

# Student Data Analysis 2015-16

**LOW PARTICIPATION  
NEIGHBOURHOODS (LPN)**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Across the university, approximately 14% of young applicants are from a Low Participation Neighbourhood (LPN).
- HAS receive a higher than average proportion of applications from young LPN applicants; in particular, in Nursing and Midwifery 19% of applications are from young LPN applicants.
- Students from LPN postcodes account for around 13% of new entrants in 15/16 and are a slightly higher proportion of the new student population in ACE and HAS.
- The highest proportions of LPN students are in Education, Arts & Cultural Industries and Applied Sciences. Conversely, the lowest proportion of LPN students can be seen in Architecture and the Built Environment and Allied Health Professions
- According to HEFCE, in 15/16, the proportion of LPN students in higher education was 11%.
- Over time, the non-continuation rate for young LPN students has steadily increased but the non-continuation gap between young LPN and other students has reduced by 0.3pp.
- In FET, all departments have a greater proportion of young LPN students remaining active in the university than they do for other students. Since 14/15, in Architecture and the Built Environment, all enrolled young LPN students have remained active in the university.
- Students from an LPN background report slightly lower levels of satisfaction overall however, when broken down by various measures of satisfaction, there is less satisfaction with organisation and management. HEFCE have noted that across the sector, LPN graduates generally express similar levels of satisfaction as other students.
- The proportion of young LPN students achieving good honours has consistently remained lower than the proportion other students have achieved but over time, has increased by 0.3pp.
- Over time, the rate of firsts achieved by young LPN students has increased by 0.4pp however; the rate of 2.1s achieved by young LPN students has fluctuated and decreased by 0.1pp.
- Students from an LPN postcode area achieve graduate outcomes in line with the average of the young population

## APPLICATIONS

**Table 1** shows applications across the university broken in 15/16 down by LPN status

			<b>LPN Young</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>LPN Young %</b>	<b>Other %</b>
<b>University</b>			2746	17,334	14%	86%
	<b>ACE</b>		664	4214	14%	86%
		Art and Design	197	1547	11%	89%
		Arts and Cultural Industries	136	770	15%	85%
		Education	136	592	19%	81%
		Film and Journalism	195	1305	13%	87%
	<b>FBL</b>		525	3298	14%	86%
		Accounting, Economics and Finance	82	546	13%	87%
		Business and Management	268	2052	12%	88%
		Law	175	700	20%	80%
	<b>FET</b>		487	3851	11%	89%
		Architecture and the Built Environment	109	1237	8%	92%
		Computer Science and Creative Technologies	187	1013	16%	84%
		Engineering, Design and Mathematics	136	1014	12%	88%
		Geography and Environmental Management	55	587	9%	91%
	<b>HAS</b>		1033	5557	16%	84%
		Allied Health Professions	190	1299	13%	87%
		Applied Sciences	194	1047	16%	84%
		Health and Social Sciences	307	1778	15%	85%
		Nursing and Midwifery	342	1433	19%	81%

Table 1 shows that across the university approximately 14% of young applicants are from a Low Participation Neighbourhood (LPN) however, there are variations across faculties and departments:

- In ACE, the proportion of applications received from young LPN applicants is the same as the rate received in the university overall; across the four departments, this application rate varies slightly but it is slightly higher than average in Education (19%).
- In FBL, Law receive a high proportion of applications from young LPN applicants and it is the highest across all departments in the university (20%).

- Across all four faculties, FET receive the lowest number of applications from young LPN applicants; this is particularly notable in Architecture and the Built Environment where only 8% of young applicants are from a LPN background; furthermore, in Geography and Environmental Management this proportion is 9%.
- HAS receive a higher than average proportion of applications from young LPN applicants; in particular, in Nursing and Midwifery, 19% of applications are from young LPN applicants.

