OFFA
July 2014/05
HEFCE
July 2014/15
Outcomes

This document presents the outcomes from OFFA and HEFCE's monitoring of access agreements, widening participation strategic statement and the National Scholarship Programme for 2012-13.

Outcomes of access agreement, widening participation strategic statement and National Scholarship Programme monitoring for 2012-13





Alternative formats

The publication can be downloaded from the OFFA web-site (www.offa.org.uk) under 'Publications', or the HEFCE web-site (www.hefce.ac.uk) under 'Publications & reports'. For readers without access to the internet, we can also supply it on CD or in large print. Please call 0117 931 7171 for alternative format versions.

Published by the Office for Fair Access and the Higher Education Funding Council for England.

© OFFA/HEFCE 2014

The copyright for this publication is held by the Office for Fair Access (OFFA) and the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE). The material may be copied or reproduced provided that the source is acknowledged and the material, wholly or in part, is not used for commercial gain. Use of the material for commercial gain requires the prior written permission of OFFA and HEFCE.

Contents

	Page
OFFA foreword	2
HEFCE foreword	4
Executive summary	7
Introduction	9
Outcomes: overall investment in widening participation activity	12
Outcomes: institutional financial support for students	14
Outcomes: access agreement investment	19
Outcomes: evaluating progress	25
Outcomes: equality and diversity	30
Annex A Glossary	31
Annex B Supplementary information on the NSP for 2012-13	34
Annex C Full data tables	37



OFFA foreword

I am happy to be able to report a substantial rise in access agreement activity and good progress against targets in 2012-13. OFFA set high expectations for these access agreements, the first to be developed under the new student finance and support system, and universities and colleges responded well to the challenge. In line with OFFA's guidance, institutions both invested more in cash terms and invested a greater proportion of their income from higher fees; plus they set stretching outcomes targets and then met, exceeded, or – in the case of longer-term goals – made progress towards these targets in 83 per cent of cases.

This is our first year of monitoring under the new system and of course it will take time for us to understand the full impact of institutions' increased access activity.

However, we do already know that, to date, fees of up to £9,000 have not deterred young people from low-income and other disadvantaged backgrounds from going to higher education. We know from Higher Education Statistics Agency data that full-time participation rates rose among young people from disadvantaged backgrounds in 2012-13 and UCAS application data suggests this trend has continued in 2013-14. There is even starting to be some improvement at the most selective universities, where participation gaps are stubbornly wide.

On the downside, numbers of part-time students continued to fall in 2012-13 and remain worryingly low – this is a key issue for fair access because part-time students are more likely to come from disadvantaged backgrounds, and because part-time courses offer opportunities for people without traditional qualifications, or who have to fit study around work or family commitments.

Raising aspirations and attainment

The introduction of higher fees in 2012-13 made it more important than ever that universities and colleges work to remove the barriers to participation that may prevent talented students from entering and succeeding in higher education. When I talk about barriers to participation, I not only mean financial barriers, or *perceived* financial barriers. I am also talking about people thinking – erroneously – that "university is not for me" or "I won't be welcome there" because social, cultural or educational disadvantages have held back their expectations.

Tackling this requires raising aspiration and attainment, which are the foundation stones of greater participation among people from disadvantaged backgrounds, and

providing clear and accurate information, advice and guidance. The weight of current evidence shows that one of the best ways to do this is via sustained, targeted outreach, so I am pleased that outreach activity rose significantly under 2012-13 access agreements. Again, the continuing commitment to long-term, targeted outreach in subsequent access agreements shows that this is the beginning of a longer-term trend that follows the guidance we have given to institutions.

Student lifecycle approach

A particularly interesting development revealed by our 2012-13 monitoring is that institutions are increasingly taking a 'lifecycle' approach to their access work, not only diversifying their intake but also supporting under-represented students during their studies and onwards to successful outcomes, for example with continuing pastoral support to help students feel part of university life, or help with skills and work experience to improve employability. Our 2012-13 monitoring round was the first in which we asked institutions to record separately their activity on student success and progression, and it clearly shows the considerable (and higher than expected) level of work being done in these areas.

I wholeheartedly welcome this rounded, wholelifecycle approach. Fair access does not stop at the front door. It is only meaningful if students from disadvantaged backgrounds are adequately supported to meet their ambitions, complete their studies and progress to a graduate-level job or postgraduate study.

Our monitoring also shows increasing evidence of a strategic whole-institution approach where work to improve fair access is embedded into a university or college's strategy at the highest level and where multiple teams and departments co-operate. We believe this approach is key to achieving a coherent access strategy that engages effectively across the whole student lifecycle, so again I welcome signs that institutions are acting on our guidance.

Future challenges

As we approach the third year of fees up to £9,000, the key challenge is for universities and colleges to continue to make progress in the areas where each

one needs to improve. Yes, progress is being made, and that is to be celebrated, but it must be seen in context. For many universities and colleges the starting point was low and there is still a lot further to go before everyone who has the ability to succeed in higher education has equal opportunity to do so.

There must be further, faster change at highly selective universities, while for other institutions, where the entrant population is already diverse, the challenge may be more about ensuring that all students are appropriately supported during their studies and onwards towards their career goals. And alongside this, all institutions must look to what more they can do to encourage part-time study, perhaps by taking a whole-institution approach that encompasses more flexible provision, or courses designed with employers. The national strategy that OFFA and HEFCE developed sets out how we will work together to play our part in supporting the sector to achieve these outcomes.

I certainly do not underestimate the challenges that the sector faces, but it is vital that the pace does not slow. I will therefore continue to challenge all universities and colleges to build on what they have achieved thus far and achieve greater, faster progress in years to come.

Professor Les Ebdon

Director of Fair Access to Higher Education

2. Eld

HEFCE foreword

Successful participation by all students in higher education is central to HEFCE's purpose and strategy.

Our activities to enhance and assure the quality of learning and teaching, to provide students with accurate and relevant information, to encourage progression to postgraduate study, and to work with Local Enterprise Partnerships and employers to support graduate employment are all focused on maximising student success for the benefit of individuals, society and the economy.

Alongside these activities, our efforts over 15 years to support universities and colleges in their work to widen participation in higher education, and to develop a more diverse and inclusive system, have yielded profound change.

Since 2012-13, a greater proportion of the funding for universities and colleges has begun to be allocated through student tuition fees. This has created a new impetus to understand how universities and colleges are deciding to focus their investments to support access and student success.

This report offers some insights into institutions' priorities in the new funding environment, and the crucial role played by HEFCE's Student Opportunity Allocation, which accounts for half of the sector's expenditure in widening participation. Institutions particularly highlight the significance of the allocation in sustaining the long-running infrastructure necessary to deliver their strategies, which extend from access to student success and progression into further study or work.

There remains a challenge for HEFCE and the sector to work together to develop better evidence on how the investment made by institutions links to outcomes for students and the particular contribution HEFCE funding makes to this. We have already announced that we will review the returns we seek from institutions in this area, with a view to enhancing our collective evidence base and thereby ensuring that public funding is invested where it is most needed.

In addition to improving our evidence, we are beginning to focus more strongly on the success of students once they have reached higher education, including their progression into further study and employment. HEFCE research reports published in 2013 and 2014 demonstrate continuing



disparities between different student groups with regard to both degree attainment and progression to postgraduate study or graduate employment. A key priority for the coming year will be to enhance our understanding of the causes of these differences and the ways they can be addressed. This will enable us to further refine the investment made through the Student Opportunity Allocation, within which the largest element is focused on supporting students within higher education.

Alongside this, we continue to research, evaluate and promote activity to support widening access. The national strategy for access and student success, published in April, highlights the importance of an active and sustained approach to outreach and the benefits of collaboration between institutions in this regard. This report, in turn, shows how institutions are continuing to work collaboratively to deliver their outreach activity to schools and colleges. During 2014-15 and 2015-16, HEFCE will provide £22 million to support collaboration through national networks for collaborative outreach (NNCO). These networks will enable universities and colleges to work together to establish a single accessible source of information on outreach activities for all state-funded secondary schools and colleges, and indeed employers and others in their locality that have an interest.

We recognise that there have been significant changes in the last few years across the school sector, including the growth in the numbers of academies (many of them sponsored by higher education institutions), the adoption of trust arrangements, the development of University Technical Colleges and the establishment of free schools. The NNCO funding may also enable institutions to innovate by testing or piloting new models of partnership and collaboration within this changed environment.

The NNCO investment is complemented by a further £3 million support for the roll-out of the longitudinal tracking mechanism provided by the Higher Education Access Tracker (HEAT). This system allows institutions to follow the people they engage in schools and colleges throughout their education and subsequently into their careers. We are encouraging

institutions to sign up to become members of HEAT, which we believe will become a highly effective tool in delivering and proving the value of the sector's work to widen participation through outreach.

Universities and colleges in England are undertaking crucial work throughout the student lifecycle to maximise student success, but we need to continue to improve our evidence on, and articulation of, the outcomes from this work. The monitoring returns summarised in this document play a central role in this, enabling us to develop a picture of the overall pattern of activity and investment. We look forward to working with the sector to build on this next year.

Madeline S. Pokins

Professor Madeleine Atkins Chief Executive, HEFCE

Outcomes of access agreement, widening participation strategic statement and National Scholarship Programme monitoring for 2012-13

Executive summary

Introduction

1. This document presents the outcomes from the Office for Fair Access' (OFFA's) and Higher Education Funding Council for England's (HEFCE's) monitoring of access agreements, widening participation strategic statements¹, and the National Scholarship Programme for 2012-13.

Key findings

- 2. Overall, at a sector level, our monitoring shows that in 2012-13, universities and colleges:
- significantly increased their activity to widen access and improve student success among students from low income and other under-represented groups. In particular there were steep increases in outreach work and work to support progression into employment and postgraduate education
- spent a larger proportion of the income they received from charging fees above the basic level ("higher fee income") on access and student success measures than in 2011-12 (this key finding only refers to universities and colleges with access agreements)
- increased the average level of targeted financial awards for individual students from low income and other underrepresented groups, although fewer students received an award than in 2011-12 (this key finding only refers to universities and colleges with access agreements)

¹ In June 2012, institutions submitted interim widening participation strategic statements covering the academic year 2012-13.

- delivered National Scholarship Programme awards over and above the minimum number required
- met, exceeded or made progress towards the great majority of their access agreement milestones and targets (this key finding only refers to universities and colleges with access agreements)
- reported an increasingly evidence-based approach to choosing where they focused investment/activity
- worked collaboratively, particularly around outreach and evaluation
- aligned their work on equality and diversity more closely with their work on access and student success.
- 3. Widening access and supporting student success are important, continuing priorities for both HEFCE and OFFA. The monitoring returns show that:
- HEFCE funding for widening participation (WP) underpins higher education providers' work to achieve their WP goals, by supporting the infrastructure through which their activity is delivered
- the rise in the tuition fee cap to £9,000 has increased the resources available for universities and colleges to invest in WP through access agreements compared to the previous fee and funding arrangements, with a greater differentiation in expenditure according to each university or college's performance.
- 4. The findings in this report represent a snapshot of activity in 2012-13 as monitoring is necessarily retrospective. Universities and colleges are now planning their activity for 2015-16 and future years, with the support of the national strategy for access and student success², which was developed by HEFCE and OFFA and published in April 2014. The strategy aims to help the higher education sector build on its achievements to date, adding fresh impetus to current and future work, delivering faster progress, supporting innovation, helping to identify gaps where more effort should be focused and maximising the impact of the investments made by Government and the sector.

² Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, National strategy for access and student success (April 2014).

Introduction

Content of this report

- 5. This report is based on higher education institutions' (HEIs') and further education colleges' (FECs') reporting of their progress against their access agreements and widening participation strategic statements (WPSSs) to OFFA and HEFCE respectively for 2012-13, and their end of year reporting on the National Scholarship Programme (NSP) to HEFCE for 2012-13.
- 6. The report provides details of:
- the higher education sector's overall investment in widening participation (WP) activity from pre-entry outreach to support for current students and for progression from higher education
- the amount of this that was additional investment in access and student success made by universities and colleges under their access agreements
- the sector's investment in financial support and NSP
- universities' and colleges' performance against the targets and milestones that they set for themselves in their access agreements
- an evaluation of progress and institutions' WP evaluative activity and plans
- institutions' equality and diversity activity.
- 7. For full details of the data submitted by institutions for this monitoring exercise please see Annex B (NSP supplementary information) and Annex C (full data tables).
- 8. The glossary at Annex A explains the terms used in this report.

Scope of this report

- 9. Access agreements, WPSSs and the NSP cover different funding and/or income sources and different groups of institutions. This is reflected in our monitoring which, although a single, joint process, requires different information from different groups of institutions³:
- OFFA asks institutions that have access agreements to report how they are using their

- higher fee income to improve access to higher education, the extent to which they have delivered the obligations in their access agreement, and their progress against their milestones and targets.
- HEFCE asks institutions to report how they are spending income from all funding sources on WP activity.
- HEFCE also asks institutions that participated in the NSP to report on how they used this funding.
- 10. As a result, the outcomes data in this report does not always refer to all institutions, and we make this clear when appropriate. For a full breakdown of which institutions submitted data for each strand of 2012-13 monitoring, see Annex C.

What are access agreements and WPSSs?

Access agreements and WPSSs are separate but complementary documents submitted by higher education providers to, respectively, OFFA and HEFCE

WPSSs set out institutions' strategic aims and objectives for WP. In June 2012, all HEIs and FECs with over 100 full-time equivalent (FTE) directly HEFCE-fundable student numbers in 2012-13 submitted an interim WPSS to cover the academic year 2012-13. As the funding reforms took effect in 2012-13, HEFCE requested an interim WPSS in recognition that long-term strategic planning is difficult in the first transition year to a new funding environment. The interim WPSSs enabled HEFCE to understand how institutions are responding to the changing higher education environment and how institutional WP strategies were adapted or reshaped as a result of the funding reforms.

Access agreements set out specific commitments and targets to protect and promote fair access to higher education as a condition of charging higher fees. All institutions charging undergraduate fees above the basic level (see Figure 1 overleaf) are required to have an access agreement approved and monitored by OFFA.

³ For more information on which institutions submitted monitoring returns please see Annex C (data tables).

Figure 1 Fee caps and maximum higher fee income per student in 2011-12 and 2012-13

	Basic fee cap (per year)	Maximum fee cap (per year)	Maximum higher fee income per student (per year)
2011-12 (old system full-time)	£1,345	£3,375	£2,030
2012-13 (new system full-time)	£6,000	£9,000	£3,000
2012-13 (new system part-time)	£4,500	£6,750	£2,250

Figure 2 Higher fee income generated by universities and colleges above the basic tuition fee

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Higher fee income (£m)	1,597	1,739	1,894	2,026

What is the NSP?

The NSP, introduced in 2012-13, is designed to benefit individual students from disadvantaged backgrounds as they enter higher education, and is administered by HEFCE on behalf of the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS). In 2012-13, each award was a minimum £3,000 pro rata in the first year of study. Participating higher education providers received a Government allocation which was matched 1:1 by institutions charging higher level fees, and at 50 per cent by institutions charging basic fees ("minimum matched funding"). Additional funding could be allocated by any institution on top of the minimum match.

Context

Changing fees

- 11. A number of significant changes were made to higher education from 2012-13, with students entering higher education meeting much more of the cost of their education themselves through access to publicly funded loans, and universities and colleges allowed to charge fees of up to £9,000 per year (up from a maximum of £3,375 in 2011-12).
- 12. Under the changes, the basic annual fee cap (i.e. the level above which publicly funded universities and colleges are required to have an access agreement approved by OFFA) rose to £6,000 for full-time entrants. Part-time courses were also fee-regulated for the first time and therefore subject to access agreements, with a basic annual fee cap of £4,500.

See Figure 1 for more information on fee caps and the resulting maximum level of income from charging fees above the basic level ("higher fee income").

