franchisees for individual or multiple units, or for regional franchising. The master franchise owner is essentially the franchisor in the country and takes a royalty from any sub-franchisees. Regional franchising This option is similar to master franchising, except that instead of an entire country, the franchisee gains the right to develop that brand in a region that is large and identifiable i. Texas, Scotland, or New South Wales. Regional franchise owners also franchise out individual and multiple units. Area development franchising This option is similar to regional franchising, except that it is for a city or smaller region, and is more geared towards managing multiple franchises itself, rather than sub franchising. Direct franchising With this option, companies basically add franchises internationally, as a company would in the U. Joint venturing This is a mix between master franchising and direct franchising. In recent years, the popularity of area development franchising has been on the rise. There are a few reasons why this is happening. Area developers are good conduits to spread the brand in large areas, and they have serious incentives to promote it. But as opposed to master or regional franchisees, having multiple area developers in the country and region can help spread the risk for a franchise, avoiding having all their eggs in one basket. A couple of decades ago, international franchising was thoroughly dominated by the biggest franchises. However, international franchising has expanded significantly – it is estimated that companies are franchising internationally and more cross the border each year! This is driven not just by the big franchises, but the little guys as well. The countries included have expanded as well. International franchising is no longer primarily limited to Canada and the United Kingdom. Frequently the local franchises in the host country offer significant competition to the US franchises branching out. It is important that franchisees are sensitive to local conditions and that franchisors are willing to help franchisees, or at least allow them to reconfigure their products and services as necessary to succeed in the different conditions of the target country, whether they be culture, climate or law related. For example, a candy company found that Middle Easterners prefer their chocolate monochromatic, while Chinese and Japanese residents like their chocolate pieces smaller than in the US. Local laws come up as a factor in several different areas important to franchisees. For one, the franchisee must ensure that the trademarks used by the franchise are available in the target country – different countries have different rules about who can reserve trademarks, and whether prior use is necessary. Without the trademarks, it could be impossible to open the franchise or costly to have to buy the trademark. In Western Europe, franchises must adjust to laws and regulations that are far more strict regarding workers and other practices. Of course certain countries are expected to be better targets than others for international franchising. In recent years great places for franchising included China, Colombia, India, Vietnam, and South Africa, and opportunities still abound. Always look for strong economic activity and easy regulations when considering a market - and of course, make sure the local consumer is a match! Some franchise sectors are more popular than others for international expansion right now as well – particularly, specialty food and retail, automotive products and services, commercial services like facility management and security, and personal services like maids and home health care. While franchising internationally has its difficulties, it also presents whole new worlds of opportunity for franchisees interested in a challenge and a chance to get off the beaten path. The risks are greater than domestic franchising, but the payoff can be greater as well.

Chapter 4 : Enterprise Cybersecurity Solutions | Trend Micro

Color Analysis is a trend forecasting report, that offers brands and retailers high-level global trends based on consumer reports, detailed market research and generational mindsets influenced by art and culture.

