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# **Widening access to higher education and disabled students**

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# Overview

- Increase in numbers of ‘non-traditional’ students including disabled student – as a result of the Dearing report, DDA Part 4 and the Singleton Report
- Data now gathered on disabled students and DSA recipients but no examination of **socioeconomic background and disability** – does it matter? If so, for whom?
- Analyses of outcomes for disabled students focus on a comparison between **Disabled – Non-disabled students – problematic**



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# Increases and changes in categories (FT U-G) UK, HESA



Type of impairment (self declared)	1994-95	2004-05	2013-14
Unseen disability	57.5	17.1	-
Dyslexia ( <i>Specific learning difficulty</i> )	16.2	54.2	53.3
Other disability ( <i>or medical condition</i> )	8.9	10.2	8.8
Deaf/hard of hearing	5.9	3.7	2.1
Wheelchair/mobility difficulties ( <i>A physical impairment or mobility issues</i> )	2.9	2.6	3
Blind/partially sighted	3.9	2.4	0.2
Multiple disabilities ( <i>Two or more conditions</i> )	3.3	4.8	5.3
Mental health difficulties	1.2	4.0	12.5
Personal care support	0.2	0.1	-
( <i>Social communication and</i> ) Autistic spectrum disorder	-	0.9	4
Proportion of all F-T first degree students	3.6	7.1	11.3

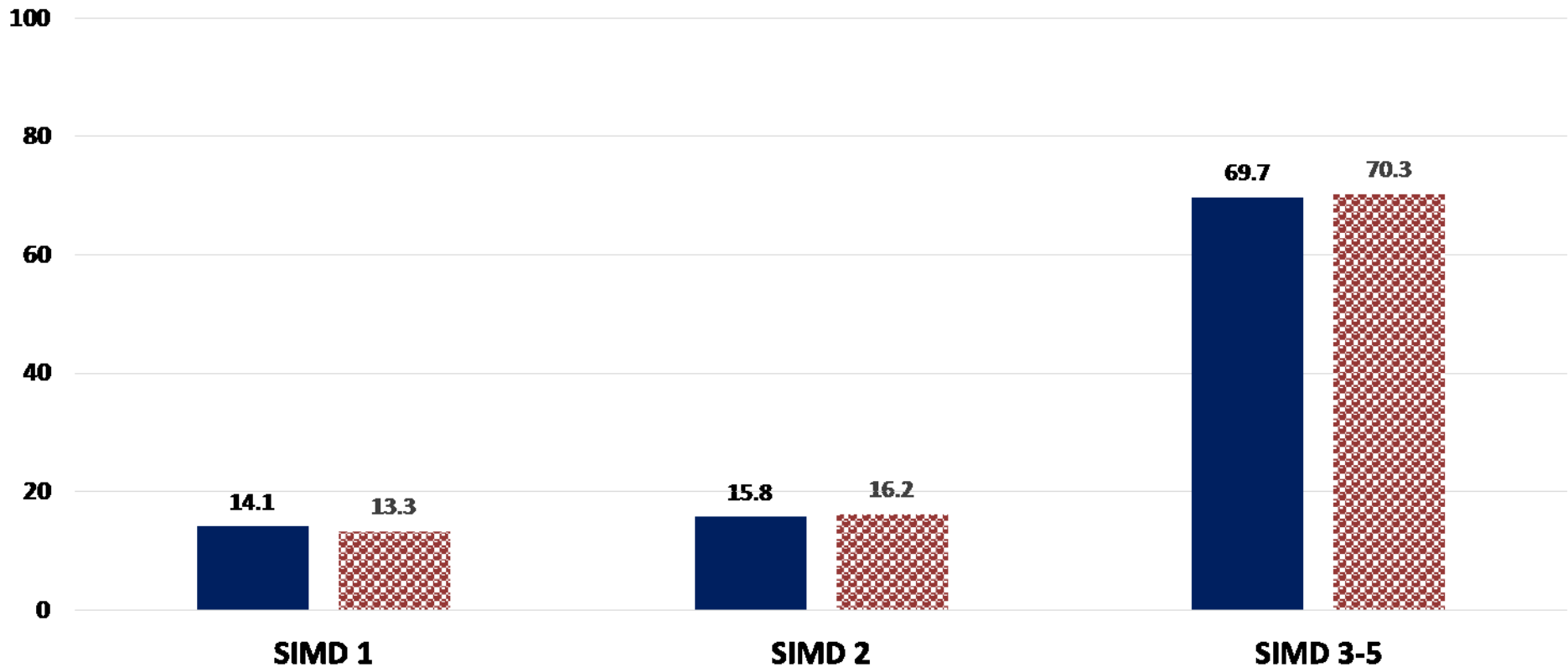


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# Disabled and non-disabled students by SIMD quintiles, HESA, 2015



