## Fair Admissions? ...'non traditional students'

Distinction and Diversity

Andy Westwood 24<sup>th</sup> April 2012

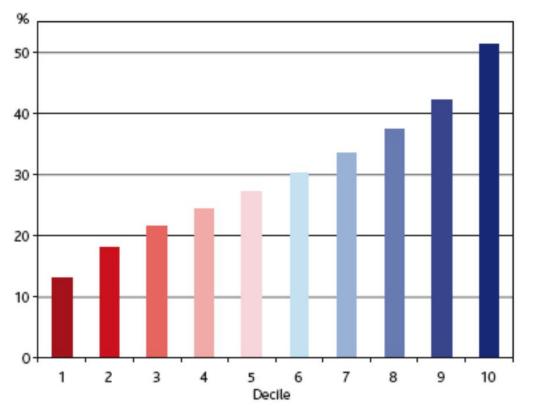
## What do we mean by 'non traditional' students?

- Socio-economic group hence access agreements, OFFA, NSP etc?
- Improving recruitment, retention and student success?
- Raising aspiration and attainment from underrepresented groups
- Improving social mobility and life chances
- All valid but only a small part of the story...



### Who goes to higher education?

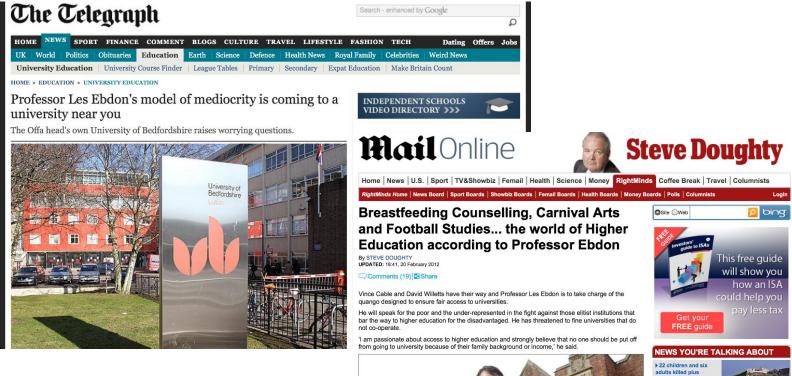
Chance of attending university by decile of opportunity in Britain



Source: Danny Dorling



# Has the case been made for widening access and a mass participation HE system....?





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# But aren't too many graduates unemployed?....

### The Telegraph

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#### Graduate unemployment hits 15 year high

One-in-five students left university without a job last year as graduate unemployment soared to its highest level since the mid-90s.



Statistics. Photo: ALAMY

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### Oxford graduates pull pints in dire jobs market

More graduates of Oxford University go into jobs as waitresses, waiters or bar staff than chartered accountants or mechanical engineers, new figures show.

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### Shocking truth about graduate unemployment: They have the same chance of being out of work as a school leaver with one GCSE

Disinction and Diversity

By BECKY BARROW Last updated at 1:52 AM on 23rd February 2012

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A graduate aged 21 has the same chance of being unemployed as a 16-year-old school leaver with one GCSE, official figures revealed yesterday.

Around one in four of both groups is currently without a job.

The shocking statistics highlight the problems facing graduates leaving university at a time of crisis in the jobs market.





## Which countries produce the most graduates?

(41%)

(41%)

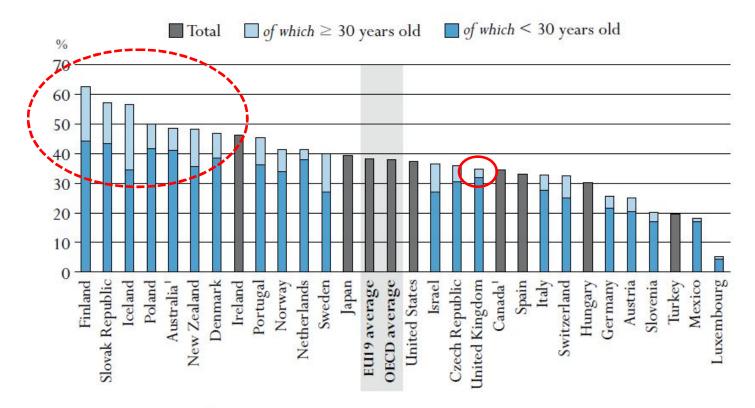
(40%)

(39%)

- 1 Finland (63%)
- 2 Iceland (57%)
- 2 Slovakia (57%)
- 4 Poland (50%)
- 5 New Zealand (48%)
- 6 Denmark (47%) (46%)
- 7 Ireland
- 8 Portugal (45%)
- 9 Netherlands
- 9 Norway
- 11 Sweden
- 12 Japan
- 13 United States (37%)
- 13 Czech Republic (36%)
- 15 United Kingdom (35%)

Percentage of young people who are first-time graduates from university, 2008. Source: OECD

# What kind of people go to Depression The second second are there too many?).



1. Year of reference 2007.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the graduation rates for tertiary-type A education in 2008. Source: OECD. Table A3.1. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010).

## Students are changing...

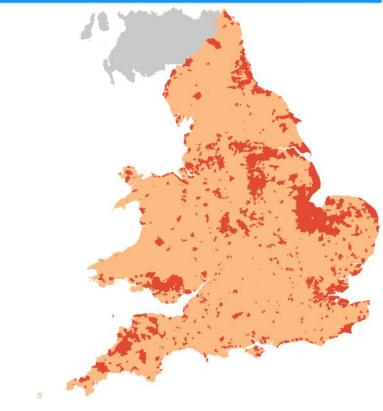
43% participation (less than US, Canada, S. Korea....)

