

STEERING TERTIARY EDUCATION

Toward Resilient Systems that Deliver for All

TERTIARY EDUCATION

What is it and why invest in it?

What is Tertiary Education?

All types of formal education following and building upon (upper) secondary education, i.e. including non-university TE and TVET

Why invest in it?

TE is instrumental in **fostering long-term growth** and boosting shared prosperity in low-, middle-, and high-income countries

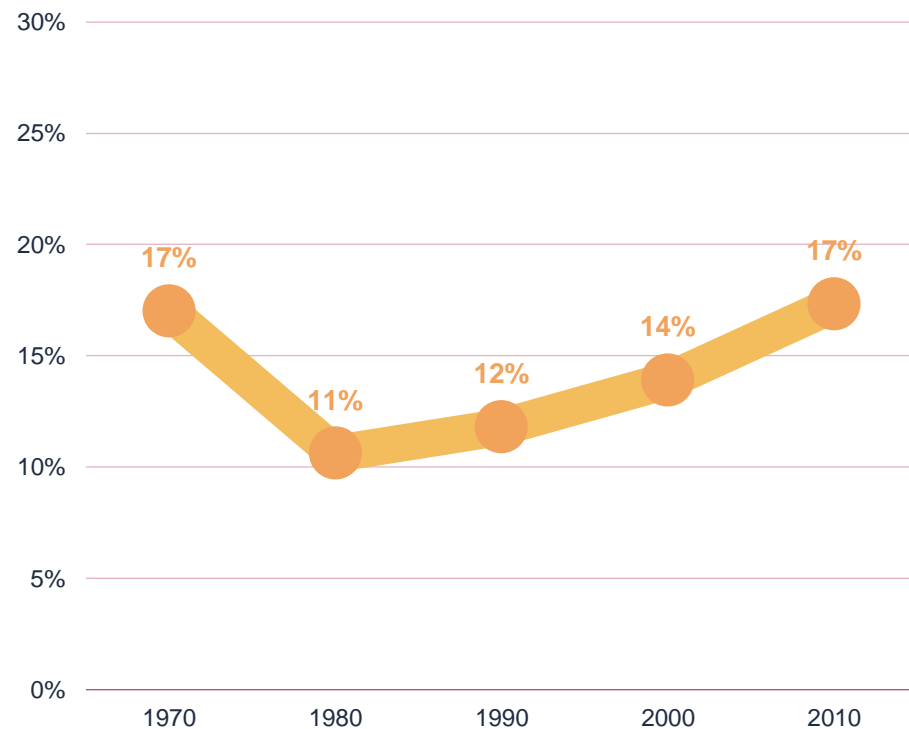
Workers with TE are **more employable, earn higher wages and cope better with economic shocks**

Highest ROI (relative to primary and secondary education)

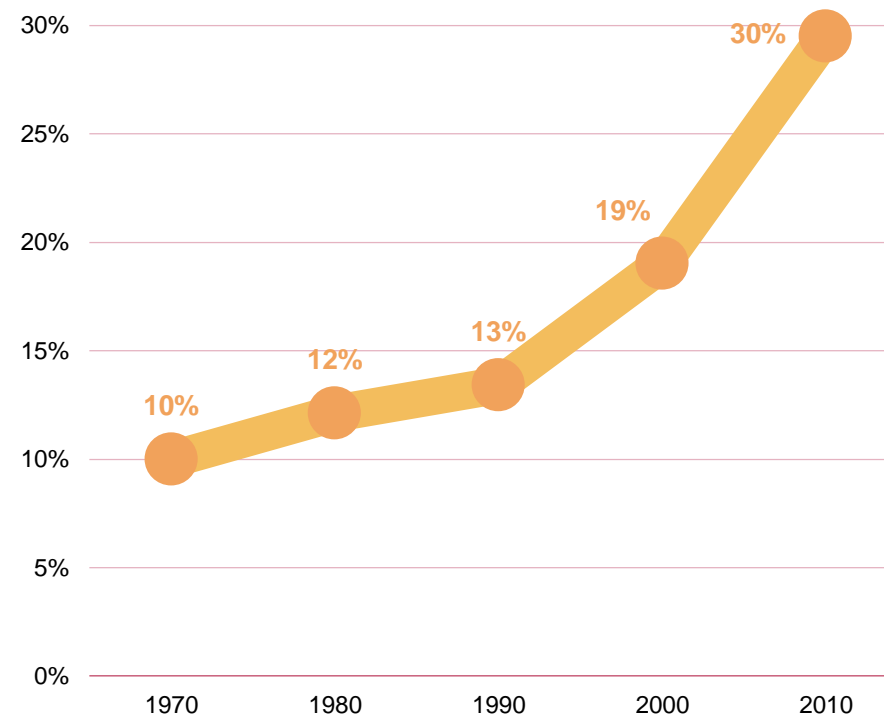
Wider **individual and societal benefits, e.g. health outcomes, political participation**, among others

