



**Responding to the new landscape
for university access**

December 2010

Executive summary

Key findings

- Independent school pupils are over 22 times more likely to enter a highly selective university than state school children entitled to Free School Meals.
- Independent school pupils are 55 times more likely than FSM pupils to gain a place at Oxford or Cambridge.
- These stark university participation gaps are driven by significant gaps at GCSE level and before: independent school pupils were three and a half times more likely than FSM pupils to attain five GCSEs with grades A*-C including English and maths.
- Independent school pupils are 6 times as likely to attend a highly selective university as the majority of children in state schools not entitled to Free School Meals.
- At the 25 most academically selective universities in England, only 2% (approximately 1,300 pupils each year) of the student intake was made up of Free School Meal pupils, compared with 72.2% of other state school pupils, and just over a quarter of the intake (25.8%) from independent schools.
- At the most selective universities of all, including Oxbridge, less than 1% of students are FSM pupils – compared with nearly half the intake from independent schools.
- The proportions of FSM students vary significantly between different highly selective universities.

The Sutton Trust proposes that:

- The Government's new National Scholarship Programme should not be used solely to target financial support for children entitled to Free School Meals as they enter university; this will have little impact on access to the most of the country's most prestigious universities, and represents a lost opportunity to pilot different access approaches and stimulate outreach work by universities
- The Office for Fair Access (OFFA) should remain an independent organisation and include figures from outside the higher education sector.
- Access agreements agreed between universities and OFFA should include an explicit commitment to proven outreach work such as summer schools and mentoring schemes – perhaps 25% of extra fee income or more, depending on the extent of the under-representation of certain groups of students.
- Universities should agree targets with the OFFA for a five year period, covering a basket of new measures for widening participation more generally into higher education, and ensuring fair access into their own university.
- If universities fail to meet a proportion of their basket of measures over consecutive years, as a final step a proportion of their fee income should be diverted to a central access fund (possibly the Government's national scholarship programme).
- As part of their access agreements, every university should take into account the educational context of applicants to inform its admissions policies – and develop and publish its own evidence on the degree outcomes of students from different school backgrounds.

Introduction

This note summarises the Sutton Trust's initial response to a series of Government reforms to the support of access and widening participation activities aimed at attracting students from non-privileged backgrounds into university. The Trust has made known its concerns that the increases in tuition fees to offset large university budget cuts in England is likely to deter future students from low and middle income backgrounds entering higher education, and the most prestigious universities in particular. This makes university outreach work even more important over the coming years.

This summary focuses on reforms to university access work in England. The Government has announced that from July 2010 onwards there will be no nationally funded Aimhigher programme supporting university outreach activities. Instead universities will be expected to support outreach from the extra income generated from higher fees – with commitments to outreach outlined in new access agreements with the Office for Fair Access¹.

At the same time, a new National Scholarship Programme is being established partly aimed at supporting the poorest students financially as they enter higher education². There will also be changes to the funding premium universities receive for disadvantaged students. Together these reforms amount to a completely new and uncertain landscape for university access.

The focus in this note is on the challenge of fair access - ensuring highly able students from all social backgrounds attend the most selective universities – but also relates to the more general challenge of widening participation into higher education as a whole.

We present new analysis of university enrolment data based on the proportions of students who were entitled to Free School Meals at school – the standard measure of classifying the most disadvantaged pupils, and the key target group for current Government school and university policies to improve social mobility. This means that much of the analysis concerns university access in England in particular.

This newly available data provides an insight into the extent of the widening education gap between the latest cohorts of the poorest and most privileged students both at school and university. It also reveals that similarly highly academic selective universities can have very different numbers of Free School Meal children on their degree courses – due in part to whether they are located or not in major cities. Careful consideration will be needed if the FSM indicator is to be used as a way of identifying students for support through university access schemes.

¹ See: <http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2010-12-13a.28544.h&s=aimhigher>;
<http://www.bis.gov.uk/news/topstories/2010/Dec/new-rules-for-high-charging-universities>

² See: <http://nds.coi.gov.uk/content/Detail.aspx?ReleaseID=416934&NewsAreaID=2>

School attainment gap

Data on the university enrolment of children entitled to Free School Meals (FSM) presented in the appendix to this note re-iterates the important point that the biggest factor determining the numbers of non-privileged pupils at university is the attainment of children during school³. The figures collated by the Trust compare the school and university achievement of FSM pupils and pupils educated in independent or private schools. These groups represent the lowest and highest performers in the education system. Large and widening gaps exist in the proportions of the poorest and most privileged children reaching ever more demanding academic achievement.

