The Higher Education Journey of Young London Residents

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This report has been developed in partnership with London Councils, Young People's Education and Skills

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1. Introduction

This report is the fourth in a series providing analysis of the higher education (HE) journey of young London residents as they progress from 16-18 institutions on to their higher education study and beyond. The report also looks at achievement at university and graduate employment. Taken together, the four years of data analysis span a significantly changing period in HE – the year before the increase in tuition fees to a maximum of £9,000 per year; the first year of the higher fees, and the two years following the introduction of higher fees.

The 2014 analysis showed the considerable and varied impact of the introduction of higher tuition fees in London, resulting in a significant decrease in the number of young people progressing to higher education. This year's report indicates the level of recovery after two years and the variability of recovery across London boroughs.

Our primary aim in producing these reports is to assist London local authorities to map the whole of the higher education journey of their young people, and the research aims to not only provide an illustration of that journey, but to also 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.

Information on the numbers of young people progressing to Higher Education in London has always been of interest to London local authorities, but it has taken on added importance as more and more jobs in London now and in the future are expected to be at graduate levels 4 and 5, with an emphasis on specialist degrees.

The picture of higher education delivery is also changing, with more colleges of Further Education (FE) and Further and Higher Education (F&HE) directly funded by Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) to deliver degrees within the last two years. The recent HE White Paper *'Success as a Knowledge Economy'* (2016)[1] also provides the potential for other providers to be given degree-awarding powers, and it is likely that a number of Colleges of F&HE in London would wish to take up this opportunity. These colleges are also delivering and planning more Level 4 provision such as HNDs and Higher Apprenticeships, as more of these higher level pathways become available. The national programme of Post-16 Area Reviews will also encourage FE colleges to re-shape, with some colleges developing specialisms and centres of excellence in technical subjects at higher levels.

These changes in the delivery of higher education will provide more options and a range of different pathways for young people in London who want to progress to Level 4 qualifications and above. The changes further underline the importance of information about the progression of our young people to higher education, and of understanding the economic value of higher education in increased employment, graduate

1 Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (2016) *Success as a knowledge economy*

earnings, and in building a highly educated and skilled young population to support London's economic growth.

Professor John Storan

Scope of the report

Using data from the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), this report focuses on young people aged 18-24 whose home addresses are in London. The most recent data available is for the academic year 2014/15. Time series data back to 2007/08 is also used to illustrate trends over an eight year period.

The data provides information on the progression to higher education of 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 report.

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

The report then goes on to look at the achievement of young London residents who completed higher education qualifications in 2014/15 in terms of the types of higher education qualification obtained, and the degree classification achieved.

The final section of the report examines the outcomes of higher education. 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 2013/14. 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 initial phase of 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 75%. 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 2013/14, 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 about student destinations post-completion (employment and/or further study). It further examines 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 62% of respondents return salary

information in the DLHE, so the data only provides a partial picture. Finally, the report provides Geographic Information System (GIS) maps of employment locations by employer postcodes – providing a visual illustration of the early graduate employment destinations in London of the 2013/14 young London resident, UK higher education leavers.

Further information on the methodology is presented in the Appendix C.

2. Executive Summary

The picture of HE participation by young Londoners was one of growth for the five years to 2011/12, but the introduction of higher tuition fees in 2012/13 caused a significant drop in progression to HE of 13.3% on the previous year. 2013/14 saw a 7% recovery across London, and this recovery has continued in 2014/15, with a further increase of 3.7%. Whilst this recovery is encouraging, the actual numbers of young people participating have not quite recovered to the levels in 2008/09, and these numbers also mask increases in the young population in London boroughs over the same period. It is likely therefore that the recovery in London is not as great as the percentages would suggest. The numbers of 21-24 year olds and part-time students in London are still declining, and the recovery has been in 18-20 year olds studying on full-time undergraduate degrees.

Nationally, the gender gap between female and male HE participation is widening, after a period where the gap had narrowed. This trend is reflected in London, and is further compounded when the numbers and percentages are analysed by ethnicity and gender.

In 2014/15, the majority of London boroughs increased participation compared to the previous year, but the picture is still varied at borough level, with significant recovery in some boroughs and very limited growth in others. A number of London boroughs have experienced increases and decreases in their young population, and this is likely to be a contributing factor to the fluctuating participation rates at borough level.

The Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) data shows that the largest number of young London students still progress to post-92 universities, although the proportion is declining, and pre-92 and Russell Group universities are experiencing a higher level of growth than post-92 institutions. The removal of the recruitment 'cap' on universities has resulted in more places becoming available at pre-92 and Russell Group universities, and this will be a contributing factor. More than half of the students progressed to HE from school sixth forms, and the numbers are growing year on year. Although the vast majority of students are progressing from A Level programmes, there has been a continued increase in the number progressing from other Level 3 programmes in 2014/15.

The most popular universities with London residents in 2014/15 were Kingston and Westminster, but even the most popular universities had less than 4% market share of the young London resident population, which demonstrates the wide range of universities attended overall. Data from 2014/15 suggests that young London residents are accessing a wider range of universities outside of London, with the highest growth at the University of Hertfordshire.

The most popular degree subjects in 2014/15 are similar to the most popular nationally; business studies, psychology, computer science and

economics. The number of qualifications awarded dropped compared to the previous year as the result of the reduction in young Londoners entering HE in 2012/13 coinciding with the introduction of the increased tuition fees. Over 78% of young Londoners completing first degrees or undergraduate qualifications in 2014/15 achieved honours degrees, down from 80% in the previous year. Alongside this, 52% achieved an upper second class degree, with a further 19% achieving first class degrees, an increase of 1.7% on the previous year. The increase in young London graduates obtaining a first or upper second-class degree is an important contributor to graduate employability in the increasingly competitive graduate employment market.