RATES OF RETURN AND ENROLMENT IN TERTIARY EDUCATION

Rate of return (Annualized)



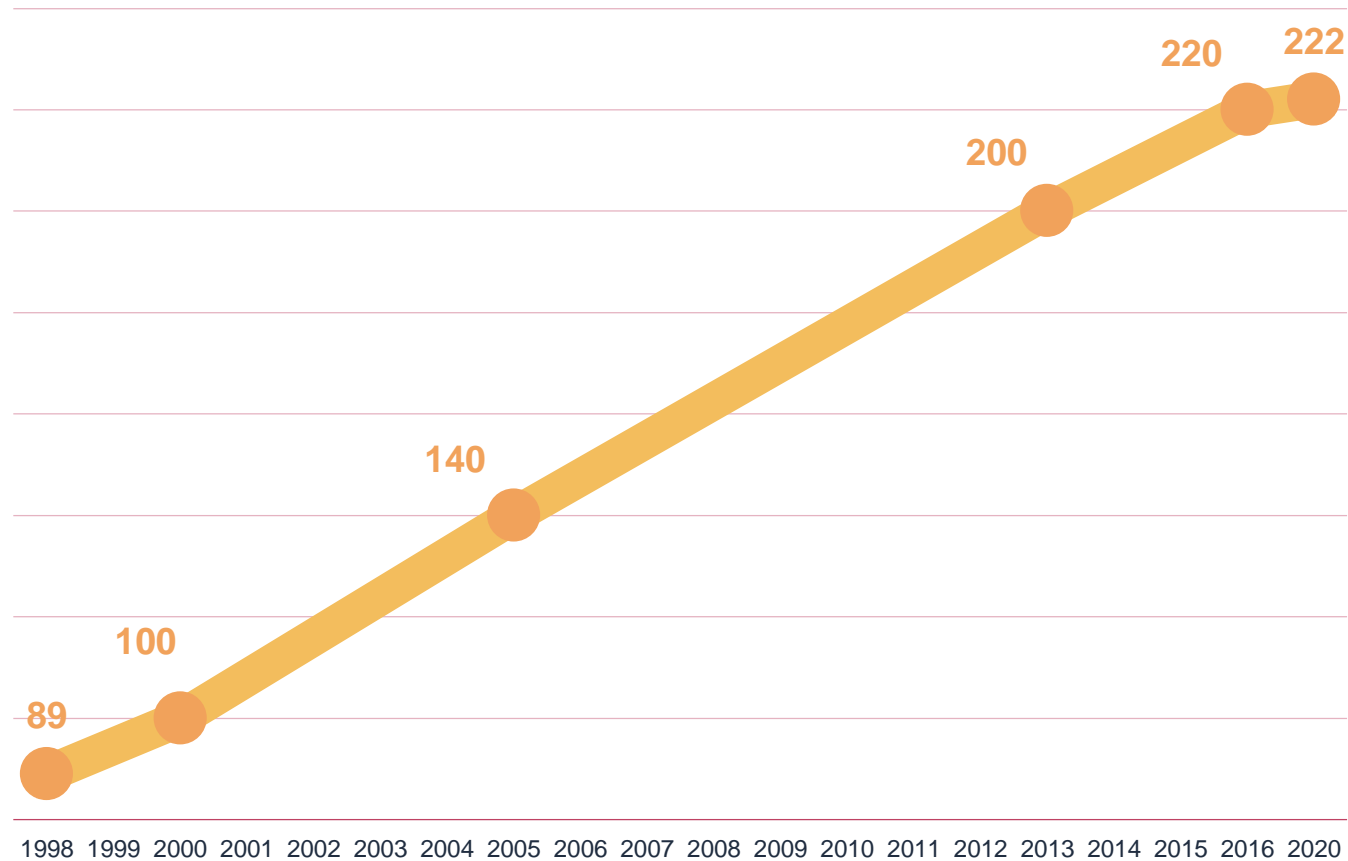
Enrolment (As % of population)



Source: George Psacharopoulos and Harry Patrinos, World Bank, 2018

MORE PEOPLE THAN EVER ARE ACCESSING TERTIARY EDUCATION

Number of Students Enrolled in tertiary education (millions)

