



Welcome and Introduction

The Higher Education Journey of Young London Residents:

2017

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Event Programme

- ▶ Background – The Partnership Story
- ▶ Purpose of the event
- ▶ Focus on Social Mobility
- ▶ Sharing and disseminating the 2017 data report- Regionally, Nationally and Internationally
- ▶ Programme for the event
- ▶ Housekeeping announcements

Background – The Partnership Story

- ▶ Fifth 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 London Councils

Purpose of the event

- ▶ To launch the 2017 Higher Education Journey of Young London Residents data report.
- ▶ Bring together key stakeholders involved in HE progression and the destinations of young Londoners
- ▶ Begin to highlight some of the key findings
- ▶ Develop and extend the data partnership model
- ▶ Strengthen the evidence base to inform our collective understanding of the HE progression and participation rates of young London residents
- ▶ Support knowledge mobilisation/ alliances

Focus on Social Mobility

- ▶ Impact of HE on social mobility in London
- ▶ Building and contributing to the 2016 Universities UK Social Mobility Advisory Group (SMAG report)
- ▶ SMAG report picks up on several areas from our previous reports
- ▶ SMAG report also highlights the value of the whole student journey through school, 16-19 education, HE and employment
- ▶ Our 2017 report draws on key data sources to explore aspects of social mobility in the context of London

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

▶ Regional Dissemination

- ▶ Data report launch events 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016
- ▶ 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

- ▶ Presentations at Action on Access-UUK-OFFA-HEFCE conferences
- ▶ Findings informed and influenced the Social Mobility Advisory Group
- ▶ Office for Students (April 2018)
 - ▶ Greater focus on student interest and choice not HE provider
 - ▶ Strengthening links between schools, colleges and universities

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

- ▶ 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)
 - ▶ Inputs to the MUVAH project steering group (2017)

Programme for the day

09.30	Registration and Coffee
10.00	Welcome and Introduction, Professor John Storan
10.15	Progression to Higher Education, Sheila Weeden
10.50	Social Mobility, Achievement and Graduate Employment, Gary Tindell
11.20	The London context, Yolande Burgess
11.40	Question and Answer Session
12.00	Closing Remarks, Professor John Storan
12.05	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



Focus of presentation

- This presentation will introduce the research and then focus on Section 3 of the report: progression to higher education in London
- I will look at the progression 'headlines' from this year's report, and focus on a case study of one London borough to illustrate the impact of the changes at borough level over the nine year period since we started collecting data in 2007/08 to 2015/16

The research

- The data on progression to HE used in the report is validated data from the higher education statistics agency (HESA)
- The data records participation of 18-24 year old London residents who progressed to UK universities in 2015/16, and were counted six weeks after the start of term, so it is actual rather than intended destinations
- The 2015/16 data is the latest data available from HESA, as data for the 2016/17 academic year will not be available from HESA before February 2018 for students who completed their courses during the period July-September 2017

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

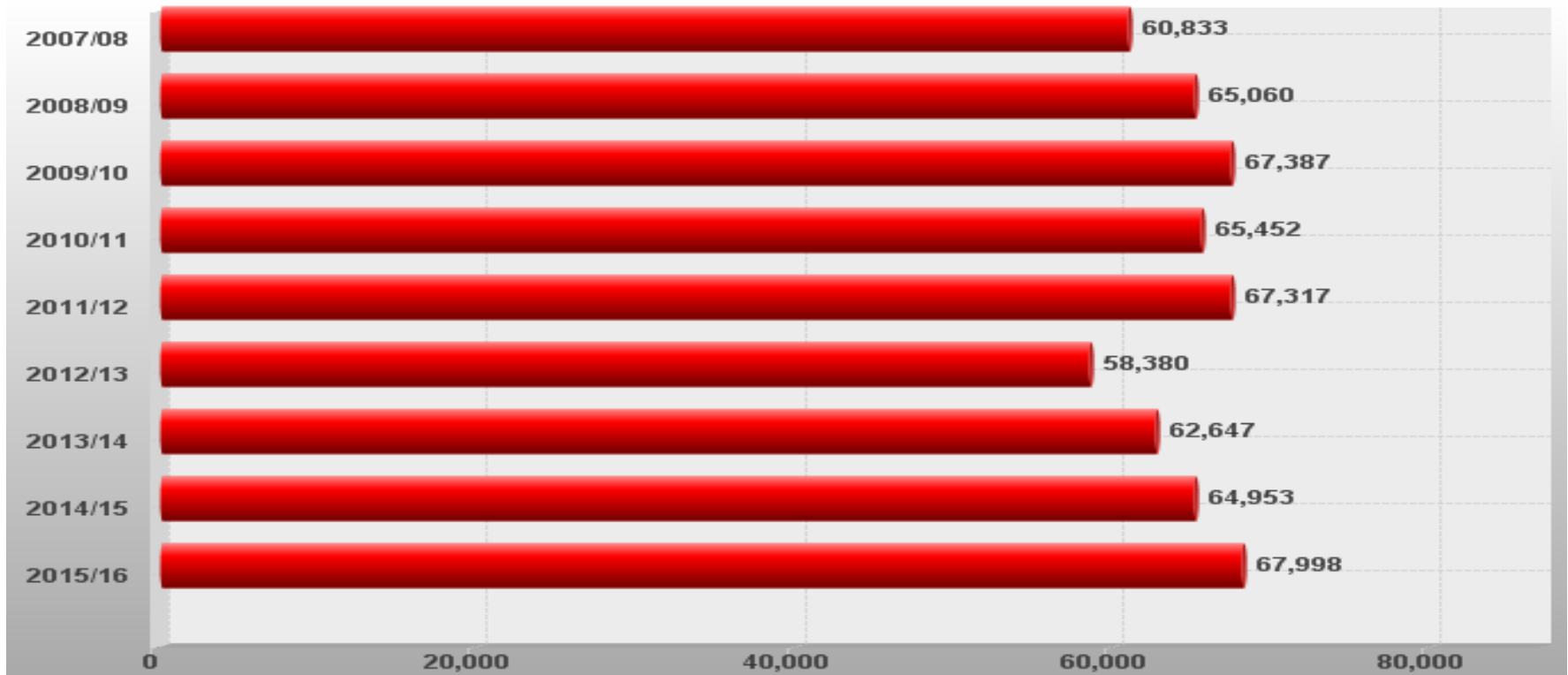
Uses of the research

- We wanted to show that whilst Newham is a borough with high levels of socio-economic deprivation, it is also an aspirational borough with an aspirational population where significant numbers of young people progress to a wide range of universities, and into graduate careers
- We wanted to demonstrate the value and employment outcomes of higher education 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 in 2012/13, and there was greater questioning of the long-term financial benefit of higher education compared to the investment in tuition fees and student loans

Progression to Higher Education 2015/16



Progression to Higher Education



The highest ever number of young residents progressed to HE in London in 2015/16

Progression in London has recovered by over 15% since 2012/13

The data signals a return to the year on year increases in participation that had been present until tuition fees were introduced in 2010/11 and 2012/13

Changes in participation over time: The London Success Story

- Although there were fluctuations across London boroughs over the nine year period 2007/08 – 2015/16, the key message is that the vast majority of London boroughs have increased participation in Higher Education by at least 10% since 2007/08
- The largest increase in participation by far is in Barking & Dagenham (35%), followed by Enfield (27%) and Newham (24%) since 2007/08
- Sixteen boroughs showed an increase of over 10% in participation since 2007/08, and eight showed an increase of over 15%
- Only six boroughs showed an increase of 5% or less, and only two boroughs showed a small decrease over the nine year period

London 2015/16 headlines

- London experienced a growth of 4.7% in participation in 2015/16, 1% higher than in the previous year
- A further sign of stronger recovery in London is that there was growth across the vast majority of London boroughs
- In the previous two years, we had seen growth at London level, but significant fluctuations at London borough level
- The percentage increases over the last three years do point to a sustained pattern of recovery in London

Growth and decline across London

- There was significant growth in participation in a number of boroughs, whilst others experienced lower percentages of growth
- The highest growth was in Tower Hamlets, Westminster, Islington, Lambeth and Newham
- The boroughs experiencing a decline were Richmond, Barking & Dagenham, Waltham Forest, Southwark and Bexley, although actual numbers are quite small, and are likely to be due to small fluctuations in cohort sizes.
- In Barking & Dagenham, the decrease only represented 40 students

London 2015/16 headlines

- The growth is primarily in 18 year olds studying full-time, first or undergraduate degrees, but there was also an increase in 19 year old participation in 2015/16
- The percentage of 21-24 year olds is still declining, and the numbers of young people studying on part-time courses continues to decline
- The continued decline in part-time study in London is very concerning, and has been mirrored nationally

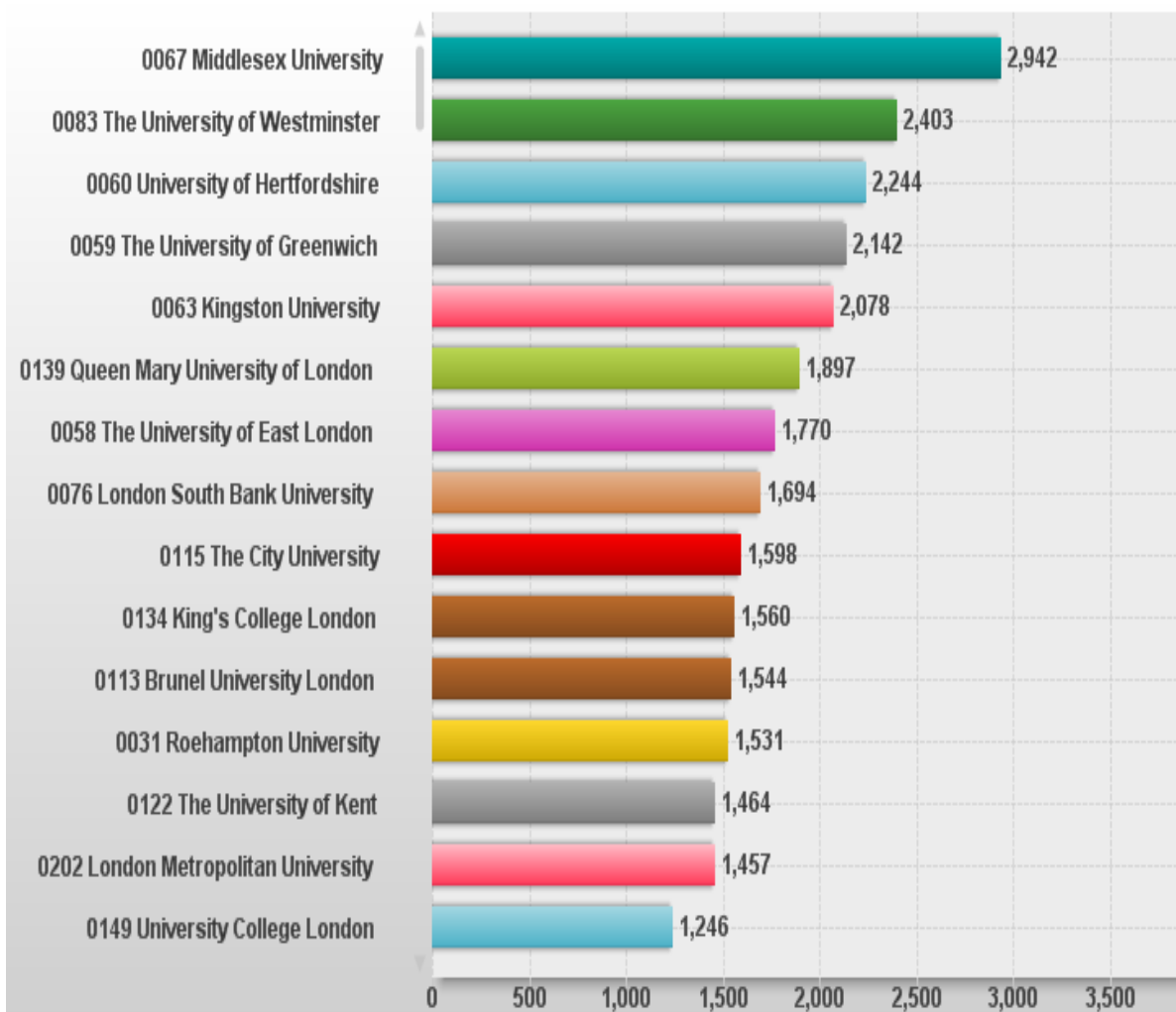
Headlines: Gender & Ethnicity

- Following several years of narrowing, the gender gap that we reported last year continued to widen to 54.1% Female and 45.8% Male in 2015/16. The drop in participation by males is an issue that needs to be monitored at borough level
- Participation of different ethnic groups in 2015/16 is interesting: the smallest increases are a 2.2% increase in White students, and a 0.7% increase in Black or Black British - Caribbean ethnic groups compared to the previous year
- The largest increases have been a 17.6% increase in Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi students, and increases in most other Asian or Asian British and Black or Black British African ethnicities and students from Mixed ethnic backgrounds

Headlines: previous institution and type of HEI attended

- Over half of the young Londoners progressing to HE in 2015/16 progressed from school sixth forms, with just under 20% from FE Colleges and 10% from Sixth Form Colleges
- The largest increases have been in young people progressing to HE from school sixth forms
- The Russell Group and pre-92 universities increased their market share in 2015/16 whilst the market share of post-92 universities did not increase
- There is a small year on year decline in the numbers of young people progressing to HEIs in London, although the largest percentage progress to London institutions

Headlines: most popular HEIs



Thirteen of the top fifteen HEIs attended by young London residents in 2015/16 are in London

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

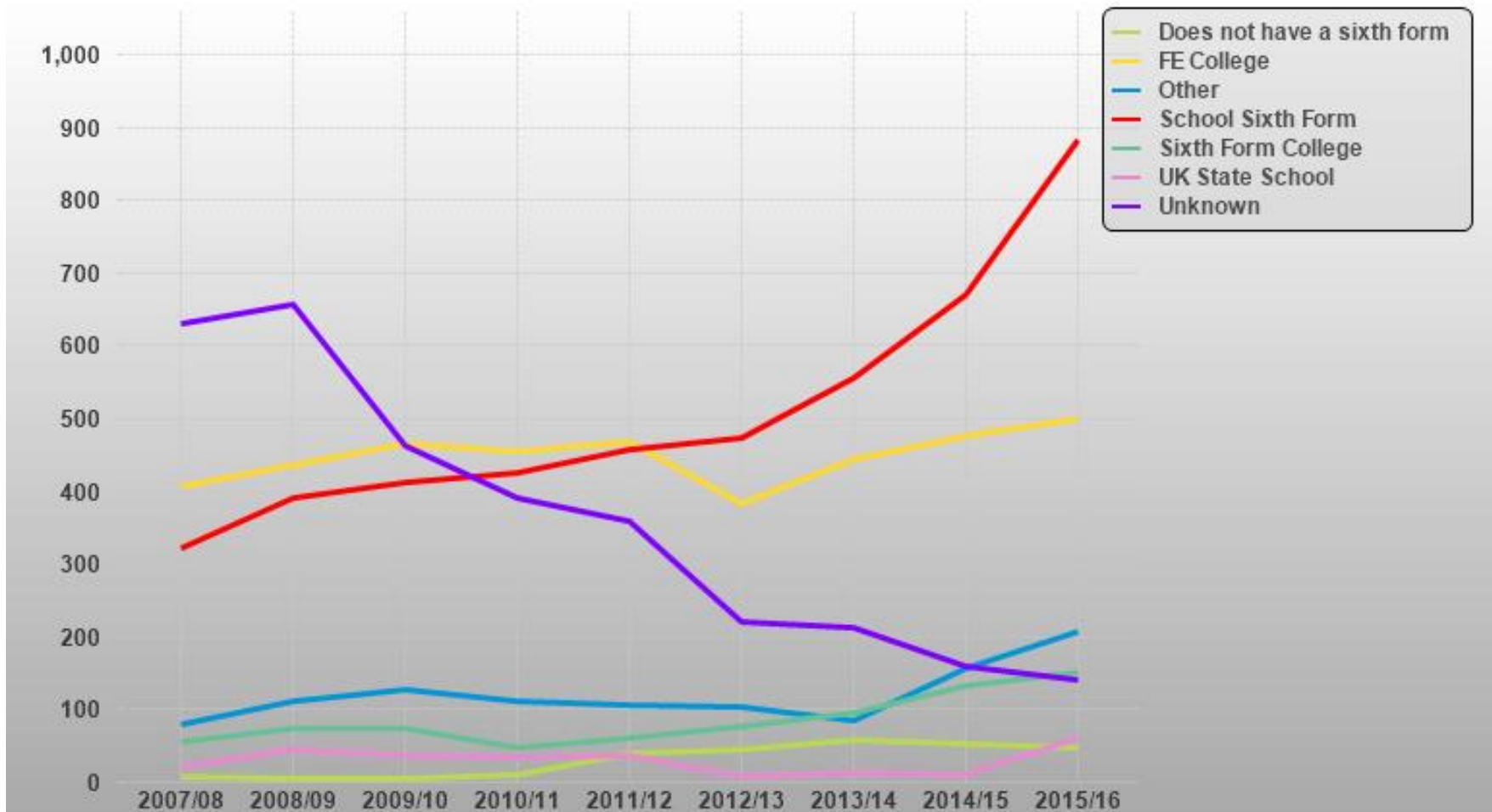
UCAS tariff scores for young Londoners entering HE have also continued to increase, with over 854 more students achieving 360-419 points; + 352 achieving 420-479 and +266 achieving 480-539; and +50 achieving 540+

Case study: Tower Hamlets

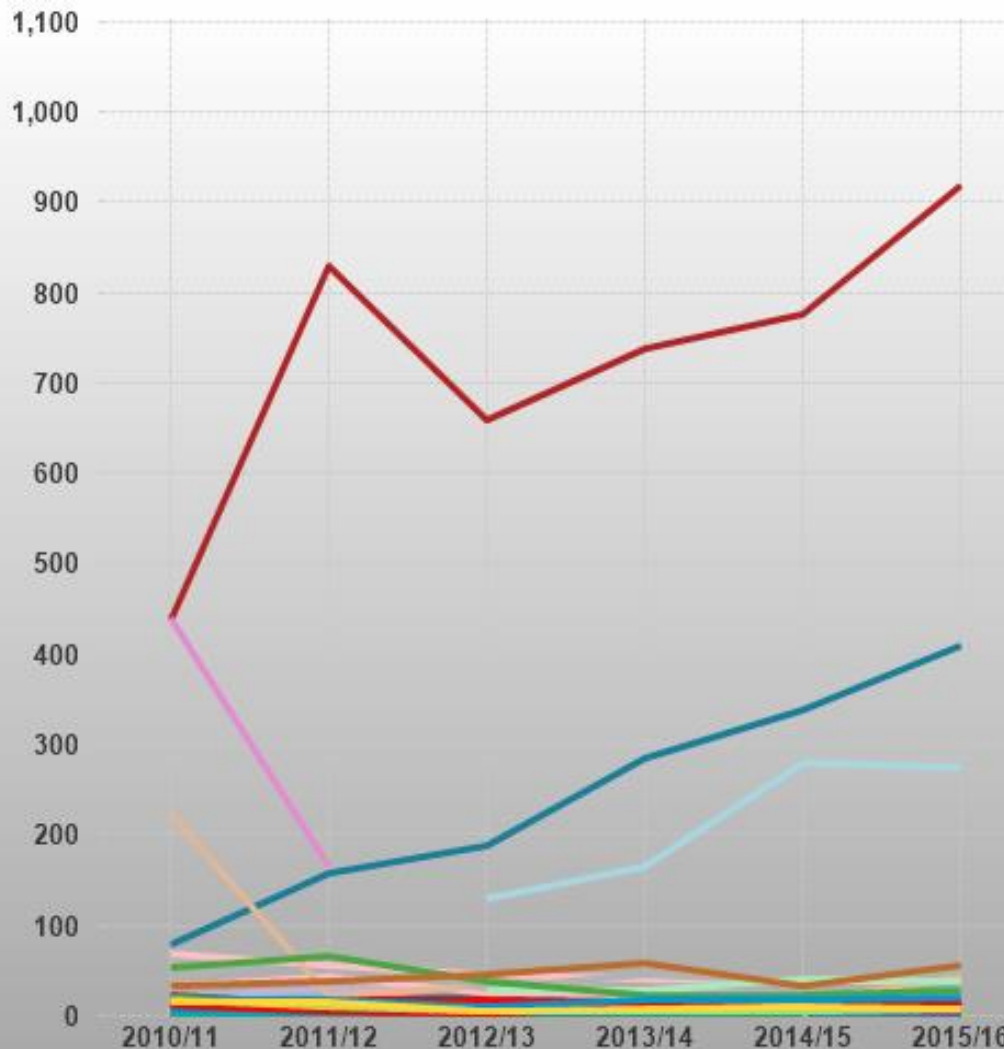
- In order to illustrate some of the key changes in 2015/16, I have chosen to focus on a case study of one London borough – Tower Hamlets
- Tower Hamlets has experienced some of the highest growth in participation in London, despite being a borough with some of the highest levels of socio-economic deprivation in England
- The number of students progressing from sixth forms in the borough has almost doubled since 2012/13
- There is also evidence of significant increases in student achievement at 16-19 institutions, which increases the eligibility of students to enter HE, and also increases their choice of degree subjects and range of universities

