

Equality and Diversity in UK

Universities: recruitment and retention of 'non-traditional' undergraduate students

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The University of Brighton

- Post 1992 university – mid-sized with 22,835 students
- 5 faculties:
 - Brighton Business School
 - Faculty of Arts
 - Faculty of Education and Sport
 - Faculty of Science and Engineering
 - Faculty of Health and Social Sciences
- Brighton and Sussex Medical School
- Decentralised structure
- Split across 5 sites and 4 partner colleges
- Ethos of teaching but world-leading research in specialist areas
- Importance of ‘university community’ means Equality and Diversity are core values



Presentation Outline

Historical context

Government Policy Drivers

Issues/tensions for HEIs

Government Funding and national initiatives

Office for Fair Access and admissions policies

HEI outreach activities

Managing and retaining a more diverse student body:

- Challenges and issues

- Support structures for students and staff

- Sample projects and initiatives

- Key learning



Historical Context

- 1960: 300,000 attending university
- 1963 Robbins report advised expansion to HE system
 - New universities and change of status for colleges of advanced technology
 - 1970's - Establishment of polytechnics – degrees awarded by CNNA
- 1980–1990's: Continued growth in system, partially due to success of Access to HE courses aimed at 'adult returners'
- 1992: End of the binary divide?
- 2002: 1,800,000 accessing HE
- 1997: Election of 'New Labour' – key for WP agenda



Policy Drivers – Social Class

- 1997: Dearing Report: Higher Education in a Learning Society
- 1998: Introduction of tuition fees in UK
- 1998: Government funding for WP initiatives and disability support
- 2000: 50% Target for participation in HE for 18 – 30yr olds by 2010
- 2004: Future of HE in England – tuition fee increase to £3,000
Government had anticipated variable fees
- 2004: Schwartz report – Fair admissions to Higher Education
- 2004: Establishment of Lifelong Learning Networks
- 2005: White paper: 14 – 19 Education and Skills
- 2006: £40 million to support part-time ‘non-traditional’ students



Growing equality legislation as a driver

- 2000 Race Relation Amendment Act (introduces Race Equality Duty), amended again 2003
- 2001 Special Educational Needs Discrimination Act (SENDA)
- 2003 Employment Equality (Sexual Orientation) Regulation
- 2003 Employment Equality (Religion and Belief) Regulation
- 2004 Civil Partnership Act
- 2004 Gender Recognition Act
- 2005 Disability Discrimination (Amendment) Act (introduces Disability Equality Duties)
- 2006 Employment Equality (Age) Legislation
- 2006 Equality Act (introduces Gender Equality Duty and sets up Equality and Human Rights Commission)
- 2006 Racial and Religious Hatred Act



Current equality legislation

- 2010 Equality Act
- 9 protected characteristics but excluding social class (same as Germany's Allgemeines Gleichbehandlungsgesetz 2006)
- Also includes Public Sector Duties:
 - General duty to 'promote' good relations between and amongst protected groups
 - Specific duties regarding publishing information to show that we are promoting equalities and that we have paid 'due regard' to equalities in our processes and decision-making



Concerns for HEIs

- Policy targeting Russell Group universities?
- Diversity or massification?
 - Widening participation or 'dumbing down'
- Retaining a competitive edge:
 - Students' perceptions link high entry grades with quality
 - High offers discourage students from schools/colleges with low progression rates
- Introduction of fees - managing increased student expectations



Government funding to support WP

- National outreach initiatives, encouraging links between FE & HE
 - 2001: Excellence Challenge
 - 2002: Partnerships for Progression
 - 2004: Integrated Aimhigher brand and programme
- Additional allocation added to recurrent grant from 1998
 - Outreach to 'non-traditional' students
 - Student support
 - Additional funding linked to institutional benchmarks



Government funding - HEI specific (2010/11 figures)

HEFCE WP allocation*: Brighton - £1,049,314; Bristol - £441,984; Imperial College - £259,150; Oxford - £392,260; Sheffield - £1,241,495; Sheffield Hallam - £3,532,487; Teeside - £6,218,486

Further Government funding for Teaching enhancement and student success*:
WP grant - Manchester - £1,397,087; TESS - £1,259,345

WP grant – Manchester Metropolitan - £2,655,755; TESS - £5,532,281

2004 - OFFA to monitor individual HEI “Access Agreements” outlining university contribution to WP.

