What HEFCE knows about race equality in the HE lifecycle

In 2012-13 38 out of a possible 129 Higher Education Institutions (29%) monitored the ethnic diversity of their governing bodies

Where monitored, an average of 9.9% governors were BME.

BME staff are under-represented compared to the student population.

BME staff are less likely than White staff to be on a permanent contract (61% compared to 74%).

The intersectionality of race and gender shows the largest contributing factor to under-representation of BME women at senior levels is gender.

The proportion of BME-domiciled qualifiers achieving a first or upper second class degree was 25% points higher than the rate for Black finalists. Not all of the difference could be explained by modelling for background characteristics.

Of those who entered higher education with BBB, 72% of White students, 56% of Asian students, and 53% of Black students gained a first or upper second.

Analysis of the 2002-03 cohort of UK-domiciled, young full-time first degree entrants showed that the proportion of White finalists that received a 1st or 2i degree was 25% points higher than the rate for Black finalists.

What HEFCE knows about race equality in the HE lifecycle

Under-representation is most evident at senior management levels.

Numbers of UK-domiciled students starting full-time first degree courses between 2010-11 and 2012-13 from BME groups up 7% and from White ethnic groups down 6%.

Source: HEFCE analysis of HESA data

The proportion of UK-domiciled NSS respondents satisfied with their HE courses as 86% (up 3%) for White students and 83% (up 8%) for Black and minority ethnic students.

Source: HEFCE analysis of NSS 2013 data

What puts UG students off PG study?

19% of BME students compared with 26% of White students said the cost of living.

9% of BME students compared with 15% of White students said they did not want to study.

Both groups of students said course fees were the biggest factor.

When asked about their intentions after graduation:

Black students were the most likely to want to study a postgraduate course in the future (61%).

White students were the least likely (41%).

The proportion of BME students drops from undergraduate to postgraduate taught level (PGT), it drops again from PGT to postgraduate research (PGR) and drops again from PGR to research careers.


Proportion of BME postgraduate enrolors (UK domiciled) to English or Northern Irish HEIs

One-year transition rates of young full-time first-degree UK qualifiers at English HEIs to PG courses split by broad ethnic group and type of PG study

Of those who entered higher education with BBB, 72% of White students, 56% of Asian students, and 53% of Black students gained a first or upper second.

Analysis of the 2002-03 cohort of UK-domiciled, young full-time first degree entrants showed that the proportion of White finalists that received a 1st or 2i degree was 25% points higher than the rate for Black finalists. Not all of the difference could be explained by modelling for background characteristics.

Of those who entered higher education with BBB, 72% of White students, 56% of Asian students, and 53% of Black students gained a first or upper second.

What HEFCE knows about race equality in the HE lifecycle

What puts UG students off PG study?

19% of BME students compared with 26% of White students said the cost of living.

9% of BME students compared with 15% of White students said they did not want to study.

Both groups of students said course fees were the biggest factor.

When asked about their intentions after graduation:

Black students were the most likely to want to study a postgraduate course in the future (61%).

White students were the least likely (41%).

The proportion of BME students drops from undergraduate to postgraduate taught level (PGT), it drops again from PGT to postgraduate research (PGR) and drops again from PGR to research careers.


Proportion of BME postgraduate enrolors (UK domiciled) to English or Northern Irish HEIs

One-year transition rates of young full-time first-degree UK qualifiers at English HEIs to PG courses split by broad ethnic group and type of PG study

Of those who entered higher education with BBB, 72% of White students, 56% of Asian students, and 53% of Black students gained a first or upper second.

Analysis of the 2002-03 cohort of UK-domiciled, young full-time first degree entrants showed that the proportion of White finalists that received a 1st or 2i degree was 25% points higher than the rate for Black finalists. Not all of the difference could be explained by modelling for background characteristics.

Of those who entered higher education with BBB, 72% of White students, 56% of Asian students, and 53% of Black students gained a first or upper second.

What HEFCE knows about race equality in the HE lifecycle

Under-representation is most evident at senior management levels.

Numbers of UK-domiciled students starting full-time first degree courses between 2010-11 and 2012-13 from BME groups up 7% and from White ethnic groups down 6%.

Source: HEFCE analysis of HESA data

The proportion of UK-domiciled NSS respondents satisfied with their HE courses as 86% (up 3%) for White students and 83% (up 8%) for Black and minority ethnic students.

Source: HEFCE analysis of NSS 2013 data

What puts UG students off PG study?

19% of BME students compared with 26% of White students said the cost of living.

9% of BME students compared with 15% of White students said they did not want to study.

Both groups of students said course fees were the biggest factor.

When asked about their intentions after graduation:

Black students were the most likely to want to study a postgraduate course in the future (61%).

White students were the least likely (41%).

The proportion of BME students drops from undergraduate to postgraduate taught level (PGT), it drops again from PGT to postgraduate research (PGR) and drops again from PGR to research careers.


Proportion of BME postgraduate enrolors (UK domiciled) to English or Northern Irish HEIs

One-year transition rates of young full-time first-degree UK qualifiers at English HEIs to PG courses split by broad ethnic group and type of PG study

Of those who entered higher education with BBB, 72% of White students, 56% of Asian students, and 53% of Black students gained a first or upper second.

Analysis of the 2002-03 cohort of UK-domiciled, young full-time first degree entrants showed that the proportion of White finalists that received a 1st or 2i degree was 25% points higher than the rate for Black finalists. Not all of the difference could be explained by modelling for background characteristics.

Of those who entered higher education with BBB, 72% of White students, 56% of Asian students, and 53% of Black students gained a first or upper second.

What HEFCE knows about race equality in the HE lifecycle

Under-representation is most evident at senior management levels.

Numbers of UK-domiciled students starting full-time first degree courses between 2010-11 and 2012-13 from BME groups up 7% and from White ethnic groups down 6%.

Source: HEFCE analysis of HESA data

The proportion of UK-domiciled NSS respondents satisfied with their HE courses as 86% (up 3%) for White students and 83% (up 8%) for Black and minority ethnic students.

Source: HEFCE analysis of NSS 2013 data

What puts UG students off PG study?

19% of BME students compared with 26% of White students said the cost of living.

9% of BME students compared with 15% of White students said they did not want to study.

Both groups of students said course fees were the biggest factor.

When asked about their intentions after graduation:

Black students were the most likely to want to study a postgraduate course in the future (61%).

White students were the least likely (41%).

The proportion of BME students drops from undergraduate to postgraduate taught level (PGT), it drops again from PGT to postgraduate research (PGR) and drops again from PGR to research careers.


Proportion of BME postgraduate enrolors (UK domiciled) to English or Northern Irish HEIs

One-year transition rates of young full-time first-degree UK qualifiers at English HEIs to PG courses split by broad ethnic group and type of PG study

Of those who entered higher education with BBB, 72% of White students, 56% of Asian students, and 53% of Black students gained a first or upper second.

Analysis of the 2002-03 cohort of UK-domiciled, young full-time first degree entrants showed that the proportion of White finalists that received a 1st or 2i degree was 25% points higher than the rate for Black finalists. Not all of the difference could be explained by modelling for background characteristics.

Of those who entered higher education with BBB, 72% of White students, 56% of Asian students, and 53% of Black students gained a first or upper second.