Destination data for students who completed their courses in 2013/14 also shows an improving picture, with just over 52% of students employed in full-time paid work six months after graduation, up from 49% in the previous year. If part-time work, primarily in work and also studying, and those due to start a job within the next month, are taken into account, the employment figure increases to 70%.

Of those who were in employment, 56% were employed on permanent or open-ended contracts, with a further 23% employed on fixed-term contracts.

Over 63% of young London resident graduates in 2013/14, 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 were employed in business and public service associate professional occupations. There are also a large number employed in sales occupations, health professions, administrative 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.

The overall picture across London is one of gradual recovery in the percentage of young Londoners progressing to HE, but less recovery in terms of actual numbers. Students are achieving higher tariff points at level 3 and progressing to an increasingly wide range of HE institutions, with more young Londoners progressing to universities outside of London. A higher percentage of young Londoners are achieving first-class or upper second-class degrees, and increasing numbers are employed sixth months after graduation in graduate level jobs.

3. Progression to higher education in London

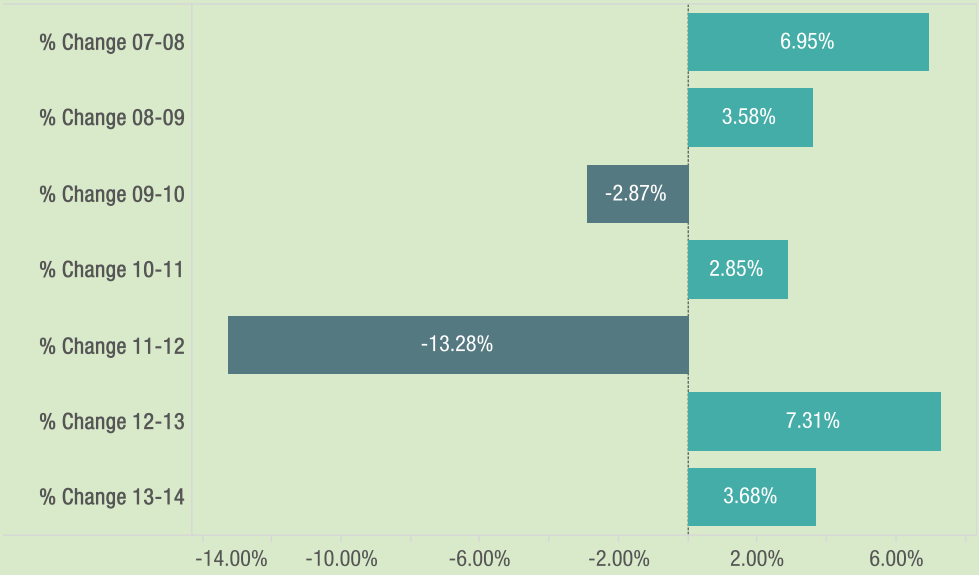
3.1 Number of young London residents progressing to higher education

The number of young London residents progressing to higher education peaked at over 67,000 in 2009/10, and in 2011/12 – the year before the introduction of higher tuition fees[2]. The Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE, 2013) noted that the increase in initial participation by 18 year olds in 2011/12 was primarily caused by a significant drop in students deferring their studies that year.

Numbers progressing to HE dropped significantly in 2012/13 when higher tuition fees were introduced, with a decrease of 9,000 young

Figure 1:
Young progression to HE
2007/8 - 2014/15

Figure 2:
Young progression to HE:
% year-on-year change



2 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.

Londoners progressing to HE in that year. This represented a 13% drop compared with the previous year.

Whilst progression in London has recovered by 11% since 2012/13, the rate of recovery in 2014/15 is slower than in 2013/14, and the numbers of young Londoners progressing to HE have not fully recovered to the peaks in 2009/10 and 2011/12.

The recovery of 11% still represents 2,500 fewer young people progressing to HE in 2014/15 compared to the peak years.

The pattern of recovery at London level is steady, but the picture at borough level is extremely varied.

3.2 Numbers progressing to higher education by London borough

The introduction of higher tuition fees in 2012/13 resulted in reductions in the numbers of young people undertaking HE study across all London boroughs. These reductions ranged from almost 5% to 20%.

The pattern of recovery across London boroughs between 2013/14 and 2014/15 varies from boroughs with strong recovery in Barking & Dagenham, Hillingdon, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest, to stalled recovery in Bexley, Brent, Lambeth & Westminster, and decline in Bromley, Harrow, Hounslow & Islington.

This, together with the fact that progression across London has not fully recovered to 2011/12 levels, suggests the continuing negative impact of higher tuition fees on young people in London, and a continuing severe impact on young people's progression to higher education in some London boroughs.

Twenty three out of the thirty two boroughs showed an increase over the two year period, with five showing almost no increase, and four with decreases.

