



# A balance of multiple university models in Peru

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# A BALANCE OF MULTIPLE UNIVERSITY MODELS IN PERU



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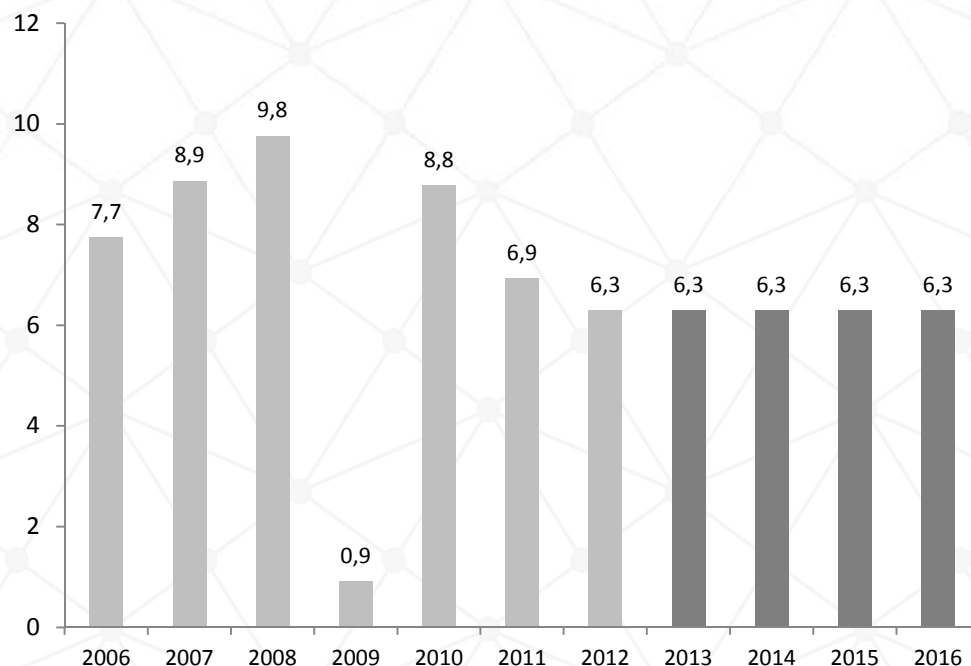
- Background
- Legal framework
- Impact of the new legal framework

# BACKGROUND



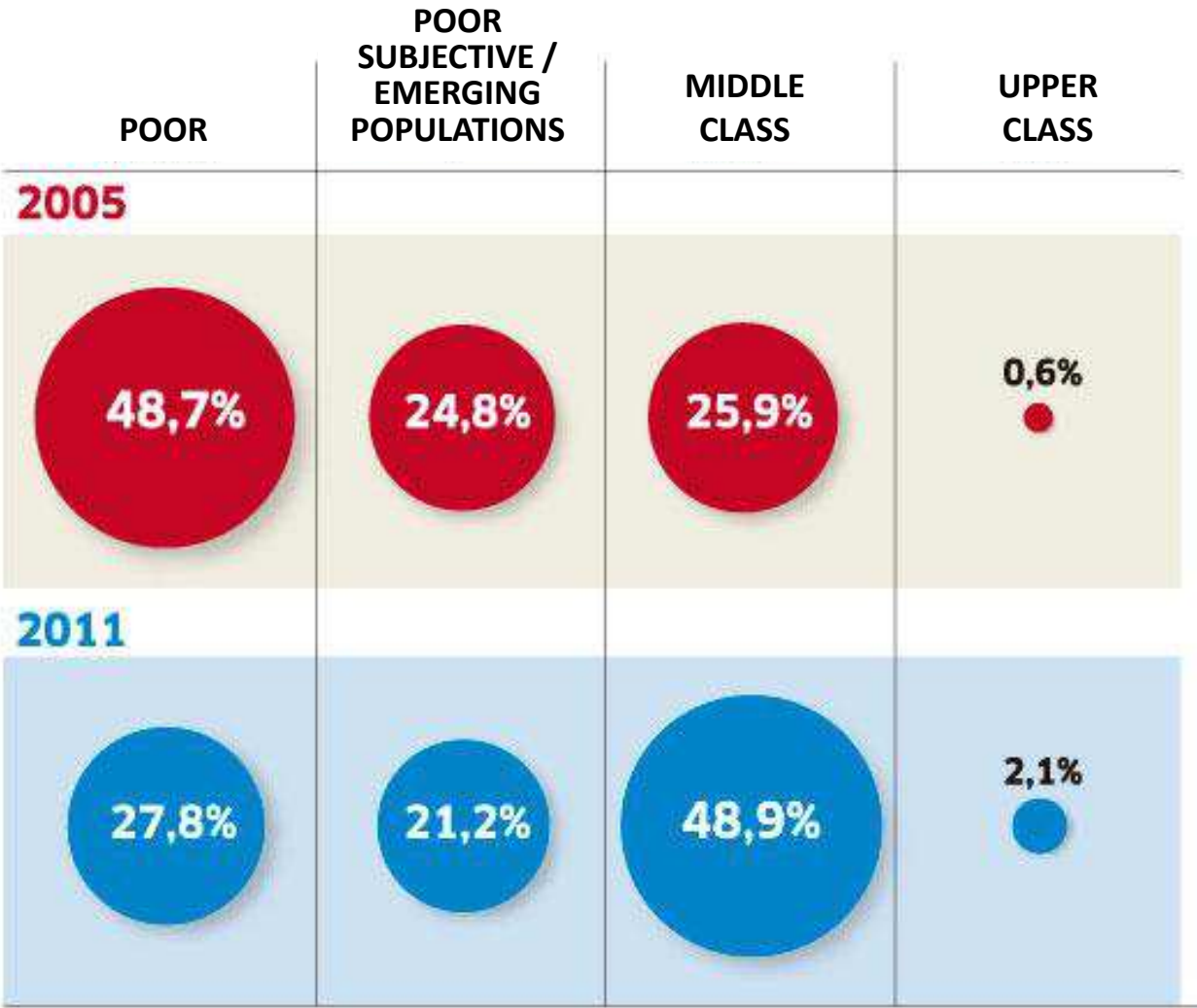
## Peru is the fastest growing economy in Latam

