



This HEAT Aggregate HESA Tracking Infographic aggregates Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) track data for all HEAT members who recorded HE outreach participants ready to progress to Higher Education (HE).

Analysis of the HEAT HESA Track is important because it provides:

- a historic view of the success of targeting and delivery of outreach programmes over time which can be valuable for reporting both internally and externally
- information for members to reflect on their current and future WP outreach programmes in light of historic targeting and impact
- focus for the direction of future research

In the context of this report, impact is defined as both success in targeting WP participants and success in encouraging these participants to progress to and through HE. The first section of this Infographic concentrates on the targeting of outreach participants. It profiles the WP outreach participants included in the HESA track, whether or not they have yet enrolled in HE. This allows us to see where the HEAT membership's outreach efforts have been targeted. For instance, we know that of the 147,460 tracked WP participants across the membership, 58% of those participants were female and that 13% had been or were currently entitled to Free School Meals.

The second section of this report looks at a subset of the HESA tracked cohort – those outreach participants who the tracked data shows have progressed to HE. This section uses the headings used by the Office for Students (OfS) in their guidance on Access and Participation Plans and includes, where possible and relevant, reference to the Key Performance Measure the OfS have set for the sector under those headings. It includes some analysis using the HEAT Groups, HEAT's own multi-dimensional classification system which allows us to compare outcomes for students grouped by their relative prior attainment and socio-economic deprivation.

The Infographic covers:

Access – where HEAT has traditionally referenced 'progression' to HE, the OfS uses the term 'Access' in its discussions about equality of opportunity to progress to HE

Continuation – the continuation 'rates' for full time first degree undergraduates

Achievement - attainment at first degree level

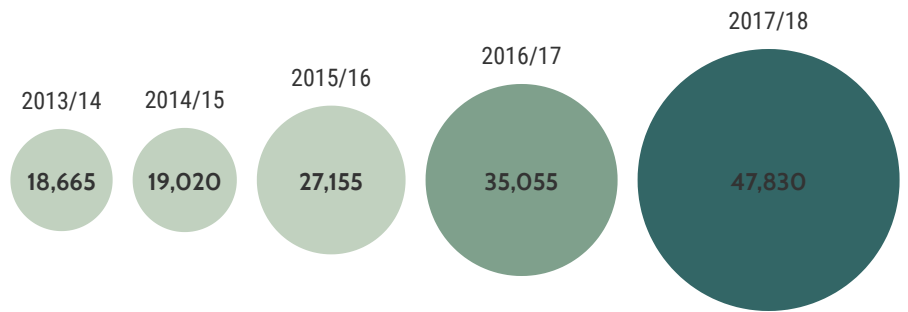
Progression – progression to employment or postgraduate study

For further information about this infographic or related reports, please contact: support@heat.ac.uk

Profile of tracked outreach participants

Number of tracked participants

The number of participants that HESA looks for on our behalf has continued to grow each year as our membership increases and our student records mature:



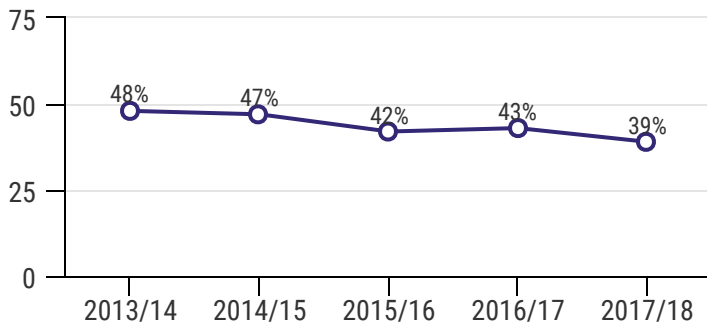
Source: HEAT and HESA

Participant Characteristics

	Free School Meals	First Generation HE	White: BAME	Female:Male	Self-reported Disability	Disadvantaged (at least 1 of 4 proxies)	POLAR3 Q 1 or 2	POLAR4 Q 1 or 2
HEAT	13%	73%	77:22	58:42	16%	65%	45%	44%
National	12.4%		73:26	49:51				