At ITI, getting to this deep understanding of brands and what makes them tick is fundamental to everything we do. All of our projects start by first uncovering and articulating the things that make a brand what it is, and then communicating this in an authentic way. This gives our clients the clarity and insight they need in an ever-changing world, and ensures that the work we do is sustainable and meaningful. With a combination of considered strategic thinking, global trend knowledge and creative design, we work with clients to define, create and market meaningful brands. We established our roots in , pioneering the distribution of international trend information in the South African market – hence our name. While we have since grown to encompass a broader offering that includes comprehensive brand development and communication, our roots in trend research still inform the mindset and culture of the company in a very real way. Building Meaningful Brands We look for the meaning behind the message. So we always seek to ground our work in deeper insights and understandings about our customers and their world. So we make use of an approach that combines strategy with creativity, intuition with insight, thinking and feeling. We know that the brand is just the beginning. So, with our in-house creative team and broader network of collaborators in fields from architecture to film-making, we are able to help brands express themselves across multiple media and contexts. Our Campus The ITI team includes strategic thinkers, writers, trend researchers, art directors and designers, working from our calm, considered offices in the Bellevue Campus. The Campus is an award-winning business development that we conceptualised and brought to life, and connects us to both our immediate community and beyond. It also means that our neighbours include like-minded businesses as well as a popular restaurant, shop and quarterly market, all of which contributes to the unique style of work and life here. Innovation through Insight We work with a holistic brand development model that encompasses a deep understanding of brands, their world and customers. Trend Insights Brand Development Trend Insights At the core of our business is a focus on understanding the forces that are shaping our world. Macro Trends We survey the global landscape and distil the key trends into a Macro overview in the form of our annual Trend Review. Focussed Trend Research We conduct sector-specific research to compile trend reports on an individual project basis. We share trend research in keynote talks and other commissioned sessions. Get in touch to book a talk or get more info. Brand Development We have a deep understanding of the relationship between brands, customers and their world. Through our co-creation process we work with clients to uncover and articulate their DNA, both for new and established brands. Brand Positioning We help clients to understand the interface between their customers, their worlds and their business through market and competitor best practice research and customer insights. Brand Experience Building on our trend and brand work we are able to help clients express themselves across multiple touchpoints. This includes projects like store design, customer experience and office design as well as showrooms and trade fair stands. Product Development Combining customer insight, trend knowledge and brand understanding we assist our customers with product strategy, range, assortment and design. Brand Communication By truly understanding what makes a brand and its customers tick, we are able to craft authentic, relevant brand communication across all media from print and film to digital and more. Marketing Strategy and Planning Before you know what you want to say, you have to work out where and how to say it. With this in mind we create marketing communication strategies for clients to provide a solid framework for all brand messages. Communication and Advertising Campaigns With all of these other factors in mind, we craft powerful marketing and communication campaigns for our clients to help them reach their target audience and make an impact where it matters most. Brand Experience Brand Communication Our Clients Our client mix is varied and we have partnered with brands across a variety of sectors and industries. These include both project-based relationships as well as long-term relationships and retained accounts. Our experience includes work in both local and overseas markets.

Chapter 5 : International Trends - Wikipedia

Because the Instagram algorithm is clearly biased, sussing out micro, localized trends feels tougher than ever. Which is why we went analog to nail down the coolest haircuts and styles worn around.

Covering international issues more in journal or other publications. One of its strategies included continuing to enhance the international perspectives and articles in its Journal. Working to identify the value of association membership to international members and provide them with this value. The Association for Services Management International AFSMI is dedicated to furthering the knowledge, understanding and career development of executives, managers and professionals in the high-technology services and support industry. It currently has over 3, members representing more than 1, organizations around the world. For Michelle Vahlkamp of AFSMI, integrating international members into the association, including identifying benefits that they will find of value is a growing challenge. Although networking or being part of a community is important, it is not always sufficient to pay dues. It is important for the international leadership to recognize that there may be a different value to being a member of the association depending on where the member resides, and to generate ideas for providing the international membership with value that will retain them as members. Establishing viable local chapters is one manner of providing value, although there are many other services an association can provide. The European Union is looking into adopting some aspects of the US product liability regime, just as the US is actively working to reform some of its most onerous aspects. That has brought on a heightened need for better understanding and communication among lawyers from Europe and the US so that Europe can avoid some of the costly missteps of the US system, while the US can learn from the more effective aspects of the European approach. This communication is a value added benefit to membership that IADC can work to address. The Air Movement and Control Association International represents manufacturers of air system equipment and components. In we also had our annual meeting in Europe and had our first non-North American President. Playing a leadership role for the profession worldwide Sometimes either through the growing involvement of members internationally as discussed earlier or by activity that is taking place in the profession external to your own association which will affect your membership, an association can best maintain the interests of its members by deciding to play a leadership role for the profession worldwide. For the AOA, a growing, international interest on the part of its members over the past years has lead to the AOA acting as the catalyst for the creation of an international alliance of osteopathic practitioners around the world. An initial international conference hosted by the AOA to discuss this question resulted in the creation of an international Steering Committee currently supported by AOA staff to take these discussions forward. The American Society of Safety Engineers has more than 30, members who manage, supervise and consult on safety, health, and environmental issues in industry, insurance, government and education. It has chapters in the U. There is a significant difference between being a US organization with international members and being an international organization. To assure organizational sensitivity to the perspectives of the international community, that community must have a voice and a vote at the highest levels of the organization. Do you want to import be the receiver of this information, export be the giver of this information to others or facilitate be the catalyst for the sharing of cross-border knowledge? No matter which option you may choose, the more you are aware of the world around your association, the more prepared you will be to take advantage of opportunities, or face challenges to your membership or profession, as they come along.

