



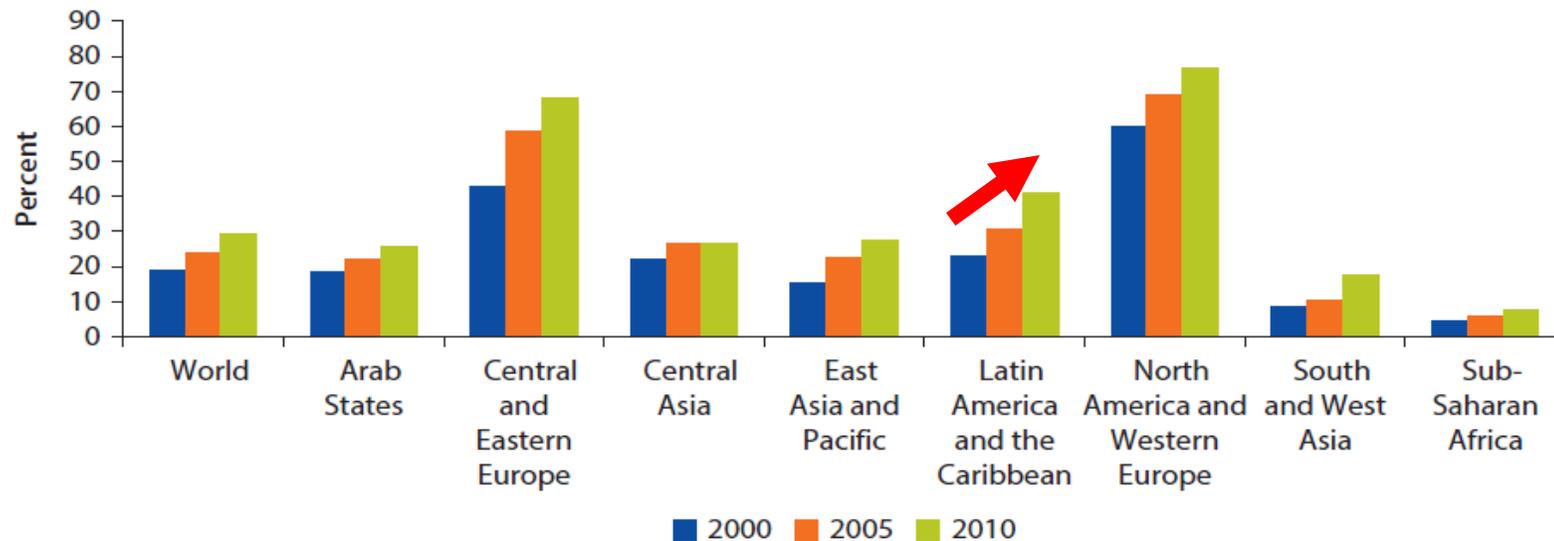
Report on regional issues of Higher Education in Latin America

APRU PROVOSTS' FORUM 2018
THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG
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Universidad de Chile
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Higher Education in Latin America

The most salient development of the past decades in LA has been the expansion in enrollment.

Figure O.1 International Benchmarking of Gross Enrollment Rates, 2000, 2005, and 2010



