



The higher education journey of young London residents

7 July 2016

Emmanuel Centre, Westminster



10:00 – 10:30 Registration and Coffee

10:30 – 10:45 Welcome and Introduction

Professor John Storan, Director, Continuum UEL

10:45 – 11:10 Progression to Higher Education

Sheila Weeden, 16-19 Strategic Manager, London Borough of Newham

11:10 – 11:30 Achievement and Graduate Employability

Gary Tindell, Information Improvement Manager, UEL

11:30 – 11:45 Comfort Break

11:45 – 12:05 The Changing Landscape in London

Yolande Burgess, Strategy Director, London Councils

12:05 – 12:25 Question and Answer Session

Professor John Storan, Sheila Weeden, Gary Tindell, Yolande Burgess

12:25 – 12:30 Closing Remarks

Professor John Storan, Director, Continuum UEL

12:30 – 13:30 Lunch and Networking

Welcome and Introduction

The Higher Education Journey of Young London residents:

Professor John Storan

Director, Continuum-Centre for Widening Participation
Policy Studies, UEL



Seminar Programme

- Background – The Partnership Story
- Purpose of the seminar
- Sharing and disseminating the 2016 data report- Regionally, Nationally and Internationally
- Programme for the seminar
- Housekeeping announcements

Background – The Partnership Story

- Fourth annual data report
- Research partnership- UEL Continuum, London Borough of Newham and London Councils
- Regional, national and international dissemination and networking (Access to HE Summit, FACE Conference, Malmo partnership)
- Collaborations with national, regional and local government and most recently London Councils
- White Paper – Higher Education: success as a knowledge economy

Purpose of the seminar

- To launch the 2016 higher education journey of Young London residents data report.
- Bring together key stakeholders involved in HE progression and destinations of young Londoners
- Begin to explore some of the key findings
- Hear from different perspectives of the value of customised data reports with integrated commentaries at London and borough level
- Develop and extend the data partnership model
- Strengthen the evidence base to inform our collective understanding of HE progression rates and patterns of young London residents

Partnership for HE progression

- Continuum – Centre for Widening Participation Policy Studies
- Data management to support internal planning recruitment and policy development
- Local/regional partnership (Newham Pilot/ London Councils)
- Building Staff capacity
- Developing knowledge alliances
- Civic engagement mission of UEL

Sharing and disseminating the data report – Regionally, Nationally and Internationally

- **Regional Dissemination**
 - Data report launch events 2013, 2014 and 2015
 - Extensive distribution of the regional report and borough reports
 - Political briefing sent out to 1,861 elected local councillors – Does Higher Education investment pay off for young Londoners?
- **National Dissemination**
 - Presentation at Action on Access-UUK-OFFA-HEFCE conference
- **International partnership and comparative research exchange**
 - Invited presentation at joint City of Malmo/Malmo University Conference Sweden (May 2014)
 - Follow up conference with Malmo City and University (May 2015)
 - London/Malmo City/University symposium October 2016

Ongoing Research Programme

- Interested in developing and contributing to the 'London Story'
- The detail behind the HE journey of young London residents - participation, attainment and progression
- The value-added challenge
- Working with the boroughs universities and colleges, HEFCE, OFFA and the stakeholder groups

Programme for the day

10am	Registration and Coffee
10.30	Welcome and Introduction, Professor John Storan
10.45	Progression to Higher Education, Sheila Weeden
11.10	Achievement and Graduate Employment, Gary Tindell
11.30	Comfort Break
11.40	The Changing Landscape in London, Yolande Burgess
12.05	Question and Answer Session
12.25	Closing Remarks, Professor John Storan
12.30	Lunch & Networking

Housekeeping Announcements

- Fire Alarms
- Lunch and networking
- Please turn off your phone

Thank you

Progression to Higher Education

Sheila Weeden

Strategic Manager for 14-19 Education and Skills
London Borough of Newham



The research

- The data on progression to HE used in the report is validated data from the higher education statistics agency (HESA)
- It records participation of 18-24 year old London residents who progressed to UK universities in 2014/15, and were counted six weeks after the start of term, so it is actual rather than intended destinations
- In order to access HESA data at a detailed level, Newham Council initially established a research partnership with UEL to produce a report on young Newham residents in HE
- Four years ago, we extended the partnership to include London Councils in order to produce reports at London level & for all 33 London boroughs

Local context

We originally initiated this research in Newham because a high percentage of our local residents studied at sixth forms and colleges outside of the borough at age 16, and we didn't have access to any information about their progression to Higher Education

We wanted to know:

- How many of our young residents progressed to University
- which universities our young residents studied at
- which degree subjects they studied
- whether they achieved degrees or not
- and what type of jobs they progressed into

We wanted to demonstrate the value and employment outcomes of HE to young people, parents, teachers, and to local politicians and the local community

It became even more important to be able to give positive messages when higher tuition fees were introduced

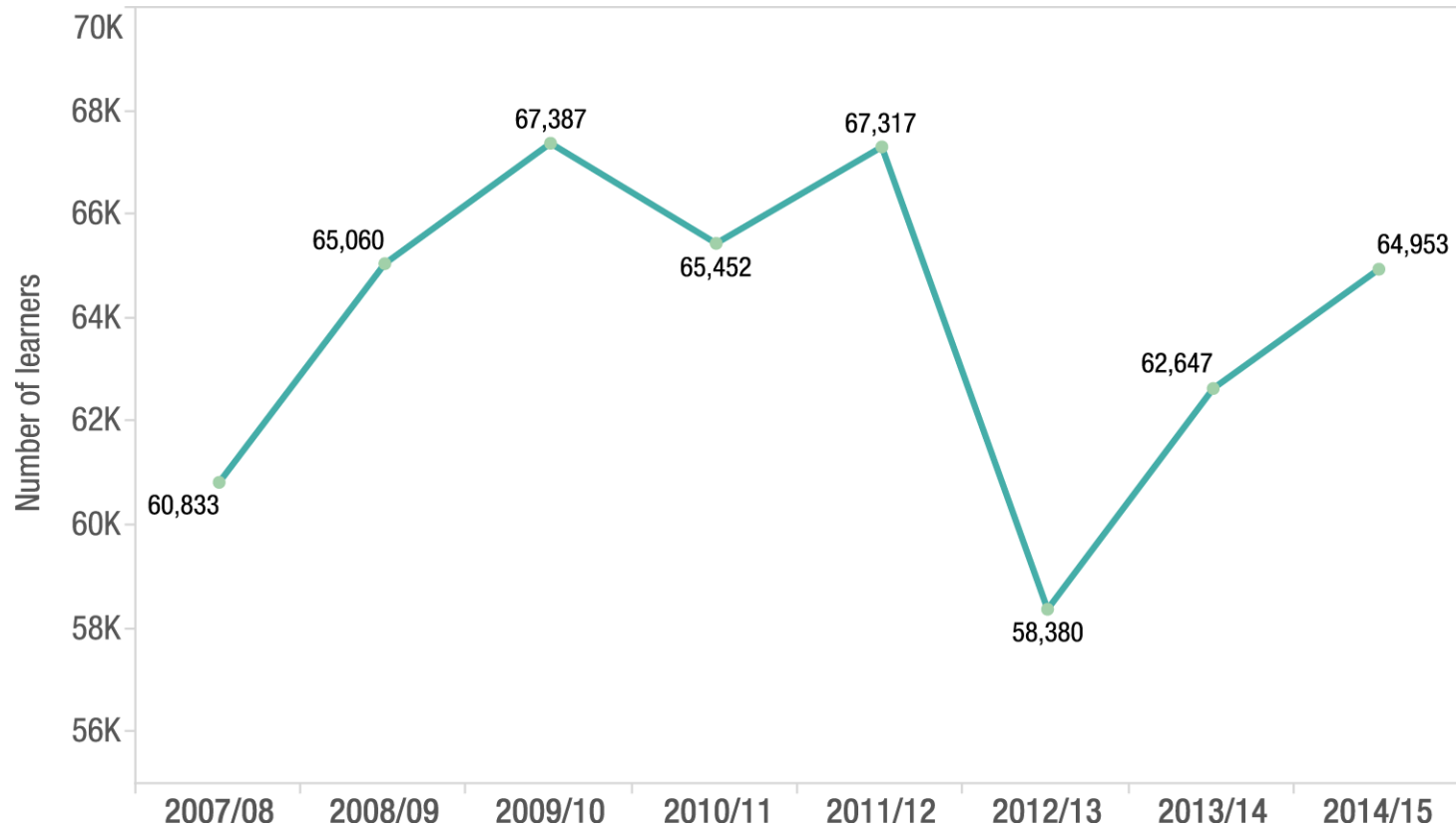
Focus of presentation

- This presentation will provide very brief 'headlines' from this year's report, and a more in-depth focus on particular issues which have emerged from the data this year
- More detailed information and charts are available in the printed versions of the reports in your packs

The Higher Education Journey of
Young London Residents
July 2016

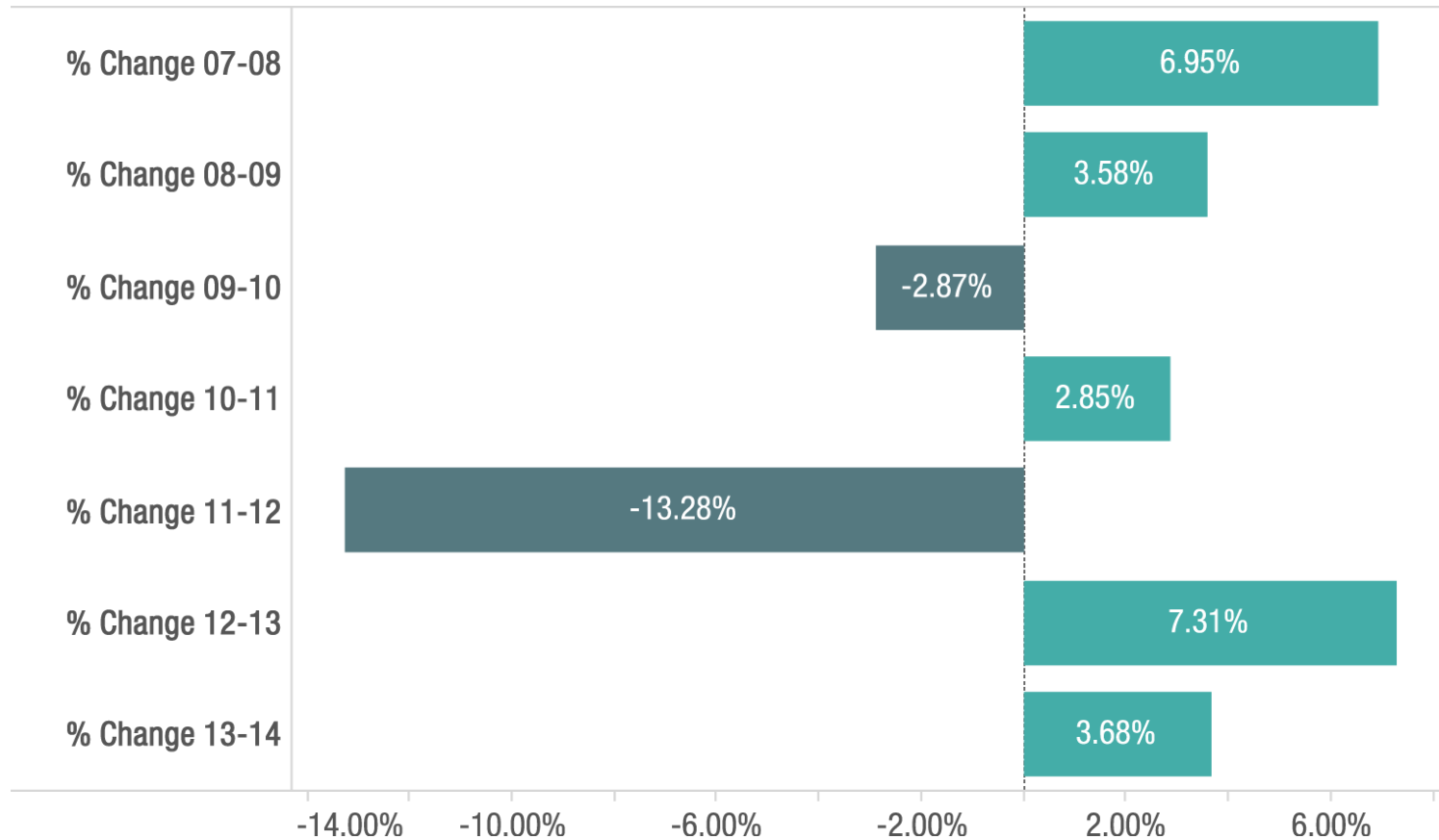


Progression to HE in 2014/15



Continued recovery in London
But total student numbers are still less than in 2008/09 despite the growth in the young population in London

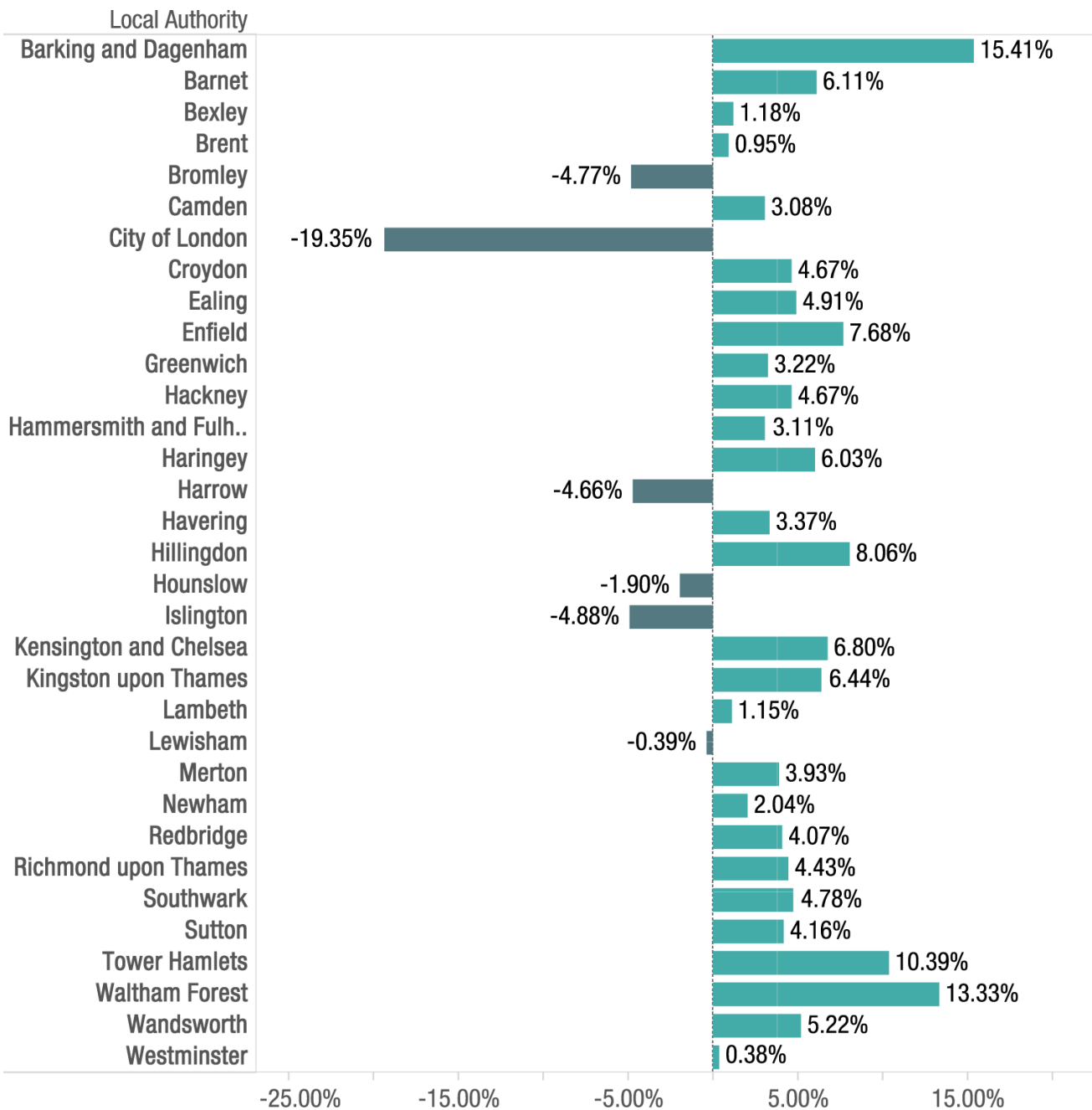
Progression to HE in 2014/15



Just under 4% growth in 2014/15 compared to over 7% growth the previous year shows that London has not fully recovered from the impact of higher tuition fees
In 2012/13

Key Headlines for London 1.

