



Report on Widening Access 2021-22

SFC STATISTICS

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Summary: This report presents data relating to the Commission on Widening Access targets, and on Scottish-domiciled entrants to higher and further education in Scotland by socio-economic deprivation, sex, ethnicity, disability, care experience and age.

FAO: Principals and Chairs of Scotland's colleges and universities, Scottish Government, students, parents, guardians and the general public.

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Adverse Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

1. The reporting period was impacted by the ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic which presented a unique and significant external shock to the further and higher education system in Scotland. Scotland's colleges and universities pivoted rapidly to move learning online from March 2020, but these unprecedented circumstances continued to present the sectors with challenges during 2021-22, notably the ability to deliver practical and work-based learning given ongoing, albeit less acute, restrictions; and the challenges of supporting a cohort of students who had experienced two years of disrupted schooling. Those challenges notwithstanding, colleges and universities continued to work flexibly, creatively and with compassion to support students and staff as they navigated the gradual return to face-to-face teaching and in-person exams.
2. This report covers various points in the learner journey and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic for each is detailed below.

Summary of the impact of COVID-19 Pandemic

Topic	Impact
Students	<p>Throughout the 2019-20 and 2020-21 academic years, numerous issues had the potential to impact students' ability to complete their qualification, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students may have been medically affected by the pandemic either directly or via their families and/or dependants.• Students with childcare or caring responsibilities may have found it more difficult to complete their course as originally intended.
Qualifiers	<p>The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic was declared in March 2020 by the World Health Organisation, part way through the 2019-20 academic year. It impacted on students who were studying at the time and their ability to complete their qualification as planned. Therefore, some qualifications that were not reported in 2019-20 were carried over in to 2020-21 or future academic years.</p>
University Retention	<p>The proportion of entrants in 2019-20 continuing their studies into 2020-21 being higher than prior or subsequent years could have been influenced by economic uncertainty at the time, extending a desire to continue their degree studies when the labour market was less buoyant.</p>

Topic	Impact
College Leaver Destinations	The report presents statistics on the post-study activities of those qualifying from Scotland’s Colleges in 2020-21, 3-6 months after completion of their course. As lockdown restrictions lifted, leavers from that academic year faced a more buoyant jobs market than those leaving in 2019-20 encountered.
University Graduate Outcomes	The report presents statistics on the post-study activities of those qualifying from Scotland’s Universities in 2020-21, 15 months after completion of their course. As lockdown restrictions lifted, leavers from that academic year faced a more buoyant jobs market than those leaving in 2019-20 encountered.

Executive Summary

1. In 2021-22, there were 5,595 Scottish-domiciled entrants to full-time first-degree courses from the 20% most deprived areas. That represents an additional 80 students compared to 2020-21 and represents 16.5% of all Scottish-domiciled entrants to full-time first-degree courses in 2021-22. While the overall number increased, the proportion from SIMD20 fell slightly from 16.7% in 2020-21 as recruitment increased at a greater level across some other SIMD quintiles (the 20-40% most deprived areas, and 60-80% least deprived areas).
2. Nonetheless, as it did the previous year, the sector has again achieved the Commission on Widening Access' interim target of 16% of all Scottish-domiciled full-time first-degree entrants being from the 20% most deprived areas by 2021-22.
3. In 2021-22, 45.6% of Scottish-domiciled full-time first-degree entrants from the 20% most deprived areas progressed from a college course. That's up on the 2020-21 figure of 40.4%.
4. When combining all full and part-time undergraduate HE at Scotland's universities and colleges, 19.1% of entrants were from the 20% most deprived areas. When focusing on full-time entrants only, that figure is 20.3%. This indicates that, at tertiary sector level, equality of access is being achieved but with variance in level of representation at institution and sector level.
5. Scotland's colleges made a substantive contribution to the tertiary sector's delivery with 24.2% of their Scottish-domiciled entrants to HE courses being from the 20% most deprived areas in 2021-22.
6. There were 1,720 Care-experienced students entering undergraduate HE courses at Scotland's colleges and universities in 2021-22. That's an increase of 35 on the 2020-21 and represents 2.0% of all undergraduate HE entrants. In Scotland, 1.5% of children under 18 were looked after in 2021.
7. Of the 33,120 Scottish-domiciled full-time first-degree university entrants in 2020-21, 91.5% returned to study in year 2. This is down on the previous year's figure of 93.5%, but remains above the pre-pandemic figure of 90.9% for 2018-19 entrants.
8. Retention rates of the 510 care-experienced entrants in 2020-21 have also reduced to 90.0%, down from 91.0% in 2019-20 - but remained above the pre-pandemic figure of 87.5%. Retention rates of the 5,480 entrants in 2020-21 from the 20% most deprived areas fell to 88.6%, from 90.2% in 2019-20, however also remained above the pre-pandemic figure of 87.5% in 2018-19.
9. In 2021-22, 10.3% of Scottish-domiciled entrants to full-time first-degree courses were of black and minority ethnicity, down 0.3pp from the 2020-21 figure. In the college

sector, 8.2% of enrolments to full-time HE courses were of black and minority ethnicity, up 0.2pp on the 2020-21 figure. In Scotland, 4% of the population are of black and minority ethnicity.

10. In the university sector, there were 1,250 Scottish-domiciled full-time first- degree entrants in 2021-22 combining their studies with caring responsibilities, with 42% being aged 25 and over. In the college sector, 10,935 enrolments in 2021-22 were by those with caring responsibilities, with 56.7% being aged 25 or over.
11. In 2021-22, 8,690 students entered university first-degree courses with an HNC/D qualification achieved in the last three years. Of those, 4,705 (54.1%) entered university straight into year 2 (if they held an HNC) or straight to year 3 (if they held an HND). This is known as Articulation with Advanced Standing (AS). Almost a quarter (23.7%) of those 4,705 students were from the 20% most deprived areas. As noted in paragraph 3, students progressing via the College route with an HNC/D accounted for 45.6% of Scottish-domiciled full-time first degree entrants from the 20% most deprived areas in 2021-22.



In 2021-22, there were 5,595 Scottish-domiciled entrants to full-time first-degree courses from the 20% most deprived areas. That represents 16.5% of all Scottish-domiciled entrants to full-time first-degree courses.



The sector has again achieved the Commission on Widening Access' interim target of 16% of all Scottish-domiciled full-time first-degree entrants being from the 20% most deprived areas by 2021-22.

In 2021-22, 45.6% of Scottish-domiciled full-time first-degree entrants from the 20% most deprived areas progressed from a college course.



And 24.2% of their Scottish-domiciled entrants to HE courses were from the 20% most deprived areas.

When combining all full and part-time undergraduate HE at Scotland's universities and colleges, 19.1% of entrants were from the 20% most deprived areas. When focussing on full-time entrants only, that figure is 20.3%.

This indicates that, at tertiary sector level, equality of access is being achieved but with variance in level of representation at institution and sector level.



There were 1,720 Care-experienced students entering undergraduate HE courses at Scotland's colleges and universities in 2021-22.



That's an increase of 35 on the 2020-21 and represents 1.5% of all undergraduate HE entrants. In Scotland, 1.5% of children under 18 were looked after in 2021.

In the university sector, there were 1,250 Scottish-domiciled full-time first-degree entrants in 2021-22 combining their studies with caring responsibilities, with 42% being aged 25 and over.