PERU: GDP 2006 - 2016  
(Annual % change)



- GDP growth: 7% last 5 yrs, 5-6% next 5 yrs
- Healthy and stable economy with ample room to weather a global slowdown
- President Humala maintains economic model bolstered by social inclusion S&P's increased Peru's credit rating to BBB+ (above Brazil and Mexico)

# MIDDLE CLASS HAS DOUBLED IN 7 YEARS



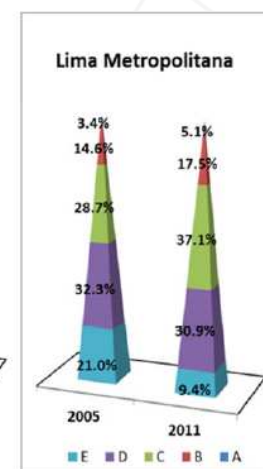
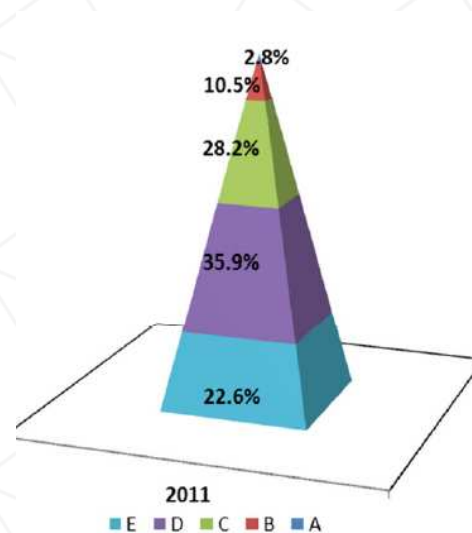
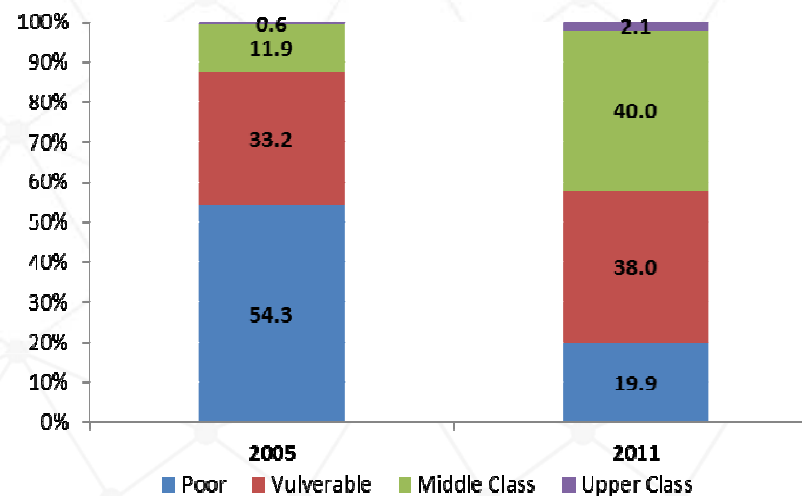
Source: BID, ENAHO

# SOCIAL MOBILITY



- 7/10 Peruvians is now in the middle class (BID), driving demand for goods, services and education
- Household income continues to grow in large (11M), medium (6M) and small cities (6M)

MIDDLE CLASS BY ECONOMIC SECURITY  
(% of population)

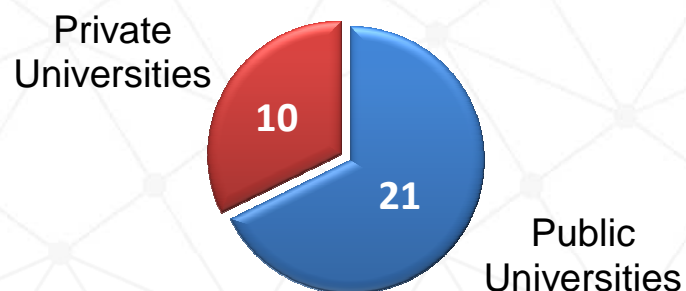


Source: BID

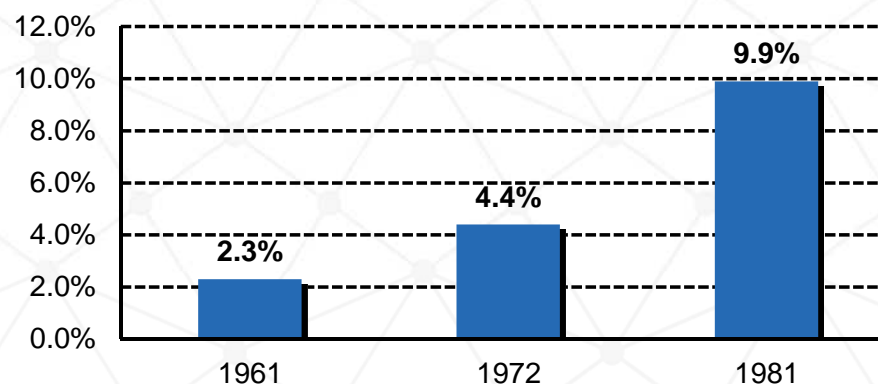
# HIGHER EDUCATION



By the end of the **sixties** there were .....



