



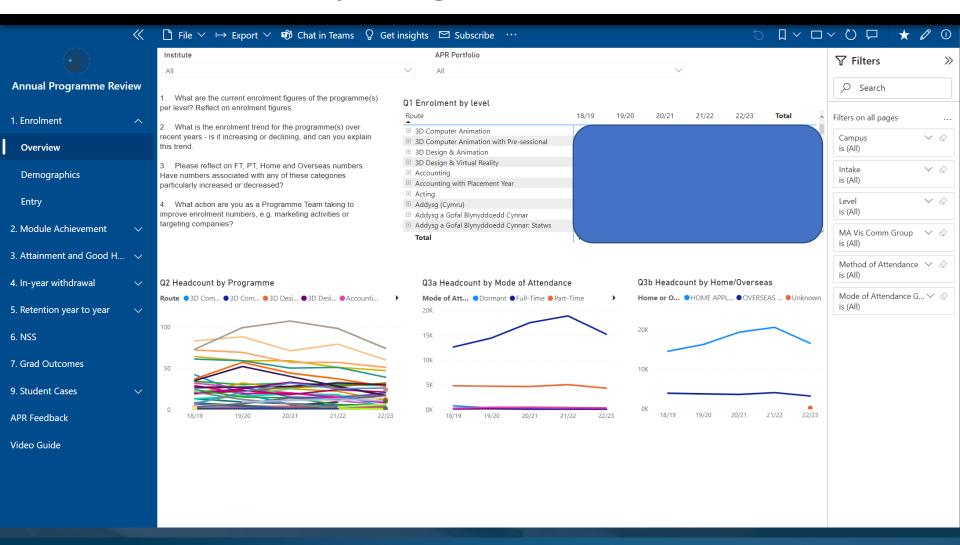
Utilising APR Data

Collaborative Partners
Conference
2 December 2022

Man Geni Addysg Uwch yng Nghymru Where Higher Education Began in Wales www.uwtsd.ac.uk



New Power Bi Reporting







Why did we change?

- Move away from Excel sheets
- Aim to make data and trends more accessible
- Ability to provide cross dimension analysis
- Long term ambition to move to live rather than annual data reporting (in connection with Data Futures)



What information is provided?

- Good Honours Data
- In-Year withdrawal
- Module Marks
- Retention
- Enrolment
- Guidance Video

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APR In Year Withdrawal

APR Module Marks

APR Retention

Enrolment

Guidance Video



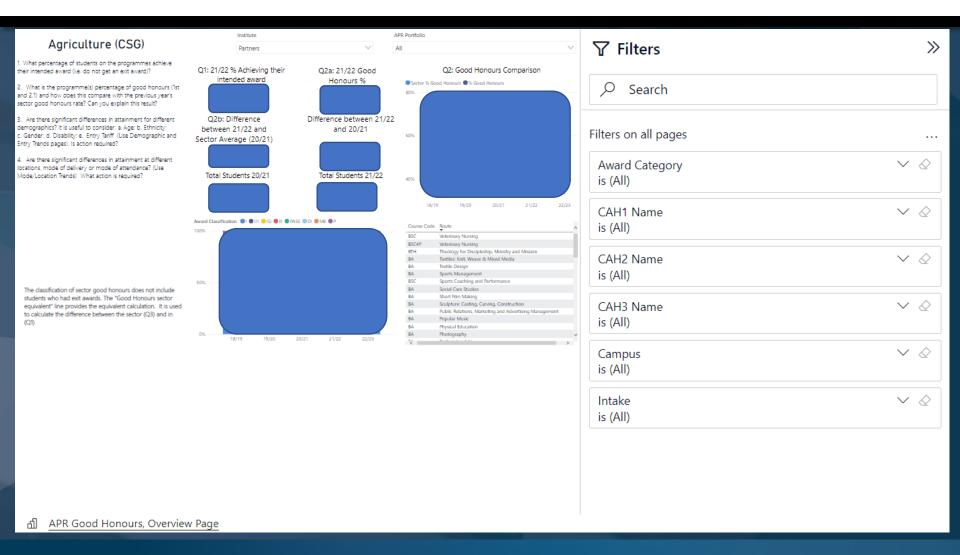
What you have access to?

