



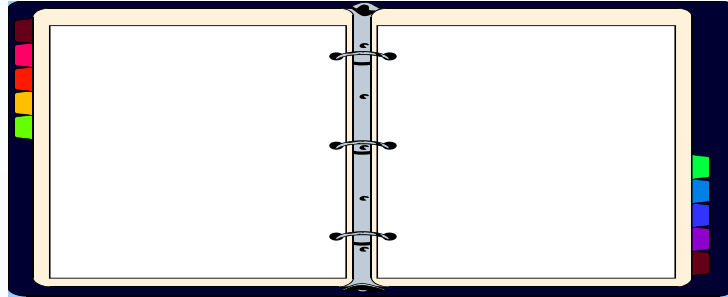
Inequality and Opportunities beyond High School

Jamil Salmi

University of Luxembourg, 20 January 2016

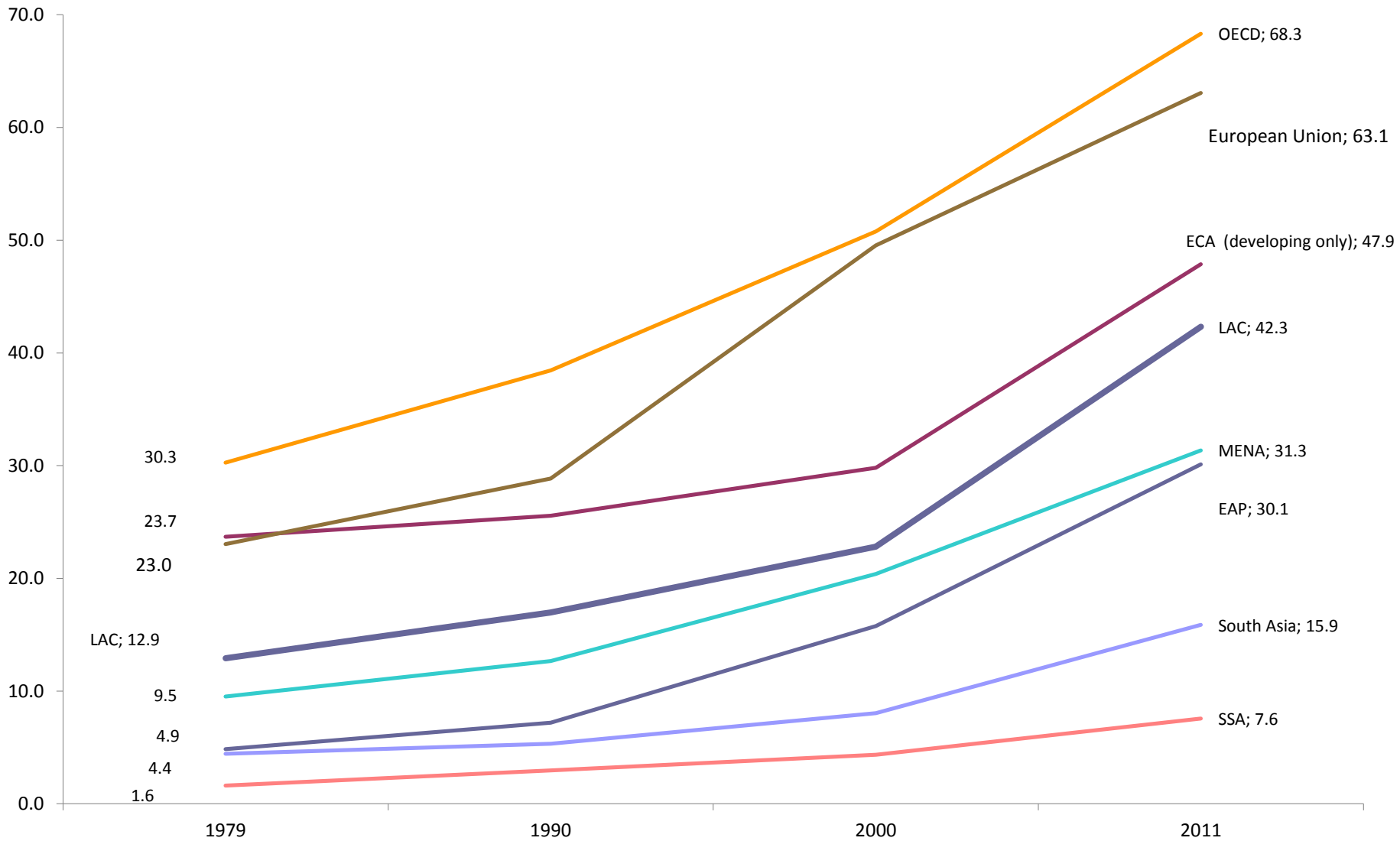


Outline



- Why equity matters
- Determinants of inequality
- Equity promotion policies

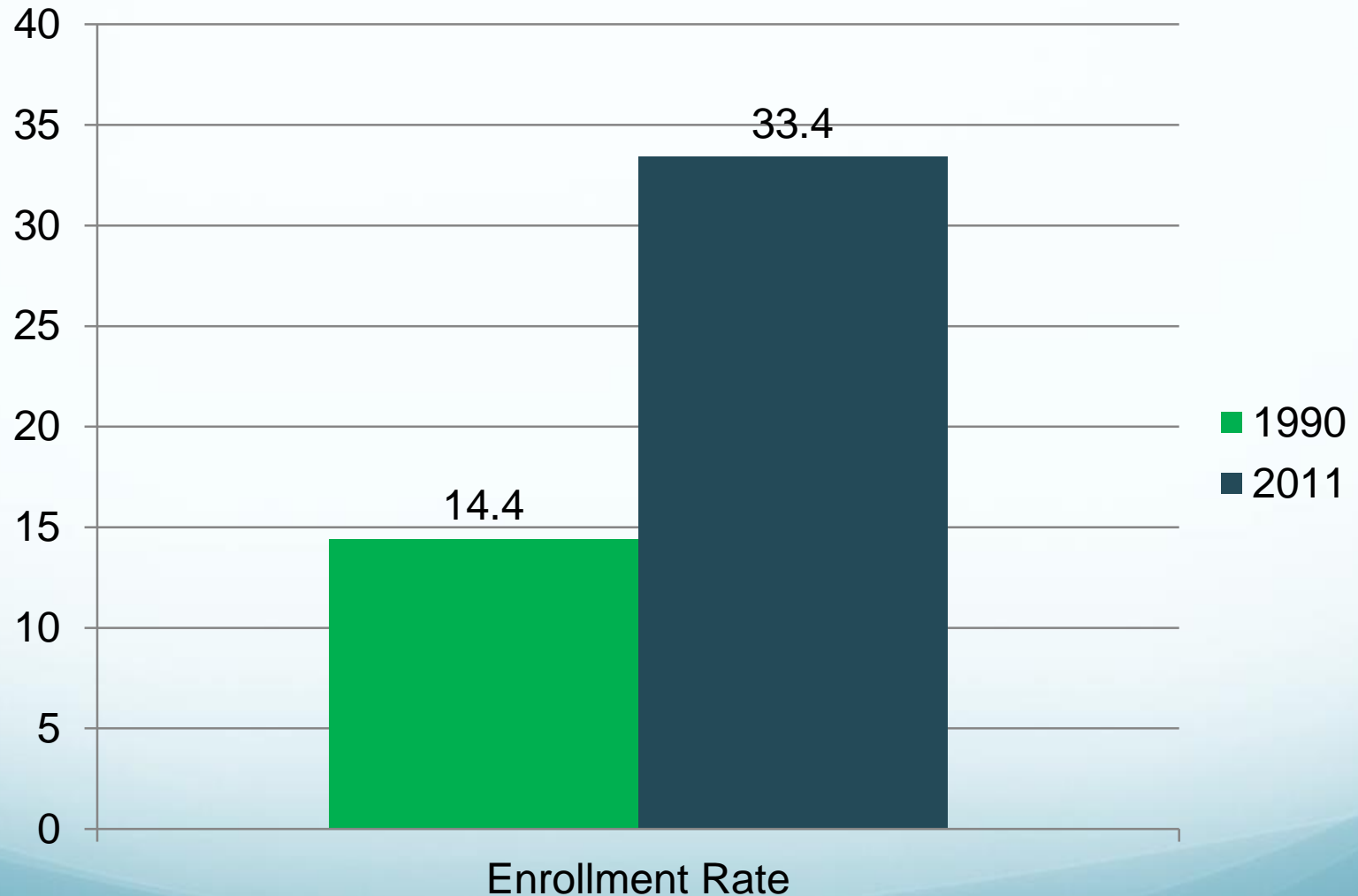
Evolution of Tertiary Education Enrollments Rates (1979 – 2011)



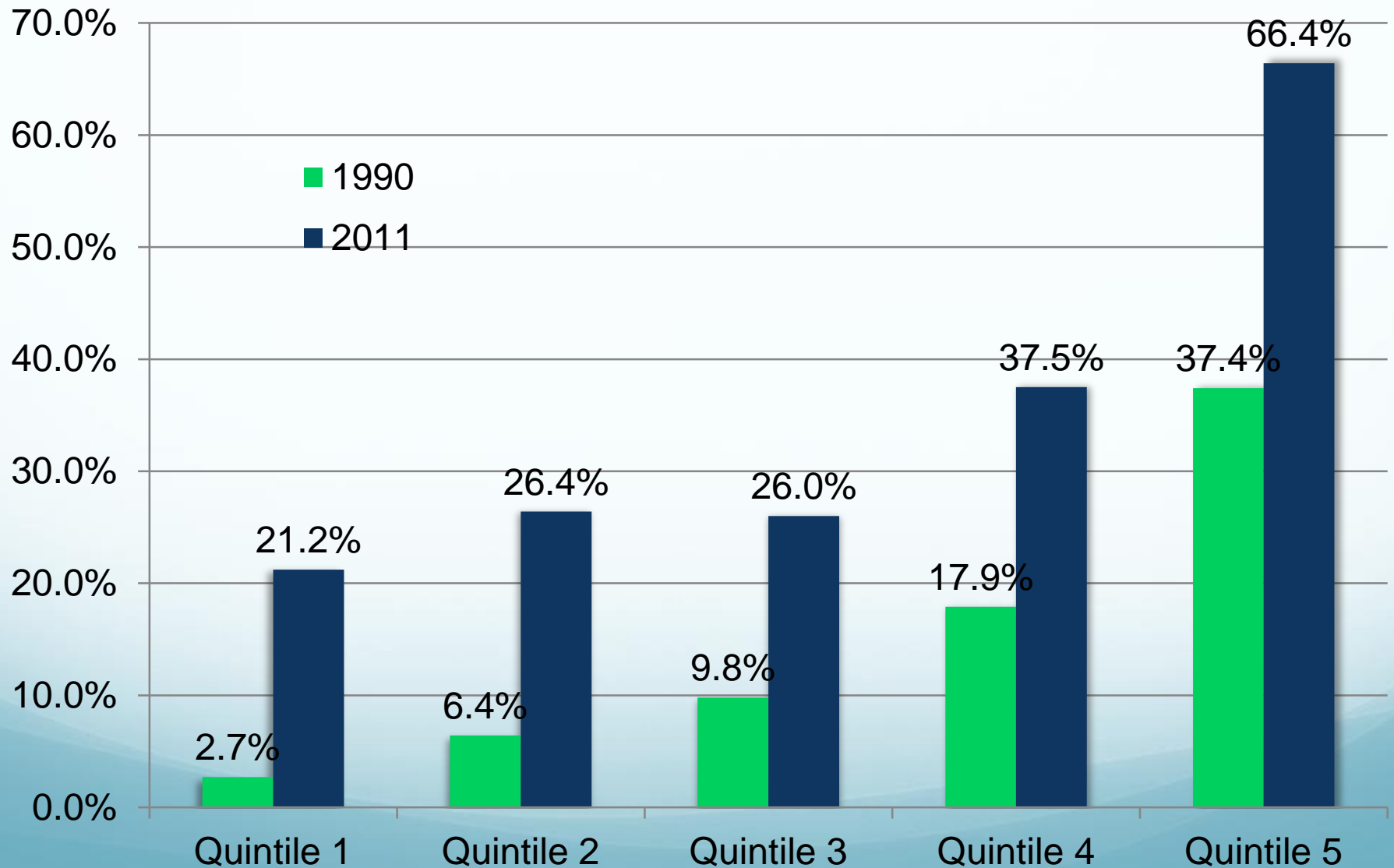
Observation

- in spite of rapid enrollment growth world-wide, tertiary education remains largely elitist, with strong disparities in access and success persisting in high, middle and low income countries