- Participation by 18-20 year olds continued to increase, but participation by 21-24 year olds continued to decline
- Part-time study has also continued to decline
- The growth in London has been in 18-20 year olds studying on full-time first or undergraduate degrees
- Most London boroughs saw an increase in participation in 2014/15



Percentage change 2013/14 - 2014/15

As we have seen in previous years, the picture at borough level is varied.

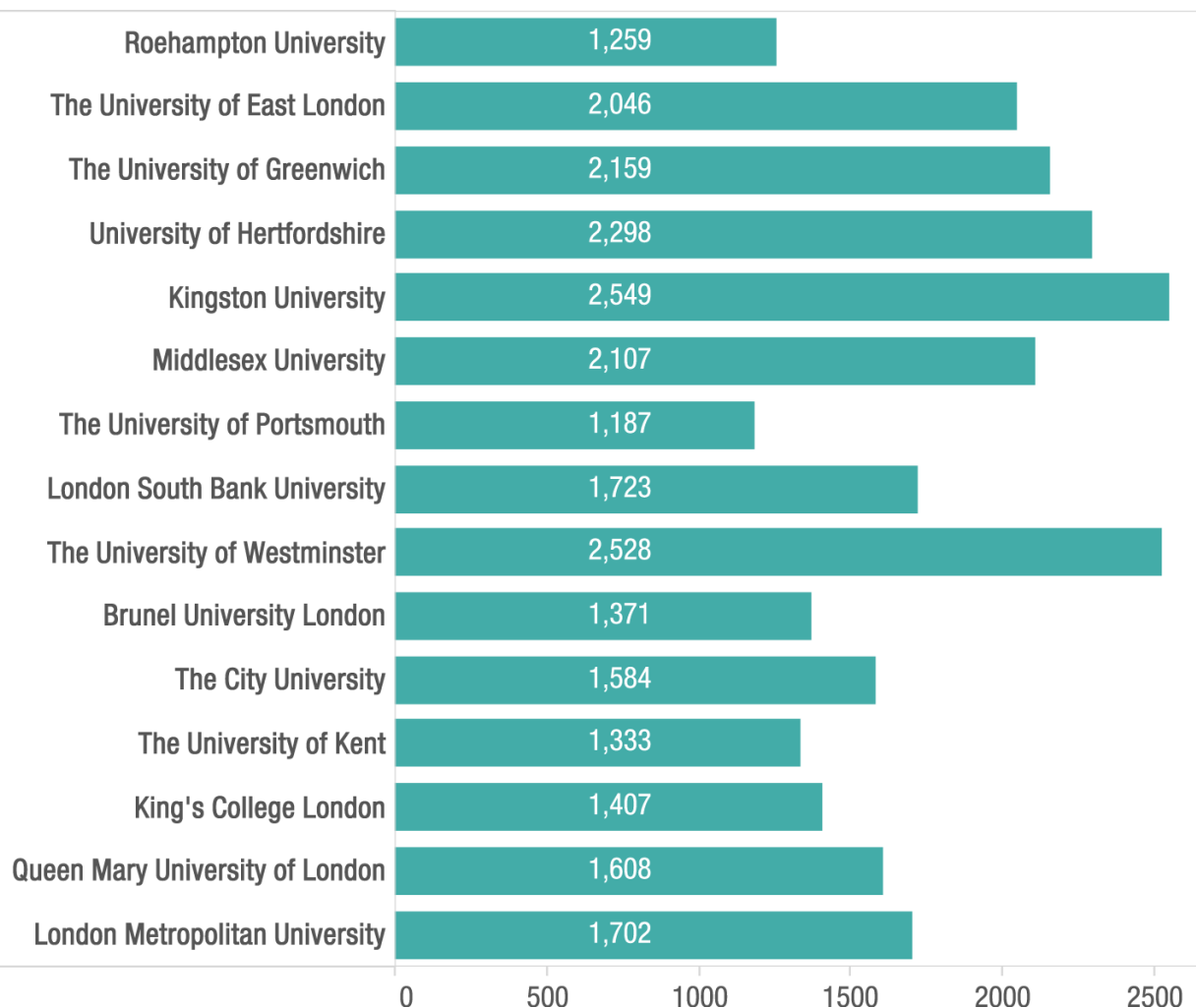
Waltham Forest has seen a significant increase in participation in 2014/15, after a period of decline for two years.

Small percentage increases or decreases often represent small numbers of actual students

Key Headlines for London 2.

- More young Londoners progressed to Universities outside of London in 2014/15
- The largest increase has been in young people progressing to HE from school sixth forms
- Russell Group and pre-92 universities increased their market share in 2014/15 whilst the market share of post-92 universities declined
- University of Hertfordshire increased its market share the most, followed by Kingston, City & UEL
- There has also been an increase in the numbers of A Level entrants entering HE in 2014/15

Key Headlines for London 3.



Twelve of the top fifteen HEIs attended by young London residents in 2014/15 are in London.

Most popular subjects are similar to last year and nationally: Business Studies, Psychology, Computer Science

UCAS tariff scores for young Londoners entering HE have also continued to increase, with over 1,000 more students achieving scores of 420-479 and +700 360-419

Key issues in 2014/15

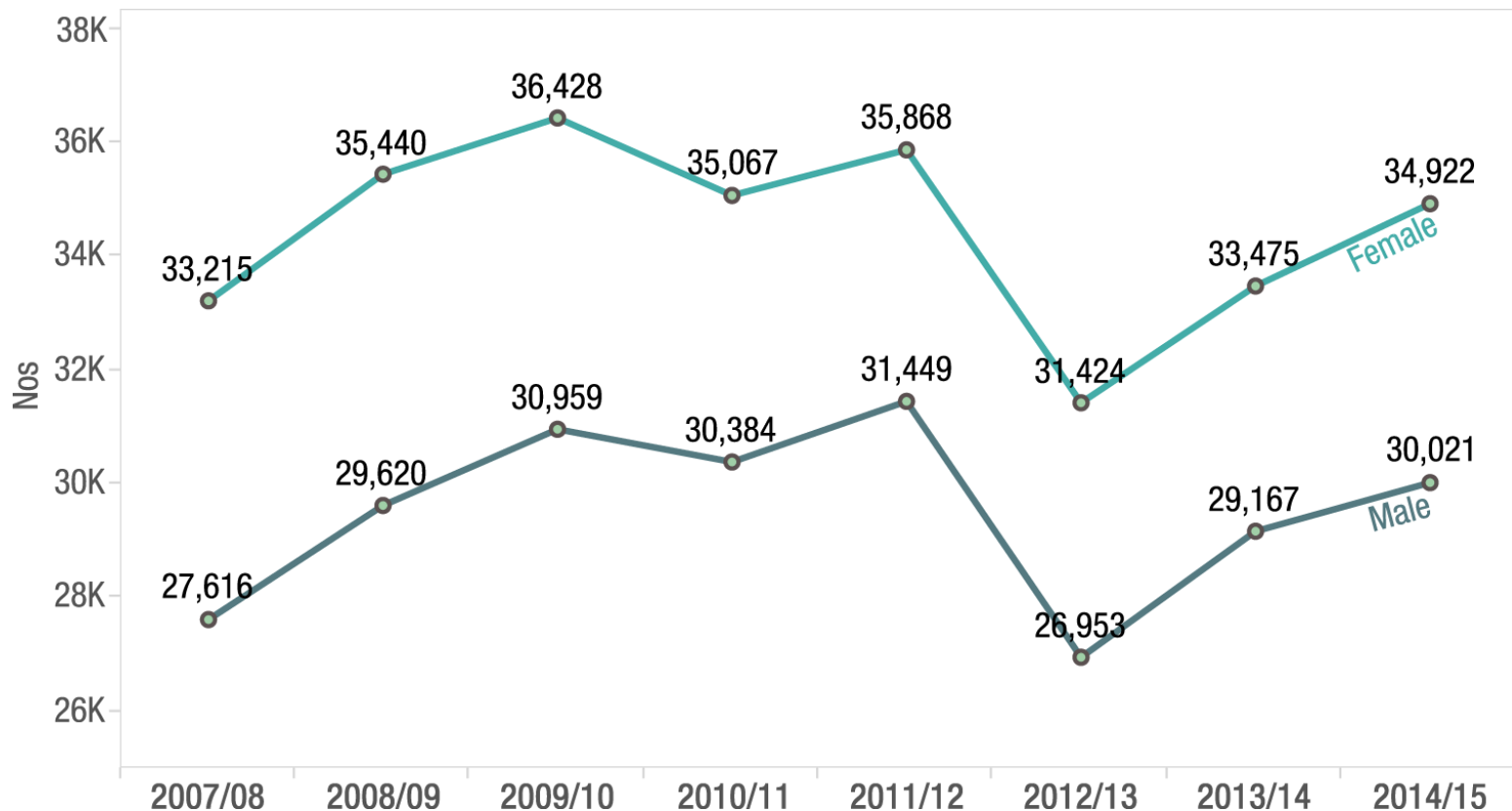
- Each year, we highlight particular issues from the report, where we have seen a particular change or trend developing
- Last year, we looked at the effects of Govt HE policy on young people's HE choices and the effects of policy changes on university offers
- This year, we are focussing particularly on gender and gender & ethnicity
- Nationally, and in London, the gender gap was narrowing up to 2013/14
- For the first time, we are seeing a widening of the gender gap nationally and in London in 2014/15, and this is further compounded when we look at gender & ethnicity and gender and social disadvantage

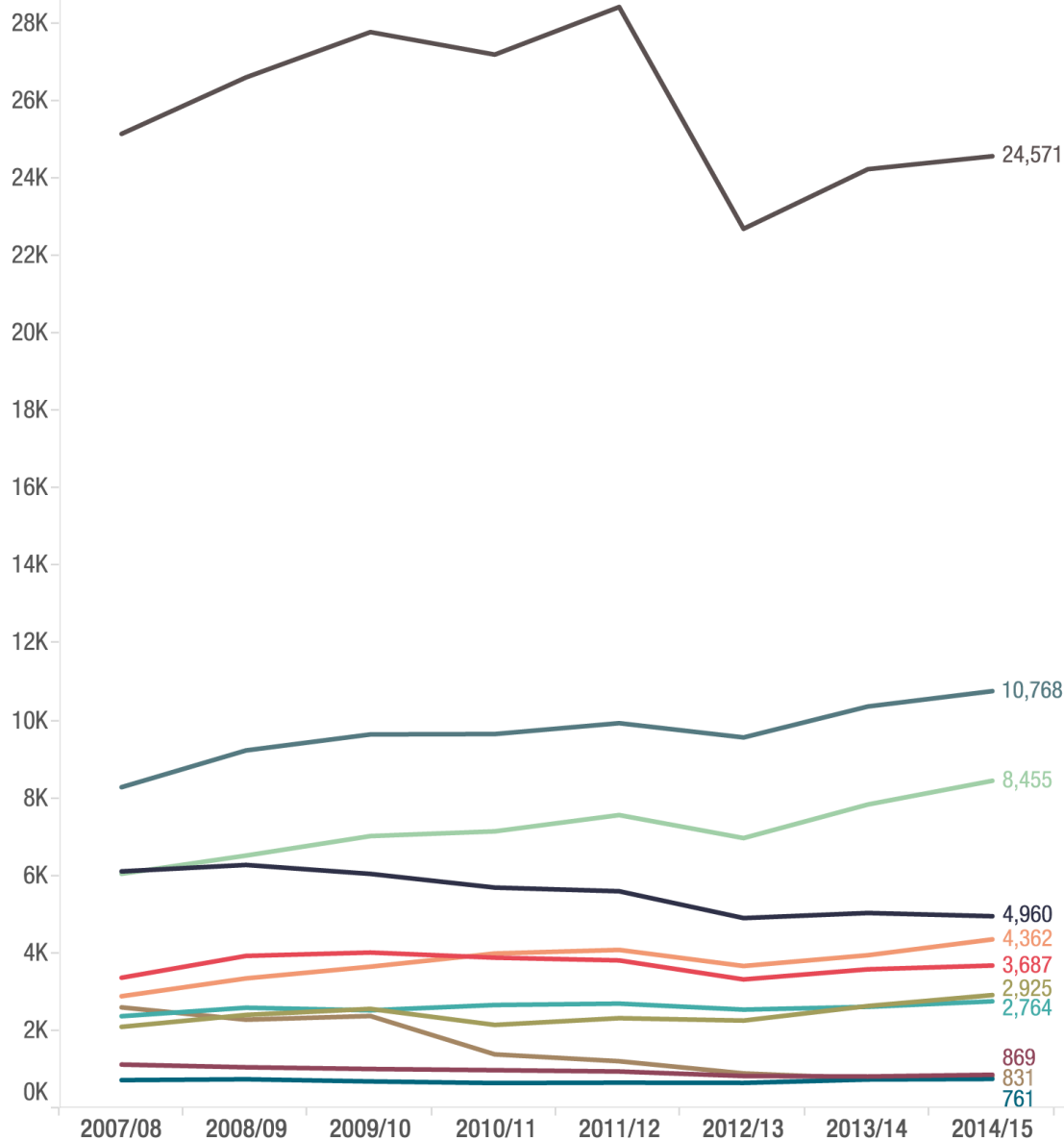
National and regional entry rates by Gender

- UCAS reported that nationally, the HE entry rate for 18 year old women in 2015 was 9.2% higher than for men, making them 35% proportionally more likely to enter HE than men.
- These differences, both proportionally and in percentage points, are the highest recorded
- In London, the entry rate in 2014/15 for females aged 18-20 was 6.6% higher compared to males

Widening Gender gap in 2014/15

Whilst overall numbers of males and females progressing to HE has increased, there has been a worrying national trend in a widening gap between female and male participation, which is being mirrored in London.





Ethnicity

All ethnic groups demonstrated increases in participation in 2014/15 of between 1.4% and 10.7% compared to the previous year with the exception of students of Indian ethnicity

The lowest percentage increase in London was for White students, whilst the highest increase was in students of Asian ethnicity and from mixed ethnic backgrounds

Ethnicity & Gender

- Whilst participation for female White students increased by 3.1% in London in 2014/15, male participation actually dropped by 0.6%
- Participation for female students of Pakistani ethnicity increased by 10.7% but only 0.4% for males
- Female participation also increased more than for males of Indian, Black Caribbean, and other Asian ethnicities

Ethnicity & Gender reverse trend

- This pattern is reversed for young Londoners of Black African, mixed and Bangladeshi ethnicities, where HE participation increased more for males than females in 2014/15
- The data demonstrates that the widening gender gap is more pronounced in some ethnic groups than others

Gender & Social Disadvantage

- The gender imbalance is further compounded when social disadvantage is taken into account.
- UCAS reported that in the most disadvantaged areas across the UK, 18 year old women were 52% more likely to enter higher education than men in 2015

Key message

- In London, we have been successful in widening participation from young people in disadvantaged areas
- Given the widening gender gap in London after a period when the gap had narrowed, it will be important for local authorities to focus on gaps in gender participation, gender and ethnicity, and disadvantaged groups in their local areas, to ensure that outreach work identifies and targets low or declining participation groups

The higher education journey of Young London residents: Achievement and Graduate Employability

July 7th 2016

Gary Tindell

Information Improvement Manager



Background

- We've looked at entry to HE, this presentation concentrates on the outputs of HEIs in terms of awards and employment
- Although we present the basic findings outlined in the report, we've also added some additional analysis not included in the document:
- Gender differences?
- Value of a 'Good Degree'?

