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PARTICIPATION RATES IN HIGHER EDUCATION: ACADEMIC YEARS 2006/2007 – 2012/2013 (Provisional)

INTRODUCTION

1. This Statistical First Release (SFR) provides the latest provisional initial participation rates for Higher Education (HE). It covers 17-30 year old English domiciled first-time participants in HE at UK HE Institutions, and at English, Welsh and Scottish Further Education Colleges.
2. The Higher Education Initial Participation Rate (HEIPR) has been published by BIS (and former Departments) since 2004, and the measure is an estimate of the actual entry rate in the current year of people who had not previously entered higher education at each age from 17 to 30.
3. Due to methodological improvements with estimating the number of initial participants in higher education, the complete time series of participation rates provided in this release has been recalculated. Further information on the revisions and their impact on the HEIPR can be found in paragraphs 25 to 27 of the SFR.

KEY POINTS

4. The provisional HEIPR estimate for the 2012/13 academic year was 43%, down by six percentage points compared with the estimate for 2011/12 of 49%. The initial participation rate was estimated to be 46% for three consecutive years prior to 2011/12. The decrease in HEIPR is largely due to students choosing not to defer entry in 2011/12 resulting in reduced participation from 19 year olds in 2012/13, the year that tuition fee levels increased.



Deferrals have since returned to more typical levels and UCAS trends (see paragraph 13) in accepted applicants for undergraduate courses indicate that the HEIPR figure will increase again in next year's publication, when Higher Education Statistics Agency data is available for 2013/14.

5. The provisional HEIPR estimate for males in 2012/13 was 39%, down by six percentage points compared with the estimate for 2011/12 of 45%. The provisional HEIPR for females in 2012/13 was 47%, down by seven percentage points compared with the estimate for 2011/12 of 54%. The difference in the initial participation rates of males and females has reduced in 2012/13 (by 0.3 percentage points) compared with a year earlier; the difference is estimated to be 8.8 percentage points.
6. The provisional HEIPR estimate for full-time study in 2012/13 was 38%, down by six percentage points compared with the estimate for 2011/12 of 44%. The provisional HEIPR for part-time study in 2012/13 was 5%, down by a percentage point compared with the estimate for 2011/12 of 6%. The initial participation rate for part-time students has been estimated to be 6% since 2007/08.
7. Figures for the Higher Education Initial Participation Rate (HEIPR) are rounded to the nearest whole number to reflect the degree of accuracy inherent in the data. As this can conceal changes or trends, figures rounded to the first decimal place are also provided in the tables to inform comparisons over time.

DISCUSSION OF TRENDS

8. Chart 1 shows the increase in the HEIPR for 17 to 30 year olds between 2006/07¹ and 2011/12; the HEIPR estimate has increased over this period from 42% to 49%. In 2012/13, the participation rate has fallen for the first time since 2006/07, reaching 43%, which is below the level it was in 2007/08. This is a result of the unusual deferral behaviour in 2011/12 which led to an abnormally high level of participation in 2011/12 and, consequently, a lower participation level in 2012/13. UCAS trends in accepted applicants for undergraduate courses indicate that the HEIPR figure will increase again in next year's publication, when Higher Education Statistics Agency data is available for 2013/14 (see paragraph 13).

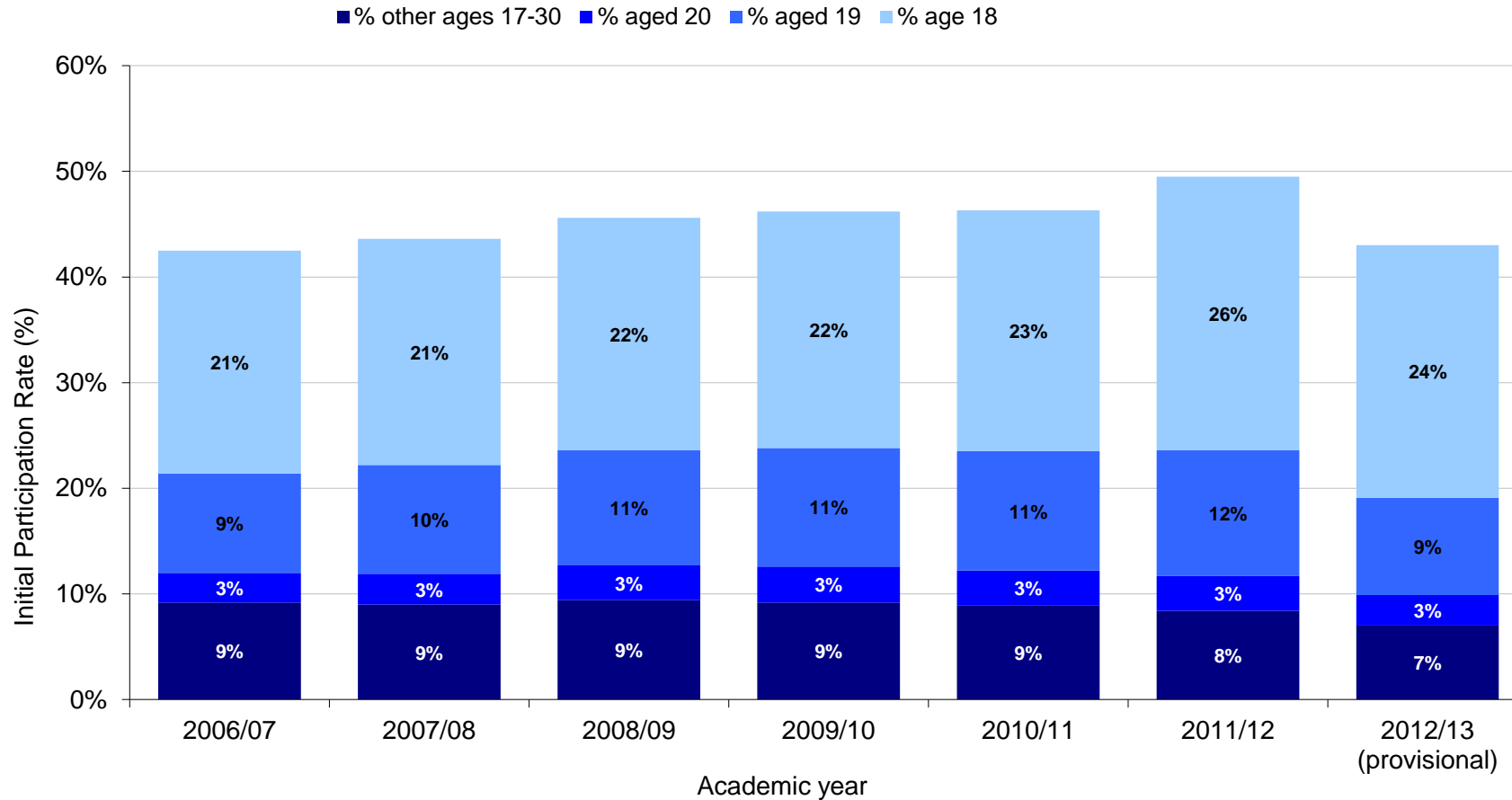
¹ 2006/07 is the first year for which data are available using the current methodology. The latest figures (for 2006/07 to 2012/13) are not comparable to the historical time series provided in Supplementary Table A. Details of the methodological changes can be found in the Notes to users section.



