

Higher Education in federal states and small states

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Origins of universities

- Medieval University
- Local origins
- Royal patronage
- Ecclesiastical patronage
- European community of scholars

National traditions

- Napoleonic states, nationalization of universities
- Germany, Humboldt ideal, teaching and research, independence from state
- UK, autonomy of universities, Newman ideal
- Increasing state support and regulation
- Late C20 convergence of Napoleonic and British models

Globalization

- International context for research
- International competition for students
- European research area
 - Bologna
 - Erasmus
 - EU research programmes

Regionalization

- Importance for universities in new theories of economic development
- Culture and language (Catalonia, Basque Country, Quebec, Flanders)
- Polity-building
- Conflicts among local, national and global orientations

Regulation of universities

	Canada	Spain	Germany	Belgium	UK/ Scotland
Competence	lower tier	mixed	lower tier	lower tier	lower tier
Vertical control	weak	strong	weak	weak	weak
Horizontal coordination	weak	moderate	strong	weak	moderate
Policy community	lower tier	lower tier	State-wide	lower tier	Scottish/UK
Fees regulated	lower tier	lower tier within limits	lower tier	lower tier	lower tier
Research funding	both tiers	Mostly upper tier	both tiers	lower tier	both tiers
Variation in fees	high	low	low	low	high

Tuition Fees (1)

Germany/ Canada/ Spain/ Belgium

- Tuition fees introduced in Germany 2006 at €500 per semester, abolished in Social Democratic Länder and remain only in Bavaria and Lower Saxony. Funding consequences are an issue.
- Tuition fees in Quebec are much lower than in other provinces and a proposal to raise them by a small amount attracted a massive revolt in 2012. Higher fees for non-Quebec students (but still lower than other provinces). C.f. Scotland
- Flanders €550, Wallonia €850 per year. Higher for non-EU students but still low.
- Fees in Spain vary between €500 and €1,200 per year.

Tuition Fees (2) - Republic of Ireland

- Abolished tuition fees in 1996 (when “Celtic Tiger” economy was “roaring”).
- Annual student contribution fee increased to €2,500 by 2013 (back-door tuition fees?)
- Covered by government maintenance grant (if student qualifies)
- Prior to 2013, Northern Irish students had this fee paid by NI Government (now fee paid for as a loan)
- Rise of tuition fees in England/Wales/NI saw 28% rise in UK applicants to ROI institutions in 2012
- Increase in contribution fee + rise in international students = mitigation of funding gap concerns?

Tuition Fees (3) – The Nordics

- There remain no fees in the Nordic states (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden) for **domestic/ EU/ EEA students**.
- Denmark (in 2006) introduced fees for non-EU students of between 45,000 DKK (€6,000) to 120,000 DKK (€16,100) per year.
- Sweden followed suit in 2011, introducing fees of 80,000 SEK (€9,350) to 140,000 SEK (€16,350) for non-EU students.
- Finland started a 5-year experimental programme with fees (of between €3,500 and €11,750) in 2010.
- Norway has retained universality with regards to a no tuition fee policy (this may change if new government elected).

Tuition Fees (3) (continued)

- Recent changes in fees for non-EU students are an attempt to attract students to quality of Nordic education, rather than it being free being the attraction
- After Denmark introduced fees in 2006, Norway saw 27% increase in non-EU student applications
- In 2011 (after Sweden introduced fees) University of Oslo saw 60% increase in non-EU students applications
- 33% drop in non-EU student enrolments in Swedish universities between 2010 and 2011 (after introduction of fees)

Issues

- Access
- Universality (Nordic states, Quebec)
- Fees
- International competition, rankings
- Language (Spain, Canada, Belgium)
- Local, national or global orientation
- Research priorities, balance
- Competitiveness on quality
- Diversity of student population