
LOW PARTICIPTION NEIGHBOURHOOD - STUDENT DATA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - LOW PARTICIPATION NEIGHBOURHOOD (LPN)

This report only includes home students who are under 21 on entry to university

- Approximately 4% of all young students are from a LPN postcode area.
- Over the three year period, the number of young students from LPN has been slightly increasing.
- Overall, around 9% of all applications from young applicants in 2014/15 were from individuals living in LPN postcode areas.
- Young students from LPN postcodes are slightly more likely to drop out at the end of year 1.
- There is very little difference in their progression to graduation within 3 years in comparison to other young students
- Over the three year period, LPN Young have achieved less good honours however; they are achieving more firsts than other young students.

STUDENT POPULATION ANALYSIS

Table 1 Breakdown of young students by Young LPN/Not LPN Young

Faculty	LPN Young			Young not LPN		
	12/13	13/14	14/15	12/13	13/14	14/15
Arts, Creative Industries and Education	386	380	389	2824	2558	2366
Business and Law	388	406	392	3029	3108	3069
Environment and Technology	382	432	438	2944	2982	2863
Health and Applied Sciences	429	449	437	2865	2829	2650
Grand Total	1585	1667	1656	11662	11477	10948

Table 1 shows that approximately 4% of all young students are from an LPN Young postcode area. It is worth noting that this figure does not match with university statistics for LPN Young which looks only at year 1 students (for whom we will have more accurate home addresses used in calculating LPN status). FET has the highest absolute number of LPN Young students and have significantly improved their proportion of LPN Young students over the 3 year period (in 12/13 LPN Young students accounted for 3.8% of the total young population whereas in 14/15 they account for 4.36%).

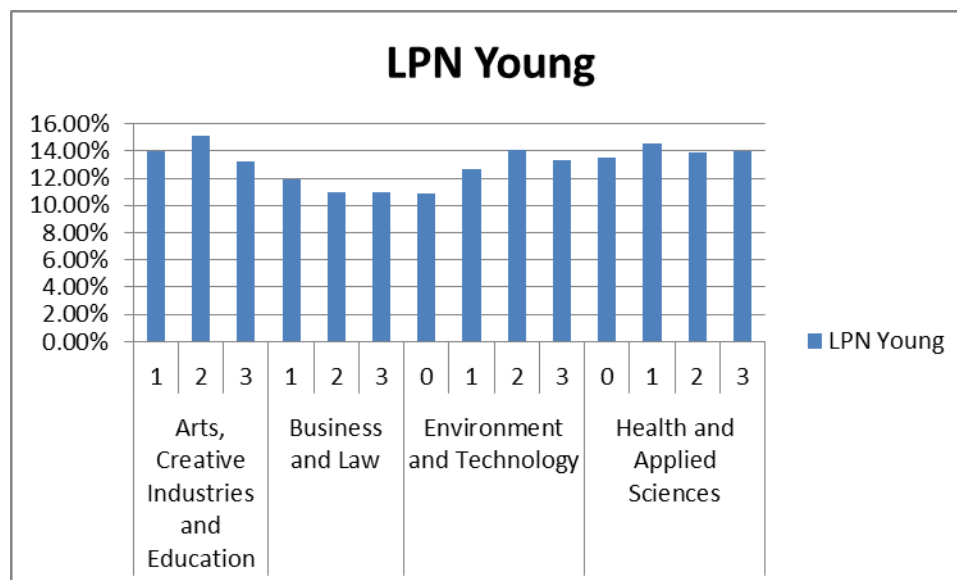


Figure 1 proportion of LPN Young students of all young students in each year of study within faculties

Figure 1 shows the variations of LPN Young students as a proportion of all young students across the different years of student within each faculty.