9. The HEIPR is the sum of age specific initial participation rates within the age range 17 to 30. Individuals are more likely to participate in higher education for the first time at age 18 than any other age, hence this age group is shown in Chart 1 to consistently make the largest contribution to the aged 17 to 30 HEIPR estimate.
10. In 2012/13 the initial participation rate for 18 year-olds decreased by two percentage points to 24%, down from 26% a year earlier. Participation rates for 18 year-olds were uncharacteristically high in 2011/12 partly due to the change in deferral behaviour (see paragraph 13). In 2012/13 there is evidence of a return to the trend prior to 2011/12 of gradual year on year increases in participation; the 2012/13 participation rate for 18 year-olds was up by one percentage point from 23% in 2010/11.
11. Percentage changes in the estimated number of 18 year-old initial participants in higher education compared with the number in 2006/07 are shown in Chart 2, as are the percentage changes in the size of the 18 year-old population. The chart shows, for example, that by 2012/13 the number of 18 year-old initial participants was 14% higher than in 2006/07, while the estimate of the population was at a similar level to 2006/07. From 2011/12 to 2012/13, there was a sharp decline in participation by 18 year-olds; in 2011/12 there were 23% more entrants than in 2006/07, and in 2012/13 this reduced to 14% more entrants than in 2006/07. The chart demonstrates that this decline in entrants was not linked to changes in the size of the 18 year-old population since this was unchanged.
12. The initial participation rate for 19 year-olds decreased by three percentage points in 2012/13 to 9%, down from 12% a year earlier. Chart 3 displays the percentage changes in the estimated number of 18 and 19 year-old participants in higher education compared with the numbers in 2006/07. 19 year-olds contribute less than 18 year-olds to the HEIPR and therefore exhibit larger fluctuations since small changes in magnitude have a greater effect on the proportionate change for 19 year-olds. From 2011/12 to 2012/13, both 18 and 19 year-olds had a decrease in initial participants but the participation of 19 year-olds fell to within one percentage point of the levels in 2006/07 due to the change in deferral behaviour in 2011/12. It shows that an important factor in the reduction of initial participation rates in 2012/13 is the decrease in first-time entry of 19 year-olds.



Chart 1: Higher Education Initial Participation Rate by age: 2006/07 to 2012/13 (provisional)