13. The increased fee caps in 2012-13, plus an increase in the number of students on courses covered by access agreements from 976,500 in 2011-12 to 1.02 million in 2012-13, resulted in greater higher fee income for universities and colleges, as shown in Figure 2. This increased the resources available for universities and colleges to invest in WP through access agreements.

New Ministerial guidance

- 14. The Secretary of State issued a new letter of guidance to OFFA in 2011 setting out his expectations of how OFFA should approach the approval and monitoring of access agreements in future, including:
- placing greater emphasis on WP outcomes
- looking at universities' and colleges' success in retaining disadvantaged students as well as recruiting them, ensuring that they access the full benefits of higher education.

OFFA's evolving expectations

- 15. This Ministerial guidance was subsequently reflected in OFFA's own guidance for 2012-13 access agreements. In addition OFFA's guidance asked universities and colleges to:
- set themselves stretching targets, including targets relating to their student intake and their outreach activities

Figure 3 OFFA guidelines on 2012-13 access agreement expenditure levels⁴

Proportion of students from under-represented groups	Guideline for spend on access measures, as a percentage of higher fee income		
Low	30%		
Average	22.5%		
High	15%		
Postgraduate initial teacher training (ITT) ⁵	10%		

- increase their focus and expenditure on longterm outreach
- target financial support such as bursaries and fee waivers more tightly at the most disadvantaged students
- take account of their access record when deciding how much to spend on access, student success and progression measures.

What are outreach, student success and progression?

Outreach Any activity that involves raising aspirations and attainment among potential applicants from under-represented groups and encouraging them to apply to higher education.

Student success Work to retain and support students from disadvantaged backgrounds through their studies and on to successful outcomes in work or further study.

Progression Support for undergraduate students from disadvantaged backgrounds to progress beyond their course to employment or postgraduate study.

16. OFFA's guidance set broad expectations for how much institutions should spend (Figure 3) but placed more emphasis on the outcomes of investment than the precise amount spent.

HEFCE's sustained support for WP

- 17. Widening access and improving participation in higher education is a continuing priority for HEFCE. We aim to ensure that all students from underrepresented groups can successfully participate in higher education including progression into further study or employment. To make this possible, we provide specific funding through the Student Opportunity Allocation⁶ to enable universities and colleges to undertake long-term, strategic work across the student lifecycle.
- 18. The allocation is focused on helping institutions invest in the infrastructure to deliver outreach activity to raise aspirations and attainment among potential students from under-represented groups, and to support these students to successfully achieve their chosen course of study. The allocation also supports greater access to higher education for disabled students and measures to improve their overall learning and teaching experience. An increasing proportion of the Student Opportunity Allocation is now devoted to student success and progression.

⁴ Source: OFFA publication 2011/01, *How to produce access agreements for 2012-13*.

⁵ By definition, postgraduate ITT trainees already have experience of higher education, and many postgraduate trainees are entitled to training bursaries, so we have agreed a lower level of spend for postgraduate ITT provision.

⁶ The Student Opportunity Allocation is from 2013-14, previously it was called the HEFCE WP allocation.

Outcomes: overall investment in widening participation activity

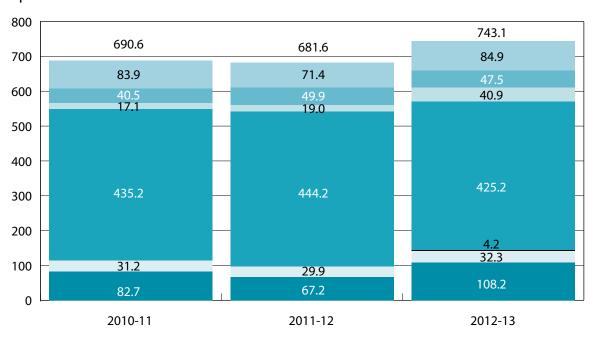
Key findings

19. Overall sector investment in widening participation activity (not including student financial support) increased significantly in 2012-13 to £743 million, up from £682 million in 2011-12 and £691 million in 2010-11. See Figure 4 for a breakdown by investment type. Institutions reported investment in widening participation activity from all funding sources including HEFCE's WP allocation (widening access element, disability element, and Teaching Enhancement and Student Success allocation for improving retention), access agreements, other funding sources, such as charitable funds or funds from other external organisations.

- 20. In particular, there was a steep increase in investment in outreach activity – for example summer schools, campus visits, taster days and master classes, community projects and work with employers. Funding committed to outreach work with young people and adults was £141 million in 2012-13, up from £97 million in 2011-12.
- 21. There was also a considerable increase in investment in support for progression from higher education into employment or postgraduate study – for example, support with internships and mentoring programmes. This was £41 million in 2012-13, up from £19 million in 2011-12.

Figure 4 Expenditure on widening participation activity, 2010-11 to 2012-13

Spend in £million



- Staffing, administration and other costs
- Support for disabled students
- Support for progression from HE (into employment or postgraduate study)
- Support for current students (academic and pastoral)
- Outreach work with disabled students (2012-13 only)
- Outreach work with communities/adults
- Outreach work with schools and/or young people

- 22. Institutions reported £18.5 million spent on delivering WP activity collaboratively in 2012-13. This was the first time we have asked for this information in our monitoring.
- 23. Institutions reported that the HEFCE WP allocation and/or expenditure in access agreements helped to deliver their priorities in a number of ways:
- continued funding of key staff roles in support of their WP strategy and/or developing the infrastructure that supports WP aims
- increasing the number of outreach and student success activities
- providing tailored student services and targeted support for students from WP backgrounds to improve retention and support progression
- developing partnerships that provide the capacity necessary to support systematic and extensive engagement with a number of collaborative opportunities, including national networks such as the Forum for Access and Continuing Education (FACE), the National Education Opportunities Network (NEON) and regional networks, for example the East of England Collaborative Network, Aimhigher West Midlands, the Manchester Higher Programme and AccessHE in London.

Understanding these findings

- 24. The increase in expenditure on outreach activity in 2012-13 follows a reduction in outreach spend in 2011-12, following the end of the national Aimhigher scheme in July 2011.
- 25. The changes in expenditure on widening participation activity in 2012-13 are in line with OFFA's guidance to universities and colleges to rebalance their access agreements to focus more on activity, including long-term outreach, rather than financial support. This guidance reflects the evidence that outreach is one of the most important ways in which universities and colleges can improve access to higher education, by targeting potential students (via schools, colleges, communities or employers) who may come from low participation neighbourhoods or be less likely to progress to higher education, and working with them, often over a number of years.

- 26. HEFCE funding to support WP amounted to £365 million in 2012-13, made up of £127 million for widening access, £13 million for students with disabilities and £225 million for improving retention and student success. Just under half of the total sector investment in widening participation activity (£743 million) was therefore supported by HEFCE funding in 2012-13, with the remainder coming from higher fee income under OFFA-approved access agreements and other funding sources.
- 27. Institutions reported that their total support for disabled students (including provision of advice and support to disabled students and potential students, and inclusive learning and teaching environments) increased to £51.7 million in 2012-13 (up from £49.9 million in 2011-12). This comprised £4.2 million in outreach and £47.5 million in support for current disabled students and included the £13 million delivered by HEFCE as specific funding for students with disabilities.
- 28. The increase in support for progression of £21.9 million between 2011-12 and 2012-13 suggests a growing commitment to providing support to students progressing from higher education into employment or further study.

Outcomes: institutional financial support for students

Total expenditure on financial support

Key finding

29. Institutions spent £464 million in 2012-13 on institutional financial support for students from lower income backgrounds and other under-represented groups. This represents an increase of £78 million compared to 2011-12, although it includes the Government's contribution to the NSP of £50 million, which was not available in 2011-12.

Understanding this finding

30. There is an overall trend of increasing financial support between 2009-10 and 2014-15, as shown in Figure 5.

Access agreement expenditure on financial support

Key findings

31. Of the £464.1 million total spend on financial support in 2012-13, £462.6 million was spent by institutions with OFFA-approved access agreements (this includes the Government's contribution to the NSP). This comprised:

- £369.4 million on bursaries, scholarships and in-kind support
- £93.2 million on fee waivers.

32. Of the 148 universities and colleges with access agreements in 2012-13, 63 allowed students to choose how they received some of their financial award (e.g. as a bursary, waiver or in-kind support).

Understanding these findings

- 33. There was a much stronger emphasis on fee waivers than in previous years. The composition of institutional student finance packages was for institutions to determine, but factors that may have influenced this change include:
- the Government specified a minimum level for 2012-13 and 2013-14 NSP awards of £3,000 (for full-time students, pro rata for part-time) but no more than £1,000 (also pro rata) of that was allowed to be given as a cash bursary
- some institutions introduced additional fee waivers in 2012-13 to reduce their average fees below £7,500 and thus make them eligible for student places under the Government's "core and margin" policy¹¹.

Numbers of students receiving financial support

Key findings

34. Around 401,500 students from lower income and under-represented groups received a financial award in 2012-13, down from 442,000 in 2011-12. That represents 39.5 per cent of the total 1.02 million

Figure 5 Total expenditure on financial support for lower income students and other under-represented groups: all institutions⁷

Financial support expenditure	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-138	2013-14 ⁹ (predicted)	2014-15 ¹⁰ (predicted)
Expenditure (£ million)	364	378	386	464	530	543

⁷ These figures represent access agreement expenditure.

^{8 2012-13} figure represents access agreement expenditure, the Government's contribution to the NSP of £50 million, and £1.6 million reported by institutions without access agreements.

⁹ Source: OFFA publication 2012/07, 2013-14 access agreements institutional expenditure and fee levels.

This figure includes the Government's contribution to the NSP of £100 million.

¹⁰ Source: OFFA publication 2014/03, 2014-15 access agreements: revised data tables.

This figure includes the Government's contribution to the NSP of £50 million.

¹¹ For further information on "core and margin" see HEFCE news item www.hefce.ac.uk/news/newsarchive/2011/news67170.html.

fee-regulated students reported by HEIs and FECs in 2012-13.

35. Of these 401,500:

- 315,500 were in receipt of full state support (31.0 per cent of all fee-regulated students)
- 74,500 were in receipt of partial state support (7.3 per cent of fee-regulated students)
- 11,500 were from one of the other underrepresented groups covered by OFFA's remit (1.1 per cent of fee-regulated students).

36. In value terms, 86.4 per cent of the £462.6 million that institutions spent on financial support in access agreements went to students who were in receipt of full state support, up from 82.3 per cent in 2011-12.

Understanding these findings

37. The reduction in the number of award recipients follows the ending of mandatory awards for students in receipt of full state support (the "minimum bursary") which existed under the pre-2012 system of fees and financial support. It also reflects the introduction of the NSP for 2012-13 entrants, and the changes to fees and funding.

38. Although there were fewer awards in 2012-13 than in 2011-12, they were of higher average value. In 2012-13:

- entrants in receipt of full state support received financial support of £1,268 on average, compared with £915 in 2011-12
- those in receipt of partial state support and those from other under-represented groups received financial support of £731 on average, compared with £633 in 2011-12.

Financial support under the NSP

Key findings

39. Of the overall £464 million spent on financial support in 2012-13, £107.8 million was delivered through the NSP. Figure 6 shows a breakdown of the sources of funding for this. The Government contributed £50.0 million, of which £49.9 million was allocated to institutions. £47.8 million of this allocation was spent.

Figure 6 Breakdown of NSP expenditure on 2012-13 cohort in 2012-13

Total spent on 2012-13 cohort in 2012-13	£107.8m
Total additional match spent†	£24.1m
Total minimum match spent*	£35.9m
Total Government allocation spent	£47.8m

* Matched funding spend is not equal to the Government allocation because matched funding can be spent in subsequent years on the 2012-13 cohort, and institutions charging basic-level fees were only required to match at 50 per cent.

† Institutions had the option to put in additional matched funding if they wished.

40. In 2012-13, 183 institutions participated in the NSP. The data for two of these institutions was still undergoing validation at the time of writing, and is therefore not included in the analysis detailed in this report. Of the 181 institutions included, 58 per cent chose to deliver the NSP to students in their first year of study only. Others allocated awards over more than one year, and report that they will deliver a further £22.8 million to 2012-13 entrants in subsequent years.

41. As shown in Figure 7, 34,606 students received an NSP award in 2012-13.

Figure 7 Number of NSP recipients in 2012-13

Number of full-time students that received an award	33,141
Number of part-time students that received an award	1,465
Total (headcount)	34,606
Total FTE	33,727.5

Understanding these findings

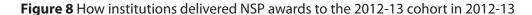
42. The £107.8 million spent on NSP was £10.5 million more than the minimum required spend of £97.3 million (Government allocation and minimum required match). Thirty-two institutions spent more money than originally forecast in their in-year plans that were submitted in January 2013.

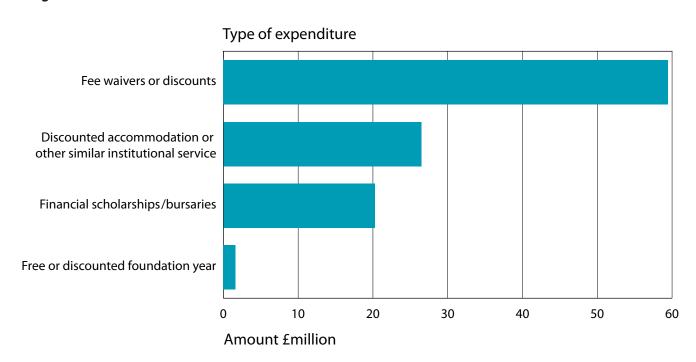
- 43. Seventy-five institutions recorded an underspend on the 2012-13 cohort against their in-year plans, totalling £6.8 million¹². Of this £6.8 million, the underspend comprised £1.7 million Government allocation and £5.1 million institutional matched funding. This underspend was due to a combination of under-allocation of awards at some institutions (for example where they failed to identify sufficient eligible students), and some recipients withdrawing before the end of their first year, therefore not receiving their full allocation.
- 44. It is possible for institutions to carry forward up to £50,000 of their Government allocation to spend on the 2012-13 or 2013-14 cohorts. Forty-three institutions will carry forward a total of £0.6 million of the Government allocation, of which £0.1 million will be spent on the 2012-13 cohort in subsequent years¹³. The remaining £1.2 million of Government allocation not spent in 2012-13 will be reclaimed by the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills.

- 45. The 34,606 students who received an NSP award in 2012-13 is about 21 per cent of the approximately 166,700 English new entrants to higher education who had a household residual income of £25,000 or less in 2012-1314.
- 46. Individualised data was collected for the first time by HEFCE, and analysis on the characteristics of the students who received the NSP is included in Annex B.

How and when institutions delivered their **NSP** awards

47. The Government provided options from which institutions could choose how they offered their NSP awards, and it stipulated that the maximum amount a student could receive as a financial scholarship/bursary was £1,000 over the duration of the award. Figure 8 shows how institutions chose to allocate their NSP awards.





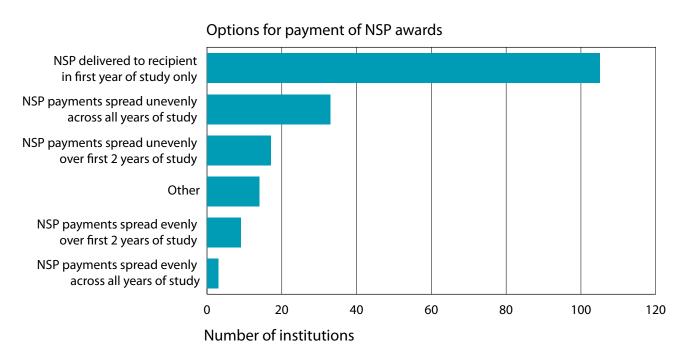
¹² This total includes funds from both the Government allocation and the institutional matched funding (both minimum and additional) which were not spent in 2012-13 and were not allocated to be spent on the 2012-13 cohort in subsequent years. Institutions are required to carry forward unspent matched funding into the next year of their programme.

¹³ This £0.1 million is not classified as underspend.

¹⁴ Figure supplied by the Student Loans Company.