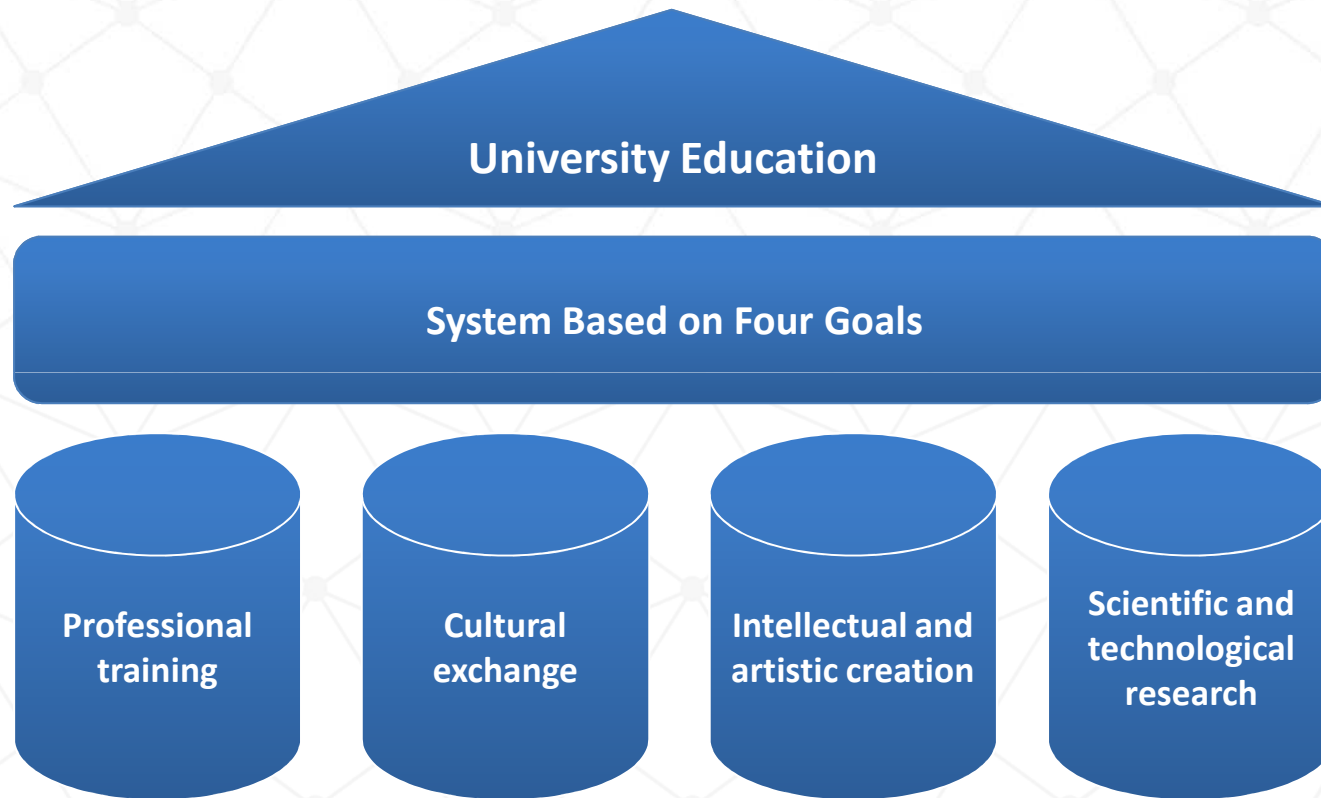
Higher education (University and non university) % Of country's population



- ▲ From the Washington Consensus (**1989**) promoted by the IMF, the World bank, a list of economic policy measures were elaborated for Latin American countries to foster growth.
- ▲ In the **nineties**, Peru applied these measures and the State diminishes its participation in the economy. There were more incentives for private investment in some sectors, like education.

# LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Art.º 18. Peruvian Constitution, 1993



# LEGAL FRAMEWORK

## University Act [23733]



### General

- Formation
- Research
- Projection

### Academic and Administrative System

- Undergraduate
- Graduate
- Specialization Studies

### Studies and Degrees

- Sequential Degrees: Bachelor, Master and Doctor
- Title: Licensed, Engineer or Architect, and so on. (Professional Specialist (second major))
- Other studies

### Government

- Collegiality
- Faculty Council
- University Council
- University Assembly
- Variations D.E. 882
- Community outreach
- Alumni
- students

### Economic regime

- Public: Treasure Resources + funds raised directly.
- Private: own resources, scholarships, and others.
- Private investment.

### Coordination between universities

- National Assembly of Rectors
- Interuniversity Regional Councils
- Networks of Interest



# LEGAL FRAMEWORK

## D. Leg. 882



- ▲ The law establishes the conditions and guarantees to promote investment in education, in order to improve the education system and widen its offer and the coverage.
- ▲ Every, natural or juridical entity, has the right to free and private initiative which includes: create, promote, govern and manage Education Institutions.

### Degrees

- Only Universities give bachelors Degrees.
- The Degrees of Masters and Doctor are given by Universities and Graduate Schools.

### By-laws and regulations

- Internal By-laws and regulations establish the diplomas, degrees and professional licenses which will be given.
- Establishes the requirements to obtain degrees and professional licenses.
- It is governed by Corporate Law.

### New developments

- The private graduate schools that are not part of a University, will be governed by the same Universities Law.

