

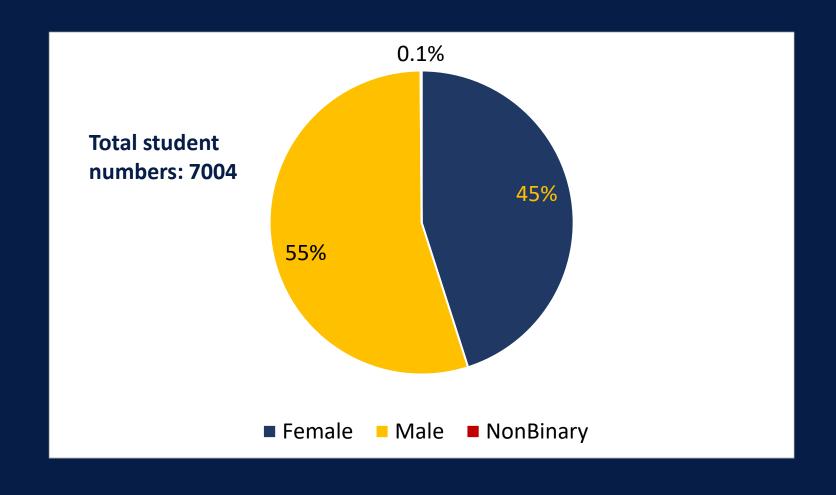
Closing the Assessment Disadvantage Gap

Esther Norton and Claudia Wascher

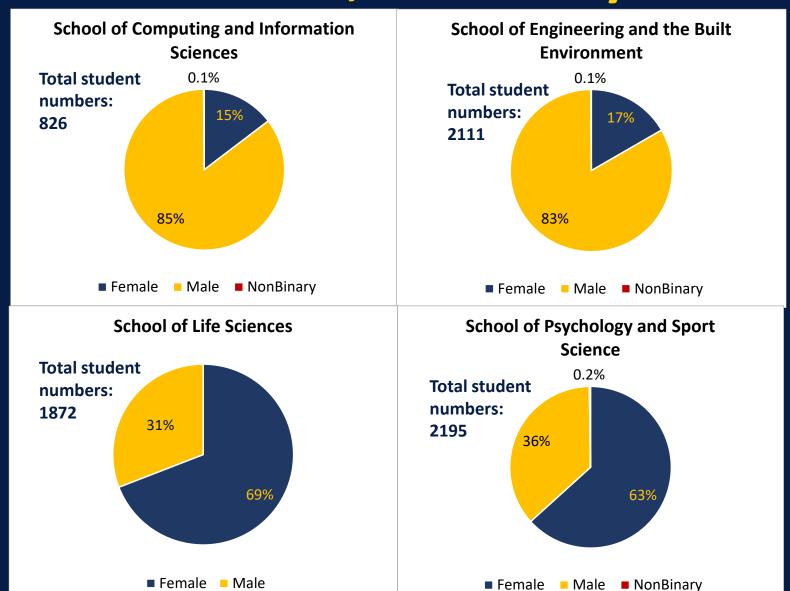
Closing the Assessment Disadvantage Gap

- •Investigate the advantage gaps across assessment type
 - •Analysing assessment data for the Faculty of Science & Engineering (FSE) (2019-2021)

