

## **A National Statistics Publication for Scotland**

### **Participation Rates for Entrants to Scottish Higher Education**

Statistics Theme and Subtheme: Education and Training

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## **Key points**

This publication covers two measures of participation of entrants, the Higher Education Initial Participation Rate (HEIPR) and the Young Participation Rate (YPR). Both these measures include full-time and part-time initial entrants to higher education level study at UK higher education institutions and Scottish further education colleges.

### **HEIPR (2006-07 to 2011-12)**

The Scottish HEIPR is a measure of participation of all initial entrants aged between 16 and 30 (inclusive). It measures wider population access to higher education, and is suitable for comparison with measures in other countries.

- the Scottish HEIPR has risen from 55.6 per cent in 2010-11 to 56.1 per cent in 2011-12;
- the Scottish HEIPR has increased from 53.2 per cent to 56.1 per cent since it was first calculated in 2006/7;
- this increase is most marked in HNC/HND provision;
- the Scottish HEIPR for part-time students has fallen since 2008-09, but this is outweighed by an increase in the full-time HEIPR;
- the Scottish HEIPR is consistently higher than the English counterpart, although the trends over time are similar;
- Scottish higher education institutions contribute the greatest part of the HEIPR, although there has been an increase in HE provision by further education colleges; and
- HEIPRs are lower in the most deprived areas of Scotland.

### **YPR (2006 cohort to 2011 cohort)**

This is similar to the discontinued Age Participation Index (API), and represents the 16 to 19 year old participation of a birth cohort. The YPR is a measure of access to higher education by young people up to (and including) age 19. It is a true cohort measure, and may be compared with similar measures from other parts of the UK.

- the Scottish YPR has risen from 42.3 per cent for the 2010 cohort to 43.8 per cent for the most recent 2011 cohort;
- the Scottish YPR has increased from 40.7 per cent to 43.8 per cent since it was first calculated for 2006 cohort;

- the greatest increase in rate is amongst those studying for HNC/HND level;
- for the most recent cohort the male YPR is 39.4 per cent compared to 48.4 per cent for females; and
- there has been an increase in rate of students studying at further education colleges, but the YPR for those studying at higher education institutions has remained fairly constant.

## **1. Introduction and background**

Following the consultation<sup>1</sup> in mid-2011, two new measures have been produced to replace the previously published Age Participation Index (API): the Scottish Young Participation Rate (YPR) and Higher Education Initial Participation Rate (HEIPR). This report presents these two measures as a six-year trend (where appropriate) as well as a section showing how the trends from the YPR compare to the previously published API. Last year the two measures were calculated for each of the last five years. This update includes the 2011-12 data.

## **2. Methodological notes**

### **Data sources, coverage and definition of ‘entrants’**

This publication contains information on Scottish domiciled students in both further education colleges (FECs) and higher education institutions (HEIs) who are attending higher education courses in the UK. Students at the OU are now included (they were not included in the API). These statistics are collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA<sup>2</sup>) from HEIs and by the SFC<sup>3</sup> from Scottish FECs. However, information is not routinely available for Scottish domiciled students at further education colleges in England, Wales and Northern Ireland and those at institutions outside the UK; hence these students are not included in the analyses. The National Records of Scotland (NRS<sup>4</sup> formerly General Register Office) produces mid-year population estimates, which are adjusted for use as the denominators in the calculations of the HEIPR and YPR.

Both measures, the HEIPR and YPR, are based on initial entrants to HEIs and Scottish FECs providing the student is on a course designated as National Vocational Qualification Level 4 or above, or listed as higher education.

An initial entrant is defined as any student who participates for at least six months on a course expected to last for at least six months, who has not participated in HE previously for a period of at least six months (whether at a FEC or an HEI).

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.sfc.ac.uk/participation>  
[http://www.sfc.ac.uk/web/FILES/Statistics/Participation\\_Measures\\_Consultation.pdf](http://www.sfc.ac.uk/web/FILES/Statistics/Participation_Measures_Consultation.pdf)  
[http://www.sfc.ac.uk/web/FILES/Statistics/Report\\_and\\_Participation\\_Consultation\\_Responses\\_%7B228218939%7D.pdf](http://www.sfc.ac.uk/web/FILES/Statistics/Report_and_Participation_Consultation_Responses_%7B228218939%7D.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) website: <http://www.hesa.ac.uk>

<sup>3</sup> Scottish Funding Council (SFC) website: <http://www.sfc.ac.uk>

<sup>4</sup> National Records of Scotland (NRS) website: <http://gro-scotland.gov.uk>

In order to ensure that only new participants are counted in the given year, student record data for that year was compared with student data sources dating back to 1998 to identify repeat records across prior academic years. If a match for an individual entrant is found in records from previous academic years then the individual has previously participated in higher education and the record for that individual is removed from the analysis. Student records were matched using algorithms based on those developed by the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE). These algorithms employ fuzzy matching, which attempts to match two or more records without requiring an exact match. Exact matches between student records cannot always be expected due to factors such as inconsistencies in spelling, missing information in one or more records or changes to surnames or forenames. The fuzzy matching process identifies matches based on date of birth, forename or initial, surname and gender. Further information is given in the technical report, which can be obtained from the contacts on the front page.