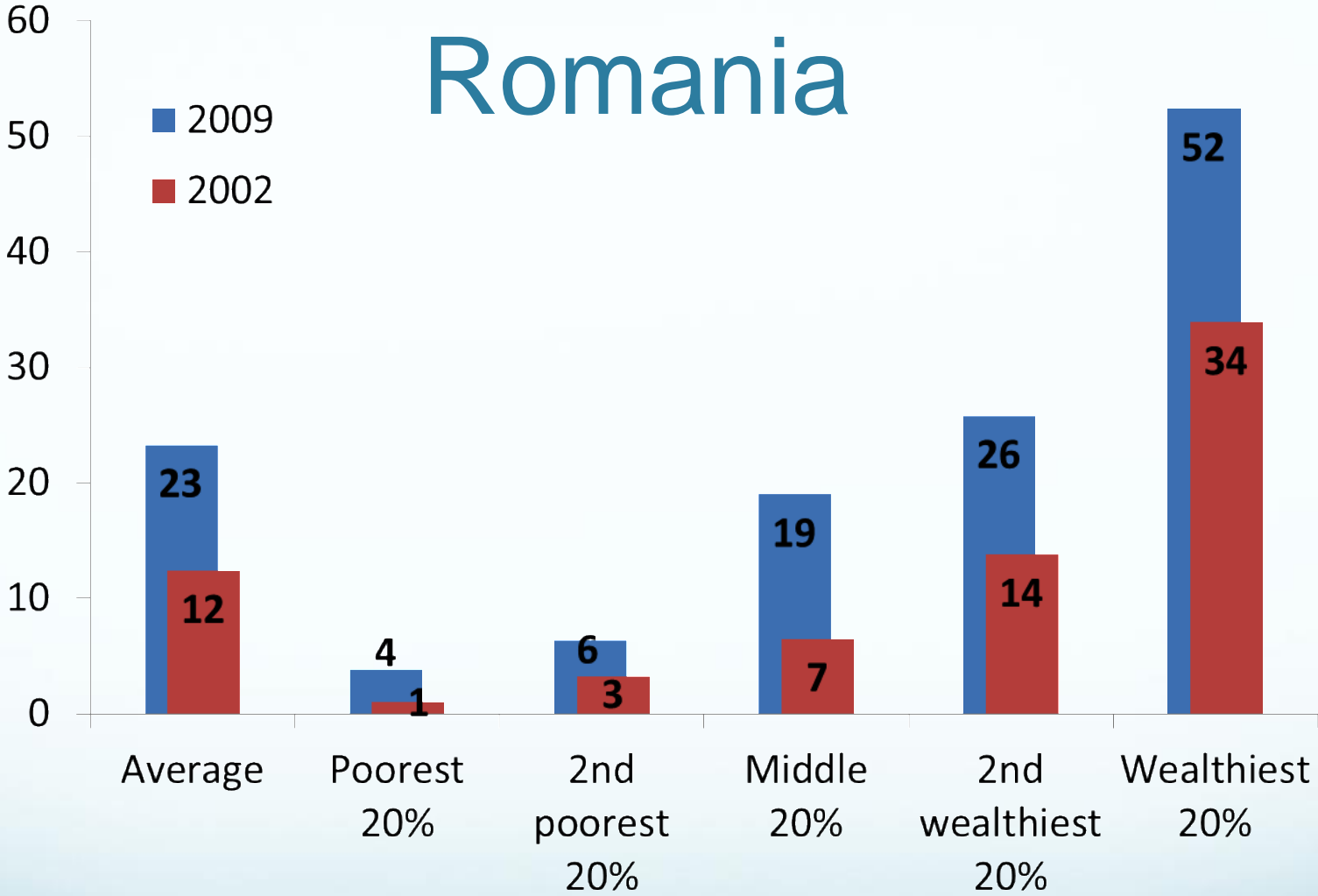
Tertiary coverage in Chile (%)



Enrollment rate per income quintile (1990 – 2011)




Romania



The equity imperative: social and economic cost

- social justice
 - 62 richest people on Planet Earth = 3.5 billion people in lowest income groups
 - risk of political instability

A man with a beard, glasses, a nose ring, and a cap is sitting on a sidewalk. He is wearing a dark jacket over a graphic t-shirt and dark pants. He is holding a white sign with handwritten text. The background shows a sidewalk and a ground covered with fallen leaves.

One day the
poor will have
nothing left
to eat
but the rich.

The equity imperative: social and economic cost

- social justice
 - 62 richest people on Planet Earth = 3.5 billion people in lowest income groups
 - risk of political instability
- loss of talent
 - Roma children
 - Loss in productivity and taxes

a genius in all of us?



a tale of two chemistry Nobel prize winners (almost...)



Lord Rutherford



Sir Chris Langan

Lord Rutherford



Chris Langan, the most intelligent man in the US



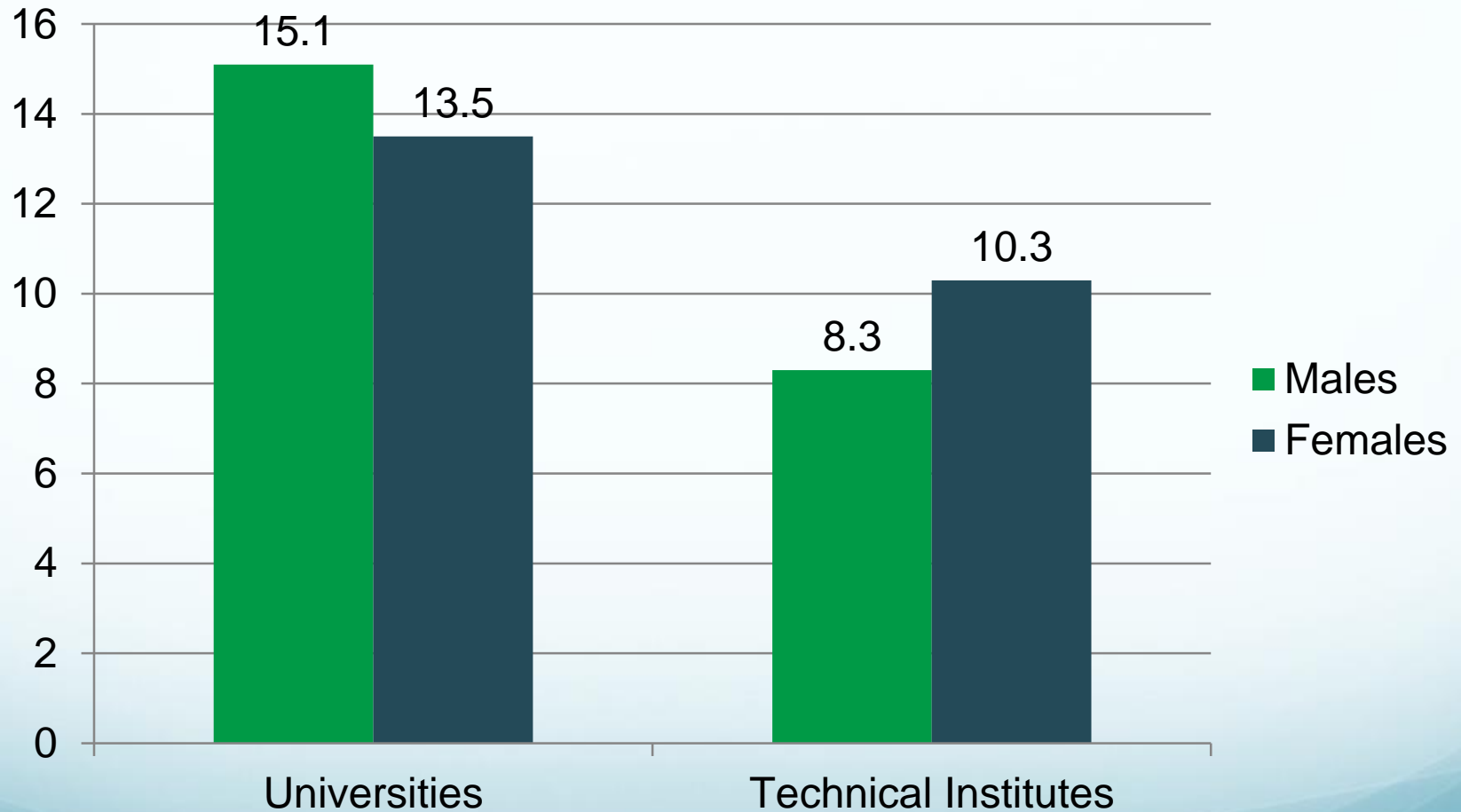
Premise

- equity = providing equal opportunities for access and success in tertiary education
- circumstances beyond an individual's control should not influence a person's chances

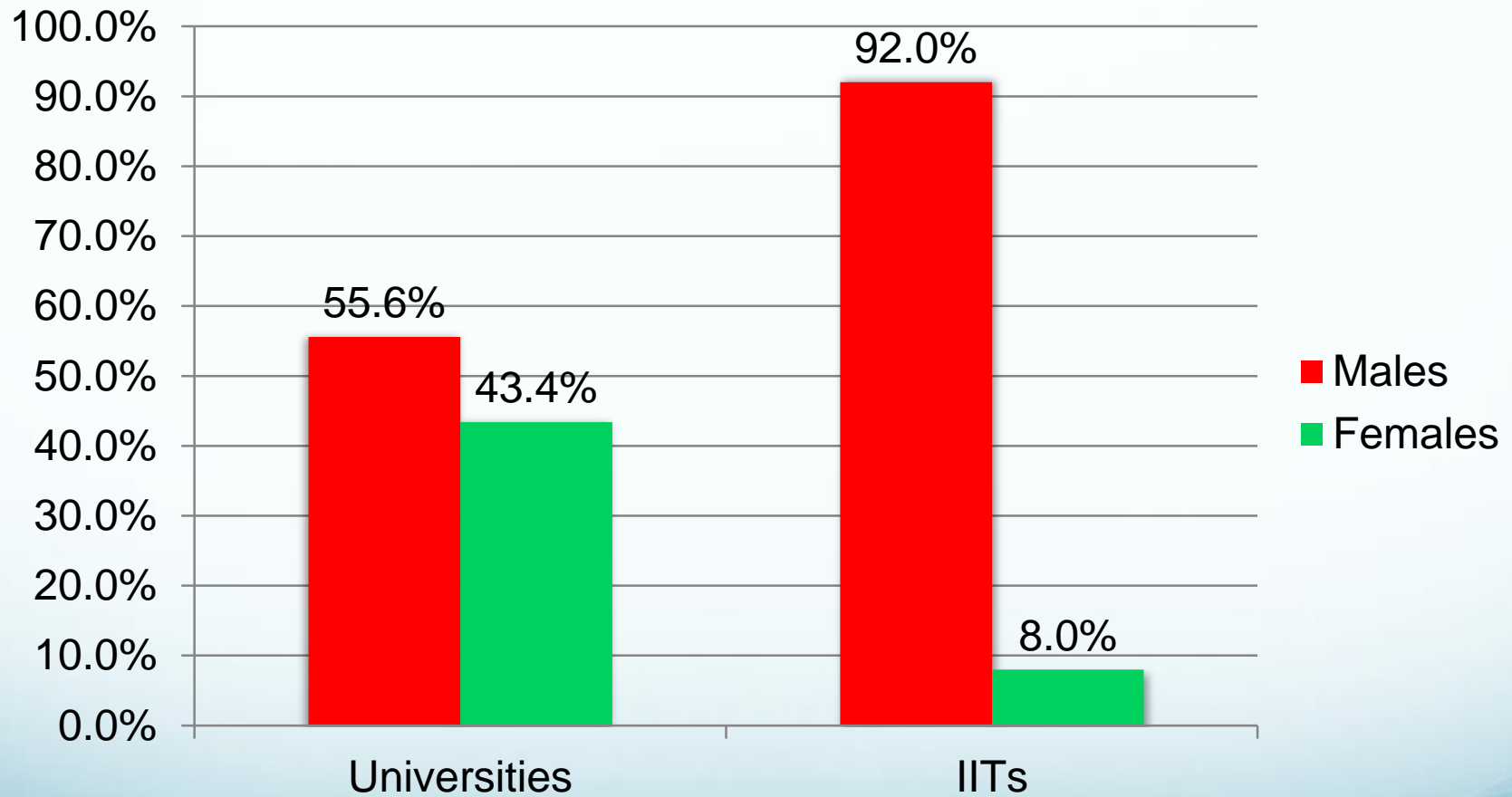
Equity groups

- low-income groups
- females
 - non-university institutions

Gender distribution in Peru



Gender distribution in India



Equity groups

- low-income groups
- females
 - non-university institutions
 - disciplines (agriculture, medicine, business, science and engineering programs)
 - leadership positions

Proportion of Female University Rectors

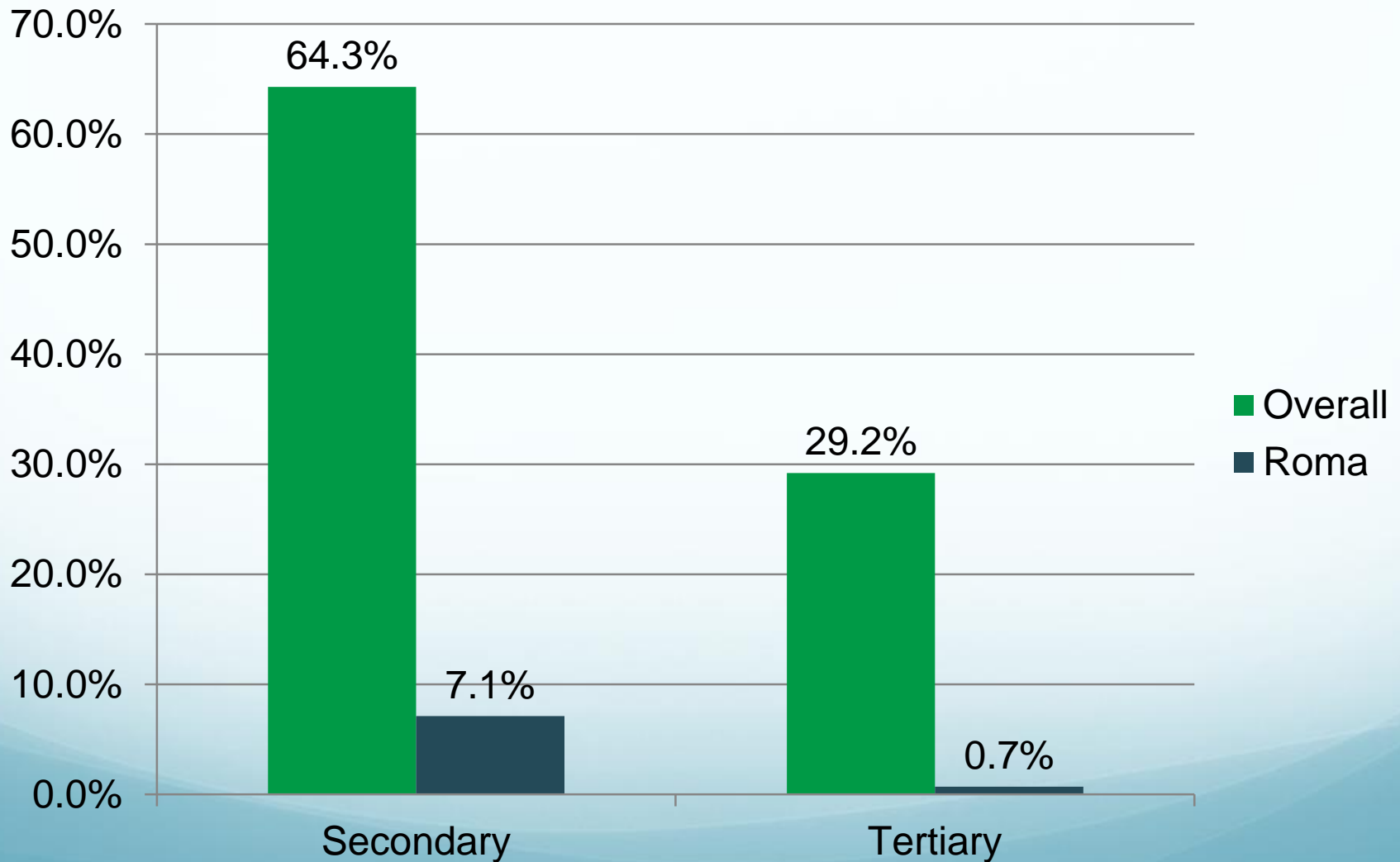
Countries	2008	2013
Austria	5.9%	17.4%
Belgium	0%	9.1%
Bulgaria	7.1%	18.1%
Czech Republic	0%	5.0%
Denmark	n.a.	n.a.
Finland	11.8%	30.8%
France	8.5%	10.7%
Germany	5.1%	13.3%
Italy	1.7%	6.8%
Netherlands	0%	7.1%
Norway	0%	11.1%
Romania	7.1%	10.0%
Russia	5.6%	9.1%
Spain	9.8%	10.9%
Sweden	34.0%	44.0%
Switzerland	0%	7.1%
United Kingdom	9.5%	15.5%
Europe average	5.5%	10.3%

Source: European Association of Universities

Equity groups (II)

- minorities (ethnic, language, religion, culture, age, etc.)

Romania completion rates



Equity groups (III)

- people with disabilities
 - in France, only 7% of universities have a system to accommodate students with disabilities



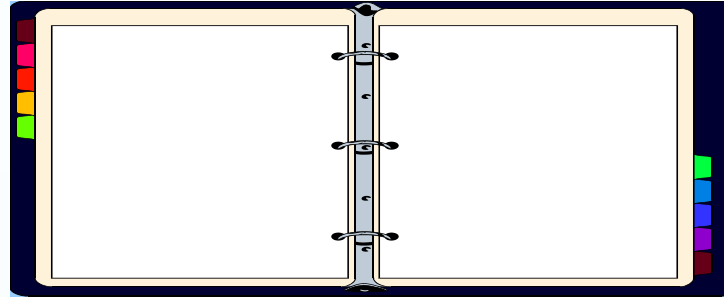








Outline



- Why equity matters
- **Determinants of inequality**

Where it all starts...

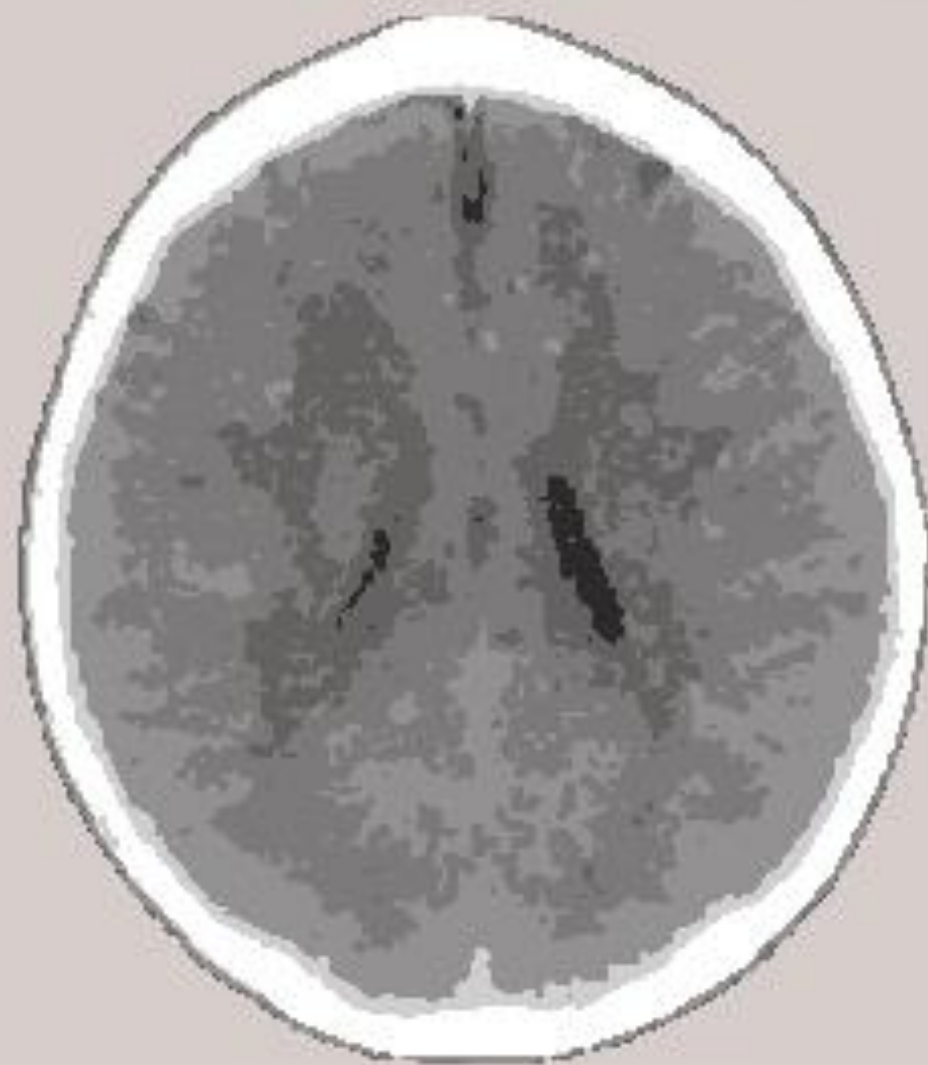
- inequality in tertiary education is, to a large extent, an extension of inequality at lower levels of education
 - reflecting structural barriers (income, ethnicity, gender, language, culture, religion, disability, caste, etc.)

Choose your parents
carefully...

United States

- by age 3, children from wealthy families have heard 30 million more words than those from low-income families
- by age 4, there is an 18-month academic gap between an impoverished child and his wealthier peers

3 Year Old Children



Normal



Extreme Neglect



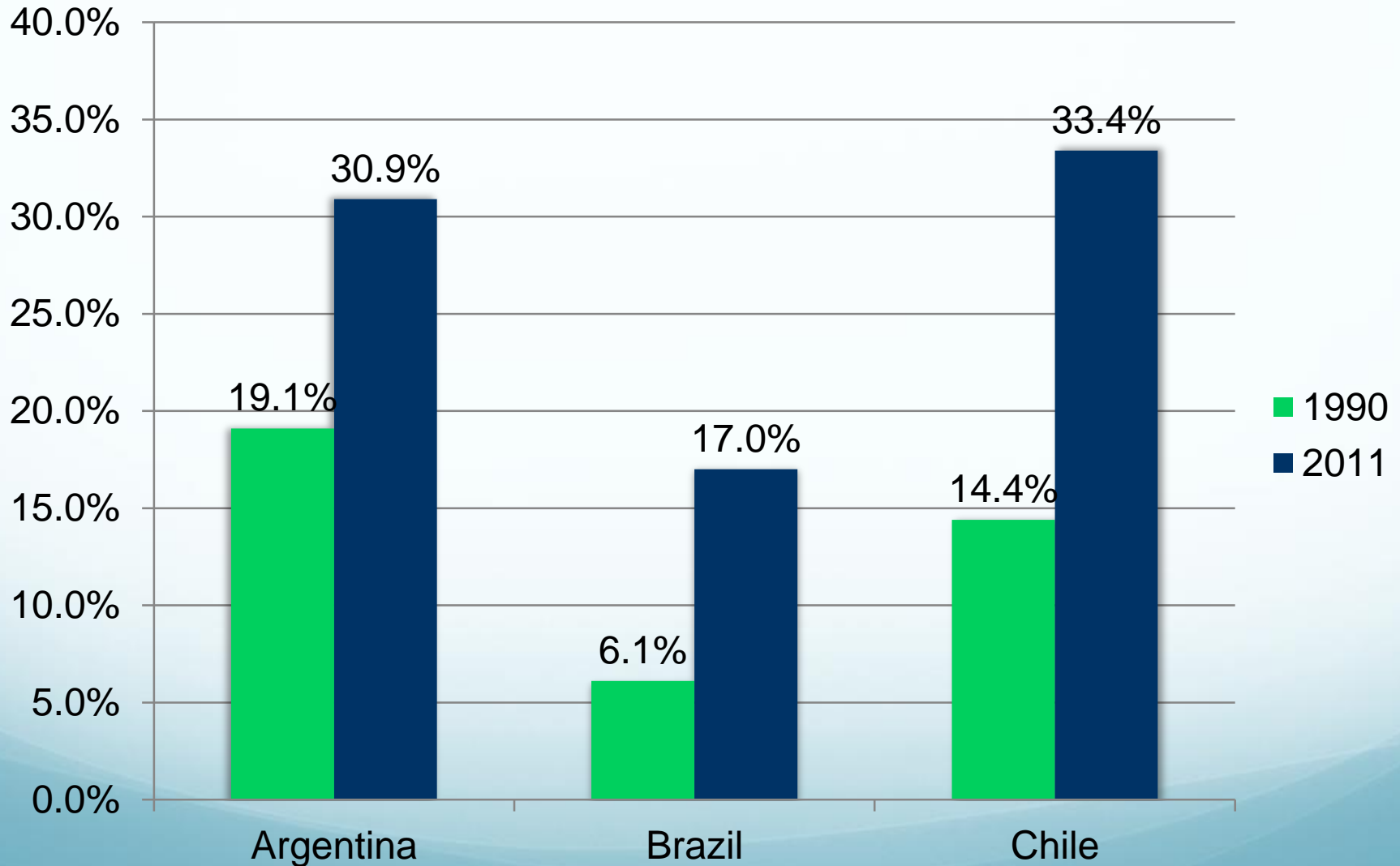
"IT GOES IN CYCLES, JUNIOR. SOMETIMES, THE RICH GET RICHER AND THE POOR GET POORER. SOMETIMES, THE RICH GET RICHER AND THE POOR STAY THE SAME."

And it gets worse...

- the main additional barriers at the tertiary level are of two kinds:
 - financial
 - non-financial



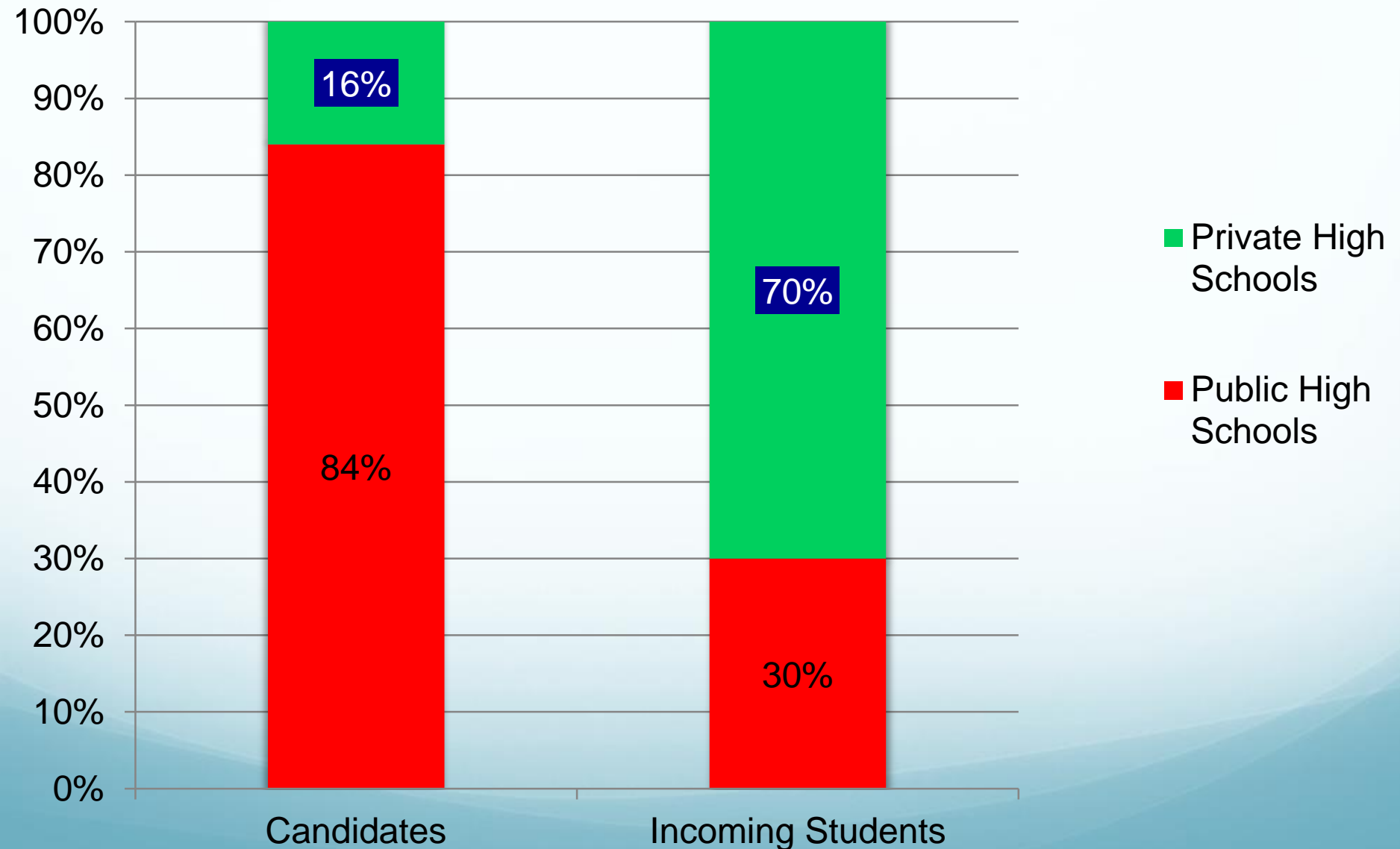
Free is Fair?



Enrolment rate per quintile

Quíntiles	Argentina	Brazil	Chile
Q1	18.0%	5.0%	21.2%
Q2	25.3%	6.3%	26.4%
Q3	29.5%	11.6%	26.0%
Q4	38.2%	20.7%	37.5%
Q5	56.6%	47.0%	61.6%

U. of São Paulo



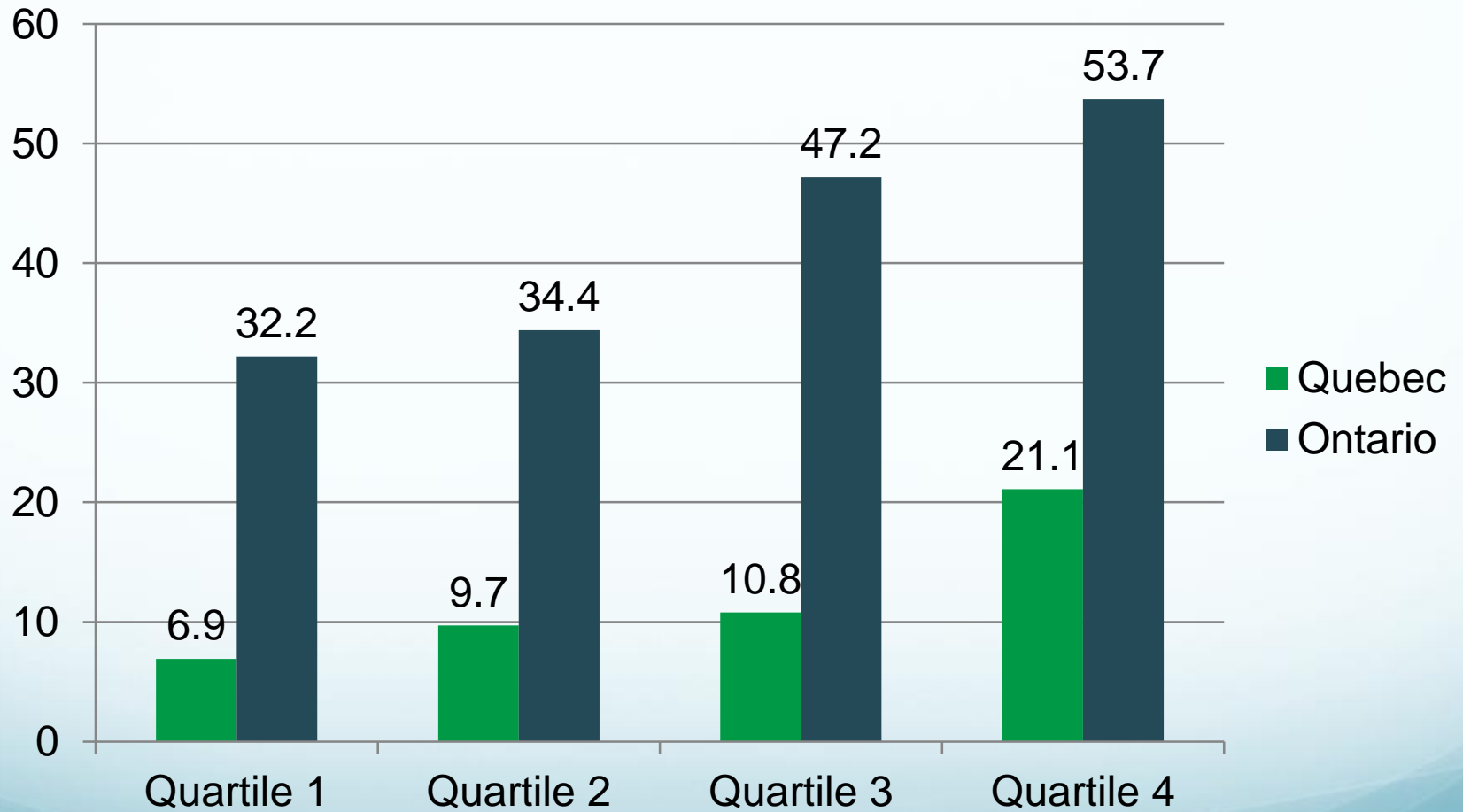
Ecuador

- 800\$ per year on average
- suppressed in 2007
- inequality increases
 - poorest: from 4 to 7%
 - others: from 16 to 24%

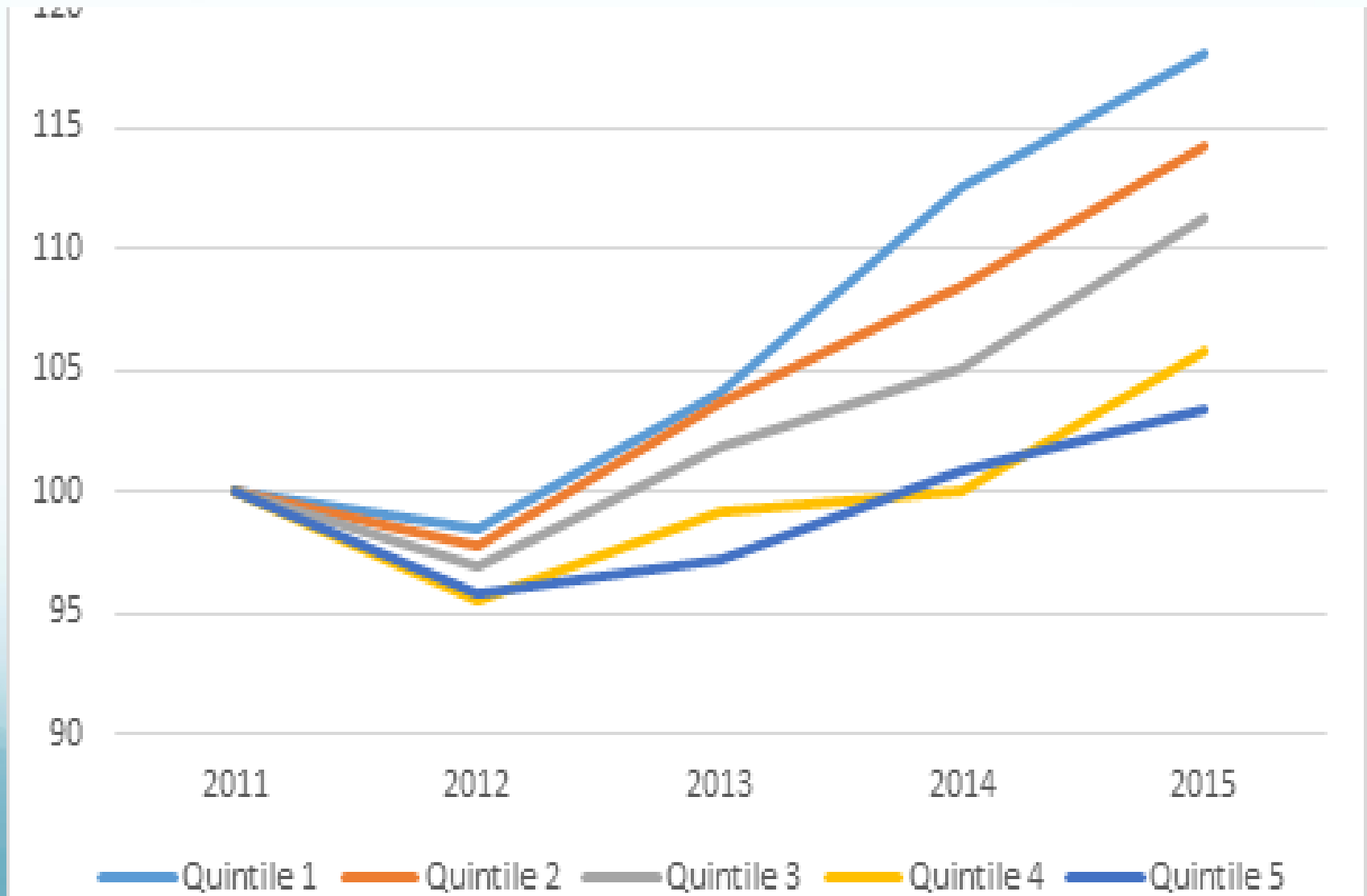
Canada

- Canada: average undergraduate tuition fees:
 - in Quebec: \$1,862
 - in Ontario: \$4,923

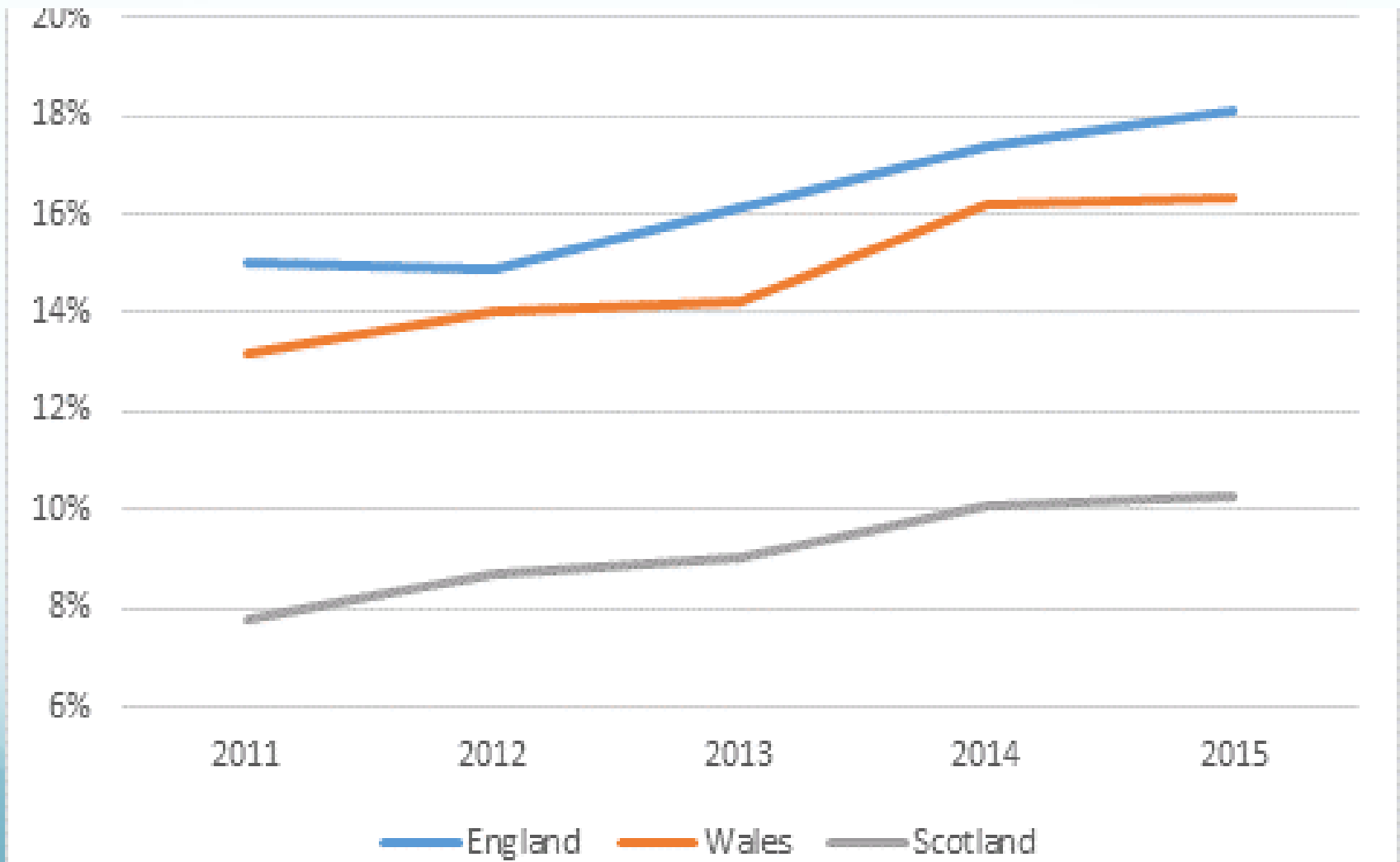
University participation at age 19



New Q1 students in England (2011-2015)



Increase in number of Q1 students (2011-2015)







If in some states of the (United States) higher education institutions are also "free", that only means in fact defraying the cost of education of the upper classes from the general tax receipts.

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, 1875

And worse...

- non-financial barriers include inadequate information, motivation, academic preparation and social capital

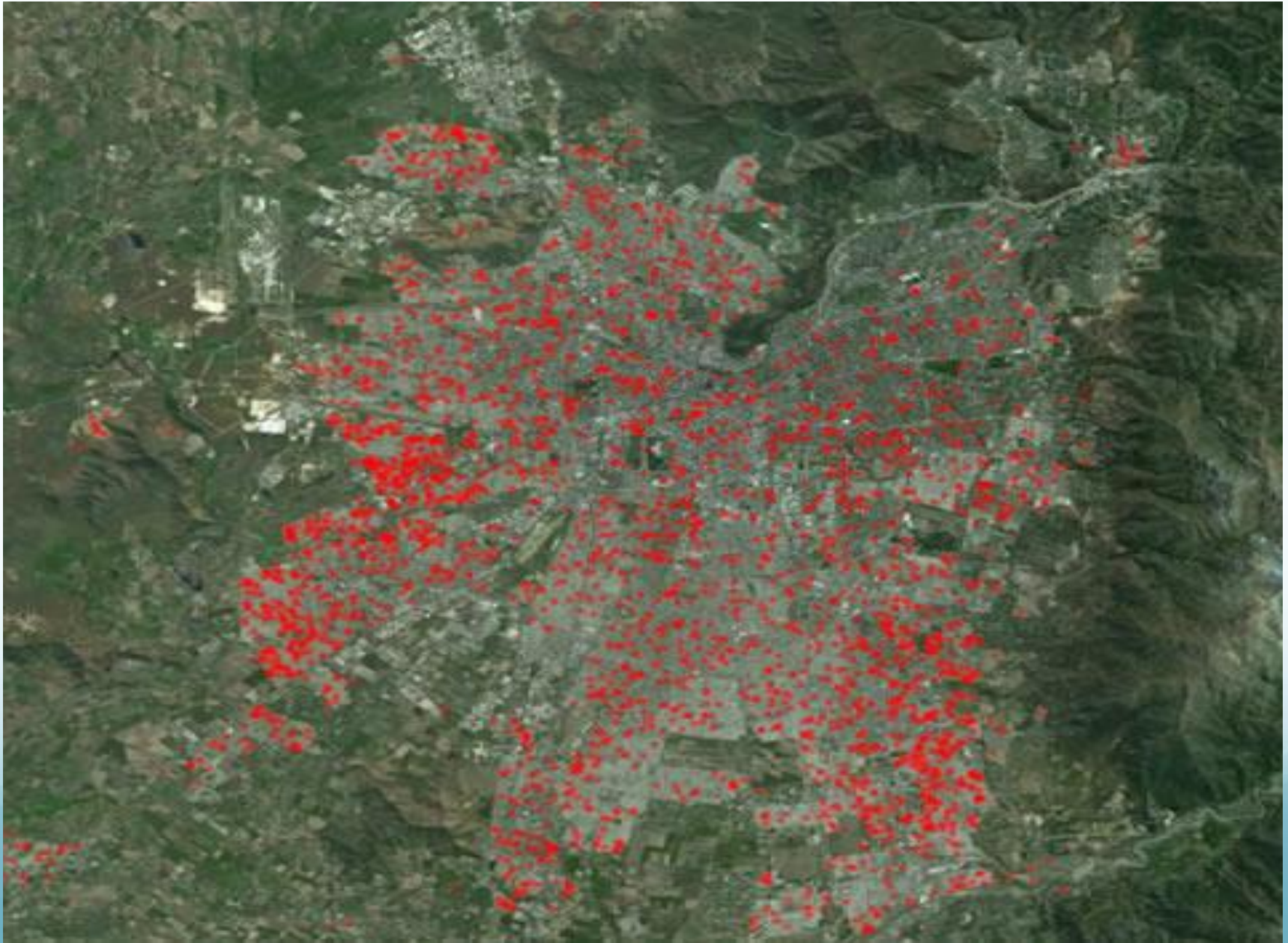
Non-financial factors

- Academic preparation

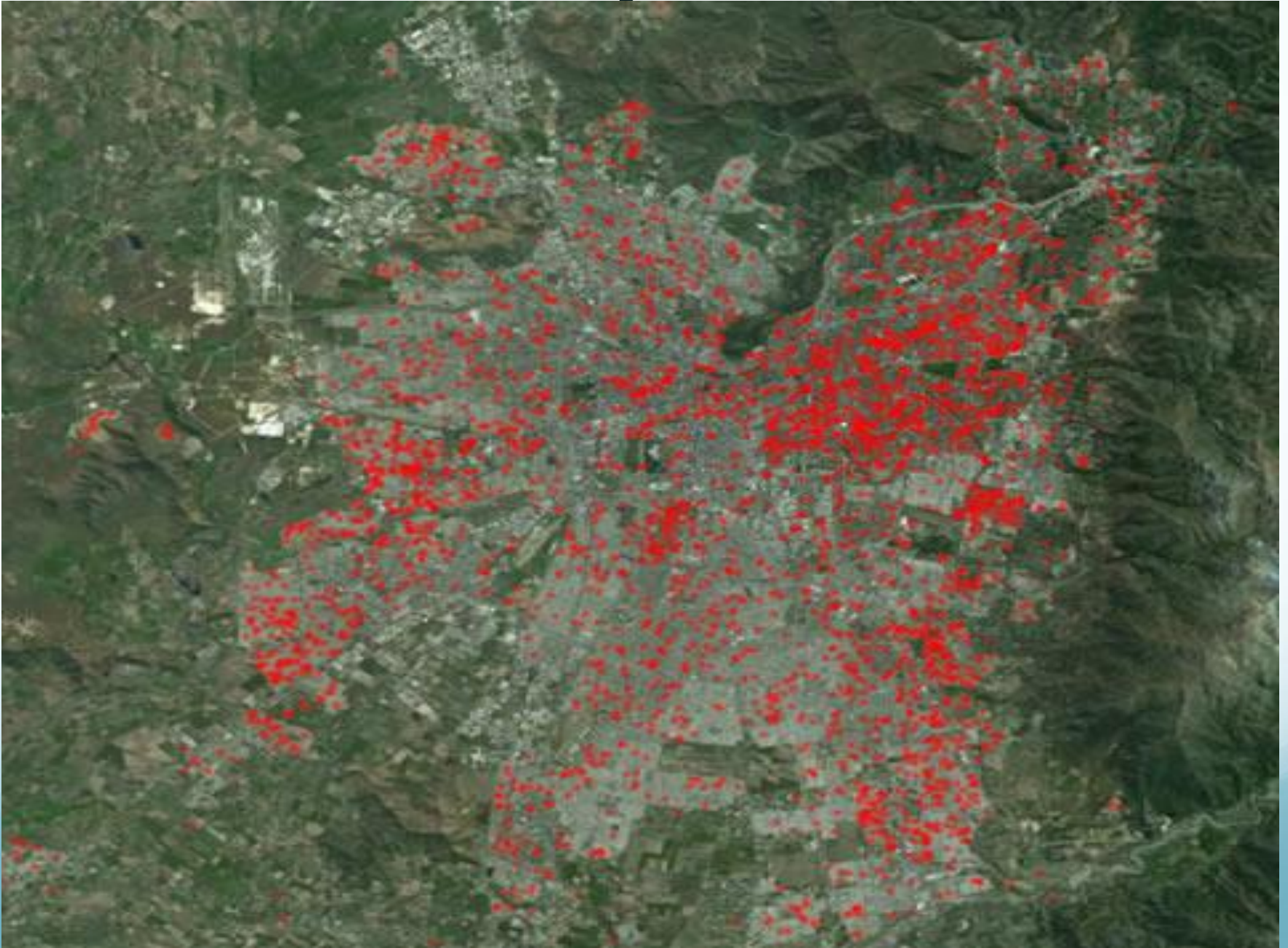
Fair is fair

- meritocratic entrance exam is the best guarantee of fair access
 - transparent, objective way of selecting students
 - elimination of corruption (former Soviet Union)

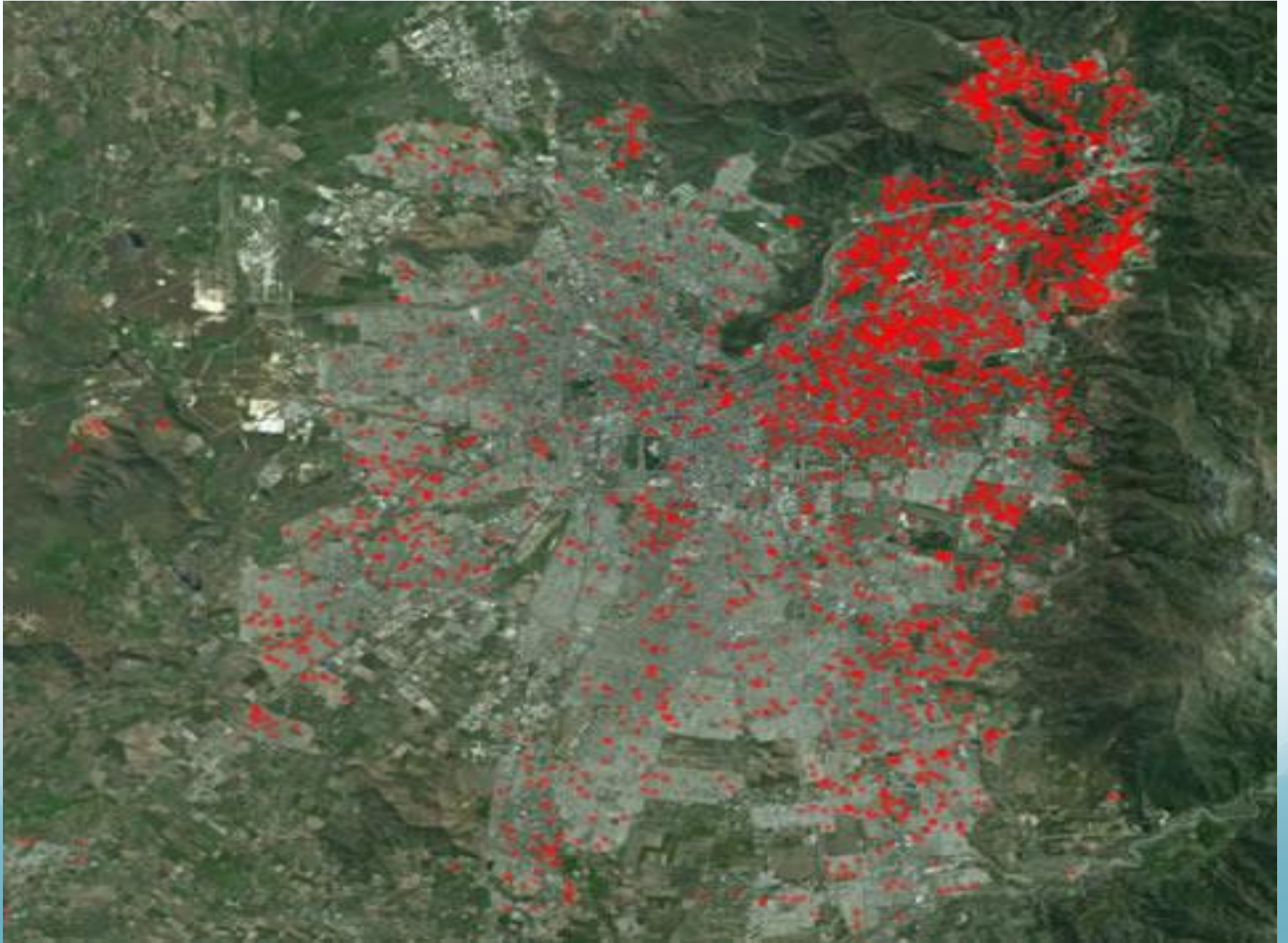
University of Santiago de Chile



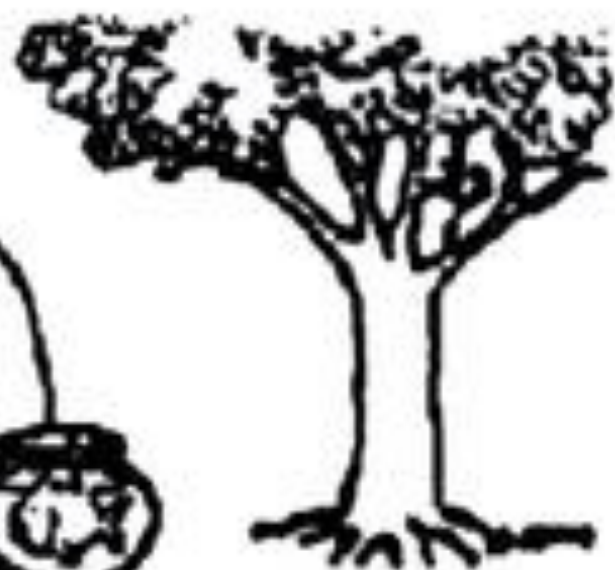
University of Chile



Catholic University of Chile



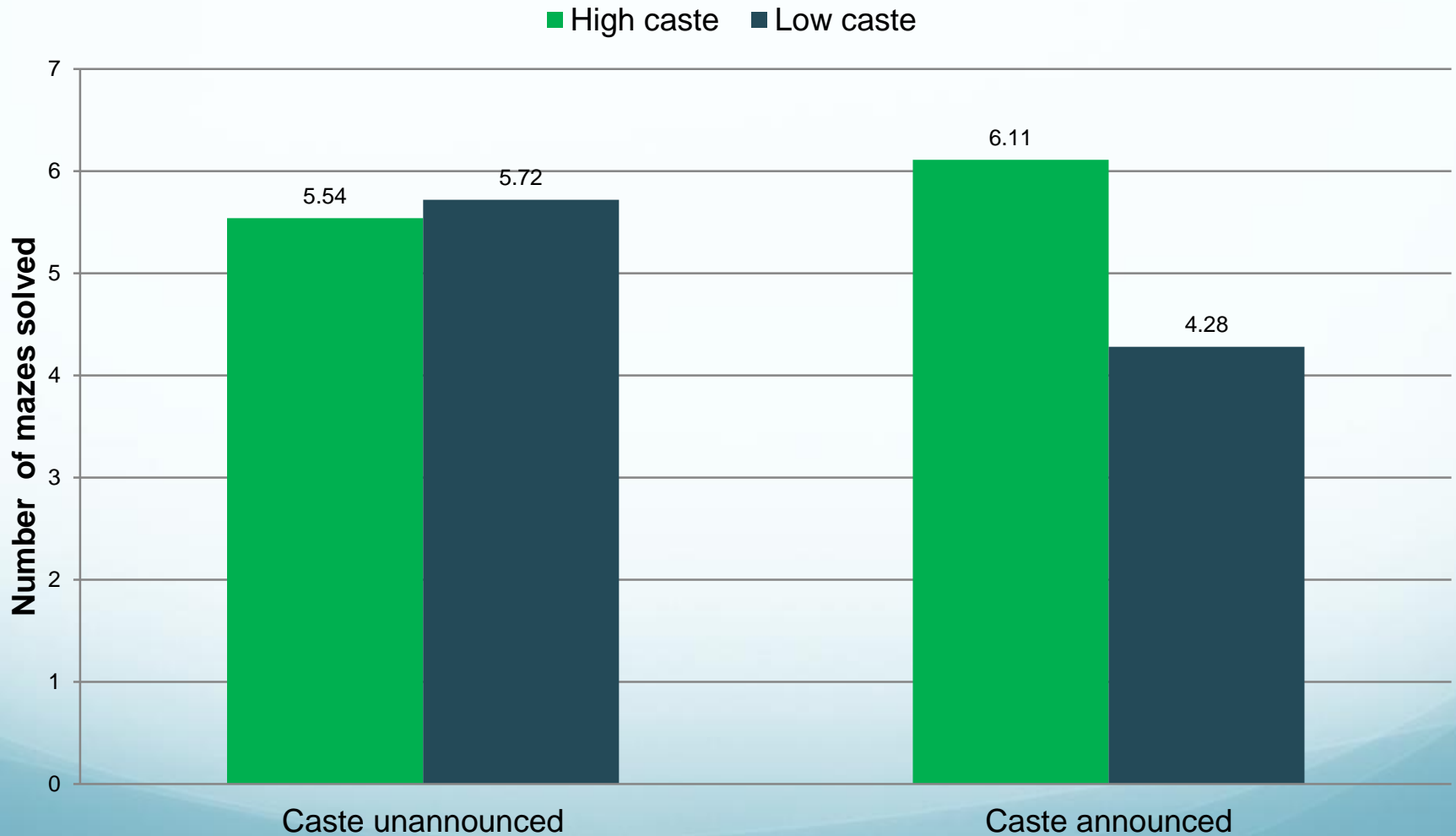
To ensure a fair selection, you all get the same test. You must all climb that tree



Non-financial factors

- Academic preparation
- Motivation

Effects of caste identity on academic performance



Non-financial factors

- Academic Preparation
- Motivation
- Information

Virgin
MEGASTORE



McDonald's

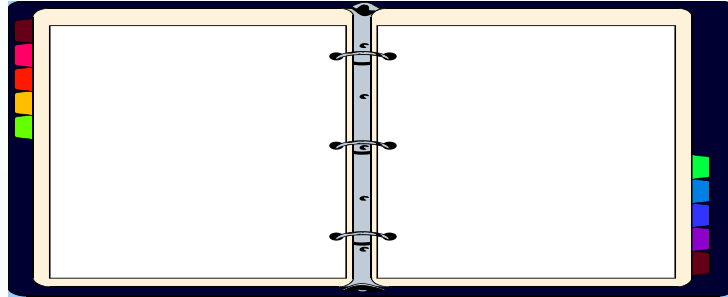
Newton Ford Managers Limited
NEWTON

"We have a single aim at Newton
to increase the real wealth of a
our clients."



IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND MEDICINE

Outline



- Why equity matters
- Determinants of inequality
- **Equity promotion policies**

National level

- Financial aid
- Non-financial interventions

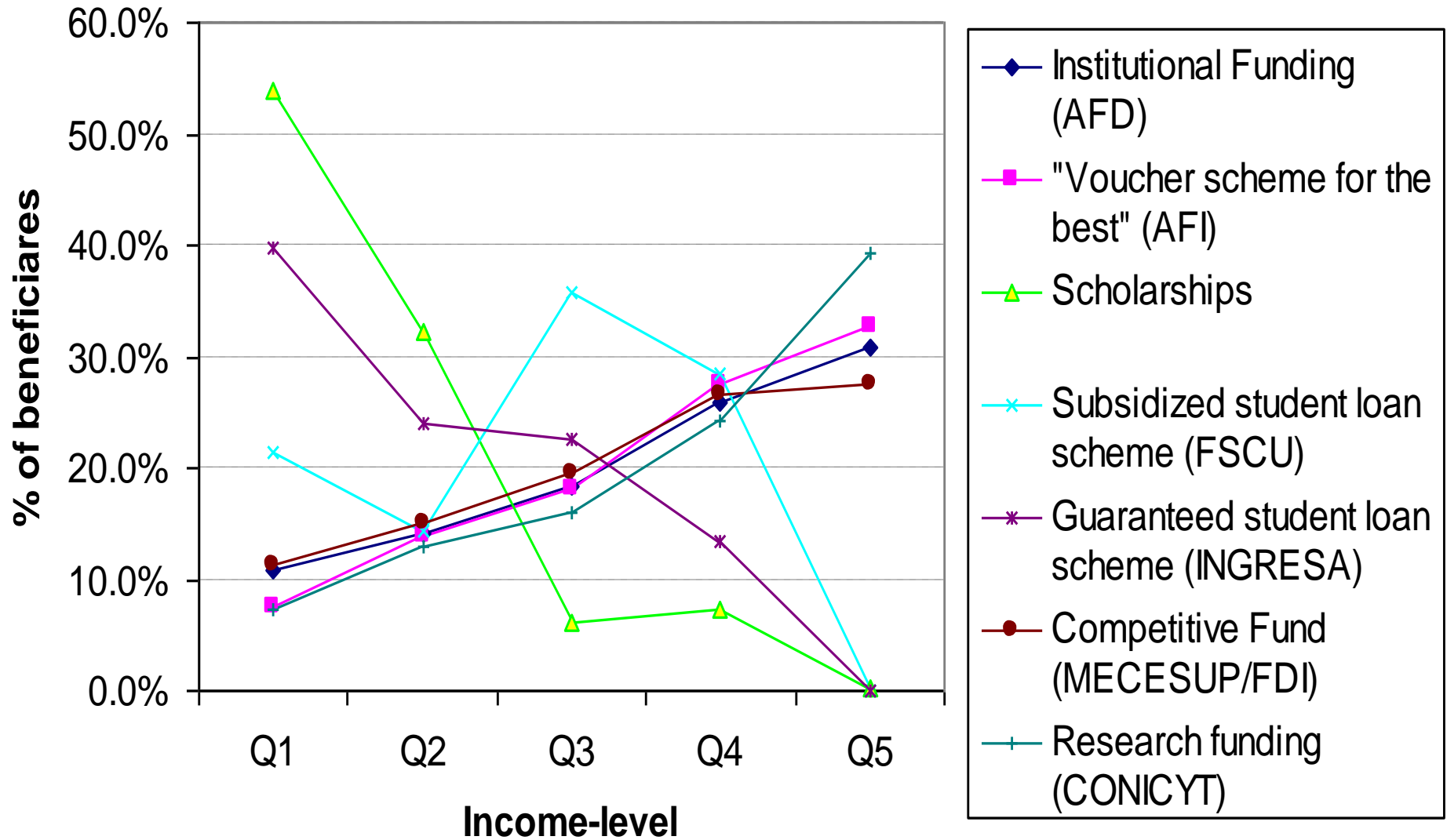
Financial measures

- Well-targeted and well-managed financial aid (scholarships and student loans) can be instrumental in reducing financial barriers to tertiary education

Financial aid

- need-based grants
 - unconditional grants, work grants, tuition discounts
- student loans
 - mortgage types, income-contingent loans
- Must be well-targeted and well-administered

Benefits Incidence Analysis of Public Investment in Higher Education





Outreach / bridge programs to secondary schools

- U of Almeria: “join us in your university” = outreach to children of immigrants in local high schools
- Victoria U’s Access and Success program

Science

You can't start young enough



Science is NOW AVAILABLE! Read full-text news, research and more at www.sciencemag.org