In the college sector, 10,935 enrolments in 2021-22 were by those with caring responsibilities, with 56.7% being aged 25 or over.



In 2021-22, 10.3% of Scottish-domiciled entrants to full-time first-degree courses were of black and minority ethnicity, down 0.3pp from the 2020-21 figure.

In the college sector, 8.2% of enrolments to full-time HE courses were of black and minority ethnicity.

In Scotland, 4% of the population are of black and minority ethnicity.

Of the Scottish-domiciled full-time first-degree university entrants in 2020-21, 91.5% returned to study in year 2. This is down on the previous year's figure of 93.5%.

Retention rates of care-experienced students have also reduced, from 91.0% in 2019-20 to 90.0% in 2020-21.

Retention rates of students from the 20% most deprived areas fell from 90.2% in 2019-20 to 88.6% in 2020-21.



In 2021-22, 8,690 students entered university first-degree courses with an HNC/D qualification achieved in the last three years. Of those, 4,705 (54.1%) entered university straight into year 2 (if they held an HNC) or straight to year 3 (if they held an HND). This is known as Articulation with Advanced Standing (AS). Almost a quarter (23.7%) of those 4,705 students were from the 20% most deprived areas.

Section 1: Introduction

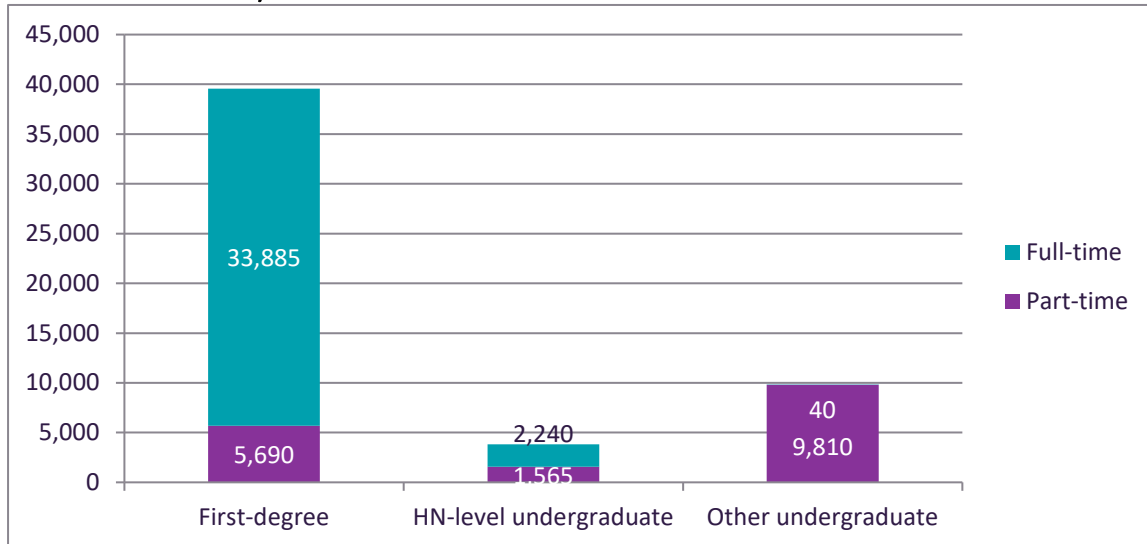
12. This is the seventh SFC Report on Widening Access (RoWA), providing updated statistics relating to equality and diversity of the student population across Scotland's colleges and universities for 2021-22.
13. This iteration of the publication covers more stages of the learner journey than previous editions, considering entrants, articulation pathways, university retention and qualifiers as well as college completion rates. Information on college completion rates can be found in the background tables. There is more information in the accompanying background tables covering each of these areas in more detail, along with data relating to college leavers' destinations (CLD), university graduate outcomes, attainment at university and university staffing data.
14. As with previous iterations, this report has separate strands. The first, in Section 2, relates to the key SG targets and related measures considering Full-Time First-Degree (FTFD) students (at university) and all undergraduate higher education entrants (at both universities and colleges). The second considers a broader analysis of access to further and higher education.
15. Following user feedback on university figures, the main report focuses on Scottish-domiciled FTFD entrants. Scotland's universities do of course offer substantial provision on a part-time basis and at other levels of undergraduate study aside from first-degree. This includes vital courses such as childcare and community development, which learners complete whilst working.
16. As such, this report is published alongside an extensive suite of background tables which enable users to view university figures for (i) the Scottish-domiciled FTFD entrant cohort and (ii) the entire Scottish-domiciled undergraduate entrant (SDUE) cohort. The latter includes part-time provision and other undergraduate sub-degree provision at HN-level¹. In the CoWA table 1, other undergraduate provision (i.e. out-with first degree and HN-level) is also reported on.

¹ HN-level provision includes the following qualifications:

- Certificate of Higher Education (CertHE).
- Higher National Certificate (HNC).
- Diploma of Higher Education (DipHE).
- Higher National Diploma (HND).

17. The Context table below shows the different cohorts in scope of this report.

Context: Scottish-domiciled undergraduate entrants to university, 2021-22, by level and mode of study



Section 2: Scottish Government (SG) Targets and Related Measures

18. This section presents data for the SG access targets as recommended in the Final Report of the Commission on Widening Access. It should be noted that the Commission's final report was not published, and the targets accepted by SG, until later during the 2016-17 admission cycle. This means the initial impact of the Commission's recommendations and targets were not apparent in entrant data until 2017-18 and so that academic year was the first in which the impact of this work can be observed. Data from academic years prior to 2017-18 should be viewed as baselines for access targets.

CoWA Recommendation 32

19. Recommendation 32 states that:
 - By 2030, students from the 20% most deprived backgrounds should represent 20% of entrants to higher education. Equality of access should be seen in the college and university sectors.
20. And that to drive progress towards this goal:
 - By 2021, students from the 20% most deprived backgrounds should represent, at least, 16% of full-time first-degree entrants to Scottish universities as a whole.
 - By 2026, students from the 20% most deprived backgrounds should represent, at least, 18% of full-time first-degree entrants to Scottish universities as a whole.
21. Relating to the CoWA target for individual universities:
 - By 2021, students from the 20% most deprived backgrounds should represent at least 10% of full-time first-degree entrants to every individual Scottish university.
22. The following tables show national performance of these measures using the latest seven years of data. For the CoWA targets, "all undergraduate HE" includes all entrants to undergraduate HE courses at college and university. The background tables online show these figures broken down by institution.

