

# Background

Australia's tertiary sector constitutes a diverse population in terms of age, background, socio-economic status, language, and other factors.

Students that are members of equity groups
(people from socio-economically
disadvantaged backgrounds, Aboriginal
and Torres Strait Islander people,
women in non-traditional areas, people
from Non-English speaking backgrounds,
people living with disabilities, and
people from rural and isolated areas)
constitute a significant and growing
population in Australia's tertiary sector.

This study focuses on three equity groups in particular – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students (Indigenous), students with a disability, and students from non-English speaking backgrounds.









#### In 2015,

Among the 1,035,474 University Students



40, 281 students from non-English backgrounds

3.9% of the total university population

**ABS 2016** 

27% of the total Australian population



60, 019 students living with a disability/disabilities

5.8% of the total university population

**ABS 2016** 

18.5% of the total Australian population



15,585 Indigenous students

1.6% of the total university population

ABS 2016

3% of the total Australian population

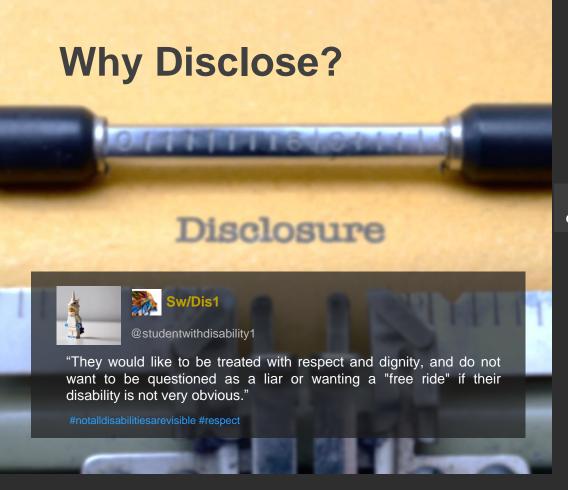
Total equity focus population:

**115,885** students

OR

11.3% of the total university population





## Why Disclose?



To access support or enter targeted programs



Be part of a community



**Recognition of identity** 



#### Non-disclosure

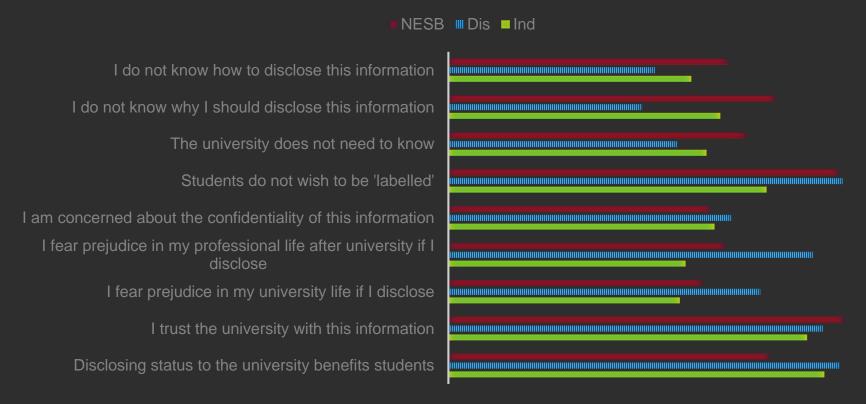
Despite these benefits, our research indicates a significant proportion of these three groups choose not to disclose their equity status to their university:

- 9.7% of students living with a disability
- 13.6% of indigenous students
- 16.5% of students from non-English speaking backgrounds

This can result in these students not receive services and accommodations they are entitled to, and the university lacking essential information for program planning and resourcing.

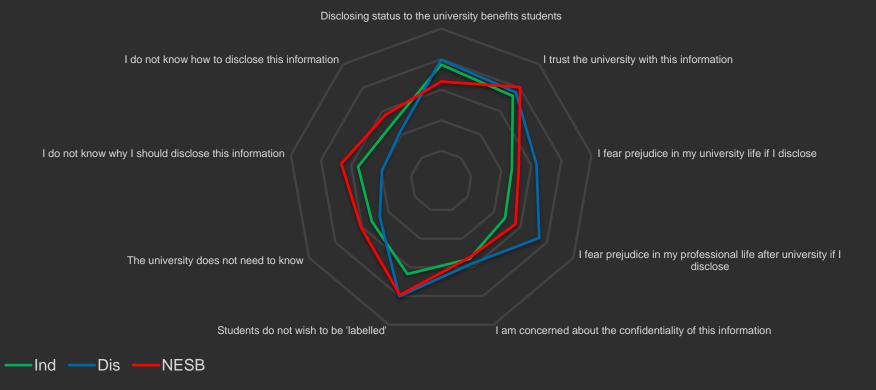


### Why / Why not disclose?





### Why / Why not disclose?





### What does this all mean?

#### These results suggest that:

- 1. Fear of 'labelling' is equally shared by the three focus groups.
- While it may challenge lay-assumptions about Indigenous people, this group reported the least fear of prejudice in their university and post-university life through disclosure.
- 3. Indigenous students saw the least reason to disclose, and the highest doubts about the use of disclosing their identities to the university.
- 4. Students with disabilities and NESB students placed equally high importance on the benefits for students of disclosing their equity status.



### 'Doing disclosure'

As a national study, this research is also concerned with *how* disclosure functions across universities in Australia.

Broadly, there are two ways students disclose equity status at Australian universities.

- 1. Student self-disclosure during enrolment, and are 'followed up' by university equity services.
- 2. Students enrol, and then self-disclose later through a separate channel, either a dedicated equity service (e.g. disabilities unit, Indigenous centre, language skills service).

One question emerging from this research is which system of self-disclosure is *better*, and what does *better* mean?



#### **Discussion**

- How do students disclose at your institution? What are the processes?
- What are the barriers for disclosure?
- How has your institution identified and approached these barriers?
- What needs to be changed?



### **Get involved!**

Click here to do our student survey

Click here to do our staff survey

Our Facebook group



### Contact us

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