- Only your institutions data
- Bespoke dashboard app
- Remember confidentiality of the data





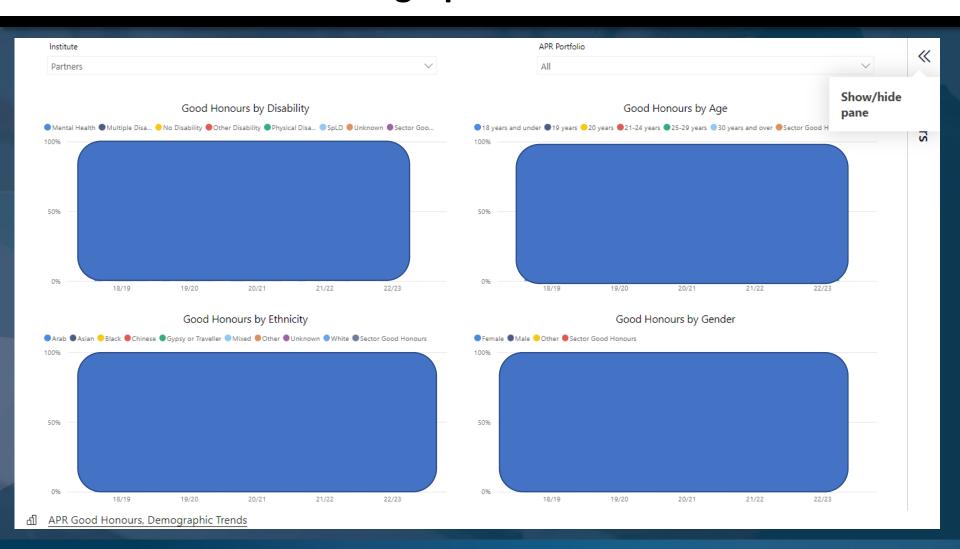
Good Honours Overview







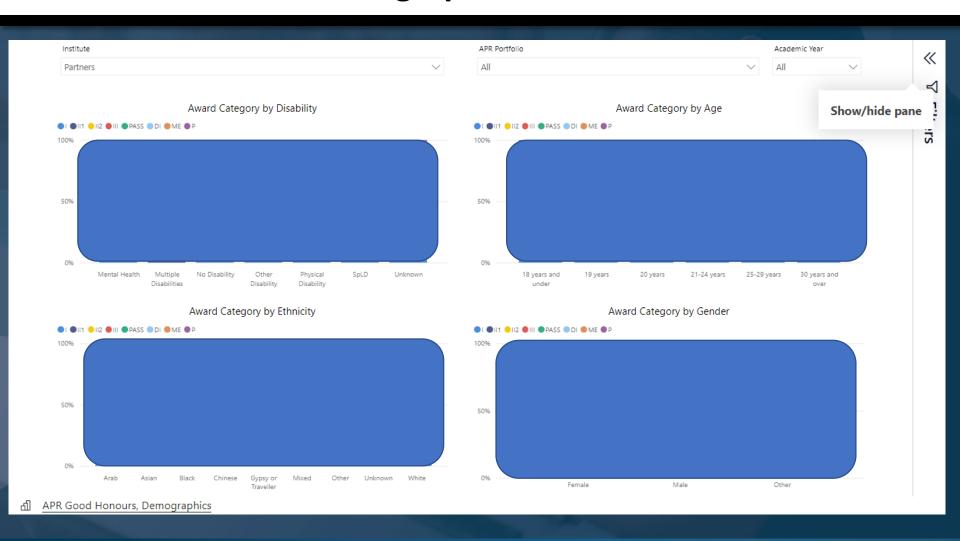
Good Honours Demographics Trends







Good Honours Demographics Breakdown







What can you do with this information?