Key Indicators

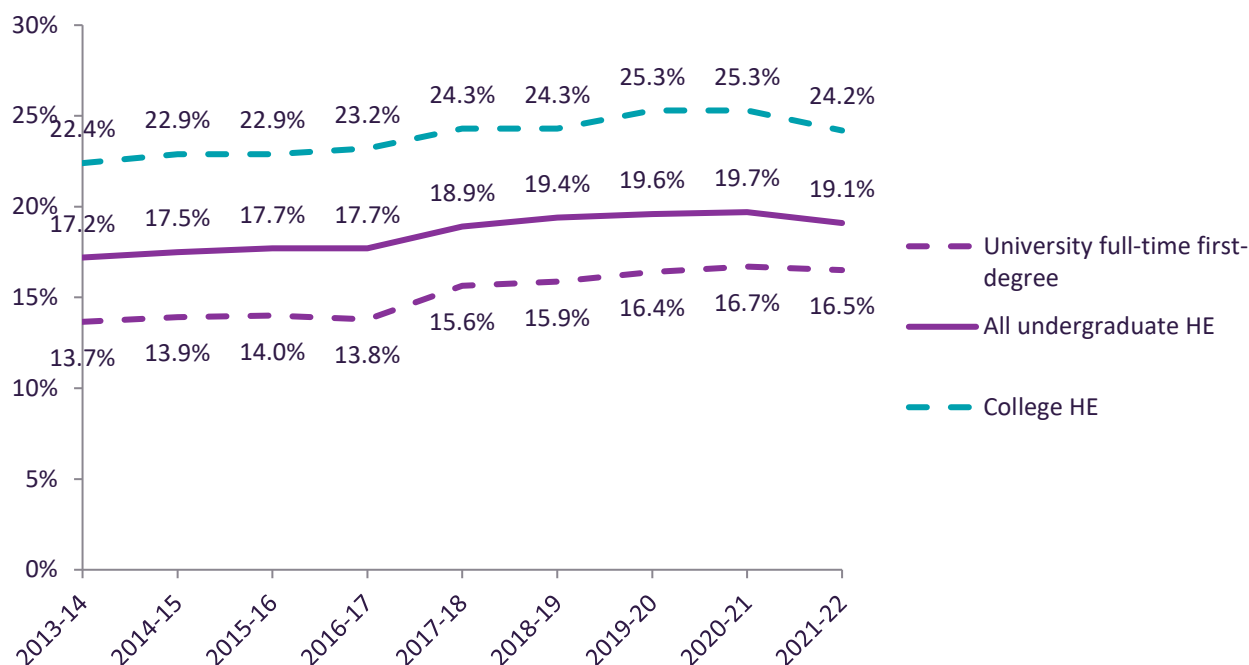
23. Table 1 shows the key indicators for entrants to FTFD study and all undergraduate HE study at Scottish institutions (both universities and colleges).

Table 1: Scottish²-domiciled full-time first-degree entrants at university and all undergraduate HE (universities and colleges), by 20% most deprived (SIMD0-20) areas and care-experience (CE), 2013-14 to 2021-22

COWA Key Indicator - entrants	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
	FT First Degree	All UG HE	FT First Degree	All UG HE	FT First Degree	All UG HE	FT First Degree	All UG HE	FT First Degree	All UG HE	FT First Degree	All UG HE	FT First Degree	All UG HE	FT First Degree	All UG HE	FT First Degree	All UG HE
Total entrants	28,285	86,650	28,640	84,175	28,770	84,600	28,885	86,360	29,880	86,000	31,065	86,205	30,620	84,610	33,290	90,595	33,885	85,840
Entrants from MD20	3,850	14,730	3,965	14,440	4,015	14,740	3,965	14,920	4,650	15,995	4,900	16,500	4,970	16,410	5,515	17,735	5,595	16,305
% MD20 entrants	13.7%	17.2%	13.9%	17.5%	14.0%	17.7%	13.8%	17.7%	15.6%	18.9%	15.9%	19.4%	16.4%	19.6%	16.7%	19.7%	16.5%	19.1%
CE entrants	145	265	170	325	160	445	170	525	255	680	320	1,045	370	1,470	485	1,685	545	1,720
% CE entrants	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.7%	1.5%	1.9%	1.6%	2.0%

² Please note that 2019-20 Scottish-domiciled full-time first-degree figures may differ slightly to those published by HESA due to differences in methodology applied in identifying student domicile. SFC uses the XDOMHM01 field to identify domicile, whilst HESA use the XDOMGR01 field.

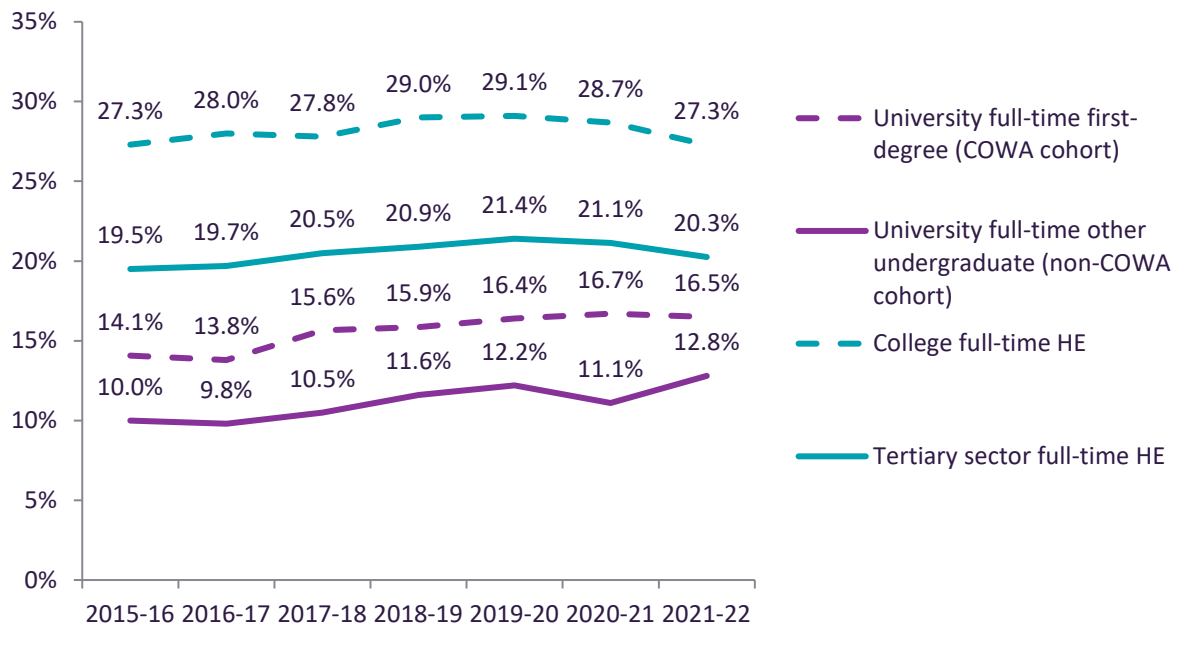
Figure 1: The proportion of Scottish-domiciled full-time first-degree entrants, college entrants and all undergraduate HE entrants from SIMD0-20 areas, 2013-14 to 2021-22.