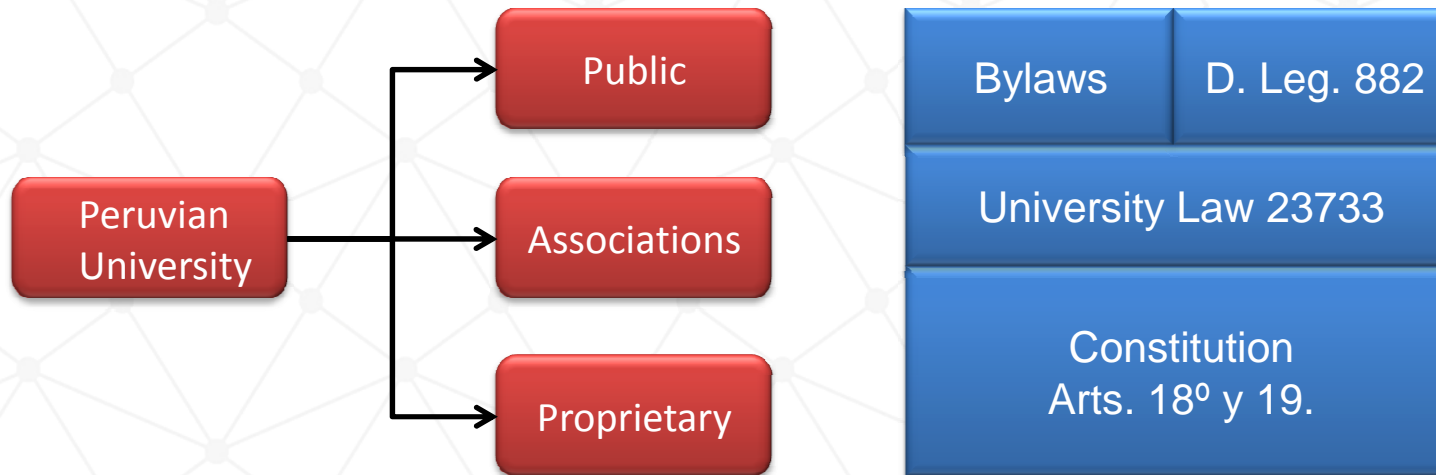
# LEGAL FRAMEWORK



It further recognizes that:

“Every university is autonomous in regard of internal legal regime, academic, administrative and economic governance. Universities are governed by their Bylaws within the framework of the Constitution and the law.”

so after the last change in the legal framework there are three university models: public, associations and proprietary..



# LEGAL FRAMEWORK



## Freedom

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However, it should be noted that :

“Any person or entity has the right to promote and conduct educational institutions and the transfer of the ownership of them, according to law”

(art. 15<sup>o</sup> P.C.)

This means that the university conducted by private legal persons, is founded on the principle of freedom.

## Autonomy

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For its part, the art. 18<sup>o</sup> states that :

“Each university is autonomous in its government, academic, administrative and economic regulatory regime. ” (art. 18<sup>o</sup> C.P.)

This means that the university also is lined by the autonomy of the institution.

# LEGAL FRAMEWORK



## Autonomía per se

- The autonomy is inherent in every person.
- Requires no legal mandate to exercise.

## Delegated

- Autonomy is an institution of administrative law.
- Public legal persons are not free to act.
- They don't have autonomy per se.

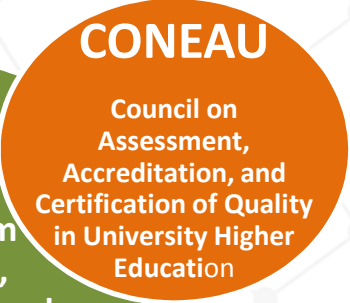
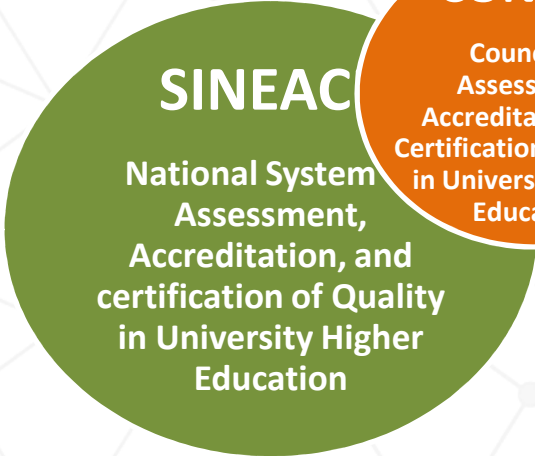
## Freedom

- Ability to act on the decision itself.
- The law sets the limits of freedom.

## Regulated Autonomy

- Then, autonomy is relative freedom and delegated.
- It establishes for the best achievement of a purpose.
- The university is just one of many institutions with autonomy.

