

Who gets fee remission? An analysis of FE fee remission by social group: An update

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**Who gets fee remission?
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group: An update**

April 2008

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Who gets fee remission?

An analysis of FE fee remission by social group

Introduction

The aim of this paper is to update an initial description and analysis of the patterns of fee remission in FE colleges in England provided to the LSC in April 2007. Its purpose is to help the LSC and its partners assess progress in implementing the fees policy set out in the government's skills strategy, and to decide on future actions. The paper analyses fee remission according to the stated reasons for remission and the social background of the learners concerned.

Reasons for Fee Remission

The data in the paper is taken from the Individualised Learner Record (ILR) for four years from 2003/04 to 2006/07 and therefore enables trends over time to be identified. It analyses fee remission using the variable A 14 which records whether or not fees were remitted and the reason for remission. The full list of reasons for remission and the totals recorded against each element for 2005/06 and 2006/07 are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Reasons for Fee Remission – learner numbers

Category	Description	2005/06	2006/07	% change
4	Fees Waived – In receipt of an income-based state benefit (not covered by any other code relating to income-based state	121,020	139,836	13.5%
8	Fees Waived – Unwaged dependent of any people in codes 04, 14, 15, 17, 18 Or 21	3,766	5,166	27.1%
9	Fees Waived – Undertaking programmes where the main learning aim is Skills for Life	394,384	391,491	-0.7%
10	Fees Waived for another reason consistent with the Local Provider Policy	665,735	526,664	-26.4%
11	Fees Refunded	3,254	3,623	10.2%
12	Tax Relief for Vocational Programmes	77	55	-40.0%
13	Fees Waived – Other funding	110,684	94,811	-16.7%
14	Fees Waived – Asylum seeker in receipt of the equivalent of an income-based state benefit	11,267	11,369	0.9%
15	Fees Waived – In receipt of Jobseekers Allowance	40,238	46,861	14.1%
17	Fees Waived – In receipt of Working Families Tax Credit	13,857	13,670	-1.4%
18	Fees Waived – In receipt of Disabled Persons Tax Credit	1,418	1,306	-8.6%
19	Fee is zero	180,047	193,387	6.9%
20	Fees Waived – LSC-funded project where the LSC has agreed that the learner is eligible for Fee Remission	8,225	16,324	49.6%
21	Fees Waived – In receipt of Working Tax Credit	27,195	33,474	18.8%
22	Fees Waived – Level 2 entitlement	24,522	63,252	61.2%
90	Fee Adjustments – Bad debt	5,014	7,074	29.1%
99	Fees paid in full	804,744	907,248	11.3%

In subsequent analyses these categories are grouped as follows.

- **Means tested** remission refers to the waiving of fees because of a national policy not to charge fees to those on certain benefits and is based on categories 4, 8, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 21.
- **National entitlements** refers to the waiving of fees because of a national policy not to charge fees to those on certain courses and is based on categories 9, 20 and 22.
- **Local remission** refers to the waiving of fees because of a decision made by the individual college and is based on categories 10 and 19¹.

Social background of learners

The ILR contains post code data for learners which enables us to use the geo-demographic mapping software Mosaic UK to characterise their social background. Mosaic UK² was developed for marketing purposes but its analysis of the economic and social circumstance of people makes it a useful proxy for social class. The highest level Mosaic descriptors, used in this analysis are set out in Table 2, and a description of the characteristics of each of the Mosaic groups is attached in Appendix 1.

Table 2 Mosaic UK Social Groups by proportion of learners receiving fee remission – England, 2005/06 and 2006/07

		2005/06		2006/07	
	Mosaic Group	19+ learners	% of learners receiving remission	19+ learners	% of learners receiving remission
Rich	Symbols of Success	202,662	47.1%	193,851	40.4%
	Happy Families	261,541	55.1%	256,481	50.6%
	Suburban Comfort	354,499	55.2%	348,512	50.3%
	Rural Isolation	103,861	45.8%	99,228	42.1%
Medium	Ties of Community	497,826	66.1%	500,123	62.6%
	Urban Intelligence	189,596	60.9%	194,511	57.0%
	Grey Perspectives	131,474	54.2%	131,888	50.1%
Poor	Welfare Borderline	159,910	77.1%	164,394	75.0%
	Municipal Dependency	159,237	74.5%	161,474	71.1%
	Blue Collar Enterprise	236,377	66.2%	235,604	62.4%
	Twilight Subsistence	41,733	67.2%	41,080	63.1%
	Unclassified	38,243	75.7%	94,184	88.5%

*Please note: Percentages in Table 2 reflect the sum of all learners that fall into categories earlier labelled as Means Tested, National Entitlement or Local remission, as a proportion of all adult learners per Mosaic Group. Learners classified under code 13 in Table 1 are not included.

¹ Code 13 seems to be a residual category of remission that is being phased out as extra categories are included, and seems mainly to be used where another party pays fees. It is not therefore included in the analysis.

² MOSIAC UK was developed by Experian and it classifies the population of the UK into 61 types aggregated into 11 groups.

In subsequent analyses these groups are further clustered as follows³:

- The **richest** four social groups identified by Mosaic are 'Symbols of success', 'Happy families', 'Suburban comfort' and 'Rural isolation'.
- The **poorest** four social groups are 'Welfare borderline', 'Municipal dependency', 'Blue collar enterprise' and 'Twilight subsistence'.
- The **medium** social group category comprises the remaining groups of learners with valid postcodes in 'Ties of community', 'Urban intelligence' and 'Grey perspectives'.

Findings

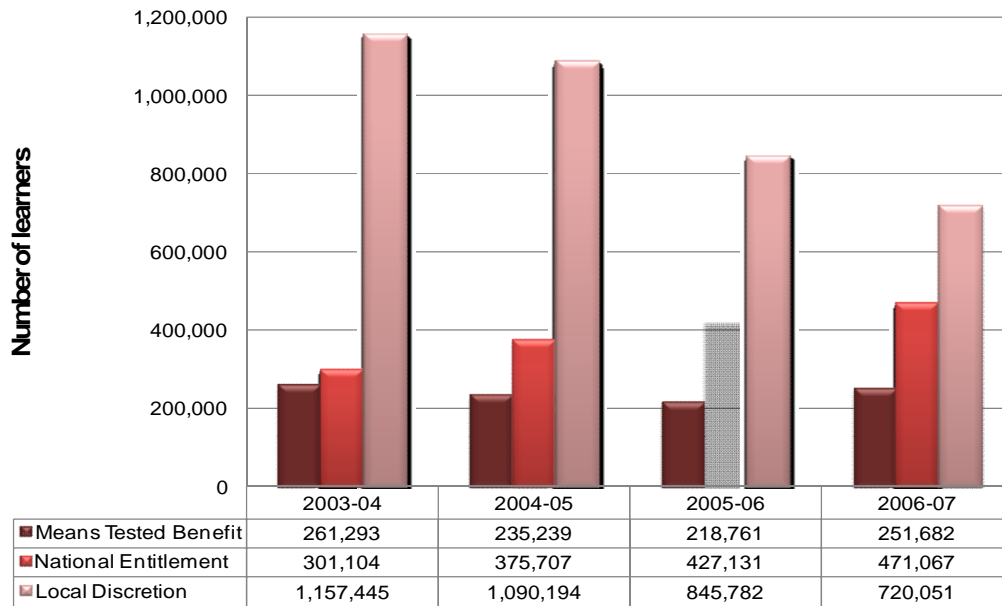
Numbers receiving fee remission

In broad terms just under one and a half million adult learners in the FE system receive fee remission while nearly a million pay fees in full. The **number** not paying fees shows a decline over the period 2003/04 – 2006/07 of around 16%. Despite the introduction of policies that seek to focus more work on priority groups, many of whom receive remission the **proportion** of learners paying fees also increased, contrary to some anecdotal reports.

There are significant changes in the composition of this total. In summary, the numbers in the means tested category fell over the first three years by almost 20% but recovered in 2006/07; the numbers in the entitlement category increased substantially (+56 %) and the numbers in the local remission category fell, again substantially (-38%). This again is consistent with what one would expect from current policy. However the numbers receiving fee remission through local policies is still the largest group accounting for half the total in 2006/07 (see Chart 1).

³ Indices of income, levels of deprivation and wealth have been used to aggregate the Mosaic groups according to the three main cluster groups.

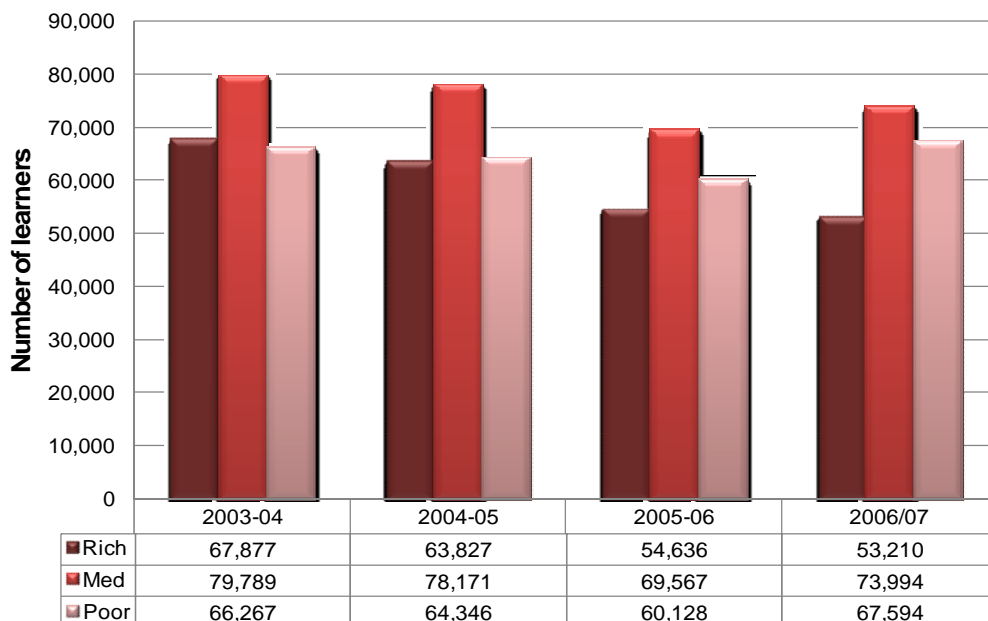
Chart 1: Changing reasons for fee remission by learner numbers – England, 2003/04 to 2006/07



Fee remission by social group

Full time learners receiving remission are distributed in roughly equal numbers between the three income groups derived from Mosaic with the middle income group having the largest number in each of the four years. The trend data however show that the largest fall in *numbers* has been in the richest group and while the numbers in the poorest groups fell in the first three years of the period this trend was reversed in 2006/07. This change presumably reflects the changing pattern of provision as well as fee policy but is fully consistent with government intentions.

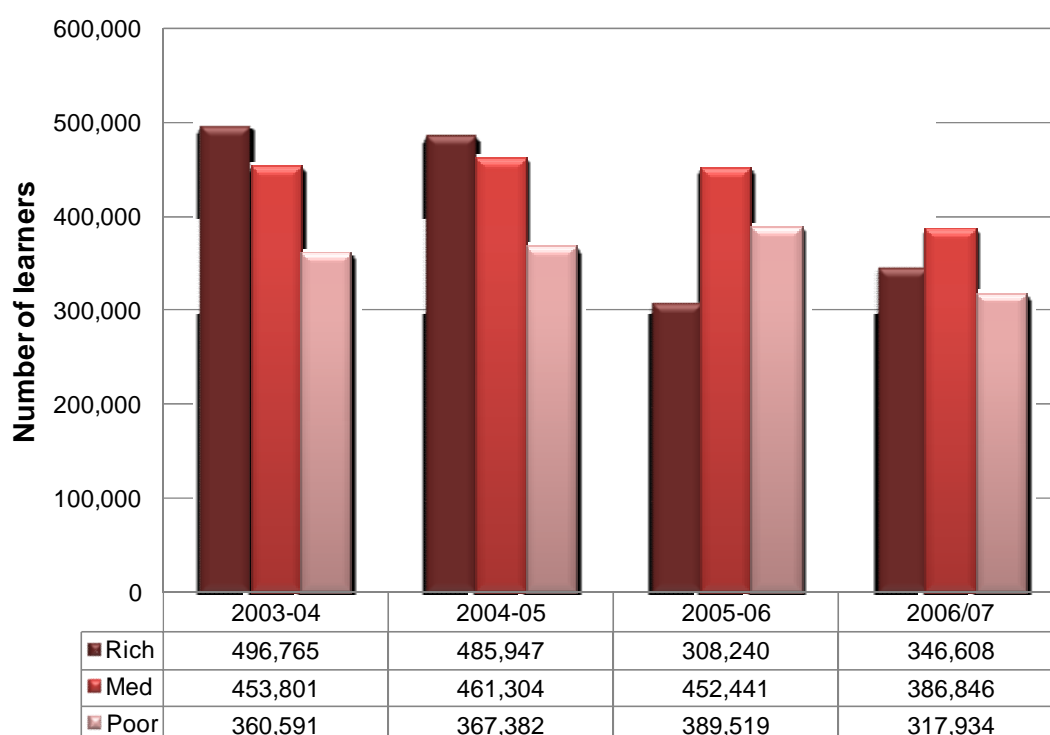
Chart 2 Remission by Social Group for learners on full-time courses – England, 2003/04 to 2006/07



The part time figures show a contrary trend. In the first three years remission was increasingly strongly focussed on the poorest groups in line with policy expectations. In 2003/04, 38% of remission was accounted for by the richest category while 27% related to the poorest. Two years later this position was almost reversed with the richest receiving 28% and the poorest 34%. In 2006/07 there was a sharp change in the trend with the numbers and proportions of those in the richest groups increasing and the poorest falling.