24. In 2021-22, 16.5% of all Scottish-domiciled full-time first-degree entrants were from the 20% most deprived areas in Scotland. That’s down slightly from 16.7% in 2020-21 but does represent an additional 80 students. See background table COWA 1B.
25. This means that the interim target of 16% by 2021-22 has been met and exceeded by the university sector.
26. All bar three universities have met the following interim target at institution level: *“By 2021, students from the 20% most deprived backgrounds should represent at least 10% of full-time first-degree entrants to every individual Scottish university”*.
27. When combining all undergraduate HE provision at Scotland’s universities and colleges, 19.1% of entrants were from the most deprived areas in 2021-22. Scotland’s colleges recruited 24.2% of their Scottish-domiciled entrants to higher education courses from the 20% most deprived areas. See background table COWA 1/Figure 1.
28. Care-experienced students represented 2.0% of Scottish-domiciled entrants to undergraduate courses at Scotland’s colleges and universities in 2021-22. That’s up from 1.9% in 2020-21 and represents an increase of 35 students. When interpreting figures relating to care-experienced students it is important to note that students self-report their status, so it is possible that not all care-experienced students choose

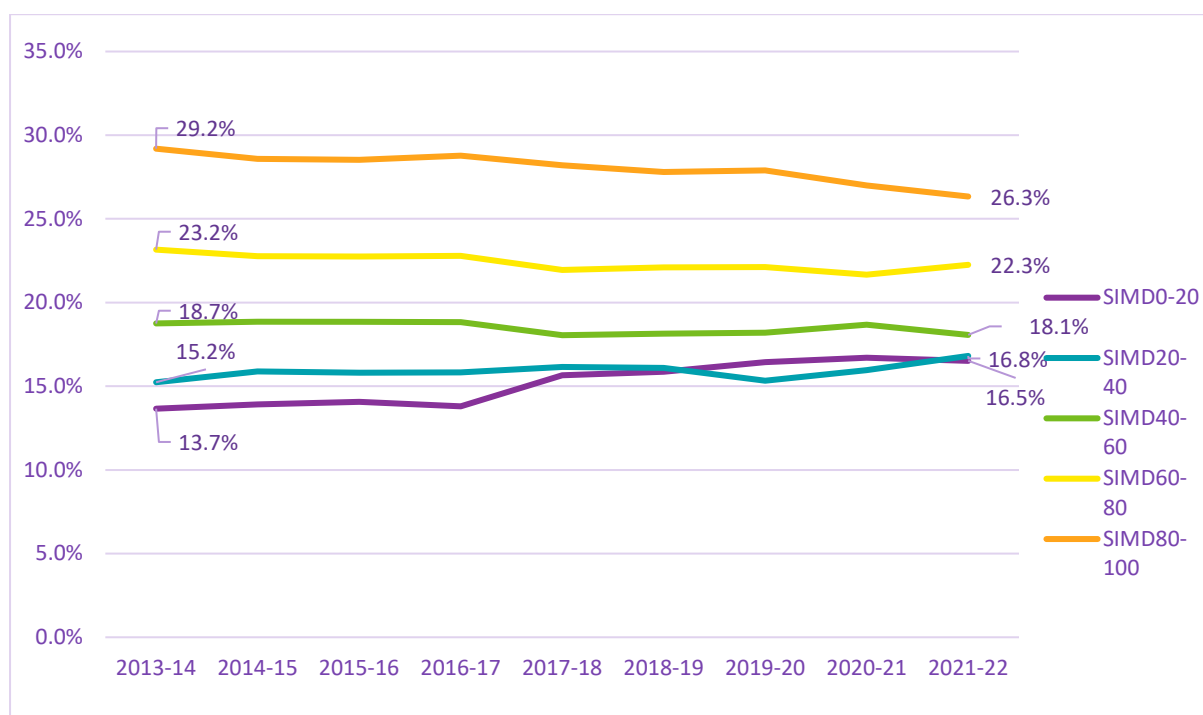
to report themselves as such. The reporting of students from care-experienced backgrounds has been given more focus in recent years, with increased efforts made to encourage students to declare themselves as being care-experienced. See background table COWA 1.

Figure 1b: The proportion of Scottish-domiciled full-time entrants by level and sector of study from SIMD0-20 areas, 2015-16 to 2021-22



29. When we focus on full-time entrants only, as we do in Figure 1b, we see that 20.3% of Scottish-domiciled full-time entrants to HE courses in Scotland’s colleges and universities were from the 20% most deprived areas in 2021-22. This represents a 0.8pp fall versus 2020-21.

Figure 1c: The proportion of Scottish-domiciled full-time first degree entrants by SIMD quintile, 2013-14 to 2021-22



30. The proportion of Scottish domiciled full-time first-degree entrants from the 20% to 40% most deprived areas rose 0.8pp between 2020-21 and 2021-22, from 16.0% to 16.8%. There was also an increase of 0.6pp year-on-year in the proportion of entrants from the 60% to 80% most deprived areas, from 21.7% in 2020-21 to 22.3% in 2021-22. See background table 1/Figure 1C.
31. The proportion of entrants to full-time HE in the college sector from the 20% most deprived areas has always been higher than in the university sector but the college proportion reduced slightly between 2019-20 and 2021-22. Meanwhile, the university sector has seen an increase in entrants from the most deprived areas to full-time HE in the same time period.

Table 2: Scottish-domiciled full-time first-degree entrants returning to study in Year 2 by 20% Most Deprived Areas (SIMD0-20), 2013-14 to 2021-22

COWA Key Indicator - Retention	2012-13 into 2013-14	2013-14 into 2014-15	2014-15 into 2015-16	2015-16 into 2016-17	2016-17 into 2017-18	2017-18 into 2018-19	2018-19 into 2019-20	2019-20 into 2020-21	2020-21 into 2021-22
Overall Retention Rate	91.7%	91.4%	91.3%	91.8%	92.5%	91.1%	90.9%	93.5%	91.5%
Retention for MD20	87.8%	88.2%	87.1%	87.4%	89.4%	86.8%	87.5%	90.2%	88.6%
# MD20	3,455	3,785	3,900	3,945	3,975	4,615	4,860	4,925	5,480
Retention Rate for CE	n/a	85.5%	85.2%	87.0%	87.2%	92.8%	87.0%	91.0%	90.0%
# CE	n/a	140	170	155	165	250	320	365	510

32. Of the 2020-21 entrants, 91.5% of Scottish-domiciled full-time first-degree entrants returned to study in year 2. This is lower than the previous year's figure of 93.5%. Retention rates across the university sector were higher for 2019-20 entrants than in earlier or subsequent sessions, as this was the first session affected by the pandemic and institutions had to use different assessment methods at the end of the session to decide whether students could progress to the next stage of their course. Other causal factors reported to us anecdotally may include increased support provided, and provision of digital resources, amongst others.
33. Table 2 shows that retention rates were lower for students from the 20% most deprived areas (88.6%), although the gap between this and the overall retention rate has narrowed from 3.3pp for 2019-20 entrants to 2.9pp for 2020-21 entrants.
34. Care-experienced students also had a lower retention rate at 90.0%. Due to the smaller number of care-experienced students (510 entrants), retention rates are more susceptible to volatility over time and so should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3: Scottish-domiciled Full-time first-degree at university and all undergraduate HE, from the 20% most deprived areas (SIMD 0-20), 2013-14 to 2021-22

COWA Key Indicator – Qualifiers	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
	FT First Degree	All UG HE	FT First Degree	All UG HE	FT First Degree	All UG HE	FT First Degree	All UG HE	FT First Degree	All UG HE	FT First Degree	All UG HE	FT First Degree	All UG HE	FT First Degree	All UG HE	FT First Degree	All UG HE
Total qualifiers	22,515	57,935	22,145	57,060	22,970	58,240	23,475	58,925	23,640	59,605	23,570	59,765	22,565	55,038	22,475	58,475	23,775	56,495
Qualifiers from MD20	2,620	9,325	2,650	9,450	2,820	9,755	3,055	10,170	3,150	10,745	3,270	11,040	2,930	10,405	2,960	10,830	3,405	10,135
% MD20 qualifiers	11.7%	16.1%	12.0%	16.6%	12.3%	16.8%	13.1%	17.4%	13.4%	18.0%	13.9%	18.5%	13.0%	19.0%	13.2%	18.6%	14.4%	18.0%

Please note: Qualifier figures in 2019-20 and 2020-21 were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and are not directly comparable with past academic years.

