

The higher education journey of young London residents in a changing landscape

A report commissioned by London Councils Young People's Education & Skills

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1. Introduction

This report provides analysis of the higher education journey of young London residents, from their pre-HE institutions, through their higher education study, and on to their graduate employment destinations. This paper represents a follow-up to the findings published in the June 2013 report and more importantly, provides the first indication of the impact on young London residents of the increased tuition fees for undergraduate programmes introduced in 2012/13.

Using data from the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), the report focuses on young people aged 18-24 whose home addresses are in London. The most recent data available is for the academic year 2012/13. Time series data back to 2007/08 is also used to illustrate trends over a six year period.

Data on progression to higher education is for young people in their first year of study at a UK Higher Education Institution (HEI) on a full or part-time, first or undergraduate degree. These students are referred to as 'Young London residents' throughout this paper.

The report analyses progression using time series data, and examines student characteristics such as age, gender and ethnicity of students, mode of study, type of HEI attended (institutional group), HE location, and most popular subjects studied as well as additional data on student entry qualifications.

The report then goes on to look at the achievements of young London residents who completed higher education qualifications in 2012/13, with reference for example to the types of higher education qualification achieved, and the degree classification outcome.

The final section of the report considers the destination of young Londoners post HE. This section utilises data from the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey, and the most recent data available is for students who completed their higher education studies by the end of the 2011/12 academic year. Students who completed in that year will still be aged 18-24, and the data again identifies students who have home postcodes in London. The DLHE survey is conducted 6 months after graduation, so it is an early snapshot, and many students will not have settled into employment 6 months after completing their studies. For those initial non-respondents, a follow-up survey is conducted after a further six months. As it is a survey, the validity of the results are dependent on responses. Nationally, the DLHE response rate is about 80%. One important point is that the DLHE sample is not the same cohort as the progression cohort. This is because the DLHE cohort contains all students who completed their course of study in 2011/12, and students would have had different starting points depending on the length of the qualification they studied.

Using DLHE data enables the report to provide information on young people with home postcodes in London aged 18-24 who completed higher education study in 2011/12. It examines the highest level of qualification achieved and student destinations post-completion (employment and/or further study). It further examines the employment destinations using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), which classifies industries and sectors by type and the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) which classifies job roles by industry. This enables the report to provide a picture of the employment of young graduates from London. The data does include some information on salaries, but only 57% of respondents return salary information in the DLHE, so the data only provides a partial picture. Finally, the report provides GIS maps of employment locations by employer postcodes – providing a visual illustration of the early graduate employment destinations in London of the 2011/12 DLHE cohort, UK higher education leavers.

This paper and its predecessor provide a developing picture of different higher education journeys of young Londoners, and the research aims to not only provide a commentary on such journey, but also to evidence the value of higher education to young people in London in terms of their early graduate employment six months after completing their higher education studies.

2. Executive Summary

Prior to 2012/13, the numbers of young London residents progressing to higher education had grown relatively steadily despite a slight dip in 2010/11 as a result of a cap on student numbers. However, the introduction of the new student funding regime. In 2012/13 in 9,000 fewer young people were accessing higher education, a reduction of 13.3% on the previous year. This now means that the numbers of young London residents progressing to Higher Education has returned to pre-2007/08 levels.

The picture is even more complex at borough level over the six year period, although the introduction of the increased tuition fees has coincided with the numbers of young people progressing to HE returning to 2007/08 levels. Nationally, young participation increased most dramatically in areas of high socio-economic deprivation however, this is not always the case at London borough level. A number of London boroughs have experienced increases and decreases in their young population, and this could be a contributing factor to the participation rates at borough level. Although the numbers of 18-20 year olds progressing to HE increased up until 2011/12, the changing fee regime implemented in 2012/13 was followed by numbers dropping back to the 2007/08 levels.

HESA data shows that the largest number of young London students progress to post-92 universities, although the proportion is declining. Just over half progressed to HE from school sixth forms. The most popular universities with London residents in 2012/13 were Middlesex, Kingston, Westminster, East London and Greenwich. Even the most popular universities only had 5% or less market share of the young London resident population, which demonstrates the wide range of universities attended overall.

The most popular degree subjects in 2012/13 are similar to the most popular nationally; Business Studies, Psychology, Economics and Computer Science. Over three quarters of students completing in 2012/13 achieved a first degree with Honours, and 51% achieved an upper second class degree, with a further 16% achieving first class degrees. The increase in young London graduates obtaining a First or Upper Second Class degree is an important contributor to the recent growth in full-time employment despite the often challenging economic conditions.

Destination data for 2011/12 shows that almost 47% of students were employed in full-time paid work six months after graduation. If part-time work, self-employment, and those due to start a job within the next month are taken into account, the employment figure increases to 65%. If employment and further study is taken into account, the figure for young London residents rises to 89%, which is similar to the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) findings for all students at London-based HEIs.

Over 62% of young London resident graduates in 2011/12, who were employed 6 months after graduation, were working in Professional or Associate Professional & Managerial Occupations which are traditionally considered to be graduate-level. The largest number of graduates was employed in Business and Public Service Associate Professional occupations. There are also a large number employed in Sales Occupations. There has been an increase over the last five years in the numbers employed in Professional, Associate Professional and Sales and Customer Service occupations, with the most significant increase in employment of young London graduates in the Wholesale and Retail Trade, followed by Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities.

3. Progression to higher education in London

3.1 Number of young London residents progressing to higher education

The number of young London residents progressing to higher education¹ rose steadily for three years from 2007/08 before peaking in 2009/10. Although overall numbers decreased in 2010/11, the following year saw a recovery to their 2009/10 levels. One of the likely reasons for the dip in 2010/11 maybe that after a period of sustained growth, HEIs had their first year recruitment numbers capped by The Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) in 2010/11, with threats of significant fines for over-recruitment. During 2011/12, the HEFCE noted that the increase in initial participation by 18 year olds appears to be primarily caused by a significant drop in students deferring their studies in the year prior to the increase in tuition fees in 2012/13. Although this may partially explain some of the decline in young students progressing to higher education, the most striking feature of figure 1 is the magnitude of the reduction in young London residents progressing to higher education, most likely as the result of the introduction of increased tuition fees implemented in 2012/13.

Figure 1: Young London residents' progression to HE
2007/8 - 2012/13



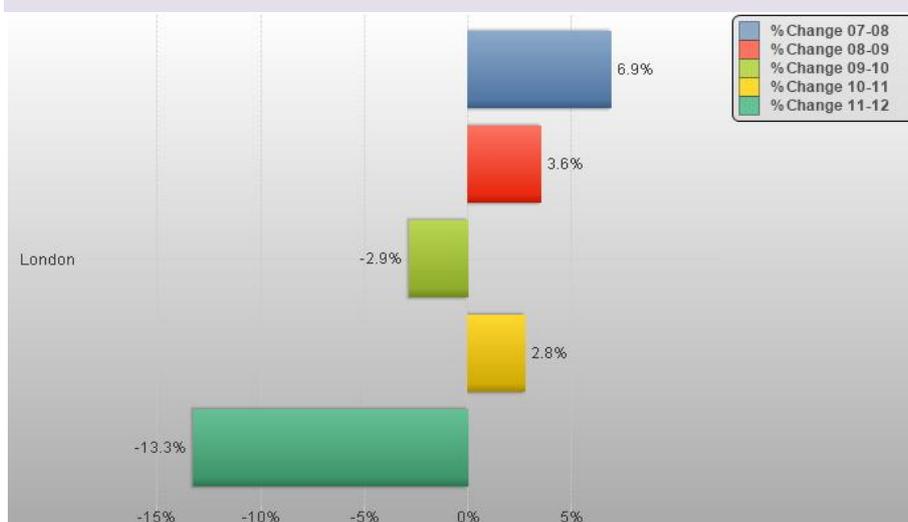
Table 1: Young London residents' Progression to HE	
Academic Year	Nos
2007/08	60,834
2008/09	65,060
2009/10	67,388
2010/11	65,455
2011/12	67,317
2012/13	58,381

The sheer fluctuation in the numbers of young London residents progressing to higher education is illustrated by the annual change shown in figure 2. Despite healthy increases in HE participation in three out of the five periods, the 13.3% reduction in HE participation during 2012/13 has resulted in almost 9,000 fewer young London residents accessing higher education. As a consequence, the number of young students is now less than it was in 2007/08 and it remains to be seen whether students numbers will return to their 2009/10 levels.

¹ Young people aged 18-24 with home postcodes in London who progressed to their first year of higher education study on a full or part-time, first or undergraduate degree at a UK HEI

3. BIS, 2013

Figure 2: Young London residents' progression to HE % year-in-year change



There is no national measure of the HE participation of the 18-24 age group. The two national measurements are 'young participation' which is 18 & 19 year olds (POLAR3)², and the HEIPR³ which is 17-30 year olds. The HEIPR does provide a measure for 18 year olds, which shows that the initial participation rate has increased nationally by 3% between 2010/11 and 2011/12. HESA data for 18 year olds from London shows a 12% increase in participation over the same period. The HEFCE POLAR3 report also states that young participation rates increased more strongly in London than any other English region during the period from 2005-'09 (+4.7%). Recent data released from HEFCE⁴ on young participation rates provisionally indicates a young participation rate in London of 48% in 2011/12. In addition, analysis by parliamentary constituency indicates that the top eight constituencies for young participation are located in London and 18 out of the top 25 are based in the capital.

3.2 Numbers progressing to Higher Education by London borough

Figure 3 shows the fluctuations in HE progression rates at borough level over the six year period. For many local authorities, the pattern of HE participation is relatively similar and reflects the overall London picture. After two years of growth (2008/09 and 2009/10), a minor drop in 2010/11 followed by a return to the previous levels in the following year (2011/12). The increase in undergraduate tuition fees to a maximum of £9,000 has coincided with a market reduction in young residents progressing to higher education and this is evident for every London local authority.

Despite the decline in young London residents progressing to higher education which has accompanied the change in student funding, there are a number of boroughs who have grown the cohort of young people continuing study at a University or College. The largest increase in participation since 2007/08 by far is in Barking & Dagenham (+28%), followed by Hammersmith & Fulham (+9%). There are now only 9 local authorities who have recorded increased student populations over the six year period. Boroughs where participation has decreased by at least 10% are Tower Hamlets (-14%), Richmond-upon-Thames (-14%), Kingston-upon-Thames (-12%), Islington (-11%), Kensington & Chelsea (-11%), Lewisham (-10%) and

² HEFCE 2012b

³ Higher Education Initial Participation Rate (HEIPR), BIS 2013a

⁴ HEFCE 2013

Camden (-10%). The reasons for small increases or small decreases in participation are difficult to disentangle at borough level because of the number of variables involved. We believe some qualitative work is needed to investigate this further. Nationally, participation increased most dramatically in areas of high socio-economic deprivation however, this is not the picture at London borough level, as Tower Hamlets and to a lesser extent, Newham – two of the boroughs in London with the highest levels of socio-economic deprivation have not experienced significant increases.

This suggests that there are more complex reasons behind the changes in participation rates at borough level over the six year period. One potential reason could be the changing young population numbers in individual boroughs – both increases and decreases, which could influence the participation figures significantly. In some London boroughs, the school age populations are set to increase significantly up until 2020 and more detailed fieldwork would be required to obtain substantial understanding of this particular issue and we would be willing to discuss this with relevant boroughs.

Figure 3: Young London residents' progression to HE by London borough 2007/8 - 2012/13

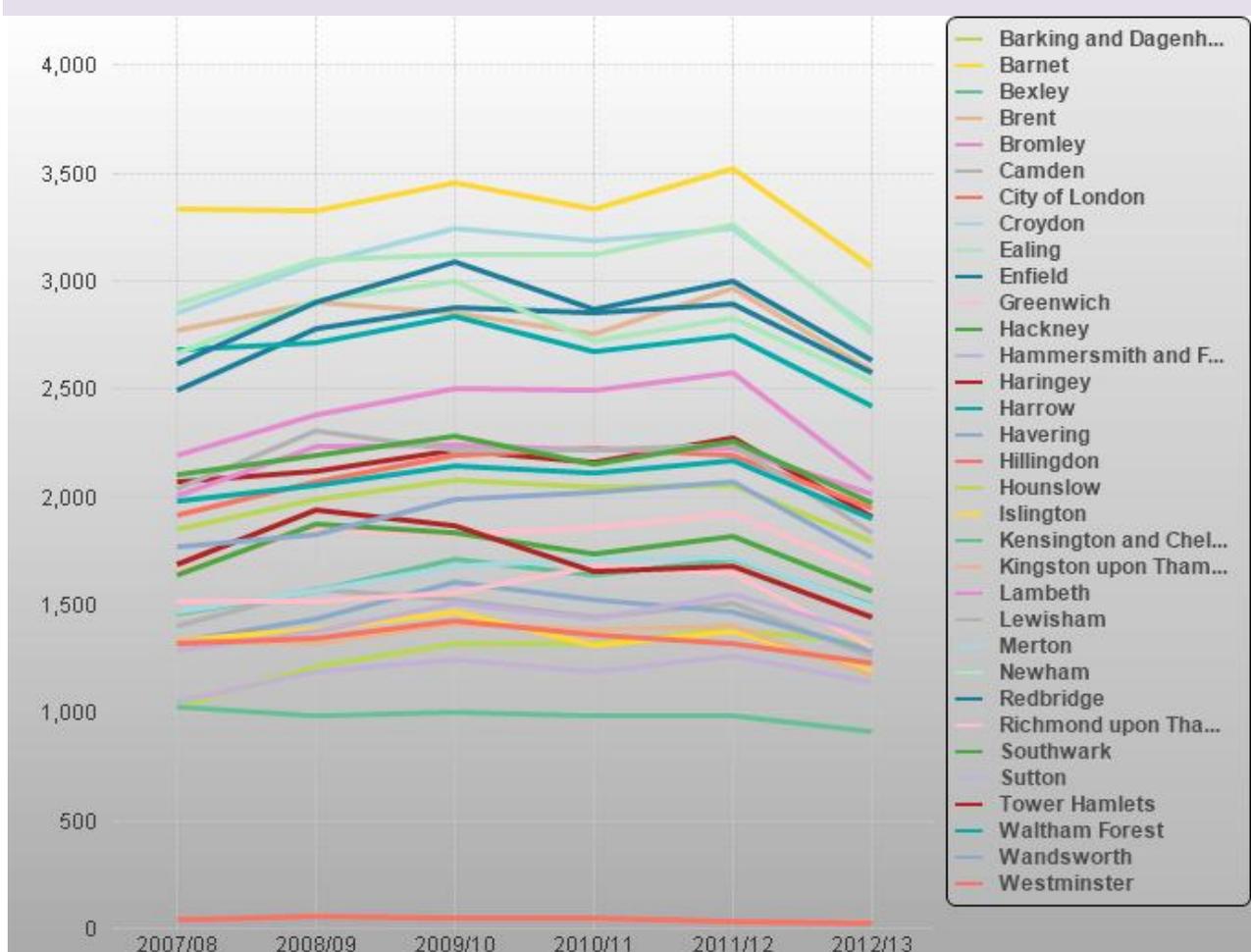
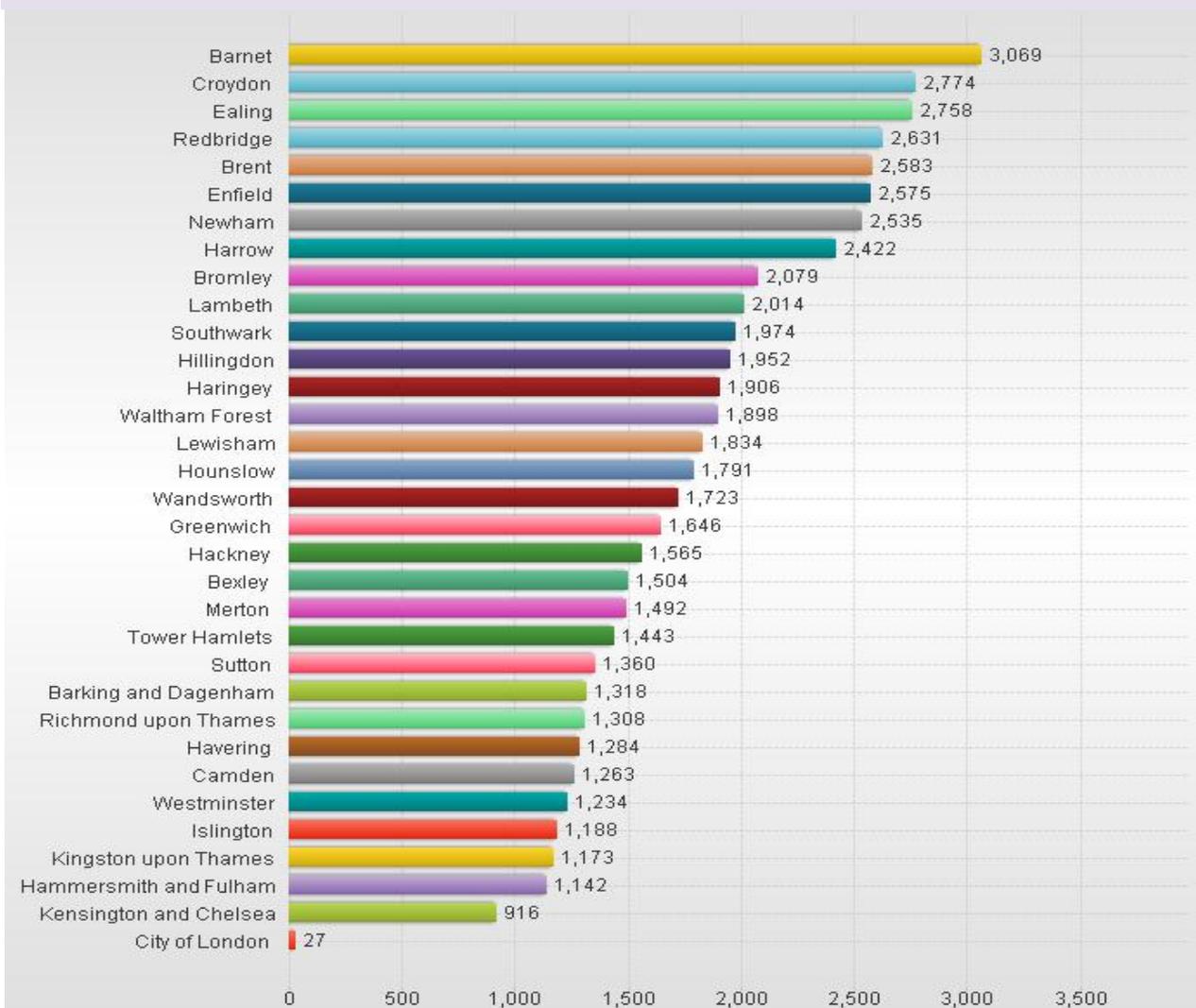


Figure 4, shows the overall HE participation of young domiciled residents by borough for the 2012/13 academic year. The boroughs with the largest young populations are amongst those with the highest numbers of young people progressing to Higher Education. Despite the sharp decline in young people progressing to Higher Education in 2012/13, there are at least 2,000 students continuing onto further study in 9 boroughs.

