

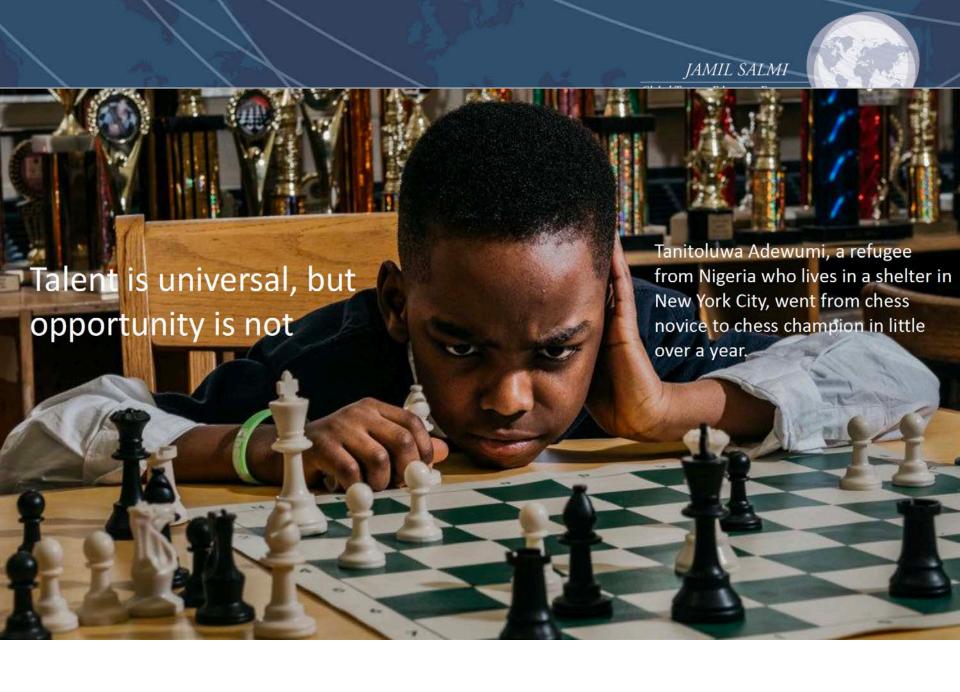
Higher Education Equity Across the Globe Vienna, 8 October 2020