The same student may be recorded more than once but with different modes of study (part-time and full-time). If a student was found to have two instances of HE in the same year, one at full-time and the other at part-time, the full-time instance was taken as the initial entry.

## **Scottish YPR**

The YPR is a True Cohort Participation Rate<sup>5</sup> which measures the participation of a particular age group from a particular year. The YPR will measure each cohort of 16 year olds and track them through time, and is calculated as follows:

$$\text{YPR} = (\text{Young entrants in each cohort}) / (\text{base year population})$$

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<sup>5</sup>An explanation of True Cohort Participation Rates can be found in the 'Measurements of Participation in Scottish Higher Education Report' at the following address: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/08/17120618/0>

For example, the YPR of the 2011 cohort is:

$$\text{YPR}_{2011} = \frac{(16 \text{ year old HE entrants in 2008-09} + 17 \text{ year old HE entrants in 2009-10} + 18 \text{ year old HE entrants in 2010-11} + 19 \text{ year old HE entrants in 2011-12})}{16 \text{ yr old 2008-09 population}}$$

The denominator of the YPR is based on National Records of Scotland (NRS) population estimates of the number of 16 year olds in Scotland in the base year (in the example 2008-09) age-adjusted to 31 August, as this is the standard age used in the HESA student record and in the English participation measures.

The resulting statistic is a True Cohort Rate of participation of 16 year olds in 2008-09, and the cohort itself is named after the last year of inclusion in the YPR. As shown in the above example, the cohort is based on those who were 16 in 2008-09. These students' last possible year of inclusion in the YPR would be 2011-12 when they were 19; hence they are referred to as the 2011 cohort.

### **Scottish Higher Education Initial Participation Rate (HEIPR)**

The Scottish HEIPR is a measure of participation of new entrants aged between 16 and 30. These will be presented as initial participation (or net entry) rates for each age band, and an overall sum of these initial participation rates.

The initial participation rate for each age band is calculated as:

$$\text{Initial participation rate} = \frac{\text{Number of entrants}}{\text{Population}}$$

So for example if 150 of 1,000 17 year olds went into HE then the initial participation rate for 17 year olds would be 15 per cent. The initial participation rates are then summed to give an HEIPR: see Table 2 for the detailed calculation.

This measure is similar to the official measure of HE participation in England<sup>6</sup>; however the English HEIPR is the sum of initial participation rates for those aged 17 to 30. We have included 16 to 30 year olds in the Scottish measure as the differences in structure in the Scottish education system means there are over a thousand HE entrants aged 16.

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<sup>6</sup>For further information see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/participation-rates-in-higher-education-2006-07-2010-11>

## Analysis by local authority

In order to determine the local authority an entrant resided in prior to starting their course, postcodes of the home location of students (taken from student records) are matched to the most recent postcode file at the beginning of each academic year. However, not all postcodes can be matched to records in the postcode files for reasons such as incompleteness or ‘newness’ of postcodes that came into effect after the compilation of the postcode file. For analysis by local authority, entrants are only included if their postcode provided a match to the relevant postcode file. In 2011-12, 99 per cent of postcodes for the entrant population were successfully matched to the postcode file.

## Entrants from deprived areas of Scotland

Areas are defined as deprived using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)<sup>7</sup>. In this report SIMD 2009 version 2 is used for all years presented. The SIMD ranks the 6,505 data zones across Scotland. Data zones are the key small area statistical geography in Scotland and have, on average, populations of between 500 and 1,000 household residents. The data zones are ranked 1 (most deprived data zone) to 6,505 (least deprived data zone). The ranking is based on 38 indicators across seven domains, namely: income, employment, health, education, skills and training, housing, geographic access and crime. The overall index is a weighted sum of the seven domain scores. Data zones ranked 1 to 1,301 have been designated the “most deprived” 20 per cent and those ranked 5,205-6,505 the “least deprived” 20 per cent. Entrants were matched to one of the deprivation quintiles using their pre-study location postcode.

## Level of study

An analysis by level of study is presented in this report. The levels of study are defined as follows:

**First Degree:** First degrees, first degrees with qualified teacher status, enhanced first degrees, first degrees obtained concurrently with a diploma and intercalated first degrees.

**HNCs/HNDs:** HNC and HND.

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<sup>7</sup>More information on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation can be found at the following web address: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD>



**Other HE:** Diploma of Higher Education (DipHE), Certificate of Higher Education (CertHE), professional qualification at undergraduate level, foundation courses at HE level, NVQ/SVQ levels 5 and 4, diplomas and certificates at undergraduate level and other formal HE qualifications of less than degree standard.

### **Statistical Note**

This report shows very slightly different populations in the younger age groups compared to the 2010-11 release. This is due to an improvement in the use of death rates to age the population figures. The changes do not affect the overall HEIPR, YPRs from previous years.