Limitations of the data

- Identifying awarding gaps based on different characteristics
- Cross dimension analysis
- Identify trends
- Link the trends to other information you have (e.g. information about student support)

- Limited to Honours Degrees
- Highly dependent on University degree algorithm



- 1. What is the overall percentage withdrawal rate (in-year) per level of study (including early leavers and non-starters)?
- 2. What is the percentage withdrawal rate (in-year) per level of study (including early leavers and not non-starters)?
- 3. What is the percentage withdrawal rate (in-year) per level of study (not including early leavers and not non-starters)?
- 4. Are there significant differences in in-year withdrawal rates for different student characteristics? Consider: a. Age b. Ethnicity c. Gender d. Disability e. Entry Tariff
- 5. Are there significant differences in in-year withdrawal rates for different locations, mode of delivery or mode of attendance?
- 6. Consider the reasons that students give as their reasons for withdrawal and how the programme team might intervene, where possible?
- 7. Consider if there are patterns to when students withdraw and how the programme team might intervene, where possible?
- 8. Are there any areas where the performance is particularly good and well above benchmark? Good practice from these areas would be useful to identify and disseminate in order to enhance performance in other areas.
- 9. You would expect that the largest withdrawal figure would be seen for study at level
- 4. If this is the case, what support is in place to ease the transition into Higher Education? If retention at level 5 is an issue: what support is in place to assist students with the transition between levels to aid attainment and retention?
- 10. What action is required?

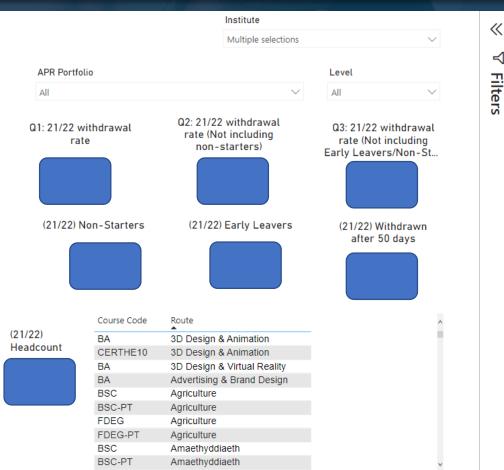
Non-starters:

Students who withdraw within 14 days of their start-date or never started.

Early Leavers:

Students who withdraw between 14 and 50 days from their startdate.

APR In Year Withdrawal, Overview page



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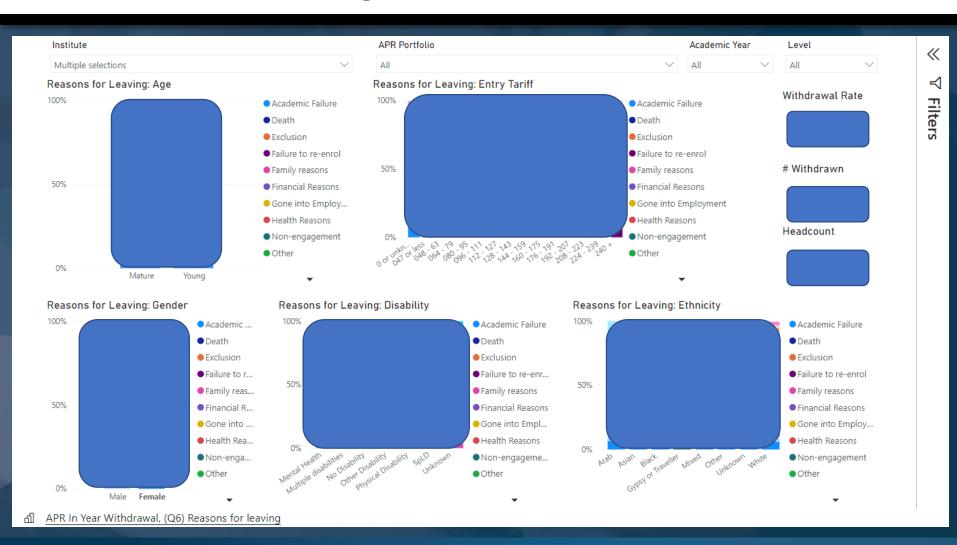


