

UCAS (STROBE) Data Report for In2scienceUK

UCAS STROBE identified the university progression rates of the 2013 and 2014 in2sciencUK cohorts (a total of 154 students). The data from in2scienceUK students was then compared to a representative sample of students from the UCAS applications database. The control group matches the in2scienceUK cohort with regards to age, ethnicity, socio-demographics, home address, and free school meal status.

Benchmarking procedures were done to assess any significant trends and differences between in2scienceUK students and control groups.

NOTE: The data presented below does not show the university progression rates of control data sets. STROBE does not share this with the organisations.

About the data

The tables below summarize the in2scienceUK cohort and the relationships between the in2scienceUK intervention group and the control group. A "very significantly high" or "significantly high" significance next to a statistic means that, compared to the control group, students from the in2scienceUK cohort were more likely to be observed in the stated measure. A 'very significantly low' next to a statistic means that, compared to the control group, students from the in2sciencUK cohort were less likely to be observed in the stated measure.

Total values are given next to the measures. This is followed by percentage of the in2scienceUK cohort and percentage of the in2scienceUK cohort who applied for university. This is reported separately because the number of applicants to university and Higher/Medium/Lower tariff universities are different.

Applied to university (based on university tariff)	Total of in2scienceUK students applying	% In2Science cohort	% In2Science applicants (who applied to university)	Significance (compared to controls)
1. Higher tariff group	130	84%	-	Very significantly high
2. Medium tariff group	105	68%	-	Very significantly high
3. Lower tariff group	40	26%	-	Very significantly low

This shows that 'very significantly' more in2scienceUK students apply to top and medium tariff universities (84% and 68% respectively) compared to control groups. In contrast 'very significantly' fewer in2scienceUK students apply to a lower tariff university compared to control groups.

Accepted to university (based on university tariff)	Total of in2scienceUK students accepted	% In2Science cohort	% In2Science applicants	Significance (compared to controls)
1. Higher tariff group	75	49%	58%	Significantly high
2. Medium tariff group	35	23%	33%	No significant difference
3. Lower tariff group	10	6%	25%	Very significantly low

The acceptance rates of in2scienceUK students into higher tariff universities is 'significantly higher' (49%) compared to control groups while those applying to lower tariff universities is 'very significantly low'.

This table puts all universities together (high, medium and low tariff groups) to show the percentage of applications, offers and acceptances to all universities. Regardless of tariff.

Measure (any university)	Totals	% In2Science cohort	% In2Science applicants (who applied to university)	Significance (compared to controls)
Initial cohort	154	-	-	
Applied	145	94%	-	Very significantly high
Offered	140	91%	97%	No significant difference
Accepted	120	78%	83%	No significant difference

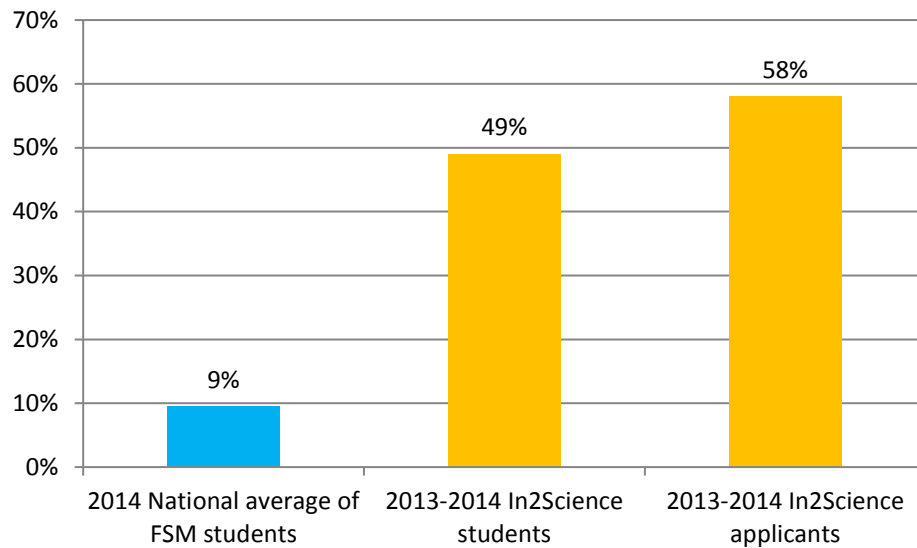
This shows that more in2scienceUK students apply to university (94%) compared to control groups. They are just as likely to be offered a place and accept a place at a university.

This data shows the in2scienceUK cohort having a statistically significant likelihood of applying for university, as well as being accepted into a Higher tariff and Medium tariff group university compared with students from the same socio-economic backgrounds, address, ethnicity and attainment.

This report independently confirms that the in2scienceUK charity is fulfilling its mission to increase the number of students from low income backgrounds applying to top universities to study STEM degrees.

The following graph is not from STROBE but illustrates the data described above compared to national averages.

The national average of free school meal students proceeding to a top university in 2014, according to data from The Department of Education.



To see the raw report please click here:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0BwmXjvZXIF34U1U3bmtKQ2praTQ>