### 3. Higher Education Initial Participation Rate (HEIPR)

**Table 1.** Higher Education Initial Participation Rate (HEIPR) by gender and mode of study 2006-07 to 2011-12

| Academic Year       | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| HEIPR (All) %       | 53.2%   | 52.0%   | 54.2%   | 55.6%   | 55.6%   | 56.1%   |
| Initial entrants    | 34,880  | 34,173  | 36,085  | 37,379  | 37,274  | 37,155  |
| HEIPR (male) %      | 46.9%   | 44.7%   | 47.6%   | 49.3%   | 49.8%   | 49.8%   |
| Initial entrants    | 15,775  | 15,059  | 16,214  | 16,958  | 17,075  | 16,831  |
| HEIPR (female)%     | 59.8%   | 59.7%   | 61.2%   | 62.2%   | 61.6%   | 62.7%   |
| Initial entrants    | 19,105  | 19,113  | 19,871  | 20,421  | 20,199  | 20,324  |
| HEIPR (full-time) % | 44.2%   | 43.5%   | 44.7%   | 46.7%   | 47.0%   | 47.8%   |
| Initial entrants    | 29,067  | 28,522  | 29,715  | 31,310  | 31,383  | 31,482  |
| HEIPR (part-time) % | 9.0%    | 8.6%    | 9.5%    | 9.0%    | 8.6%    | 8.3%    |
| Initial entrants    | 5,813   | 5,651   | 6,370   | 6,069   | 5,891   | 5,673   |

The HEIPR at Scotland level and HEIPR for males and females have increased since 2006-07, with a small fall in 2007-08. The participation rate for females continues to be higher than that for males.

The participation rate for full-time students has increased overall during the six-year period presented, whereas that for part-time has decreased since 2008-09.

**Table 2.** HEIPR calculation, 2010-11 and 2011-12

|                    | 2010-11          |            |                                | 2011-12          |            |                                |
|--------------------|------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| Age                | Initial Entrants | Population | Initial Participation Rate (%) | Initial Entrants | Population | Initial Participation Rate (%) |
| 16                 | 1,212            | 61,566     | 2.0%                           | 1,090            | 60,272     | 1.8%                           |
| 17                 | 9,671            | 63,646     | 15.2%                          | 9,870            | 62,148     | 15.9%                          |
| 18                 | 13,087           | 66,701     | 19.6%                          | 13,168           | 65,306     | 20.2%                          |
| 19                 | 3,952            | 69,678     | 5.7%                           | 4,067            | 68,912     | 5.9%                           |
| 20                 | 1,801            | 69,653     | 2.6%                           | 1,749            | 71,791     | 2.4%                           |
| 21                 | 1,284            | 70,742     | 1.8%                           | 1,187            | 71,917     | 1.7%                           |
| 22                 | 1,060            | 73,358     | 1.4%                           | 945              | 72,934     | 1.3%                           |
| 23                 | 919              | 73,609     | 1.2%                           | 911              | 74,894     | 1.2%                           |
| 24                 | 748              | 73,336     | 1.0%                           | 748              | 74,671     | 1.0%                           |
| 25                 | 715              | 73,888     | 1.0%                           | 692              | 74,528     | 0.9%                           |
| 26                 | 636              | 70,372     | 0.9%                           | 658              | 74,932     | 0.9%                           |
| 27                 | 583              | 68,760     | 0.8%                           | 587              | 71,337     | 0.8%                           |
| 28                 | 537              | 68,563     | 0.8%                           | 564              | 69,529     | 0.8%                           |
| 29                 | 528              | 69,686     | 0.8%                           | 463              | 69,106     | 0.7%                           |
| 30                 | 541              | 69,059     | 0.8%                           | 456              | 70,270     | 0.6%                           |
| 16-30<br>(overall) | 37,274           | 1,042,618  | <b>55.6%</b>                   | 37,155           | 1,052,548  | <b>56.1%</b>                   |

Table 2 presents the Scottish HEIPR for 2010-11 and 2011-12 broken down by age. The distribution of ages is similar for the two years, and indicates that the majority of new entrants are less than 20 years of age.

**Table 3.** HEIPR by level of study: 2006-07 to 2011-12

|         | <b>Number of Entrants</b> | <b>HEIPR</b> | <b>First Degree</b> | <b>HNC/HND</b> | <b>Other HE</b> |
|---------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 2006-07 | 34,880                    | 53.2%        | 26.8%               | 17.0%          | 9.4%            |
| 2007-08 | 34,173                    | 52.0%        | 26.7%               | 18.3%          | 7.1%            |
| 2008-09 | 36,085                    | 54.2%        | 28.0%               | 19.1%          | 7.1%            |
| 2009-10 | 37,379                    | 55.6%        | 28.8%               | 20.4%          | 6.4%            |
| 2010-11 | 37,274                    | 55.6%        | 27.4%               | 21.9%          | 6.3%            |
| 2011-12 | 37,155                    | 56.1%        | 27.8%               | 22.4%          | 5.9%            |

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), Scottish Funding Council (SFC) and the National Records of Scotland (NRS)

In Scotland the majority of participation in HE is at 'First degree' level. While the HEIPRs of those taking 'First Degrees' and 'HNC/HND' level degrees have increased, there has been an decrease of those entering 'Other HE' level study since 2006-07.

