The Structure of Higher Education in Australia

- a debate we have yet to have

Higher Education Congress, Sydney

2 September 2013

Mike Gallagher
Higher Education policy models

Planning orientation
*(central government determination)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply-driven</td>
<td>Demand-driven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(primacy of provider interests)</em></td>
<td><em>(primacy of student interests)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Market orientation
*(competition among rival providers)*
Higher Education Policy Principles

**Opportunity:** Participation in higher education should be open to all who are able to benefit and are motivated to do so.

**Fairness:** Access to higher education should be fairly available, without systemic barriers to participation.

**Choice:** Students should be free to select the higher education opportunities that best suit their needs and interests.

**Quality:** Higher education should meet acceptable threshold standards of quality.

**Financial sustainability:** Higher education of acceptable quality should be affordable for the nation on a long-term basis.

**Structural diversity:** The structure of the nation’s higher education system should cost-effectively accommodate the diversity of student needs and circumstances.

**Institutional flexibility:** Higher education institutions should have the organisational and operational flexibility they need to respond competitively and collaboratively to change.
Absolute change in offers to school leavers with ATARs, by ATAR & SES, 2009-2012
Commencing Domestic Sub-bachelor Students by Broad Level of Course, Full Year 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provider type</th>
<th>Associate Degree</th>
<th>Other Undergraduate</th>
<th>Enabling Courses</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table A/B providers</td>
<td>4,312</td>
<td>4,742</td>
<td>16,428</td>
<td>25,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-table A/B providers</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>4,656</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,137</td>
<td>9,398</td>
<td>16,428</td>
<td>30,963</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Offer rates by university group, 2010-2013

Group of Eight
- 2010: 0.0%
- 2011: 20.0%
- 2012: 40.0%
- 2013 (Feb): 60.0%

ATN
- 2010: 0.0%
- 2011: 20.0%
- 2012: 40.0%
- 2013 (Feb): 60.0%

IRUA
- 2010: 0.0%
- 2011: 20.0%
- 2012: 40.0%
- 2013 (Feb): 60.0%

RUN
- 2010: 0.0%
- 2011: 20.0%
- 2012: 40.0%
- 2013 (Feb): 100.0%

TOTAL
- 2010: 0.0%
- 2011: 20.0%
- 2012: 40.0%
- 2013 (Feb): 120.0%
Offer rates by university 2012
Undergraduate Students, 1949 - 2012

The graph shows the number of undergraduate students from 1949 to 2012. The blue line represents all students, while the red line represents domestic students. The graph indicates a significant increase in the number of students over this period.
Increase in Domestic Undergraduate Students, 1979 - 2012

Commencing Students
All Students
Higher education providers by scale of enrolment, 1987 & 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutional type &amp; student enrolment</th>
<th>1987</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Universities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 3000</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3001 - 10,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 - 20,000</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,001 - 35,000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35,001 - 50,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;50,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colleges of Advanced Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;3000</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;3,000</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Government Teachers Colleges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;2,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Higher Education providers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 1, 000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,001 – 2000</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,001 – 3,000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;3,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number of students, 2002 & 2012

Private/Other Providers
Monash University
RMIT University
The University of Sydney
The University of New South Wales
The University of Melbourne
Curtin University of Technology
The University of Queensland
Queensland University of Technology
Deakin University
Griffith University
University of Western Sydney
Macquarie University
Charles Sturt University
University of Technology, Sydney
The University of Newcastle
La Trobe University
University of South Australia
University of Wollongong
Swinburne University of Technology
University of Southern Queensland
Edith Cowan University
The University of Adelaide
Victoria University
University of Tasmania
The University of Western Australia
Australian Catholic University
Murdoch University
Flinders University
James Cook University
The University of New England
The Australian National University
Central Queensland University
University of Canberra
Southern Cross University
University of Ballarat
University of Notre Dame Australia
Charles Darwin University
University of the Sunshine Coast
Bond University
Avondale College of Higher Education
MCD University of Divinity
Batchelor Institute of Indigenous Tertiary Education