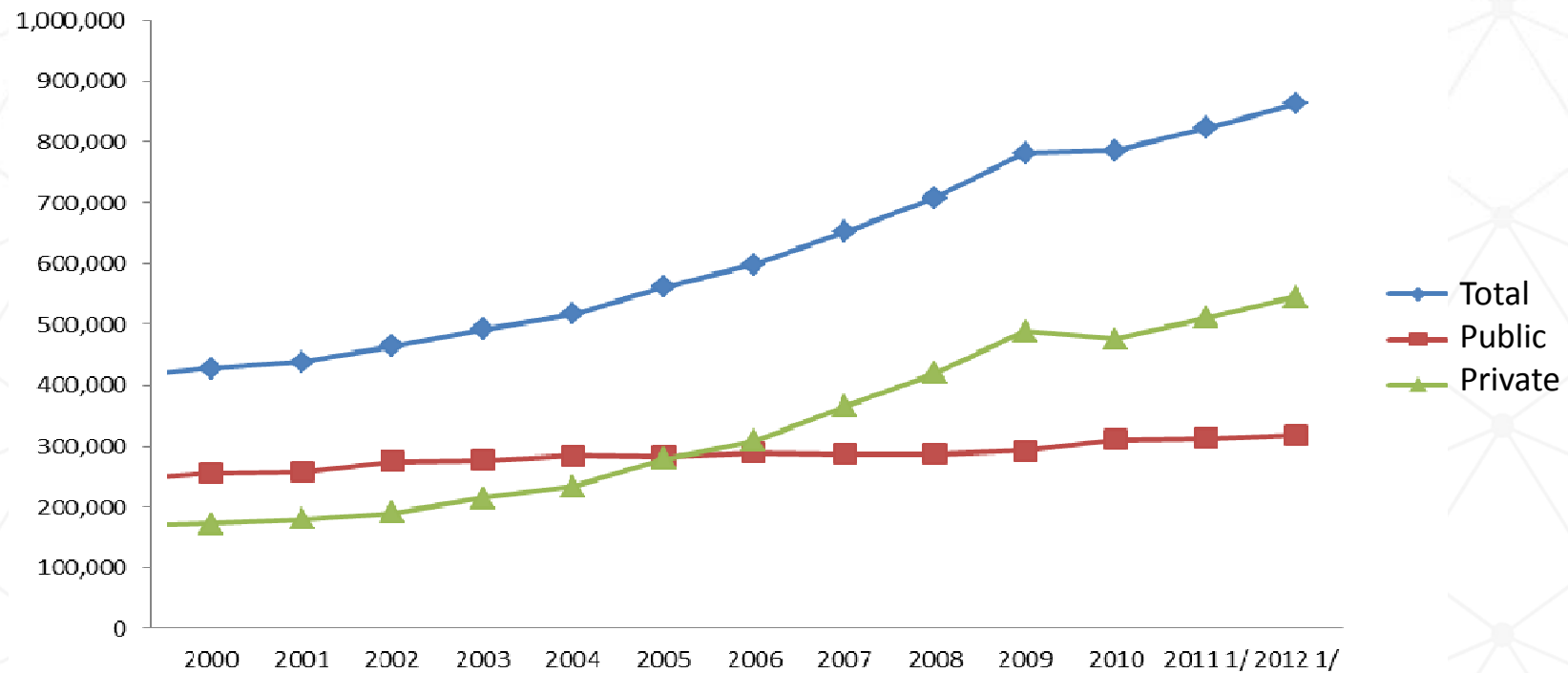
# RELATED ENTITIES



# IMPACT OF THE NEW LEGAL FRAMEWORK



## Number of Students



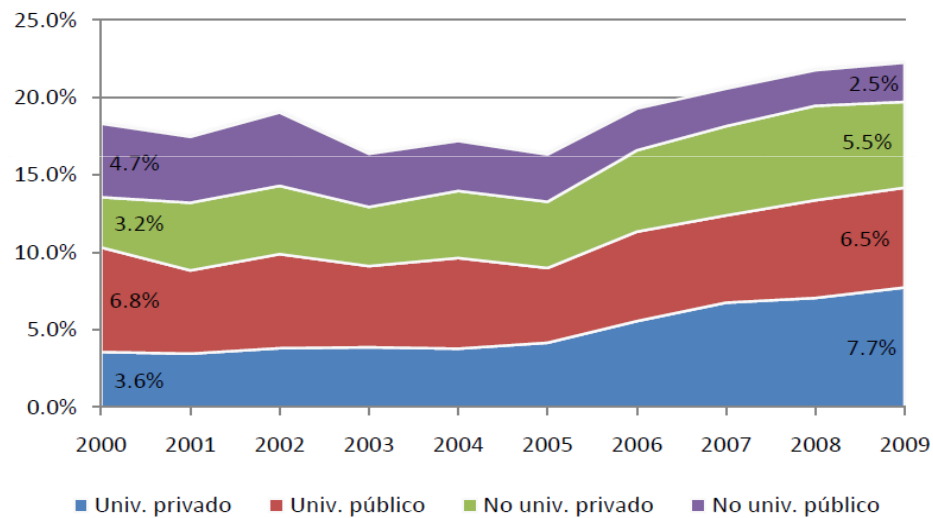
Source: Universidades del Perú, Dirección de Estadística – ANR, Estadísticas Universitarias 2012

# IMPACT OF THE NEW LEGAL FRAMEWORK



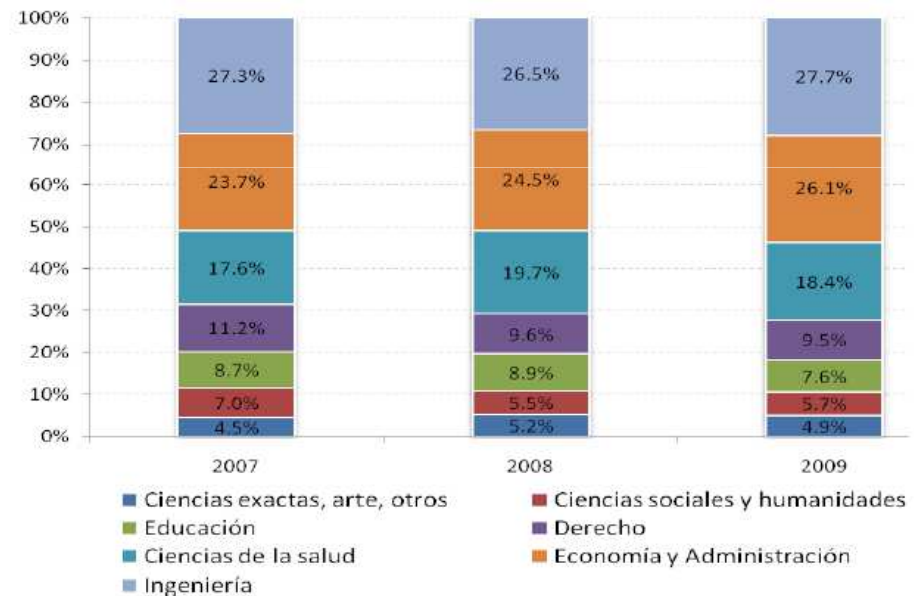
## Evolution of enrollment by system and type of management (2000-2009)

Porcentaje de jóvenes de 17 a 25 años matriculados en la instrucción superior



Fuente: ENAHO.