Figure 4: Young London residents' progression to HE in 2012/13 by home borough



The relationship between the changing tuition fee regime and the local HE participation of young people is graphically illustrated in figure 5. This indicates the annual % change in the number of students progressing to University or College in 2012-13 compared to the previous year. Although there is some evidence of students opting to enter HE before the onset of the new tuition fees, this would in itself be insufficient to explain the very significant declines in young people progressing to further study for some local authorities. There are only five boroughs who have recorded a decline of less than 10% (Barking & Dagenham, Hammersmith & Fulham, Kensington & Chelsea, Lambeth and Westminster) and nine who have experienced a decrease of more than 15%.

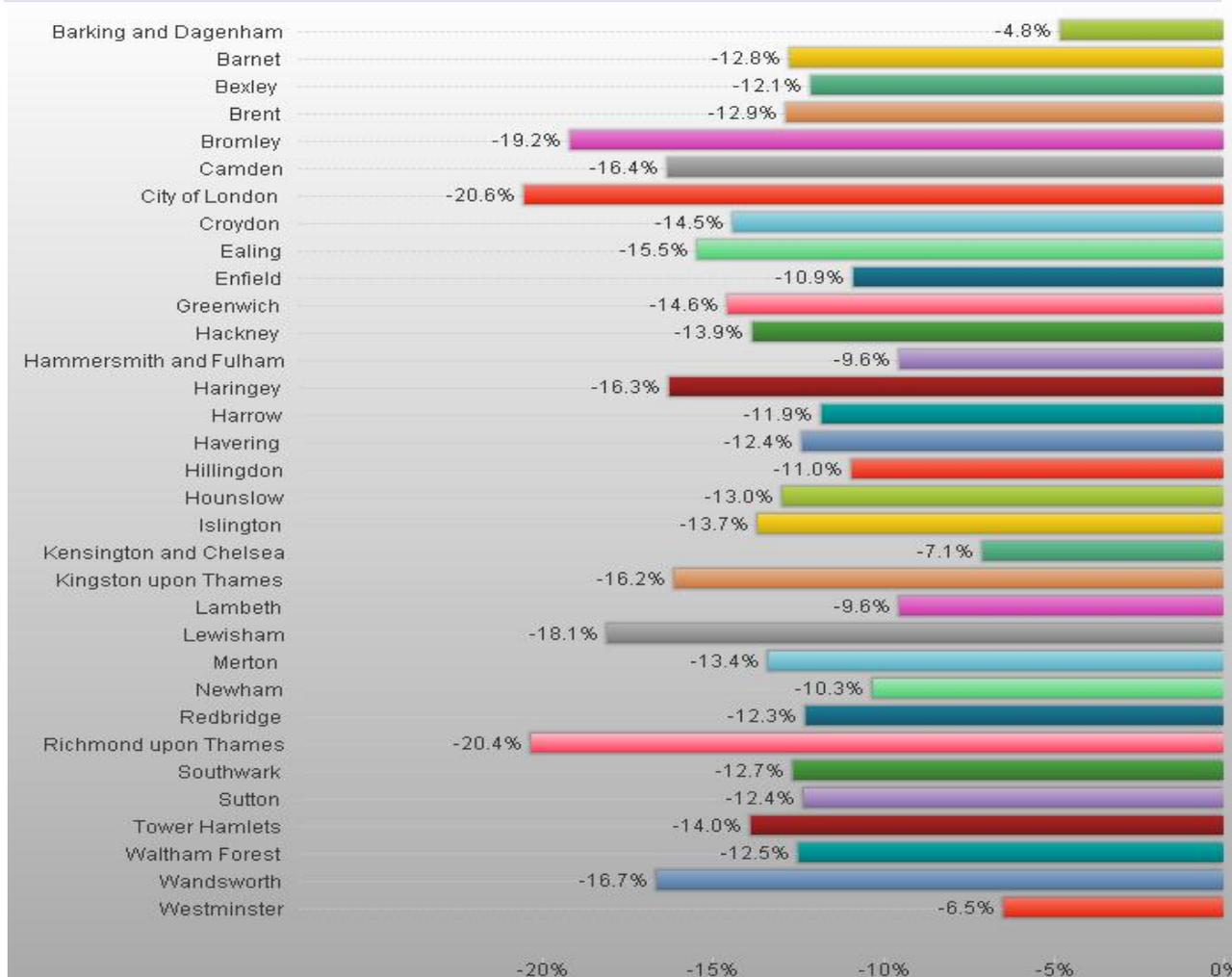
In an attempt to understand further why the level of reduction in the number of young people progressing to HE is higher in some boroughs, we examined the London boroughs of Richmond upon Thames, Bromley and Lewisham to determine if there were any specific groups affected or local factors contributing to this decline. The three boroughs experienced a decline of 18-20% in young people progressing to HE with the result that 335-495 fewer students enrolled onto a undergraduate programme. One common feature across all three boroughs is that the greatest reduction in young students occurs for those aged 21-24 years. The effect on gender differs across the three boroughs although the decline in female participation in Lewisham and Bromley is higher than the reduction in male students. This effect is particularly noticeable in Bromley where the number of young male students progressing to university or college is higher than

female students for the first time. As you would expect, the impact on ethnicity is largely related to the demographic composition of the borough but particularly noticeable in Lewisham, was the number of young white people progressing to HE fell by almost a third.

The decline in young people selecting part-time modes of learning is consistent across all three boroughs and the reduction ranges from 37-47%. Similarly, the numbers of young people studying on ‘other undergraduate’ courses has almost halved in the three boroughs, albeit from a much lower base. Typically, these courses would be a sub-degree level and would be used as qualifications in themselves or as a means of entry to a first degree. The significant decline in young people studying for ‘other undergraduate’ programmes may partially explain the drop in students progressing to HE with comparatively low tariff scores (less than 120). Across all three boroughs, the number of young people with relatively low tariff scores has reduced significantly and this may partly be the result of some institutions increasing their entry qualifications as well as students opting to undertake a different career route.

In contrast to the three boroughs highlighted above, we have also examined the borough with the lowest reduction in young people progressing to HE. The London borough of Barking and Dagenham recorded less than a 5% reduction in young people accessing HE in 2012/13 and although the overall patterns are similar to the three boroughs we’ve examined above, the level of decline is significantly smaller. However, one interesting feature has emerged from the analysis. The number of young Barking and Dagenham residents progressing to a Russell Group institution has increased by 13% in 2012/13 and is also reflective of the increase in the number of students achieving high tariff scores within the borough.

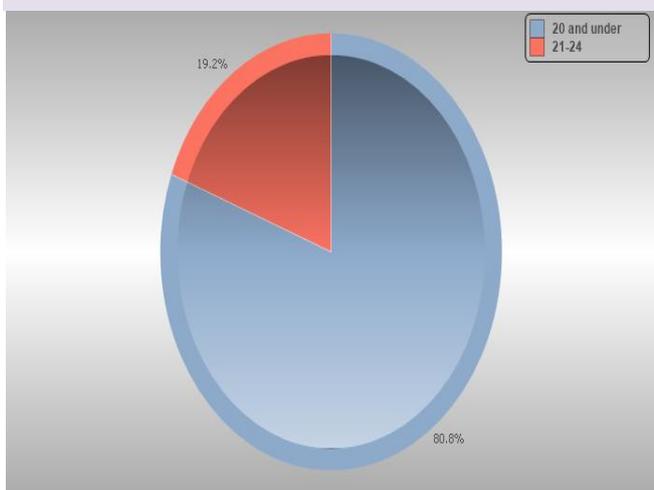
Figure 5: Young London residents’ progression to HE by home borough - % Annual Change 2011-12 – 2012/13



3.3 Student Profile

Age on entry

Figure 6: Age on entry 2011/12



This research is investigating young London residents in higher education aged 18-24 on entry. However, as figure 6 indicates, the overwhelming majority of students will be aged 18-19 on entry (80%) as they will have followed a traditional route from Level 3 qualifications at age 18. This pattern has remained consistent throughout the five year period 2007/8-2012/13.

The BIS HEIPR report⁵ states that young people are more likely to participate in HE for the first time at age 18 than at any other age.

Figure 7: Age on entry 2007/08 – 2012/13



The introduction of the new funding regime for HE is shown in figure 7. The chart shows the number of 18-20 year olds progressing to HE dropped by over 7,000 in 2012/13 (-13%) and has reverted to the numbers entering HE in 2007/08.

The reduction in 21-24 year olds progressing to HE has been more gradual and since 2009/10, there has been a decrease of over 4,500 students (-29%). One likely reason for this is that a larger proportion of the 21-24 age group study part-time and part-time students have not been eligible for tuition fee loans prior to 2012/13.

Table 2: Age Range	Academic Year	Nos
20 and under	2007/08	46,283
20 and under	2008/09	49,734
20 and under	2009/10	51,474
20 and under	2010/11	50,961
20 and under	2011/12	54,293
20 and under	2012/13	47,156
21-24	2007/08	14,551
21-24	2008/09	15,326
21-24	2009/10	15,914
21-24	2010/11	14,494
21-24	2011/12	13,024
21-24	2012/13	11,225

In addition, in the HEIPR report, BIS also cite a UCAS report⁶ of a significant decrease in students deferring their studies in 2011/12 compared to the previous year – the year prior to the introduction of increased tuition fees to a maximum of £9,000 per year.

⁵ BIS, 2013 ⁶ UCAS 2012 & 2013

Mode of study

Figure 8: Mode of Study for those aged 18-24 years - 2012/13 (%)

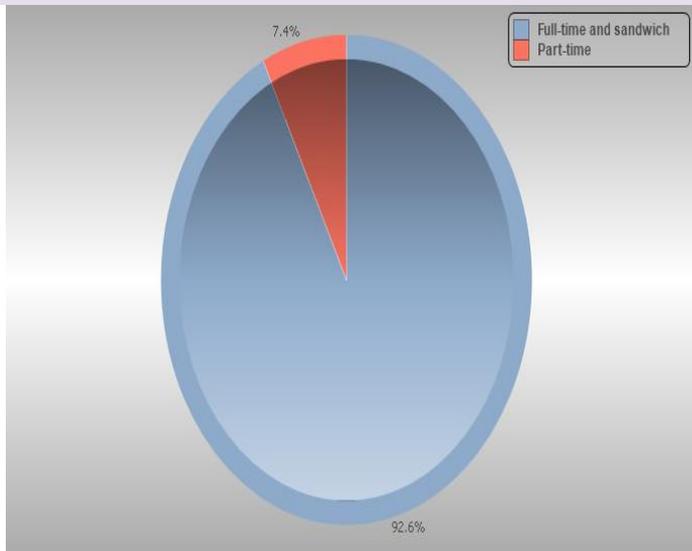
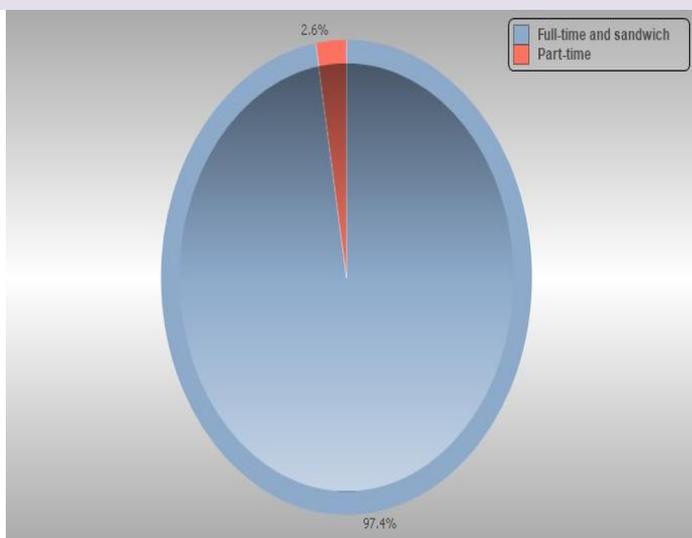


Figure 9: Mode of Study for those aged 18-20 years - 2012/13 (%)



As you would expect the overwhelming majority of 18-24 year old student's progress onto full-time first or undergraduate degrees, with only a small percentage choosing part-time study (figure 8). In this age group, over 90% of students who progressed to HE in 2012/13 were studying full-time. In the younger 18-20 age group, that figure rises to over 95%.

The reduction in the number of part-time students over the six year period equates to in excess of 3,800 students, a decline of 47%. This significant drop in young London domiciled residents opting to study on a part-time basis is mainly the result of a 35% reduction in student recruitment in 2012/13.

The numbers of students studying at part-time and distance learning specialist institutions such as Birkbeck College and The Open University had generally increased over the five year period up until 2011/12, but they were not immune to the confusion over the funding arrangements for part-time students and witnessed reductions of 27% and 37% respectively.

Nationally, HEFCE reported that part-time undergraduate student numbers declined by 40% in 2012/13, so it is likely that some institutions will withdraw part-time courses due to low demand, thus depressing part-time student numbers even further.⁷

The HEFCE data is for students of all ages, although over 80% of the national undergraduate cohort will be young people. HEFCE also report that over 80% of part-time undergraduate students are working part-time alongside part-time study.

⁷ HEFCE, 2013

Gender

Figure 10: Gender breakdown for young Londoners progression to HE - 2012/13 (%)

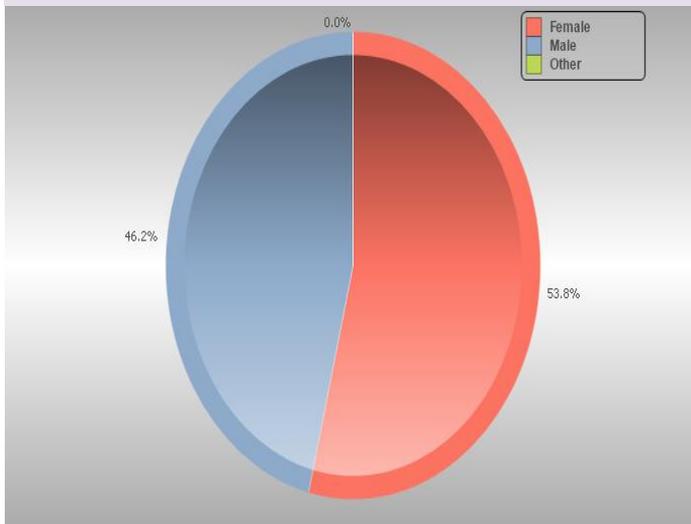
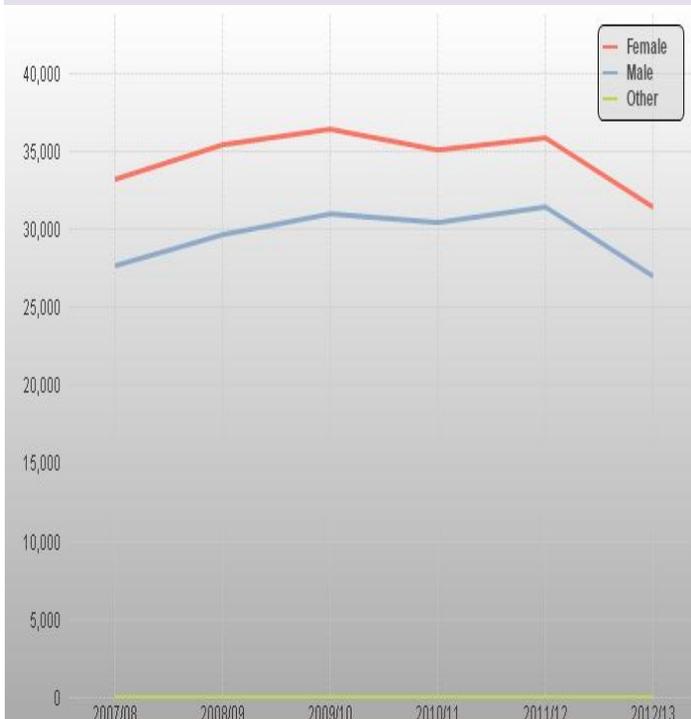


Figure 10 shows the gender split of Young London residents progressing to HE in 2012/13. Approximately 54% of London young residents progressing to HE were female, and the remaining 46% male. These proportions are almost identical to those from the previous year. The gender gap appears to be narrowing slightly, with a difference of over 5,500 in 2007/08 narrowing to a difference of 4,500 in 2012/13. This equates to a gender difference in participation of 10% in 2007/08 and 8% in 2012/13. This split is similar to national figures from the HEIPR for the 17-30 age group, where male participation was 45% and female 55%⁸

Figure 11: Gender breakdown for young Londoners progression to HE – Time-Series



Analysis of figure 11 shows the almost identical patterns of gender participation in Higher Education over the six year period. The number of young female London residents peaked in 2009/10 whereas male participation reached its apex in 2011/12, albeit from a much lower base. However, the introduction of the new fee regime has clearly impacted upon HE participation for both genders. The numbers of young female students dropped by 12% in 2012/13 and this reduction was slightly higher for male students (-14%). This has resulted in a slight increase in the gender gap.