Tower Hamlets: 16-19 institutions

Numbers progressing from school sixth forms have increased by 600 since 2007/08



Tower Hamlets entry qualifications and UCAS points

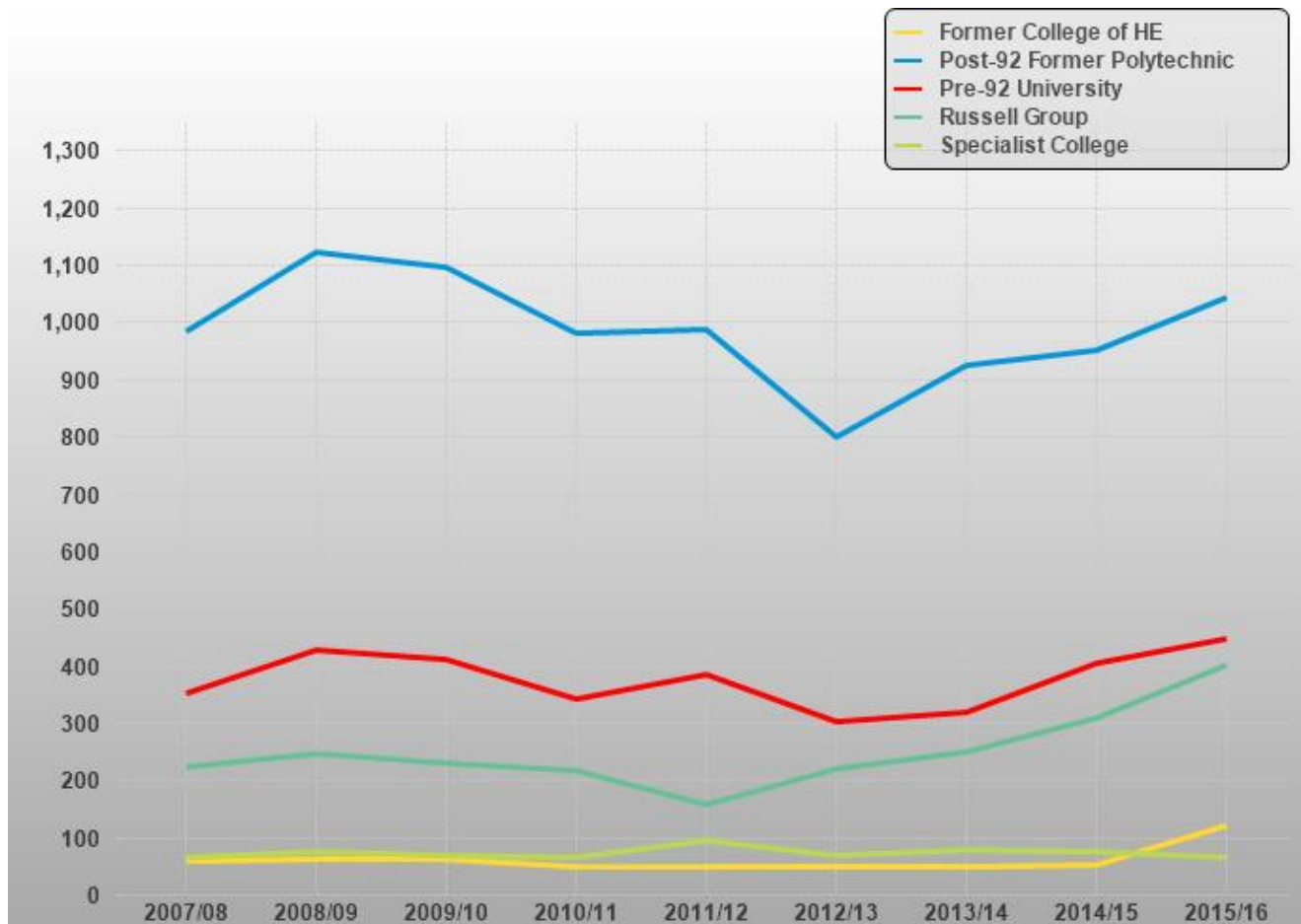


The dark red line is AS/A Level, which has increased from 450 to over 900 since 2007/08

The darker blue line is Level 3 Diploma, which has increased from 100 to 400 since 2007/08

More students achieving Level 3 qualifications, particularly A Level, has also led to increases in Tower Hamlets students progressing to university with higher UCAS tariff points. Students with 360-419 points has risen from 50 to over 300; Students with 420-479 points has risen from virtually 0 to 190 since 2007/08, which gives Tower Hamlets students a much wider choice of subjects and universities

Tower Hamlets: type of HEI attended



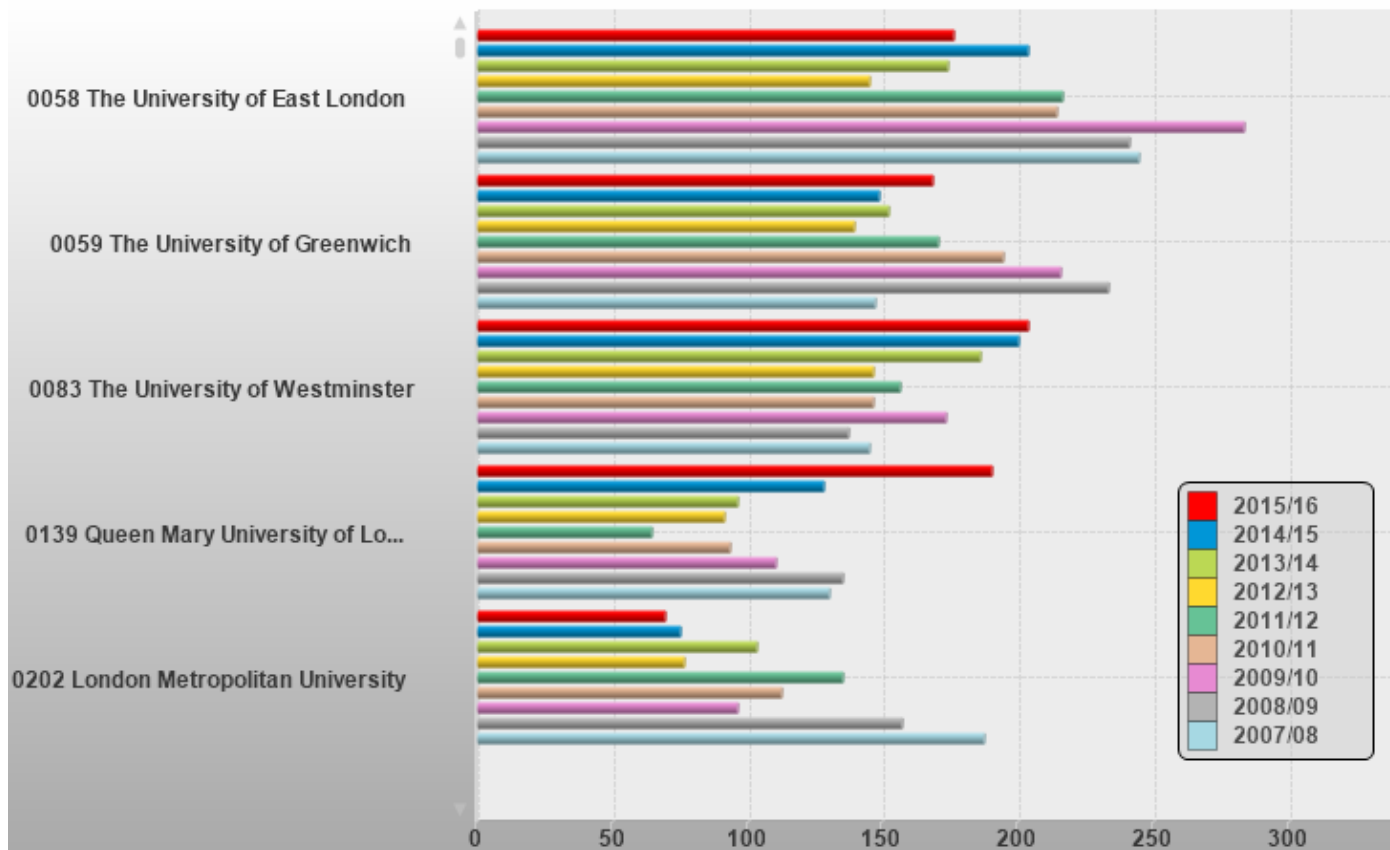
Progression to Russell Group universities has almost doubled since 2007/08

Progression to pre-92 universities has increased by a smaller amount

The largest group still progress to Post-92 universities, but after a significant drop, numbers have only recovered to just over 2007/08 levels

Most popular HEIs with Tower Hamlets students

The biggest increases have been in Tower Hamlets students progressing to HEIs in London. The five universities below have the largest number of Tower Hamlets young residents

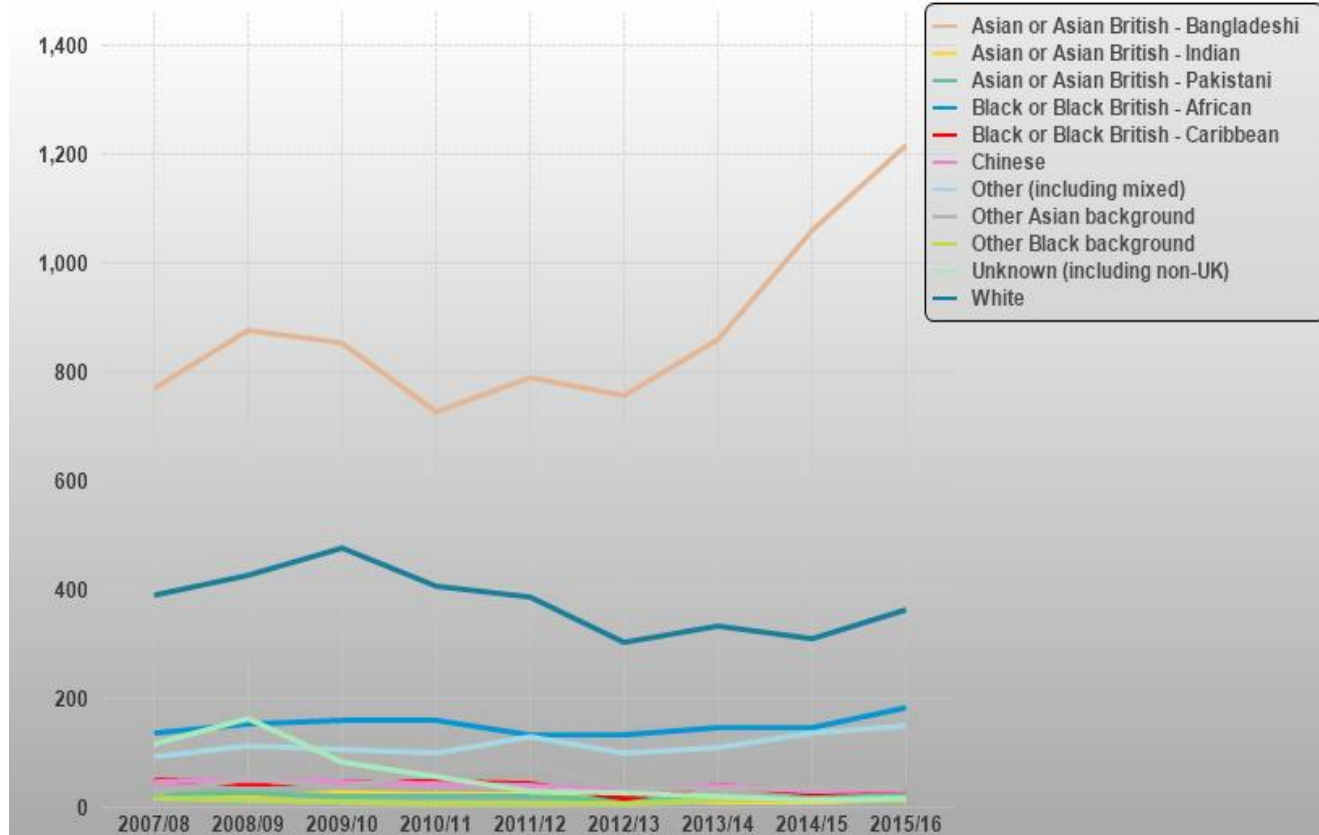


Progression to QMUL has increased from 130-190 over 9 years (QM joined the Russell Group in 2012/13)

The highest numbers of Tower Hamlets residents progress to post-92 universities, but only University of Westminster is showing an increase since 2007/08

Gender and ethnicity of Tower Hamlets students

The gender gap in Tower Hamlets widened slightly in line with the London trends over the last two years, and there was a large increase in female participation in 2015/16



The chart opposite shows the very sharp increase in participation in Tower Hamlets of Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi students compared to other ethnic groups

Tower Hamlets:

Participation rates by Gender

- Participation by Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi students has increased from 769 to 1216 since 2007/08, whilst participation by other ethnic groups has only increased marginally over the same period
- The Bangladeshi population in the borough is very large, but the growth of participation from this one ethnic group is significant, as Gary's presentation will demonstrate
- Participation of White students has declined slightly over the nine-year period since 2007/08

Key progression messages from this year's report

- A need for greater focus on boys participation – particularly those from White and Black Caribbean backgrounds
- Part-time study as an option alongside part-time work; part-time tuition fee loans
- Emerging degree apprenticeships as an alternative route to higher education without tuition fees
- Continued focus on gender+ ethnicity + disadvantage = low HE participation of particular groups in local areas, a theme that Gary will pick up in his presentation
- Gary is also going to cover the section of the report on social mobility, which picks up some of the themes from my presentation

The higher education journey of Young London residents: Students Achievement, Graduate Employability and the impact of Social Mobility

Gary Tindell

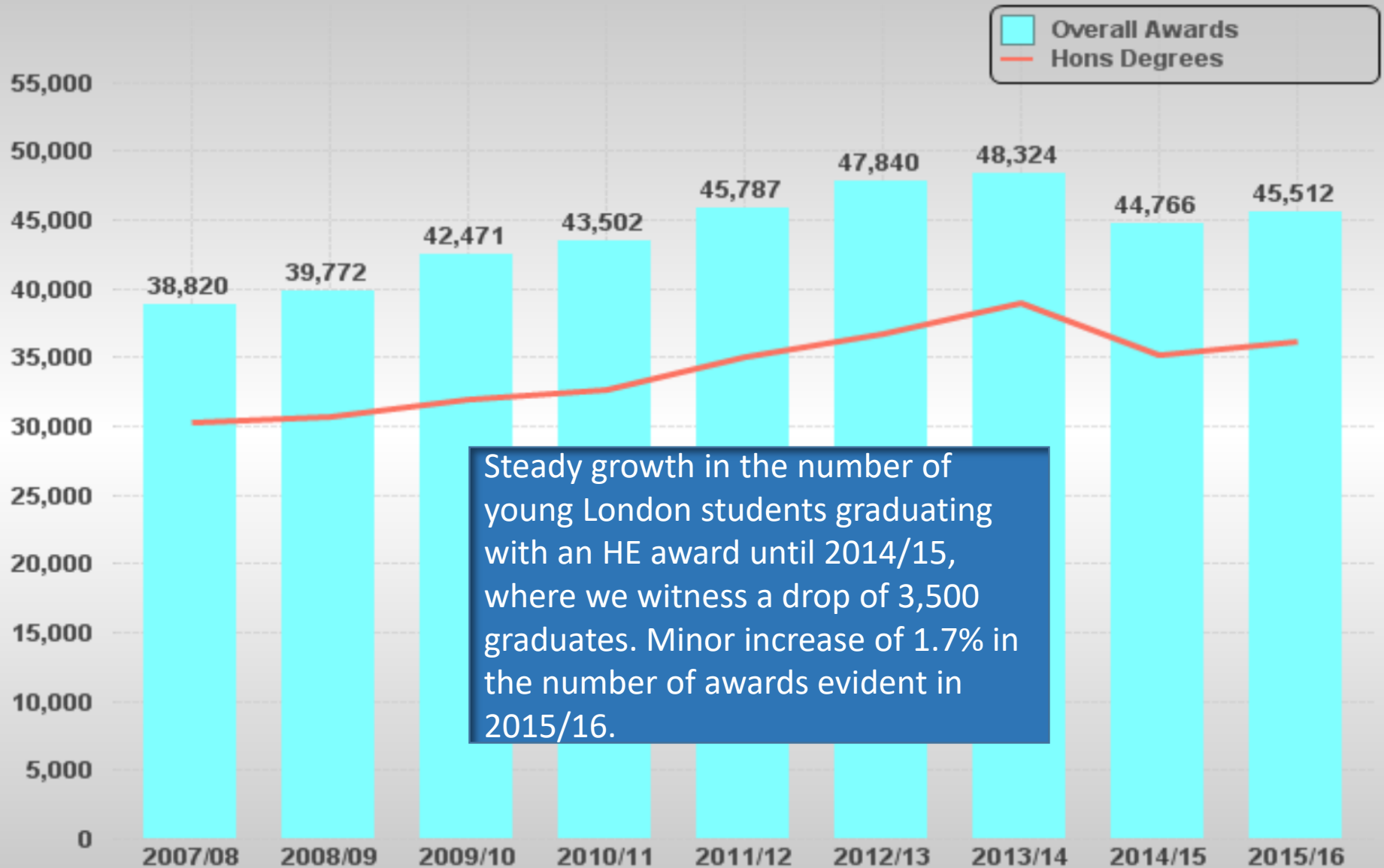
Business Intelligence Manager

December 6th 2017

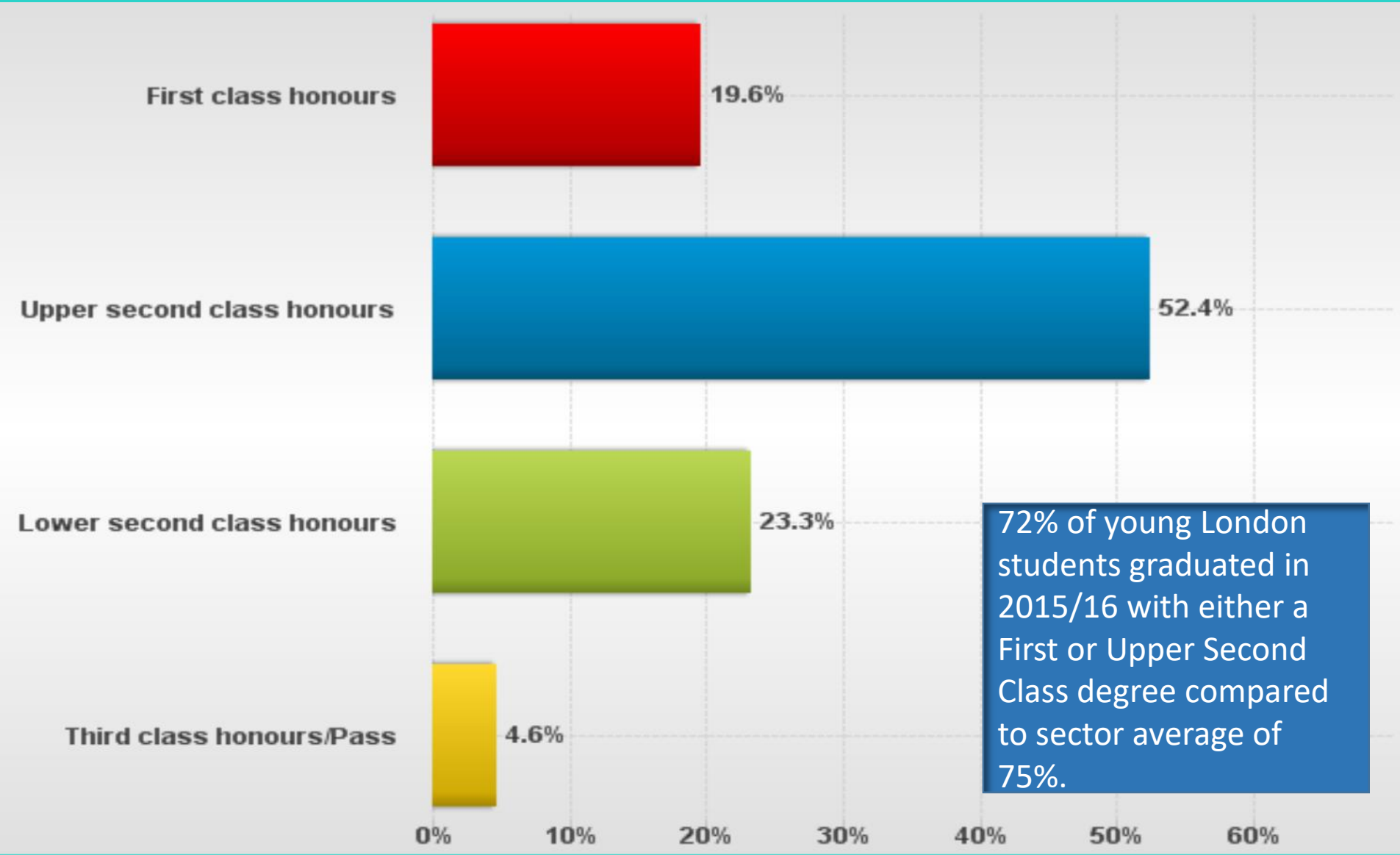
Background

- This presentation will initially focus on:
 - Student Achievement & Awards
 - Graduate Employability
- Followed by analysis of the impact of social mobility using:
 - Index of Multiple Deprivation
 - Parental Education

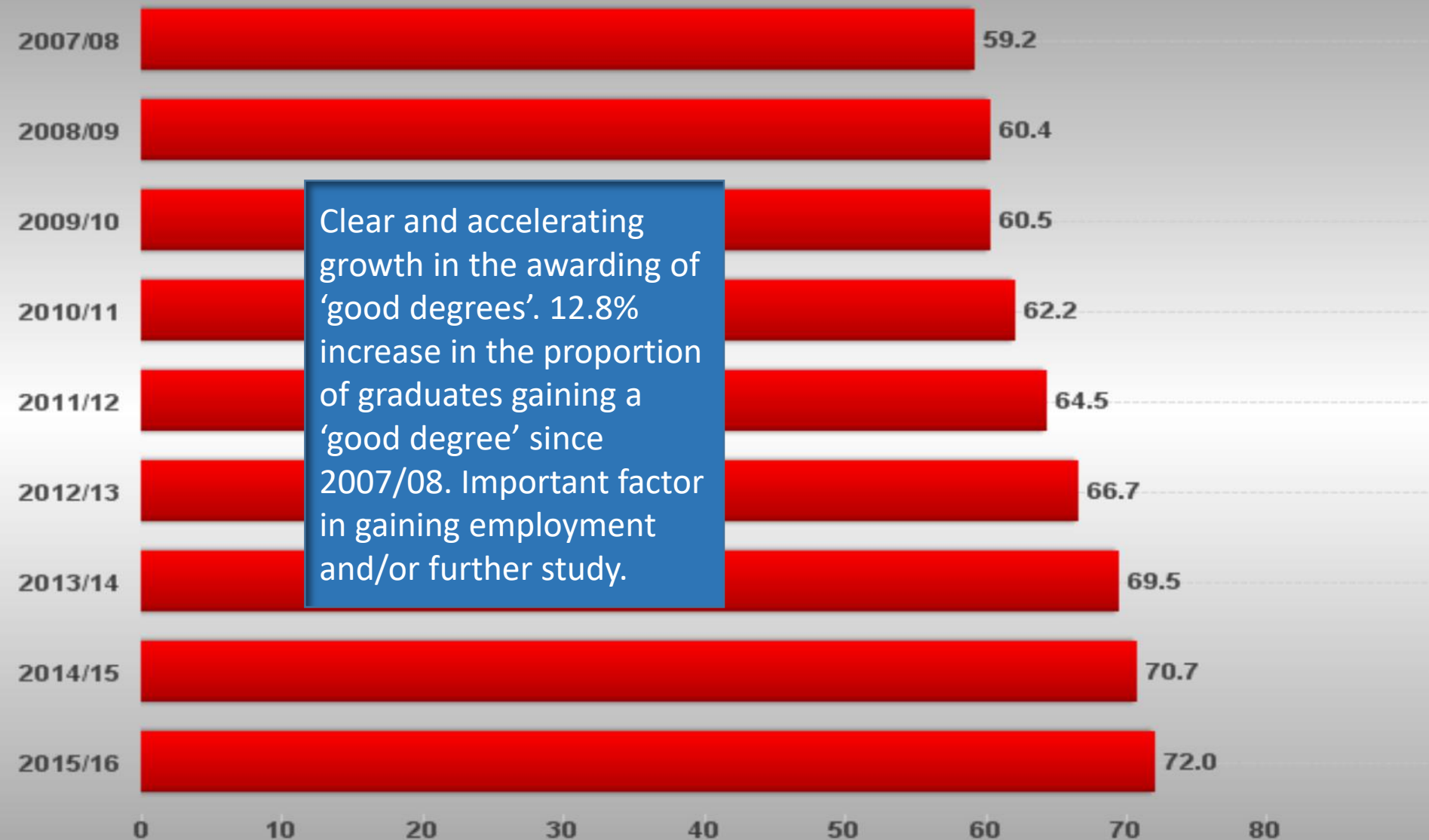
HE Outcomes: Young London residents: No. of awards