## ENROLMENTS

**Table 2** Breakdown of enrolments for young students by LPN status

			<b>LPN Young</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>LPN Young</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>University</b>			580	3751	13%	87%
	<b>ACE</b>		134	787	15%	85%
		Art and Design	30	230	12%	88%
		Arts and Cultural Industries	38	186	17%	83%
		Education	26	108	19%	81%
		Film and Journalism	40	263	13%	87%
	<b>FBL</b>		136	935	13%	87%
		Accounting, Economics and Finance	33	177	16%	84%
		Business and Management	69	547	11%	89%
		Law	33	210	14%	86%
	<b>FET</b>		126	825	13%	87%
		Architecture and the Built Environment	15	187	7%	93%
		Computer Science and Creative Technologies	40	237	14%	86%
		Engineering, Design and Mathematics	45	249	15%	85%
		Geography and Environmental Management	26	152	15%	85%
	<b>HAS</b>		147	915	14%	86%
		Allied Health Professions	10	142	7%	93%
		Applied Sciences	49	243	17%	83%
		Health and Social Sciences	61	366	14%	86%
		Nursing and Midwifery	27	164	14%	86%

Table 2 shows that students from LPN postcodes account for around 13% of new entrants in 15/16 and are a slightly higher proportion of the new student population in ACE and HAS.

The highest proportion of LPN students can be seen in Education, Arts and Cultural Industries and Applied Sciences. Conversely, the lowest proportion of LPN students can be seen in Architecture and the Built Environment and Allied Health Professions.

**National Comparison: HEFCE note that the proportion of students from low participation neighbourhoods (LPN) is increasing; from 04/05 to 14/15, the proportion of students from LPNs increased from 9% to 11%. According to HEFCE's Key Figures 2015-16, this proportion of 11% remains. <sup>1</sup>**

**Table 3** Breakdown of enrolments for young students by LPN status over time

University		13/14		14/15		15/16	
		LPN Young	Other	LPN Young	Other	LPN Young	Other
		14%	86%	13%	87%	13%	87%
	<b>ACE</b>	15%	85%	14%	86%	15%	85%
	Art and Design	16%	84%	10%	90%	12%	88%
	Arts and Cultural Industries	16%	84%	12%	88%	17%	83%
	Education	16%	84%	19%	81%	19%	81%
	Film and Journalism	13%	87%	16%	84%	13%	87%
	<b>FBL</b>	12%	88%	12%	88%	13%	87%
	Accounting, Economics and Finance	10%	90%	12%	88%	16%	84%
	Business and Management	10%	90%	10%	90%	11%	89%
	Law	18%	82%	20%	80%	14%	86%
	<b>FET</b>	14%	86%	12%	88%	13%	87%
	Architecture and the Built Environment	10%	90%	10%	90%	7%	93%
	Computer Science and Creative Technologies	20%	80%	13%	87%	14%	86%
	Engineering, Design and Mathematics	14%	86%	15%	85%	15%	85%
	Geography and Environmental Management	9%	91%	8%	92%	15%	85%
	<b>HAS</b>	14%	86%	14%	86%	14%	86%
	Allied Health Professions	10%	90%	12%	88%	7%	93%
	Applied Sciences	13%	87%	13%	87%	17%	83%
	Health and Social Sciences	14%	86%	13%	87%	14%	86%
	Nursing and Midwifery	18%	82%	17%	83%	14%	86%

Table 3 shows that the proportion of LPN students has remained relatively consistent across the three-year period with a slight decrease (1pp) from 13/14 to 15/16.

<sup>1</sup> HEFCE (2016) *Student Characteristics: Social Background*. Available from: <http://www.hefce.ac.uk/analysis/HEinEngland/students/social/>

- In ACE, the proportion of LPN students is variable but has increased over time within Education (3pp).
- In FBL, the proportion of LPN students has gradually increased by 1pp but over time, there is a notable increase within Accounting, Economics and Finance (6pp) and a decrease within Law (4pp).
- In FET, the proportion of LPN students has been variable within all departments but over time, the department of Geography and Environmental Management has seen the greatest increase in LPN students (6pp).
- In HAS, the proportion of LPN students has remained the same but the proportion has fluctuated across the 4 departments: both Allied Health Professions (3%) and Nursing and Midwifery have seen a decrease (4pp); Applied Sciences has seen an increase (4pp).