- 48. The types of awards to be delivered to students who entered higher education in 2012-13 during their subsequent years of study follow a similar pattern to that shown in Figure 8 for 2012-13 allocations. Fee waivers are also the most popular option (63.7 per cent of expenditure) in subsequent years; discounted accommodation or similar institutional service is the next most common (18.4 per cent) and 3.7 per cent of expenditure is allocated to scholarships.
- 49. In the 183 participating institutions, there were more eligible students than awards available. To manage this, institutions had the option to apply additional criteria to the national criteria set by
- Government. Of the 181 institutions included in the analysis, a total of 154 (85.1 per cent) institutions chose to do this. The most common are reported in Annex B Figure B1, which shows how institutions used criteria to select eligible recipients and whether they were mandatory to a student receiving an award.
- 50. Fifty-eight per cent of institutions delivered their NSP awards to students in their first year of study only. Other institutions allocated their awards as described in Figure 9, with some using the award to assist retention by spreading payments across more than one year.

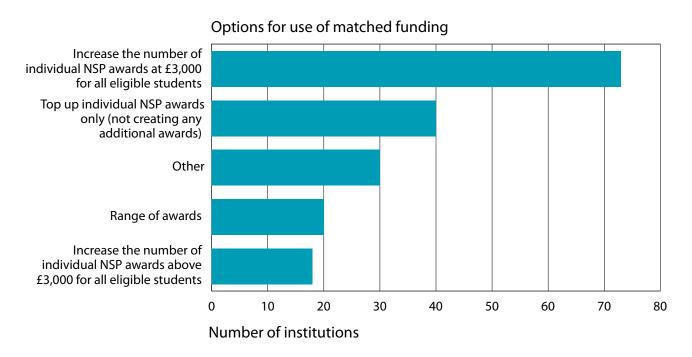
Figure 9 When institutions are delivering their NSP allocations to eligible students



How institutions used their matched funding allocations¹⁵

51. Matched funding was used by institutions as shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10 How institutions allocated their NSP matched funding, 2012-13



Note: 'Other' refers to cases where the awards differed between groups of students, for example care leavers receiving funding over three years in comparison to one year for other recipients, or where the scheme does not fit one of the other options detailed in Figure 10.

 $^{^{\}rm 15}$ This refers to both minimum and additional matched funding.

Outcomes: access agreement investment

Key findings

52. Of the total expenditure in 2012-13 on widening participation activity (£743 million) and financial support (£464 million), £564 million¹⁶ was spent through access agreements (up from £444 million in 2011-12). This represents 27.7 per cent of institutions' higher fee income, up from 23.4 per cent in 2011-12.

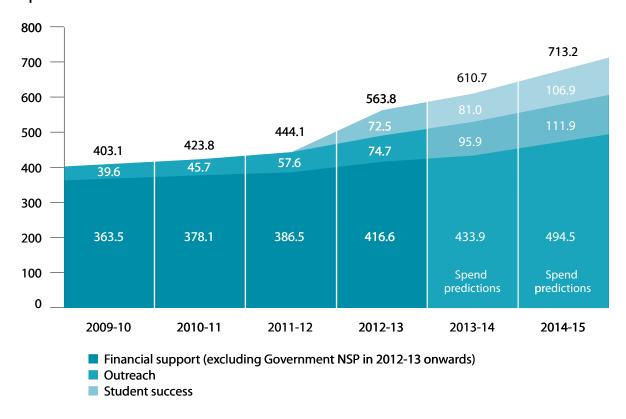
53. This £564 million consisted of:

- £417 million on financial support (excluding the Government's contribution to the NSP), an increase from £386 million in 2011-12
- £74.7 million on outreach activity funded through higher fees, up from £57.6 million in 2011-12

- £72.5 million on student success and progression activity funded through higher fees.
 Student success was included in access agreements for the first time in 2012-13.
- 54. Expenditure through access agreements is predicted to continue to increase in future years and data from institutions' 2014-15 access agreements suggests that institutions will invest over £713.2 million (excluding the Government's contribution to the NSP) in measures to support widening participation, access and student success measures through their access agreements in 2014-15. This is shown in more detail in Figure 11.
- 55. Monitoring of 2012-13 access agreements indicates that universities and colleges have

Figure 11 Institutional access agreement expenditure (£m) from 2009-10 to 2014-15¹⁷

Spend in £million



¹⁶ All figures in this section exclude the Government's contribution to the National Scholarship Programme except where specified. Expenditure on financial support, access and student success in access agreements is not the total amount spent by institutions in these areas. It is the additional amount that institutions have committed following the introduction of variable fees in 2006-07. Access agreement expenditure figures are also included in the investment figures in the previous sections on institutions' total widening participation activity and financial support.

¹⁷ These figures represent access agreement expenditure. Source: OFFA publication 2012/07, 2013-14 access agreements institutional expenditure and fee levels and OFFA publication 2014/03, 2014-15 access agreements: revised data tables. These figures do not include the Government's contribution to the NSP.

responded positively to OFFA's guidance that balance of spend reflects institutional priorities, with institutions that had relatively low proportions of students from under-represented groups spending much more on access activity than in previous years, and those which already had a more representative student body focusing more on student retention and success activity. This key finding is discussed further in paragraphs 58 to 60.

Understanding these findings

Overall levels and balance of investment

56. Overall, universities' and colleges' investment through their access agreements was slightly higher than the predictions they had provided when developing their 2012-13 access agreements, which in themselves already exceeded OFFA's broad quidelines.

57. In addition, OFFA was pleased to see institutions refocusing some of their access agreement investment away from financial support and towards outreach

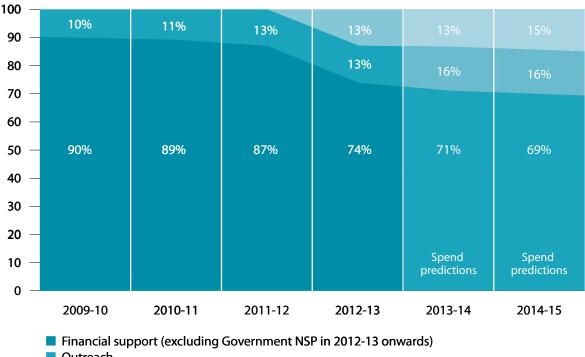
and student success activity. This was in line with OFFA's guidance which emphasised the well-evidenced contribution of sustained outreach schemes to improving the diversity of the student population, and the importance of appropriate student success activity to support students from WP backgrounds during their courses and on to successful outcomes. The proportion of access agreement expenditure on financial support reduced from 87 per cent in 2011-12 to 74 per cent in 2012-13.

Investment by different types of institution

58. As described in paragraph 16, OFFA had different expectations of institutions with high, average and low proportions of under-represented groups, giving guidance that institutions with the furthest to go on access should invest more of their higher fee income on access measures. Institutions exceeded or met these expectations in 2012-13, as shown in Figure 13 (opposite).

Figure 12 Distribution of access agreement expenditure from 2009-10 to 2014-15

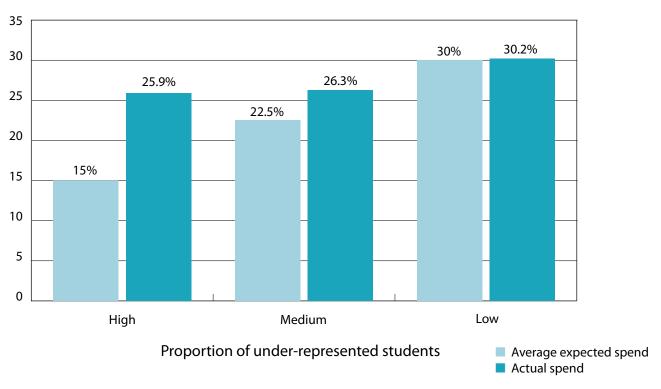
Percentage of access agreement expenditure



- Outreach
- Student success

Figure 13 OFFA expenditure guidelines against actual expenditure in 2012-13 access agreements, by proportion of students from under-represented groups





Note: OFFA's expectation for expenditure on postgraduate initial teacher training (ITT) students is 10 per cent of higher fee income. This means that overall expectations may reduce slightly from the figures in the chart, depending on the proportion of ITT students within institutions.

59. OFFA guidance to institutions for 2012-13 suggested that institutions with very low proportions of under-represented groups should focus greater resources on access activities than in previous years, and those with relatively diverse student bodies should consider how they might do more to ensure that students from disadvantaged backgrounds were retained and successfully completed their course.

60. Monitoring for 2012-13 shows that institutions responded positively to this guidance and their balance of spend reflected their access and student

success records much more closely than in previous years. We also know from the plans described in access agreements for 2013-14 and subsequent years that these trends are set to continue. Figure 14 (overleaf) shows how HEIs with relatively low proportions of students from under-represented groups are spending much more on access activity than others, while Figure 15 (overleaf) shows how those institutions that have higher non-completion rates are focusing more on student retention and success activity.

Figure 14 Access agreement expenditure on outreach from HEIs, grouped by proportions of students from under-represented groups¹⁸

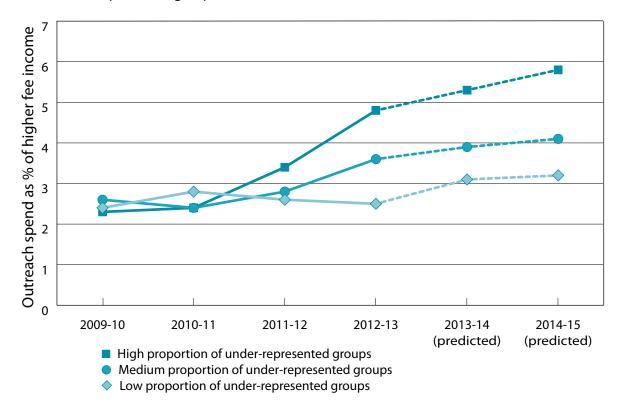
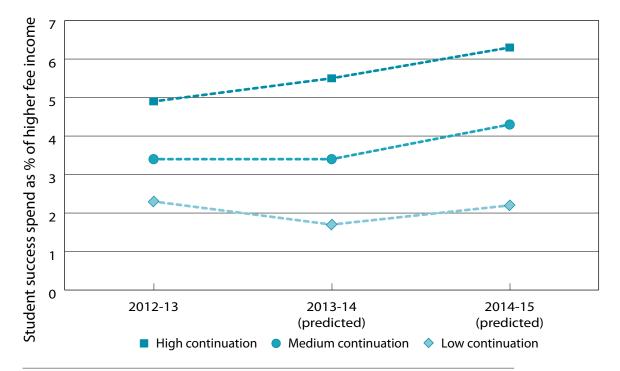


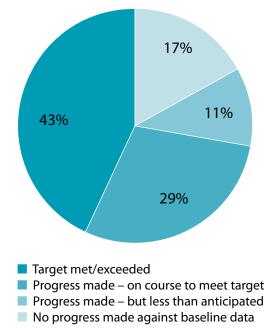
Figure 15 Access agreement expenditure on student success from HEIs, grouped by continuation performance¹⁹



¹⁸ Figures for 2013-14 and 2014-15 are predictions from the most recent access agreements, see OFFA publication 2014/03, 2014-15 access agreements: revised data tables.

¹⁹ Figures for 2013-14 and 2014-15 are predictions from the most recent access agreements, see OFFA publication 2014/03, 2014-15 access agreements: revised data tables.

Figure 16 Institutions' assessment of progress towards their high-level outcomes targets

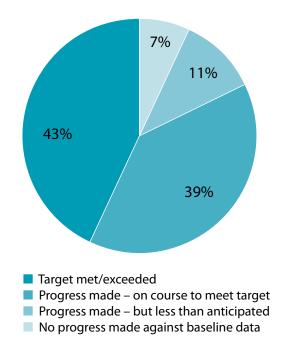


Progress against milestones and targets in 2012-13 access agreements

Key findings

- 61. Overall, institutions reported good progress against the milestones and targets they set themselves in their 2012-13 access agreements and at a sector level, OFFA is encouraged by the level of progress. However, this is the first year of reporting progress under the new system and should be viewed as a transitional year.
- 62. In 2012-13, institutions either met or showed progress towards 83 per cent of their high-level outcomes targets related to entrants, applicants and non-continuation (see Figure 16).
- 63. OFFA's monitoring also revealed positive progress towards plans for activity-based targets and their impact, in particular where outreach schemes are sustained and targeted. Institutions reported that 93 per cent of these targets have either been met or are on track (see Figure 17). This fits well with the sector's research findings that sustained, targeted outreach programmes have the most impact.

Figure 17 Institutions' assessment of progress towards their activity-based targets



Understanding these findings

- 64. OFFA guidance required institutions with access agreements to set themselves stretching targets that set out the desired outcomes of their work to support access and student success over a five-year period. These included:
- high-level outcome targets based on how representative their entrants were, and also where appropriate, their retention performance
- activity-based targets around outreach and student success activity, and their success in generating applicants and entrants, and gaining successful outcomes for students.
- 65. OFFA only approved access agreements that showed ambition and where targets represented a balanced view of an institution's performance.
- 66. As part of their monitoring returns, institutions with access agreements submitted a self-assessment of their progress towards each of their milestones and targets, and a commentary on overall progress and the wider context in which the outcomes were achieved. We have published these in full at www.offa.org.uk/universities-andcolleges/monitoring. Although these monitoring

returns are assessing performance in 2012-13, we have encouraged institutions to provide performance data prior to 2012-13 in order to look at trends over time.

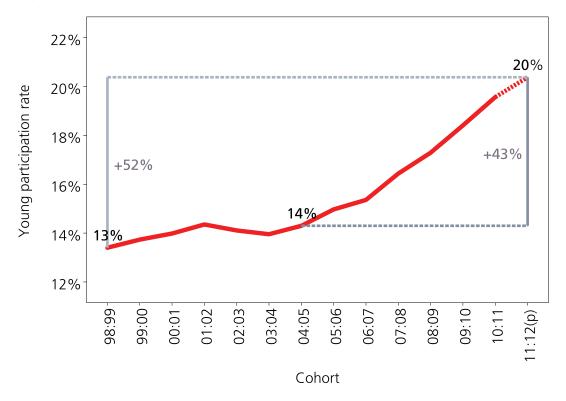
- 67. The issues institutions highlighted in these commentaries included:
- challenges following changes to the fees and student support system
- infrastructure issues such as staffing, development of new projects, and timescales
- rebalancing of spend
- re-addressing data collection methods.
- 68. Measuring institutions' progress in WP and fair access, particularly individually, is complex because:
- no single measure of progress can reflect all of the factors influencing institutions' performance. There are some stable indicators against which we can measure performance, such as the WP performance indicators produced by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)²⁰, but it is important to see these, and the targets universities and colleges have set themselves, in the context of the variable influencing factors
- the range and number of targets and milestones that each university or college sets for itself varies as a result of the variety of different institutions and strategies across the sector, so performance is not directly comparable between institutions
- this was the first year of reporting progress under the new system. Access agreement targets cover a five-year period and 2012-13 should be viewed as a transitional year.

²⁰ For more information see www.hesa.ac.uk/pi.