⁸ BIS, 2013

Ethnicity

The largest ethnic group of young London residents progressing to HE over the six year period are White students, who made up over 39% of the 2012/13 intake. The next largest group are Black or Black British students, who represent just over 16.4%. However, figure 12 clearly shows the significant reduction in the numbers of young White students progressing to Higher Education. In 2012/13, there appears to be a decline of over 20% in the numbers of young White students which contrasts sharply with the 2.7% reduction in Bangladeshi or 3.7% decline in Black African students. There may be a possible geographical correlation between the significant reductions in young White students progressing to higher education and the declines in student populations in areas such as Richmond, Bromley, etc as evidenced in figure 5.

Figure 12: Ethnic breakdown for young London residents' progression to HE – Time-Series 2007/08 – 2012/13

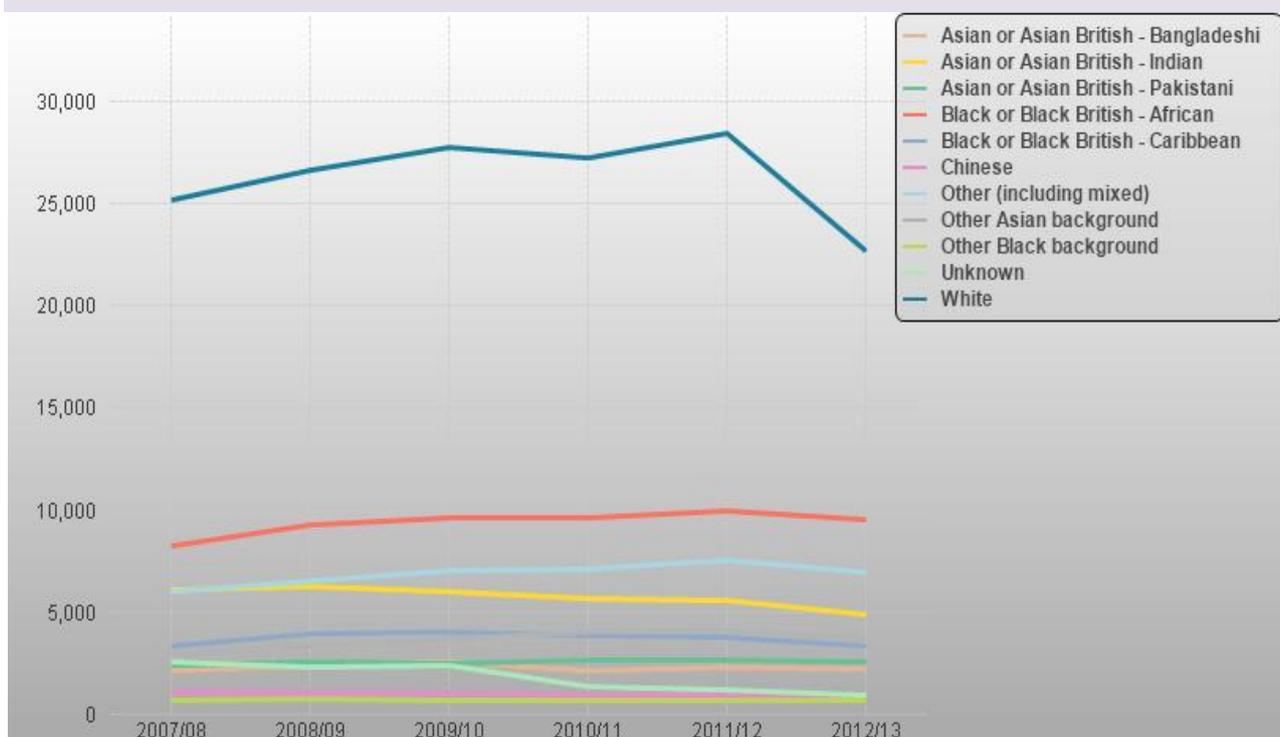


Table 3 Ethnicity 2012/13	Nos	%
	58,381	100.0%
White	22,699	38.9%
Black or Black British - African	9,573	16.4%
Other (including mixed)	6,976	11.9%
Asian or Asian British - Indian	4,912	8.4%
Other Asian background	3,675	6.3%
Black or Black British - Caribbean	3,329	5.7%
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	2,550	4.4%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	2,267	3.9%
Unknown	904	1.5%
Chinese	837	1.4%
Other Black background	659	1.1%

3.4 Higher Education Profile

Figure 13: Previous institution (16-18) by type 2012/13

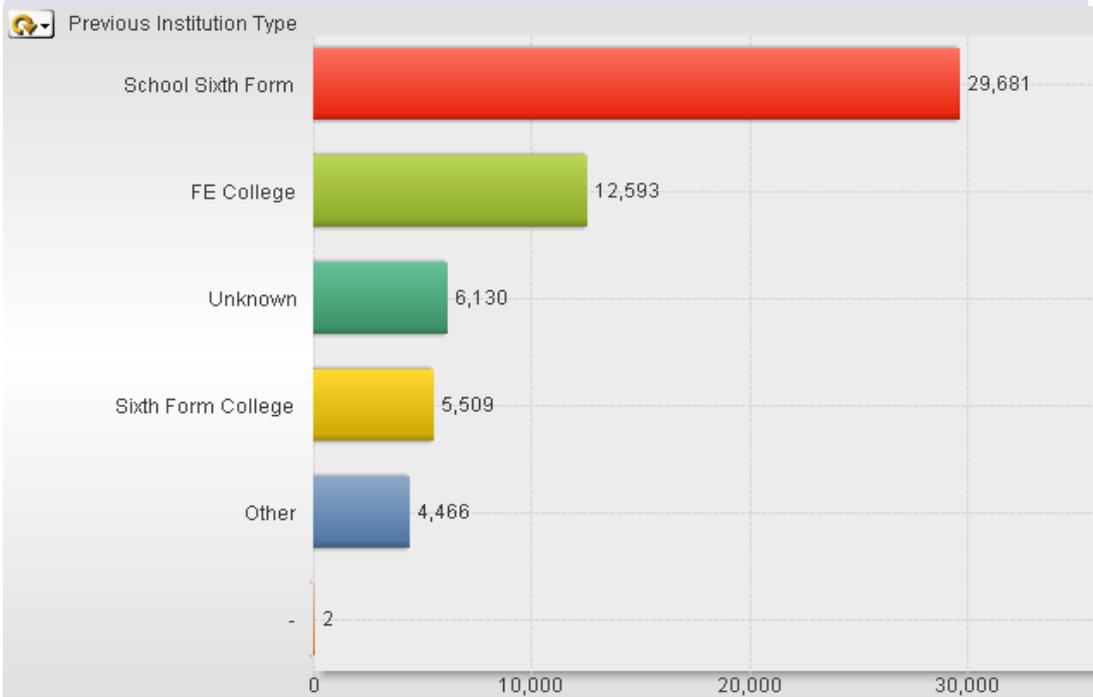
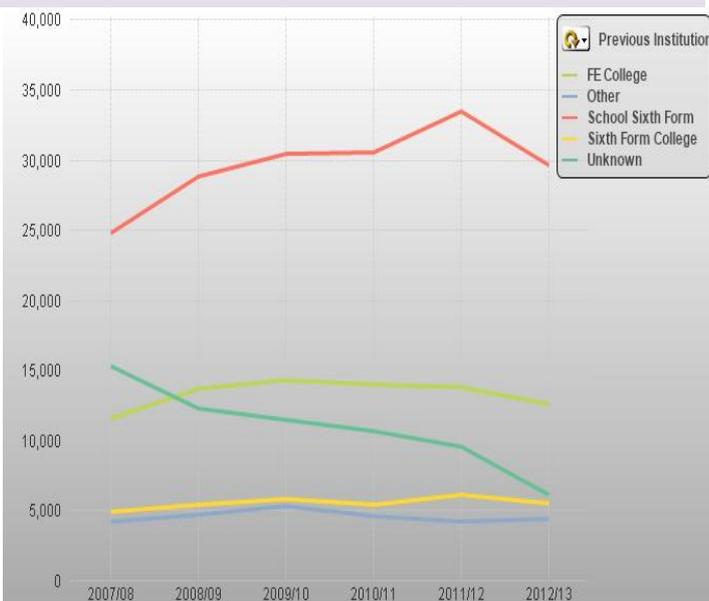


Figure 13 shows the previous (16-18) institution by type for young London residents who progressed to Higher Education in 2012/13. Just over a half progressed from school sixth forms (including independent schools), with 9% progressing from sixth form colleges, and 22% from FE colleges. The ‘other’ category includes students progressing from HEIs, private training providers, and some overseas students.

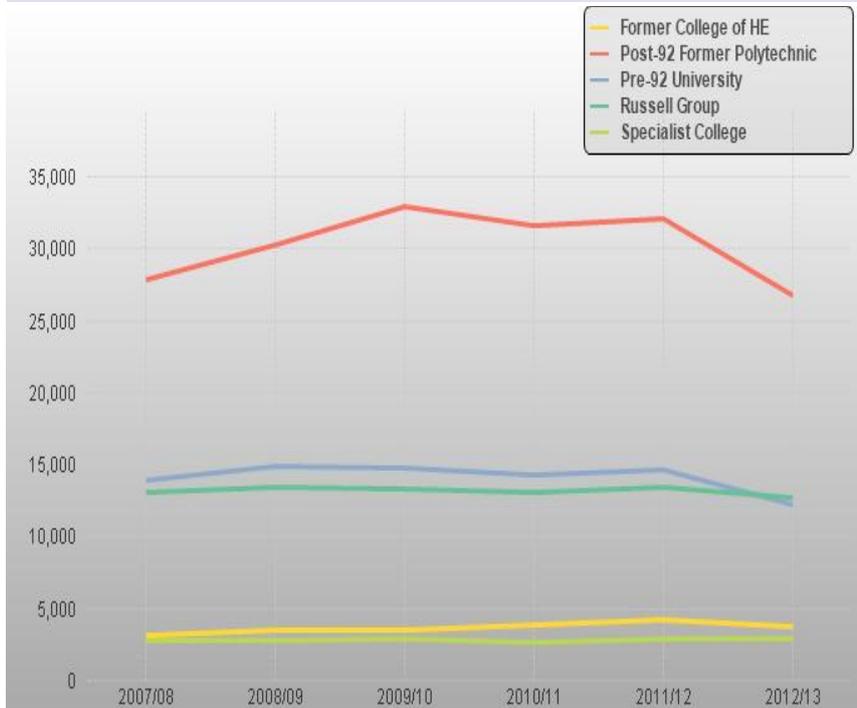
Figure 14: Previous institution (16-18) by type 2007/08 - 2012/13



Prior to 2012/13, one of the main changes over the five year period from 2007/08 was the large increase in the number of young London residents progressing to higher education from school sixth forms. This was partly due to the rise in the number of academies who have introduced sixth forms into schools which were previously 11-16, and the increasing specialisation of school sixth forms in A Level teaching. However, the evidence from figure 14 clearly shows the decline in young London residents originating from school sixth forms, sixth form colleges and FE colleges with reductions ranging from 9% - 11%.

Higher Education destinations by university group

Figure 15: Progression to Higher Education institutions by institutional group 2007/08 – 2012/13



This report uses a common classification of universities by group (see appendix C for explanation).

Universities are grouped by common characteristics such as the Act of Parliament or Charter under which they were established, and their entry criteria. The Russell Group of universities is the only self-designated institutional grouping.

Figure 16 indicates that the largest number of young London students progress to post-92 universities, just under half of all entrants in 2012/13. Similar numbers of young London students attend either a Russell Group University or a pre-92 institution (just over 20% each).

Figure 16: Progression to HE institution by type 2012/13 (%)

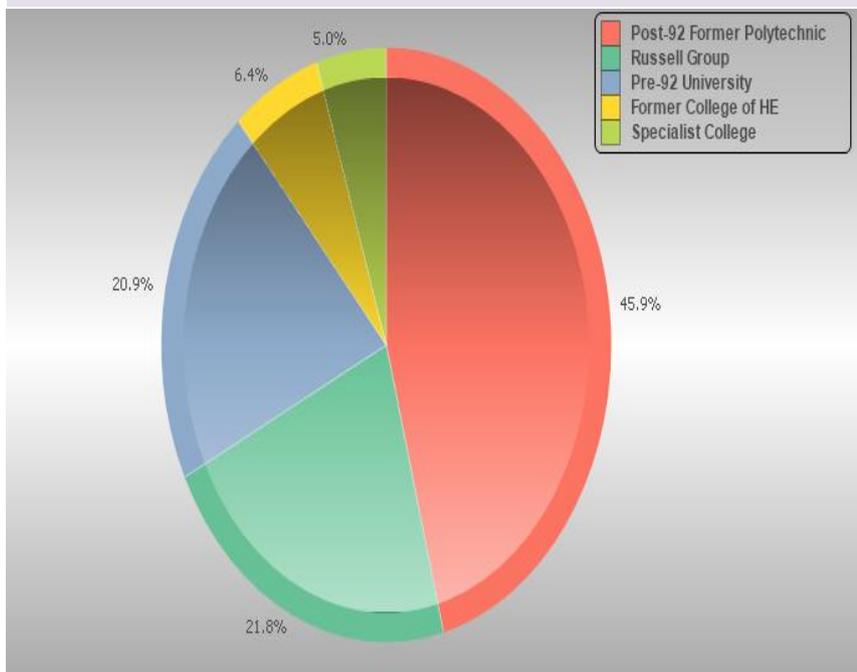
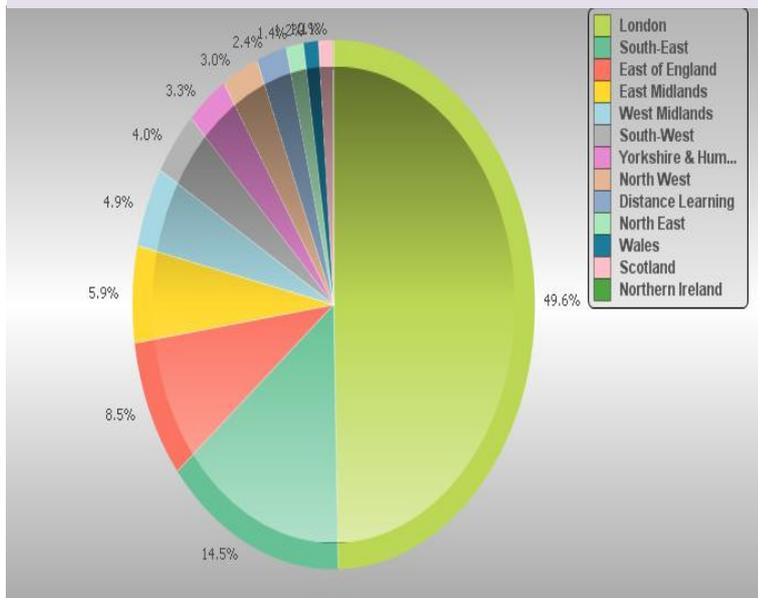


Figure 15 provides a time-series analysis and it shows the student numbers in post-92 HEIs dropped by almost 17% in 2012/13, although surprisingly, the size of the reduction was almost identical to pre-92 institutions, albeit from a lower starting student population. The impact of the new funding regime was lessened for Russell Group institutions (-5%), although new entrants to specialist colleges (Art & Agricultural colleges) grew by 0.1%.