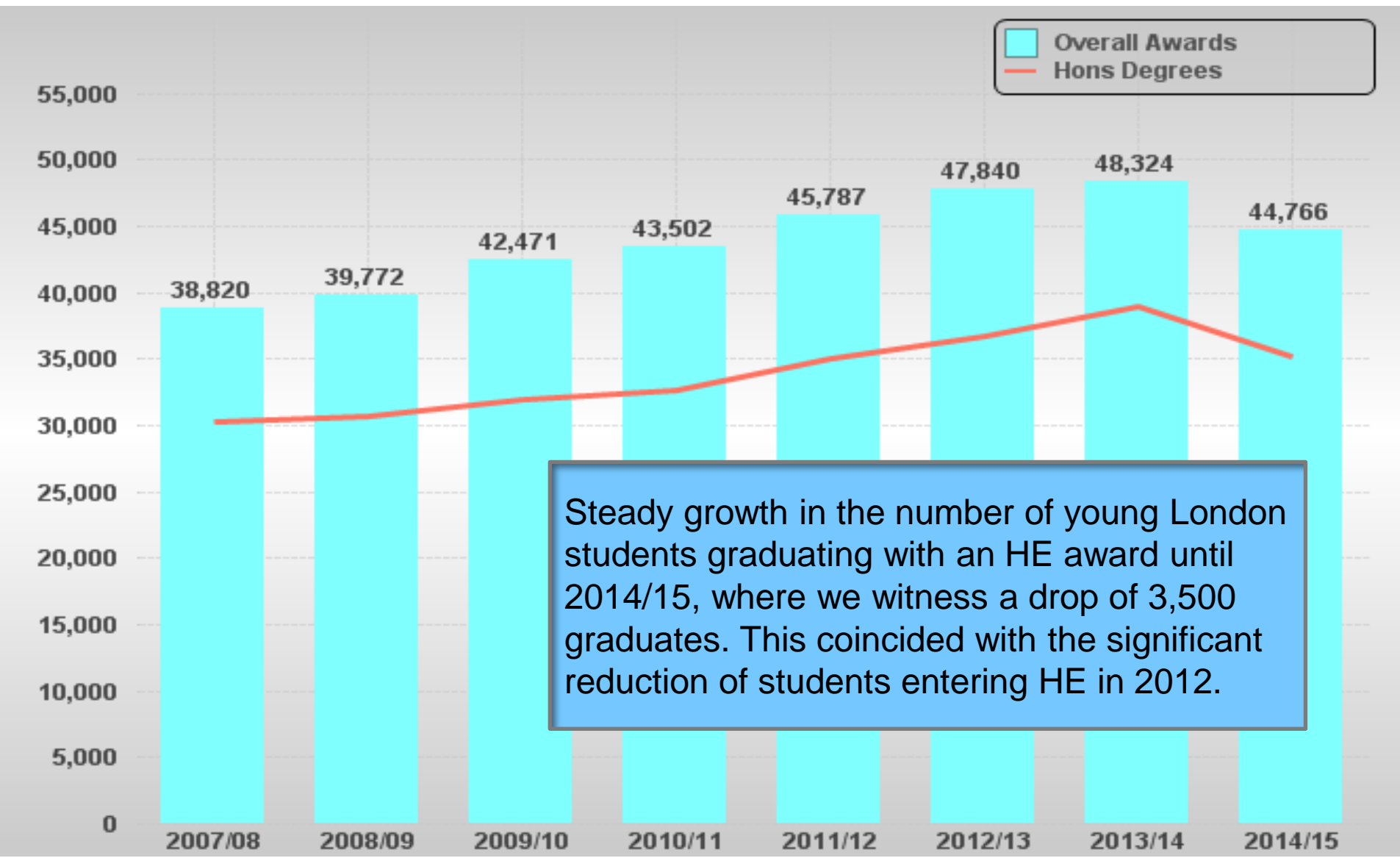


HE Outcomes

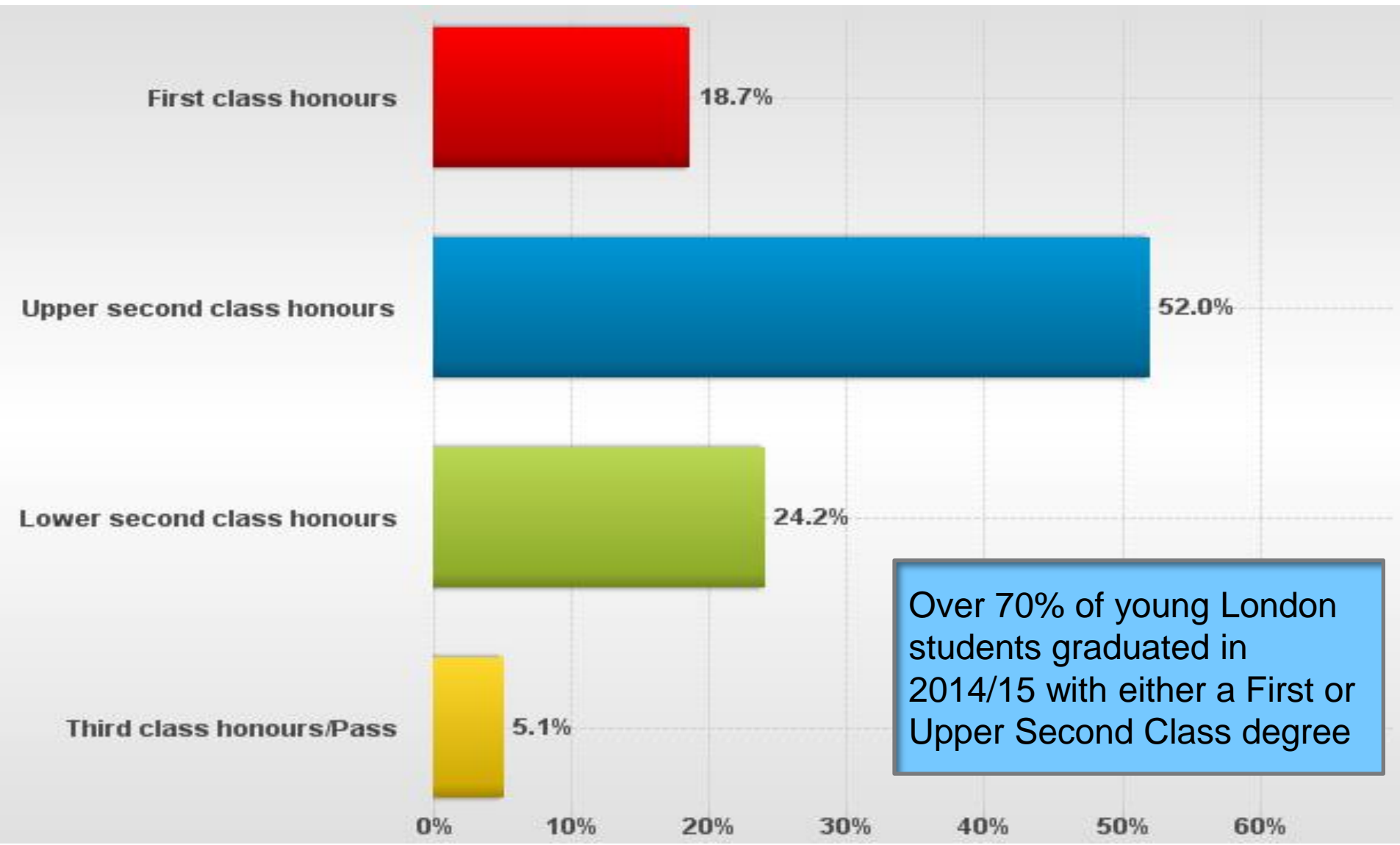
- Number of Awards (Time-Series)
- First Degree Classes:
 - ‘Good Degrees’ Time-Series
 - HEI Type
 - Gender



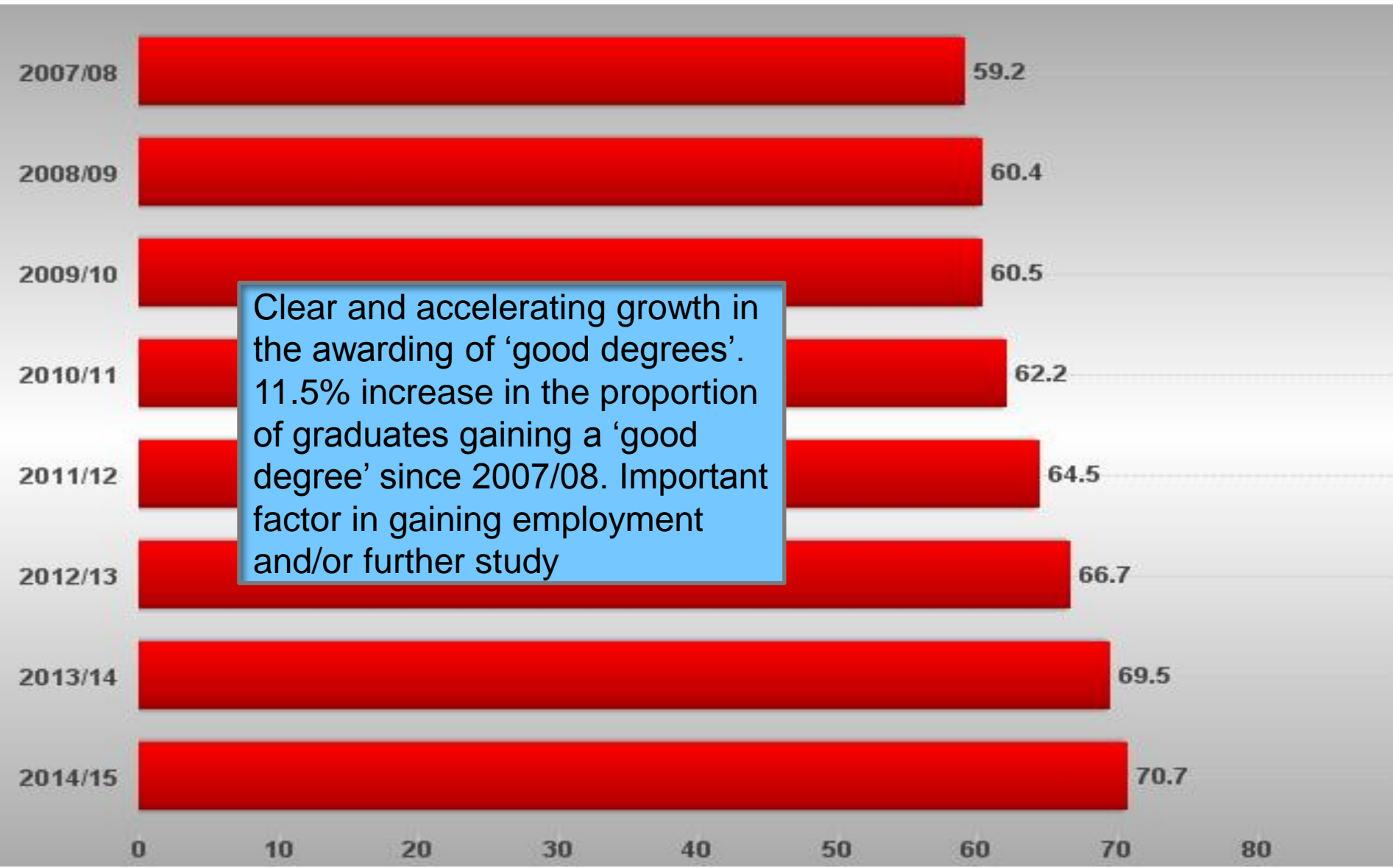
HE Outcomes: Young London residents: No. of awards



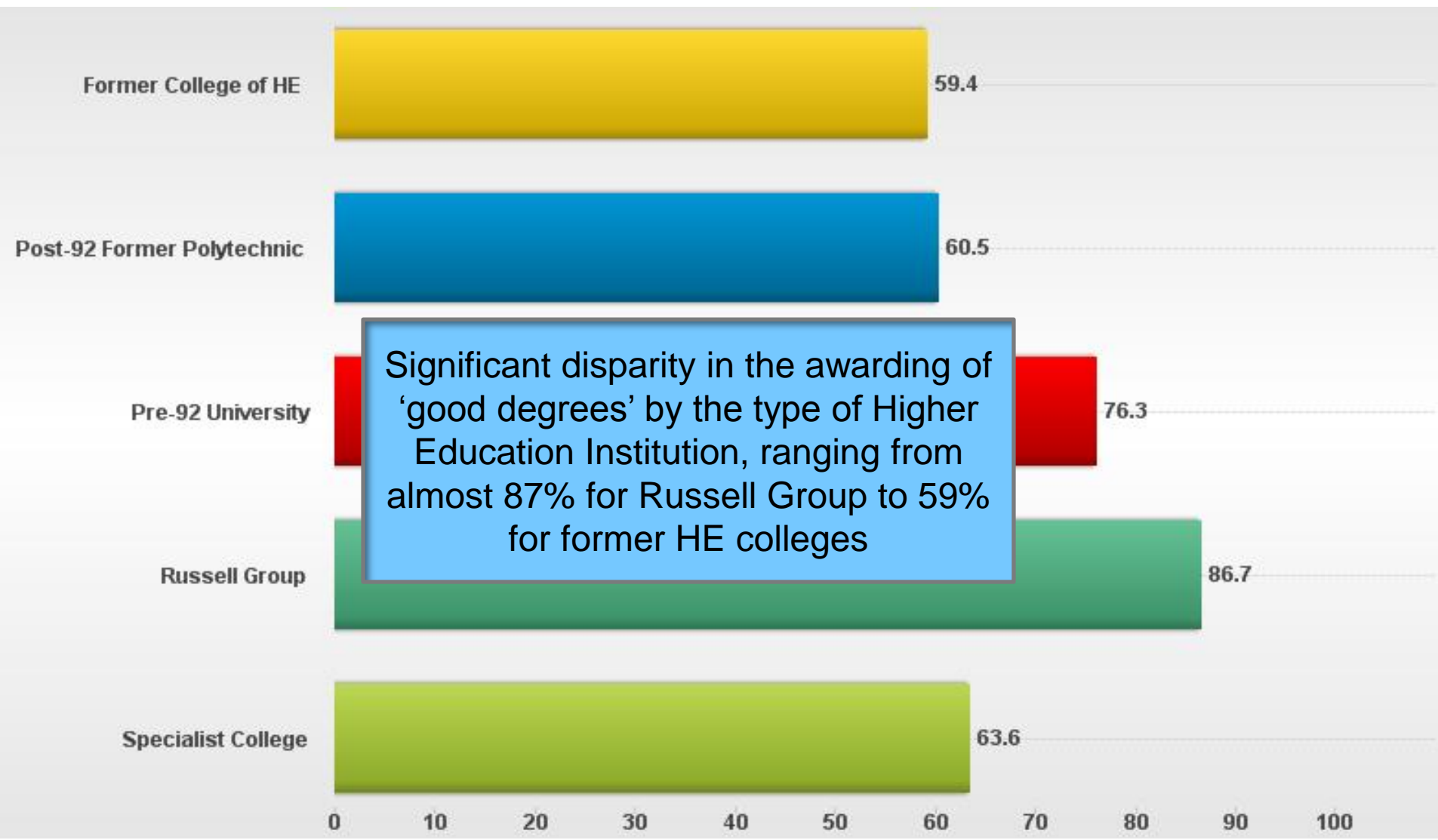
HE Outcomes - Young London residents: First Degree Classes (2014/15)