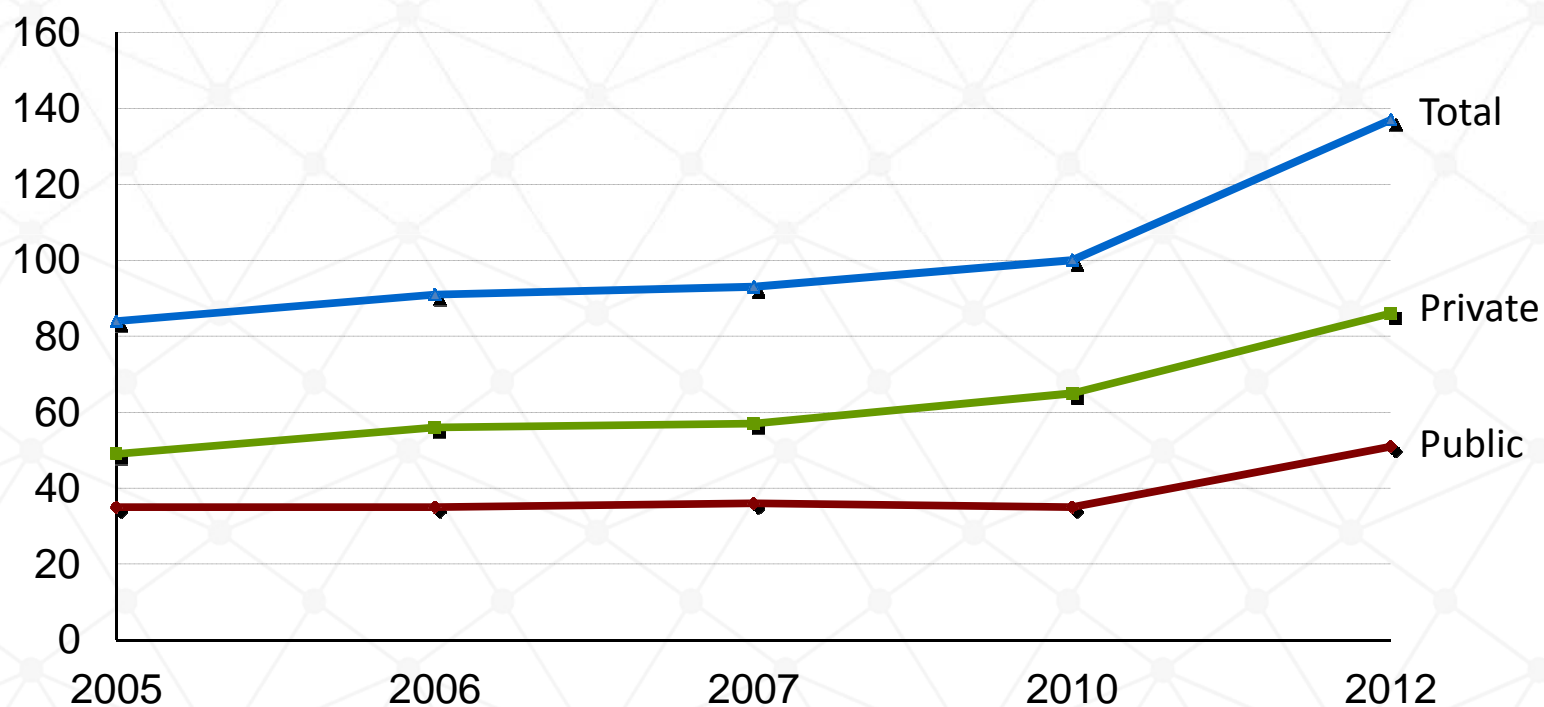
Elaboración: Propia.