Figure 1 in the appendix compares the trajectories of these two groups of pupils over time from early secondary school to university entry, using several sources of official statistics. This shows in graphic terms that the most significant education gap between the groups emerges before pupils take their GCSEs at age 15 and 16, with absolute differences between the two groups maintained during subsequent years.

The gap in the earlier years, however, leads to increasingly large proportional differences between the two groups later in life. Fee-paying pupils are three and a half times more likely than FSM pupils to attain five GCSEs with grades A*-C including English and maths; but by age 18, they are over 22 times more likely to enter a highly selective university⁴. At the most extreme, independent pupils are 55 times more likely than FSM pupils to gain a place at either Oxford or Cambridge.

These stark figures are important in underlining the context for all discussion around university access: narrowing earlier attainment gaps at school is absolutely key. However, the Trust believes that this does not absolve universities from playing an important role in ensuring pupils from all social backgrounds aspire to higher education, and apply to individual university courses that meet their interests and talent.

Fair access

The figures also confirm that there exists a significant gap between the most privileged pupils and those from non-privileged backgrounds – many of whom will be children from middle income households. Independent school pupils

³ Free School Meal entitlement is the proxy used to identify the most deprived pupils in state schools. FSM pupils made up 12% of school children at age 15/16 for this cohort (when pupils at independent schools are included in the total as well).

⁴ The UK's 30 most academically selective universities, include: Bath, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Cardiff, Durham, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Imperial College, King's College London, Lancaster, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, LSE, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Oxford, Queen's Belfast, Reading, Royal Holloway, Sheffield, Southampton, St Andrews, Surrey, UCL, Warwick, York. See: <http://www.suttontrust.com/research/innovative-university-admissions-worldwide/>

for example are 6 times as likely to attend a highly selective university as the majority of children in state schools not entitled to Free School Meals.

This gap between the most privileged students and the rest has remained constant during the last decade despite increasing access efforts⁵. The Trust believes that fair access defined in these terms should remain a central part of university access efforts in the future. It may become even more important if both low income and middle income children are deterred by higher fees in the future.

The enrolment of Free School Meal children at individual universities

Table 1 in the appendix presents the numbers and proportions of Free School Meal children enrolled at individual universities in England over the three year period, 2005/06, 2006/07, and 2007/08⁶. These institutional figures reveal the dramatically different numbers and proportions of FSM pupils attending different universities. As one might expect the general pattern is for lower numbers of the poorest pupils at the most academically selective institutions. The differences in the enrolment of FSM pupils are large.

During this three year period, 5.5% (approximately 10,000 pupils each year) of the student intake at English universities was made up of Free School Meal pupils – compared with 81.5% of other state school pupils, and 13% of independent school pupils. However for the 25 most academically selective universities, only 2% (approximately 1,300 pupils each year) of the student intake was made up of Free School Meal pupils, compared with 72.2% of other state school pupils. Just over a quarter of the intake (25.8%) at these highly selective universities meanwhile had attended independent schools.

At the most selective universities of all, including Oxbridge, less than 1% of students are FSM pupils – compared with nearly half the intake from independent schools⁷. At the least selective universities, on the other hand, FSM pupils can make up nearly a quarter of the student intakes. The underlying trends in school attainment among FSM pupils is driving these differences, with relatively few achieving the A grades at A-level needed to become a potential candidate for the most selective universities.

⁵ For more details on the gap, see: <http://www.suttontrust.com/research/submission-to-review-of-he/>; the Trust has also shown that even with the requisite A-levels to gain entry to degree courses at leading research universities, around 3,000 state school students each year do not end up enrolling at these institutions. See; <http://www.suttontrust.com/reports/Missing-3000-Report-2.pdf>

⁶ We use three year averages as the FSM enrolment rates are based on small numbers of students, which can fluctuate from year to year.

⁷ Annual university enrolment figures for FSM pupils have been compared with those for individual independent schools, data for which has been gathered by the Trust, at <http://www.suttontrust.com/news/news/access-to-highly-selective-universities-stalls/>; <http://www.suttontrust.com/reports/UniversityAdmissionsbySchool.pdf>

However, this is not the whole story. The numbers of FSM students are also consistently higher at all types of universities based in inner-city areas, and lower in universities based in more rural settings. King's College London is one notable example of this: with 5.5% of FSM pupils among its students, it has a more inclusive intake than many far less academically selective universities.

Geography – where FSM children live – has a significant impact on their higher education destination. FSM intakes provide a distinctive measure of access which is not in fact correlated strongly with existing measures such as the proportion of pupils from low participation postcodes or from state schools.

Implications for the HE National Scholarship Fund

These figures have a number of implications for the proposed HE National Scholarship programme. One suggestion for the Fund is that it should support fee waivers for FSM pupils entering universities. Given the new Pupil Premium for schools will be directed at FSM pupils⁸, it has been argued that support for the same pupils should be continued during university through the programme.

