

#### **Emilia Del Bono**

with Adeline Delavande and Angus Holford

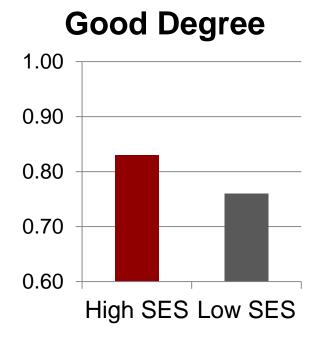
ISER 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Conference, 9<sup>th</sup> December 2019

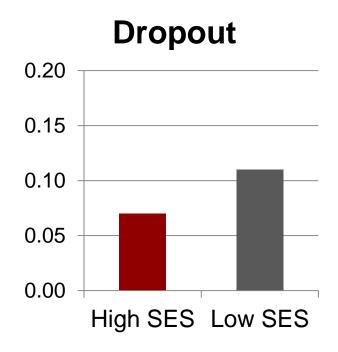




## Socio-economic inequalities in Higher Education

 Large differences in Higher Education outcomes according to social and economic background

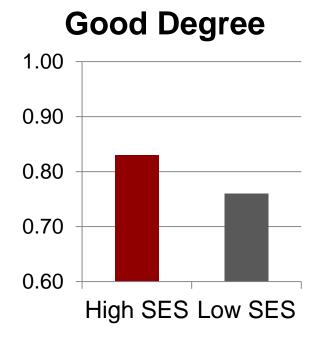


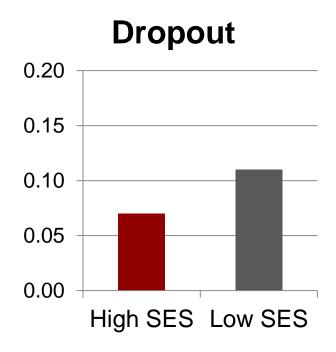




## Socio-economic inequalities in Higher Education

 Only partly explained by demographics, prior educational performance, or subject of study







#### **BOOST2018**

- A cohort of UK undergraduates
- ~2000 students enrolled (75% of target)
- o 12 incentivised surveys
   online or in a computer lab





#### **BOOST2018**

o 3 randomised interventions

- One each year
- Aim: reduce SES inequalities





## Year 1: First intervention Beliefs about intelligence (effort)

- Pilot survey and previous evidence
  - Low-SES students more likely to believe that intelligence is fixed
  - Lower perceived return to effort

 More likely to be discouraged by poor performance early on



## Year 1: First intervention Beliefs about intelligence (effort)

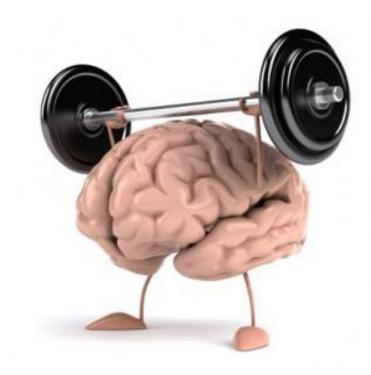
#### Our research questions

- 1. Can we reduce gap in beliefs?
- 2. Does this lead to more effort?
- 3. Can it improve marks?
- 4. Do low SES benefit most?



### Your brain grows with exercise!

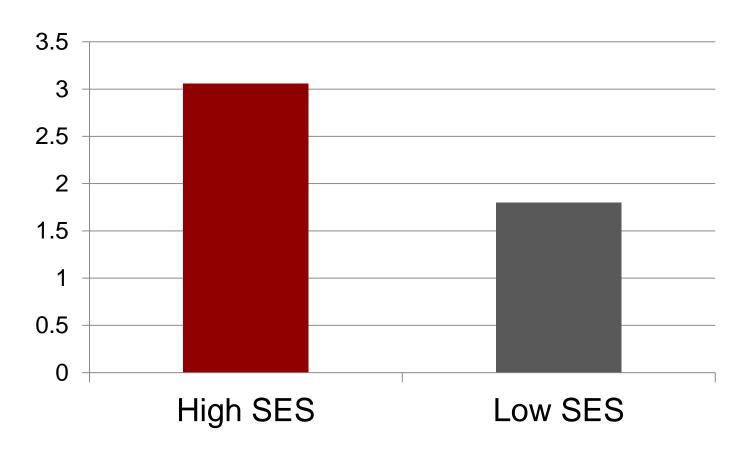
- Video showing brain connections forming under stimuli
- o Experts discuss evidence
- Study tips
- o Essay (incentivised)