Withdrawal Rate Trends





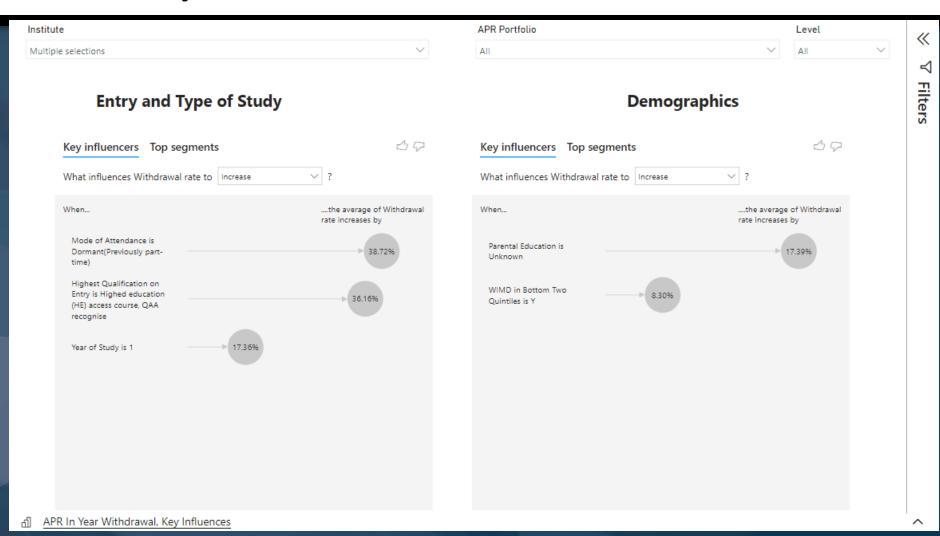
Reasons for Leaving







Al Analysis







What can you do with this information?

- Identify areas where there are in year issues
- Consideration of reasons for leaving and what action can be taken
- Cross dimension analysis both of withdrawals and reasons for leaving
- Link the trends to other information you have (e.g. attendance monitoring)

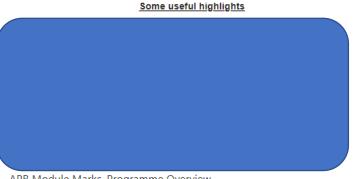
Limitations of the data

- Information going backwards becomes problematic because of how the University records student statuses
- Best trend information is linked to the last year.



Module Marks Overview

- 1. It is important is to consider outliers. Are there any modules that have a mark profile that is very different from the other modules offered at that level of study? (Use (01) Module Comparison)
- 2. Are there significant differences of achievement at module level? It is useful to consider: a. Age; b. Ethnicity;
- c. Gender; d. Disability; e. Entry Tariff (Use (02) Module Achievement)
- 3. Are there significant differences of achievement in different types of assessment (coursework, exams, practical, dissertations)? It is useful to consider: a. Age; b. Ethnicity; c. Gender; d. Disability; e. Entry Tariff (Use (03) Assessment Type (Demographics))
- 4. Is student achievement in line with past results? (Use 04 and 05 Programme Trends)
- 5. Are there any modules that have significant differences of performance at different locations, mode of delivery or mode of attendance? (Use 04 and 05 Programme Trends)
- 6. Where there are significant differences it is useful to consider the potential reasons and whether any changes are needed. e.g. in relation to the assessment format, the content of the course, or increased support to students taking the module to help them get to grips with this module better; or if any training is needed in relation to assessment and feedback (e.g. if there are marked differences between markers).
- 7. What action is required?