# IMPACT OF THE NEW LEGAL FRAMEWORK



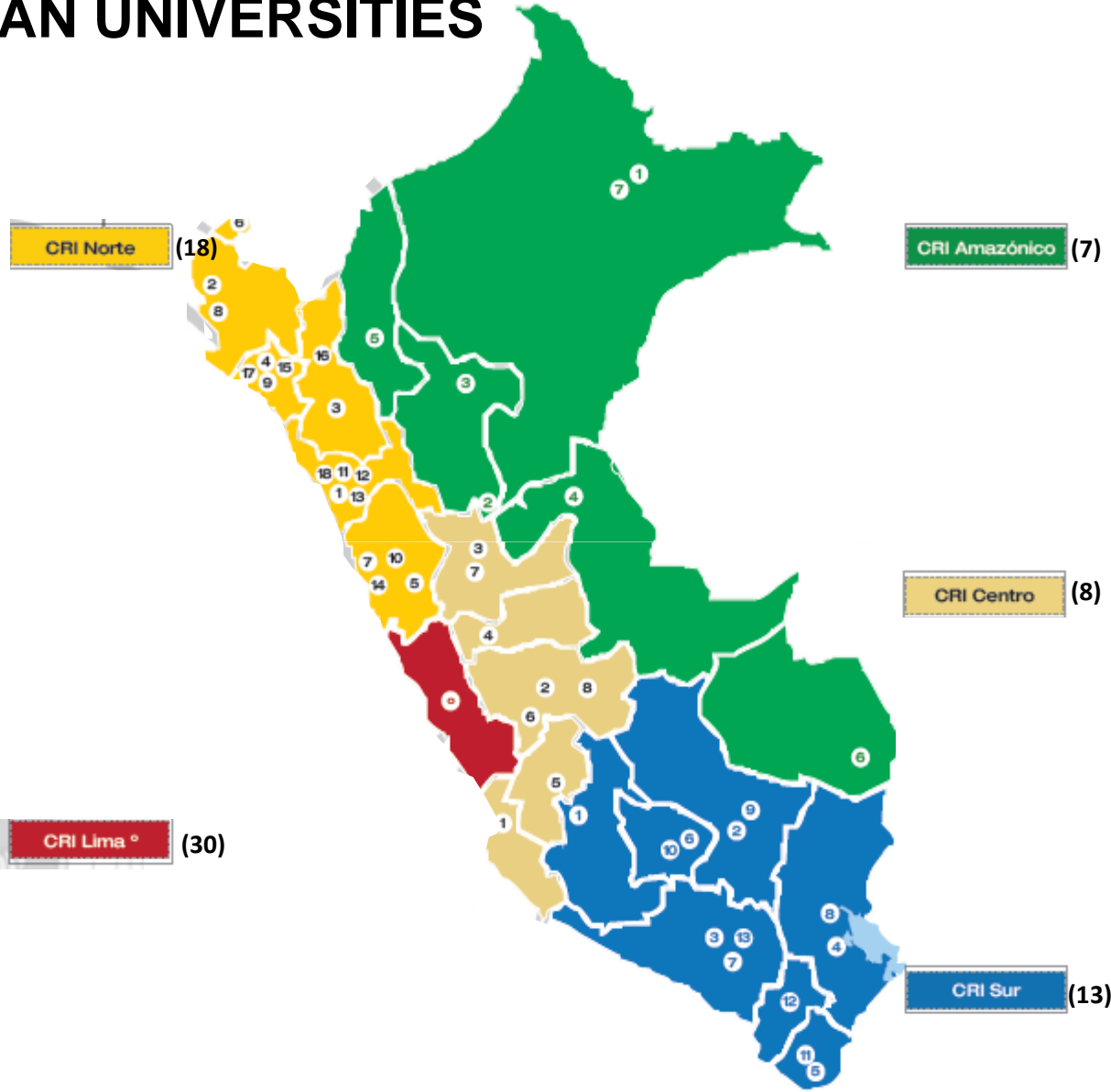
## Number of Universities



Source: INEI University Census, ANR Statistical Summary, Information unavailable



# PERUVIAN UNIVERSITIES









Source: ANR – National Assembly of University Presidents

Population: 29,99 million (2012)  
Area: 1.285.216 km<sup>2</sup> (0.87% of the planet)






# PERUVIAN UNIVERSITIES



	University	Foundation	Accreditations
	UNMSM	1551	
	UNI	1876	
	PUCP	1917	AACSB / AMBA / EMFD
	UPCH	1961	IAQ / CINDA / RIEV
	U.PIURA	1961	
	UPSMP	1962	

# PERUVIAN UNIVERSITIES

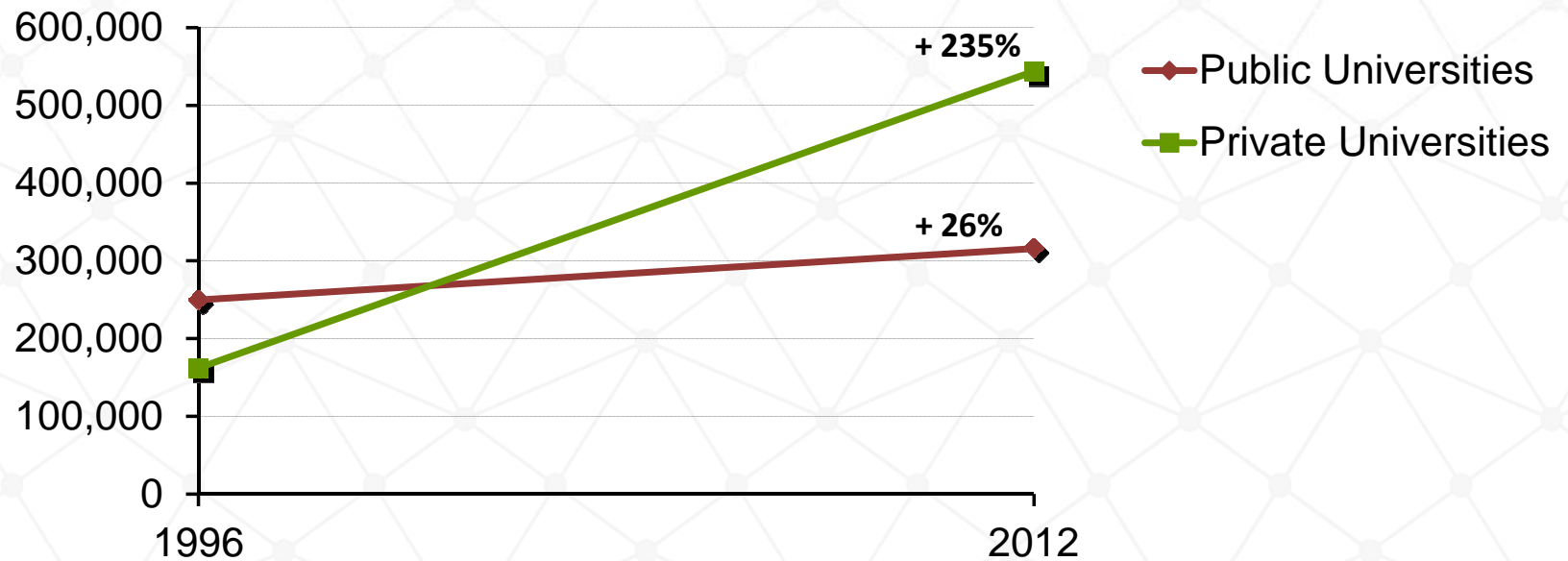


	University	Foundation	Accreditations
	U.LIMA	1962	
	U. PACÍFICO	1962	AACSB / AMBA
	ESAN	1963	AACSB / AMBA
	UPC	1994	WASC
	USIL	1995	