Additional fees increased income across the sector by £1.4 billion;
26% of this spent on WP

Managing institutional WP activity

* source: HEFCE – Allocation of funds: recurrent grants for 2010/11



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Fair Admissions to University

- UK students apply through centralised system – UCAS
- Selective at point of entry
- Pre-qualification admissions system – individual HEIs set own entry requirements and selection criteria
- System 'favours' traditional student
- Schwartz report:
 - Establishment of SPA (supporting Professionalism in Admissions)
 - Greater use of contextual information to assess potential
 - Discounted offers for WP students



The current picture - 2011

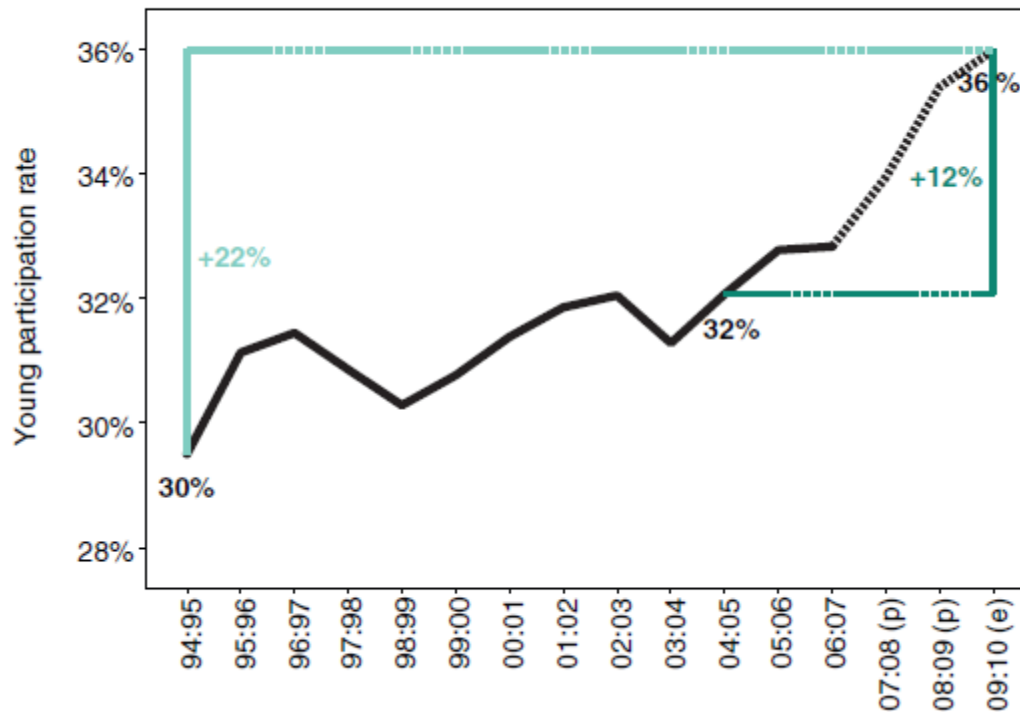
- 12% increase in participation between 2004 and 2009 entry
- Higher growth from lowest socio-economic groups
- 10% increase in participation for females
- 3% increase in participation for males
- Increase in applications to 'professional' courses

- Cessation of Aimhigher funding
- Drastic reduction to teaching grant from 2012 entry
- Unsure about future STEM funding
- Indication that £9,000 fee will not be 'exceptional' – Arts/Humanities students will be meeting full cost from 2012
- New grant/loan arrangements for students
- Uncertain about impact on admissions to HE



National HE participation - 1994 - 2009

Figure 1 Trends in young participation for England



Source:

HEFCE
2010/03:

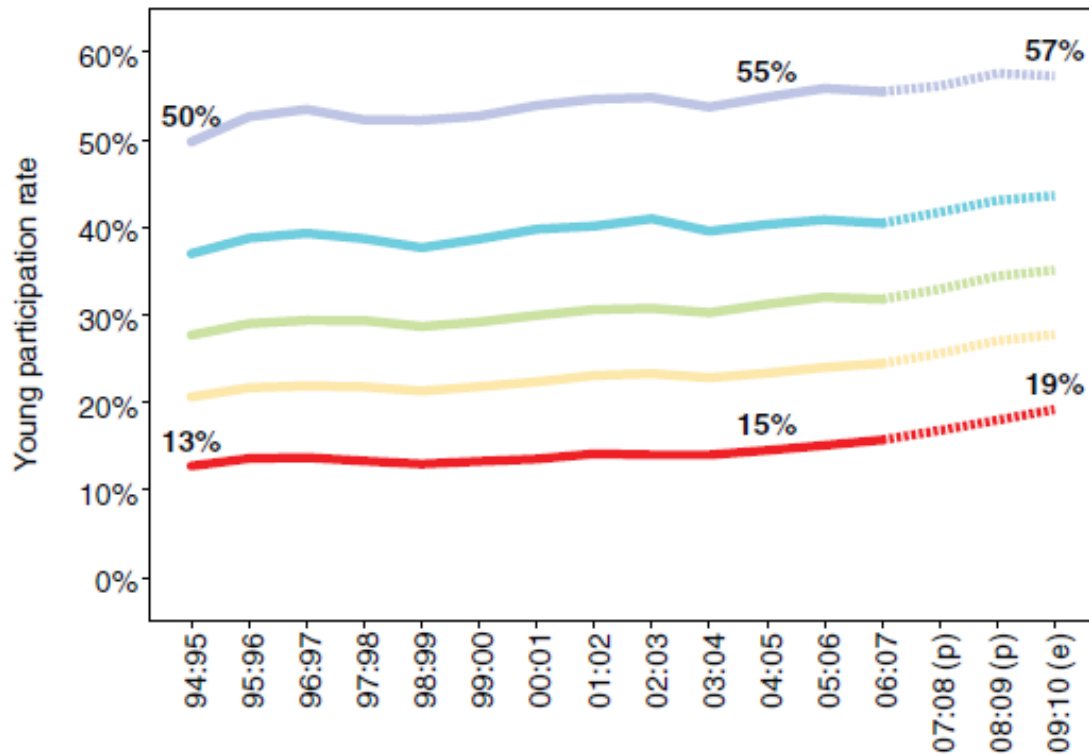
Trends in young
participation in
higher
education



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Participation by social class – 1994 - 2009

Figure 2 Trends in young participation for areas classified by HE participation rates (POLAR2 classification, adjusted⁴)



Source:

HEFCE
2010/03:

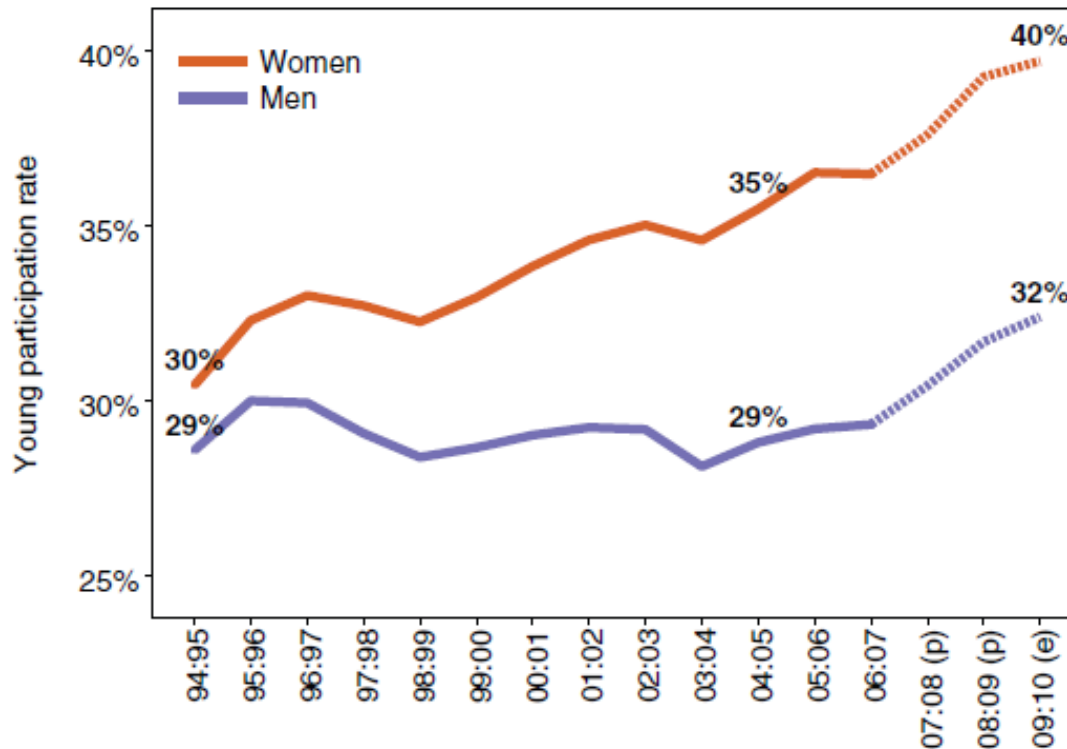
Trends in young
participation in
higher education