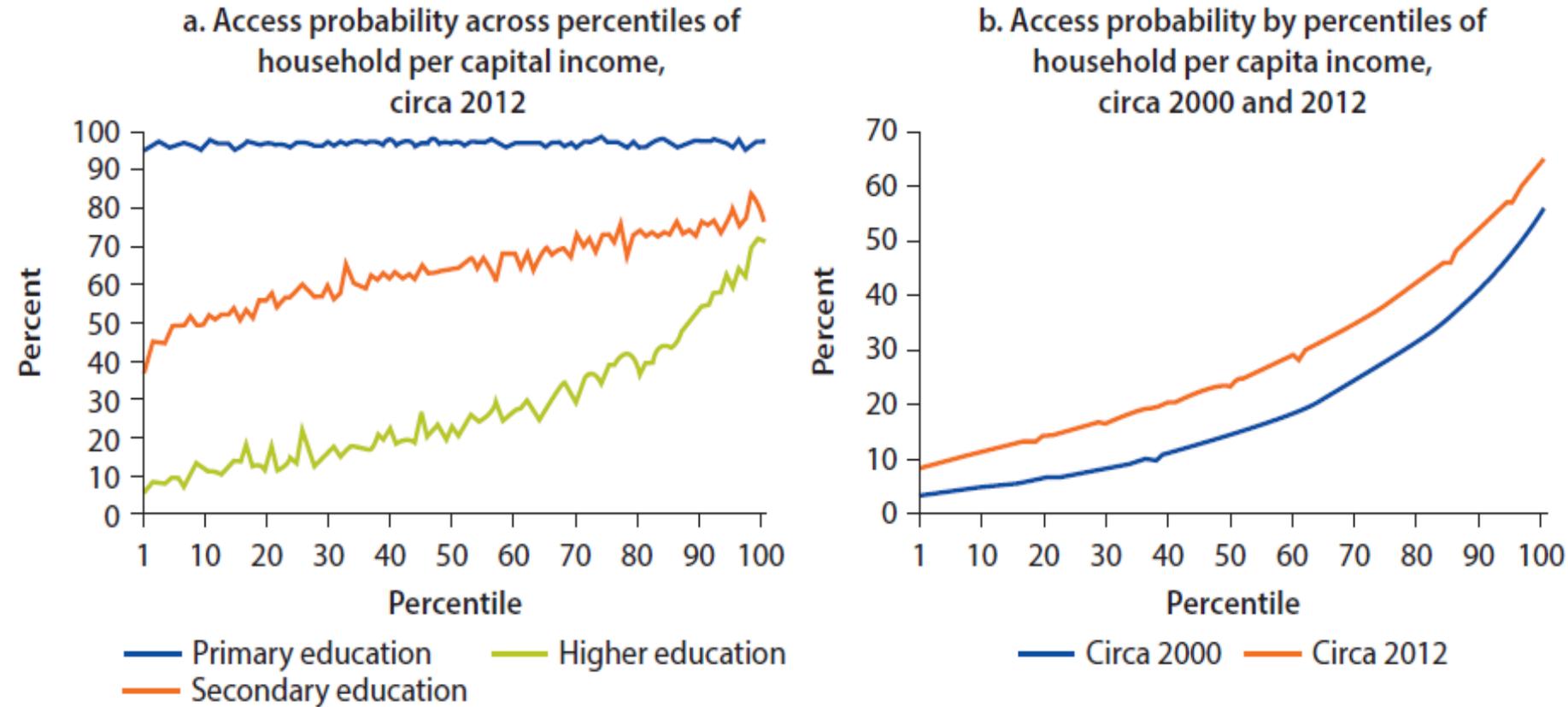
Average gross enrollment rate has grown from 21% to 43 % between 2000 and 2013 (World Bank, 2017).

Higher Education in Latin America

- However, the increasing demand for higher education, in several countries has been mainly absorbed by teaching only institutions, usually private, and in many cases for profit.
- As a result, the lower income population has been attending lower quality institutions and contracting debts.
- Expansion has also given place to a lucrative business with important participation of international consortia, and even in countries where profit is prohibited these companies have found ways to operate.
- Selective universities tend to reflect socioeconomic inequalities and educational segregation.

For this reason, expanding access to higher education with the corresponding challenges of financial sustainability, quality and social inclusion, is a common challenge in the region.