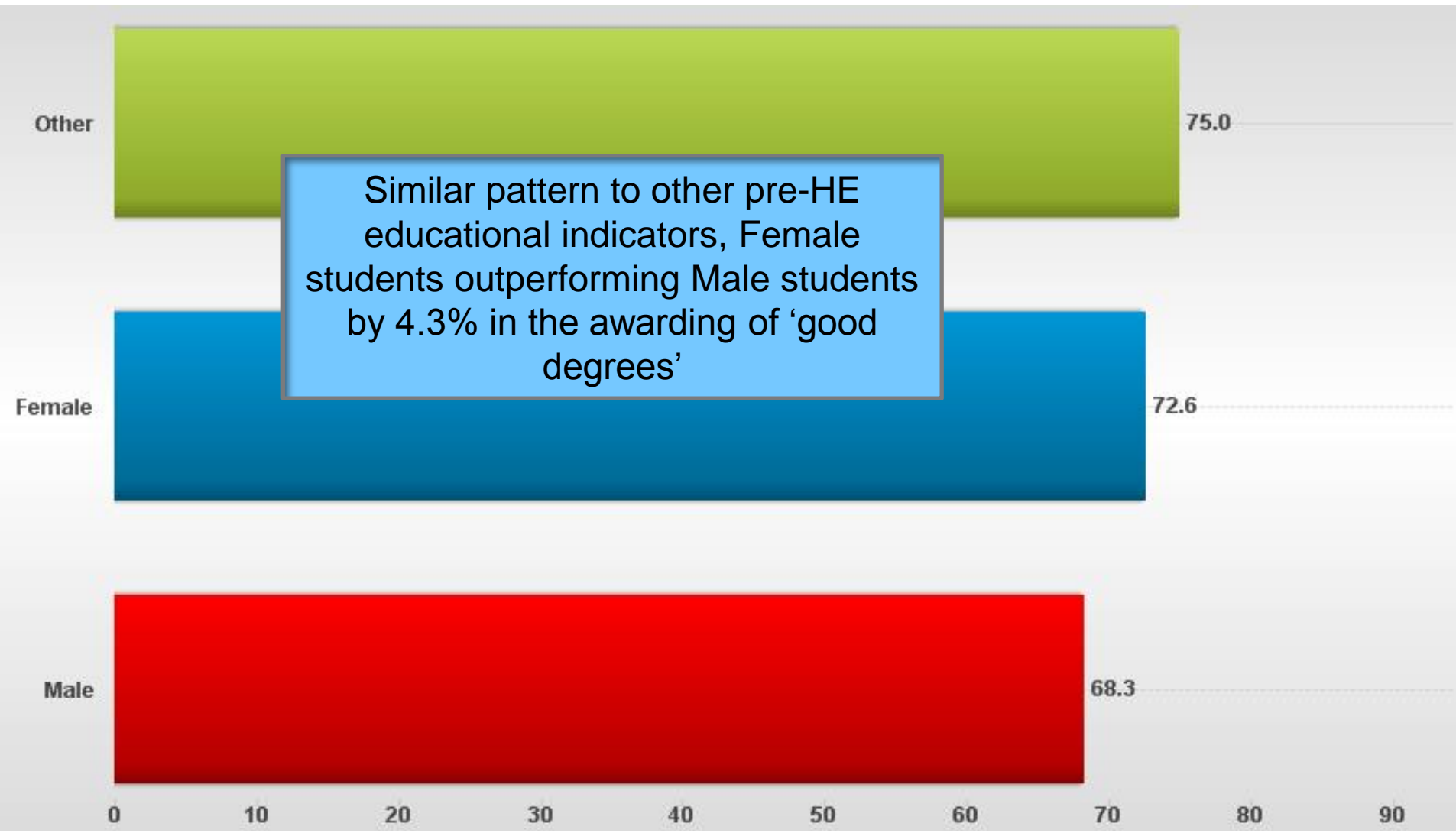
HE Outcomes - Young London residents: Proportion of 1st & 2:1 degrees



HE Outcomes - Young London residents: Proportion of 1st & 2:1 degrees by type of HEI (2014/15)



HE Outcomes - Young London residents: Proportion of 1st & 2:1 degrees by Gender (2014/15)

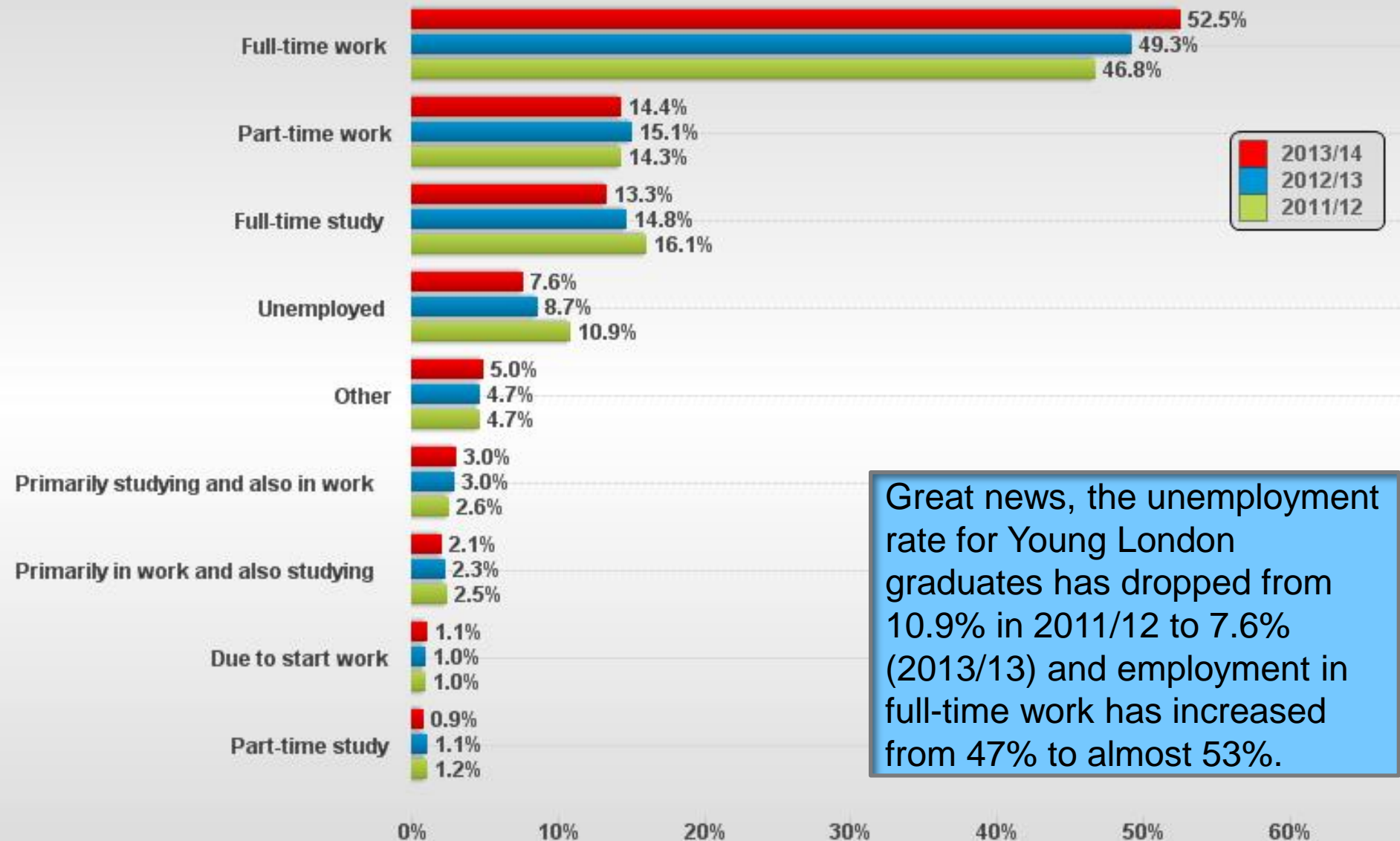


Post Study

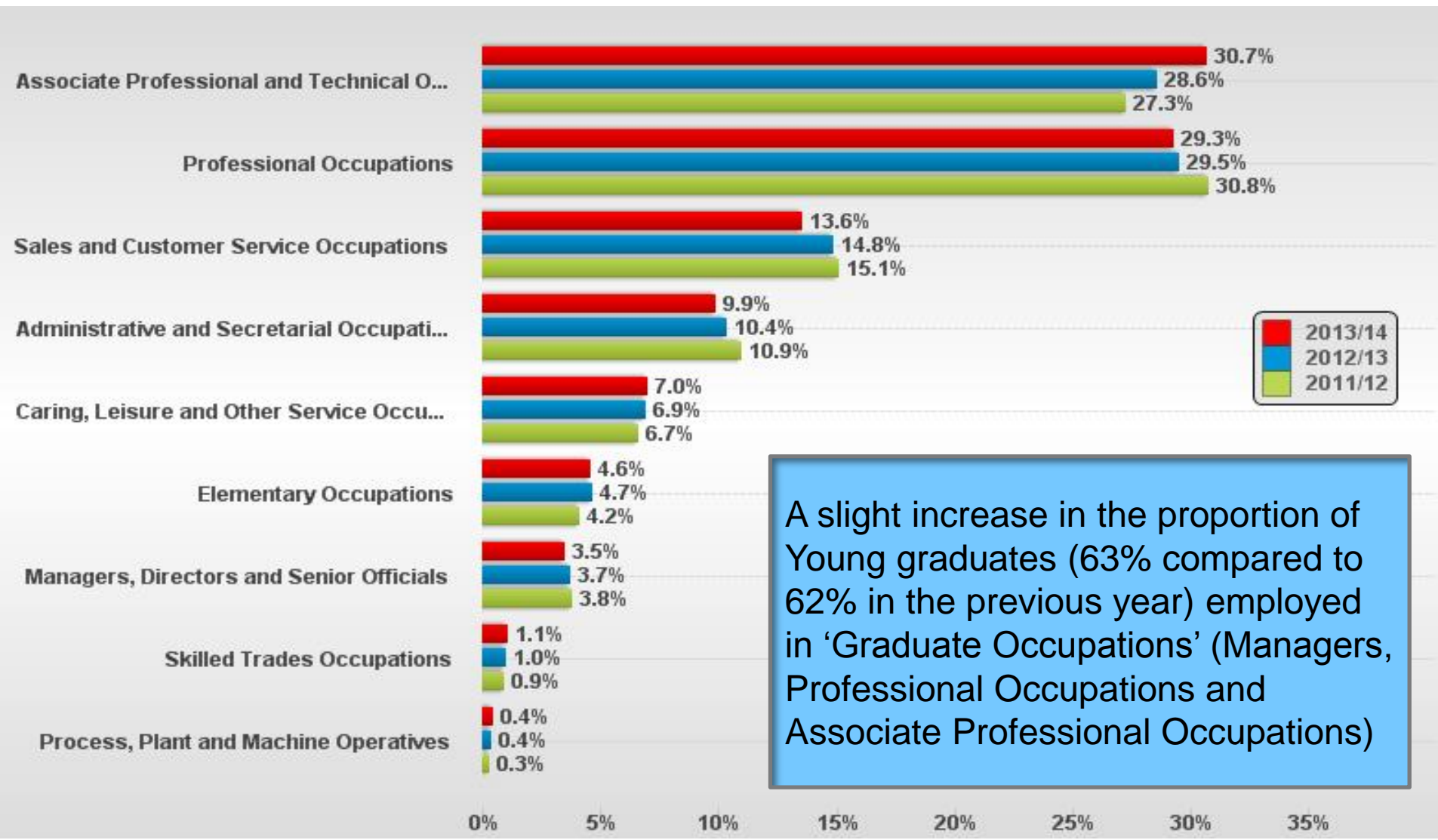
- Employment outcomes
- Employment sectors and roles
- Value of a 'good degree'?
- Gender Differences?



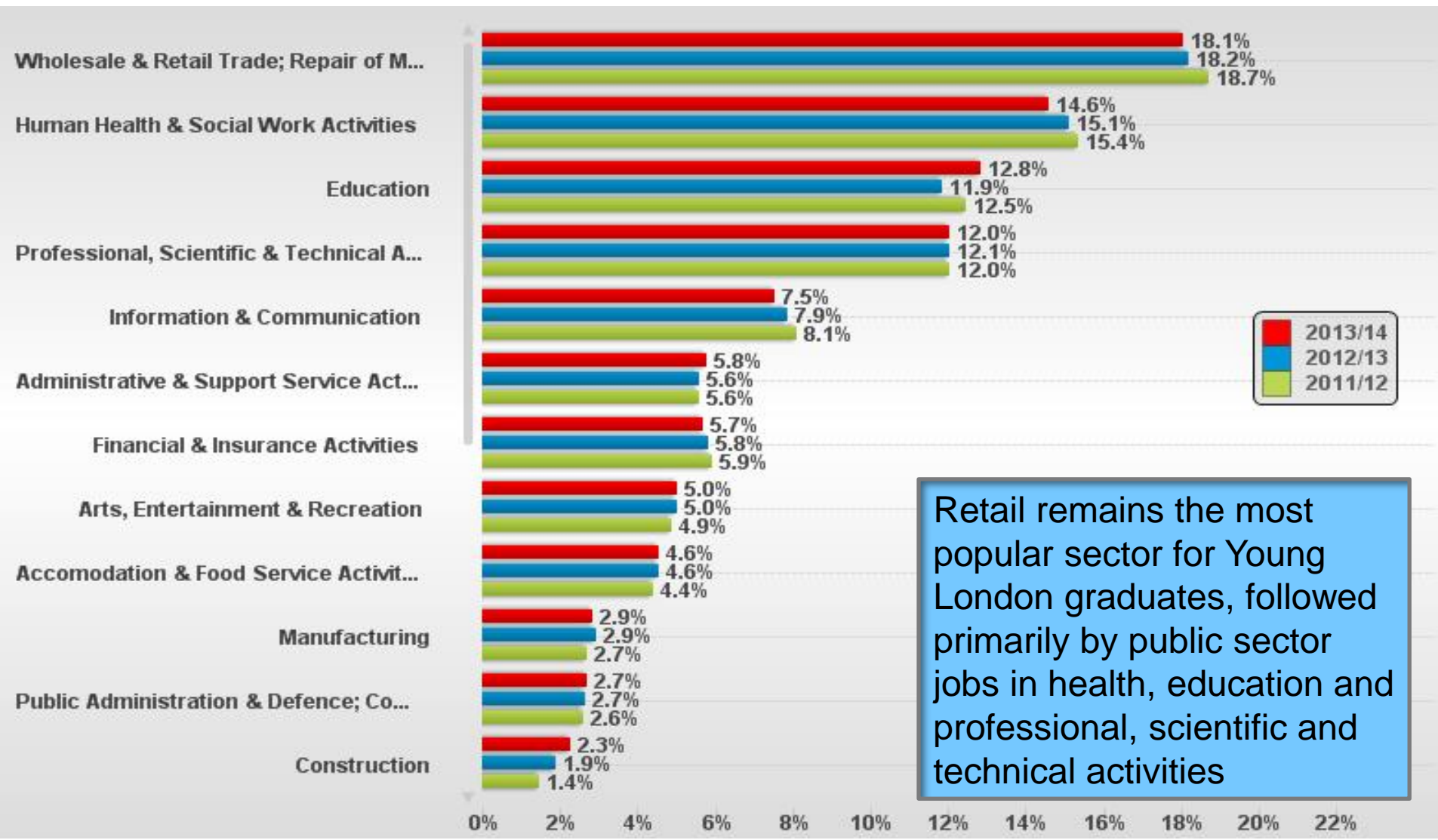
Post Study - Young London residents After Graduation: Employment Activity