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Participation by gender – 1994 - 2009

Figure 6 Trends in young participation by sex



Source:

HEFCE
2010/03:

Trends in
young
participation in
higher
education



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Some successes nationally and locally

- We have widened Access to more diverse student groups
- Students with disabilities who receive Disabled Students Allowance are more likely to complete their courses than students without support or without disabilities
- The 'Student Experience' concept seems to be gaining ground with improved feedback systems and transparency



But there are still issues

- Our retention rates have dropped while access has increased
- There remain achievement differences between student groups
- Some subjects areas still show 'occupational segregation'
 - on class level (access to the Professions)
 - for other characteristics such as race and gender



Our (diverse?) student population – 2008/9

- 22,834 Students
- 38% Male; 62% Female
- 68% Full time; 32% Part-time
- 87% from UK/Channel islands; 7% EU (excluding UK); 6% Overseas;
- 44% 18-20 years old on entry; 17% 21-24 years; 12% 25-29 years; 27% over 30
- 10% declared disability (of whom 66% have Dyslexia or another Specific Learning Difficulty);
- 76% from White Backgrounds, 15% from Black or Minority Ethnic Backgrounds, 9% Refused or unknown ethnicity

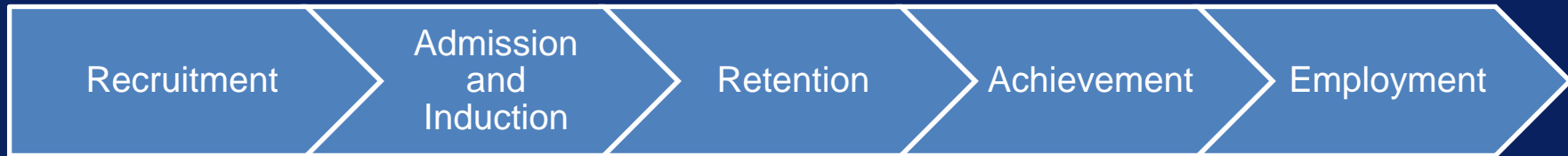


Managing Student Identities



What managing diversity has meant for HEIs in practice

- A lengthened 'Student Journey'



- Increased emphasis on 'the student experience' with National Student Survey, League tables etc.
- Growth of equality and WP specialist staff
- A fairly prescriptive approach, led by previous legislation and benchmarking – requiring robust data
- Internationalisation strategies



Challenges for Equality development

- What does success look like? Should we have targets?
- Bottom-up or top-down approach?
- Understanding root causes is difficult, and even harder to effect change
- Is it just common sense?
- Communications challenges for diverse audience
- Is targeting specific groups discrimination?



Development of staff structures to support equality

- Equal Opportunities Steering Group (chaired by Registrar)
- Widening Participation and Diversity Committee (chaired by Head of Economic and Social Engagement)
- Equality and Diversity Adviser for staff within Personnel
- Equality and Diversity Adviser for students within Student Services
- Widening Participation Manager within Registry Admissions team, and supported by Widening Participation Officers
- Central processes are supported by staff within local management teams, in schools, faculties and central departments.
- Also drawing on knowledge from research and departmental expertise as a learning organisation

