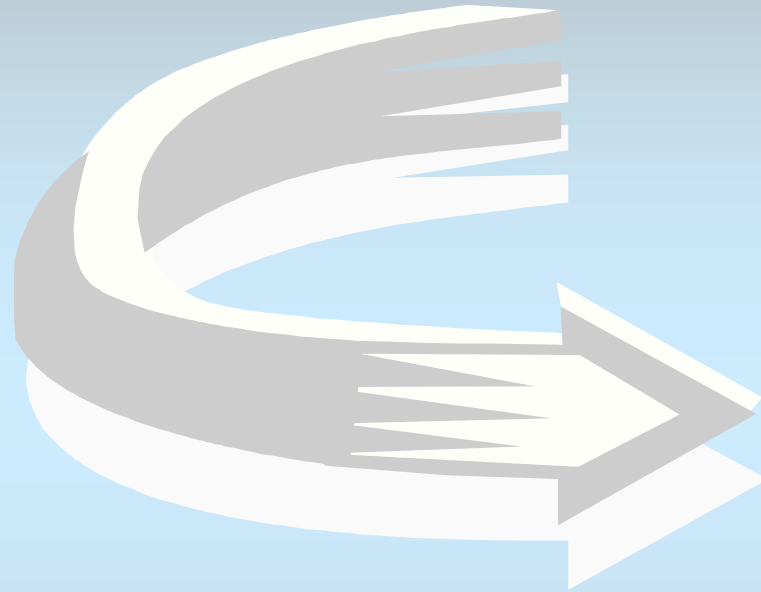


Development trade-offs ?



Boom and Quality in Education Sector in Poland



Ewa Giermanowska
Joanna Kośmider