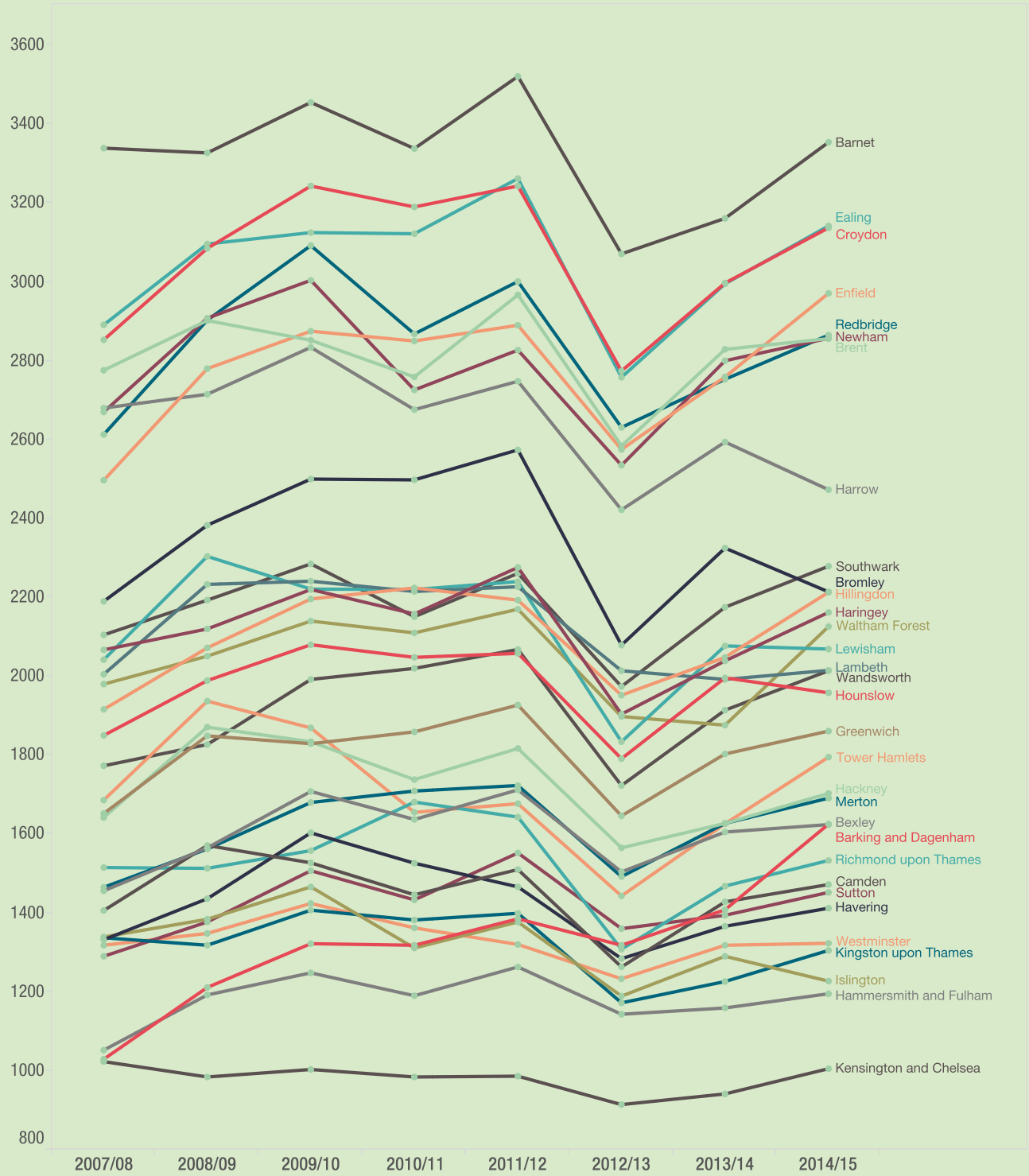
Some of the fluctuations only represent approximately 100 students per borough, and small increases and decreases can sometimes be due to fluctuations in the cohort size. In a borough with an HE cohort of 2,000-2,500 students progressing each year, this does however represent a drop of 4-5%.

Figure 3 shows the fluctuations at borough level over the eight year period to 2014/15.

Over the eight year period there are a number of boroughs that have grown the number of young people continuing study at a university or F&HE college. The largest increase in participation since 2007/08 by far is in Barking & Dagenham (+37%), followed by Hillingdon (+13%), Hammersmith & Fulham and Wandsworth (12%). Barking & Dagenham and Tower Hamlets had their highest number of students progressing to HE in 2014/15 compared with any of the previous seven years.

Barking & Dagenham does have a rapidly increasing young population, but actual numbers progressing to HE were 1,029 in 2007/08 and that number had risen to 1,625 by 2014/15 - an increase of over 1/3. A further factor in the increase in HE participation in the borough is the opening of new school sixth forms and increases in GCSE performance

Figure 3:
Young London residents' progression to HE by London borough 2007/8 - 2014/15



in the borough's schools, which has enabled more young people to progress to Level 3 and A Level provision. Barking & Dagenham is a borough with fairly high socio-economic deprivation, but the time series data would suggest that young people in the borough have not been deterred by higher tuition fees as greatly as in many other London boroughs.

The reasons for small increases or small decreases in participation are difficult to disentangle at borough level because of the number of variables involved. One potential reason could be the changing young population numbers in individual boroughs – both increases and decreases which could influence the participation figures significantly.

Figure 4 shows the overall HE participation of young domiciled residents by borough for the 2014/15 academic year. The boroughs with the largest young populations are unsurprisingly amongst those with the highest numbers of young people progressing to higher education.