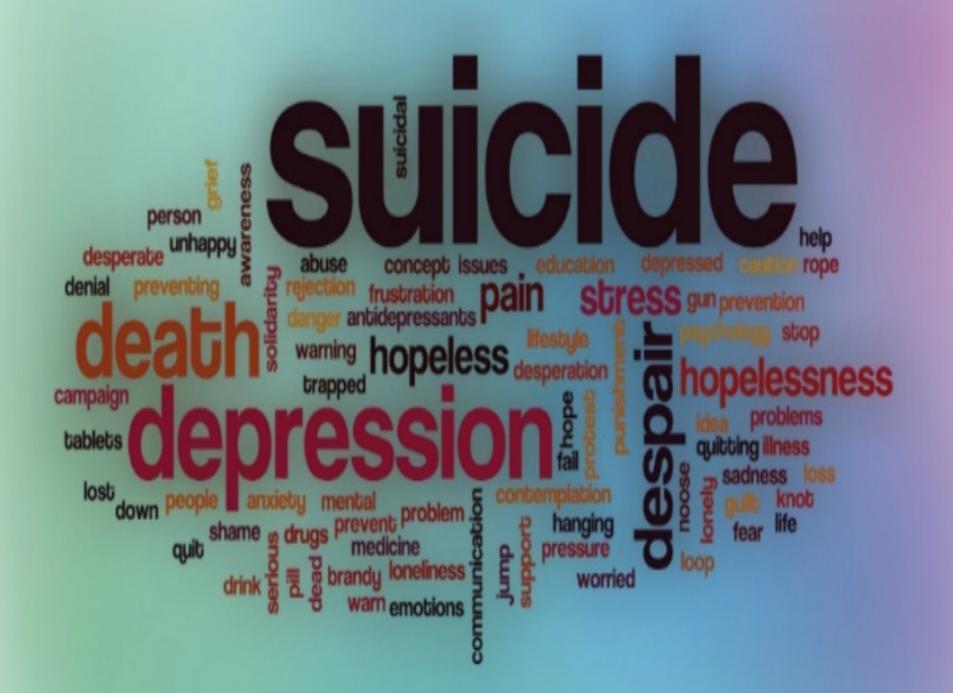








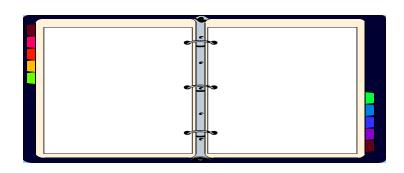






Outline



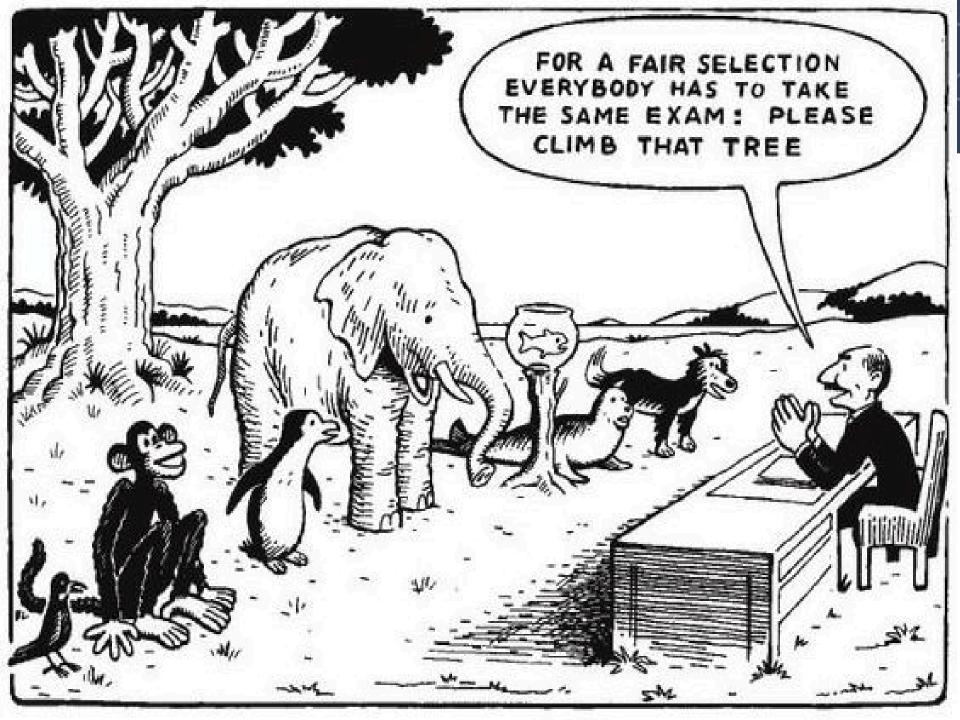


- HE equity policies around the world
- What works: national and institutional policies
- Impact of Covid-19

Premises



- Equity = providing equal opportunities for access and success in tertiary education
- Circumstances beyond an individual's control should not influence that person's chances



Existing Work



- Scope of disparities
- Determinants of inequality
- What works
 - National policies
 - Institutional policies

The Lumina Studies



- Commissioned by Lumina Foundation
- Partnership with London Higher (Graeme Atherton)
- Background studies for the World Access to Higher Education Day (2018 and 2019)

Study 1. Two Tasks



- International Organizations
- National Policies

International Organizations



- ADB, AfDB, IDB, CAF
- OECD, UNESCO, World Bank
- European Commission
- SEAMEO

Findings



Organizations	Policy Setting & Regulatory Frameworks	Technical Assistance	Grants	Loans	Scholarships to Individuals
African Development Bank		√			
Andean Development Bank		V	V	√	
Asian Development Bank	√	√	√	√	
European Commission	√	√	√		
Interamerican Development Bank		√	√	√	
OECD	√	√			
SEAMEO		V			
UNESCO	1	\checkmark			
World Bank	√	1	1	1	√