Source: HEAT, HESA and DfE

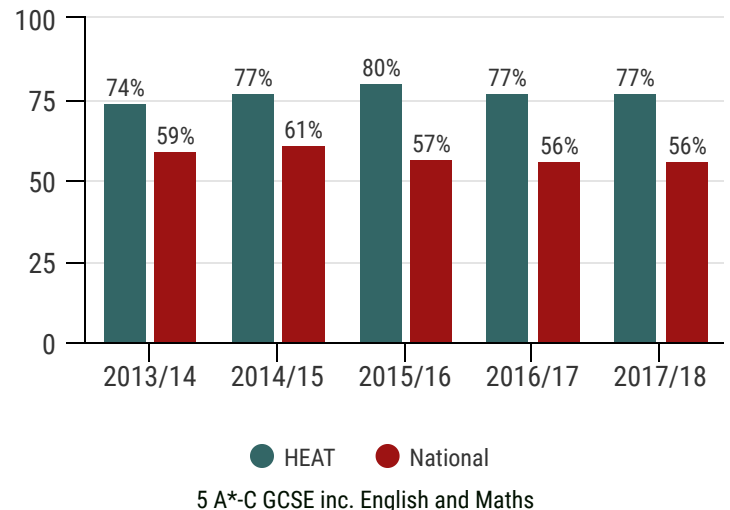
Engagement of POLAR4 Quintiles 1&2



Source: HEAT and HESA

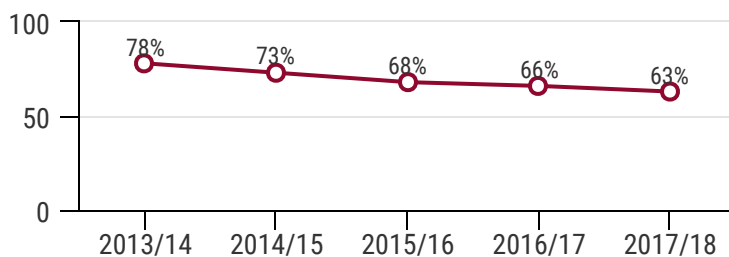
Through HEAT, members can monitor the background and prior attainment of outreach participants over time

KS4 attainment of outreach participants



Source: HEAT and DfE

Engagement of First Generation outreach participants



Source: HEAT and HESA

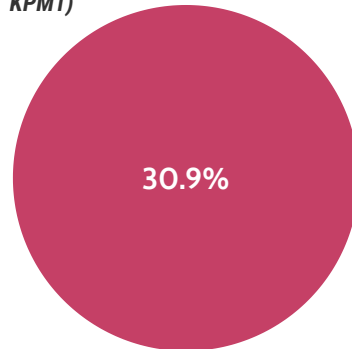
Access *OfS Key Performance Measures 1 & 2 - Reduce the gap between the most and least represented groups, including at higher-tariff providers*

The overarching OfS target for access is to reduce the gap in HE participation between the most and least represented groups.

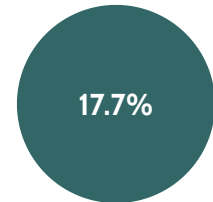
This chart shows that nationally there is a gap of 31 percentage points between 18 to 30 year olds in POLAR4 Quintile 5 accessing HE versus access for those in Quintile 1. The gap between the total of HEAT tracked outreach participants in Quintile 1 accessing HE and the national population of Quintile 5 is much smaller at 17.7 percentage points. This provides some evidence that outreach is contributing to improved outcomes for those disadvantaged students who participate.

2017/18 Gaps in access between POLAR 4 Q1 & Q5

Gap - *national* Q1 vs. *national* Q5 (OfS KPM1)



Gap - HEAT Q1 tracked participants vs. *national* Q5



Source: HEAT, HESA and OfS data

Gap - Access to HE rates for HEAT Groups

0%

gap between Group 1 (25%) and Group 3 (25%)

Low Attainment/High Deprivation vs. Low Attainment/Low Deprivation

5%

gap between Group 2a (70%) and Group 4a (75%)

High Attainment/High Deprivation vs. High Attainment/Low Deprivation

2%

gap between Group 2b (41%) and Group 4b (43%)

Medium Attainment/High Deprivation vs. Medium Attainment/Low Deprivation

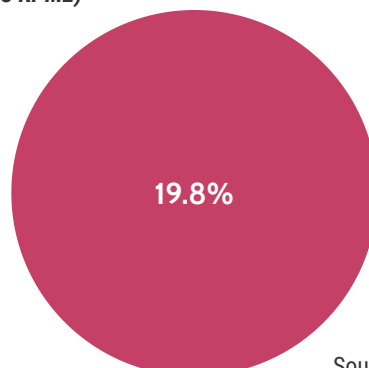
Source: HEAT, HESA

However gaps are far narrower after controlling for prior attainment, showing the importance of the attainment barrier to HE entry. The HEAT Groups methodology provides an alternative way of looking at gaps. The figures to the left compare outreach participants with similar levels of KS4 attainment but different levels of socio-economic deprivation. There is no gap in access to HE rates between those who have low attainment, whether or not they are disadvantaged. Those who are disadvantaged but have medium to high attainment have lower rates of HE access than their non-disadvantaged peers.