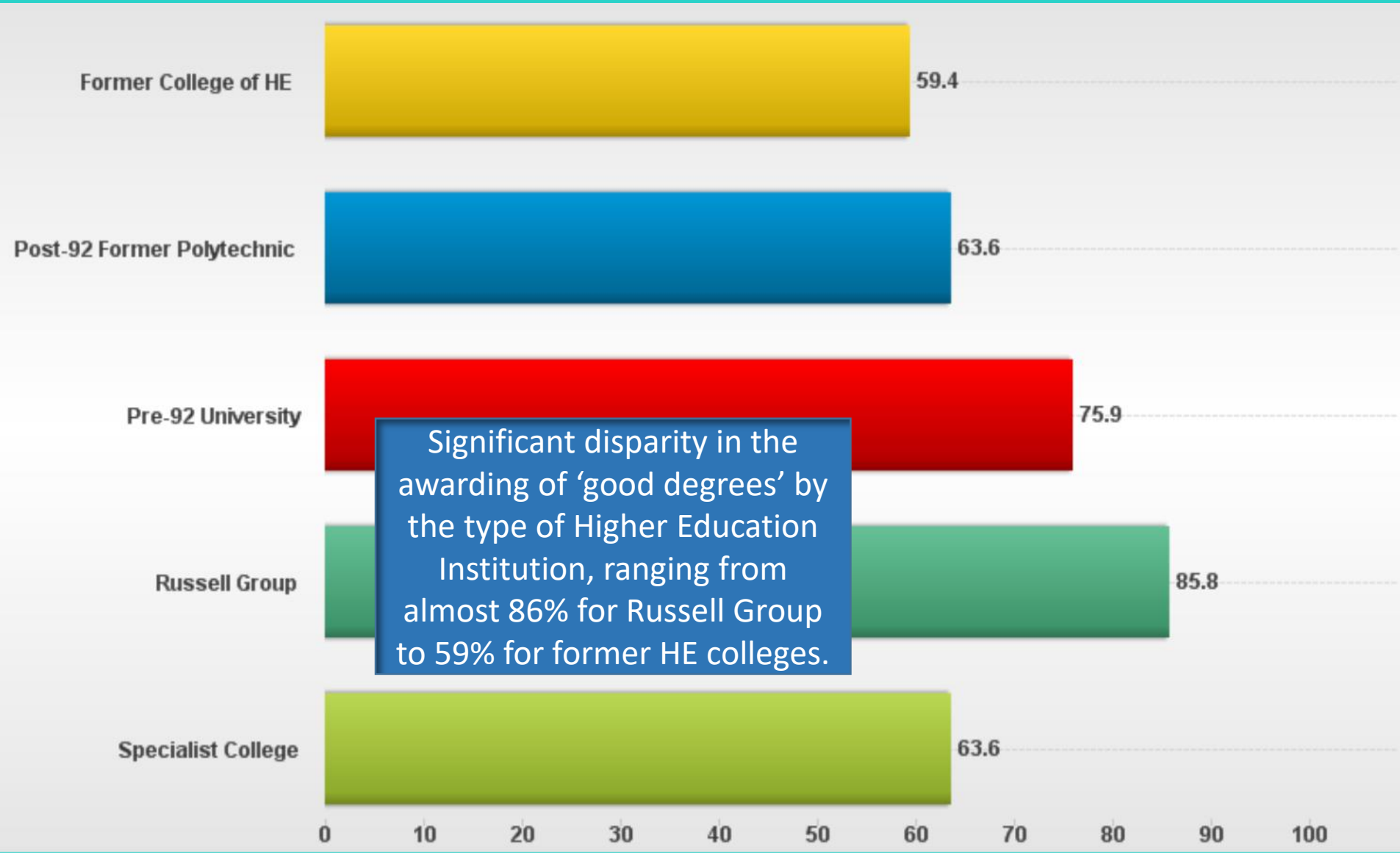
HE Outcomes - Young London residents: First Degree Classes (2015/16)



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

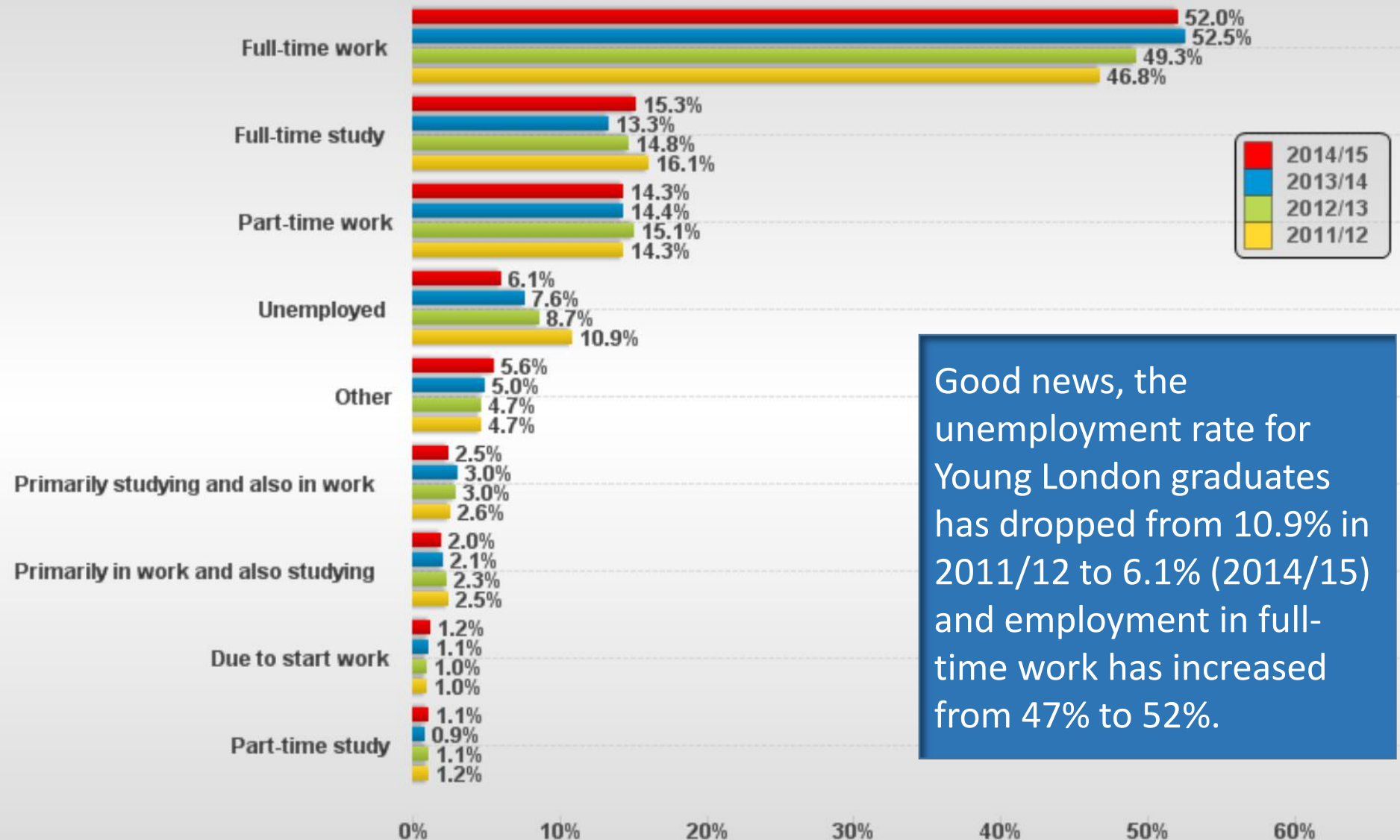


HE Outcomes - Young London residents: Proportion of 1st & 2:1 degrees by type

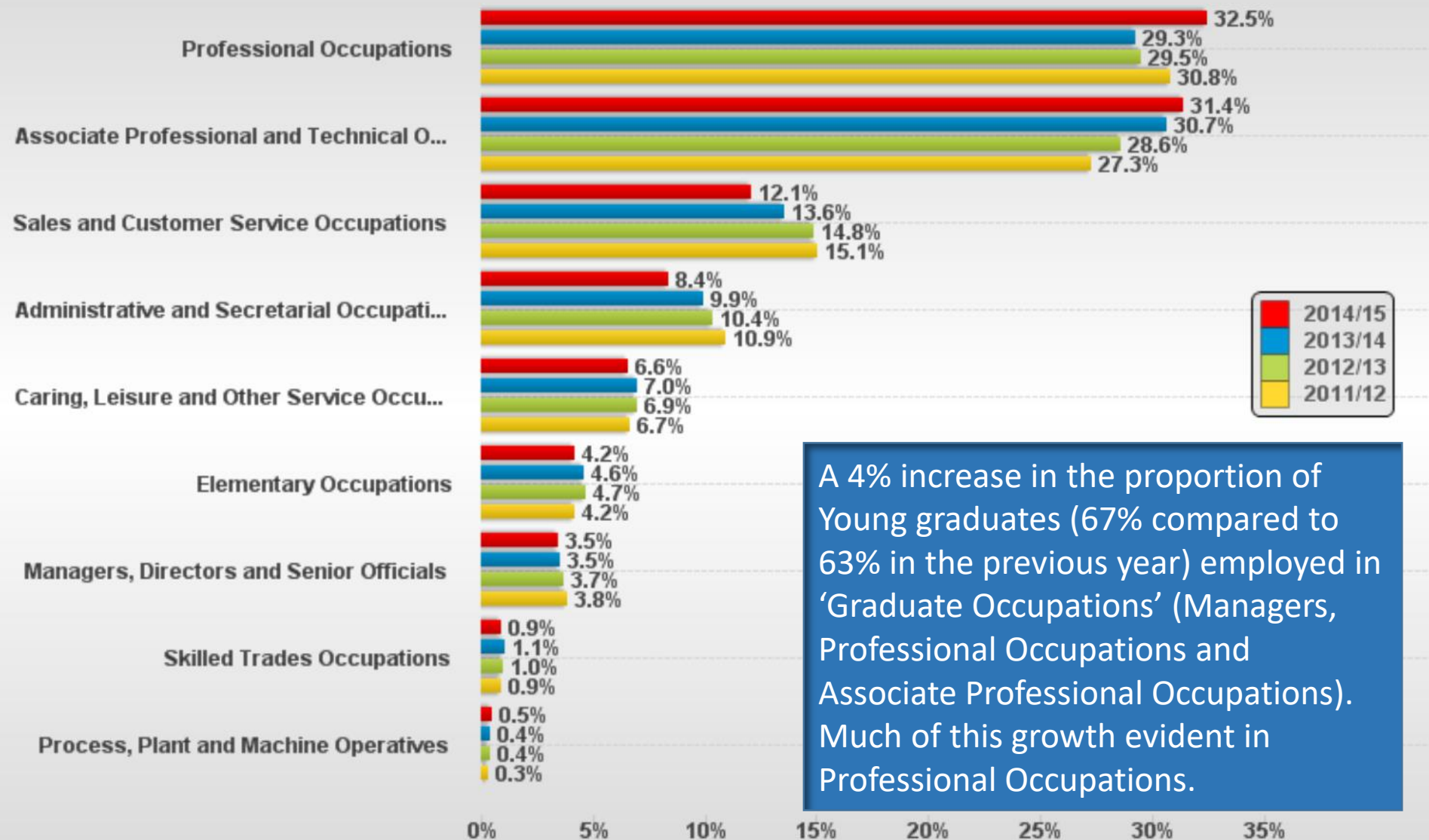


Graduate Employability

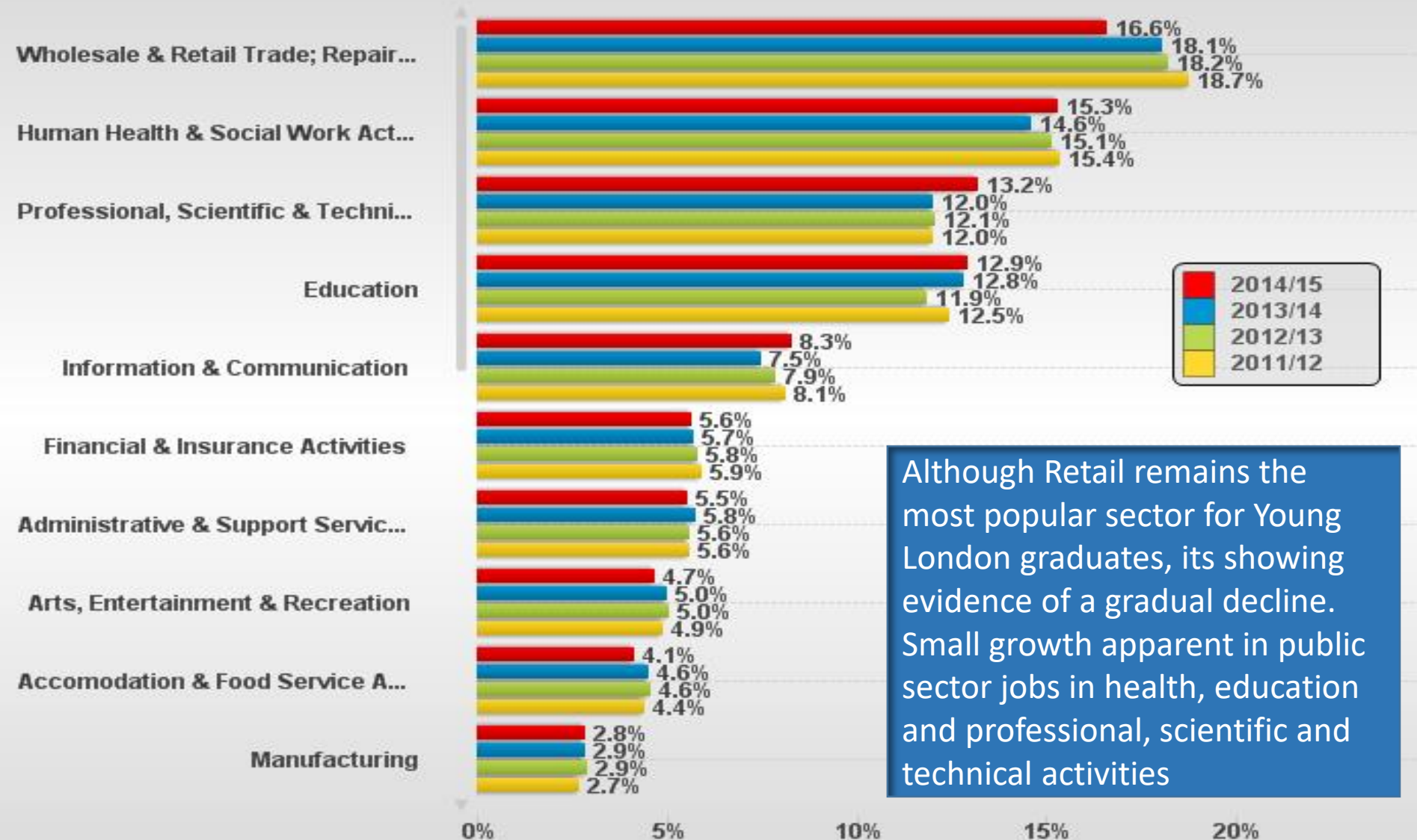
Post Study - Young London residents After Graduation: Employment Activity



Post Study - Young London residents After Graduation: Standard



Post Study - Young London residents After Graduation: Standard Industrial



Although Retail remains the most popular sector for Young London graduates, its showing evidence of a gradual decline. Small growth apparent in public sector jobs in health, education and professional, scientific and technical activities

Summary (Awards & Employment)

- Minor increase of 1.7% in the number of awards but signs of continuing growth in the proportions of graduates earning a 'Good Degree'
- 72% of young London students graduated in 2015/16 with either a First or Upper Second Class degree.
- Unemployment rate for Young London graduates continues to fall accompanied by increase in full-time work
- Employment in 'Graduate Occupations' has increased to 67% (+4%) with small growth in evident in health, education and professional, scientific and technical activities and a decline in retail jobs

Social Mobility

- Background
- Index of Multiple Deprivation
- Parental Education

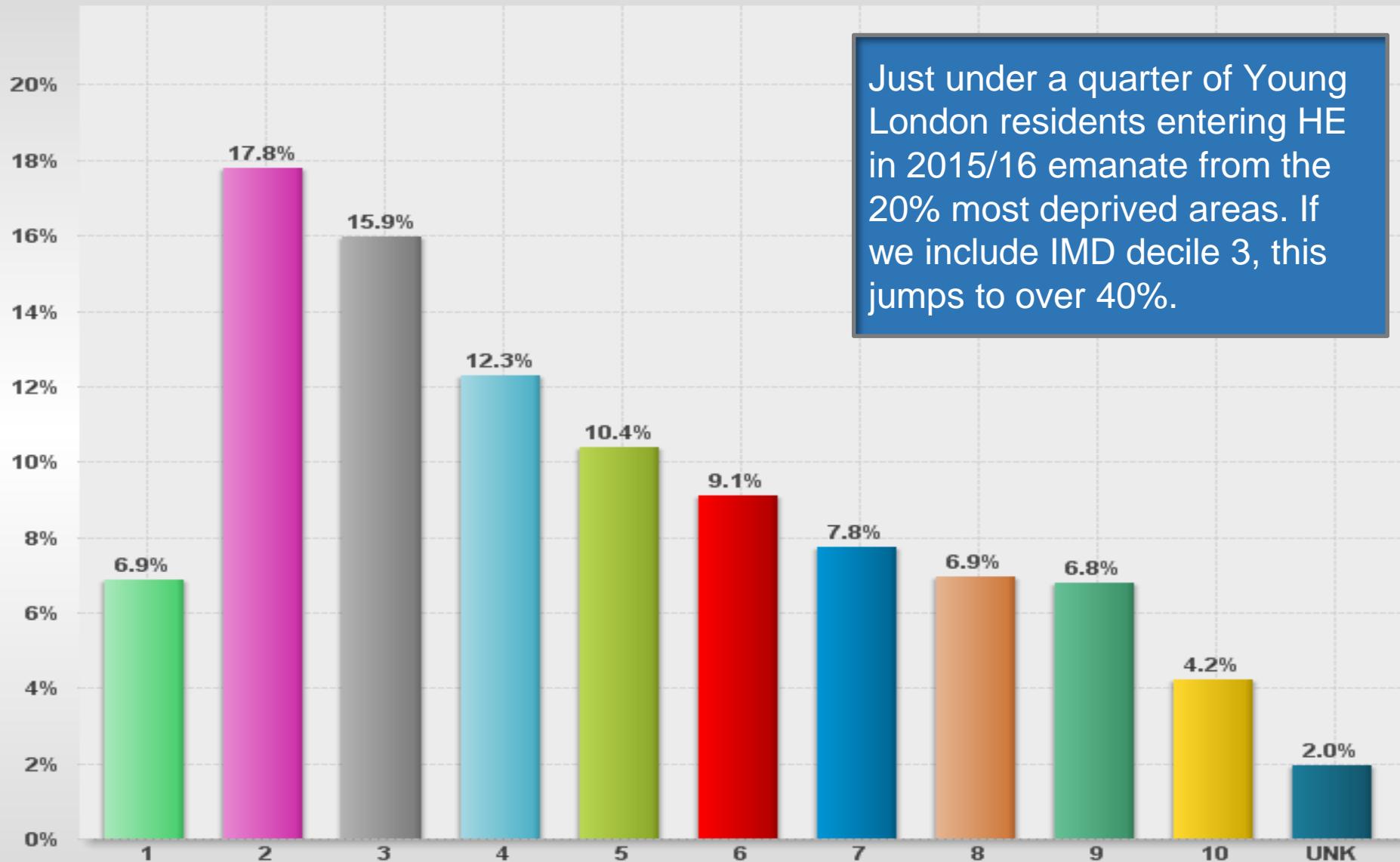
Social Mobility

- Publication of UUK report into 'Enabling Social Mobility in Higher Education' (Oct 2016)
- Initial release of Teaching Excellence Framework (TEF) technical spec followed by publication of TEF metrics with a breakdown by HEFCE WP indicator (POLAR3)
- UEL research into factors affecting graduate outcomes of London residents and potential use of IMD as more appropriate measure of disadvantage