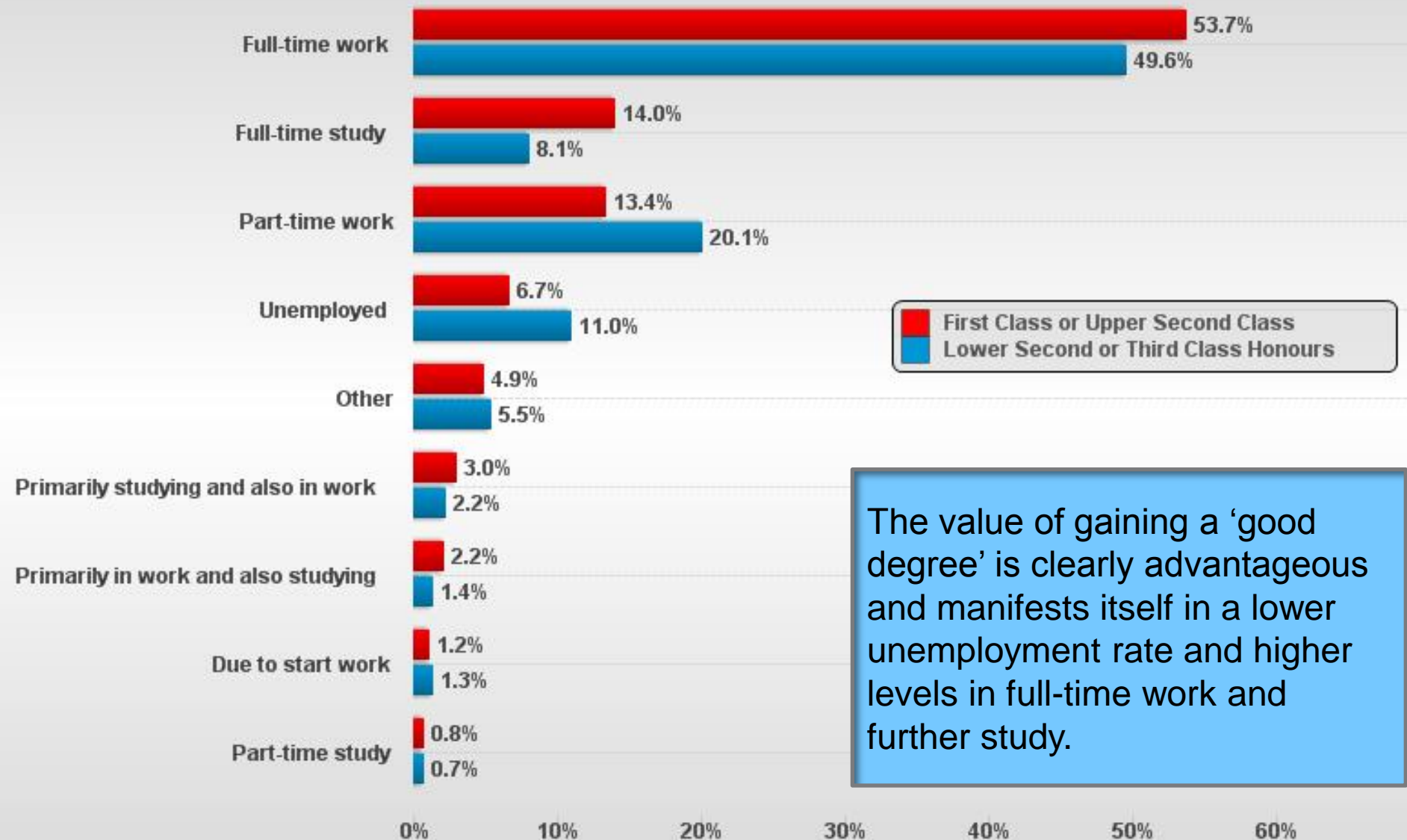
Post Study - Young London residents After Graduation: Standard Occupational Classification



Post Study - Young London residents After Graduation: Standard Industrial Classification

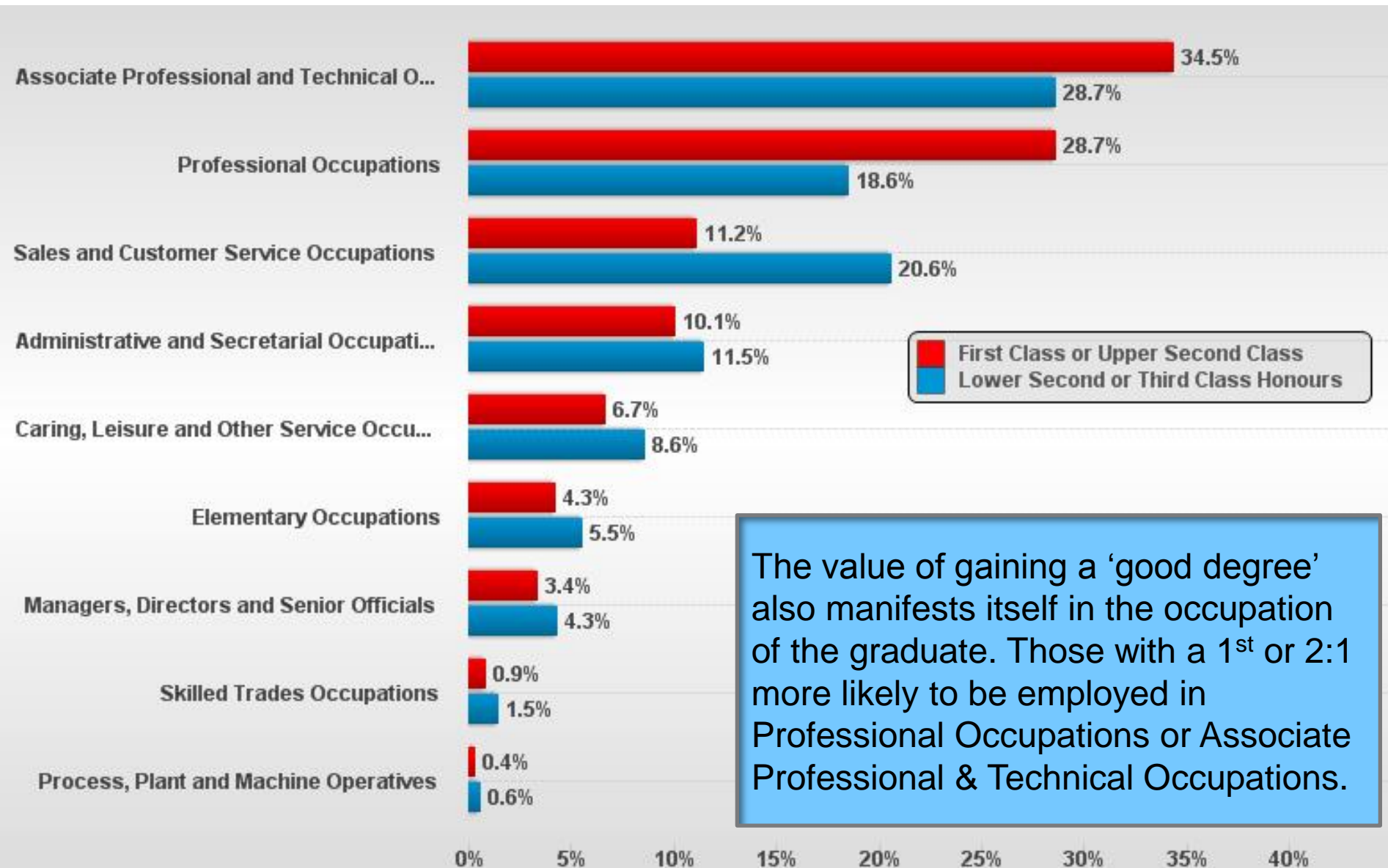


Post Study - Young London residents After Graduation: Value of a 'Good Degree'

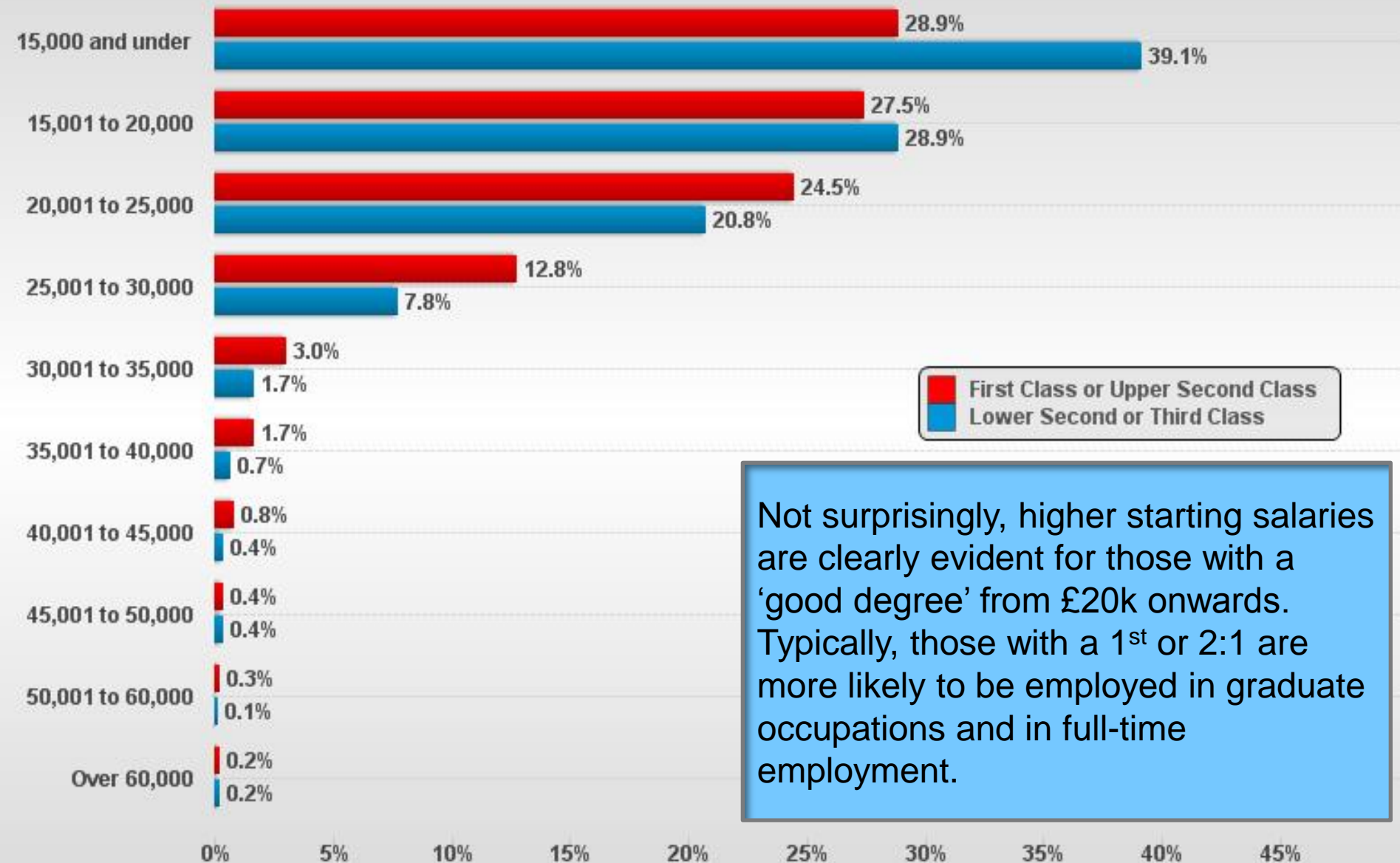


The value of gaining a 'good degree' is clearly advantageous and manifests itself in a lower unemployment rate and higher levels in full-time work and further study.

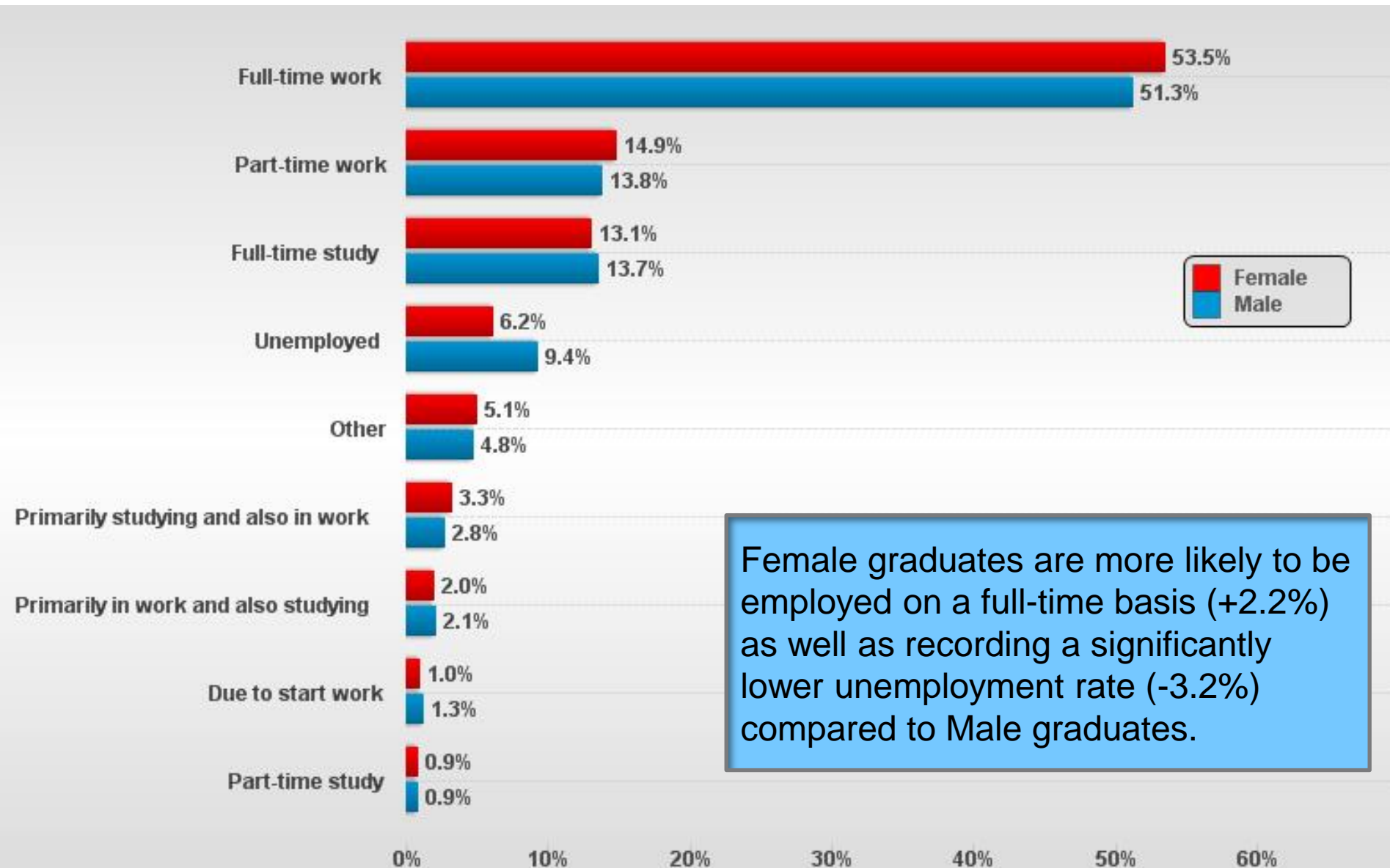
Post Study - Young London residents After Graduation: Value of a 'Good Degree'