Higher education destinations of young London residents

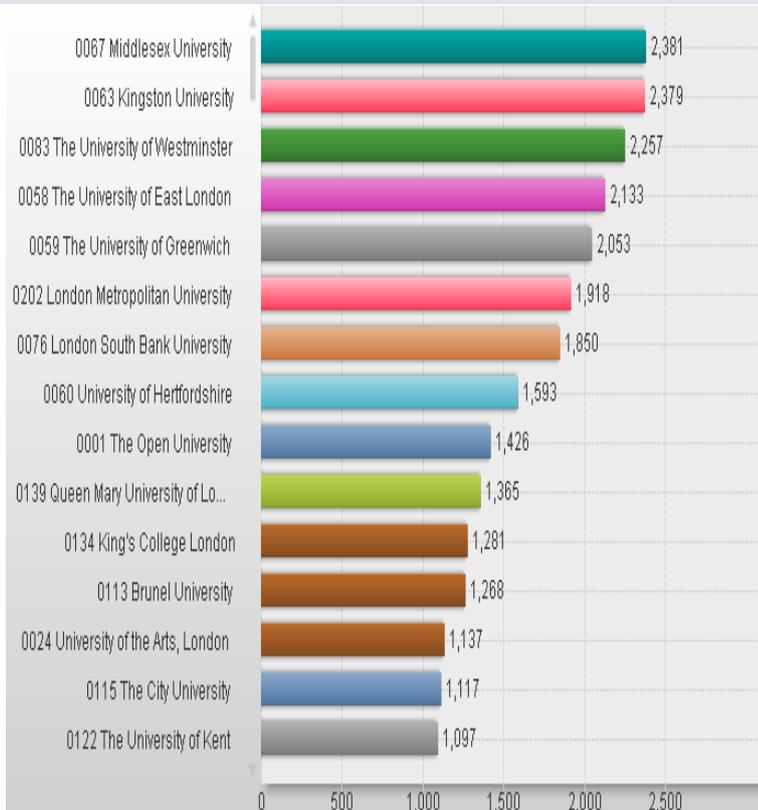
Figure 17: HEIs by geographical location 2012/13



Unsurprisingly, the HEIs with the highest number of young London-domiciled residents are predominantly based in London. Twelve of the top 15 attended by London residents in 2011/12 are based in London.

Almost half of all young London residents progressing to HE progressed to London HEIs in 2012/13, and although the new funding regime resulted in a decline of 13.5%, prior to this, the pattern of geographic participation has been relatively consistent. The largest numbers studying outside London study at HEIs based in the South East, East and East Midlands, comprising a quarter of all young London new entrants. One interesting pattern to emerge from the time-series analysis of the location of HEIs is a 25% increase in the number of young London residents electing to study at a Scottish-based HEI, primarily because of the different student funding regime.

Figure 18: HEIs by highest number of entrants from London in 2012/13



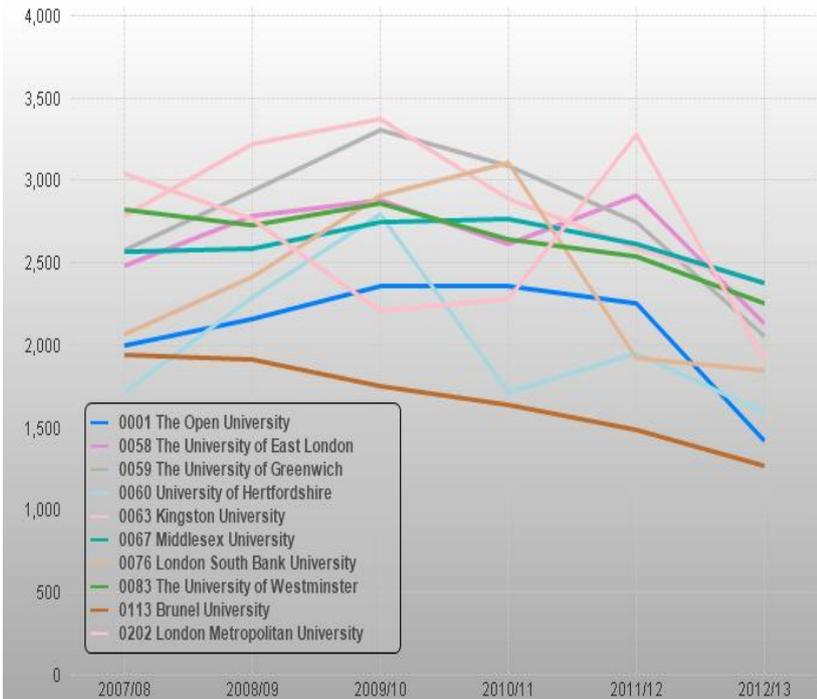
The HEFCE regional participation report for London⁹ states that London-centric progression is a common feature of young progression to HE for London residents. One of the reasons for this is that by far the largest concentration of higher education in the UK is in London. Of the 133 Higher Education institutions in England - 91 of which are universities - 41 higher education institutions (HEIs) are based in London. There are twelve universities, nine higher education colleges, and 20 federated colleges and institutes of the University of London.

A 2012 GLA paper¹⁰ on projected demand for HE in London in 2011/12 stated that one in five students currently in Higher Education in the UK are enrolled at an institution located in the capital.

⁹ HEFCE, 2012a

¹⁰ GLA: Projected demand for places at HE institutions in London, 13/2011

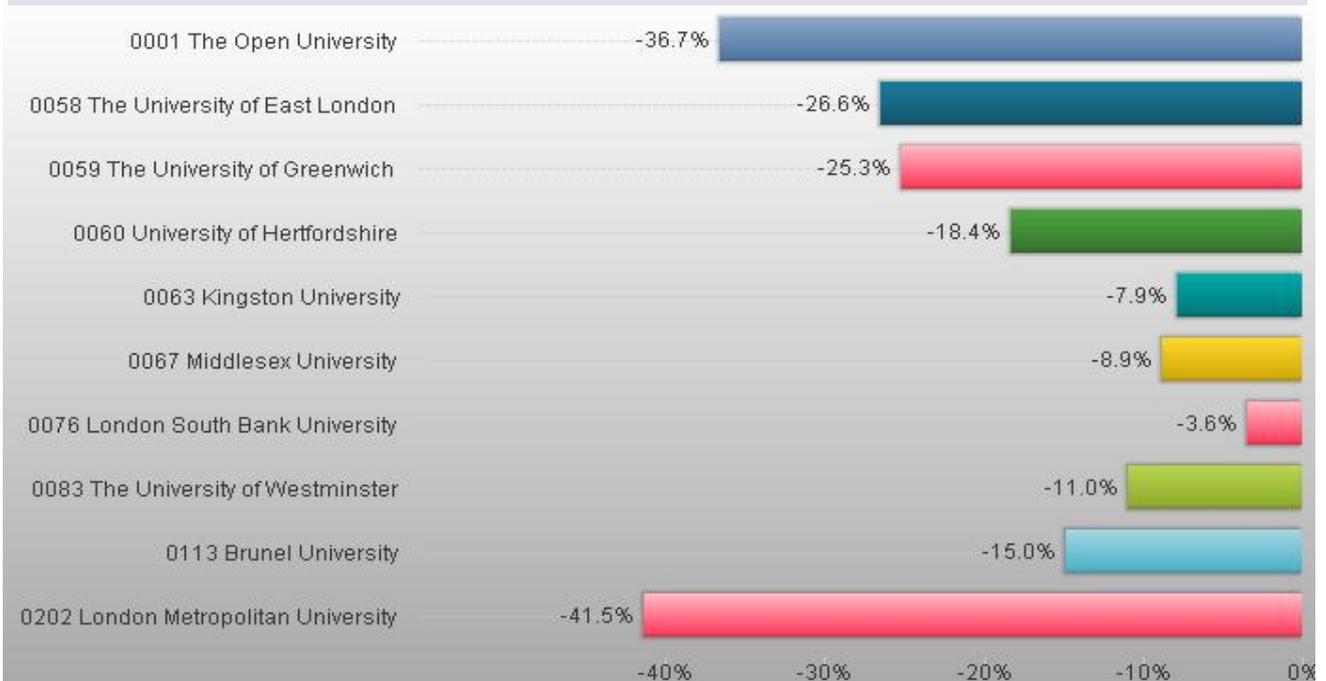
Figure 19: Progression to HEIs by institution 2007/08-2012/13



HEI Market Share 2012/13	%
0067 Middlesex University	4.1%
0063 Kingston University	4.1%
0083 The University of Westminster	3.9%
0058 The University of East London	3.7%
0059 The University of Greenwich	3.5%
0202 London Metropolitan University	3.3%
0076 London South Bank University	3.2%
0060 University of Hertfordshire	2.7%
0001 The Open University	2.4%
0139 Queen Mary University of London	2.3%

The institutions with the largest market share have less than 5% each, which shows that young London students attend a wide range of institutions. Even in the most popular institutions, demand has fluctuated over time, with institutions often growing their student numbers followed by a decline as a result of the cap on student numbers, increased entry requirements and the introduction of the new funding arrangements (Figure 19). The impact of the increased tuition fees on some institutions is graphically illustrated in figure 20.

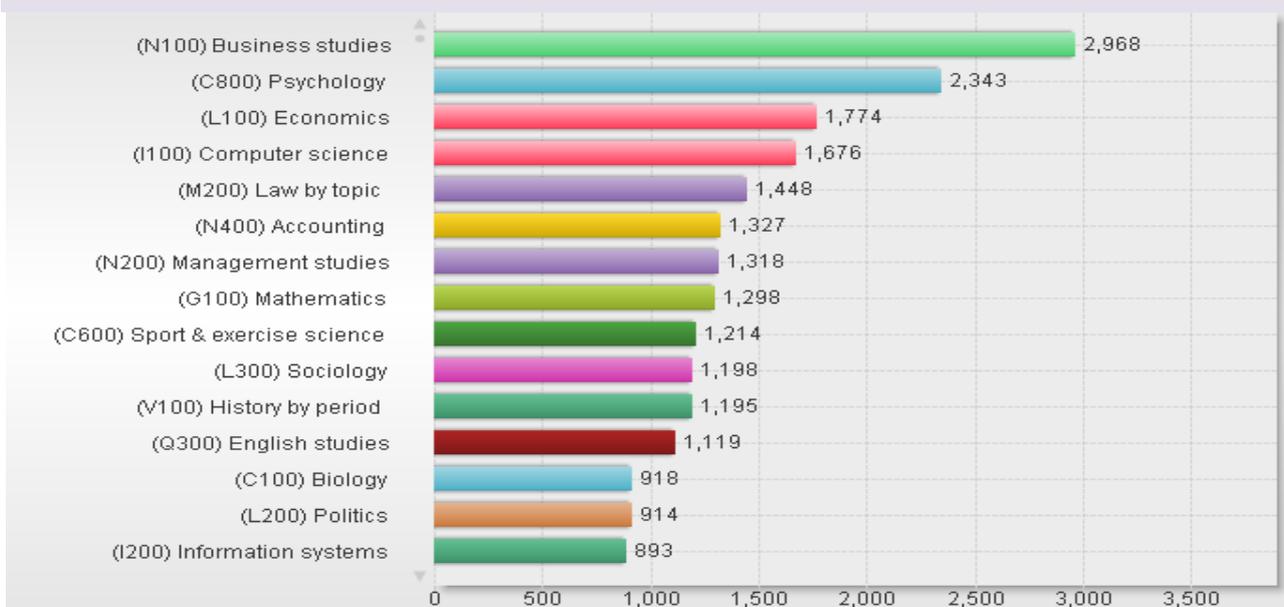
Figure 20: Progression to HEIs by institution - % Annual Change 2011/12-2012/13



Higher Education subject of study

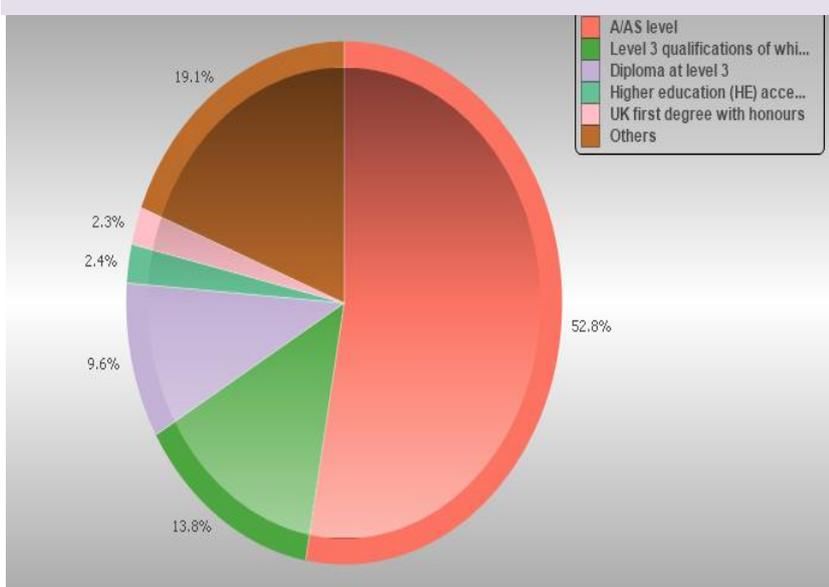
The preferred choice of subjects for young London residents is relatively similar to the subject distribution nationally. Business Studies and Psychology remain the two most popular subjects for study with over 2,000 students each choosing to study those disciplines. Figure 21 shows the fifteen most popular subjects but the total number of subjects studied by London-domiciled new entrants is just over 700. As a consequence, Business Studies and Psychology only account for 5% and 4% of new entrants respectively and Information Systems would only account for 1.5%. The remaining 686 subjects which emphasises the diversity of available academic disciplines represents 64.5% of young London residents progressing to higher education in 2012/13.

Figure 21: Degree subjects with the highest number of entrants 2011/12



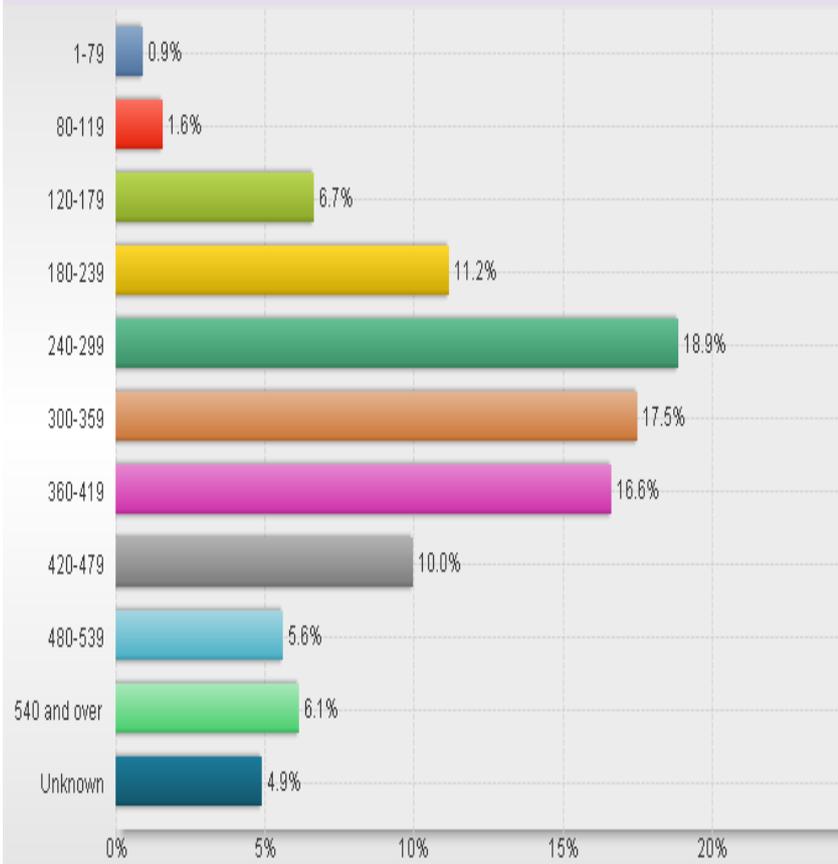
Qualifications for entry to Higher Education

Figure 22: Highest qualification on entry to HE in 2012/13



One of the main additions to this report is the inclusion of detailed data relating to the qualification required for entry to a HEI. Entry qualifications will differ significantly across institutions given their mission, status and size. Figure 22 provides an indication of the highest qualification of new entrants and not surprisingly, A/AS is the most dominant form of qualification required for entry to Higher Education. Other aggregated qualifications at level 3 represent almost a quarter of new entrant's means of entry to a university or college.

