

Agency and impasses to success amongst higher education students in South Africa

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Higher education

- 1. 55% failure rates among students
- 2. Low completion rates on time (only 1 in 4)
- 3. White completion rates 50% higher than Black students (CHE, 2013)
- 4. Inequity in enrolment rates (15% Black youth 18-24 enrolled versus 54% White in 2014)



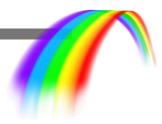




Education and Emancipation

- 1. National research project
- 2. Investigate obstacles and opportunities within Higher Education
- 3. Started in April 2012/completed in 2018
- 4. Framing question: Who are our students?
- 5. In-depth quantitative and qualitative research







- Cohesion and discrimination: after the Soudien Report: review Soudien Report and media analysis of protest action 2008-2015
- 2. Graduating into Professions: literature review on obstacles to access and throughput with reference to women and black students.
- 3. Who are our students and what happens to them?: quantitative (CS) and qualitative (HSRC)







The study

- 1. The study followed 80 students in 8 universities over 5 years (2013 to 2017)
- 2. Used a variety of engaging methods
- 3. Produced two accessible outputs:
 - Book: Studying while black
 - Documentary: Ready or Not!
- 4. Recorded struggles and obstacles, along with strategies and resources for success







I went to the bursary offices 'Where's the father's Affidavit?'

'I don't have a father'.

'Go to your mom and tell her to write about the whereabouts of your father'.

I go home.

Write out another Affidavit.

Go back to the police station Using a taxi.

Then back to university.

Being a female at university is an extreme sport

Every morning I wake up Walk down to campus with weapons
Tasers and pepper spray

There's always crime on campus

Females being raped on campus

With cameras.

You sit there in the lecture room and think:

'What am I going to say?

Are they going to laugh at me?

Think I'm stupid?

Some students slept.

In the Student Building.

For two days.

Without food.

I wanted to study They said it's full.

They just put me in another programme so that I don't stay at home.

If you are Black and poor, you are in trouble.
This place is very brutal for Black poor kids.

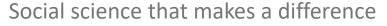
I don't feel I belong to the campus

BM_23_UJSTUD9_BA_2016; BF_23_UJSTUD7_LLB_2017; BF_19_UJSTUD4_BCom_2013; BM_23_UJSTUD9_BA_2016; BF_18_NWUSTUD10_B.SocSci_2013; BM_22_UKZNSTUD9_LLB_2017; BF_21_NWUSTUD7_LLB_2015

Findings

- Race and Racism on campus
- 2. Gender dynamics on campus
- 3. Language and power
- 4. Obstacles to overcome
- 5. Student strategies for succeeding
- 6. Research strategies for intervention
- 7. Recommendations for all stakeholders
- 8. Proposals for further research and intervention





Sample Progression

Category	Graduated	Still studying	Left university to work/seek employment	Untraceable
Total (n=80)	27	35	7	11
School				
background				
Township/Rural	11	17	5	5
(n=38)				
Suburban/Private	16	18	2	6
(n=42)				
Parents'				
education				
Higher ed (n=41)	22	11	2	6
No higher ed	5	24	5	5
(n=39)				



Participatory research

- 1. "Recognises the value of engaging in the research process those who are intended to be the beneficiaries, users and stakeholders of research" (Biggs)
- 2. Key feature location of power, commitment to the democratisation & demystification of scientific research
- 3. Community members as knowledgeable collaborators
- **4. Underlying values -** action-oriented, dialogue, relevant and iterative, justice (Lewin 'The Northern Tradition')
- Core elements: Mutual respect and trust, accountability and reflexivity, participative and interactive







METHODS

- Longitudinal cohort study
- 2. Annual interviews
- 3. Social network interviews
- 4. Social media blogs
- 5. Written Reflections
- 6. Ethnographic documentary

GÖRAN THERBORN THE KILLING FIELDS OF INEQUALITY

Distanciation –
Approximate, close the physical distance

Exclusion – Include

<u>Hierarchisation</u> — **Fla**tten power structures

<u>Exploitation</u> – Protect, redistribute





Social network interviewing

Choose from among these people to interview e.g.

- A person from your home town who never went to university
- A student you consider more privileged than you
- A student you consider less privileged than you
- A staff contact from your previous school
- 5. A person in a university leadership position
- A recent graduate that you know

- 7. A student like you
- A person who works at student support services
- A student who dropped out of university this past year
- 10. A person you consider to have helped you get to varsity
- 11. A person you consider to have helped you over this last year of university
- 12. A family member who has been to university



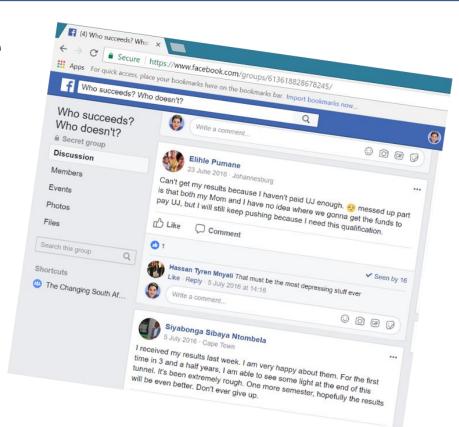
E.G. questions that interviewers asked students:

Question	Aims	
1	Evaluating social	
2.	context and external	
3.In your opinion, what affects someone's success	agency – what can	
at university?	and cannot be	
4. Who is responsible for students succeeding at	changed.	
University?		
5. From what you know of me (or students in	Inviting constructive	
general), what do I do that stops (sabotages) me	analysis, specifically	
from succeeding at varsity? What should I be	with regard to	
doing?	internal agency.	
6		
7		
8. In your opinion, who should be helping students	Developing	
succeed at university, and what should they be	strategies	
doing to help?		
9		
10		

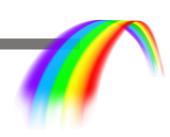


Facebook: Who succeeds?