Outcomes: evaluating progress

- 69. There are a large number of factors influencing institutions' performance, such as changing demographics, trends within the higher education and school/college systems, the wider social and economic environment; and the particular circumstances and characteristics of individual institutions.
- 70. The progress we have seen for 2012-13 is also reflected in sustained improvements in national-level data in recent years. For example, HEFCE analysis has shown that the rate of young people entering higher education from the most disadvantaged areas has increased from 13 per cent in the late 1990s to 20 per cent in 2011-12²¹ (see Figure 18). The participation rate for young people from the most advantaged areas has increased from 51 per cent to 60 per cent over the same period, an increase of 9 percentage points or a proportional increase of 16 per cent.
- 71. However, despite some positive trends in recent years, progress is less than anticipated against some targets. More generally, we know from OFFA's research analysis that overall performance on widening access to universities with the highest average entry requirements ("tariffs") has been flat in recent years despite these universities' considerable efforts and investment. OFFA analysis²² shows that the most advantaged 20 per cent of young people are 6.3 times more likely to participate at a highly selective institution than the most disadvantaged 40 per cent of young people (see Figure 19 overleaf).
- 72. More recent data from UCAS indicates an improvement since 2012-13 in the number of disadvantaged students being accepted to higher tariff institutions, which may indicate a more positive picture for participation at the most highly selective

Figure 18 Trend in the young participation rate for the most disadvantaged areas (POLAR3 classification, adjusted)



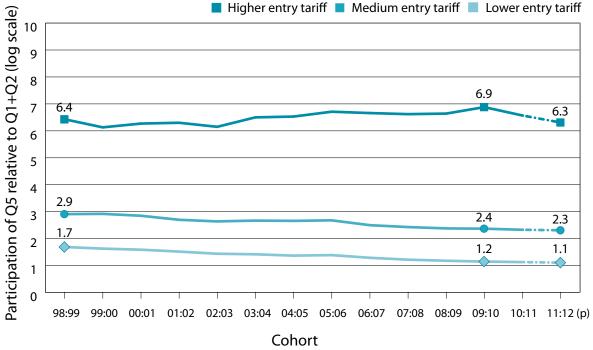
Source: HEFCE publication 2013/28, Trends in young participation in higher education.

Notes: POLAR3 is a measure of disadvantage based on neighbourhood: for more information see www.hefce.ac.uk/whatwedo/wp. "Cohort" in this graph refers to students who were aged 18 in one year and who entered higher education by the end of the following year (either aged 18 or 19). 2011-12 figure is predicted.

²¹ This rate includes an estimation of 19 year-old participation in 2012-13. For a more detailed explanation of how young participation rates are calculated please see HEFCE publication 2013/28, Trends in young participation in higher education.

²² OFFA publication 2014/01, Trends in young participation by student background and selectivity of institution.

Figure 19 Participation rate of quintile 5 young people relative to that of combined quintiles 1 and 2, by entry tariff group (graduate parent classification)



Source: OFFA publication 2014/01, Trends in young participation by student background and selectivity of institution.

Note: for more information on the graduate parent classification see OFFA 2014/01. "Cohort" in this graph refers to students who were aged 18 in one year and who entered higher education by the end of the following year (either aged 18 or 19). 2011-12 figure is predicted.

institutions. It is still too early to tell if this is indicative of a sustained improvement, but with significantly more investment in access agreements, OFFA would expect to see further improvement in 2013-14 and beyond.

Institutions' evaluation of their activities and plans

Key findings

73. All institutions with an access agreement and/or WPSS were asked to report on details of their monitoring and evaluation activity. Of these institutions:

- 90 per cent reported that they carried out monitoring and evaluation of their WP and/or access agreement activity during 2012-13
- 61 per cent of institutions said they have formal evaluation plans in place for their WP strategy and/or access agreement

- 34 per cent reported that they are still developing formal evaluation plans, with the aim of having these in place for 2013-14
- over 86 per cent reported that the monitoring and evaluation they carried out showed that their activities were meeting their aims and objectives and the evaluation helped institutions in meeting their aims and objectives, for example by focusing resource.

74. Similar to last year, the submissions showed that institutions use a range of methods and approaches to measure and evaluate the impact of their WP activities. These can be summarised as:

- feedback from participants on activities, for example through questionnaires
- analysis of institutions' own data collection
- use of learner/student tracking processes
- use of nationally collected and verified data (for instance from HESA, POLAR²³, the National

²³ Participation of Local Areas (POLAR) is a measure of disadvantage based on neighbourhood. For more information see www.hefce.ac.uk/polar.

Student Survey and UCAS) and qualification attainment rates (such as at GCSE) in schools that institutions have worked with, both for targeting purposes and to measure changes in these indicators

independent research commissioned by the institution.

75. The most common methods used to measure and evaluate WP activities were institutions' own data collection, collating feedback from participants and use of learner/student tracking processes.

Understanding these findings

76. A key challenge for institutions, HEFCE and OFFA is to find better ways to understand and measure the extent to which progress is being made on widening access and student success. It is most effective to empower institutions to design and deliver activity that best fits their local circumstances in terms of supporting disadvantaged groups. However this diversity of approach leads to inevitable complexity in evaluation. We need collectively to design models which can measure the impact of institutions' work and thereby ensure that investment is focused on the activities with most impact. For example, people reached by outreach activity may not end up going to the institution that delivered it; they may go elsewhere or they may decide to do something else, and without tracking these individuals and their choices, it is difficult to evaluate to what extent the measures are working. Equally, given the increasing focus on student success and progression into further study or employment, we need to gain better understanding of what happens to students after they have left higher education.

77. The Government has emphasised the need for better evaluation. In letters to HEFCE and OFFA in May 2012, Ministers called for "clear evidence-based assessment in respect of what works in widening access"24. HEFCE and OFFA believe it is particularly important that all access and student success activity is evaluated for its effectiveness, so that the efforts and resources of institutions are maximised and institutions are able to invest in activities that are

proven to have the most impact. We also need a national evidence base if we are to be able to demonstrate the value of this investment to society and the economy as a whole.

Access evaluation

78. Most WP evaluative activities during the year focused on institutions' general outreach with school and college pupils, and other young and mature people, to raise aspirations, deliver information, advice and guidance, and increase access to higher education. Common outreach activities that institutions evaluated included campus visits, taster days, master classes, mentoring, summer schools and activities linked to specific groups (e.g. disabled people, ethnic minority groups, or potential students of science, technology, engineering and maths (STEM) subjects).

79. Thirty-one per cent of institutions reported that their approach to targeting was to work with partner schools and colleges to deliver outreach activities. Others used POLAR and HESA data (12 per cent of institutions), and benchmarks and performance indicators (5 per cent of institutions) as an approach to targeting.

80. The most commonly targeted (39 per cent of institutions) group for outreach activities was learners from lower socio-economic and disadvantaged backgrounds. Some institutions also targeted specific cohorts of students including disabled people (26 per cent of institutions), care leavers (12 per cent of institutions), mature learners (19 per cent of institutions), potential part-time students (10 per cent of institutions) and ethnic minority groups (22 per cent of institutions). We are keen to learn more about the impact of working with these specific target groups. In this context we asked this year for equality and diversity information and examples of activity to attract and support the success of students with specific protected characteristics.

81. Institutions reported that the most important finding from the evaluation of outreach activities in 2012-13 was progression to higher education (reported by 47 per cent of institutions) and the

²⁴ Available at www.offa.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/Correspondence-with-BIS-about-national-strategy.pdf and www.hefce.ac.uk/news/newsarchive/2012/news76065.html.

raising of aspirations/increased confidence of learners (reported by 35 per cent of institutions), demonstrated through institutions' own data collection and feedback collected on their outreach activities.

82. Longer-term impact can be demonstrated when more intensive work with schools is carried out with particular cohorts and robustly evaluated over a longer timeframe. We encourage institutions to report on the impact of this work and indeed the wider implications of their changing relationships with schools, in future monitoring returns.

Student success evaluation

- 83. The student success activity most commonly evaluated by institutions was retention support for current students, academic and pastoral (reported by 45 per cent of institutions). Other student success activities evaluated focused on support for disabled students or other specific groups (reported by 19 per cent of institutions).
- 84. Thirty-one per cent of institutions reported improved retention rates following the delivery of student support activities to current students. A number of institutions provided evidence on how retention rates for students from disadvantaged backgrounds compared with rates for all students at the institution, or how retention rates for students taking part in a particular scheme compared with rates for the student body as a whole. We are interested in seeing more institutions include robust evidence in future monitoring returns.

Progression evaluation

- 85. Thirteen per cent of institutions evaluated their activity to support students in progressing from higher education into employment and 2 per cent evaluated their support for progression from higher education into postgraduate study.
- 86. Monitoring returns suggest that universities and colleges have diverse approaches to employability activities such as curriculum enhancement and

enterprise activities focused on employability through workshops, master classes, employer-focused campus events, visiting industry speakers, and dedicated careers and employability staff to deliver advice and guidance to students. Institutions have also focused on monitoring degree attainment and graduate outcomes. We encourage institutions to report further on the impact of these activities in future monitoring returns.

Financial support evaluation

- 87. Five institutions reported evaluation of the impact of their financial support programmes, and some evaluated the effect of scholarships and bursaries on students' aspirations to go to university.
- 88. One institution had undertaken evaluation which demonstrated that a combination of financial assistance and other forms of targeted support, for example mentoring and coaching, had an impact on improving retention. OFFA analysis of national data has found no observable effect of different levels of financial support on access or retention²⁵. The evaluation findings reported by institutions in this monitoring round suggest that while financial assistance alone may not make a difference, having additional support may produce a positive effect on retention. This highlights the difficulty in isolating the impact of one intervention from other influences.

Collaborative evaluation

89. Sixteen per cent of institutions reported working collaboratively with other institutions to monitor and evaluate WP activities. We are interested to see how institutions work together, including conducting collaborative evaluation, to improve evidence of impact. We are aware that a number of institutions are continuing to work collaboratively in post-Aimhigher partnerships, and HEFCE will build on this in 2014-15 and 2015-16 through the national networks for collaborative outreach (NNCO²⁶). We will continue to encourage institutions to include evidence of the impact of collaborative work in future monitoring returns.

²⁵ See OFFA publication 2010/06, Have bursaries influenced choices between universities? and OFFA publication 2014/02, An interim report: Do bursaries have an effect on retention rates?.

²⁶ HEFCE Circular letter 20/2014, Guidance for national networks for collaborative outreach.

- 90. Institutions reported that findings from the Higher Education Access Tracker (HEAT) directly influenced the focus of their outreach activity. The HEAT service is a collaborative project funded through a subscription from its member institutions. The service helps institutions track students that have taken part in outreach activities in schools and colleges, through to their achievement in higher education. The collaborative research and evaluation through HEAT enables institutions to share costs and expertise and also ensures the efficient creation of an evidence-based WP evaluation framework. The project will be rolled out through new geographical hubs with the support of HEFCE funding²⁷.
- 91. Some institutions referenced national programmes in their monitoring returns, including Realising Opportunities, Sutton Trust summer schools and the "What works?" student retention and success programme funded by the Higher Education Academy and Paul Hamlyn Foundation. We are interested to see evaluation findings from these programmes and we encourage institutions to include evidence of the impact of these programmes in future monitoring returns.

Outcomes of evaluation and planned actions

- 92. The most commonly reported action that institutions planned to take resulting from their evaluation was to continue funding particular programmes and activities due to evidence of success in achieving their aims and objectives (reported by 47 per cent of institutions).
- 93. Other institutions reported planned proposals to improve their evaluation for 2013-14, including: better data collection for learner and student tracking from the delivery of their outreach activity through to their path of education and employment (reported by 26 per cent of institutions); greater investment in evaluation work (reported by 24 per cent of institutions); discontinuation of certain programmes where impact had not been as hoped (reported by 22 per cent of institutions); improved targeting of programmes (reported by 16 per cent of institutions); the appointment of new staff to

- undertake data analysis (reported by 15 per cent of institutions); and using WP toolkits to improve evaluation (2 per cent of institutions).
- 94. Overall, the monitoring returns indicate an emerging evidence-based approach to WP commitments. We encourage institutions to ensure that they use robust methodologies to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of their activities on the outcomes of students. This will become increasingly important as funding for WP provided through HEFCE's Student Opportunity Allocation comes to carry greater expectations of accountability for all institutions.

²⁷ For further information on HEAT, please see www.hefce.ac.uk/whatwedo/wp/current/heat/.

Outcomes: equality and diversity

Key findings

95. Institutions reported that activity and research on equality and diversity is increasingly embedded into WP work, staff training and curriculum practice. Key equality and diversity activity reported this year includes:

- staff equalities and diversity training, awareness raising, and continuing professional development
- inclusive curriculum development
- equalities and diversity embedded into teaching practice - including assessment; online/virtual learning environment learning
- student and staff support networks
- public seminars/activities to raise awareness about equality and diversity
- peer mentoring
- additional support for learners with disabilities
- research and data collection around attainment gaps, particularly for Black and minority ethnic (BME) groups.

96. Many institutions recognised the importance of providing additional support to learners from disadvantaged backgrounds and with protected characteristics across the whole student lifecycle. For example, 20 institutions highlighted the attainment and retention of learners from BME backgrounds and those with specific disabilities, although we have seen evidence in the returns that institutions are making the whole experience more inclusive for all students, for example through curriculum development and institutional culture. This work reflects evidence from Higher Education Academy and Equality Challenge Unit research²⁸ and HEFCE²⁹ which reported significant variation in degree attainment between students of different ethnicities.

- 97. Twelve institutions included specific references to supporting the progression of learners with protected characteristics. Examples included:
- employer mentoring schemes aimed at learners with protected characteristics
- initial teacher training outreach aimed at BME and male students
- tracking progress of learners to graduation and beyond
- support for learners with disabilities
- data collection, monitoring and research about attainment and graduate progression.

Understanding the findings

98. OFFA and HEFCE are keen to understand how all institutions with or without access agreements are developing equality and diversity activity to address issues impacting on students with specific protected characteristics as set out in the Equality Act 2010. This is because many of the protected characteristics covered by the Act inter-link with groups underrepresented in higher education, such as disability, race, age (mature students) and gender.

99. In 2012-13, HEFCE delivered £13 million as specific funding for students with disabilities. In 2012-13 access agreements OFFA did not explicitly require institutions to provide detail of their commitments under the Equality Act 2010, although future access agreement guidance has asked institutions to find ways to better align access agreements and equality and diversity strategies.

²⁸ Higher Education Academy/ECU, Improving the degree attainment of black and minority ethnic students (March 2011).

²⁹ HEFCE publication 2014/03, *Differences in degree outcomes: Key findings*.

Annex A

Glossary

Access agreements: These set out: how a university or college plans to protect and promote fair access to higher education for people from lower income backgrounds and other groups that are currently under-represented at the institution; the tuition fees it intends to charge; the milestones and objectives the institution chooses to use to monitor its progress in improving access; and working estimates of the higher fee income they expect to receive and what they anticipate spending on access measures. All publicly funded institutions that wish to charge undergraduate fees above the basic level must have an access agreement approved by OFFA.

Basic fee: The level of tuition fee up to which an access agreement is not required. In 2012-13 this was £6,000 for a full-time undergraduate course and £4,500 for part-time undergraduate courses.

Cohort: Usually, this refers to the group of students that enter higher education in a specific year: for example "the 2011-12 cohort" would be those who entered in academic year 2011-12. However, some of the research referenced in this report uses "cohort" to mean students who were aged 18 in one year and who entered higher education by the end of the following year (either aged 18 or 19), to account for the number of young people that either defer or take a gap year before embarking on their degrees. To enable distinction between the two types of cohort, the latter is written in a different way: for example "the 11:12 cohort" would be those aged 18 in 2011, and who entered HE either in the 2011-12 or 2012-13 academic years.

FEC: Further education college. A further education college provides education and training for people over 16. Some colleges offer higher education courses in partnership with HEIs. In general, FECs offer post-16 courses, general education and vocational training that leads to qualifications for post-school learners and trainees of all ages, workbased learning including Apprenticeships, and often adult and community learning.

FTE: Full-time equivalent.

Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE): HEFCE distributes public money for higher education to universities and colleges in England, and ensures that this money is used to deliver the greatest benefit to students and the wider public.

Higher education institution: Higher education courses and qualifications are delivered through a wide variety of institutions. In this report we refer to publicly funded universities and higher education colleges as "higher education institutions" (HEIs).

Higher fee income: Income from fees above the basic level. For example, where institutions charged the maximum fee of £9,000 for full-time undergraduates in 2012-13, when the basic fee was £6,000, the "higher fee income per student" was £3,000 (£9,000 - £6,000 = £3,000).

Minimum bursary: Before 2012-13, English universities and colleges that charged higher tuition fees were required to give a minimum level of bursary to England-domiciled students who were eligible for full state support. Since the 2012-13 academic year there has no longer been a requirement to provide a minimum bursary to new entrants.