**Table 4.** HEIPR by institution type: 2006-07 to 2011-12

|         | <b>Number of Entrants</b> | <b>HEIPR</b> | <b>Scottish higher education institutions (%)</b> | <b>Scottish further education colleges (%)</b> | <b>Higher education institutions in the rest of the UK (%)</b> |
|---------|---------------------------|--------------|---|--|--|
| 2006-07 | 34,880                    | 53.2%        | 32.9%   | 18.3%  | 2.0%   |
| 2007-08 | 34,173                    | 52.0%        | 32.4%   | 17.6%  | 2.0%   |
| 2008-09 | 36,085                    | 54.2%        | 33.8%   | 18.4%  | 2.1%   |
| 2009-10 | 37,379                    | 55.6%        | 33.7%   | 19.8%  | 2.1%   |
| 2010-11 | 37,274                    | 55.6%        | 31.9%   | 21.6%  | 2.2%   |
| 2011-12 | 37,155                    | 56.1%        | 32.0%   | 21.8%  | 2.3%   |

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), Scottish Funding Council (SFC) and the National Records of Scotland (NRS).

The majority of initial higher education participation is at Scottish HEIs, although this proportion has decreased slightly between 2006-07 and 2011-12. In contrast there has been an increase in participation at FECs, due to a rebalancing of curriculum to provide more HE level courses.

**Table 5.** HEIPR by deprivation<sup>1</sup>: 2006-07 to 2011-12

|         | <b>Number<br/>of<br/>Entrants</b> | <b>HEIPR</b> | <b>Least<br/>Deprived</b> | <b>Most<br/>Deprived</b> |
|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2006-07 | 34,594                            | 52.8%        | 57.9%                     | 34.9%                    |
| 2007-08 | 33,797                            | 51.5%        | 56.1%                     | 34.7%                    |
| 2008-09 | 35,625                            | 53.5%        | 58.2%                     | 36.3%                    |
| 2009-10 | 37,050                            | 55.1%        | 59.5%                     | 38.6%                    |
| 2010-11 | 36,960                            | 55.1%        | 59.1%                     | 39.7%                    |
| 2011-12 | 36,896                            | 55.7%        | 59.9%                     | 39.1%                    |

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), Scottish Funding Council (SFC) and the National Records of Scotland (NRS).

1 Based on student's pre-study location postcode, missing postcodes lead to lower number of entrants

Participation is greater in the least deprived areas in Scotland, and over the six years, HEIPR has increased for both groups. This increase is slightly greater in the most deprived group, narrowing the gap in participation, although in 2011-12, there was a slight decline in participation in the most deprived group.

Table 6 shows the HEIPR by Local Authority of residence. The area with the highest HEIPR is East Renfrewshire (78.7 %) and the lowest is Dundee City (40.8%).

The HEI part of the HEIPR was highest in the Shetland Islands (65.2%); the region with the highest HEIPR for Scottish FECs was Angus (33.4%). The region with highest HEIPR for HEIs elsewhere in the UK was Edinburgh City (5.9 per cent).

**Table 6.** Local Authority<sup>1</sup>total HEIPR and by institution type: 2011-12

|                     | Number<br>of<br>Entrants | TOTAL        | Scottish<br>higher<br>education<br>institutions<br>(%) | Scottish<br>further<br>education<br>colleges<br>(%) | Higher<br>education<br>institutions<br>in the rest<br>of the UK<br>(%) |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--|---|--|
| <b>Scotland</b>     | <b>37,155</b>            | <b>56.1%</b> | <b>32.0%</b>   | <b>21.8%</b>  | <b>2.3%</b>  |
| Aberdeen City       | 1,395                    | 47.9%        | 26.0%  | 20.0%   | 1.9%   |
| Aberdeenshire       | 1,916                    | 65.2%        | 37.4%  | 25.1%   | 2.7%   |
| Angus               | 833                      | 66.5%        | 30.4%  | 33.4%   | 2.7%   |
| Argyll & Bute       | 635                      | 61.6%        | 36.0%  | 21.5%   | 4.1%   |
| Clackmannanshire    | 323                      | 49.8%        | 27.3%  | 21.2%   | 1.4%   |
| Dumfries & Galloway | 937                      | 56.0%        | 35.7%  | 15.8%   | 4.4%   |
| Dundee City         | 913                      | 40.8%        | 23.7%  | 16.3%   | 0.8%   |
| East Ayrshire       | 861                      | 56.4%        | 26.3%  | 28.8%   | 1.3%   |
| East Dunbartonshire | 1,023                    | 76.1%        | 48.4%  | 25.6%   | 2.2%   |
| East Lothian        | 691                      | 56.9%        | 34.1%  | 18.2%   | 4.7%   |
| East Renfrewshire   | 948                      | 78.7%        | 58.2%  | 18.4%   | 2.1%   |
| Edinburgh, City of  | 3,448                    | 51.9%        | 29.9%  | 16.1%   | 5.9%   |
| Eilean Siar         | 173                      | 65.2%        | 53.5%  | 11.3%   | 0.4%   |
| Falkirk             | 971                      | 49.8%        | 25.5%  | 23.4%   | 0.9%   |
| Fife                | 2,427                    | 51.4%        | 24.4%  | 25.4%   | 1.6%   |
| Glasgow City        | 4,129                    | 50.4%        | 23.8%  | 25.1%   | 1.4%   |
| Highland            | 1,530                    | 63.5%        | 55.4%  | 5.1%  | 3.0%   |
| Inverclyde          | 560                      | 58.4%        | 26.3%  | 29.9%   | 2.2%   |
| Midlothian          | 456                      | 44.6%        | 26.2%  | 15.0%   | 3.3%   |
| Moray               | 633                      | 59.4%        | 49.5%  | 7.2%  | 2.7%   |
| North Ayrshire      | 954                      | 56.7%        | 24.3%  | 31.3%   | 1.1%   |
| North Lanarkshire   | 2,230                    | 54.8%        | 26.7%  | 27.4%   | 0.7%   |
| Orkney Islands      | 141                      | 64.9%        | 59.5%  | 2.8%  | 2.7%   |
| Perth & Kinross     | 1,091                    | 61.5%        | 50.0%  | 7.8%  | 3.7%   |
| Renfrewshire        | 1,310                    | 63.1%        | 34.7%  | 27.0%   | 1.4%   |
| Scottish Borders    | 721                      | 57.7%        | 37.1%  | 15.0%   | 5.6%   |
| Shetland Islands    | 188                      | 70.8%        | 65.2%  | 5.6%  | 0.0%   |
| South Ayrshire      | 813                      | 63.7%        | 36.0%  | 25.2%   | 2.4%   |
| South Lanarkshire   | 2,205                    | 57.0%        | 32.0%  | 23.8%   | 1.2%   |
| Stirling            | 615                      | 43.9%        | 28.7%  | 13.1%   | 2.1%   |
| West Dunbartonshire | 610                      | 52.8%        | 21.8%  | 30.2%   | 0.8%   |
| West Lothian        | 1,216                    | 55.8%        | 28.0%  | 26.3%   | 1.5%   |