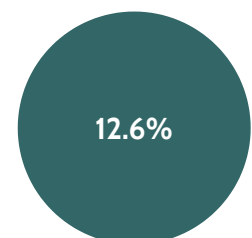
This chart shows that in 2017/18 nationally there was a gap of 19.8 percentage points between 18 to 30 year olds in POLAR4 Quintile 5 accessing HE at higher-tariff providers versus access for those in Quintile 1. The gap between the total HEAT tracked outreach participants in Quintile 1 accessing HE at higher-tariff providers and the national population of Quintile 5 is much smaller at 12.6 percentage points. This means that a larger proportion of HEAT Quintile 1 students progress to a high-tariff provider than nationally.

2017-18 Gaps in access at higher-tariff providers

Gap between *national* Q1 & *national* Q5 (OfS KPM2)



Gap between HEAT Q1 & *national* Q5



Source: HEAT, HESA and OfS data

Continuation

OfS Key Performance Measure 3 - Reduce the gap in continuation between the most and least represented groups

HE Continuation Status 2016/17	HEAT Q1	HEAT Q5	Gap	National Q1	National Q5	Gap
Continuing/Achieved	92.2	94.2	-2.0	93.2	95.5	-2.3
Continuing/Achieved/Dormant	97.4	96.3	+1.1	96.1	97.8	-1.7

Source: HEAT and HESA

In Key Performance Measure 3 the OfS surfaces the gap in continuation between the most and least represented groups using POLAR4. This table hints that factors, other than geography of HE access, affect continuation rates and that further research is needed into the impact of multi-dimensional deprivation on HE continuation rates.

The percentage of students classed as continuing their studies or achieving an award in 2016/17 was higher nationally than for HEAT in both POLAR4 Q1 (93.2% vs 92.2) and POLAR4 Q5 (95.5% vs. 94.2). This is not unexpected given the targeted nature of the HEAT cohort and the nature of the POLAR indicator, designed to show propensity to HE access based on geography, and is not based on individual student characteristics.

However, if students who are classified as being 'dormant' are added to continuation rates, there is no gap between HEAT Q1 and HEAT Q5. Indeed, if those dormant students are added, the continuation rate for HEAT Q1 (97.4%) is higher than for HEAT Q5 (+1.1%) and higher than the national rate (96.1%).

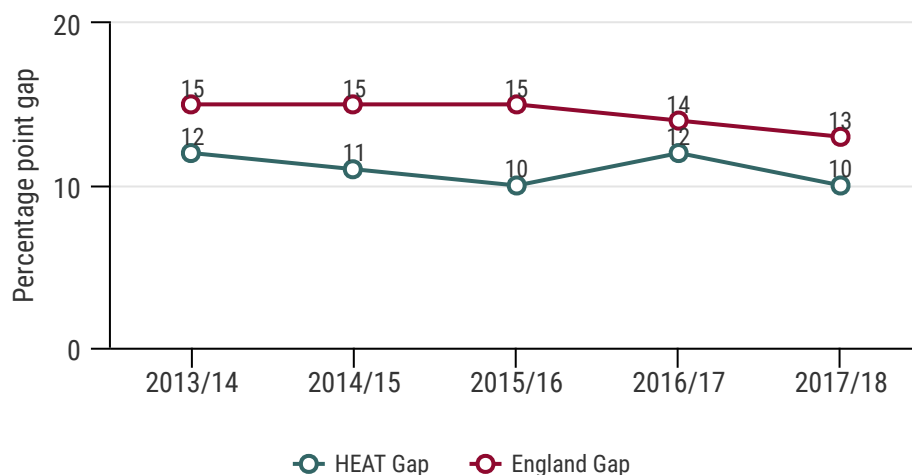
In other words, HEAT Q1 students are the most likely to need to take a break from their studies. This suggests that factors other than geography are at play in student success.