Please refer to Appendix 2.1 and 2.2 for a breakdown of the data by social group and mode of attendance.

Chart 3 Remission by Social Group for learners on part-time courses - England, 2003/04 to 2006/07



Focussing on those who pay shows a picture which is consistent with the above but gives a different emphasis⁴. For full time students, a third of those in the richest categories now pay the full fee compared with a quarter three years ago. The percentage paying the full fee in the medium and lower income groups is lower, but shows a similar increase – from 20% - 24% and 15% - 18% respectively (see Chart 4).

The picture is more striking for part time learners. In all groups the **proportion** paying fees increases. The proportion of people in the richest groups has increased from 40% to just over half. In the medium income

⁴ Learners who paid fees in full have been identified using the variable A14, Category 99, "Fees paid in full".

group it has increased from 33% to 39% and in the lowest group from 23% to 29% (see Chart 5).

Chart 4: Total percentage of full-time learners paying fees in full – England, 2003/04 to 2006/07

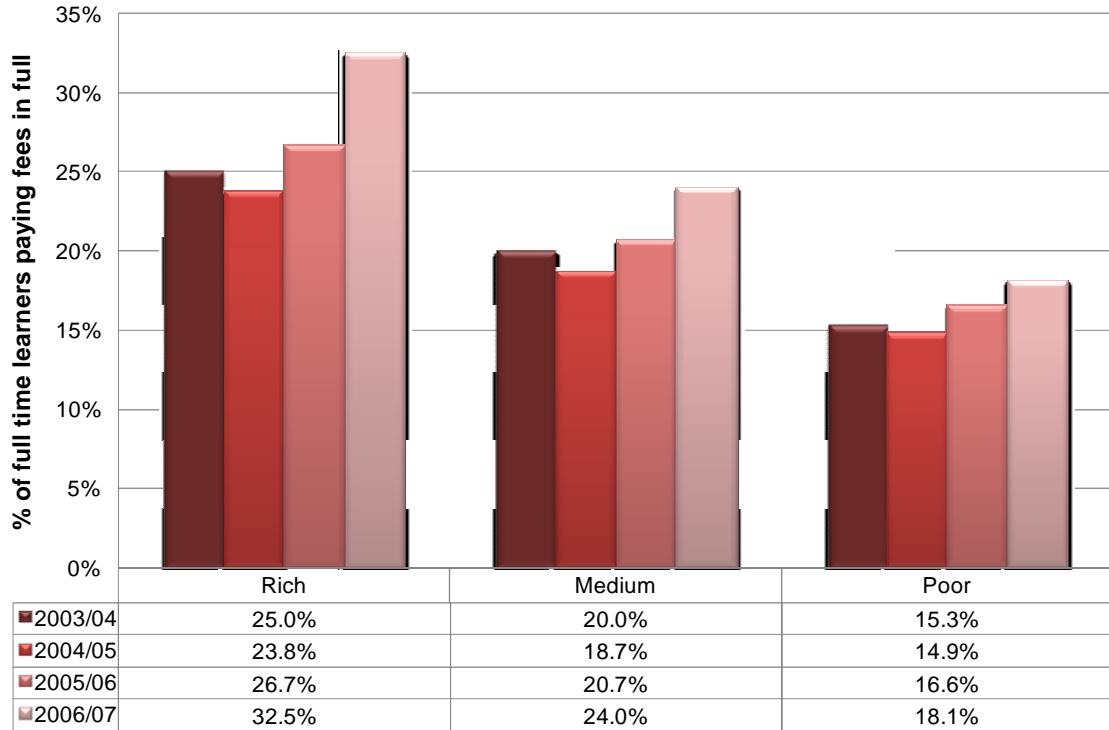
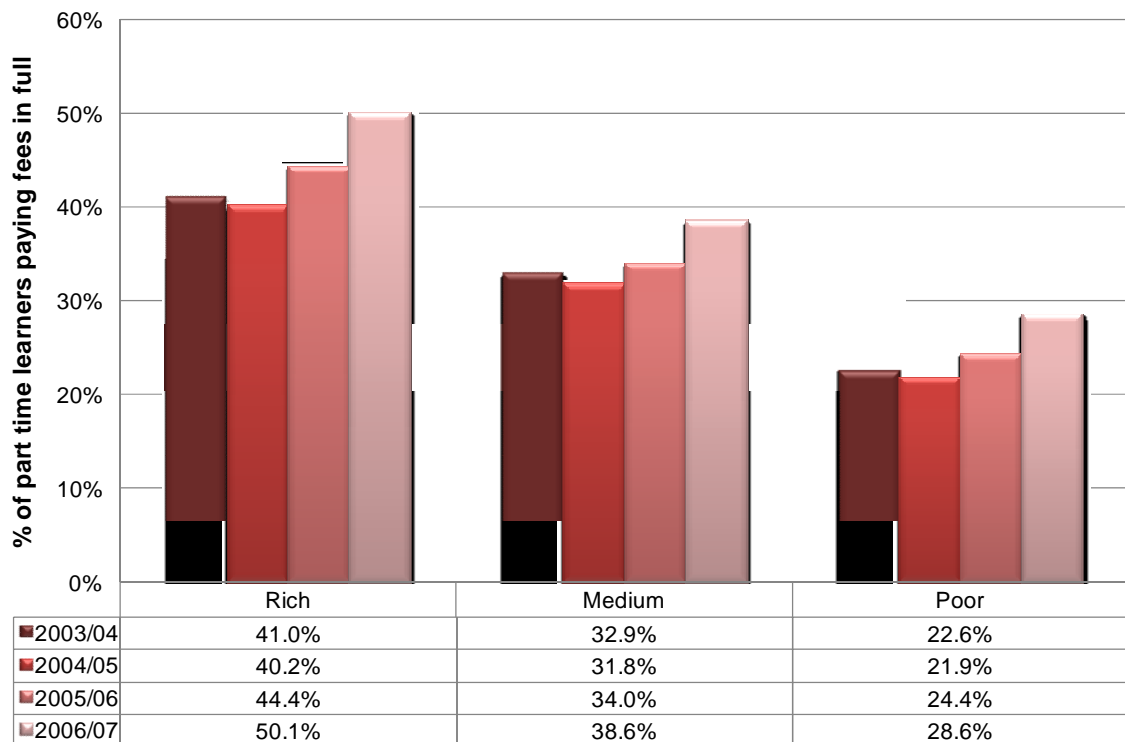


Chart 5: Total percentage of part-time learners paying fees in full – England, 2003/04 to 2006/07



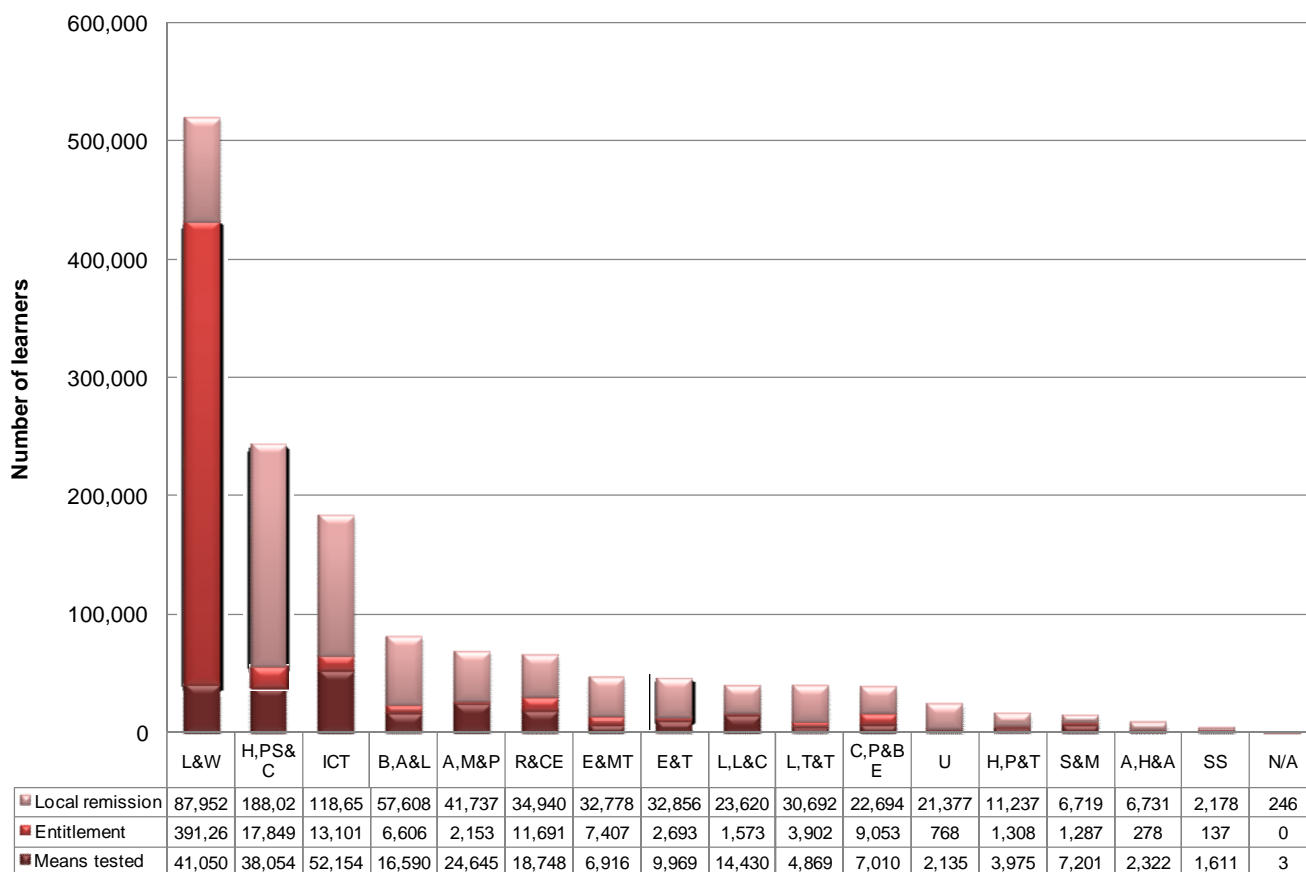
Fee remission by area of learning

It is also possible to analyse who gets fee remission by the type of learning undertaken. In the initial analysis the field 'Area of Learning' was used. Since this variable no longer appears in the latest ILR dataset, the updating uses 'Sector Subject Area'.

A few areas account for the largest proportion of remitted fees. In 2003/04 three areas of learning accounted for over half the total number of cases of remission – ICT 20%; foundation studies 18% and Health & Social Care 16%. Two years later these same areas accounted for just under half of all cases, but ICT had fallen from 20% to 8% while Foundation studies had risen from 18% to 24%. Health & Social Care remained at almost the same level (15%). The fall in ICT is consistent with other studies of fees that have shown serious falls in ICT numbers.

There are significant differences between areas of learning when analysed by the reasons for remission. In many areas the proportion of remission that is attributable to local policy amounts to 80% or even 90%; for example Customer Service or hospitality. For foundation studies however only around 7% was locally determined in 2005/06; in the same year only 37% of remission in Hair and Beauty was attributed to local decisions.

Chart 14 Fee Remission by Sector Subject Area and reason – England 2006/07



Index			
L&W =	Preparation For Life And Work	C,P&BE =	Construction, Planning And The Built Environment
H,PS&C =	Health, Public Services And Care	L,T&T =	Leisure, Travel And Tourism
ICT =	Information And Communication Technology	A,H&A =	Agriculture, Horticulture And Animal Care
A,M&P =	Arts, Media And Publishing	S&M =	Science And Mathematics
B,A&L =	Business, Administration And Law	U =	Unknown
L,L&C =	Languages, Literature And Culture	H,P&T =	History, Philosophy And Theology
R&CE =	Retail And Commercial Enterprise	SS =	Social Sciences
E&MT =	Engineering And Manufacturing Technologies	N/A =	Not Applicable
E&T =	Education And Training		

As would be expected a very high proportion of those on programmes in 'Preparation for Life and Work', receive support through national entitlements. Recipients of this category are otherwise spread across sector subject areas though forming higher proportions of the more vocational areas – engineering and construction, as opposed to education or history. This seems to reflect the emphasis of government policy. Those who receive fee remission because they are on means tested benefits show a similarly skewed dispersion – significantly more for example are on social science courses or science and mathematics than leisure and tourism or engineering. It is not clear why this should be the case, though presumably the pattern reflects individual rather than government priorities.

There is some variation by programme area when we analyse those receiving remission by social group. Somewhat stereotypically those from the richest groups are a larger part of the totals for literature, history and programmes in the land based sector (see Chart 15).