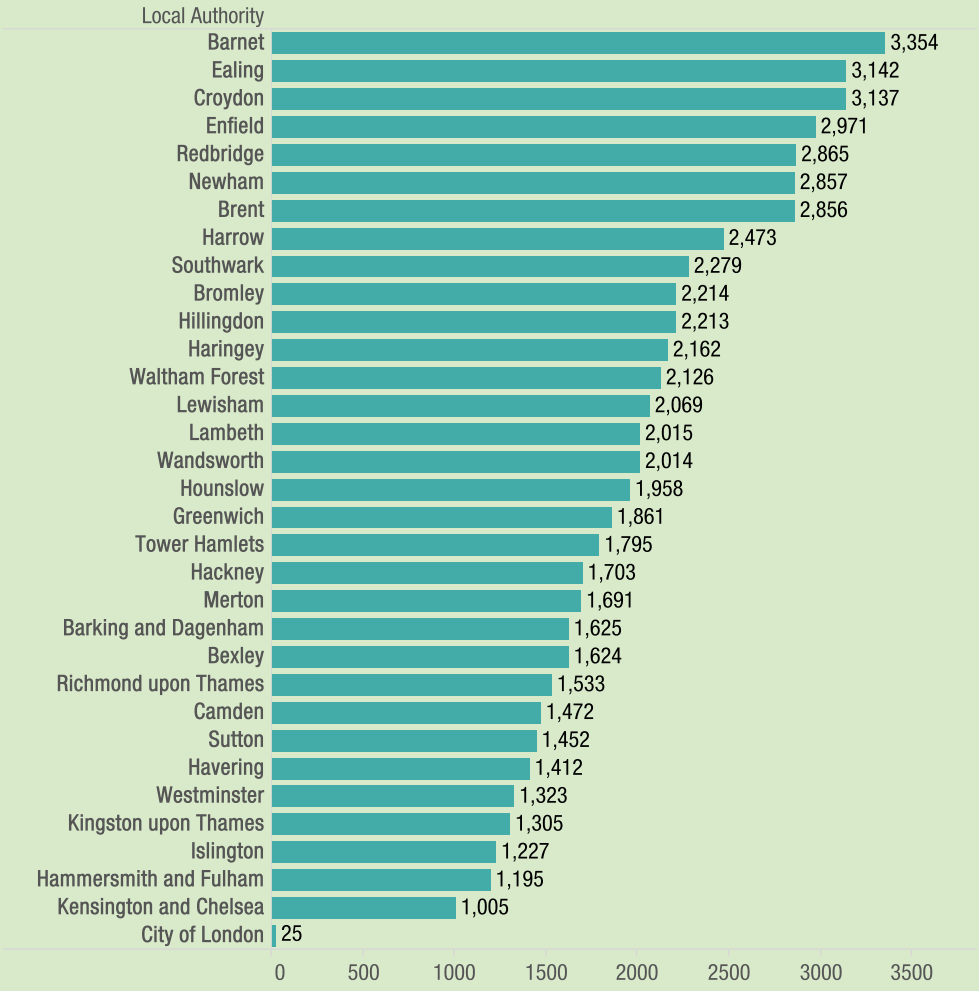


Figure 4:
Young London residents' progression to HE in 2014/15 by home borough

Figure 5 indicates the annual percentage change in the number of students progressing to higher education in 2014/15 compared to the previous year. After an average 13% drop across London boroughs in 2012/13, and recovery of between 1% and 13% in 2013/14, the numbers in the majority of London boroughs have continued to increase. Barking & Dagenham has seen the greatest recovery in 2014/15 along with Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest. There are however boroughs where the increases are still very small or where the percentage has decreased

compared with 2013/14.

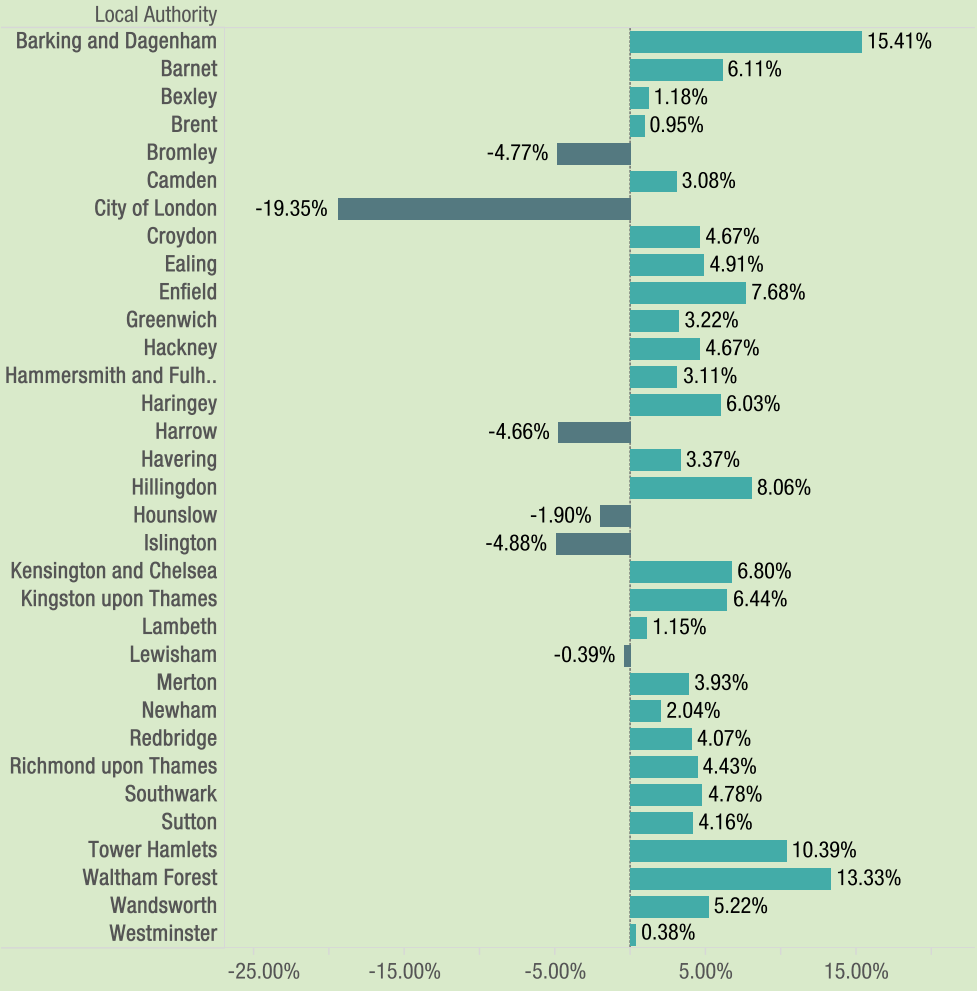
Some of the increases and decreases represent small numbers of actual students, which can partially be explained by fluctuations in borough populations of year11 cohorts.

The main issue for many London boroughs is the continuing impact of the increase in tuition fees, which, despite some recovery in 2013/14 has resulted in participation rates being drawn back to the levels achieved five or six years ago.