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), Scottish Funding Council (SFC) and the National Records of Scotland (NRS).

<sup>1</sup> Based on student's pre-study location postcode

## HEIPR in Scotland compared to HEIPR in England

Development of the methodology for the Scottish HEIPR was similar to England's to allow cross-country comparison. The Scottish HEIPR is consistently higher than the English HEIPR over the period 2006-07 to 2010-11. This is illustrated in Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3 overleaf.

Table 7 is reproduced from published statistics for England and is the most recent HEIPR data available at the time of going to print.

**Table 7.** Higher Education Initial Participation Rate (HEIPR) for **English domiciled** first time participants in Higher Education Courses at UK Higher Education Institutions and English, Welsh and Scottish Further Education Colleges: 2006/07 to 2010/11

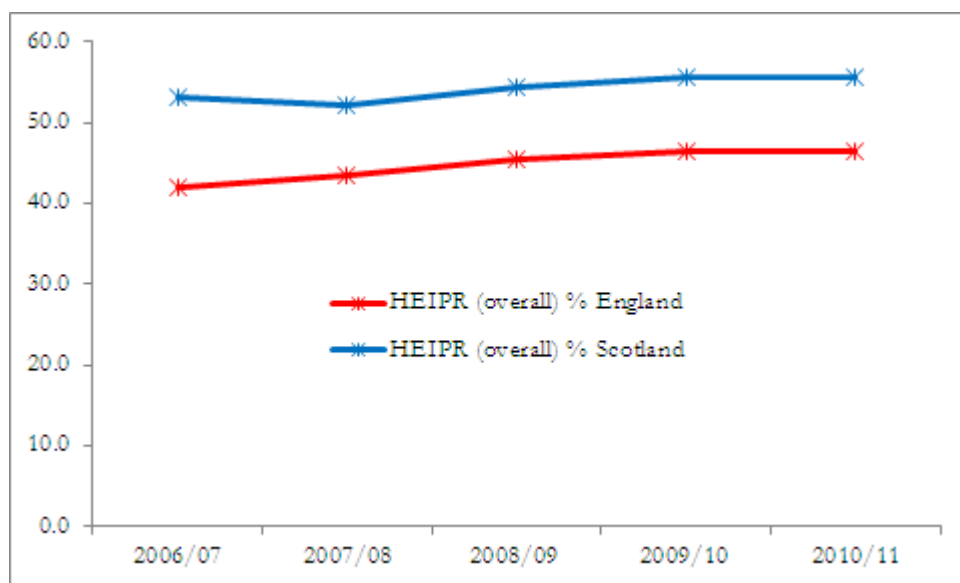
| Academic Year                | 2006/07      | 2007/08      | 2008/09      | 2009/10      | 2010/11<br>(Provisional) |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| <b>ENGLISH DOMICILED</b>     |              |              |              |              |                          |
| HEIPR (male and female) %    | 42<br>(42.0) | 43<br>(43.4) | 45<br>(45.5) | 47<br>(46.5) | 47<br>(46.5)             |
| Initial entrants (thousands) | 285          | 296          | 313          | 323          | 323                      |
| HEIPR (male) %               | 37<br>(36.5) | 38<br>(37.9) | 40<br>(40.1) | 41<br>(41.1) | 42<br>(41.6)             |
| Initial entrants (thousands) | 127          | 133          | 141          | 147          | 148                      |
| HEIPR (female) %             | 48<br>(47.8) | 49<br>(49.1) | 51<br>(51.2) | 52<br>(52.2) | 52<br>(51.7)             |
| Initial entrants (thousands) | 158          | 163          | 172          | 177          | 174                      |
| HEIPR (full-time) %          | 35<br>(35.3) | 37<br>(36.9) | 39<br>(39.0) | 40<br>(40.3) | 40<br>(40.4)             |
| Initial entrants (thousands) | 240          | 252          | 268          | 279          | 279                      |
| HEIPR (part-time) %          | 7<br>(6.8)   | 6<br>(6.4)   | 6<br>(6.5)   | 6<br>(6.2)   | 6<br>(6.1)               |
| Initial entrants (thousands) | 45           | 44           | 45           | 44           | 44                       |