Table 2 – proportion of LPN Y of Y students by department

Faculty	Department	12/13	13/14	14/15
Arts, Creative Industries and Education	Art and Design	3.47%	4.07%	3.69%
	Arts and Cultural Industries	4.99%	4.12%	4.12%
	Education	5.24%	4.77%	4.95%
	Film and Journalism	3.84%	4.27%	4.92%
Business and Law	Accounting, Economics and Finance	4.00%	4.11%	3.55%
	Business and Management	3.04%	3.24%	3.28%
	Law	5.08%	5.25%	5.21%
Environment and Technology	Architecture and the Built Environment	3.35%	3.81%	3.62%
	Computer Science and Creative Technologies	5.24%	5.95%	5.89%
	Engineering, Design and Mathematics	3.42%	4.06%	4.62%
	Geography and Environmental Management	2.77%	2.82%	2.77%
Health and Applied Sciences	Allied Health Professions	3.10%	3.20%	3.76%
	Biological, Biomedical and Analytical Sciences	4.63%	5.01%	4.14%
	Health and Social Sciences	4.12%	4.00%	4.02%
	Nursing and Midwifery	5.75%	6.52%	6.88%

Table 2 shows wide variations in the proportion of LPN Young students by department.

In ACE, Education and Film & Journalism have the highest proportion of LPN Young students, although Education has seen a significant drop in this proportion over the 3 year period. In comparison, Film & Journalism has seen an increase in the proportion of LPN Young students across the same 3 years.

In FBL, Law has a higher proportion of LPN young students and has seen some growth in this area over the 3 year period. Business and Management have also seen some increases whereas the number of LPN students in Accounting has decreased over this period.

In FET, Computer Science and Creative Technologies have the greatest proportion of LPN students and this proportion has increased over the 3 year period. Engineering, Design and Mathematics have seen

quite sizeable increases in the proportion of LPN Young students in this period. However, Geography and Environmental Management and Architecture have stayed largely the same over this period.

In HAS, Nursing and Midwifery have the greatest proportion of LPN Young students and this has increased over the 3 year period. Biological and Biomedical Sciences have seen a decrease over the 3 year period (despite an increase in year 2) whereas the proportion in the other departments has largely stayed the same.

