



Premises



- Equity = providing equal opportunities for access and success in higher education
- Circumstances beyond an individual's control should not influence that person's chances

2019 Study



- Commissioned by Lumina Foundation
- Partnership with National Educational Opportunity Network (Graeme Atherton)
- Background study for the second World Access to Higher Education Day (November 26, 2019)

Two Tasks



- Measurement of disparities and impact studies of equity promotion policies
- Five national case studies
 - Government policies
 - Institutional policies

Case Study Countries



- Australia (ICL)
- Austria (tuition fees & social dimensions)
- Colombia (SL, retention)
- South Africa (legacy of apartheid, TFT)
- Vietnam (tuition fees, affirmative action)

Theory of Change



System-level enabling conditions

Admission policies

Pathways & bridges

Quality Assurance

Level of subsidies & distribution among institutions & students

Tuition fee policies

Funding for student aid (grants and student loans)

Institution-level enabling conditions

incoming

students from

under-

represented

groups

- Outreach activities
- Targeted admission policies
- Retention measures
- Financial aid (tuition exemptions, grants, loans)

Increased proportion of Supportive culture & environment to make non-traditional students feel "at-home"

Sequence of causal links

Stimulating and enjoyable learning experience for all students

proportion of graduates from underrepresented groups

Increased

Early identification of at-risk students

Effective psychological, academic & financial support for at-risk students

Reliance on predictive analysis



Country Headlines



- Australia as model with effective, comprehensive equity policies
- Austria as leader with gender and refugees
- Colombia is pioneer in targeting student loans well and implementing widespread retention policies
- South Africa working hard to remove long-lasting effects of apartheid, pioneer with Targeted Free Tuition
- Vietnam has comprehensive equity plan but invests insufficient resources

Equity Target Groups

Remote Regions



Australia	Austria	Colombia	South Africa	Vietnam		
√	√	√		√		
V	V	V	V	√		
		√	V			
V		\checkmark		√		
√	√	√	√	√		
V	\checkmark					
		√		√		
	√ √ √					

Financing Instruments



Equity Policy Instrument	Australia	Austria	Colombia	South Africa	Vietnam
No Tuition / Low Tuition in Public Institutions		√	√		
Targeted Free Tuition				V	
Grants & Scholarships	√	√	√	√	V
Student Loans	√	1	√	√	V
Competitive Grants to Institutions	√				
Funding Formula	√	1		V	

Student Loans



					7
Design	Australia	Austria	Colombia	South Africa	Vietnam
Income Contingent	√				
Public Agency – Mortgage Type			√	√	√
Private Bank – Mortgage Type		√			

Non-Monetary Instruments

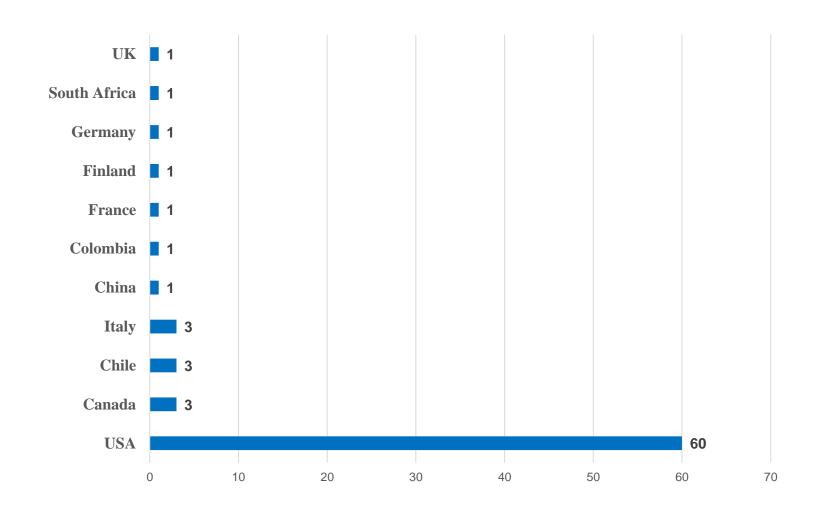




Equity Policy Instrument	Australia	Austria	Colombia	South Africa	Vietnam
Outreach / Bridge	√	√	√		
Affirmative Action	√	√	√	√	√
Retention	√	√	√	√	