In Barking & Dagenham, the numbers of students progressing from school sixth forms and sixth form colleges has risen dramatically over the eight year period. Analysis of the data shows a significant increase in the numbers of students with A Levels and other Level 3 qualifications, and tariff scores have also increased significantly over the eight year period. These have clearly been factors in the increases in higher education participation of young people in the borough, as more of them met the entry criteria for universities.

In Waltham Forest numbers decreased by 12.5% in 2012/13 compared with the previous year, and a further decline in 2013/14 of 1.2%.

Figure 5:
Young London residents' progression to HE by home borough annual % change 2013/14-2014/15



However, this trend has been reversed in 2014/15, with a recovery of 13.3% from 2013/14 to 2014/15, the second highest percentage increase in London.

In boroughs with smaller numbers of students such as in Kensington & Chelsea, 941 students progressed to HE in 2013/14. Numbers increased by just under 7% in 2014/15 to 1,005, but the difference in student numbers between the two years is only 64 students, which could be partly explained by differences in local cohort sizes in any one year.

3.3 Student Profile

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 18-20 on entry (83%) as they will have followed a traditional route from Level 3 qualifications at age 18. This pattern has remained consistent throughout the eight year period 2007/08-2014/15, with small percentage increases in participation year on year for the under 20 age group from 80% in 2012/13 to 83.2% in 2014/15.

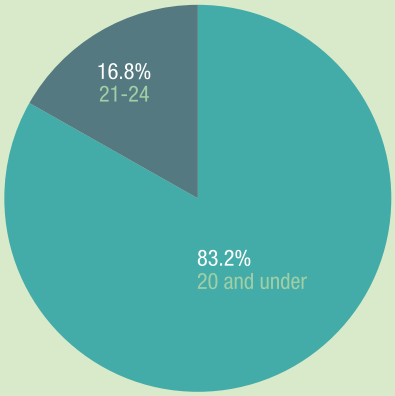


Figure 6:
Age on entry
2014/15 (%)

The Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) End of Cycle Report (2015)[3] , reports that the increase in entry to HE nationally for the 2014/15 academic year was primarily due to increases in entry by 18 year olds. The report also states that 18 year olds in London are 40% more likely to enter higher education than 18 year olds in the South West of England (the region with the lowest progression to HE), and that 42% of entries to HE in 2015 were from young people aged 19 and under

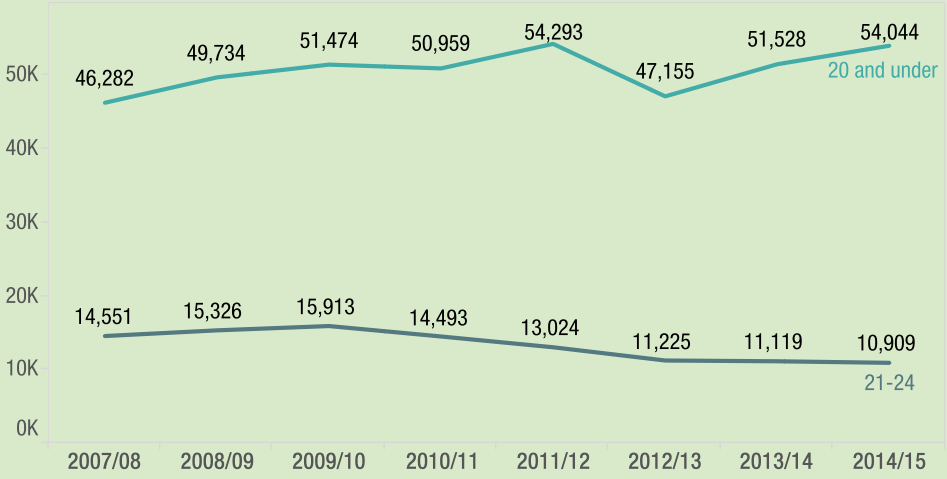


Figure 7:
Age on entry
2007/08 - 2014/15

3 UCAS (2016) *End of Cycle Report 2015*

(UCAS, 2016: p9).

The number of 21-24 year olds undertaking HE is still declining although at a much reduced rate than in the year after the introduction of higher tuition fees in 2012/13.

These statistics underline the importance of the decision that young people make about progression to higher education at age 18, as they are far less likely to go into higher education after the age of 20.

Mode of Study

As you would expect, the overwhelming majority of 18-24 year old students' progress onto full-time first or undergraduate degrees, with only a small percentage choosing part-time study (Figure 8). The percentage of young people aged 20 and under choosing full-time study is even higher.

In previous years, we have reported a gradual decline in the percentage of young Londoners choosing part-time first degree study, and the decline continued in 2014/15. Part-time numbers for 18-24 year olds in 2014/15 were nearly half what they were in 2011/12.

Figure 8:
Mode of study for those aged 18-24 years - 2014/15 (%)

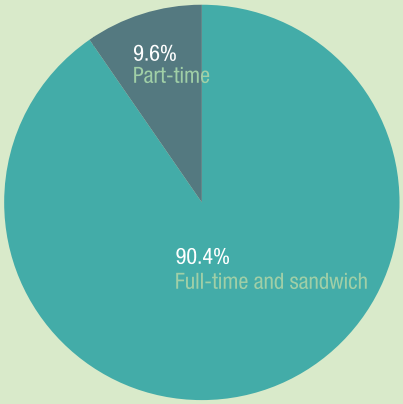
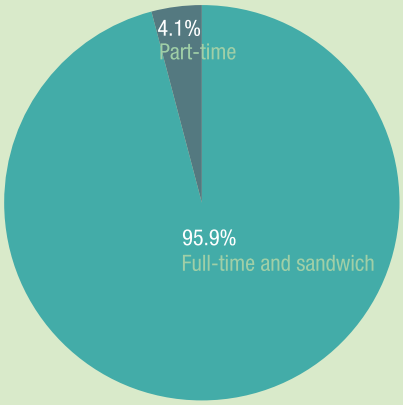


Figure 9:
Mode of study for those aged 18-20 years - 2014/15 (%)



Although part-time student numbers have been gradually decreasing, the numbers of students studying at part-time & distance learning specialist institutions such as Birkbeck College and The Open University had generally increased over the four years up until 2010/11. They were not immune to the confusion over the funding arrangements for part-time students however, and witnessed reductions of 16.2% and 1%

respectively in 2013/14 on top of significant reductions the previous year. This downward trend continued in 2014/15 with a further decline in young Londoners progressing to both Birkbeck and the Open University.

