

## Aim of session

- What did we do in response to the data?
- Action research projects: university led, locally owned
- What works to address differences in attainment in each context?
- How we worked with staff to:
  - understand their own school level data in the context of sector data
  - develop an evidence based approach to addressing disparities in student progression and attainment
- What have we learnt so far?



## Action research projects

- Working together: CADQ, SCCO, EDI and others
- Focus on progression and attainment
- Informed by the data: School specific Equality & Diversity and Widening Participation Data Analysis Report
- Framework for action agreed
- Aim is to build up an evidence base at NTU about what works to address disparities in student progression and attainment
- Each School was asked to identify a research question that can be evaluated during the academic year 2014/15
- Expand or start a new project 2015/16





# Understanding sector data activity

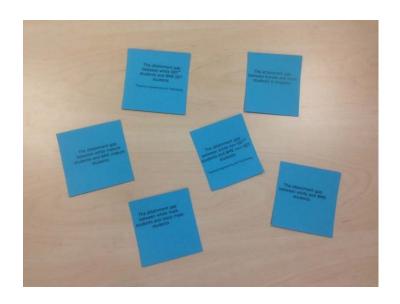
#### Purpose of the activity.

- Understanding of sector patterns when looking at own data
- Multiple identities of students
- Differences between ethnic groups

•All data is from EQUALITY CHALLENGE UNIT (ECU), 2014. *Equality in higher education: statistical report 2014 Part 2: students* [online]. Available at: <a href="http://www.ecu.ac.uk/publications/equality-higher-education-statistical-report-2014/">http://www.ecu.ac.uk/publications/equality-higher-education-statistical-report-2014/</a>

# Understanding sector data activity

As a table, please sort the cards in order from the largest to the smallest attainment gap



The ethnicity degree attainment gap is measured as: "(percentage of UK-domiciled white first degree undergraduate qualifiers achieving a first/2:1) - (percentage of UK-domiciled BME first degree undergraduate qualifiers achieving a first/2:1)" (ECU, 2013, p12)

# Understanding sector data activity

The attainment gap between white male student attainment and black male student attainment The attainment gap between mature (aged 36 and over) white students and mature BME students The attainment gap between non-SET (Science Engineering and Technology) white students and non-SET BME students

27.1%

24.3%

17.6%

The attainment gap between white and BME students

The attainment gap between SET (Science Engineering and Technology) white students and SET BME students The attainment gap between male and female students in England

16.8%

14%

-4.6%

# What Works? Student retention and success.

- No one silver bullet or specific intervention
- Know your own students
- Address themes found to support retention
- and success according to own context
- Importance of belonging to student retention and success

"The evidence points to a complex range of differently connected factors" (Singh, 2009, p24)

"No single cause has been found to solely explain why there is a gap" (Richardson, 2013, p11),

## Sector understanding of causes of disparities

#### Purpose of the activity

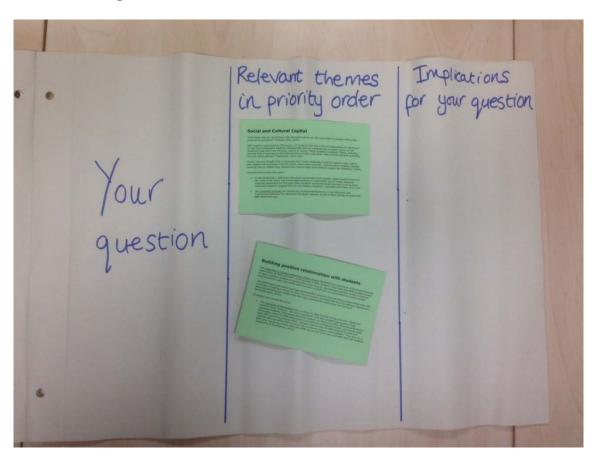
 Introduce current sector understanding of causes of the disparities in progression and attainment

#### **6 Themes**

- Study habits, assessment and feedback
- Building positive relationships with students
- Seeking support
- Social and cultural capital
- Institutional racism and unconscious bias
- Motivation and aspirations

## Sector understanding of causes of disparities

Please work within your school



# Summary of project themes 2014/15

#### One-to-one meetings/tutorials with academic staff

- All students and linked to development logs (NBS)
- Low engaged students (ARES)
- Low attending students (ADBE)
- Students with fail or low third Structured self assessment tool for students at risk of failure by Course Tutors (SST)
- Buddying (A&D)
- Aspirations and motivation.
  - 'Praising excellence' letters to high engagement students (ADBE)
  - Inspirational lecture by former student (A&H)
- Assessment and study skills.
  - Guided peer feedback on assignment plans (ED)
  - Assessments lecture series (NLS)



## Summary of project themes 2015/16

- Blended learning, belonging and studio space (ADBE)
- Active learning (SCALE-UP) (NLS)
- Student designed online transition resource (A&D)
- Developing professionalism module (ED)
- Academic mentors (NBS)
- Gender research (ARES)
- Demystifying assessment (A&H)
- BTEC interventions and measuring distance travelled (SSS)
- Attendance monitoring and self assessment questionnaire (S and T)



## What have we learnt so far?

- What works best to identify 'at risk' students?
  - Student engagement
  - Early formative assessment
- What works best in response to 'at risk' students?
  - Offer one-to-one sessions to all students 'culture change'
  - Informal contact, phone calls, choice of appointment times
- What works best to facilitate one to one interventions?
  - Guidance for staff and students
  - Student Dashboard
- Interventions vs resources what is doable?
- Rewarding high engagement setting high expectations





### References

- EQUALITY CHALLENGE UNIT (ECU), 2014. Equality in higher education: statistical report 2014 Part 2: students [online]. Available at: <a href="http://www.ecu.ac.uk/publications/equality-higher-education-statistical-report-2014/">http://www.ecu.ac.uk/publications/equality-higher-education-statistical-report-2014/</a>.
- RICHARDSON, J., 2013. The under-attainment of ethnic minority students in UK higher education: what we know and what we don't know. *Journal of Further and Higher Education*, 39:2, 278-291. Available at: <a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/0309877X.2013.858680">http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/0309877X.2013.858680</a>.
- SINGH, G., 2009. A synthesis of research evidence. Black and minority ethnic (BME) students' participation in higher education: improving retention and success [online]. Available at: <a href="https://www.heacademy.ac.uk/sites/default/files/bme\_synthesis\_final.pdf">https://www.heacademy.ac.uk/sites/default/files/bme\_synthesis\_final.pdf</a>.