Warsaw University

Educational Boom

Fast rate of higher-education growth in Poland

Comparing 1990 – 2003

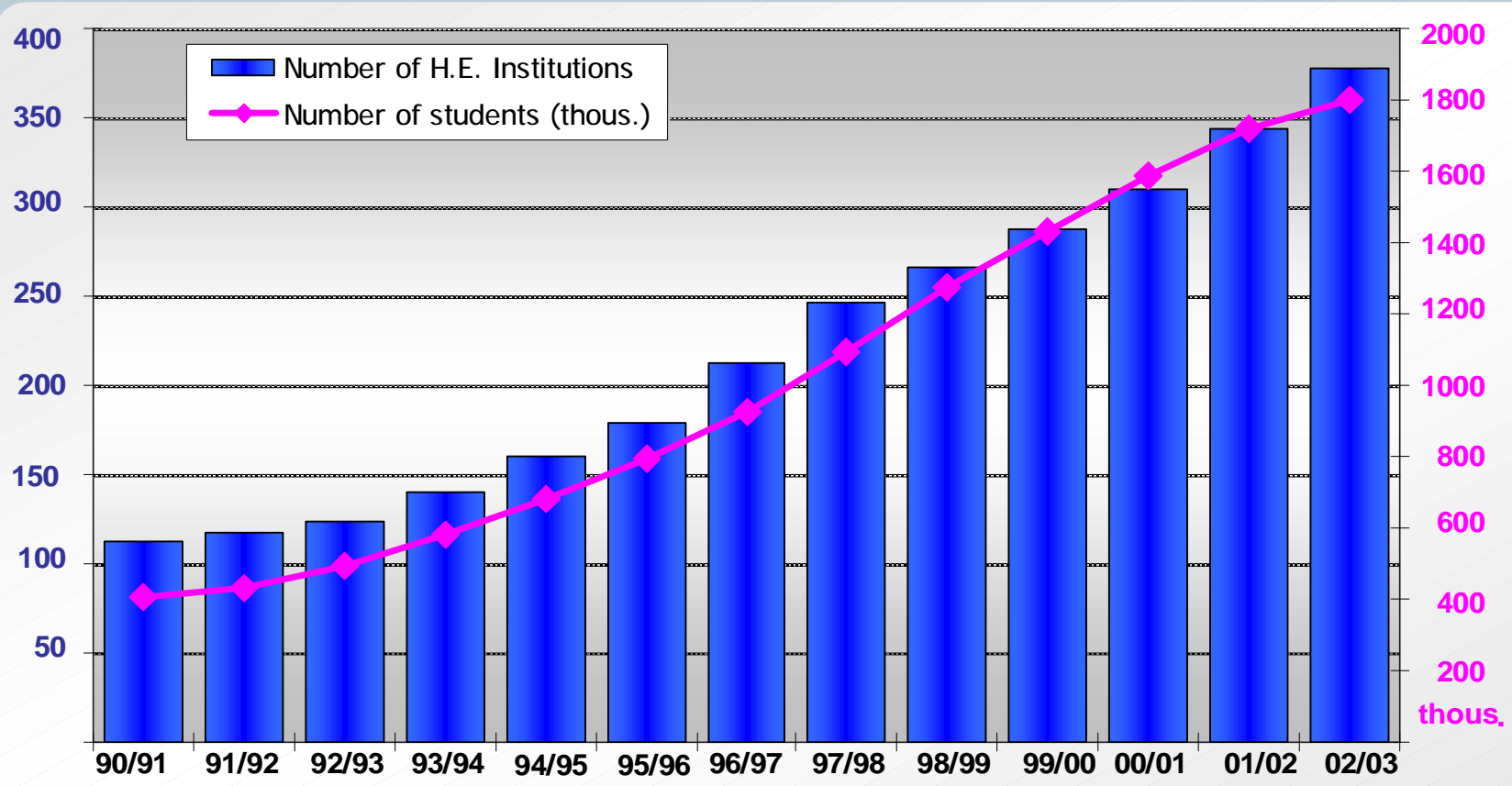
4 x growth in:

-  Number of students
-  Gross and net higher education rate

3 x growth in:

-  Number of higher education institutions

Educational Boom
Number of Higher Education Institutions
Number of Students
1990/01 – 2002/03




Poland


Educational Boom

Fast rate of post-higher education growth in Poland

Comparing 1990 – 2003

 Quadruple growth in the number of post-graduate studies participants

4x

 Tenfold growth in the number of doctoral students

10x

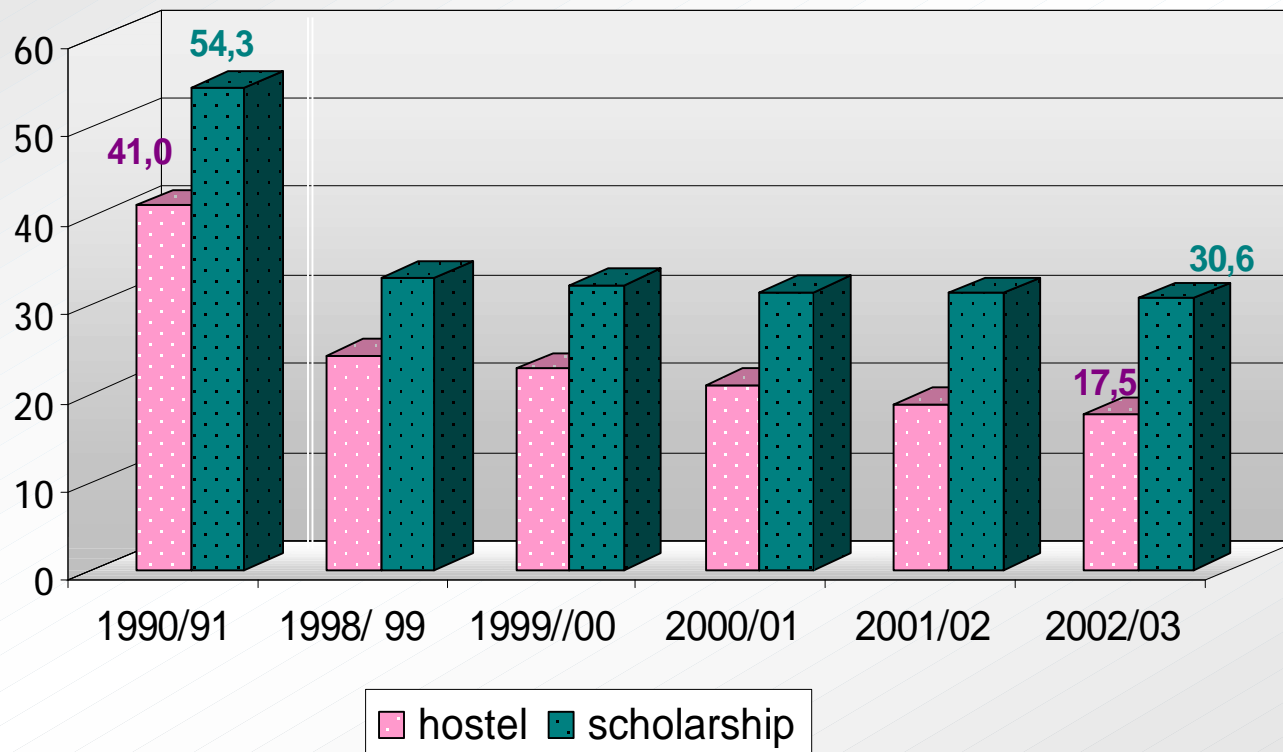
Poland

Educational Boom & Quality

Studying Conditions 2002/2003

- ✚ 45,8 % students attended day-time studies
- ✚ 60 % (or more) students paid for the studying
- ✚ 30,6 % students received scholarships
- ✚ 17,5 % students resided in student hostels

Percentage of students receiving scholarships, residing in hostels 1990/91 – 2002/03



Inequality and Educational Growth



Accessibility to higher education

- ✚ Those, whose parents had higher education
 - born 1950 - 1959
60 % continued studies at higher education level
 - born 1977 – 1988
88 % continued studies at higher education level

- ✚ Those, whose parents had below secondary education
 - born 1950 - 1959
7 % continued studies at higher education level
 - born 1977 – 1988
18 % continued studies at higher education level