Source: Higher Education Statistics Data Cube (uCube, DIISRTE)
## Academic Ranking of World Universities, 2013, student size, graduateness and asset strength

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>Total Students</th>
<th>PG/U G</th>
<th>Net Assets (A$m)</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Total Students</th>
<th>PG/U G</th>
<th>Net Assets (A$m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harvard</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>2.16</td>
<td>$33,657</td>
<td>The University of Melbourne</td>
<td>49,341</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>$3,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanford</td>
<td>15,870</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>$20,500</td>
<td>The Australian National University</td>
<td>20,060</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>$1,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Cal Berkeley</td>
<td>36,142</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>$3,305</td>
<td>The University of Queensland</td>
<td>46,646</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>$2,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIT</td>
<td>11,189</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>$11,259</td>
<td>The University of Western Australia</td>
<td>25,098</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>$1,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>18,899</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>$3,861</td>
<td>The University of Sydney</td>
<td>52,487</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>$3,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal Inst Tech</td>
<td>2,231</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>$3,229</td>
<td>Monash University</td>
<td>63,027</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>$1,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>8,081</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>$15,681</td>
<td>The University of New South Wales</td>
<td>50,695</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>$1,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>28,825</td>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>$9,691</td>
<td>The University of Adelaide</td>
<td>25,721</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>$1,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>15,219</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>$6,480</td>
<td>Macquarie University</td>
<td>38,837</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>$1,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>$3,164</td>
<td>Flinders University</td>
<td>21,366</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>$554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yale</td>
<td>11,880</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>$19,086</td>
<td>Griffith University</td>
<td>41,996</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>$1,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Cal LA</td>
<td>41,341</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>$3,604</td>
<td>James Cook University</td>
<td>20,847</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>$737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornell</td>
<td>22,400</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>$6,827</td>
<td>Swinburne University of Technology</td>
<td>27,379</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>$668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Cal San Diego</td>
<td>29,052</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>$2,292</td>
<td>The University of Newcastle</td>
<td>35,046</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>$931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>24,725</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>$8,934</td>
<td>University of Tasmania</td>
<td>25,445</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>$757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>42,907</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>$5,206</td>
<td>University of Wollongong</td>
<td>29,021</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>$701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johns Hopkins</td>
<td>6,958</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>$4,056</td>
<td>Curtin University of Technology</td>
<td>46,868</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>$915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Cal San Francisco</td>
<td>10,017</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>$3,165</td>
<td>La Trobe University</td>
<td>33,626</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>$1,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin Madison</td>
<td>42,820</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>$2,699</td>
<td>University of Technology, Sydney</td>
<td>36,118</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>$1,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Fed Inst Tech</td>
<td>17,781</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>University of South Australia</td>
<td>33,351</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>$855</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Projected growth for 16-18 year olds, 2010-2040

Source: ABS, Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101. Series A.
Total Research Income, by university, 1995 & 2011

Source: Finance 2011 - Financial Reports of Higher Education Providers (DIISRTE); 2011 Research Income and Publications Data by Sub Category (DIISRTE); 2011 Research Block Grant Allocations (DIISRTE); Research Block Funding Timeseries (2002 - 2010) (DEEWR); Higher Education Research Data Collection (1992-2006) (Universities Australia)
ERA 2012: Field of Research (2 digit) rank of 4 or 5 by university

Source: ARC, Excellence for Research in Australia 2012
Postgraduate research students, 2002 & 2012

Source: Higher Education Statistics Data Cube (uCube, DIISRTE)
FTE for Research-Only staff with academic and non-academic classifications (including casuals), 2001 & 2011