However, the figures presented in this note suggest that this approach may have a number of unintended consequences. Firstly, because of the spread of FSM students in higher education, it will have little impact on the country's most prestigious universities outside the country's major urban areas. Moreover, if matching funding is required from universities as part of access agreements for such waivers, by far the largest outlays for this will be at those universities least likely to charge the highest fees for students and least likely to have significant endowments or fundraising capacity. More modelling of the likely impact of an FSM-based approach to access work through the Fund is needed as well as more clarity in the absolute aims of the programme.

The allocation of £150 million a year for access through the programme is of course to be welcomed. In its submission to Lord Browne's review, the Trust advocated the 'first year for free' for disadvantaged students on the basis that financial considerations would loom larger in students' decision-making in a higher fees environment⁹. However we were clear that such an approach should be piloted in the first instance to evaluate whether it works as a tool for affecting young people's decisions. We also believe that the programme should not be exclusively targeted on individual student financial support at the point of entry to university, but should also be used to encourage and stimulate other important access work in universities – proven outreach

⁸ For details of the use of FSM as the indicator for allocation of the Pupil Premium in schools, see <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201011/cmhansrd/cm101213/wmstext/101213m0001.htm#10121320000018>

⁹ See: <http://www.suttontrust.com/research/submission-to-review-of-he/>

schemes to raise aspirations, and the drive to improve access to the most selective universities as well as higher education as a whole.

A future access watchdog

With the demise of Aimhigher – and if the National Scholarship Fund does focus solely on financial help for individual students - the role of the Office for Fair Access (OFFA) becomes even more critical in ensuring proven university outreach schemes continue to raise aspirations of school children long before they start their degrees. The removal of the national Aimhigher scheme means that no direct Government funding for university outreach activities will exist after July 2011; funding will now be generated largely by the extra fees charged by universities.

The sole mechanism for ensuring outreach in the future will be the access agreements between universities and OFFA. It will be crucial that the conditions, targets and sanctions enshrined in the agreements ensure that good outreach and access work continues to maximise the numbers of non-privileged pupils applying to and entering our most prestigious universities.

More than ever in this new funding landscape, OFFA will need to be seen as independent of the sector and be given further powers - backed up with the political will - to impose sanctions on universities that fail consistently on access targets. This should be balanced with the need to work with academic institutions to create credible targets for improving the diversity of their student body and ensuring successful outreach schemes continue.

For these reasons we believe there would be benefits in including outside members in the make-up of the Office for Fair Access, as well as those with a good understanding of the sector. The draft guidance issued by the Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills to OFFA currently assumes an unchanged body - and has immediately drawn criticism that it will not have enough power or independence to ensure that university access continues. Clearly OFFA will always face a difficult task meeting outside expectations while at the same time working constructively with universities. At the very least the Trust believes that OFFA should not be subsumed into the Higher Education Funding Council for England, as suggested by Lord Browne's review, and should be adequately resourced to undertake its important work. We also believe that the public confidence in OFFA's independence would be greatly strengthened by creating a board including a number of representative groups as well as outside perspectives.

Access agreements: outreach versus financial support

Access agreements up to now have revealed that the vast majority of fee income has been used by universities to support bursaries and scholarships rather than proven outreach schemes - despite evidence that financial help

has up to now had limited impact on student behaviour¹⁰. Meanwhile, a reservation expressed by university heads in the past has been that students (and their parents) paying extra fees will not be happy to see their money directed into a general pot for schemes to help and inspire younger students, rather than be used to improve their own degree experience or to provide assistance to their peers. It remains to be seen whether this will be an issue or not in the new funding regime.

The Trust believes that access agreements agreed with universities charging higher fees should include an explicit commitment to proven outreach work such as summer schools and mentoring schemes – perhaps 25% of extra fee income or more, depending on the extent of the under-representation of certain groups. At the very least, it should be a significant proportion of fee income spent on access work as a whole. There is now a good evidence base for a range of models which work, and universities should be expected to make use of these options. Other approaches can be tried, but there should be a clear commitment to tracking outcomes and evaluating impact.

Access agreements: responsibilities for widening participation and fair access

The conditions for higher fees should commit universities to the dual responsibilities of widening participation (WP) more generally into higher education, and ensuring fair access into their own university¹¹. Success should be interpreted against these two aims. The right balance of these two often overlapping activities could be key feature of the access agreements agreed between universities and the Office for Fair Access. One possibility is that universities charging higher fees would be required to pick at least one project from a portfolio of approved interventions. This could be one in each area – for example a primary school project for widening participation and a summer school for fair access.

