

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION



THE HIGHER EDUCATION JOURNEY OF YOUNG LONDON RESIDENTS 2018

Professor John Storan

Director Continuum, Centre for Widening Participation Policy Studies



BACKGROUND – THE PARTNERSHIP STORY

- Sixth annual data report that explores the Higher education journey of the young London residents
- 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 2018 Higher Education Journey of Young London Residents data report.
- Bring together key stakeholders involved with journey 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

REPORT FOCUS

- Progression to HE
- Social Mobility
- Student Retention
- Achievement
- Graduate Outcomes
- Reflection on 10 years

SHARING AND DISSEMINATING THE DATA REPORT – REGIONALLY, NATIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY

- Regional Dissemination

- Data report launch events 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017
- 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)*
 - *CNESCO Conference presentation, Paris (2018)*

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*

10.40 *Increased HE participation in Barking and Dagenham, Rosalind Hall*

10.50 *Student Retention, Achievement and Graduate Outcomes, 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 ten year period since we started collecting data in 2007/08 to 2016/17.

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 2016/17, and were counted six weeks after the start of term, so it is actual rather than intended destinations
- The 2016/17 data is the latest data available from HESA, as data for the 2017/18 academic year will not be available from HESA before February 2019 for students who completed their courses during the period July-September 2018

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

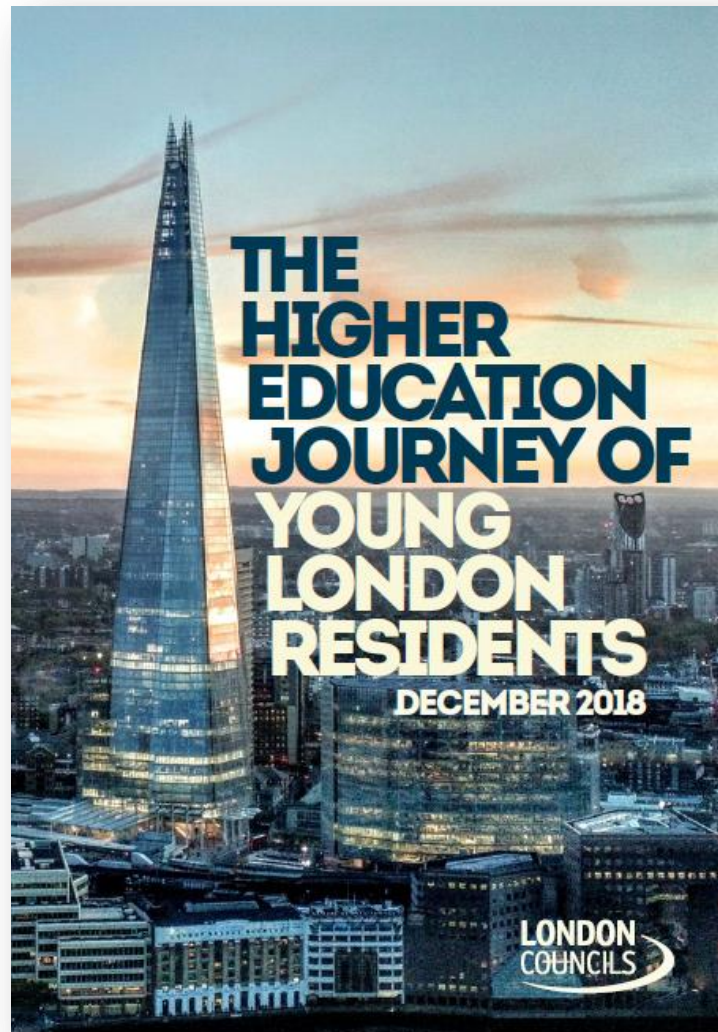
We wanted to know:

- How many of our young residents progressed to University
- which universities our young residents studied at
- which degree subjects they studied
- what degree outcomes they achieved
- and what type of jobs they progressed into

Uses of the research

- We wanted to demonstrate the value and employment outcomes of higher education to our local young people, parents, teachers, to local politicians and the local community
- It has become even more important to be able to give positive messages since higher tuition fees were introduced in 2012/13, and there has been greater questioning of the long-term financial benefit of higher education compared to the investment in tuition fees and student loans

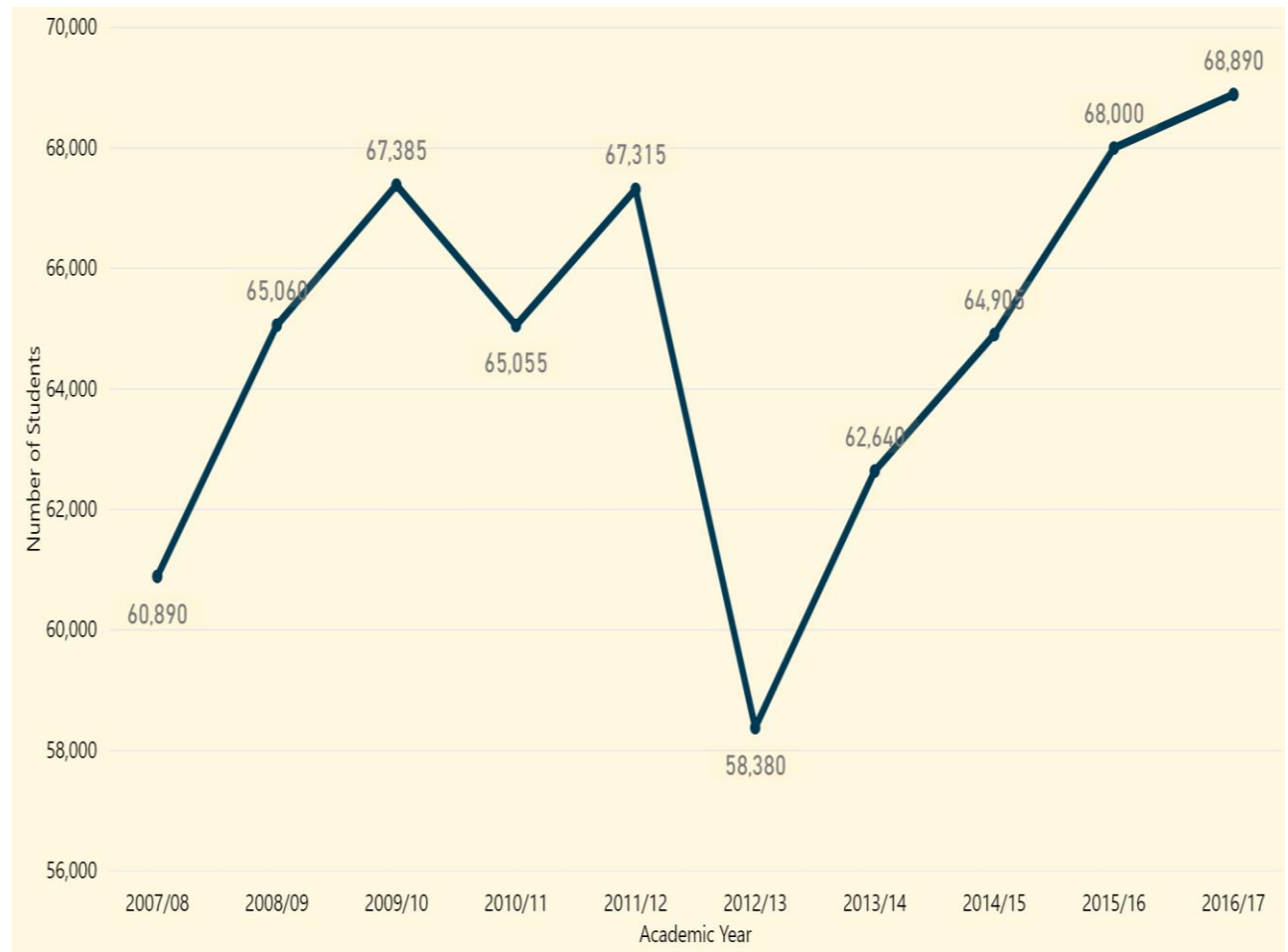
Progression to Higher Education 2016/17: highlights from the report



Progression to Higher Education

The numbers of young Londoners progressing to higher education in 2016/17 are the highest since this research began.

Progression to HE in London has recovered by almost 15% since 2012/13, with the largest increase in 2015/16, and a small increase in 2016/17



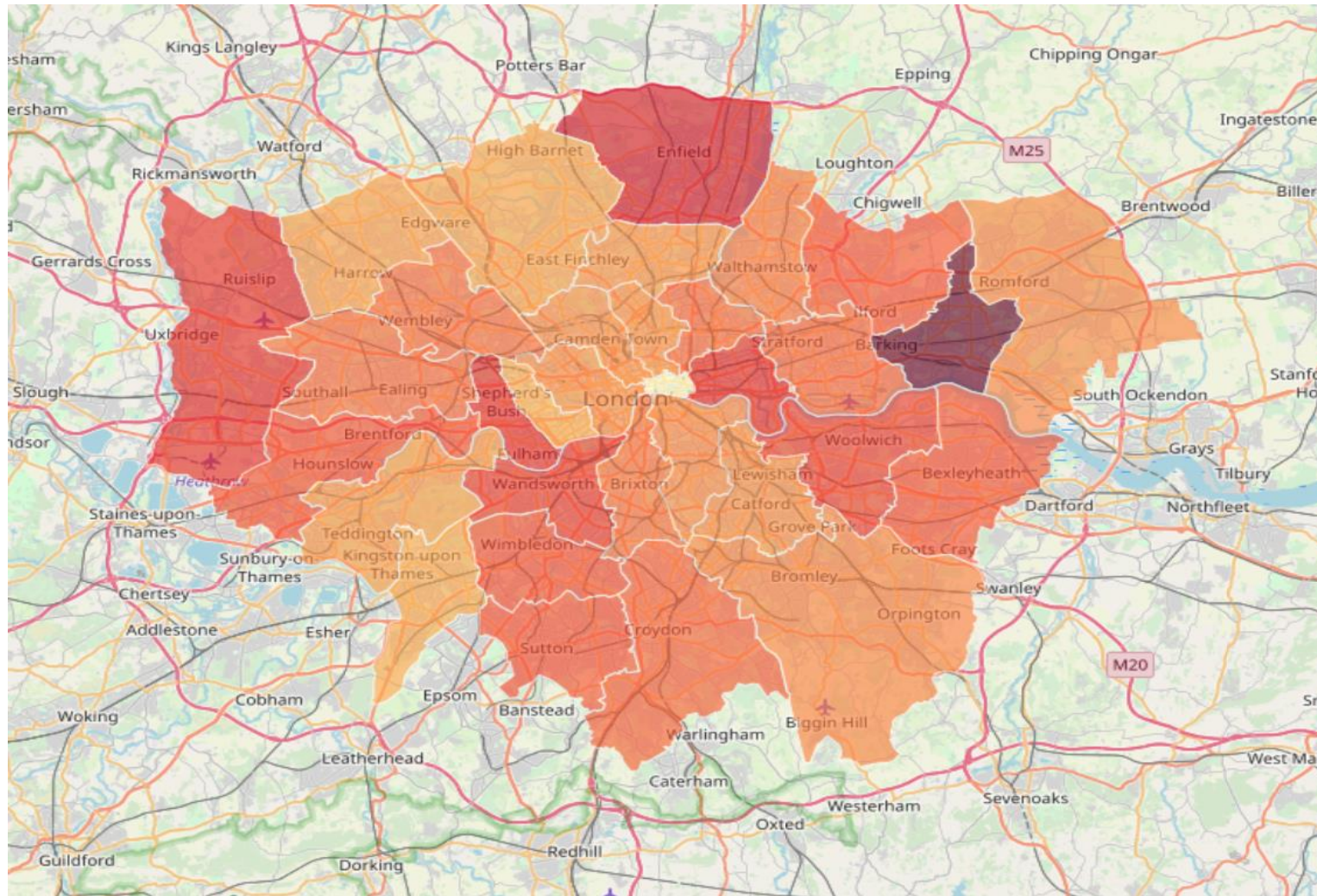
London 2016/17 headlines

- Even with a smaller increase in the number of young Londoners progressing to HE in 2016/17, overall student numbers have still reached the highest level since 2007/08
- The most significant difference in 2016/17 is the fluctuation at borough level, with thirteen boroughs showing decreases compared to the previous year, although only seven have decreases of 3% or more
- Nineteen boroughs showed an increase in participation, with six boroughs showing increases of over 5%, and Richmond upon Thames showing the largest increase (+12.5%)

Changes in participation over ten years: The London Success Story

- Over the ten year period from 2007/08, the vast majority of London boroughs increased the number of young people progressing to study at a UK University or HE College
- The largest increase in participation since 2007/08 by far is in Barking & Dagenham (+65%), followed by Enfield (+29%) and Tower Hamlets, Hammersmith & Fulham, and Hillingdon (+24%), and Greenwich (+21%)

% Change in participation over ten years: The London Success Story



Map Key
The darker the colour, the higher the percentage increase over the last decade.

Changes in participation over ten years: The London Success Story

- The only boroughs with a marginal decrease in numbers over the ten years from 2007/08 are Kingston upon Thames (-0.7%) and Kensington & Chelsea (-0.7%)
- Nineteen boroughs showed an increase of over 10% in participation since 2007/08; thirteen boroughs showed an increase of over 15% and eight boroughs showed an increase of 5% or less.

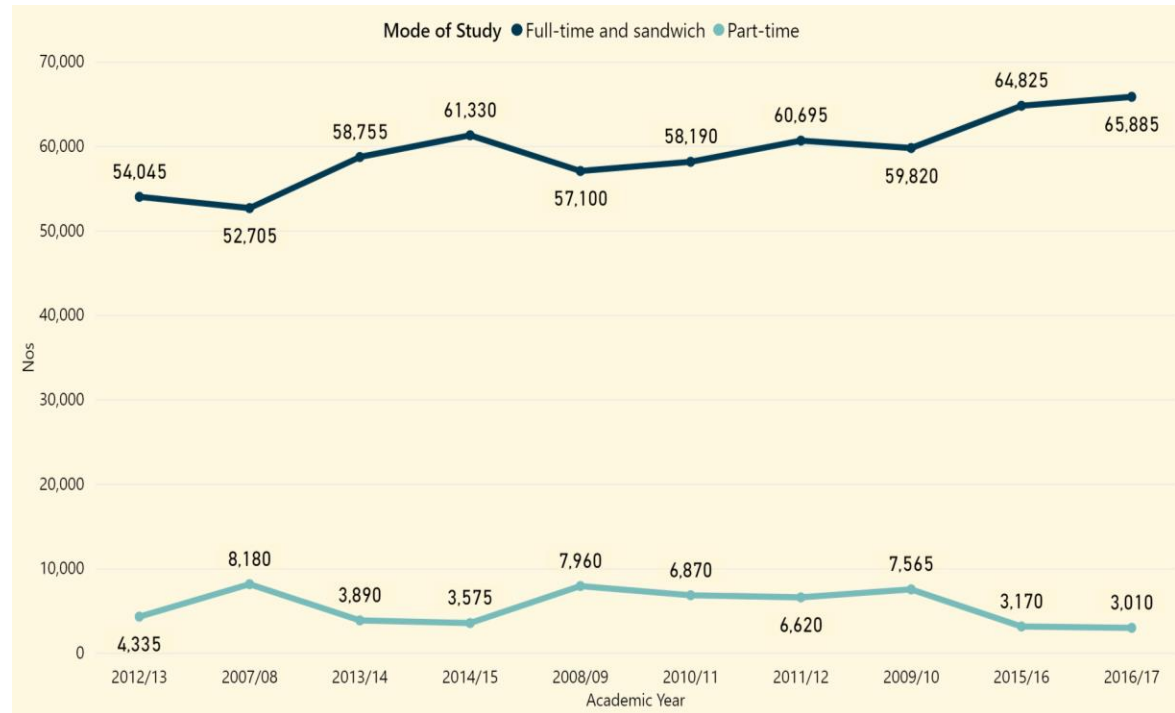
Headlines: Age on entry

- As in previous years, the growth in 2016/17 is primarily in 18 year olds studying full-time, first or undergraduate degrees
- In 2016/17, over 84% of young London entrants to HE are aged 20 or under. The percentage of 21-24 year olds entrants to HE is still declining
- The number of students aged 20 and under has increased by 25% over the last ten years, but the number of 21-24 year olds has decreased by 25% over the same period.
- These figures underline the importance of young Londoners progressing to HE at age 18, as they are far less likely to go into HE after the age of 20

Headlines: mode of study

Whilst there has been growth in full-time numbers in 2016/17, the numbers of young Londoners studying on part-time HE courses has continued to decline

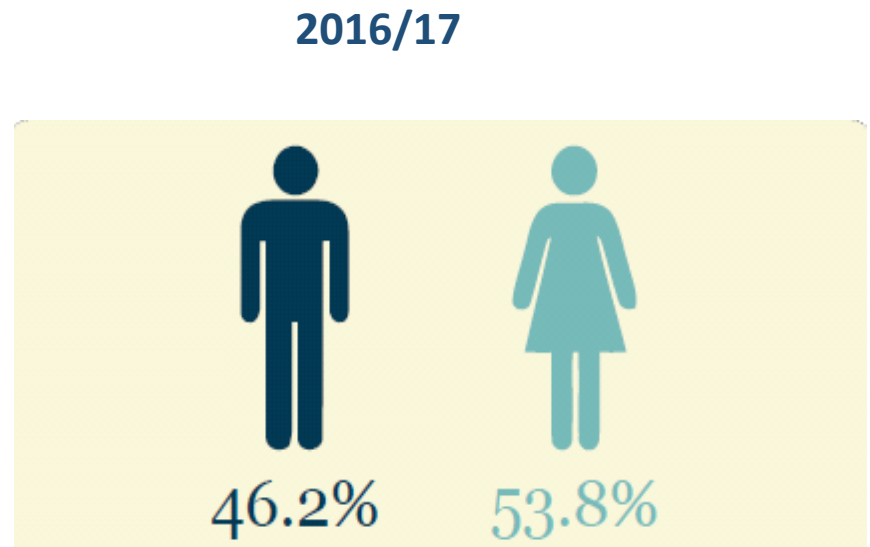
When you compare the number of 18-24 year old London residents studying part-time in 2007/08 with the number in 2016/17, there has been a 60% decrease in ten years



The level of decline is mirrored nationally, and it has serious consequences for the future provision of part-time HE opportunities in London and elsewhere

Headlines: Gender

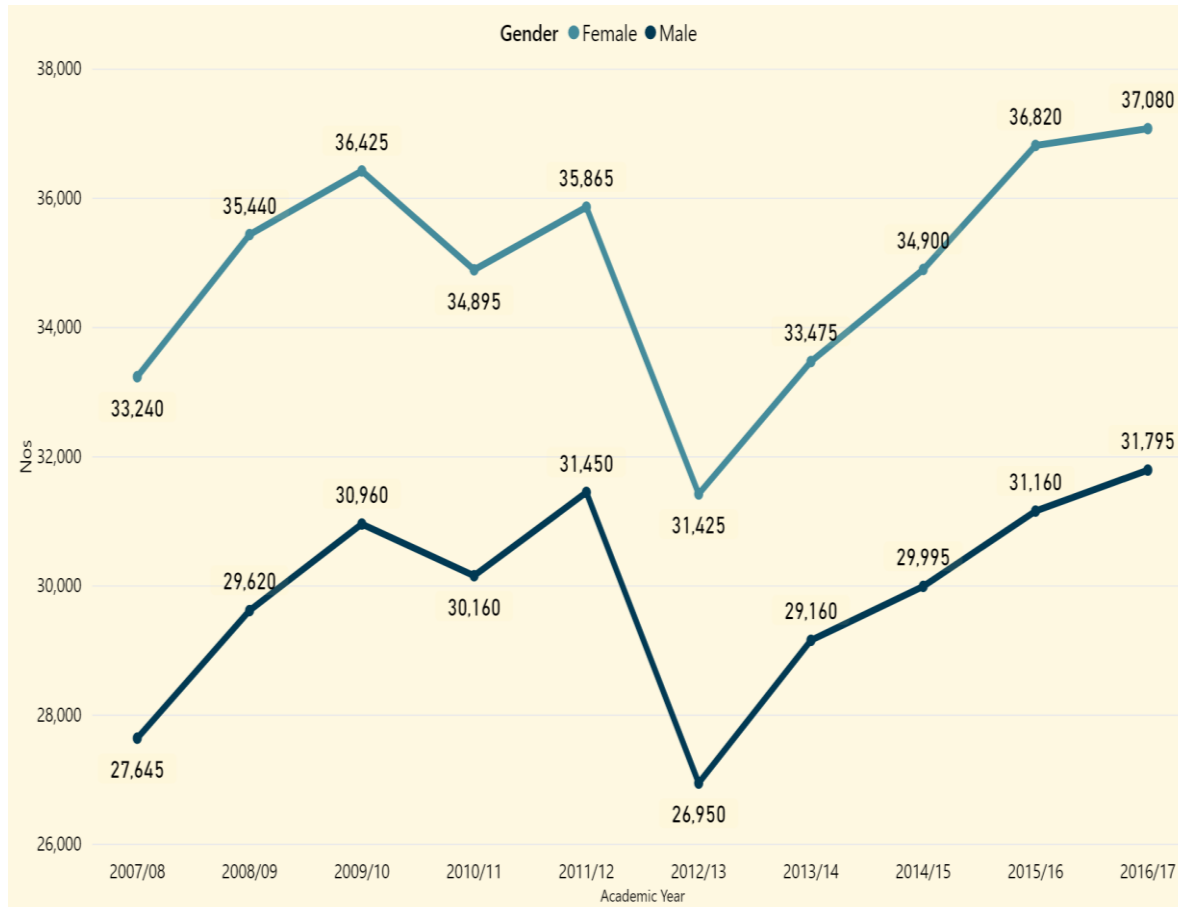
- In previous reports, we noted that after several years of the gender gap narrowing, it had started to widen in London in 2014/15, which was in line with national trends.
- The gender gap continued to widen in 2015/16 nationally and in London
- In 2016/17 the gap has narrowed slightly to 7.6%, but is still wider than the narrowest gap achieved in 2013/14 of 6.8%



Headlines: Gender

- A gender gap of 7.6% in 2016/17 may not seem high, but UCAS reported that nationally, the HE entry rate in 2016 for 18 year-old women was 9.6 percentage points higher than for men
- The impact of that is that women are 35 % (proportionally) more likely to enter HE than men
- Although the gap in London for 18-24 year olds is 2% lower than the national gap, young men in London are still significantly less likely to enter HE than women
- This highlights the importance of continuing work on widening participation initiatives targeting boys

Headlines: Gender



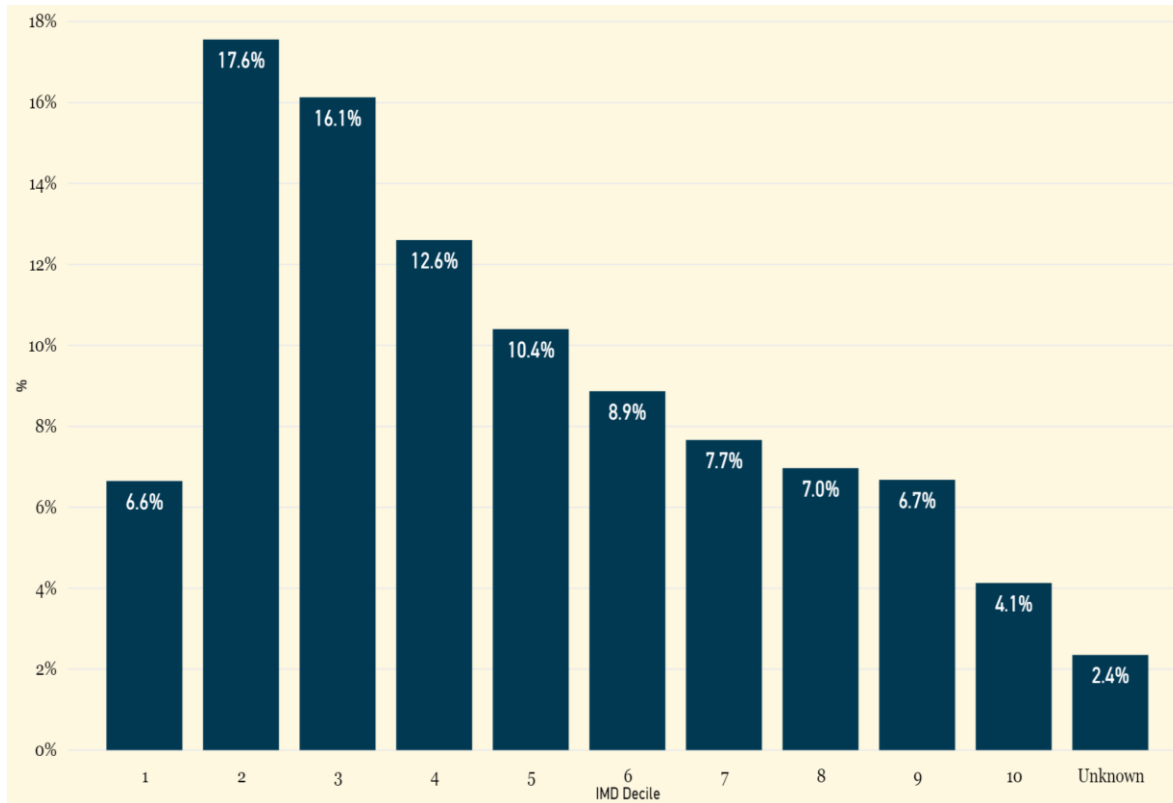
Interestingly, there has been a greater increase in the number of males progressing to HE compared to females over the ten year period from 2007/08.