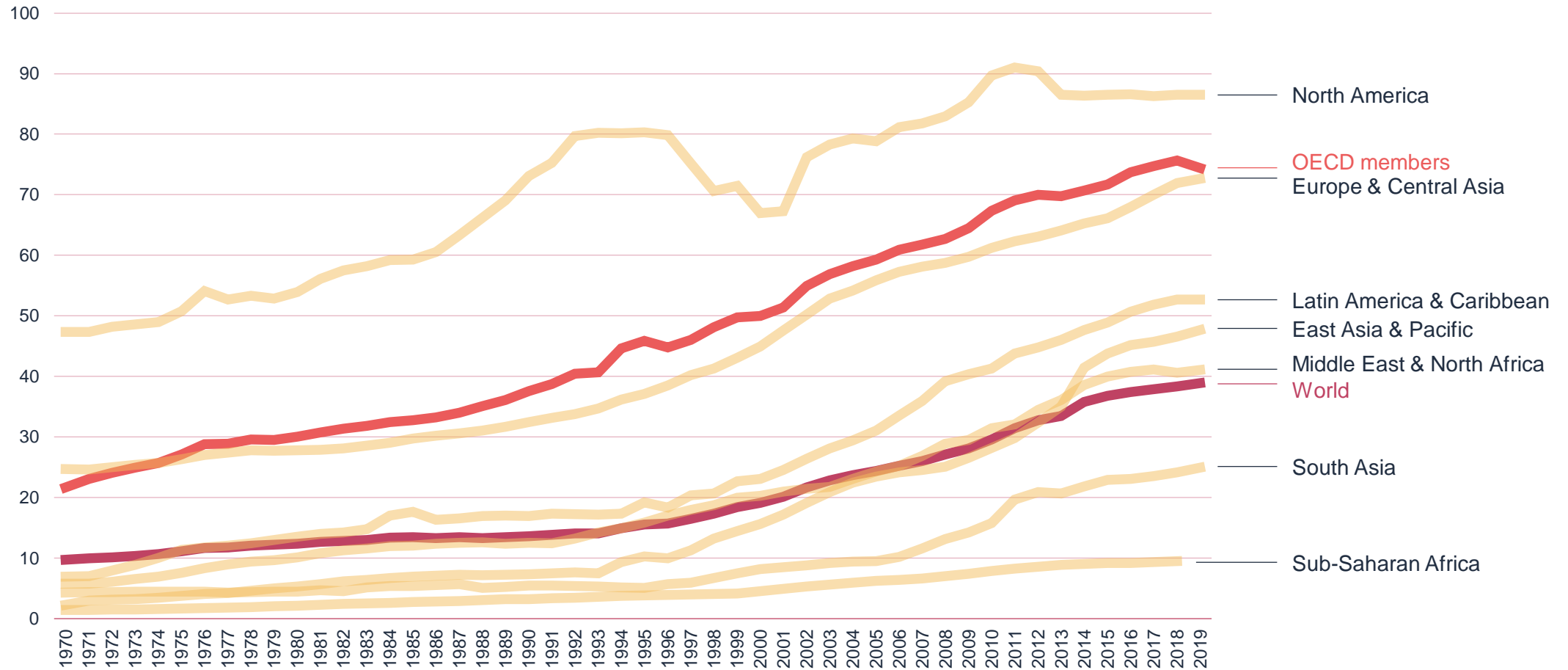


**Tertiary education
enrollment doubled
globally between
2000 and 2013**

TERTIARY EDUCATION

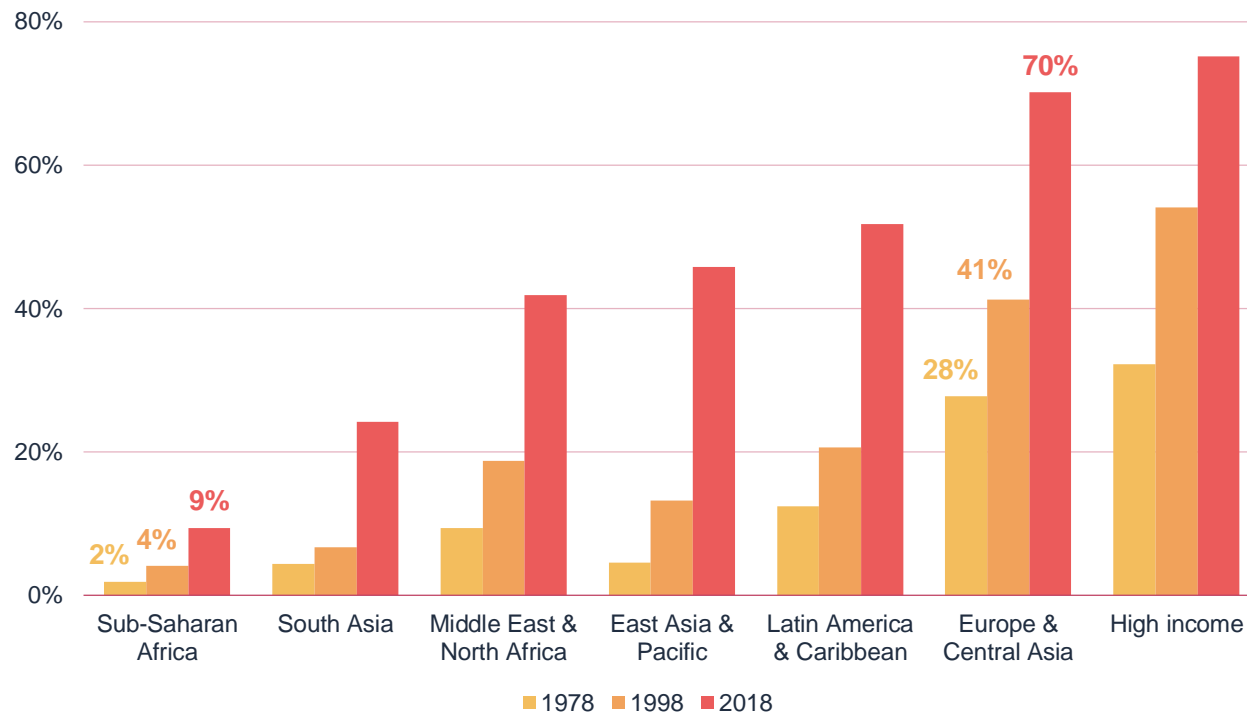
Global Enrollment Patterns