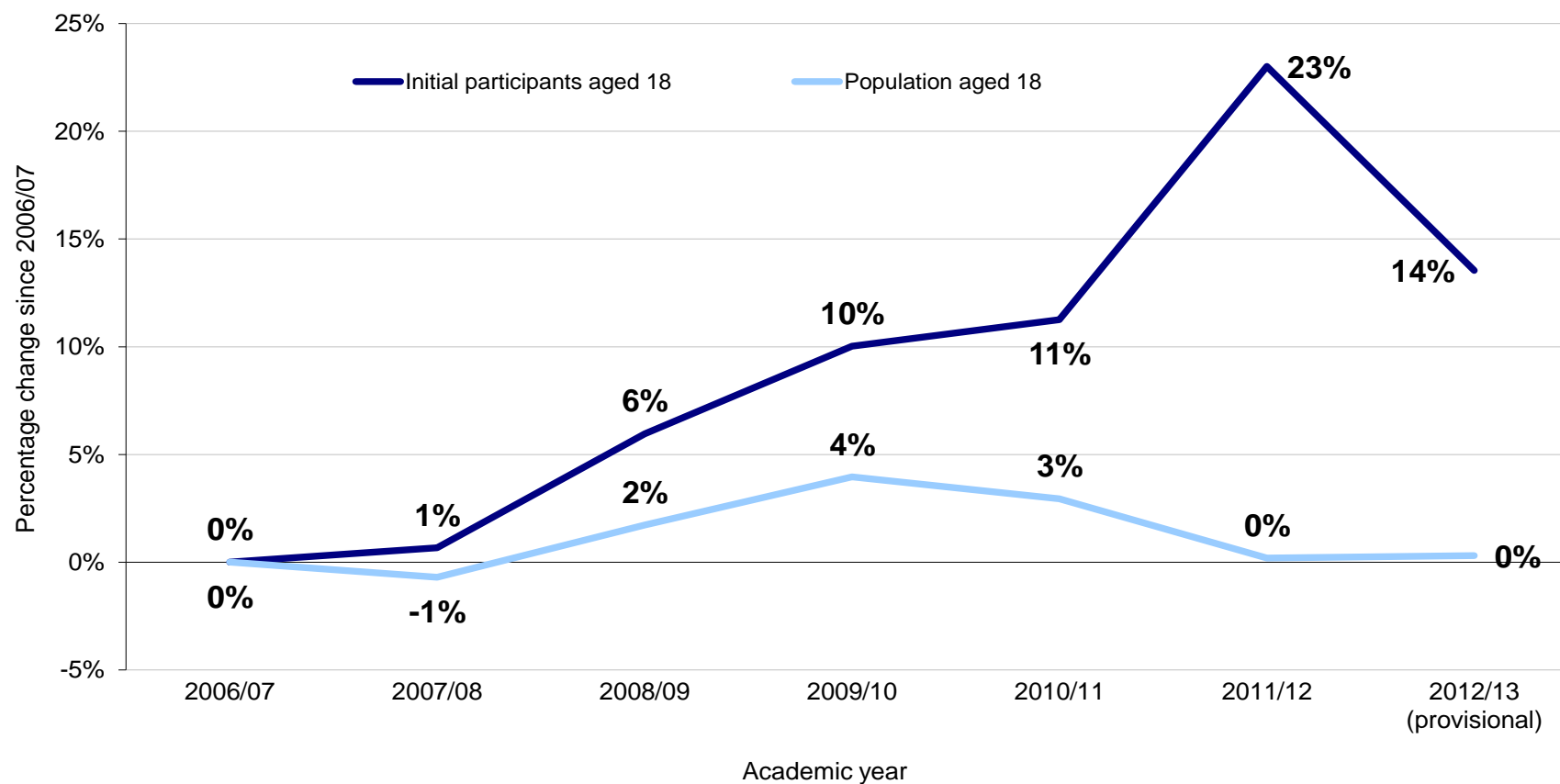
Notes

Tables from the release are available in Excel format here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/participation-rates-in-higher-education-2006-07-to-2011-12>



Chart 2: Percentage change in initial participants and the population aged 18 since 2006/07



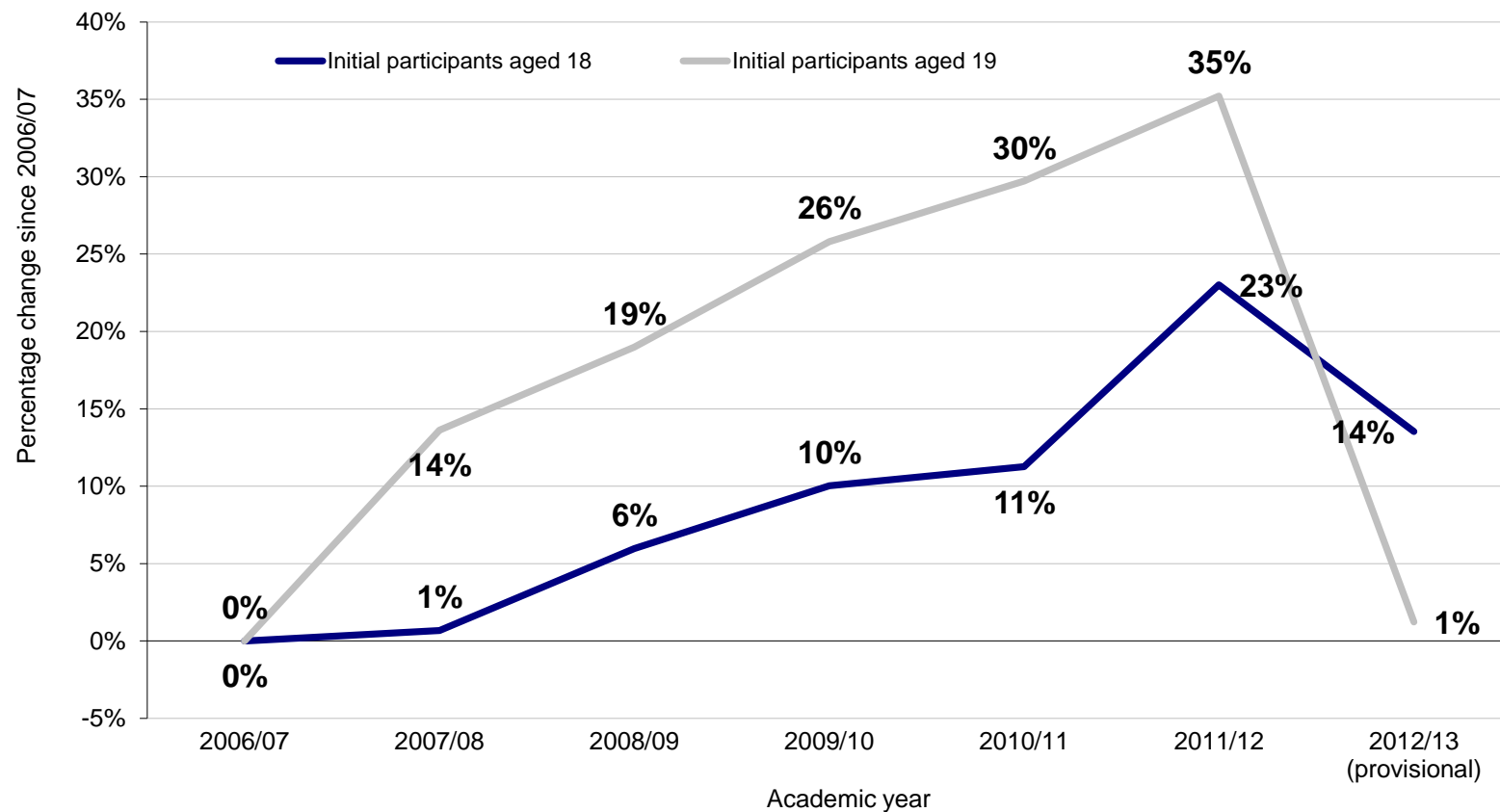
Notes

Tables from the release are available in Excel format by accessing the documents here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-on-higher-education-initial-participation-rates>