UEL Research Findings

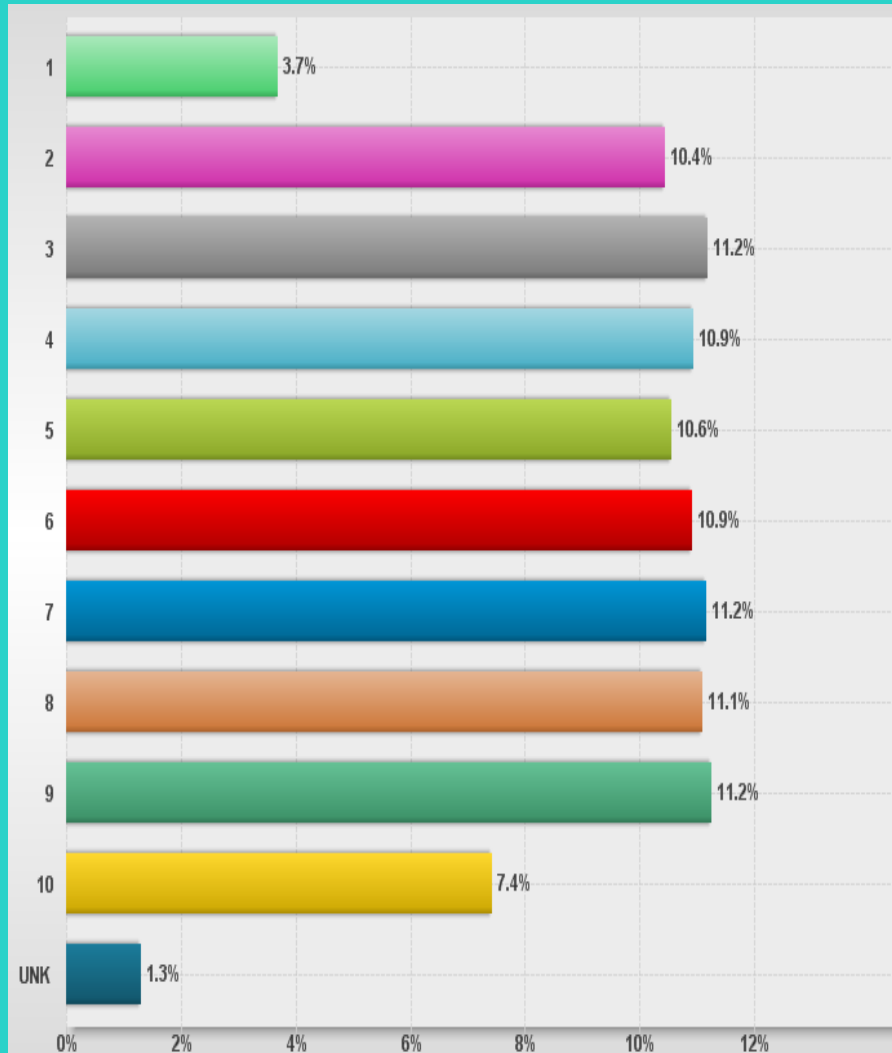
- Impetus emerged from discussions at the 2016 report launch
- Prior educational background crucial in gaining graduate employment, particularly for those entering with a high tariff score
- Significant drop-off in employment in 'highly-skilled occupations' for students graduating with a Lower Second or Third Class degree
- Graduates with a First Class degree from a Post-92 HEI have a slightly lower rate on employment in a 'highly skilled occupation' compared to a graduate with a Lower Second from a Russell Group

Entry to HE: Young London residents HE Progression by IMD Decile (2015/16)

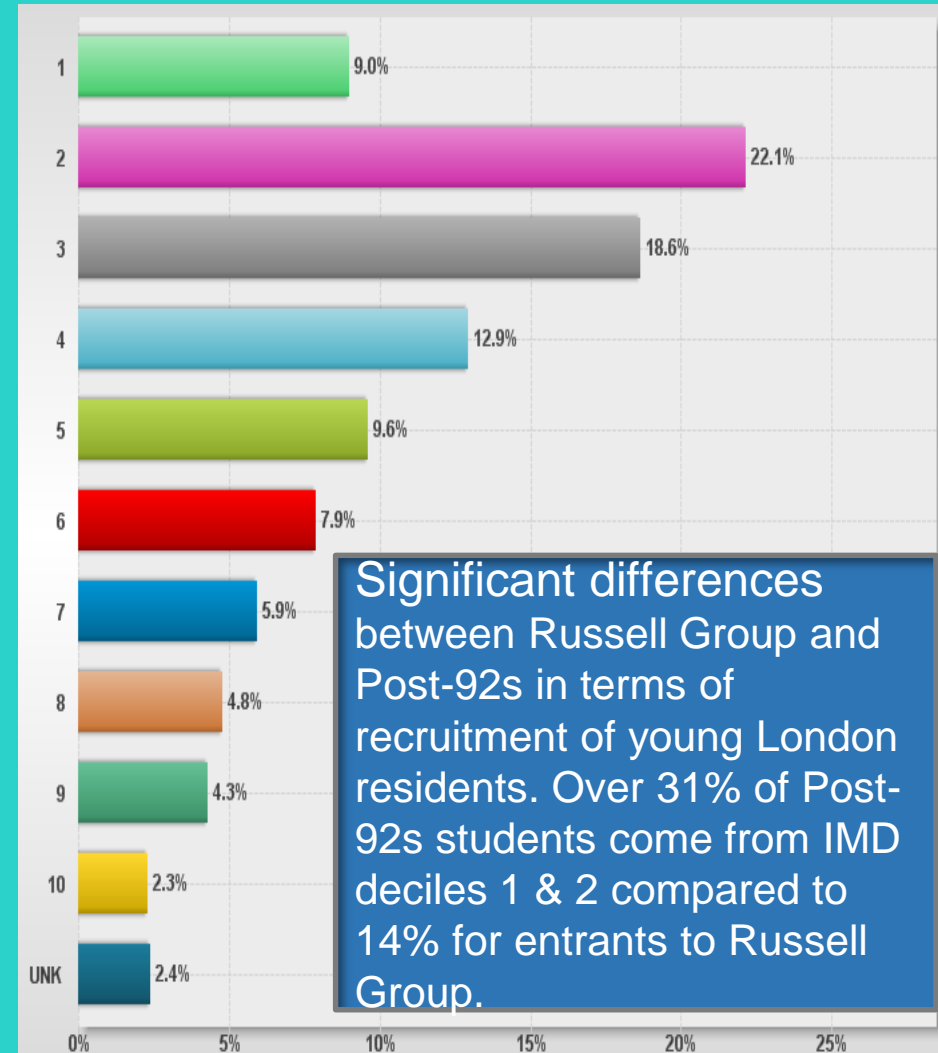


Entry to HE: HE Progression by IMD Decile & Type of HEI

Russell Group

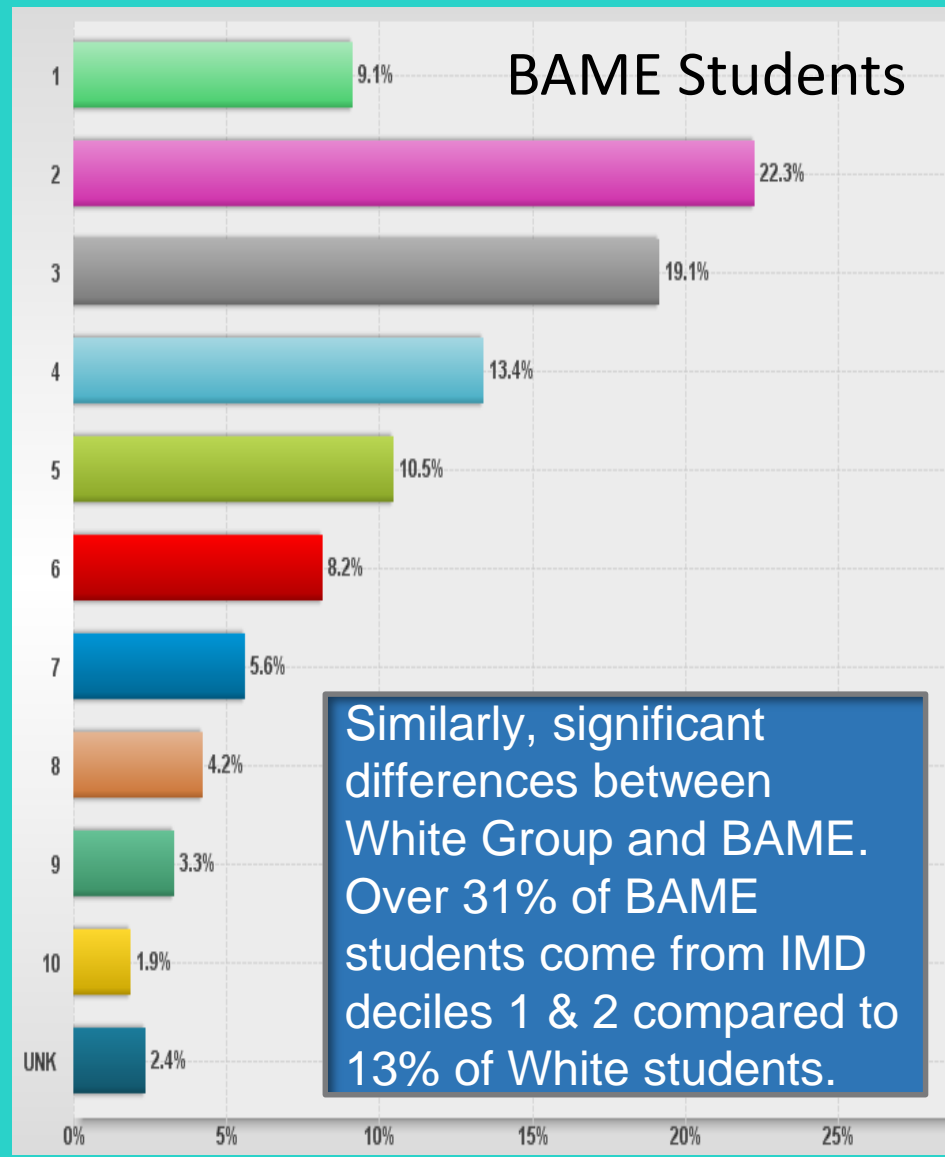
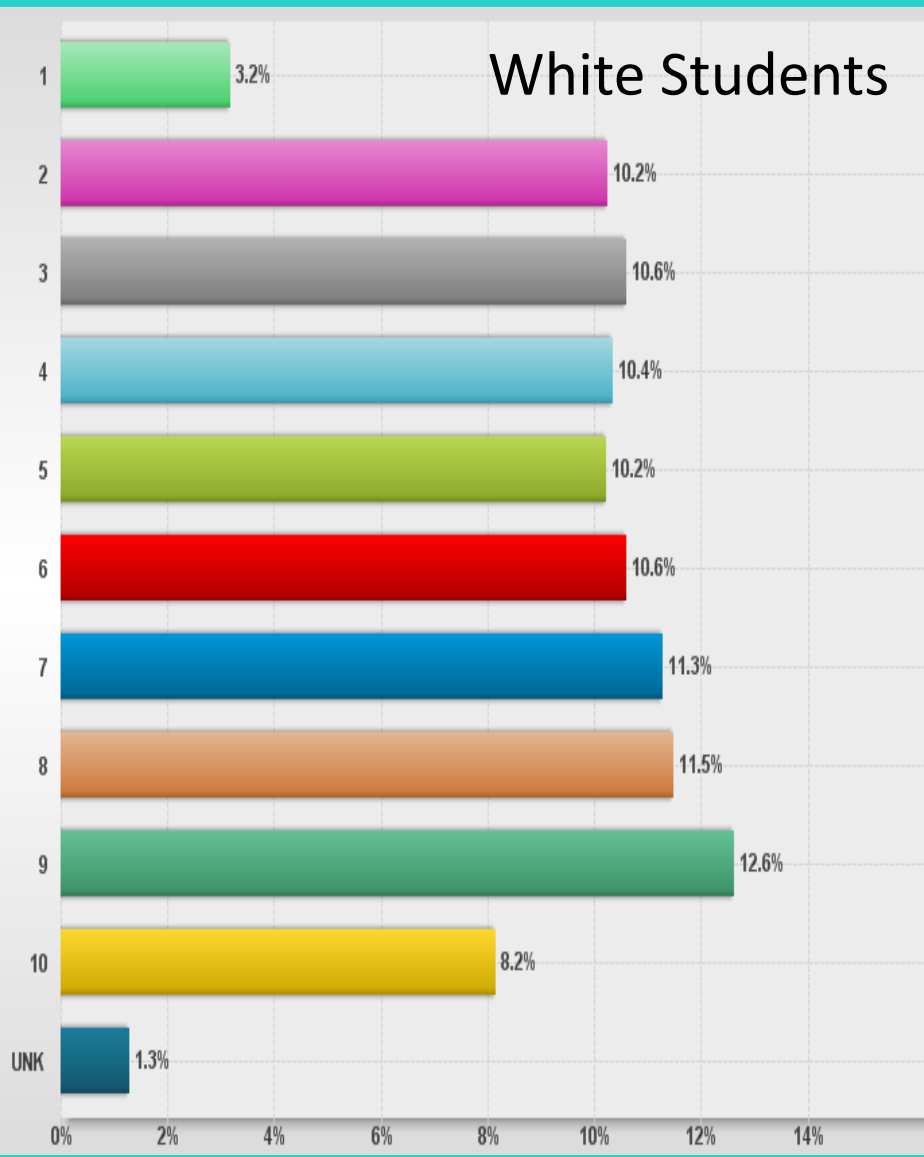


Post-92 Former Polytechnics

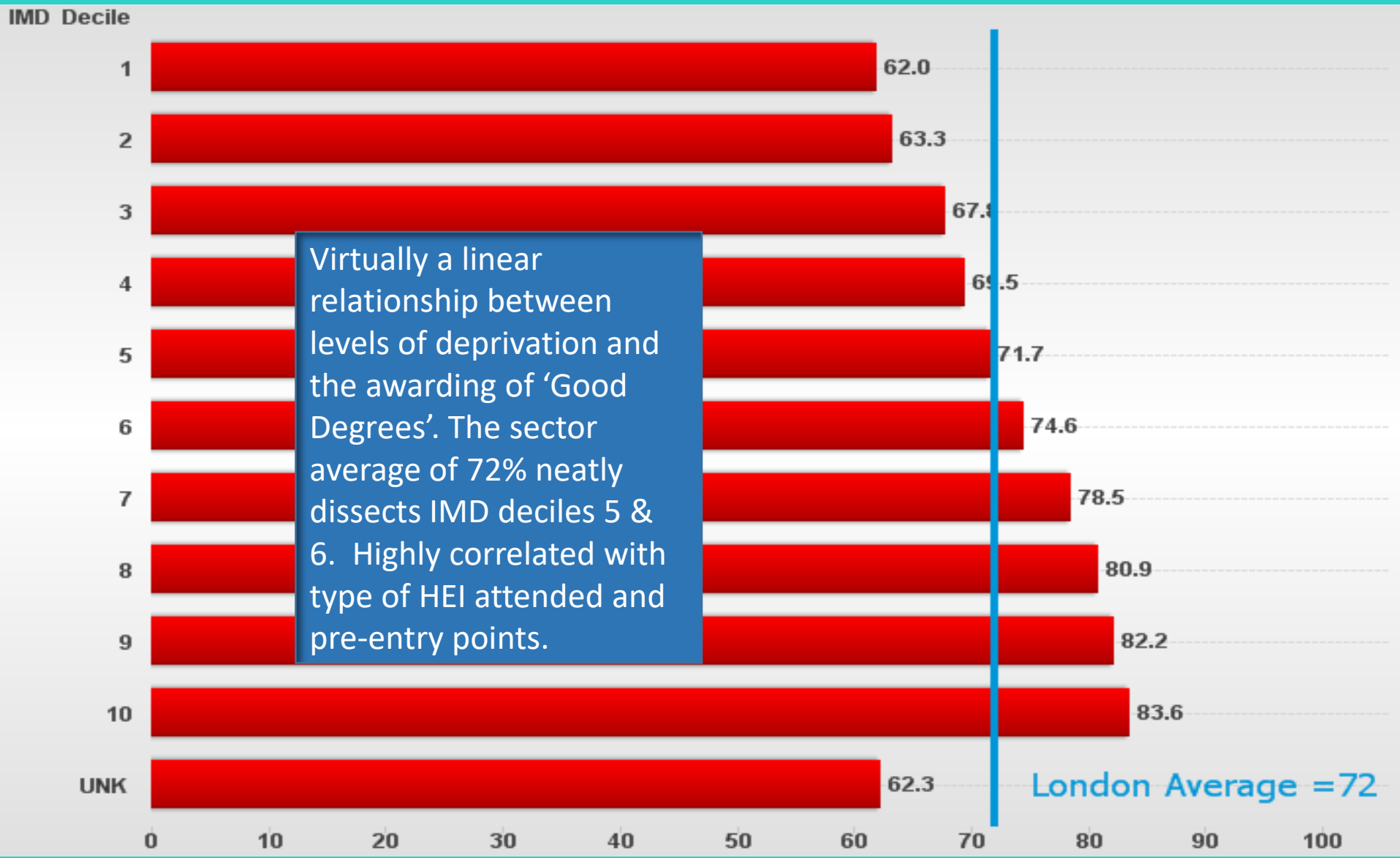


Significant differences between Russell Group and Post-92s in terms of recruitment of young London residents. Over 31% of Post-92s students come from IMD deciles 1 & 2 compared to 14% for entrants to Russell Group.