- The University of Queensland
- The University of Melbourne
- The University of Sydney
- Monash University
- The Australian National University
- The University of New South Wales
- The University of Adelaide
- The University of Western Australia
- Griffith University
- Queensland University of Technology
- The University of Newcastle
- University of South Australia
- La Trobe University
- Flinders University
- Deakin University
- Curtin University of Technology
- RMIT University
- James Cook University
- University of Wollongong
- Macquarie University
- University of Technology, Sydney
- University of Tasmania
- Murdoch University
- Victoria University
- Southern Cross University
- Australian Catholic University
- Central Queensland University
- Swinburne University of Technology
- Charles Sturt University
- The University of New England
- Charles Darwin University
- Edith Cowan University
- University of Ballarat
- University of Western Sydney
- University of Canberra
- University of Southern Queensland
- Bond University
- University of Notre Dame Australia
- Avondale College of Higher Education
- MCD University of Divinity
- Batchelor Institute of Indigenous Tertiary Education
- University of the Sunshine Coast

Source: Higher Education Statistics Data Cube (uCube. DIISRTE)
A possible future configuration

- A top echelon of mainly stand-alone highly prestigious highly resourced comprehensive universities
- International combines of the next group sharing resources and offering joint and mutually accredited programs
- A range of niche institutions with specialisations in a few fields of research and education
- Corporate and public-private-partnerships, some linking with professional occupational practice
- A great diversity of primarily local teaching institutions, both public and private and public-private-partnerships
- A set of high-tech, primarily virtual, global teaching providers
- A set of global assessment agencies and enterprises.
Alberta’s postsecondary system

- Comprehensive Academic and Research Institutions
- Baccalaureate and Applied Studies Institutions
- Polytechnic Institutions
- Comprehensive Community Institutions
- Independent Academic Institutions
- Specialised Arts and Culture Institutions
Korea’s higher education structure, 2010

- Universities (179)
- Universities of technology (11)
- Vocational Colleges (145)
- Graduate schools (40)
- Universities of education (10)
- Cyber–universities (20)
- Miscellaneous schools (6)
Higher Education in Israel

- Universities (7)
- The Open University (1)
- Arts Academies (2)
- Comprehensive Academic Colleges (10)
- Academic Colleges of Engineering (27)
- Non-Budgeted Academic Colleges (8)
Singapore’s postsecondary education structure

- University (4 public + 10 private campuses of foreign universities)
- Polytechnic (5 public institutions + Singapore Institute of Technology with 10 foreign participating providers)
- Institute of Technical Education
- Junior Colleges
Germany’s higher education structure

- University
- Technical University
- University of Applied Sciences
- Teacher Training College
- College of Art/College of Music
Structural changes in higher education

Denmark; Dominican Republic; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Ireland; Kenya; Netherlands; Russia; Singapore; Slovenia; South Africa; South Korea; Sweden; Wales:

- Creating a binary divide, or
- Reaffirming an established binary divide, or
- Augmenting the binary divide, or
- Closing the binary divide, or
- Closing the sub-sectoral divide and developing more integrated tertiary education, and
- Reconfiguring institutional scale and scope (e.g. via closures, mergers, regional collaborations, and
- Concentrating investment in research (e.g. Centres of Excellence, clusters)
“A restrictive understanding of the type classification is now out of date and prevents the further development of individual higher education institutions, entire types of higher education institutions and the higher education system as a whole. For a period of transition, the risk of greater complexity can be accepted in the process. The Council advocates therefore an expansion of the opportunities for universities of applied sciences to develop, and the development of new types of higher education institutions which do not fall in the binary typology. Organised cooperation and linking of established types of higher education institutions can be an appropriate step to encourage the new formation of distinct types of higher education institutions” (Wissenschaftsrat, 2010).
Australia’s higher education structure

1. Australian University (40)
2. Australian University College (0)
3. Australian University of Specialisation (1)
4. Overseas University (2)
5. Overseas University of Specialisation (0)
6. Higher Education Provider (131)