Chart 3: Percentage change in initial participants aged 18 and 19 since 2006/07



Notes

Tables from the release are available in Excel format by accessing the documents here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-on-higher-education-initial-participation-rates>



13. A factor in the decrease in initial participation by 19 year-olds in 2012/13 is a change in deferral behaviour. UCAS reported in the '2012 End of cycle assessment of UCAS acceptances by intended entry year' that applicants were less likely to defer the start of their higher education course in 2011/12, the year prior to the maximum tuition fee being increased to £9,000. The report stated that 9,747 English domiciled accepted applicants to higher education in 2011/12 deferred their place until the following academic year, a reduction from the 23,218 who deferred their place in 2010/11. This resulted in 13,500 fewer 19 year old accepted applicants in 2012/13 – contributing to the fall in initial participation for this age group in 2012/13. Deferrals have since returned to more typical levels. UCAS data shows that the first-time entry rate for 19 year olds from England in 2013 increased by 1.7 percentage points (a proportional increase of 18 per cent) to 11.2 per cent, more than reversing the fall in the entry rate in 2012 and the highest level recorded for this group. Full details can be found at: <http://www.ucas.com/sites/default/files/ucas-2013-end-of-cycle-report.pdf>
14. There have also been decreases in mature first-time entrants to Higher Education for all ages from 21-30 inclusive in 2012/13. This continues a pattern of falling mature student participation which began in 2009/10².

² The number of initial participants in Higher Education for each age from 22 to 30 began to fall in 2009/10 and by 2010/11 the decline in participation had extended to include those aged 21.



TABLES

Table 1: Higher Education Initial Participation Rate (HEIPR) for English domiciled first time participants in Higher Education Courses at UK Higher Education Institutions and English, Welsh and Scottish Further Education Colleges: 2006/07 to 2012/13 (provisional)

Academic Year	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13 (Provisional)
HEIPR (male and female) %	42 (42.5)	44 (43.6)	46 (45.6)	46 (46.2)	46 (46.3)	49 (49.5)	43 (43.0)
Initial entrants (thousands)	284	294	311	322	324	341	294
HEIPR (male) %	38 (37.8)	39 (38.9)	41 (40.7)	41 (41.4)	42 (41.9)	45 (45.0)	39 (38.6)
Initial entrants (thousands)	127	132	141	146	149	158	135
HEIPR (female) %	47 (47.2)	48 (48.4)	51 (50.5)	51 (51.1)	51 (50.8)	54 (54.1)	47 (47.4)
Initial entrants (thousands)	156	162	171	176	175	183	159
HEIPR (full-time) %	36 (35.9)	37 (37.4)	39 (39.3)	40 (40.2)	40 (40.3)	44 (43.6)	38 (38.2)
Initial entrants (thousands)	240	251	268	279	281	299	260
HEIPR (part-time) %	7 (6.5)	6 (6.2)	6 (6.2)	6 (6.1)	6 (6.0)	6 (5.9)	5 (4.7)
Initial entrants (thousands)	44	42	44	43	43	42	34

Notes

Figures for the HEIPR are rounded to the nearest whole number to reflect the degree of accuracy inherent in the data. As this can conceal changes or trends, figures rounded to the nearest decimal place (shown in parentheses) are also provided to inform comparisons over time. Figures for the counts of initial entrants are rounded to the nearest thousand. Rounding may result in apparent inconsistencies between totals and sums of constituent parts. These revised estimates supersede figures released earlier as they have been updated with revised data from all sources.

Tables from the release are available in Excel format by accessing the documents here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-on-higher-education-initial-participation-rates>



Table 2: Higher Education Initial Participation Rates by Age: 2011/12 (final) and 2012/13 (provisional)

Age	2011/12			2012/13 (provisional)		
	Initial Entrants	Population	Initial Participation Rate (%)	Initial Entrants	Population	Initial Participation Rate (%)
17	2,570	664,900	0.4%	1,175	650,300	0.2%
18	173,800	669,900	25.9%	160,475	670,600	23.9%
19	83,270	699,100	11.9%	62,375	677,400	9.2%
20	24,025	719,900	3.3%	20,435	707,900	2.9%
21	12,055	722,600	1.7%	10,530	730,900	1.4%
22	8,290	718,400	1.2%	7,135	735,300	1.0%
23	6,755	734,300	0.9%	5,740	730,500	0.8%
24	5,755	722,500	0.8%	4,910	743,300	0.7%
25	5,000	727,400	0.7%	4,410	729,100	0.6%
26	4,470	740,000	0.6%	4,120	732,700	0.6%
27	4,080	725,000	0.6%	3,560	744,500	0.5%
28	3,925	734,000	0.5%	3,220	728,800	0.4%
29	3,725	731,100	0.5%	3,010	737,000	0.4%
30	3,590	741,900	0.5%	2,890	732,800	0.4%
17-30 (overall)	341,305		49.5%	293,975		43.0%

Notes

Figures for the HEIPR are generally rounded to the nearest whole number to reflect the degree of accuracy inherent in the data. However, in this table the age specific initial participation rates are rounded to the nearest decimal place, counts of initial entrants to the nearest five, and population counts to the nearest hundred. Rounding may result in apparent inconsistencies between totals and sums of constituent parts. These revised estimates supersede figures released earlier as they have been updated with revised data from all sources.