There are likely to be a number of reasons for this, including increases in boys attainment at A Level, and widening participation initiatives targeting boys

Headlines: Ethnicity

- In 2016/17, just over 36% of new young London entrants to HE identify themselves as White, with the next highest proportions being Black or Black British-African students (17%) and students identifying as Other, including mixed ethnicities (13.5%).
- Over the ten year period since 2007/08, there has been considerable fluctuation in participation by White students – primarily due to the introduction of higher tuition fees in 2012/13
- There has been steady growth in participation by young Londoners of Black or Black British-African ethnicities
- Over the last four years, annual increases in young Bangladeshi entrants have ranged from 5.1% to 17.6%
- This shows an encouraging increase in the diversity of young Londoners progressing to higher education from under-represented ethnic groups

Headlines: the socio-economic background of new entrants to HE



2016/17

- IMD data shows that young Londoners are entering HE from a wide range of socio-economic backgrounds
- Just under a quarter are residents in postcodes within the 20% most deprived wards in England
- Over 40% are resident in postcodes representing the 30% most deprived wards in England

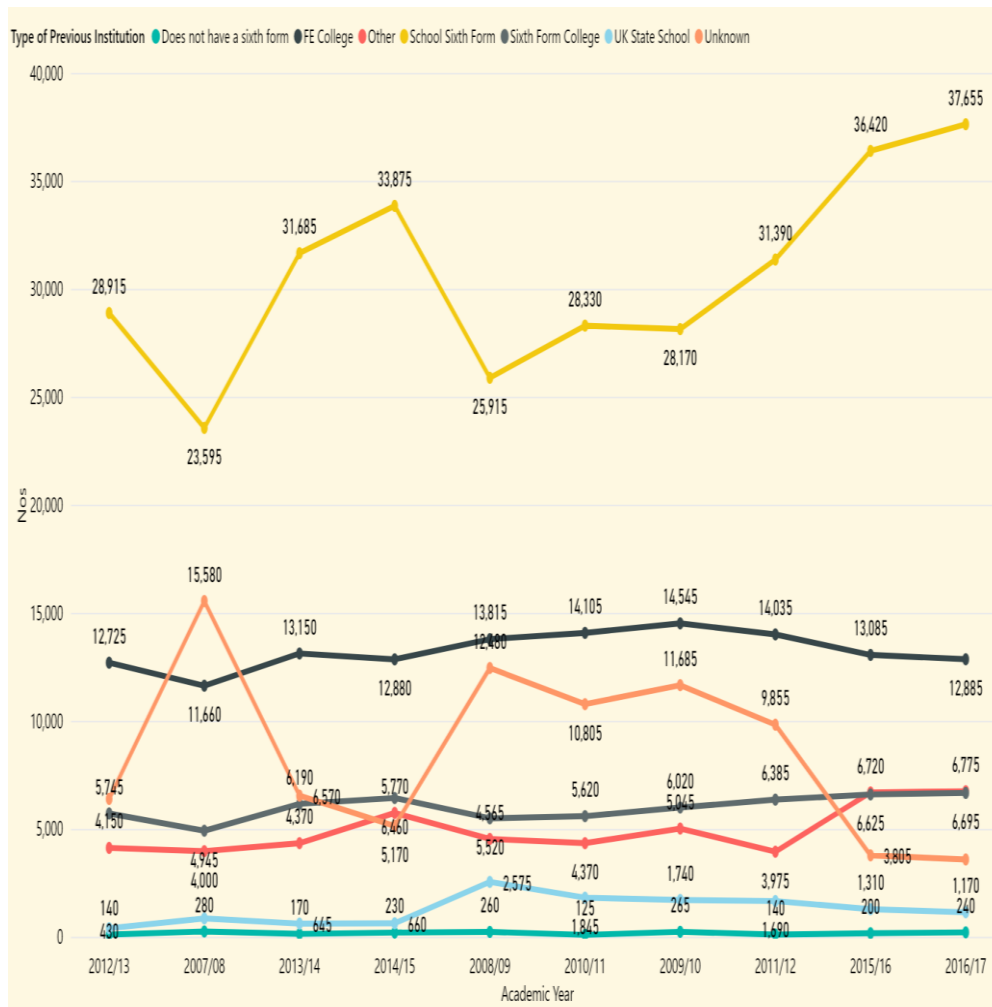
Headlines: parental occupation of young entrants

- UCAS collects data on the socio-economic status of applicants to HE. For students under 21 (84% of young London entrants), it is the status of their parents
- In 2016/17, 45% of young London entrants came from 'widening participation' backgrounds, where parents are in routine or semi-routine occupations, intermediate, or lower supervisory occupations). This is broadly the same as the previous year

Headlines: prior parental participation in HE

- UCAS also collects data on whether applicants' parents attended university
- In 2016/17, there were slightly more young London entrants whose parents had attended university than those whose parents had not
- Over the ten year period from 2007/08 to 2016/17, young HE entrants whose parents had not been to university increased by 90%
- The group whose parents had been to university also increased by 51% over the same period
- There are likely to be a number of contributory factors to these increases, but the 90% increase does suggest that widening participation initiatives targeting young people whose parents did not attend university have had a considerable impact in London

Headlines: previous institution



The largest increases have been in school sixth form progression, which has increased by over 14,000 over the ten year period

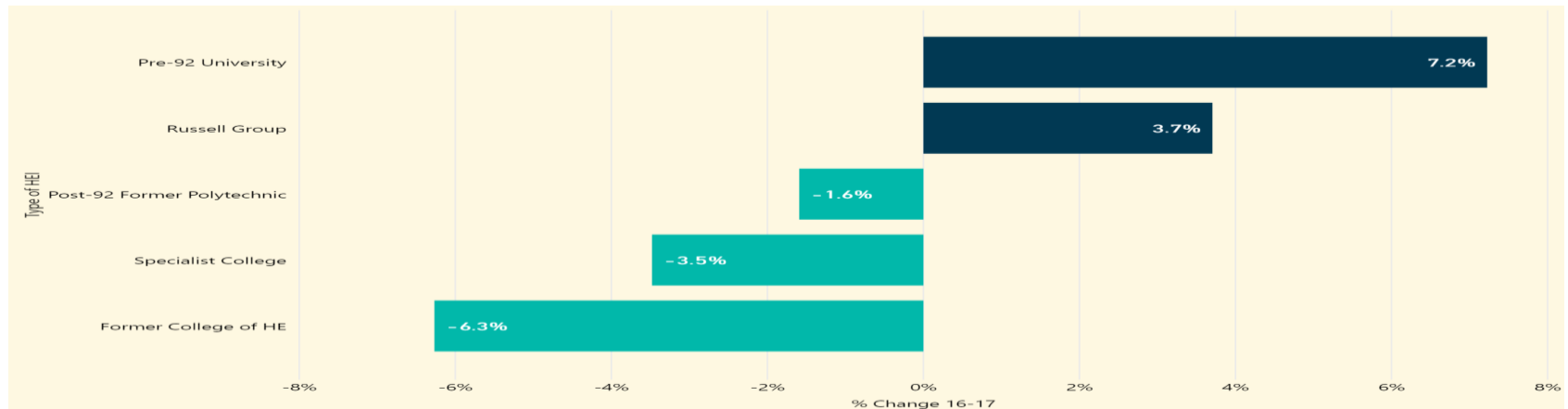
Progression from sixth form colleges has increased by over 2,700, and progression from FE colleges has only increased by just over 1,200 over the same period

This is in part due to infrastructure and curriculum changes in the sector, with many more new school sixth forms opening in London, and a number of FE colleges withdrawing from A Level provision and reducing Level 3 provision in recent years

Headlines: type of HEI attended

One of the impacts of increased A Level and Level 3 attainment, and the Government removing the cap on university recruitment, has been the increase in undergraduate places available at Russell Group and pre-92 universities.

The chart below shows the increases and decreases in recruitment of young Londoners between 2015/16 and 2016/17

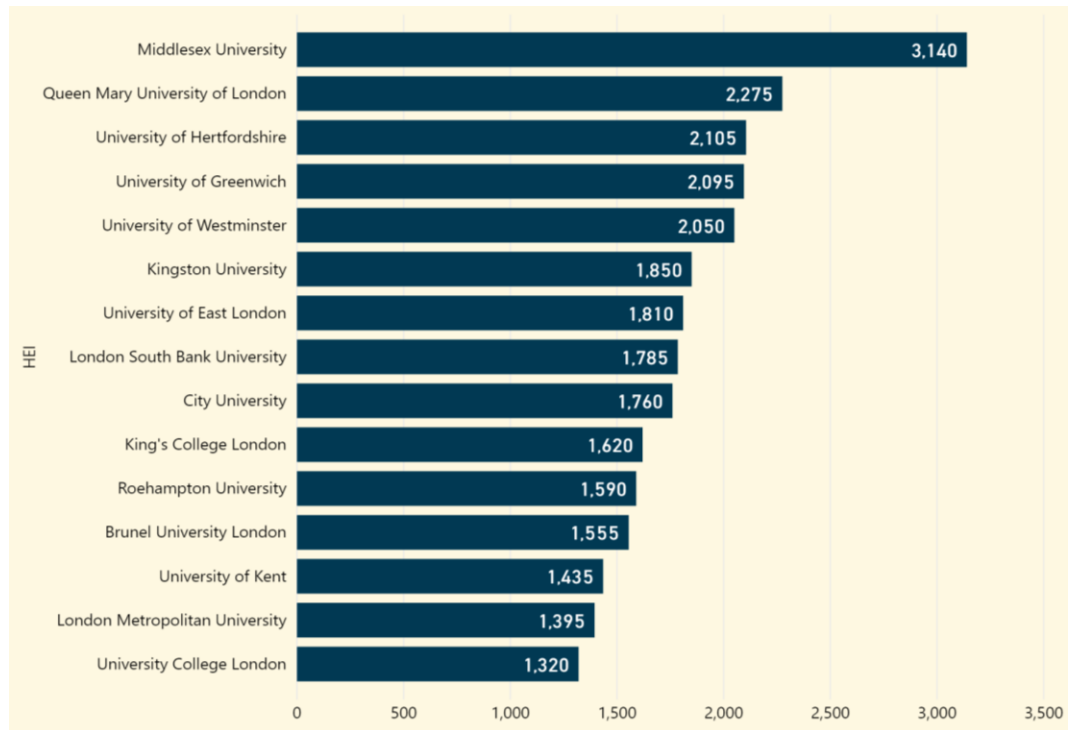


Over the ten year period from 2007/08, Russell Group and Pre-92 universities have had the largest increases in the numbers of young London entrants, whilst post-92 universities have not increased their numbers at all

Headlines: most popular HEIs

Although post-92s have not increased the overall numbers of young London entrants over the last ten years, eight of the universities recruiting the highest number of young Londoners in 2016/17 are post-92 HEIs; three are pre-92 HEIs; one was a former college of HE; and three are Russell Group universities

Thirteen of the top fifteen HEI's attended by young London residents in 2016/17 are based in London



Young Londoners' UCAS Tariff scores have continued to increase in 2016/17, and the most popular degree subjects remain the same as last year (Business Studies, Psychology, Computer Science, Economics)

Key progression messages from this year's report

- Widening participation initiatives have clearly had a positive impact on young Londoners' progression to HE over the last ten years
- Whilst there is still a gender gap of just under 8% in participation, with more females than males progressing to HE, there has been a greater increase in the number of males progressing to HE than females over the ten year period from 2007/08, highlighting the importance of widening participation and HE progression initiatives targeting boys
- The highest increases in participation are also from non-White ethnic groups

Key progression messages from this year's report

- The social mobility data in the report shows that almost 40% of young Londoners progressing to HE are from the 30% most deprived postcodes in England, which is very encouraging
- It evidences both the increasing attainment of young Londoners by age 18, which has enabled progression to higher education for increasing numbers of young people, as well as indicating the relative contribution of widening participation and outreach work in London
- This finding is further amplified by evidence that over the last ten years, the increase in the number of young HE entrants whose parents did not attend university is significantly greater than those entrants whose parents had some previous experience of higher education

Case study: Barking & Dagenham

- I usually choose two boroughs for case studies each year, but this year, I wanted to reflect back on the last ten years, and to particularly highlight the work in Barking & Dagenham
- As I mentioned previously, since 2007/08, there has been an increase in young HE participation in Barking & Dagenham of over 60%. This is by far the highest increase of any London borough
- Barking & Dagenham have also narrowed the gap between female and male entrants to 5.8%
- Over 87% of young entrants are from postcodes in IMD deciles 1-3, which represent the 30% most deprived wards in the country
- There is also a considerably higher number of entrants with parents who did not attend HE than those whose parents did

Case study: Barking & Dagenham

- I want to hand over now to Rosalind Hall, Head of Careers and Higher Education at Barking and Dagenham School Improvement Partnership, who has led widening participation initiatives in Barking & Dagenham for many years, and was an active member of both Aim Higher and Partnerships for Progression in east London
- I have asked Rosalind to talk about widening participation to HE in Barking and Dagenham, and the way in which schools in the borough have championed and supported progression to HE

Increased Participation in Higher Education in Barking and Dagenham

Rosalind Hall
Head of Careers and Higher
Education
Barking and Dagenham School
Improvement Partnership



More recent statistics

	2017				2018			
	Y13 cohort	HE	Top 30 HEI*	Oxbridge	Y13 cohort	HE	Top 30 HEI	Oxbridge
Total from schools	1009	712	300	5	937	749	351	4
Barking and Dagenham College(18/19 yr olds, Y13/Y14 leavers)	N/A	105	13	0	N/A	136	13	0
TOTAL from Borough institutions	N/A	817	313	0	N/A	885	364	0

Commentary

Numbers going to HE from LBBD schools and Barking and Dagenham College are at their highest ever level and have increased by 8% on last year's figures

Numbers going to HE from schools have increased by 5% on last year (37 students)

Numbers going to Top HEIs from schools increased by 17% (51 students)

The Y13 cohort in LBBD schools decreased by 7% last year.



Why the continued success?

- Widening participation to university has continues to remain a priority for the council and the 'family' of schools within Barking and Dagenham
- More studying post 16
- Changing demographics
- Barking and Dagenham College and the opening up and acceptance of the Btec to university route
- Established networks. Universities' support.

Aimhigher

- Aimhigher in schools since 2001 and became a traded service in 2011. Aimhigher was in all London borough but now unique to Barking and Dagenham (I think!)
- In April 2018 the council set up the Barking and Dagenham School Improvement Partnership, a 'not for profit' company owned 81% by schools and 19% by council. Aimhigher and Careers from part of this alongside school improvement, SEND/Inclusion, Governor services and work experience. Contracts with schools and council.
- Careers fairs for Y8/9 such as Health Professions morning and Pathways sessions e.g. Pathways to Law, Medicine, Teaching, Psychology etc
- Link to careers IAG , apprenticeships,
- employability and work experience



Future challenges

- Funding
- Apprenticeships - combining HE and Apprenticeship offer
- Improving post 16 attainment to ensure success is sustained

The higher education journey of Young London residents: Students Retention, Achievement and Graduate Outcomes

Gary Tindell

Business Intelligence
Manager

December 7th 2018

Background

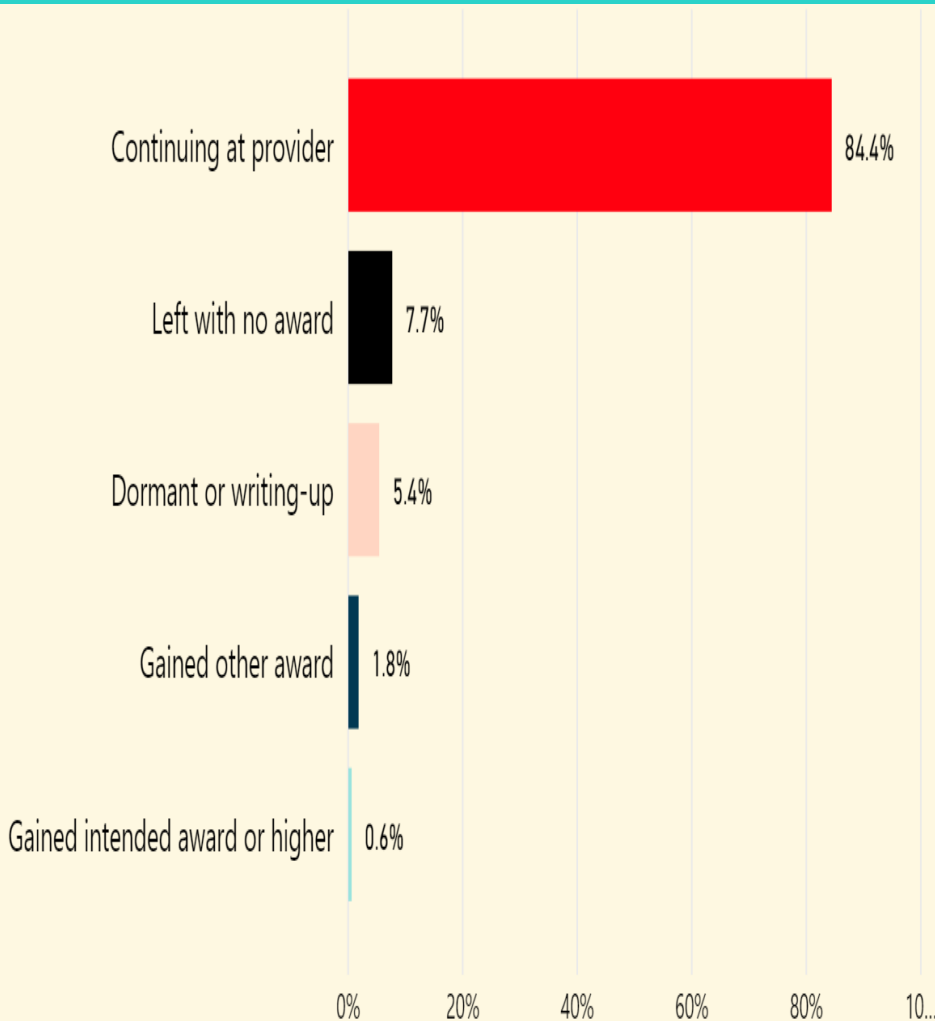
- This presentation will initially focus on:
 - Student Retention, Achievement & Awards
 - Graduate Employability
- Followed by analysis of factors affecting student retention and achievement
 - Student Demographics & Entry Profile
 - Social Mobility indicators
 - Travel to Study & Term-Time Accommodation

HE Outcomes: Young London residents: Continuation Background & Definition

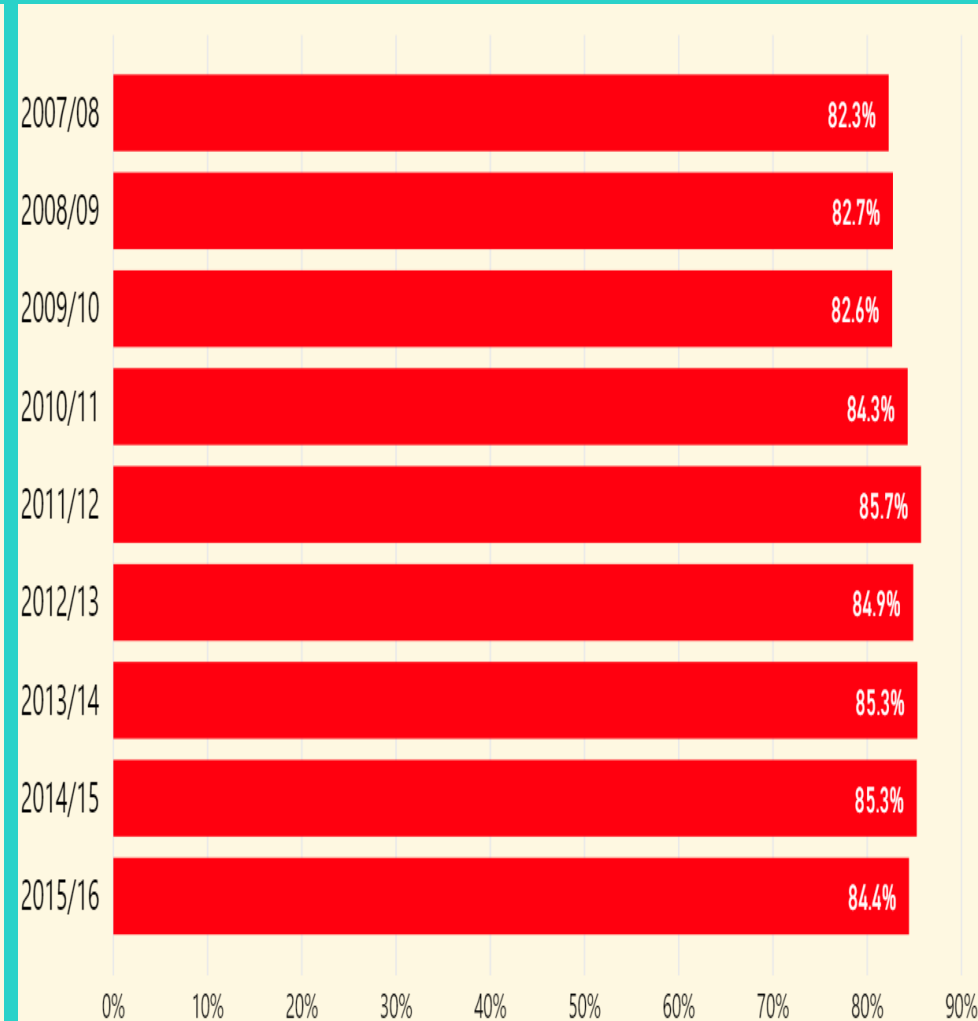
- Emerged from a question asked at last year's event on whether we could add greater detail on student retention.
- Completion rate data was not available but first year continuation rates based on the methodology used by Unistats was achievable.
- Continuation rates are based on whether FT students are still registered on their course at the same HEI in the year after entry to HE.

HE Outcomes: Young London residents: Continuation Rates

Continuation Outcomes (2015/16)