35. In 2021-22 56,495 students successfully achieved an undergraduate-level Higher Education (HE) qualification from Scotland's colleges and universities. Of those achieving qualifications, 18.0% were from the 20% most deprived areas – down 0.6pp on the 2020-21 figure of 18.6%.

Section 3: Equalities

Section 3A: Sex

36. In 2021-22, 60.0% of Scottish-domiciled full-time first-degree entrants to universities were female, broadly in line with the previous year's figure of 59.4%. See background table 1.
37. Of the 2020-21 cohort of Scottish-domiciled full-time first-degree entrants to universities, 92.9% of females continued their studies into year 2, whilst the male proportion was slightly lower at 90.2%. See background table 3.
38. In the college sector in 2021-22, 56.8% of enrolments to full-time HE level courses were female, and 50.7% of enrolments to full-time FE level courses were female. See background table 5.
39. In 2021-22, 60.2% of Scottish-domiciled qualifiers from full-time first-degree courses were female. See background table 15.
40. 96.5% of Scottish-domiciled female graduates from full-time first-degree courses at university with a known destination were in work or further study 15 months after completing their course in 2020-21. The male proportion was slightly lower at 95.0%. See background table 18.
41. In 2020-21, 97.5% of male leavers and 96.5% of female leavers from full-time HE college courses with known destinations were in work or further study 3-6 months after qualifying. See background table 13.

Section 3B: Ethnicity

42. In 2021-22, 10.3% of Scottish-domiciled entrants to full-time first-degree courses at university were of black and minority ethnicity, down slightly from the 2020-21 figure of 10.6%. In Scotland, 4%³[\[3\]](https://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/census-results/at-a-glance/ethnicity/) of the population are of black and minority ethnicity. See background table 1.
43. Of the 2020-21 cohort of Scottish-domiciled full-time first-degree entrants to universities, 93.4% of black and minority ethnicity entrants continued their studies into year 2, compared with 91.7% of white entrants. That represents a gap of 1.7 pp which

³ Scotland's Census: <https://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/census-results/at-a-glance/ethnicity/>

has remained broadly consistent over the past five years. See background table 3.

44. In the college sector, 8.2% of enrolments to full-time HE level courses were by black and minority ethnicity students, and 7.8% of enrolments to full-time FE level courses were from black and minority ethnicity students. Many college students of black and minority ethnicity were enrolled on Language courses, such as ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages). See background table 5.
45. In 2021-22, 9.7% of Scottish-domiciled qualifiers from full-time first-degree courses were of black and minority ethnicity. See background table 15.
46. In the university sector, 96.2% of white Scottish-domiciled graduates from full-time first-degree courses with a known destination having qualified in 2020-21 were in work or further study 15 months after completing their course. The proportion of black and minority ethnicity graduates was lower at 93.9%. See background table 18.
47. In the college sector, 96.7% of HE qualifiers of black and minority ethnicity were in positive destinations 3-6 months after qualifying in 2020-21. That's slightly below the figure for white HE qualifiers of 97.0%. At FE level, meanwhile, 94.6% of qualifiers of black and minority ethnicity were in positive destinations 3-6 months after qualifying. The figure for those of white ethnicity was 95.9%. See background table 13.

Section 3C: Disability

48. In 2021-22, 17.4% of Scottish-domiciled entrants to full-time first-degree courses at university had a declared disability. That's a 1.1 pp increase on the 2020-21 figure of 16.3%, and this has in part been driven by an increase in those declaring multiple disabilities, and those declaring specific learning difficulties such as ADHD, dyslexia or dyspraxia. In Scotland, around 6% of young people (aged 16 to 24) declared a disability according to the 2011 Census^[10]. See background table 1.. See background table 1.
49. Of the 2020-21 entrant cohort of Scottish-domiciled full-time first-degree entrants to universities, 90.4% of students declaring a disability continued their studies into year 2, whilst 91.8% of entrants with no known disability continued their studies. See background table 3.
50. In the college sector in 2021-22, 21.2% of enrolments to full-time HE level courses were by students with a declared disability, and 29.9% of enrolments to full-time FE level courses were from students declaring a disability. See background table 5.
51. Figure 3 below shows the disability type declared by selected students in both sectors in 2021-22

Figure 3: Disability types, Scottish-domiciled college enrolments and university full-time first-degree entrants 2021-22

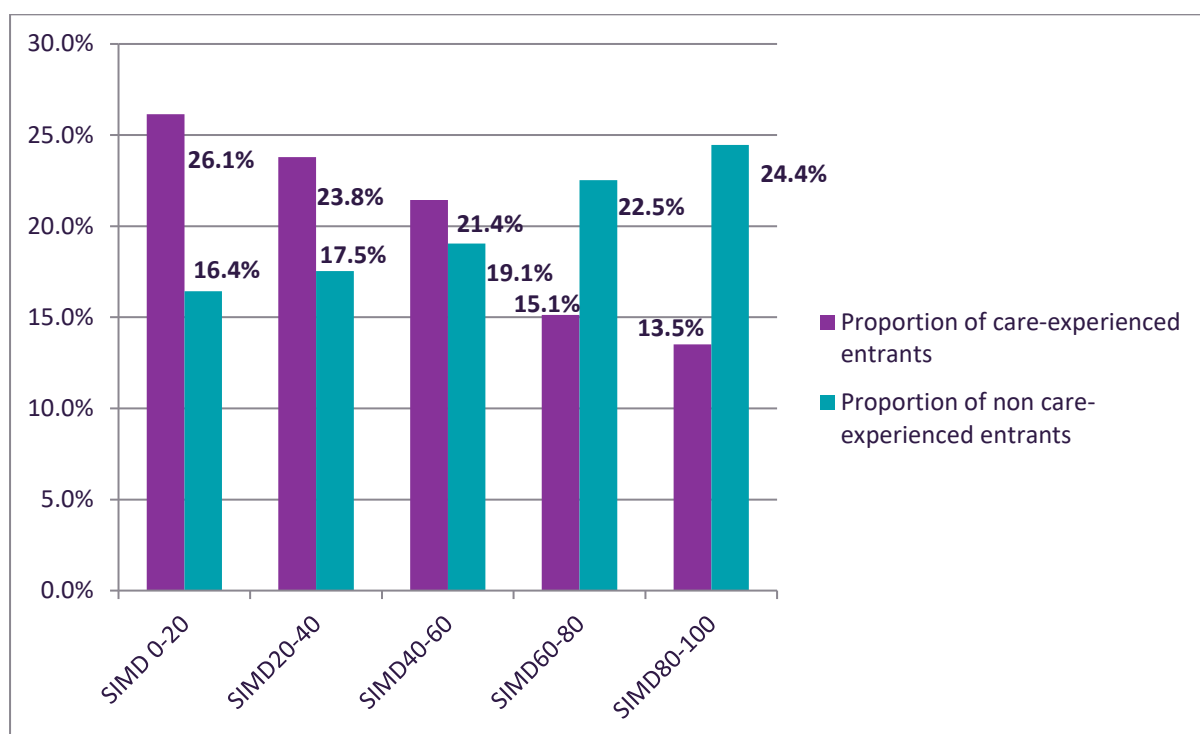
	Scottish domiciled full-time first degree university entrants	College (160 hours+)
A long-standing illness or health condition	1.4%	1.0%
A mental health condition	4.5%	16.8%
A physical impairment or mobility issues	0.3%	0.8%
A social/communication impairment	1.3%	2.0%
A specific learning difficulty	6.1%	6.0%
Blind/serious visual impairment uncorrected by glasses	0.1%	0.2%
Deaf/serious hearing impairment	0.3%	0.4%
A disability, impairment/medical condition not listed above	1.3%	1.7%
Two or more impairments/disabling medical conditions	2.1%	7.7%
Total Disability	17.4%	24.1%
Total No Known Disability	82.6%	75.9%