Tables from the release are available in Excel format by accessing the documents here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-on-higher-education-initial-participation-rates>



Table 3: Higher Education Initial Participation Rates for Males by Age 2011/12 (final) and 2012/13 (provisional)

Age	2011/12			2012/13 (provisional)		
	Initial Entrants	Population	Initial Participation Rate (%)	Initial Entrants	Population	Initial Participation Rate (%)
17	1,105	341,400	0.3%	590	334,100	0.2%
18	79,020	342,500	23.1%	72,050	344,100	20.9%
19	40,625	354,200	11.5%	30,485	345,900	8.8%
20	12,075	367,100	3.3%	10,310	358,500	2.9%
21	5,940	369,300	1.6%	5,115	372,400	1.4%
22	3,785	363,400	1.0%	3,330	375,400	0.9%
23	2,975	368,100	0.8%	2,470	369,300	0.7%
24	2,370	358,800	0.7%	2,045	372,600	0.5%
25	2,095	364,000	0.6%	1,850	362,500	0.5%
26	1,910	371,000	0.5%	1,710	366,900	0.5%
27	1,595	362,100	0.4%	1,455	373,600	0.4%
28	1,570	365,100	0.4%	1,265	364,100	0.3%
29	1,460	363,100	0.4%	1,175	366,700	0.3%
30	1,425	369,100	0.4%	1,155	363,700	0.3%
17-30 (overall)	157,950		45.0%	135,000		38.6%

Notes

Figures for the HEIPR are generally rounded to the nearest whole number to reflect the degree of accuracy inherent in the data. However, in this table the age specific initial participation rates are rounded to the nearest decimal place, counts of initial entrants to the nearest five, and population counts to the nearest hundred. Rounding may result in apparent inconsistencies between totals and sums of constituent parts. These revised estimates supersede figures released earlier as they have been updated with revised data from all sources.

Tables from the release are available in Excel format by accessing the documents here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-on-higher-education-initial-participation-rates>



Table 4: Higher Education Initial Participation Rates for Females by Age 2011/12 (final) and 2012/13 (provisional)

Age	2011/12			2012/13 (provisional)		
	Initial Entrants	Population	Initial Participation Rate (%)	Initial Entrants	Population	Initial Participation Rate (%)
17	1,465	323,500	0.5%	585	316,100	0.2%
18	94,775	327,500	28.9%	88,400	326,600	27.1%
19	42,640	344,900	12.4%	31,865	331,500	9.6%
20	11,950	352,800	3.4%	10,115	349,400	2.9%
21	6,115	353,300	1.7%	5,405	358,500	1.5%
22	4,505	355,000	1.3%	3,805	359,900	1.1%
23	3,780	366,200	1.0%	3,260	361,200	0.9%
24	3,385	363,700	0.9%	2,865	370,700	0.8%
25	2,905	363,400	0.8%	2,555	366,600	0.7%
26	2,565	369,000	0.7%	2,405	365,800	0.7%
27	2,480	363,000	0.7%	2,110	370,900	0.6%
28	2,350	368,900	0.6%	1,950	364,700	0.5%
29	2,265	368,100	0.6%	1,830	370,200	0.5%
30	2,165	372,800	0.6%	1,735	369,100	0.5%
17-30 (overall)	183,345		54.1%	158,885		47.4%

Notes

Figures for the HEIPR are generally rounded to the nearest whole number to reflect the degree of accuracy inherent in the data. However, in this table the age specific initial participation rates are rounded to the nearest decimal place, counts of initial entrants to the nearest five, and population counts to the nearest hundred. Rounding may result in apparent inconsistencies between totals and sums of constituent parts. These revised estimates supersede figures released earlier as they have been updated with revised data from all sources.

Tables from the release are available in Excel format by accessing the documents here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-on-higher-education-initial-participation-rates>



NOTES TO USERS

15. The HEIPR National Statistic has been published by BIS (and former Departments) since 2004, and the measure is an estimate of the actual entry rate in the current year of people who had not previously entered higher education at each age from 17 to 30, based on the current entry rate of previous non-entrants. The statistic was used to measure progress towards the former Government's target to "increase participation in higher education towards 50 per cent of those aged 18 to 30..."
16. The figures in this SFR were derived from data on Higher Education students collected from publicly funded Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in the United Kingdom and from the University of Buckingham (from 2004/05) by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), and from Further Education Colleges (FECs) in England by the Further Education Data Service, in Wales by the Welsh Government, and in Scotland by the Scottish Funding Council (SFC). Population estimates were provided by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), which have been converted to an academic year basis by the Department for Education (DfE) and BIS.
17. The HEIPR is a sum of the participation rates for each age from 17 to 30 inclusive. For each age from 17 to 30, the initial participation rate is calculated as the fraction of the academic year population that are initial entrants. These rates are added to create the total HEIPR. The HEIPR is not a sum of the total number of initial entrants divided by the total academic year population. Doing this would make the false assumption of an equal likelihood of participation across all ages. Further information about the methodology can be found in the National Statistics Quality Review of Higher Education participation statistics (2003) at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/quality/quality-reviews/theme/children--education-and-skills/nsqr-24/index.html>.
18. The HEIPR counts English-domiciled 17-30 year old higher education students. Students are counted if they participate for at least six months on a course expected to last for at least six months, except that students are not counted if they have participated in Higher Education previously for at least six months. Students at FECs in England, Scotland and Wales are counted if they are on courses designated as National Vocational Qualification Level 4 or above, or are listed as Higher Education courses.



19. The HEIPR does not count English domiciled Higher Education students (as defined above):

- at FECs in Northern Ireland;
- at privately funded institutions, with the exception of the University of Buckingham from 2004/05;
- at institutions outside the UK.