Gross Enrolment Ratio in tertiary education, 1970–2019 (in percent)



MANY REGIONS HAVE FALLEN FURTHER BEHIND

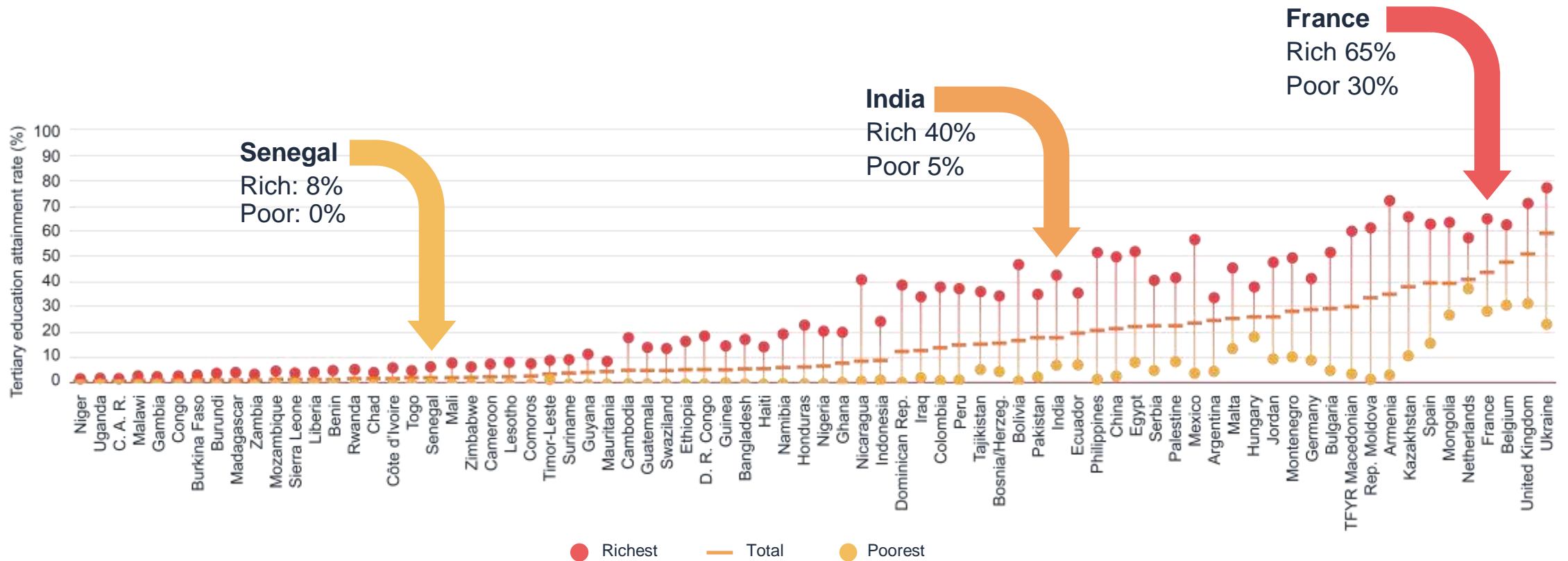
Gross Tertiary Enrolment Rate (Percent)