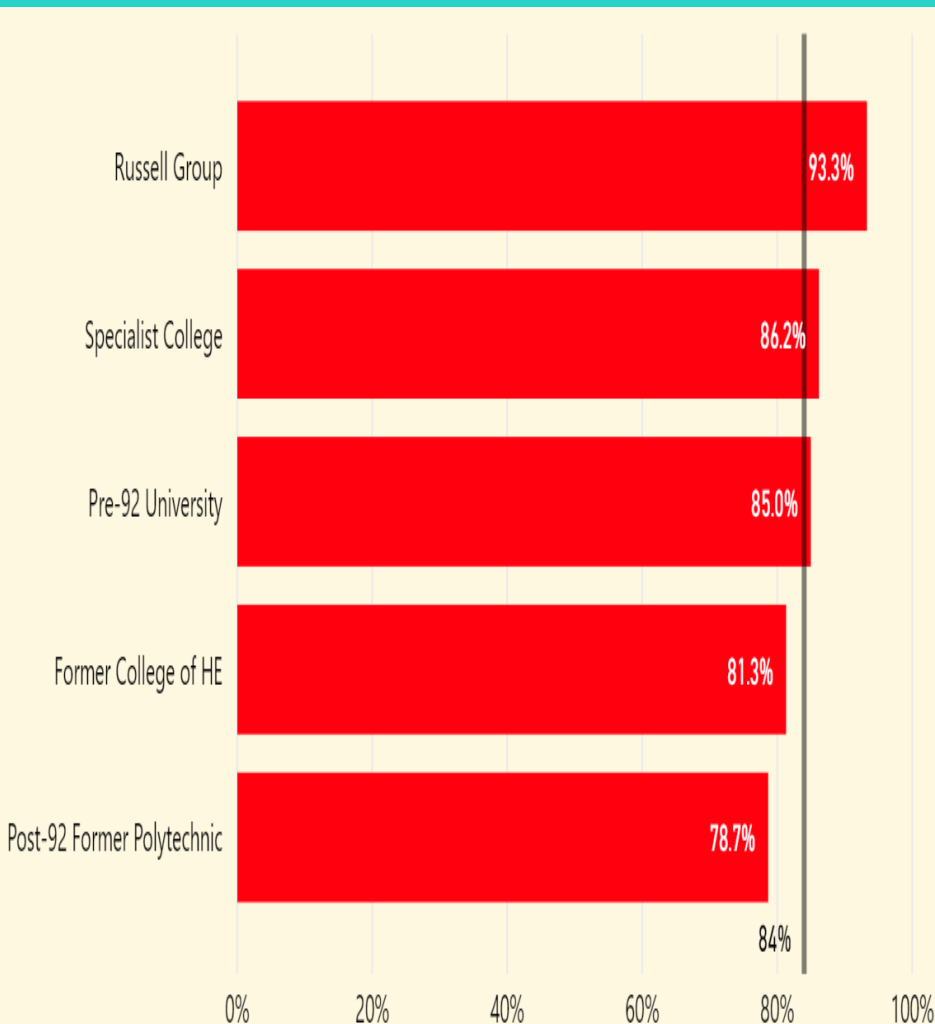


Continuation Time-Series

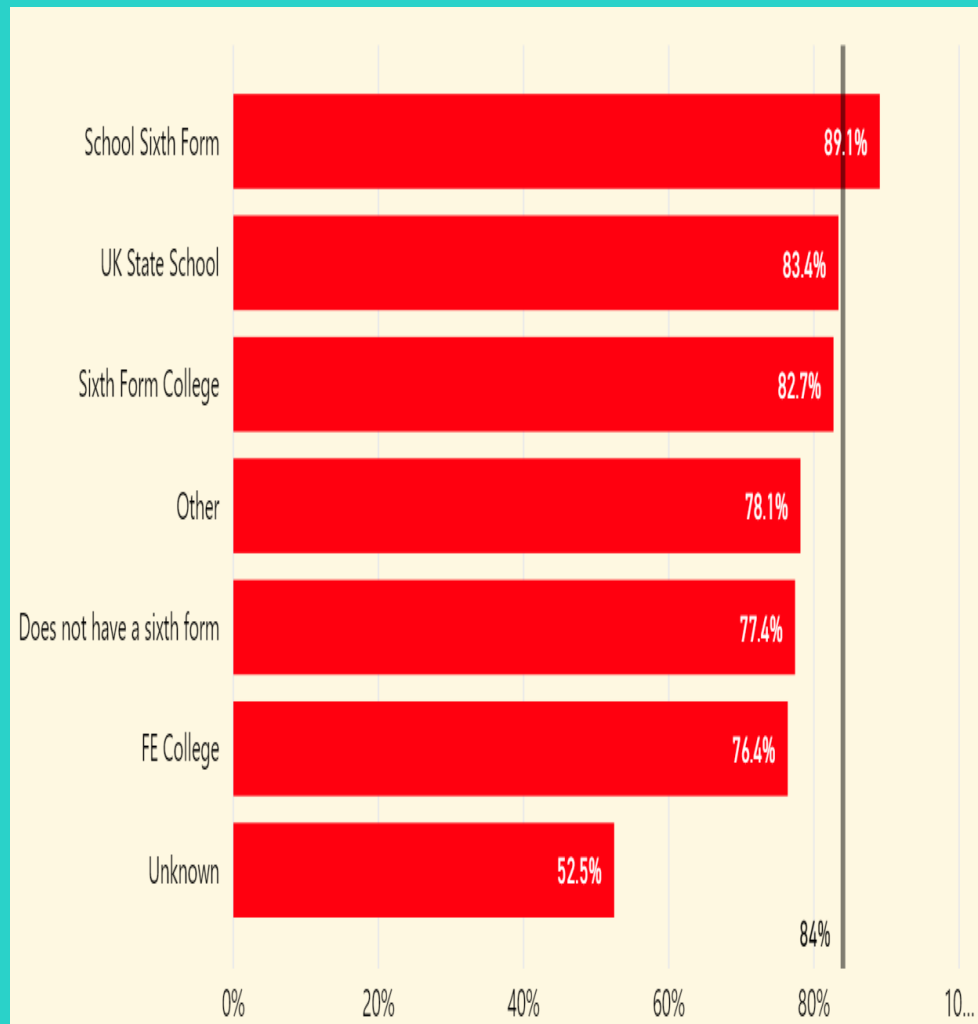


HE Outcomes: Young London residents: Continuation Rates

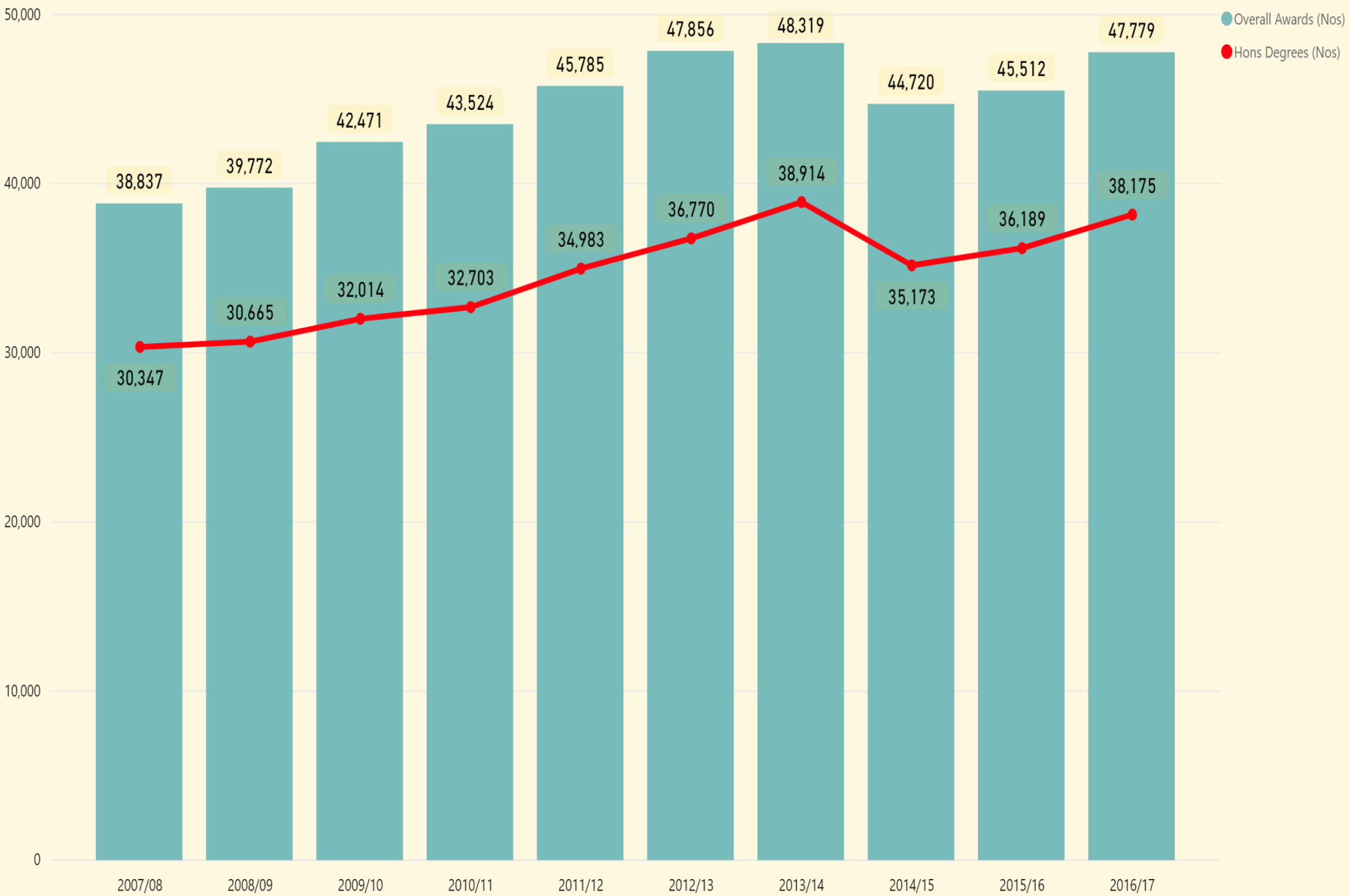
Type of HEI



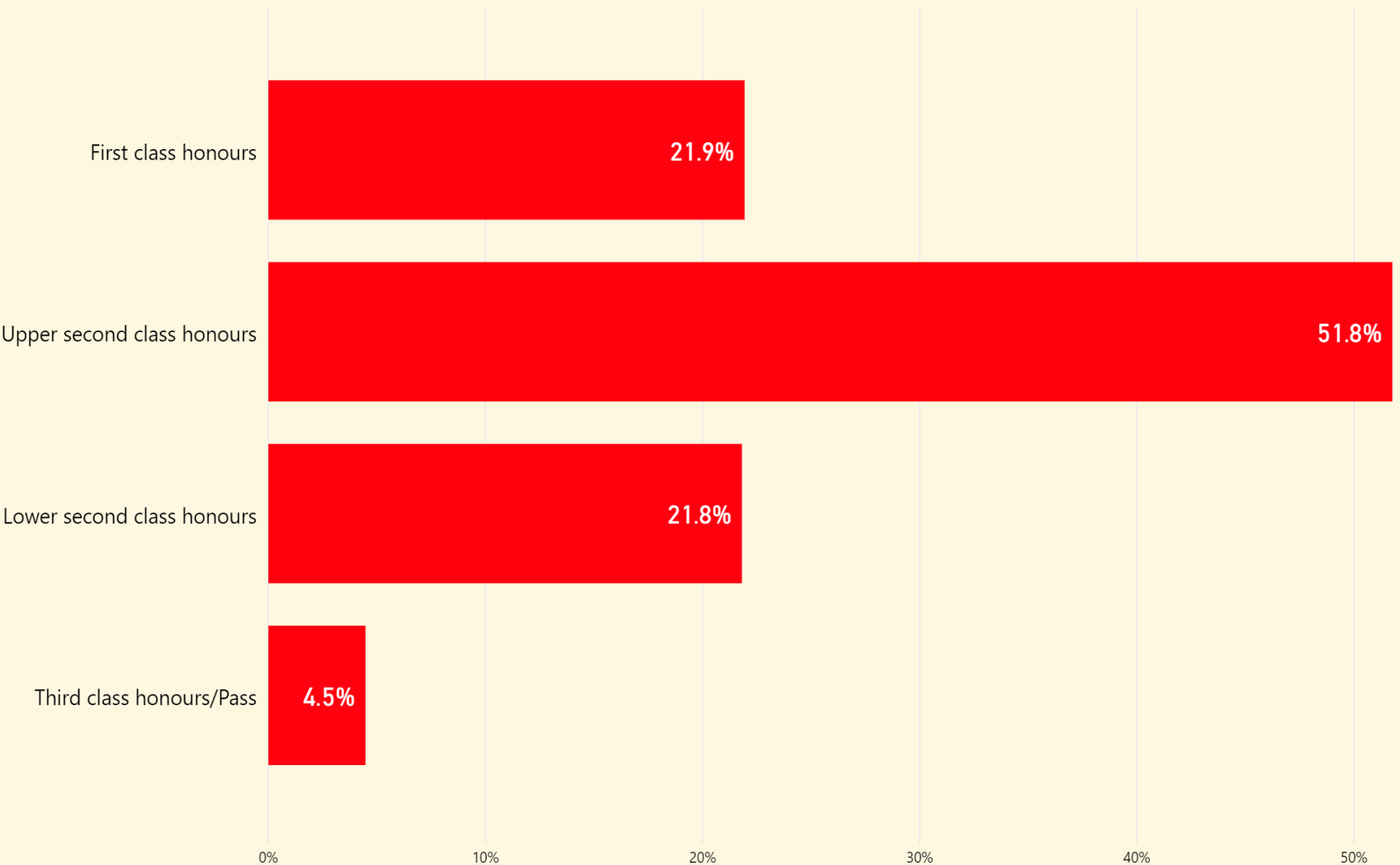
Type of Previous Institution



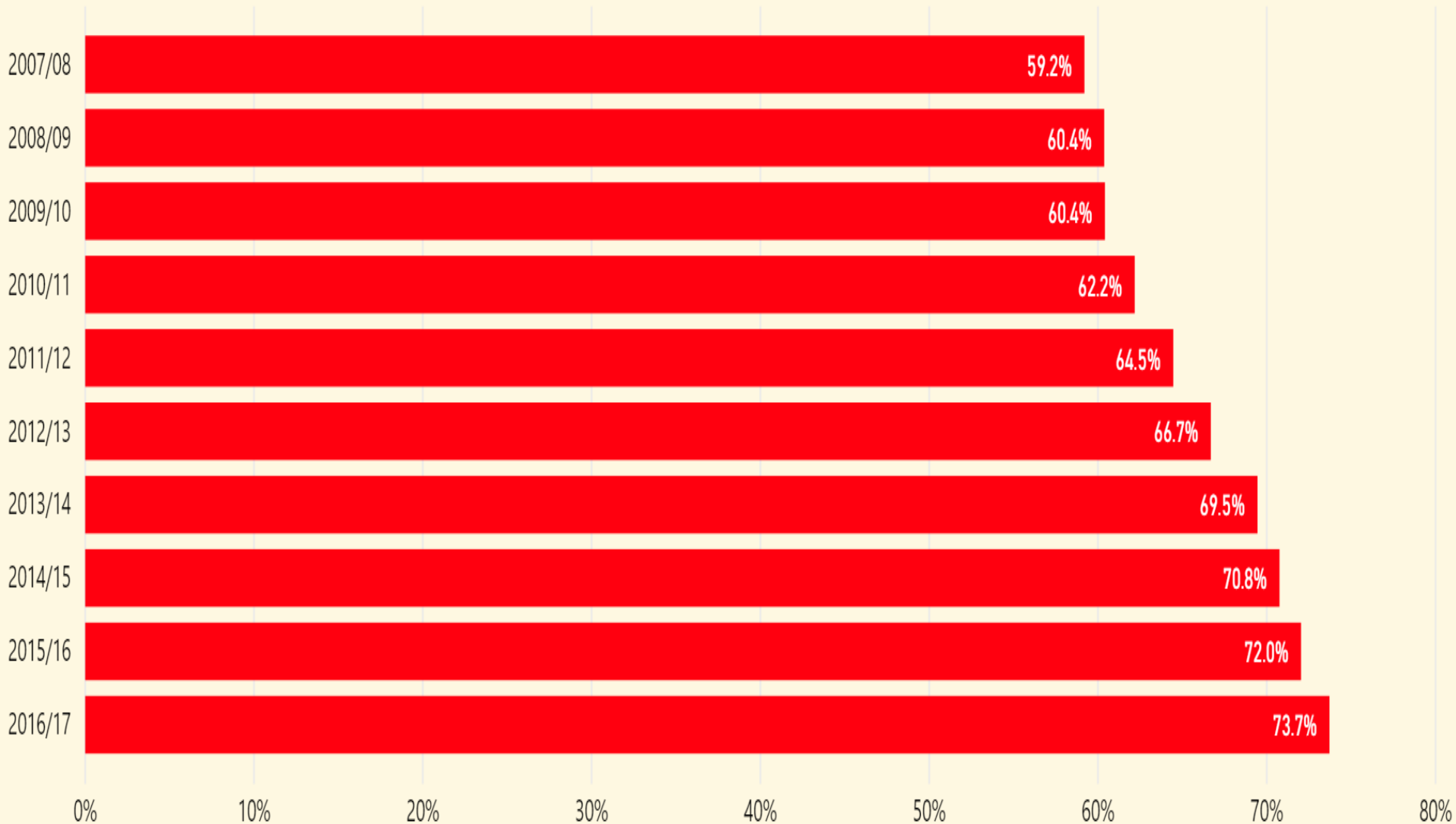
HE Outcomes: Young London residents



HE Outcomes - Young London residents: First Degree Classes (2016/17)

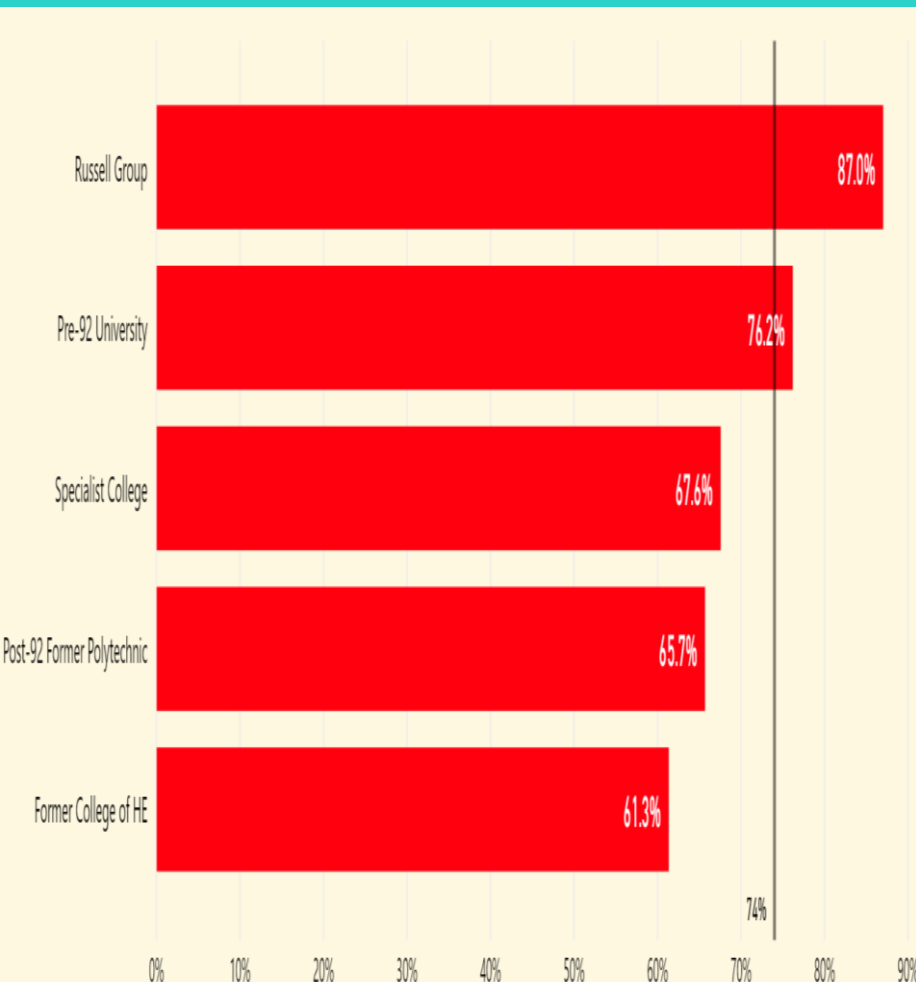


HE Outcomes - Young London residents: Proportion of 1st & 2:1 degrees

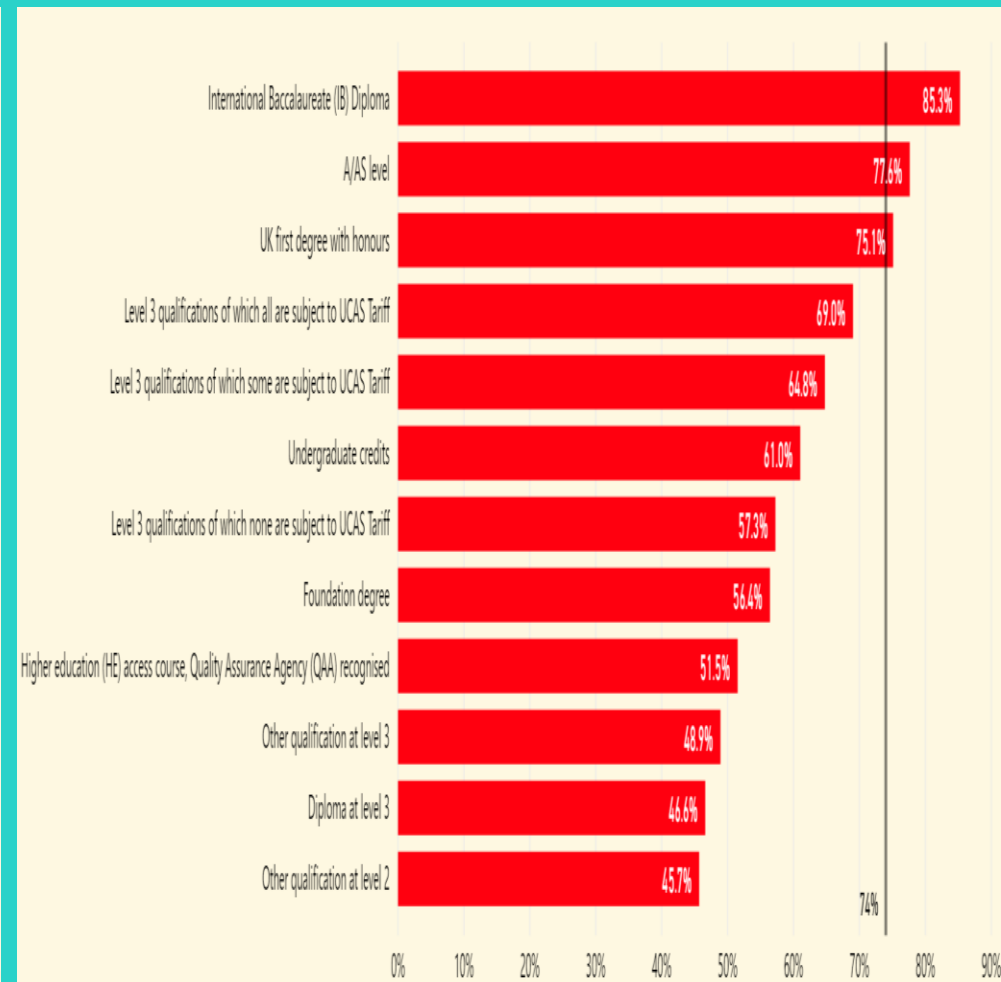


HE Outcomes - Young London residents: Proportion of 1st & 2:1 degrees

Type of HEI

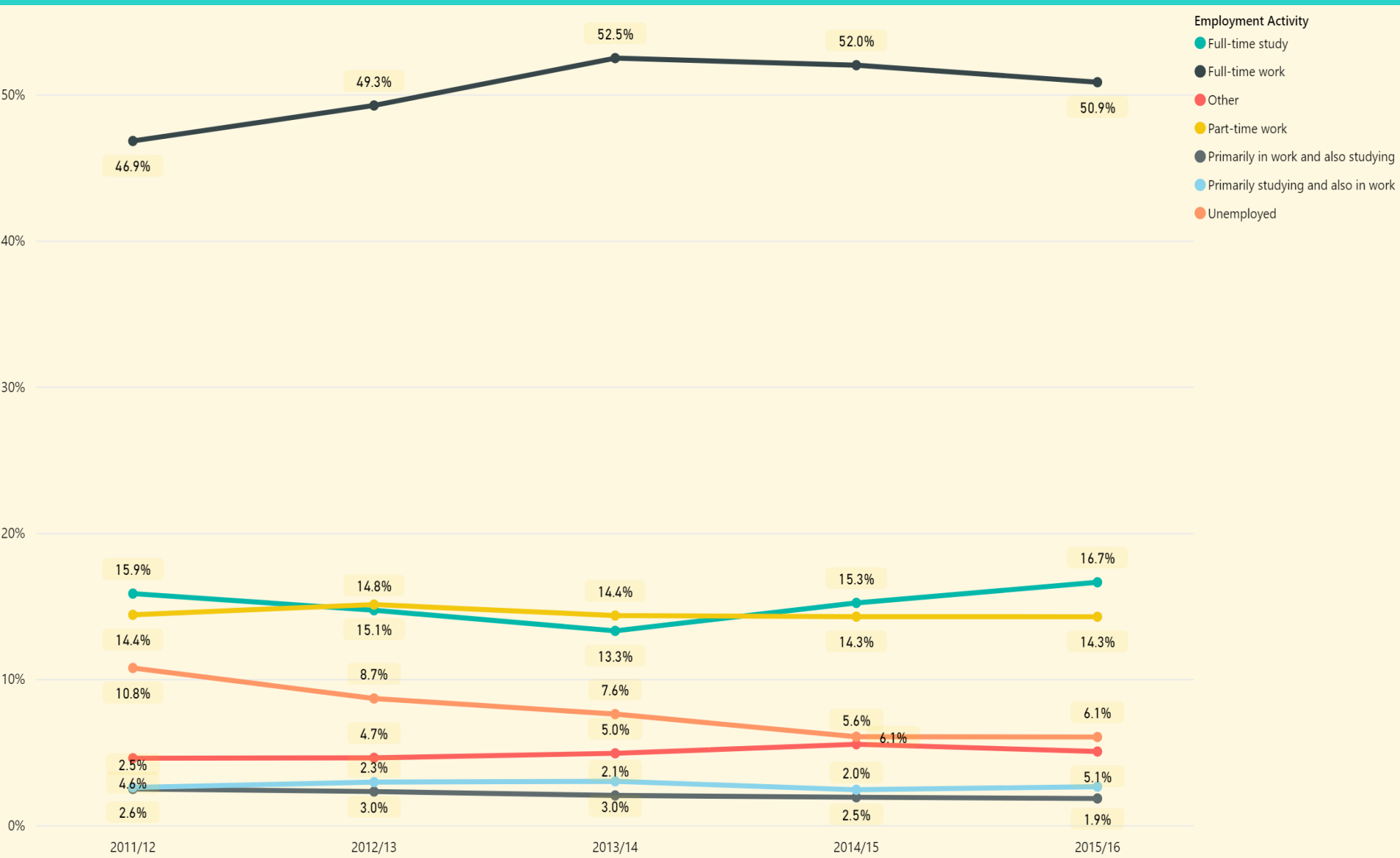


Entry Qualification

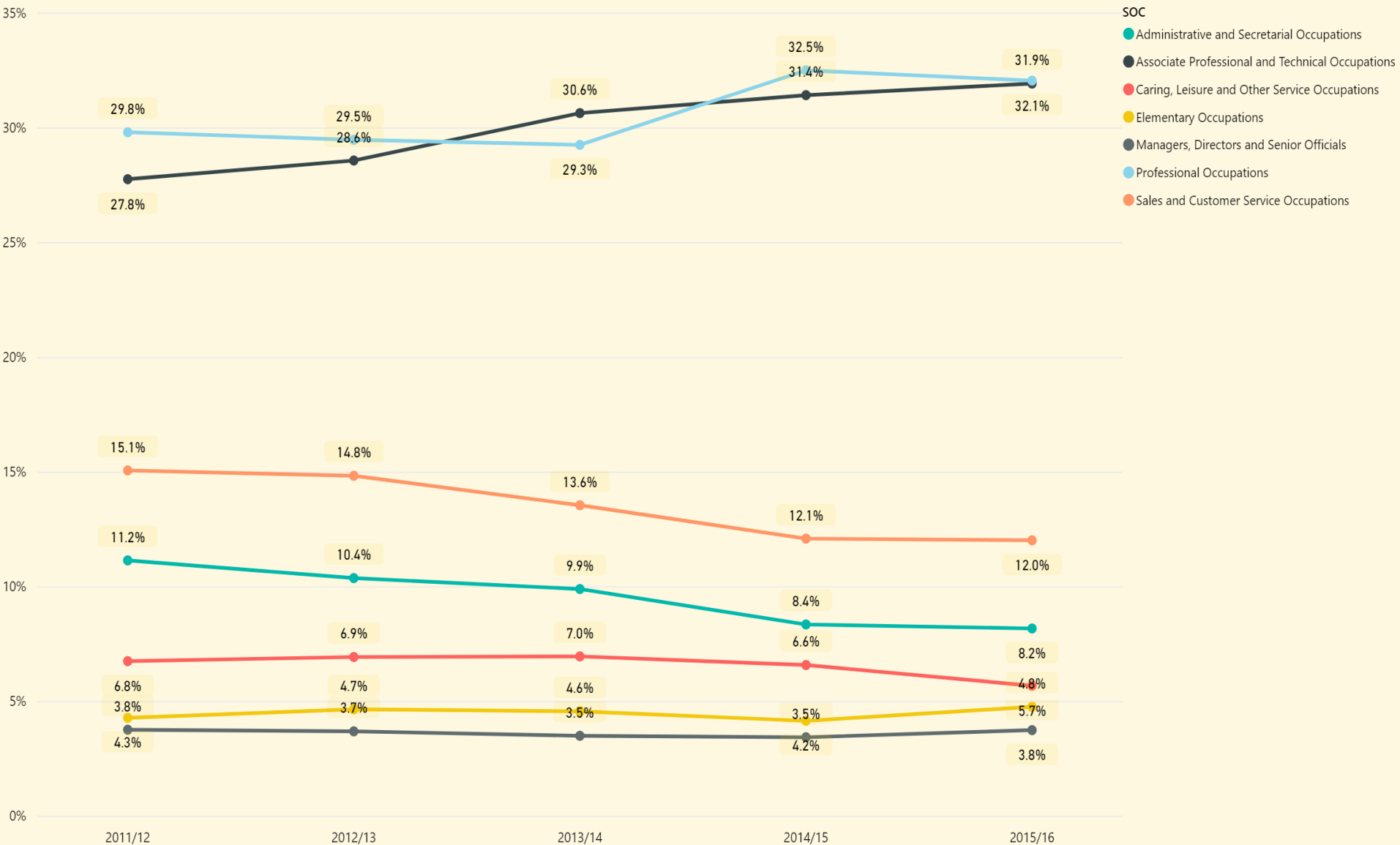


Graduate Employability

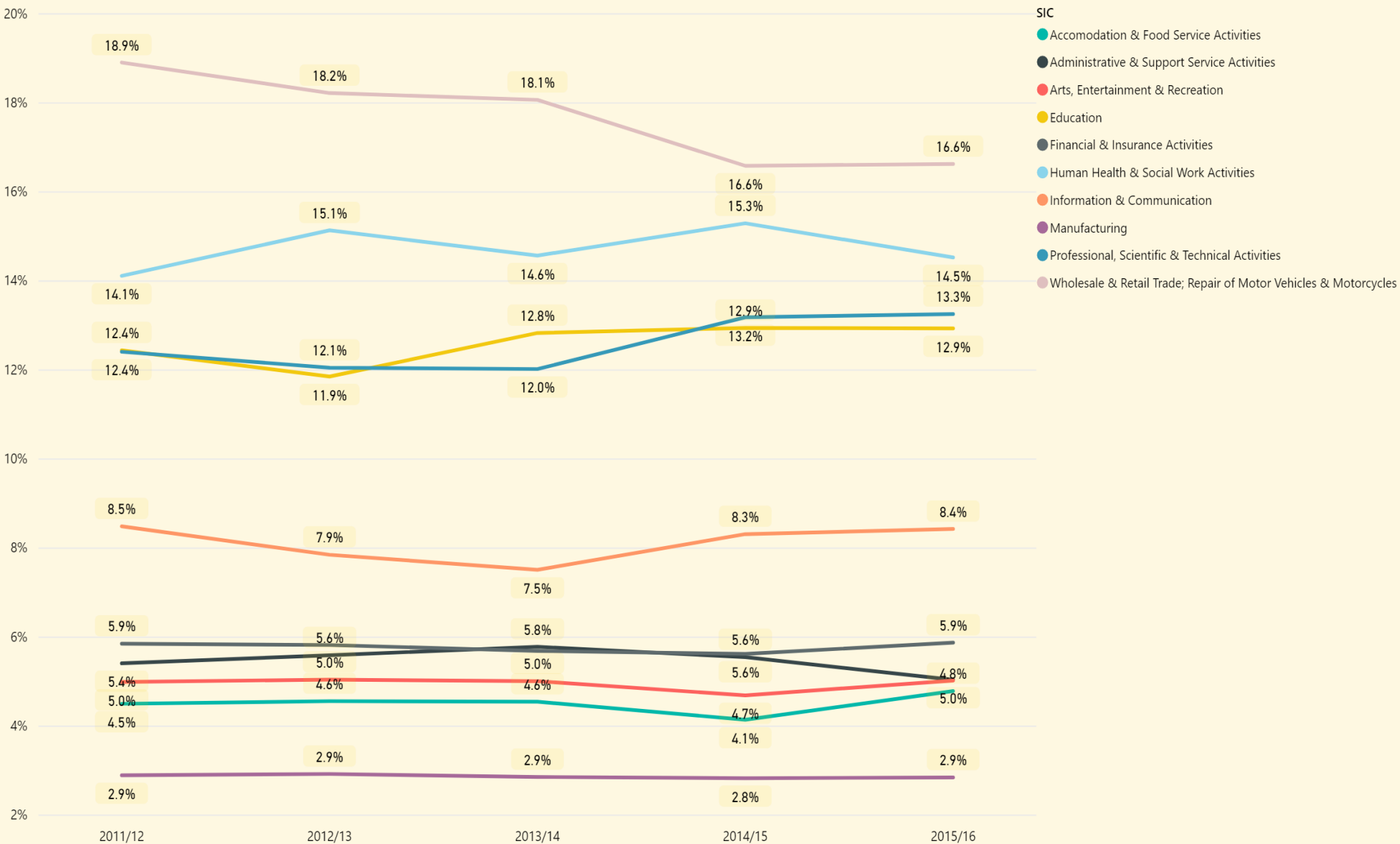
Post Study - Young London residents After Graduation: Employment Activity