Entry to HE: HE Progression by IMD Decile & Ethnicity

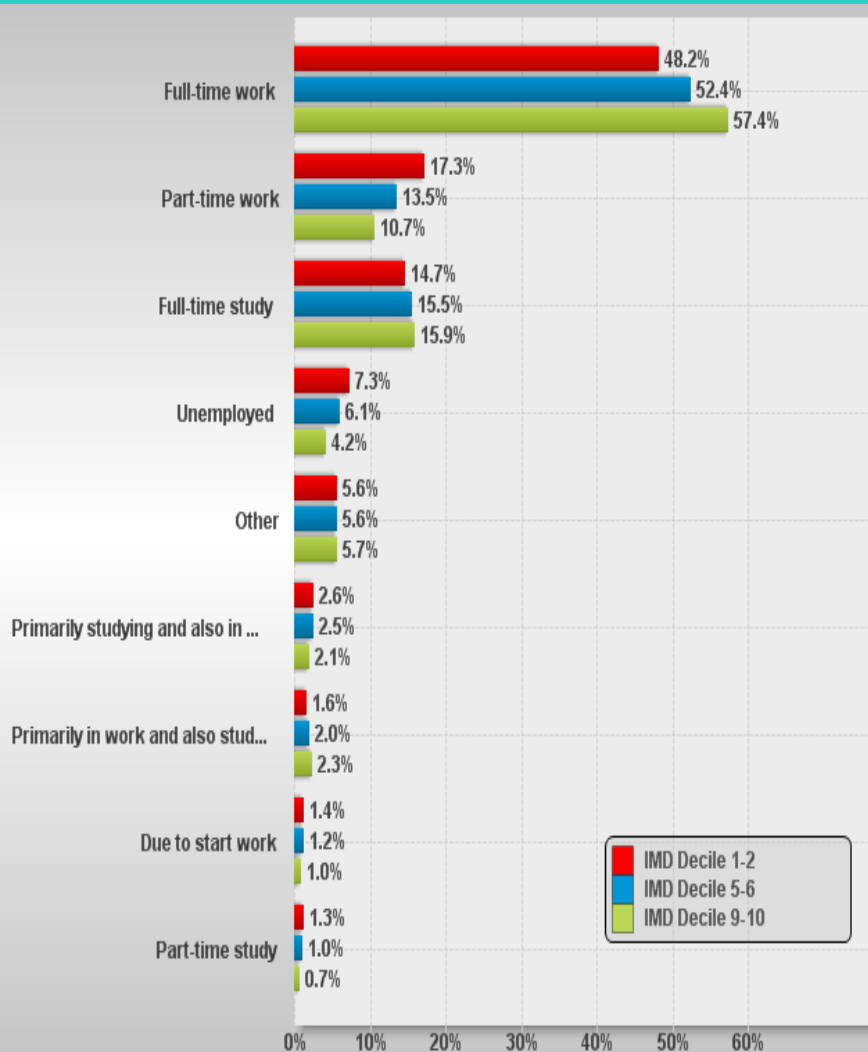


HE Outcomes: Proportion of 'Good Honours' by Index of Multiple

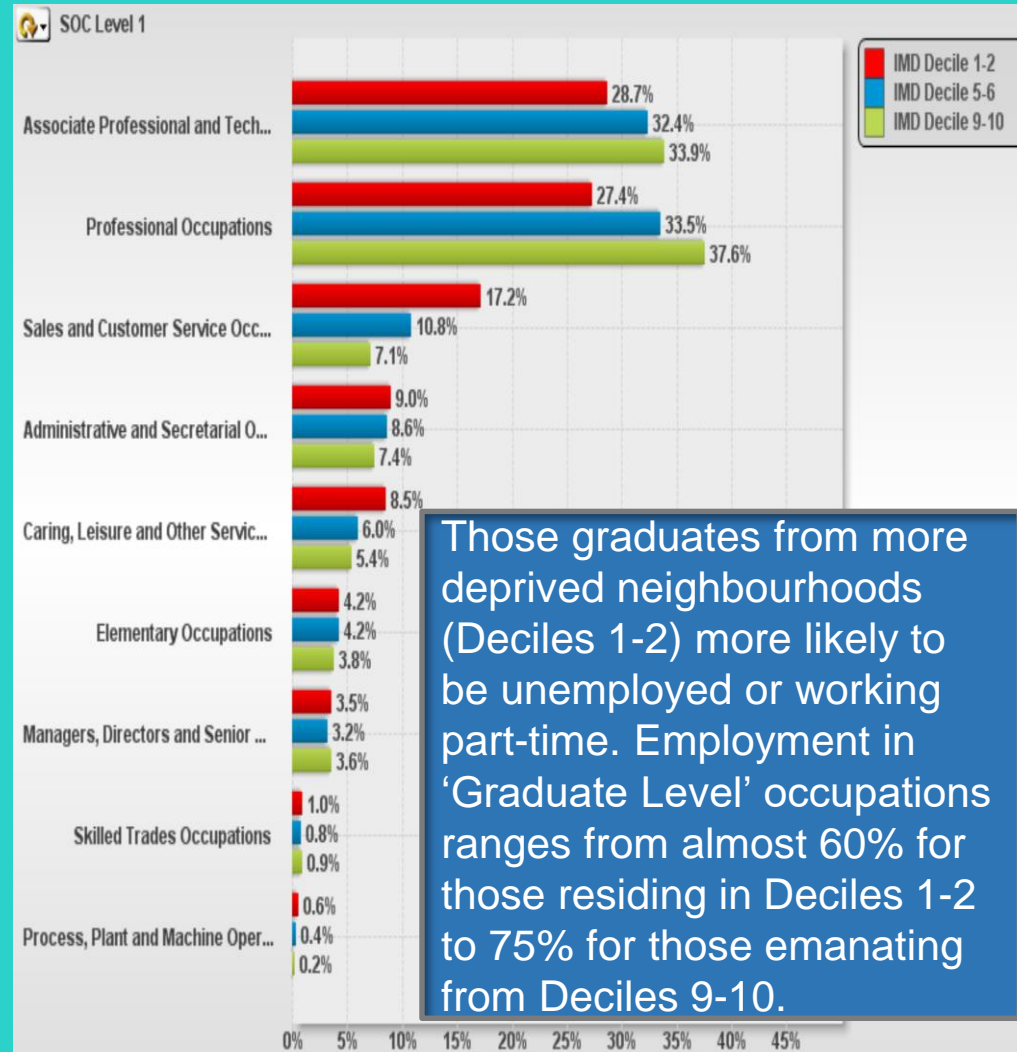


Post Study: Employment Activity and SOC (2014/15) by IMD Decile

Employment Activity



Standard Occupational Class

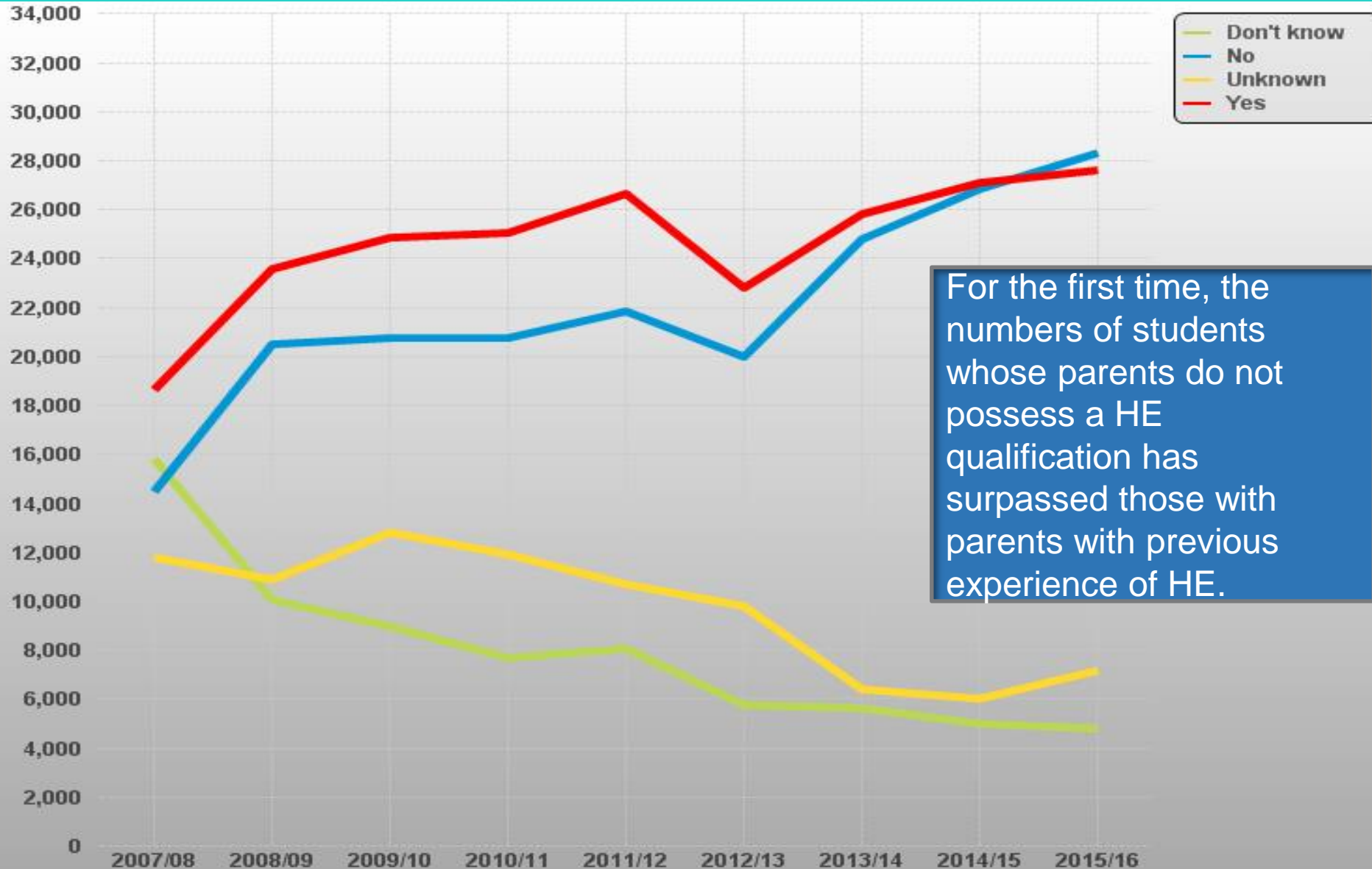


Those graduates from more deprived neighbourhoods (Deciles 1-2) more likely to be unemployed or working part-time. Employment in 'Graduate Level' occupations ranges from almost 60% for those residing in Deciles 1-2 to 75% for those emanating from Deciles 9-10.

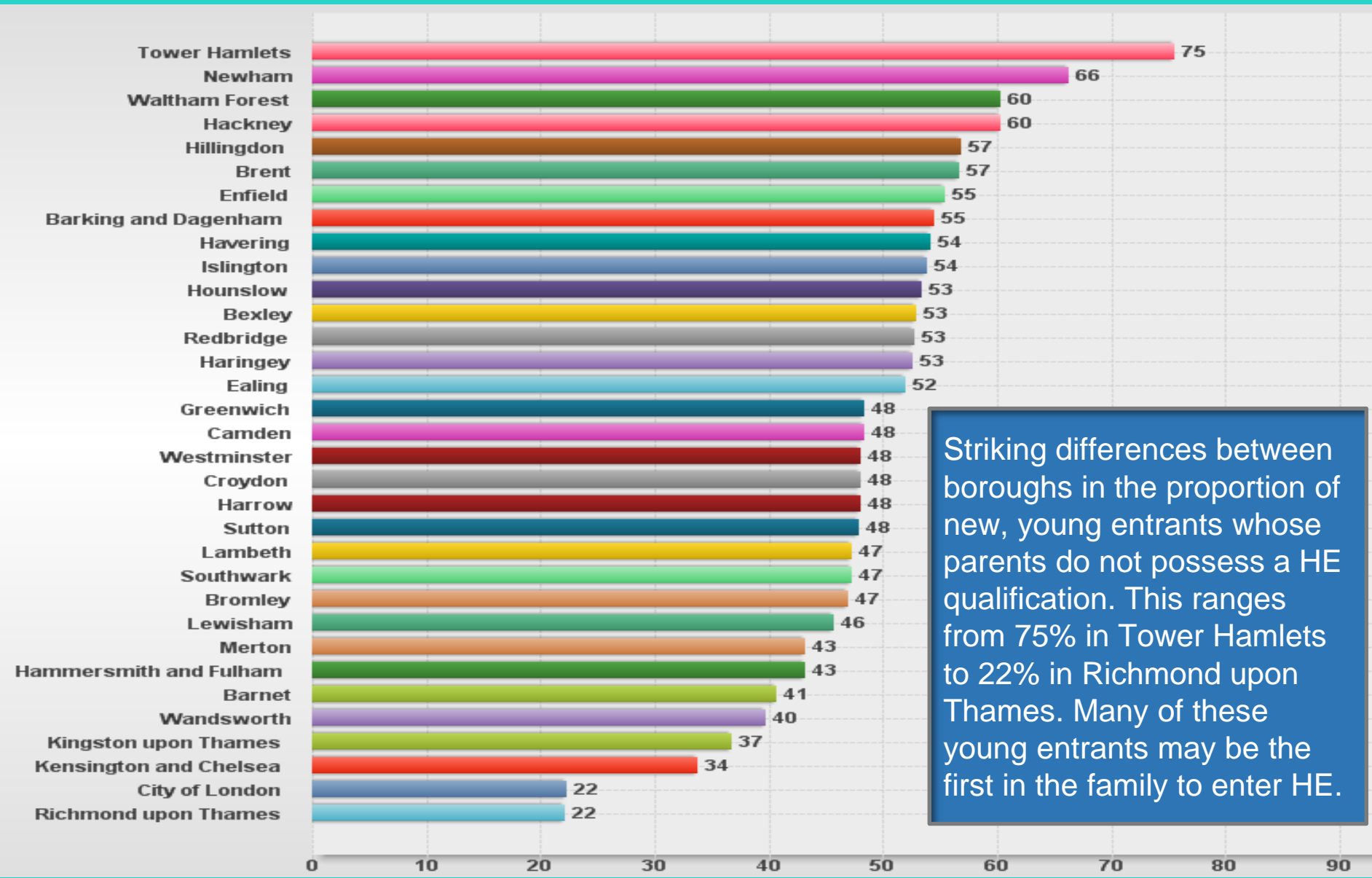
Parental Education

- Based on whether a entrant's parent/s have a higher education qualification
- Does not necessarily mean the entrant is the first in their family to undertake HE. May have siblings who have experience of HE

Young London residents HE Progression by Parental Education



Young London residents whose parents do not possess a HE qualification



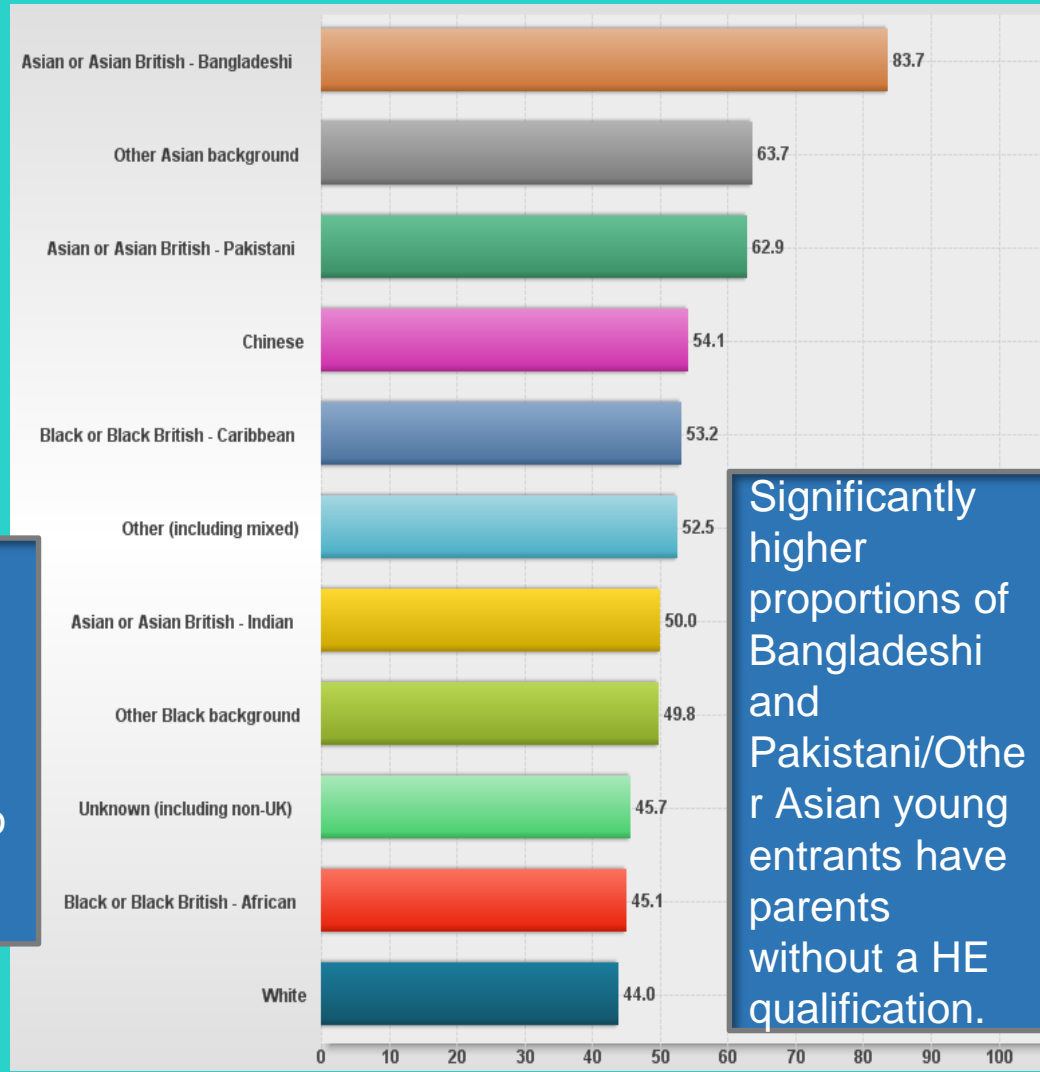
Young London residents whose parents do not possess a HE qualification

IMD Decile



As you would expect, those new entrants whose parents do not possess a HE qualification tend to reside in the more deprived areas.

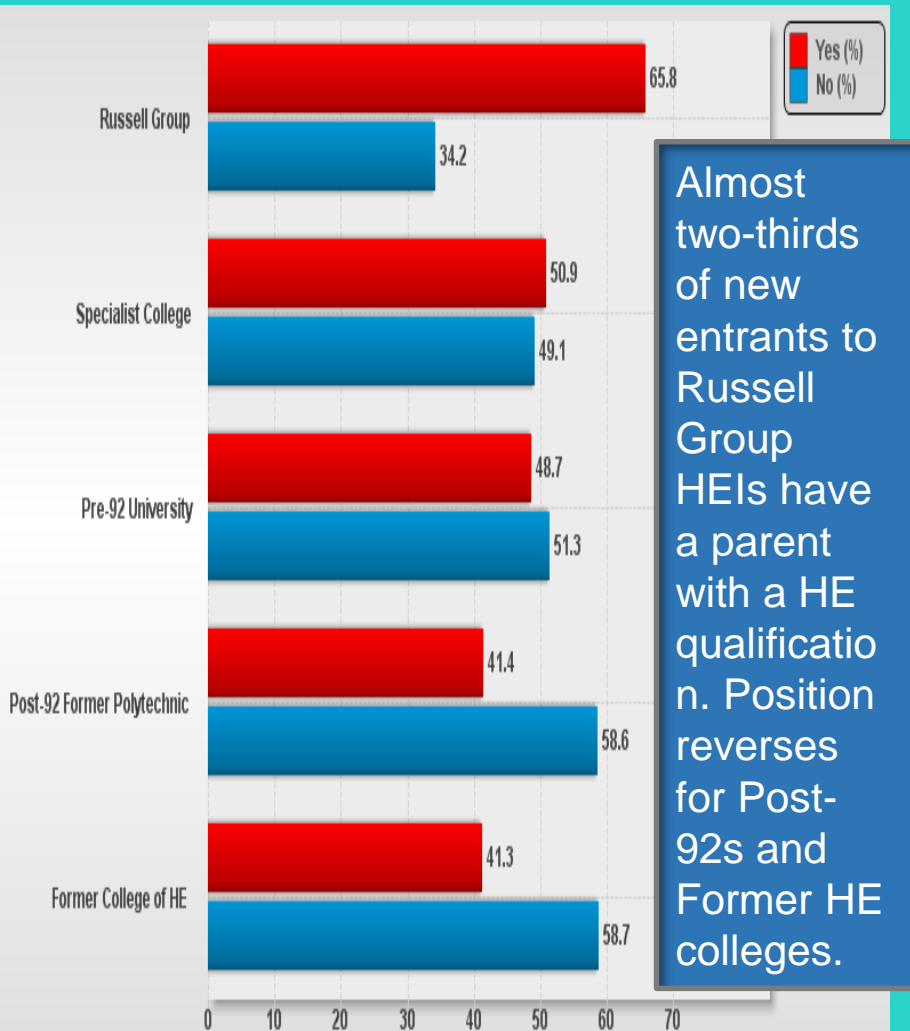
Ethnicity



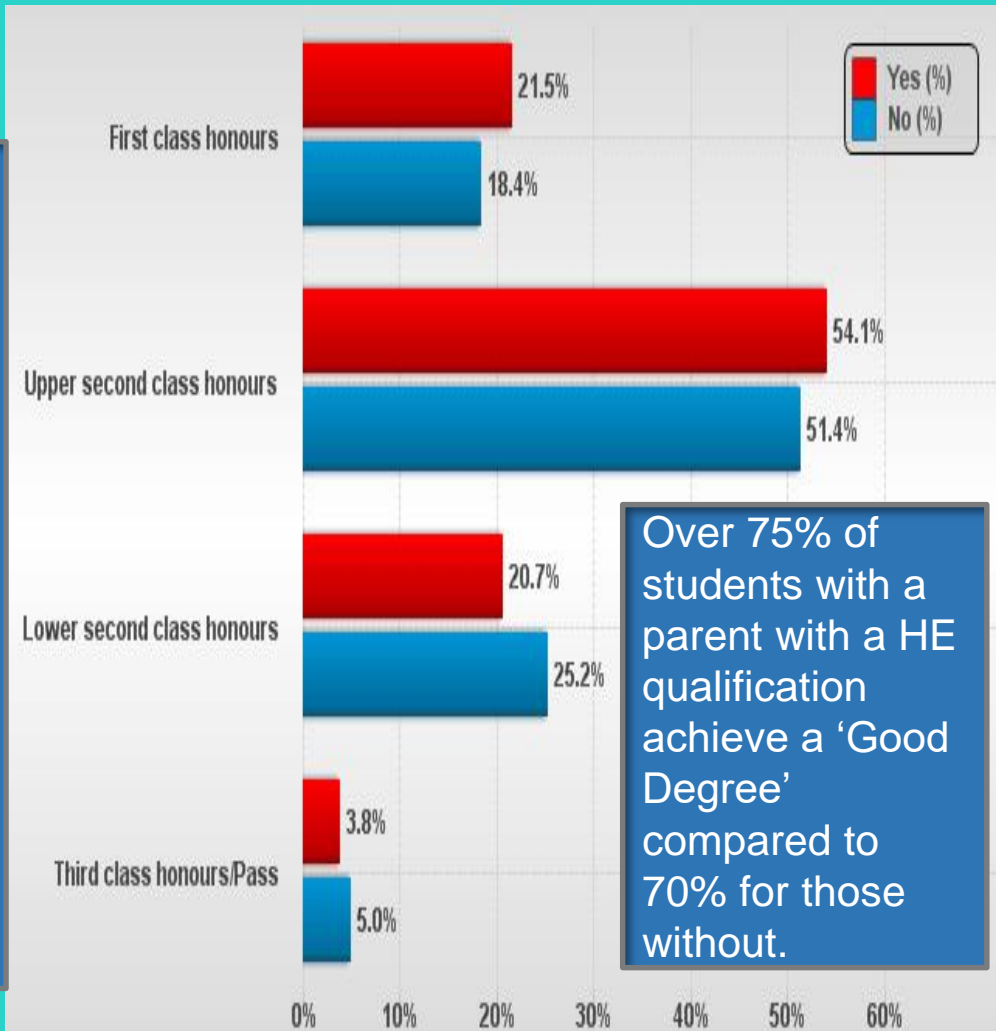
Significantly higher proportions of Bangladeshi and Pakistani/Other Asian young entrants have parents without a HE qualification.