Globally, SSA has the lowest participation rate in tertiary education, despite doubling enrollment every 20 years since 1978

...YET TERTIARY EDUCATION REMAINS A PRIVILEGE

Percentage of 25-29 years olds who have completed at least 4 years of TE (by wealth)



Source: GEM Report team analysis of household survey data.

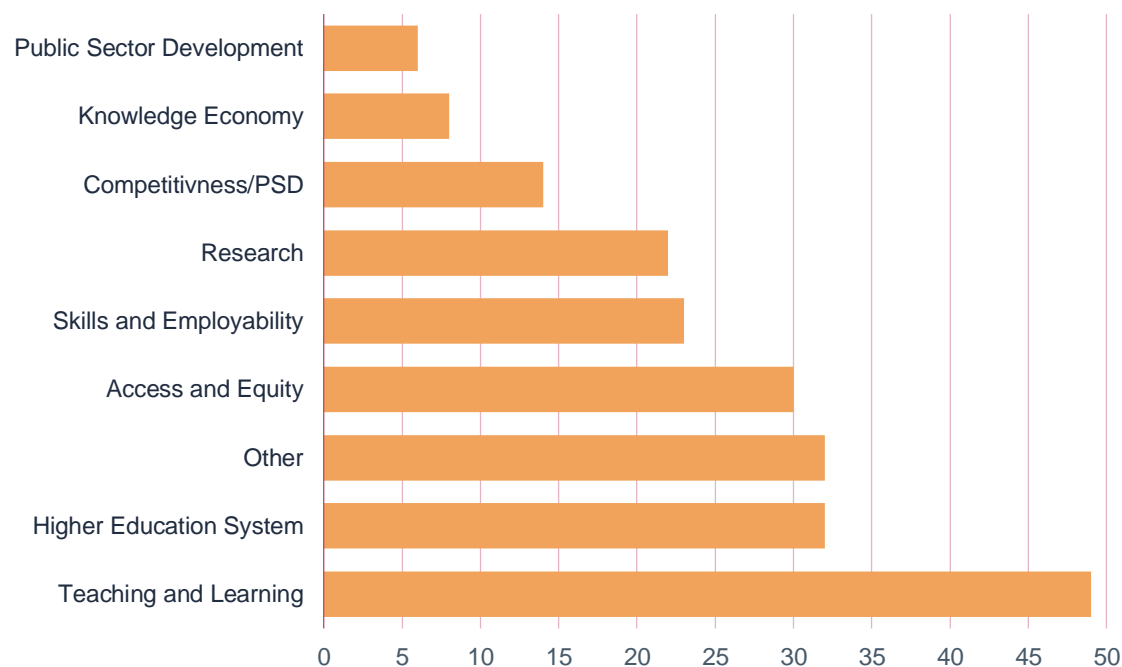
WORLD BANK SUPPORT FOR TERTIARY EDUCATION

Providing support for tertiary education **reforms and innovation** since 1963

Early investments focused on **teacher training**, but today, a breadth of issues and interests are included in our portfolio

Collaboration with **governments, tertiary education institutions and other stakeholders**

Number of Tertiary Education Investment Projects by Objective Area



KEY FACTS

About World Bank

Tertiary Education Projects 2015-2020

Africa region dominates with the greatest number of interventions in tertiary education (81), followed by Europe & Central Asia (61) and Latin America & Caribbean (42)

Of the total 276 tertiary education projects, majority are research and analytical works, and the remainder are Lending Products

The Education Global Practice manages the greatest number of tertiary education projects, followed by the Social Protection & Jobs practice. 69 projects have cross-practice collaborations