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



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



Summary (Student Retention, Awards & Employment)

- Almost 85% of Young London new entrants continue into the next year of their programme and just under 8% leave without gaining a qualification
- 74% of young London students graduated in 2016/17 with either a First or Upper Second Class degree
- Unemployment rate for Young London graduates is relatively stable but a decline in full-time working is compensated by increase in full-time study
- Employment in 'Graduate Occupations' has increased to 68% (+0.4%) with small growth in evident in Accommodation & Food Services, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation, Financial Services and a decline in retail and public sector jobs

Student Retention & Achievement

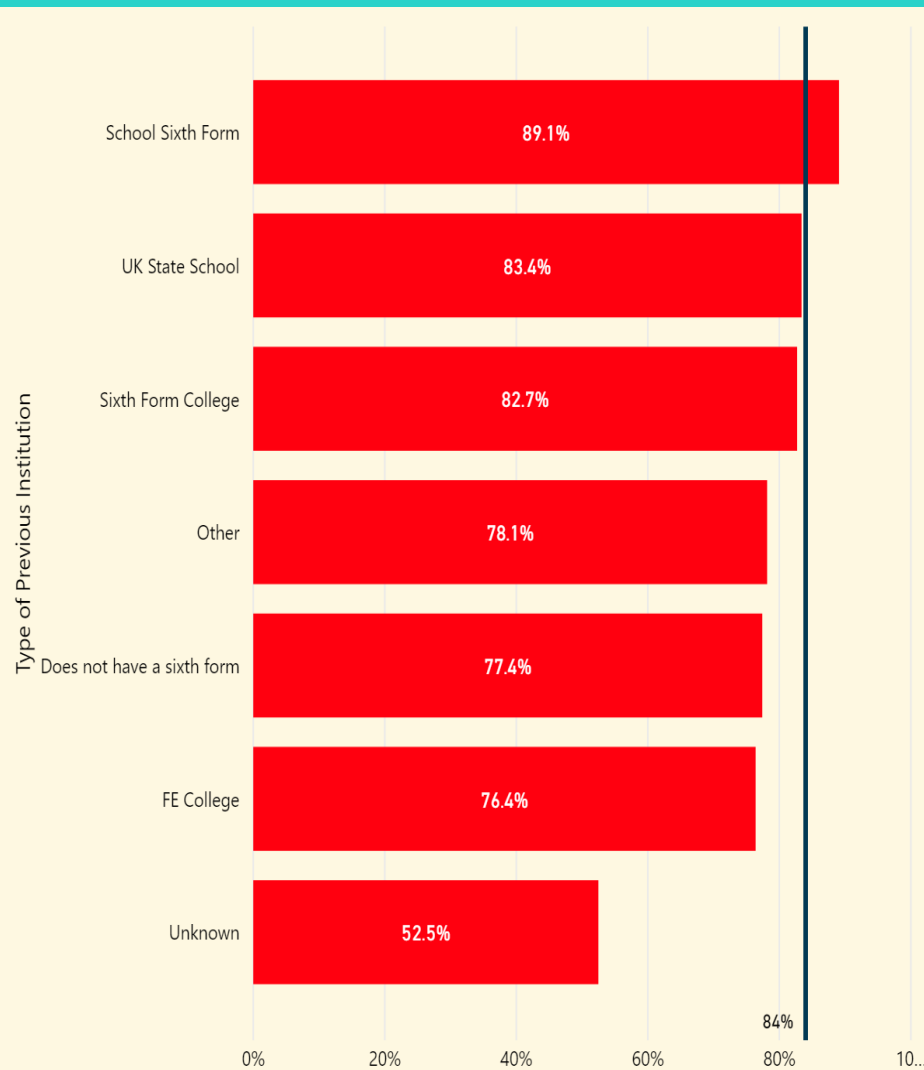
- Background
- Entry Profile (Type of Previous Institution, Tariff Points)
- Student Demographics (Age, Gender & Ethnicity)
- Widening Participation Indicators (IMD, Parental HE experience & Social-Economic Class)
- Travel to Study (Term-Time Accommodation and Distance to Study)

Student Retention & Achievement

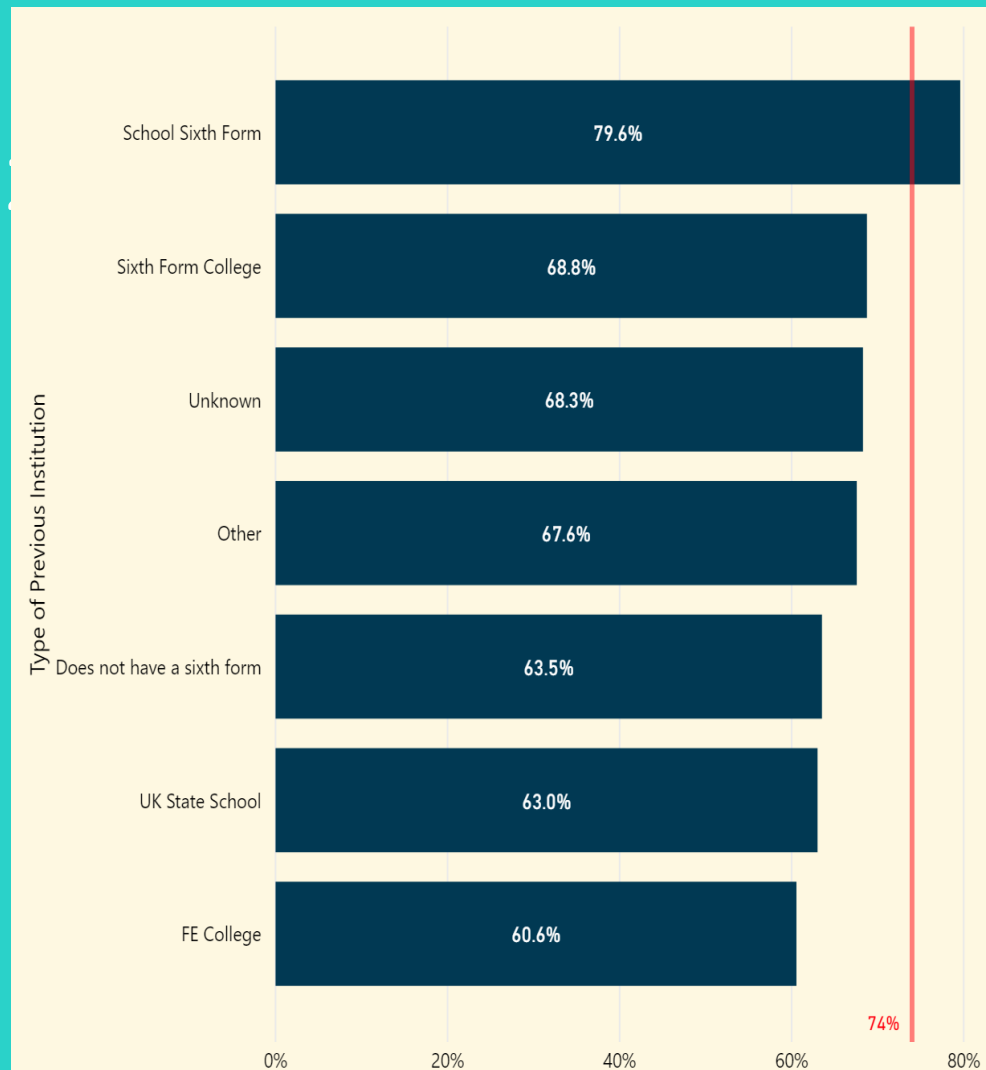
- Typically, drop-out from the UK HE sector compares favourably across the world despite the high study costs
- However, each student drop-out from HE represents a loss to the economy, the University/College and more importantly, to the individual
- Despite an impressive achievement in increasing HE participation for young people from disadvantaged backgrounds, there are persistent differences in student retention and achievement between groups of students

HE Outcomes: Continuation Rates & Good Honours by Type of Previous Institution (16-18)

Continuation Outcomes (2015/16)

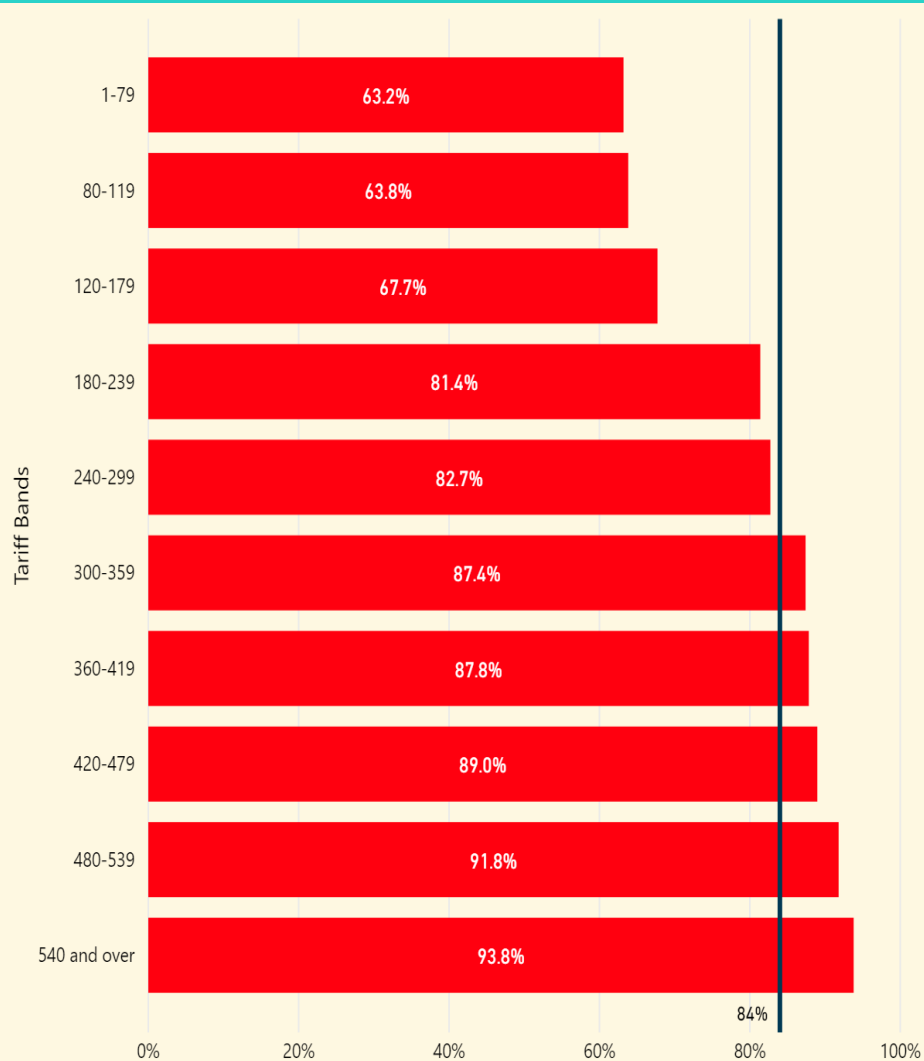


Good Honours (2016/17)

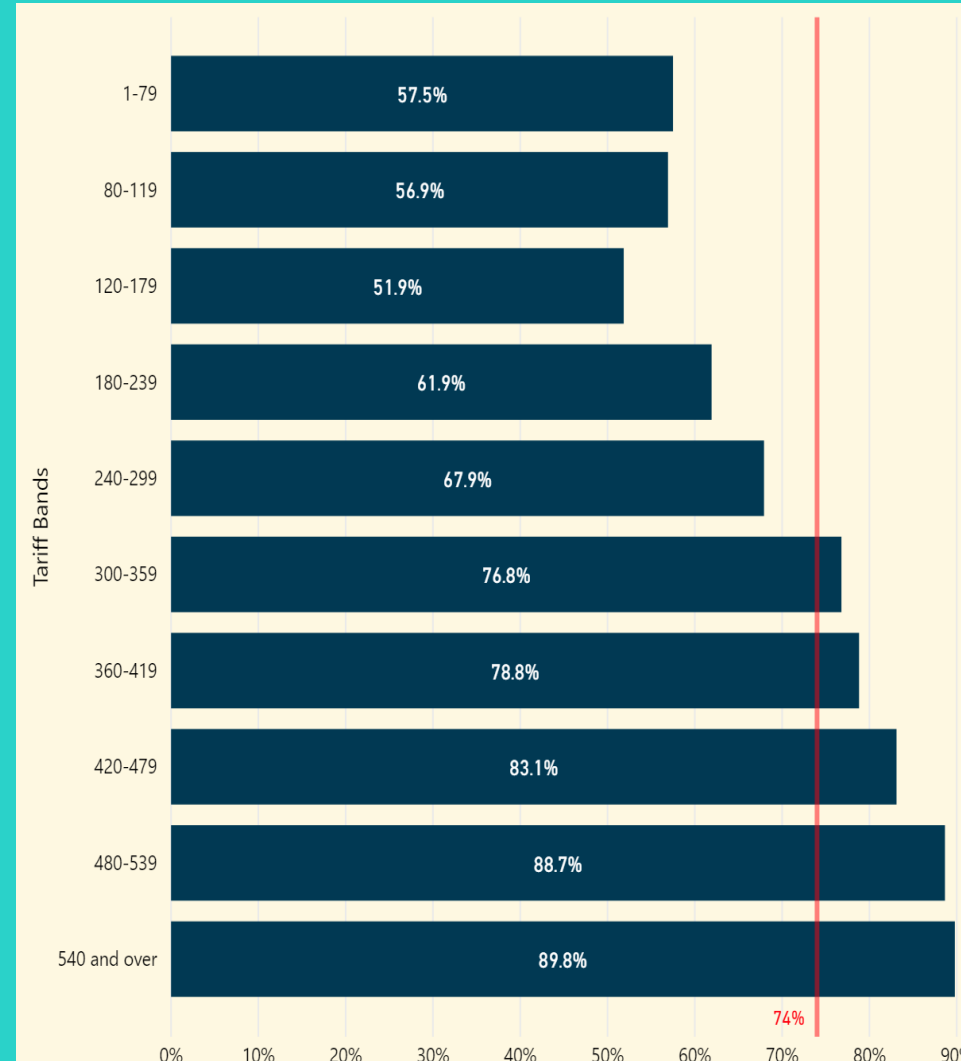


HE Outcomes: Continuation Rates & Good Honours by Tariff Points

Continuation Outcomes (2015/16)



Good Honours (2016/17)

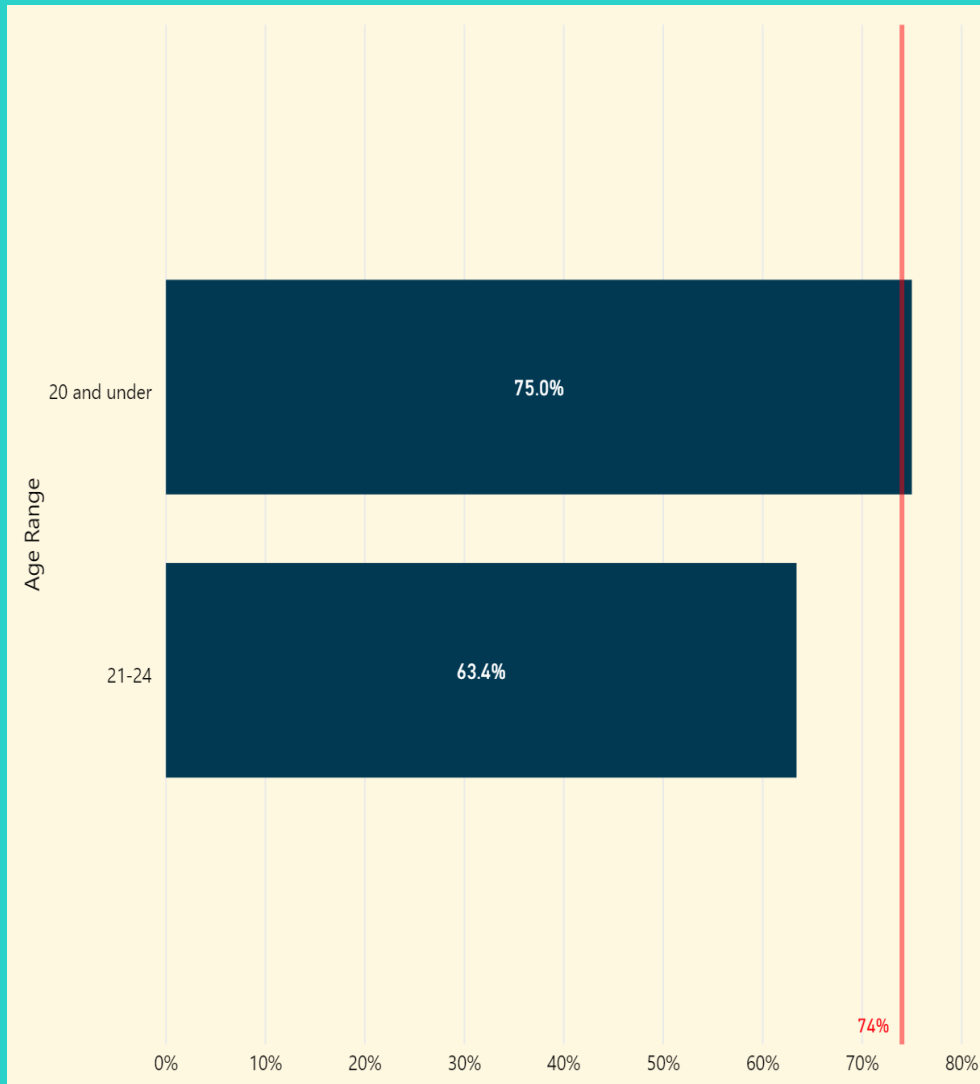


HE Outcomes: Continuation Rates & Good Honours by Age Range

Continuation Outcomes (2015/16)

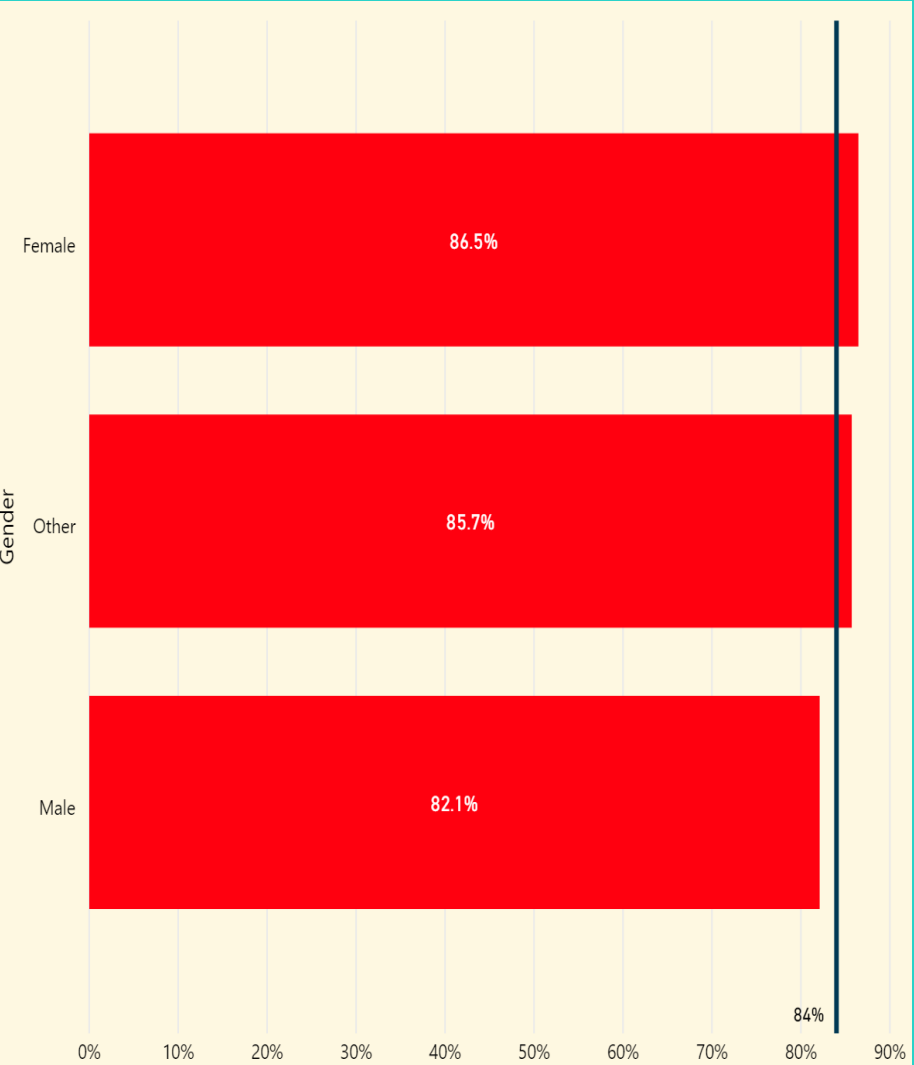


Good Honours (2016/17)

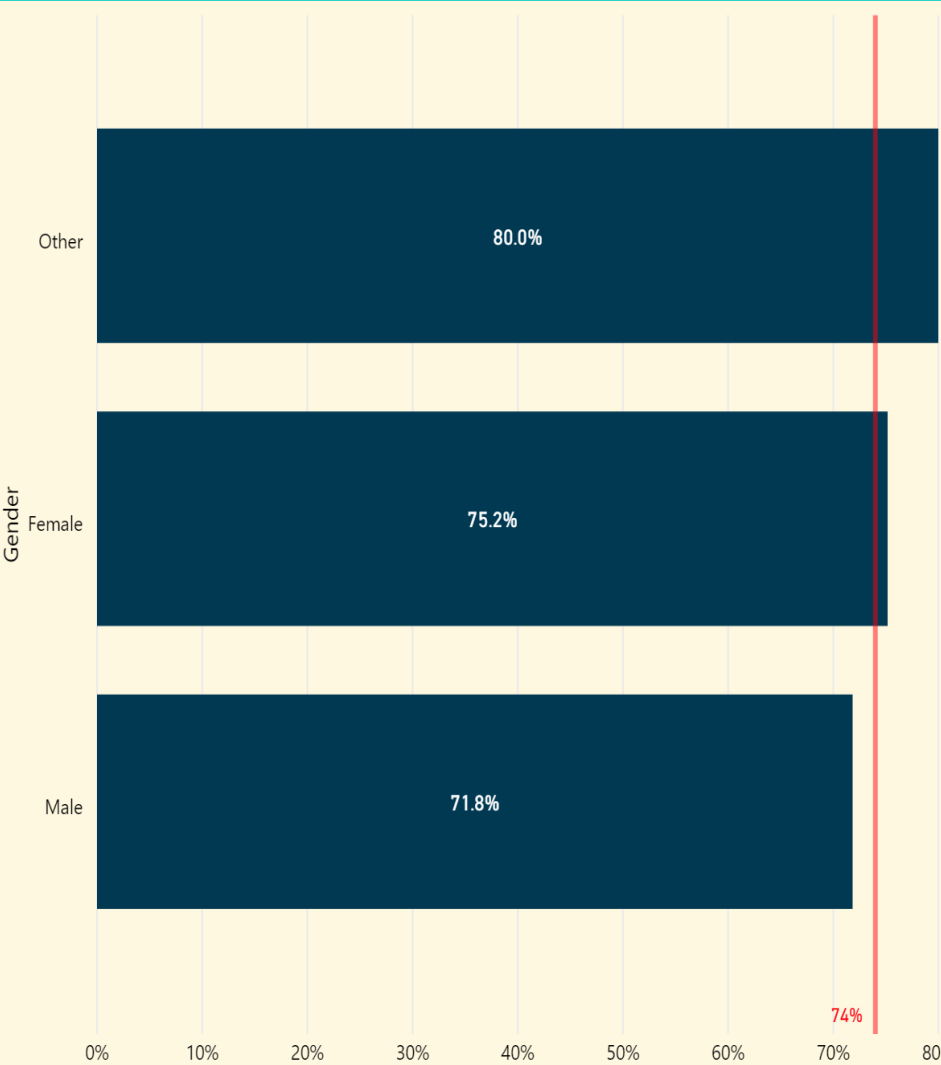


HE Outcomes: Continuation Rates & Good Honours by Gender

Continuation Outcomes (2015/16)