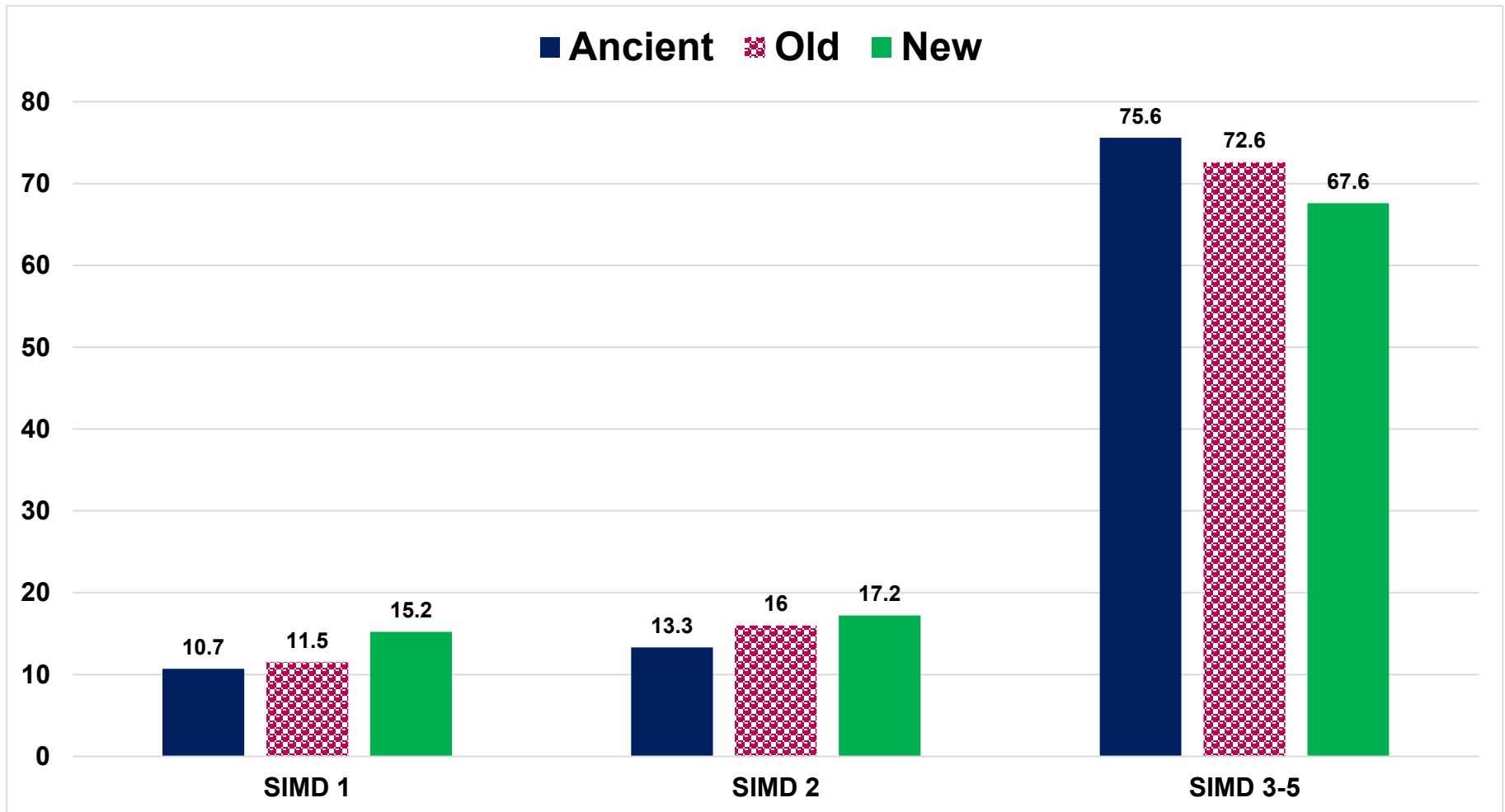
■ Non-disabled ■ Disabled





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# Under-representation of disabled students from less advantaged neighbourhoods – particularly in most selective universities