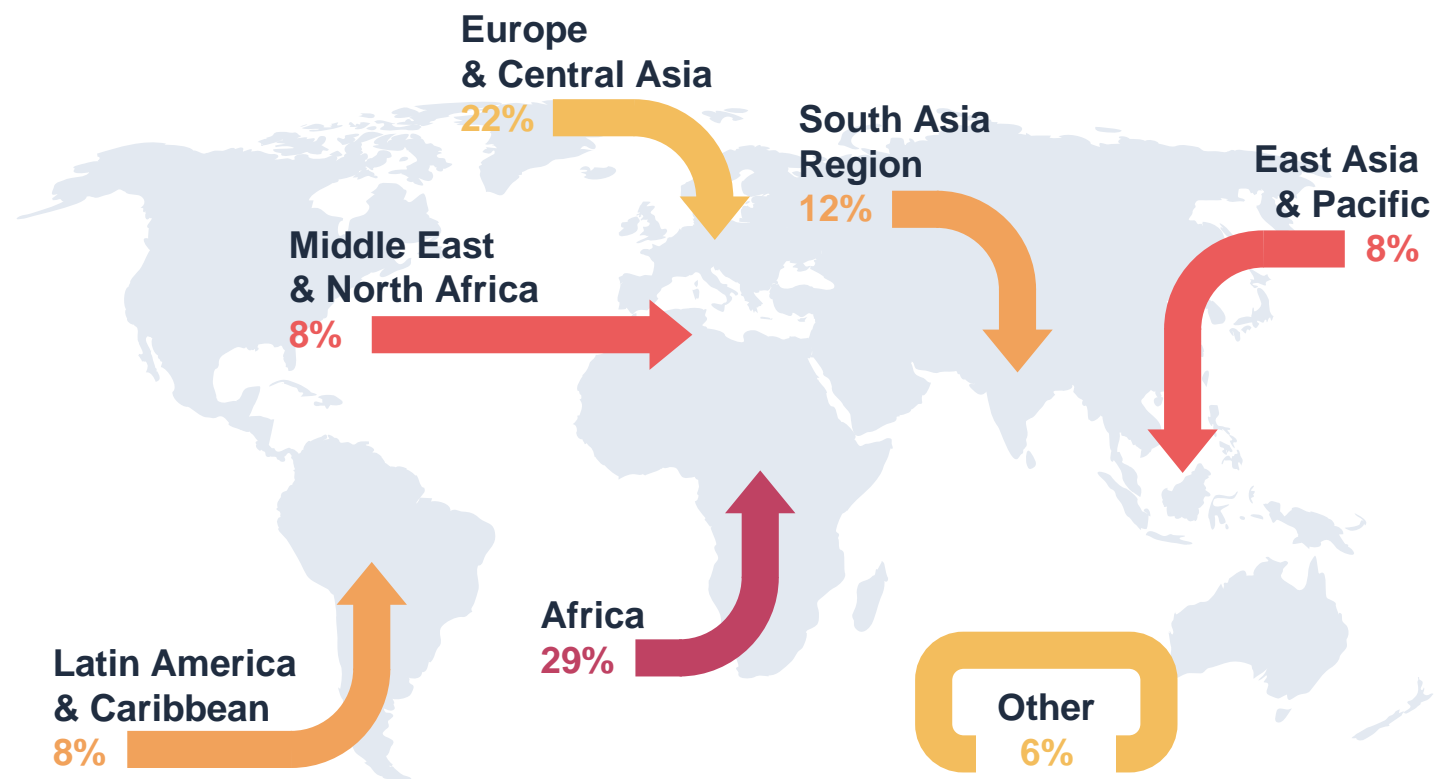
Through lending operations, the World Bank has committed over US \$9 billion in tertiary education related interventions in this period

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD BANK TERTIARY EDUCATION PROJECTS

India leads the group with 16 tertiary education projects which includes 50% analytical work and 44% lending products

In terms of **country income groups**, 75% of projects are in Lower and Upper Middle income group countries, with only 7% of projects in High Income group countries

