Access, Equity and Success in Higher Education:

An European Perspective.



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Access, Equity and Success in Higher Education:

An European Perspective.





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- 1. Introduction
- 2. The growth of higher education provision
- 3. Attracting and retaining a diverse student body
- 4. Funding, Student support
- 5. Maintaining quality through massification
- 6. Institutional diversification, I.C.T.
- 7. Cross-border provision
- 8. Concluding remarks

1. Introduction

Problems associated with the growth of HE:

Old type of students or new students?
What is quality? Is it to be maintained?
Old type of universities or new?

Funding, public or private?

Solutions (?):

Public policies

Institutional policies

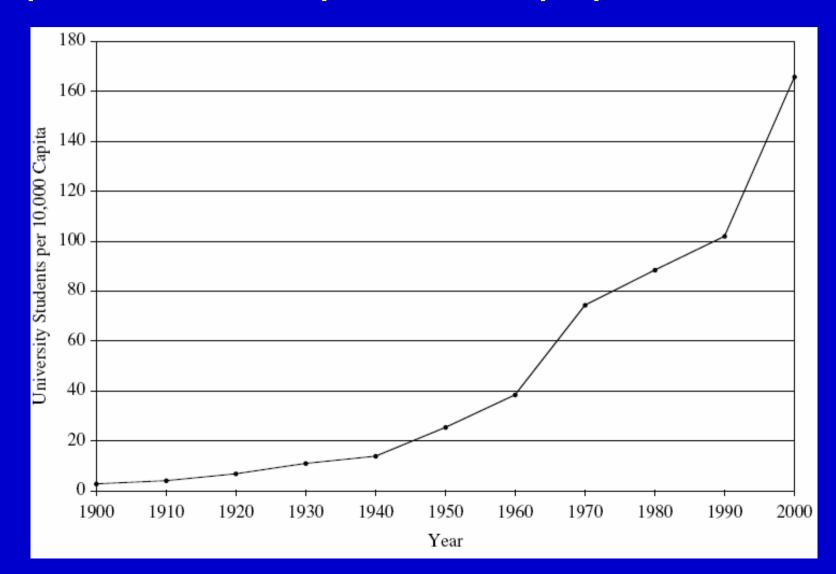
I.C.T.

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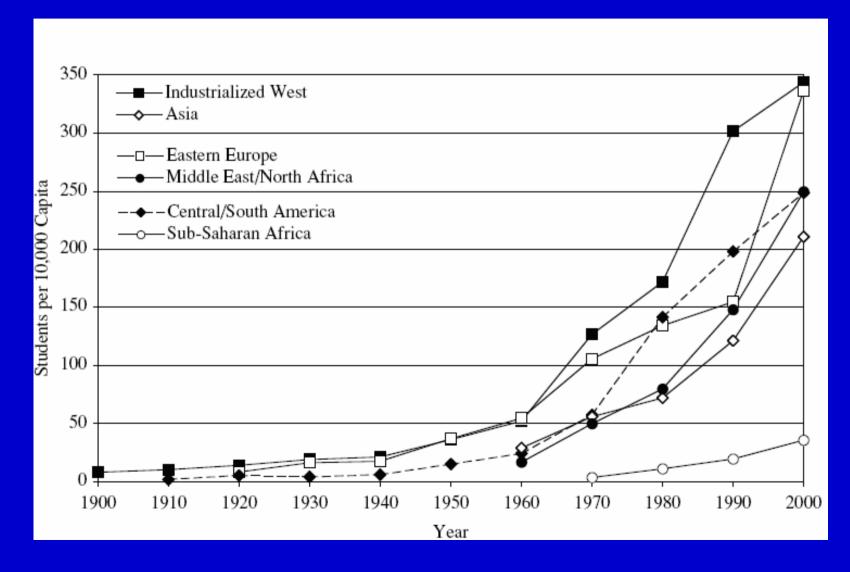
2. The growth of higher education provision

- 19th century
 - The nation-state
 - The industrialization
 - The hopes based on science
- 20th century -
 - Success of S & T
 - Human capital theories
 - Massification
- 21st century
 - Universalization?