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**BUT**

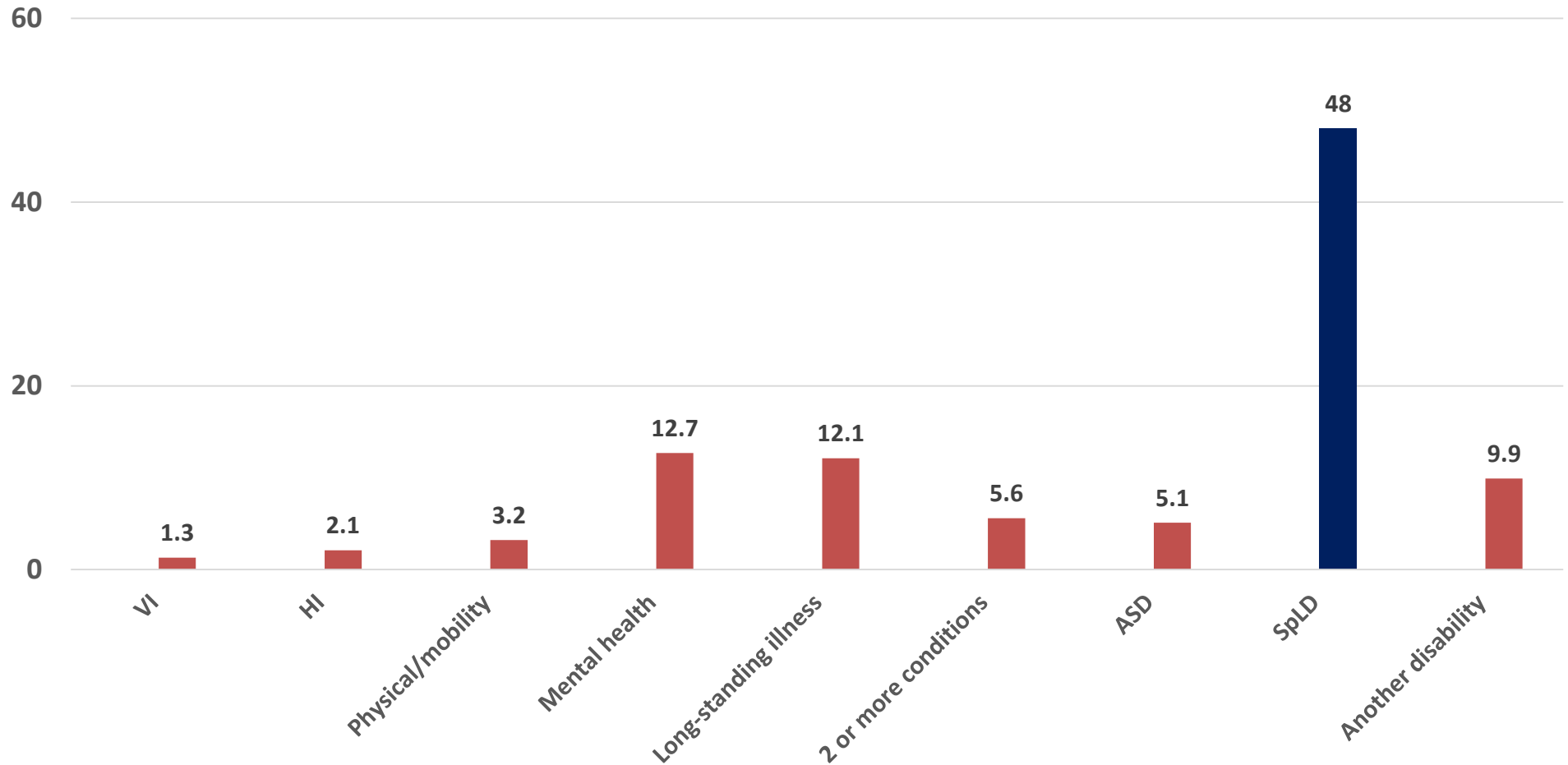


The disabled student population is a heterogeneous population but socioeconomic background is skewed by dominance of Specific Learning Difficulties (SpLD)