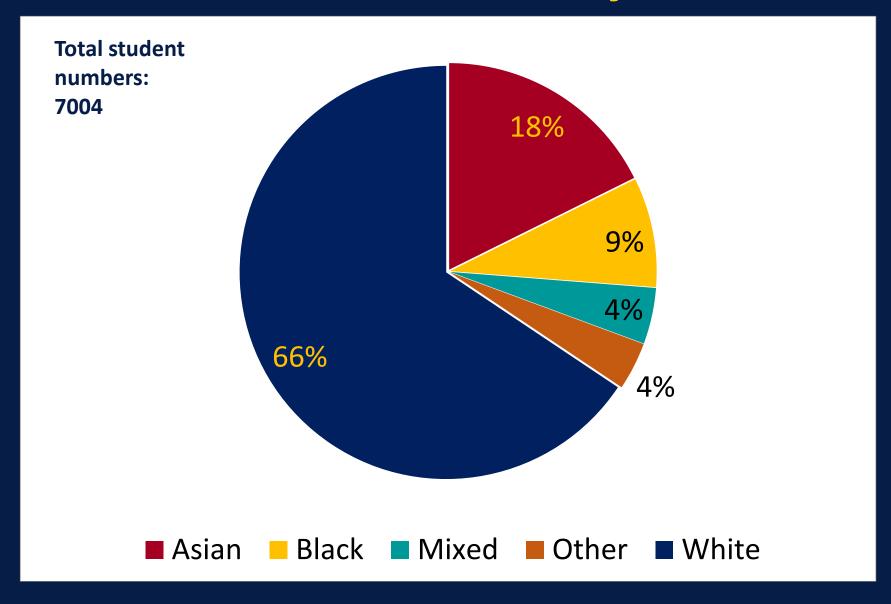
Students in data set FSE: Gender



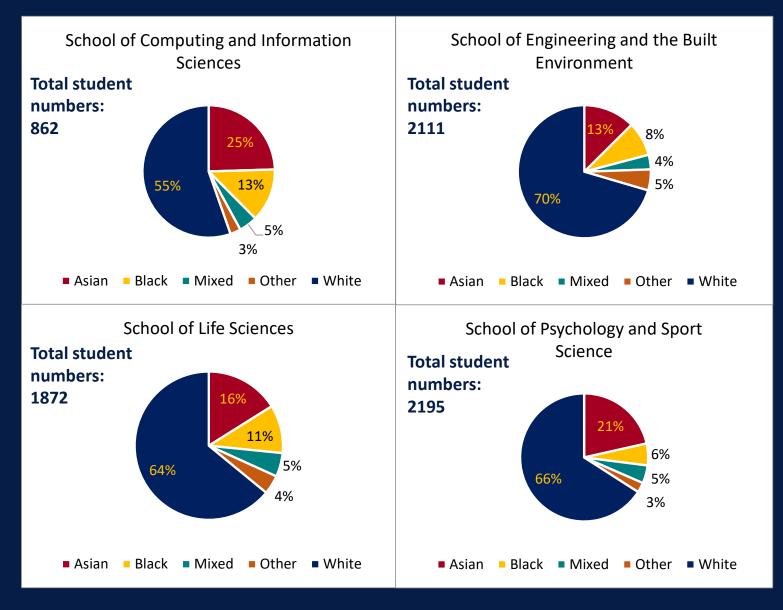
Students in data set, Gender by School



Students in data set: Ethnicity

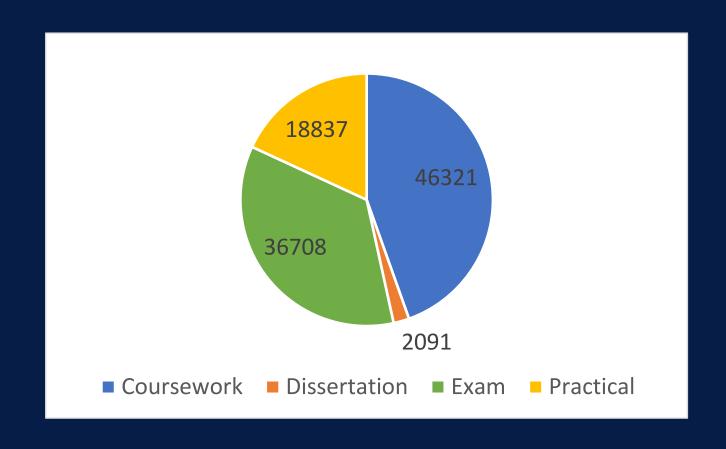


Students in data set, Ethnicity by School



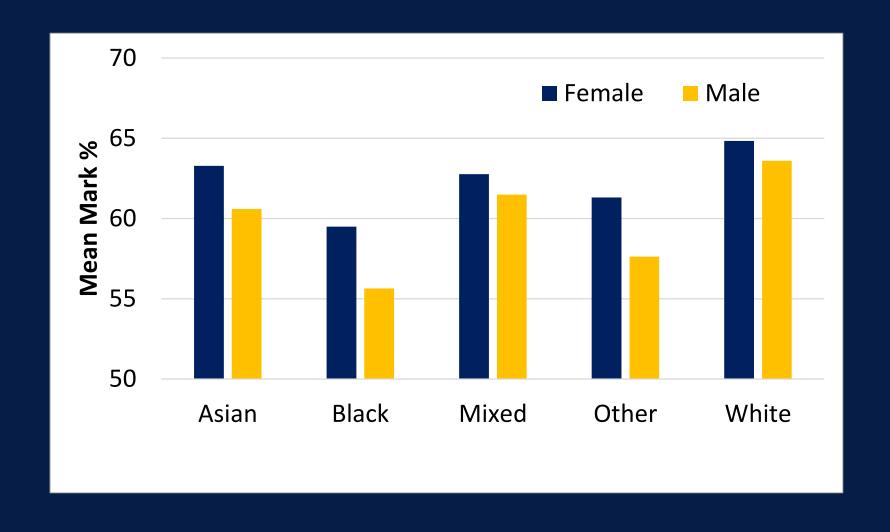


Assessment type numbers: FSE



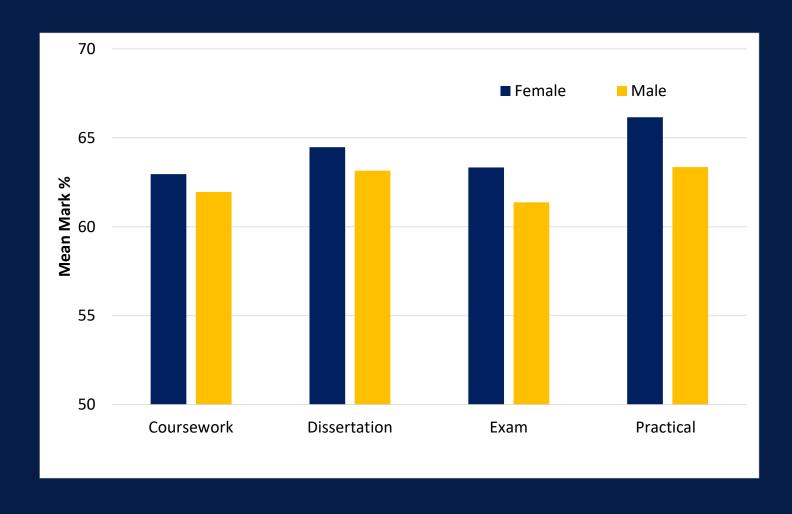


Mean mark for all assessments for FSE: Ethnicity and Gender