The destinations of all pupils on all outreach schemes should be tracked and monitored. For efficiency and accuracy, this could be done through a national approach co-ordinated by OFFA, for example, or the Higher Education Funding Council for England, HEFCE, in partnership with relevant organisation such as the university admissions service, UCAS, the Higher Education Statistics Agency, HESA, and the Department for Education. Success measures for these different activities however would have to be very different. Universities would be rewarded for the amount of quality widening

¹⁰ See for example: <http://www.offa.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/Have-bursaries-influenced-choices-between-universities-.pdf>. OFFA has been encouraging more outreach work. See: <http://www.offa.org.uk/press-releases/statement-from-director-of-fair-access-following-new-bis-draft-guidance/>

¹¹ If fee income is to become the main funding stream for university access it also prompts the question whether universities also need to submit separate ‘widening participation strategic assessments’ as they currently do for the Higher Education Funding Council for England. See: <http://www.hefce.ac.uk/faq/wpaccess.htm>

participation work they undertake, but would not be held directly accountable for the numbers of pupils going into higher education – as so many other factors will impact on their destinations. Universities might also be given responsibility to engage with a set number of schools in the locality.

For direct access work, targets for the future enrolment of non-privileged students would need to be carefully designed to ensure that they measure outcomes that the university can genuinely impact, but at the same time do not promote 'game-playing' or unintended behaviour to meet expectations. For example, should a university be judged against the number of actual offers made to non-privileged students or the number actually enrolled, or the numbers who complete their degrees?

Access targets – a basket of measures

Expectations for universities should be based on a basket of measures of university participation - covering both non-privileged and under-privileged students, and also outreach activity undertaken for widening participation and fair access work. We believe a combination of measures offers a fairer, credible and more robust way of measuring success.

A key measure should be the proportion of non-privileged pupils at the university - i.e. those not in the top 20% of incomes or from the highest performing schools. As mentioned, the biggest participation gap for elite universities is between the most privileged students and the non-privileged, not that between the least-privileged and the rest. Being based on bigger student numbers, this also enables a more robust measure. Targets should relate not only to increasing participation for the host university but for recruiting students to other highly selective universities as well.

New participation measures

Targets should be based on the more powerful university participation measures that are now available rather than current benchmarks, which are not fit for purpose for the most academically selective institutions.

A key resource is the new National Pupil Database (NPD) for schools linked with Higher Education Statistics Agency and UCAS data. This offers a number of possible measures that for the first time span the school and university sectors. Given the allocation of the new Pupil Premium funding for schools in England, it would make sense to track the numbers and proportions at each university of children who had been on Free School Meals at any time during their schooling. There is an opportunity to genuinely connect and evaluate the school and university work aimed at narrowing education inequality.

As mentioned above, another possible indicator is the proportion of students from outside the top 20% of high performing schools. Alternatively the proportions of these particular target student groupings could be measured in

terms of applicants to a university or those offered a degree place. These could be combined with university participation data based on the home postcodes of students.

Taking school attainment into account

The NPD-linked dataset also allows targets and participation measures to take into account the realistic pool of qualified candidates available to each university. How many school pupils with the appropriate GCSEs and A-levels in the relevant academic subjects are potential students at the university? Current benchmarks do not do this adequately at the moment – they are based on tariff points rather than real grades in valued subjects - and have lost credibility in the university sector as a result. The NPD dataset offers this contextual information on an individual basis for each student.

Contextual admissions

As part of their access agreements, every university should take into account the educational context of applicants to inform its admissions policies – and develop and publish its own evidence on the degree outcomes of students from different school backgrounds. This analysis should not simply look at the binary state/private divide, but also at the entry grades and degree classifications of students from schools and colleges with differing level of school performance¹².

Agreed long term goals

Universities should agree targets with the Office for Fair Access (which would set general parameters for targets as a starting point for discussion) for a five year period. The problem is that university participation figures can be volatile from one year to the next; the focus should be on long term trends. A traffic light system could be used to monitor progress - a warning one year, a final warning the next, and sanctions in the third year. We believe that annual access agreements should also be made public.