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# Percentage of Scottish students by type of impairment, HESA, 2015 (as a percentage of disabled student population)

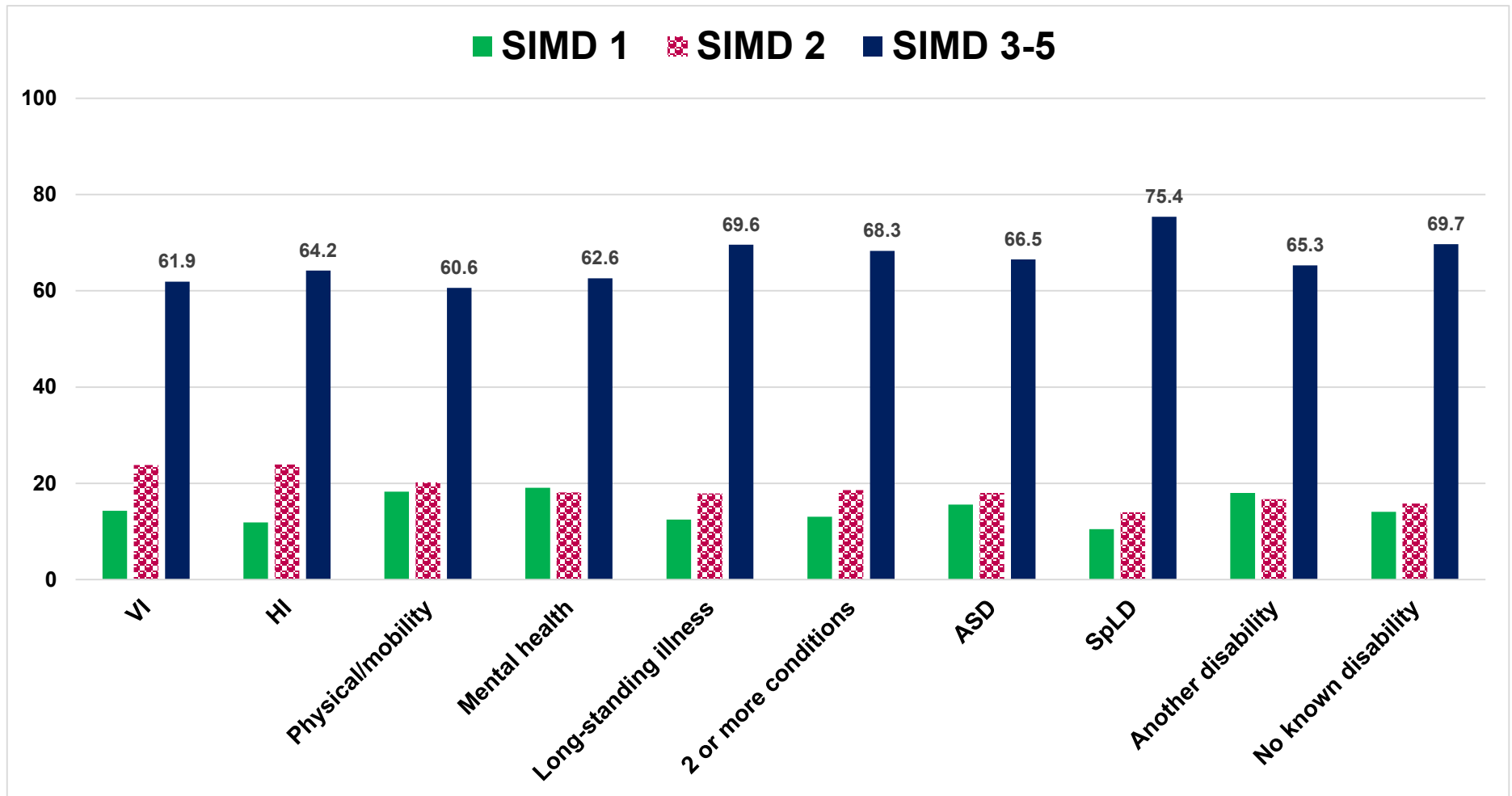




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# Disabled students by type of impairment and SIMD quintiles,