NNCO: National networks for collaborative outreach. These are national outreach networks to support collaborative approaches in delivering higher education outreach activity to all state-funded secondary schools and colleges.

New-system student: Any student who is charged regulated fees for a year of instance under the fees regime introduced in September 2012. In this context, a part-time student is treated as being charged regulated fees under the fees regime introduced in September 2012 if they are eligible to apply for a tuition fee loan under the Education (Student Support) Regulations 2011 (SI 2011 No. 1986), as amended.

Office for Fair Access (OFFA): The Office for Fair Access was established under the Higher Education Act 2004. Its role is to safeguard and promote fair access to higher education in England through the approval and monitoring of access agreements and the promotion of related good practice.

Old-system student: For the purposes of this monitoring, old-system students are those who started their course in September 2006 or later, and before the introduction of the new fee regime from September 2012. In 2012-13, old-system students could be charged higher fees of up to £3,465.

Outreach: We define outreach as any activity that involves raising aspirations and attainment among potential applicants from under-represented groups and encouraging them to apply to higher education. This includes outreach directed at young or mature students aspiring to full- or part-time study.

Progression: To ensure that widening participation encompasses the whole student lifecycle, we are interested in understanding how institutions support undergraduate students from disadvantaged backgrounds to progress beyond their course to employment or postgraduate study. Progression activity could include measures such as internships, help with interview skills, embedding employability into the curriculum, or other activities which are designed to help disadvantaged students progress to employment or postgraduate study.

Protected characteristics: Protected characteristics are the grounds upon which discrimination is unlawful under the Equality Act 2010, specifically:

- age
- disability
- gender reassignment
- marriage and civil partnership
- pregnancy and maternity
- race
- religion or belief (including lack of belief)
- sex
- sexual orientation.

State support thresholds: The income threshold for full state support varies according to year of entry as follows:

- for entrants in 2006-07 and 2007-08, those with a residual household income in 2012-13 of up to £18,360
- for entrants from 2008-09 onwards, those with a residual household income of up to £25,000.

The threshold for students in receipt of partial state

support also varies according to year of entry. However, for the purposes of monitoring, we asked institutions to report on residual household income up to the 2012-13 threshold of £50,695. This enables us to make comparisons with expenditure in previous years.

Student Opportunity Allocation: HEFCE funding that comprises elements to recognise the extra costs associated with recruiting and supporting students from disadvantaged backgrounds currently underrepresented in higher education, widening access and improving provision for disabled students, and improving the retention of students most at risk of not continuing their studies.

Student success: Work to retain and support students from disadvantaged backgrounds through their studies and on to successful outcomes in work or further study work, e.g. induction programmes, study skills support, curriculum development, and mentoring of students by people working in the professions.

Under-represented groups: This refers to groups that are currently under-represented in higher education compared to their representation in wider society. This group includes (but is not limited to):

- people from lower socio-economic groups or from neighbourhoods where higher education participation is low
- people from low income backgrounds (this includes household income up to £50,695 - the upper threshold for state maintenance grants in 2012-13)
- disabled people
- people who have been in care.

Widening participation (WP): Where a funding council, institution or other organisation implements policies and engages in activities designed to ensure that all those with the potential to benefit from higher education have the opportunity to do so whatever their background and whenever they need it.

Widening participation strategic statement (WPSS): WPSSs set out institutions' strategic aims and objectives for WP. In April 2012, HEFCE requested all HEIs and FECs with over 100 full-time equivalent (FTE) directly HEFCE-fundable student numbers in 2012-13 to submit an interim WPSS. An interim document was

requested to understand how institutions will respond to the changing higher education environment and to understand how institutional WP strategies are adapted or re-shaped as a consequence of the funding reforms taking effect in 2012-13.

Annex B

Supplementary information on the National Scholarship Programme for 2012-13

Most popular institutional criteria

1. Institutions were able to use additional criteria to determine eligibility for NSP awards, to sit beneath the national criteria. Figure B1 lists the most commonly used criteria, how many institutions used each one and how many of those used it as a mandatory criterion.

categories do not sum to the total number of 2012-13 NSP recipients (34,606), this is because some recipients could not be matched to the sources of individualised data (the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) Student Record or Skills Funding Agency Individualised Learner Record (ILR)).

3. Where the numbers of students in the following

Individualised data

2. HEFCE has collected individualised data from institutions which tells us the characteristics of students who received the NSP in 2012-13. Further details of this are below.

Gender

4. As Figure B2 shows, over 55 per cent of all recipients were female, with a larger female majority in FECs (60 per cent) than in HEIs (55 per cent).

Figure B1 Additional criteria used by institutions to determine NSP eligibility in 2012-13

Criterion	Number of institutions using this criterion	Number of those where this criterion was mandatory
Income-related	95	83
Care leaver	68	11
Other	47	22
Disability	35	1
Achievement-related	29	16
POLAR/low-participation neighbourhood	29	5
Tuition fee resident in England	28	27
Tuition fee	27	27
Full-time/part-time	26	25
School/college	24	6
First generation higher education	21	10
Firm choice	15	11
In receipt of other benefits	14	2
Timely application	14	11

Figure B2 Gender of NSP recipients, 2012-13

	Male		Female	
	Headcount	Proportion	Headcount	Proportion
Total number of students	15,327	44.5%	19,113	55.5%
Of which: at HEIs	14,970	44.7%	18,555	55.3%
Of which: at FECs	357	39.0%	558	61.0%

Figure B3 Age of NSP recipients, 2012-13

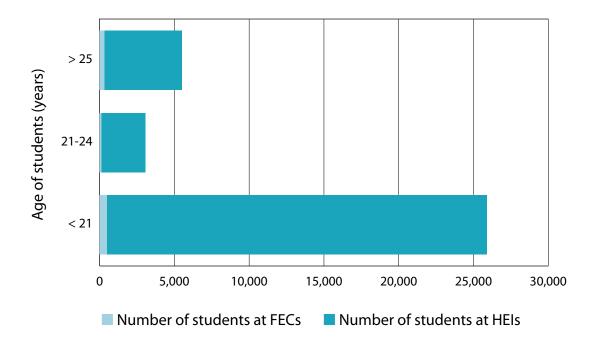
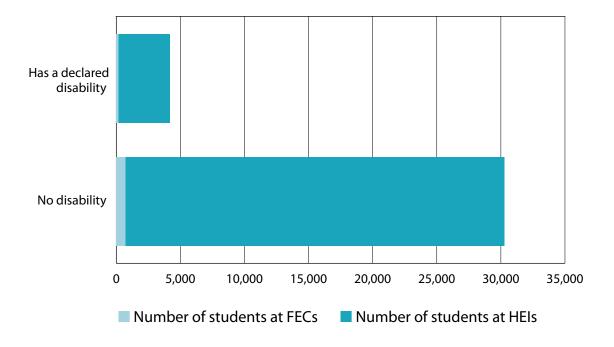


Figure B4 Disability status of NSP recipients, 2012-13



Age

5. Comparing the age of 2012-13 NSP recipients, the vast majority in both HEIs and FECs were under 21 (see Figure B3), with students over 25 years old forming the second largest group.

Disability status

6. Disability was used as an institutional criterion by 35 institutions, with one making it mandatory. HESA and ILR records show that overall 12.1 per cent of students (4,162 students) receiving the NSP are listed as having a disability (3,992 in HEIs and 170 in FECs).

Care leaver status

- 7. Another criterion used by institutions to determine eligible NSP recipients was whether the student is a care leaver. This criterion was used by 68 institutions and of these, 11 made it a mandatory requirement of receiving an award.
- 8. The proportion of NSP recipients that had been in care at Key Stage 430 was 0.9 per cent of those at an FEC and 0.6 per cent of those at an HEI. By way of comparison, in the overall 2012-13 higher education entrant population, 0.3 and 0.2 per cent of students respectively had been in care at Key Stage 4.

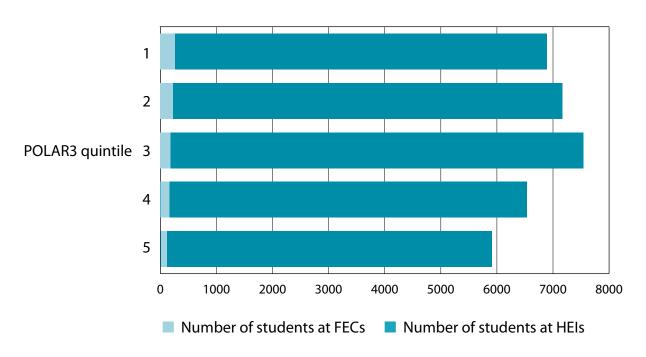
Country of domicile

9. The NSP can be awarded to students from England and the EU (EU students do not receive the bursary or discounted accommodation options but are entitled to receive the full £3,000 of the award as a fee waiver). In 2012-13, 317 EU students were awarded the NSP.

POLAR quintile

- 10. The Participation of Local Areas (POLAR) measure³¹ was used by 29 institutions as an additional criterion for NSP eligibility, with five making it a mandatory criterion. As shown in Figure B5, the number of students receiving the NSP is within five percentage points across all POLAR quintiles, with the most in quintile 3 (21.0 per cent) and the fewest in quintile 5 (17.1 per cent).
- 11. POLAR is a measure of the number of young people participating in higher education in a small geographical area; it is not an individual measure of deprivation. For example, we know that there are students living in POLAR quintile 5 areas (those with the highest youth participation in higher education) whose households have a residual annual income of less than £25,000. Therefore HEFCE strongly recommends that POLAR data should not be used as the only or main mandatory institutional criterion for awarding the NSP, but can be used in conjunction with other criteria.

Figure B5 POLAR3 quintile data for NSP recipients, 2012-13



³⁰ These percentages are restricted to those higher education entrants for whom data is available. In particular this will only be those who spent Key Stage 4 at a state-maintained school at some point since 2002-03.

³¹ POLAR groups small areas across the UK into five groups ("quintiles") according to their rate of young participation in higher education. Each quintile represents around 20 per cent of the young population. Quintile 1 corresponds to the most disadvantaged areas and quintile 5 to the most advantaged. POLAR3 is the latest iteration of this classification. For further details on POLAR see www.hefce.ac.uk/whatwedo/wp.

Annex C

Full data tables

- **Table 1** Total sector widening participation expenditure for 2012-13
- Table 2 Sector-level data on fee income and expenditure through OFFA-approved access agreements in 2012-13
- Table 3 Institution-level data on fee income and expenditure through OFFA-approved access agreements, 2009-10 to 2012-13
- **Table 4** Institution-level data: students receiving financial support via OFFA-approved access agreements in 2012-13
- Table 5 Institution-level data: National Scholarship Programme allocations delivered to 2012-13 cohort

Table 1 shows:

- The number of institutions that submitted monitoring returns for 2012-13, broken down into the following groups:
 - institutions with a 2012-13 access agreement approved by OFFA
 - institutions with an interim widening participation strategic statement (IWPSS) for 2012-13
 - institutions with a National Scholarship Programme (NSP) allocation in 2012-13
- Total activity expenditure in 2012-13, by funding source (£m)
- Outreach and student success & progression expenditure in 2012-13, by type of spend (£m)
- Financial support expenditure (including Government contribution to NSP) in 2012-13, by funding source (£m)

Please note that figures may not sum due to rounding.

1a) - Number of institutions monitored in 2012-13

14, Named of institutions monitored in 2012 15							
	Number of institutions						
Table 1a	with a 2012-13 access agreement	participating in the NSP	with an IWPSS				
Higher education institutions (HEIs)	123	123	129				
Further education colleges (FECs)	25*	58**	113				
All institutions	148	181	242				

^{*} In addition to the 25 FECs with access agreements in 2012-13, we also monitored 45 FECs with 2011-12 access agreements, to ensure that they continued to deliver on their commitments to continuing students.

1b) - Total activity expenditure in 2012-13, by funding source (£m) (includes institutions monitored in any form in 2012-13)

Table 1b		HEIs (£m)	FECs (£m)	All institutions (£m)
Outropph	Total outreach expenditure	177.0	11.3	188.3
Outreach	of which uses HEFCE WP allocation	73.0	8.8	81.8
Student success &	Total student success & progression expenditure	528.9	26.0	554.8
progression	of which uses HEFCE WP allocation	262.3	20.0	282.3
	Total expenditure	705.9	37.3	743.1
All activity spend	of which uses HEFCE WP allocation	335.3	28.8	364.1
	of which is collaborative expenditure	17.7	0.8	18.5

1c) - Outreach and student success activity expenditure in 2012-13, by type of spend (£m) (includes institutions monitored in any form in 2012-13)

Table 1c		HEIs (£m)	FECs (£m)	All institutions (£m)
	1. Outreach work with schools and/or young people	103.7	4.5	108.2
	2. Outreach work with communities/adults	29.2	3.1	32.3
	3. Outreach work with disabled students	3.7	0.5	4.2
Outreach	of which uses HEFCE WP allocation and is work with disabled students	1.7	0.3	2.0
	4. WP staffing and administration	40.2	3.2	43.4
	5. Other	0.1	0.0	0.2
	Total outreach expenditure	177.0	11.3	188.3
	1. Support for current students (academic and pastoral)	407.2	18.0	425.2
	2. Support for progression from HE (into employment or postgraduate study)	38.7	2.3	40.9
	3. Support for disabled students	45.3	2.2	47.5
Student success & progression	of which uses HEFCE WP allocation and is work with disabled students	24.9	0.9	25.8
progression	4. WP staffing and administration	37.3	3.4	40.7
	5. Other	0.5	0.1	0.6
	Total student success & progression expenditure	528.9	26.0	554.8
All activity spend	Total expenditure	705.9	37.3	743.1

1d) - Total financial support expenditure in 2012-13 including Government contribution to NSP, by funding source (£m) (includes institutions monitored in any form in 2012-13)

	,, ,	` ''	•	
Table 1d		HEIs (£m)	FECs (£m)	All institutions (£m)
	Total financial support (inc. Gov NSP)	453.0	11.5	464.5
Financial support	of which Government NSP contribution expenditure	45.9	2.0	47.8
	of which institutional match NSP expenditure	59.1	0.9	60.0

^{**} Two further FECs have not been included in the NSP data because their returns had not been finalised by the time of publication.

Table 2 - Sector-level data on fee income and expenditure through OFFA-approved access agreements in 2012-13

Table 2 shows:

- total fee income above the basic fee for all institutions with access agreements in 2012-13
- access agreement expenditure (excluding Government NSP allocation in 2012-13), by type of spend, and by type of institution
- access agreement expenditure (excluding Government NSP allocation in 2012-13) for HEIs, by type of spend, institution type, and proportion of under-represented groups, as a proportion of fee income above the basic fee (%)
- financial support (including Government NSP allocation in 2012-13), by type of spend, institution type, amount (£m), and student numbers

Figures in Table 2 only relate to income and expenditure under access agreements.

In Table 2, expenditure does not include initiatives that were in place before the introduction of variable fees in 2006-07.

2a) - Full time higher fee income (£m)

rther education colleges (FECs)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Table 2a	£m	£m	£m	£m
Higher education institutions (HEIs)	1,574.1	1,709.7	1,852.3	1,994.9
Further education colleges (FECs)	23.0	28.9	42.0	31.6
All institutions	1,597.1	1,738.6	1,894.3	2,026.4*

^{*} The 2012-13 higher fee income figures include income related to part-time totalling £7.7m for HEIs, and £0.2m for FECs.