Figure 23: Tariff scores for entry to HE in 2012/13



Although the name of the highest qualification is a useful guide to the range of qualifications acceptable for entry to a university or college, it does not by itself provide an indication of the grades required. Figure 23 attempts to remedy this by providing a breakdown of the tariff scores required for entry to higher education. The tariff framework has been established to give an equivalent value to a wide range of qualifications, thereby allowing institutions to make informed decisions about prospective candidates. The tariff scores are based on 140 points for an 'A*' at GCE A level, 120 points for an 'A', 100 points for a 'B', 80 points for a 'C', 60 points for a 'D' and 40 points for a grade 'E'. These individual A level grades are then aggregated to give an overall tariff score and figure 23 provides an indication of the range of scores required for entry. The distribution of tariff scores is almost normally distributed with the most frequent scores ranging between 240 and 419 points. For a Russell Group institution, the tariff scores required for entry would usually be in excess of 360 points and depending on subject and institution, may be as high as 540.

Figure 24: Tariff scores for entry to HE - % Annual change 2011/12-2012/13

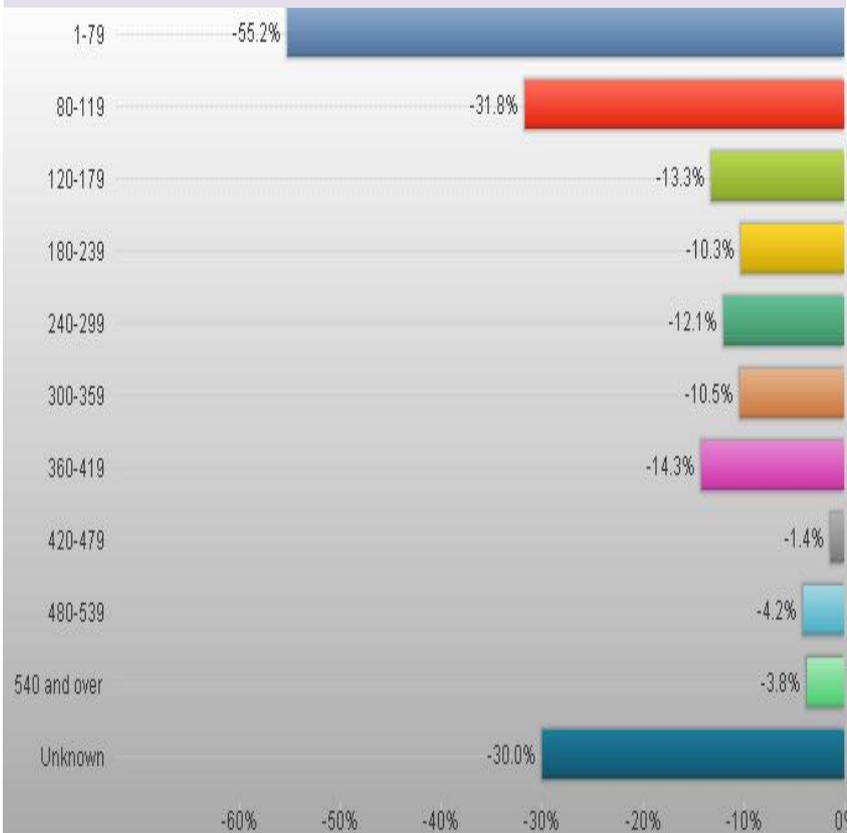


Figure 24 examines the annual % change in the numbers of young London students progressing to HE with specific tariff scores. It is clear that there has been a significant reduction in those students undertaking undergraduate study with comparatively low tariff scores. This is most likely the result of the increased tuition fees, a cap on institutional student numbers and the raising of the level of entry qualifications to comply with the restrictions on student numbers. The numbers of new entrants with the higher tariff scores have reduced by relatively minimal amounts as these are most likely to study at a Russell Group institution.

4. Achievement

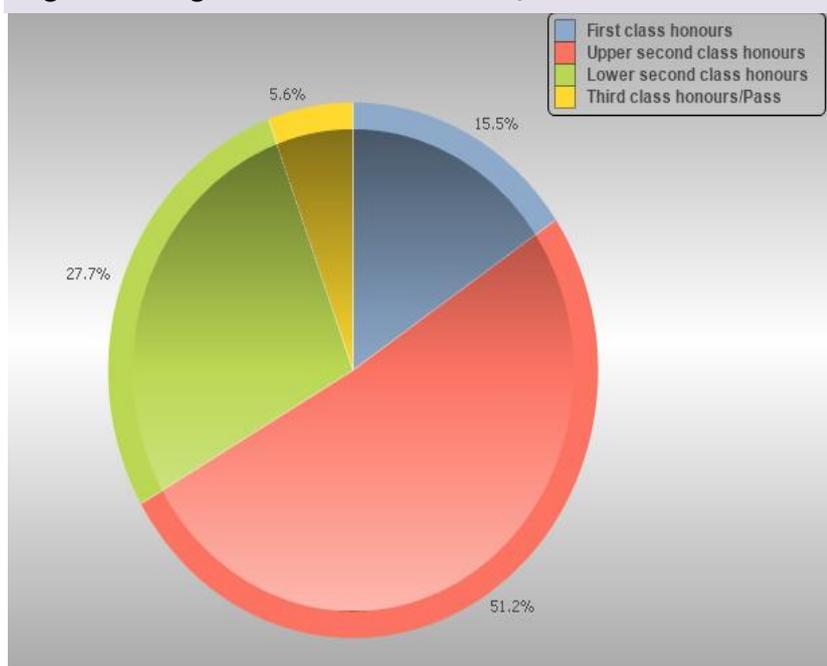
4.1 Higher Education Qualifications Obtained

Table 5 below, shows the wide range of higher education qualifications achieved by young London residents in 2012/13. Over 76% achieved honours degrees. The other 24% of students achieved a mixture of undergraduate qualifications, including foundation degrees, combined undergraduate/postgraduate and professional qualifications.

Table 5: Range of higher education qualifications completed by young London residents in 2012/13	Nos	%
	47,843	100.0%
(H00) First degree with honours	36,773	76.9%
(H16) Pre-registration first degree with honours leading towards obtaining eligibility to register to practice with a health or social care or veterinary statutory regulatory body	1,825	3.8%
(J10) Foundation degree	1,559	3.3%
(M22) Integrated undergraduate/postgraduate taught masters degree on the enhanced/extended pattern	1,501	3.1%
(C20) Certificate of Higher Education (CertHE)	1,354	2.8%
(I00) Ordinary (non-honours) first degree	582	1.2%
(J20) Diploma of Higher Education (DipHE)	558	1.2%
(H11) First degree with honours leading to Qualified Teacher Status (QTS)/registration with a General Teaching Council (GTC)	488	1.0%
(H24) First degree with honours on the intercalated pattern	471	1.0%
(J26) Diploma of Higher Education (DipHE) leading towards obtaining eligibility to register to practice with a health or social care or veterinary statutory regulatory body	427	0.9%
(C42) Certificate at level C	285	0.6%
(H76) Post-registration health & social care qualification at level H other than a first degree with honours	280	0.6%
(M26) Integrated undergraduate/postgraduate taught masters degree on the enhanced/extended pattern leading towards obtaining eligibility to register to practice with a health or social care or veterinary statutory regulatory body	274	0.6%
(J30) Higher National Diploma (HND)	226	0.5%
(H18) First degree with honours leading towards registration with the Architects Registration Board (Part 1 qualification)	186	0.4%
(I16) Pre-registration ordinary (non-honours) first degree leading towards obtaining eligibility to register to practice with a health or social care or veterinary statutory regulatory body	175	0.4%
(H71) Professional Graduate Certificate in Education	162	0.3%
(H22) First degree with honours on the enhanced/extended pattern but at level H	150	0.3%
(H23) First degree with honours and diploma	114	0.2%
(H61) Graduate diploma/certificate at level H but where a previous qualification at level H is a pre-requisite for course entry	88	0.2%
(C30) Higher National Certificate (HNC)	76	0.2%
(H60) Graduate diploma/certificate at level H	57	0.1%
(I60) Graduate diploma/certificate at level I	34	0.1%
(J41) Diploma at level J	32	0.1%
(C80) Other qualification at level C	29	0.1%
(H41) Diploma at level H	20	0.0%
(H42) Certificate at level H	20	0.0%
(H88) Qualification at level H (where another qualification at level H is a pre-requisite for course entry) leading towards registration with the Architects Registration Board (Part 2 qualification)	19	0.0%
(J76) Post-registration health & social care qualification at level J	18	0.0%

4.2 Degree Classes Achieved

Figure 25: Degree classes achieved 2012/13



Over 50% of young London residents achieved an upper second class degree, and just below 16% achieved a first class degree as shown in figure 25. First and upper second class degrees are commonly defined as ‘good degrees’ – meeting the application criteria for postgraduate study and for many large graduate employers. A ‘good degree’ is an important contributor to young graduates gaining employment after completing their undergraduate qualification.

Figure 26: Proportion of students obtaining a ‘good degree’ (First & Upper Second class honours) – Time-Series

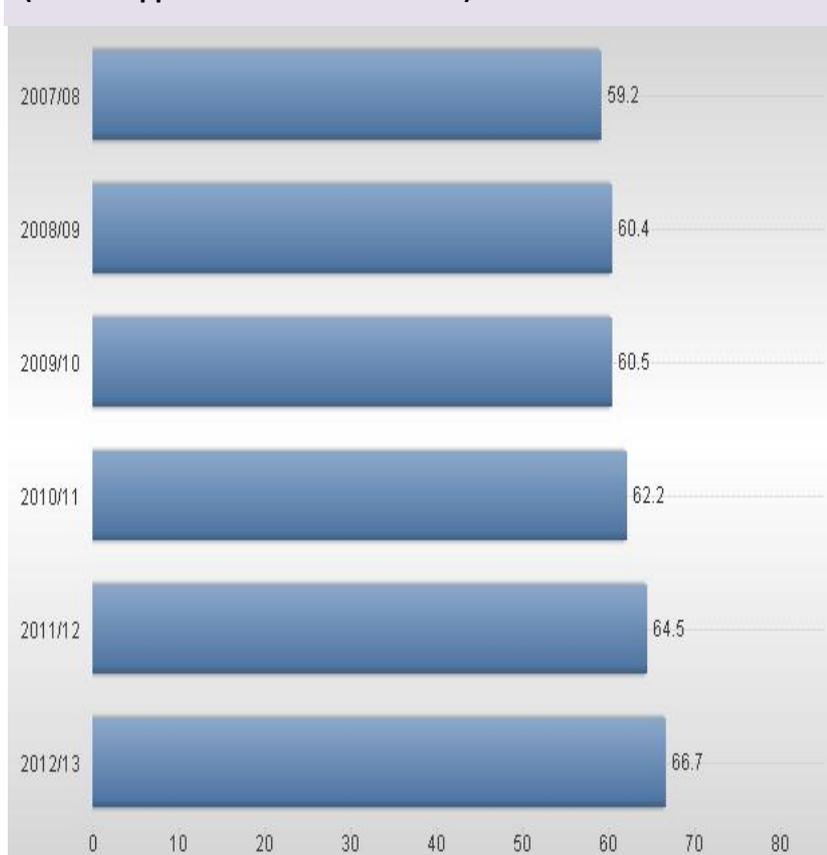
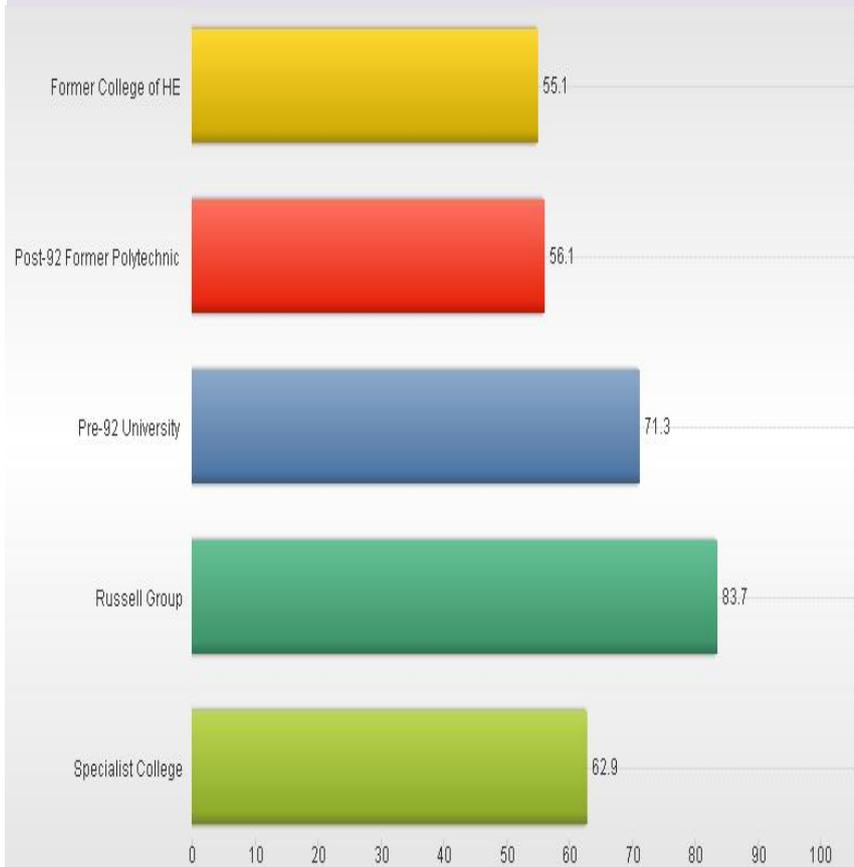


Figure 26 provides a time-series analysis of the proportion of ‘good degrees’ awarded to young London graduates since 2007/08. It clearly indicates the growth in awarding of either a first or upper second class degree and in 2012/13, over two-thirds of young London graduates achieved one of these grades. One of the consequences of this increase in degree performance is that the proportion of young graduates gaining full-time employment has increased despite difficult and challenging times within the UK economy. In addition, the rate of graduate unemployment has declined slightly.

Figure 27: Proportion of students obtaining a 'good degree' (First & Upper Second class honours) by Type of HEI – 2012/13



As figure 27 indicates, when the HEI institutional group is taken into account, almost 84% of young London residents completing higher education qualifications in 2012/13 at Russell Group institutions achieved a first or upper second class degree classification.

Just over 70% of young London residents completing HE qualifications at pre-92 universities achieved 'good' degrees, compared to 53% at post-92 universities.

This is reflective of the higher prior achievement criteria required for entry to Russell Group and Pre-92 universities compared to post-92 institutions and former colleges of HE.

Thus students are likely to have entered higher education at Russell Group or Pre-92 universities with high UCAS points gained from studying 3+ A Levels and achieving A*- A grades.

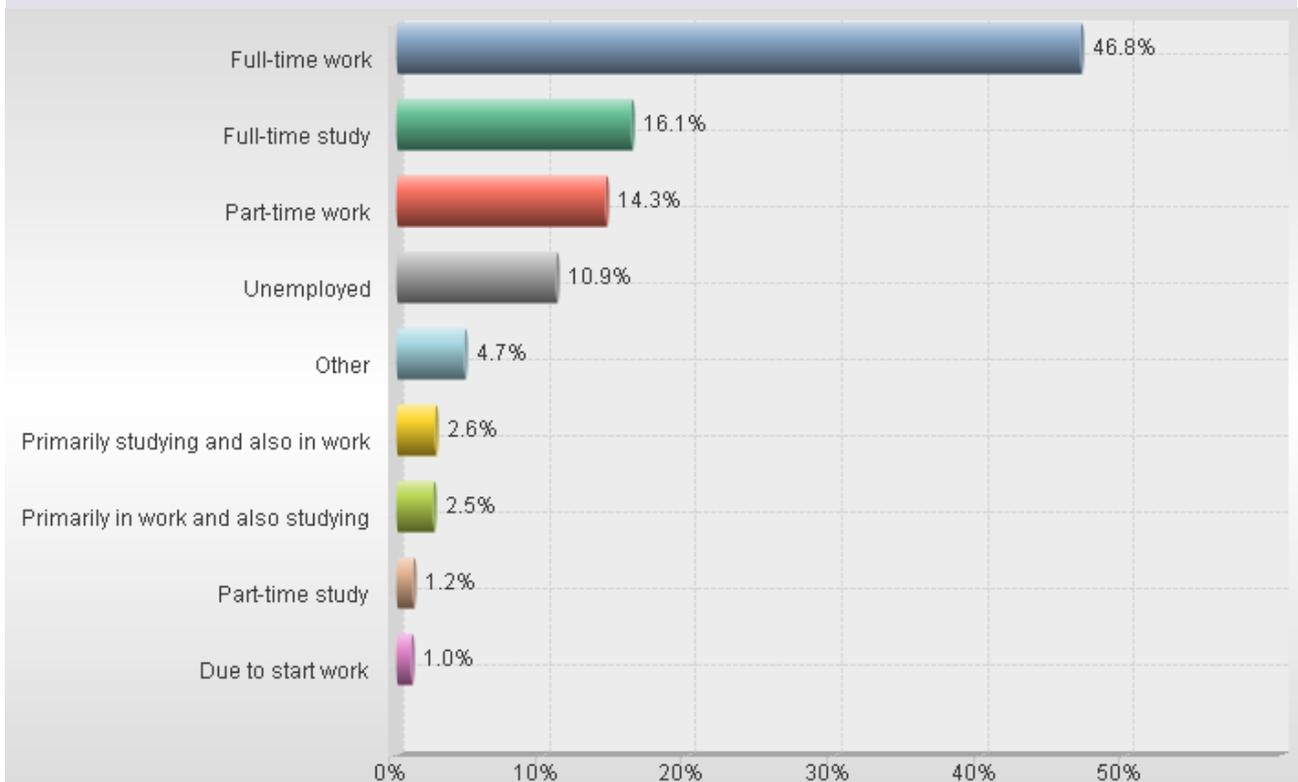
5. Post-study destinations

This section utilises data from the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey, and the most recent data available is for students who completed their higher education studies by the end of the academic year 2011/12. The survey underwent a significant revision in 2011/12 with a number of new questions asked and changes to existing ones. As a consequence, the time-series analysis presented in the previous report is not currently available. Students who completed in 2011/12 will still be aged 18-24, and the data again identifies students who have home postcodes in London. The DLHE survey is initially conducted 6 months after graduation, so it is an early snapshot, and many students will not have settled into employment 6 months after completing their studies. A follow-up survey is conducted after a further six months on those graduates who did not respond on the first occasion. Nationally, the DLHE response rate in 2010/11 was 79%. One important point is that the DLHE sample is not the same cohort as the progression cohort. This is because the DLHE cohort contains all students who completed their course of study in 2011/12, and students would have had different starting points depending on the length of the qualification they studied.