Information on these students is not currently available to the Department in sufficient detail to be included in the calculations; however some estimates of their likely impact are made in paragraphs 35 and 36.

20. The HEIPR includes students studying via both Full-time (FT) and Part-time (PT) modes. FT study is defined by the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) as attendance at an institution for periods amounting to at least 24 weeks per year, with learning activity amounting to an average of at least 21 hours per week. The PT mode refers to study which is less intensive than this definition. There is no lower limit on the intensity of PT courses for inclusion in the HEIPR.

21. In order to ensure that only initial participants are counted in the HEIPR in a given year, algorithms are applied to match back over 12 years for HE data and FE data³. This method looks back over the previous years' HE and FE datasets and checks whether a student appears in these datasets, recorded as studying at HE level for a minimum period of six months. If so, they are eliminated from the calculations as they are not initial participants in the current year. Matching the 2011/12 figures back over 12 years ensures that any 30 year old in the dataset, who has at least six months' prior HE experience, can be detected all the way back to when they were 18 years-old. The matching algorithms are provided to BIS by HEFCE.

22. 2007/08 was the first year for which this approach was possible (as 12 years' worth of HE data is available up to that point). In order to provide some time series comparison, and to demonstrate the impact of this change, the 2006/07 figure was also calculated using this methodology – although this used one less year of matching due to data availability. The 2006/07 HEIPR measure created using the new methodology can be found in Table 1 of this SFR, and the 2006/07 HEIPR measure using the old methodology can be found in Supplementary Table A.

³ The number of years FE data included in the matching process has reduced from last year. In previous years FE data from the 1997/98 academic year were included; from last year, records were matched back no further than 2002/03.



23. There are various other publications that provide estimated participation rates and show how these contribute to the skill levels of the working population in England. These include but are not limited to:

- Young participation rates by region (Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE))
- 18 year old entry rates to full-time undergraduate courses (UCAS)
- Highest qualifications held of the working population (Department for Business Innovation and Skills (BIS))

24. The 'Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development' (OECD) publishes entry rates to tertiary education on an internationally comparable basis in their annual publication 'Education at a Glance' (EAG). In 2011, the reported UK entry rate was 64%, this compared to an average of 60% across OECD-reporting countries. The methodology for calculating this rate is largely in-line with the HEIPR (calculated as the sum of age specific participation rates), however it differs in that it:

- provides the entry rate for students studying in the UK and not English domiciled entrants alone;
- is not restricted to initial entrants to higher education (that is, those entering HE for the first time); and
- includes entrants to the reporting country from overseas (which can lead to inflated entry rates for countries with large numbers of overseas students)

Figures for the 2012 entry rate to tertiary education in the UK will be published by the OECD on 9th September 2014.



REVISIONS

25. Revisions made this year to initial participant estimates: Estimates of the number of initial participants have been revised for the academic years 2006/07 to 2011/12 following improvements to the data linking procedures that are applied by the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) to identify individuals who already have a higher education qualification. The improvements have caused a reduction in the estimated number of initial participants aged 17 to 30 in academic years 2006/07 to 2011/12 by between 300 and 760 participants (compared with estimates published in April 2013). The impact on the headline HEIPR measure of these revisions does not exceed + or - 0.25 percentage points. In addition, improvements in the processing of estimates of initial participants at postgraduate level (in Supplementary Table D) have reduced false matches of students with prior instances of higher education; this has marginally increased the estimates of the number of initial participants at this level of study for the academic years 2008/09 to 2011/12 compared with figures published in previous years.
26. Methodological improvements: Improvements to the data linking procedures (see paragraph 25) and conditions applied to the data have improved the estimates. Conditions for data from Further Education Colleges have been amended to include entrants with some missing information, for example, the actual or expected length of their study programme.
27. Future updates to the underlying data: As revisions and updates to the source data from HESA, Further Education Data Service, SFC, the Welsh Government and the population estimates and projections from ONS and the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) are made available at different times during the year, any revisions to the provisional figures for 2012/13 will be published as soon as the provisional figures for 2013/14 are available. The Department is planning to publish the provisional figures for 2013/14 in Spring 2015.



BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

28. In November 2002, the Department for Education and Skills commissioned a National Statistics Quality Review of Higher Education participation statistics. The review was carried out independently by Professor Ramsden in accordance with Office for National Statistics guidelines and was designed to ensure rigour and transparency. The report on the review was published in July 2003 and is available on the Office for National Statistics website, at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/quality/quality-reviews/theme/children--education-and-skills/nsqr-24/index.html>. The report recommended that the HEIPR be a measure of initial participation in higher education.
29. In August 2004, the Department for Education and Skills commissioned a further review to assess the feasibility of disaggregating the HEIPR by ethnicity, disability, social class and region. This review was also carried out by Professor Ramsden. The report on this review was published in August 2005 and is available at: <http://www.education.gov.uk/publications/RSG/publicationDetail/Page1/RR676>
30. In December 2006, the National Audit Office published a review of the data systems underpinning target measurement in a number of Government Departments. The HEIPR methodology was reviewed as part of this process. The report is available on the National Audit Office website, at: http://www.nao.org.uk/publications/0607/third_validation_compendium_re.aspx
31. The methodology for calculating the HEIPR was revised in 2007, in line with recommendations set out in the National Statistics Quality Review and the recent National Audit Office review. The details of the revisions and their impact on the HEIPR time series were reported in Statistical First Release 8/2007, "Methodological Revisions to the Higher Education Initial Participation Rate (HEIPR)", which is available at: <http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000714/sfr08-2007.pdf>
32. The methodology for calculating the HEIPR was further revised in 2009 due to a change in the underlying data. Details of the revisions were reported in the Statistical First Release 02/2009, "Participation Rates in Higher Education: Academic Years 1999/00 to 2007/08 (Provisional)" which is available at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110206224126/http://education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000839/index.shtml>