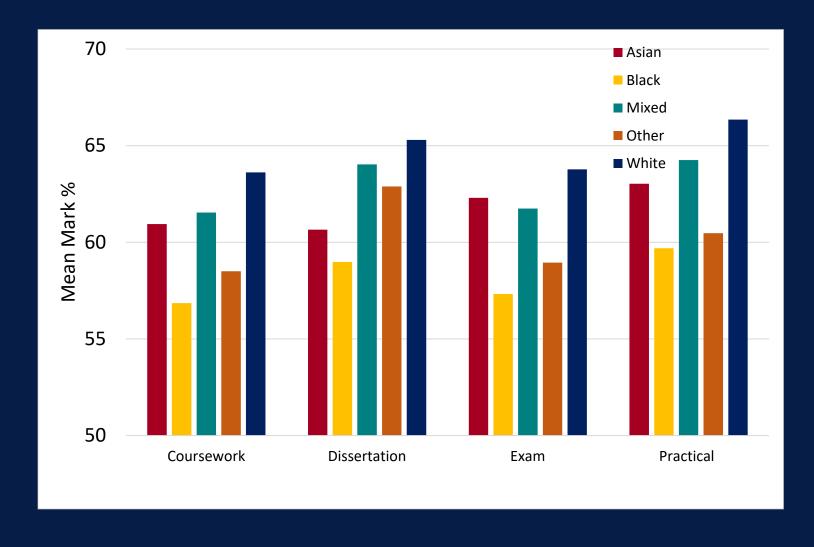


Mean mark by assessment type for FSE: Gender



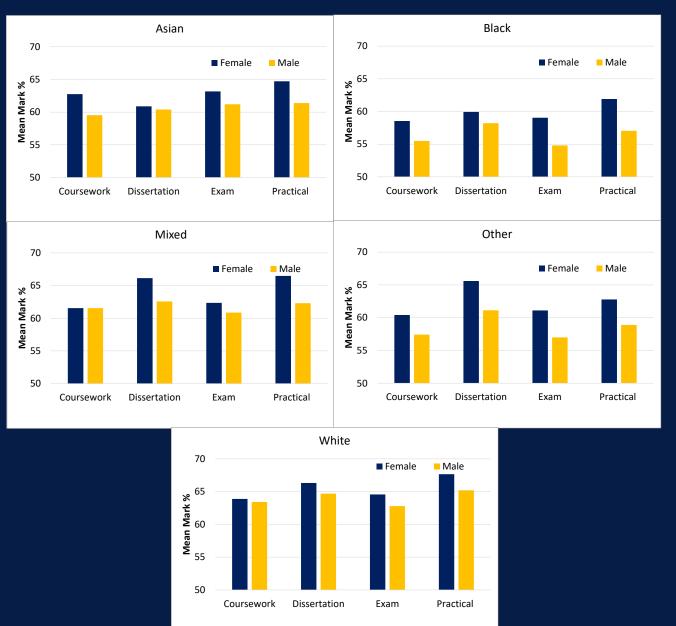


Mean mark by assessment type for FSE: Ethnicity



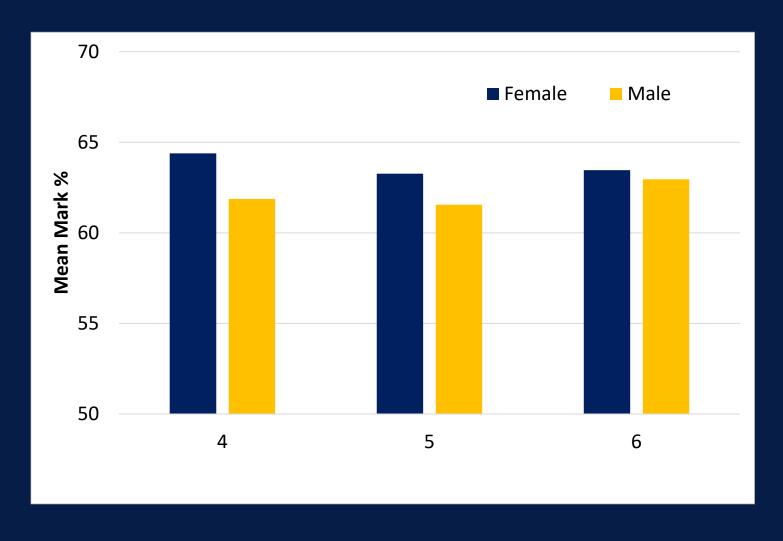


Mean mark by assessment type for FSE: Ethnicity & Gender



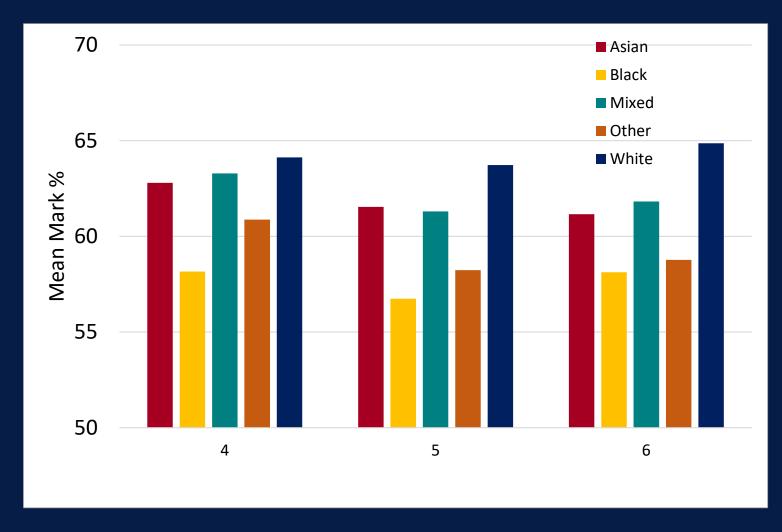


Mean mark by Level for FSE: Gender





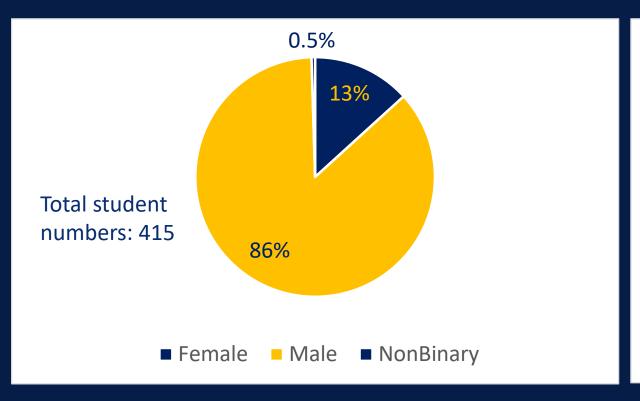