Parental Education by Type of HEI and Degree Class (2015/16)

Type of HEI

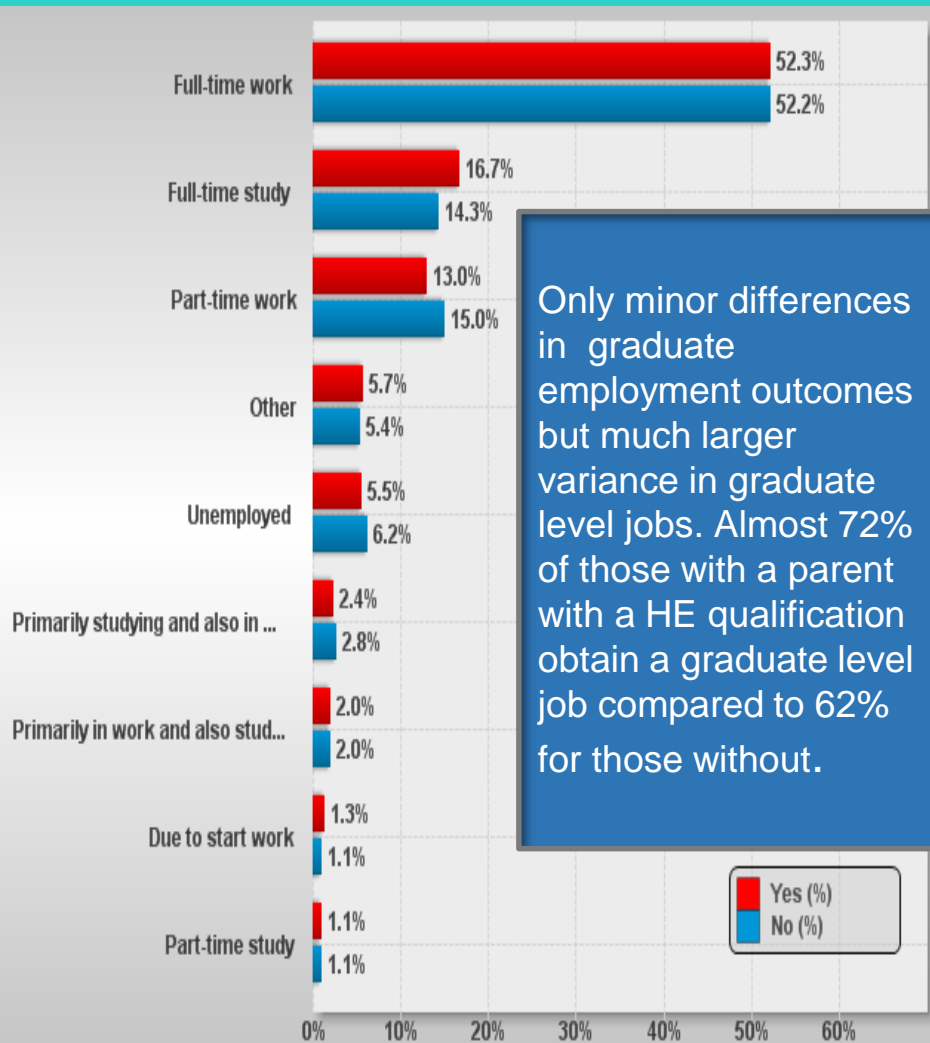


Degree Class

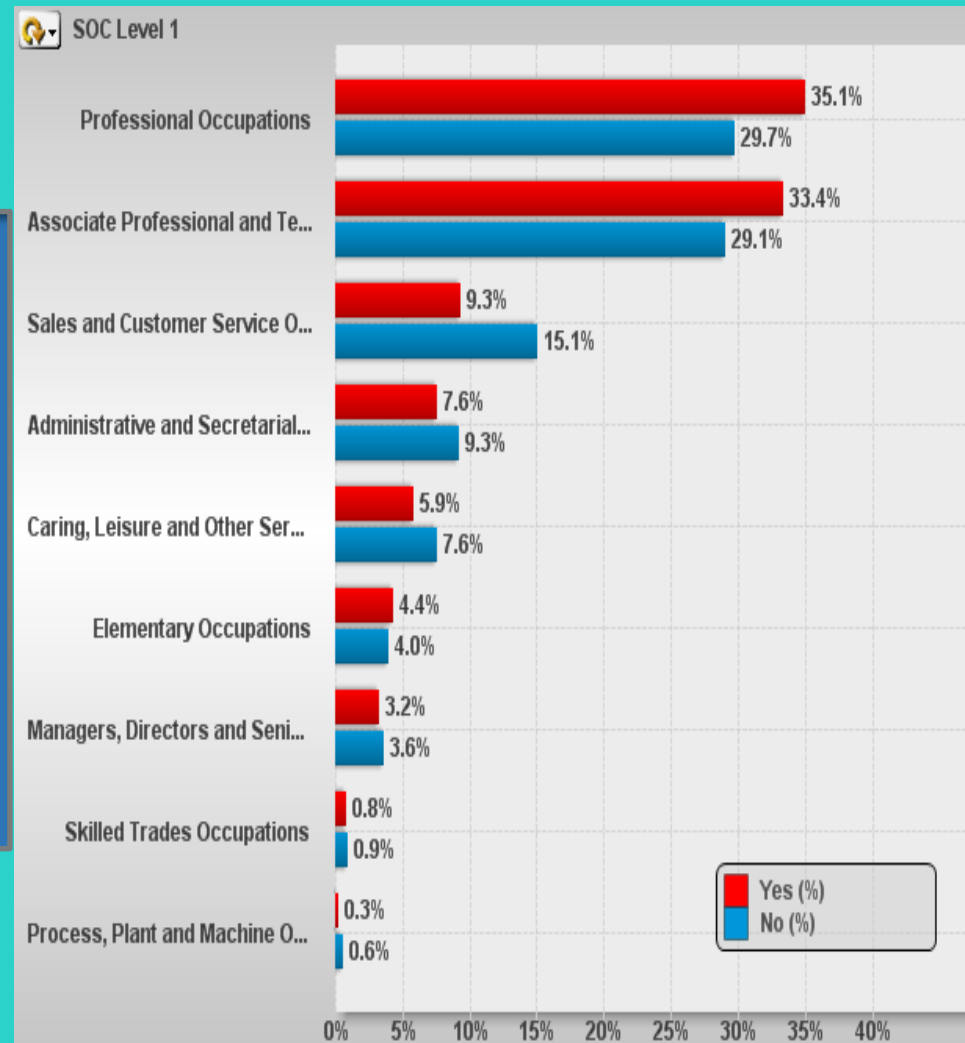


Post Study: Employment Activity and SOC by Parental Education (2014/15)

Employment Activity



Standard Occupational Class



Summary (Social Mobility)

- Just under a quarter of Young London residents entering HE in 2015/16 emanate from the 20% most deprived areas but with significant differences between ethnicity and type of HEI
- Virtually a linear relationship between levels of deprivation and the awarding of 'Good Degrees' and this impacts upon graduate employability
- For the first time, the numbers of students whose parents do not possess a HE qualification has surpassed those with parents with previous experience of HE with striking differences between boroughs

London



**LONDON
COUNCILS**

Big

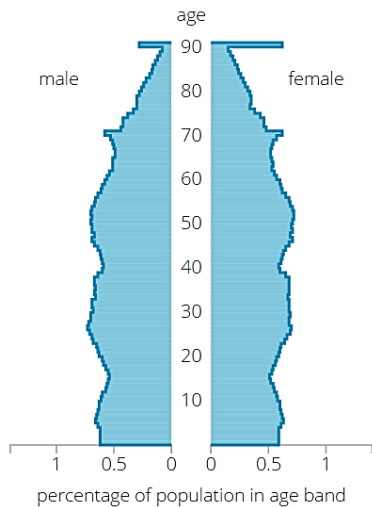


Young

England

55,640,559 people in 2017

62,699,661 people in 2037

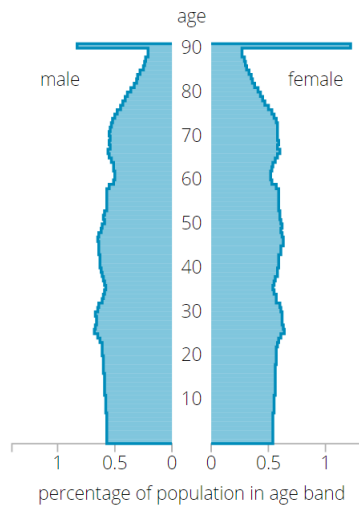
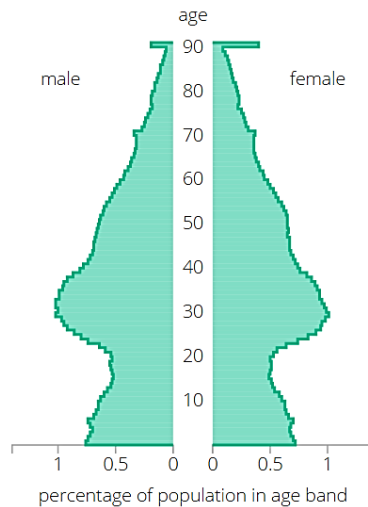


2017

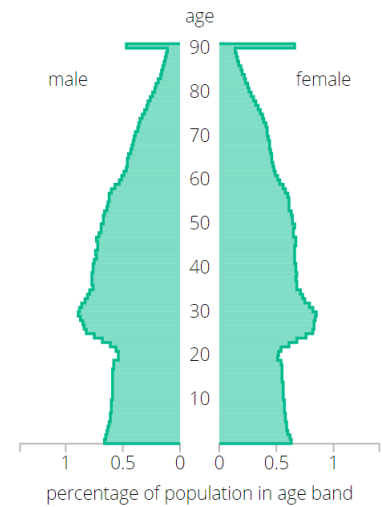
London

8,958,027 people in 2017

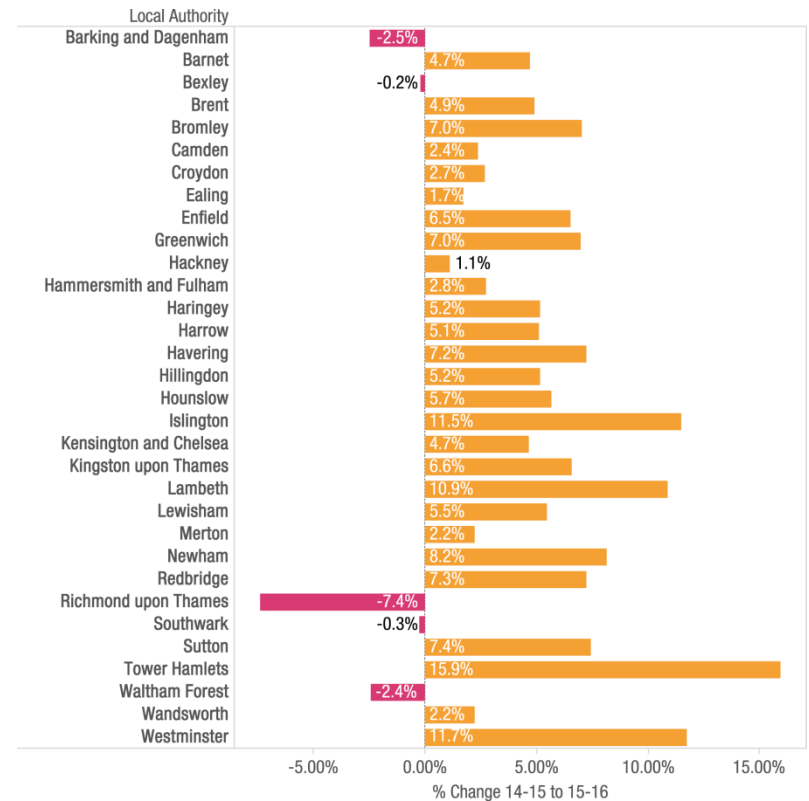
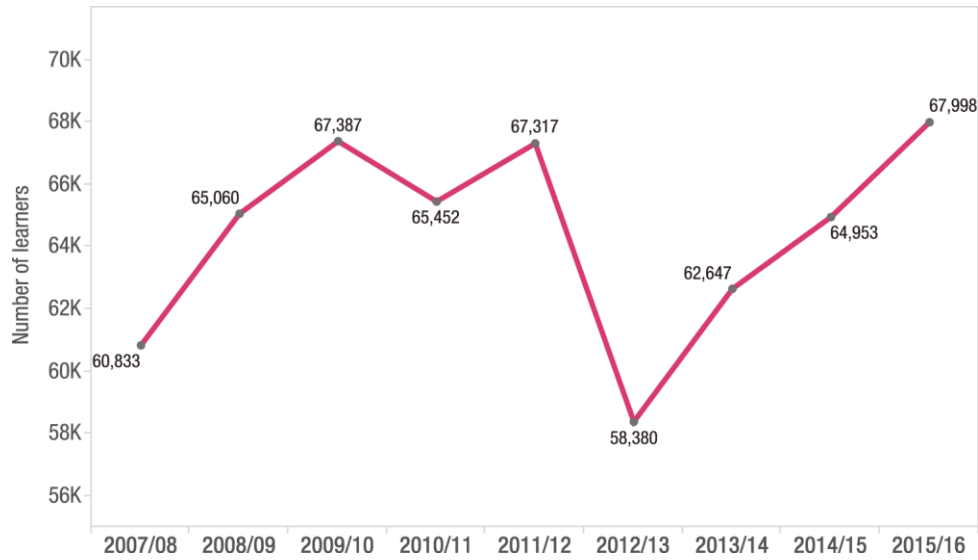
10,819,856 people in 2037



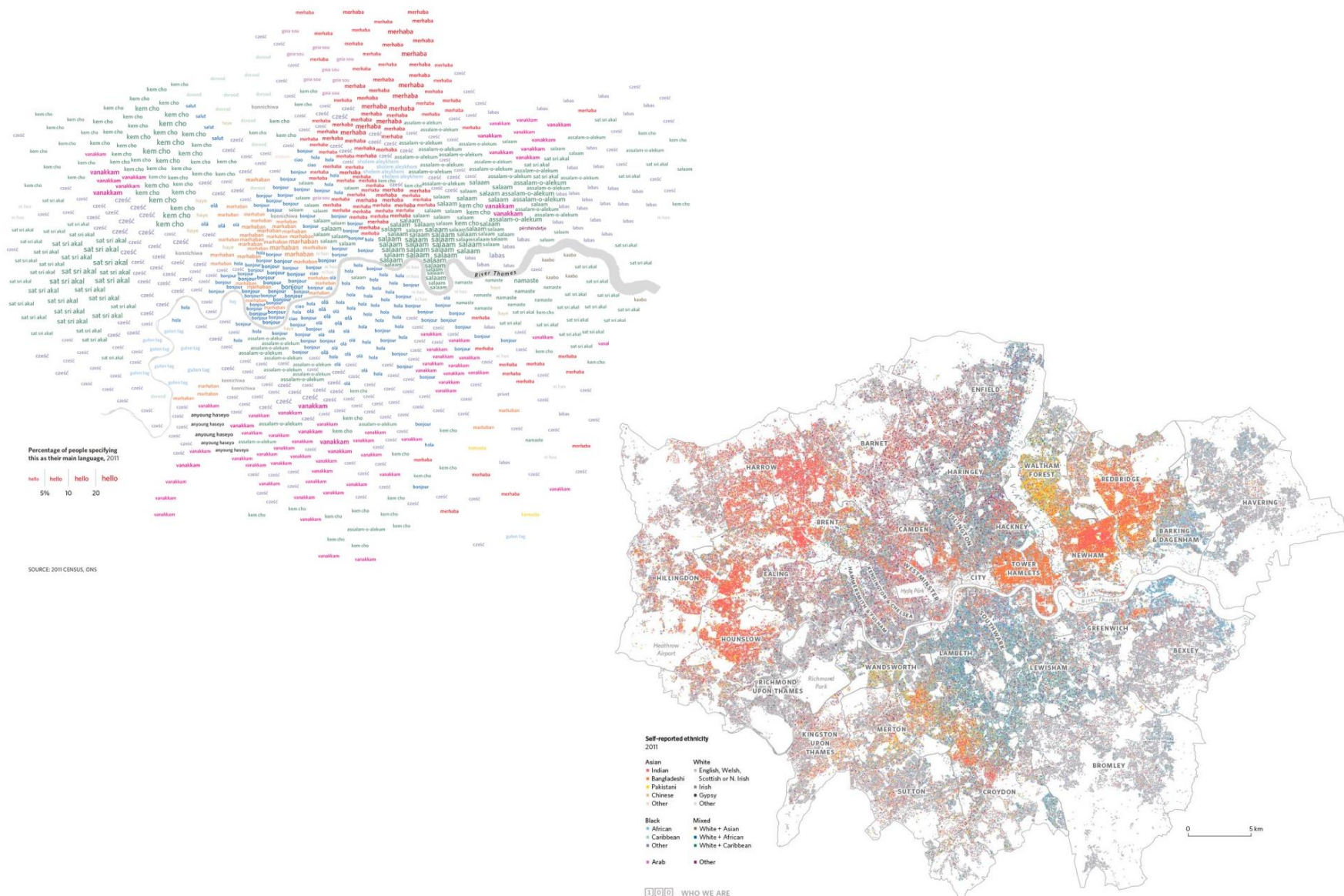
2037



Young

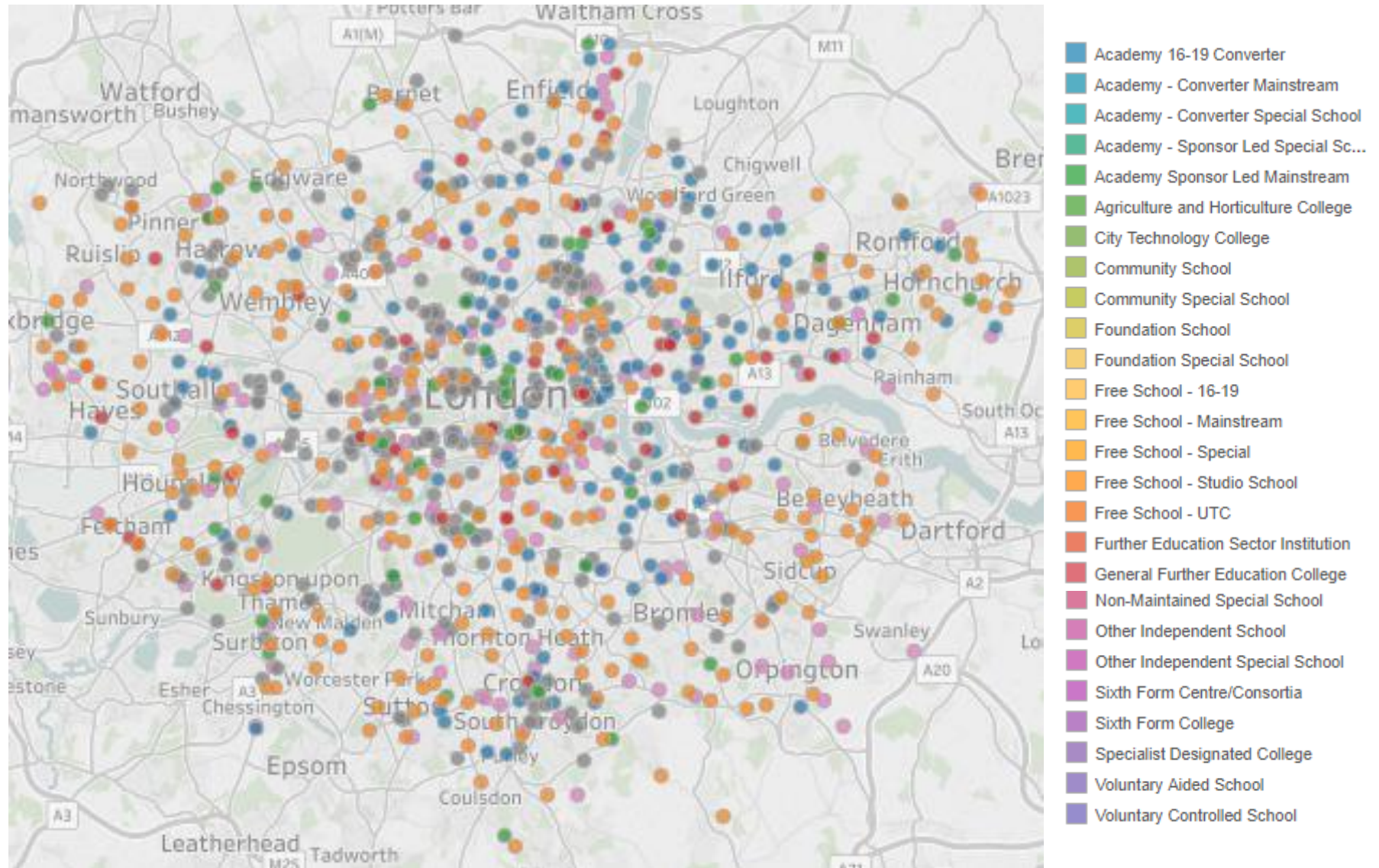


Diverse



Excerpted from *London: The Information Capital* by James Cheshire and Oliver Uberti (2014)

Education capital

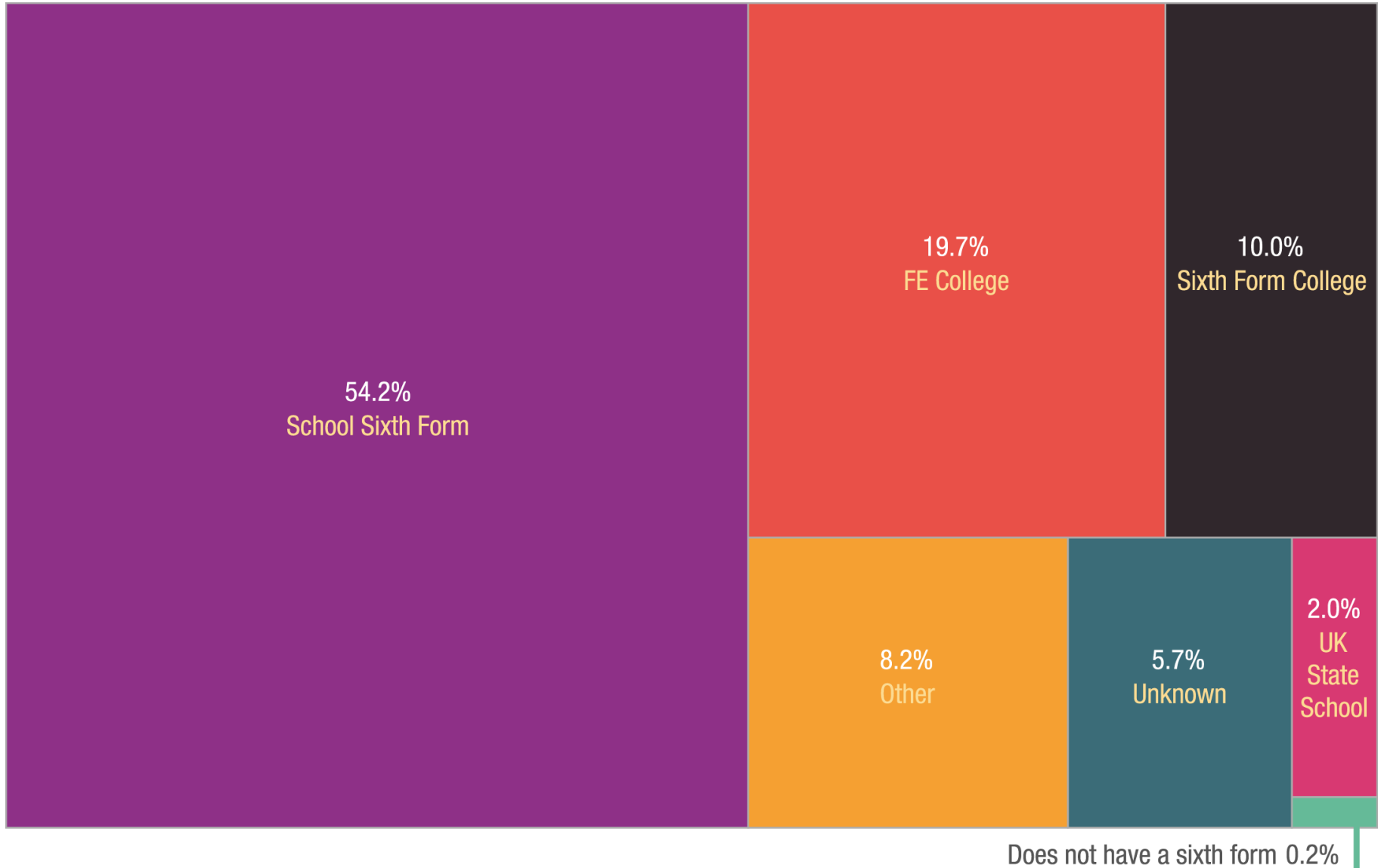


25-64 yo's with no qualifications

- < 10%
- 10% - 20%
- 20% - 30%
- 30% - 40%
- > 40%

< 10%
 10% - 20%
 20% - 30%
 30% - 40%
 > 40%

Progression



Progress



HE in FE

12% of those students who entered HE over the whole period progressed to HE in FE with 88% progressing to universities and the proportions have remained stable over the period.

London boroughs

Comparisons of progression rates at borough level are complex and best understood in context of the characteristics of the students domiciled in that borough. For example, Sutton has the lowest progression rates to HE but Sutton also has a lower proportion of young students in the cohort compared to other boroughs and more students studying Other Vocational qualifications.