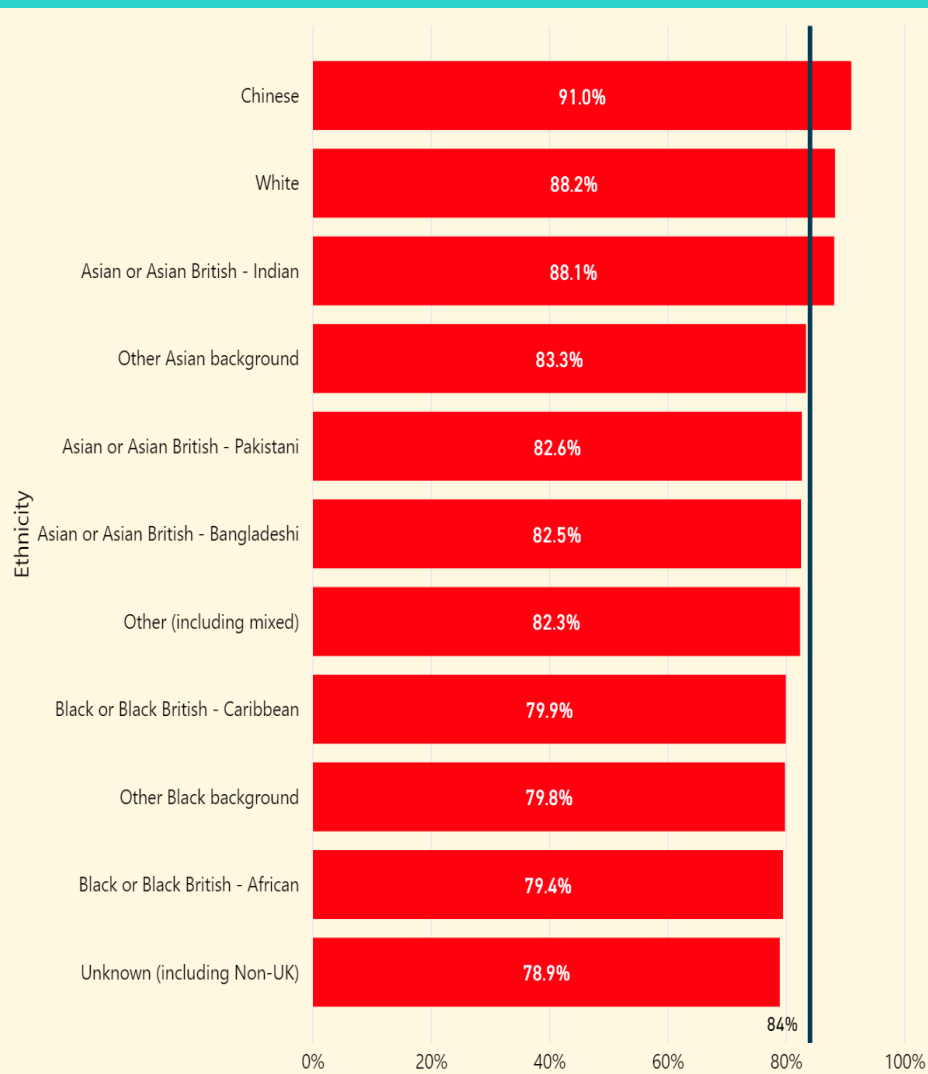


Good Honours (2016/17)

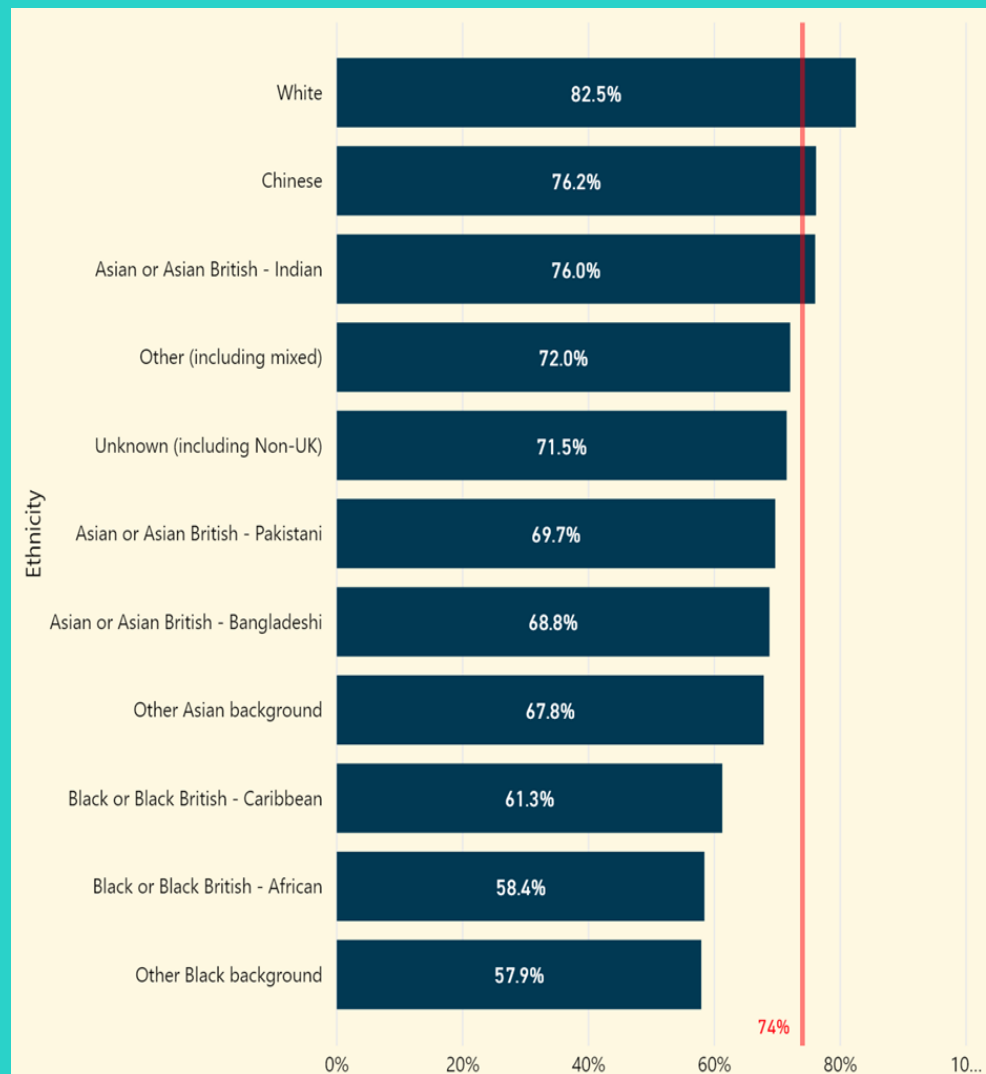


HE Outcomes: Continuation Rates & Good Honours by Ethnicity

Continuation Outcomes (2015/16)

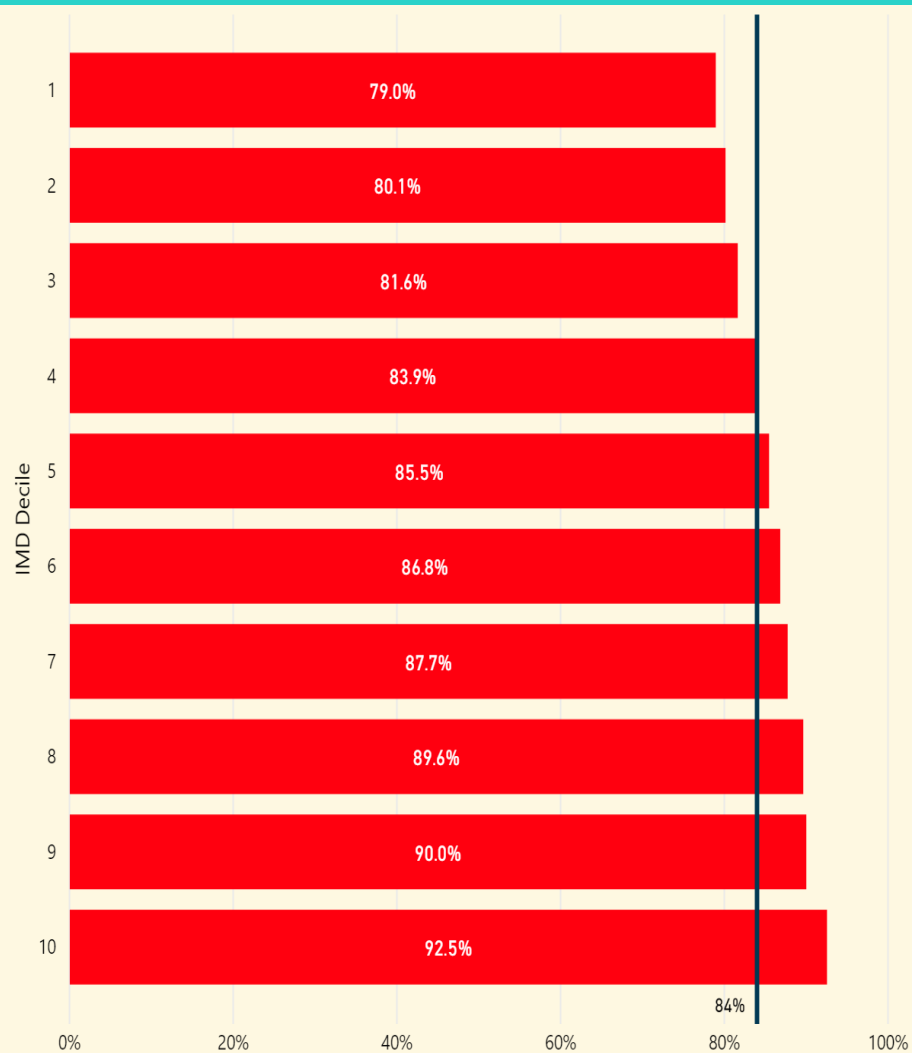


Good Honours (2016/17)

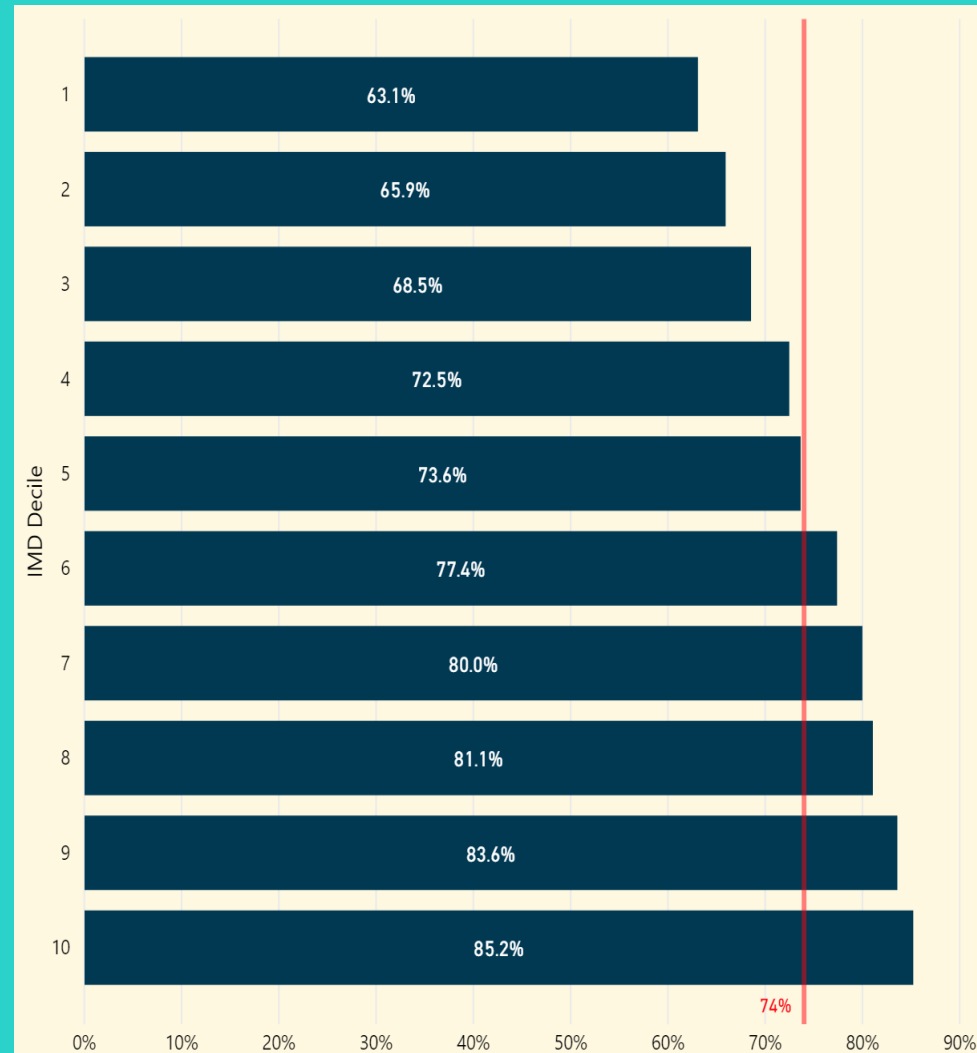


HE Outcomes: Continuation Rates & Good Honours by IMD Decile

Continuation Outcomes (2015/16)

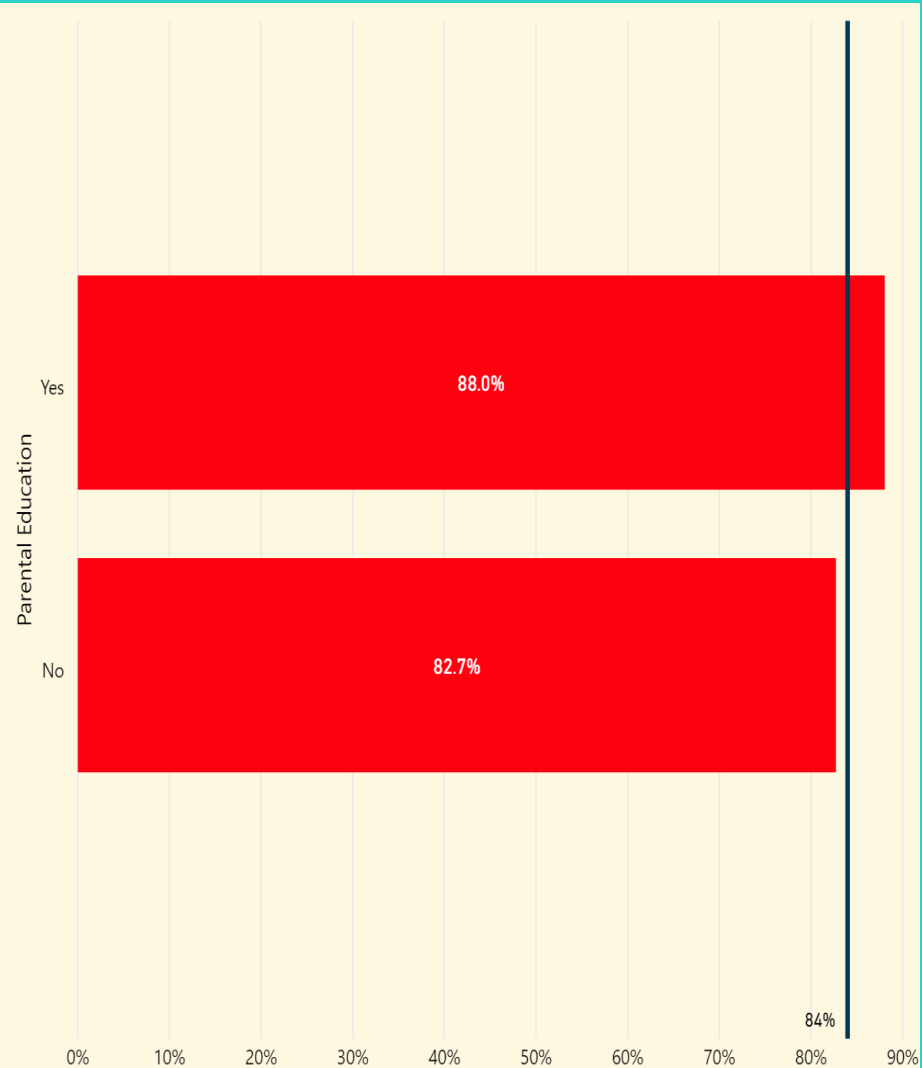


Good Honours (2016/17)

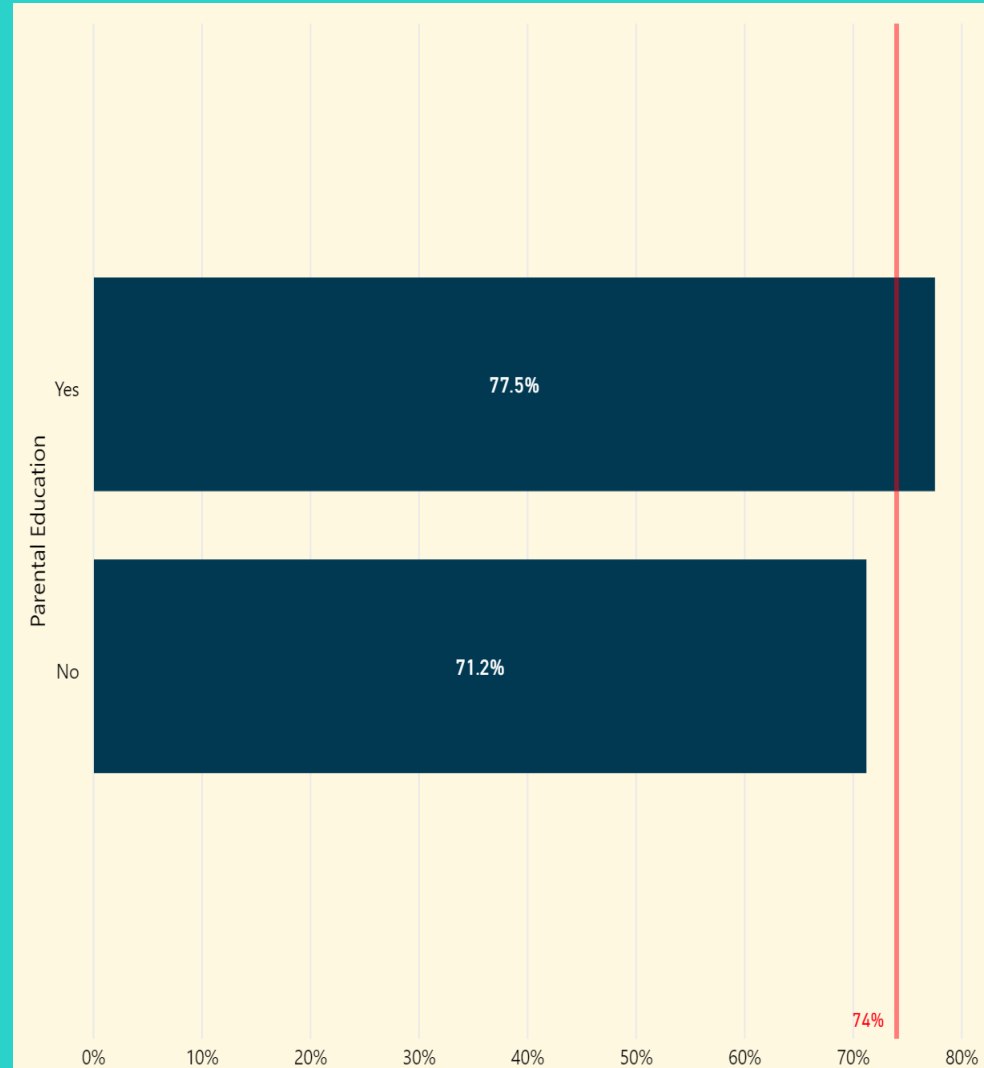


HE Outcomes: Continuation Rates & Good Honours by Parental Education

Continuation Outcomes (2015/16)

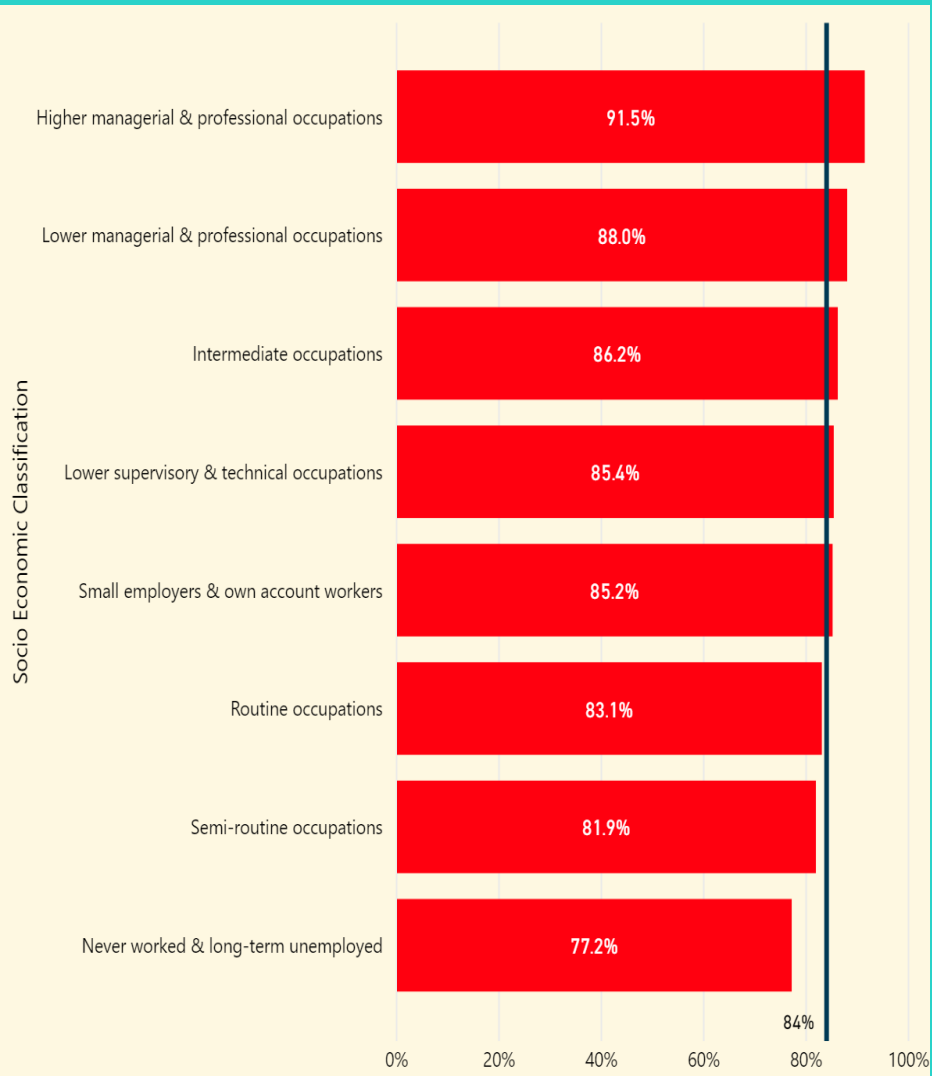


Good Honours (2016/17)

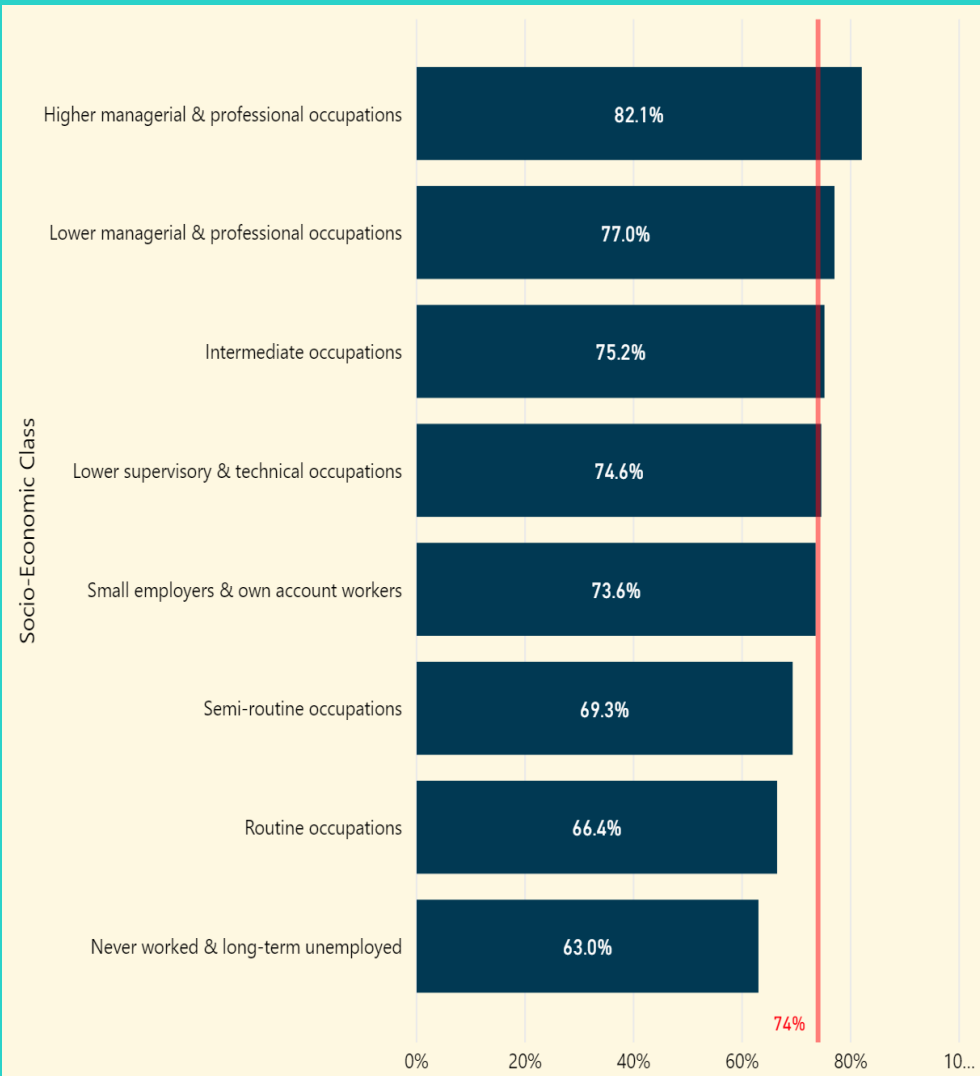


HE Outcomes: Continuation Rates & Good Honours by Parental Occupation (Social Economic Class)