National Policies



- 71 countries
- Official documents, websites, contacts
- Who makes policies
- Strategies for HE / Specific strategy for equity
- Equity targets
- Instruments
- Resources
- Separate agency dedicated to equity

Equity groups



Low-income groups



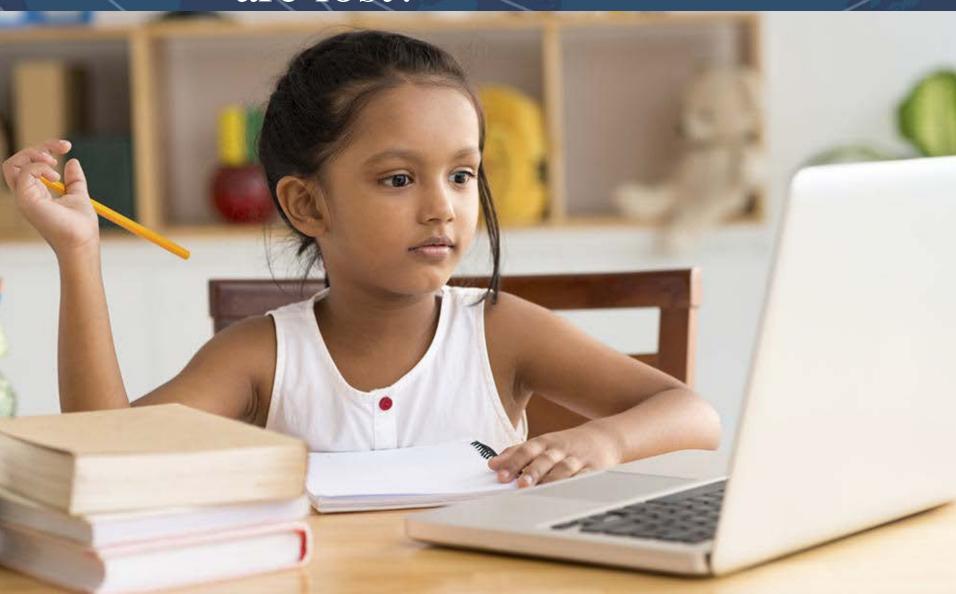
Equity groups



- Low-income groups
- Females

How many talented girls are lost?





Equity groups

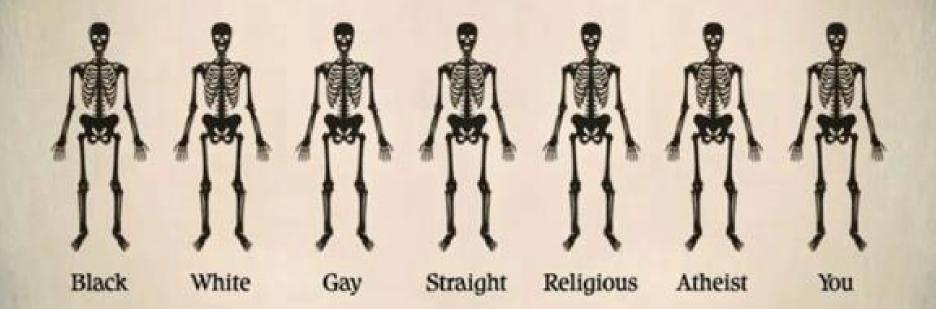


- Low-income groups
- Females
- Minorities

It is not wrong to be different.



It is wrong to be treated differently if you are.



Equity groups



- Low-income groups
- Females
- Minorities
- People with disabilities



Equity Groups	Country Examples	
First-generation students	United States	
LGBTQIA	Brazil, Colombia	
Victims of sexual abuse / violence	Colombia, Ecuador, Spain	
Deported migrants	Ecuador, Mexico	
Children of invalid veterans or civil servants	Mexico, Russia, Vietnam	
Foreign refugees	Australia, Colombia, New Zealand	
Internally-displaced people as a result of civil war or natural catastrophes	Colombia, Georgia	
Demobilized guerrilla fighters and paramilitaries	Colombia	
Students who do not speak the national language	Denmark	
Students with care experience, orphans, youth without parental care	Austria, Georgia Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Scotland	
Single mothers	Ecuador	
Families with more than 3 children	Georgia, South Korea	
Children of parents deported during the Soviet era	Georgia	
Jailed people, ex-offenders	Venezuela, Wales	
Students from occupied territories	Georgia	