2b) - Access agreement expenditure (excluding Government NSP allocation in 2012-13), by type of spend, and institution type, as a cash amount (£m), and as a proportion of fee income above the basic fee (%)

Table 2b		2009	9-10	201	0-11	201:	1-12	2012-	13
Table 2b		£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Financial support	HEIs	355.7	22.6	370.1	21.6	376.7	20.3	406.9	20.3
(excl. Government	FECs	7.8	33.9	8.0	27.7	9.8	23.3	9.7	30.5
NSP in 2012-13)	All institutions	363.5	22.8	378.1	21.7	386.5	20.4	416.6	20.5
	HEIs	38.3	2.4	43.3	2.5	54.6	2.9	73.5	3.7
Outreach	FECs	1.2	5.3	2.4	8.3	2.9	7.0	1.2	3.7
	All institutions	39.6	2.5	45.7	2.6	57.6	3.0	74.7	3.7
	HEIs							70.7	3.5
Student success & progression	FECs							1.8	5.7
progression	All institutions							72.5	3.6
	HEIs	394.7	25.1	413.7	24.2	431.4	23.3	551.1	27.5
spend	FECs	9.1	39.3	10.5	36.3	12.7	30.3	12.7	39.9
	All institutions	403.7	25.3	424.2	24.4	444.1	23.4	563.8	27.7

2c) - Access agreement expenditure (excluding Government NSP allocation in 2012-13) for HEIs, by type of spend, institution type, and proportion of under-represented groups, as a proportion of fee income above the basic fee (%)

Table 2 a			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Table 2c			%	%	%	%
	Financial support (ex.	high access**	22.9	21.8	19.3	18.8
	Government NSP in	medium access	22.2	20.6	19.3	18.8
	2012-13)	low access	22.9	22.7	22.5	23.3
		high access	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.5
Outreac	Outreach	medium access	2.6	2.4	2.8	3.6
Higher Education		low access	2.3	2.4	3.4	4.8
Institutions (HEIs)		high continuation				2.3
	Student success & progression	average continuation				3.4
	progression	low continuation				4.9
		high access	25.3	24.6	22.0	25.9
	All access agreement	medium access	24.8	23.1	22.2	26.3
	spend _	low access	25.2	25.0	25.9	30.2

^{**} We have split HEIs into three groups, by the proportion of under-represented students that they recruit.

2d) - Financial support (including Government NSP allocation in 2012-13), by type of spend, institution type, amount (£m), and student numbers

			2012-13									
Table 2d	able 2d		receipt of full support	Students from represented	***	All students						
		£m	students	£m	students	£m	students					
Decreasing 0	HEIs	305.2		54.9		360.2						
Bursaries & scholarships	FECs	7.3		1.9		9.2						
Seriolarsinps	All institutions	312.5		56.9		369.4						
	HEIs	86.2		5.8		92.0						
Fee waivers	FECs	1.1		0.1		1.2						
	All institutions	87.3		5.9		93.2						
All financial support	HEIs	391.5	306,246	60.7	82,548	452.1	388,79					
inc. Government	FECs	8.4	9,048	2.1	3,289	10.4	12,33					
NSP)	All institutions	399.8	315,294	62.8	85,837	462.6	401,13					

This table shows (for HEIs only):

- Access agreement expenditure in 2012-13 under 2011-12 or 2012-13 access agreements
- Higher fee income (income from charging fees above the basic threshold)
- Expenditure from Government NSP allocation.

Note: There was no Government NSP allocation in years prior to 2012-13.

3) - Access agreement expenditure (HEIs only)

3) - Access agreement expenditure (HEIs only)												Including Gov	vernment NSP	
Table 3	Region		Overall exp (% higher fe			Overall expenditure (£000)	Higher fee income (£000)	Institutional financial support (£000)	Outreach (£000)	Student success (£000)	Government NSP expenditure (£000)	Bursaries and scholarships (inc. Gov NSP) (£000)	Fee waivers (inc. Gov NSP) (£000)	Overall expenditure (plus Gov NSP) (£000)
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13
Anglia Ruskin University	ES	17.1	20.2	26.2	41.7	7,673	18,406	3,937	489	3,248	528	2,052	2,412	8,201
Aston University	WM	22.9	22.0	20.8	24.5	3,606	14,724	2,518	334	754	237	1,341	1,415	3,843
University of Bath	SW	17.3	16.5	16.4	23.7	4,135	17,432	3,068	901	165	324	2,315	1,077	4,459
Bath Spa University	SW	25.4	24.5	20.1	18.9	2,387	12,663	1,584	389	414	261	1,499	346	2,648
University of Bedfordshire	ES	34.3	33.1	30.6	37.5	8,183	21,834	5,086	863	2,234	474	5,548	12	8,657
Birkbeck College	GL	0.0	8.4	19.2	74.5	2,817	3,781	2,123	464	230	240	824	1,539	3,057
University of Birmingham	WM	25.3	26.5	27.8	35.6	12,697	35,705	8,416	1,738	2,543	675	8,353	738	13,372
Birmingham City University	WM	17.5	16.7	13.3	14.7	3,255	22,127	2,201	318	736	564	1,634	1,131	3,819
University College Birmingham	WM	43.5	71.3	43.4	30.8	1,663	5,403	1,267	239	157	137	666	738	1,800
Bishop Grosseteste University	EM	29.4	28.9	21.7	15.1	603	3,981	563	40	0	54	617	0	657
University of Bolton	NW	25.5	24.9	26.7	32.9	2,144	6,519	1,358	86	700	273	1,380	251	2,417
Arts University Bournemouth	SW	17.5	17.3	19.3	16.3	905	5,562	575	270	60	104	589	90	1,009
Bournemouth University	SW	18.8	12.2	17.3	42.4	7,353	17,322	1,626	618	5,109	552	1,811	368	7,905
University of Bradford	YH	29.5	26.9	25.4	27.0	4,243	15,734	3,259	79	905	345	2,914	690	4,588
University of Brighton	SE	28.0	27.3	24.5	22.6	5,752	25,434	4,430	598	724	561	4,560	431	6,313
University of Bristol	SW	20.2	19.8	20.2	26.0	7,352	28,303	5,428	1,022	901	423	3,619	2,233	7,775
Brunel University	GL	20.5	24.4	24.1	21.6	3,670	16,963	3,296	208	166	384	3,122	558	4,054
Buckinghamshire New University	SE	19.6	19.6	18.5	16.0	1,269	7,951	864	147	258	306	1,126	44	1,575
University of Cambridge	ES	29.2	29.5	33.0	31.8	7,883	24,793	7,138	745	0	405	6,733	810	8,288
Canterbury Christ Church University	SE	27.7	27.7	26.6	25.0	4,280	17,136	3,625	339	316	341	2,716	1,249	4,620
University of Central Lancashire	NW	26.5	20.0	10.8	16.9	5,169	30,520	3,668	498	1,003	864	4,282	250	6,033
University of Chester	NW	18.4	17.1	16.9	21.8	2,724	12,512	1,871	670	182	315	1,215	972	3,039
University of Chichester	SE	27.2	25.9	26.6	45.8	3,968	8,654	3,027	569	372	147	1,970	1,204	4,115
City University, London	GL	20.7	20.7	16.1	18.9	1,806	9,539	949	553	305	216	850	315	2,022
Courtauld Institute of Art	GL	38.7	39.9	39.9	45.1	158	352	58	100	0	6	46	18	164
Coventry University	WM	25.3	22.3	16.7	14.0	3,110	22,210	1,824	115	1,170	588	1,961	451	3,698
University for the Creative Arts	SE	11.7	14.8	17.2	34.0	3,422	10,064	1,751	915	756	282	2,033	0	3,704
University of Cumbria	NW	40.5	31.2	25.2	21.3	2,381	11,157	1,625	465	292	192	1,607	210	2,573
Conservatoire for Dance and Drama	GL	28.6	27.0	24.1	30.3	663	2,186	613	50	0	45	321	337	708
De Montfort University	EM	25.9	28.4	24.3	23.9	6,360	26,599	4,413	512	1,435	726	4,228	911	7,086
University of Derby	EM	26.7	33.7	28.9	27.5	4,344	15,794	3,721	425	198	453	3,564	611	4,797
University of Durham	NE	23.9	21.5	20.2	26.4	6,164	23,306	3,407	2,733	24	432	3,839	0	6,596
University of East Anglia	ES	21.8	24.9	29.2	21.4	4,360	20,406	3,325	962	73	387	3,252	460	4,747
University of East London	GL	23.5	24.3	26.3	24.9	6,318	<u> </u>	5,670	349	299	561	6,231	0	6,879
Edge Hill University	NW	31.6	25.5	25.7	21.6	4,441	20,532	2,212	1,384	846	345	2,289	268	4,786
Institute of Education	GL	17.6	18.4	18.7	20.5	596	2,902	44	261	291	9	35	18	605
University of Essex	ES	23.8	20.8	22.6	23.6	4,012	17,034	3,015	479	518	390	3,273	132	4,402
University of Exeter	SW	20.5	18.8	17.5	27.0	6,951	25,783	5,116	917	919	453	4,509	1,060	7,404
Falmouth University	SW	21.0	23.0	23.5	17.1	1,523	8,902	1,132	309	82	141	1,257	17	1,664
University of Gloucestershire	SW	20.2	22.2	24.3	25.7	3,123	12,172	2,311	526	285	276	1,689	898	3,399

Table 3	Region		Overall exp (% higher fe			Overall expenditure (£000)	Higher fee income (£000)	Institutional financial support (£000)	Outreach (£000)	Student success (£000)	Government NSP expenditure (£000)	Bursaries and scholarships (inc. Gov NSP) (£000)	Fee waivers (inc. Gov NSP) (£000)	Overall expenditure (plus Gov NSP) (£000)
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13
Goldsmiths' College	GL	23.6	21.0	21.1	30.3	3,195	10,529	2,552	323	320	183	2,527	208	3,378
University of Greenwich	GL	7.9	11.0	13.9	22.9	5,089	22,202	3,203	718	1,168	735	2,622	1,316	5,824
Guildhall School of Music & Drama	GL	30.8	27.0	30.6	29.8	339	1,140	155	184	0	21	134	42	360
Harper Adams University	WM	20.7	17.2	19.7	31.6	1,256	3,976	614	364	278	72	524	162	1,328
University of Hertfordshire	ES	30.7	27.5	22.7	18.9	4,269	22,548	2,666	978	625	750	3,136	280	5,019
Heythrop College	GL	44.3	51.2	53.9	50.5	415	822	241	134	41	24	263	2	439
University of Huddersfield	YH	17.5	13.2	12.2	31.6	6,792	21,461	3,926	757	2,110	663	4,589	0	7,455
University of Hull	YH	24.6	24.0	23.0	29.0	6,255	21,601	5,538	435	283	534	4,397	1,674	6,789
Imperial College London	GL	32.3	36.8	40.7	45.3	5,733	12,647	5,222	511	0	216	4,851	587	5,949
Keele University	WM	13.4	15.8	14.4	20.8	2,465	11,860	1,749	333	384	202	1,735	216	2,667
University of Kent	SE	22.0	22.3	21.9	26.1	7,423	28,450	6,270	909	244	627	4,505	2,392	8,050
King's College London	GL	27.2	26.4	29.4	28.0	6,277	22,388	4,483	526	1,268	341	3,527	1,297	6,617
Kingston University	GL	20.3	21.4	21.9	22.5	6,247	27,812	5,521	194	532	798	5,118	1,201	7,045
Lancaster University	NW	20.6	23.2	22.6	23.1	3,816	16,530	3,269	406	141	336	3,036	569	4,152
University of Leeds	YH	24.0	23.3	22.9	31.9	13,414	42,054	12,197	1,173	44	819	11,433	1,583	14,233
Leeds College of Art	YH	27.9	29.6	28.2	29.7	675	2,276	558	106	11	60	374	245	735
Leeds Metropolitan University	YH	10.9	12.9	15.1	21.7	7,205	33,272	4,600	1,470	1,135	783	4,971	412	7,988
Leeds Trinity University	YH	23.8	25.0	28.2	29.4	1,526	5,199	1,106	210	210	93	942	257	1,619
University of Leicester	EM	23.7	24.2	23.1	28.5	5,300	18,584	3,156	937	1,207	333	2,424	1,065	5,633
University of Lincoln	EM	20.2	16.3	14.0	25.6	4,701	18,358	4,044	417	241	456	4,500	0	
University of Liverpool	NW	30.9	30.2	33.1	38.4	9,656	25,151	7,200	409	2,047	480	6,044	1,636	
Liverpool Hope University	NW	34.0	26.6	25.4	20.6	2,226	10,791	1,649	131	445	153	1,802	0	2,378
Liverpool John Moores University	NW	28.8	30.4	25.3	31.4	10,062	32,093	6,957	594	2,511	613	5,712	1,858	10,675
Liverpool Institute for Performing Arts	NW	16.9	18.1	22.1	26.2	345	1,318	102	244	0	24	94	32	369
University of the Arts London	GL	24.8	25.6	24.9	25.0	5,523	22,105	2,683	2,640	200	465	2,642	506	5,988
University College London	GL	35.6	35.4	35.2	37.7	7,870	20,884	6,470	1,300	100	369	6,839	0	8,239
London School of Economics and Political Science	GL	30.5	27.3	28.3	42.2	2,267	5,377	1,730	360	177	111	1,809	32	
London Metropolitan University	GL	25.9	30.6	23.6	19.4	3,781	19,457	3,059	158	564	315	3,059	315	4,096
London South Bank University	GL	21.6	23.4	25.8	27.4	4,427	16,175	3,688	465	274	450	2,486	1,652	4,877
Loughborough University	EM	19.6	18.3	20.6	24.1	5,015	20,831	4,238	665	112	402	3,906	734	5,417
University of Manchester	NW	29.8	27.1	27.3	30.8	13,474	43,781	11,524	1,230	720	867	11,214	1,177	14,341
Manchester Metropolitan University	NW	26.0	27.0	25.7	36.8	16,230	44,104	15,103	524	603	1,038	14,466	1,675	
Middlesex University	GL	9.0	9.2	8.9	18.1	4,724	26,045	2,200	541	1,984	630	1,337	1,493	5,354
University of Newcastle upon Tyne	NE	22.2	24.0	25.0	25.9	7,494	28,973	5,427	1,762	305	510	4,588	1,349	8,004
Newman University	WM	27.0	22.3	15.3	17.2	706	4,108	385	50	271	83	467	0	788
University of Northampton	EM	24.2	25.8	21.9	29.5	4,199	14,211	3,184	520	495	386	3,248	322	4,585
University of Northumbria at Newcastle	NE	31.5	28.1	27.5	27.8	8,683	31,242	7,833	800	50	657	4,249	4,241	9,340
Norwich University of the Arts	ES	20.2	22.1	23.2	27.2	952	3,498	677	120	155	75	652	100	1,027
University of Nottingham	EM	24.1	22.2	25.0	28.0	11,452	40,935	9,656	1,532	264	582	9,246	991	12,034
Nottingham Trent University	EM	26.7	25.3	25.5	28.9	10,826	37,419	9,041	996	790	852	5,890	4,003	11,678
Open University	NE	0.0			41.0	610	1,487	610	0	0	1,220	0	1,830	1,830
School of Oriental and African Studies	GL	20.8	19.4	21.2	25.1	1,171	4,675	851	177	143	90	632	309	1,261
University of Oxford	SE	34.1	36.8	41.6	51.0	11,817	23,166	7,968	3,100	749	399	6,482	1,885	12,216
Oxford Brookes University	SE	34.3	35.7	32.5	29.9	6,090	20,388	5,498	409	184	399	4,318	1,579	6,489
University of Plymouth	SW	24.2	22.2	20.7	26.5	8,691	32,761	4,800	1,519	2,372	900	5,405	295	9,591
University of Portsmouth	SE	24.1	23.4	23.2	32.4	10,627	32,846	8,492	1,233	902	714	6,210	2,996	11,341
Queen Mary, University of London	GL	29.6	26.3	24.6	26.3	5,644	21,440	5,033	129	482	402	5,042	393	
Ravensbourne	GL	10.1	17.4	17.4	23.7	778	3,279	430	176	172	72	390	112	
University of Reading	SE	22.8	21.8	23.3	26.6	4,798	18,030	4,216	475	107	333	3,100	1,449	5,131
	GL	21.1	18.6	15.3	17.9	2,138	11,968	918	640	580	219	1,138	1,449	2,357
Roehampton University Rose Bruford College	GL	22.4	20.4	25.1	19.5	2,138	1,328	918	85		219	1,138	16	