Average Mark by level

Module Level Average Mark

3
4
5
6
7
8
Total

Institute ≪ Multiple selections APR Portfolio Show/hide pane S Year Level ΑII ΑII Course Code Programmes BA 3D Design & Virtual Reality BA Advertising & Brand Design BSC Agriculture BSC-PT Agriculture **FDEG** Agriculture FDEG-PT Agriculture BSC Amaethyddiaeth BSC-PT Amaethyddiaeth FDEG Amaethyddiaeth FDEG-PT Amaethyddiaeth BSC Animal Behaviour and Welfare BSC-PT Animal Behaviour and Welfare CERTHE Animal Science CERTHE-PT Animal Science **FDEG** Animal Science FDEG-PT Animal Science BSC Applied Computing RSC-PT Annlied Computing

APR Module Marks, Programme Overview





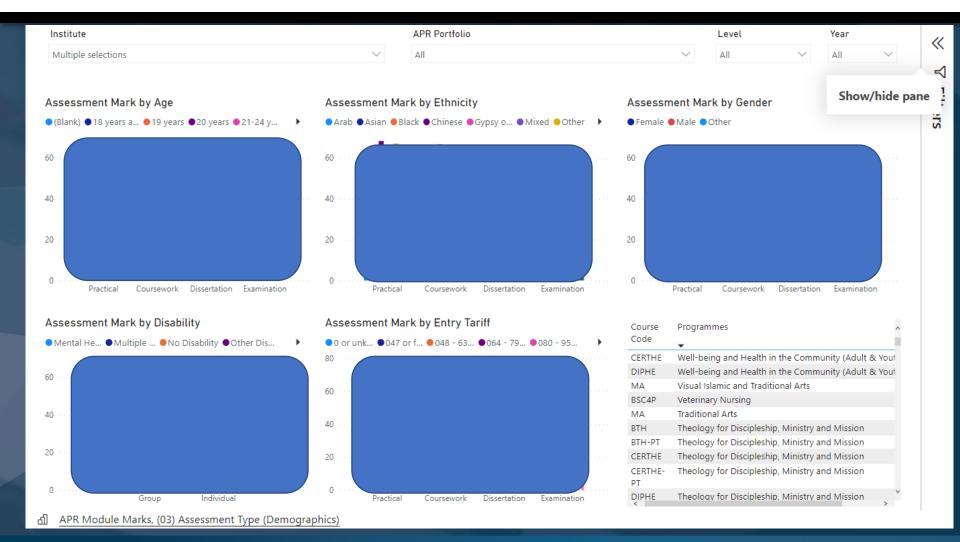
Module Comparison







Demographic Analysis by Assessment Type





Programme Assessment Profile







What can you do with this information?

Limitations of the data

- Identify modules that are outliers
- Consider if assessment types are appropriate
- Consider assessments in light of module learning outcomes
- Link the trends to other information you have (e.g. attendance, withdrawals)

- Information on modules is only as real-time as information is input into the student record system
- Marks are only a single outcome and can be influenced by a range of different factors (e.g. capped marks) that are not evident in the data

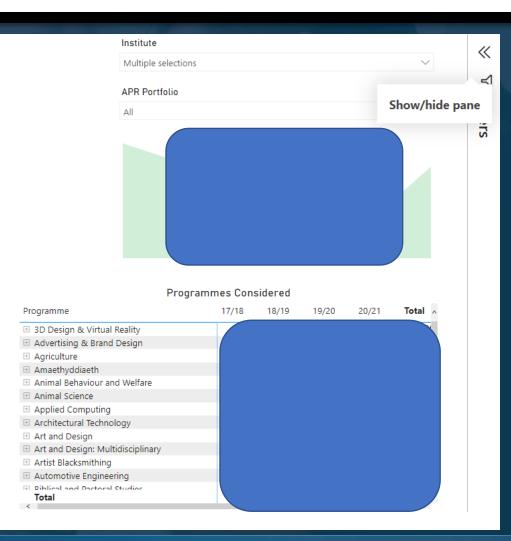


Retention Overview

Retention year-to-year measures how many students are still with the University on the anniversary of their enrolment date.