Refer to Appendix 4 for a breakdown of the data.

Fee remission by Region

The pattern of fee remission varies by region. Local decisions are a larger part of the total in the North East, South West, East Midlands and Yorkshire and the lowest proportion in London. This is consistent with the evidence that providers use local remission policies to respond to low pay. The incidence of means tested remission is at its highest in London, the two factors together perhaps reflecting a more polarised labour market than other regions.

In terms of trends the numbers on means tested benefits is (somewhat counter-intuitively) growing most quickly in the South East. The take up of national entitlements also seems to be most rapid in the South East whereas the numbers receiving local remission actually increased in the NE region though declining elsewhere.

Chart 16: Fee remission by region and reason –2006/07

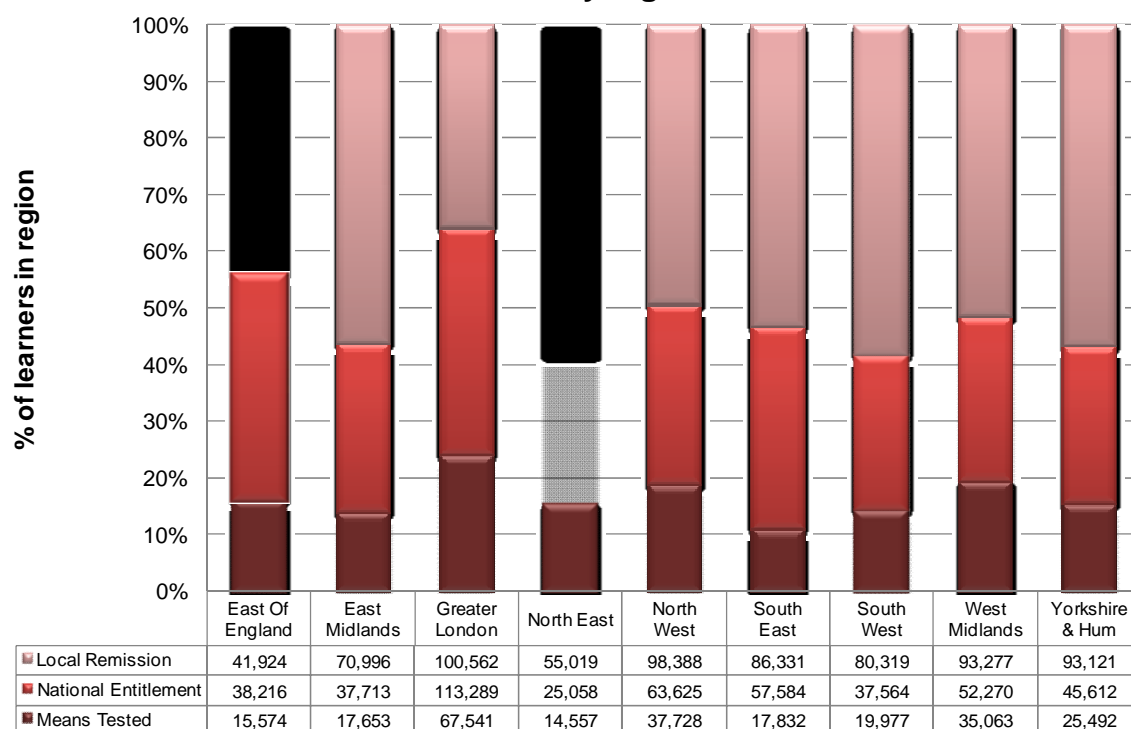


Table 3 Change in fee remission by region and reason - 2005/06 to 2006/07

	2005-06			2006-07			% Change		
	Means tested	National entitlement	Local remission	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Remission	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Remission
East Of England	16,408	40,248	58,958	15,574	38,216	41,924	-5.1%	-5.0%	-28.9%
East Midlands	17,737	33,415	96,367	17,653	37,713	70,996	-0.5%	12.9%	-26.3%
Greater London	61,415	100,908	113,950	67,541	113,289	100,562	10.0%	12.3%	-11.7%
North East	11,583	21,304	45,663	14,557	25,058	55,019	25.7%	17.6%	20.5%
North West	29,696	52,962	100,866	37,728	63,625	98,388	27.0%	20.1%	-2.5%
South East	11,534	45,993	92,086	17,832	57,584	86,331	54.6%	25.2%	-6.2%
South West	18,257	39,052	104,804	19,977	37,564	80,319	9.4%	-3.8%	-23.4%
West Midlands	31,513	54,361	121,854	35,063	52,270	93,277	11.3%	-3.8%	-23.5%
Yorkshire & Hum	20,614	38,888	110,898	25,492	45,612	93,121	23.7%	17.3%	-16.0%

Looking at these data another way the proportion of those receiving remission who come from the poorest groups is 46% in the North East; roughly double the proportion in the South East or South West. Half of those in the South East and South West fall into the richest groups as compared with 30% in the East Midlands or London. This is a clear reflection of the different social composition of the regions though why the pattern of fee remission should match the population profile so clearly when there is a sustained policy emphasis on prioritising the disadvantaged is an interesting question.

Chart 16: Fee remission by region and social group –2006/07

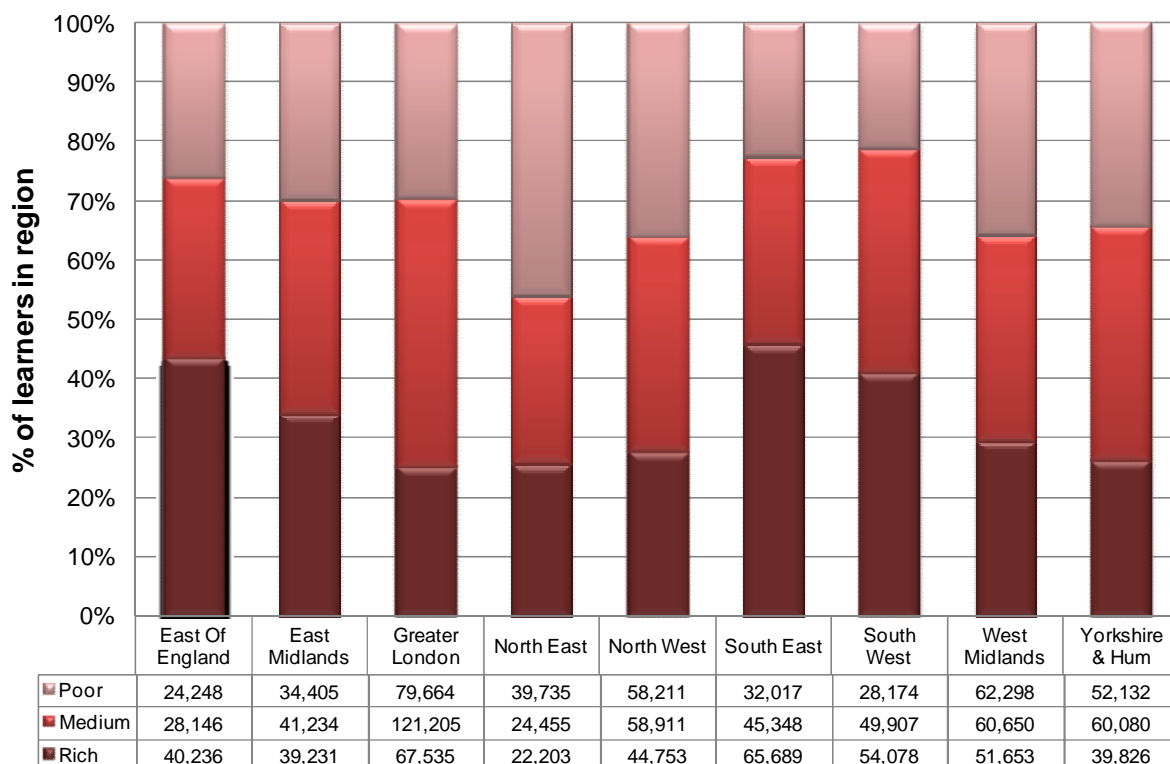


Table 4 Change in fee remission by region and social group - 2005/06 to 2006/07

	2005-06			2006-07			% Change		
	Rich	Medium	Poor	Rich	Medium	Poor	Rich	Medium	Poor
East Of England	49,772	33,121	29,282	40,236	28,146	24,248	-19.2%	-15.0%	-17.2%
East Midlands	49,759	50,513	43,715	39,231	41,234	34,405	-21.2%	-18.4%	-21.3%
Greater London	73,764	117,046	78,723	67,535	121,205	79,664	-8.4%	3.6%	1.2%
North East	21,083	22,212	31,189	22,203	24,455	39,735	5.3%	10.1%	27.4%
North West	51,707	61,009	54,884	44,753	58,911	58,211	-13.4%	-3.4%	6.1%
South East	68,624	42,684	30,728	65,689	45,348	32,017	-4.3%	6.2%	4.2%
South West	59,483	54,933	33,963	54,078	49,907	28,174	-9.1%	-9.1%	-17.0%
West Midlands	62,003	70,102	68,358	51,653	60,650	62,298	-16.7%	-13.5%	-8.9%
Yorkshire & Hum	46,559	63,833	55,570	39,826	60,080	52,132	-14.5%	-5.9%	-6.2%

HADLOW COLLEGE	209	62.7%	19.1%	18.2%
BISHOP AUCKLAND COLLEGE	4,815	24.8%	29.1%	46.1%
MOULTON COLLEGE	612	58.0%	21.4%	20.6%
THE OLDHAM COLLEGE	3,513	19.6%	40.7%	39.7%
CHEADLE AND MARPLE SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	984	61.3%	23.0%	15.8%
AYLESBURY COLLEGE	1,435	51.9%	26.5%	21.6%
CADBURY SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	393	13.2%	17.8%	69.0%
HEREWARD COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION	236	30.1%	43.2%	26.7%
CITY COLLEGE PLYMOUTH	5,923	37.9%	37.1%	25.0%
NORTON RADSTOCK COLLEGE	1,657	47.7%	29.5%	22.8%
SHREWSBURY COLLEGE OF ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY	1,924	48.7%	24.4%	26.9%

Conclusions

This report presents a complex picture and any conclusions drawn must be tentative. There is however a number of points that can be made with a reasonable degree of confidence. Most of the trends observed in the data are consistent with the direction of change indicated by the Skills Strategy and LSC policy. They include

- A reduction in the proportion of remission attributable to local discretion and an increase in that derived from national policy
- Within the nationally determined categories some evidence of an increase attributable to the new entitlements rather than means testing
- An increase in the proportion of remission that is accounted for by the poorest social groups in the population
- A change in the mix of learners supported by local remission to one that more nearly reflects the social composition of national remission categories
- A growing emphasis on support for foundation programmes and a reduction in support for lower level ICT

The above trends in the data are partially masked by the overall reduction in the number of adult learners and the concentration of LSC resources on priority groups. To the extent that colleges and the LSC are successful in recruiting more learners from priority groups the numbers receiving fee remission will rise; and to the extent that eligibility for remission is defined in terms of entitlements the link between fee remission and an individual's income will become weaker.

It remains the case however that significant numbers of learners who the Mosaic analysis suggests could afford to pay fees are in receipt of remission as a result of both national and local policies. It is not altogether clear why this should be the case. The Mosaic analysis cannot offer 100% accuracy but the numbers of apparently affluent learners who receive fee remission is far larger than can be accounted for by the occasional poorer person who anomalously comes from an affluent post code area. The clearest demonstration of this is perhaps the way that the regional profiles of who gets remission match their underlying social characteristics. The fact that there is a higher proportion of rich people in the South East should not automatically mean that a higher proportion of those receiving fee remission there should be in the richer groups.

The trend data suggest that the picture for full time learners differs in some respects from that for part time learners. Given the recent introduction of new support measures focussed on this group some further analysis of more recent data could be worthwhile. Some more fine grained analysis of the impact of age on the issue could also be useful.

Finally the data suggest that there are significant variations between institutions in ways that are not readily explicable in terms of the social

background of their learner population. Further investigation of individual cases is needed to illuminate this issue.

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Appendix 1: Mosaic Group Definitions

Symbols of Success - 9.62% of UK Households

Symbols of Success people are well set in their careers and their incomes have risen far into upper income tax ranges. Some work for large corporations in senior management positions; some hold respected roles in professional practices; others have built successful enterprises with their own commercial acumen. These are people with busy and complex family lives. Their children are now less time consuming, with more independent lifestyles, but with leisure interests that are likely to be more expensive. This group is mostly white British but is likely to contain significant Jewish, European, Chinese and Indian minorities.

Symbols of Success neighbourhoods are concentrated in economically successful regions, notably London and the South East of England, where a high proportion of the workforce is engaged in 'knowledge' industries. These are typically neighbourhoods of choice housing, whether fashionable inner city areas such as Kensington or the New Town area of Edinburgh or prestige outer suburbs. These are well-established neighbourhoods; houses are well built and spacious, with four or more bedrooms, very often built to individual designs at low densities. In this group, status is established by the values associated with the brand rather than by the product category, and by the manner in which the product is accessed and consumed. The air of discretion and understatement that is associated with traditional premium brands appeals more than the flamboyance and conspicuous consumption associated with the nouveau riche.