Ethnicity also impacts upon a borough's progression rate. Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) students have higher progression than their White peers and boroughs with a higher BME cohort tend to have higher progression rates.

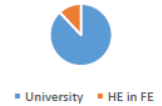
Ethnic groups

The progression rates of White students are lower than students from BME groups (even when age is taken into consideration). Chinese, Asian and Black students generally have the highest progression rates.

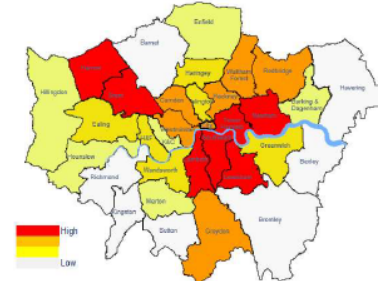
White students were much more likely to progress to HE in FE than BME students where proportionally more study HE in a University and this may have something to do with age, as White students tend to be older.

Business and Administrative studies was the most popular HE subject area for Asian Students.

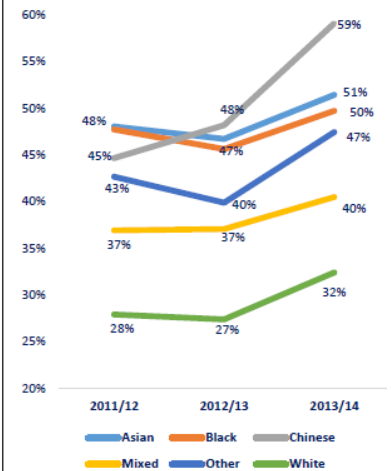
Share of students progressing to HE each year 2011-2012 to 2013-2014



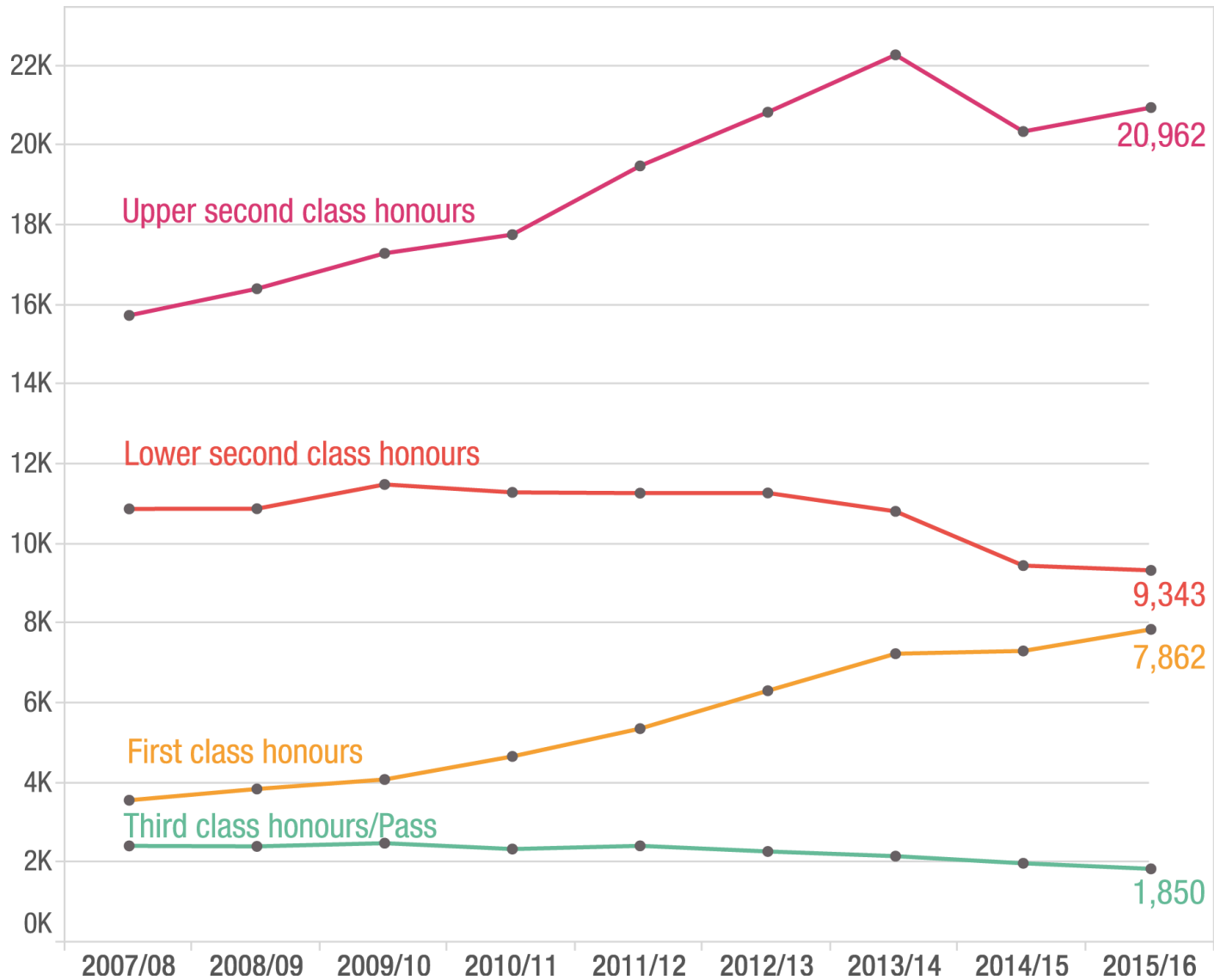
Map showing BME breakdown of the L3 cohort



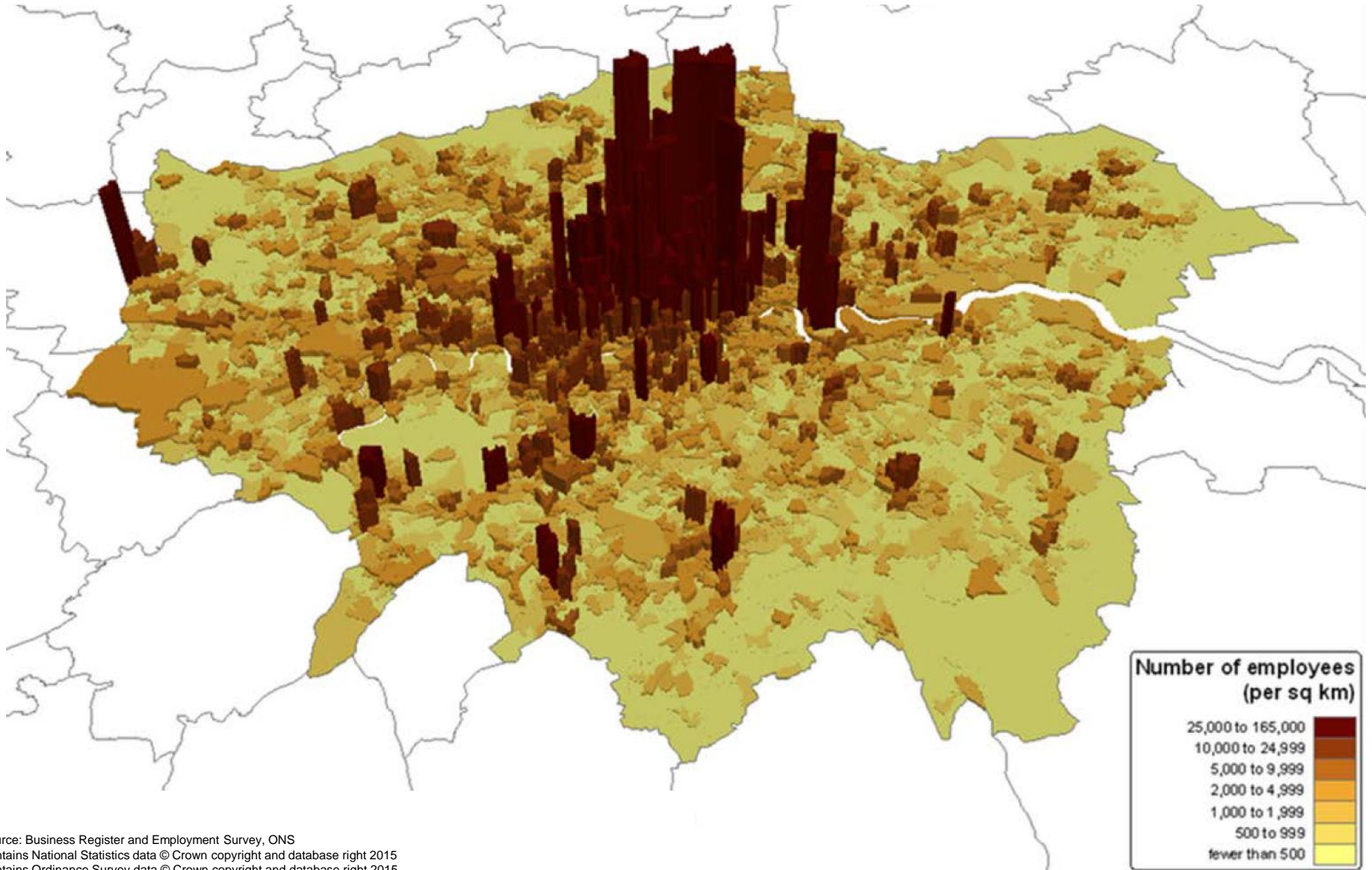
Immediate HE progression by ethnic group



Achievement

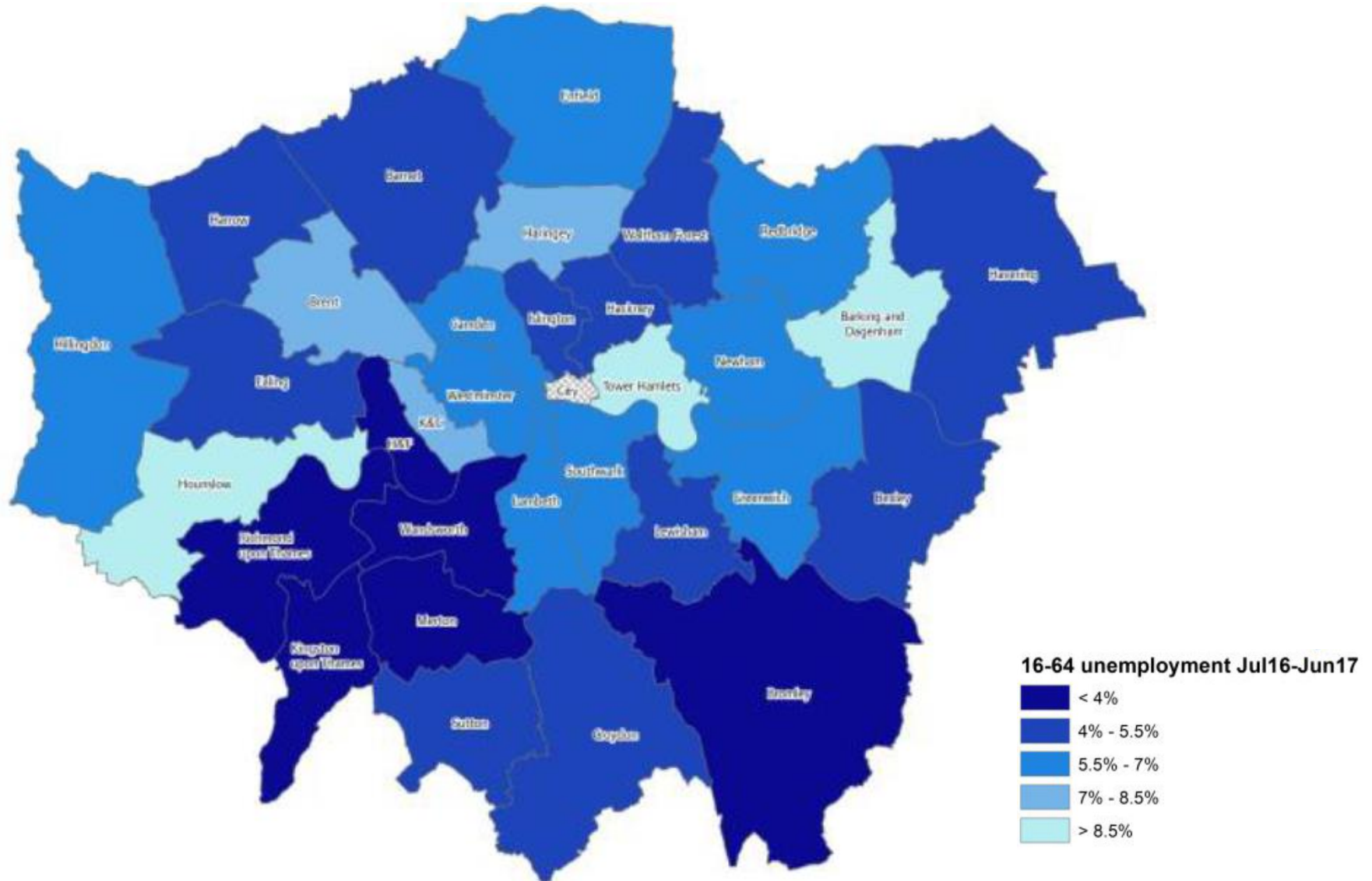


Employment capital

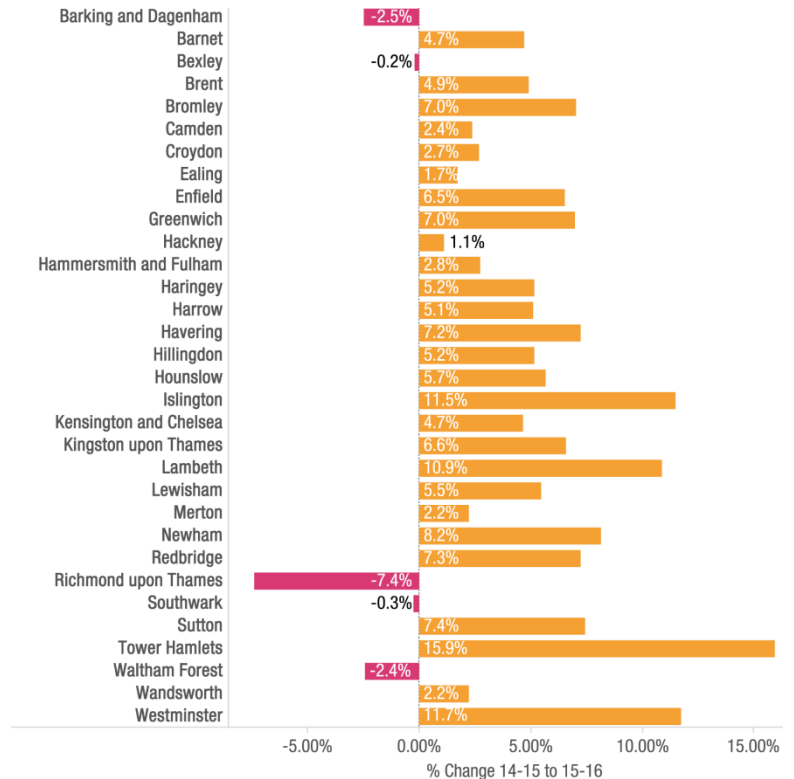
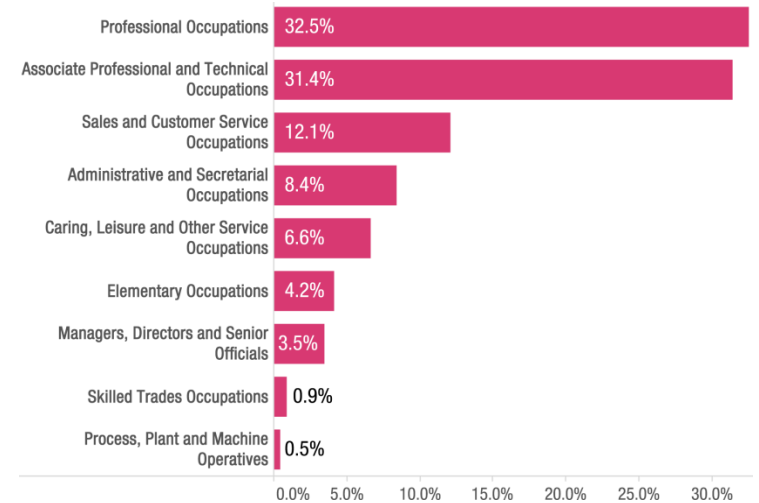
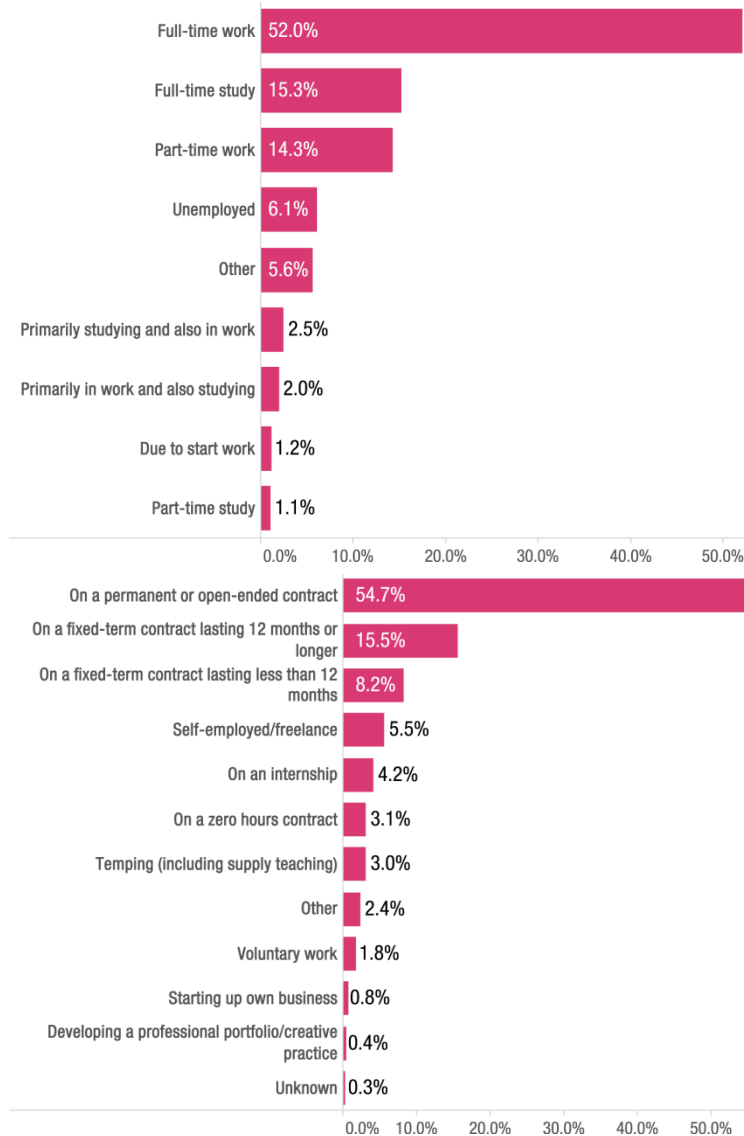


Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, ONS
Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2015
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015

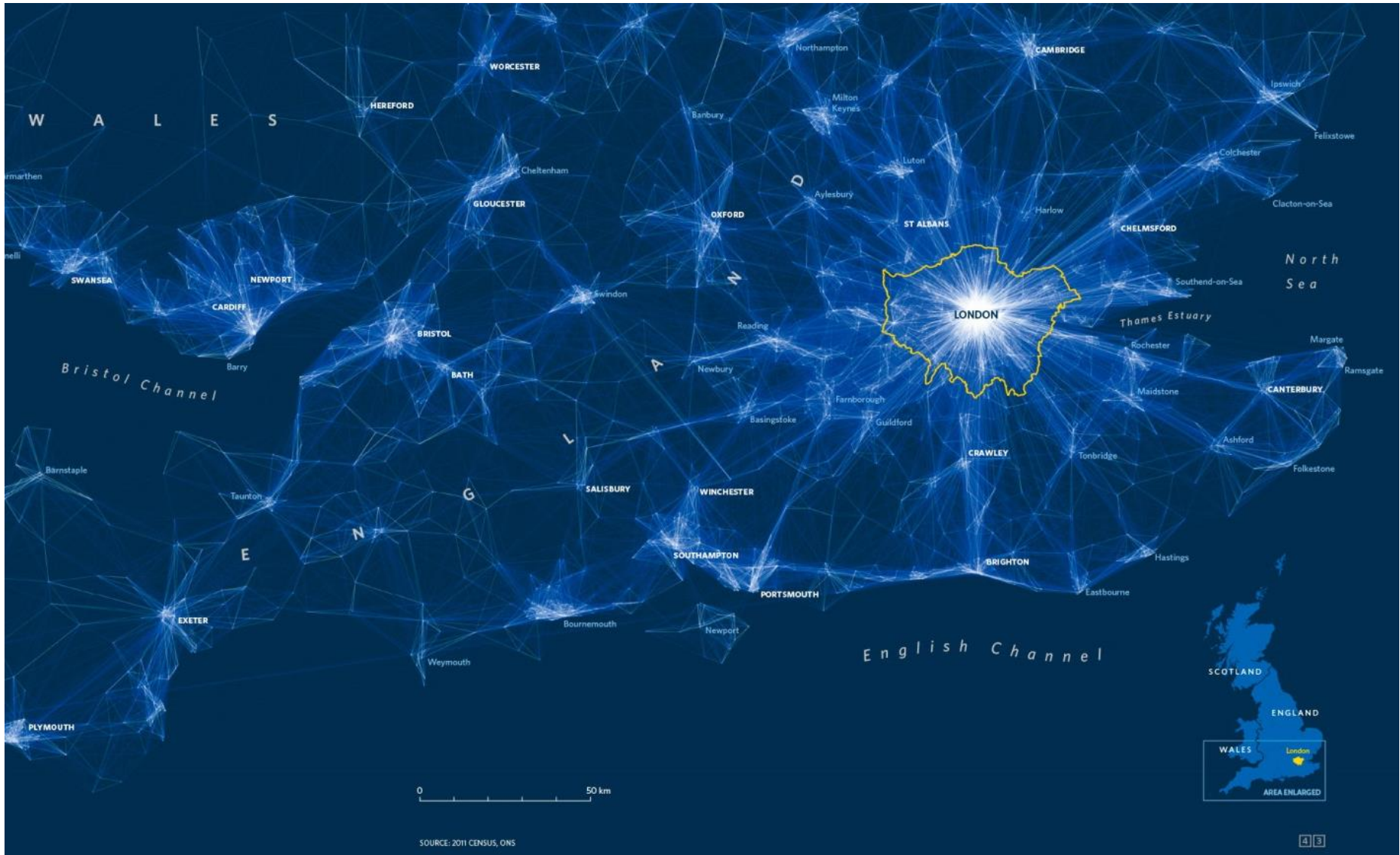
Employment capital?