HESA, 2015 – caution low numbers in some categories

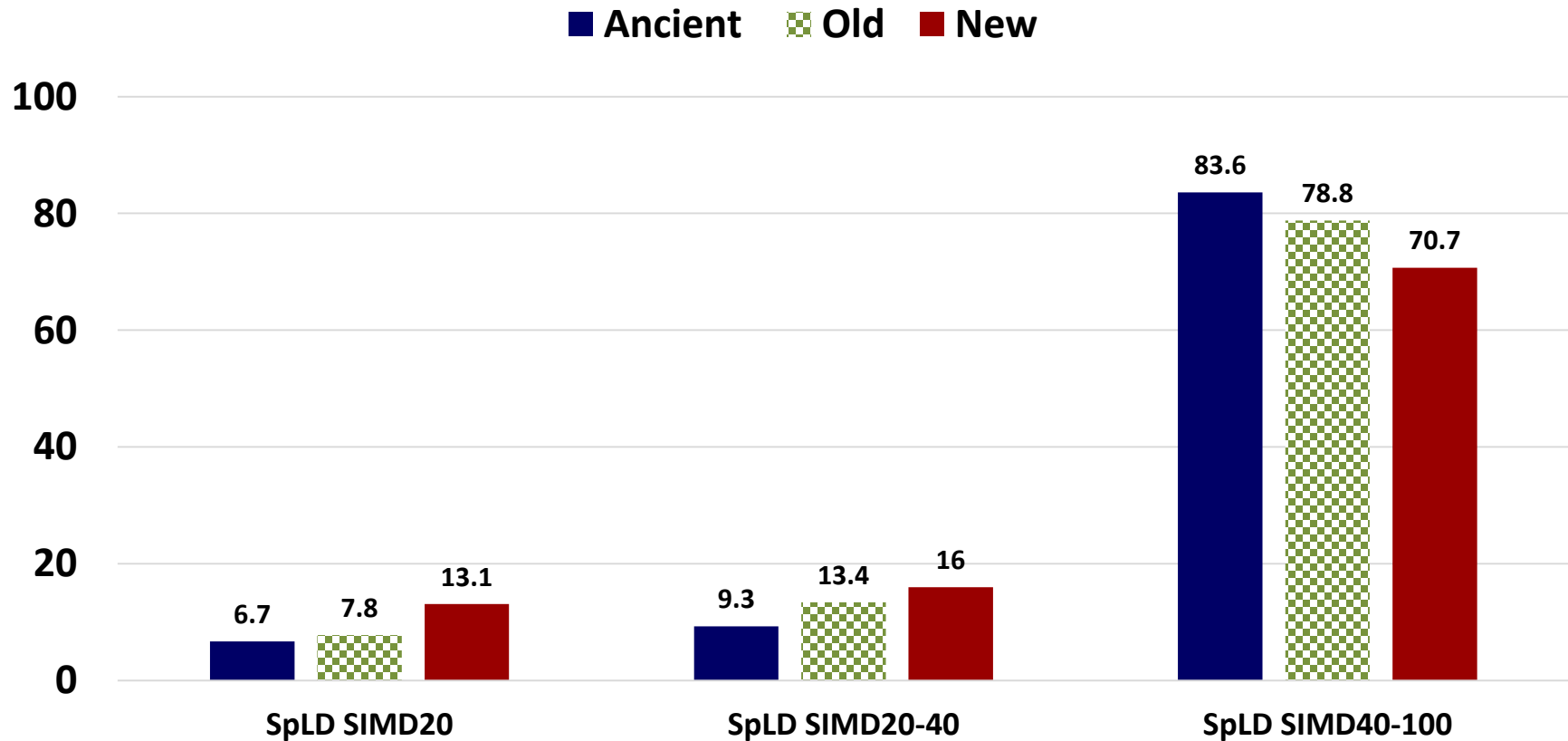






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# SpLD and socioeconomic background, HESA, 2015