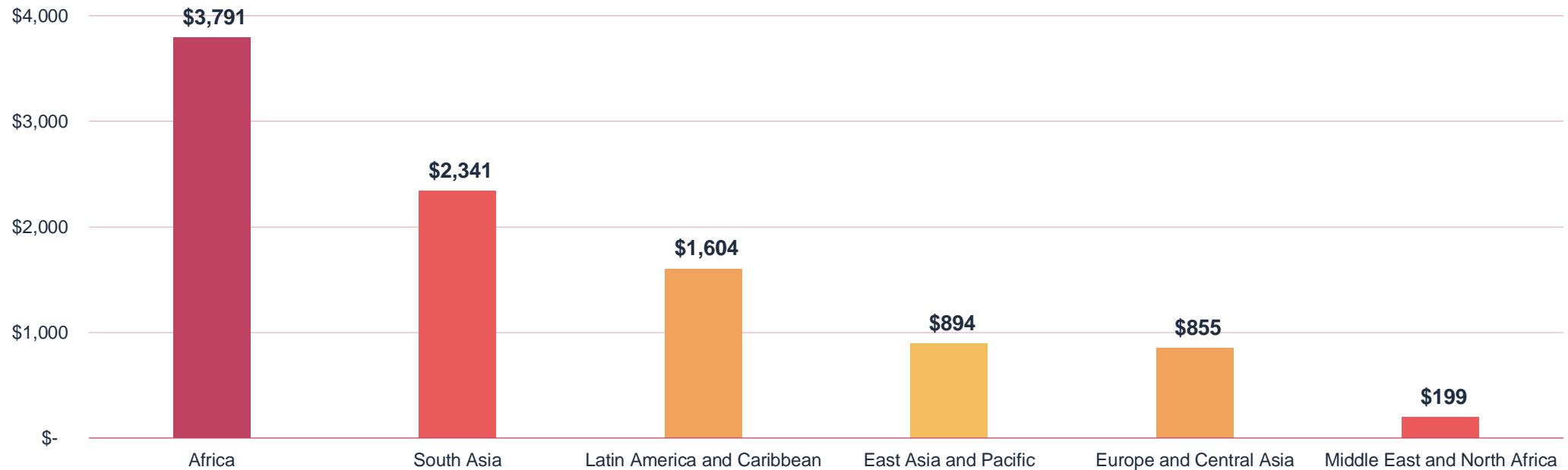
Other countries with the greatest number of projects are **Colombia, Kenya, Nigeria, Russian Federation** and **Vietnam** with 7 projects each



INVESTMENT PROJECT FINANCING PORTFOLIO (by Region)

In addition to having the highest number of TE activities, the Africa region accounts for the largest share of the investment portfolio (40%), followed by South Asia (24%)

USD (millions)



SHAPING

21st Century Tertiary Education by...

...**STEERING** with

Strategically Diversified Systems

A well-functioning tertiary education system requires diverse institution types and delivery modes, allowing for access and choice, as well as articulated pathways for movement across the system.

Technology

Technology is no longer the future for tertiary education; it is the present. And while COVID-19 has exposed the cost of the digital divide, it has also put a spotlight on potential opportunities.

Equity

Access to and persistence through tertiary education is a global concern and one that requires sustained commitment to address.

Efficiency

Efficiency ensures that resources—fiscal and human—are utilized thoughtfully and strategically to promote desired outcomes, both public and private.

Resilience

Tertiary education systems/institutions must embrace agile frameworks that prepare for and use shocks as opportunities for reflection, assessment, and evolution in order to maintain commitment to their essential function and identity

STRATEGICALLY DIVERSIFIED SYSTEMS

Providing Articulated Pathways



...Embracing Advances in TECHNOLOGY...

Improve Access and Options



Relevance



Efficiency



...Making **EQUITY** a Priority

Fairness

For all
At all stages in life
In access, area of study, retention
and labor market transition

Flexibility

Close connections
Multiple pathways
Clear articulation mechanisms

Relevance

Employability
Innovation
Regional development

Diversity

Different sub-sectors
Different streams
Equal value

GLOBAL EQUITY CHALLENGES

International Disparities

Infrastructure

Electricity; Broadband Networks;
Affordable Mobile Data Carriers;
Hard- and Soft-ware accessible
and affordable

Political/Governance Stability

Countries with political
stability and effective
leadership emerged sooner,
more confidently from the
crisis

Academic Agility

Quality Assurance regimes able to
adapt to new teaching/learning
modes; Effective systems and
institutional leadership; well-
trained academic staff

Economic Development

Technological Adaptation
is expensive—wealthy
countries experienced less
disruption than lower
income countries

LOCAL EQUITY CHALLENGES

Internal Disparities

Institutions

Well-resourced institutions had the infrastructure, staff competencies, and financial means to invest in remote options rapidly

Homes and Families

At-risk students often do not have dedicated/conducive learning areas away from campus; resources to afford tech

