#### kauno technologijos universitetas

1922

### EXPANSION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN LITHUANIA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

AG HOCHSCHULFORSCHUNG + FREREF RÉSEAU UNI 21 EXPANSION OF HIGHER EDUCATION. NEW STUDENTS, MORE PROBLEMS? VII. INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KONSTANZ MARCH 27TH – 29TH 2014

PROF. RUTA BRAZIENE, KTU, KAUNAS, LITHUANIA

### **Outline of the presentation**

- Socio economical context.
- The structure of educational system in Lithuania. Higher Education.
- Changes in the legal framework.
- Expansion of Higher Education. Some empirical trends.
- Challenges?
- Opportunities?

### **Purpose of the presentation**

 To discusse the expansion of higher education in Lithuania and to adress main challenges and opportunities.

### Socio economical context

- Socio economic transformation in CEE;
- Europeanization of Higher Education;
- Consolidation of joint policy and making platforms (e.g. Bologna process);

• And etc.

# Development of quality assurance and assessment system

- In 1995, the Lithuanian Centre for Quality Assessment in Higher Education was established;
- In 1996, the Register of Study and Teaching Programmes established, all study programmes of higher education institutions were registered;
- In 1997, evaluation of newly introduced study programmes was started on a regular basis (prior registration);
- In 1999, expert external assessment of study programmes was started;
- In 2001, benchmarking of study branches (63) has started;
- In 2005, Rules for Master programmes were adopted;
- In 2005, Diploma Supplement was implemented.

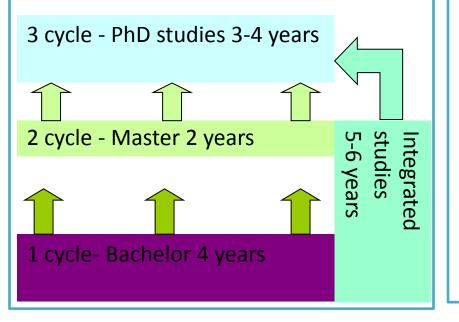
### **Profile of HE in Lithuania**

- Undergraduate (bachelor degree, professional diploma), duration at least 3 years (120 credits) (for colleges, professional qualification) or at least 3,5 year (140 credits) for Bachelor degree or (and) professional qualification; 1 credit – 40 hours of work load.
- Graduate (master degree, professional diploma only at universities) (at least 1,5 year, 60 credits). Some undergraduate and graduate programmes might be combined (total duration at least 5 years or 200 credits);
- Doctoral studies (3-4 years) or aspirancy for arts (2 years). Doctoral degree might be awarded only after defending of thesis.

### **Higher Education in Lithuania**

# **University sector:**

# 15 state HEI7 private HEI



# Non-university

# **sector:** 16 state colleges

12 private colleges

3-4 years, professional Bachelor, Diploma of Higher Education

# Changes in the legal framework. Directions of HE reform in the new law

- New legal status of Higher Education institutions;
- Council the main governing board. It will be external: 5 (HEI, from which – 3 by Senate, 1- student, 1administration) + 5 (by the Minister) +1 (together).
- Rector appointed.
- New financing: "student basket", private schools financing.
- Ombudsmen for HE.
- Legal implementation of ECTS.
- Requirements for quality assurance and assessment.

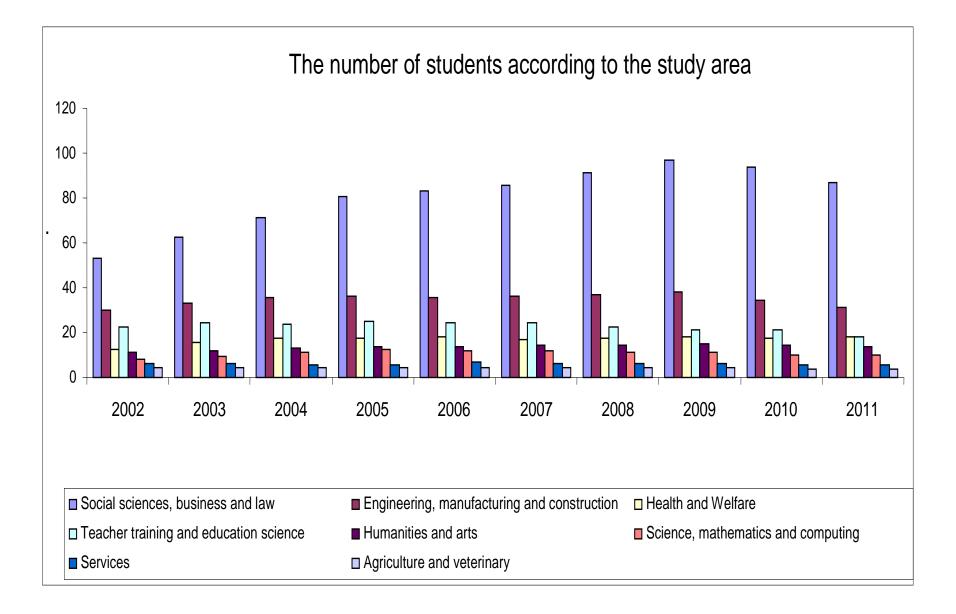
### **Legal status of Higher Education**