Symbols of Success people are likely to have accumulated substantial equity of some kind, and to have a high 'net worth'. Assets might be held as equity in high value properties, in stocks and shares, in pension schemes or in the form of illiquid assets such as business enterprises.

Happy Families - 10.76% of UK Households

Happy Families contains people whose focus is on career, home and family. They are mostly young couples, married or living with their partner, raising pre-school and school-age children. This group's educational attainment has enabled them to secure positions in large organisations in either the private or the public sector, with the prospect of future career advancement. These neighbourhoods consist of modern, purpose-built family housing, either detached or semi-detached, on estates with other young families. These estates are often some considerable distance from major commercial centres but an easy driving distance from many potential workplaces, such as major new industrial or office 'parks'.

Happy Families neighbourhoods are typically found in areas of rapidly expanding employment, around towns such as Swindon, Northampton and

Milton Keynes. Some of the new jobs are in locally grown businesses in new industrial sectors such as information technology, biotechnology or business services. Other jobs are in organisations that are relocating from inner city sites to new green-field office parks; these are close to the motorway network, and within easy reach of potential employees. Happy Families place a high value on material possessions. To some extent, this reflects their life stage, when investing in new homes involves substantial expenditure on appliances. Modern design, the use of high technology, and reliability are important consumer values in these neighbourhoods.

Happy Families tend to need credit. Quite apart from a mortgage, there may be one or two cars that need to be financed, and many residents also use credit to buy consumer durables. With steady incomes and often with two parents working these debts are usually affordable and are typically spread across credit cards, personal loans and retail credit.

Suburban Comfort 15.10% of UK Households

Suburban Comfort people have established themselves and their families in comfortable homes in mature suburbs. Children are becoming independent, work is less of a challenge and interest payments on homes and other loans are becoming less burdensome.

These people live in inter-war suburbs and work mostly in intermediate level, white-collar occupations, where they are beginning to plan for approaching retirement. They are likely to be married and most have children, who may be at secondary school or university, or grown up and starting families of their own.

These neighbourhoods consist mostly of houses built between 1918 and 1970 to meet the needs of a new generation of white-collar office workers. Pleasant but homogenous semi detached houses are set back from the road in generously sized plots with leafy gardens. Such areas were once on the edge of the city, but they now often form a no-man's land between the high density Victorian inner city and the more modern family estates further out. People in this group value independence and self-reliance, and tend to rely on their own judgment, rather than social or community attitudes, when taking key decisions. Although they expect neighbours to be helpful, they do not necessarily take pride in or get involved with their local community. 'An Englishman's home is his castle' could describe this group's outlook.

Suburban Comfort people seldom earn enough money to accumulate significant wealth. Much of their personal equity is locked up in their property, which has often increased significantly in value in relation to the original mortgage. A number have small share investments; most own and use credit cards, but usually as a convenient method of payment rather than as a line of credit. As rational planners who want to minimise financial uncertainty, this group is a good market for insurance products.

Ties of Community - 16.04% of UK Households

Ties of Community people live in very established, rather old-fashioned communities. Traditionally, people in this group married young and had manual jobs in industries such as docks and mines. Today, this group has a younger than average population; many are married or cohabiting and bringing up young children. Social support networks are strong, with friends and relations nearby.

These neighbourhoods are often characterised by late nineteenth century housing. Many homes have been improved, and are comfortable if somewhat cramped places to live (usually two rooms and a back extension downstairs, two or three small bedrooms, and a modest rear garden). Originally, such neighbourhoods were within short walking distance of local factories and shops, and many still have access to small corner shops, often owner-managed by recently arrived Asian families. Typically, these neighbourhoods are in former coalfield regions, old steel and shipbuilding towns, and places with docks and chemical plants – industries that have been in serious if not terminal decline in recent years. But regional initiatives have attracted footloose industry to new light-industrial estates and unemployment has fallen; it is lower than in areas where people rent their houses from the local council.

To varying degrees, this group has resisted the shift toward individualistic consumption styles. A person's standing in their community is based on the reputation of their family, their personality and their integrity. Conspicuous consumption is out of place. This was the culture in which the building society movement and the co-operative originated. Money has traditionally been hard to come by and there is a culture of economy and thrift, along with a reluctance to borrow beyond their means. People build up savings through frequent small contributions from their income. They like to use local branches of trusted financial services groups with a friendly image.

Urban Intelligence - 7.19%% of UK Households

Urban Intelligence people are young, well educated and open to new ideas and influences. They are cosmopolitan in their tastes and liberal in their social attitudes. Few have children. Many are in further education while others are moving into full-time employment. Most do not feel ready to make permanent commitments, whether to partners, professions or to specific employers. As higher education has become internationalised, the Urban Intelligence group has acquired many foreign-born residents, which further encourages ethnic and cultural variety.

These neighbourhoods typically occur in inner London and the inner areas of large provincial cities, especially those with popular universities. The growth in student numbers has led to their dispersal from halls of residence into older working class communities and the areas of large Victorian houses that

typically surround the older universities. Other inner city areas have also been taken over by recent graduates and young professionals who want to live close to their work and the facilities of the inner city. Demand for flats is outstripping supply, and developers are now building new flats as well as refurbishing older houses, particular in locations close to old canals and docklands. In London, this extends into previously lower middle class suburbs such as Wandsworth and Hammersmith. Outside London, 'dinky' developments – new town houses and small flats, often on brownfield sites – cater for this group. In terms of values, this is the most liberal group; it also has the most catholic tastes and the most international orientation.

Learning how to use financial products, surviving on a budget and managing debt are concerns for many in this group. But others have high levels of disposable income – mindful of career uncertainties, this creates an interesting market for various forms of high risk investment, whether in short term trading or in the buy-to-let market.

Welfare Borderline - 6.43% of UK Households

Welfare Borderline people are struggling to achieve the material and personal rewards that are assumed to be open to all in an affluent society. Few hold down rewarding or well-paid jobs; most rely on the council for their accommodation and on state benefits to fund bare essentials.

These neighbourhoods are characterised by small local authority flats, either in high-rise towers or in large mid-rise developments. The group is most common in west central Scotland, which has a tradition of housing families with children in mid-rise and high-rise blocks, but is also common in inner London. There are high levels of social deprivation in these neighbourhoods. Many tenants are in menial, low-paid jobs and many children live in single-parent families or in transient family formations. In London, high proportions of this group are of Caribbean or Bangladeshi descent, or have recently arrived in the country as asylum seekers.

In Scotland, this group is also found in 'four in a blocks' - small blocks with two lower and two upper flats, each with its own separate front entrance. The immediate environment often gives an air of neglect and danger. For many, the process of coping with routine tasks can often be a major struggle, and much effort is devoted to the achievement of basic necessities

The earnings of these people do not tend to significantly exceed the national minimum wage, and most families qualify for state benefits in some form. Budgets can cope with daily necessities but are often undermined by larger items such as utility bills. Most people do not qualify for a credit card and some do not have a current account, which makes cash an important medium of exchange. Post offices play a vital role as somewhere to pay bills and to obtain benefit payments.

Municipal Dependency - 6.71% of UK Households

Municipal Dependency families lack the funds to buy their own homes and are reliant on local authority housing, which is typically on large, low-rise estates far from the centre of the city. Living in council accommodation, reliant on buses for mobility and on television for entertainment, these people lead particularly passive lives, with far less choice than the better-off groups.

These neighbourhoods are generally found in large provincial cities such as Sheffield, Nottingham and Birmingham. Built soon after World War II, they mainly consist of small, two-storey homes, arranged in short terraces, or semi-detached houses with gardens. Built at low densities and with plenty of public open space, these estates were designed to provide a healthier, more attractive living environment for those living in the dilapidated inner cities. And though basic and repetitive in design, these houses are convenient and comfortable. The main problem is poor accessibility – the few retail outlets on the estates are often beyond walking distance, and pubs, schools and community facilities may also be far away.

Residual consumers of mass media channels, this group sticks with old, established, mainstream brands. Few make purchases by phone or online, preferring to shop in local stores with friendly staff and discount prices.

For this group, balancing the budget is much more important than long-term financial planning. Money management tends to be on a weekly basis and income is often received as cash. Few people have significant savings – long-term investments are likely to be National Savings products that can be bought at local post offices, where many residents pay their bills. Whilst many have credit cards, a substantial minority have county court judgments that force them to rely on secondary market operators, who typically charge very high rates of interest.

Blue Collar Enterprise - 11.01% of UK Households

Blue Collar Enterprise people are practical and enterprising, rather than well educated. Many live on council estates where a high proportion of tenants have exercised the right to buy.

The lifestyles of this group have improved in recent years. They have become home owners; they may have one or even two cars, putting them in reach of a new range of jobs with higher wages and other incentives; in the more prosperous regions, unemployment has declined, creating a seller's market; their health has improved; the crime rate in these areas has fallen and the environment is generally pleasant.

These are low-density estates of terraced or semi-detached housing, usually with a garden. The new owners may have stamped their identity on their homes by fitting new doors and windows, maybe a brick porch, extension or garage, or even a conservatory.

Blue Collar Enterprise neighbourhoods tend to occur in small and medium sized towns in the more prosperous Southern and Midland regions. They also crop up in Scotland, which has more of a history of accommodating higher-income families in public housing than England. Highest concentrations occur around the M25 and along other important motorway routes, and in the post-war new towns. These households are increasingly confident in their ability to manage their affairs without support from the state, the wider community, or from immediate family. They value self-reliance, persistence and responsibility at work, taking advantage of opportunities, even with a degree of risk, and enjoyment through consumption. Most have mortgages and credit cards; many have personal loans and long-term tax efficient savings accounts, and shares bought in privatisation issues. Financial management has shifted from door-to-door collection and local branches to call centres and websites.

Twilight Subsistence - 3.88 % of UK Households

Twilight Subsistence people have reached the late stage in previously independent lives and now require the support of housing and social services departments. Most rely entirely on state benefits for their income.

They either rent their homes from the public sector, rather than owning, or use local authority rather than private care homes. This reflects their low levels of savings and incomes; most do not hold any equity, either in their homes or in financial investments, and their incomes are likely to be restricted to the basic state pension supplemented by other welfare benefit payments.

These neighbourhoods are generally found as pockets within larger areas of council housing. Housing can be found in a number of forms: highrise flats, which are no longer considered suitable for the families for which they were originally built; small enclaves of single-storey units within larger council estates, often specially designed for the needs of elderly residents – for instance, with the provision of ramps and small areas of private garden; dwellings that are part of a more organised complex in which one of the units accommodates the warden; or sheltered accommodation with common sitting and dining rooms.

Twilight Subsistence neighbourhoods are dispersed throughout the UK. However, there are larger concentrations in those regions where the proportion of the population living in public housing is highest, most notably Scotland and the North East of England. These people have few, if any, savings and investments, and are on very low incomes. As a result, and due to their low residual life expectancy, they are of little interest as a market to most financial services organisations. Their distinctive financial needs are very few, being restricted to wills and to schemes that assure the payment of their funeral expenses.

Grey Perspectives - 7.88% of UK Households

Grey Perspectives people are retired but still independent, with time on their hands and in reasonably good health. They own and run their own homes and are financially independent. On retirement, they may have swapped their suburban home for a property in a coastal resort or pleasant heritage town or rural village, or in a smart apartment block in the outer London suburbs. This down sizing is likely to have left them with a significant amount of capital.

As time elapses, the pensioner population fragments into groups with varying levels of financial security, health, and ability to manage their own homes. It also splits into households populated by couples and single people. Accordingly, some Grey Perspectives will sustain an active lifestyle for longer than others. Some will maintain substantial homes and gardens, while others will survive on modest incomes in estates of seaside bungalows. The more frail and elderly will retreat to the security of a seaside apartment.

These neighbourhoods occur in various forms: seaside bungalows, suburban apartments, inner city 'mansion blocks', pretty rural villages, and large blocks on the esplanade looking out to sea. High amenity value, good order and low crime levels are common characteristics of these environments. These people support traditional views, activities and brands, and respond to advertising with clearly stated benefits rather than heavy lifestyle content. They are proud to buy British and appreciate products with a strong regional, heritage or craft-based proposition. They like to purchase face-to-face from people they trust.

Grey Perspectives have complex financial needs. They value the security provided by insurance, not just against damage to car and home but also against central heating and plumbing failures and the cost of veterinary treatment. A key requirement is that their savings maximise current revenue, minimise tax and protect long-term capital values.

Rural Isolation - 5.39% of UK Households

Rural Isolation people live deep in the countryside in small communities that are little influenced by the influx of urban commuters. Here, people have different levels of income but share an attachment to the local community.

Despite the mix of incomes, most people own their homes and there is substantial hidden wealth, much of it inherited, in the form of land, property, investment and small business ownership. Many of these communities have stemmed their population decline but now suffer from the increased average age of residents. There are few incentives for young people to return once they have acquired their qualifications: in terms of employment, farming is still a key occupation, although many people now have other jobs, for example, in small tourist-related businesses.