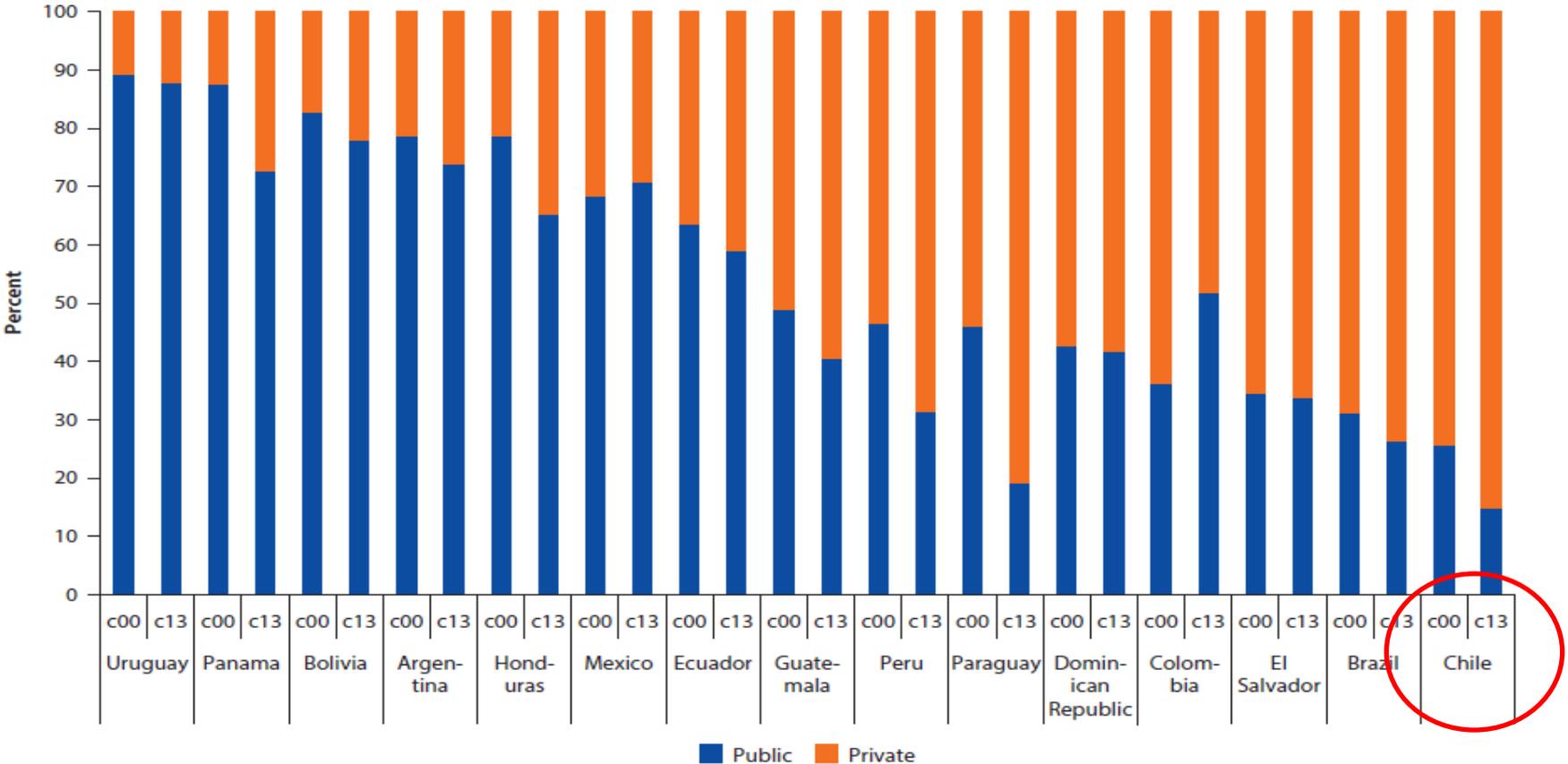
Figure O.3 Inequality in Access in Latin America and the Caribbean, by Education Level, circa 2000 and 2012



At a Crossroads. Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean
 María Marta Ferreyra et al. The World Bank, 2017.

Public/ Private share in enrolment

Figure O.15 Enrollment Share of Public and Private HEIs, Latin America and the Caribbean, circa 2000 and 2013



Improving quality and equity

Accreditation and other quality control mechanisms are now common in the region, and they have had a beneficial impact in promoting internal evaluation and consequent improvement.

However, the rapid expansion of the systems, and the lax regulation of some HEIs calls for **stronger regulatory measures**.

The private / public imbalance, observed in some cases, requires **systemic and structural changes that have significant economic and political implications**, and thus opposition from some sectors.

The Higher Education Reform in Chile (2014 – 2018)

The extreme privatization and deregulation of Higher Education in Chile led to a massive student movement in 2011 which had a strong impact in the policies promoted by the government that assumed power in 2014.

An overall Educational Reform that envisions **education at all levels as a social right**, and aims to strengthen public education and achieving higher degrees of equity and quality, includes 2 new laws for Higher Education.

1. A general law for HED
2. A specific law for public (State) universities

An important outcome has been granting **gratuity to students in the 60% lower SE** group that includes public and private institutions that conform to defined standards and are subjected to regulatory measures.



Challenges at a systemic level

Conference in Higher Education for Latin America and the Caribbean

CRES 2018 - UNESCO

THEMES

The conference will be held in Córdoba (Argentina) to commemorate the 100 years of the University of Córdoba Reform movement

HED as part of the education system

Cultural diversity and interculturality

Internationalization and regional integration

Social challenges

Scientific and technological research and innovation

Sustainable development