5.1 Employment destinations of young London residents 2011/12

The DLHE data for 2011/12 shows that almost 47% of students were employed in full-time paid work six months after graduation. If part-time work, primarily in work but also studying and those due to start a job within the next month are taken into account, the employment figure increases to 64.6%. Graduate unemployment is just below 11% and represents a slight reduction from the previous year (11.6%).

Figure 28: Destinations of young London residents completing higher education qualifications in 2011/12



One of the new questions asked in the 2011/12 DLHE survey relates to the contractual basis for those young graduates in employment. In conjunction with the destination data, it provides a far greater level of detail than has previously been available. Figure 29 provides a breakdown of the contractual basis of those in employment and indicates that 54% of young London graduates are employed on a permanent or open-ended contract and a further 25% employed on a fixed-term contract. Those young graduates who are either self-employed or starting up a business equate to almost 6%.

Figure 29: The contractual basis of young London residents in employment in 2011/12

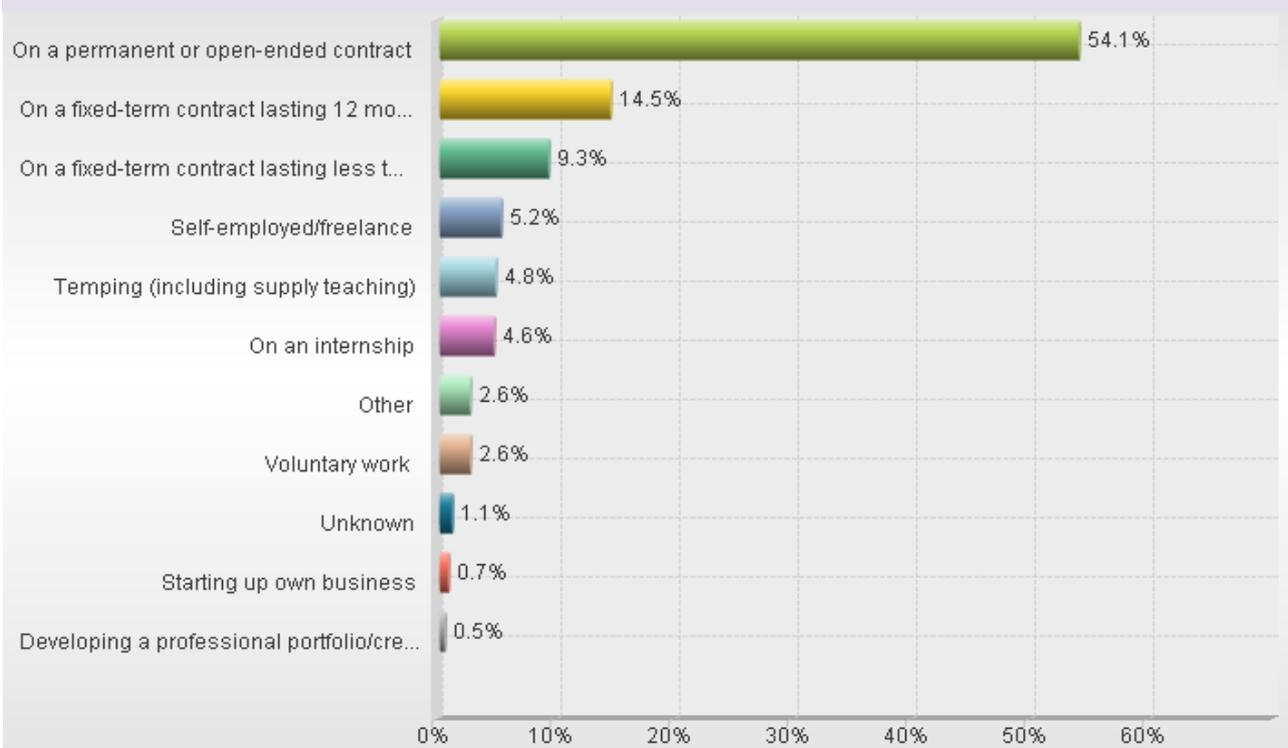
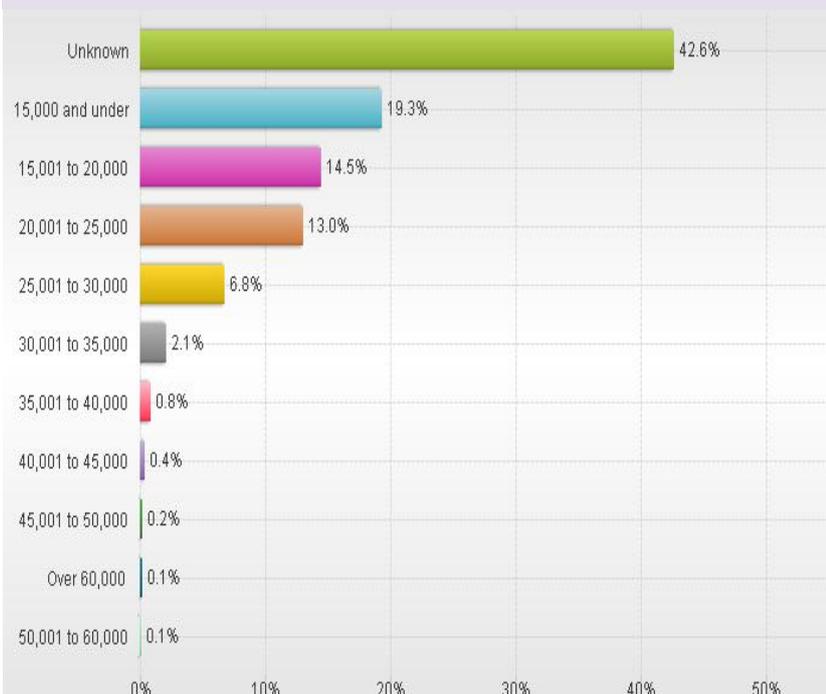


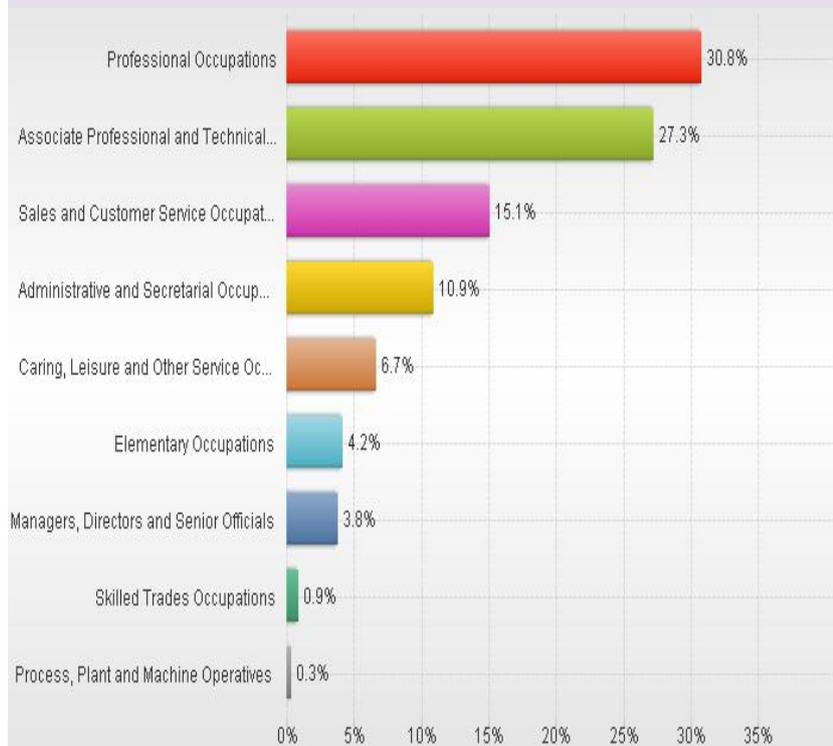
Figure 30: Salary ranges for those in employment 2011/12



The DLHE destination data also includes some information on starting salaries, with just over 57% providing a response. Although this provides only a partial picture, for young graduates in full-time jobs, the typical starting salary would be between £20,000-£30,000 annually and for part-time jobs, the salary would typically be less than £15,000.

5.2 Employment destinations by Standard Occupational Classification

Figure 31: Employment Destinations by Standard Occupational Classification, Level 1 2011/12



The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) is available at different levels, with Level 1 depicted in Figure 31 providing a broad picture of occupational classes, and Level 2 SOC in Table 6 providing a more detailed picture of the employment destinations of the employed cohort of young London domiciled graduates of 2011/12.

Figure 31 indicates that almost 62% of young London resident graduates in 2011/12, who were employed 6 months after graduation, were working in Professional or Associate Professional & Managerial Occupations. These occupations would be classified as 'graduate level' jobs.

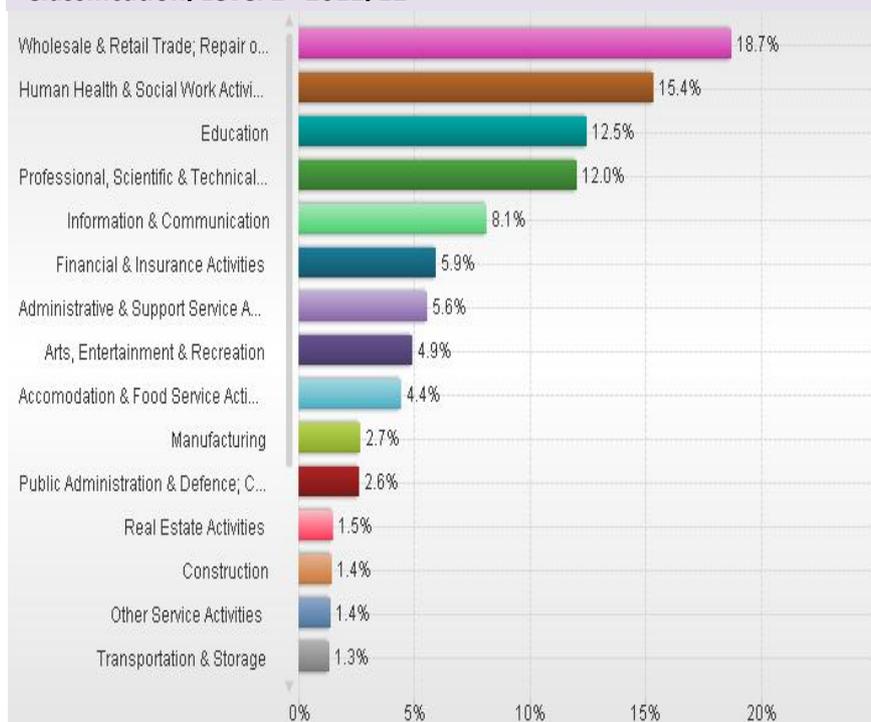
Table 6: Standard Occupational Classifications Level 2 2011/12

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Level 2	Nos
Business and Public Service Associate Occupations	3,509
Sales Occupations	2,711
Health Professionals	2,277
Business, Media and Public Service Professionals	1,873
Administrative Occupations	1,858
Culture, Media and Sports Occupations	1,427
Teaching and Educational Professionals	1,339
Caring Personal Service Occupations	1,227
Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals	1,222
Elementary Administration and Service Occupations	894
Customer Service Occupations	576
Corporate Managers and Directors	545
Secretarial and Related Occupations	528
Health and Social Care Associate Professionals	511
Science, Engineering and Technology Associate Professionals	444
Other Managers and Proprietors	292
Leisure, Travel and Related Personal Service Occupations	224
Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades	123
Protective Service Occupations	52
Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades	43
Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	43
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	29
Skilled Construction and Building Trades	25
Elementary Trades and Related Occupations	13
Skilled Agricultural and Related Trades	10

Table 6 shows that the largest number of graduates are employed in Business and Public Service Associate Professional occupations. There are also a large number of recent graduates employed in Sales Occupations and in Professional and Associate Professional roles associated with Health and Social Welfare, Teaching, Research and Science & Technology. In addition, there are also large numbers employed in Culture, Media and Sports Occupations, which is not entirely surprising as London is a major employment hub for the Cultural and Creative Industries.

5.3 Employment destinations by Standard Industrial Classification

Figure 32: Employment Destinations by Standard Industrial Classification, Level 1 2011/12



Similar to the SOC, the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) is available at different levels, with Level 1 depicted in Figure 32 providing a broad picture of occupational classes, and Level 2 SIC in Table 7 providing a more detailed picture of the employment destinations of the employed cohort of young London domiciled graduates of 2011/12.

The largest proportion of young London domiciled graduates from 2011/12 who were employed, were working in the Wholesale and Retail trade. Approximately, one-in-every six recent graduates were working in retail, although a proportion of these (30%) may have been employed in professional or managerial roles.

The second largest group were working primarily within the public sector. These jobs were located in Human Health and Social Welfare industries, Professional Scientific industries, or the Education sector.

Table 7 provides a detailed breakdown at the second Level of the SIC. It clearly reinforces the large numbers employed in the retail trade, human health activities and education. The large numbers employed in health and education reflects the high public sector employment in London.

Table 7: Standard Industrial Classifications Level 2 2011/12	Nos
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,817
Education	2,719
Human health activities	2,538
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	969
Legal and accounting activities	849
Food and beverage service activities	764
Social work activities without accommodation	716
Employment activities	617
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	590
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	568
Advertising and market research	494
Creative, arts and entertainment activities	457
Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	410
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	405
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	386
Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	372
Publishing activities	370
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	369
Real estate activities	323
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	295
Construction of buildings	214
Activities of membership organisations	207
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	204
Accommodation	200

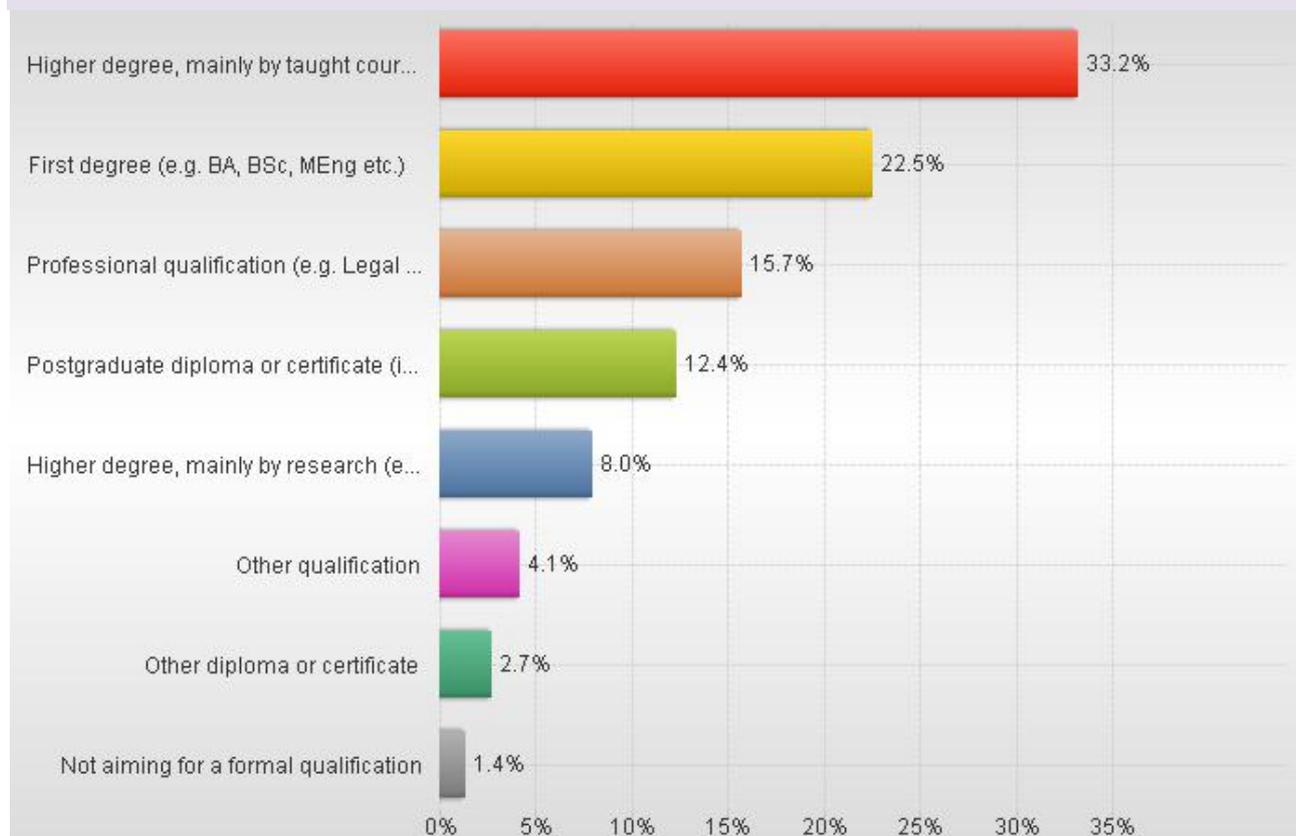
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	180
Programming and broadcasting activities	153
Gambling and betting activities	151
Others	2,492

5.4 Graduates undertaking further study

In addition to information about graduate employment, the DLHE survey also includes a series of questions relating to graduates opting to undertake further study. The destinations data shown in figure 28 suggests that almost 23% of young London graduates choose to undertake further study.