52. In 2021-22, 16.9% of Scottish-domiciled qualifiers from full-time first-degree courses had a declared disability. See background table 15.
53. In the university sector, 93.9% of Scottish-domiciled graduates from full-time first-degree courses declaring a disability were in work or further study 15 months after completing their course. The proportion of graduates with no known disability in positive destinations was higher at 96.3%. See background table 18.
54. In the college sector, 94.2% of HE qualifiers with a declared disability were in positive destinations 3-6 months after qualifying. That's below the figure for HE qualifiers with no known disability of 97.0%. At FE level, meanwhile, 93.3% of qualifiers with a declared disability were in positive destinations 3-6 months after qualifying. That's lower than the figure for those with no known disability of 96.1%. See background table 13.

Section 3D: Care-Experienced Learners

55. According to Scottish Government's [Children's social work statistics](#) in 2022, there were an estimated 12,596 children and young people who were looked-after in Scotland– that's 1.2% of the Under 18 population. SFC considers a wider group of individuals than the legal definitions of 'looked-after' and 'care leaver' when referring to care-experience for data collection purposes in order to capture all age groups, all nationalities, and all those who have been in care or looked-after during their childhood even if it were for a short period of time. SFC defines 'care-experienced' as anyone who has been or is currently in care or from a looked-after background at any stage of their life, no matter how short, including adopted children who were previously looked-after. This care may have been provided in one of many different settings, such as in residential care, foster care, kinship care or through being looked after at home with a supervision requirement. SFC has a national ambition for care-experienced students to have equal outcomes with their peers by 2030. More information can be found in SFC's [National Ambition for Care Experience Students](#) report.
56. In 2021-22, 1.6% of Scottish-domiciled full-time first-degree entrants were care-experienced. That represents 545 entrants, up 60 from the 2020-21 figure. See COWA table 1.
57. As shown in Figure 4, 26.1% of Scottish-domiciled care-experienced entrants to full-time first-degree courses were from the 20% most deprived areas. 16.4% of non-care-experienced entrants to these courses were from the 20% most deprived areas in 2020-21. See background table 2.

Figure 4: Proportion of Scottish-domiciled full-time first-degree entrants to university, 2021-22, by care-experience status and SIMD quintile



58. In 2021-22, 2.0% of Scottish-domiciled entrants to undergraduate courses at Scotland’s colleges and universities were care-experienced. That’s up from 1.9% in 2020-21, and it represents an increase of 35 care-experienced students. The reporting of students from care-experienced backgrounds has been given more focus in recent years, with increased efforts made to encourage students to declare themselves as being care-experienced. See COWA Table 1.
59. Financial support⁴ has been made available to care-experienced students in Scotland at HE and FE level since 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.
60. In the college sector, 3.9% of enrolments to full-time HE and 9.6% of enrolments to full-time FE courses in 2021-22 were from care-experienced students. That’s up from 3.6% (full-time HE) and in line with the 9.6% (full-time FE) figures in 2020-21. See background table 5.
61. In the university sector, 90.0% of the 2020-21 Scottish-domiciled entrants to full-time first-degree courses with experience of care continued their studies into year 2. This is

⁴ Scottish Funding Council: Care-experienced bursaries: <http://www.sfc.ac.uk/access-inclusion/equality-diversity/care-experienced/care-experienced.aspx>

lower than the overall retention rate of 91.5%. See COWA Table 2.

62. Of those who qualified in 2020-21, 95.9% of Scottish-domiciled care-experienced graduates from full-time first-degree courses at university were in work or further study 15 months after completing their course. The proportion of graduates not declaring themselves as care-experienced in positive destinations was the same, also at 95.9%. See background table 18.
63. Of those who qualified in 2020-21, 94.6% of care-experienced leavers from full-time HE college courses and 93.6% from full-time FE courses with known destinations were in work or further study 3-6 months after qualifying. For those not declaring themselves as care-experienced, 97.0% of leavers from full-time HE courses and 96.0% of leavers from full-time FE courses were in these positive destinations 3-6 months after qualifying. See background table 13.

Section 3E: Age

64. In 2021-22, 69.6% of Scottish-domiciled full-time first-degree entrants to university were aged 16 to 20. A further 12.1% were in the 21 to 24 age group, with 18.3% aged 25 and over. See background table 1.
65. In the college sector, 59.8% of full-time FE enrolments were by 16 to 20 year olds. 24.9% were by those aged 25 or above. On full-time HE courses, 27.1% of enrolments were by those aged 25 or above. See background table 5.
66. At part-time level in the college sector, there is greater still representation of learners aged 25 and above, with 58.8% of enrolments at part-time HE courses and 35.5% of enrolments to part-time FE courses being in that age group. See background table 5.
67. This illustrates that the two sectors offer attractive propositions for lifelong learning. Changes to the job market mean that more frequent reskilling or upskilling will be required, and the availability of more flexible part-time courses can help facilitate that amongst learners of all ages.
68. In the university sector, 93.4% of Scottish-domiciled full-time first-degree entrants under 21 years of age continued into year 2 of their course, whilst 87.8% of those aged 21 and over continued into year 2 of their course. See background table 3.
69. In the university sector, there were 1,250 Scottish-domiciled full-time first degree entrants in 2021-22 with caring responsibilities, with 42.0% being aged 25 and over. In the college sector, 10,935 enrolments in 2021-22 were by those with caring responsibilities, with 56.6% being aged 25 or over. See background tables 16 and 17.

Section 4: Progression from college to university (Articulation)

70. In 2021-22, 13,250 students enrolled at a university on a first-degree course in Scotland having previously achieved an HNC or HND qualification at college. Of that cohort, 8,690 students entered university within three years of achieving their college qualification. See background table 14A.
71. Of the 8,690 students entering university first-degree courses in 2021-22 with an HNC/D qualification in the last three years, 4,705 (54.1%) received full credit for their prior learning. That means that those with an HNC entered university straight into year 2, and those with an HND entered in year 3. This is known as Articulation with Advanced Standing (AS). It is not a mandatory pathway – some students can still choose to start in an earlier year of university despite having the option to Articulate with Advanced Standing. Some may not have covered the required syllabus at college or their HN qualification may not relate to the degree subject of study, and in these cases first year entry at university would be a necessity, although they would not benefit from having to claim less SAAS funding for loans for maintenance purposes as those entering in years 2 or 3 would. See background table 14A.
72. The number of students articulating with Advanced Standing (AS) increased from 4,430 in 2020-21 to 4,705 in 2021-22. That's 54.1% of the 8,690 overall number of entrants to university first-degree courses with HNC/D qualifications in 2021-22. See background table 14A.
73. Students achieving an HNC/D in the most recent three academic years account for 22.0% of all Scottish-domiciled degree entrants to university in 2021-22. See background table 14A.
74. Levels of articulation are calculated based on the college qualification and the year of the university programme into which the college student moves. The following tripartite classification of prior learning is used:
 - Advanced Standing (AS) - full academic credit for prior study.
 - Advanced Progression (AP) - partial credit for prior study.
 - Progression (P) - no credit for prior learning [or Flexible Progression via the Open University].