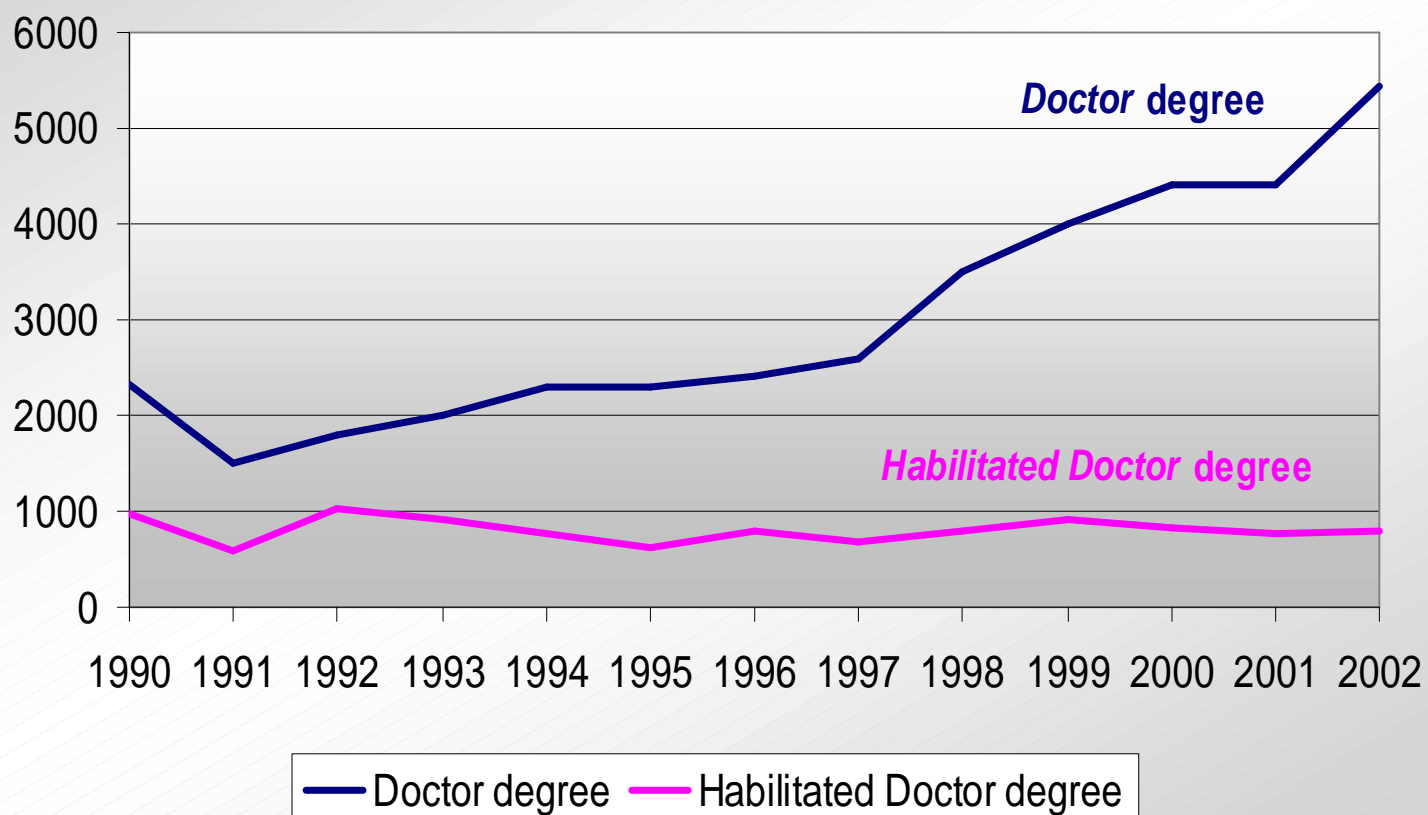
Scholars and Teaching Personnel

Shortage of teachers

-  early 1990' 6 students per teacher
-  2003 22 students per teacher

Shortage of highest-level teachers: professors and habilitated doctors

Number of new *Doctor* and *Habilitated Doctor* degree 1990 - 2002



Poland

Measures aimed at raising the quality of higher education

- ✚ Development Strategy for Higher Education in Poland up to Year 2010
 - ✚ Establishing State Accreditation Commission – 2002
 - ✚ Rankings of Higher Education Institutions
 - ✚ New Legislative Regulations
 - ✚ Public Debate