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# Other data



## Progression and outcomes

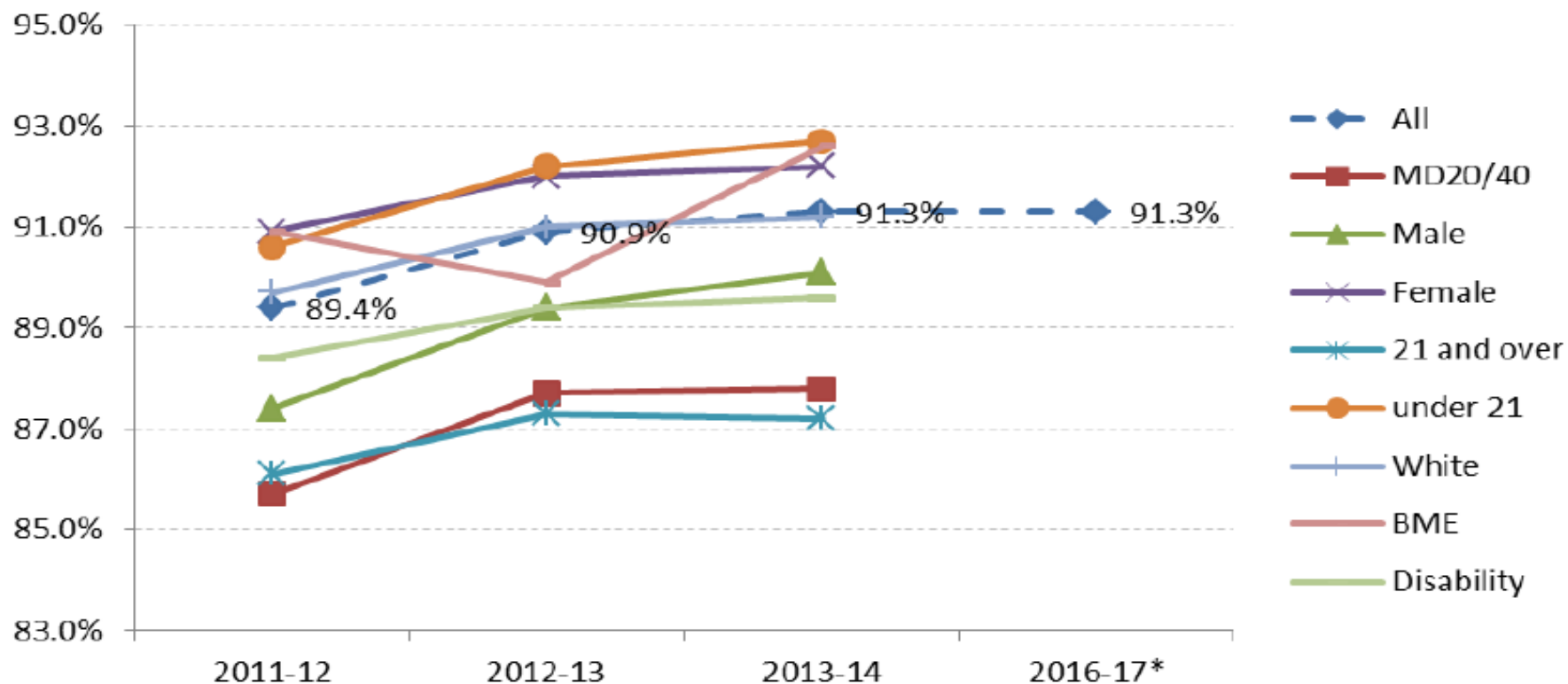


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# Returning to study in year 2, Scottish Funding Council, 2015



The proportion of full-time first year Scottish-domiciled entrants from different protected characteristic groups returning to study in year two