Figure 33 provides a breakdown by the type of qualification the young London graduate has chosen to undertake. As you would expect, almost 70% of young London graduates elect to study for a postgraduate (Masters Degree, MPhil/PhD) degree or a professional qualification. The remaining 30% have opted to study for a first degree or other qualifications. These graduates are most likely to have previously studied on foundation programmes or sub-degrees and are looking to convert their qualification into a honours degree.

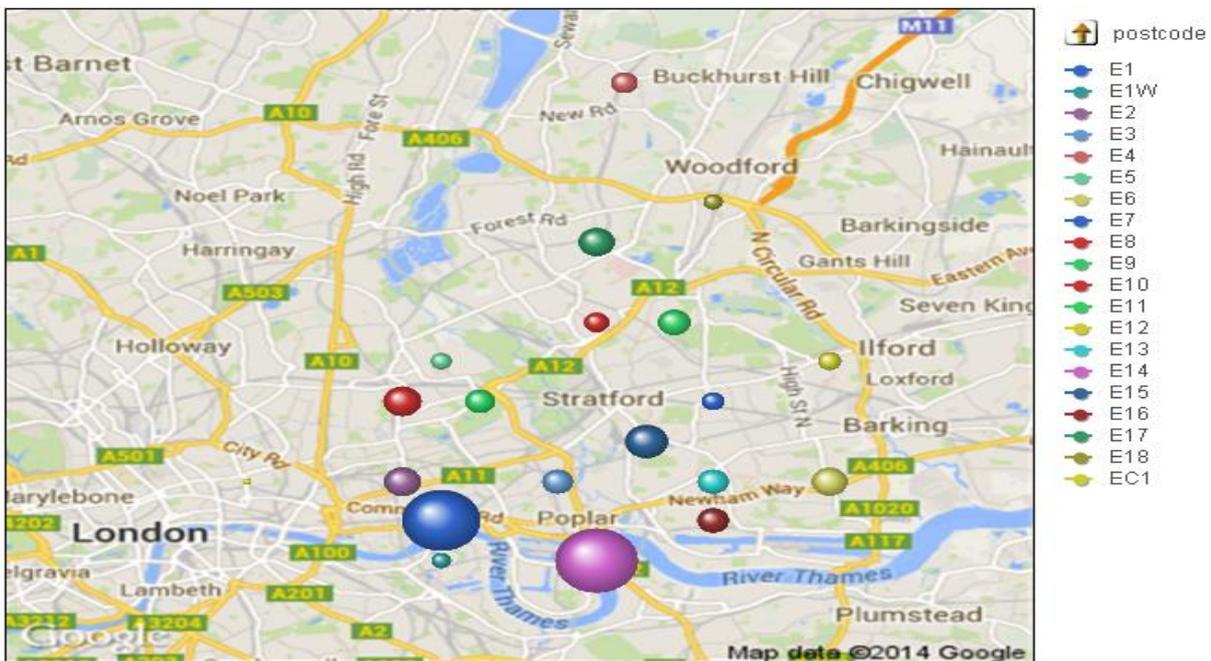
Figure 33: Graduates continuing onto further study – 2011/12



5.5 Employment Heatmaps

The employer heatmaps presented below and on the following pages indicate the employment locations of young London resident graduates who gained their higher education qualifications in 2011/12 and progressed to employment within 6 months of graduating. DLHE data has been overlaid onto Google Maps to show areas with the largest numbers employed. The Heatmap does not work well at London level, but it provides an interesting snapshot at sub-regional level. The relative size of the circle reflects the number of graduates in employment in each postcode area, so the larger circles denote larger numbers employed. To give an indication of the number of jobs in each postcode, table 8 provides a breakdown of young London graduates obtaining employment by the location of their employer. As you would expect, the large employment clusters in the city/central London and Canary Wharf are clearly evident.

East London Postcodes



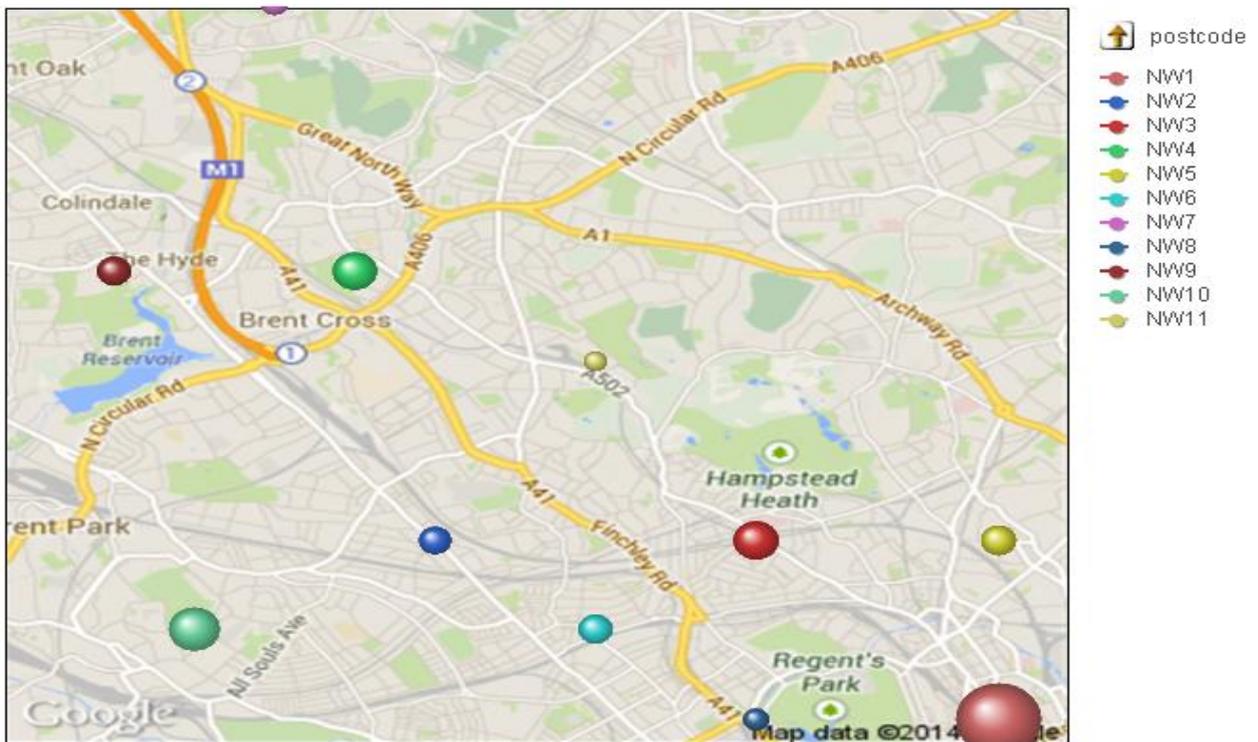
East Central Postcodes



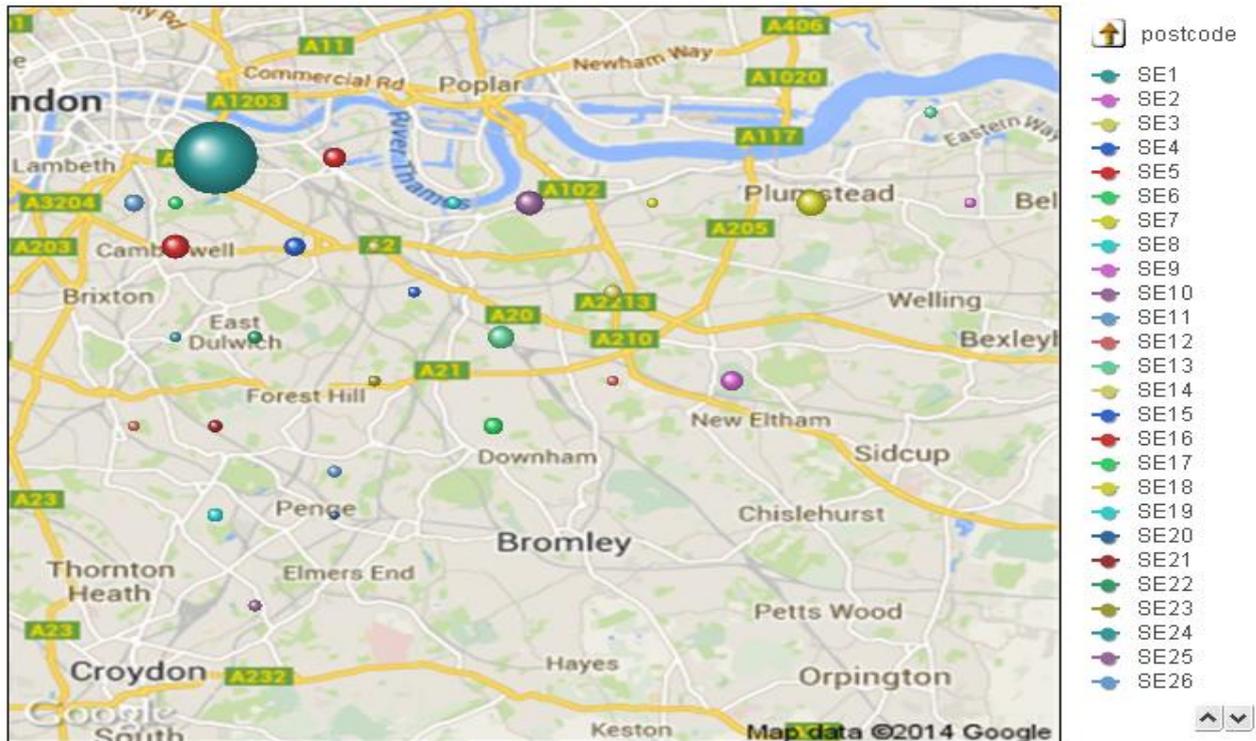
North London Postcodes



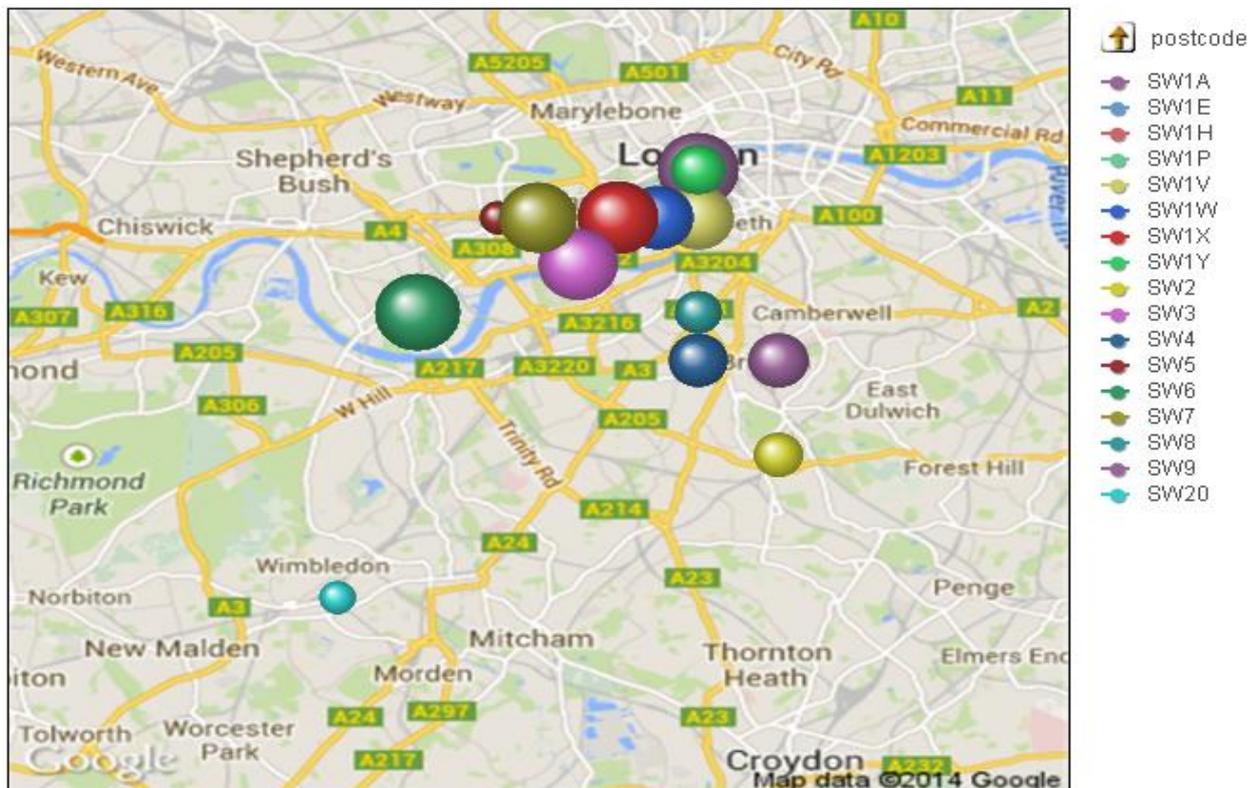
North West London postcodes



South East London Postcodes



South West London postcodes



Other South West London postcodes



West London Postcodes



West Central Postcodes

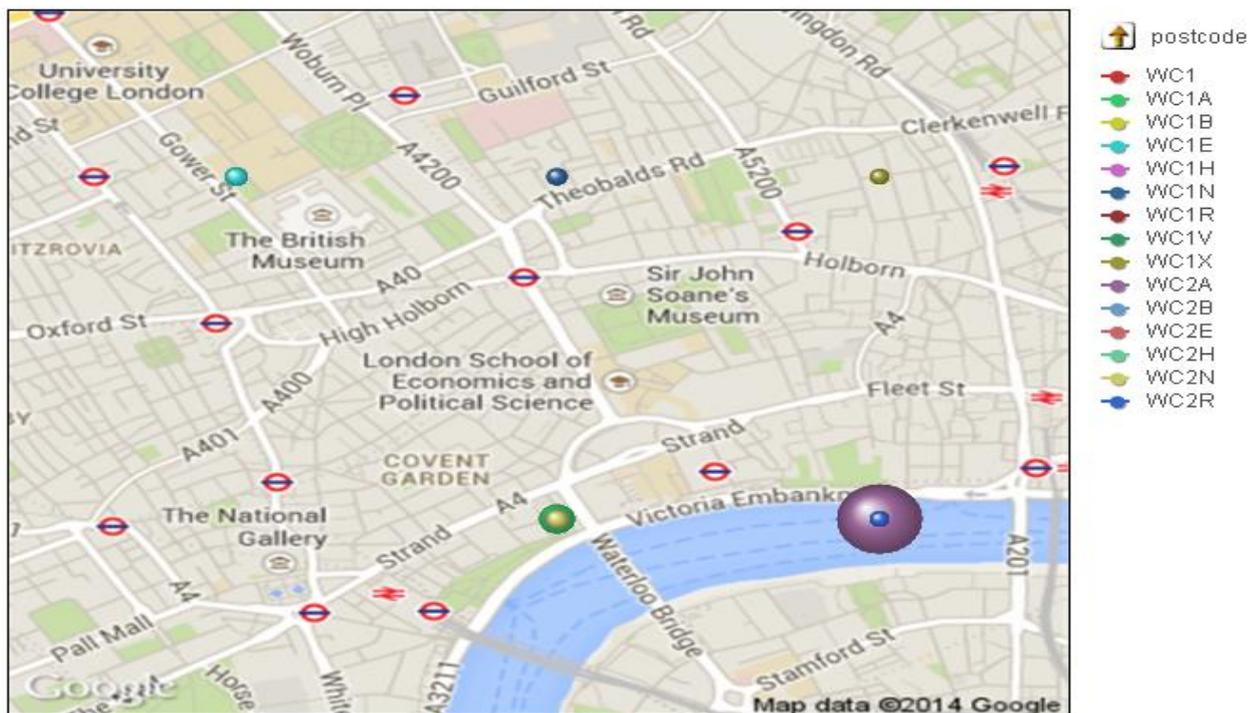


Table 8: Number of young London graduates employment by postcode

London Postcode	Location of employment for young graduates (No.)	London Postcode	Location of employment for young graduates (No.)	London Postcode	Location of employment for young graduates (No.)	London Postcode	Location of employment for young graduates (No.)
E1	424	N1	248	SE14	22	W1	211
E1W	29	N2	28	SE15	53	W1B	90
E2	97	N3	37	SE16	63	W1C	132
E3	70	N4	45	SE17	27	W1D	129
E4	52	N5	31	SE18	104	W1F	108
E5	33	N6	19	SE19	31	W1G	42
E6	93	N7	84	SE20	12	W1H	29
E7	39	N8	37	SE21	24	W1J	82
E8	103	N9	58	SE22	24	W1K	55
E9	65	N10	28	SE23	20	W1M	1
E10	46	N11	40	SE24	16	W1S	79
E11	77	N12	64	SE25	22	W1T	151
E12	40	N13	21	SE26	23	W1U	85
E13	71	N14	38	SE27	18	W1W	100
E14	473	N15	45	SE28	22	W2	195
E15	129	N16	44	SW1A	116	W3	78
E16	73	N17	64	SW1E	66	W4	120
E17	94	N18	61	SW1H	66	W5	156
E18	29	N19	54	SW1P	84	W6	186
EC1	5	N20	30	SW1V	88	W7	28
EC1A	259	N21	17	SW1W	88	W8	108