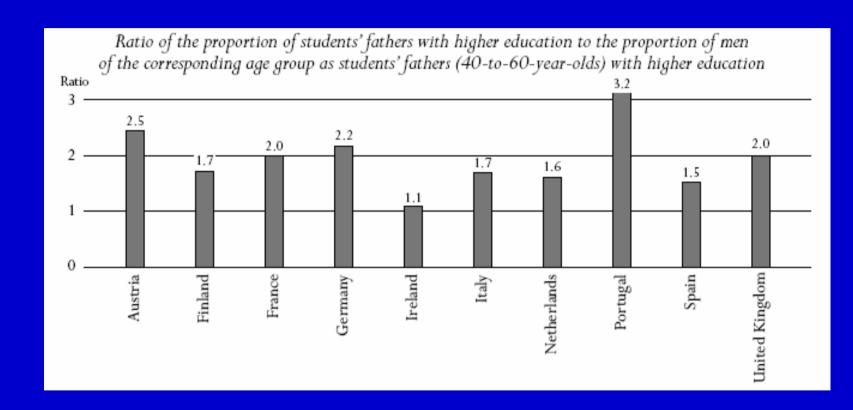
Number of students per 10,000 capita world population



Number of students per 10,000 capita regional population



Educational status of students' fathers



- Massification did not imply equity of access!

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3. Attracting and retaining a diverse student body

Public policies: Social cohesion

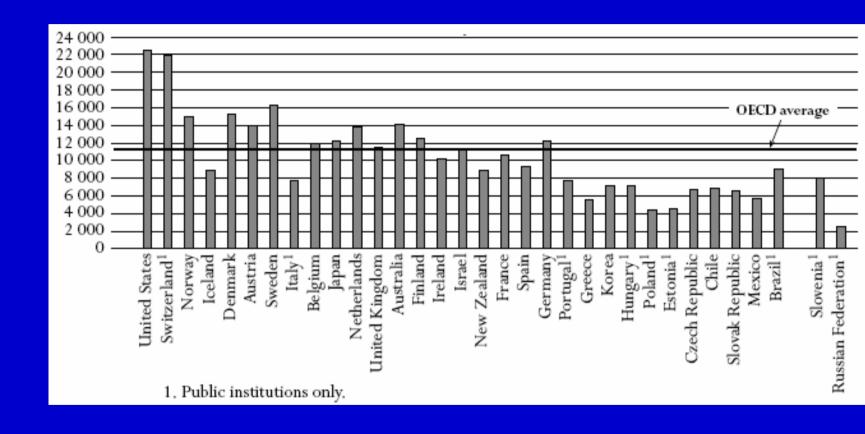
- Fair opportunities for the less privileged

Institutional policies: Improve the student experience in a diverse student body

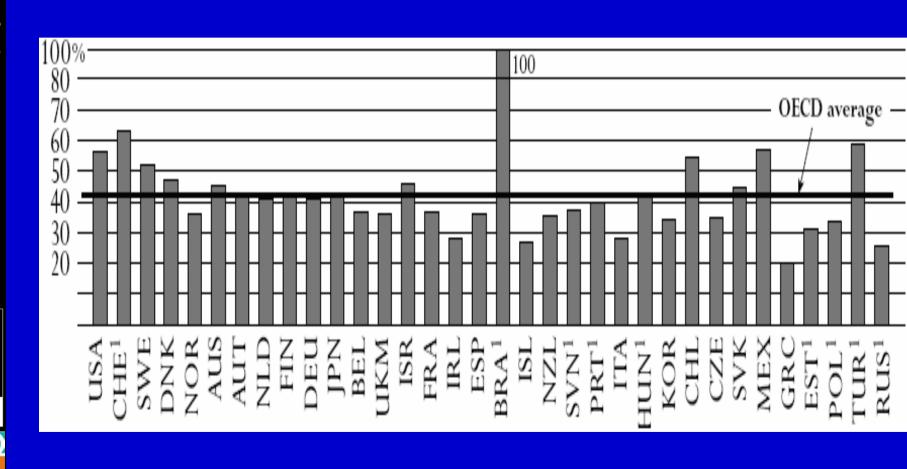
- Access policies
- Retention policies with student support