Continuation Outcomes (2015/16)

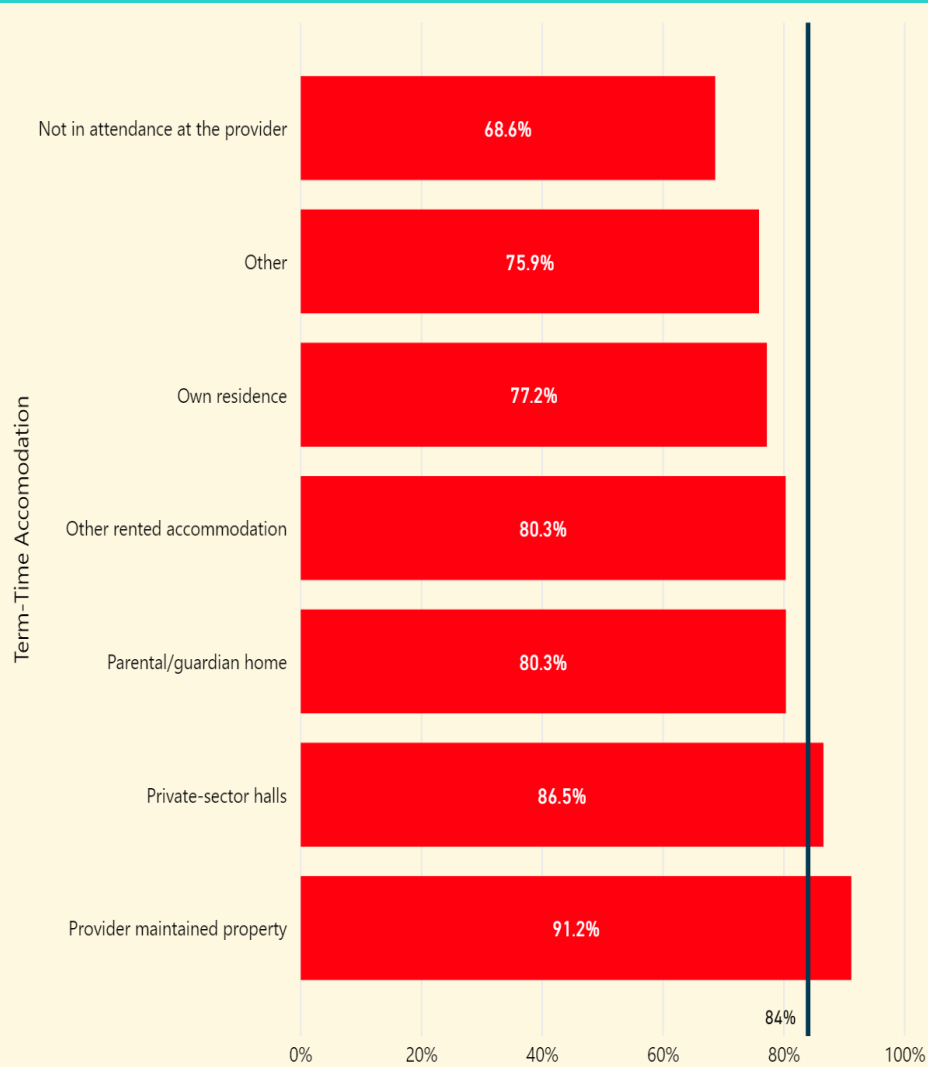


Good Honours (2016/17)

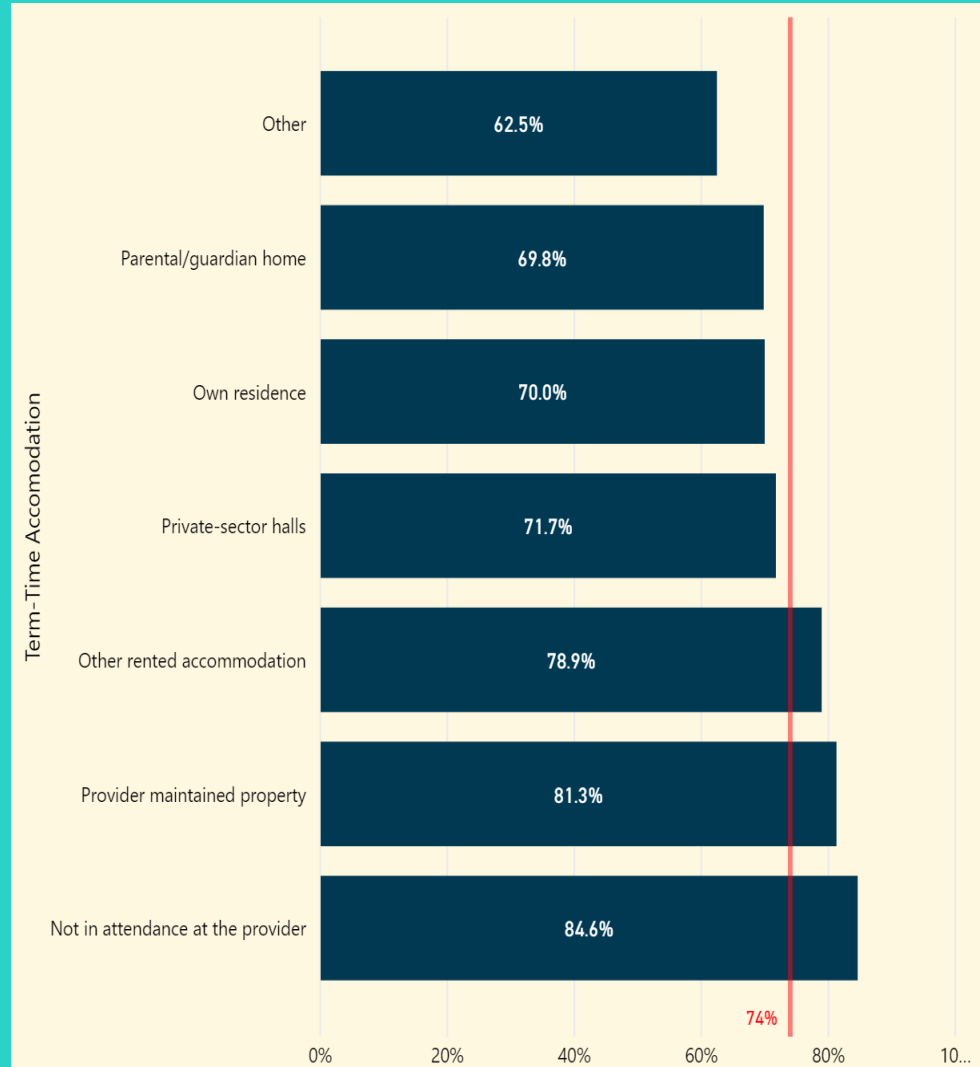


HE Outcomes: Continuation Rates & Good Honours by Term-Time Accommodation

Continuation Outcomes (2015/16)

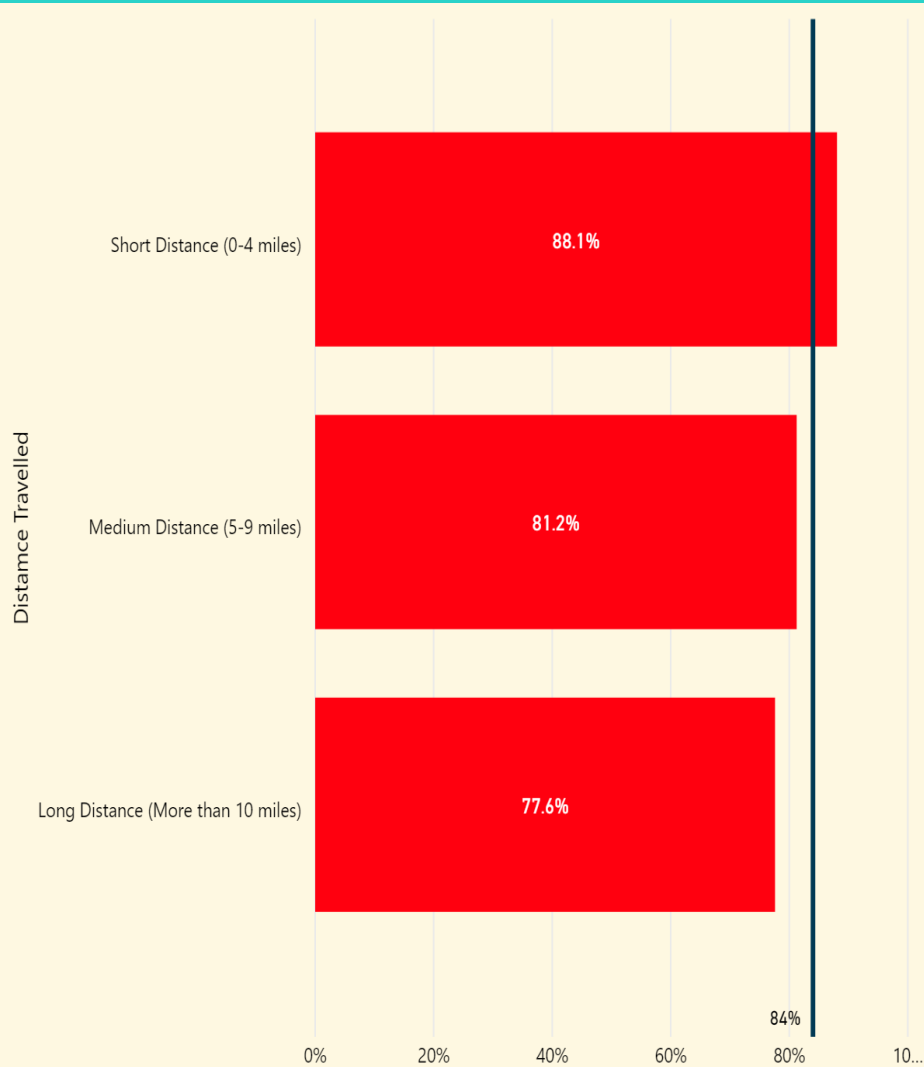


Good Honours (2016/17)

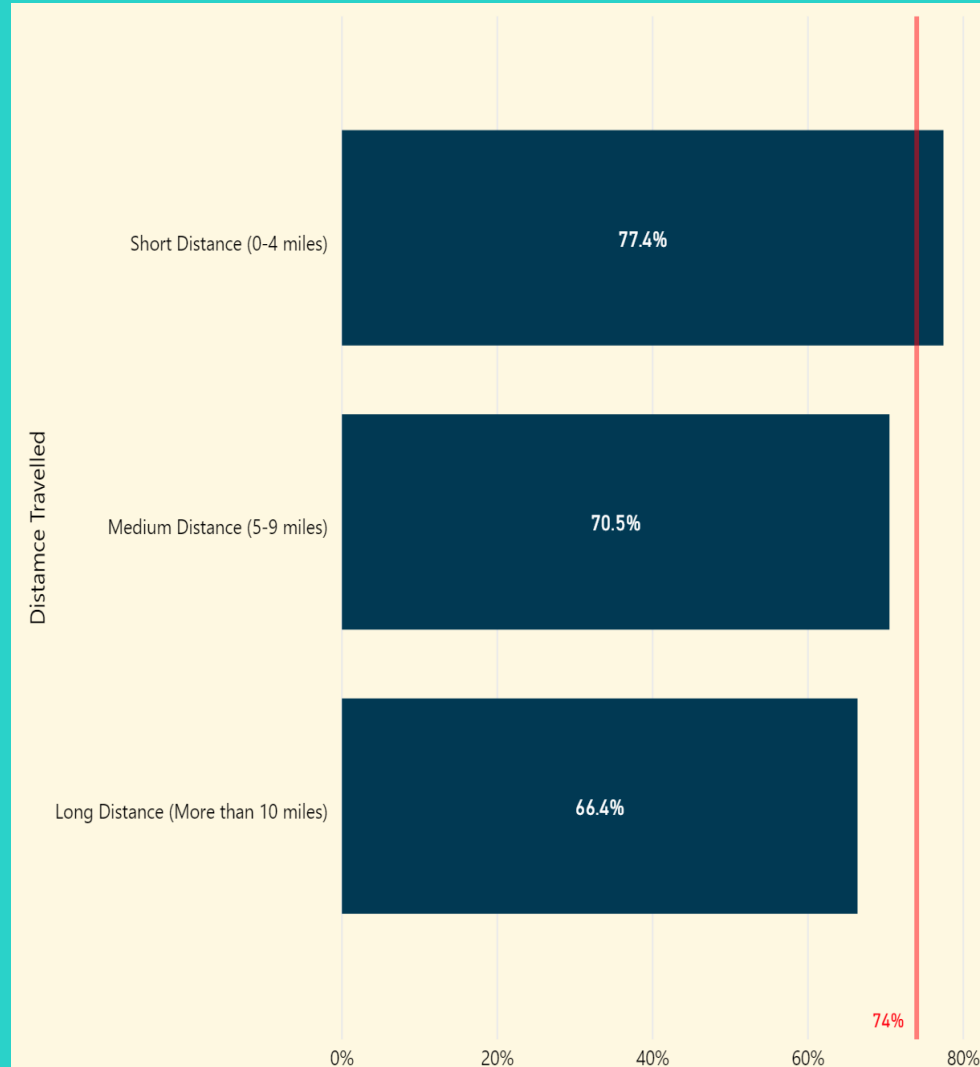


HE Outcomes: Continuation Rates & Good Honours by Distance Travelled to Study

Continuation Outcomes (2015/16)



Good Honours (2016/17)



**High
Continuation
Rates**

School 6th Form
420+ Tariff pts
Chinese/White/Indian
IMD Deciles 8-10
Russell Group HEI
Parental HE experience & from
Higher/Lower Managerial professions
Provider maintained property

School 6th Form
360+ Tariff pts
Chinese/White/Indian
IMD Deciles 7-10
Russell Group HEI
Parental HE experience & from
Higher/Lower Managerial professions
Provider maintained property/Rented
Accommodation

**High
Proportion
of Good
Honours**

**Low
Continuation
Rates**

FE College
Below 179 Tariff pts
Mature (over 21 years)
Black African/Caribbean
IMD Deciles 1-2
Post-92 HEI
Never worked or long-term unemployed
Own residence
Travelling more 10 miles

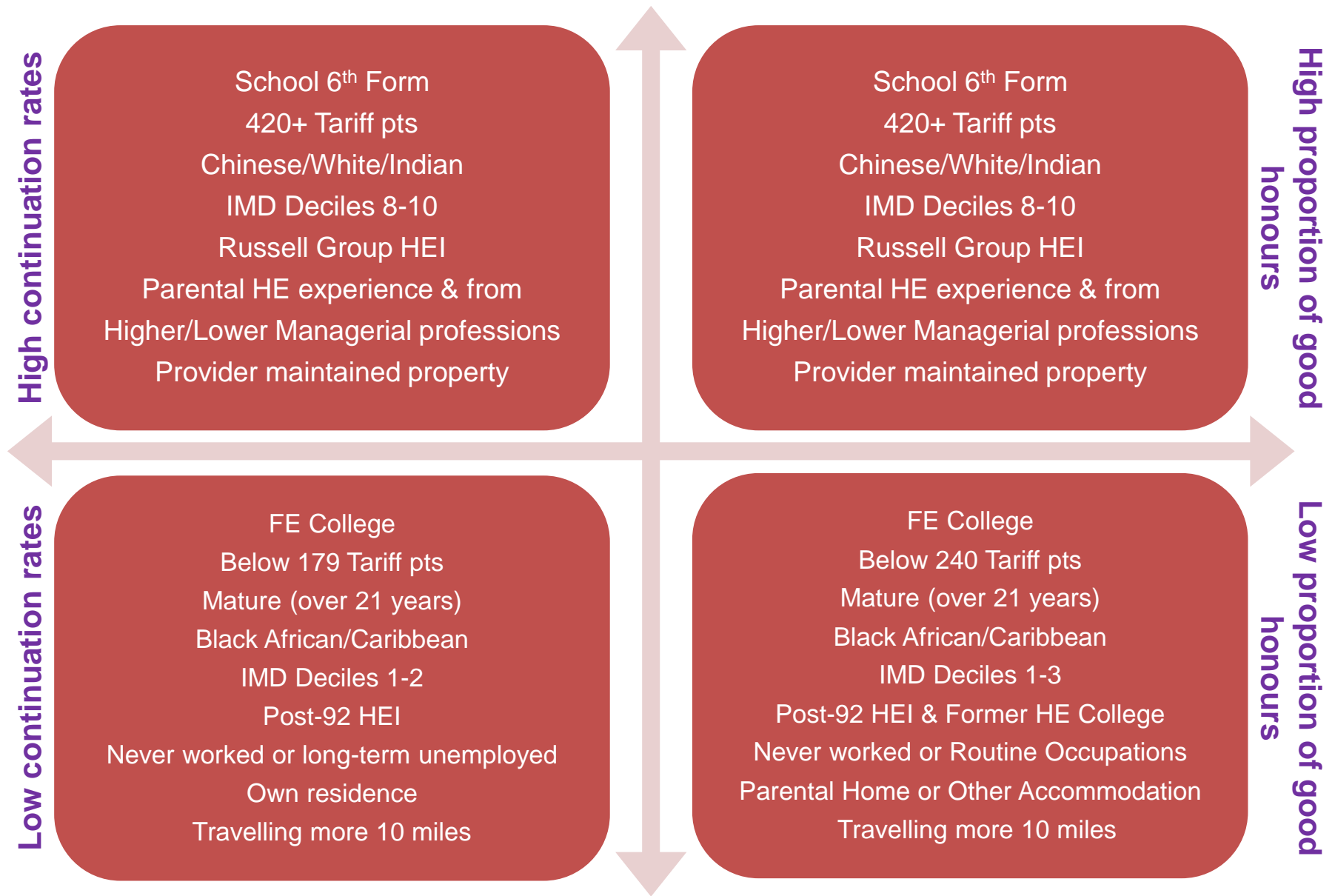
FE College
Below 240 Tariff pts
Mature (over 21 years)
Black African/Caribbean
IMD Deciles 1-3
Post-92 HEI & Former HE College
Never worked or Routine Occupations
Parental Home or Other Accommodation
Travelling more 10 miles

**Low
Proportion
of Good
Honours**

London

It's complicated

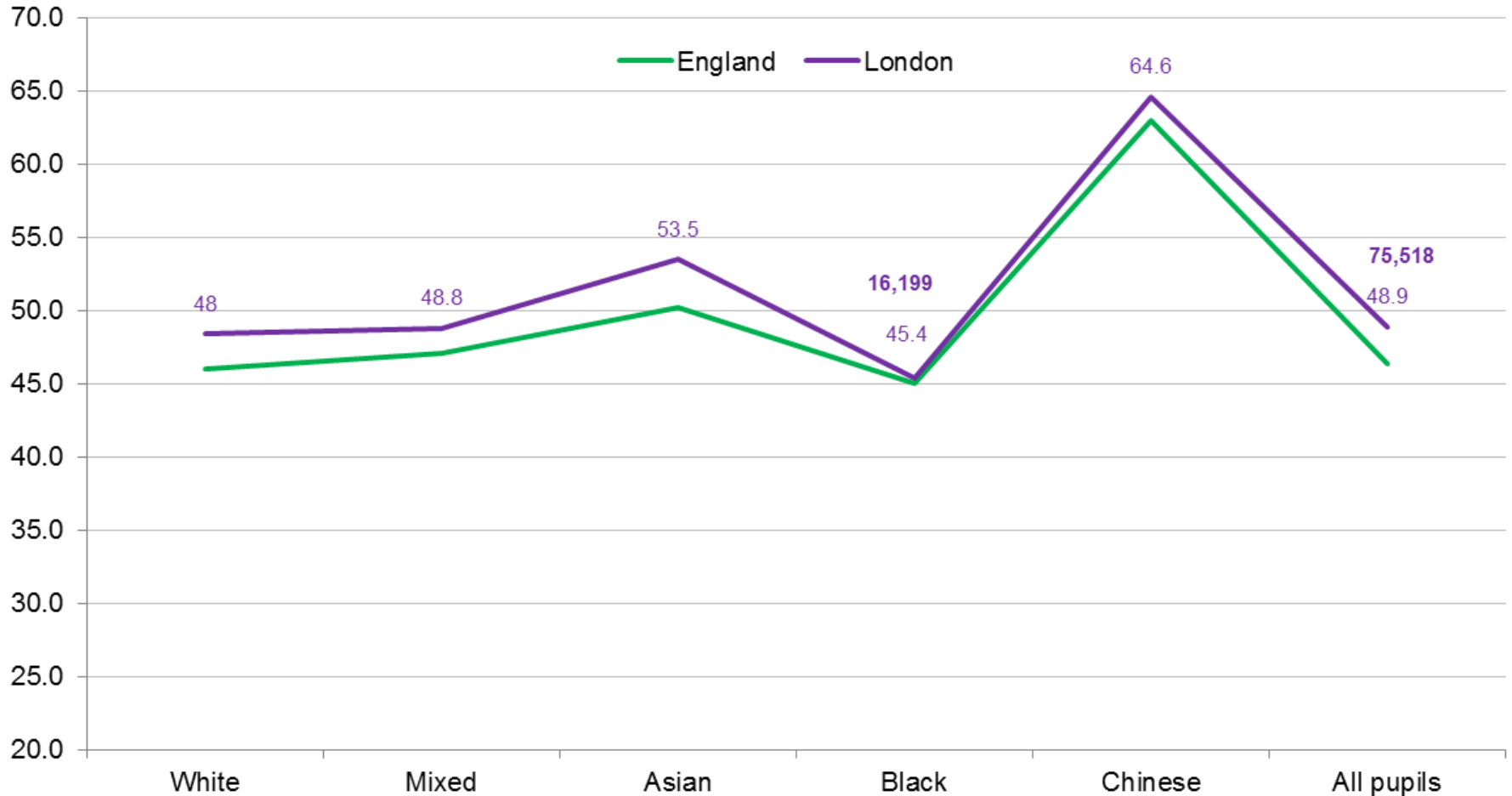
Yolande Burgess, Strategy Director



Where does it start?

(1)

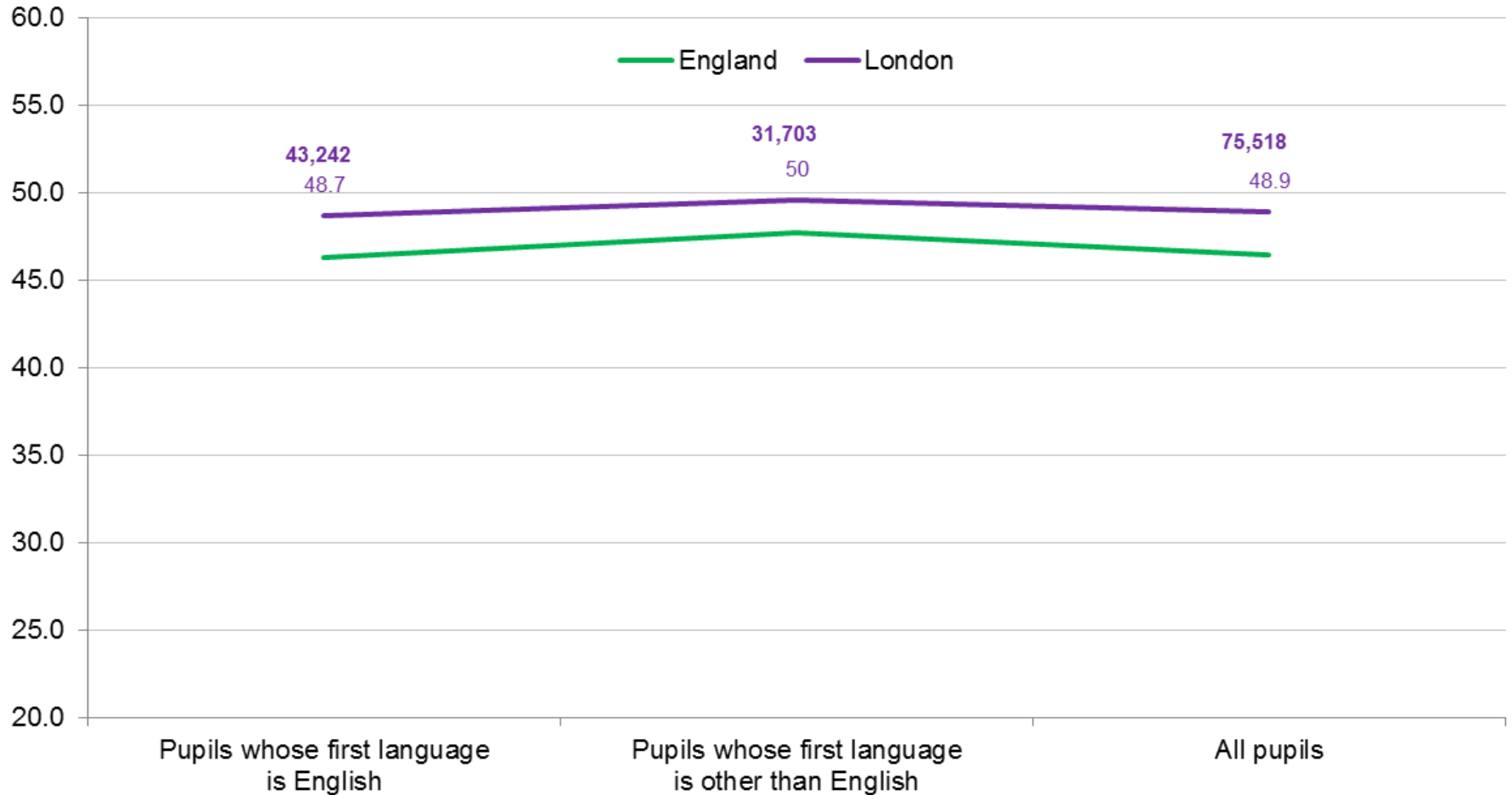
GCSE and equivalent entries and achievements of pupils at the end of key stage 4 by ethnicity - average Attainment 8 score per pupil



Where does it start?