Gender

In previous years, we have not focused strongly on the differences in progression to HE between male and female young Londoners because London figures were similar to national figures, in that the gender split was similar, and that male participation in London had increased more than female participation in 2013/14 compared to the previous year.

We are giving more focus on the gender differences in participation this year, as whilst overall numbers of both females and males progressing to HE in London have increased, there has been a worrying national trend

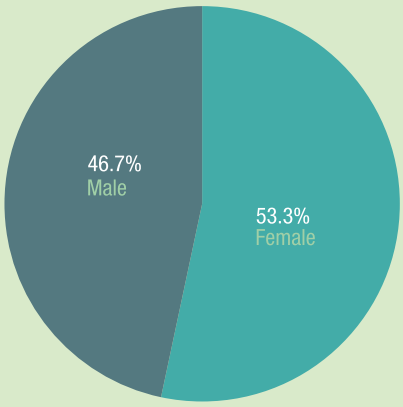


Figure 10:
Gender split for those aged 18-20 years - 2014/15 (%)

in a widening gap between female and male participation nationally, which is being mirrored in London.

UCAS reported that nationally, the HE entry rate in 2015 for 18 year old women was 9.2% higher than for men, making them 35% (proportionally) more likely to enter than men. These differences, both proportionally and in percentage points, are the highest recorded.

In London, the entry rate for females aged 18-20 is 6.6 percentage points higher compared to males, which is lower than national picture. The