These neighbourhoods include buildings of all ages and styles – that is part of the attraction of the British village. This attracts weekenders, tourists, retirees and some wealthy long-distance commuters. Elsewhere, people live more isolated lives in cottages beside country lanes, or in remote farmhouses. Rural Isolation neighbourhoods are found in Eastern England, Suffolk and Norfolk, the Fens and Lincolnshire, the remoter areas of Devon and Cornwall, in rural Wales and along the Welsh Border, and on both sides of the English/Scottish border. In some areas, such as the Fens, the land has been consolidated into very large, productive holdings, creating capital-intensive 'agribusiness'. Elsewhere, owner/managers prosper on a mixture of arable and dairy farming, while in remote upland areas, small hill farmers rely on tourism as a secondary source of income.

People in this group tend to have low disposable incomes but high value, illiquid assets. They benefit considerably from access to well-informed financial advice. A key feature of rural life is the thin line separating business and private finances, and the frequent use of credit that is tied to specific physical assets.

Appendix 2.1: Fee remission reason by Mosaic Group - England (learner numbers)

	2003-04				2004-05			
	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Discretion	Total	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Discretion	Total
Symbols of Success	8,303	13,604	104,445	126,352	7,813	17,998	94,195	120,006
Happy Families	16,486	20,560	130,590	167,636	16,227	27,201	125,756	169,184
Suburban Comfort	23,057	36,777	190,638	250,472	20,914	44,313	174,338	239,565
Rural Isolation	5,255	6,463	53,876	65,594	4,695	8,296	47,853	60,844
Ties of Community	60,933	73,032	233,664	367,629	54,594	91,576	223,141	369,311
Urban Intelligence	24,246	30,356	64,265	118,867	21,770	40,497	61,225	123,492
Grey Perspectives	9,915	12,543	72,048	94,506	8,978	14,795	66,337	90,110
Welfare Borderline	36,188	38,034	53,227	127,449	32,517	45,642	51,949	130,108
Municipal Dependency	33,393	21,487	76,438	131,318	29,099	25,941	76,328	131,368
Blue Collar Enterprise	29,073	26,447	119,878	175,398	26,411	33,248	115,435	175,094
Twilight Subsistence	6,340	5,574	21,536	33,450	5,729	6,537	20,629	32,895
Unclassified	2,854	5,475	10,845	19,174	2,412	6,175	11,123	19,710
missing	5,250	10,752	25,995	41,997	4,080	13,488	21,885	39,453
Total	261,293	301,104	1,157,445	1,719,842	235,239	375,707	1,090,194	1,701,140

	2005-06				2006-07			
	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Discretion	Total	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Discretion	Total
Symbols of Success	7,007	19,574	68,865	95,446	7,762	19,423	51,220	78,405
Happy Families	15,114	32,086	96,904	144,104	16,758	35,181	77,771	129,710
Suburban Comfort	19,598	46,480	129,624	195,702	22,725	49,779	102,906	175,410
Rural Isolation	4,204	8,675	34,703	47,582	4,701	9,723	27,365	41,789
Ties of Community	51,291	103,343	174,191	328,825	59,542	116,632	136,945	313,119
Urban Intelligence	19,923	46,325	49,215	115,463	22,739	46,865	41,346	110,950
Grey Perspectives	8,259	16,117	46,940	71,316	10,040	18,258	37,817	66,115
Welfare Borderline	30,903	50,385	42,018	123,306	35,700	51,383	36,205	123,288
Municipal Dependency	26,997	31,022	60,640	118,659	31,649	34,475	48,652	114,776
Blue Collar Enterprise	24,822	39,059	92,622	156,503	28,773	43,475	74,788	147,036
Twilight Subsistence	5,263	7,051	15,736	28,050	6,060	7,573	12,298	25,931

Unclassified	1,989	13,063	13,911	28,963	2,199	22,510	58,665	83,374
<i>missing</i>	3,391	13,951	20,413	37,755	3,034	15,790	14,073	32,897
Total	218,761	427,131	845,782	1,491,674	251,682	471,067	720,051	1,442,800

Appendix 2.2: Fee remission reason by Mosaic Group and Full Time/Part Time attendance - England

	2003-04						2004-05					
	Full-time			Part-time			Full-time			Part-time		
	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Discretion	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Discretion	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Discretion	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Discretion
Symbols of Success	1,117	1,216	9,850	6,615	11,892	86,826	1,001	1,777	9,083	6,304	15,634	78,506
Happy Families	2,711	1,835	17,155	12,437	17,945	101,804	2,460	2,545	15,593	12,718	23,787	99,519
Suburban Comfort	3,289	4,152	20,702	18,043	31,202	155,168	2,732	4,849	18,325	16,854	38,067	143,127
Ties of Community	10,231	9,500	31,207	45,451	60,195	181,136	9,052	12,124	28,384	41,435	75,931	174,271
Urban Intelligence	4,974	5,616	10,009	17,022	23,157	47,816	4,384	6,859	9,609	15,598	31,716	46,137
Welfare Borderline	8,155	7,709	9,184	24,831	28,374	38,385	7,295	9,020	8,490	22,507	34,743	38,192
Municipal Dependency	4,749	2,159	9,783	25,449	18,249	59,021	4,128	2,992	9,145	22,462	21,919	59,367
Blue Collar Enterprise	3,832	2,187	15,269	22,747	22,992	93,000	3,338	2,941	13,846	20,951	29,155	90,919
Twilight Subsistence	665	418	2,157	5,179	4,915	17,449	579	563	2,009	4,699	5,708	16,760
Grey Perspectives	1,121	804	6,327	8,054	11,237	59,733	935	992	5,832	7,347	13,333	55,536
Rural Isolation	545	364	4,941	4,332	5,884	44,617	495	443	4,524	3,890	7,627	39,914
Unclassified	733	867	1,146	1,886	4,194	8,836	579	801	1,205	1,674	5,089	9,004
<i>missing</i>	866	1,308	4,424	3,902	8,814	18,955	625	1,474	3,594	3,087	11,407	16,446

	2005-06						2006-07					
	Full-time			Part-time			Full-time			Part-time		
	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Discretion	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Discretion	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Discretion	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Discretion
Symbols of Success	889	1,924	7,238	5,542	17,013	31,717	1,215	2,357	5,914	6,274	16,375	42,065
Happy Families	1,643	3,125	13,096	12,384	27,713	56,318	2,589	4,291	10,078	13,597	29,082	61,440
Suburban Comfort	2,538	5,085	14,668	15,673	39,793	75,219	3,860	6,503	11,941	18,179	41,355	83,614
Ties of Community	8,443	12,555	23,364	39,023	86,603	161,545	12,544	16,143	18,460	44,877	95,040	107,219
Urban Intelligence	3,745	7,396	7,381	14,397	36,887	66,061	5,440	8,363	5,800	16,404	36,540	32,094
Welfare Borderline	6,830	9,355	7,315	21,630	38,985	77,285	9,766	10,934	6,386	24,557	38,338	26,682
Municipal Dependency	4,069	3,454	8,291	20,665	26,266	58,676	6,394	4,631	6,924	24,002	28,095	37,341

Blue Collar Enterprise	3,162	3,211	11,631	19,755	34,204	68,801	5,090	4,783	9,756	22,611	36,409	58,402
Twilight Subsistence	542	598	1,670	4,334	6,158	12,760	848	737	1,345	4,990	6,531	9,976
Grey Perspectives	862	1,141	4,680	6,729	14,323	26,873	1,512	1,672	4,060	8,119	15,713	30,840
Rural Isolation	382	451	3,597	3,496	7,914	15,458	633	813	3,016	3,915	8,461	22,251
Unclassified	411	2,916	2,476	1,387	8,427	15,206	584	6,121	12,506	1,476	12,146	38,657
<i>missing</i>	640	1,432	2,894	2,469	11,928	18,723	673	1,955	3,945	2,224	12,866	8,626

Appendix 3: Fee remission reason by Mosaic Group and Level of study – England

	2005-06														
	Level 1 or Entry			Level 2			Level 3			Level 4, or 5, or higher			Other Level		
	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Discretion	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Discretion	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Discretion	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Discretion	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Discretion
Symbols of Success	2,611	8,209	23,560	1,777	2,398	17,401	1,231	77	8,859	162	15	2,208	1,100	8,875	16,837
Happy Families	6,061	11,361	29,244	4,297	5,398	31,152	2,642	209	12,917	230	15	3,780	1,800	15,103	19,811
Suburban Comfort	8,046	20,236	44,604	5,339	5,608	37,048	3,208	234	15,845	339	20	4,155	2,438	20,382	27,972
Ties of Community	22,079	44,970	56,417	14,340	10,522	57,258	7,746	360	19,423	675	22	4,579	6,181	47,469	36,514
Urban Intelligence	6,968	22,683	15,141	5,395	3,228	13,170	3,520	59	5,979	359	9	1,765	3,517	20,346	13,160
Welfare Borderline	12,266	24,349	13,836	8,714	3,247	13,024	5,078	70	4,111	422	4	729	4,288	22,715	10,318
Municipal Dependency	11,718	10,739	19,212	8,309	5,170	23,192	3,899	143	5,318	266	7	743	2,726	14,963	12,175
Blue Collar Enterprise	10,062	14,713	29,437	7,559	6,397	32,730	4,328	195	10,012	305	6	1,886	2,449	17,748	18,557
Twilight Subsistence	2,473	3,120	5,812	1,354	851	4,678	687	23	1,410	57	3	292	654	3,054	3,544
Grey Perspectives	3,425	6,525	16,752	2,306	2,308	13,528	1,412	79	5,637	105	13	1,314	925	7,192	9,709
Rural Isolation	1,747	3,441	12,060	1,149	1,402	9,986	755	46	4,608	46	13	1,006	456	3,773	7,043
Unclassified	1,120	8,886	5,948	343	1,545	2,510	184	36	894	18	1	255	308	2,595	4,304
<i>missing</i>	1,668	6,076	8,054	692	1,110	5,562	371	37	1,655	23	3	472	615	6,725	4,670

	2006-07														
	Level 1 or Entry			Level 2			Level 3			Level 4, or 5, or higher			Other Level		
	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Discretion	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Discretion	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Discretion	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Discretion	Means Tested	National Entitlement	Local Discretion
Symbols of Success	2,640	12,018	13,462	2,183	5,680	14,759	1,753	578	9,108	190	62	2,709	723	394	7,941
Happy Families	5,793	18,113	15,688	5,430	13,376	27,043	4,157	1,372	14,869	320	106	4,839	486	406	9,079
Suburban Comfort	8,404	30,781	26,250	6,860	14,616	32,453	5,046	1,634	18,074	442	144	5,248	1,287	683	13,530

Languages, Literature And Culture	14,122	1,052	27,895	43,069		14,430	1,573	23,620	39,623
Leisure, Travel And Tourism	4,614	1,092	33,800	39,506		4,869	3,902	30,692	39,463
Not Applicable	0	0	148	148		3	0	246	249
Preparation For Life And Work	33,901	363,465	67,172	464,538		41,050	391,261	87,952	520,263
Retail And Commercial Enterprise	16,887	5,244	42,813	64,944		18,748	11,691	34,940	65,379
Science And Mathematics	4,755	688	6,016	11,459		7,201	1,287	6,719	15,207
Social Sciences	2,009	283	3,125	5,417		1,611	137	2,178	3,926
Unknown	5,998	26,358	50,912	83,268		2,135	768	21,377	24,280

Appendix 4.2: Sector Subject Area by social group – 2005/06 & 2006/07

LAD - SSA Tier 1 Code	2005-06				2006-07			
	Rich	Medium	Poor	Total	Rich	Medium	Poor	Total
Agriculture, Horticulture And Animal Care	6,538	4,415	3,243	14,196	7,000	4,640	3,584	15,224
Arts, Media And Publishing	24,358	23,899	17,390	65,647	22,445	23,160	16,715	62,320
Business, Administration And Law	23,245	21,575	17,687	62,507	28,549	26,449	21,650	76,648
Construction, Planning And The Built Environment	10,601	9,908	8,887	29,396	12,228	12,481	11,503	36,212
Education And Training	15,978	12,484	8,710	37,172	18,368	14,362	10,430	43,160
Engineering And Manufacturing Technologies	15,299	16,256	14,831	46,386	14,718	15,840	13,868	44,426
Health, Public Services And Care	95,450	94,727	90,576	280,753	72,234	78,338	80,582	231,154
History, Philosophy And Theology	6,189	3,890	2,257	12,336	4,046	2,828	1,978	8,852
Information And Communication Technology	82,802	66,733	54,070	203,605	63,757	57,697	49,435	170,889

Languages, Literature And Culture	17,726	14,553	9,396	41,675		15,562	13,223	8,822	37,607
Leisure, Travel And Tourism	16,993	12,885	8,594	38,472		16,013	12,688	9,568	38,269
Not Applicable	45	51	52	148		75	84	86	245
Preparation For Life And Work	118,900	177,707	137,874	434,481		120,842	193,830	145,596	460,268
Retail And Commercial Enterprise	17,599	20,779	23,591	61,969		16,881	20,258	23,694	60,833
Science And Mathematics	3,877	3,858	3,426	11,161		4,720	5,266	4,724	14,710
Social Sciences	1,592	1,731	1,694	5,017		1,096	1,244	1,302	3,642
Unknown	25,642	30,153	24,240	80,035		6,780	7,796	7,494	22,070

Appendix 5: All providers (in alphabetical order) with learners receiving fee remission by reason and social group, England - 2006/07(learner numbers)