### Larger benefits for High SES

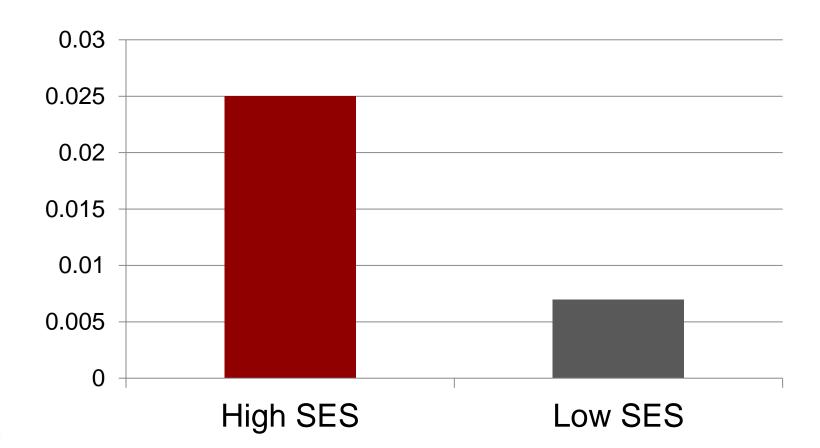
Beliefs ability is malleable (growth mindset)





### Larger benefits for High SES

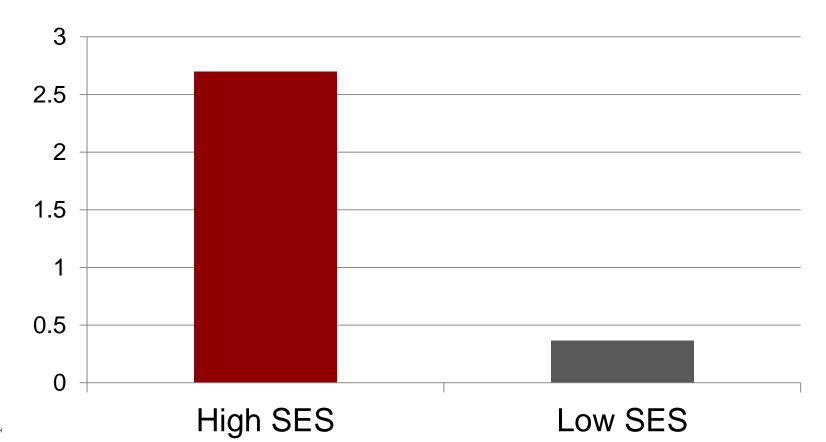
#### o Attendance





### Larger benefits for High SES

#### o First year GPA





## Year 1: First intervention Beliefs about intelligence (effort)

#### Our research questions

- 1. Can we reduce gap in beliefs? Yes
- 2. Does this lead to more effort? Yes
- 3. Can it improve marks? Yes
- 4. Do low SES benefit most? No



# Year 2: Second Intervention Attendance & goal-setting

- Regular attendance is important for performance
- Low self-control could lead to missing a class/lecture

- o Setting a goal can increase attendance rates
  - Important: task-based goal (not performance-based)



# Year 2: Second Intervention Attendance & goal-setting

- Our research questions
  - 1. Can goal setting increase attendance?
  - 2. Does this lead to better marks?
  - 3. Do low SES benefit most?