## NON-CONTINUATION

**Table 4** shows non-continuation rates across the university broken down by LPN status

University			13/14		14/15		15/16	
			LPN Young	Other	LPN Young	Other	LPN Young	Other
			8.4%	9.3%	7.2%	6.8%	7.9%	7.3%
	<b>ACE</b>		10.0%	9.1%	7.7%	7.1%	9.2%	8.3%
		Art and Design	26.3%	11.4%	6.9%	6.9%	17.6%	9.5%
		Arts and Cultural Industries	0.0%	7.4%	6.1%	6.5%	7.7%	8.3%
		Education	0.0%	5.2%	3.1%	5.7%	3.8%	6.7%
		Film and Journalism	10.8%	11.6%	12.2%	8.8%	7.0%	7.9%
	<b>FBL</b>		7.1%	7.9%	6.1%	5.7%	3.6%	7.8%
		Accounting, Economics and Finance	16.1%	7.8%	6.7%	4.9%	5.0%	7.9%
		Business and Management	3.4%	8.1%	5.0%	6.7%	1.6%	9.3%
		Law	5.4%	7.4%	7.3%	3.8%	5.7%	3.9%
	<b>FET</b>		9.0%	13.1%	9.5%	9.3%	8.3%	9.2%
		Architecture and the Built Environment	2.9%	10.9%	0.0%	7.2%	0.0%	5.9%
		Computer Science and Creative Technologies	10.0%	15.9%	16.7%	14.4%	11.6%	12.2%
		Engineering, Design and Mathematics	10.5%	14.2%	7.1%	9.0%	9.1%	9.2%
		Geography and Environmental Management	15.4%	9.6%	16.7%	3.4%	7.1%	9.4%
	<b>HAS</b>		7.4%	7.6%	5.9%	5.8%	10.6%	5.2%
		Allied Health Professions	0.0%	2.3%	5.0%	4.1%	7.7%	2.8%
		Applied Sciences	16.3%	14.6%	9.8%	10.3%	8.2%	8.7%
		Health and Social Sciences	8.0%	7.7%	3.9%	3.8%	15.4%	6.0%
		Nursing and Midwifery	0.0%	5.5%	5.0%	5.7%	7.4%	3.8%

Over time, the non-continuation rate for young LPN students has steadily increased but the non-continuation gap between young LPN and other students has reduced by 0.3pp. When broken down by faculty and department, rates vary:

- Across ACE, non-continuation rates for young LPN students vary considerably by department. There is a pronounced gap within Art and Design and in 15/16, the non-continuation rate for young LPN students is significantly higher than it is for other



students (8.1pp); however, in all other departments within ACE, the non-continuation rate for young LPN students is lower than it is for other students.

- In FBL, the non-continuation rate for young LPN students decreased over time and in 15/16 was 4.2pp lower than the non-continuation rate for other students. The only department that is an exception to this trend is Law: in 15/16, the non-continuation rate for young LPN students was 1.8pp greater than the rate for other students.
- In FET, all departments have a greater proportion of young LPN students remaining active in the university than they do for other students. Since 14/15 in Architecture and the Built Environment, all enrolled young LPN students have remained active in the university.
- In HAS, non-continuation rates for young LPN students have varied but in 15/16, the non-continuation gap between young LPN and other students has grown and overall in the faculty, the non-continuation rate for young LPN students is greater than the rate for other students by 5.4pp. This trend is evident across most departments and is particularly notable within Health and Social Sciences where the rate of non-continuation is 15.4%, 9.4pp greater than the rate of non-continuation for other students.