Provider name	Means Tested			National Entitlement			Local Remission			Number of Learners	% receiving remission
	Rich	Medium	Poor	Rich	Medium	Poor	Rich	Medium	Poor		
A4E LTD	0	0	0	0	0	0	784	0	0	9087	8.6%
ABINGDON AND WITNEY COLLEGE	132	34	69	498	197	91	1,638	496	214	5990	56.2%
ACCESS TO MUSIC LIMITED	37	99	61	3	7	7	7	16	2	566	42.2%
ACCRINGTON AND ROSSENDALE COLLEGE	197	461	246	283	988	449	695	821	475	6556	70.4%
ALTON COLLEGE	16	4	6	195	75	44	27	4	4	1499	25.0%
AMERSHAM AND WYCOMBE COLLEGE	91	44	41	278	202	84	583	283	250	4142	44.8%

AQUINAS COLLEGE	45	52	59	2	1	1	25	14	10	844	24.8%
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	9	11	14	82	180	130	25	51	31	636	83.8%
ASKHAM BRYAN COLLEGE	38	34	31	79	41	28	228	113	91	3513	19.4%
AYLESBURY COLLEGE	90	38	92	152	72	80	745	380	310	2844	68.9%
BABINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE LIMITED	0	2	3	1	0	0	7	4	3	123	16.3%
BARKING & DAGENHAM LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL	40	47	225	126	137	538	6	6	18	1697	67.4%
BARKING COLLEGE	107	108	285	478	707	761	938	775	1,358	7395	74.6%
BARNET COLLEGE	343	632	359	1,256	1,766	662	2,531	3,291	1,747	15737	80.0%
BARNFIELD COLLEGE	396	453	448	571	1,120	509	710	314	259	9800	48.8%
BARNSLEY COLLEGE	35	152	213	43	236	128	149	174	251	2902	47.6%
BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL	20	49	82	142	314	505	48	70	72	1437	90.6%
BARROW-IN-FURNESS SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	0	10	11	19	70	52	2	6	0	282	60.3%
BARTON PEVERIL COLLEGE	18	8	10	151	193	99	65	21	13	1597	36.2%
BASINGSTOKE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY	84	31	71	661	286	380	1,519	392	463	7456	52.1%
BEC LIMITED	0	32	87	1	78	145	1	9	12	444	82.2%
BEDE COLLEGE	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	3	2	17	64.7%
BEDFORD COLLEGE	221	163	188	618	504	378	2,118	948	746	9238	63.7%
BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	100	31	56	249	160	147	484	105	66	2666	52.4%
BERKSHIRE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE	33	17	10	23	11	9	79	21	19	962	23.1%
BEXHILL COLLEGE	13	26	8	27	113	41	10	28	6	565	48.1%
BEXLEY COLLEGE	113	114	174	91	91	73	785	740	740	4111	71.1%
BEXLEY LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL	142	72	104	304	153	247	177	65	26	2468	52.3%
BICTON COLLEGE	10	11	6	11	17	18	839	198	64	2295	51.2%
BIRKENHEAD SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	49	58	63	58	61	68	18	18	30	2599	16.3%
BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL	405	1,424	1,322	517	1,605	967	3	14	1	14450	43.3%
BIRMINGHAM RATHBONE SOCIETY	13	42	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	93.6%
BISHOP AUCKLAND COLLEGE	149	277	661	72	183	300	1,193	1,402	2,220	8595	75.1%
BISHOP BURTON COLLEGE	10	6	6	38	33	15	118	54	19	1535	19.5%
BLACKBURN COLLEGE	81	496	250	234	703	277	2,266	2,145	1,010	11203	66.6%
BLACKFRIARS SETTLEMENT	0	7	11	4	52	84	1	5	7	173	98.8%
BLACKPOOL AND THE FYLDE COLLEGE	169	563	194	178	732	160	676	1,014	285	14378	27.6%

BLAKE COLLEGE LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	18	55.6%
BOLTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE	149	426	506	188	679	511	286	385	336	5716	60.6%
BOLTON SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	19	15.8%
BOSTON COLLEGE	115	89	58	336	479	279	1,089	635	346	5468	62.7%
BOURNEMOUTH BOROUGH COUNCIL	38	73	38	218	412	183	205	255	73	1839	81.3%
BOURNVILLE COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION	157	477	775	124	385	512	593	728	1,211	7761	63.9%
BOWLING COLLEGE	11	58	25	45	204	85	0	0	2	639	67.3%
BRACKNELL AND WOKINGHAM COLLEGE	68	31	47	522	190	140	1,317	438	430	6375	49.9%
BRADFORD CATHEDRAL CENTRE LTD	33	110	71	12	87	76	38	62	42	611	86.9%
BRADFORD CITY COUNCIL	4	29	27	42	232	35	11	4	6	471	82.8%
BRADFORD COLLEGE	256	1,130	579	553	2,654	767	814	1,136	615	16304	52.2%
BRAINTREE COLLEGE	51	22	39	221	145	84	257	123	130	2060	52.0%
BRENT LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL	185	333	205	679	874	373	109	101	29	3548	81.4%
BRIDGEMARY COMMUNITY SPORTS COLLEGE	3	1	6	3	6	6	8	5	0	101	37.6%
BRIDGWATER COLLEGE	187	146	108	388	422	183	2,477	1,655	769	10423	60.8%
BRIGHTON HOVE AND SUSSEX SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	2	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	72.7%
BROCKENHURST COLLEGE	84	92	35	129	163	63	507	490	158	7681	22.4%
BROMLEY ADULT EDUCATION COLLEGE	24	20	13	304	395	184	793	273	86	3491	59.9%
BROMLEY COLLEGE OF FURTHER AND HIGHER EDUCATION	114	262	195	216	329	162	531	531	252	4813	53.9%
BROOKE HOUSE SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	1	6	1	0	1	1	1	27	22	114	52.6%
BROOKLANDS COLLEGE	24	15	13	942	359	182	349	128	96	4599	45.8%
BROOKSBY MELTON COLLEGE	39	45	39	122	78	53	251	144	109	1955	45.0%
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	90	28	49	805	661	499	496	140	148	4631	63.0%
BUILDING CRAFTS COLLEGE	4	6	5	0	0	0	11	17	6	88	55.7%
BURNLEY COLLEGE	89	300	186	47	228	61	90	131	71	4465	26.9%
BURTON COLLEGE	124	177	127	358	751	213	572	703	281	6197	53.3%
BURY COLLEGE	69	101	130	216	363	184	440	386	286	5744	37.9%
BURY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL	29	34	30	148	321	198	20	23	11	963	84.5%
CADBURY SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	17	36	90	0	0	1	52	70	271	637	84.3%
CALDERDALE COLLEGE	133	479	318	84	267	126	434	819	504	5994	52.8%

CAMBRIDGE REGIONAL COLLEGE	1,427	53	84	553	575	339	1,108	517	385	8763	57.5%
CAMBRIDGE WOMEN'S RESOURCES CENTRE LIMITED	18	33	41	12	26	16	40	61	42	312	92.6%
CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	0	0	0	212	99	77	0	0	0	413	93.9%
CANNOCK CHASE TECHNICAL COLLEGE	127	117	204	308	279	331	398	298	340	4379	54.9%
CANTERBURY COLLEGE	196	287	255	663	714	309	413	249	155	5540	58.5%
CAPEL MANOR COLLEGE	56	125	76	11	1	3	240	282	106	2354	38.2%
CARDINAL NEWMAN COLLEGE	0	0	0	8	48	13	2	14	7	112	82.1%
CARLISLE COLLEGE	75	66	105	106	174	312	383	359	617	3354	65.5%
CARMEL COLLEGE	0	0	0	5	0	1	2	1	0	34	26.5%
CARSHALTON COLLEGE	88	186	118	108	250	109	158	143	124	2671	48.1%
CASTLE COLLEGE NOTTINGHAM	256	708	917	354	902	842	761	836	696	12230	51.3%
CENTRAL SUSSEX COLLEGE	64	42	79	803	344	486	1,545	620	572	8353	54.5%
CFBT ADVICE AND GUIDANCE LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0%
CHEADLE AND MARPLE SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	71	62	110	74	23	15	603	226	155	3280	40.8%
CHELMSFORD COLLEGE	26	16	12	168	97	91	468	302	286	2581	56.8%
CHESTERFIELD COLLEGE	138	267	381	146	214	145	1,008	997	845	7382	56.1%
CHICHESTER COLLEGE	327	363	260	250	296	154	1,002	1,008	504	8071	51.6%
CIRENCESTER TERTIARY COLLEGE	70	41	33	216	98	37	919	545	418	4896	48.5%
CITY AND ISLINGTON COLLEGE	176	1,060	798	219	2,277	1,454	195	712	491	13507	54.7%
CITY COLLEGE MANCHESTER	181	423	910	265	837	931	2,479	2,926	3,281	42987	28.5%
CITY COLLEGE PLYMOUTH	241	417	472	215	448	395	2,243	2,199	1,481	12141	66.8%
CITY COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM	372	1,656	1,507	345	2,217	1,207	1,321	2,304	2,060	14890	87.2%
CITY COLLEGE, BRIGHTON AND HOVE	122	414	211	109	476	247	619	1,037	377	4980	72.5%
CITY COLLEGE, COVENTRY	103	268	260	262	757	551	300	356	221	7648	40.2%
CITY COLLEGE, NORWICH	112	106	169	224	242	384	591	354	250	5418	44.9%
CITY LIT	293	1,231	605	141	591	371	711	1,532	427	23222	25.4%
CITY OF BATH COLLEGE	115	128	172	174	200	174	749	503	387	5319	48.9%
CITY OF BRISTOL COLLEGE	648	1,328	1,166	865	1,901	1,479	3,332	3,089	1,931	29664	53.1%
CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	2	7	8	0	0	0	3	3	2	131	19.1%
CITY OF SUNDERLAND COLLEGE	89	213	699	496	711	1,531	713	646	1,101	10247	60.5%
CITY OF WESTMINSTER COLLEGE	117	609	459	90	441	232	17	42	40	4251	48.2%

CITY OF WOLVERHAMPTON COLLEGE	214	301	780	395	415	843	1,514	1,258	2,481	14518	56.5%
CITY OF YORK COUNCIL	71	49	72	103	114	141	113	75	67	1416	56.9%
CLAVERHAM COMMUNITY COLLEGE	12	11	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	293	10.2%
CLEVELAND COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN	9	9	13	1	0	2	20	23	17	537	17.5%
COLCHESTER INSTITUTE	202	257	151	310	239	98	627	417	207	4036	62.1%
COLLEGE OF NORTH EAST LONDON	99	985	645	198	1,997	987	1,929	2,705	1,703	12838	87.6%
COLLEGE OF NORTH WEST LONDON	350	944	480	1,176	2,136	628	243	334	144	10048	64.0%
COLLEGE OF RICHARD COLLYER, THE	17	4	9	8	1	3	180	59	18	662	45.2%
COLLEGE OF WEST ANGLIA	129	106	84	734	765	595	2,251	1,224	1,013	9722	71.0%
CORNWALL COLLEGE	627	968	639	256	339	143	5,661	5,062	2,060	27539	57.2%
CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL	201	189	90	1,146	1,359	645	906	761	193	7436	73.8%
COULSDON COLLEGE	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	67	3.0%
COVENTRY CITY COUNCIL	51	169	121	411	1,316	849	0	0	0	4878	59.8%
CRAVEN COLLEGE	61	85	30	109	133	46	454	418	157	4080	36.6%
CRICKLADE COLLEGE	33	19	28	90	31	68	306	84	104	2675	28.5%
CROYDON COLLEGE	156	556	281	174	768	235	972	1,977	836	9514	62.6%
CROYDON LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL	108	320	145	590	1,638	486	232	200	31	5444	68.9%
CUMBRIA COUNTY COUNCIL	125	205	280	218	279	187	130	111	100	4391	37.2%
DARLINGTON COLLEGE	81	137	153	941	340	163	1,421	103	95	6242	55.0%
DEARNE VALLEY COLLEGE	26	63	122	81	134	224	359	495	677	3548	61.5%
DERBY CITY COUNCIL	88	166	226	177	717	342	0	0	0	2503	68.6%
DERBY COLLEGE	279	630	711	723	1,366	1,002	3,622	3,305	2,410	25360	55.4%
DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	344	524	627	533	710	607	370	315	202	8618	49.1%
DERWENTSIDE COLLEGE	18	36	65	63	117	119	193	339	474	2263	62.9%
DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL	174	273	121	417	493	153	252	249	108	5411	41.4%
DEWSBURY COLLEGE	57	121	125	179	595	305	232	342	201	3225	66.9%
DONCASTER COLLEGE	180	327	561	449	1,213	1,555	1,714	1,702	1,861	14919	64.1%
DORSET COUNTY COUNCIL	128	117	73	391	561	197	95	76	32	4320	38.7%
DUDLEY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY	295	316	917	528	432	600	2,059	1,752	2,771	12833	75.4%
DUNSTABLE COLLEGE	132	93	142	452	387	223	412	167	168	4206	51.7%
DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL	3	3	14	324	398	776	37	22	44	1717	94.4%