CHANGES IN THE LPN YOUNG BREAKDOWN OF THE STUDENT BODY OVER TIME

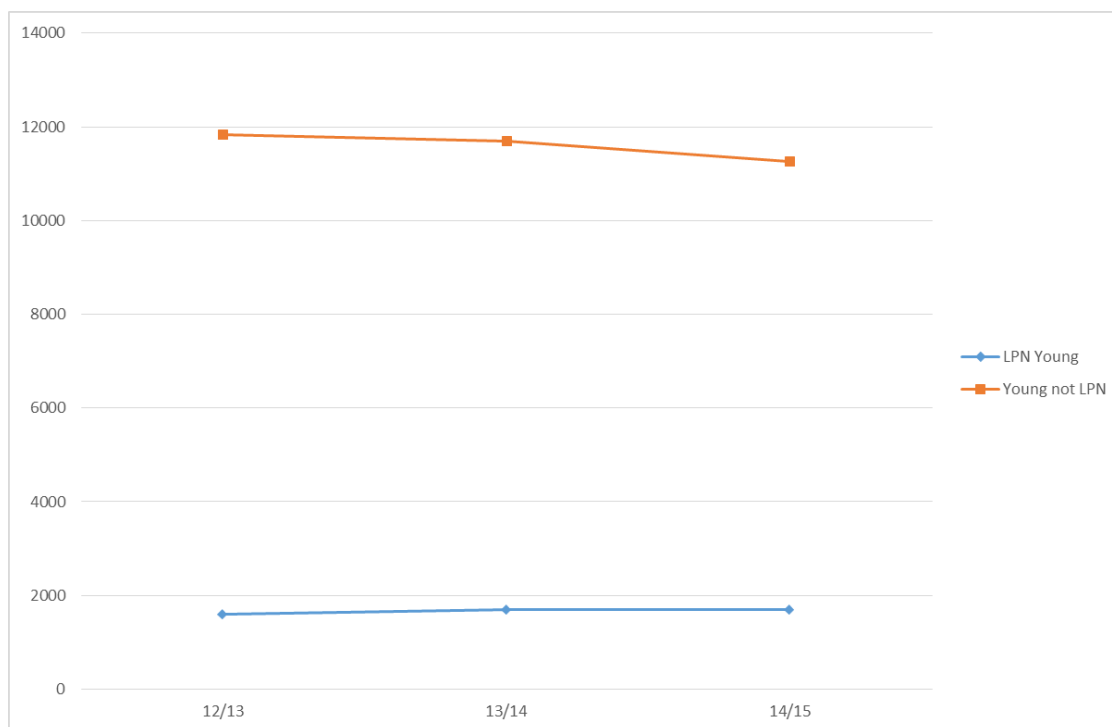


Figure 2 change in time of the number of young students by LPN status

The graph above shows that while the number of young students who are not from LPN postcodes has decreased over the 3 year period, the number of young students from LPN has been slightly increasing. However, the trend of LPN young students increasing does not offset the decrease in young students overall.

UNDERSTANDING LPN YOUNG WITH OTHER PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS

DISABILITY AND LPN

Table 3 breakdown of young student numbers by disability and LPN status

	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled
LPN Young	575	4675	10.56%	12.84%
Young not LPN	4893	31974	89.44%	87.16%

Table 3 shows that disabled students are less likely to be from an LPN postcode than non-disabled students

Table 4 breakdown of young students numbers by disability for faculties

		Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled
Arts, Creative Industries and Education	LPN Young	146	1009	11.34%	13.38%
	Young not LPN	1161	6587	88.66%	86.62%
Business and Law	LPN Young	103	1083	8.61%	11.77%
	Young not LPN	1067	8139	91.39%	88.23%
Environment and Technology	LPN Young	138	1114	9.96%	12.99%
	Young not LPN	1237	7552	90.04%	87.01%
Health and Applied Sciences	LPN Young	161	1154	12.31%	13.90%
	Young not LPN	1158	7186	87.69%	86.10%

Table 4 shows that in all faculties disabled students were less likely to be from an LPN postcode than non-disabled students.

ETHNICITY AND LPN

Table 5 breakdown of student numbers by ethnicity and LPN status for young students

Broad category		LPN	Not LPN	LPN	Not LPN
BME		1190	4414	22.31%	11.74%
	Asian	505	1405	9.57%	3.80%
	Black	371	1192	6.77%	3.07%
	Chinese	53	275	1.02%	0.73%
	Mixed	214	1335	4.07%	3.59%
	Other	47	207	0.88%	0.56%
White	White	4049	32315	77.49%	87.88%
Not Known	Not Known	11	138	0.20%	0.38%

Table 6 breakdown of student numbers by faculty for ethnicity and LPN status for young students

		LPN	Not LPN	LPN	Not LPN
Arts, Creative Industries and Education	BME	119	622	10.11%	8.04%
	White	1035	7097	89.80%	91.57%
	Unknown	1	29	0.09%	0.39%
Business and Law	BME	428	1500	35.54%	16.13%
	White	751	7685	63.90%	83.62%
	Unknown	7	21	0.56%	0.25%
Environment and Technology	BME	360	1172	29.15%	12.93%
	White	892	7591	70.85%	86.80%
	Unknown		26	0.00%	0.27%

Health and Applied Sciences	BME	264	953	20.02%	11.39%
	White	1051	7366	79.98%	88.31%
	Unknown		25	0.00%	0.30%

Table 6 shows that a greater proportion of students from LPN postcodes are BME – and there are a significant number of young Asian students from LPN postcodes. The pattern is similar across the university but most pronounced in FBL where over a 1/3 of the LPN student body is BME.

GENDER AND LPN

Table 7 breakdown of students by gender and LPN

Gender	LPN	Not LPN	LPN	Not LPN
FEMALE	918	5524	53.87%	49.02%
MALE	786	5745	46.13%	50.98%

Table 7 shows that the gender imbalance is greater for students from LPN postcodes with more of these students being female rather than male.