Mean mark by Level for FSE: Ethnicity

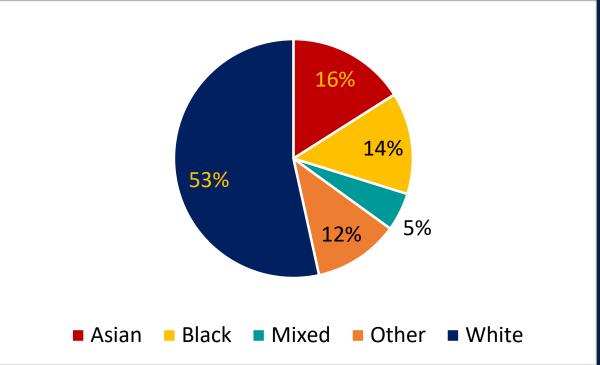


Conclusions

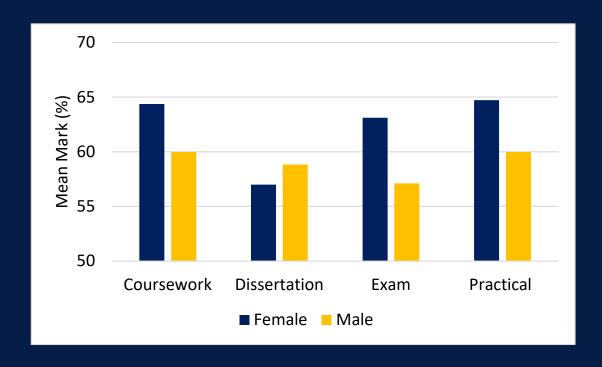
- Assessment type effects the grade students achieve but this is relatively independent of gender and ethnicity.
- Examination and coursework have very similar outcomes
- Women achieve higher marks than men across all assessment but this gap decreases as they progress through the course