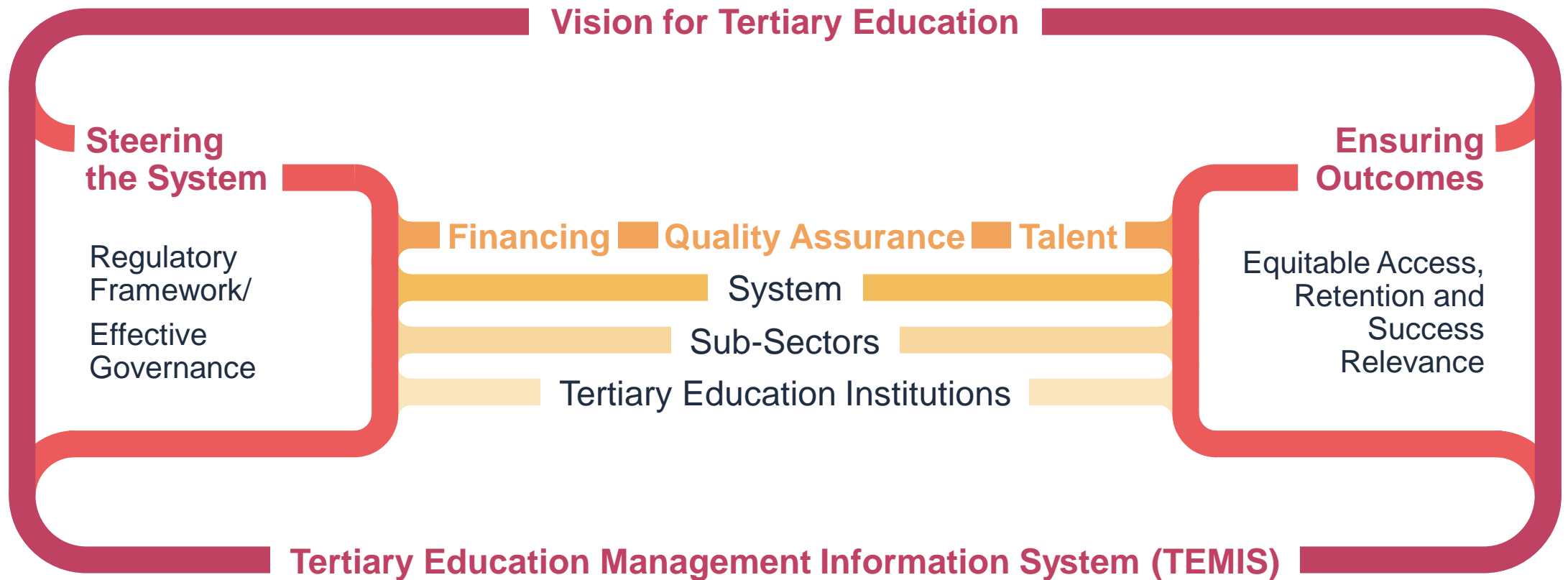
Communities

Infrastructure differences as students moved further from urban or university communities led to remote access challenges

Individuals

At-risk often returned to lives requiring work, tending to families, social responsibilities/circumstances not conducive to continuing/returning to studies

...Ensuring EFFICIENT, Stable Foundations

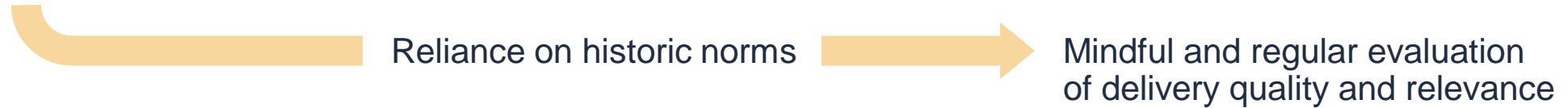


...to Reinforce **RESILIENCE (1)**

- i. the capacity of an enterprise to survive, adapt, and grow in the face of turbulent change;**
- ii. the capacity of a system to experience shocks while retaining essentially the same function, structure, feedbacks, and, therefore, identity**

...to Reinforce RESILIENCE (2)

Conscientious planning



Adaptive Governance



Evolving with Agility



EFFECTIVE **STEER**ing REQUIRES...

Strategically Diversified Systems

Technology

Equity

Efficiency

Resilience

Tertiary
Education
Institutions

Governments

Leadership,
academics,
administration

Employers,
investors,
innovators,
entrepreneurs

Students

Civil society

...TO DELIVER FOR ALL

The World Bank's Vision

A strong contribution of tertiary education to **equitable growth, social cohesion** and **societies with strong democratic foundations** as well as to the **success and advancement of individual students**

Individual

Better
employability

Higher
wages

Higher
democratic
participation

Better
well-being
outcomes

Society

Human capital
and long-term
growth

Social cohesion
and well-functioning
societies

Innovation
and regional
development

THANK YOU

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