Employment

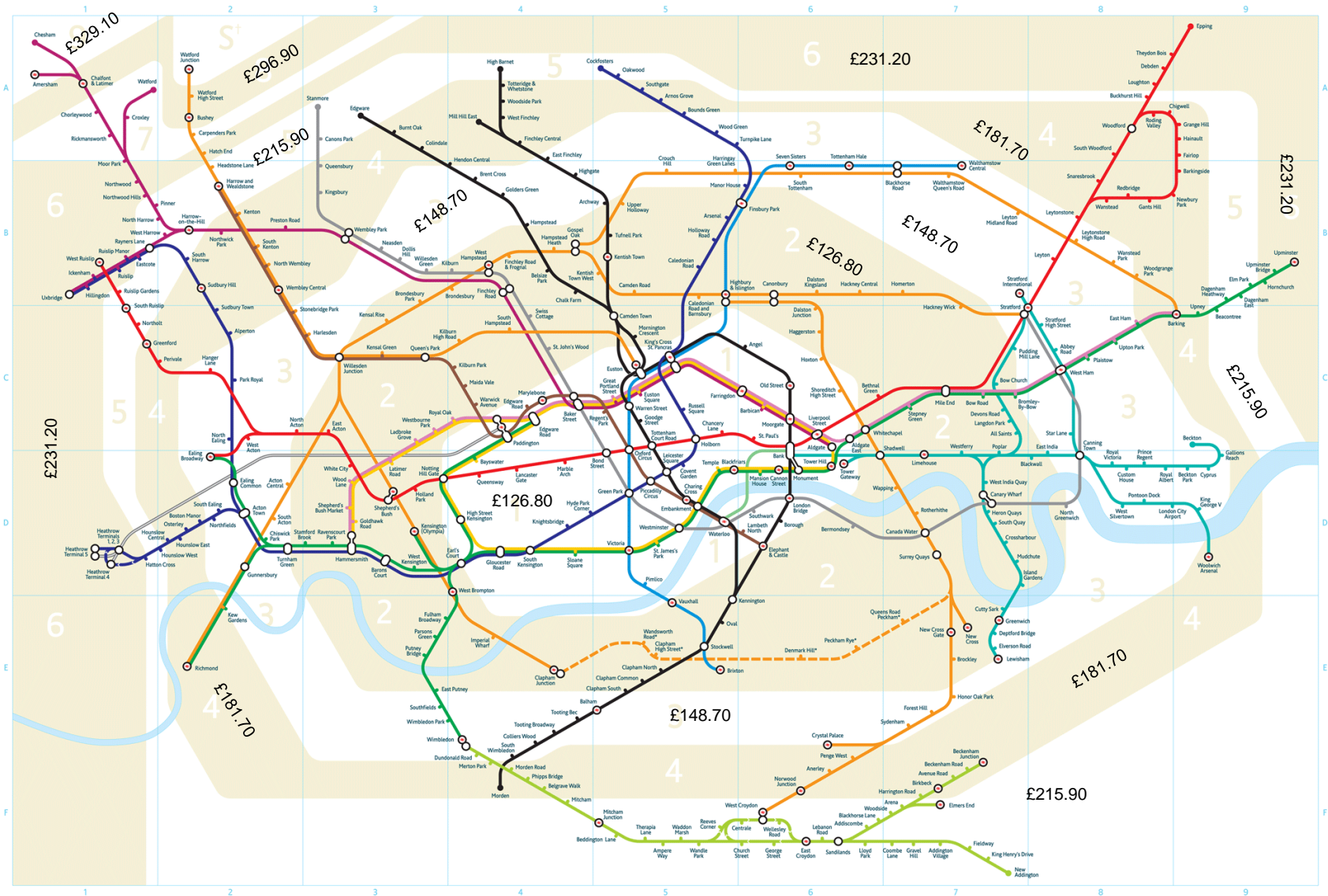


Magnetic

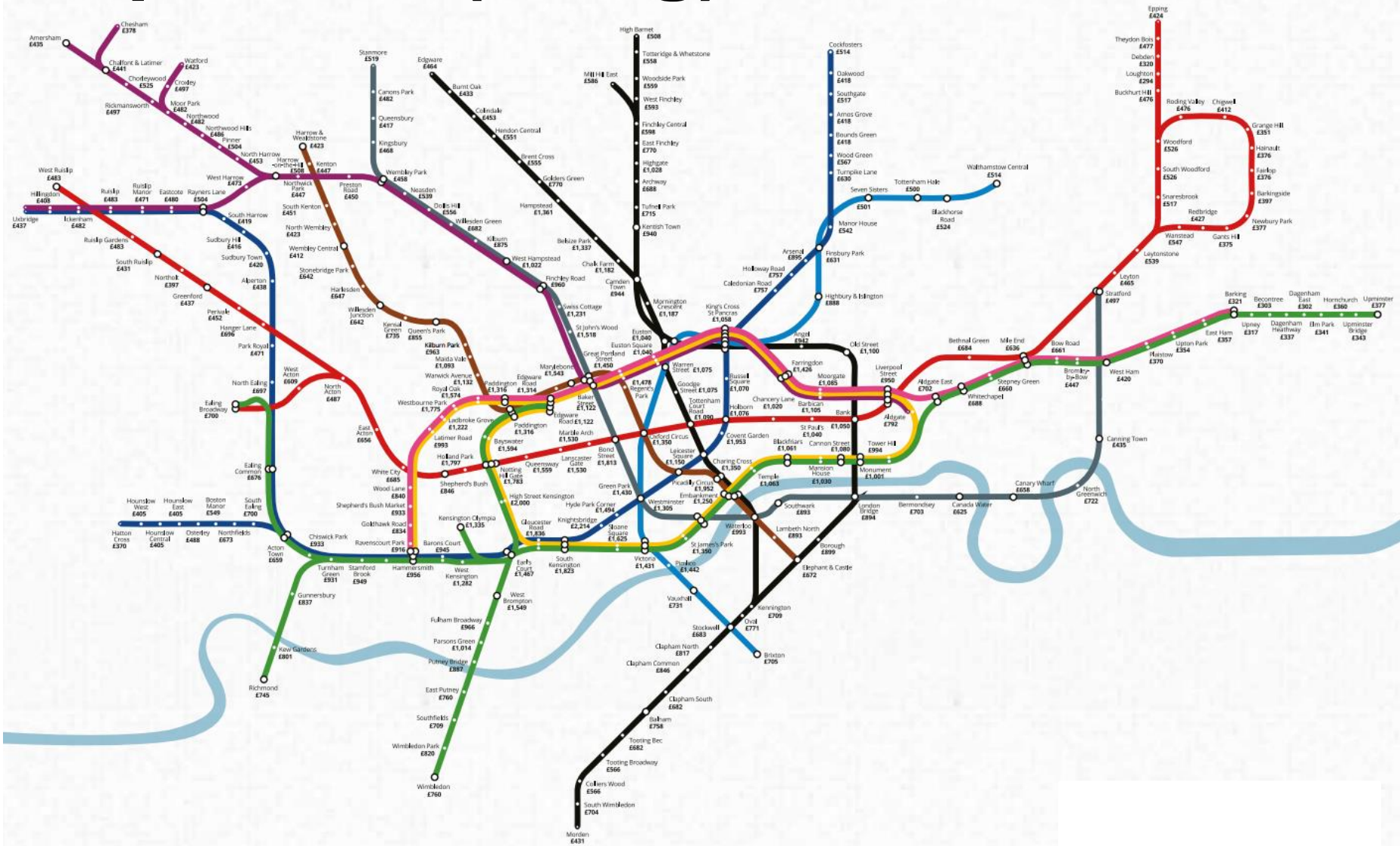


Excerpted from *London: The Information Capital* by James Cheshire and Oliver Uberti (2014)

Expensive (travel)

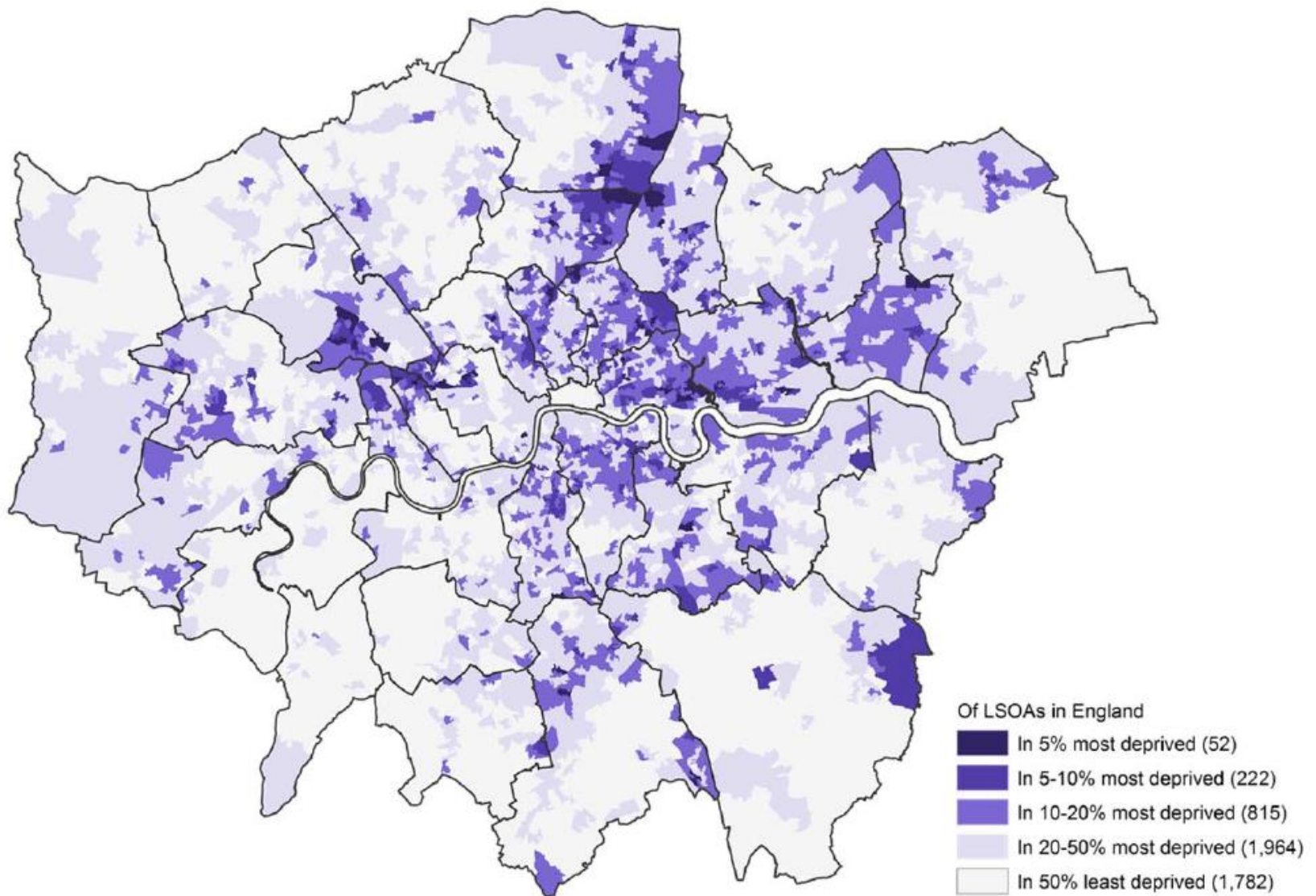


Expensive (living)

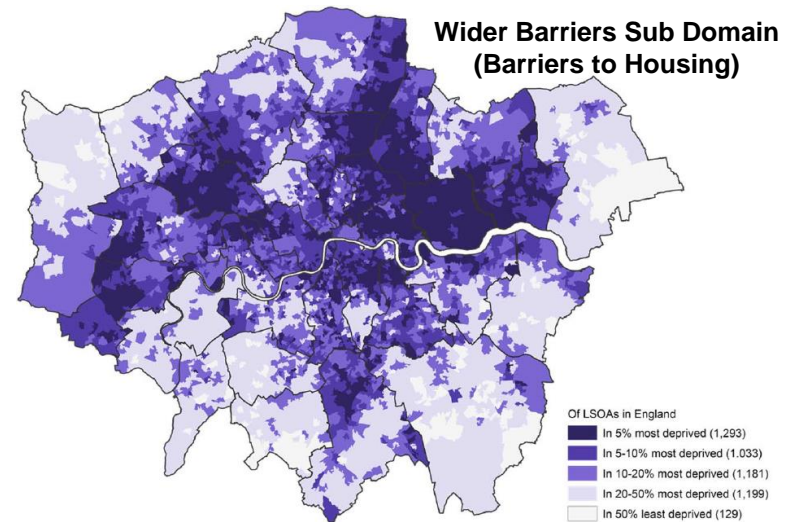
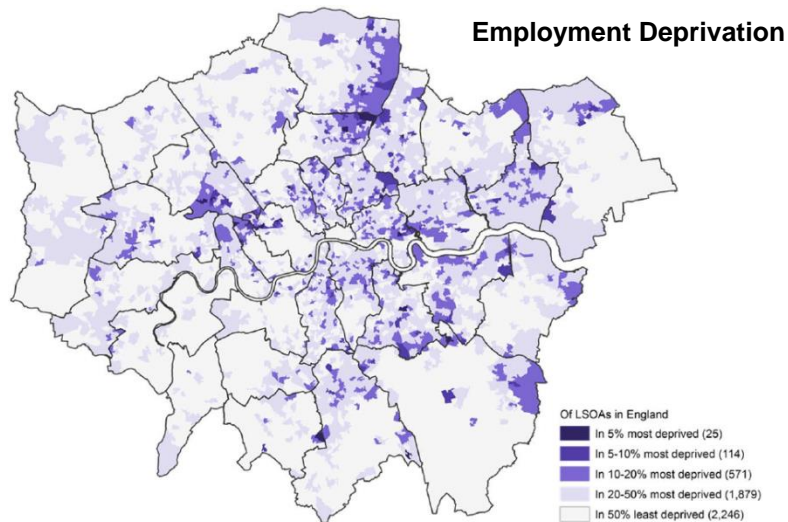
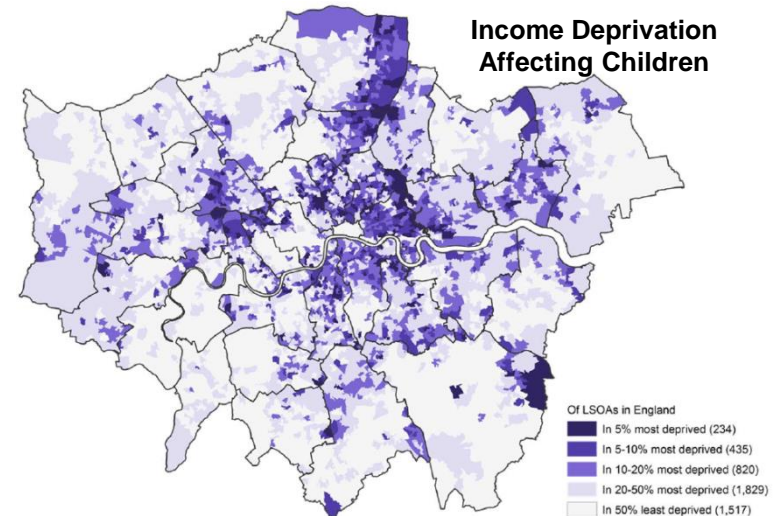
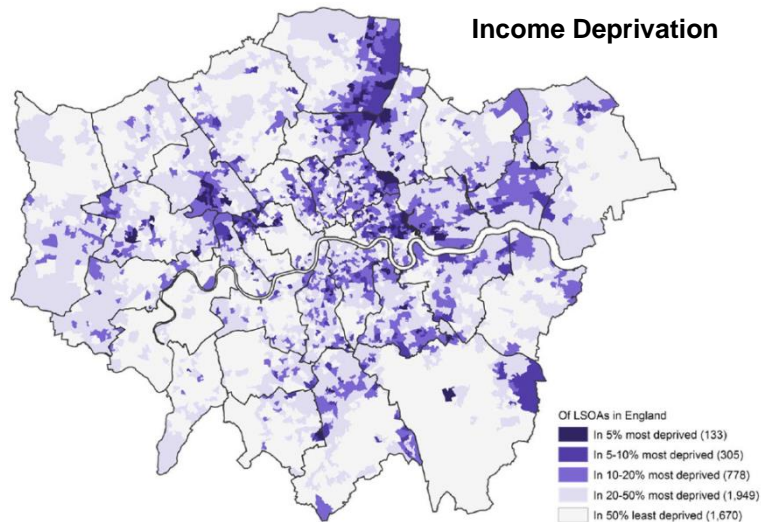


TotallyMoney.com - Average price per square foot of properties for sale within half a kilometre of each of the tube stations, based on data from Zoopla on 1 May 2016

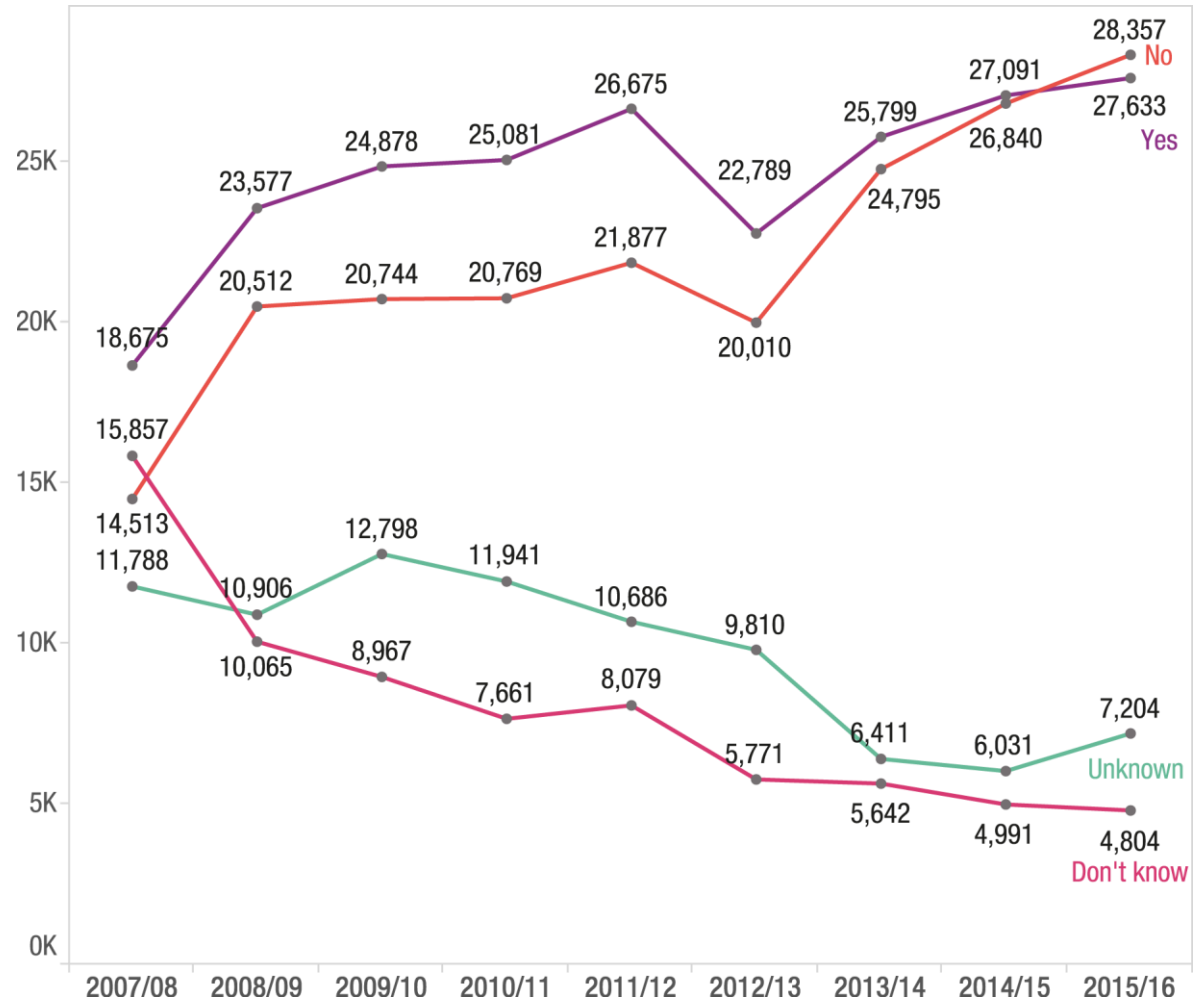
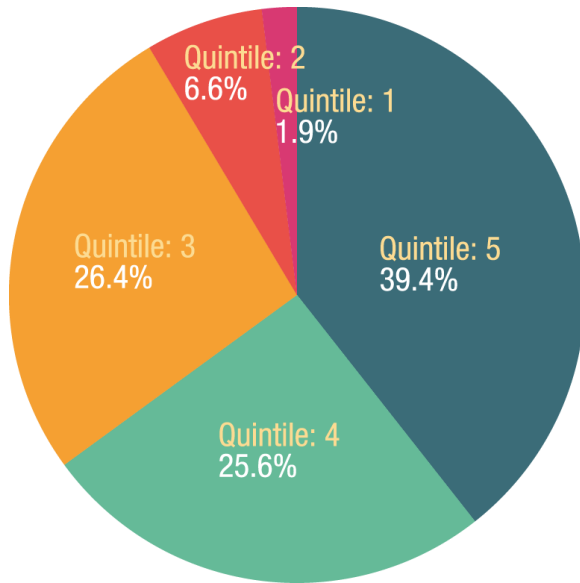
A tale of many villages



A tale of many villages



Social Mobility









The Implications of Devolution for England

Presented to Parliament
by the First Secretary of State and Leader of the House of Commons
by Command of Her Majesty
December 2014

Cm 8969



Time
broker

Omnipotence
delimiter

Haptic
programmer

Digital
architect

Elderly
well-being
consultant

Body
part
maker

Nano-
medic

Vertical
farmer

Waste
data
handler

Climate
controller

Avatar
manager

Memory
augmentation
surgeon

Personal
medical
apothecary



Are we ready?