National Policies



Financial

Non-Monetary

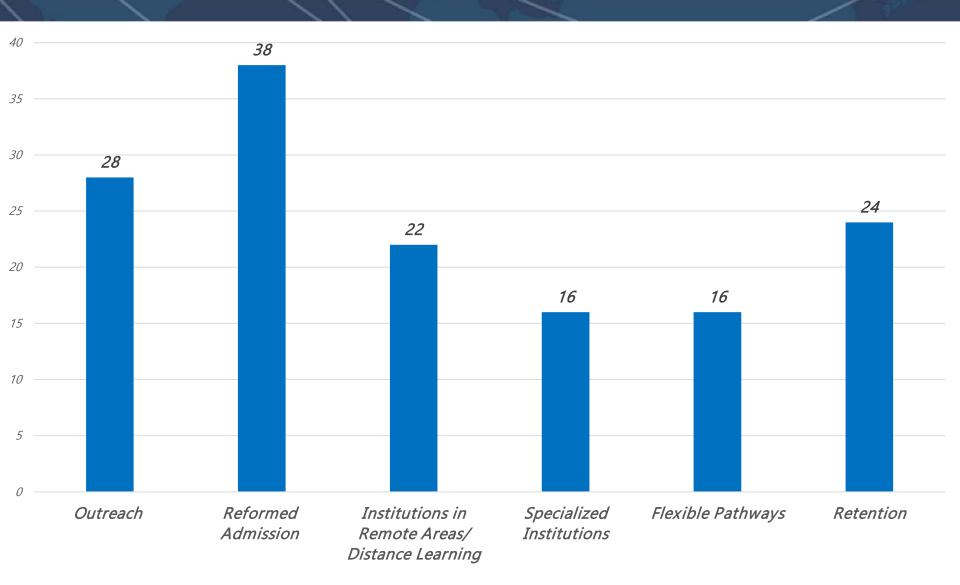
Financing Policies



- Fully or partially subsidized education
- Targeted free tuition
- Needs-based scholarships and grants / grants targeted for equity groups others than low-income students
- Student loans
- Equity-linked financial incentives built into the funding formula to allocate public resources to higher education institutions
- Financing-related regulations

Non-Monetary Policies JAMIL SALMI Policies Tertiary Education Expert





QA and Equity

Pacific (2)

South Asia (5)

Sub-Saharan Africa (13)

Western Europe (10)

Total (71)



Category			
	Frequency of Countries who Monitor Equity only	Frequency of countries who include equity in QA only	Frequency of countries who do both QA and Monitoring)
Region			

East Asia (11)

Eastern Europe & Central Asia

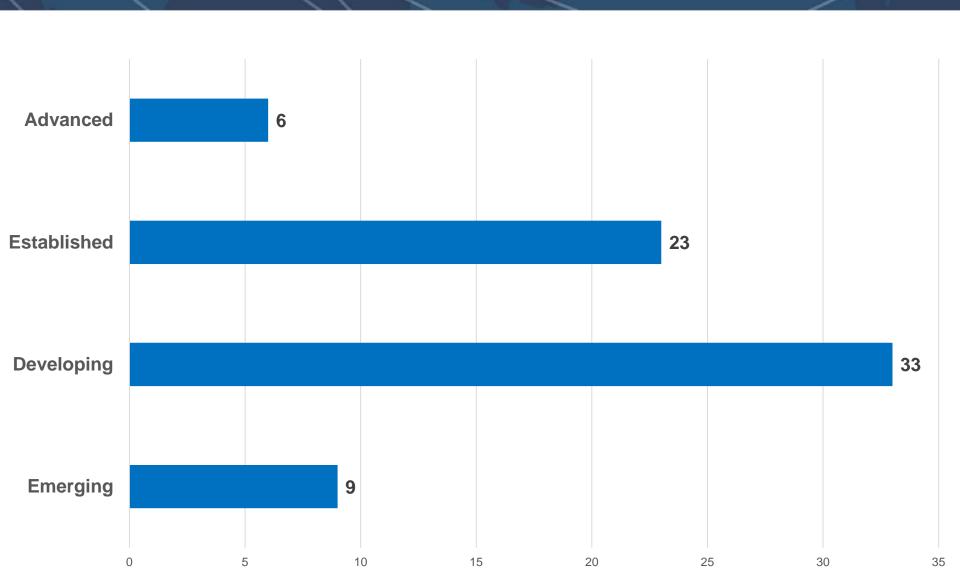
(5)