Table 4: Scottish domiciled entrants to university between 2014-15 to 2021-22 at first-degree level obtaining an HNC/D in the last 3 years.

Year	Advanced Standing	Advanced Progression	Progression	All	% Advanced Standing
2014-15	4,020	805	2,710	7,540	53.3%
2015-16	4,220	800	2,425	7,445	56.7%
2016-17	4,250	650	2,735	7,635	55.7%
2017-18	4,655	760	2,985	8,400	55.4%
2018-19	4,470	755	2,835	8,060	55.5%
2019-20	4,210	625	2,455	7,295	57.7%
2020-21	4,430	610	2,445	7,490	59.2%
2021-22	4,705	675	3,310	8,690	54.1%

75. Looking at the characteristics of students articulating with Advanced Standing in 2021-22: (see Background Table 14d):
- 23.7% were from the 20% most deprived areas.
 - 24.0% had a declared disability.
 - 10.0% were of black and minority ethnicity.
 - 2.1% were care-experienced.
76. Of the 5,595 Scottish-domiciled full-time first-degree entrants from the 20% most deprived areas in 2021-22, 45.9% (2,570) progressed from college. See background table 14D.
77. Articulation occurs across most Scottish universities, although to varying degrees. Priorities and entry requirements of different institutions vary and it is not always possible or appropriate to articulate into the later years of a university degree course, nor might student preference or curriculum matches allow for this to happen. There are also more informal routes that a student may take, for example, they may achieve an HN-level qualification at college and then some years later return to university on a 'lifelong learning' basis.

78. In Table 4 above figures for the SFC ‘Main Articulation Measure’ are provided. In Background Table 14a, the ‘Wider Articulation Measure’ is also presented. It covers all qualifications at SCQF 7 & 8 transitioning to first degree (HNC/HND/HE Diploma/Degree and Associate Students⁵), including internal movement⁶ from UHI and SRUC⁷. The Main Articulation Measure (MAM) is a subgroup of the above and is concerned only with HNC and HND qualifications (and excluding internal movement). Sections, tables and charts concerned with this group are marked with the term ‘Main Articulation Measure’.
79. Further information on Articulation and the methodology deployed in the redevelopment of the National Articulation Dashboard can be found in the supplement to this publication.

⁵ The term ‘Associate Student’ describes the situation where a college and an HEI share responsibility for a student, with the HEI acting as the awarding body for a course that is delivered partly by a college and partly by a HEI. Classes in the earlier years may be delivered at the college while the later years may be delivered at the HEI. See also http://www.sfc.ac.uk/web/FILES/Statistics/Associated_Students_HESQ.pdf.

⁶ Internal movement is where a student studying and HNC/HND in an integrated college moves on to a degree course within the umbrella university.

⁷ Note: HE-level study is collected by HESA and not FES for UHI and SRUC.

Annex A: Report Content and Coverage

University entrants

80. The Commission on Widening Access covers all higher education but pays specific attention to Scottish domiciled full-time first-degree (FTFD) entrants to university and is the main group of university students of focus in this report.
81. There is, of course, a variety of additional activity provided by universities to students out-with this group. Further details on these groups, where not shown in this report, are available in the background tables online or by request. This definition of sub-degree provision is used here in line with the provision included in the [SFC Outcome Agreement definition](#) of students. However, as this report covers all activity in the sector the numbers will vary from the reported [OA figures](#) as the data in this report includes the Open University whereas the OA measures do not.
82. “Sub-degree” for this purpose includes the following qualifications:
 - Certificate of Higher Education (CertHE).
 - Higher National Certificate (HNC).
 - Diploma of Higher Education (DipHE)⁸
 - Higher National Diploma (HND).
83. Activity is measured in enrolments.

College entrants

84. College student activity can be measured in a number of different ways, and a full explanation of these measurements can be found in SFC’s College Statistics Report for 2021-22. College data here are shown only in enrolments. The college data within this report include only Scottish domiciled entrants and are shown by full and part-time activity at HE and FE level.
85. In line with the definition used in the SFC [College Performance Indicators](#) National Statistics publication the college entrants shown include only those students who completed 4 or more Credits.⁹ This is an important addition on the college data when

⁸ Including Diploma Higher Education (DipHE) leading towards obtaining eligibility to register to practice with a health or social care or veterinary statutory regulatory body.

⁹ 1 credit equates to 40 notional hours of learning.

measuring entrant activity in enrolments as otherwise very short courses, of often only a few hours, are counted in the same way as courses with much longer durations.

University Retention

86. University retention measures whether a student, studying at first degree or sub-degree level university provision, stays in higher education after their first year of study. The full definition can be found in the [OA Technical Guidance](#).

College Success

87. College success is reported in SFC's [College Performance Indicators](#) (PI) publication. The College PIs for 2021-22 were published in May 2023 and contain data on successful completion for students from a range of access criteria including age, gender and disability. The intention of this publication is not to reproduce this data but key success indicators and further breakdowns are provided.

University Qualifiers

88. Figures relating to qualifiers from universities count those students successfully achieving a qualification at the stated level. It should be noted that the qualification achieved can differ from the initial level of study. It can take varying lengths of time for students to achieve a qualification, depending on length of course and individual circumstances. Qualifier figures for 2019-20 and 2020-21 are not comparable with prior years due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Articulation

89. In [A Blueprint for Fairness](#) the Commission on Widening Access made recommendations relating to articulation and these pathways are also a focus in Outcome Agreement negotiations with institutions. The definition of articulation for the purposes of this report includes students articulating from college with advanced standing via a Higher National (HN) route achieved in the three years prior to articulating. This is consistent with the approach taken in compiling SFC's National Articulation Database (NAD).
90. Articulation is a key route for access to education. Working with representatives of the universities and college sectors, SFC has recently rebuilt the National Articulation Database (NAD) on a more advanced statistical platform. The new platform enables more analysis of this data, and those affiliated to universities and colleges can interact with this data by contacting SFC and registering for the National Articulation Database, on completion of a Data Sharing Agreement.
91. Summary statistics are provided in the background tables to this report and are

available on request from SFC.

92. Information on the methodology applied in the building of the National Articulation Database can be found in the accompanying annex to this report.

University Graduate Outcomes

93. These tables present the number and proportion of Scottish-domiciled full-time first-degree qualifiers in positive destinations 15 months after graduation, where they responded to the [HESA Graduate Outcomes](#) survey. Those unemployed are treated as being in negative destinations, and those in other or not known destinations (e.g. travelling, caring or retired) are excluded.
94. Those in employment include those employed in locations outside of Scotland.