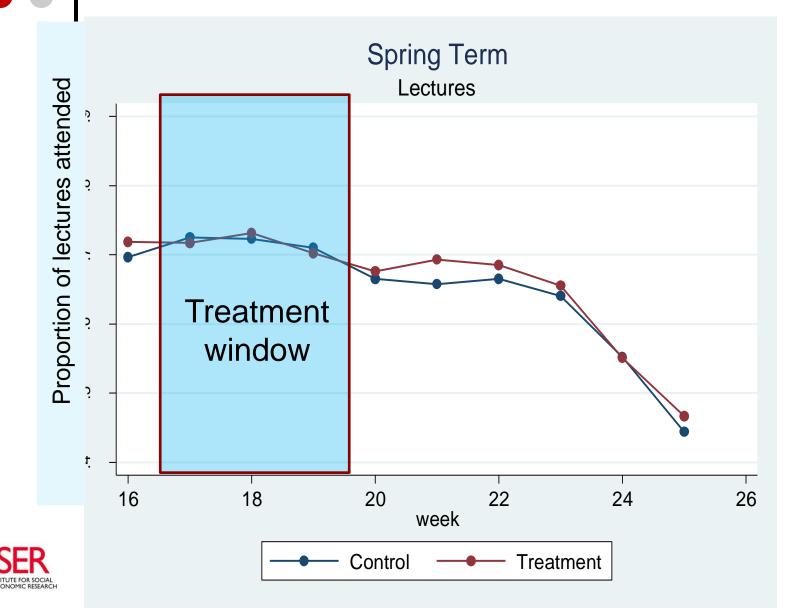


### Choose your attendance goal!

- o Information about the benefits of regular attendance on learning and grades
- Video showing why setting a goal helps to achieve objectives
- Ask them to set a weekly goal for attendance to lectures and classes
- Essay on attendance, reasons of absenteeism (incentivised)

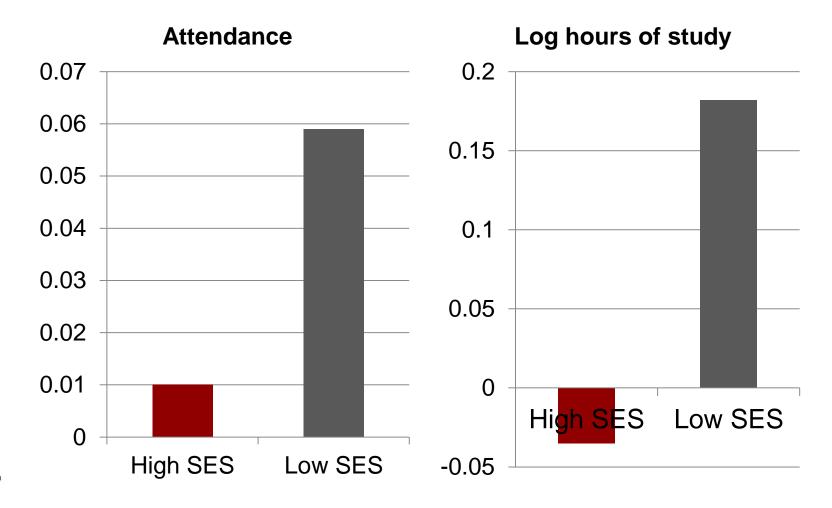


#### Improvement in attendance



### Larger benefits for Low-SES

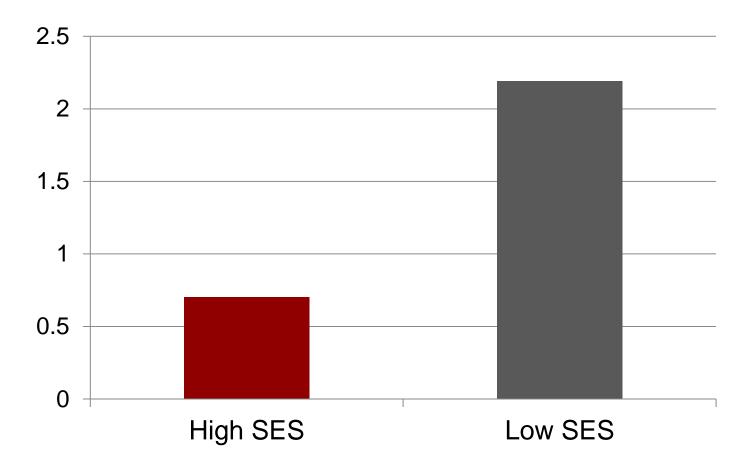
#### Attendance and study





### Larger benefits for Low-SES

#### Second year GPA





## Year 2: Second Intervention Attendance & goal-setting

#### Our research questions

- 1. Can goal setting increase attendance? Yes
- Does this lead to better marks? Yes
- 3. Do low SES benefit most? Yes