Reproduced with permission from

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/participation-rates-in-higher-education-2006-07-2010-11>

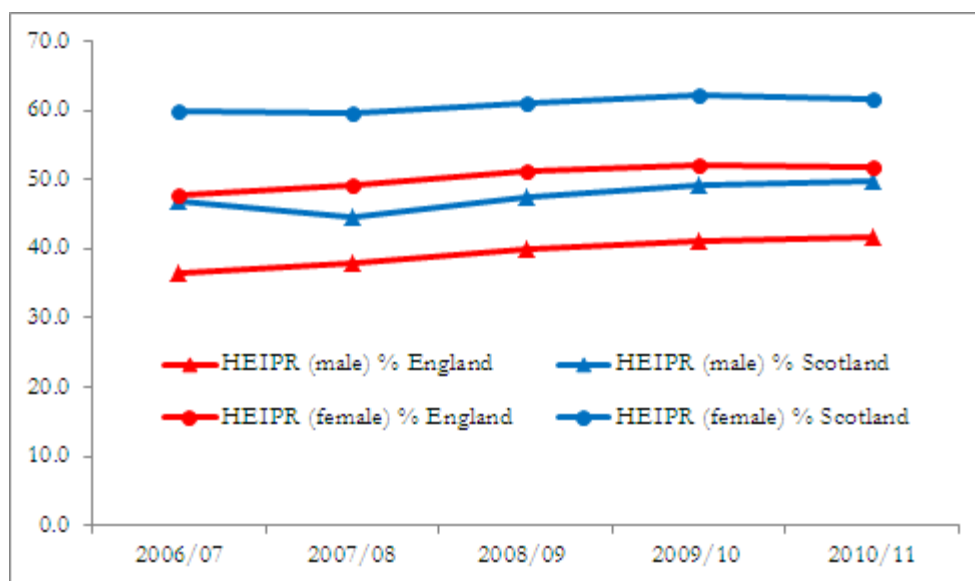
Figures for the HEIPR are rounded to the nearest whole number to reflect the degree of accuracy inherent in the data. As this can conceal changes or trends, figures rounded to the nearest decimal place are also provided to inform comparisons over time. Figures rounded to the nearest decimal place are shown in parentheses. Figures for the counts of initial entrants are rounded to the nearest thousand. Rounding may result in apparent inconsistencies between totals and sums of constituent parts.

**Figure 1.** HEIPR: England and Scotland 2006-07 to 2010-11



Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), Scottish Funding Council (SFC), Skills Funding Agency (SFA), Welsh Assembly Government, Office for National Statistics (ONS), Department for Education (DfE) and the National Records of Scotland (NRS).

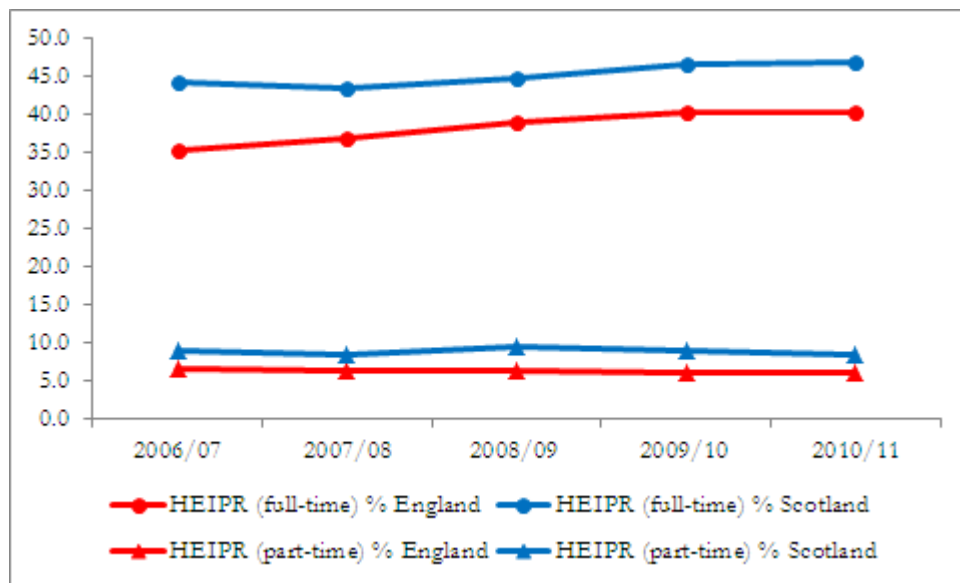
**Figure 2.** HEIPR by gender: England and Scotland 2006-07 to 2010-11



Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), Scottish Funding Council (SFC), Skills Funding Agency (SFA), Welsh Assembly Government, Office for National Statistics (ONS), Department for Education (DfE) and the National Records of Scotland (NRS).