- 1. Smartphone & airtime
- 2. Status updates
- 3. Images and Photo's
- 4. Inspirational Quotes
- 5. Memes
- 6. Video clips
- 7. Newspaper articles
- 8. Blog posts
- 9. Bursary/Funding Info



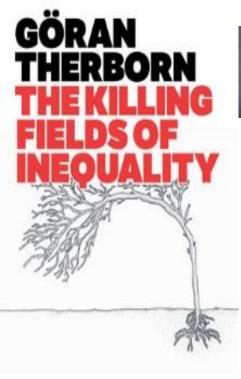




READY OR NOT

Black Students' Experiences of South African Universities

Sharlene



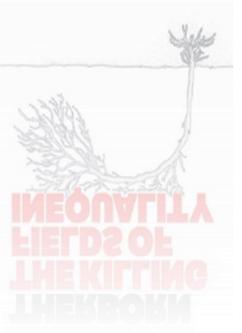
What inequality does

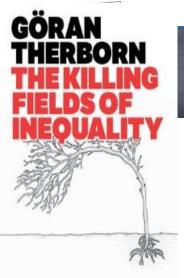
1. Short lives

- Lack of education (less than 12 yrs of schooling)
- 3 and 12 yrs shorter life
- Hierarchically low jobs in government service
- Unemployed

2. Psychic/social stress

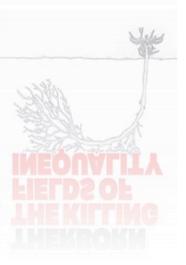
5 to 15 more years of illness





4 Mechanisms of inequality

- Distanciation a systemic process designed to discern 'winners and losers'
 - Approximation close the physical distance
- Exclusion the division of 'in-groups' and 'outgroups'
 - Inclusion
- Hierarchisation formal organisations of inequality
 - Flattening power structures
- 4. Exploitation unfairly capitalising on the physical labour of others
 - Protection, redistribution and rehabilitation





RECOMMENDATIONS

Three spaces for action

- Individual/personal
- Institutional
- National/structural

Actions for management and administrators, for lecturers and support staff, for students/student leaders, for government







University leadership

- 1. Symbols
- 2. Accommodation
- Access to facilities
- 4. Race/gender ombud
- Diverse lecturing experience
- 6. Diverse management
- Spatial planning safety of female students
- 10. Translanguaging
- 11. Writing centres
- 12. Compulsory African language

- 10. Use of dictionaries in exams
- 11. Transit time increased for consultation
- 12. Formal mechanism to complain about lecturer conduct
- 13. Administrators equipped for students' realities
- 14. Hardship funds
- 15. Funding information officers



University leadership (2)

- 18. Commissioners of oaths available in funding offices
- 19. Administrative offices accessible hours
- 20. Free or subsidised transport
- 21. Technology proficiency capacity development
- 22. Improved mental health facilities
- 23. Institutional justice processes

- 24. Formal mentoring programmes for all undergraduate students.
- 25. Resources for student selfmanagement
- 26. Family events part of student orientation
- 27. Multiple orientations compulsory
- 28. Course on other directed and self-directed learning



Lecturers and support staff

- 1. Formal course on the social history of SA
- Relevant Southern material
- Formal reporting mechanism for GBV and harassment
- 4. Accents
- Lecturers trained to communicate
- 6. Translanguaging
- Lecturers as enablers of learning

- 8. Lecturers accessible
- Course content to include academic know-how
- 10. Lectures compulsory for 1st yrs
- 11. Lecturers trained for referral e.g. mental health & crime
- 12. Faculty to act as mediators between students and management
- 13. Academic credit for reflections on transformation
- 14. Faculty to offer/administer mentorship programmes



Student leaders and students

- Student activities must encourage diversity
- Mechanisms to report staff who gender discriminate
- Awareness of support services 9.
 academic and mental health 10
- Compulsory courses to disrupt patriarchy.
- Mobilise peer academic support (incl. social media)
- 6. Students helped to include family in study progress
- 7. Compulsory lectures

- 8. Frequent incentivised checkups (study skills, career guidance, mental health, time use and writing).
- 9. Opportunities for funding
- 10. Watchdog over residence allocations, incl. racial mix
- 11. Technology courses required
- 12. Public service messages
- 13. Student protests as opportunities for reflection
- 14. Student orientation repeated



Government and policy makers

- External structures for victimized students
- Dedicate funding for Southern knowledge production
- Multilingualism encouraged from school level
- 4. Change monitored
- 5. policy-makers should
- Student funding reforms and accountability
- No withholding of marks for non-payment of fees

- Incentives for faith
 communities to assist students
 (eg. Accommodation, study
 spaces, com of oaths)
- Private security firms to be held to strict codes of conduct
- 10. A standing forum for students to engage policy makers
- 11. Govt funded research on learning from students
- 12. Money for peer support and mentoring programmes



Urgent next steps

- 1. Discussion of recommendations with stakeholders
- Full use to be made of the Ready or Not!
 Documentary in schools and for new students
- 3. Three follow up studies dealing with
 - Sexual violence and safety for women on campus
 - Translanguaging: Policies, practices, practicalities
 - Mentoring: For whom, by whom, how long, what medium?