Chapter 6 : International Trends and Services – The Links, Incorporated

But a study by The Commonwealth Fund says there is an international trend toward self-directed care (SDC) and it is focused on a most unlikely group of patients: the frail, the old, the disabled.

The conference paper was in two parts. The paper was adapted to be relevant to the Australian Health Reform agenda. Drivers of change We always discuss the drivers of change in Healthcare as: Increasing costs, aging population, rapid advances in medical technology, skills shortage. We ignore the most fundamental driver of change that is in human attitude and behaviour. In every aspect of life and business the trend is towards consumers doing more for themselves whether through the internet, buying, paying, booking, transferring, dating. Self service processing in retail purchasing groceries, photography or sorting your problem over the telephone global outsourcing of call centres – India, Asia. Health is also moving to self care. Simply, because we cannot afford to do anything else. For each older person in , there were 5 working-age people. In there will be less than 3 working-age people. Constraining the supply of informal carers, Decrease health workforce, Reduce the taxation base to fund expenditure on health care. The two key principles behind the National health reform agenda. The Broader Health Cover. Encouraging General Practitioners towards providing improved coordination of patient care for those with chronic conditions and the ability to refer patients free of charge to allied health services. Aged care legislation over the last 10 years has been towards supporting the aged in their own home. Legislation whose outcome is for the consumer to be paying an upfront payment or more directly of their health care costs is moving consumers towards more affordable home care services. The fastest growth in Australia is telephone coaching disease management companies. They are expanding their product capabilities to provide an integrated service across the continuum of care. The care continuum commences with web-based information for those whom are motivated towards self care. These websites are often portals, which are integrated with a nurse telephone coaching service. Telephone coaching chronic disease management programs, provide coaching services of varying intensity, based on client health risk. The telephone coaches are backed by sophisticated technology providing resource tools to send to the client during the coaching session. The telephone technology generates an electronic medical record that can easily be integrated to other EHR systems. Hospital service delivery trends and models of care are towards home-based care. Hospital Substitution services moving towards home-based programs. They are supported by technological growth in home care products especially Diagnostic tools: Remote monitoring-blood pressure, heart rate, skin temperature, Diagnostic toilets; Microscopy added to cell phone Telemedicine Consumers are moving toward self care Consumers are gathering sufficient information to be able to make an informed decision. The type of information being obtained allows the consumer not only to take greater control but also to make choices. Seeking and accessing health information Increasingly health information available is becoming more personalised at the individual level. Generalised information on disease groupings and stereotype treatment responses over the internet are becoming irrelevant to the consumer. Diversity of individual specific sources include: Personalised medicine Genomics, individuals know their genetic sequence and can predict their own health risk of acquiring many diseases. Social media backing the traditional Internet- blogs, twitter, my space. The breadth and depth of conversations are boundariless. Quality of life, emotions, feelings, are as relevant as what treatment should I be seeking that will suit me. Access to Electronic Health Record. Today the question is who owns your medical record? Soon the question is how well are you managing your own EHR? Self help groups, disease specific associations, advocacy groups, The hope is that they all work collaboratively or align their information Health providers-coordinated patient care and consumer directed services, Coordination of patient care provides opportunity to better identify the needs of the consumer. Consumer directed care will expand the type of information requested by consumers. Changes in Generational attitudes The baby boomers do think differently from their children: Generation X Born – Resourceful, self reliant, individualistic, Lifestyle is important. Generation Y Born – Sense of civil duty, buy locally, confident, comfortable with considering new concepts, communicate informally, electronically and hallway conversations. Assesses the most up to date