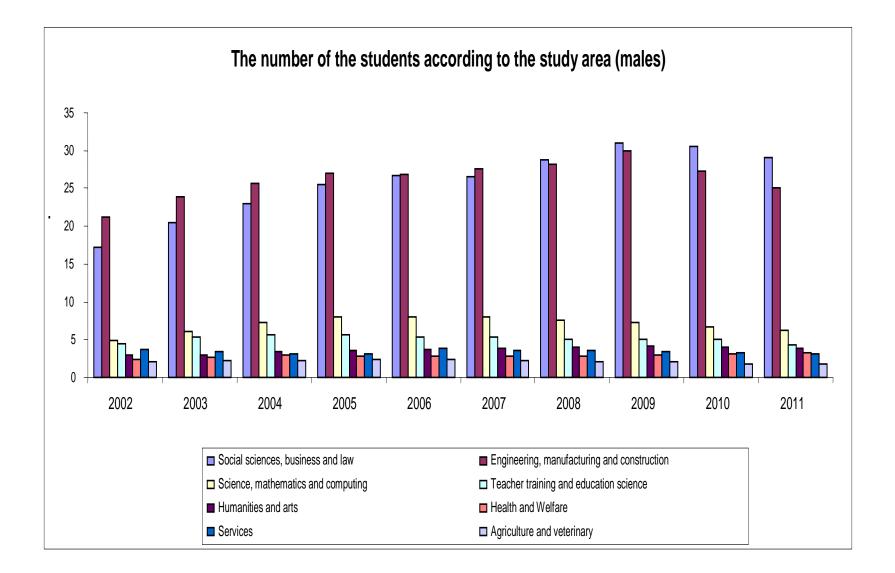
- Public institutions;
- Right to purchase and to sell property;
- State property right to use it by agreement (for 20 years);
- Right for the state to invest into the HEI;
- Right to get credit;
- Right to establish companies (such as joint stock co);
- Property and territory inviolable (except if decision is made by Seimas).