Sanctions

We believe that sanctions will obviously need to have real teeth to have an impact on universities' behaviour. If OFFA judges that a university is not making sufficient progress, then the first option is private discussion and support. But if universities fail to meet a proportion of their basket of measures over, say, two or three years, then this process must become more transparent, to underline public confidence in the system and give an added incentive to the university to change. For example, OFFA may publish its

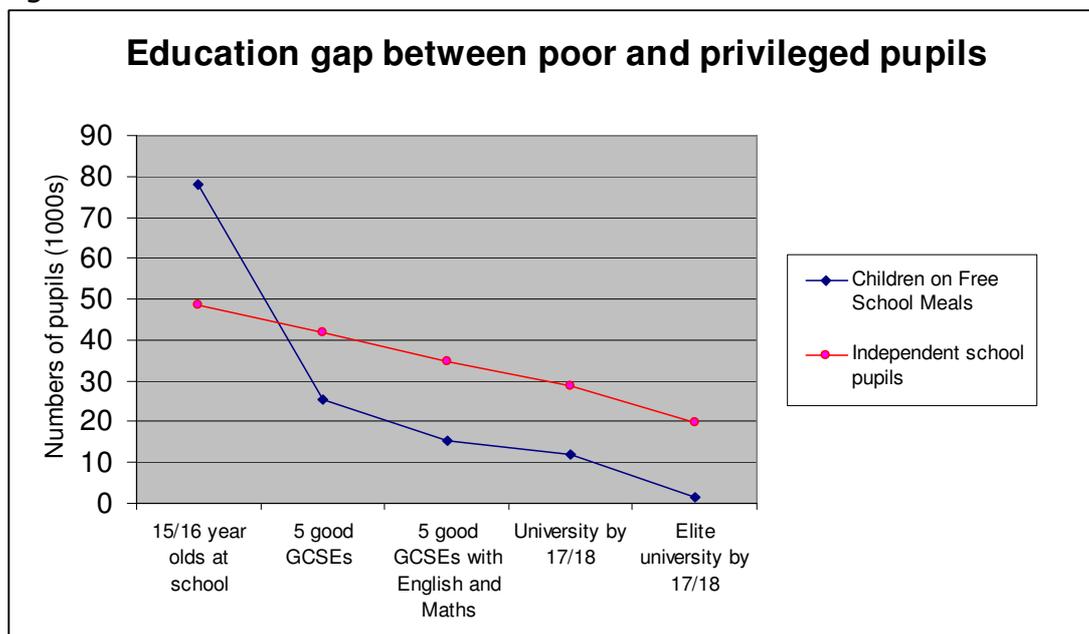
¹² Some suggest that an agreement could also be made to exclude access students from the academic tariffs so important for universities in terms of academic reputation and rankings in published league tables, but this would be difficult to introduce in practise.

concerns in an open letter to the university and expect the institution to respond with a clear explanation of why they have failed to reach their targets (including any supporting statistical analysis) and what definite steps they intend to take. The university might be obliged to ensure all its access work involves proven models from the agreed menu of approaches.

As a final step, and if no progress is made over, say three years, a proportion of the fee income over a given threshold would be diverted to a central access fund (possibly the Government's national scholarship programme). This would then be spent on measures at that university, but centrally coordinated so that it is more likely to shift the admissions trends.

Appendix: University enrolment of Free School Meal pupils

Figure 1



The graph above shows the educational trajectories of two 'cohorts' of pupils from early secondary school to university entry. One group is the children entitled to Free School Meals at age 15/16 in state schools, the standard measure used to identify the most disadvantaged pupils. The other group is the children attending independent schools at age 15/16, the vast majority of whom are from high income families able to pay school fees. The figures are based on official data for four different measures of academic success – the standard GCSE benchmarks (in 2005/06)¹³ and UK university entry statistics for 2007/08 – ie the same cohort of pupils two year later¹⁴.

Of 78,179 pupils entitled to Free School Meals in 2005/06, 15,245 (19.5%) attained 5 GCSEs with grades A* to C including English and Maths; 1414 (1.8%) of the cohort ended up at an elite university in 2007/08. In contrast, 34,583 (71%) of the 48,709 independent pupils in 2005/06 attained 5 GCSEs