GATEWAY SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	0	0	1	2	0	0	12	3	1	110	17.3%
GLOUCESTERSHIRE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY	323	340	312	332	486	340	2,238	1,233	542	13902	44.2%
GODALMING COLLEGE	1	2	1	120	53	16	59	19	9	979	28.6%
GRANTHAM COLLEGE	64	54	55	211	322	131	777	601	380	3876	67.0%
GREAT YARMOUTH COLLEGE	74	134	103	57	279	79	207	227	131	2548	50.7%
GREENBANK PROJECT (THE)	48	59	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	228	94.3%
GREENWICH COMMUNITY COLLEGE	62	317	405	199	663	772	1,199	1,960	1,609	10026	71.7%
GRIMSBY INSTITUTE OF FURTHER AND HIGHER EDUCATION	261	628	386	324	888	636	1,883	2,555	1,250	13656	64.5%
GUILDFORD COLLEGE OF FURTHER AND HIGHER EDUCATION	140	97	98	798	667	292	1,004	400	272	9723	38.8%
HACKNEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE	45	833	986	58	946	1,231	8	78	79	7885	54.1%
HADLOW COLLEGE	33	15	15	2	1	2	131	40	38	1199	23.1%
HALESOWEN COLLEGE	76	109	190	74	108	167	694	287	225	3190	60.5%
HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL	31	149	66	71	421	246	14	78	35	1541	72.1%
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	8	1	1	0	0	0	46	4	4	274	23.4%
HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB INSTITUTE	0	0	0	98	145	31	3	3	2	302	93.4%
HARLOW COLLEGE	127	51	199	239	111	420	190	72	130	2500	61.6%
HARROW COLLEGE	337	292	93	1,380	892	201	549	267	97	6869	59.8%
HARTCLIFFE & WITNEY WOOD VENTURES	42	39	211	18	6	72	201	84	171	850	99.3%
HARTLEPOOL BOROUGH COUNCIL	17	40	102	30	38	47	12	14	23	557	58.0%
HARTLEPOOL COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION	53	105	203	73	132	240	735	618	740	4739	61.2%
HARTLEPOOL SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	2	10	13	0	0	0	4	2	3	98	34.7%
HARTPURY COLLEGE	9	6	4	29	73	19	204	122	32	3068	16.2%
HASTINGS COLLEGE OF ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY	63	225	110	149	431	146	145	322	95	4242	39.7%
HAVANT COLLEGE	22	19	29	68	55	97	32	18	6	1798	19.2%
HAVERING COLLEGE OF FURTHER AND HIGHER EDUCATION	179	126	227	961	272	410	2,319	1,010	1,009	8930	72.9%
HAVERING LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL	46	23	27	248	98	200	352	52	66	2280	48.8%
HAVERING SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	1	0	2	0	0	0	29	2	6	61	65.6%

KINGSTON COLLEGE	90	196	65	35	65	17	508	515	146	4676	35.0%
KINGSTON MAURWARD COLLEGE	54	43	25	4	3	0	101	49	14	3200	9.2%
KINGSTON UPON HULL CITY COUNCIL	37	137	177	223	826	850	94	150	146	3042	86.8%
KINGSTON UPON THAMES ROYAL BOROUGH COUNCIL	35	38	8	256	322	117	71	70	15	2115	44.1%
KNOWSLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE	167	145	671	398	335	1,005	339	199	527	6146	61.6%
KNOWSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL	47	32	110	0	0	0	302	133	234	877	97.8%
LAKES COLLEGE WEST CUMBRIA	32	52	142	105	160	290	265	365	387	3172	56.7%
LAMBETH COLLEGE	234	2,362	1,857	166	1,404	1,138	128	503	384	14499	56.4%
LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	108	247	100	338	571	231	450	727	263	4269	71.1%
LANCASTER AND MORECAMBE COLLEGE	125	338	158	88	407	87	386	711	281	9470	27.3%
LEEDS COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN	20	36	37	0	0	0	57	73	57	1487	18.8%
LEEDS COLLEGE OF BUILDING	15	23	28	169	228	245	518	515	449	3170	69.1%
LEEDS COLLEGE OF MUSIC	8	31	28	0	1	0	66	56	27	1367	15.9%
LEEDS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY	17	54	125	50	88	181	680	592	536	3494	66.5%
LEEDS METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY	132	102	69	65	108	47	2,040	1,266	612	6292	70.6%
LEEDS THOMAS DANBY	92	263	517	172	562	630	735	956	1,213	6775	75.9%
LEEK COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION AND SCHOOL OF ART	9	25	24	87	118	49	91	94	70	1144	49.6%
LEICESTER CITY COUNCIL	244	297	413	304	682	417	217	198	128	3510	82.6%
LEICESTER COLLEGE	209	328	352	1,730	2,457	1,692	3,758	3,020	1,831	19200	80.1%
LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	341	239	187	544	330	220	630	256	139	6500	44.4%
LEWISHAM COLLEGE	67	638	635	117	1,451	1,275	215	764	192	11684	45.8%
LEWISHAM LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL	36	358	145	121	825	561	46	170	45	2990	77.2%
LEYTON SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	1	58	31.0%
LINCOLN COLLEGE	214	284	319	287	534	261	1,336	590	361	6888	60.8%
LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	1	2	2	36	120	44	0	1	0	287	71.8%
LIVERPOOL CITY METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	119	272	619	71	227	467	151	119	153	3419	64.3%
LIVERPOOL COMMUNITY COLLEGE	365	1,025	2,323	228	525	890	756	705	869	13808	55.7%
LONDON ELECTRONICS COLLEGE LIMITED	5	18	25	15	43	18	7	6	12	159	93.7%
LONG ROAD SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	0	1	0	67	23	20	1	0	0	135	83.0%

LONGLEY PARK SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	5	24	67	1	8	31	1	7	9	236	64.8%
LOUGHBOROUGH COLLEGE	26	28	18	210	364	188	1,482	1,059	611	6775	58.8%
LOWESTOFT COLLEGE	34	56	51	142	271	153	403	418	221	4120	42.5%
LUDLOW COLLEGE	14	4	2	104	64	49	211	114	104	1662	40.1%
LUTON BOROUGH COUNCIL	55	56	58	283	575	307	377	171	85	2460	80.0%
LUTON SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	40.0%
MACCLESFIELD COLLEGE	135	97	140	186	162	110	1,103	501	277	4750	57.1%
MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL	140	629	1,409	281	816	1,258	231	382	451	6512	85.9%
MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY (MANCAT)	165	679	1,281	183	633	798	2,479	2,281	1,543	23414	42.9%
MANOR TRAINING AND RESOURCE CENTRE LIMITED	9	28	124	7	28	111	33	64	92	504	98.4%
MATTHEW BOULTON COLLEGE OF FURTHER AND HIGHER EDUCATION	93	436	485	145	498	528	1,005	1,254	1,583	7285	82.7%
MEDWAY DISTRICT COUNCIL	78	61	65	440	416	267	64	25	14	1955	73.1%
MERCIA PARTNERSHIP (UK) LTD	0	0	0	53	89	141	5	26	43	3277	10.9%
MERTON COLLEGE	67	165	118	298	657	414	225	439	265	4842	54.7%
MERTON LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL	83	133	59	175	307	140	60	57	25	1464	71.0%
MID-CHESHIRE COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION	110	53	96	205	180	143	726	187	176	4269	43.9%
MIDDLESBROUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL	21	35	43	93	283	246	28	28	12	986	80.0%
MIDDLESBROUGH COLLEGE	181	303	541	306	400	561	959	908	1,271	8911	60.9%
MID-KENT COLLEGE OF HIGHER AND FURTHER EDUCATION	131	94	105	267	166	157	748	288	199	4251	50.7%
MILTON KEYNES COLLEGE	192	68	185	1,139	635	1,102	523	185	243	14707	29.0%
MILTON KEYNES DISTRICT COUNCIL	19	4	13	313	111	244	92	28	43	1259	68.9%
MORE TRAINING LIMITED	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	40.0%
MORLEY COLLEGE	70	528	399	66	568	642	373	588	221	11718	29.5%
MOULTON COLLEGE	48	23	28	62	28	27	355	131	126	2994	27.7%
MYERSCOUGH COLLEGE	53	69	58	6	2	1	1,049	629	338	6011	36.7%
MYRRH LIMITED	5	129	163	12	70	86	22	74	84	667	96.7%
NELSON AND COLNE COLLEGE	71	221	133	56	509	104	83	187	85	2562	56.6%
NEW COLLEGE PONTEFRACHT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	10	50.0%
NEW COLLEGE STAMFORD	49	33	33	193	259	108	96	54	24	1778	47.8%

NORTHBROOK COLLEGE SUSSEX	96	146	90	283	517	200	310	276	105	6447	31.4%
NORTHERN COLLEGE FOR RESIDENTIAL ADULT EDUCATION LIMITED(THE)	10	29	53	118	149	186	785	816	833	3305	90.1%
NORTHERN SCHOOL OF CONTEMPORARY DANCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	11	18.2%
NORTHUMBERLAND COLLEGE	160	240	412	312	341	551	541	453	582	7512	47.8%
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL	210	155	323	407	296	418	70	29	44	5472	35.7%
NORTON RADSTOCK COLLEGE	86	44	41	232	145	72	790	489	378	4392	51.8%
NOTRE DAME CATHOLIC SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	18	5.6%
OAKLANDS COLLEGE	119	84	185	726	493	449	411	240	225	6985	42.0%
OLDHAM METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL	83	246	210	165	623	271	52	46	23	2474	69.5%
OLDHAM SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	18	5.6%
OPEN DOOR ADULT LEARNING CENTRE	17	28	57	5	1	12	51	36	42	303	82.2%
ORPINGTON COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION	57	57	118	124	114	210	101	70	89	2602	36.1%
OTLEY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE	30	26	25	77	67	53	1,177	912	687	6338	48.2%
OXFORD AND CHERWELL VALLEY COLLEGE	64	62	86	425	433	257	1,482	643	570	9069	44.3%
OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	39	20	23	653	479	420	254	134	129	2966	72.5%
PALMERS COLLEGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	10	50.0%
PARK LANE COLLEGE, LEEDS	446	1,026	1,645	1,044	2,281	2,273	3,184	4,422	4,060	29949	68.1%
PASTON COLLEGE	26	26	11	140	158	61	9	6	3	675	65.2%
PENDLETON COLLEGE	18	64	132	144	326	360	345	382	412	3765	58.0%
PENWITH COLLEGE	38	89	55	6	4	1	70	91	31	738	52.2%
PERSHORE GROUP OF COLLEGES	32	21	17	17	12	13	253	119	72	2707	20.5%
PETER SYMONDS COLLEGE	41	21	27	159	100	115	105	21	32	3196	19.4%
PETERBOROUGH CITY COUNCIL	52	60	43	472	718	530	40	40	29	2682	74.0%
PETERBOROUGH REGIONAL COLLEGE	92	113	151	353	582	564	697	403	333	6366	51.6%
PLUMPTON COLLEGE	36	53	24	34	37	18	199	73	31	2214	22.8%
PLYMOUTH CITY COUNCIL	47	62	82	233	324	402	90	65	35	1993	67.2%
PLYMOUTH COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN	19	50	44	0	0	0	18	18	9	948	16.7%
POOLE BOROUGH COUNCIL	77	44	32	392	391	186	78	48	15	1919	65.8%
PORTCHESTER COMMUNITY SCHOOL	4	2	2	6	3	0	16	1	1	109	32.1%

PORTSLADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	34	25	22	21	20	11	0	0	2	649	20.8%
PORTSMOUTH COLLEGE	43	94	37	79	179	129	175	206	133	2392	44.9%
PRE-SCHOOL LEARNING ALLIANCE	39	49	80	0	0	0	6	2	1	2310	7.7%
PRESTON COLLEGE	330	517	580	410	678	393	996	936	552	14141	38.1%
PRIESTLEY COLLEGE	18	15	36	77	61	86	71	20	35	930	45.1%
PRIOR PURSGLOVE COLLEGE	19	15	22	5	6	7	44	31	28	459	38.6%
QUEEN ELIZABETH SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	6	23	14	0	0	0	5	2	1	443	11.5%
QUEEN MARY'S COLLEGE	18	8	12	40	13	41	136	21	45	1124	29.7%
READING BOROUGH COUNCIL	43	33	50	197	295	160	29	36	8	1004	84.8%
REASEHEATH COLLEGE	5	2	1	32	11	9	30	13	14	1806	6.5%
REDBRIDGE COLLEGE	81	80	75	367	382	221	163	117	88	1925	81.8%
REDBRIDGE LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL	127	89	52	629	339	128	106	39	22	2264	67.6%
REDCAR AND CLEVELAND BOROUGH COUNCIL	34	66	100	53	111	217	149	153	150	1785	57.9%
REDCAR AND CLEVELAND COLLEGE	59	162	187	53	104	83	179	185	132	2493	45.9%
REGENT COLLEGE	5	10	12	175	127	55	0	0	0	670	57.3%
REIGATE COLLEGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	14	11	63	65.1%
RICHARD HUISH COLLEGE, TAUNTON	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	189	3.2%
RICHMOND ADULT COMMUNITY COLLEGE	31	75	28	591	652	183	737	633	240	7653	41.4%
RICHMOND UPON THAMES COLLEGE	83	151	73	170	178	61	665	446	136	2810	69.9%
RIVERSIDE COLLEGE HALTON	98	125	429	128	112	269	220	166	339	4979	37.9%
ROBERT PATTINSON SCHOOL	8	9	9	7	21	3	2	0	2	248	24.6%
ROCHDALE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL	11	16	35	146	316	331	14	14	19	1167	77.3%
RODBASTON COLLEGE	18	16	21	4	2	1	180	64	68	1410	26.5%
ROTHERHAM COLLEGE OF ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY	105	376	634	148	307	356	1,316	1,433	1,718	9543	67.0%
ROYAL FOREST OF DEAN COLLEGE	96	52	45	187	126	117	1,332	668	516	4570	68.7%
RUNSHAW COLLEGE	198	175	182	131	114	106	219	175	73	5392	25.5%
RUSKIN COLLEGE OXFORD	31	49	43	0	0	0	1,544	1,076	703	4144	83.2%
RUTLAND COUNTY COUNCIL	18	2	8	20	22	15	286	72	34	896	53.2%
SALFORD COLLEGE	76	146	342	161	354	397	406	459	466	4053	69.3%
SALISBURY COLLEGE	108	70	80	185	144	93	305	145	134	3663	34.5%
SANDWELL COLLEGE	183	330	708	180	474	463	106	130	212	4140	67.3%