Latin America and Caribbean (19)

Middle East & North Africa (4) North America (2)

Benchmarking





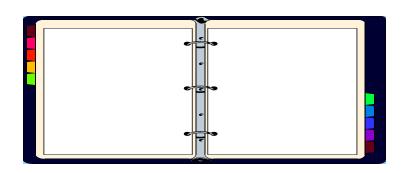
The Champions



 Australia, Cuba, England, Ireland, New Zealand and Scotland

Outline





- HE equity policies around the world
- What works: national and institutional policies

Two Tasks



- Measurement of disparities and impact studies of equity promotion policies
- Five national case studies
 - Government policies
 - Institutional policies

Case Study Countries



- Australia (ICL)
- Austria (tuition fees & social dimensions)
- Colombia (SL, retention)
- South Africa (legacy of apartheid, TFT)
- Vietnam (tuition fees, affirmative action)

Theory of Change



System-level enabling conditions

Admission policies

Pathways & bridges

Quality Assurance

Level of subsidies & distribution among institutions & students

Tuition fee policies

Funding for student aid (grants and student loans)

Institution-level enabling conditions

incoming

students from

under-

represented

groups

- Outreach activities
- Targeted admission policies
- Retention measures
- Financial aid (tuition exemptions, grants, loans)

Increased proportion of Supportive culture & environment to make non-traditional students feel "at-home"

Sequence of causal links

Stimulating and enjoyable learning experience for all students

Effective psychological, academic & financial support for at-risk students

Reliance on predictive analysis

Early identification of

at-risk students

proportion of graduates from underrepresented groups

Increased



Country Headlines



- Australia as model with effective, comprehensive equity policies
- Austria as leader with gender and refugees
- Colombia is pioneer in targeting student loans well and implementing widespread retention policies
- South Africa working hard to remove long-lasting effects of apartheid, pioneer with Targeted Free Tuition
- Vietnam has comprehensive equity plan but invests insufficient resources

Equity Target Groups

Remote Regions



///				
Australia	Austria	Colombia	South Africa	Vietnam
√	√	√		√
V	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
		V	V	
V		V		√
√	√	√	√	√
V	\checkmark			
		V		√
	√			

Financing Instruments



Equity Policy Instrument	Australia	Austria	Colombia	South Africa	Vietnam
No Tuition / Low Tuition in Public Institutions		√	√		
Targeted Free Tuition				√	
Grants & Scholarships	√	√	√	√	√
Student Loans	√	√	√	√	√
Competitive Grants to Institutions	√				
Funding Formula	1	√		√	

Student Loans



				-	
Design	Australia	Austria	Colombia	South Africa	Vietnam
Income Contingent	√				
Public Agency – Mortgage Type			√	√	√
Private Bank – Mortgage Type		√			