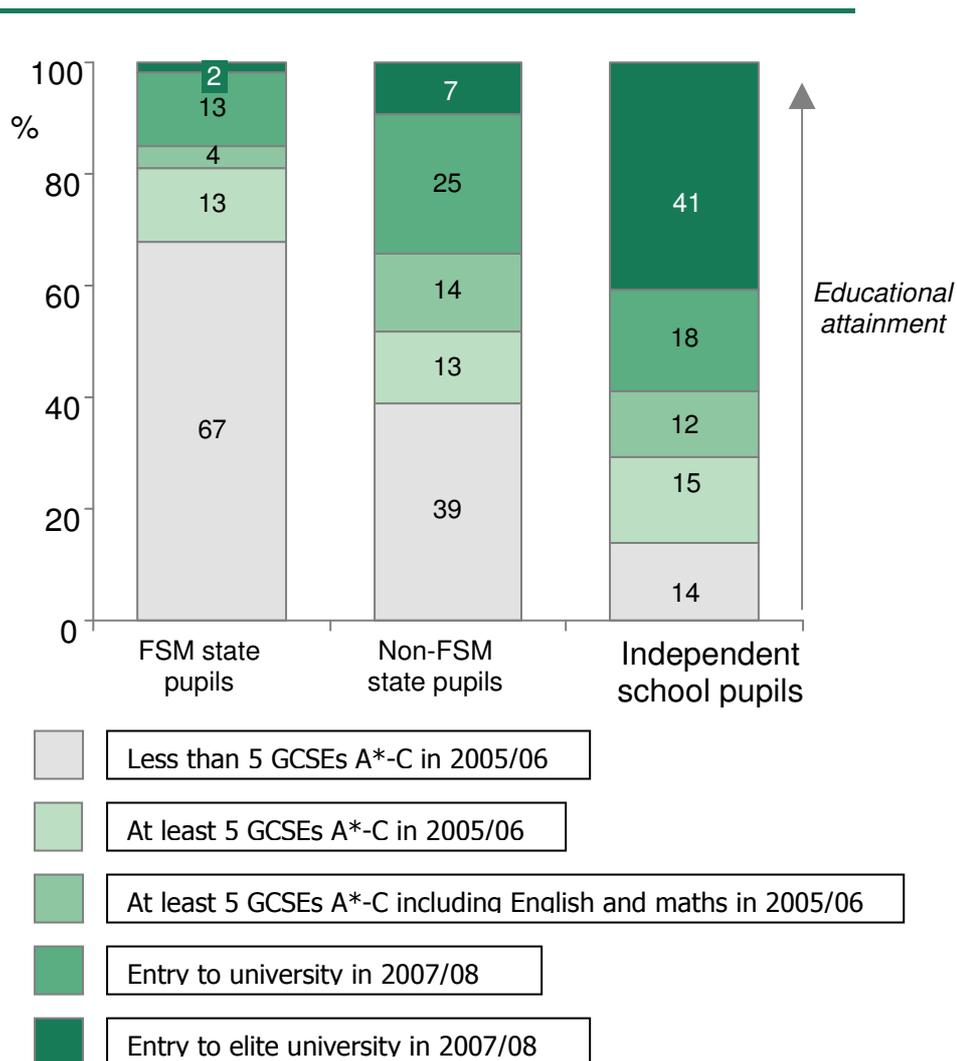
¹³ See <http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000693/Addition1V1.xls>, for data on state school pupils attaining 5 GCSEs A* to C in 2005/06, and those attaining 5 GCSEs A* to C including English and Maths in 2005/06. See: <http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000702/SFR01-2007tables2.xls> for equivalent statistics for independent school pupils.

¹⁴ We are grateful to the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills for providing data on the take up of FSM pupils at different universities. 'Elite university' is defined as being among the UK's 30 most academically selective universities, including: Bath, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Cardiff, Durham, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Imperial College, King's College London, Lancaster, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, LSE, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Oxford, Queen's Belfast, Reading, Royal Holloway, Sheffield, Southampton, St Andrews, Surrey, UCL, Warwick, York. For a full definition of this grouping, see: <http://www.suttontrust.com/research/innovative-university-admissions-worldwide/>. Student enrolment figures for state and independent school pupils are taken from the Performance Indicators published annually by HESA.

with grades A* to C including English and Maths; and 19,750 (41%) of the cohort ended up at an elite university in 2007/08.

Using the same official figures, we have also calculated the relative likelihoods of reaching these academic benchmarks for three 'cohorts' of pupils: those entitled to Free School Meals at age 15/16 in state schools; those not entitled to Free School Meals in schools; and those attending independent schools.

Figure 2: Percentages of pupils attaining national GCSE benchmarks and university and elite university entry



Using these figures, we find the following:

- Independent school pupils are 22.4 times as likely to attend a highly selective university as children entitled to Free School Meals in state schools.
- At the most extreme, independent pupils are 55 times more likely than FSM pupils to gain a place at Oxford or Cambridge universities.
- Fee-paying pupils were three and a half times more likely than FSM pupils to attain five GCSEs with grades A*-C including English and maths.
- Independent school pupils are 6 times as likely to attend a highly selective university as the majority of children in state schools not entitled to Free School Meals.