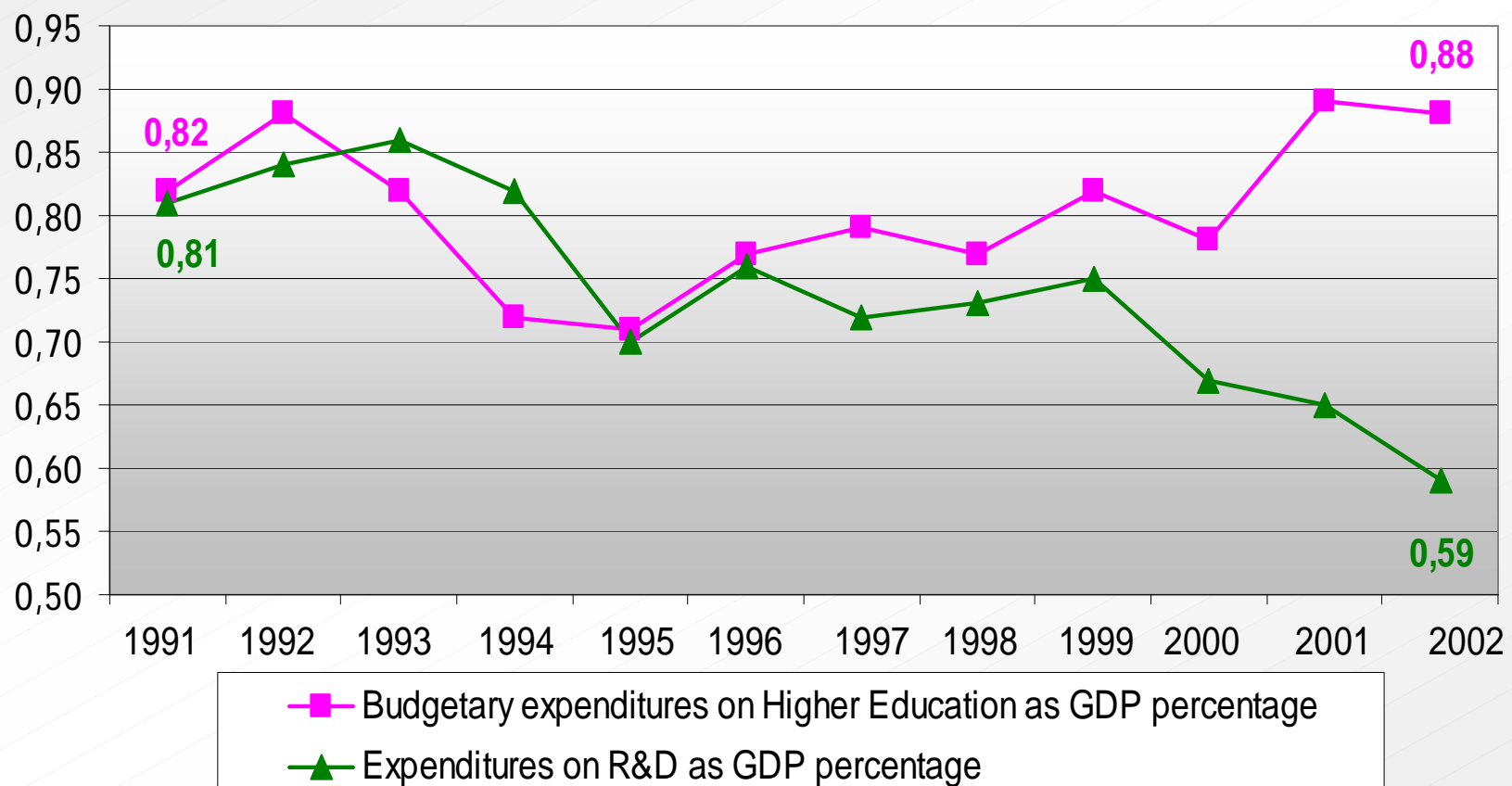
Principles

Development Strategy for Higher Education in Poland up to Year 2010

What should be done

- Improving the universality of and accessibility to higher education
- Improving the quality and effectiveness of higher education
- Education for work – Work for education
- Teacher education, involvement in research and professional development
- Developing the infrastructure of higher educational institutions and access to the internet
- Continuing education and e-learning
- Ensuring standardization within the European Space for higher education

Expenditures on Higher Education and R&D as GDP percentage 1991 - 2002



Poland

State Accreditation Commission evaluation The Quality of Education

- ✚ 500 programs of public/non-public H.E.institutions were assessed up to the 2003
 - 70 % received **positive** grade
 - 25 % received **conditional** grade
 - 5 % received **negative** grade

Best Performers quality & prestige

- Large, public universities in major cities
 - Offer 5-years day-time master programmes
 - Free of tuition fees !
 - Competitive recruitment (many candidates)
 - Attract best prepared candidates, from higher financial status families !

In coming Years
Implementing the Strategy

More students

Better Taught

Higher Educated