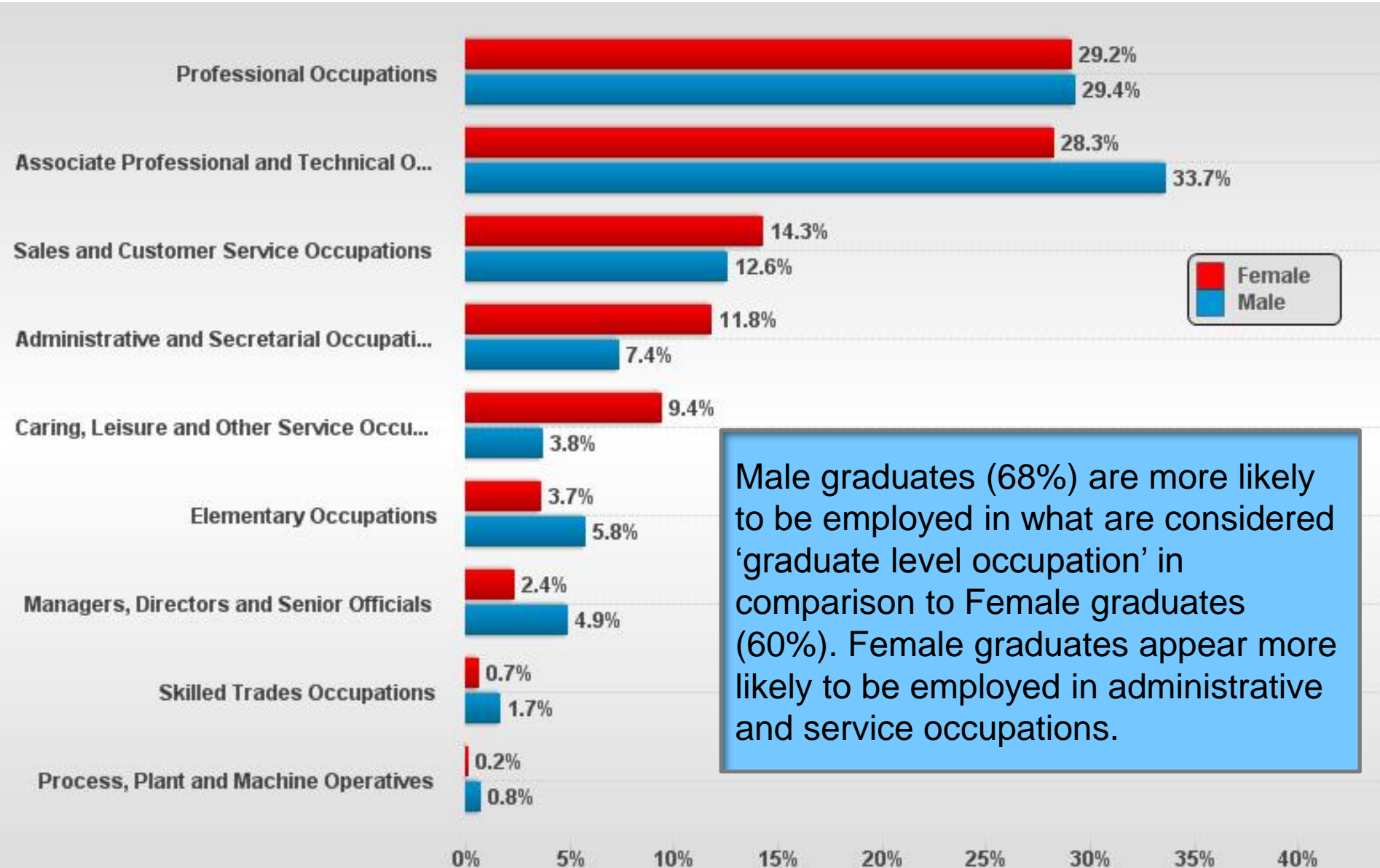
Post Study - Young London residents After Graduation: Value of a 'Good Degree'



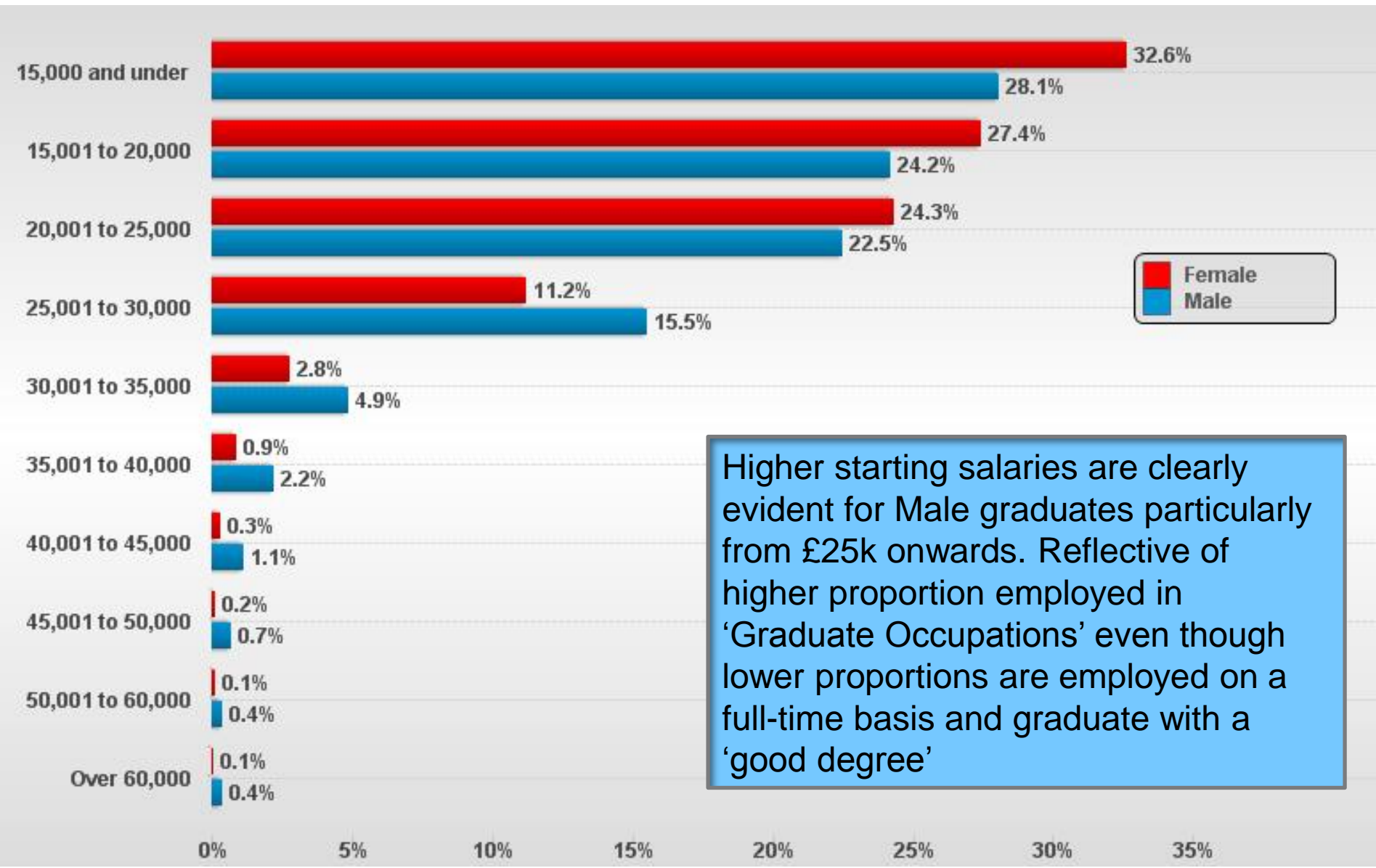
Post Study - Young London residents After Graduation: Gender Differences?



Post Study - Young London residents After Graduation: Gender Differences?



Post Study - Young London residents After Graduation: Gender Differences?



Higher starting salaries are clearly evident for Male graduates particularly from £25k onwards. Reflective of higher proportion employed in 'Graduate Occupations' even though lower proportions are employed on a full-time basis and graduate with a 'good degree'

Summary (1)

- Significant reduction of 3,500 students graduating with an award as a result of the decline in 2012 intake
- Continuing growth in the proportion of students gaining 'good degrees' (70.7%)
- Unemployment rate has dropped to less than 8% and employment in FT work increased to almost 53%
- Slight increase in employment in 'Graduate Occupations' (63%)



Summary (2)

- The value of obtaining a 'Good Degree' is clearly evident. Typically, those graduating with a 1st or 2:1 are more likely to be employed in 'Graduate Occupations', in full-time work and with a higher starting salary
- Female graduates are more likely to be employed on a FT basis, record a lower unemployment rate but are less likely to be employed in 'Graduate Occupations' and with typically, lower starting salaries



Questions?



Jisc/HESA HEIDI Lab Project (1)

- A new national analytics research and development project representing a first attempt at large scale cross institutional collaboration to create new BI dashboards
- Two of the widening participation themed projects have been based on the collaborative model with London Councils but expanded to cover across the UK
- In addition, we've integrated HE data with other national datasets (IMD, POLAR3, School & College Performance data, Skills, Labour Market, Economic Infrastructure, etc.)



Jisc/HESA HEIDI Lab Project (2)

- Showcase event took place in London last week demonstrating a range of dashboards
- Ultimately, some of these dashboards will be adopted by HESA and will be further enhanced using a service model approach. These will be made available for wider consumption by HESA
- We may decide as part of this collaboration to integrate some of these other national datasets with our more detailed HE London-based data



Contact Details

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The changing landscape in London (or is it?)

Yolande Burgess, London Councils Young People's Education and Skills

We're growing...fast

London and England - ONS 2012

England

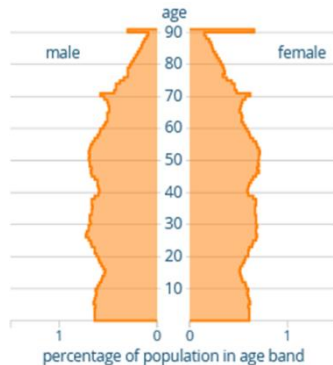
55,414,500 people in 2017

62,166,000 people in 2037

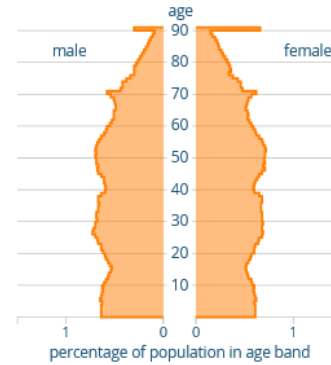
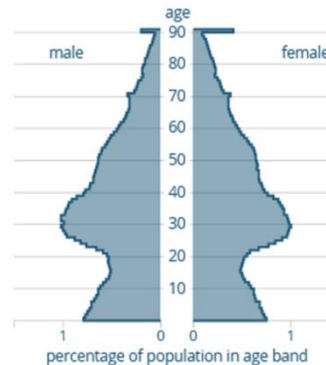
London

8,870,600 people in 2017

10,662,200 people in 2037



2017



2037

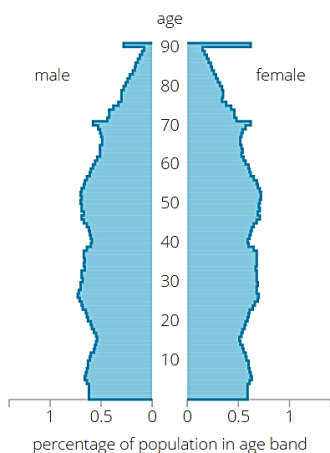


London and England - ONS 2016

England

55,640,559 people in 2017

62,699,661 people in 2037

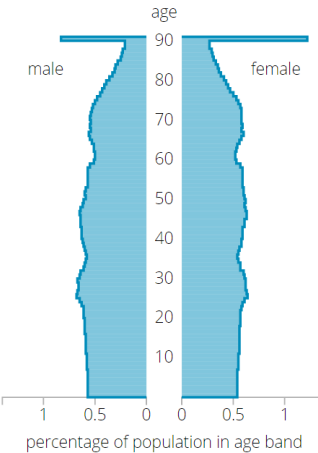
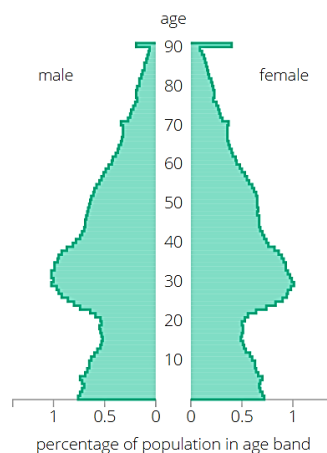


2017

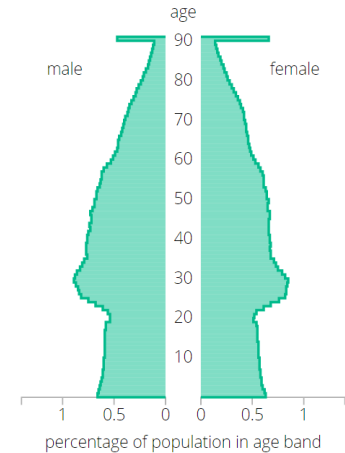
London

8,958,027 people in 2017

10,819,856 people in 2037



2037



Population projections mid-2024

- London, East of England and South East regions are all projected to grow at a faster rate than England
- London is projected to grow the fastest (13.7%) over the 10 year period, compared with the projected growth for England of 7.5%
- Projected change in population for local authorities ranges from a fall of 4.3% in Barrow-in-Furness to growth of 25.1% for Tower Hamlets
- All but 9 local authorities are projected to grow by mid-2024

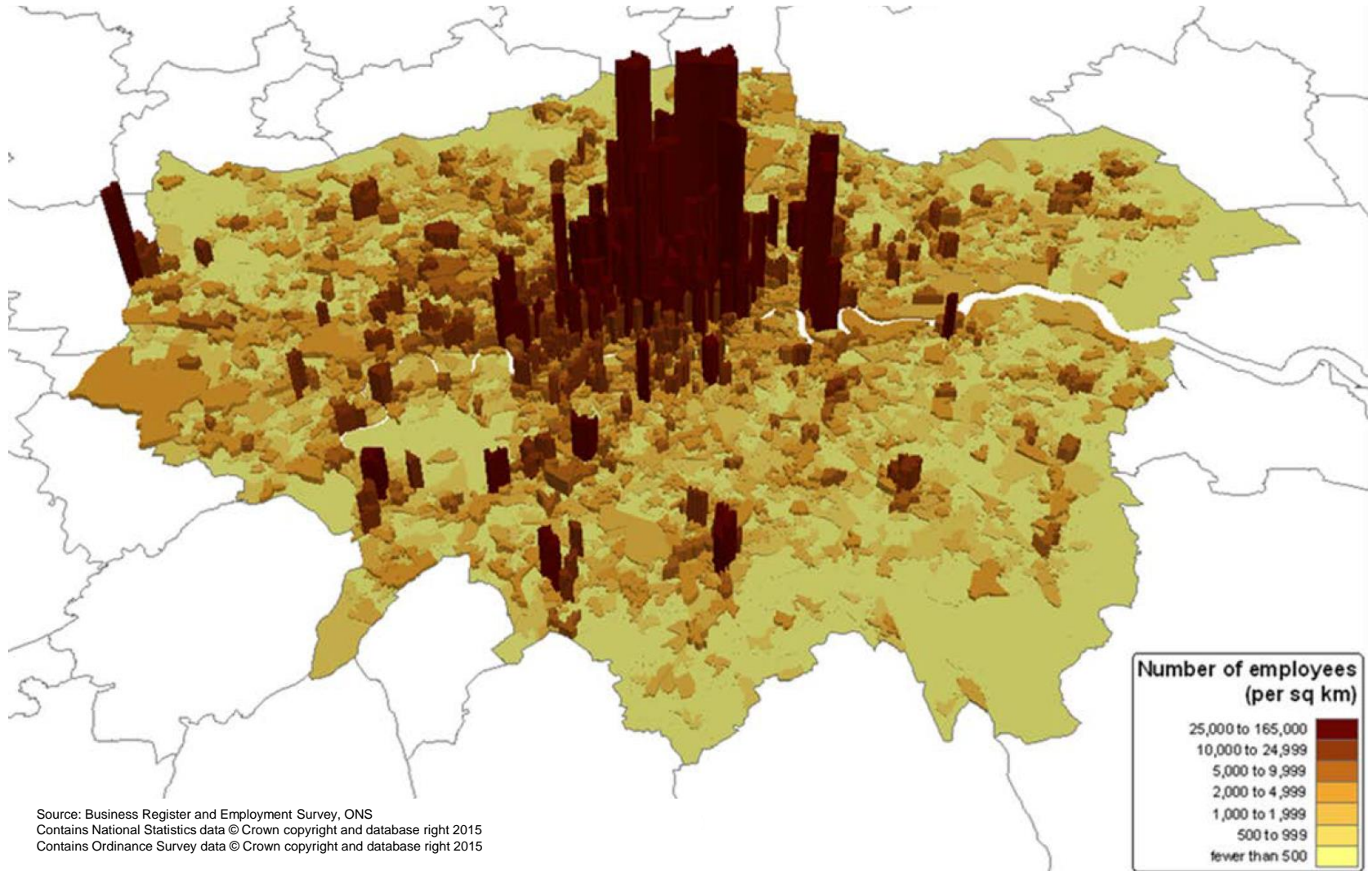
Highest projected growth

	Over 10 year period			
	Mid 2014	Mid 2024	Projected change	Percentage change
Tower Hamlets	284,000	355,400	71,400	25.1
Barking and Dagenham	198,300	237,500	39,200	19.7
Newham	324,300	380,800	56,500	17.4
Camden	234,800	275,500	40,700	17.3
Corby	65,400	76,400	11,000	16.7
Islington	221,000	257,700	36,700	16.6
Redbridge	293,100	341,200	48,100	16.4
Hackney	263,200	306,300	43,100	16.4
Kingston upon Thames	170,000	197,600	27,600	16.2
Hillingdon	292,700	339,900	47,200	16.1