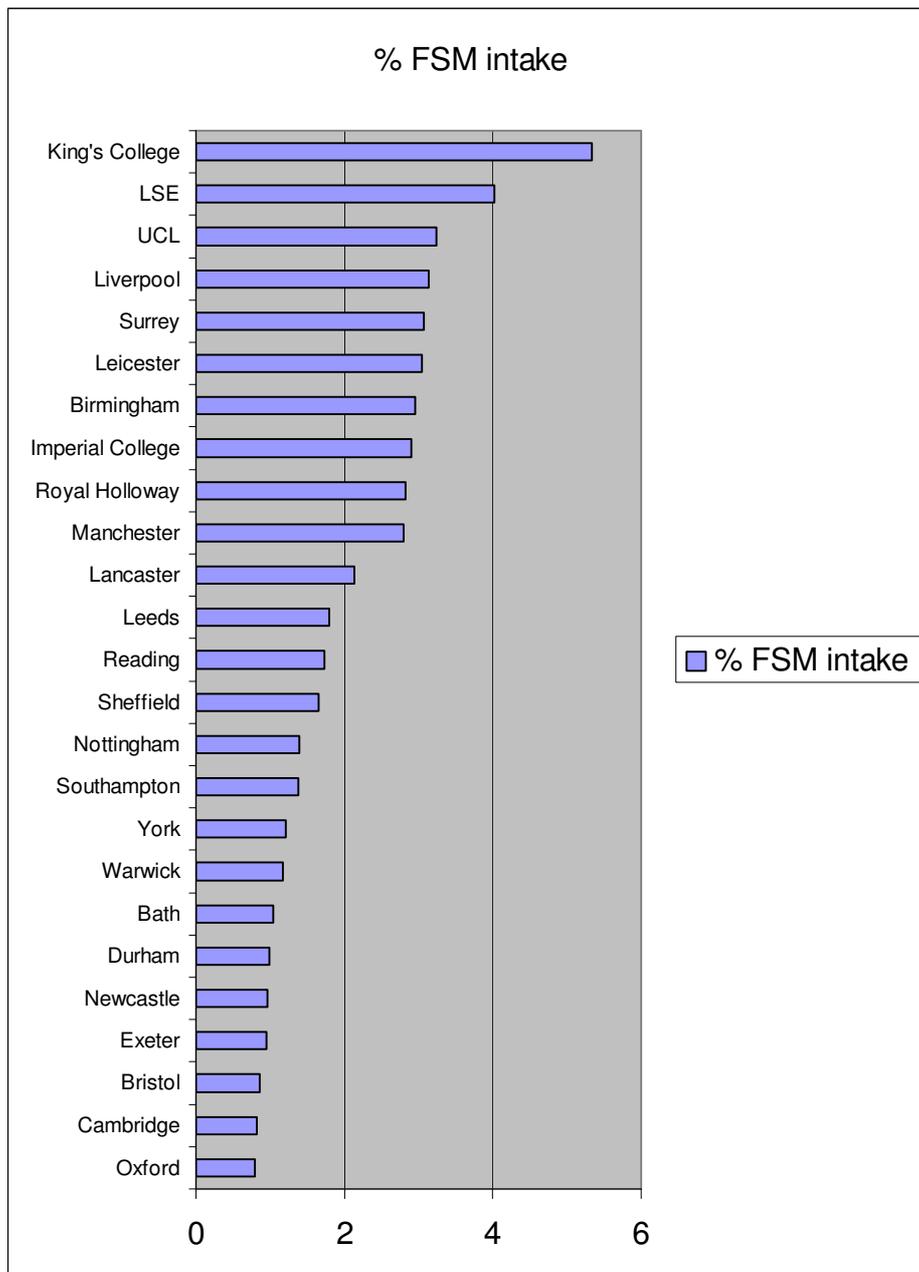
These figures relate to the latest 'cohorts' of students where statistics are available for GCSEs and university entry – but as a consequence the GCSE results are four years old, for 2005/06. However, the latest figures for the gap in GCSE results for 2009/10 suggest that these trends are likely to persist for future generations of university entrants. While 30.9% of pupils eligible for FSM achieved 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE including English and mathematics GCSEs (compared with 19.5% in 2005/06), 58.5% of pupils not known to be eligible for FSM did so (compared with 46% in 2005/06)¹⁵. The absolute gap in performance has effectively remained unchanged at this level¹⁶.

¹⁵ See: <http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000977/index.shtml>

¹⁶ Equivalent figures for independent school pupils are not available as they do not incorporate the international GCSEs many now take.

Enrolment of Free School Meal children at individual universities

The figure below shows how the proportion of Free School Meal children at highly selective universities in England varies. Figures relate to three years from 2005/06, 2006/07, and 2007/08. These figures provide a fascinating comparison with the proportion of low income students at highly selective universities in the US – suggesting that the American Ivy League may be enrolling higher proportions of low income students. The proportion of students on federal Pell grants at Harvard for example was 15% in 2008/09 – although Pell grants are awarded to families with higher household income than those qualifying for FSM in England¹⁷.



¹⁷ See for example: http://www.jbhe.com/features/65_pellgrants.html

The table below lists these figures for all English universities, as well as the proportion of independent school pupils. All figures are rounded to 5.