**Figure 3.** HEIPR by mode of study: England and Scotland 2006-07 to 2010-11



Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), Scottish Funding Council (SFC), Skills Funding Agency (SFA), Welsh Assembly Government, Office for National Statistics (ONS), Department for Education (DfE) and the National Records of Scotland (NRS).

The Scottish HEIPR includes 16-30 year olds (see page 8) and the English HEIPR includes 17-30 year olds. However the broader Scottish age range does not account for the differences shown in the charts above. If a different 2010-11 Scottish HEIPR is calculated as the sum of initial entry rates for 16-29 year olds it is 55.5 per cent, compared to 56.1 per cent for Scottish 16-30 years olds and 46.5 per cent for English 17-30 year olds.

Further information on the English HEIPR can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/participation-rates-in-higher-education-2006-07-2010-11> and the 2011-12 figures are due to be published on 24 April 2013.

## 4. Young Participation Rate (YPR)

**Table 8.** YPR by gender: 2006 to 2011 Cohort

|             | Number of Entrants | YPR   | Male  | Female |
|-------------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| 2006 Cohort | 26,489             | 40.7% | 36.1% | 45.6%  |
| 2007 Cohort | 26,327             | 40.2% | 35.8% | 45.0%  |
| 2008 Cohort | 25,836             | 40.4% | 36.2% | 44.9%  |
| 2009 Cohort | 26,363             | 40.9% | 36.4% | 45.6%  |
| 2010 Cohort | 27,892             | 42.3% | 38.4% | 46.4%  |
| 2011 Cohort | 28,630             | 43.8% | 39.4% | 48.4%  |

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), Scottish Funding Council (SFC) and the National Records of Scotland (NRS).

The YPR at Scotland level, and for males and females, has increased for each cohort represented. The YPR is greater for females than for males.

**Table 9.** YPR by mode of study: 2006 to 2011 Cohort

|             | Number of Entrants | YPR   | Full-time | Part-time |
|-------------|--------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| 2006 Cohort | 26,489             | 40.7% | 38.4%     | 2.4%      |
| 2007 Cohort | 26,327             | 40.2% | 37.7%     | 2.5%      |
| 2008 Cohort | 25,836             | 40.4% | 37.3%     | 3.1%      |
| 2009 Cohort | 26,363             | 40.9% | 37.7%     | 3.2%      |
| 2010 Cohort | 27,892             | 42.3% | 38.9%     | 3.4%      |
| 2011 Cohort | 28,630             | 43.8% | 40.2%     | 3.6%      |

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), Scottish Funding Council (SFC) and the National Records of Scotland (NRS).

In contrast to the trends shown in the HEIPR (Table 1), the YPR for part-time study has increased for each birth cohort, which shows there is an increase in part-time study for 16-19 year olds. The YPR for full-time study had declined, but is now increasing again.

**Table 10.** YPR by level of study: 2006 to 2011 Cohort

|             | <b>Number of Entrants</b> | <b>YPR</b> | <b>First Degree</b> | <b>HNC/HND</b> | <b>Other HE</b> |
|-------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 2006 Cohort | 26,489                    | 40.7%      | 25.3%               | 11.6%          | 3.8%            |
| 2007 Cohort | 26,327                    | 40.2%      | 24.5%               | 11.9%          | 3.8%            |
| 2008 Cohort | 25,836                    | 40.4%      | 24.6%               | 12.3%          | 3.6%            |
| 2009 Cohort | 26,363                    | 40.9%      | 24.8%               | 13.1%          | 3.0%            |
| 2010 Cohort | 27,892                    | 42.3%      | 25.4%               | 14.2%          | 2.6%            |
| 2011 Cohort | 28,630                    | 43.8%      | 25.5%               | 15.5%          | 2.9%            |

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), Scottish Funding Council (SFC) and the National Records of Scotland (NRS).

In each cohort, students taking a ‘First Degree’ contribute most to the YPR. The YPR of students taking a ‘First Degree’ has increased each year from the 2007 cohort, but more slowly than the increase in YPR of ‘HNC/HND’ level degree. The YPR of students taking ‘Other HE’ level degrees has decreased overall.

**Table 11.** YPR by institution type: 2006 to 2011 Cohort

|             | <b>Number of Entrants</b> | <b>YPR</b> | <b>Scottish higher education institutions (%)</b> | <b>Scottish further education colleges (%)</b> | <b>Higher education institutions in the rest of the UK (%)</b> |
|-------------|---------------------------|------------|---|--|--|
| 2006 Cohort | 26,489                    | 40.7%      | 27.2%   | 11.8%  | 1.7%   |
| 2007 Cohort | 26,327                    | 40.2%      | 26.6%   | 11.9%  | 1.7%   |
| 2008 Cohort | 25,836                    | 40.4%      | 26.7%   | 12.0%  | 1.7%   |
| 2009 Cohort | 26,363                    | 40.9%      | 26.9%   | 12.4%  | 1.6%   |
| 2010 Cohort | 27,892                    | 42.3%      | 27.3%   | 13.4%  | 1.6%   |
| 2011 Cohort | 28,630                    | 43.8%      | 27.4%   | 14.6%  | 1.8%   |

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), Scottish Funding Council (SFC) and the National Records of Scotland (NRS).