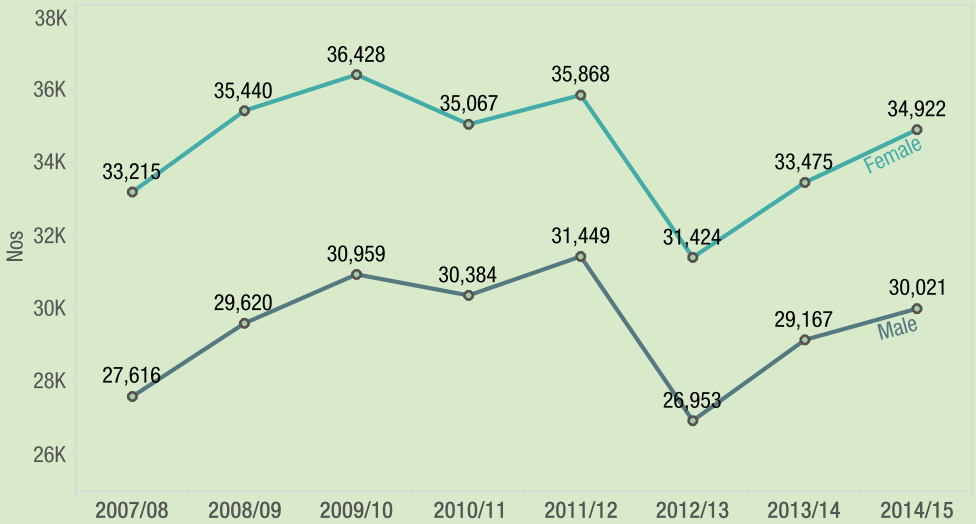


Figure 11:
Gender breakdown of young Londoners – Time-series 2007/08 - 2014/15

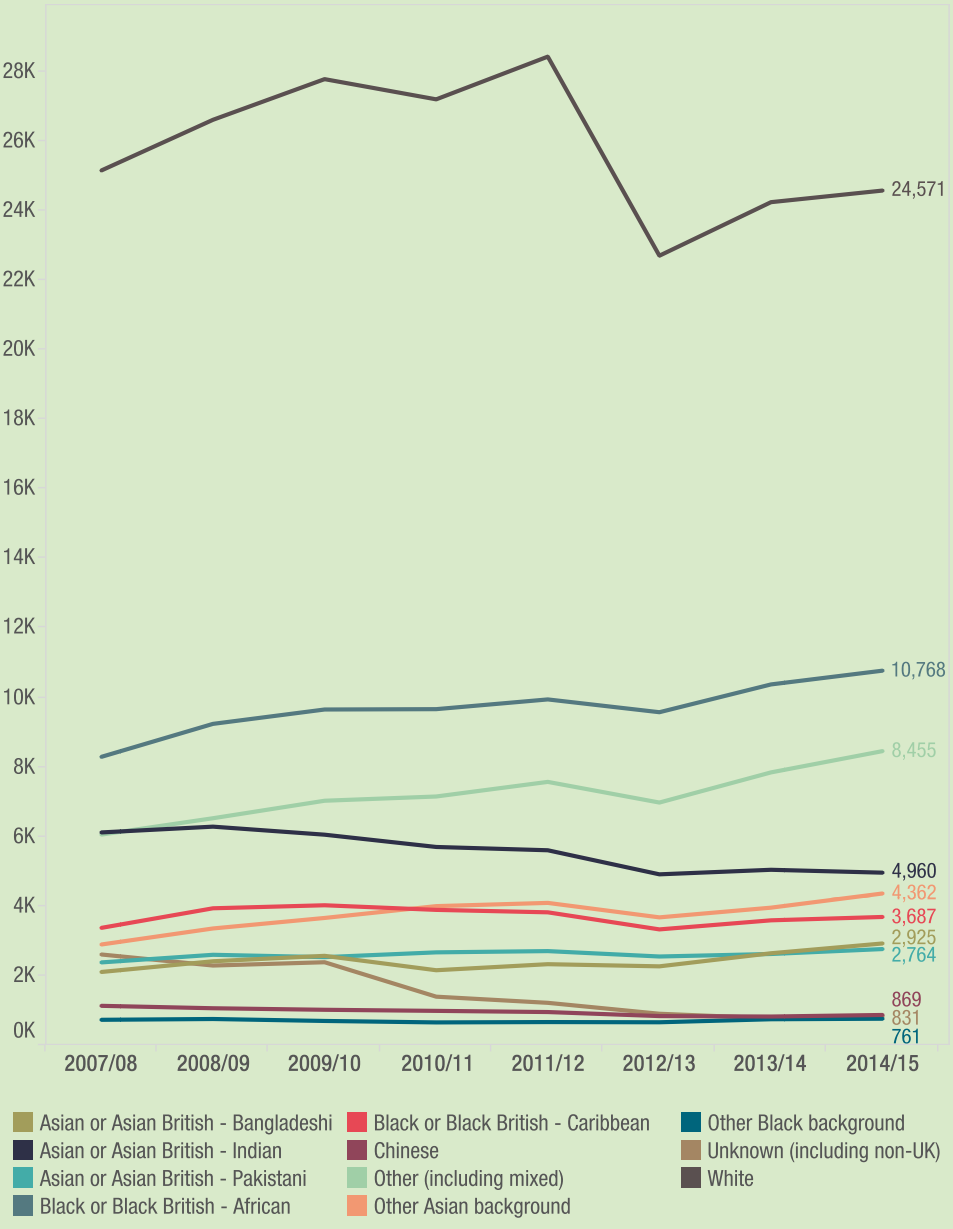
increase in participation in 2014/15 compared to 2013/14 was 2.9% for males and 4.3% for females, which accounts for the widening gap in Figure 11.

The gender imbalance is further compounded when looking at the gap between disadvantaged females and males. UCAS reported that in the most disadvantaged areas across the UK 18 year old women were 52% more likely to enter higher education than men in 2015. Given the widening gender gap in London after a period when the gap narrowed, it will be important for local authorities to focus on gaps in gender participation, gender and ethnicity, and disadvantaged groups in their local areas to ensure that outreach work targets low or declining participation groups.

Ethnicity

Almost 38% of young London new entrants to HE identify themselves as White with the next highest proportion being black African students

Figure 12:
Ethnic breakdown of young London residents' progression to HE – Time-series 2007/08 - 2014/15



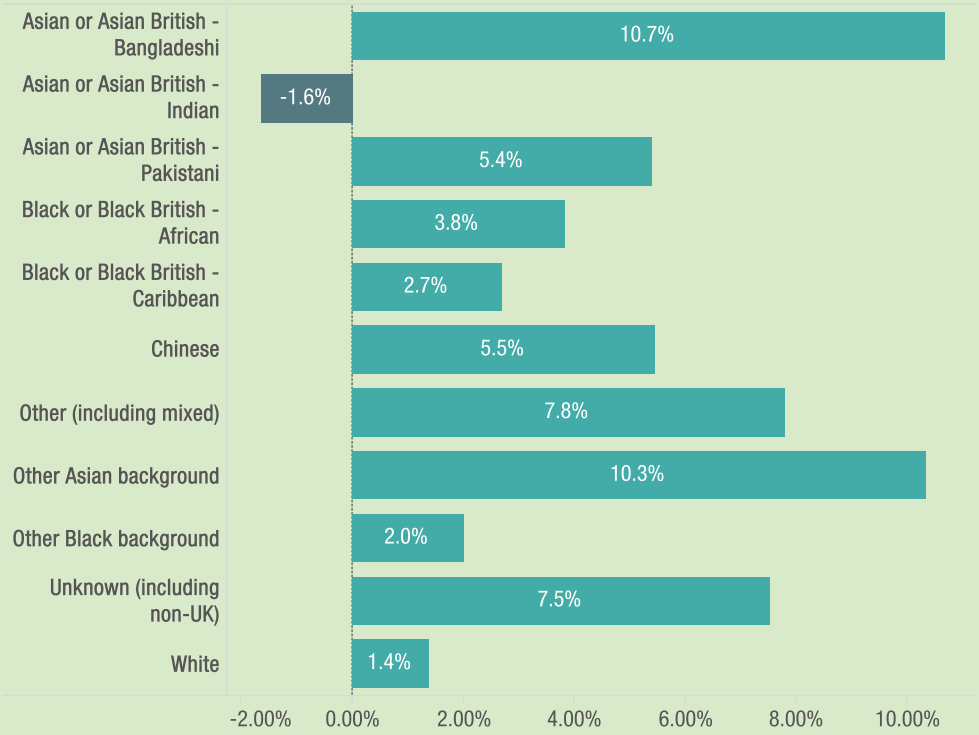


Figure 13: Ethnicity, percentage change 2013/14-2014/15

(17%). All ethnic groups demonstrated increases in participation in 2014/15 of between 1.4% and 10.7% compared with the previous year with the exception of students of Indian ethnicity, which fell slightly. Interestingly, the lowest percentage increase in London in 2014/15 compared with the previous year is in White students, whilst the largest increases are in Asian groups and students from mixed ethnic backgrounds. The low increase in participation by students of White ethnicity is mirrored nationally in 2014/15 (UCAS 2015).