London Postcode	Location of employment for young graduates (No.)	London Postcode	Location of employment for young graduates (No.)	London Postcode	Location of employment for young graduates (No.)	London Postcode	Location of employment for young graduates (No.)
EC1M	74	N22	61	SW1X	115	W9	28
EC1N	84	NW1	402	SW1Y	54	W10	50
EC1R	43	NW2	62	SW2	43	W11	57
EC1V	191	NW3	115	SW3	110	W12	226
EC1Y	46	NW4	111	SW4	62	W13	25
EC2	1	NW5	71	SW5	24	W14	62
EC2A	183	NW6	67	SW6	128	WC1	1
EC2M	147	NW7	46	SW7	107	WC1A	172
EC2N	56	NW8	40	SW8	40	WC1B	44
EC2R	54	NW9	67	SW9	64	WC1E	76
EC2V	50	NW10	146	SW20	24	WC1H	45
EC2Y	35	NW11	32	SW1	3	WC1N	62
EC3A	54	SE1	793	SW10	63	WC1R	15
EC3M	74	SE2	19	SW11	94	WC1V	78
EC3N	48	SE3	36	SW12	30	WC1X	52
EC3P	1	SE4	20	SW13	9	WC2A	932
EC3R	42	SE5	90	SW14	27	WC2B	67
EC3V	33	SE6	46	SW15	81	WC2E	71
EC4	2	SE7	16	SW16	47	WC2H	93
EC4A	164	SE8	24	SW17	133	WC2N	68
EC4M	54	SE9	58	SW18	65	WC2R	55
EC4N	39	SE10	93	SW19	169		
EC4R	65	SE11	48				
EC4V	39	SE12	18				
EC4Y	37	SE13	81				

6. Conclusions

Although the participation of young London residents in higher education broadly increased year on year until 2011/12, the introduction of the new student funding regime in 2012/13 has meant the number of young, new entrants dropped by 13% on the previous year. This reduction meant that 9,000 fewer young London domiciled people progressed to higher education in 2012/13. The impact of the increased tuition fees was evident across all London boroughs with nine boroughs witnessing a decline of 15% fewer young people opting to study at a HEI. The pattern of strong recruitment to London-based, post-92 HEIs is still evident despite a 17% reduction in 2012/13 and largely reflects the wide choice of institutions in London and the large size of some of the most popular post-92 HEIs. The localised effect of HE participation in London is still very apparent with half the students domiciled in the capital electing to stay and study in London. Another likely reason is the economic reality for many London students, that staying in London enables them to continue to live at home, and probably continue with existing part-time employment. Entry criteria for the majority of undergraduate courses are generally lower at post-92 HEIs than pre-92 institutions, and this is a further likely factor in the strong recruitment to post-92 HEIs, as more young London residents are able to meet the entry criteria for those institutions.

Prior to the introduction of the new student funding regime, there was steady growth in the numbers of 18-20 year olds progressing to HE aided by a surge in 2011/12. However, the introduction of the increased fees contributed to a 13% reduction in 2012/13. A similar impact on the slightly older age group (21-24 years) is evident albeit from a much lower base. Given the differential in HE participation between the two age groups, it is important that young people have the opportunity to access higher education at age 18 or 19, as they are less likely to progress to HE once they pass that age.

The Bachelors degree with honours is still the most popular qualification of choice, with just over three quarters of all young London residents completing qualifications achieving these degrees. However, there are an increasing number of other higher education qualifications achieved, with many specific to professions such as health or education. The importance of first degrees as a route to employment is reflected through the most popular subject choices of Business Studies, Psychology and Economics, and with over two-thirds of all young London residents achieving a first or upper second class degree in 2012/13, it is encouraging to see that destinations data from the previous year showing over almost 65% in employment six months after graduation. If employment and further study is taken into account, the figure for young London residents rises to 89%, which is similar to the HEFCE findings for all students at London-based HEIs

London has long been acknowledged as an area of high graduate employment compared to other regions, and the projection of the growth in the number of Professional, Associate Professional and Technical jobs, and a move towards a knowledge based, service economy is already reflected in the employment figures for young London graduate residents who moved into employment in 2011/12, with growth in these occupational areas, and significant employment in sales and customer service occupations, which have not traditionally been associated with graduate employment. Although, the destinations data is an early snapshot of graduate destination six months after graduation, it does present a positive picture of the value gained from degree study by young London residents.

A picture is beginning to emerge from the data of young London residents' success in achieving good degrees which provide access to higher-level jobs in London in growth occupational areas, and early graduate careers.

7. Appendix

Appendix A. Explanation of terms

Post-92 HE institutions – Universities that were established by legislation, and awarded degree awarding powers by the Privy Council under the terms of the Further & Higher Education Act 1992. They are generally known as ‘new’ universities, and the majority developed from former polytechnics.

Pre-92 HE institutions - Ancient universities and those established by Royal Charter. This group also contains **Russell Group institutions** – a group of 20 of the top selecting Universities who have styled themselves ‘The Russell Group’

Specialist colleges of higher education generally specialise in particular subjects or groups of subjects, often vocationally oriented.

Former colleges of HE have primarily been granted their own degree awarding powers since 2000, and now have university titles. They previously taught HE programmes, but their degrees were validated and awarded by partner universities.

Sixth Form Colleges are colleges specialising in teaching 16-19 year olds, primarily on full-time, Level 3 A Level & Vocational courses.

FE colleges are large general further education colleges, which teach across the age ranges from 16 upwards. Most colleges teach 16-19 year olds separately from adults, but some courses have mixed age ranges, and some young people prefer to study on adult education courses. FE colleges generally tend to focus more on vocational provision and subjects and less on A Level provision. They generally offer progression routes to Level 3 for students who have not achieved Level 2 qualifications, and often for 19 year olds who wish to study A Levels or full-time Level 3 programmes.

Level 3 is A Level or equivalent

The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2011/12 is a common classification of occupational information for the United Kingdom. Within the context of the classification jobs are classified in terms of their skill level and skill content. It is used for career information to labour market entrants, job matching by employment agencies and the development of government labour market policies.

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2011/12 is used by Govt and the Office for National Statistics in classifying business establishments and other statistical units by the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. The classification provides a framework for the collection, tabulation, presentation and analysis of data, and its use promotes uniformity. In addition, it can be used for administrative purposes and by non-government bodies as a convenient way of classifying industrial activities into a common structure.

UG – Undergraduate

PG- Postgraduate

Appendix B: Bibliography

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Aims of the research

This research was conducted to develop an understanding of the pattern of progression to higher education of Young London residents aged 18-24 and their achievement and progression on completion of higher education qualifications into employment or other destinations, including further study. The report maps trends and patterns in participation over the six year period 2007/08 – 2012/13, and trends in graduate employment from 2007/08-2011/12

This paper is a case study of the participation of Young London residents, and the findings are therefore specific to London apart from instances where the findings mirror the findings of national research.

Methodology

The paper uses quantitative data purchased from HESA, (Higher Education Statistics Agency). The progression and achievement data is derived from the annual HESA student return supplied to HESA by all UK-based HEIs (Higher Education Institutions). The HESA student return is a complete record of every student engaged in HE study in an academic year. The data is validated by HESA, and subject to rigorous data quality checks.

The full technical data specification is available here:

http://www.hesa.ac.uk/index.php?option=com_studrec&Itemid=232&mnl=12051

The destinations data is derived from the DLHE – The DLHE survey covers full-time and part-time qualifiers who were of UK and other EU domicile at the point of entry, it excludes those domiciled outside the EU. The survey includes those qualifiers who completed their programmes during the academic year 2011/12, that is, the period 1 August 2011 to 31 July. In 2011/12, 411,005 qualifiers provided information about their destinations. The full technical data specification is available here:

http://www.hesa.ac.uk/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=2903&Itemid=161

The specification for the data was provided by UEL, and the data purchased by London Borough of Newham. To assist in analysis, UEL imported the data into their business intelligence reporting tool, QlikView, for data visualisation and analytical purposes.

The data analysed in this report is for young people aged 18-24, studying full or part-time, on undergraduate or first degrees. The latest available data is for students who entered higher education (HE) during the 2012/13 academic year. The data classifies students by their home postcode, and is aggregated at borough level and regional level. Time series data is available from 2007/08, and the report therefore includes time series analysis over a five year period. In these instances, the data shows students entering HE in those years.

DLHE data is from the 2011/12 academic year, the most recent survey available.

Where the number of students is 5 or less, it is displayed as <5, as this is a HESA data protection requirement. Where the data is drilled down to look at sub-groups, the numbers are not always statistically relevant due to the small numbers of students involved, so actual student numbers are reported next to the percentage where this occurs.

We have classified the Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) into groups of institutions using commonly used groupings.⁵ The institutional groupings are correct for the 2012/13 academic year, and therefore take account of the recent addition of four HEIs during the 2012/13 academic year.

- Russell Group - The Russell Group of 20 universities
- Pre-92 – Ancient universities and those established by Royal Charter, excluding the 20 Russell Group institutions
- Post-92 – Universities established under the F&HE Act 1992
- Specialist institutions – University Colleges specialising in specific subjects such as Art or music
- Former Colleges of HE – Universities granted degree awarding powers since 2000

A full explanation of terms and a list of the HE institutions in each category are provided in Appendix D

The reason universities are classified in this way is to group universities with similar entry criteria and characteristics.

Data is primarily reported directly from the HESA data, but where appropriate, references have been made to other data to evidence prior attainment when making a case for choice based primarily on prior academic achievement. Other national studies are also referred to, where they have utilised quantitative data in order to place some of the findings related to London students into a national HE context. The report also refers to other qualitative studies on student choice to provide a perspective on potential reasons for student HE choices apart from prior academic attainment.

Students studying on courses in further education colleges (FECs), which are franchised from HEIs, are already included in HESA data and the DLHE survey. But the DLHE survey now includes directly funded HE students at FECs. These results form part of FECs' [wider information set](#) published on the Unistats web-site, and have been included in the Key Information Set from September 2012. Data for students from FECs directly funded from the start of the 2012/13 academic year will be reported as part of the HESA student record, which will be available from January 2014

⁵ These groupings are common terminology within the HE sector

Appendix D: List of HEIs by institutional group

Russell Group Institutions	Pre-92 Institutions
King's College London	The City University
The University of Nottingham	The University of Essex
University College London	Brunel University
The University of Warwick	The University of Kent
The University of Birmingham	Goldsmiths College
London School of Economics and Political Science	St George's Hospital Medical School
The University of Southampton	The School of Oriental and African Studies
The University of Manchester	The University of Sussex
The University of Leeds	The University of Bradford
Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine	The University of Leicester
The University of Cambridge	The School of Pharmacy
The University of Sheffield	Loughborough University
The University of Bristol	Aston University
The University of Liverpool	Royal Holloway and Bedford New College
The University of Oxford	The University of Surrey
The University of Edinburgh	The University of East Anglia
Cardiff University	The University of Salford
The University of Glasgow	The University of Bath
Queen's University, Belfast	The University of Hull
The University of Newcastle	The University of Keele
Queen Mary and Westfield College	The University of Reading
University of Durham	The University of Stirling
The University of Exeter	Swansea University
The University of York	Birkbeck College
Specialist Institutions	The University of Aberdeen
University of the Arts	Heriot-Watt University
Ravensbourne College	The University of Dundee
University of the Creative Arts	The University of St Andrews

University College Birmingham	Aberystwyth University
Central School of Speech and Drama	
Royal Veterinary College	
Former Colleges of HE	
Roehampton University	Buckinghamshire New University
University of Cumbria	University of Chester
The University of Northampton	Edge Hill University
St Mary's University College, Twickenham	The University of Chichester
Southampton Solent University	Bishop Grosseteste University College
Canterbury Christ Church University	The University of Winchester
	Glyndwr University
Post 92 Former Polytechnics	
Kingston University	Anglia Ruskin University
The University of Greenwich	De Montfort University
The University of Westminster	Bournemouth University
The University of East London	University of the West of England, Bristol
Middlesex University	Oxford Brookes University
London Metropolitan University	The University of Northampton
London South Bank University	The Manchester Metropolitan University
Kingston University	Birmingham City University
The University of Greenwich	The University of Plymouth
The University of Westminster	Leeds Metropolitan University
The University of East London	Staffordshire University
University of Hertfordshire	Bath Spa University
The University of West London	Sheffield Hallam University
The University of Brighton	Teesside University
The University of Portsmouth	The University of Lincoln
University of Bedfordshire	University of Derby
Coventry University	The University of Central Lancashire
The Nottingham Trent University	The University of Wolverhampton

* This list includes the most popular by group of universities attended by Young London residents, and is not necessarily a full comprehensive list of all UK HEIs

Appendix E: Trends in young participation in higher education by London parliamentary constituencies (derived from HEFCE 2013/28)

Index of London parliamentary constituencies

National Rank	Parliamentary constituency	Young participation rate 2011/12(p)	Percentage point change in young participation rate – 1998/99 to 2011/12(p)
1	Wimbledon	68%	13
2	Harrow East	67%	13
3	Richmond Park	66%	7
4	Cities of London and Westminster	66%	-9
5	Ruislip, Northwood and Pinner	65%	14
6	Enfield, Southgate	64%	10
7	Ealing Central and Acton	64%	12
8	Harrow West	63%	13
10	Brent North	63%	7
12	Twickenham	62%	12
14	Hampstead and Kilburn	61%	11
15	Finchley and Golders Green	60%	3
16	Ilford South	60%	18
20	Hornsey and Wood Green	60%	15
21	Chipping Barnet	60%	8
22	Putney	59%	19
23	Chelsea and Fulham	59%	11
25	Kensington	58%	-1
30	Ilford North	56%	18
35	Kingston and Surbiton	56%	13
37	Hendon	55%	7
38	Westminster North	55%	14
40	Croydon South	55%	8
41	Ealing, Southall	55%	9

43	Brentford and Isleworth	54%	8
56	Battersea	53%	19
57	Beckenham	52%	8
70	Ealing North	51%	14
71	Croydon North	51%	22
75	Tooting	50%	8
79	Sutton and Cheam	50%	8
80	Dulwich and West Norwood	49%	18
81	Leyton and Wanstead	49%	11
88	Hammersmith	48%	14
98	Holborn and St Pancras	46%	12
104	Chingford and Woodford Green	46%	15
113	Islington North	45%	13
116	East Ham	45%	15
117	Brent Central	45%	8
125	Mitcham and Morden	45%	16
126	Streatham	45%	11
130	Walthamstow	44%	16
133	Greenwich and Woolwich	44%	21
134	Lewisham, Deptford	44%	22
152	Bromley and Chislehurst	43%	5
156	West Ham	43%	19
165	Lewisham West and Penge	43%	16
168	Camberwell and Peckham	42%	20
180	Enfield North	42%	15
183	Tottenham	42%	15
185	Islington South and Finsbury	41%	15
190	Old Bexley and Sidcup	41%	15
195	Carshalton and Wallington	41%	13
196	Edmonton	41%	11
198	Hayes and Harlington	41%	13

205	Uxbridge and South Ruislip	40%	11
206	Lewisham East	40%	17
216	Feltham and Heston	40%	6
221	Poplar and Limehouse	40%	17
222	Hackney South and Shoreditch	40%	14
226	Orpington	40%	6
236	Erith and Thamesmead	39%	18
245	Barking	38%	23
249	Vauxhall	38%	10
250	Bethnal Green and Bow	38%	17
254	Croydon Central	38%	11
308	Bexleyheath and Crayford	35%	11
309	Eltham	35%	15
321	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	35%	13
333	Dagenham and Rainham	34%	17
351	Hornchurch and Upminster	33%	11
395	Romford	31%	7