technology 3. Consumers demand more Information Transparency Information transparency in Healthcare is becoming an ethical obligation: Transparency on patient access, costs, waiting lists Patient satisfaction measures Patient safety measures “ hospital error rates, infection rates. Consumers are redefining their definition of healthcare 4. CAM is a self care market. The first survey of cancer patient satisfaction in NSW, revealed: Physical body “ lifestyle, nutrition, exercise Emotions expressed as feelings “ importance of self esteem, ability to laugh Mental “ your thoughts, self image Spiritual “ your relationship with yourself, calmness, creativity, your inner knowing and your higher power. Consumer Empowerment Feeling empowered the western disease model of care and treatment paradigm, no longer dominates. Reaction to ill health as passive recipients changes to a belief that the consumer is an equal partner in decision making in their own care. In the consumer view will be: Characteristics of an empowered health care consumer. High in expectation “ demand to be treated with respect and dignity Seeking a doctor to interpret information and personalize for the individual. Not to know all the answers but to know where to look. Has a choice, discerning. Seeking a welcoming engaging environment and expecting more convenience and personal comfort. Conclusion Society is forcing health to move towards self care. Consumers are able to gather information sufficiently to be able to make an informed decision and therefore are empowered to make choices. How the consumer defines what health means to them as individuals, will influence the choices they choose. The empowered consumer will have a diverse range of influences and impacts on the health system. Organisations applying strategic thinking using the traditional trend analysis approach will misread the market opportunities. Liz has been the CEO of two Area Health Services in NSW, an institutional banker with Westpac for 8 years targeting the health sector across Australia and New Zealand, led the successful commercialisation of biotechnology, developed centres of excellence and led transformational change in the not for profit sectors. Integrating the skills gained from the three sectors Liz has established her own highly successful international consultancy company targeting the Health sector both in Australia and overseas.

Video cord cutting is not a U.S.-centric trend, but is happening worldwide. China has the highest percentage of video cord cutters, who are young adults preferring online video. Video cord cutters in South Korea have a similar profile to China except that cost is the driving trend.

On the basis of the observations he made at the University of Chicago Laboratory Schools – the experimental elementary schools that he founded in – Dewey developed revolutionary educational theories that sparked the progressive education movement in the United States. As he propounded in *The School and Society* and *The Child and the Curriculum*, education must be tied to experience, not abstract thought, and must be built upon the interests and developmental needs of the child. He argued for a student-centred, not subject-centred, curriculum and stressed the teaching of critical thought over rote memorization. Later, in *Experience and Education*, he criticized those of his followers who took his theories too far by disregarding organized subject matter in favour of vocational training or mere activity for their students. One such perspective viewed educational expansion and extension less as a function of national interest and more as a by-product of religious, economic, political, and cultural changes that had occurred across most of Europe. Especially in the wake of the Enlightenment, an emphasis on the glorification of God was joined by the growing celebration of human progress ultimately defined as economic growth, while concerns for the salvation of the soul were augmented by the cultivation of individual potential. As nation-states with centralized governments extended citizenship rights in the 18th century, state sponsorship of schools began to supersede the church-supported instruction that had become the norm in the 16th and 17th centuries see Education, history of: Central European theories and practices. Educational, Economic, and Political Change, – , formal systems of education not only represent the means by which nation-states have modernized and prospered economically but are also the surest route to enhancing the talents of individuals. As a requirement for all children and youths between certain ages and as an institution regulated by the state, schooling also became the primary agency for creating citizens with equal responsibilities and rights. These values emerged in education systems throughout the world, especially in the late 20th century as education professionals promoted them in developed and less-developed countries alike. As such, schools effectively carried modernity into many parts of the world, where it was met with varying degrees of resistance and acceptance. Teachers, nongovernmental organizations NGOs, and government agencies contributed, for example, to standardization in the shape and style of the classroom, types of curricula, and goals for school enrollments. In the first half of the 20th century, schools in most industrialized countries came to exhibit similar characteristics – that is, schools could be identified as schools. By the second half of the 20th century, these traits had become prominent in most schools around the world. According to this theory, education is not a form of consumption that represents a costly expenditure for government but instead serves as an investment that improves the economic worth of individuals e. In other words, governments support education because it ultimately strengthens their countries. Global enrollment trends since the mid-century Each of these theories partially explains the widespread increase in enrollments, as reported by UNESCO the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in all levels of education during the last half of the 20th century. Broadly speaking, enrollments increased substantially for school-age children and youths, while adult illiteracy rates decreased significantly. In the second half of the 20th century, the proportion of children worldwide enrolled at all levels from primary through tertiary increased from less than half to approximately two-thirds of the relevant age-groups. Much of this enrollment growth was a product of political change. Most countries in a postcolonial phase expand their education systems, largely because it is something governments can do at a reasonable cost with significant effect. With the opening of schools to many who were once denied education under semifeudal, colonial, or totalitarian systems, it has not been uncommon to find large numbers of overage students enrolled. First-grade classes might have an age range from 6 to Overall, primary-school enrollments more than tripled in the last half of the 20th century, from slightly more than million to some million; secondary education increased more than ninefold, from more than 40 million to nearly million; and