Table 8 breakdown of students by faculty summarised by gender and LPN

		LPN	Not LPN	LPN	Not LPN
Arts, Creative Industries and Education	Female	276	1546	17.49%	14.96%
	Male	104	768	6.56%	7.43%
Business and Law	Female	178	1127	11.31%	10.91%
	Male	179	1627	11.34%	15.74%
Environment and Technology	Female	81	495	5.13%	4.79%
	Male	333	2196	21.10%	21.25%
Health and Applied Sciences	Female	302	1736	19.11%	16.79%
	Male	126	841	7.96%	8.13%

Table 8 shows that in FET there are significantly more female students from LPN postcodes than male students from LPN postcodes. There is a similar pattern in FET and HAS but the proportion of male and female students from LPN postcodes is largely the same in FBL.

STUDENT METRICS ANALYSIS

APPLICATIONS

Table 9 breakdown of applications by faculty for young students by LPN status

		LPN Young	Other	LPN Young %	Other %
University		2,593	25,751	9%	91%
ACE	Faculty total	721	5,804	11%	89%
	Art and Design	151	1,710	8%	92%
	Arts and Cultural Industries	146	1,227	11%	89%
	Education	200	1,235	14%	86%
	Film and Journalism	224	1,632	12%	88%
FBL	Faculty total	432	4,137	9%	91%
	Accounting, Economics and Finance	82	718	10%	90%
	Business and Management	235	2,582	8%	92%
	Law	115	837	12%	88%
FET	Faculty total	451	5,164	8%	92%
	Architecture and the built environment	90	1,366	6%	94%
	Computer Science and Creative Technologies	183	1,532	11%	89%
	Engineering, Design and Mathematics	133	1,400	9%	91%
	Geography and Environmental Management	45	866	5%	95%
HAS	Faculty total	925	10,002	8%	92%
	Allied Health Professions	202	2,427	8%	92%
	Biological, Biomedical and Analytical Sciences	159	1,332	11%	89%
	Health and Social Sciences	249	2,206	10%	90%
	Nursing and Midwifery	315	4,037	7%	93%

Key highlights from the admissions data broken down by age across faculties and departments are:

- Overall, around 9% of all applications from young applicants in 2014/15 were from individuals living in an LPN postcode area.
- Some areas of the university attracted much higher proportions of applications from LPN postcode areas – these include: Education, Film & Journalism, Law and Computer Sciences.
- Areas that attracted lower proportions of applicants from LPN postcodes include: Nursing and Midwifery and Allied Health Professions (although this is likely to be linked to the largely mature applicant pool), Architecture and Geography.

ENROLMENTS AND CONVERSION

Table 10 breakdown of enrolments and conversion rates for young students by LPN status

			LPN	Other	LPN %	LPN conversion %	Other Conversion %
University			596	5,564	10%	23%	22%
ACE	Faculty total		141	1124	11%	20%	19%
	Art and Design		28	321	8%	19%	19%
	Arts and Cultural Industries		30	251	11%	21%	20%
	Education		32	212	13%	16%	17%
	Film and Journalism		51	340	13%	23%	21%
FBL	Faculty total		133	1087	11%	31%	26%
	Accounting, Economics and Finance		28	238	10%	34%	33%
	Business and Management		64	655	9%	27%	25%
	Law		42	193	18%	37%	23%
FET	Faculty total		126	1197	10%	28%	23%
	Architecture and the built environment		24	292	8%	27%	21%
	Computer Science and Creative Technologies		40	350	10%	22%	23%
	Engineering, Design and Mathematics		46	342	12%	35%	24%
	Geography and Environmental Management		16	214	7%	36%	25%
HAS	Faculty total		154	1782	8%	17%	18%
	Allied Health Professions		16	235	6%	8%	10%
	Biological, Biomedical and Analytical Sciences		42	355	11%	26%	27%
	Health and Social Sciences		54	539	9%	22%	24%
	Nursing and Midwifery		42	653	6%	13%	16%

Key highlights from the enrolments and conversion data for young entrants broken down by LPN status across faculties and departments are:

- Students from LPN postcodes account for around 10% of all new entrants in 2014/15 and are a slightly higher proportion of the new student population in ACE and FBL than in FET or HAS.
- The highest proportion of LPN students can be seen in Law, Education and Film & Journalism.
- In most cases, the conversion rate is similar to that for students from other postcodes – but is particularly higher in Law, Engineering and Geography (suggesting an active attempt to increase enrolments from this group as both applications and enrolments are particularly low).
- In many departments in HAS, the conversion rate is lower for students from LPN than for young students from other postcodes. However, many of these subject areas will have additional entry requirements (such as interviews) and are selecting (rather than recruiting) courses, meaning that conversion rates are more complex to interpret in these areas.

PROGRESSION

Table 11 cohort analysis for young students by LPN status

Transition point	Age group	Total #	No HE	No Progression	Progression	Qualified	No HE %	No Progression	Progression %	Qualified %
Year 1- 2 (2010 to 2011)	LPN Young	398	57	14	327		14%	4%	82%	0%
	Other Young	3209	371	177	2661		12%	6%	83%	0%
Year 2 – 3 (2011 to 2012)	LPN Young	341	24	15	302		7%	4%	89%	0%
	Other Young	2839	160	117	2562		6%	4%	90%	0%
Year 3- 4 (2012 to 2013)	LPN Young	319	19	28	16	256	6%	9%	5%	80%
	Other Young	2689	126	164	170	2229	5%	6%	6%	83%
Year 4- 5 (2013 to 2014)	LPN Young	46	8	4	5	29	17%	9%	11%	63%
	Other Young	361	61	33	28	239	17%	9%	8%	66%

Table 11 shows that young students from LPN postcodes are slightly more likely to drop out at the end of year 1 than students from other postcode areas, although if they remain in HE they are less likely to not make progress to level 2 of study. In year 2 they continue to have a slightly raised risk of withdrawing but again, are as likely to make appropriate progress to the next academic level. They are almost as likely to graduate at the end of year 3 as other young students.

SATISFACTION

Table 12 NSS satisfaction scores by socio-economic status

	Number of respondents	Response rate	The teaching on my course	Assessment and feedback	Academic support	Organisation and management	Learning resources	Personal development	Overall Satisfaction	Students Union
NS-SEC 1-3	1532	77%	87%	70%	82%	74%	87%	81%	84%	67%
NS-SEC 4-7	846	78%	87%	70%	83%	74%	90%	85%	86%	69%
Not classified	1119	72%	86%	72%	82%	74%	87%	83%	85%	69%

Table 12 breaks down the NSS student satisfaction results by broad social class grouping as LPN data is not available. NS-SEC 1-3 classes represent managerial professions, groups 4-7 represent lower and routine professions (and are considered to be a target group within widening participation work as less of these individuals will have been to university).

The table shows slightly lower satisfaction rates for students from groups 1-3 than from those in groups 4-7, particularly in the area of personal development and assessment and feedback. The table also shows that the response rate was lowest from those for whom we did not have a social classification grouping.

GOOD HONOURS AND DEGREE CLASSIFICATION

Table 13 good honours rates for young students across the university by LPN status

	12/13		13/14		14/15	
	Enrols	Good Honours Rate	Enrols	Good Honours Rate	Enrols	Good Honours Rate
LPN Young	346	71.97%	396	74.75%	356	73.03%
Young	2795	75.46%	3143	77.41%	2543	79.55%

Table 14 degree classification rates for young students across the university by LPN status over time

	12/13								13/14								14/15							
	1st		U2		L2		3rd		1st		U2		L2		3rd		1st		U2		L2		3rd	
Row Labels	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
LPN	60	17.11%	189	55.00%	90	26.05%	7	1.84%	87	21.58%	209	53.48%	89	22.06%	1	2.88%	85	23.92%	175	48.92%	84	23.92%	1	3.23%
Young	55	19.24%	155	56.43%	62	22.03%	6	2.30%	66	21.12%	176	56.38%	64	20.52%	6	1.98%	60	23.50%	142	55.88%	46	18.41%	5	2.21%
	6		3		1		5		6		7		8		2		3		0		4		6	