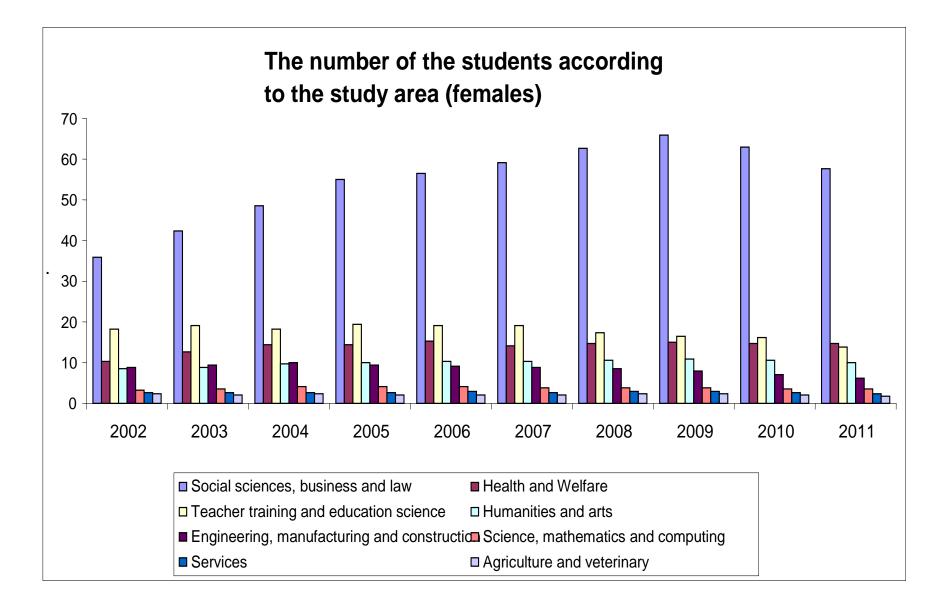
### **Financing of Higher Education**

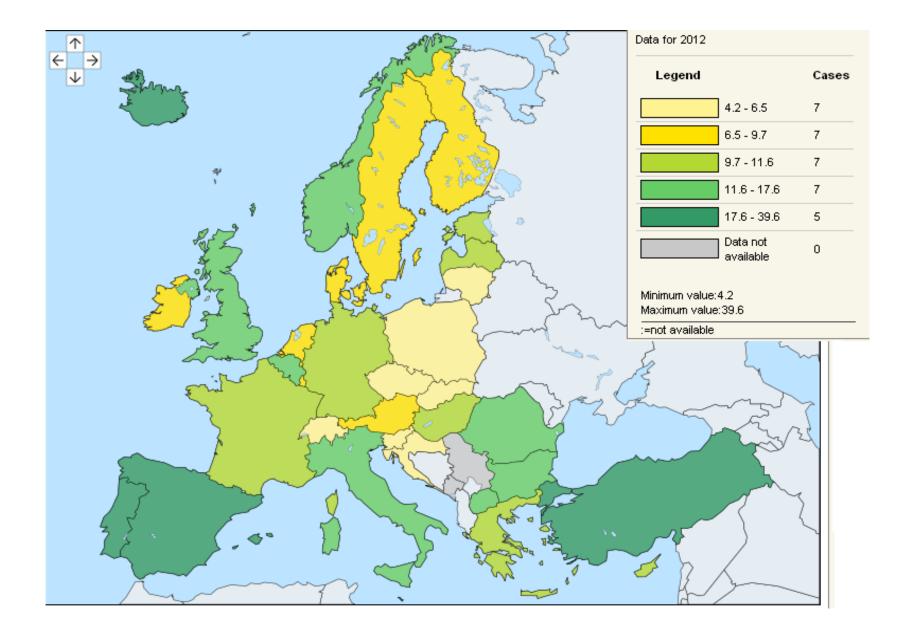
- "Student basket";
- Basic (including funds according to results of research);
- State programs and projects;
- Fees and services;
- State and international funds;
- Grants and gifts.

- Salaries for the Faculty members and other staff;
- Funds for materials and goods;
- Scholarships



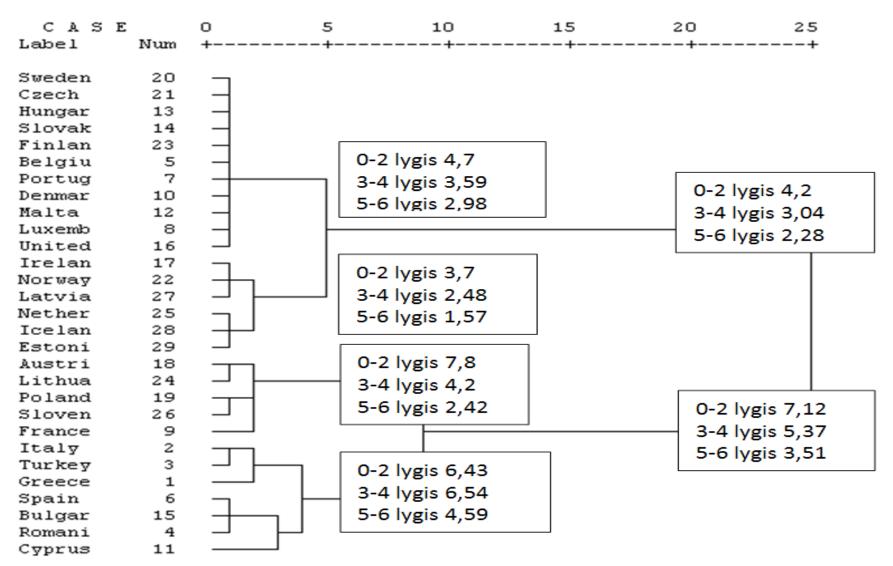






#### Dendrogram using Ward Method

Rescaled Distance Cluster Combine



# Challenges? Opportunities?

- More possibilities for students, academic community, state
- Competitiveness
- High quality of studies
- Adequate financing
- Modern governance of HEI
- Real autonomy and accountability
- Engagement of business
- Open dialog with the community

# Challenges

- Constantly decreasing number of students;
- Mismatch between educational attainment and labour market demands;

### Thank you for your attention!