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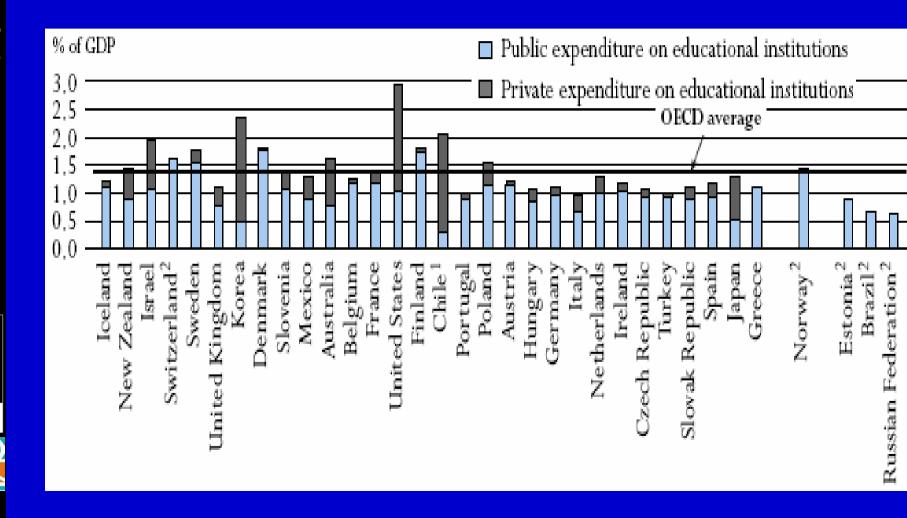
Expenditure per HE student in equivalent (PPP) USD



Expenditure per HE student relative to GDP per capita



Public and private expenditure on HE relative to GDP



4. Funding

Public funding

May be fiscally regressive

Students' fees

May hinder access of disadvanteged social groups
Student support

Students' loans

Income contingent loans

4. Funding

- Public funding
- Students' fees
- Students' loans
- Fundraising
- Institutional redistribution through scholarships

Advertised vs. net fees in the US:

2-yr colleges	US\$ 2.272	US\$ 100
4yr colleges & Univ	US\$ 5.836	US\$ 2.700
Private colleges & Univ	US\$ 22.218	US\$ 13.200

(plus room and board US\$7.00 to 8.000)

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5. Maintaining quality through massification

What quality?

Academic standards

Student wishes

Society's needs

Best serve the students:

To push each student to his/her highest potential!

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6. Institutional diversification

The Carnegie Classification of Higher Education Institutions (US)

1971: Carnegie Classification (US) developed as a sampling device in higher education research

- Doctoral-Granting Institutions
- Comprehensive Colleges
- Liberal Arts Colleges
- All Two-Year Colleges and Institutes
- Professional Schools and Other Specialized Institutions

6. Institutional diversification

The Carnegie Classification of Higher Education Institutions (US)

1971: Carnegie Classification (US) developed as a sampling device in higher education research, five categories

1994: ten categories, based on four criteria (research and teaching objectives, degrees offered, size, comprehensiveness)

2006: new classification developed: multiple dimensions

European attempts at classifying HE institutions – no results so far!

6. Institutional diversification

The creation of top international institutions

In Europe

In Asia

- What quality?
- Best serve the students:
 To push each student to his/her highest potential

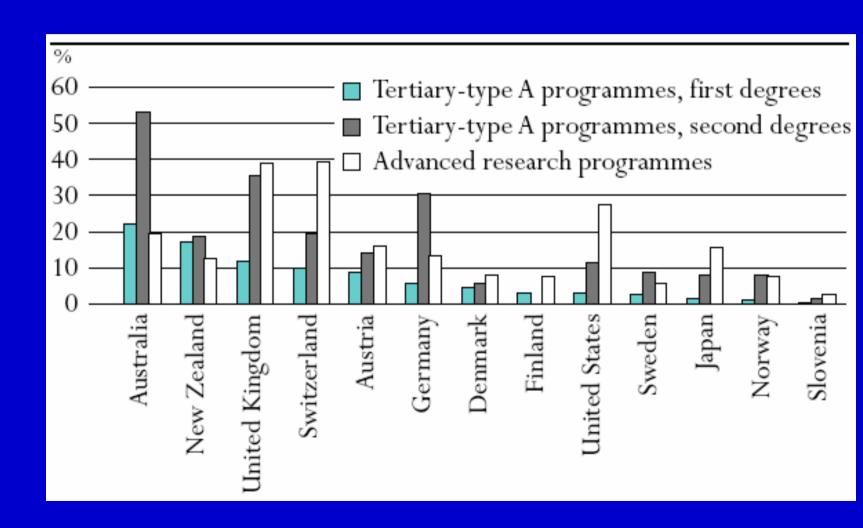
The impact of ICT

- The impact of ICT on <u>what is learned</u>
 a. competency and performance-based curricula
 b. information literacy
- The impact of ICT on <u>how students learn</u>
 - a. Student-centred learning
 - b. Supporting knowledge construction
- The impact of ICT on when and where students learn
 - a. any-place learning
 - b. anytime learning