## STUDENT SATISFACTION

**Table 5** NSS Satisfaction rates for 15/16 broken down by socio-economic status

	No of respondents	Response rate	Teaching	Assessment and feedback	Academic support	Organisation and management	Learning Resources	Personal Development	Students' Union	Overall satisfaction
NS-Sec 1-3	1559	86%	90	76	85	81	90	86	71	88
NS-SEC 4-7	815	85%	89	75	84	78	89	87	72	86
Not Classified	1130	86%	86	77	84	82	91	86	74	87

Table 5 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 because fewer of these individuals will have family that have been to university).

The table shows slightly lower satisfaction rates for students from groups 4-7, particularly in the area of organisation and management and assessment and feedback. Students from groups 1-3 reported a lower rate of satisfaction within the areas of personal development and the Students' Union.

**National Comparison: In their report, 'Graduate satisfaction with undergraduate choices', HEFCE identified that graduates from LPN areas generally express the same levels of satisfaction with their HE choices as those from other areas. The only notable difference was that LPN graduates were more likely to express dissatisfaction with qualification choice. <sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> HEFCE (2016) *Graduate Satisfaction with Undergraduate Choices*. Available from: <http://www.hefce.ac.uk/pubs/year/2016/201628/>

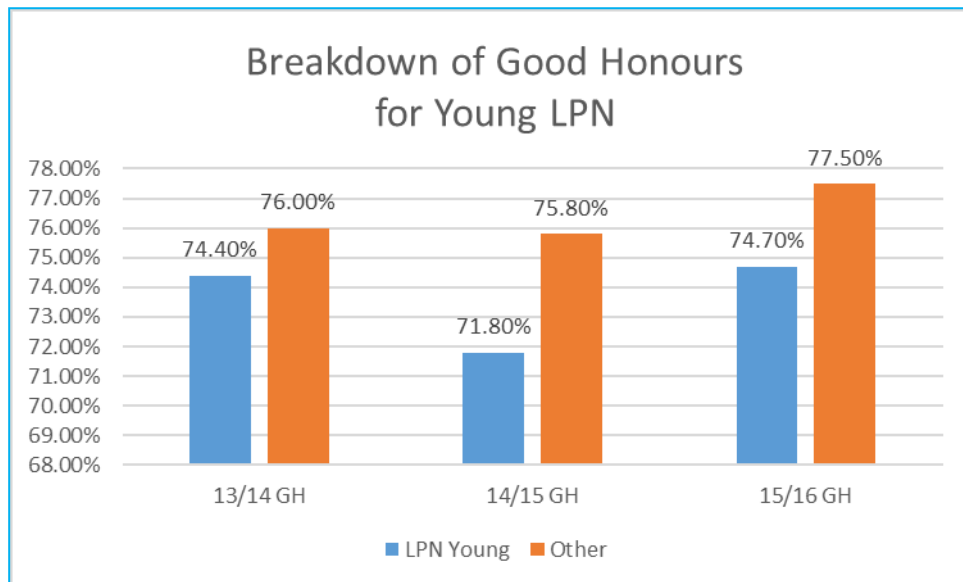
# GOOD HONOURS AND DEGREE CLASSIFICATION

**Table 6** shows the breakdown of good honours for young students by LPN status

	13/14		14/15		15/16	
	Enrols	Good Hons %	Enrols	Good Hons %	Enrols	Good Hons %
LPN Young	418	74.4%	390	71.8%	407	74.7%
Other	4,570	76.0%	3,806	75.8%	3,721	77.5%

Table 6 shows that the proportion of young LPN students achieving good honours has consistently remained lower than the proportion other students have achieved but over time, has increased by 0.3pp.