Table 14 shows that over the 3 year period, young students from LPN postcodes have achieved less good honours – they have also seen less of an increase in good honours rates (just over 1 pp over the 3 years in comparison to 4pp for other young students) **Table 8** shows that this is likely to be due:

- A widening gap in 2.1 (U2) rates – in 2012/13 the gap was only around 1.5pp and in 14/15 had widened to around 7pp
- A slower decrease in the proportion of 2.2s (L2) for LPN young students in comparison to other young students
- However, LPN young students now achieve more 1st than other young students

Table 14 good honours rates for young students by LPN status across faculties

		12/13		13/14		14/15	
	Row Labels	Enrols	Good Honours Rate	Enrols	Good Honours Rate	Enrols	Good Honours Rate
Arts, Creative Industries and Education	LPN Young	109	79.76%	96	83.33%	103	77.07%
	Other Young	820	81.91%	841	80.84%	672	79.30%
Business and Law	LPN Young	79	60.20%	101	67.33%	87	77.30%
	Other Young	632	70.72%	787	76.35%	730	81.87%
Environment and Technology	LPN Young	62	72.58%	80	76.25%	69	72.46%
	Other Young	602	70.91%	631	75.28%	494	78.54%
Health and Applied Sciences	LPN Young	96	72.41%	119	73.11%	98	65.40%
	Other Young	742	76.05%	883	76.61%	648	77.97%

Table 14 shows the variation in good honours rates by faculty over the period. You can see that ACE has a relatively small differential (2pp) which has stayed fairly static over the 3 year period whereas FBL has seen a decreasing differential rate (from 10pp in 2012/13 to 5pp in 2014/15). FET has seen a significant widening of differentials in 2014/15, as have HAS, who had a 12pp differential in 2014/15.

Table 15 degree classification across faculties for young students by LPN status

		1st		U2		L2		3rd	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Arts, Creative Industries and Education	LPN Young	18	18.10%	61	59.05%	20	19.05%	4	3.81%
	Other Young	142	20.29%	391	59.43%	124	18.14%	15	2.14%
Business and Law	LPN Young	27	31.25%	40	45.83%	17	19.79%	3	3.13%
	Other Young	186	25.79%	412	55.09%	119	17.23%	13	1.89%
Environment and Technology	LPN Young	21	30.00%	29	41.43%	18	27.14%	1	1.43%
	Other Young	158	31.84%	230	46.29%	100	20.51%	6	1.37%
Health and Applied Sciences	LPN Young	19	18.81%	45	46.53%	30	30.69%	4	3.96%
	Other Young	117	17.74%	388	60.45%	121	18.50%	22	3.31%

Table 15 provides further evidence of differentials in degree outcome by age.

- In Ace, despite overall similar good honours rates, LPN students were less likely to achieve a 1st and were more likely to achieve a 3rd.
- In FBL, despite the decrease in the differential between LPN and other young students, LPN young students are still 10pp less likely to achieve a 2.2. (U2).
- In FET, there was almost no differential in the rates of 1^{sts} but LPN young students were 7pp more likely to achieve a 2.2 (LU2) and to not receive a 2.1 (U2).
- In HAS, LPN young students were more likely to achieve a 1st but there was a significant (14pp) difference in the number of LPN young students achieving a 2.1 (U2).

GRADUATE OUTCOMES

Table 16. Graduate outcomes for young students by LPN status

LPN Student	Work + Work & Study	Work + Work & Study (Prof)	Prof %	KPI %	U/E %	Study %	R.R.%
LPN STUDENT	341	232	69.3%	69.4%	4.9%	11.3%	82.7%
Young (Average – please note this includes the LPN students)	2,220	1,477	67.5%	67.9%	4.9%	12.3%	86.3%

Prof = professional/ graduate level work and constitutes a 'good' outcome,
 KPI = our institutional KPI
 U/E = unemployed
 R.R. response rate

Table 16 shows that students from an LPN postcode area achieve graduate outcomes in line with the average of the young population.