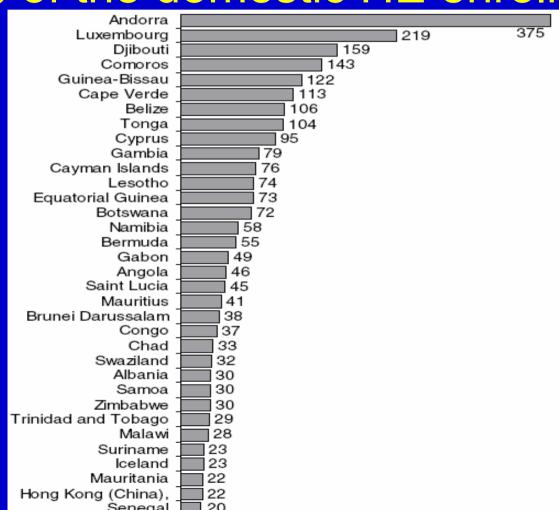
Not a cheap solution!

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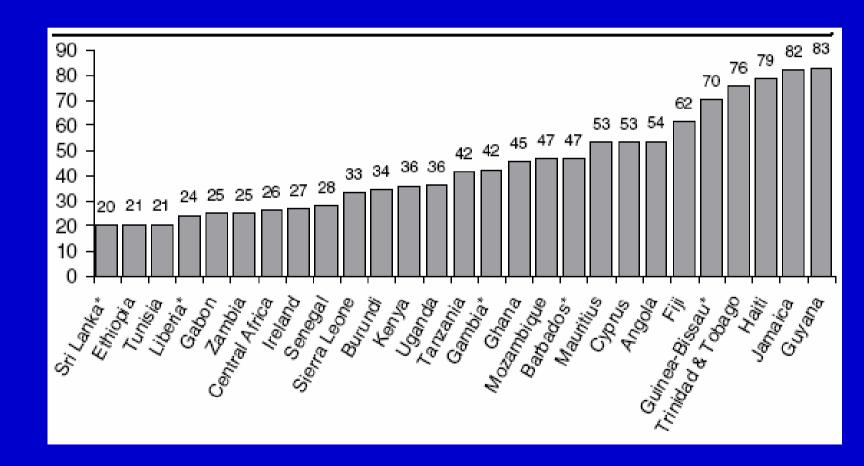
% of international students in the HE graduate output



Countries where domestic students enrolled abroad represent more than 20% of the domestic HE enrolment



Countries with more than 20% of their tertiary educated people expatriated in the OECD area



7. Cross border provision

Response to local shortages

Rapid transfer of skills

Human capacity building

International understanding

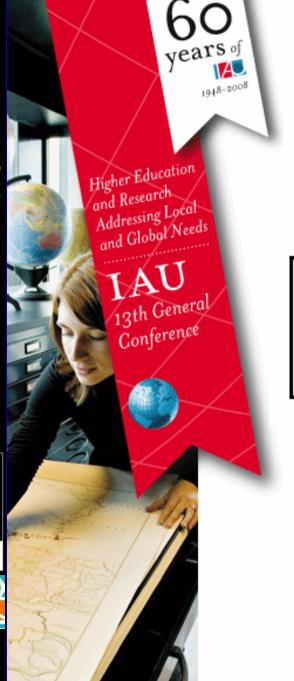
Quality concerns

Commercial opportunity (uncontroled)

Brain drain

"Sharing Quality HE Across Borders
a 2005 IAU policy statement

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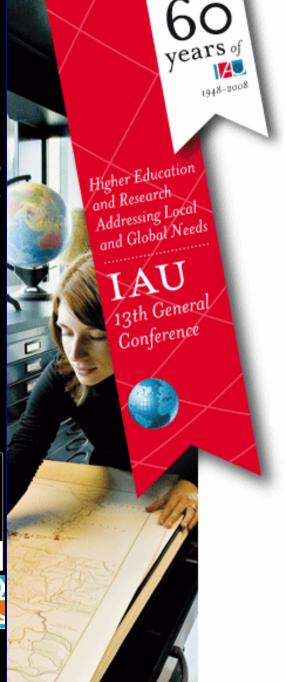


Higher Education and Research Addressing Local and Global Ne IAU 13th General Conference

Utrecht, 15-18 July 2008

Equitable Access, Success and Quality in Higher Education

A IAU Policy Statement



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Equitable Access, Success and Quality in Higher Education

A IAU Policy Statement

- Key Principles
- Reccommendations to HE Institution
- Reccommendations to Governments

To push each and every student to his/her highest potential!





Hot discussion points in Europe

- Finance: fees vs. loans ****
- Governance: authonomy or sovereignity
- Homogeneity or diversification ***
- After massification, universalization?
- Access does not mean success! ***

Access, Equity and Success in Higher Education:





