

SUMMER SCHOOL – HSE – JUNE 2017

Higher Education in Europe – Integration, Inequality and Economic Rationales

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Changing Times in European Higher Education:

- **Mass HE and the rising Cost pressures (total and per student)**
- **Structural and Short-term Financial Pressures**
- **Changing rationales for HE and for public support;**
- **Marketization Trends at the National and European Levels: Supply; Funding; HRM**

Changing Perceptions about HE:

- **Education as an individual Investment**
- **The role of HE – from Welfare to Competitiveness**
- **HEIs as (economic) organizations**
- **HE's regulation – Markets and Privatization**

Marketization - Systemic & Institutional Changes:

- **Funding**
- **Human Resources**
- **Governance**
- **Management**

Marketization – Funding:

- **Diversification of structure of revenues**
- **Performance-based and contractualized public funding**
- **Tuition Fees and Students as paying customers**
- **Differentiation and selectivity**
- **Managing multiple sources and demands**

Marketization - Human Resources:

- **Growing Autonomy and Decline of civil service ties**
- **Assessment of performance and Differentiation of pay**
- **Impacts on overall motivation and levels of satisfaction**
- **Levels of commitment and non-visible institutional activities**

Marketization – Governance and Management:

- **A corporate-market approach and the decline of Collegiality;**
- **The role of external stakeholders and their internalization;**
- **Students as Stakeholders vs. Customers;**
- **Legitimacy of decision-making: academic vs. managerial**

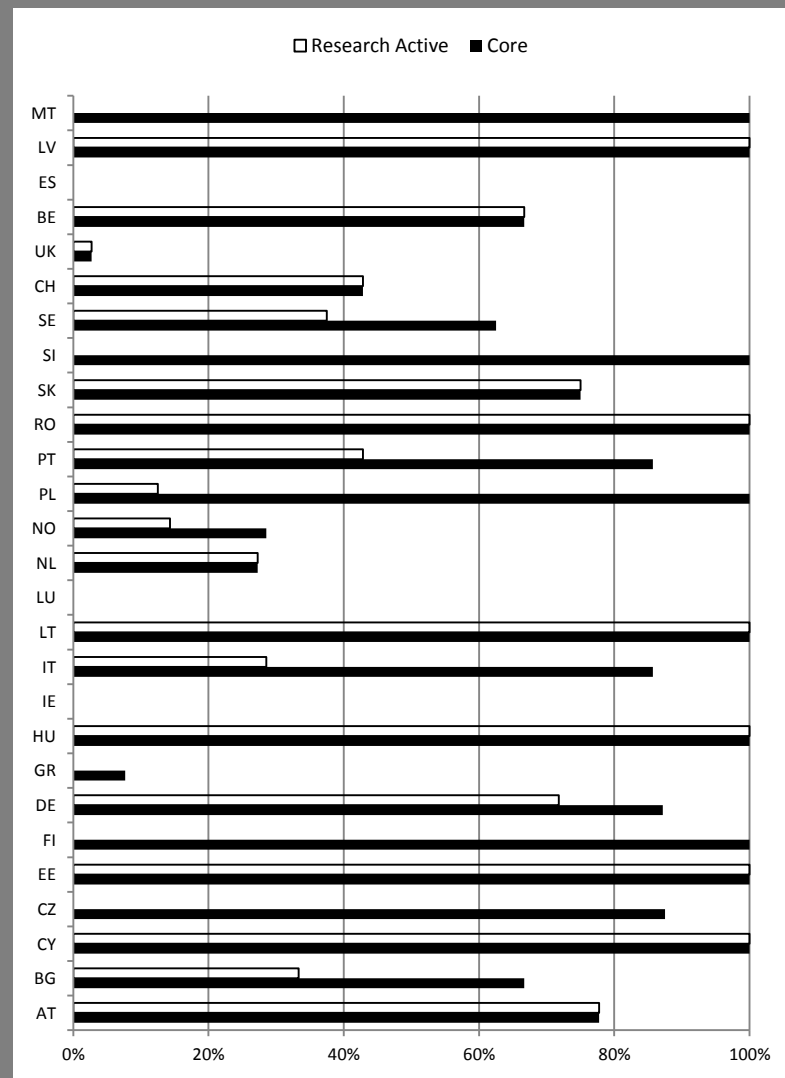
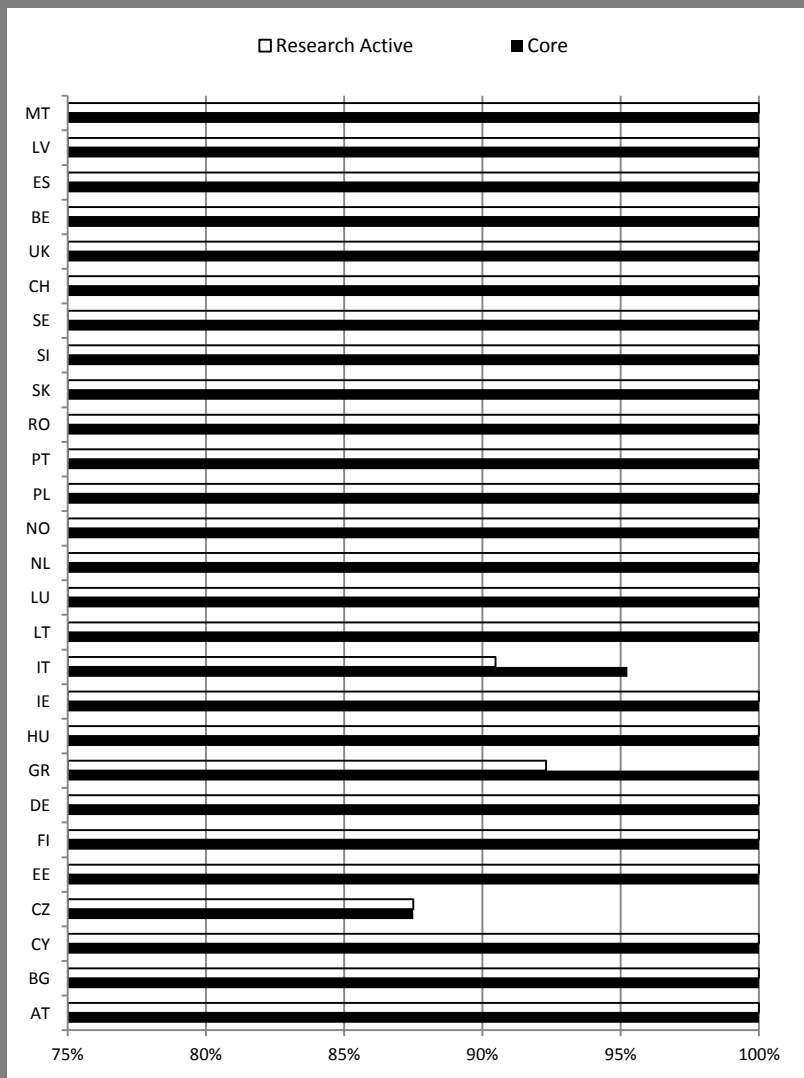
Privatization and the Provision of HE

Private Higher Education and Europe:

- **Financial pressures and the need to support continued expansion (demand-absorption);**
- **Responsiveness to Social-economic Demands;**
- **Management flexibility (different Staff and Graduates profiles);**
- **What profile for Private HE?**
- **Private HE as a Proxy for market-oriented Public HE**

Proportion of NUTS II regions with at least one public HEI

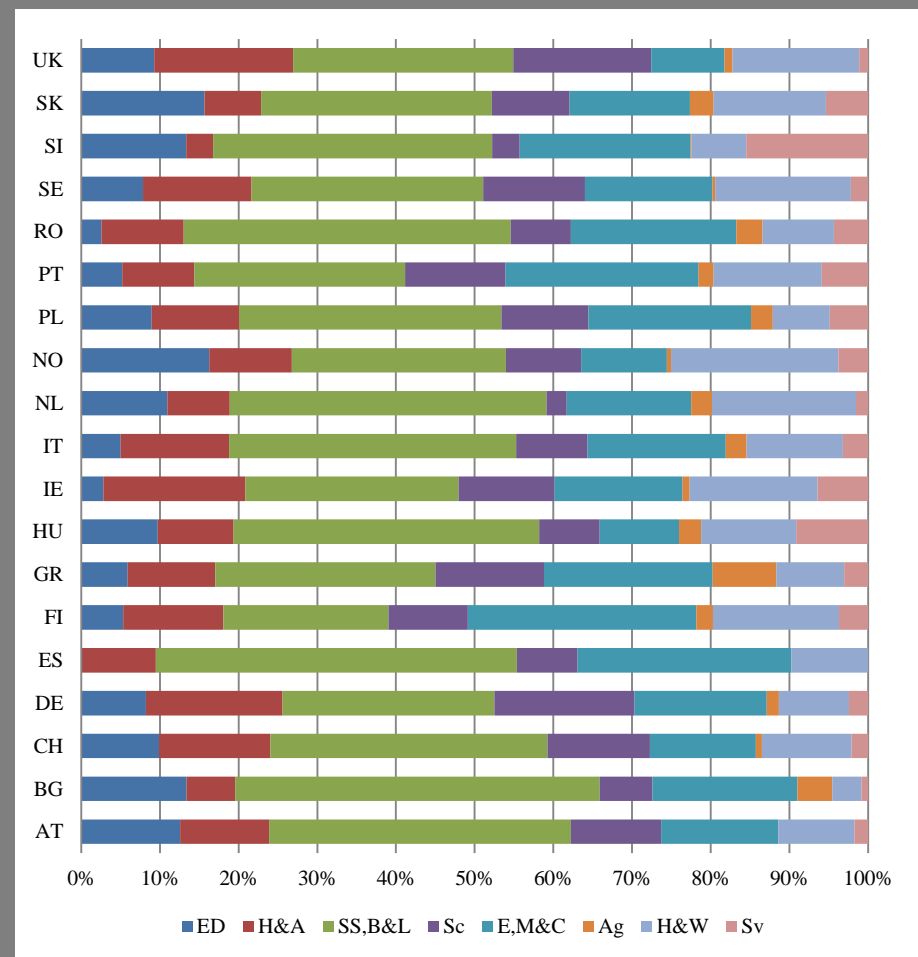
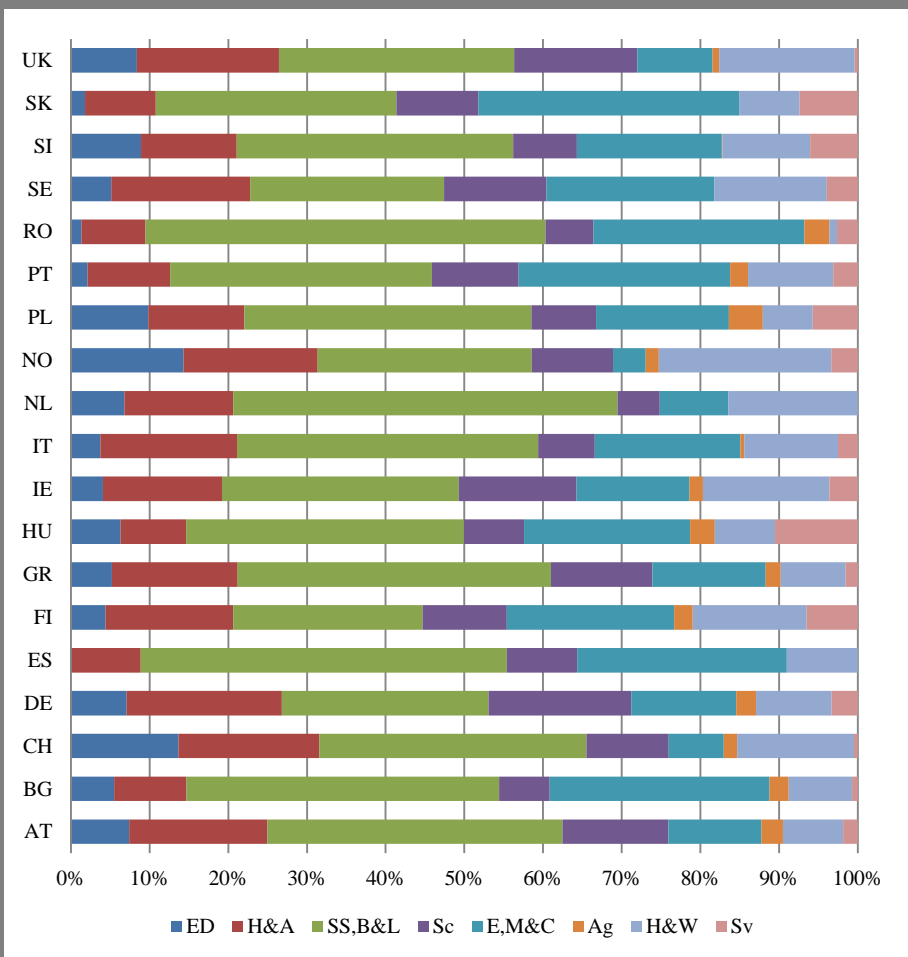
Proportion of NUTS II regions with at least one private HEI



Distribution of Enrolments by Scientific Areas

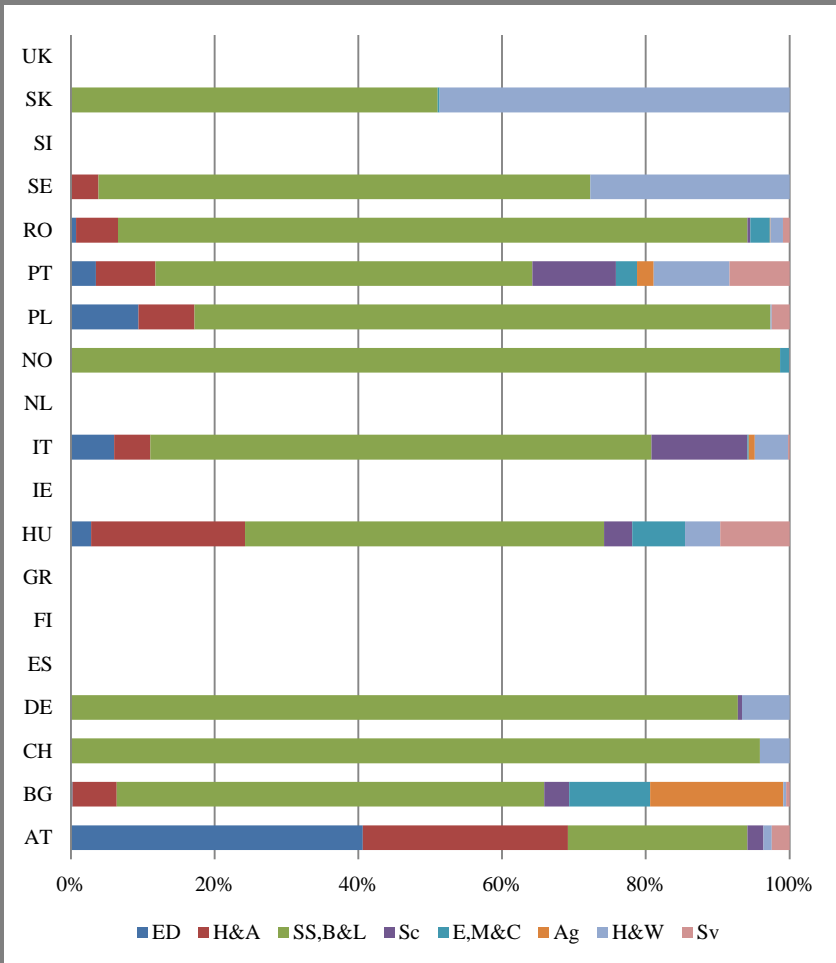
Public Sector – Capital Region

Public Sector – Excluding Capital Region

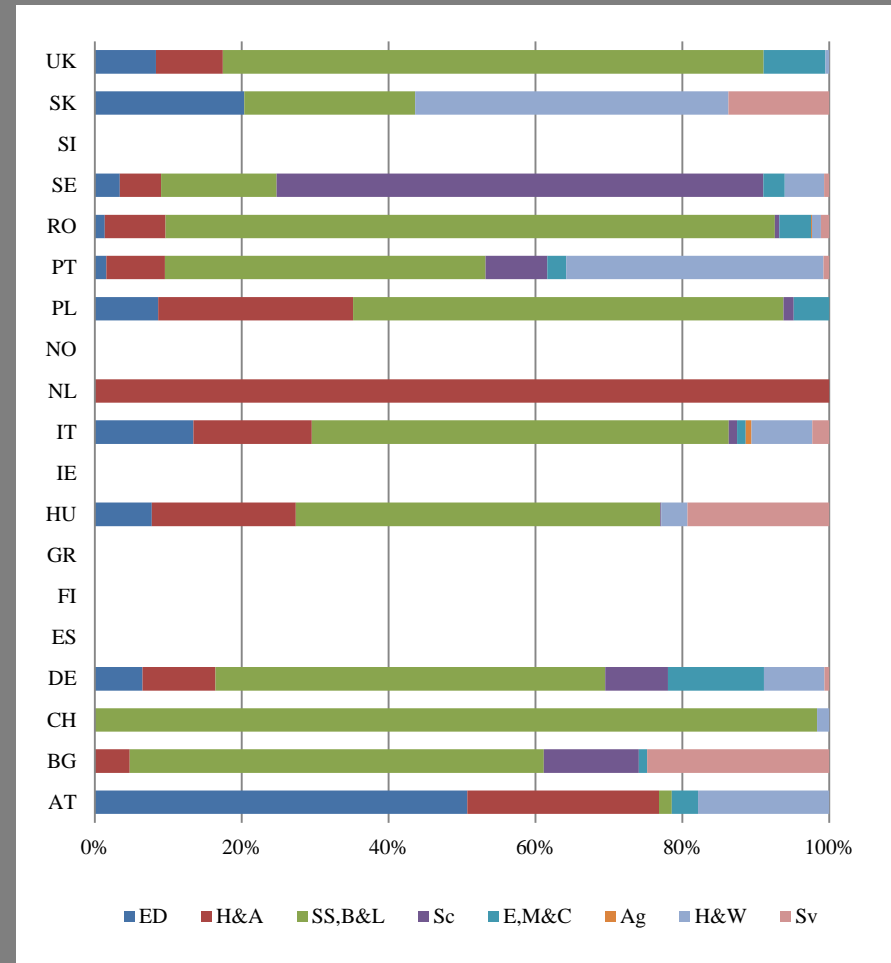


Distribution of Enrolments by Scientific Areas

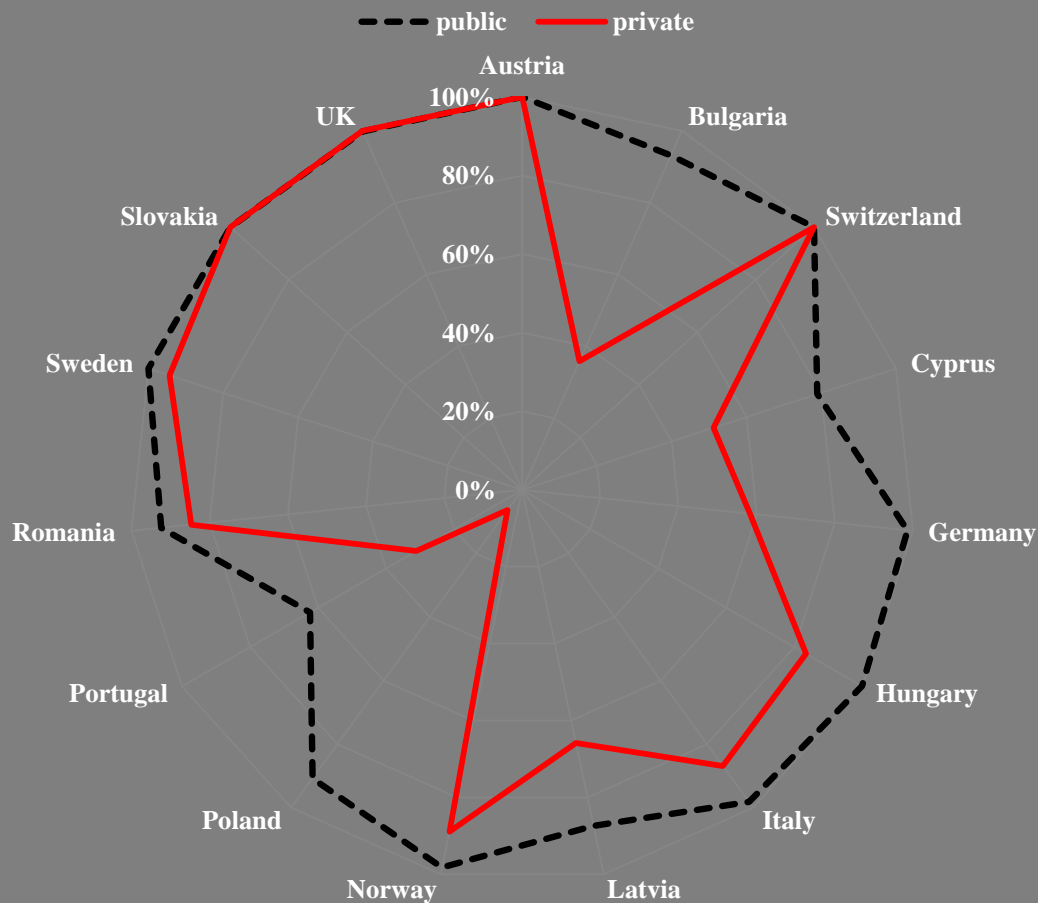
Private Sector – Capital Region



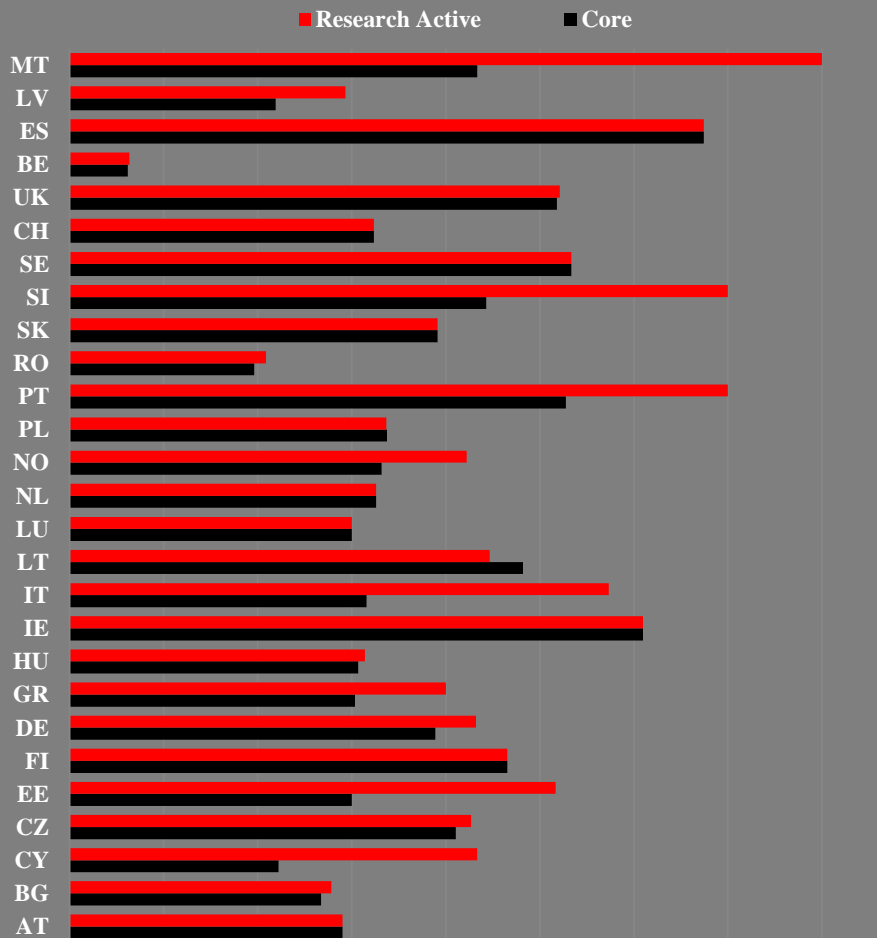
Private Sector – Excluding Capital Region



Relative weight of the RAIs in the public and private sectors in terms of enrolled students

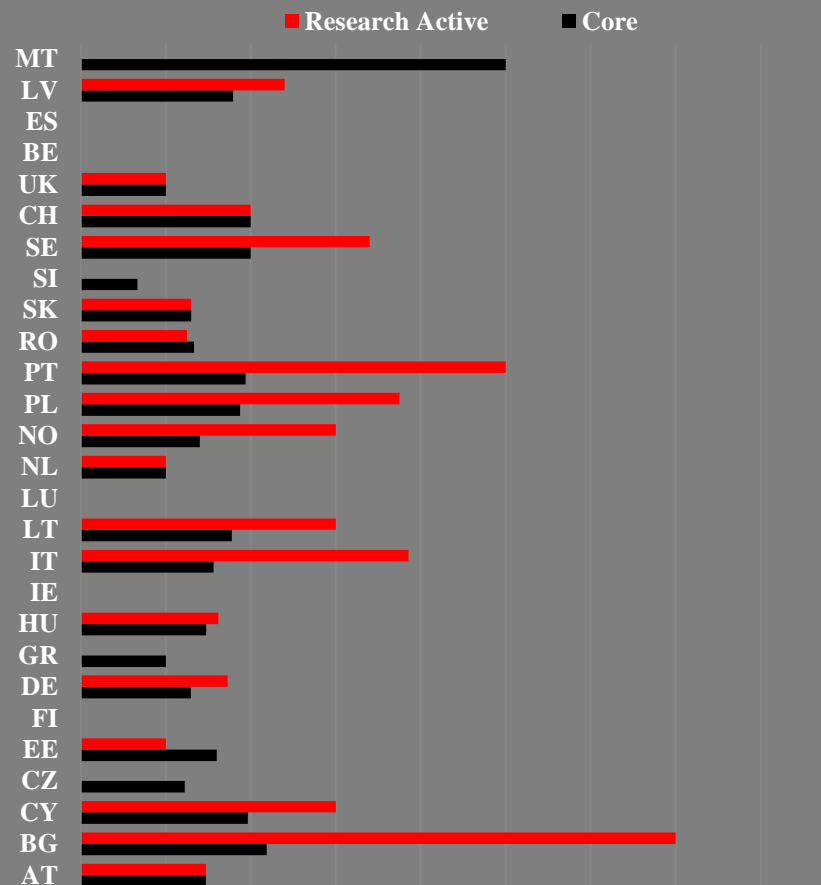


Average Number of Educational Fields – Public Sector



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Average Number of Educational Fields – Private Sector



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Patterns of Private Higher Education in Europe:

- **Greater Geographic and Disciplinary Concentration;**
- **Much lower engagement with Research (unless publicly funded);**
- **Smaller and more specialized HEIs;**
- **Impacts for Quality and Inequality;**

What about Europe?

Competition and Inequality in European HE

Global Competition and National Strategies in Higher Education:

- **The growing integration at the European and Global levels;**
- **Competition and National pride;**
- **The influence of rankings and league-tables;**
- **The race for world-class – different strategies**

Distribution of European Universities placed at the Top 10, Top 30, and Top 50 of the THES Ranking

	UK	NL	CH	F	D	B	North (SE, DK, FI, NO, EI)	South (IT, GR, SP, PT)	Central- Eastern	Total
Top10	7	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	10
	70,0%	0,0%	20,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	10,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%
Top30	10	6	3	2	6	2	1	0	0	30
	33,3%	20,0%	10,0%	6,6%	20,0%	6,6%	3,3%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%
Top50	17	9	4	4	6	2	7	0	0	50
	34,0%	18,0%	8,0%	8,0%	12,0%	4,0%	14,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%

Distribution of European Universities placed at the Top 10, Top 30, and Top 50 of the Shanghai Jiao Tong Ranking

	UK	NL	CH	F	D	B	Nordic (SE, DK, FI, NO, EI)	South	Central- Eastern	Total
Top10	6	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	10
	60,0%	0,0%	10,0%	20,0%	0,0%	0,0%	10,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%
Top30	8	3	4	3	4	1	7	0	0	30
	26,7%	10,0%	13,3%	10,0%	13,3%	3,3%	23,3%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%
Top50	13	6	5	6	7	4	9	0	0	50
	26,0%	12,0%	10,0%	12,0%	14,0%	8,0%	18,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%

Different Strategies aiming at Global Relevance:

- **Focusing in a few – Excellence Schemes;**
- **Rising the scale of some institutions – Mergers;**
- **Differentiating the system – Performance assessment and funding;**

Some Commonalities among Strategies aiming at

Global Relevance:

- **Greater differentiation in Higher Education;**
- **Promoting top-level research and increasing the reputation of a few Universities and Research Units;**
- **Improving the position of a few Universities in international rankings (especially at top levels).**

Inequalities in HE – National and European Trends:

- **Higher Education Funding**
- **Research Funding and Activity**
- **Academic and Scientific Staff**
- **Institutional and National Convergence/Divergence**

Evolution in public funding 2008-2015	Country/system	
	Change adjusted for inflation	Nominal change (not adjusted for inflation)
Between 20% and 40% increase	Germany, Denmark, Luxembourg (*), Norway, Sweden, Turkey	Austria, Belgium (fr and fl), Germany, Denmark, Iceland, Luxembourg (*), Norway, Poland, Sweden, Turkey
Between 10% and 20% increase	Austria, Belgium (fr and fl), Poland	France, Portugal, Netherlands, Serbia,
Between 5% and 10% increase	Switzerland (**)	Switzerland (**)
Between 5% increase and -5% decrease	France, Finland (***), Netherlands, Portugal	Croatia, Finland (***), Slovakia, Slovenia
Between 5% and 10% decrease	Croatia, Iceland, Slovakia, Slovenia	Italy, Spain
Between 10% and 20% decrease	Czech Republic, Spain, Italy,	Czech Republic, Estonia (****), Hungary, United Kingdom
Between 20% and 40% decrease	Estonia (****), Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Serbia, United Kingdom	Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania
Decrease superior to 40%	Greece, Latvia	Greece

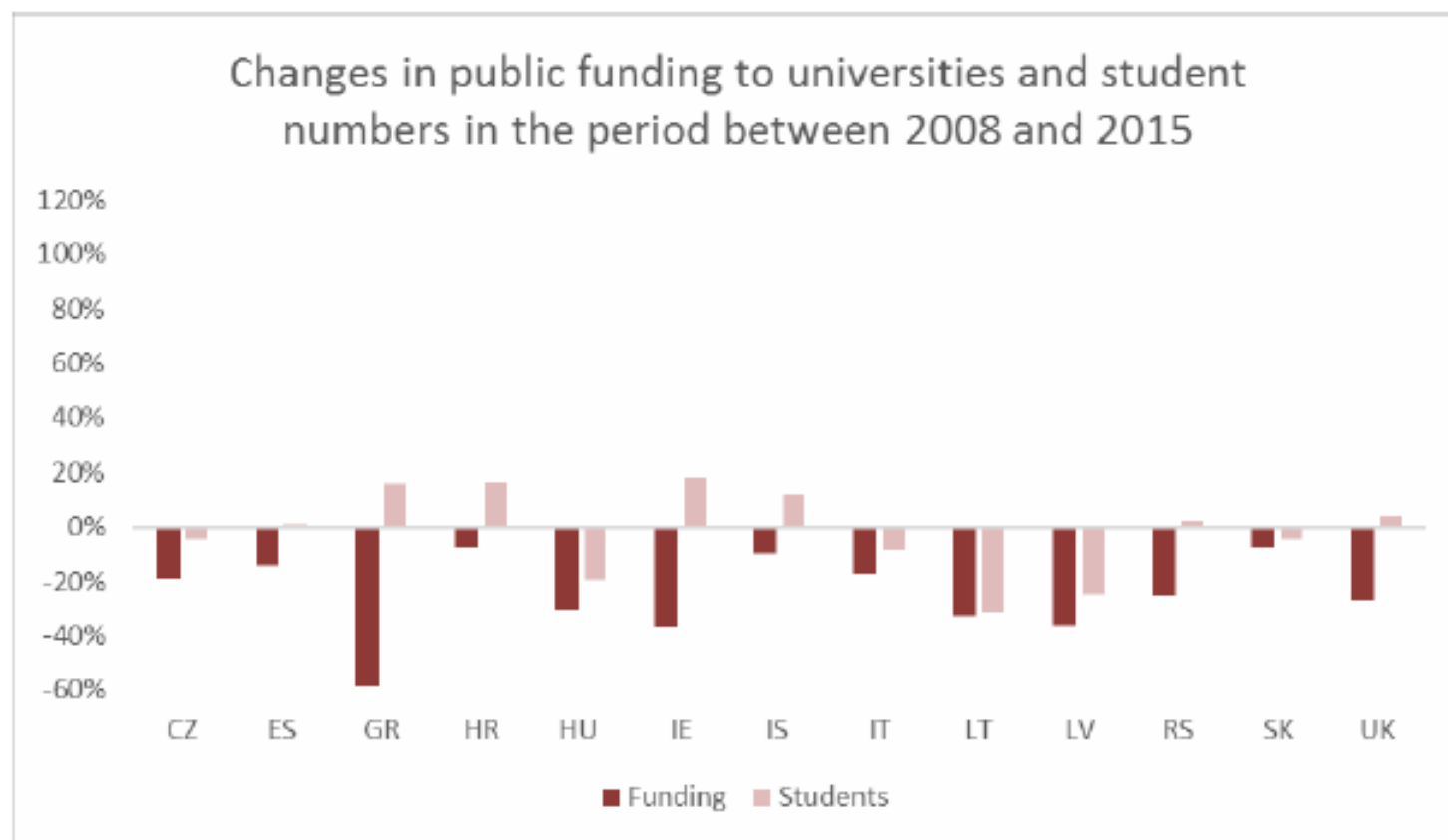
NB: () For the period of 2009-2014; (**) for the period of 2009-2013; (***) for the period of 2010-2014; (****) for the period of 2008-2014, see methodological notes for more details.*

EUA FUNDING OBSERVATORY

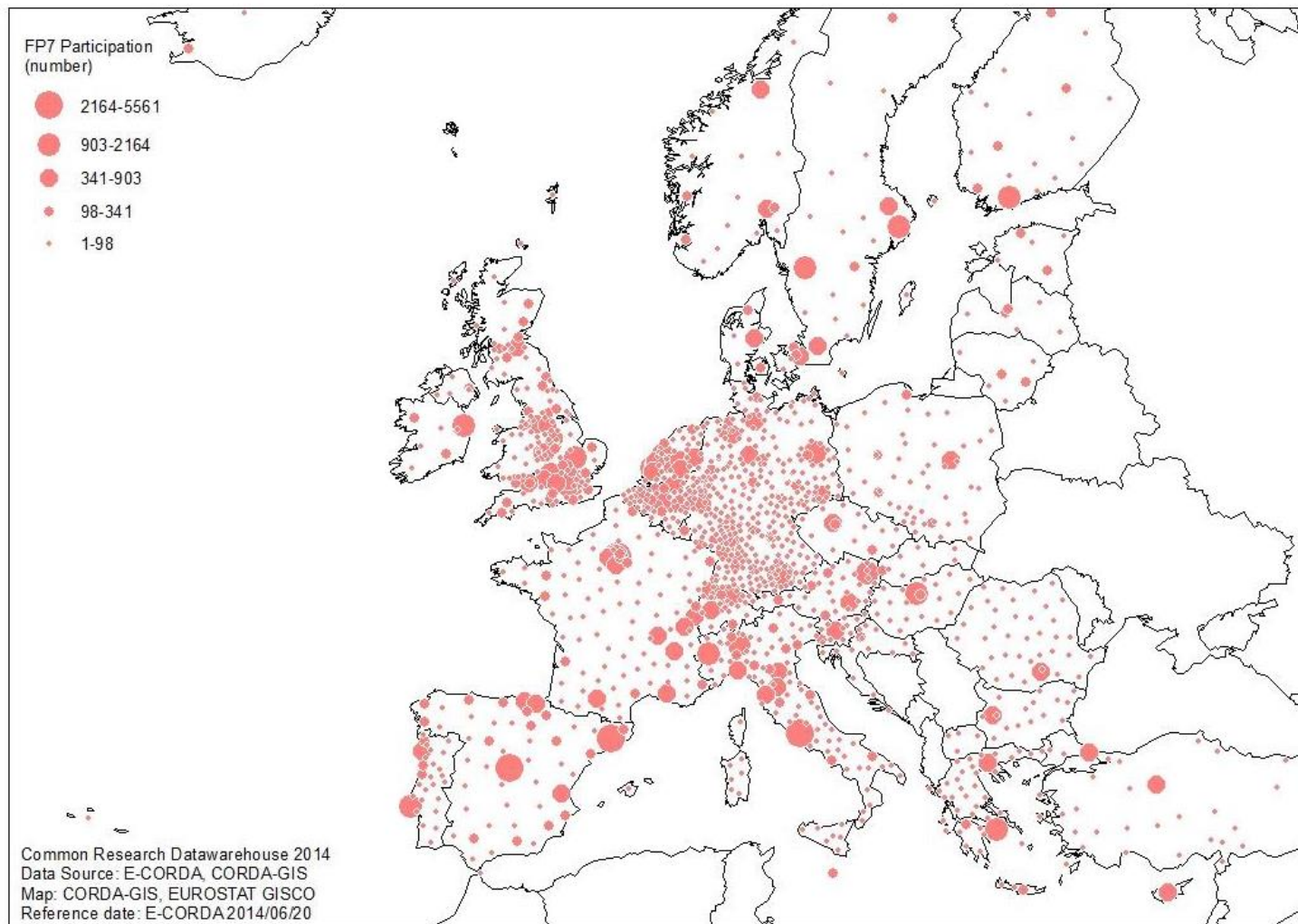
Table 3 Evolution in public funding to higher education institutions as a percentage of GDP between 2008 and 2015

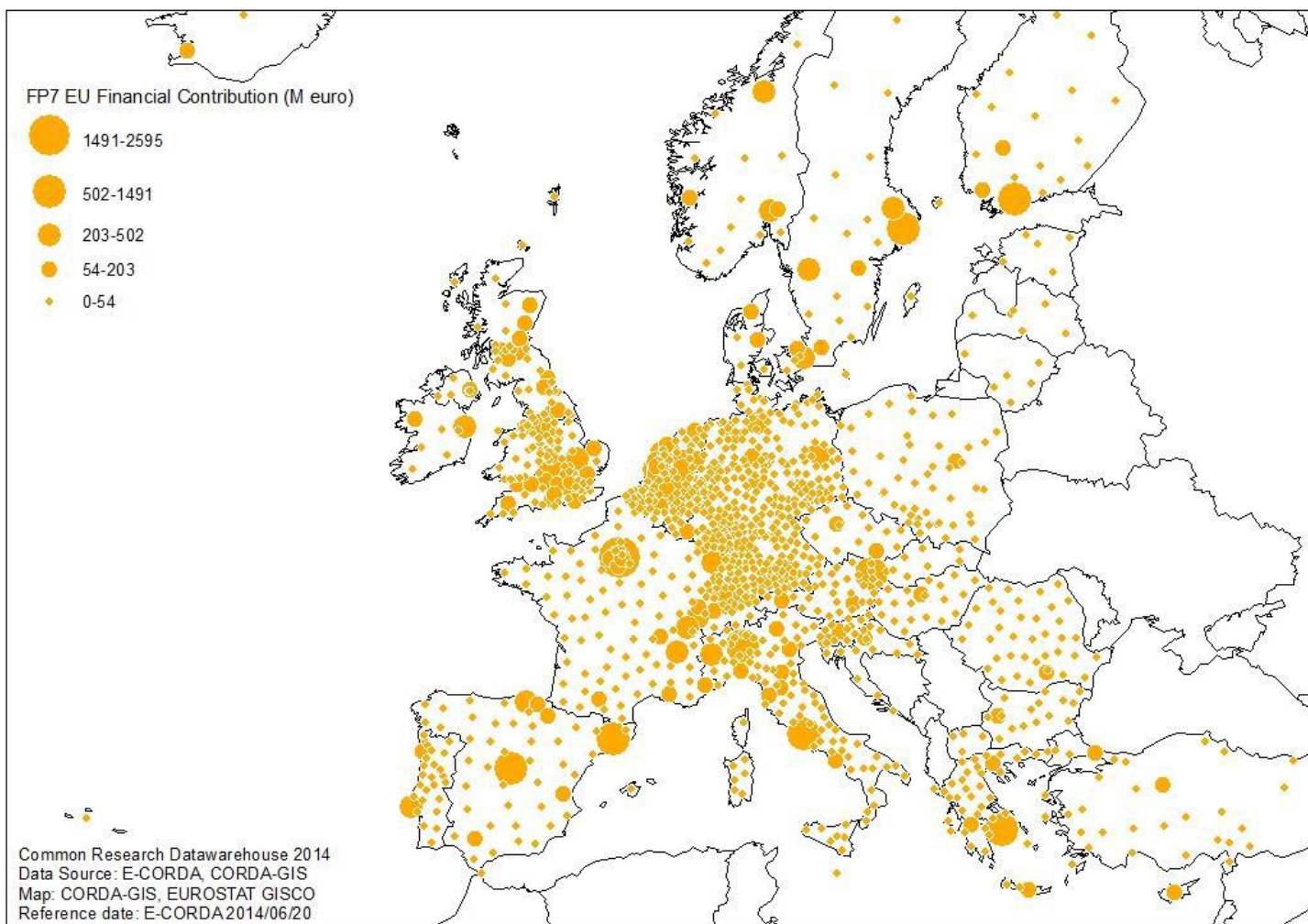
Evolution (2015 compared to 2008)	Country
2015 higher than 2008	Austria, Germany, Denmark, France, Croatia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden and Turkey
2015 lower than 2008	Czech Republic, Spain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, and United Kingdom

Graph 2 Systems with declining levels of public funding (2008-2015)



NB: In addition, three more systems follow the negative trend in funding in the long run (Estonia, Finland and Slovenia). These countries are not included in the graph above because of insufficient data comparability.



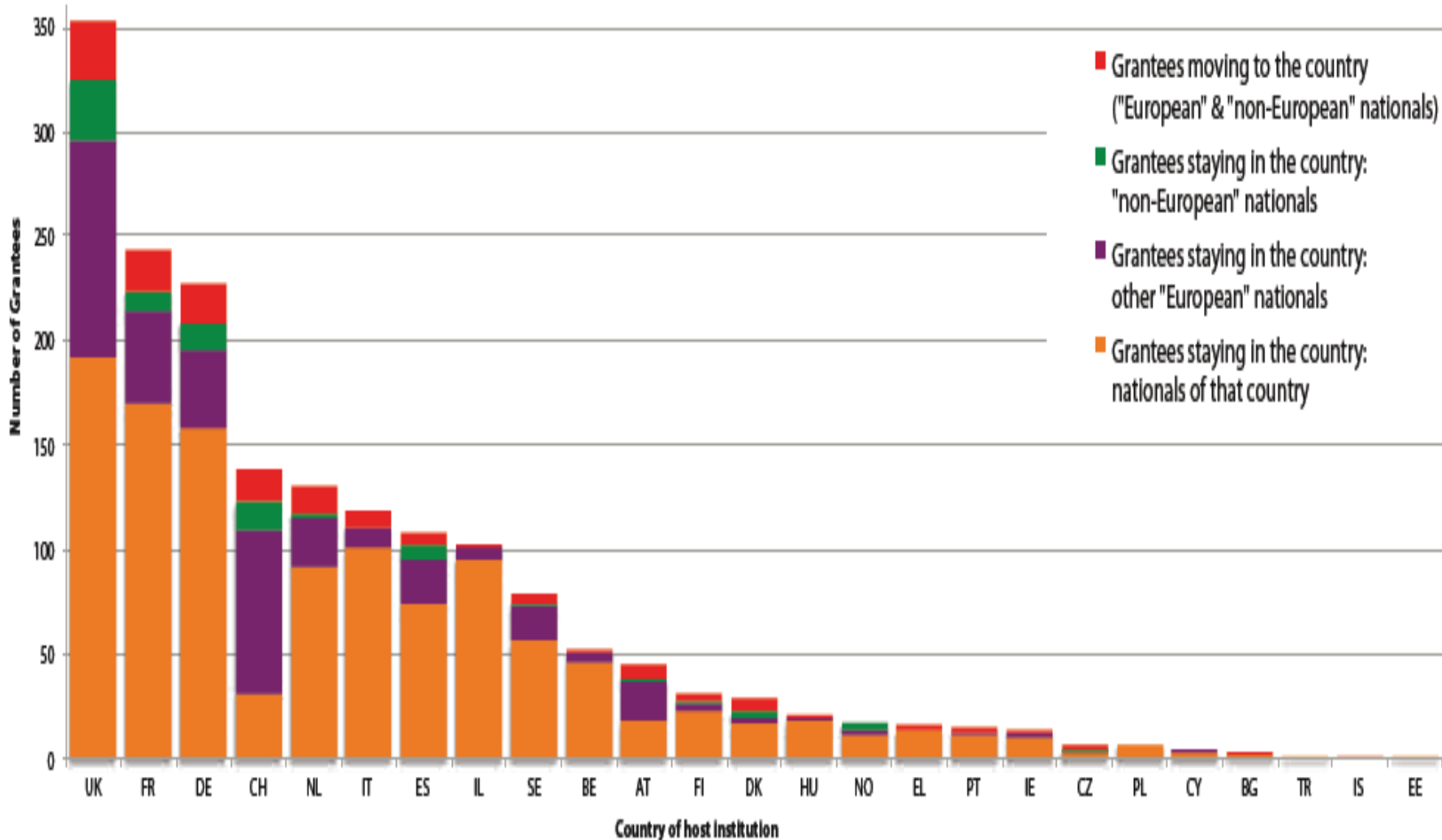


Ranking of top 10 HES organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations for the period 2007-2013.

HES rank	Overall rank	Organisation	Country	Participations	EU Financial Contribution
1	4	THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE	UK	737	424,033,731.50
2	5	THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD	UK	719	437,211,509.18
3	9	IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND MEDICINE	UK	657	325,246,663.64
4	10	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON	UK	610	352,748,161.54
5	11	EIDGENOESSISCHE TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE ZUERICH	CH	562	336,886,752.92
6	12	KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT LEUVEN	BE	545	263,002,585.14
7	13	ECOLE POLYTECHNIQUE FEDERALE DE LAUSANNE	CH	508	304,732,532.76
8	18	DANMARKS TEKNISKE UNIVERSITET	DK	409	186,622,061.55
9	19	TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITEIT DELFT	NL	406	195,158,867.07
10	20	THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH	UK	405	225,972,665.75

Host Institution	Country	FP7 2007-2013			H2020 Calls		
		StG	CoG	AdG	StG	CoG	AdG
National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS)	FR	130	15	66	56	68	17
University of Oxford	UK	56	11	61	22	25	14
University of Cambridge	UK	60	6	56	23	28	15
Max Planck Society	DE	45	6	50	41	18	18
University College London	UK	52	8	29	13	19	12
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne	CH	44	2	37	9	13	11
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich	CH	30	3	47	15	4	11
Weizmann Institute	IL	43	10	28	12	13	4
Hebrew University of Jerusalem	IL	40	3	30	15	12	4
Helmholtz Association of German Research Centres	DE	33	5	16	17	23	4
National Institute of Health and Medical Research	FR	31	9	18	12	14	5
Imperial College	UK	38	2	22	11	12	1
University of Edinburgh	UK	20	1	24	14	13	11
University of Amsterdam	NL	16	3	17	22	11	2
University of Copenhagen	DK	18	3	13	14	18	3
Tel Aviv University	IL	14	1	14	26	9	2
University of Leuven	BE	25	5	15	9	6	5
Spanish National Research Council (CSIC)	ES	21	3	12	6	15	4
University of Munich (LMU)	DE	12		26	16	4	3
French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission	FR	33	2	10	7	3	6
Radboud University Nijmegen	NL	23	3	12	9	7	2
Utrecht University	NL	16	3	11	10	14	2
Delft University of Technology	NL	13	4	10	14	10	5
University of Bristol	UK	15	2	20	7	5	6
University of Zurich	CH	16	3	17	6	6	3
Leiden University	NL	19	1	13	6	8	3
University of Helsinki	FI	16		12	9	8	3
Technion - Israel Institute of Technology	IL	22	2	8	10	4	2
National Institute for Research in Computer Science and Automatic Control	FR	19		12	10	4	2
University of Manchester	UK	17	2	13	3	6	5
Technical University of Munich	DE	16	2	9	5	9	5
Karolinska Institute	SE	16	2	12	5	5	4
University of Warwick	UK	12	4	9	9	7	3

Allocation of ERC Grants by Country of Host Institutions (discriminating the origin of Grantees)



Distribution of ERC Grants (first 4 years)

	UK	NL	CH	F	D	B	Nordic (SE, DK, FI, NO, EI)	South (IT, SP, PT, GR)	Israel	Central- Eastern	Total
Starting Grants	74	27	29	74	64	15	39	56	23	23	424
	17,45%	6,37%	6,84%	17,45%	15,09%	3,54%	9,20%	13,21%	5,42%	5,42%	100,00%
Advanced Grants	54	17	21	32	46	5	30	37	13	12	267
	20,22%	6,37%	7,87%	11,99%	17,23%	1,87%	11,24%	13,86%	4,87%	4,49%	100,00%
Total	128	44	50	106	110	20	69	93	36	35	691
	18,52%	6,37%	7,24%	15,34%	15,92%	2,89%	9,99%	13,46%	5,21%	5,07%	100,00%

Market Integration, Competition, and Inequalities:

Some concluding remarks

Concluding Remarks:

- **Marketization of Public HEIs – lessons from Private HE;**
- **Policies focusing on a few “national champions”;**
- **Growing Market integration at National and EU levels;**
- **More differentiated and unequal landscape (Europe, Country, Institution);**
- **How to balance integration and cohesiveness?**
- **How to balance Equality and Global trends?**