It includes:

- · Students progressing from one level to another or repeating the year.
- · Students who do not progress but gain an exit award (e.g. starting on a BA and getting a DipHE) have a negative impact on retention.
- It excludes students who have graduated as they intended (e.g. a BA student getting a BA).
- 1. What is the retention rate per level of study? (Use 01 Retention by Level)
- 2. Are there significant differences in retention rates for different student characteristics? Consider: a. Age; b. Ethnicity; c. Gender; d. Disability; (02 Retention by Demographics)
- e. Entry Tariff (03 Retention by Entry)
- 3. Are there significant differences in retention rates for different locations, mode of delivery or mode of attendance? (04 Retention by Study Type)
- If significantly different from in-year withdrawal, consider the reasons students have withdrawn and how the programme team might intervene, where possible? (05 Reasons for leaving)
- 5. Are there any areas where the retention performance is particularly good and well above benchmark? Good practice from these areas would be useful to identify and disseminate in order to enhance performance in other areas.
- 6. You would expect that the greatest retention rate would be seen in the final year of study. The lowest retention rate is normally between level 4 and 5, what support is in place to assist students with the transition between levels to aid attainment and retention?
- 7. What action needs to be taken?

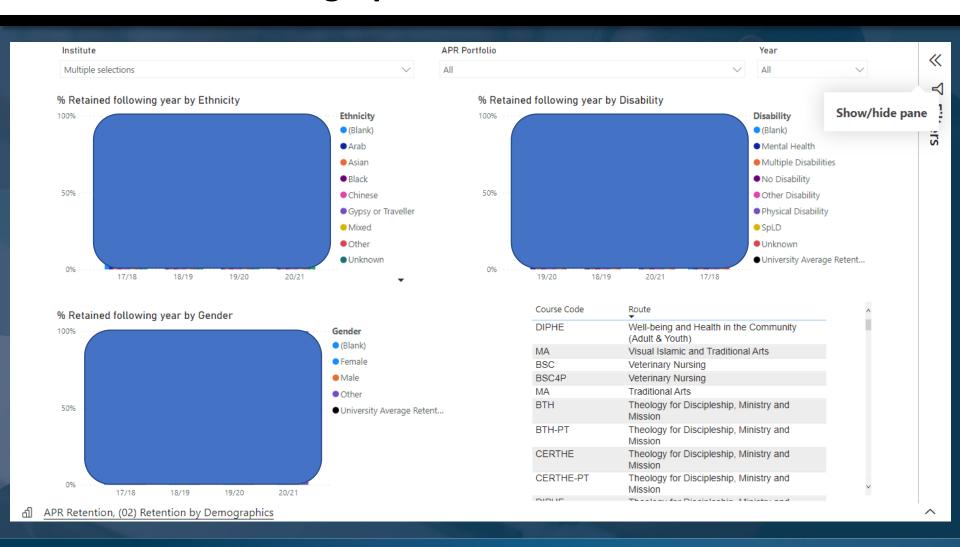






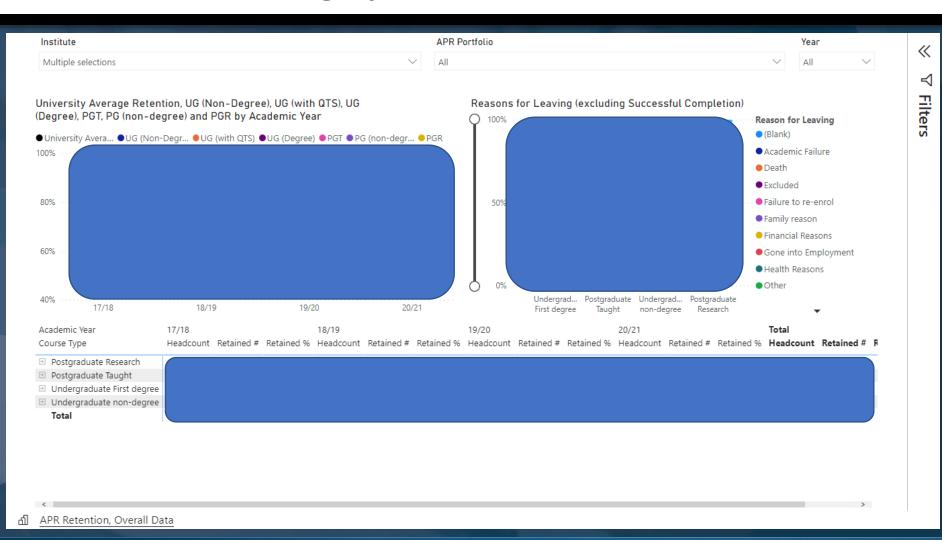


Retention Demographics





Retention Demographics







What can you do with this information?