Local authorities in England with the highest projected percentage population growth between mid-2014 and mid-2024

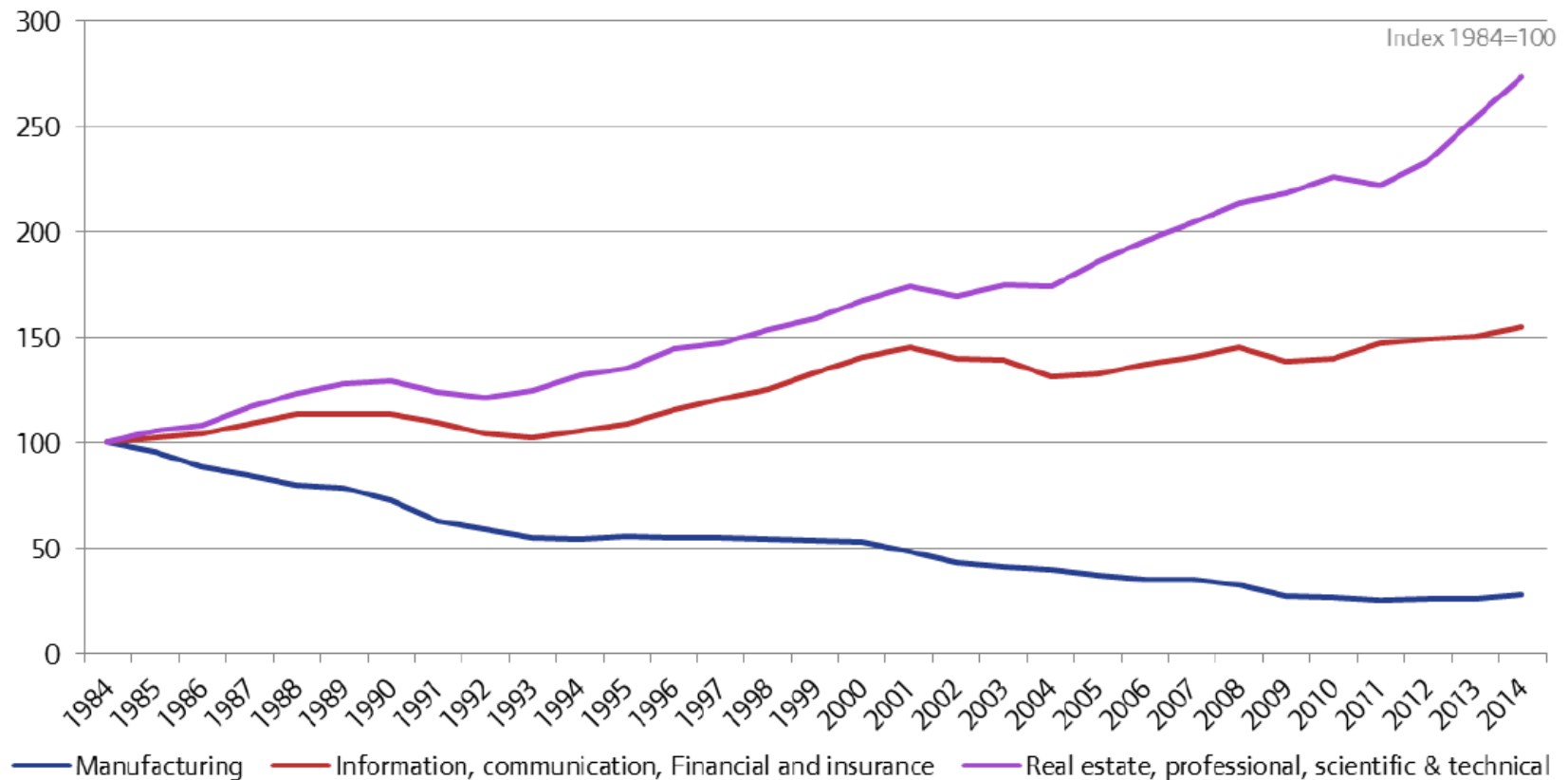
Trends in demand for labour and skills

Employees per square km in 2013



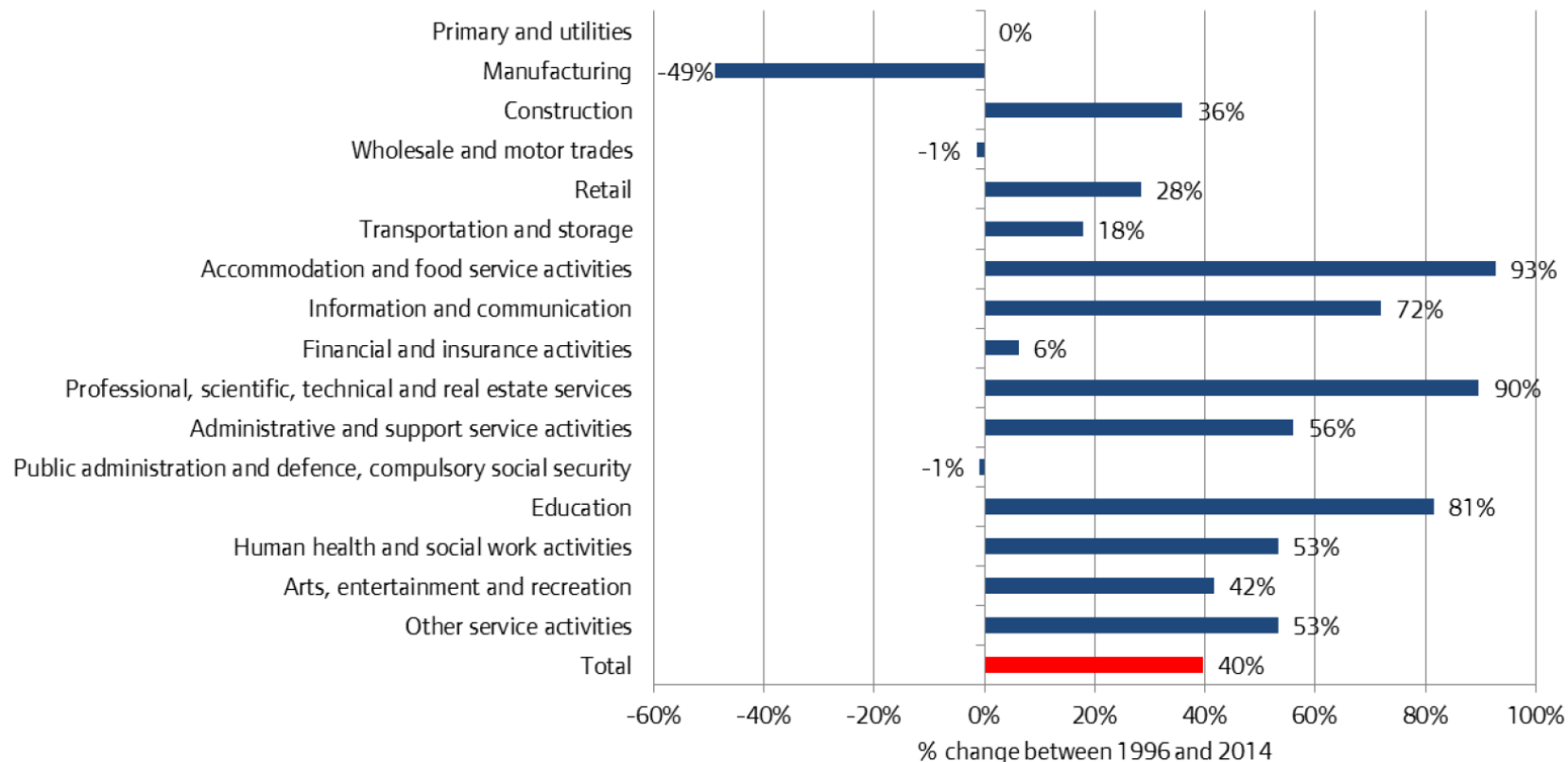
Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, ONS
Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2015
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015

Index of Employment in London by sector over time 1984 to 2014



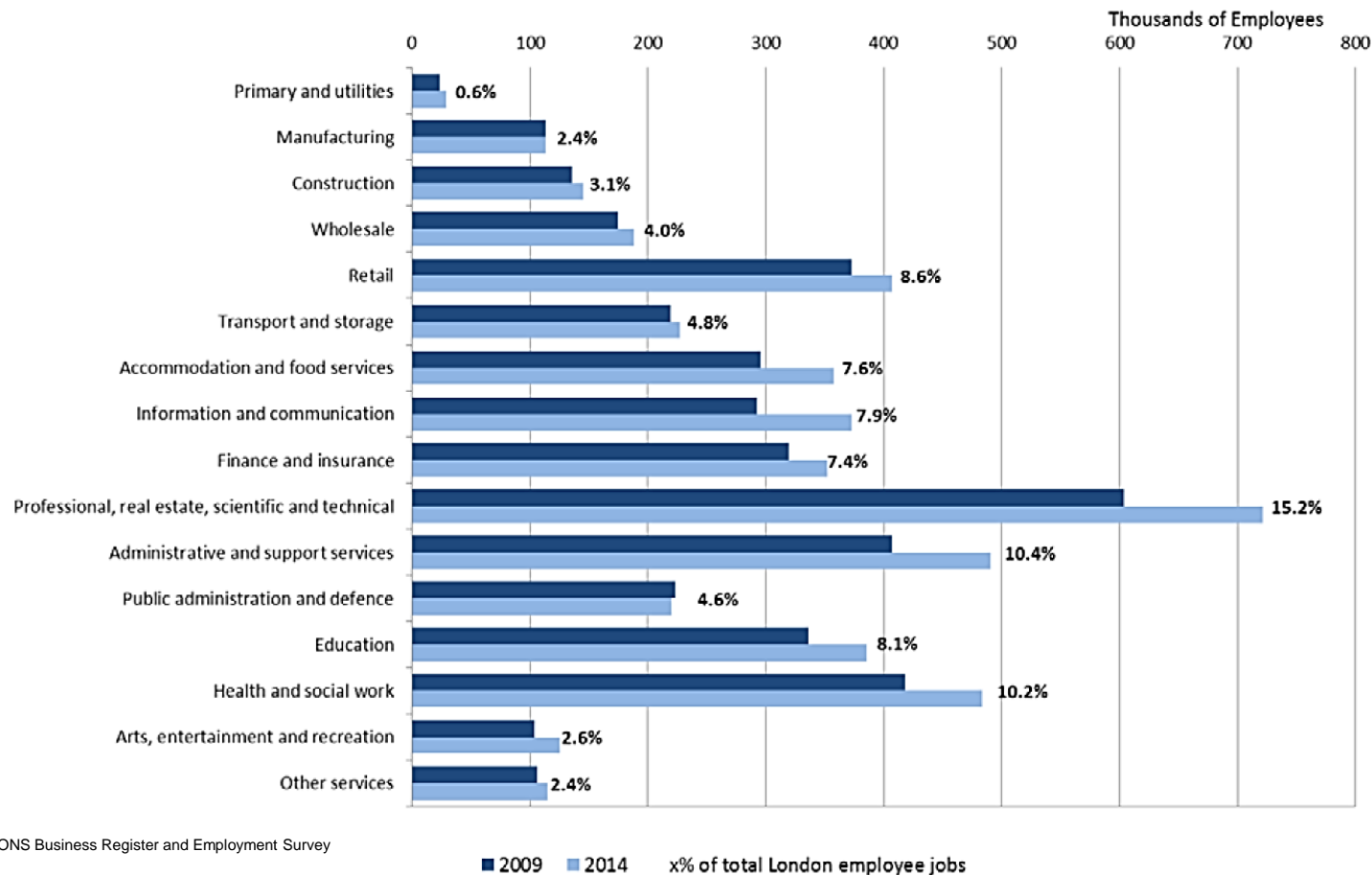
Source: Workforce jobs, ONS, and GLA Economics modelling