Non-Monetary Instruments

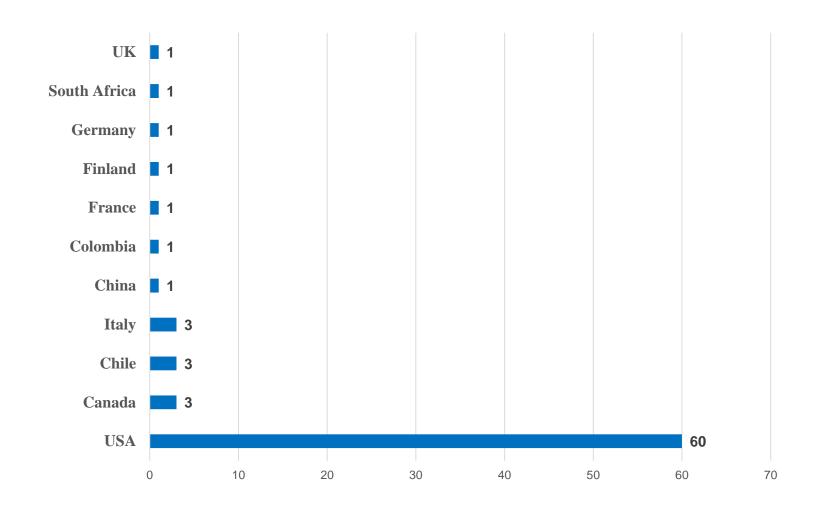




Equity Policy Instrument	Australia	Austria	Colombia	South Africa	Vietnam
Outreach / Bridge	√	√	√		
Affirmative Action	√	√	√	√	√
Retention	√	√	√	√	

Not enough impact studies JAMIL SALMI Global Tertiary Education Expert





Not enough relevant data JAMIL SALMI Global Tertiary Education Expert





Equity Groups	Number of Countries
Gender	47
Socio-Economic Background	36
Rural Origin	33
Adult / Mature Learners	33
People with Refugee Status	32
Disability	31
Ethnicity	29
Language	20
Indigenous Groups	16
Religion	14
Others	14

What Works at the National Level Mills



- Alignment of vision, leadership, goals, policy instruments, and resources
- Continuity of policies
- Adequate governance (contrasting Australia and Vietnam)
- Supranational influence (Austria)

Structural Features



- Secondary education coverage and streaming
- Admission policies
- Institutional diversification
- Availability of financial aid (grants and loans)

Institutional Diversification





- Low-status institutions (South Africa)
- Private higher education institutions
 - With student aid (Colombia)
 - Without (SA and Vietnam)

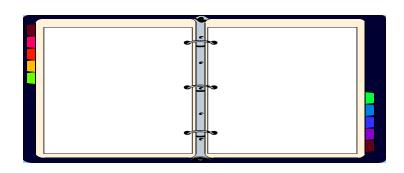
What Works at the Institutional Level



- Clear vision and strategy (Wollongong, Uniminuto)
- Equity leader and dedicated department (Wits)
- Partnerships with local authorities and businesses (Antioquia)
- Model practices picked up by other institutions and/or Government (Valle)
- Appropriate institutional culture for first-generation students (Australia)

Outline





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Great equalizer or amplifier of disparities?



- Financial resources
- Access to internet (laptop, connection)
- Readiness to study online
- Increased risk of academic failure and emotional distress





Support at National Level



- Financial aid (emergency grants, moratorium on student loan repayments)
- Increased broadband capacity and subsidized connection prices
- Capacity building for online teaching
- Flexibility in QA and assessment/examinations

Support at Institutional Level JAMIL SALMI SALMI Level JAMIL SALMI



- Financial aid
- Donation or loan of laptop
- Internet plans
- Flexibility in assessment
- Academic and psychological support



Findings



- In many countries, only lip service
- Increasing focus on combination of financing and nonmonetary measures
- Incentives for universities
- Initiatives from universities taken on by national governments

Recommendations



- More impact studies
- More disaggregated data on various equity groups
- Continue to focus on gender issues

Gender Imbalance



- Gender parity in most countries
- But not in STEM programs
- And not in senior academic positions
- Even less in leadership positions

Gender Imbalance



Indicator	Australia	Austria	Colombia	South Africa	Vietnam
Share of female students	55.5%	53.5%	53.0%	58.0%	54.0%
Share of female university leaders	28.2%	33.0%	20.0%	15.4%	5.6%

Recommendations



- More impact studies
- More data
- Continue to focus on gender issues
- More attention to the needs of students with disability
- Let us not forget refugee students
- Post-Covid, revisit structural determinants of inequality (funding, assessment)

Equality of opportunity JAMIL SALMI COLON STREET COLON ST



The impertinent courtesy of an invitation offered to unwelcome guests, in the certainty that circumstances will prevent them from accepting.

Richard Tawney



Exclusion

Integration

Inclusion