Table 3	Region		Overall exp (% higher fe			Overall expenditure (£000)	Higher fee income (£000)	Institutional financial support (£000)	Outreach (£000)	Student success (£000)	Government NSP expenditure (£000)	Bursaries and scholarships (inc. Gov NSP) (£000)	Fee waivers (inc. Gov NSP) (£000)	Overall expenditure (plus Gov NSP) (£000)
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13
Royal Academy of Music	GL	45.3	39.8	41.9	46.6	262	562	150	82	31	9	98	61	271
Royal Agricultural University	SW	26.0	25.2	23.8	31.3	630	2,011	381	197	52	39	413	7	669
Royal Central School of Speech and Drama	GL	30.9	32.4	31.7	26.2	389	1,486	112	133	144	24	88	48	413
Royal College of Music	GL	24.5	23.6	42.2	50.7	347	683	33	260	53	12	33	12	359
Royal Holloway, University of London	GL	30.7	28.7	26.0	26.2	3,475	13,269	2,727	498	250	258	2,799	186	3,733
Royal Northern College of Music	NW	30.0	24.7	29.9	31.8	366	1,151	178	134	55	18	196	0	384
Royal Veterinary College	GL	32.7	29.7	28.4	29.4	906	3,077	641	186	78	45	609	77	951
St George's Hospital Medical School	GL	26.9	35.1	40.4	27.6	999	3,624	612	335	52	57	533	136	1,056
University of St Mark and St John	SW	17.2	17.9	17.2	26.2	974	3,721	391	153	430	72	391	72	1,046
St Mary's University College	GL	17.6	13.4	11.0	21.5	1,534	7,143	625	275	635	132	388	369	1,666
University of Salford	NW	19.4	21.3	21.9	26.6	5,215	19,589	3,638	532	1,045	576	2,974	1,239	5,790
University of Sheffield	YH	21.3	23.2	22.9	28.3	8,885	31,435	5,944	2,022	919	600	4,784	1,759	9,485
Sheffield Hallam University	YH	25.6	22.6	19.6	21.0	7,685	36,559	6,449	1,004	232	837	6,112	1,174	8,522
University of Southampton	SE	19.0	21.0	20.7	24.0	6,772	28,255	5,800	854	119	471	3,696	2,575	7,243
Southampton Solent University	SE	27.8	24.1	21.5	27.6	4,558	16,519	3,014	716	827	452	2,857	609	5,009
Staffordshire University	WM	37.6	27.4	26.7	26.9	4,357	16,204	3,437	620	300	604	3,108	933	4,961
Universities of East Anglia and Essex; Joint Provision at University Campus Suffolk	ES	36.7	34.3	28.3	30.7	1,644	5,347	1,211	178	255	189	963	437	1,833
University of Sunderland	NE	42.9	39.6	30.2	42.6	6,164	14,481	4,055	703	1,406	473	3,622	907	6,637
University of Surrey	SE	33.2	32.4	28.1	38.7	4,463	11,525	3,944	169	350	273	3,742	475	4,736
University of Sussex	SE	19.1	20.3	22.2	26.6	4,920	18,487	4,079	750	91	348	4,297	130	5,268
Teesside University	NE	35.2	30.9	27.1	27.4	3,620	13,198	2,345	515	760	549	1,938	956	4,169
Trinity Laban Conservatoire of Music and Dance	GL	34.2	30.1	30.1	27.2	388	1,424	211	177	0	24	161	74	412
University of Warwick	WM	31.0	29.9	29.1	31.3	6,700	21,410	5,502	1,198	0	438	4,869	1,071	7,138
University of the West of England, Bristol	SW	32.4	24.6	21.2	24.2	8,691	35,848	5,288	1,282	2,121	774	6,062	0	9,465
The University of West London	GL	38.0	39.7	31.7	28.0	2,414	8,624	1,700	201	512	357	1,879	179	2,771
University of Westminster	GL	32.2	20.1	20.8	23.7	5,182	21,862	2,944	906	1,332	1	2,459	486	5,183
University of Winchester	SE	28.3	25.4	17.4	22.9	2,310	10,080	1,970	251	90	179	980	1,169	2,490
University of Wolverhampton	WM	20.8	20.5	22.0	27.3	5,449	19,988	4,063	348	1,038	633	2,460	2,236	6,082
University of Worcester	WM	23.4	23.2	28.5	30.5	3,758	12,336	3,279	258	221	297	2,987	589	4,055
Writtle College	ES	5.0	13.8	14.5	47.4	698	1,472	373	175	150	45	394	24	743
University of York	YH	21.8	21.2	20.0	30.9	6,594	21,372	4,888	1,385	320	384	3,052	2,220	6,978
York St John University	YH	26.5	27.9	27.1	27.5	2,340	8,513	2,040	250	50	144	1,176	1,009	2,484
				TOTAL	27.7	551,083	2,002,582	406,929	73,490	70,663	45,208	360,170	91,967	596,291

4) - Students in receipt of access agreement financial support in 2012-13 (incl. Government NSP)

Table 4			New sy	ystem studen	its (in academic year 20)12-13)	Old system students (in academic year 2012-13)						
		In receipt	of full state support		OFFA countable omes/groups*	Total	OFFA countable	In receipt	of full state support		OFFA countable omes/groups*	Total	OFFA countable
Institution	Region	Number	% of total new system students	Number	% of total new system students	Number	% of total new system students	Number	% of total old system students	Number	% of total old system students	Number	% of total old system students
Anglia Ruskin University	ES	1,702	41.7	462	11.3	2,164	53.1	2,086	37.8	748	13.6	2,834	51.4
Aston University	WM	922	41.8	326	14.8	1,248	56.5	1,572	36.8	348	8.1	1,920	45.0
University of Bath	SW	372	15.3	57	2.4	429	17.7	1,063	17.1	837	13.4	1,900	30.5
Bath Spa University	SW	766	31.6	96	4.0	862	35.5	1,336	41.9	0	0.0	1,336	41.9
University of Bedfordshire	ES	1,482	46.8	1,396	44.1	2,878	91.0	2,666	44.2	2,298	38.1	4,964	82.3
Birkbeck College	GL	993	42.5	0	0.0	993	42.5	133	47.2	10	3.5	143	50.7
University of Birmingham	WM	1,188	25.4	552	11.8	1,740	37.2	2,251	21.4	1,091	10.4	3,342	31.8
Birmingham City University	WM	377	8.8	0	0.0	377	8.8	3,291	45.1	589	8.1	3,880	53.2
University College Birmingham	WM	481	36.0	0	0.0	481	36.0	747	45.7	121	7.4	868	53.1
Bishop Grosseteste University	EM	450	46.2	3	0.3	453	46.6	404	35.7	122	10.8	526	46.5
University of Bolton	NW	380	20.2	18	1.0	398	21.2	1,369	56.0	352	14.4	1,721	70.4
Arts University Bournemouth	SW	278	34.0	0	0.0	278	34.0	585	34.8	0	0.0	585	34.8
Bournemouth University	SW	394	9.7	144	3.5	538	13.2	1,753	25.8	191	2.8	1,944	28.6
University of Bradford	YH	433	20.6	40	1.9	473	22.6	3,267	61.9	440	8.3	3,707	70.3
University of Brighton	SE	1,396	35.3	68	1.7	1,464	37.1	2,862	35.8	670	8.4	3,532	44.2
University of Bristol	SW	635	16.3	4	0.1	639	16.4	1,255	15.3	1,026	12.5	2,281	27.9
Brunel University	GL	457	18.4	170	6.9	627	25.3	2,301	40.5	453	8.0	2,754	48.5
Buckinghamshire New University	SE	102	7.6	0	0.0	102	7.6	1,229	44.2	634	22.8	1,863	67.1
University of Cambridge	ES	432	13.6	229	7.2	661	20.8	1,064	14.5	811	11.0	1,875	25.5
Canterbury Christ Church University	SE	2,238	69.1	55	1.7	2,293	70.8	1,978	40.9	1,009	20.9	2,987	61.8
University of Central Lancashire	NW	1,314	30.5	563	13.1	1,877	43.5	2,394	23.4	782	7.7	3,176	31.1
University of Chester	NW	873	29.3	47	1.6	920	30.9	1,453	35.3	26	0.6	1,479	36.0
University of Chichester	SE	464	33.3	261	18.7	725	52.0	978	36.9	370	14.0	1,348	50.9
City University, London	GL	150	11.0	0	0.0	150	11.0	1,231	39.4	85	2.7	1,316	42.1
Courtauld Institute of Art	GL	8	17.0	3	6.4	11	23.4	9	8.9	9	8.9	18	17.8
Coventry University	WM	280	5.9	36	0.8	316	6.7	3,279	41.0	764	9.6	4,043	50.6
University for the Creative Arts	SE	532	36.5	178	12.2	710	48.8	1,132	34.1	0	0.0	1,132	34.1
University of Cumbria	NW	290	12.0	10	0.4	300	12.5	1,247	41.6	757	25.3	2,004	66.9
Conservatoire for Dance and Drama	GL	97	28.8	79	23.4	176	52.2	169	28.7	46	7.8	215	36.5
De Montfort University	EM	1,581	40.9	242	6.3	1,823	47.2	3,610	45.6	856	10.8	4,466	56.4
University of Derby	EM	307	9.3	0	0.0	307	9.3	2,731	46.2	650	11.0	3,381	57.2
University of Durham	NE	711	21.0	326	9.6	1,037	30.7	1,235	17.9	26	0.4	1,261	18.3
University of East Anglia	ES	465	14.1	269	8.2	734	22.3	1,339	23.9	1,041	18.6	2,380	42.5
University of East London	GL	3,809	90.1	390	9.2	4,199	99.3	5,648	72.8	626	8.1	6,274	80.8
Edge Hill University	NW	446	12.0	99	2.7	545	14.7	2,297	43.4	428	8.1	2,725	51.5

Table 4			New sy	ystem studer	ts (in academic year 20	012-13)			Old sy	stem studen	tudents (in academic year 2012-13)		
		In receipt of full state support		Other OFFA countable incomes/groups*		Total OFFA countable		In receipt of full state support		Other OFFA countable incomes/groups*		Total OFFA countable	
Institution	Region	Number	% of total new system students	Number	% of total new system students	Number	% of total new system students	Number	% of total old system students	Number	% of total old system students	Number	% of total old system students
Institute of Education	GL	30	2.8	3	0.3	33	3.1	0	0.0	2	2.2	2	2.2
University of Essex	ES	555	24.1	69	3.0	624	27.1	1,922	35.8	856	16.0	2,778	51.8
University of Exeter	SW	1,369	36.4	684	18.2	2,053	54.6	1,413	20.0	423	6.0	1,836	26.0
Falmouth University	SW	113	9.3	97	8.0	210	17.2	853	33.9	336	13.3	1,189	47.2
University of Gloucestershire	SW	787	37.9	194	9.3	981	47.3	1,405	34.7	13	0.3	1,418	35.1
Goldsmiths' College	GL	935	53.9	133	7.7	1,068	61.6	1,125	43.5	244	9.4	1,369	52.9
University of Greenwich	GL	1,152	34.6	92	2.8	1,244	37.4	3,457	45.2	446	5.8	3,903	51.0
Guildhall School of Music & Drama	GL	14	10.1	0	0.0	14	10.1	67	19.0	32	9.1	99	28.0
Harper Adams University	WM	169	27.4	0	0.0	169	27.4	316	21.0	62	4.1	378	25.1
University of Hertfordshire	ES	275	6.6	6	0.1	281	6.7	3,286	41.6	43	0.5	3,329	42.2
Heythrop College	GL	41	34.5	17	14.3	58	48.7	110	36.9	56	18.8	166	55.7
University of Huddersfield	YH	968	27.1	11	0.3	979	27.4	3,425	46.6	13	0.2	3,438	46.7
University of Hull	YH	973	27.9	16	0.5	989	28.3	2,506	36.1	937	13.5	3,443	49.6
Imperial College London	GL	277	18.5	173	11.6	450	30.1	719	17.6	497	12.2	1,216	29.7
Keele University	WM	443	31.1	30	2.1	473	33.2	1,197	32.0	169	4.5	1,366	36.5
University of Kent	SE	659	16.3	268	6.6	927	23.0	2,847	31.5	1,095	12.1	3,942	43.6
King's College London	GL	888	29.3	269	8.9	1,157	38.1	1,575	23.5	735	11.0	2,310	34.5
Kingston University	GL	1,223	27.9	0	0.0	1,223	27.9	4,581	47.4	927	9.6	5,508	56.9
Lancaster University	NW	1,114	46.0	70	2.9	1,184	48.9	1,186	23.4	456	9.0	1,642	32.4
University of Leeds	YH	1,621	29.5	687	12.5	2,308	42.1	3,217	22.9	1,149	8.2	4,366	31.1
Leeds College of Art	YH	123	31.8	0	0.0	123	31.8	249	35.1	11	1.6	260	36.7
Leeds Metropolitan University	YH	528	8.8	412	6.9	940	15.7	3,880	33.5	39	0.3	3,919	33.8
Leeds Trinity University	YH	72	7.1	39	3.8	111	11.0	698	41.4	447	26.5	1,145	67.9
University of Leicester	EM	420	17.4	270	11.2	690	28.7	1,458	25.5	573	10.0	2,031	35.5
University of Lincoln	EM	958	38.0	421	16.7	1,379	54.7	2,437	40.5	764	12.7	3,201	53.2
University of Liverpool	NW	1,059	35.8	258	8.7	1,317	44.5	2,437	29.6	100	1.2	2,537	30.8
Liverpool Hope University	NW	149	8.1	42	2.3	191	10.4	1,408	45.8	487	15.9	1,895	61.7
Liverpool John Moores University	NW	2,142	43.4	157	3.2	2,299	46.5	4,366	45.8	1,101	11.6	5,467	57.4
Liverpool Institute for Performing Arts	NW	16	8.2	0	0.0	16	8.2	111	30.8	40	11.1	151	41.9
University of the Arts London	GL	1,123	32.7	13	0.4	1,136	33.0	1,852	32.0	223	3.9	2,075	35.9
University College London	GL	676	23.5	265	9.2	941	32.8	1,437	22.8	809	12.9	2,246	35.7
London School of Economics and Political Science	GL	200	24.4	96	11.7	296	36.1	369	23.1	197	12.3	566	35.4
London Metropolitan University	GL	111	1.8	3	0.0	114	1.8	3,921	46.7	1,485	17.7	5,406	64.4
London South Bank University	GL	836	26.2	0	0.0	836	26.2	2,400	46.4	328	6.3	2,728	52.8
Loughborough University	EM	643	22.6	164	5.8	807	28.4	1,414	22.3	624	9.8	2,038	32.1
University of Manchester	NW	1,567	30.4	410	8.0	1,977	38.4	3,765	26.6	452	3.2	4,217	29.8
Manchester Metropolitan University	NW	2,627	35.7	93	1.3	2,720	36.9	6,586	43.3	1,865	12.3	8,451	55.5
Middlesex University	GL	1,151	29.6	0	0.0	1,151	29.6	2,523	33.5	0	0.0	2,523	33.5
University of Newcastle upon Tyne	NE	735	17.8	155	3.7	890	21.5	1,998	23.0	529	6.1	2,527	29.1
Newman University	WM	64	8.4	9	1.2	73	9.6	606	53.2	98	8.6	704	61.8
University of Northampton	EM	1,113	40.0	505	18.2	1,618	58.2	2,068	42.9	638	13.2	2,706	56.1