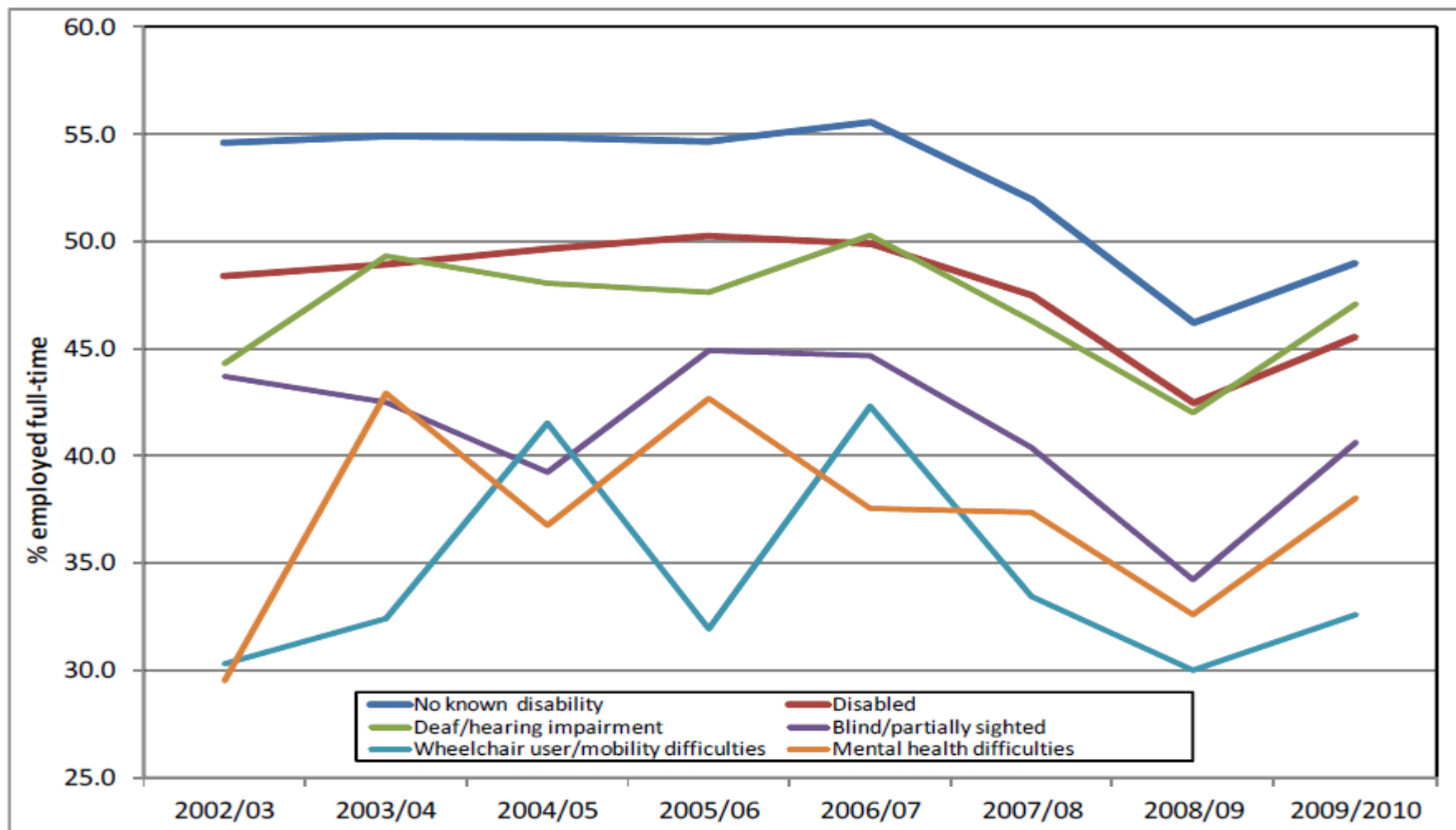


Source: HESA



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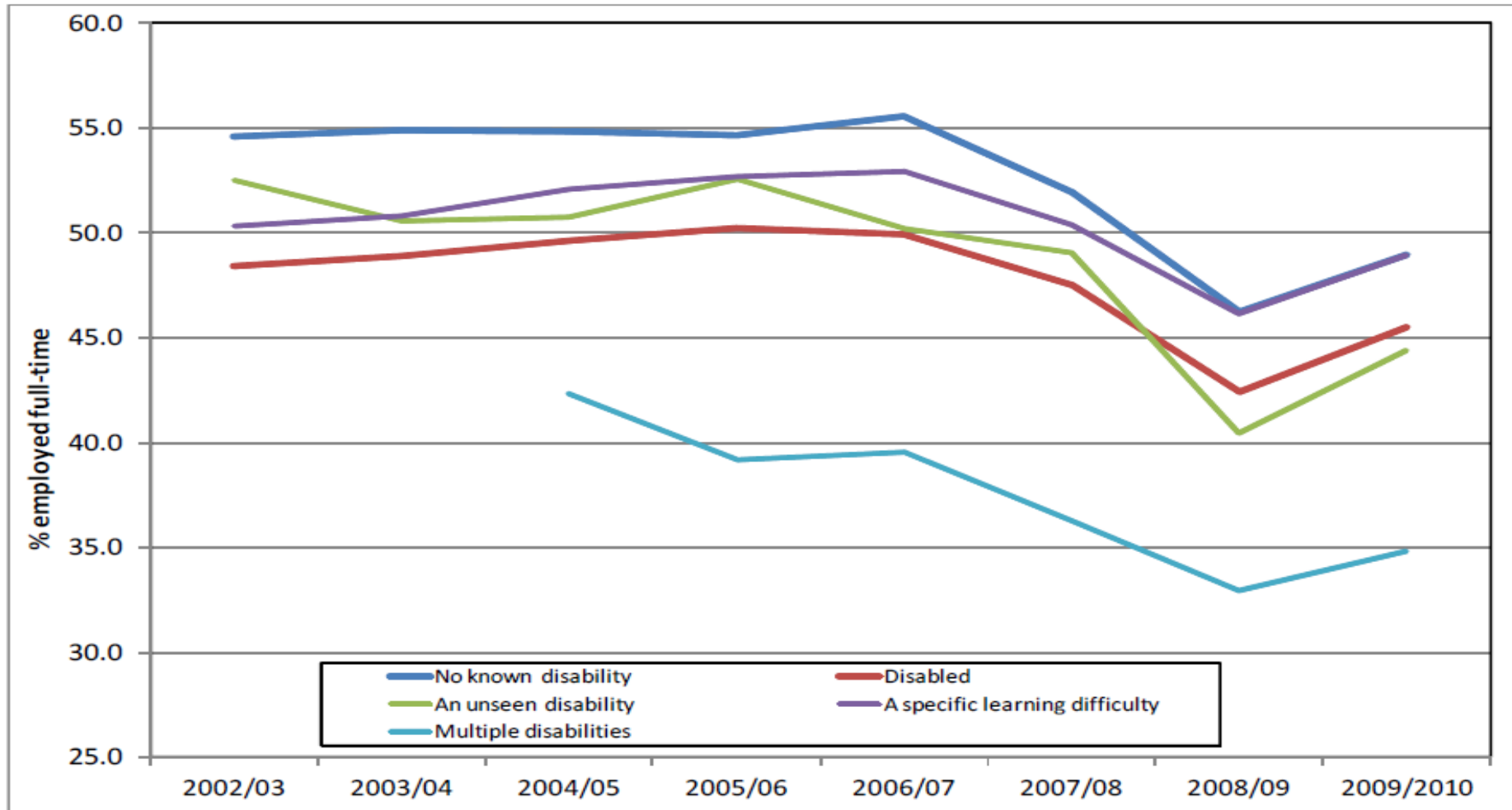
# Outcomes: employment rates, AGCAS, 2013





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# Outcomes: employment rates continued, AGCAS, 2013





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# The impact social background on educational experiences of deaf students



*‘the social networks and advocacy power of their parents were closely related to their **socio-economic status**. They played a significant role in shaping the young people’s experiences of school education, as well as their post-school journeys’ (Fordyce, et al, 2013, p.113)*



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# Issues and challenges

1. Disabled students are not a homogeneous group – they have:
  - different impairments which lead to different needs
  - different outcomes
2. Disabled students from disadvantaged backgrounds are potentially doubly disadvantaged because:
  - they do not necessarily have access to social networks that can help them
  - they are probably at greater risk of dropping out
3. We need more fine-grained analysis of access to university, retention and outcomes for disabled students by type of impairment



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# References

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