Not enough impact studies JAMIL SALMI Global Tertiary Education Expert





Not enough relevant data JAMIL SALMI Global Tertiary Education Expert





Equity Groups	Number of Countries
Gender	47
Socio-Economic Background	36
Rural Origin	33
Adult / Mature Learners	33
People with Refugee Status	32
Disability	31
Ethnicity	29
Language	20
Indigenous Groups	16
Religion	14
Others	14

What Works at the National Levie Market

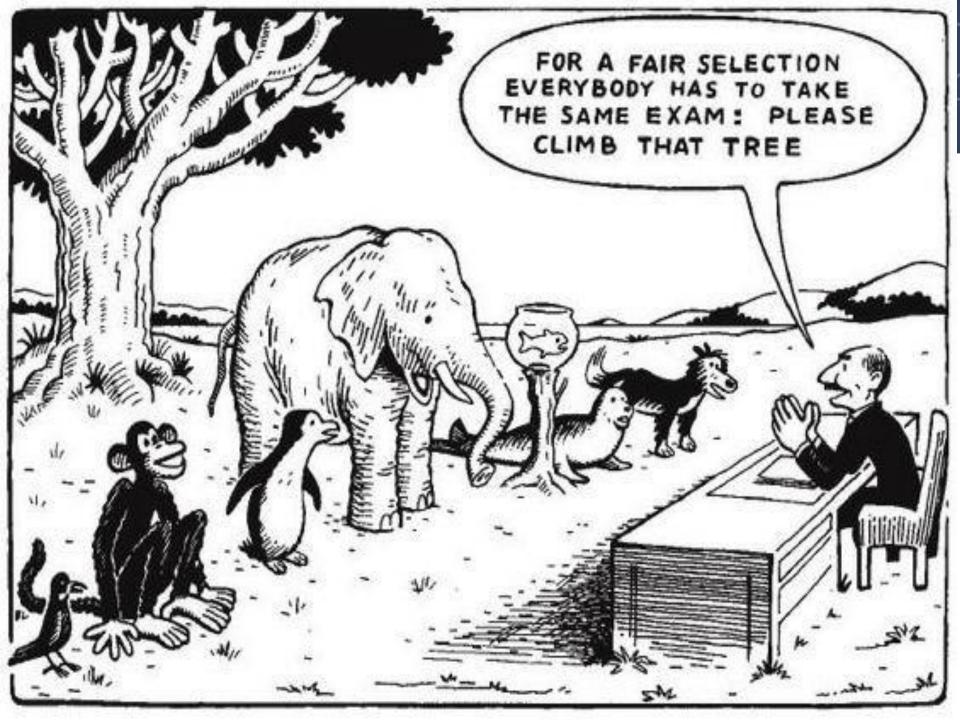


- Alignment of vision, leadership, goals, policy instruments, and resources
- Continuity of policies
- Adequate governance (contrasting Australia and Vietnam)
- Supranational influence (Austria)

Structural Features



- Secondary education coverage and streaming
- Admission policies
- Institutional diversification
- Availability of financial aid (grants and loans)



Institutional Diversification





- Low-status institutions (South Africa)
- Private higher education institutions
 - With student aid (Colombia)
 - Without (SA and Vietnam)

What Works at the Institutional Level



- Clear vision and strategy (Wollongong, Uniminuto)
- Equity leader and dedicated department (Wits)
- Partnerships with local authorities and businesses (Antioquia)
- Model practices picked up by other institutions and/or Government (Valle)
- Appropriate institutional culture for first-generation students (Australia)



Recommendations



- More impact studies
- More disaggregated data on various equity groups
- Continue to focus on gender issues

How many talented girls are lost?





Gender Imbalance



- Gender parity in most countries
- But not in STEM programs
- And not in senior academic positions
- Even less in leadership positions

Gender Imbalance



Indicator	Australia	Austria	Colombia	South Africa	Vietnam
Share of female students	55.5%	53.5%	53.0%	58.0%	54.0%
Share of female university leaders	28.2%	33.0%	20.0%	15.4%	5.6%

Recommendations



- More impact studies
- More data
- Continue to focus on gender issues
- More attention to the needs of students with disability



Equality of opportunity JAMIL SALMI GLOBY TERRITARY Education Expert



The impertinent courtesy of an invitation offered to unwelcome guests, in the certainty that circumstances will prevent them from accepting.

Richard Tawney

Exclusion Integration Inclusion