33. Details of the impact of the revisions on the HEIPR time series were detailed in an appendix to the main Statistical First Release which is available at:
<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110206224126/http://education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000839/index.shtml>
34. In December 2010, the UK Statistics Authority (UKSA) published an assessment of compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics for Higher Education statistics in England and the UK. The Participation Rates in Higher Education Statistical First Release was covered as part of this assessment. The full assessment report is available on the UKSA website at:
<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/assessment-report-77---higher-education-in-england-and-the-uk.pdf>
35. The 'Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development' (OECD) publish figures on the number of students studying wholly overseas at a national level in their annual publication 'Education at a Glance'. Latest data shows that there were an estimated 37,500 UK students studying wholly overseas in 2011. If we assume that these UK students overseas have a similar profile to students enrolled at UK institutions with a study year abroad (as recorded by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)), then approximately 6,500 would be English domiciled initial entrants to higher education studying wholly overseas. In the context of the 2012/13 HEIPR, these entrants could add an estimated 1.0 percentage points to the participation rate. However, as the data necessary to disaggregate these students appropriately to the HEIPR criteria are not available, they have been excluded from the main HEIPR measure.
36. Data from the Student Loans Company (SLC) on student support claimants suggests that there were over 15,000 initial entrants at private higher education institutions in the academic year 2012/13. 15,000 additional English domiciled initial entrants could add approximately 2.1 percentage points to the HEIPR. The potential contribution of private higher education institutions to the HEIPR is expected to be higher than this since students who do not take a loan are not included in the estimate of circa 15,000 initial entrants to private higher education institutions in 2012/13.



SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

37. The Annex contains supplementary tables as follows:

- **Supplementary Table A:** Higher Education Initial Participation Rate (HEIPR) for English domiciled first time participants in Higher Education Courses at UK Higher Education Institutions and English, Welsh and Scottish Further Education Colleges: 1999/00 to 2006/07 (based on old methodology).
- **Supplementary Table B:** Higher Education Initial Participation Rate for 17-20 year-olds (HEIPR20) for English domiciled first time participants in Higher Education Courses at UK Higher Education Institutions and English, Welsh and Scottish Further Education Colleges, 2006/07 to 2012/13.
- **Supplementary Table C:** Higher Education Initial Participation Rate for 17-60 year-olds (HEIPR60) for English domiciled first time participants in Higher Education Courses at UK Higher Education Institutions and English, Welsh and Scottish Further Education Colleges, 2006/07 to 2012/13.
- **Supplementary Table D:** Postgraduate Initial Participation Rate (PGIPR) for English domiciled 17-30 year old first time participants in Postgraduate Courses at UK Higher Education Institutions 2006/07 to 2012/13.

38. The figures in Supplementary Table A show the historical HEIPR time series, prior to the methodology change in 2006/07. These figures are not comparable to the figures in Table 1.

39. The figures in Supplementary Tables B, C and D have been derived using similar methods to the HEIPR. The figures for the HEIPR20 are the sums of the age specific initial participation rates for 17 to 20 year olds and are at least as robust as the figures for the HEIPR itself. The figures for the HEIPR60 are the sums of the age specific participation rates for 17 to 60 year olds and are not as robust as the figures for the HEIPR itself because it is not possible to check as thoroughly whether participants aged 31 to 60 are initial participants. The academic year populations for the 35+ age range have been calculated by BIS using the same methodology previously applied by DfE.



ANNEX

Supplementary Table A: Higher Education Initial Participation Rate (HEIPR) for English domiciled first time participants in Higher Education Courses at UK Higher Education Institutions and English, Welsh and Scottish Further Education Colleges: 1999/00 to 2006/07 (based on old methodology).

Academic Year	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
HEIPR (male and female) %	39 (39.2)	40 (39.6)	40 (40.1)	41 (41.2)	41 (40.6)	40 (40.4)	43 (43.1)	40 (40.4)
Initial entrants (thousands)	238	238	244	255	258	261	281	270
HEIPR (male) %	37 (37.0)	37 (36.6)	36 (36.5)	37 (37.2)	36 (36.0)	36 (36.1)	39 (38.7)	36 (36.1)
Initial entrants (thousands)	113	111	112	117	117	118	127	122
HEIPR (female) %	42 (42.2)	43 (42.9)	44 (43.9)	45 (44.9)	45 (45.5)	45 (44.8)	47 (47.0)	45 (45.4)
Initial entrants (thousands)	125	127	131	138	142	143	153	148
HEIPR (full-time) %	34 (33.6)	34 (34.4)	35 (35.0)	36 (35.6)	35 (34.8)	35 (34.8)	37 (37.2)	35 (34.6)
Initial entrants (thousands)	202	205	211	220	222	224	243	231
HEIPR (part-time) %	6 (5.6)	5 (5.2)	5 (5.1)	6 (5.5)	6 (5.7)	6 (5.7)	6 (5.9)	6 (5.8)
Initial entrants (thousands)	36	33	33	35	37	37	39	39

Notes

Figures in this table are not comparable to the later figures shown in Table 1.

Figures for the HEIPR are rounded to the nearest whole number to reflect the degree of accuracy inherent in the data. As this can conceal changes or trends, figures rounded to the nearest decimal place (shown in parentheses) are also provided to inform comparisons over time. Figures for the counts of initial entrants are rounded to the nearest thousand. Rounding may result in apparent inconsistencies between totals and sums of constituent parts. These revised estimates supersede figures released earlier as they have been updated with revised population estimates.