**Figure 1**



**Table 7** Good honours rates for young students by LPN status across faculties

Faculty	Category	13/14		14/15		15/16	
		Enrols	Good Hons %	Enrols	Good Hons %	Enrols	Good Hons %
Arts, Creative Industries and Education	LPN Young	96	83.3%	105	77.5%	111	77.5%
	Other	1126	80.0%	879	78.8%	849	82.9%
Business and Law	LPN Young	103	67.9%	87	77.3%	90	83.4%
	Other	905	75.2%	851	79.8%	746	81.3%
Environment and Technology	LPN Young	80	76.3%	73	69.9%	71	69.0%
	Other	795	75.5%	636	77.0%	623	72.9%
Health and Applied Sciences	LPN Young	123	72.4%	101	66.4%	112	72.3%
	Other	1485	76.1%	1189	74.2%	1233	76.5%

Table 7 shows that the pattern evidenced in table 6 is largely consistent across all four faculties. In 15/16, the rate of good honours achieved by LPN Young students is lower than the rate achieved by other students. The only exception is within FBL where over time, the rate of LPN Young good honours has steadily increased at a higher rate than other students (+15.5pp).

In comparison, over the three-year period, ACE and FET have seen a decrease in the rate of good honours achieved by LPN Young students. In HAS, the rate has fluctuated but decreased slightly across the overall period.

**Table 8** Degree classification rates for young students across the university by LPN status over time

%	13/14				14/15				15/16			
	1st	U2	L2	3rd	1st	U2	L2	3rd	1st	U2	L2	3rd
LPN Young	22.5%	51.9%	23.0%	2.63%	22.6%	49.2%	24.1%	4.10%	22.9%	51.8%	21.9%	3.44%
Other	23.1%	52.8%	21.5%	2.58%	24.0%	51.8%	21.2%	3.05%	24.8%	52.7%	19.9%	2.63%

Table 8 shows that over the three-year period, young students from LPN postcodes have achieved a lower proportion of good honours; over time, the rate of firsts achieved by young LPN students has increased by 0.4pp however, the rate of 2.1s achieved by young LPN students has fluctuated and decreased by 0.1pp.

Over time, the proportion of young LPN students achieving a 2.2 and third has consistently been slightly higher than the rate achieved by other students but in 15/16, both rates have decreased; in particular, the rate of LPN Young students achieving a 2.2 has decreased by 2.2pp.

**Table 9** Degree classification rates for young students by LPN status by faculty, over time

Faculty / LPN		13/14				14/15				15/16			
		1st	2:1	2:2	3rd	1st	2:1	2:2	3rd	1st	2:1	2:2	3rd
ACE	LPN Young	20.3%	63.0%	15.6%	1.04%	17.2%	60.3%	18.7%	3.83%	22.5%	55.0%	18.9%	3.60%
ACE	Other	21.2%	58.7%	17.7%	2.31%	22.4%	56.4%	18.5%	2.62%	23.1%	59.8%	14.5%	2.59%
FBL	LPN Young	24.1%	43.8%	28.2%	3.89%	31.1%	46.2%	19.2%	3.46%	22.2%	61.2%	13.3%	3.33%
FBL	Other	24.3%	51.0%	22.3%	2.45%	24.9%	54.9%	18.6%	1.64%	25.7%	55.6%	16.9%	1.78%
FET	LPN Young	30.0%	46.3%	22.5%	1.25%	30.1%	39.7%	28.8%	1.37%	28.2%	40.8%	25.4%	5.63%
FET	Other	27.7%	47.8%	23.3%	1.26%	30.2%	46.9%	21.4%	1.57%	31.6%	41.3%	24.9%	2.25%

HAS	LPN Young	17.7%	54.7%	23.5%	4.06%	18.9%	47.6%	29.6%	3.97%	18.8%	53.5%	25.9%	1.79%
HAS	Other	22.6%	53.5%	21.2%	2.68%	23.2%	50.9%	22.0%	3.79%	22.5%	54.0%	21.4%	2.08%

- In ACE, the rate of 2.1s achieved by LPN Young has decreased across the period (8pp) however; the rate of firsts achieved has increased (2.2pp).
- In FBL, LPN Young students are achieving a comparable, and in some cases, higher rate of good honours than other students; across the period, the rate of LPN Young students achieving a 2.1 has increased by 17.4pp.
- In FET, rates of good honours have remained largely comparable or show a slight gap but over the three-year period, LPN Young students have increasingly been achieving a 2.2 (2.9pp) or third (4.38pp).
- In HAS, the rate of LPN Young students achieving good honours has remained steady and the rate at which LPN Young have achieved a third has decreased each year.