tertiary education increased more than fold, from about 7 million to nearly 90 million. Employers tend to seek highly schooled individuals while depending on the education system to prepare and distinguish job candidates. Primary-level school enrollments In not only the industrially developed world but also in other regions e. As late as less than half of the relevant school-age population attended primary schools in such countries, but by primary-school enrollments in the least-developed countries had grown to include more than 70 percent of school-age children. Between and , the overall number of children entering primary education worldwide increased by 4 percent, from million to million. Worldwide total enrollment for primary education increased 6 percent, to million. The biggest gains for entering students took place in sub-Saharan Africa, with an increase of 40 percent. Some countries, however, continued to lag behind this trend. Another significant challenge is to provide continuing education opportunities for those who complete basic schooling. Secondary-level school enrollments In the second half of the 20th century, secondary-school enrollments worldwide expanded from less than one-fifth to almost two-thirds of the relevant age-group. Between and , enrollment in secondary education grew by 17 percent to million worldwide, an increase of 73 million. Secondary education in developed countries has become, with few exceptions, universally available. In East Asia, the Middle East , and Latin America, secondary-education enrollment rates ranged from approximately 60 percent to 70 percent at the beginning of the 21st century. South Asia and Africa had the lowest enrollment rates, at approximately one-half and one-third of the age-group, respectively. Between and , the fastest growth rates in secondary education occurred in sub-Saharan Africa, South and West Asia, and the Arab countries at 55 percent, 27 percent, and 21 percent, respectively. There was a marked worldwide trend toward more comprehensive secondary education in the second half of the 20th century. However, not all college and university graduates find work that is commensurate with their educational attainment. Increasingly, large numbers of underemployed tertiary-level graduates have led to a renewed interest in vocational education. At both the primary- and secondary-education levels, another worldwide trend has been the inclusion of a greater number of courses in mathematics and science, accompanied by a growing emphasis on computer-related courses intended to prepare students of all ages for participation in the modern economy and its dynamic labour needs. Tertiary-level school enrollments Higher education , which once had the primary purpose of educating religious leaders, now acts as a gateway to the modern sectors of national economies and often to a higher social status. Higher education is also where the greatest constriction of enrollments occurs. Worldwide, fewer than one-fifth of those aged 18â€”24 were engaged in some form of tertiary education at the turn of the 21st century, with less than 5 percent of those in the least-developed countries enrolled. By contrast, in the most industrialized and developed countries, higher-education enrollment as of reached approximately half of the age group, with rates of greater than two-thirds in North America and western Europe and nearly three-fifths in Oceania. Between and , tertiary education enrollment grew by 45 million students to million, with Brazil, China, India , Nigeria, Cuba, and South Korea showing the greatest gains. In some countries access to higher education has come to be considered an entitlement or, alternatively, a social requirement for entry into the most prestigious occupations or high political offices. Since the s international trends in higher education include rapid growth of private institutions, closer ties to the marketplace such as corporate sponsorship of university research , and institutional differentiation such as specialization in particular subject areas or occupations. Postsecondary-learning options range from distance education and short-term courses to extended residential stays and postgraduate work at world-class institutions. Some of these trends stem from advances in communications and international travel. Developed countries not only provide more students with a greater variety of study options but also invest more heavily in the research-and-development infrastructure of higher education. However, regional differences in the capacity of higher-education systems to contribute to scientific research and technological innovation may constitute an even greater gap than differences in material wealth between the richest and poorest countries. Although preschool enrollments more than doubled to approximately million between and , in many countries access was not always guaranteed to the poorest and most marginalized members of society, and private preschools frequently accounted for a majority of the options available to parents. Some countries, however, have attempted to provide universal preprimary education to all children for purposes of both child development