Tables from the release are available in Excel format by accessing the documents here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-on-higher-education-initial-participation-rates>



Supplementary Table B: Higher Education Initial Participation Rate for 17-20 year olds (HEIPR20) for English domiciled first time participants in Higher Education Courses at UK Higher Education Institutions and English, Welsh and Scottish Further Education Colleges: 2006/07 to 2012/13

Academic Year	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13 (Provisional)
HEIPR20 (male and female) %	34 (33.6)	35 (35.0)	37 (36.7)	37 (37.4)	38 (37.8)	42 (41.6)	36 (36.2)
Initial entrants (thousands)	224	234	249	259	263	284	244
HEIPR20 (male) %	31 (30.7)	32 (31.9)	33 (33.2)	34 (34.0)	35 (34.7)	38 (38.2)	33 (32.8)
Initial entrants (thousands)	103	108	114	120	123	133	113
HEIPR20 (female) %	37 (36.6)	38 (38.2)	40 (40.2)	41 (40.9)	41 (41.0)	45 (45.1)	40 (39.8)
Initial entrants (thousands)	121	126	134	139	140	151	131
HEIPR20 (full-time) %	32 (31.8)	33 (33.2)	35 (34.8)	35 (35.5)	36 (35.8)	39 (39.5)	35 (34.6)
Initial entrants (thousands)	212	222	236	246	249	269	233
HEIPR20 (part-time) %	2 (1.8)	2 (1.9)	2 (1.9)	2 (1.9)	2 (2.0)	2 (2.1)	2 (1.6)
Initial entrants (thousands)	12	12	13	13	14	15	11

Notes

Figures for the HEIPR are rounded to the nearest whole number to reflect the degree of accuracy inherent in the data. As this can conceal changes or trends, figures rounded to the nearest decimal place (shown in parentheses) are also provided to inform comparisons over time. Figures for the counts of initial entrants are rounded to the nearest thousand. Rounding may result in apparent inconsistencies between totals and sums of constituent parts. These revised estimates supersede figures released earlier as they have been updated with revised data from all sources.

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Supplementary Table C: Higher Education Initial Participation Rate for 17-60 year olds (HEIPR60) for English domiciled first time participants in Higher Education Courses at UK Higher Education Institutions and English, Welsh and Scottish Further Education Colleges: 2006/07 to 2012/13

Academic Year	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13 (Provisional)
HEIPR60 (male and female) %	53 (52.7)	53 (53.0)	54 (54.4)	55 (54.7)	54 (54.3)	57 (56.9)	49 (48.7)
Initial entrants (thousands)	358	362	375	383	382	395	335
HEIPR60 (male) %	45 (45.0)	45 (45.5)	47 (47.2)	48 (47.6)	48 (47.7)	51 (50.7)	43 (42.8)
Initial entrants (thousands)	153	156	164	168	170	178	150
HEIPR60 (female) %	60 (60.4)	61 (60.6)	62 (61.7)	62 (61.9)	61 (60.9)	63 (63.2)	55 (54.7)
Initial entrants (thousands)	205	206	211	215	212	217	186
HEIPR60 (full-time) %	38 (38.1)	40 (39.5)	41 (41.4)	42 (42.4)	42 (42.4)	45 (45.5)	40 (40.0)
Initial entrants (thousands)	255	267	283	296	297	313	273
HEIPR60 (part-time) %	15 (14.6)	13 (13.5)	13 (13.0)	12 (12.3)	12 (11.8)	11 (11.4)	9 (8.7)
Initial entrants (thousands)	103	95	92	87	85	82	63

Notes

Figures for the HEIPR are rounded to the nearest whole number to reflect the degree of accuracy inherent in the data. As this can conceal changes or trends, figures rounded to the nearest decimal place (shown in parentheses) are also provided to inform comparisons over time. Figures for the counts of initial entrants are rounded to the nearest thousand. Rounding may result in apparent inconsistencies between totals and sums of constituent parts. These revised estimates supersede figures released earlier as they have been updated with revised data from all sources.

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Supplementary Table D: Postgraduate Initial Participation Rate (PGIPR) for English domiciled 17-30 year old first time participants in Postgraduate Courses at UK Higher Education Institutions: 2006/07 to 2012/13

Academic Year	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13 (Provisional)
PGIPR (male and female) %	9 (8.7)	8 (8.3)	9 (8.8)	10 (9.7)	9 (9.2)	9 (8.9)	8 (8.3)
Initial entrants (thousands)	59	57	62	69	66	65	61
PGIPR (male) %	7 (6.9)	7 (6.6)	7 (7.0)	8 (7.9)	7 (7.3)	7 (7.1)	6 (6.4)
Initial entrants (thousands)	23	23	24	28	26	26	24
PGIPR (female) %	11 (10.6)	10 (9.9)	11 (10.7)	12 (11.5)	11 (11.0)	11 (10.8)	10 (10.2)
Initial entrants (thousands)	36	34	38	41	40	39	37
PGIPR (full-time) %	6 (5.9)	6 (5.6)	6 (5.8)	7 (6.7)	6 (6.3)	6 (6.5)	6 (6.0)
Initial entrants (thousands)	40	39	41	47	45	47	44
PGIPR (part-time) %	3 (2.8)	3 (2.7)	3 (3.0)	3 (3.1)	3 (2.8)	2 (2.5)	2 (2.3)
Initial entrants (thousands)	19	19	21	22	20	18	17

Notes

Figures for the PGIPR are rounded to the nearest whole number to reflect the degree of accuracy inherent in the data. As this can conceal changes or trends, figures rounded to the nearest decimal place (shown in parentheses) are also provided to inform comparisons over time. Figures for the counts of initial entrants are rounded to the nearest thousand. Rounding may result in apparent inconsistencies between totals and sums of constituent parts. These revised estimates supersede figures released earlier as they have been updated with revised data from all sources.

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