Table 4		New sy	ystem studer	ts (in academic year 20)12-13)			Old sy	stem students (in academic year 2012-13)				
		In receipt	of full state support		OFFA countable omes/groups*	Total	Total OFFA countable		of full state support	Other OFFA countable incomes/groups*		Total OFFA countable	
Institution	Region	Number	% of total new system students	Number	% of total new system students	Number	% of total new system students	Number	% of total old system students	Number	% of total old system students	Number	% of total old system students
University of Northumbria at Newcastle	NE	1,686	33.6	527	10.5	2,213	44.1	2,499	24.2	1,021	9.9	3,520	34.1
Norwich University of the Arts	ES	226	39.4	0	0.0	226	39.4	427	38.6	254	23.0	681	61.6
University of Nottingham	EM	1,326	24.3	648	11.9	1,974	36.2	2,663	21.4	1,926	15.5	4,589	36.9
Nottingham Trent University	EM	2,354	37.8	28	0.4	2,382	38.3	4,282	35.0	1,261	10.3	5,543	45.3
Open University	NE	836	2.4	0	0.0	836	2.4	0		0		0	
School of Oriental and African Studies	GL	134	20.7	12	1.9	146	22.6	516	35.5	0	0.0	516	35.5
University of Oxford	SE	516	16.3	275	8.7	791	24.9	966	13.7	915	13.0	1,881	26.7
Oxford Brookes University	SE	687	22.2	125	4.0	812	26.2	1,653	24.2	432	6.3	2,085	30.6
University of Plymouth	SW	1,097	25.9	14	0.3	1,111	26.2	4,147	40.4	1,541	15.0	5,688	55.4
University of Portsmouth	SE	1,706	41.0	749	18.0	2,455	58.9	3,521	32.6	1,311	12.2	4,832	44.8
Queen Mary, University of London	GL	1,053	40.1	292	11.1	1,345	51.2	2,414	36.8	393	6.0	2,807	42.8
Ravensbourne	GL	264	47.0	0	0.0	264	47.0	320	35.1	55	6.0	375	41.2
University of Reading	SE	646	24.8	487	18.7	1,133	43.5	1,289	24.8	778	15.0	2,067	39.8
Roehampton University	GL	131	5.7	39	1.7	170	7.4	1,733	44.4	48	1.2	1,781	45.7
Rose Bruford College	GL	70	35.7	0	0.0	70	35.7	94	26.5	2	0.6	96	27.0
Royal Academy of Music	GL	16	26.2	7	11.5	23	37.7	31	17.0	17	9.3	48	26.4
Royal Agricultural University	SW	70	26.1	24	9.0	94	35.1	129	22.3	68	11.7	197	34.0
Royal Central School of Speech and Drama	GL	19	8.8	0	0.0	19	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Royal College of Music	GL	4	4.5	0	0.0	4	4.5	36	17.9	0	0.0	36	17.9
Royal Holloway, University of London	GL	574	33.2	165	9.5	739	42.7	1,428	36.2	473	12.0	1,901	48.2
Royal Northern College of Music	NW	34	22.7	16	10.7	50	33.3	75	22.3	47	14.0	122	36.3
Royal Veterinary College	GL	94	26.5	35	9.9	129	36.3	237	23.0	114	11.1	351	34.1
St George's Hospital Medical School	GL	88	14.5	38	6.3	126	20.7	270	25.6	106	10.0	376	35.6
University of St Mark and St John	SW	174	19.3	0	0.0	174	19.3	461	40.2	4	0.3	465	40.6
St Mary's University College	GL	109	7.0	34	2.2	143	9.1	788	36.8	48	2.2	836	39.0
University of Salford	NW	736	24.2	70	2.3	806	26.5	3,918	55.9	463	6.6	4,381	62.5
University of Sheffield	YH	935	24.6	507	13.4	1,442	38.0	2,100	20.9	1,611	16.1	3,711	37.0
Sheffield Hallam University	YH	2,161	33.5	641	10.0	2,802	43.5	4,296	33.1	2,084	16.1	6,380	49.2
University of Southampton	SE	740	22.6	494	15.1	1,234	37.6	1,855	20.9	998	11.2	2,853	32.1
Southampton Solent University	SE	1,350	41.2	13	0.4	1,363	41.6	2,345	43.1	42	0.8	2,387	43.9
Staffordshire University	WM	1,016	21.6	336	7.1	1,352	28.7	2,651	43.6	340	5.6	2,991	49.2
Universities of East Anglia and Essex; Joint Provision at University Campus Suffolk	ES	136	13.0	2	0.2	138	13.2	900	50.0	148	8.2	1,048	58.2
University of Sunderland	NE	1,960	69.3	840	29.7	2,800	98.9	1,964	39.1	1,756	35.0	3,720	74.1
University of Surrey	SE	699	51.4	73	5.4	772	56.8	1,020	22.1	217	4.7	1,237	26.9
University of Sussex	SE	486	19.5	358	14.4	844	33.9	1,447	27.1	209	3.9	1,656	31.0
Teesside University	NE	412	11.5	111	3.1	523	14.6	2,219	48.3	377	8.2	2,596	56.6
Trinity Laban Conservatoire of Music and Dance	GL	37	18.9	0	0.0	37	18.9	93	23.2	68	17.0	161	40.1
University of Warwick	WM	556	16.9	282	8.6	838	25.5	1,362	21.2	564	8.8	1,926	30.0
University of the West of England, Bristol	SW	1,015	18.8	1	0.0	1,016	18.8	3,898	33.7	61	0.5	3,959	34.2
The University of West London	GL	233	12.0	0	0.0	233	12.0	1,590	57.6	260	9.4	1,850	67.0
University of Westminster	GL	152	3.6	57	1.4	209	5.0	4,024	54.0	671	9.0	4,695	63.0

Table 4	New system students (in academic year 2012-13)						Old system students (in academic year 2012-13)						
Institution		In receipt of full state support		Other OFFA countable incomes/groups*		Total OFFA countable		In receipt of full state support		Other OFFA countable incomes/groups*		Total OFFA countable	
	Region	Number	% of total new system students	Number	% of total new system students	Number	% of total new system students	Number	% of total old system students	Number	% of total old system students	Number	% of total old system students
University of Winchester	SE	525	31.6	241	14.5	766	46.1	951	32.7	419	14.4	1,370	47.2
University of Wolverhampton	WM	1,537	32.6	247	5.2	1,784	37.9	3,074	49.7	684	11.1	3,758	60.8
University of Worcester	WM	1,578	56.6	844	30.3	2,422	86.9	2,366	59.1	1,324	33.1	3,690	92.2
Writtle College	ES	58	27.8	71	34.0	129	61.7	625	112.8	123	22.2	748	135.0
University of York	YH	712	23.2	47	1.5	759	24.7	1,416	22.1	724	11.3	2,140	33.5
York St John University	YH	533	27.1	70	3.6	603	30.6	795	33.5	0	0.0	795	33.5
		88,205		21,074		109,279		218,041		61,474		279,515	

 Table 5 - Institution-level data: National Scholarship Programme allocations delivered to 2012-13 cohort

The Government allocation of the National Scholarship Programme (NSP) has to be delivered in the first year of study, whereas the minimum and additional matched funding can be delivered in subsequent years. The majority of institutions deliver the NSP to students in their first year of study only (105 out of 181), therefore no spend will be recorded in subsequent years. Data in this table is correct as at 23 May 2014.

5) - Delivered and planned NSP allocations, by institution

Table 5		Delivered	Planned
Institution	FTE of students from 2012-13 cohort who received an award by 31 July 2013	NSP government allocation and matched funding delivered to 2012-13 cohort in year 1 up to 31 July 2013 (£000)	NSP matched funding to be delivered to 2012-13 cohort in subsequent years (£000)
Anglia Ruskin University	176	545.6	578.0
Aston University	166	498.0	134.0
University of Bath	109	483.2	165.3
Bath Spa University	177	520.8	1.2
University of Bedfordshire	316	790.0	158.0
Birkbeck College	509	1,539.3	284.3
University of Birmingham	562	1,803.3	2,251.0
Birmingham City University	377	1,131.0	_
University College Birmingham	95	284.3	_
Bishop Grosseteste University	36	108.0	_
University of Bolton	184	396.0	121.5
Arts University Bournemouth	34	104.0	104.0
·	184	552.0	552.0
Bournemouth University University of Bradford	230	690.0	552.0
University of Brighton			200
University of Brighton	242	717.3	968.0
University of Bristol	141	423.0	423.0
Brunel University	153	441.0	327.0
Buckinghamshire New University	102	306.0	306.0
University of Cambridge	137	810.0	-
Canterbury Christ Church University	233	697.8	-
University of Central Lancashire	1,219	3,018.9	653.1
University of Chester	210	630.8	213.3
University of Chichester	49	147.0	171.5
City University, London	150	450.0	-
Courtauld Institute of Art	8	24.0	-
Coventry University	197	588.1	591.0
University for the Creative Arts	229	687.0	-
University of Cumbria	105	312.5	71.5
Conservatoire for Dance and Drama	30	90.0	90.0
De Montfort University	463	1,389.0	1,389.0
University of Derby	305	892.0	-
University of Durham	453	1,359.0	_
University of East Anglia	418	1,337.0	8.0
University of East London	289	1,125.9	
Edge Hill University	298	814.0	_
Institute of Education	9	27.0	_
	256	768.0	10.0
University of Essex	504	1,447.9	18.0
University of Exeter		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	444.0
Falmouth University	47	140.5	141.0
University of Gloucestershire	92	276.0	276.0
Goldsmiths' College	61	366.0	-
University of Greenwich	322	964.0	644.0
Guildhall School of Music & Drama	14	42.0	-
Harper Adams University	52	156.0	102.0
University of Hertfordshire	281	841.9	834.0
Heythrop College	8	24.0	24.0
University of Huddersfield	966	2,898.0	-
University of Hull	356	1,068.0	-
Imperial College London	144	432.0	-
Keele University	108	324.0	648.0
University of Kent	421	2,090.5	-
King's College London	116	666.8	-
Kingston University	531	1,593.0	-
Lancaster University	535	1,605.0	_
University of Leeds	284	1,952.0	

Table 5		Delivered	Planned
Institution	FTE of students from 2012-13 cohort who received an award by 31 July 2013	NSP government allocation and matched funding delivered to 2012-13 cohort in year 1 up to 31 July 2013 (£000)	NSP matched funding to be delivered to 2012-13 cohort in subsequent years (£000)
Leeds College of Art	40	120.0	-
Leeds Metropolitan University	522	1,568.3	-
Leeds Trinity University	31	124.0	62.0
University of Leicester	246	754.0	966.0
University of Lincoln	731	2,194.0	-
University of Liverpool	670	2,010.0	-
Liverpool Hope University	51	152.8	153.0
Liverpool John Moores University	404	1,144.0	<u>-</u>
Liverpool Institute for Performing Arts	16	48.0	-
University of the Arts London	309	927.0	-
University College London London School of Economics and Political Science	246	738.0	144.0
	105	144.0 315.0	315.0
London Metropolitan University London South Bank University	150	900.0	315.0
Loughborough University	439	1,360.8	-
University of Manchester	578	1,734.0	-
Manchester Metropolitan University	2,399	7,199.8	2,041.0
Middlesex University	428	1,273.5	1,600.0
Newcastle University	428	1,273.5	955.5
Newman University	28	82.8	955.5
University of Northampton	129	386.1	387.9
Northumbria University Newcastle	219	657.0	657.0
Norwich University of the Arts	50	150.0	037.0
University of Nottingham	211	1,163.3	37.5
Nottingham Trent University	567	1,682.5	37.3
Open University	374	1,830.2	
School of Oriental and African Studies	90	270.0	_
University of Oxford	234	1,279.7	12.8
Oxford Brookes University	238	798.5	_
Plymouth University	600	1,811.5	_
University of Portsmouth	1,515	4,544.2	_
Queen Mary University of London	262	783.5	_
Ravensbourne	56	168.0	_
University of Reading	537	1,960.5	-
Roehampton University	74	219.3	219.0
Rose Bruford College	8	24.0	48.0
Royal Academy of Music	3	18.0	-
Royal Agricultural University	13	39.0	39.0
Royal Central School of Speech and Drama	16	48.0	-
Royal College of Music	4	12.0	12.0
Royal Holloway, University of London	171	513.0	-
Royal Northern College of Music	12	36.0	-
Royal Veterinary College	38	114.0	-
St George's, University of London	88	264.0	-
University of St Mark and St John	50	144.0	-
St Mary's University, Twickenham	107	322.4	331.6
University of Salford	388	1,151.0	-
University of Sheffield	200	1,682.4	-
Sheffield Hallam University	587	1,761.0	-
University of Southampton	314	942.0	-
Southampton Solent University	297	889.5	-
Staffordshire University	202	604.1	604.1
Universities of East Anglia and Essex; Joint Provision at University Campus Suffolk	126	377.0	397.0
University of Sunderland	239	849.9	97.3
University of Surrey	339	1,017.0	-
University of Sussex	486	1,458.0	-
Teesside University	162	557.2	105.0
Trinity Laban Conservatoire of Music and Dance	36	108.0	-
University of Warwick	292	876.0	-
University of the West of England, Bristol	516	1,544.0	-
University of West London	233	699.0	-
University of Westminster	214	642.0	642.0
University of Winchester	61	179.3	183.0
University of Wolverhampton	401	1,230.5	-

Table 5		Delivered	Planned
Institution	FTE of students from 2012-13 cohort who received an award by 31 July 2013	NSP government allocation and matched funding delivered to 2012-13 cohort in year 1 up to 31 July 2013 (£000)	NSP matched funding to be delivered to 2012-13 cohort in subsequent years (£000)
University of Worcester	172	517.3	-
Writtle College	15	93.4	11.6
University of York	159	718.0	-
York St John University	96	288.0	-
City of Bath College	6	18.0	-
Bedford College	9	27.0	-
Birmingham Metropolitan College	0	.0	6.0
Blackburn College	45	135.0	135.0
Bradford College	31	93.0	135.0
Calderdale College	5	15.0	7.5
Central College Nottingham	0	.0	-
Cleveland College of Art and Design	18	53.7	-
Doncaster College	27	81.0	-
New College Durham	23	67.5	27.0
Ealing, Hammersmith and West London College	6	16.5	-
Exeter College	6	18.0	-
Farnborough College of Technology	30	90.0	-
Gateshead College	7	18.9	-
Gloucestershire College	9	27.0	-
Grimsby Institute of Further and Higher Education	28	126.0	-
Guildford College	16	48.0	10.5
Hereford College of Arts	14	42.0	-
Highbury College Portsmouth	1	3.8	.8
Hopwood Hall College	6	15.3	-
Hull College	38	115.5	-
Lakes College - West Cumbria	0	.0	-
Leeds City College	41	111.0	-
Leicester College	14	42.0	-
Lincoln College	10	30.0	-
The City of Liverpool College	10	30.0	-
Loughborough College	11	59.2	-
The Manchester College	56	168.0	-
Moulton College	1	3.0	-
NCG North Fact Surrey College of Tachnology	86	244.3	-
North East Surrey College of Technology North East Worcestershire College	5	16.1 25.2	6.3
North Lindsey College	19	57.0	0.3
College of North West London	5	15.0	7.5
Northbrook College Sussex	34	107.8	18.2
New College Nottingham (NCN)	24	72.0	_
Plymouth College of Art	14	84.0	_
Riverside College	0	.0	6.8
Sheffield College	11	33.0	16.5
Somerset College	53	118.0	2.0
South & City College Birmingham	1	3.0	1.5
The South Downs College	3	9.0	-
South Leicestershire College	0	.0	-
South Tyneside College	12	36.0	9.0
Sparsholt College	24	60.0	-
St Helens College	16	48.0	24.0
Stockport College	19	55.0	28.5
Trafford College	6	18.0	-
Tyne Metropolitan College	9	39.2	-
Uxbridge College	3	9.0	4.5
Wakefield College	6	18.0	9.0
Warwickshire College	24	72.0	-
West Nottinghamshire College	13	37.5	12.0
West Thames College	5	15.0	-
Wigan and Leigh College	13	39.0	19.5
Wiltshire College	9	27.0	-
Worcester College of Technology	18	52.5	-
York College	18	52.5	-
TOTAL	33,728	107,792.2	22,839.9

Office for Fair Access

Northavon House Coldharbour Lane BRISTOL BS16 1QD tel 0117 931 7171 fax 0117 931 7083 www.offa.org.uk

Higher Education Funding Council for England

Northavon House Coldharbour Lane BRISTOL BS16 1QD tel 0117 931 7317 fax 0117 931 7203 www.hefce.ac.uk