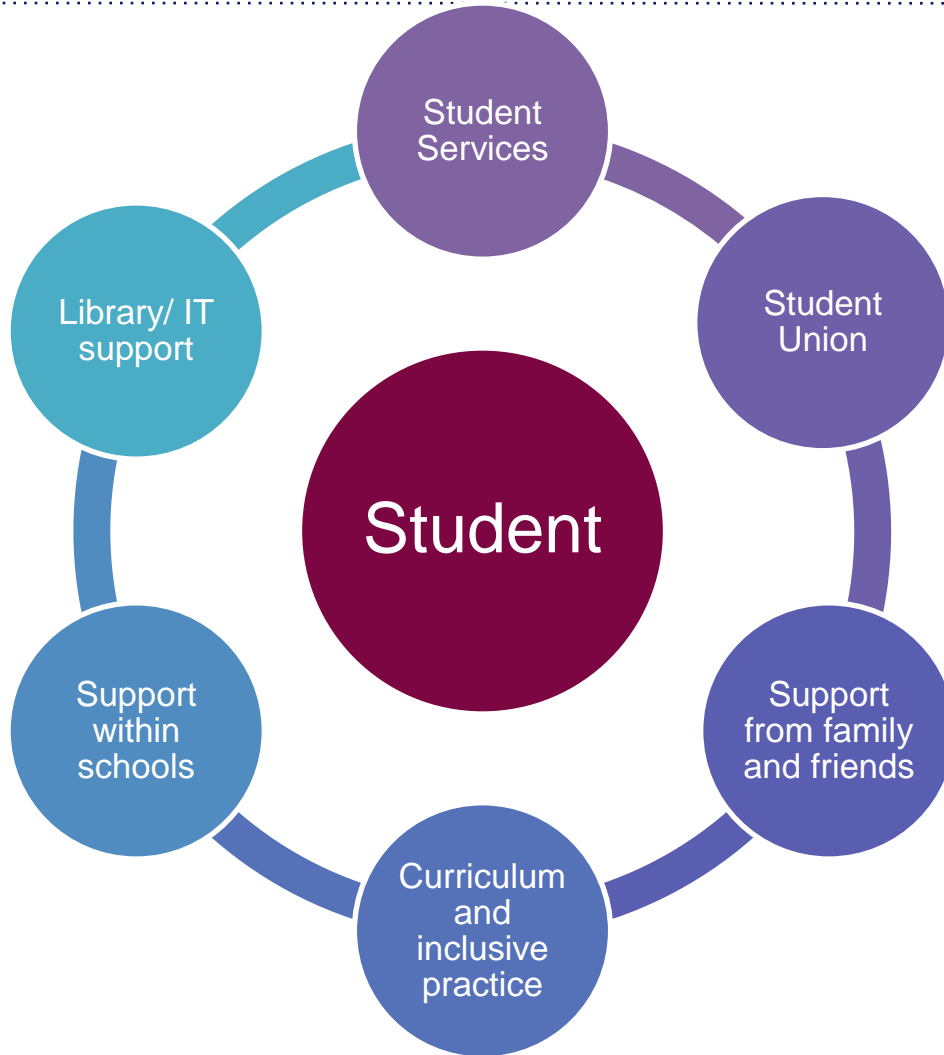


Equality and Diversity Adviser role

- Ensure that we are meeting sector and legislative formal reporting requirements
- Work as 'change agents' for corporate culture change
 - By gathering information from around the institution
 - By disseminating research and good practice
 - By producing overarching strategies



Supporting a more diverse student body: at an operational level



Who are Student Services?

- Careers Centres
- Chaplaincy
- Counselling & Wellbeing
- Disability & Dyslexia Support
- Medical Centres
- Nurseries
- Student Advice Service (Financial and International student advice)



Sample projects

- Encouraging disabled students to tell us about their disabilities as early as possible (during recruitment) so that we can plan ahead
- Orientation programme for international students:
 - Academic issues
 - Practical information
 - Social support
- Improved student inductions and 'Welcome Week' activities
- Greater availability of online support information



Staff support

- Need to reflect diversity in staff community to provide role models
 - Staff recruitment procedures
 - Staff development opportunities
 - Staff support networks and discussion forums
- Generating understanding of equality and diversity:
 - Awareness campaigns, staff inductions, VC talks and corporate communications
 - Equality and Diversity Online learning package



Key things that we've learned

- Legislation and financial drivers have helped to focus debates
- It can be difficult responding to frequent changes in government strategy
- The key for us has been engagement with staff and students
- It's not always the obvious 'Equalities' solutions that have the most impact
- The need to prioritise and to ask our community what key issues we should be working on
- Communication has been key to avoid misunderstandings



The future?

- Moving towards a more mainstreamed approach rather than specialists in silos
- The new fees arrangement will place emphasis on results and benchmarking
- Unknown elements, and shifting government policy with the introduction of new fee regime



Recently from the government...

- “Access to a university must be based on ability to learn, not ability to pay.”
 - David Willetts, universities minister



Questions



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