- Black students (particularly men) achieve the lowest mean marks in all assessment categories across all levels

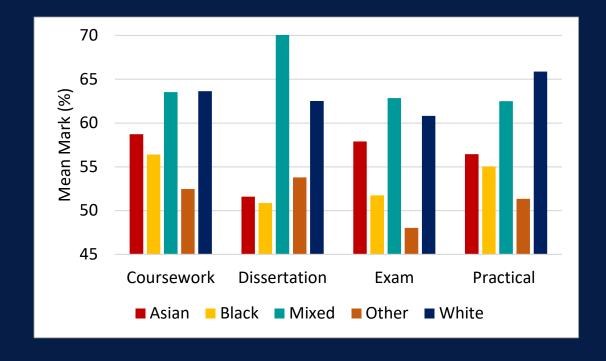
Civil Engineering Students in Data set





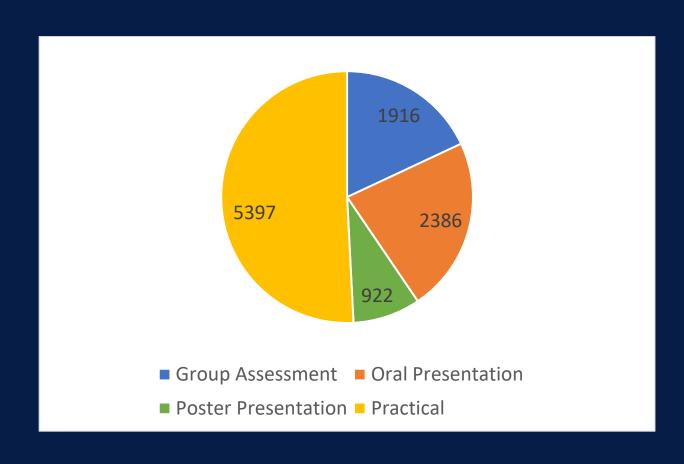
Mean marks for Civil Engineering





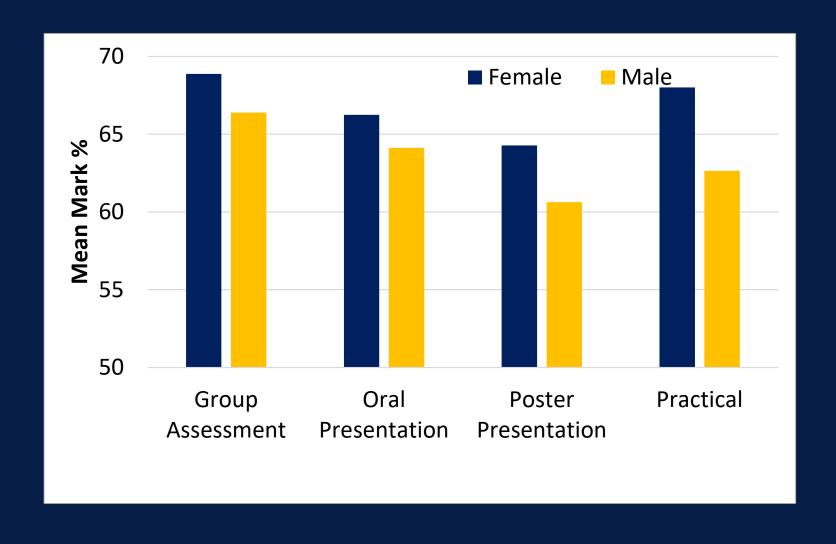


Numbers of assessment according to practical type





Mean mark by practical type for FSE: Gender





Mean mark by practical type for FSE: Ethnicity