# IMPACT OF THE NEW LEGAL FRAMEWORK



## *Number of Students*

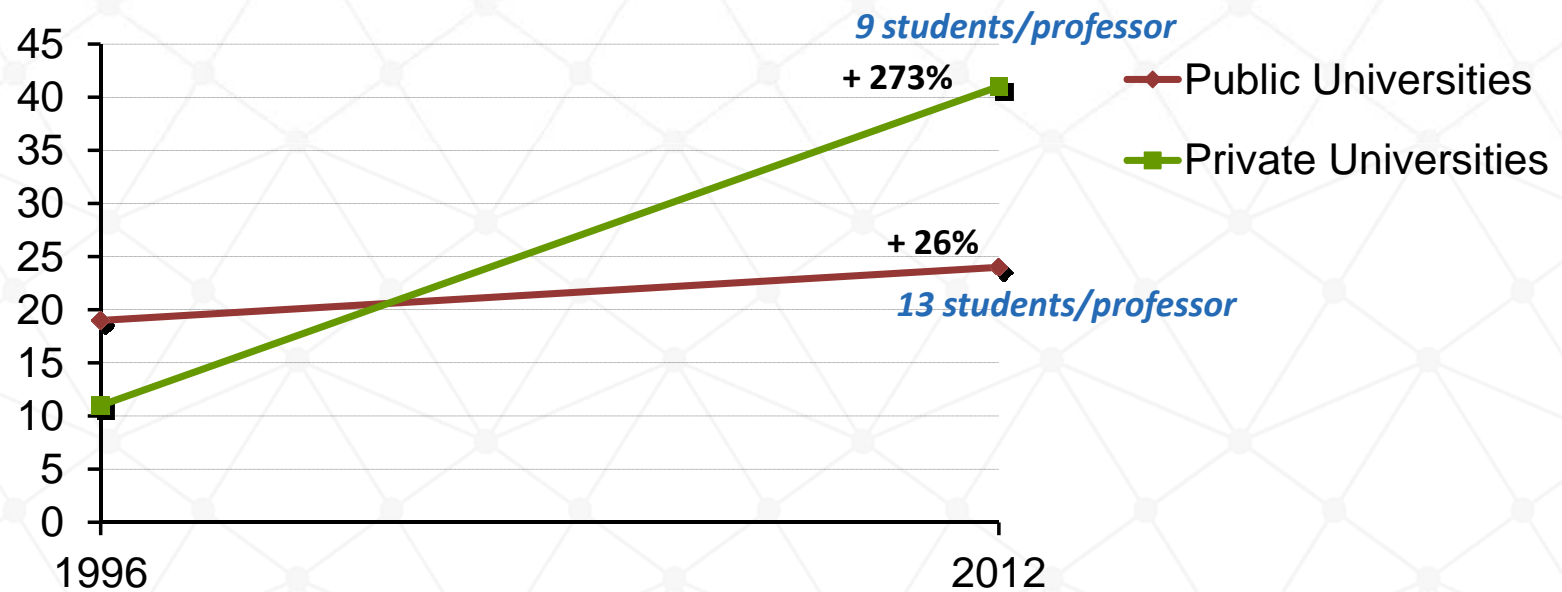


Source: ANR – National Assembly of University Presidents

# IMPACT OF THE NEW LEGAL FRAMEWORK



## Faculty Size

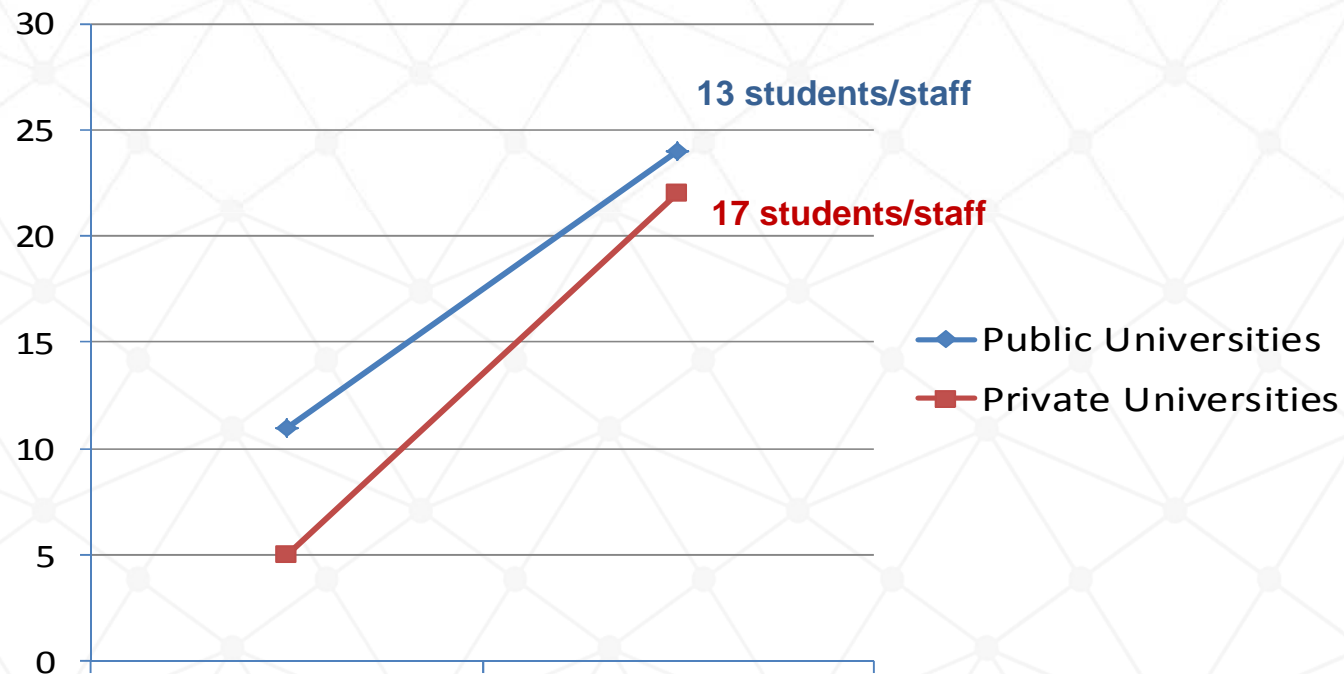


Source: ANR – National Assembly of University Presidents

# IMPACT OF THE NEW LEGAL FRAMEWORK



## Administration



Source: ANR – National Assembly of University Presidents

# COMPARISON OF UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION



	United States	Peru
Admission	SAT plus Admissions Application	Admissions Policy – Varies according to Degree requirements and University: Application + interview, Aptitude test, Transfers
Time to graduate	4 year bachelors degree program (Exception law and medicine which are graduate programs requiring a previous degree)	5 year bachelors degree program (Exception Law 6 years and medicine 7 years )
Program requirements	Students fulfill general education and Majors and Minors requirements.	Students fulfill Degree Curriculum Plan requirements including general education courses.
Internships	Student internships optional.	Student internships are mandatory to all undergraduate students.
Degrees	Universities grant academic degrees (Bachelors, masters, and doctorate)	Universities grant academic degrees (Bachelors, masters and doctorate) and professional practice license that requires an additional evaluation.
Second Language		English



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