Data Specifics

95. All counts of students have been rounded to the nearest five, to protect the confidentiality of individuals, in accordance with SFC policy and in line with HESA. Totals are based on unrounded values. Percentages are based on students who have known data for the characteristic reported. Percentages based on a population of 22.5 or fewer students have been suppressed to protect against over interpretation of small numbers.
96. When a college and HEI share responsibility for students, for example, when a HEI acts as the awarding body for a course that is partly delivered at college, these students appear in both the university and college data and are known as Associate Students. There were 1,485 Associate Students in 2020-21 who have been reported on in both sectors in this publication, following the practice of treating them in this way, decided in SFC's [HE Students and Qualifiers publication](#). The 2021-22 HE Students and Qualifiers report, due for release in August 2023, will have an update to this figure.
97. The SIMD files are updated periodically to reflect changing levels of deprivation in areas and the SIMD data series in this report use the SIMD2006, SIMD2009 and SIMD2012 files. For academic years (AY) 2002-03 to 2006-07 the SIMD2006 file is used. For AY 2007-08 to 2010-11, SIMD2009 and for AY 2011-12 to 2016-17, SIMD2012 is used. For 2017-18 to 2020-21, SIMD2016 is used¹⁰. For 2021-22, SIMD 2020 is used.
98. The disability categories in Figure 3 and in all relevant background tables are shown

¹⁰ Please note that SIMD figures can differ slightly from other sources, depending on when SIMD lookup files are created. New postcodes periodically come into existence (e.g. when new housing developments are created). As such the number of students to whom we are able to match to a SIMD ranking can vary from other sources, depending on timing.

under shortened titles. The full disability titles, giving examples of the specific conditions in each group are below:

- A long standing illness or health condition such as cancer, HIV, diabetes, chronic heart disease, or epilepsy.
 - A mental health condition, such as depression, schizophrenia or anxiety disorder.
 - A physical impairment or mobility issues, such as difficulty using arms or using a wheelchair or crutches.
 - A social/communication impairment such as Asperger's syndrome/other autistic spectrum disorder.
 - A specific learning difficulty such as dyslexia, dyspraxia or AD(H)D.
 - Blind or a serious visual impairment uncorrected by glasses.
 - Deaf or a serious hearing impairment.
 - Personal care support.
 - A disability, impairment or medical condition that is not listed above.
 - Two or more impairments and/or disabling medical conditions.
99. Students at the former land-based colleges of Barony, Elmwood and Oatridge, which merged with the Scottish Agricultural College (SAC) to form SRUC in October 2012, were still recorded through the college reporting until 2012-13. They are included in the figures for colleges for 2012-13 but are included with the SRUC and HEI related figures from 2013-14 onwards.
100. A number of institution mergers happened across the university and college sectors over the time period shown in this publication. Full details of these are described in [Annex A: HE Students and Qualifiers 2020-21](#).

Other protected characteristics

101. SFC is publishing information on enrolments to colleges and universities split by the following groups of specific interest:
- Student carers.
 - British Sign Language users.
 - Veterans.
 - Estranged students.

102. This is in addition to the information published in the 2019-20 Report on Widening Access on the following protected characteristic groups:
- Gender Identity.
 - Marital Status (for the college sector only – this information is not held for the university sector).
 - Pregnancy/Maternity (for the college sector only – this information is not held for the university sector).
 - Religion or belief.
 - Sexual Orientation.
103. This information can be found in background tables 16 and 17.

Metadata

Metadata Indicator	Description
Publication Title	Report on Widening Access, 2021-22
Description	Includes up to ten academic years of data on Higher Education students, entrants and qualifiers in Scottish Higher Education Institutions and Colleges presented as time series, covering selected periods between 2011-12 to 2021-22 (as appropriate)
Theme	Further and Higher Education, Widening Access
Topic	Student Information
Format	PDF and Excel Tables
Data Source(s)	This publication contains information on students from both colleges and higher education institutions (HEIs) who are attending Higher Education courses in Scotland. These statistics are collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) from HEIs and by SFC from further education colleges (colleges).
Date that data are acquired	University Graduate Outcome data: May 2023 College student and outcomes data: May 2023 HEI student data: December 2022 College leaver destinations data: December 2021 HEI retention data: March 2022 HEI staffing data: March 2022 Articulation data: June 2022
Release date	25/07/2023
Frequency	Annual
Timeframe of data and timeliness	Trend data are presented over various time periods between 2011-12 and 2021-22, as appropriate.

This report has separate strands. The first, relates to the key Scottish Government (SG) targets and related measures considering Full-time First Degree students (at university) and all Undergraduate Higher education entrants (at both universities and colleges), the second consider broader analysis of access to further and higher education. These two strands overlap for some measures and, therefore, these areas are presented twice in this report in some cases.

Continuity of data

The data presented in each of these strands currently differ due to the data specification and focus used. However, changes have been implemented to ensure that the data specification of these strands is more aligned from 2017-18 entrants and onwards where both use the [SIMD2016](#) file^[3] for socio-economic analysis up to 2020-21, and the [SIMD2020](#) file for 2021-22

Data from Scottish colleges continues to exclude those students who do not complete the first 25% of their course (the point at which they become eligible for funding).

Revisions statement

2019-20 and 2020-21 Articulation data (Background Tables 14A to 14B) and College Performance Indicator data (Background Tables 6 and 7) revised to reflect amendments to the College qualifier data to handle COVID-19 deferrals.

2020-21 University estranged student figure revised in background Table 16E revised due to an error.

Revisions relevant to this publication

2019-20 and 2020-21 Articulation data (Background Tables 14A to 14B) and College Performance Indicator data (Background Tables 6 and 7) revised to reflect amendments to the College qualifier data to handle COVID-19 deferrals.

2020-21 University estranged student figure revised in background Table 16E revised due to an error.

Relevance and key uses of these statistics	HESA is the official UK agency for the collection, analysis and dissemination of quantitative information about higher education at higher education institutions. SFC collects data on provision at colleges in Scotland through the Further Education Statistics (FES) data collection.
Accuracy	The procedures followed by HESA to ensure quality of the data are provided on the HESA website. The guidance issued by SFC for the submission of the Scottish college records is on the SFC website.
Comparability	HESA collects student enrolment data from all publicly funded UK HEIs, so comparison with other countries within the UK is possible. The Statistical Release Higher Education Student Data provides information on this topic although not all tables in this report are directly comparable, due to differences in student populations used.
Accessibility	SFC has a style guideline which sets out options to make all publications as accessible to potential readers as possible. More information relating to accessibility of the website .
Coherence and clarity	This statistical publication is pre-announced and then published on the SFC website. It is accompanied by more detailed tables available in Excel format on the website only which is a freely available resource.
Value type and unity of measurement	Number, percentage, percentage points
Disclosure	In all tables in this release, figures have been rounded to the nearest 5, and 0, 1 and 2 have been rounded to 0. Unknown values are not displayed individually in tables but are included in totals. Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding and the inclusion of unknown values. Figures and percentages in the text and charts are calculated from rounded values. This is to mitigate the risk of identification of individuals.
Official Statistics designation	Official Statistics

UK Statistics Authority Assessment	This publication has not been assessed by the UK Statistics Authority. However other Scottish Funding Council publications were assessed as part of the Assessment of compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics undertaken in 2013 by UK Statistics Authority, as part of Assessment Report 255.
Last published	17/05/2022
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Date of first publication	The Scottish Funding Council first published the Report on Widening Access in 2017. This is the successor publication to 'Learning for All', which was published annually between 2007 and 2016.
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