Affirmative action

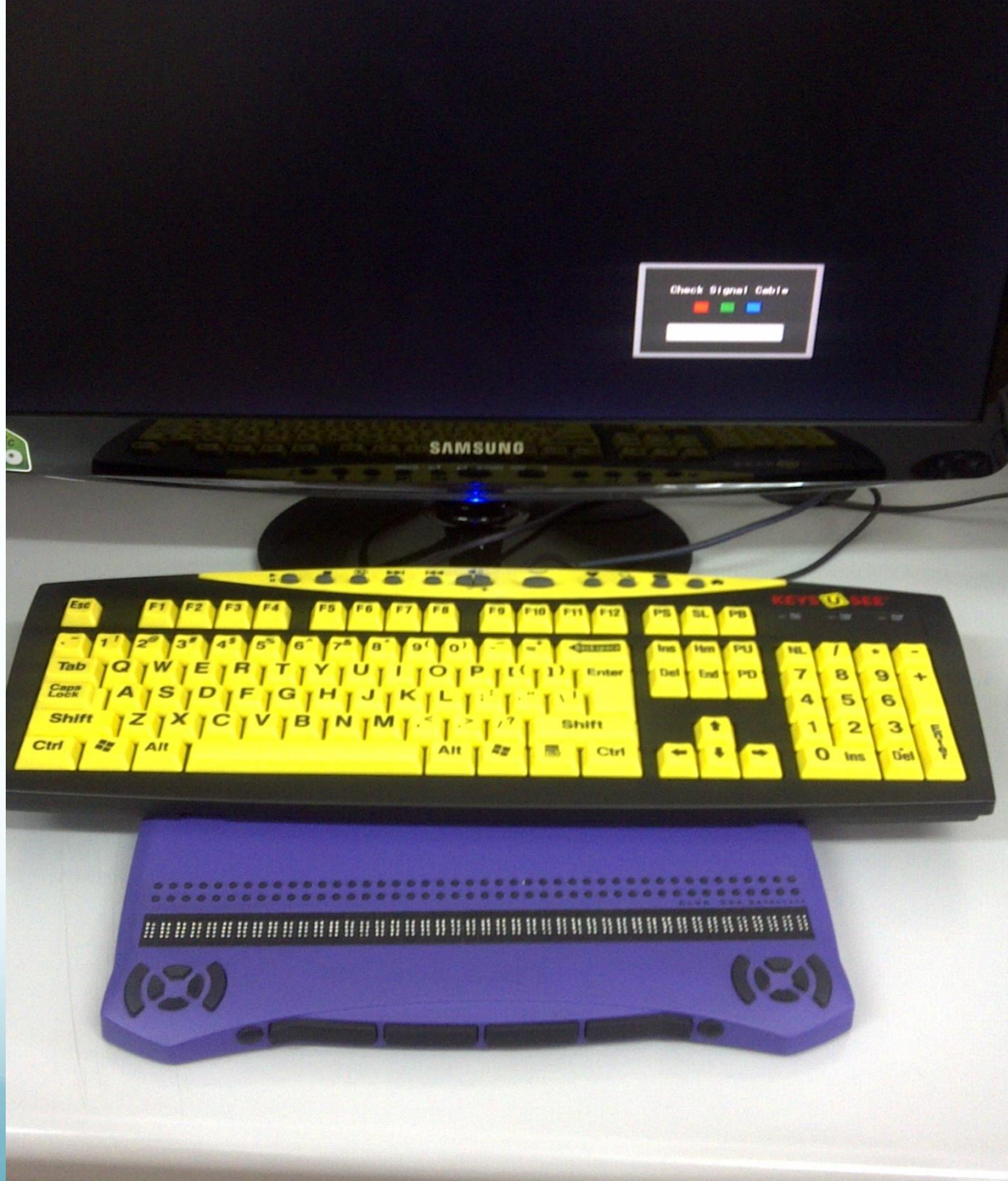
- less stringent admission criteria for minority students
 - USA, India, Brazil, France
 - Malaysia (large scale)
- works best with academic monitoring and support

Institutional level

- Financial aid
- Non-financial interventions

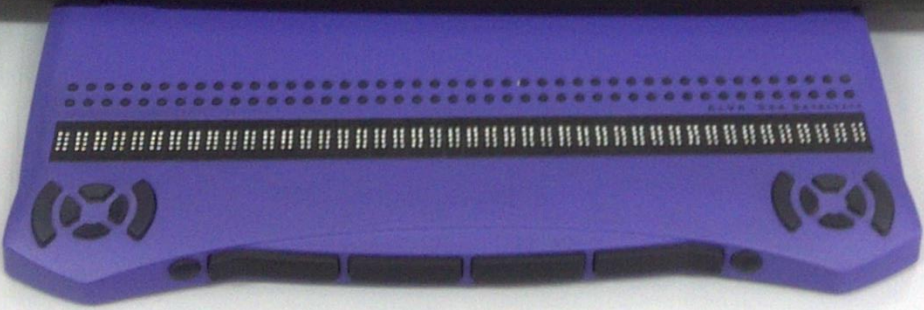
Retention programs

- University of Texas (El Paso): Collaborative Program for Academic Excellence, to increase retention of progression of minority students
- Uniminuto (first-year vice-rector)



Check Signal Cable
● ● ●

SAMSUNG



conclusion

It is not wrong to be different.



*It is wrong to be treated differently
if you are.*



Black



White



Gay



Straight



Religious



Atheist



You

**Did you
stay too
long and
get burned?**

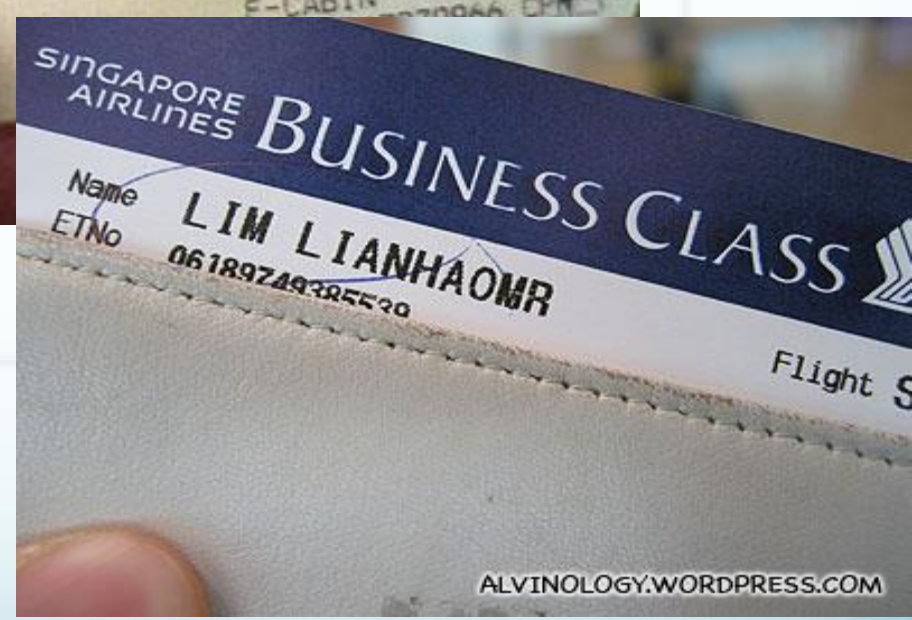


**The normal
time, 9
months,
and you
did they
take you
out
uncooked?**



EUROPEISKA UNIONEN
SVERIGE
PASS





ECONOMY CLASS

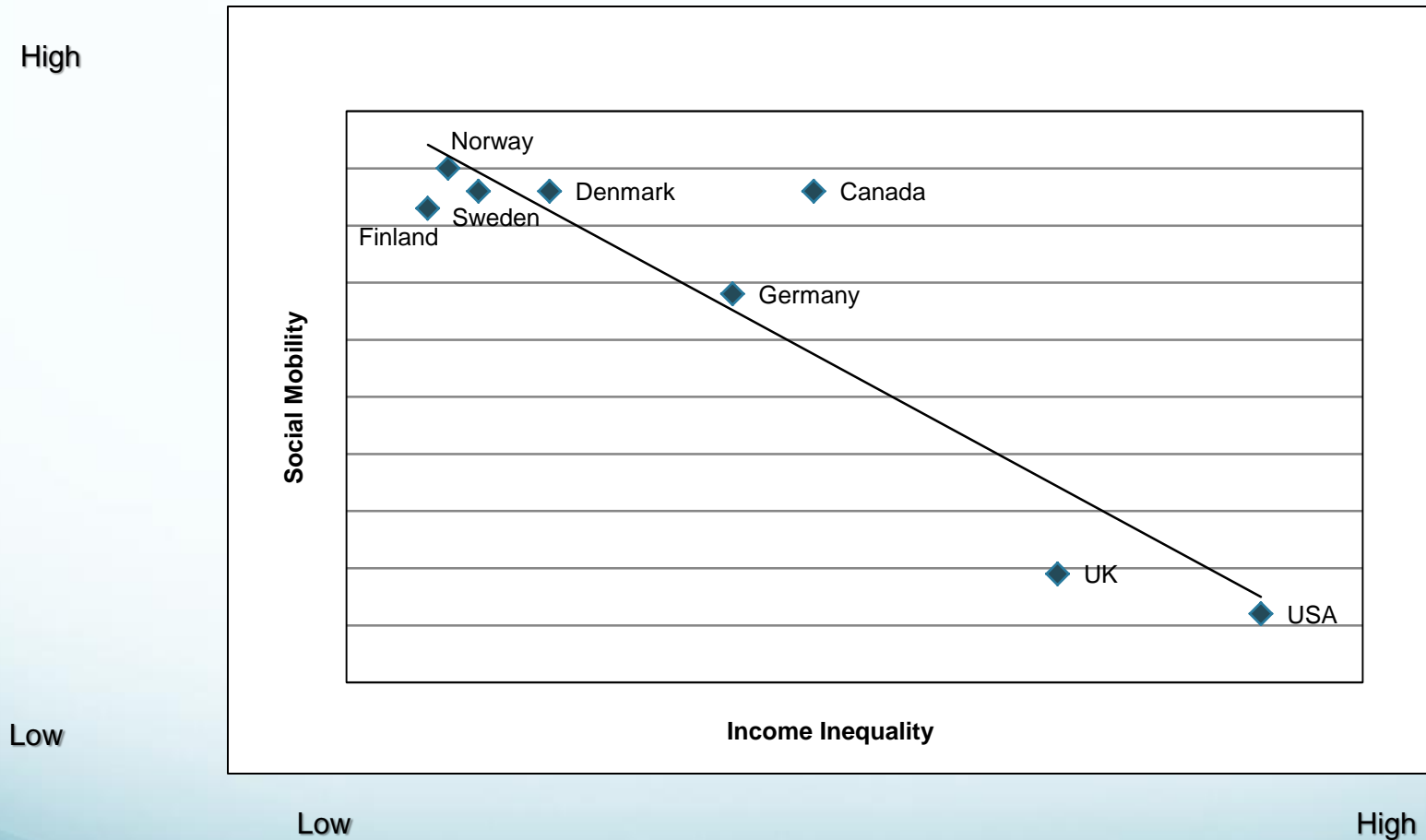
NAME		
FROM		
TO	shutterstock	
FLIGHT	DATE	TIME
GATE	BOARDING TIME	SEAT

excellence vs. equity

- US: selectivity vs. efficacy (Penn State vs. Yale)
- US: merit scholarships
- UK: graduates from expensive private schools 55 times more likely to get into Oxford or Cambridge



social mobility and inequality



equality of opportunity

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

Richard Tawney