- Third of students are part time
- Third are 21 or over
- 40%+ study within 25 miles of home
- Growth in young part time (eg at Open University)

## What else might we mean?



HEFCE Common Evidence Base: Context Statistic, wards with low levels of HE qualifications



Wards with low levels of HE qualifications (in lowest 40 per cent by mature population) Not shown No Yes

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## A bigger picture...

 Clear OECD evidence - strong international trend for more people to go to university. Average net entry rates increased from 40% in 2000 to 57% in 2008 – every country increasing net entry rates over period.

- UCAS 2010/11 data shows demand outstripping supply 697,351 applicants and 487,329 accepted places – applicants 9% up on 2009
- UCAS 2011/12 data shows drop but still over demand third highest on record (and biggest drop since 1970s...)
- Average graduate will earn over £100,000 more, net of tax, than similar individual who achieved university entrance qualifications but did not go into HE - premium holding up in spite of recession.
- A strong employment premium as other employment rates decline.
- Not just an economic premium. Graduates more healthy, more active in community more likely to pass on generational benefits to children

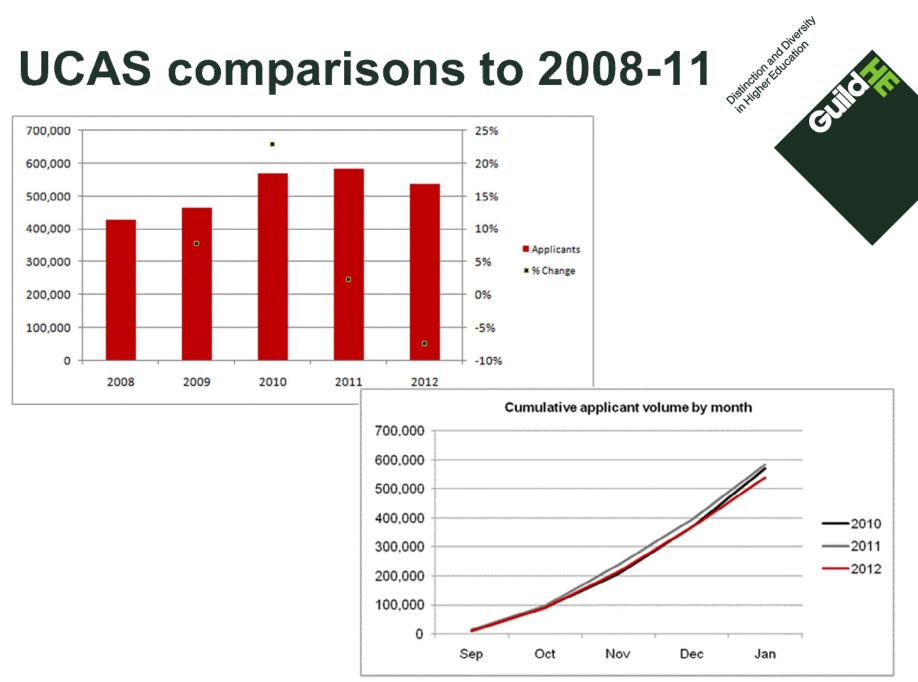
### Wise words?

'I expect to see, in a university sector faced with the onset of more competition and more demanding students, a ferment of creative thinking on how to redesign course structures and manage major change among staff so as to promote higher quality but lower cost teaching. I may be missing something, but I haven't seen much evidence of this...'

Vince Cable April 2011

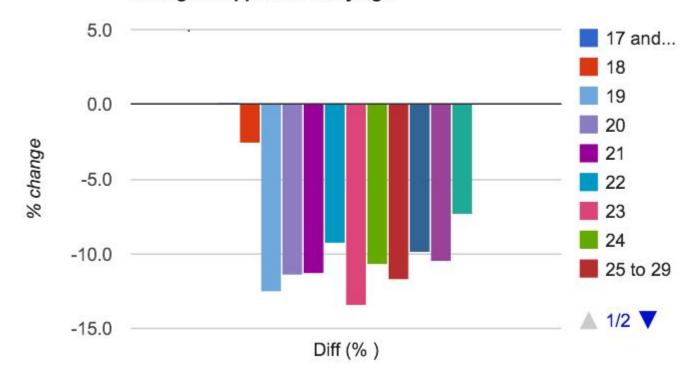


### UCAS comparisons to 2008-11





## Applications by age



### Change in applications by age

## What <u>is</u> the story of HE reform and admissions?

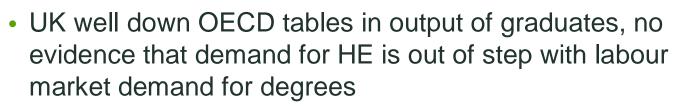
- the young full time undergraduate...
- the institutions that largely recruit these students and offer this experience
- Social engineering, quotas etc etc
- Policies and a political narrative that largely reflect this?
- Lack of emphasis or understanding of the importance of the 'non traditional'?
- How are current UCAS applications described?

## What isn't the story about?



- Fairness?
- Older or part time applicants
- Non traditional students from non traditional places
- Working with people in the labour market or their employers
- Human capital as a catalyst for growth where exactly is the workforce of 2015 and 2020?
- Incentivising universities to do more of this rather than more of the same (but more cheaply...)

## Some quick conclusions...



 Wage and other social returns remain strong - but effects and returns span entire working life – no 'instant' premium

- No guarantees against periods of unemployment or underemployment in a recession...
- We need more higher education and more 'non-traditional' ways of doing it...
- We need more students from disadvantaged and 'non traditional' backgrounds too...
- Not as much diversity in supply or in participation as there should be?