and the socialization of individuals toward a national identity. France, for example, possesses a strong notion of a national, secular identity that was forged in the French Revolution. Debates at the beginning of the 21st century about the right of French students to wear religiously symbolic clothing or jewelry were, in fact, rooted in the values that emerged from the revolutionary period. In Italy an emphasis on early schooling was the result of social movements of the early s. According to the American sociologist William Corsaro and the Italian psychologist Francesca Emiliani, the massive migration to cities and the active participation of women in labour protests brought demands that the state provide basic social services—including education and publicly funded child care. Contemporaneous experiences in other parts of the world were quite different. Political revolution in China , for example, changed the very nature of education. Furthermore, the anti-intellectualism inherent in the mass campaign periods of the Great Leap Forward and, especially, the Cultural Revolution diminished the status and quality of education. The overall trend in Chinese education reflected a combination of fewer students and higher scholastic standards, resulting in a steeply hierarchical educational system. At the turn of the 21st century, slightly more than one-third of the total population had completed primary schooling while roughly one-tenth of all Chinese had finished a secondary school education; fewer than 4 percent had earned an advanced degree. By the end of the 20th century, however, higher-education enrollments in China had grown rapidly. The government had permitted the opening of private educational institutions and had begun to decentralize the overall governance of education. Higher education in China has expanded dramatically from nearly 7 percent of students in tertiary education in to nearly 22 percent in . In almost 19 million students were enrolled in universities, and another 5 million were receiving some form of adult higher education at either the bachelor- or the associate-degree levels. In the same year, approximately 16 percent of students receiving higher education were enrolled in private institutions. Forty-eight percent were female.

Chapter 8 : Stencil Graffiti An International Trend: Art, Political Statement, Vandalism

Current International Trends. Association Forum Members. By Bonnie Koenig, M.A., President, Going International. In most of the "list of trends to watch" that one sees in the association world's journals and presentations, a growing internationalism makes the list.

Health and Human Services 5 Trends Driving the Future of Human Services Whatever the future of human services innovation looks like, the key for organizations is in making the most of the forces of change in alignment with their unique circumstances. The political pressure to avoid displaying material reductions in service while costs increase and revenues fall is driving change in human services. Leaders know that processes, technologies and cultures must all be part of the change equation to deliver high-quality, cost-effective services. A recent survey of Human Services Summit attendees revealed a consensus around the value of progressing along the Human Services Value Curve a framework developed by Antonio Oftelie at Harvard University , citing it as a high priority. Yet respondents acknowledged that moving their organizations to greater levels of maturity is a significant challenge. How can agencies move through the challenges of change? Innovation can be about bold moves or subtle shifts, and it can occur all at once at scale or incrementally in pockets and across functional areas. Whatever the future of human services innovation looks like, the key for organizations lies in making the most of the forces of change in alignment with their unique circumstances. So what are the most promising trends in human services? And how can organizations take advantage of them to move to greater levels of outcomes and impact for the people they serve? Creating a New Human Services Ecosystem Human services organizations sometimes have entrenched ways of working. It is not uncommon for service delivery functions within a single agency to be isolated from one another, despite redundancies that mean higher costs and lower-quality services. Government agencies and nonprofit community-based organizations often work in parallel, but rarely with explicitly common goals and practices. Recognizing the need to maximize resource use and offer fresh ideas, some human services organizations are breaking through longstanding barriers and exploring nontraditional partnerships with each other—both nonprofits and the private sector. The result is a new human services ecosystem where organizations forge interactive and interdependent relationships that are mutually beneficial and directed toward a common goal. This mix of new people and resources creates important advantages. Working together broadens the discussion around the role of human services with other state and community services. It forces every contributing organization to consider core competencies and determine how the collective can best function for greater, system-wide impact at less cost. It adds a client and community-centered approach to program-centered accountabilities, and creates stronger social services through collaboration. The relationship between the Arizona Commerce Authority and the Arizona Department of Economic Security reflects the potential of nontraditional collaboration. If this trend continues over the next five years, human services delivery could change dramatically. Broad coalitions of organizations with the right skills and resources led by human services agencies would jointly provide coordinated, cradle-to-grave human services with a shared emphasis on work, higher paying jobs with skill-ready workers and early intervention—minimizing the need for deeper-end government services. Investing in Social Outcomes An extension of this partnership climate, pay-for-success contracts are gaining traction as an alternative funding mechanism for human services programs that pays providers of goods or services when outcomes are met. These arrangements take on a variety of forms, and social financing is one of them. The basic principle is to encourage outside investment in preventive social interventions that ultimately benefit the common good—and reduce the need for costly future remediation for which taxpayers will have to pay. In social financing, foundations or other non-government entities infuse capital for a specific intervention and, if a predefined social outcome is achieved, funders recoup their investment plus a reasonable rate of return. Prison recidivism programs in the United Kingdom and New York City number among those that have been funded via social financing. Similarly, Dakota County Minnesota Community Services, supported by the Bush Foundation, has explored the business case for its Re-entry Assistance Program, developed an outcomes measurement framework, and a