(2)

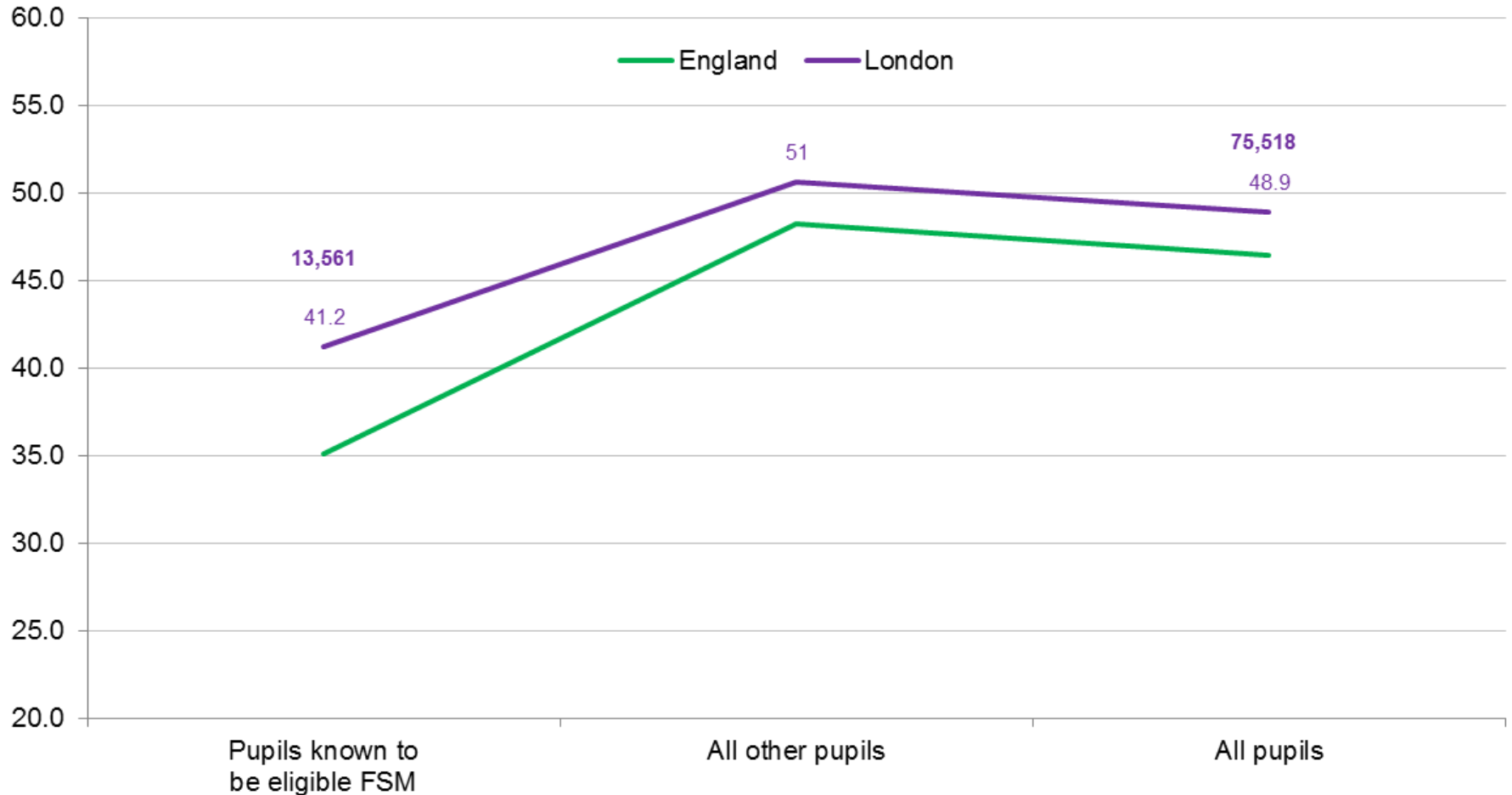
GCSE and equivalent entries and achievements of pupils at the end of key stage 4 by English as a first language - average Attainment 8 score per pupil



Where does it start?

(3)

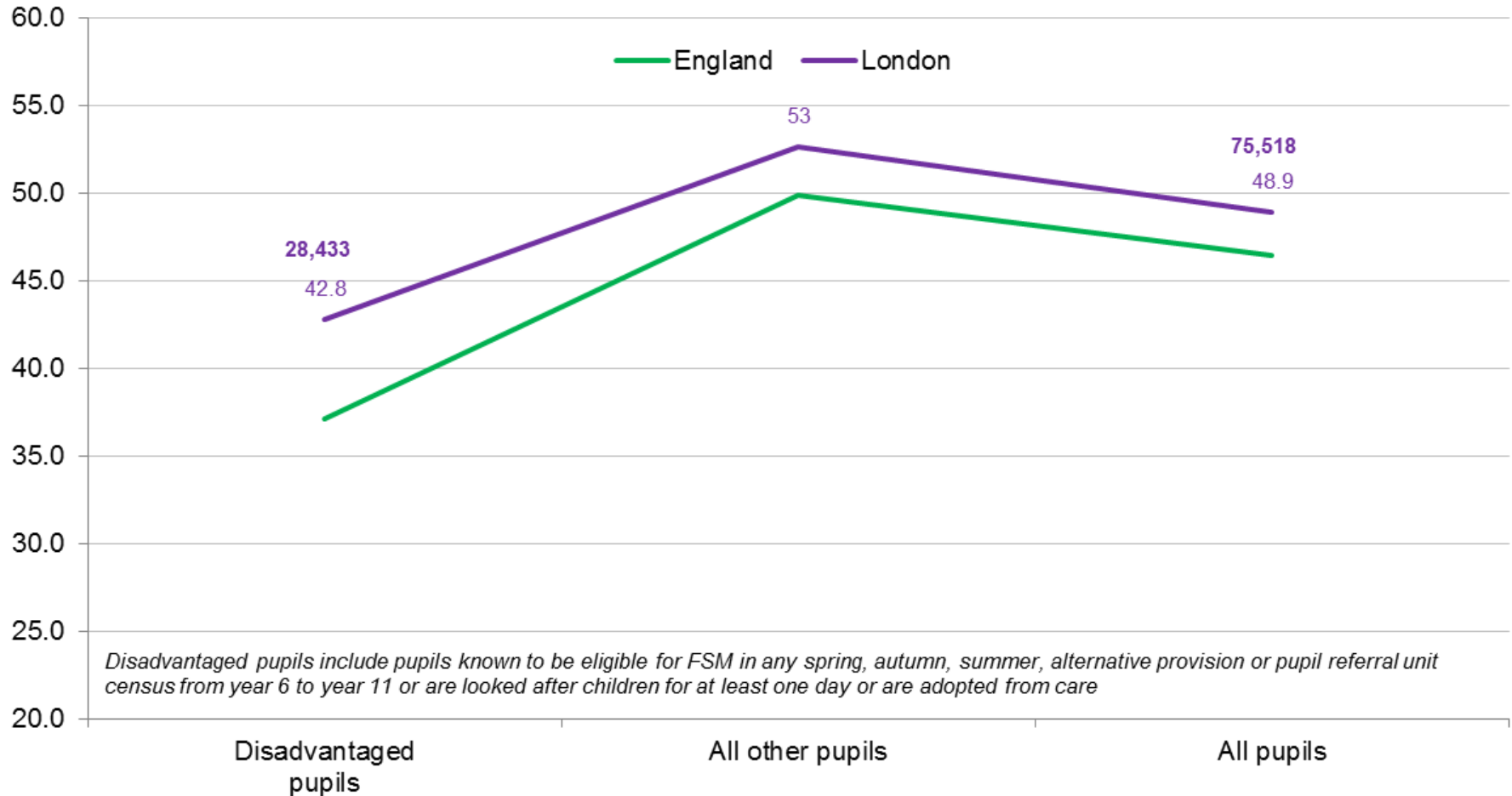
GCSE and equivalent entries and achievements of pupils at the end of key stage 4 by FSM eligibility- average Attainment 8 score per pupil



Where does it start?

(4)

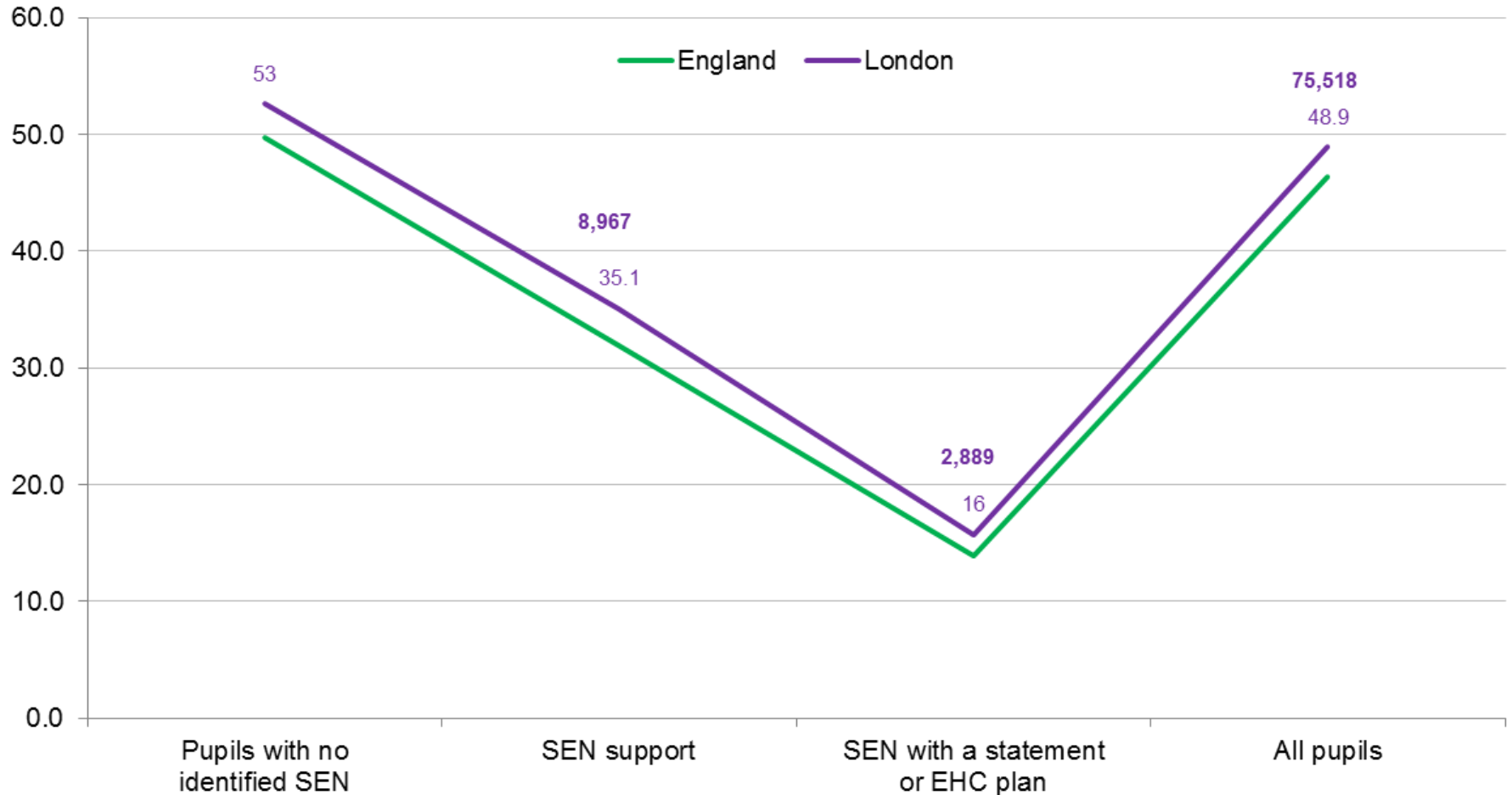
GCSE and equivalent entries and achievements of pupils at the end of key stage 4 by disadvantage - average Attainment 8 score per pupil



Where does it start?

(5)

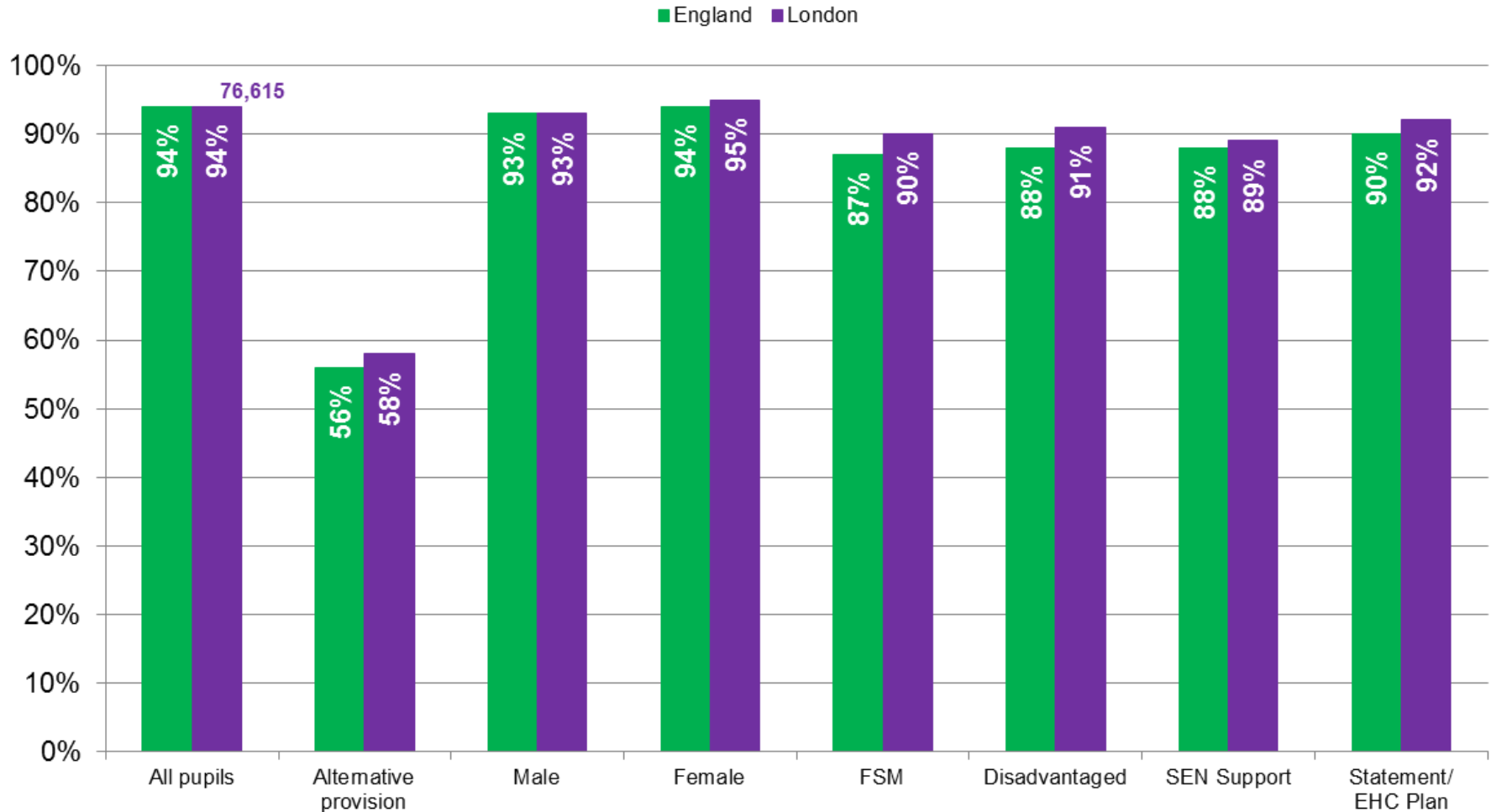
GCSE and equivalent entries and achievements of pupils at the end of key stage 4 by SEN provision - average Attainment 8 score per pupil



Where does it end?

(1)

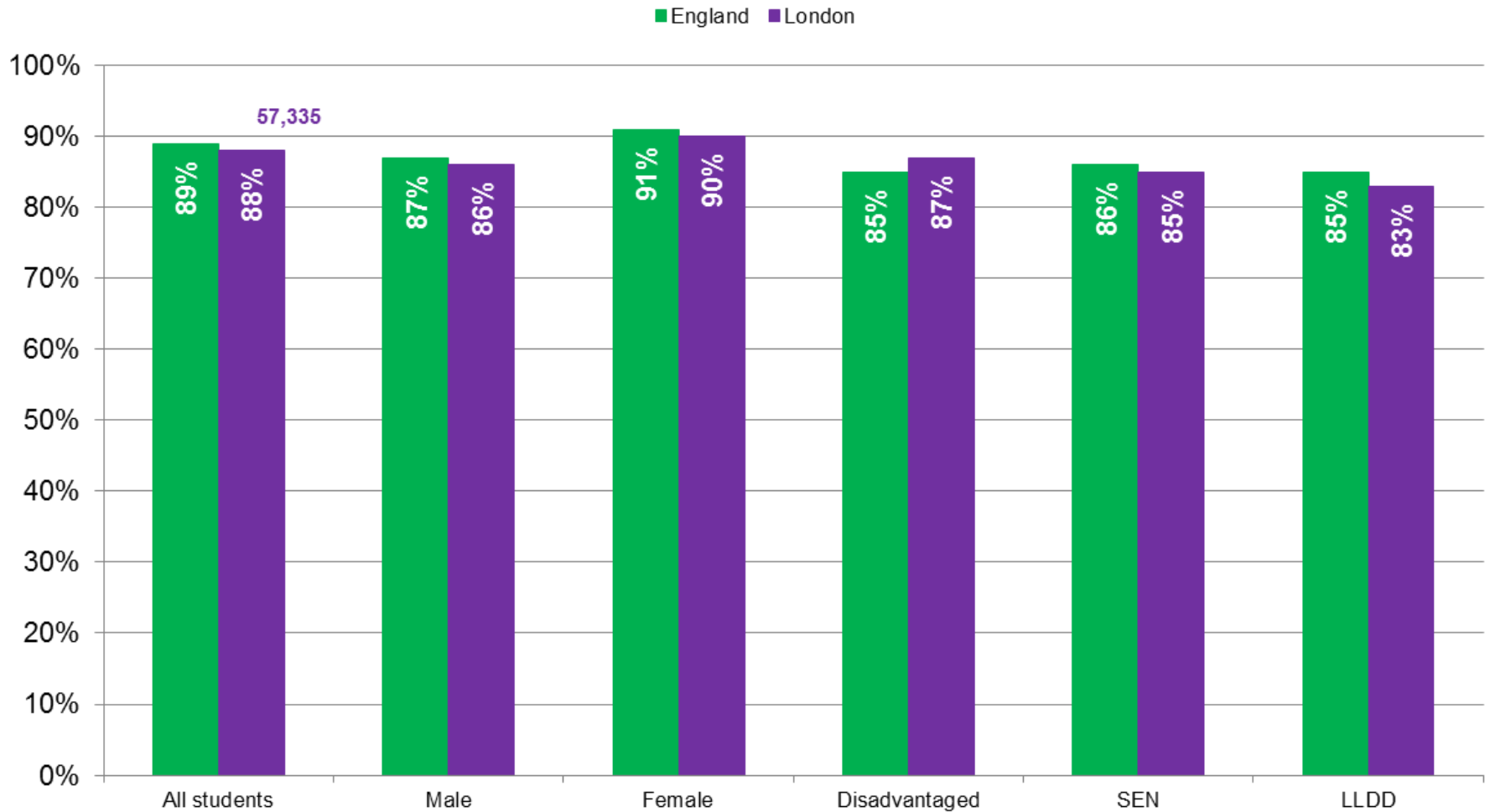
KS4 destination measures: 2015-16 cohort into 2016-17 destinations
Any sustained education or employment



Where does it end?

(2)

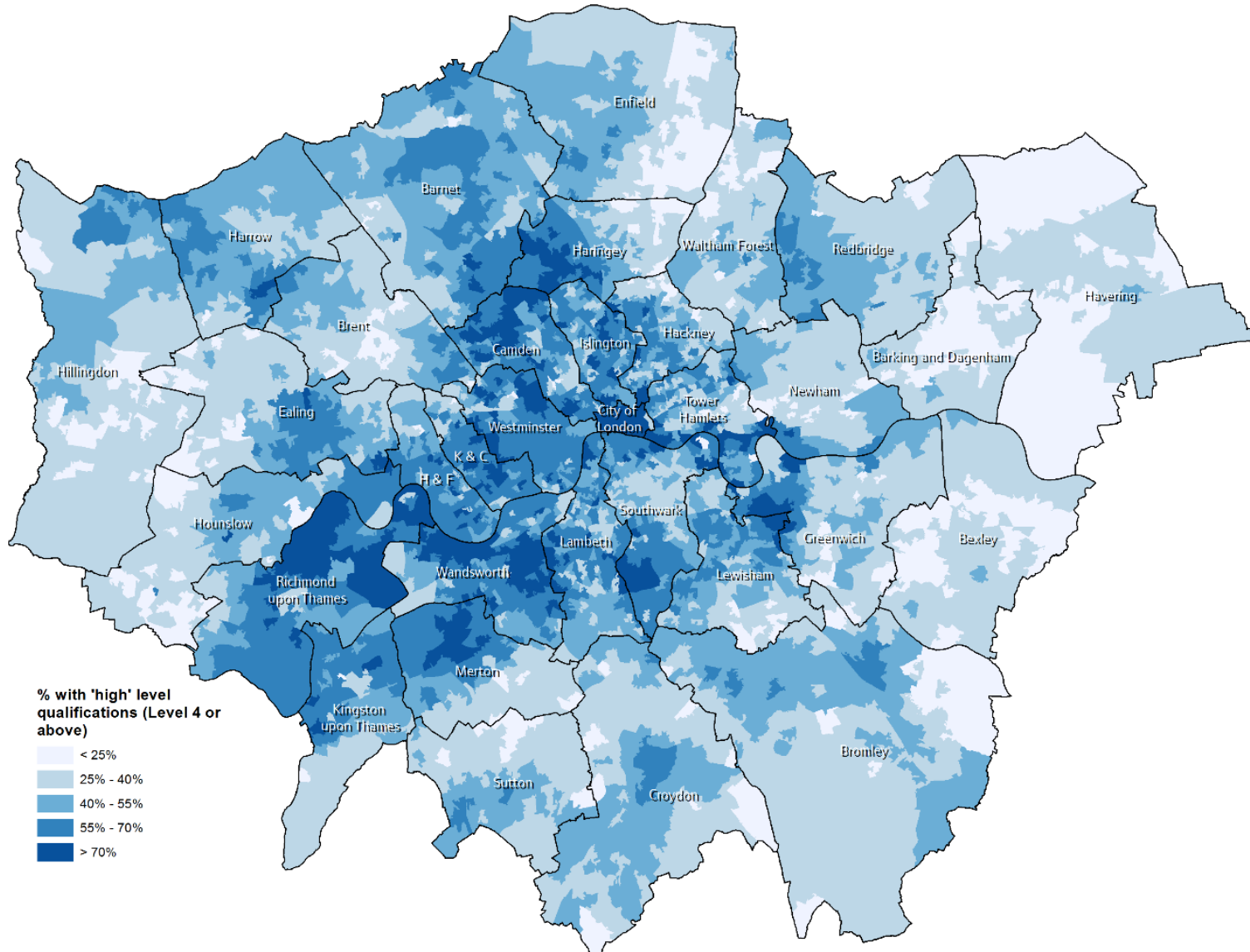
KS5 destination measures: 2015-16 cohort into 2016-17 destinations
Any sustained education or employment



Where does it end?

(3)

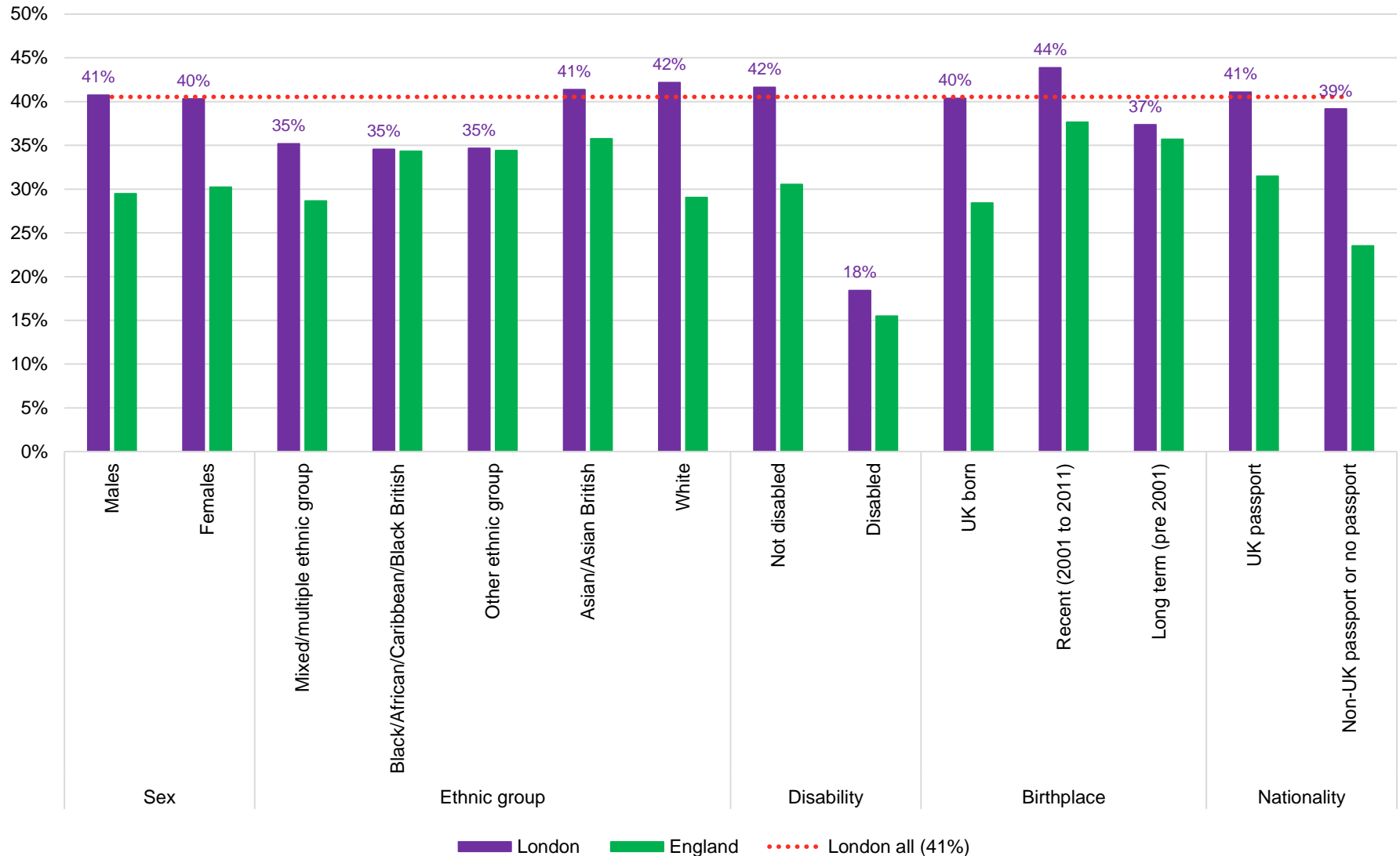
Percentage of 25-64 year-olds with 'high' qualification level (NVQ 4+) by LSOA



Where does it end?