University	Young students (3 year total, 2005/06/07)	Independently educated (3 year total)	% IND	FSM pupils (3 year total)	
					% FSM
Oxford	8190	3820	46.6	65	0.8
Cambridge	7920	3385	42.7	65	0.8
Bristol	8460	3115	36.8	75	0.9
Exeter	7430	2080	28.0	70	1.0
Newcastle	10405	3140	30.2	100	1.0
Durham	8965	3430	38.3	90	1.0
Bath	4705	1115	23.7	50	1.0
Warwick	6895	1650	23.9	80	1.2
York	5600	1140	20.4	70	1.2
Southampton	9020	1485	16.5	125	1.4
Nottingham	12455	4035	32.4	175	1.4
Loughborough	8515	1525	17.9	130	1.5
Sheffield	11345	1715	15.1	185	1.6
Reading	6735	1125	16.7	115	1.7
Oxford Brookes	6130	1720	28.1	105	1.7
Leeds	16315	4305	26.4	295	1.8
Lancaster	6185	570	9.2	130	2.1
East Anglia	5780	720	12.5	125	2.2
York St John	3160	190	6.0	70	2.2
Sussex	5055	725	14.3	120	2.4
Bath Spa	2835	135	4.8	70	2.5
West of England	10090	1125	11.1	255	2.5
Gloucestershire	3720	190	5.1	95	2.6
Winchester	2945	110	3.7	80	2.6
Manchester	15785	3495	22.1	440	2.8
Royal Holloway	3790	840	22.2	105	2.8
Imperial College	3930	1460	37.2	115	2.9
Birmingham	11695	2545	21.8	345	2.9
Portsmouth	9275	515	5.6	275	3.0
Bournemouth	6085	390	6.4	185	3.0
Lincoln	6290	175	2.8	190	3.0
Leicester	5490	565	10.3	165	3.0
Surrey	3780	390	10.3	115	3.1
Liverpool	9520	1360	14.3	300	3.1
UCL	5790	2060	35.6	190	3.2
Worcester	2200	60	2.7	70	3.3
Kent	7495	595	7.9	245	3.3
Keele	4045	320	7.9	140	3.4
Chichester	2050	60	2.9	70	3.5
Northumbria	9475	805	8.5	350	3.7
Hull	6220	415	6.7	240	3.8
Canterbury CC	3935	130	3.3	150	3.9

LSE	1790	645	36.0	70	4.0
Brighton	6280	445	7.1	255	4.1
Staffordshire	4980	100	2.0	205	4.1
Sheffield Hallam	12350	555	4.5	520	4.2
Chester	5010	150	3.0	220	4.4
Plymouth	7030	445	6.3	320	4.5
Essex	3970	190	4.8	185	4.7
Southampton Solent	5145	170	3.3	240	4.7
Leeds Metropolitan	11650	775	6.7	570	4.9
Nottingham Trent	8355	590	7.1	425	5.1
King's Col London	6365	1820	28.6	340	5.3
Northampton	3130	85	2.7	200	6.4
Anglia Ruskin	3790	80	2.1	255	6.7
Sunderland	4135	95	2.3	285	6.8
Huddersfield	7050	185	2.6	525	7.4
Coventry	6445	190	2.9	490	7.6
De Montfort	9110	295	3.2	700	7.7
Liverpool JM	10375	415	4.0	810	7.8
Derby	3610	70	1.9	285	7.9
Aston	4695	445	9.5	380	8.1
Edge Hill	3750	55	1.5	310	8.2
Bucks New	2445	75	3.1	205	8.4
Manchester Met	14270	760	5.3	1220	8.5
Roehampton	4540	200	4.4	390	8.6
Central Lancashire	7700	215	2.8	680	8.8
Brunel	6930	465	6.7	615	8.9
Liverpool Hope	3240	65	2.0	295	9.1
Bolton	1625	20	1.2	150	9.2
Hertfordshire	9135	220	2.4	855	9.4
Salford	5570	190	3.4	550	9.9
Teesside	4145	50	1.2	450	10.9
Kingston	9265	430	4.6	1060	11.4
Queen Mary	6485	925	14.3	765	11.8
Wolverhampton	6390	65	1.0	815	12.8
City	3240	355	11.0	440	13.6
Birmingham City	5495	150	2.7	810	14.7
Bedfordshire	2380	25	1.1	380	16.0
Bradford	3950	240	6.1	665	16.8
Westminster	6995	325	4.6	1275	18.2
Greenwich	3955	85	2.1	815	20.6
Thames Valley	1535	35	2.3	320	20.7
London Metropolitan	4085	110	2.7	910	22.2
Middlesex	3960	85	2.1	915	23.1
East London	3135	35	1.1	725	23.1
London South Bank	2235	45	2.0	550	24.7