Scottish HEIs account for the largest component of the national YPR, which has remained around 27 per cent for all of the cohorts presented. The Scottish FECs component has increased from 11.8 per cent to 14.6 per cent, whereas the rest of UK component remains at 1.6 per cent to 1.8 per cent.

**Table 12.** YPR by institution type: 2011 cohort by Local Authority

|                     | Number of Entrants | TOTAL        | Scottish HEIs | Scottish FECs | Rest of UK HEIs |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| <b>Scotland</b>     | <b>28,630</b>      | <b>43.8%</b> | <b>27.4%</b>  | <b>14.6%</b>  | <b>1.8%</b>     |
| Aberdeen City       | 1,090              | 48.3%        | 29.3%         | 17.0%         | 2.0%            |
| Aberdeenshire       | 1,636              | 50.7%        | 31.6%         | 17.1%         | 2.0%            |
| Angus               | 734                | 51.4%        | 31.1%         | 18.5%         | 1.8%            |
| Argyll & Bute       | 516                | 43.7%        | 28.2%         | 12.9%         | 2.6%            |
| Clackmannanshire    | 276                | 38.8%        | 23.3%         | 14.3%         | 1.1%            |
| Dumfries & Galloway | 696                | 37.2%        | 24.7%         | 9.8%          | 2.7%            |
| Dundee City         | 670                | 41.1%        | 24.7%         | 15.5%         | 0.9%            |
| East Ayrshire       | 627                | 37.8%        | 21.9%         | 15.5%         | 0.4%            |
| East Dunbartonshire | 936                | 62.0%        | 41.4%         | 18.4%         | 2.2%            |
| East Lothian        | 569                | 41.6%        | 25.7%         | 12.2%         | 3.7%            |
| East Renfrewshire   | 811                | 64.2%        | 49.1%         | 13.1%         | 2.0%            |
| Edinburgh, City of  | 2,241              | 46.1%        | 29.9%         | 11.0%         | 5.2%            |
| Eilean Siar         | 160                | 44.1%        | 38.6%         | 5.5%          | 0.0%            |
| Falkirk             | 738                | 38.6%        | 21.7%         | 16.5%         | 0.4%            |
| Fife                | 1,865              | 40.9%        | 21.2%         | 18.4%         | 1.3%            |
| Glasgow City        | 2,692              | 39.4%        | 20.3%         | 18.1%         | 1.0%            |
| Highland            | 1,246              | 44.1%        | 39.3%         | 2.7%          | 2.2%            |
| Inverclyde          | 516                | 48.6%        | 25.0%         | 22.0%         | 1.6%            |
| Midlothian          | 410                | 36.3%        | 23.7%         | 11.1%         | 1.4%            |
| Moray               | 528                | 42.9%        | 35.5%         | 5.3%          | 2.2%            |
| North Ayrshire      | 690                | 38.0%        | 20.0%         | 17.3%         | 0.7%            |
| North Lanarkshire   | 1,759              | 40.5%        | 22.6%         | 17.4%         | 0.5%            |
| Orkney Islands      | 129                | 45.3%        | 41.4%         | 3.2%          | 0.7%            |
| Perth & Kinross     | 811                | 43.7%        | 35.9%         | 4.4%          | 3.5%            |
| Renfrewshire        | 1,051              | 47.6%        | 27.5%         | 19.3%         | 0.9%            |
| Scottish Borders    | 570                | 39.8%        | 27.4%         | 8.6%          | 3.7%            |
| Shetland Islands    | 148                | 44.2%        | 36.7%         | 6.3%          | 1.2%            |
| South Ayrshire      | 639                | 45.6%        | 30.0%         | 14.3%         | 1.3%            |
| South Lanarkshire   | 1,845              | 44.9%        | 28.4%         | 15.8%         | 0.8%            |
| Stirling            | 527                | 43.8%        | 30.0%         | 10.8%         | 3.1%            |
| West Dunbartonshire | 480                | 39.6%        | 21.2%         | 17.9%         | 0.5%            |
| West Lothian        | 873                | 38.6%        | 22.3%         | 15.4%         | 0.9%            |

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), Scottish Funding Council (SFC) and the National Records of Scotland (NRS).

Note: The calculation of participation rates for local authorities relies on a process of matching postcodes contained in student records to those in postcode directories.

Student records containing incomplete/invalid postcodes are excluded from this calculation.

In 2011-12 99 per cent of entrant records were successfully matched to postcode directories used for analysis by local authority.

The area with the highest YPR is East Renfrewshire (64.2%) and Midlothian the lowest (36.3%).

Local Authorities with the highest YPRs by institution type were East Renfrewshire (Scottish HEIs, 49.1%), Inverclyde (Scottish FECs, 22.0%) and Edinburgh City (rest of UK HEIs, 5.2%).