(4)

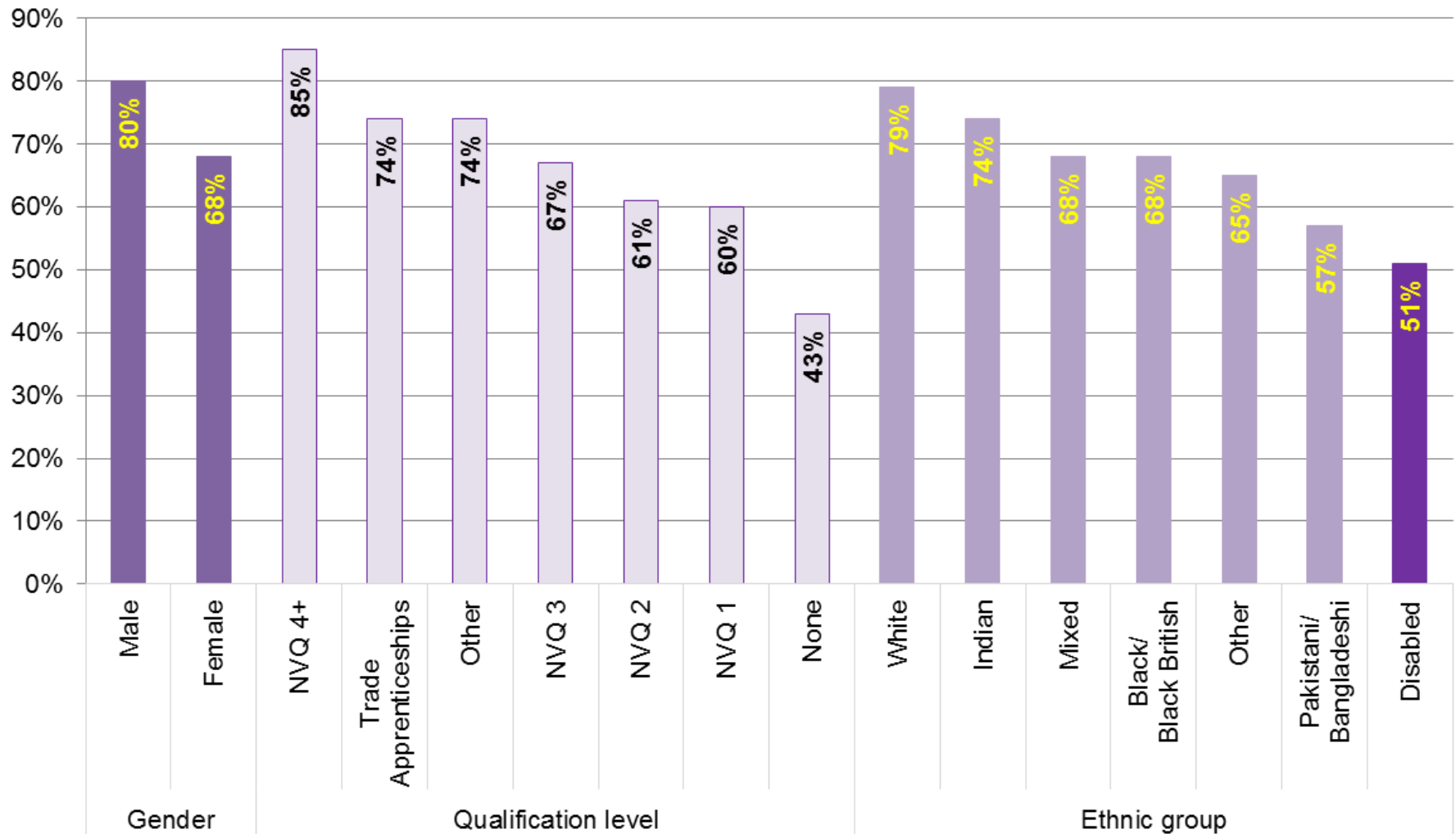
16-64 year-olds with NVQ 4+ qualifications



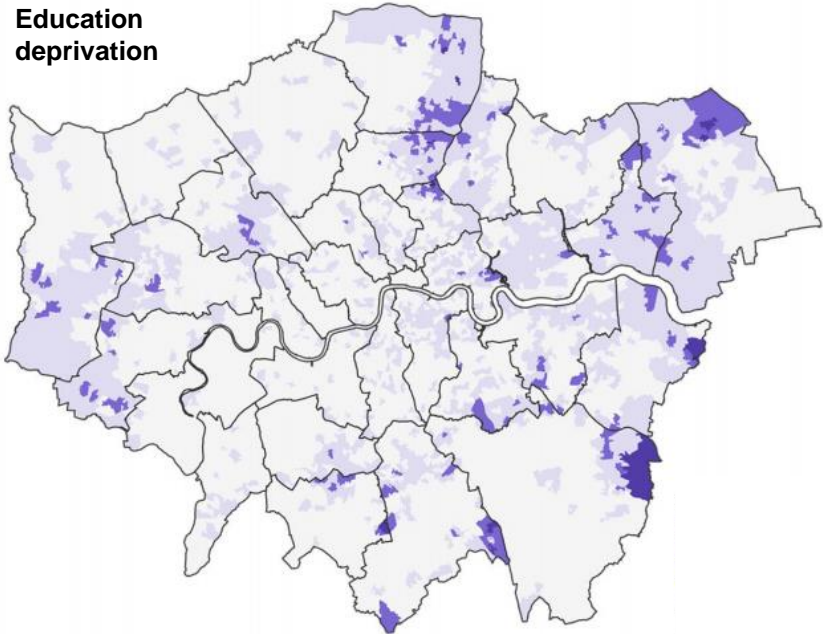
Where does it end?

(5)

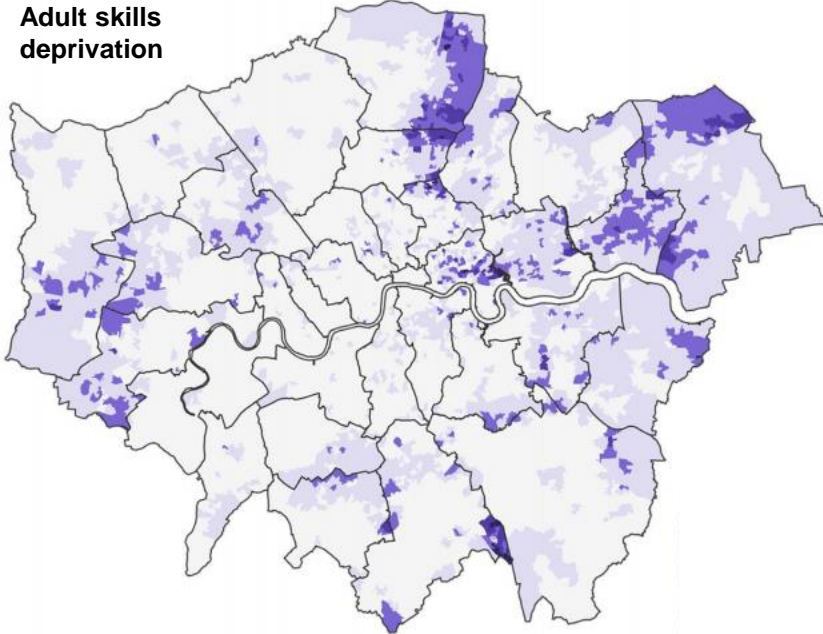
16-64 employment rate for select groups
London residents



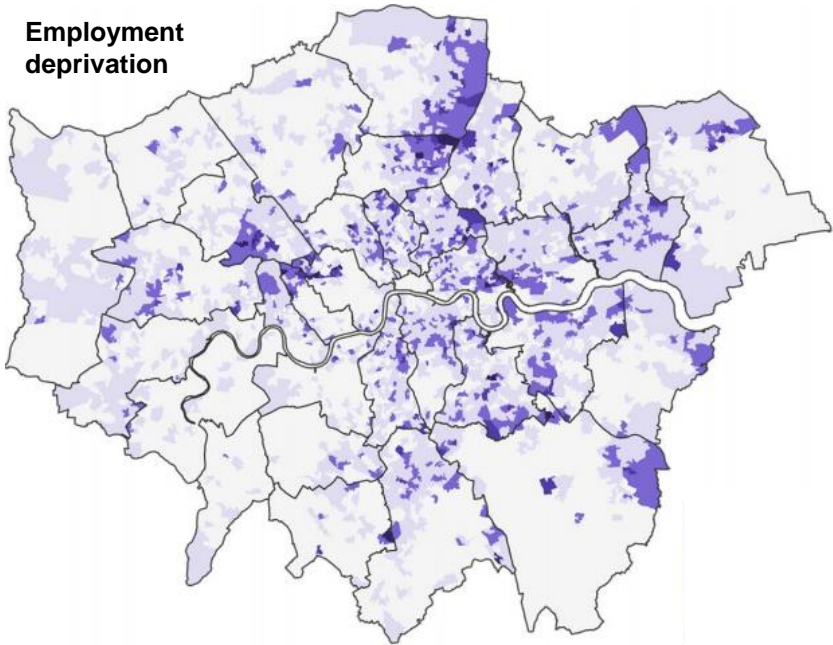
**Education
deprivation**



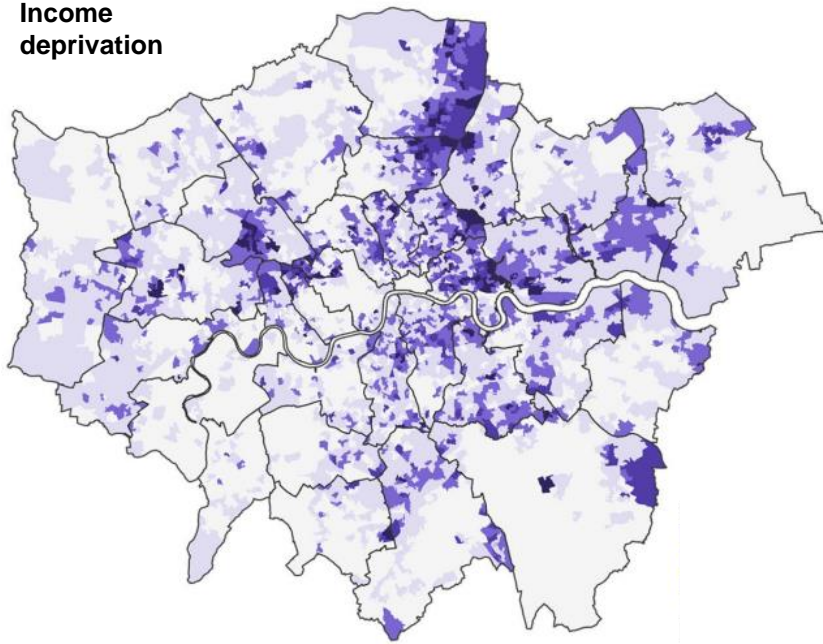
**Adult skills
deprivation**



**Employment
deprivation**

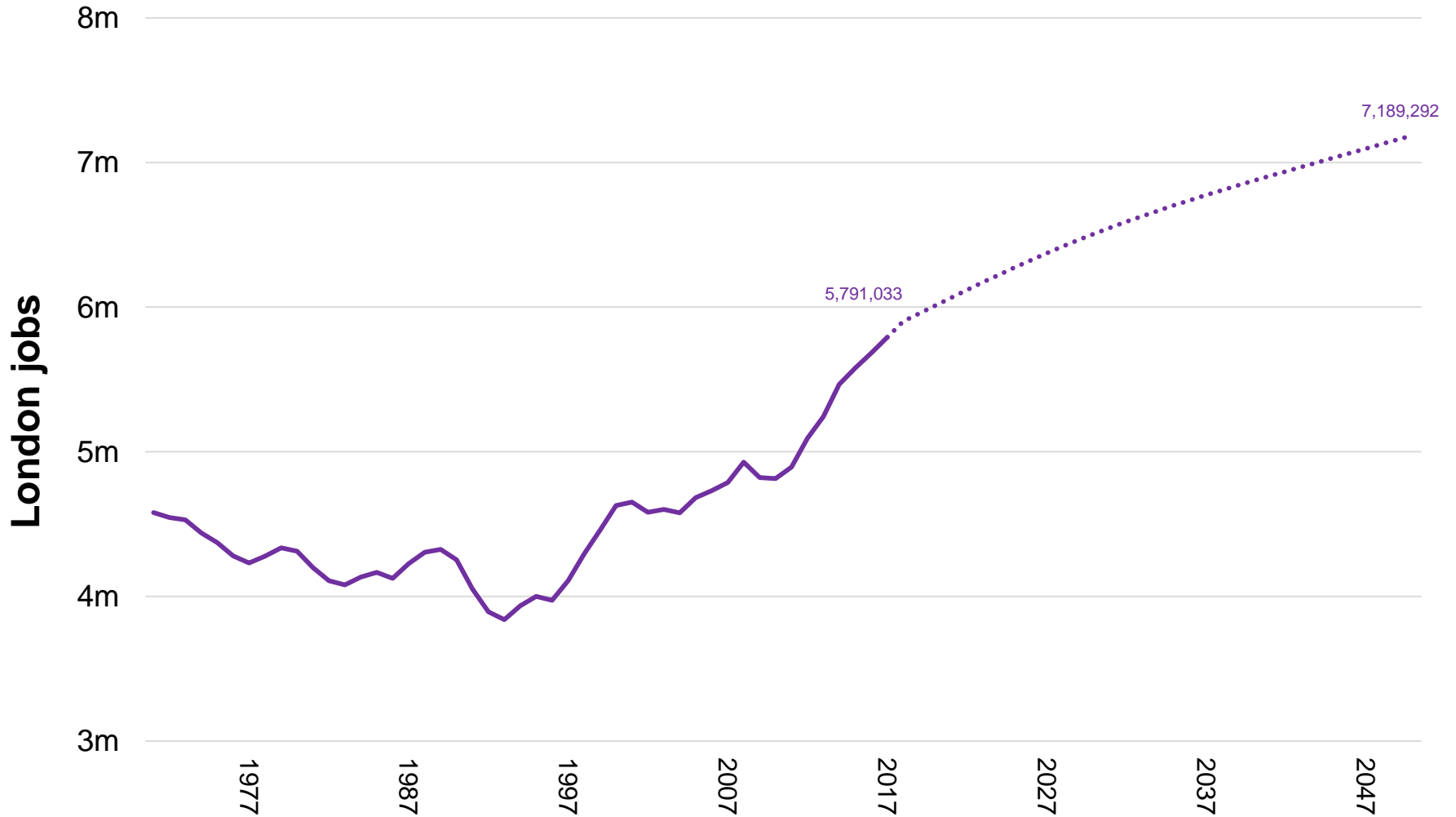


**Income
deprivation**



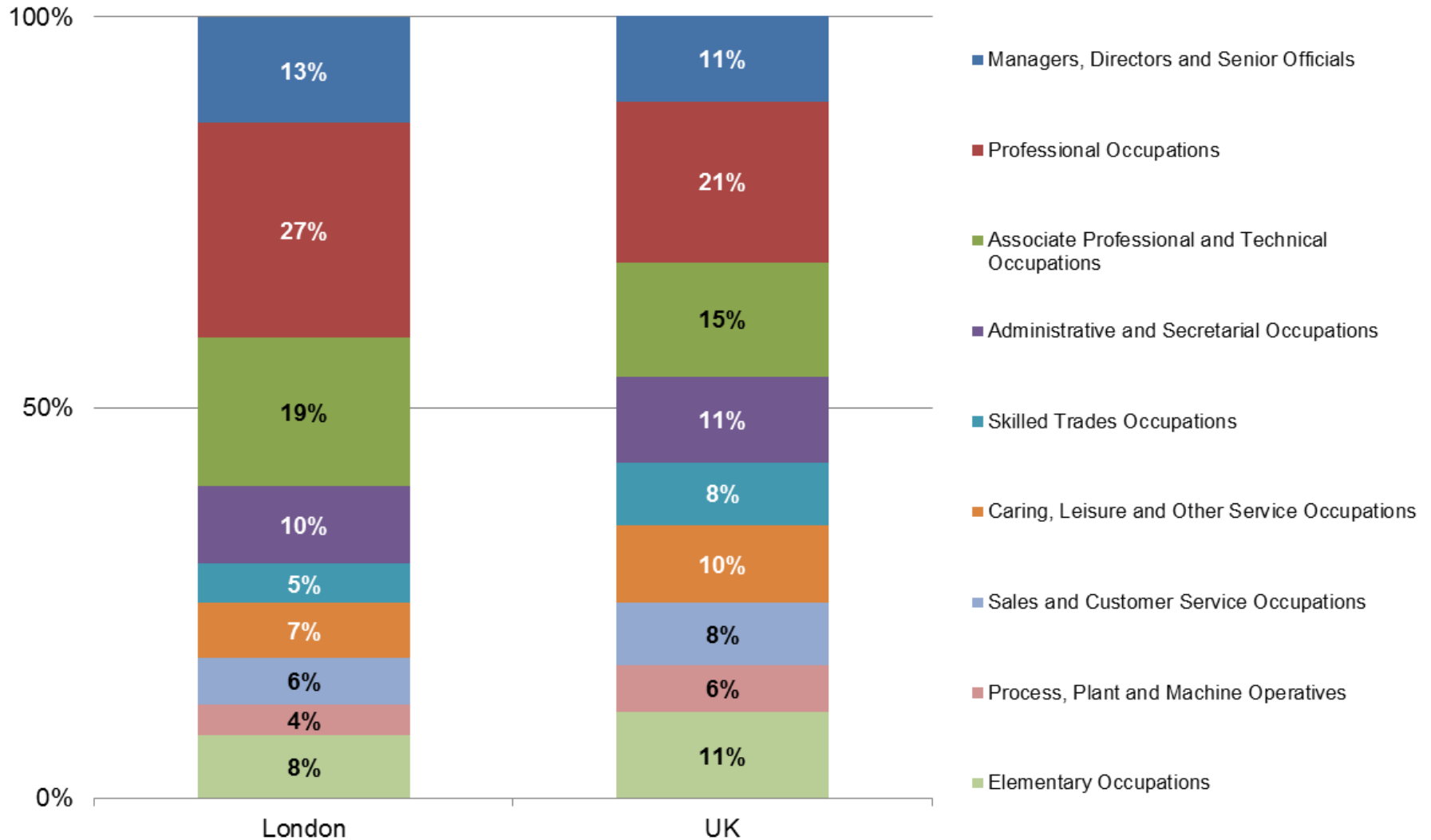
Employment projections

Jobs in London since 1971 and projected to 2050



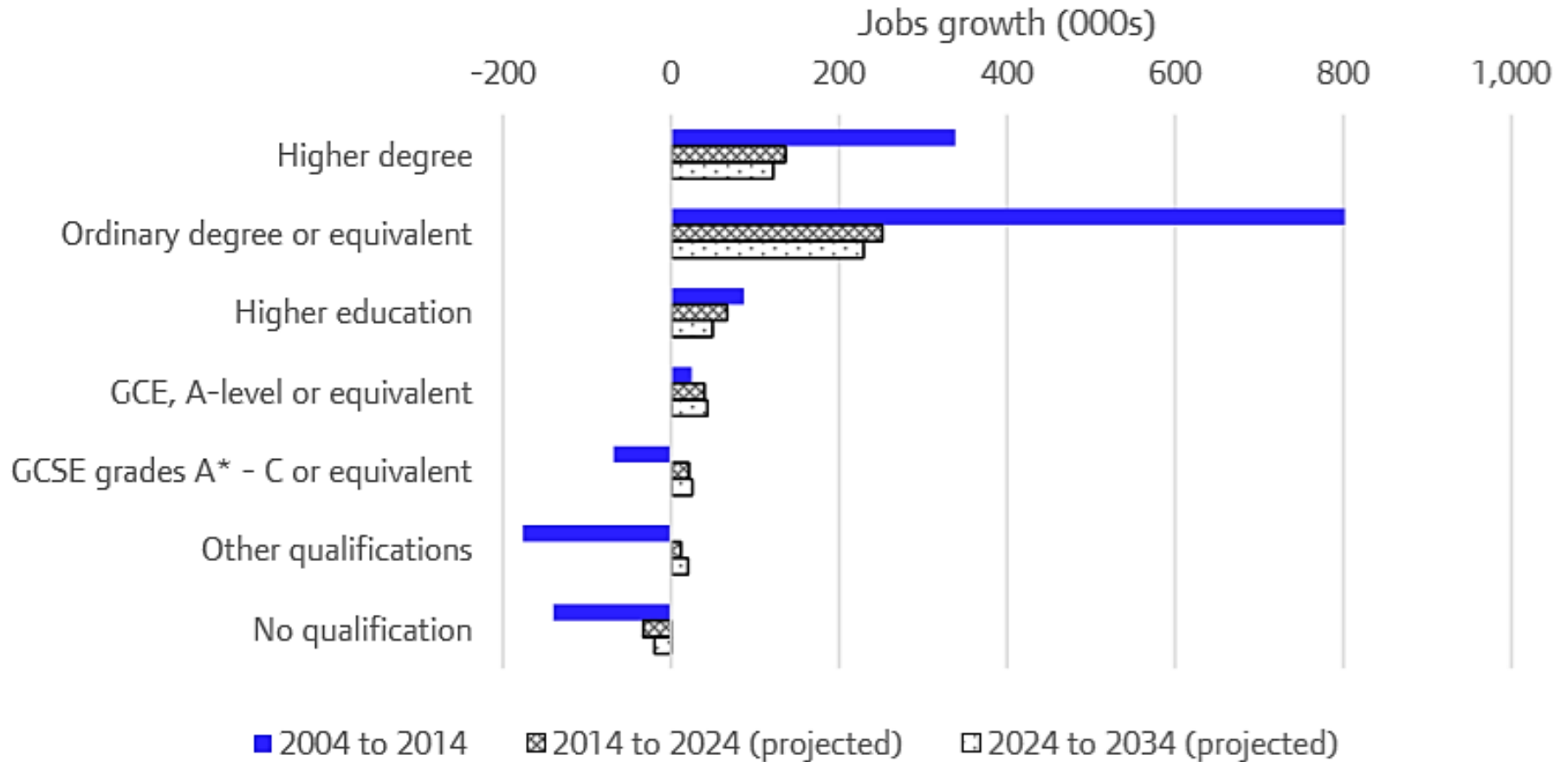
Share of employment

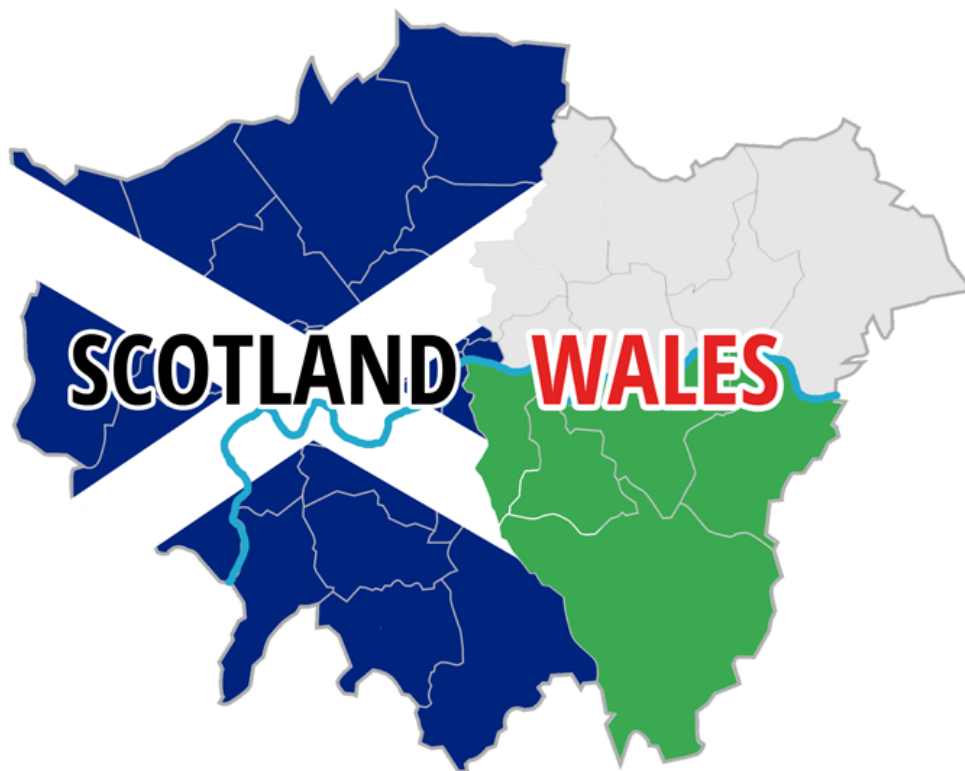
(occupation level London and the UK)



London labour demand

(qualification level)







Theorists

Expansionists

Transitionists

Theorists

Maximisers

Philosophers

Optimisers

Ethicists

Inflectionists

Contextualists

Last Milers

Feedback
Loopers

Dismantlers

Backlashers



WHO
ARE WE
GOING TO
BLAME FOR
OUR PROBLEMS
NOW?

CHAPPATTE
International
New York Times