SOUTHGATE COLLEGE	215	478	255	562	815	444	224	294	135	5484	62.4%
SOUTHPORT COLLEGE	285	274	238	179	198	124	901	497	257	6162	47.9%
SOUTHWARK COLLEGE	36	601	940	116	867	1,164	64	484	569	6505	74.4%
SOUTHWARK LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL	1	40	48	5	170	230	1	5	4	529	95.3%
SPARSHOLT COLLEGE HAMPSHIRE	2	7	2	24	11	14	256	141	79	2185	24.5%
SPELTHORNE COLLEGE	13	12	4	129	90	62	71	15	19	1017	40.8%
ST BRENDAN'S SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	22	22.7%
ST CHARLES CATHOLIC SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	28	35.7%
ST FRANCIS XAVIER SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	0	1	0	0	0	0	28	16	5	62	80.6%
ST HELENS COLLEGE	214	308	749	335	361	654	477	378	420	9207	42.3%
ST JOHN RIGBY ROMAN CATHOLIC SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	10	30.0%
ST MARY'S COLLEGE BLACKBURN	0	0	0	32	177	39	43	29	10	338	97.6%
ST VINCENT COLLEGE	61	22	58	106	69	66	461	291	231	2453	55.6%
STAFFORD COLLEGE	184	139	138	204	194	114	591	365	319	4759	47.2%
STANMORE COLLEGE	231	166	66	588	344	131	377	171	51	3830	55.5%
STEPHENSON COLLEGE	240	298	340	377	633	402	1,243	1,092	1,020	7305	77.3%
STOCKPORT COLLEGE OF FURTHER AND HIGHER EDUCATION	94	121	161	256	298	281	592	601	541	6585	44.7%
STOCKPORT METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL	53	53	90	152	190	154	11	11	11	1502	48.3%
STOCKTON RIVERSIDE COLLEGE	172	282	669	209	268	368	391	598	1,008	6831	58.0%
STOCKTON SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	3	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	38	47.4%
STOCKTON-ON-TEES BOROUGH COUNCIL	16	12	15	118	146	228	70	50	65	1700	42.4%
STOKE ON TRENT COLLEGE	126	837	633	408	1,887	973	1,445	1,821	1,591	17510	55.5%
STOURBRIDGE COLLEGE	270	240	521	121	109	172	1,049	489	519	5787	60.3%
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON COLLEGE	44	22	23	288	178	114	1,085	344	224	3904	59.5%
STRODE COLLEGE	93	62	49	179	188	80	327	161	59	3311	36.2%
STRODE'S COLLEGE	1	0	0	389	158	44	9	1	2	1658	36.4%
STROUD COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION	78	52	31	197	194	96	1,407	635	370	5783	52.9%
SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL	0	0	0	786	924	668	12	2	2	2592	92.4%
SUFFOLK NEW COLLEGE	96	91	94	124	132	113	446	237	164	5374	27.9%

SURREY HILLS ONWARD LEARNING	2	1	1	77	38	20	0	0	0	221	62.9%
SUSSEX DOWNS COLLEGE	266	415	273	266	621	291	591	612	351	10740	34.3%
SUTTON CENTRE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	34	60	78	50	119	89	12	23	26	971	50.6%
SUTTON COLDFIELD COLLEGE	369	624	958	553	684	829	972	1,169	1,309	13738	54.4%
SUTTON COLLEGE OF LEARNING FOR ADULTS	111	129	75	428	515	223	252	108	32	3841	48.8%
SUTTON LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL	58	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	91.8%
SWARTHMORE EDUCATION CENTRE	23	69	77	22	76	91	30	31	26	615	72.4%
SWINDON COLLEGE	156	106	151	343	343	250	980	492	461	8261	39.7%
TAMESIDE COLLEGE	138	421	529	140	321	285	485	657	492	6233	55.6%
TAMESIDE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	20	42	58	33	72	69	11	27	17	450	77.6%
TAMWORTH AND LICHFIELD COLLEGE	49	48	61	848	490	516	1,188	678	605	6727	66.6%
TAUNTON'S COLLEGE	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	3	0	597	1.7%
TELFORD COLLEGE OF ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY	273	205	592	799	830	1,098	2,325	1,504	1,654	14592	63.6%
THAMES VALLEY UNIVERSITY	226	254	237	296	432	260	1,700	1,109	613	10930	46.9%
THANET COLLEGE	70	244	142	301	818	288	311	630	287	4666	66.2%
THE BOURNEMOUTH AND POOLE COLLEGE	197	443	190	455	702	341	1,611	1,721	644	11216	56.2%
THE DUKERIES COLLEGE	4	13	19	17	41	33	4	5	7	291	49.1%
THE ELFRIDA SOCIETY	0	0	0	2	16	24	0	0	0	43	97.7%
THE HENLEY COLLEGE	16	9	10	83	15	13	360	89	35	1294	48.7%
THE LEARNING CURVE (VOLUNTARY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT)	79	39	66	226	212	255	226	74	81	1708	73.7%
THE LONDON COLLEGE OF BEAUTY THERAPY LIMITED	24	82	45	4	1	3	0	1	0	418	38.3%
THE MARY WARD CENTRE (AE CENTRE)	144	534	271	61	290	218	204	438	189	5666	41.5%
THE OLDHAM COLLEGE	35	137	117	110	584	260	688	1,430	1,395	6345	75.0%
THE SHEFFIELD COLLEGE	342	1,103	1,436	400	1,653	1,439	2,664	2,805	2,196	17817	78.8%
THE SIXTH FORM COLLEGE, SOLIHULL	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	14	28.6%
THE ST GEORGE'S COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY	5	3	1	69	75	34	0	0	0	246	76.0%
THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE	56	321	261	94	531	519	15	106	94	3112	64.2%
THOMAS ROTHERHAM COLLEGE	29	31	64	11	16	34	365	575	447	2015	78.0%
THURROCK AND BASILDON COLLEGE	144	95	252	253	139	243	322	127	145	3299	52.1%

THURROCK BOROUGH COUNCIL	56	47	116	141	87	149	47	18	13	1030	65.4%
TOTTON COLLEGE	73	50	39	130	30	54	2,933	1,632	1,503	6824	94.4%
TOWER HAMLETS COLLEGE	46	473	631	51	1,293	1,892	16	185	228	5854	82.3%
TOWER HAMLETS LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL	4	45	35	0	3	13	12	122	116	600	58.3%
TRAFFORD COLLEGE	103	76	164	436	379	418	440	461	535	5537	54.4%
TRESHAM INSTITUTE	178	213	268	737	775	1,066	1,056	632	652	8982	62.1%
TRURO COLLEGE	193	268	88	130	206	64	250	275	104	9236	17.1%
TYNE METROPOLITAN COLLEGE	90	140	354	153	204	413	1,473	1,505	2,126	8249	78.3%
UCKFIELD COMMUNITY TECHNOLOGY COLLEGE	19	8	10	80	17	10	13	5	2	295	55.6%
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE FOR THE CREATIVE ARTS AT CANTERBURY, EPSOM, FARNHAM, MAIDSTONE AND ROCHESTER	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	8.1%
UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL LANCASHIRE	14	9	9	56	88	21	130	54	31	981	42.0%
UNIVERSITY OF DERBY	157	167	188	182	226	160	203	142	73	3011	49.8%
UXBRIDGE COLLEGE	153	177	155	544	339	245	316	222	145	5124	44.8%
V LEARNING NET	35	32	30	103	286	97	116	160	76	963	97.1%
VARNDEAN COLLEGE	30	81	72	11	46	20	19	31	27	1405	24.0%
WAKEFIELD COLLEGE	71	106	229	136	270	342	418	476	449	6033	41.4%
WAKEFIELD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	49	105	264	127	272	367	205	212	263	3109	60.0%
WALFORD AND NORTH SHROPSHIRE COLLEGE	172	94	84	190	123	109	738	345	293	6063	35.4%
WALSALL COLLEGE	91	161	362	119	298	320	1,346	1,317	1,990	7325	82.0%
WALSALL COMMUNITY COLLEGE	81	104	222	69	122	130	33	22	56	1681	49.9%
WALSALL METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL	73	147	209	129	339	316	86	101	131	2350	65.1%
WALTHAM FOREST COLLEGE	124	745	471	258	1,565	667	486	912	559	8467	68.3%
WALTHAM FOREST LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL	147	624	313	233	1,518	375	149	248	62	4757	77.1%
WARRINGTON COLLEGIATE	180	134	346	324	295	332	527	336	320	5246	53.3%
WARWICKSHIRE COLLEGE	263	191	225	717	751	404	1,944	1,283	786	17098	38.4%
WEST BERKSHIRE TRAINING CONSORTIUM	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	3	48	37.5%
WEST CHESHIRE COLLEGE	350	344	575	334	298	452	874	581	929	12856	36.8%
WEST HERTS COLLEGE	207	110	238	355	296	216	515	178	224	4736	49.4%
WEST KENT COLLEGE	110	78	100	574	359	259	1,089	584	489	5956	61.1%

WEST NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COLLEGE	137	263	359	479	688	641	1,090	1,308	1,166	15388	39.8%
WEST SUFFOLK COLLEGE	171	119	129	237	172	145	405	165	134	4714	35.6%
WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL	80	92	61	782	704	433	354	268	46	4516	62.4%
WEST THAMES COLLEGE	251	266	187	445	376	253	103	93	46	4026	50.2%
WESTMINSTER CITY COUNCIL	73	362	251	363	1,338	665	123	359	201	6519	57.3%
WESTMINSTER KINGSWAY COLLEGE	48	247	215	467	2,684	1,776	104	284	125	10127	58.8%
WESTON COLLEGE	239	300	102	258	468	170	3,124	1,863	745	9353	77.7%
WESTWARD TRAINING AND PERSONNEL LIMITED	34	31	23	1	0	0	35	39	14	299	59.2%
WEYMOUTH COLLEGE	90	155	113	155	253	94	465	638	251	3919	56.5%
WIGAN AND LEIGH COLLEGE	139	321	401	658	750	790	529	443	344	8374	52.2%
WILBERFORCE COLLEGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	40	45.0%
WILTSHIRE COLLEGE	323	181	229	625	405	255	720	230	153	7862	39.7%
WIRRAL METROPOLITAN COLLEGE	255	620	670	276	454	425	1,373	1,259	1,228	11009	59.6%
WOKING COLLEGE	10	9	9	55	35	16	11	9	5	656	24.2%
WOLVERHAMPTON CITY COUNCIL	90	111	202	54	101	152	480	391	527	2702	78.0%
WOMEN'S TECHNOLOGY TRAINING LIMITED	10	24	64	5	30	68	3	8	17	332	69.0%
WORCESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY	237	172	168	257	495	215	1,538	974	582	9175	50.6%
WORCESTER SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	18	23	18	41	53	72	88	44	32	878	44.3%
WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION	2,994	6,414	7,001	972	3,008	1,623	11,616	7,166	4,298	76258	59.1%
WORTHING COLLEGE	0	1	1	6	2	0	6	9	4	353	8.2%
WRITTLE COLLEGE	35	12	24	8	0	1	180	83	60	2834	14.2%
WYGGESTON AND QUEEN ELIZABETH I COLLEGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	28.6%
WYKE SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	5	15	15	4	6	12	20	33	20	301	43.2%
XAVERIAN COLLEGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	60.0%
YEOVIL COLLEGE	196	173	136	246	210	118	301	218	104	4151	41.0%
YORK COLLEGE	112	125	139	137	220	176	843	654	404	4721	59.5%
YORK COUNCIL FOR VOLUNTARY SERVICE LIMITED	1	1	2	5	13	14	15	11	6	173	39.3%
YORKSHIRE COAST COLLEGE OF FURTHER AND HIGHER EDUCATION	114	275	134	82	303	62	24	56	22	2956	36.3%

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