Are current approaches to contextualised admissions enough?

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Office for Students Insight Event Fairer access and participation

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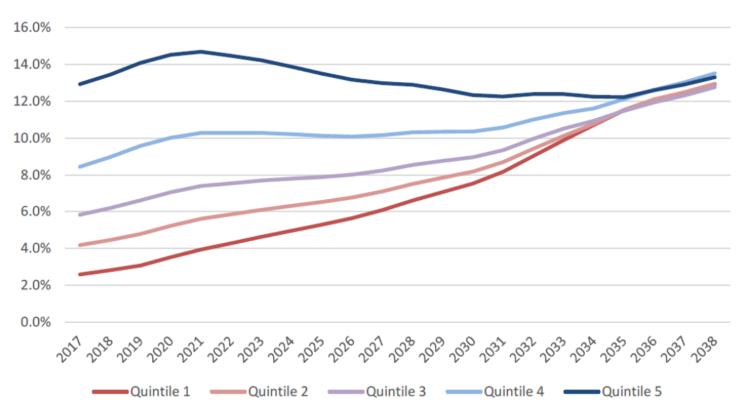






Ambitious new widening access targets

Figure 1. Projected rates of entry to higher-tariff providers in England for UK-domiciled 18 and 19 year olds from areas with the highest (quintile 5) and lowest (quintile 1) rates of young participation in higher education²

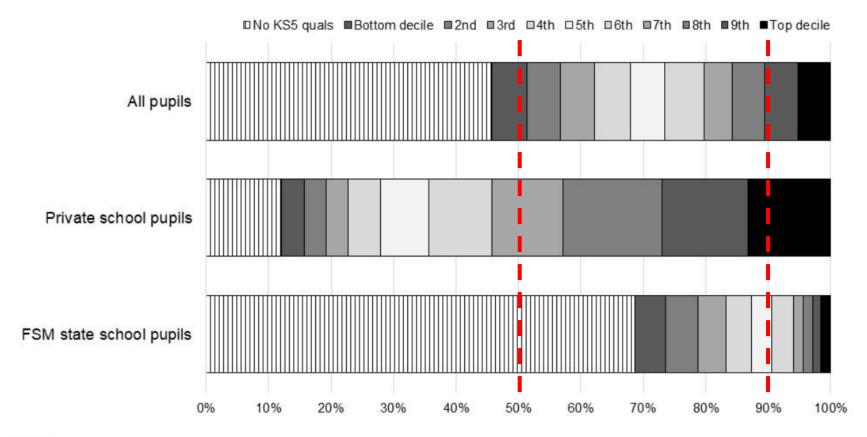




Source: Office for Students (2018) Annex D: The development of access and participation targets. Bristol: Office for Students, p.8 Figure 4.

The need to contextualise attainment

Figure 2. Distribution of key stage 5 (A-level and equivalent) achievement for pupils from socioeconomically advantaged and disadvantaged backgrounds⁶



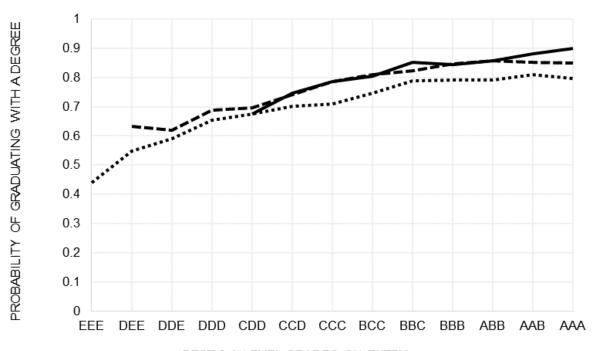


Source: Boliver, Gorard and Siddiqui (2019) Using contextualised admissions to widen access to higher education: a guide to the evidence base. DECE Research Briefing No. 1.

Degree success does not depend strongly on grades on entry

Figure 3. Statistical relationship between best three A-level grades on entry to higher education and probability of graduating with a bachelor's degree rather than non-completion, three years after entry⁸

Higher-tariff providers
 Medium-tariff providers
 Lower-tariff providers





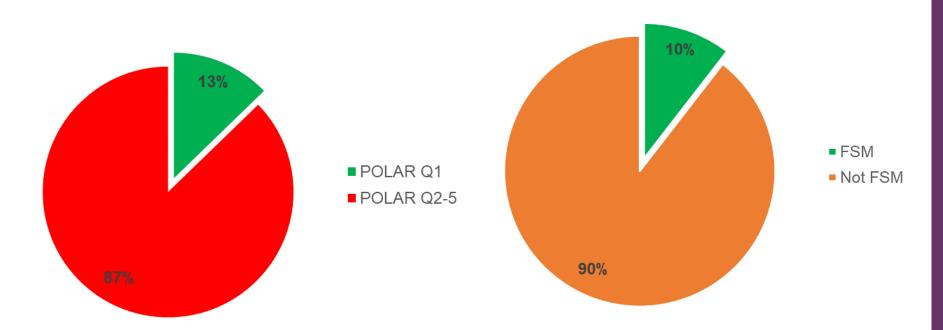
BEST 3 A-LEVEL GRADES ON ENTRY

Source: Boliver, Gorard and Siddiqui (2019) Using contextualised admissions to widen access to higher education: a guide to the evidence base. DECE Research Briefing No. 1.

Must use individual-level indicators of contextual disadvantage

Percentage of free school meal recipients entering HE who were from POLAR quintile 1 areas

Percentage of POLAR quintile 1 residents entering HE who received free school meals





Source: Boliver, Gorard and Siddiqui (2019) Using contextualised admissions to widen access to higher education: a guide to the evidence base. DECE Research Briefing No. 1.

Scope for a much bolder approach

Academic entry requirements could and should be substantially reduced for contextually disadvantaged learners

- Arithmetically necessary if OfS targets are to be achieved
- Key to a genuinely fairer system which acknowledges the impact of socioeconomic inequality on attainment
- Compatible with excellence since most will succeed at university, especially if supported to realise their potential
- Must be targeted accurately using verifiable individual-level indicators of disadvantage

Durham University Evidence Centre for Education https://www.dur.ac.uk/dece/

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Using contextualised admissions to widen access to higher education: a guide to the evidence base

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