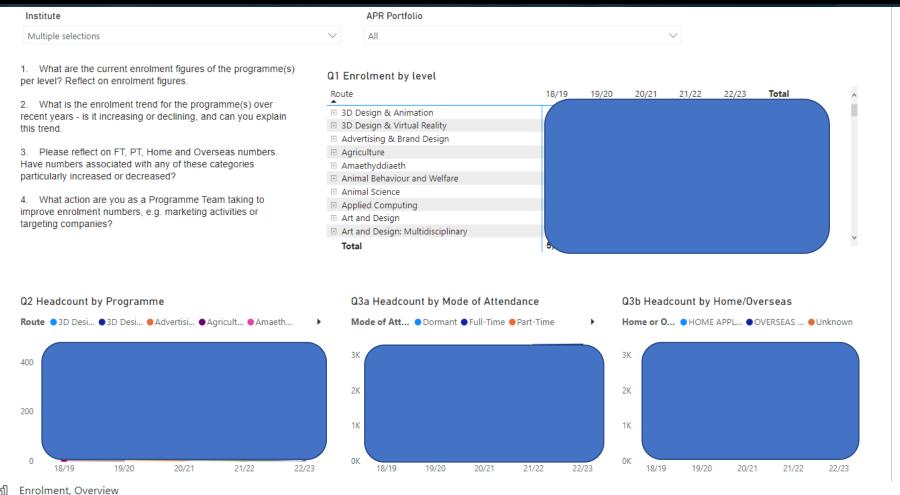
Limitations of the data

- Differences between year to year and in year withdrawal
- Link the trends to other information you have (e.g. exam board outcomes, in year withdrawals)

- Considerable lag in reporting (e.g. only reports on students after they have been here a year)
- Does not do progression or continuation, i.e. in only checks that the student is still within the system (i.e. not withdrawn) on the anniversary of their enrolment date.



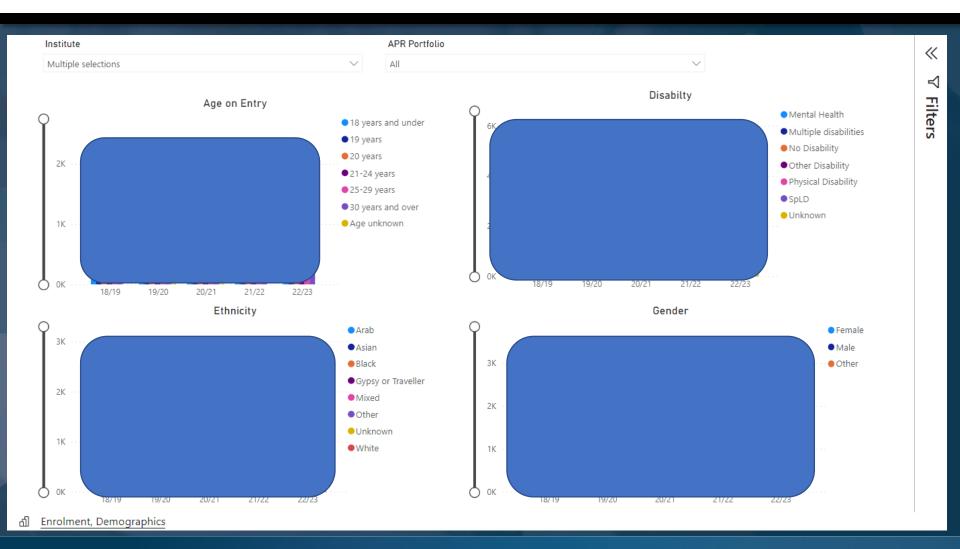
Enrolment Overview







Entry Demographics





What can you do with this information?

Limitations of the data

Enrolment Trends

 Does not analyse whether these students stay in the system only that they initially enrolled.