# GRADUATE OUTCOMES

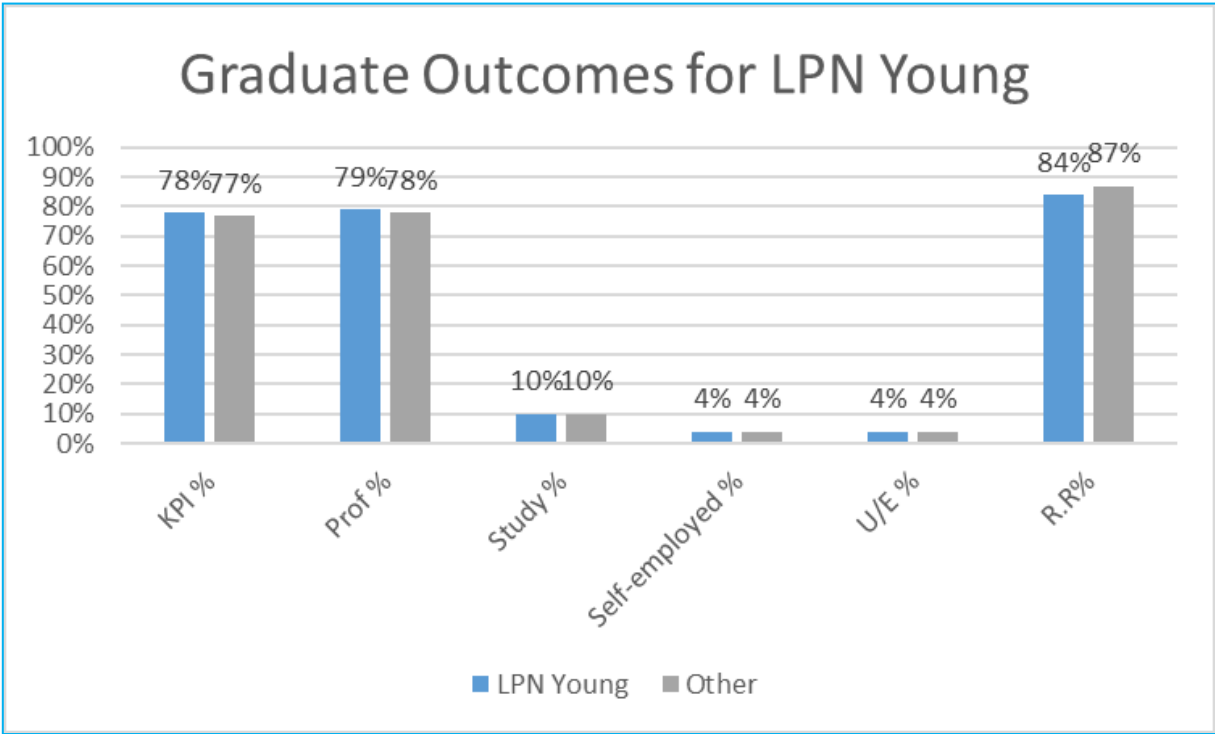
**Table 10** shows graduate outcomes for young students by LPN status

LPN	KPI %	Prof %	Study %	Self-employed %	U/E %	R.R. %
LPN Young (Quintile 1)	78%	79%	10%	4%	4%	84%
Other (Quintiles 2-5)	77%	78%	10%	4%	4%	87%

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

Table 10 shows that students from an LPN postcode area achieve graduate outcomes in line with the average of the young population.

**Figure 2**



**National Comparison:** HEFCE analysis into the difference in employment outcomes for 2010/11 graduates identified that after 40 months, there was a 96.6% employment rate for LPN students. This compares to a 97.6% employment rate after 40 months for graduates from the most privileged backgrounds.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> HEFCE (2016) *Differences in Employment Outcomes*. Available from: <http://www.hefce.ac.uk/analysis/employment/201011/>