Changes in jobs in London by sector between 1996 and 2014



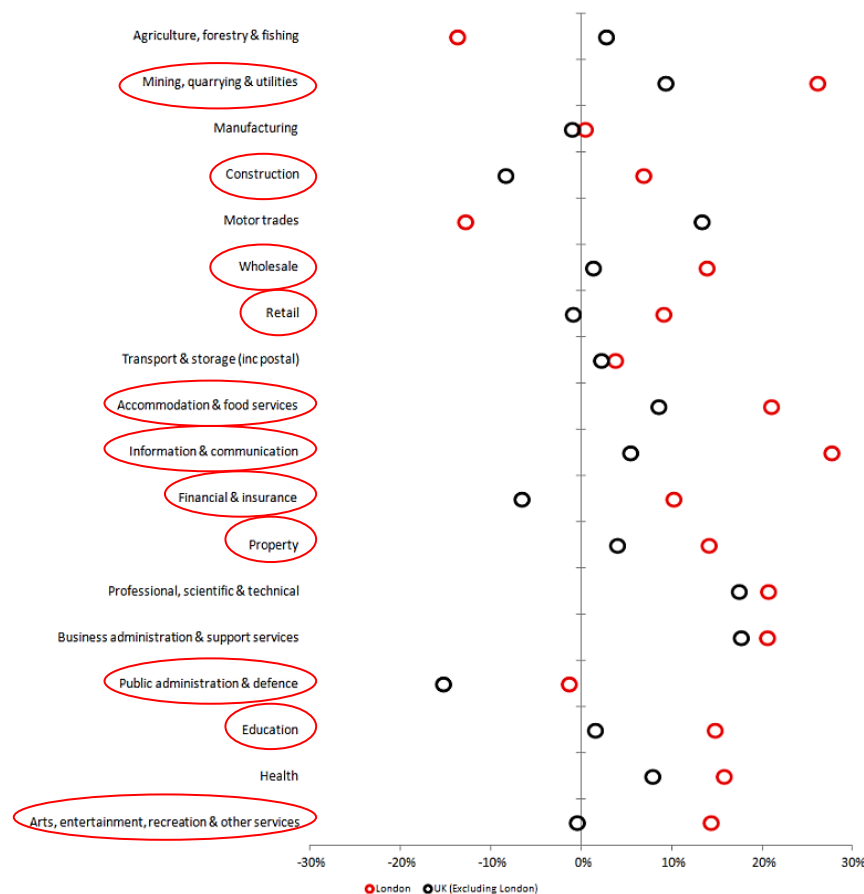
Source: Workforce jobs, ONS

Employee jobs in London by broad industry sector 2009 and 2014

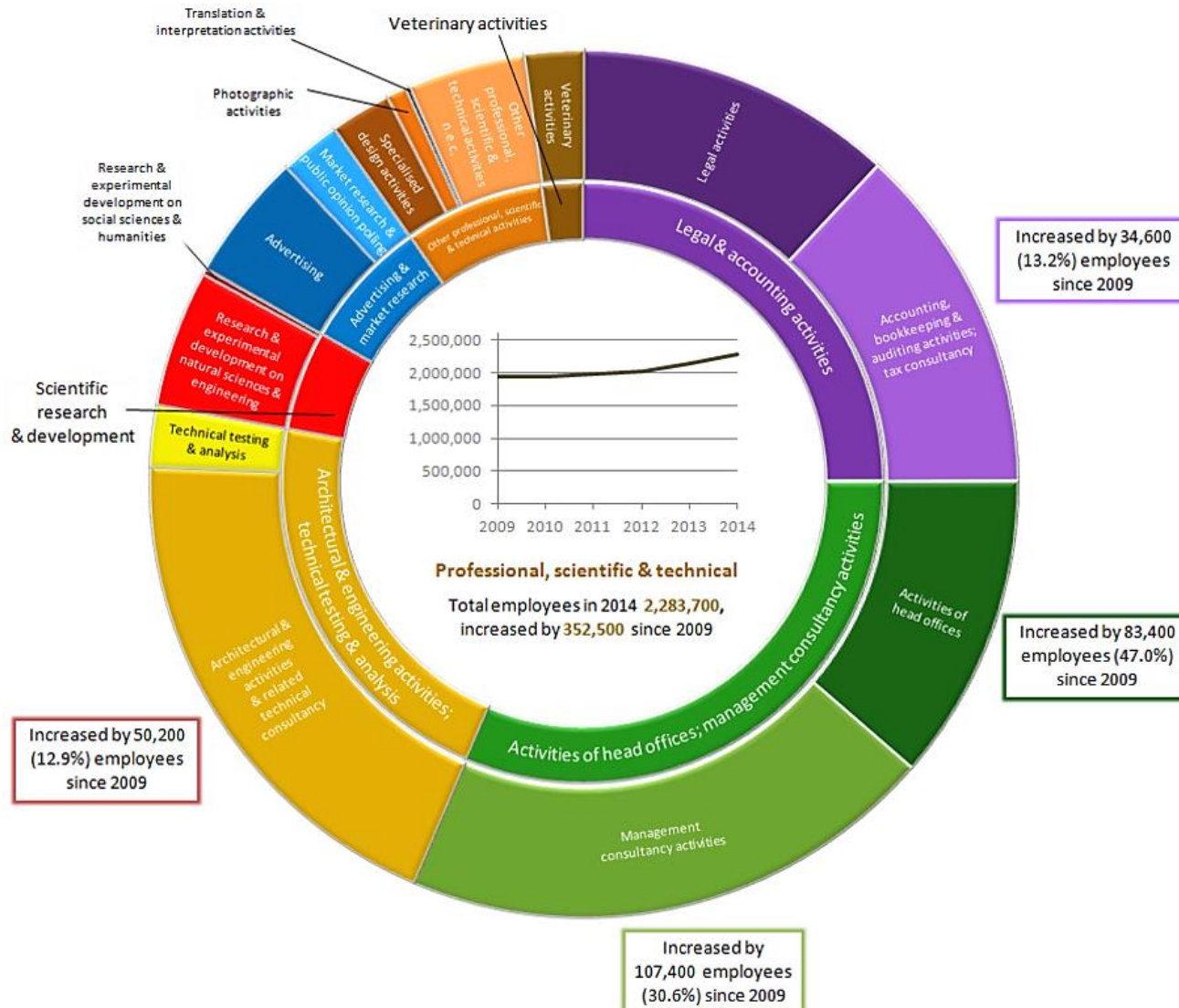


Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

Percentage change in employees between 2009 to 2014

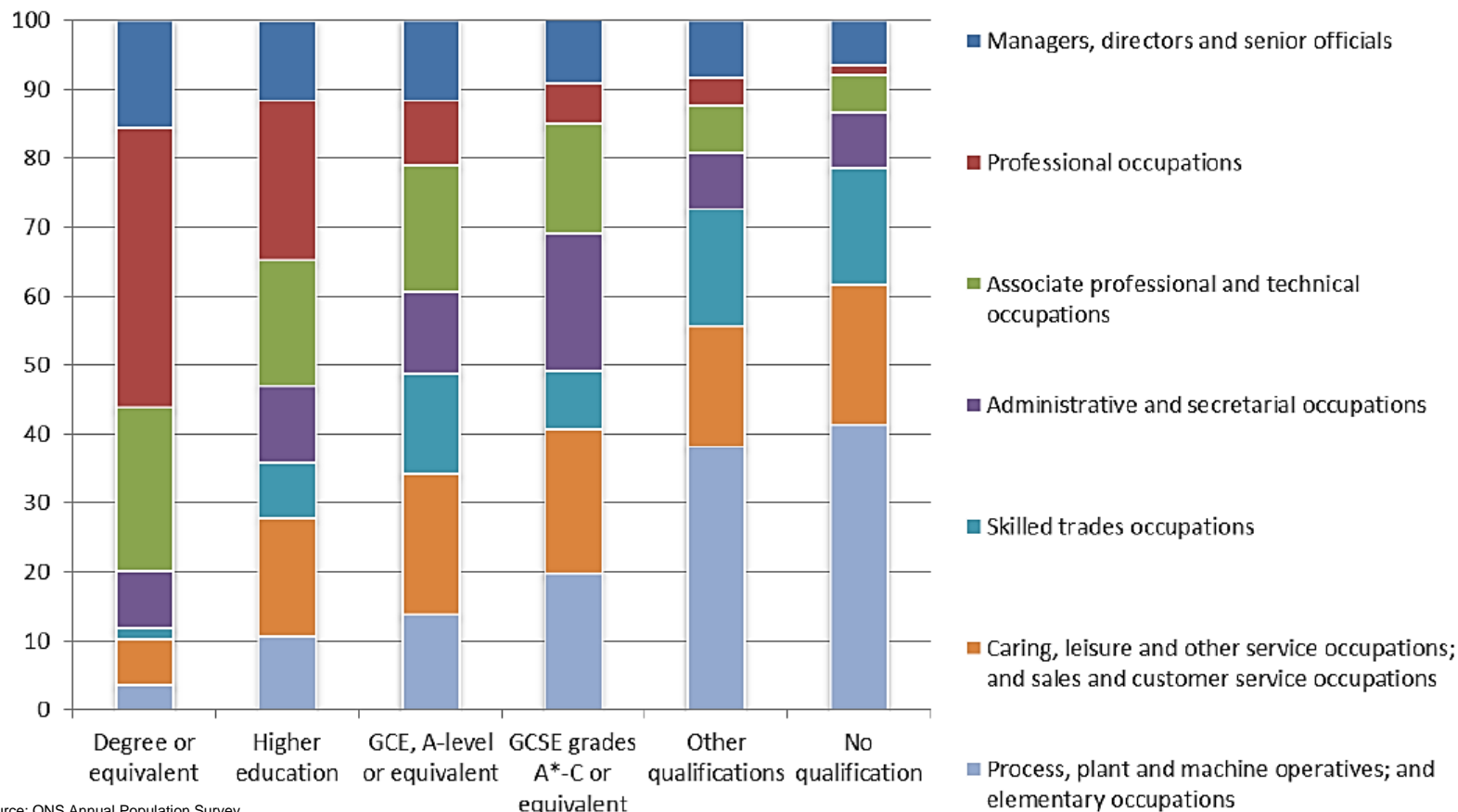


Industries that make up professional, scientific and technical 2014 (UK)



% of jobs – London, occupational group, highest qualification of job holder 2014

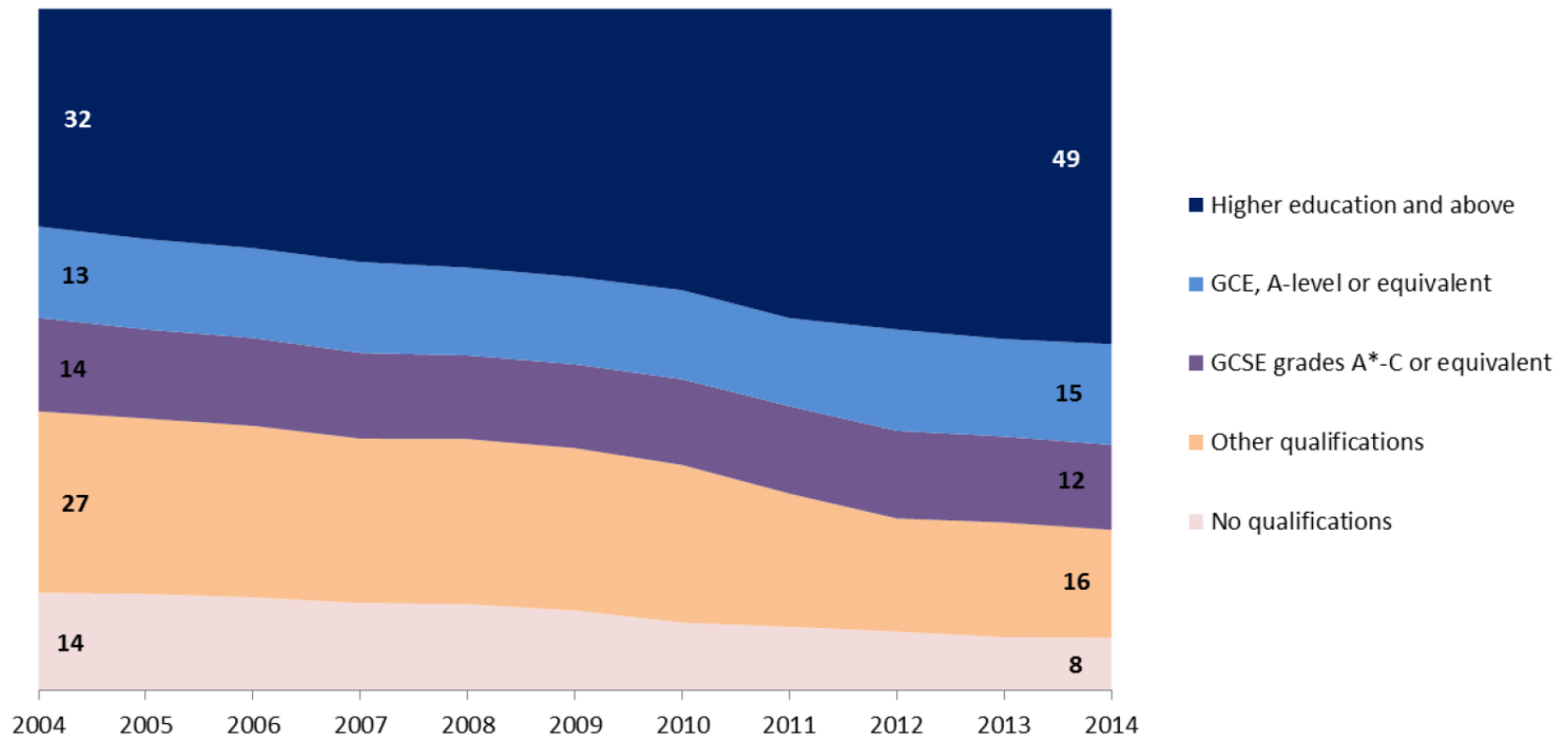
Proportion of jobs (%)



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Qualifications (%) of London's residents

(working age population (16-64), 2004-2014)



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

The implications for London

Implications for London

- Increasingly connected to the global economy, **specialising in ‘high value business services’**: finance & insurance, real estate, professional & technical service activities, and information & communication sectors
- Many services have grouped together in specific areas; **some areas (particularly central) have relatively high levels of employment compared to London average**
- A growing population generates demand for localised services - education, healthcare, retail and other customer services - **these industries are likely to continue to grow in line with London’s future population**

Implications for London

- GLA economic short-term forecasts predict workforce jobs will increase by 1.2 per cent in 2016, 0.7 per cent in 2017 - growth is forecast to be driven by **increases in business & administration services, retail, wholesale, accommodation & food services, and construction**
- Longer term, projections suggest total workforce jobs are likely to increase from 5.5m in 2014 to 6.4m in 2036, an annual average increase of 41,000 jobs per year - this growth in the labour market is projected to be underpinned by **increases in professional, real estate, scientific and technical services, administrative and support services, accommodation and food services, and information and communication**

Implications for London

- As a result of the increasing specialisation and increased demand for localised services labour market projections suggest **there is likely to be a changing composition of jobs across occupations**
- **Professionals, skilled trades, and managers, directors and senior officials are each projected to increase** their share of total London employment from 2014 to 2036
- This further shift towards more professional and senior roles is likely to be associated with **increasing demand for higher level skills and qualifications**

Implications for London

- In 2014, 58 per cent of jobs in London were held by workers with higher education qualifications or above (NVQ4+), and is **projected to rise to 68 per cent by 2036**
- Currently 49 per cent for London's total working age resident population holds higher education qualifications or above

Implications for London

- The **proportion of jobs in administrative and secretarial occupations is projected to decrease substantially** (from 10.5% to 3.3% of total London jobs) from 2014 to 2036
- This decrease occurs at the same time as there is **projected to be a large increase in elementary occupations in accommodation and food, and administrative and support services**
- This may present some **challenges to the employment prospects of London's lower skilled labour force**

Implications for the UK

Since 2011, the number of positions left vacant because employers cannot find people with the skills to fill them has **risen by 130%**

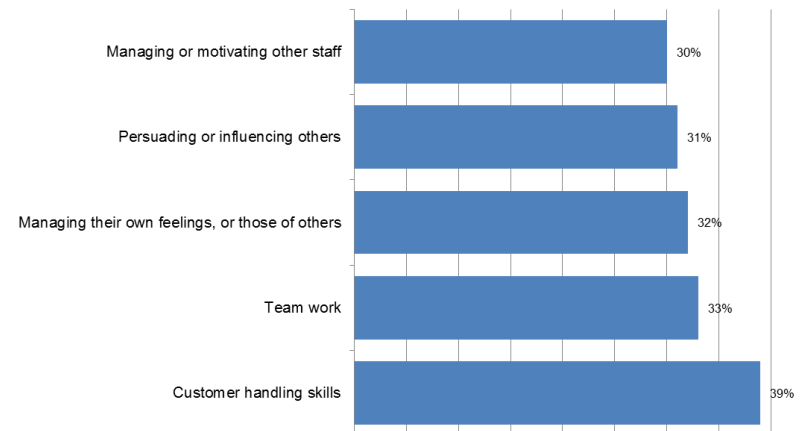
51% of vacancies in skilled trade areas are hard to fill due to a shortage of people with the right skills

Skills shortages in varying sectors:
Manufacturing - 30%
Business Services - 25%
Wholesale & Retail - 20%
Hotel and Restaurant - 19%

Technical/practical skills lacked most



Highest lack of people and personal skills



**Priorities
for London... they
haven't changed**

Priorities for London

Cementing existing leadership: *The Global Hub*

1. Stay open for business
2. Increase focus on emerging markets
3. Improve global access

Fuelling more diverse growth: *The Creative Engine*

4. Train more technical talent
5. Improve digital connectivity
6. Improve funding for growing SMEs

Addressing weaknesses: *The City that Works*

7. Secure long-term infrastructure investment
8. Accelerate housing delivery
9. Develop Londoners' employability

***Critical:* train more technical talent**

- Train more technical talent: respond to market shortages of technically capable workers by improving education and training at all levels from school through to adult education
- Improving the supply of technically-qualified people will require a range of measures:
 - adjustments to school curriculums and career advice
 - changes of emphasis in both further and higher education
 - greater levels of industry co-operation and provision

***Critical:* train more technical talent**

- Working collectively across the stakeholder groups
London needs to:
 - understand the true nature of the talent gaps
 - create a robust process for monitoring London's performance on technical skills over time
 - identify the underlying reasons for lack of supply in critical areas
 - build a set of interventions to address the gaps : balancing quicker win initiatives (retraining in immediate shortage areas) with long-term interventions (addressing root causes of shortages in underlying STEM skills)

Demographic and technological changes are transforming the world of work. The way these changes increasingly place a premium on particular skills suggests that education and training are of vital importance.

Consequently, **the education sector will need to innovate if it is to keep up with evolving employment demands.**

Government, educators, employers and learners themselves need to prepare for developing the skills businesses will need to compete in the face of intensifying competition and market volatility. **Managing this transition in the nature of employment will require a renewed focus on the importance of lifelong engagement in education and training.**

The higher education journey of young London residents

<http://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk/>



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