Attainment

OfS Key Performance Measure 4 - Reduce the gap in degree outcomes (1sts or 2:1s) between white students and black students

HEAT has consistently shown a smaller gap between the percentage of its White versus BAME outreach participants who go on to gain a First or 2:1 Degree classification than is the case for the national student cohort. Although the OfS is particularly interested in reducing the gap between White and Black undergraduate achievement, this chart shows BAME rather than Black for reason of meaningful sample size over the time series shown.

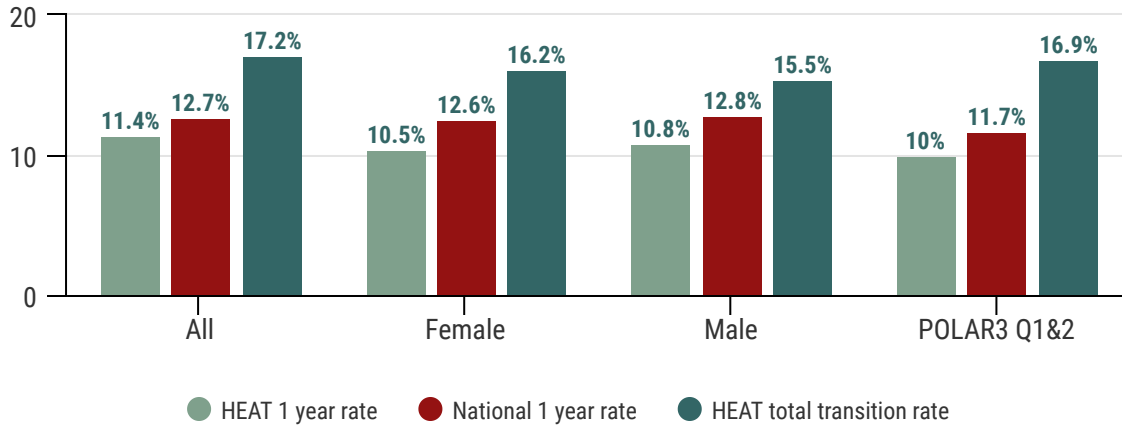
Gap - White vs. BAME students in First or 2:1 degree classification



Source: HEAT, HESA and OfS data dashboard

Progression

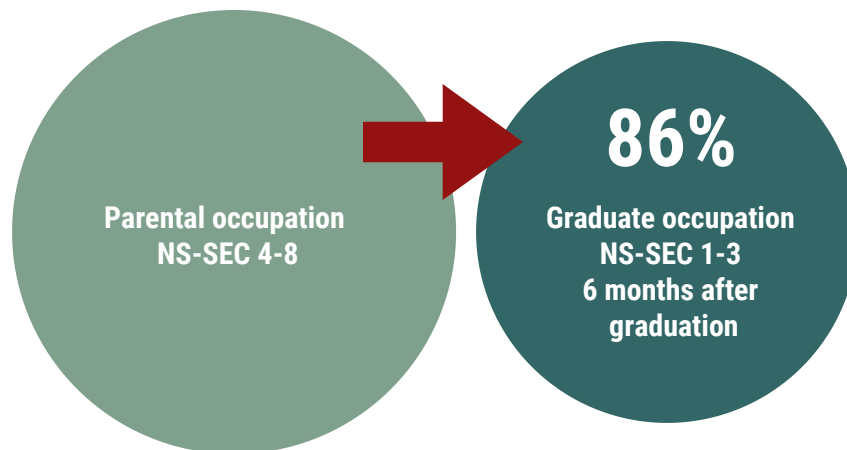
Transition to Post-Graduate study



Source: HEAT, HESA and OfS data dashboard

This chart shows that the HEAT cohort rates of transition to post-graduate study within one year are lower than the same rates for the national cohort. However, since HEAT is able to track individual students over a number of years, we are able to show that total transition rates over time are much higher. Indeed the biggest gain over time is for the graduates who started their journey into Higher Education from geographical areas with low overall progression to HE (POLAR3 Quintiles 1&2).

Social Mobility of HEAT cohort



Source: HEAT and HESA

Of the tracked cohort classified by their parents' occupations as being in lower skilled occupations or unemployed (NS-SEC 4-8), 86% were working in highly skilled occupations (NS-SEC 1-3) 6 months after graduation, suggesting that HE contributes to social mobility.