### Year 3: Third Intervention Employability skills

- o Graduate employers look for a wide range of skills:
  - Negotiating and Influencing
  - Commercial Awareness
  - Problem-solving
  - Interpersonal skills
  - Teamwork



# Year 3: Third Intervention Employability skills

- o It is not enough to have these skills. Graduates need to signal them to prospective employers
- o Intervention aims to:
  - Increase participation in work experience or extra-curricular activities
  - Increase awareness of how these activities translate into employability skills



# Year 3: Third Intervention Employability skills

#### Our research questions

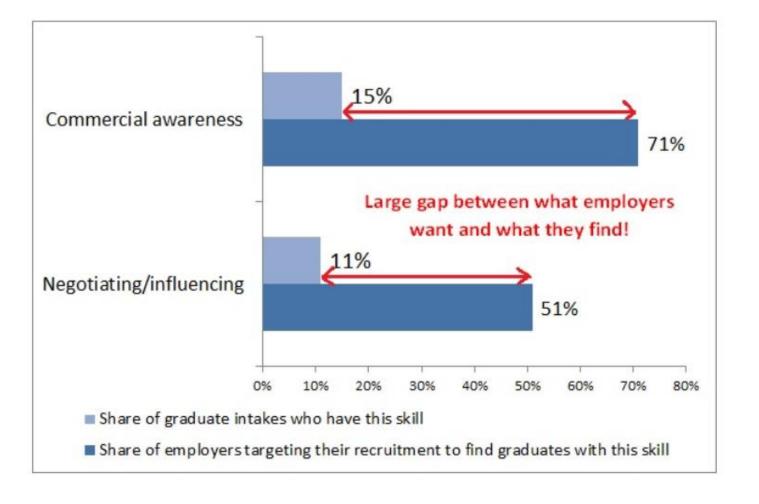
- 1. Can we increase awareness of the importance of these skills?
- 2. Can we increase participation in extracurricular activities?
- 3. Do low SES benefit most?



### • • • Get the skills!

- Video: what recruiters look for
- 2. Quiz: match skills to definitions
- 3. Information about:
  - Skills that are essential
  - Skills in short supply
  - Employability events
  - Big Employability Award
- 4. Essay/Mock interview question (incentivised)

#### Acquire these skills to distinguish yourself!





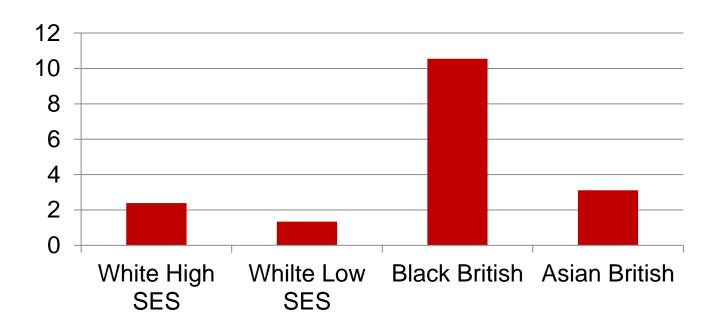
### Treated students

- Increase their participation in the Big Employability Award
- Understand better the importance of commercial awareness
- Attach more value to their non-academic experience
- Some effects are larger for BAME students,
   but no significant low/high SES impact



### Black students benefit most

Importance of Commercial Awareness





# Year 3: Third Intervention Employability skills

#### Our research questions

- 1. Can we increase awareness of the importance of these skills? Yes
- Can we increase participation in extracurricular activities? Yes
- 3. Do low SES benefit most? Not necessarily



## • • Did it help in the longer term?

We are surveying this cohort again as graduates in 2020, so will find out!



## • • Lessons learned

- 1st intervention on beliefs was "successful" but did not reduce the SES-gap in achievement
- 2<sup>nd</sup> intervention on attendance reduced SES gaps although not by much
- 3<sup>rd</sup> intervention on employability skills had most of its impact on BEMA students



### B.O.O.S.T 2018

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