re-investment design to support social investment funding. Not only do such pay-for-success models align incentives across sectors and promote the wise use of precious taxpayer dollars, they are rooted in a strong outcomes focus. To monetize social outcomes, value must be inherently data-driven and outcomes-based. This drives discussion on measurable impact and emphasizes return on social investment in an entirely new way. Non-government funding opportunities also tend to increase tolerance for the risks that accompany innovation. Continued momentum here could mean that, as soon as five years from now, agencies could regularly pay providers only when social outcomes are met or exceeded.

Unlocking the Data That Matters The proliferation of data and the sophistication of technology to draw insights from it is a double-edged sword for many human services organizations. What data do we have? What data should we be collecting? Descriptive and predictive analytics are at the heart of the information boon as organizations work to make data insight actionable. Human services agencies using analytics today are most often using descriptive analytics for simple reporting or to detect and correct non-compliance after transactions are completed. The more exciting promise of analytics lies in a more proactive application. Predictive analytics can increase understanding of the relative effectiveness of different programs so that interventions and resources can be smartly targeted for better outcomes. As one Human Services Summit attendee explained: Consider the story of the Hillside Work-Scholarship Connection, a public-private partnership focused on reducing dropout rates among at-risk youth, so they are ready for a productive life after high school. Working in the Rochester, New York school district, Hillside used predictive analytics to understand the relationship of specific risk factors—attendance, suspensions and standardized test scores among them—to graduation rates. Hillside understood that some students would graduate without their intervention, and other students would not graduate even with it. The organization developed a data-driven recruitment strategy based on which students would be the most likely to benefit from the program. As the use of analytics matures in the coming years, this success points to a future where key decisions, including resource allocation and service provisioning, are based on known impact and proven results in all aspects of human services delivery.

Looking to the Outside While public human services delivery is unlike anything in the private sector, this does not mean that agencies have nothing to learn from commercial practices. Agencies should consider the example of customer-centered organizations that use multichannel touch points, customer and product segmentation, targeted promotions and self-service options. Translated to the human services environment, such approaches could mean quicker access to jobs, job skill development, eligibility determination and other services, so that people can experience economic recovery faster. Looking to service delivery innovators in retail, financial services, telecommunications and insurance, the Australia Department of Human Services is reaching people in new ways through service center experiences, self-managed channels and online and mobile options. Targeting students receiving stipends, the Department launched its first mobile app, which allows them to conduct a number of tasks from their smartphones. The Department reports that users are conducting an average of 40, transactions per week, which eases pressures on service centers.

Health and Human Services Integration: Wrapping Around the Whole Person Serving the whole individual, a tenet of human services transformation, is impossible without health and human services integration—from strategic vision through tactical implementation. Opportunities for coordinated service delivery and holistic planning and economies of scale for infrastructure investments should create positive value where planned vision exists at the start. As the mechanisms for paying for and delivering healthcare change post-ACA, it is an optimal time to come together and refocus on measuring the right kind of outcomes. Consider the Home and Healthy for Good program in Massachusetts. It provides housing to homeless individuals as a first priority and then focuses on health issues. While human services organizations share common ground around the need for change, the paths to change are varied. Different organizations will be ripe for different trends. Some jurisdictions are already rich in an entrepreneurial atmosphere, while others may need legislative action as a first step to incubating change. Yet for all, success will require adaptive leadership and a pragmatic approach that never lets the perfect be the enemy of the good. The search for improvement is continual, and reaching the next frontier requires the courage to lead.

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