Ethnicity & Gender

Participation by ethnicity and gender shows that while female participation of White students increased by 3.1%, male participation actually dropped by 0.6% in 2014/15. Similarly, while female participation by other Asian females increased by 13.1%, it only increased for males by 7.8%. Pakistani females increased participation by 10.7% whereas males only increased by 0.4%. Female participation also increased more than for males for students of Indian ethnicity and Black Caribbean ethnicity.

However, this pattern is reversed when analysing progression for students of Black African ethnicity, mixed ethnicity, and Bangladeshi ethnicity, where HE participation increased more for males than females in London.

Figure 14:
Ethnicity of female students, percentage change 2013/14-2014/15

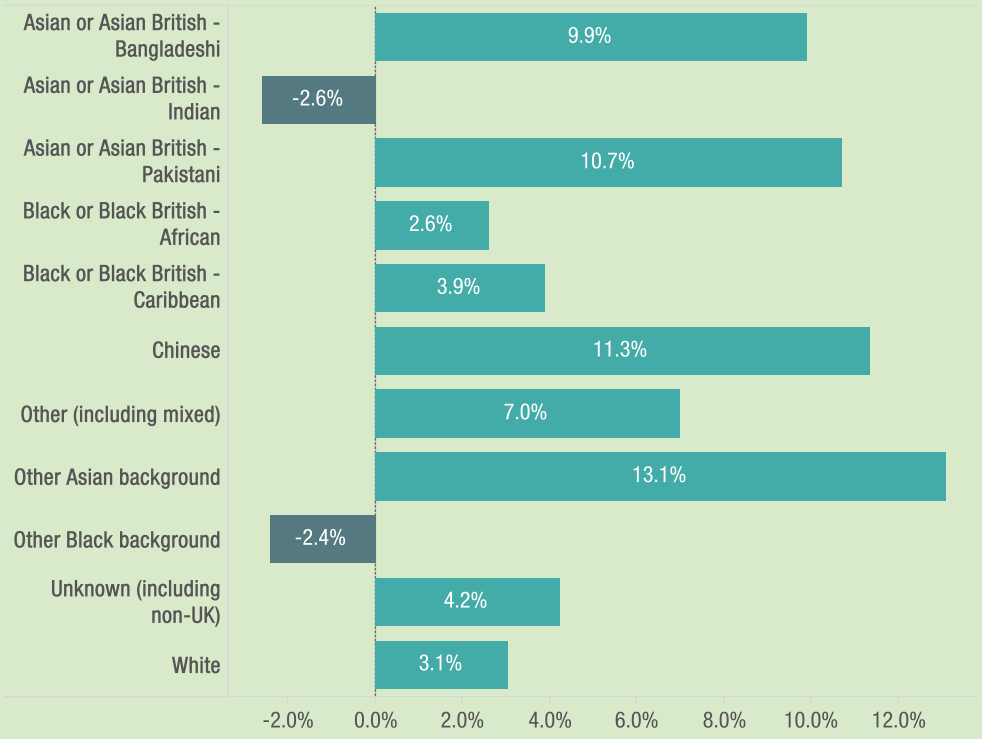
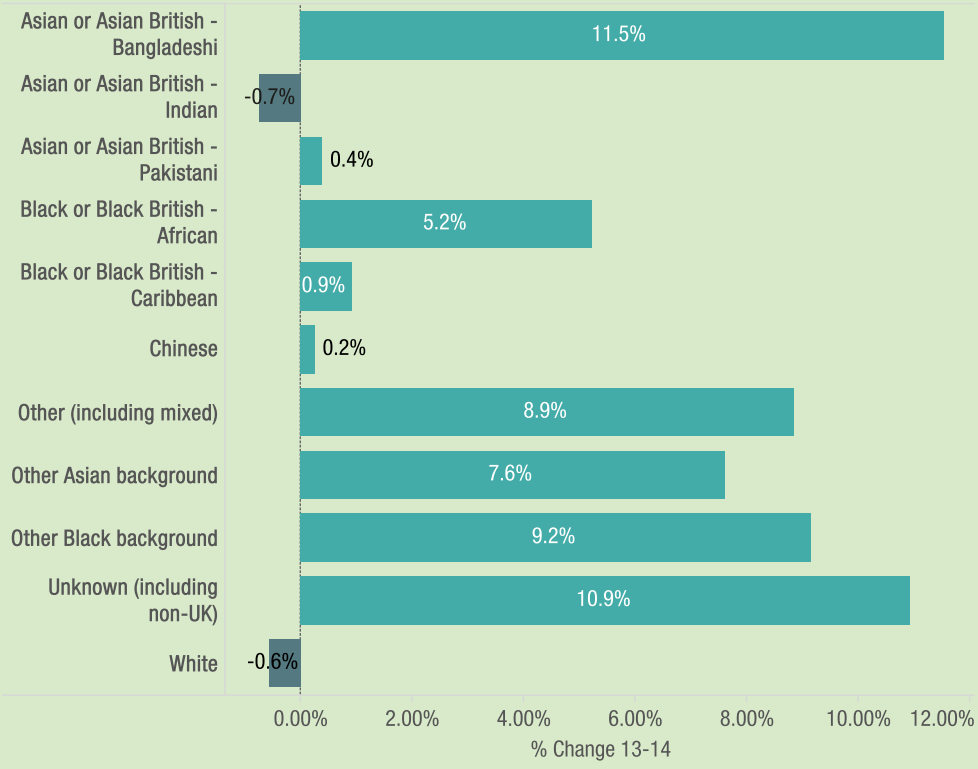


Figure 15:
Ethnicity of male students, percentage change 2013/14-2014/15



3.4 Higher Education Profile

Figure 16 shows the previous (16-18) institution by type for young London residents who progressed to HE in 2014/15. Over half progressed from school sixth forms (including independent schools) with 20% from FE colleges and 10% from sixth form colleges.

'Unknown' students are generally those who studied overseas prior to entering university or whose previous institution is not recorded.

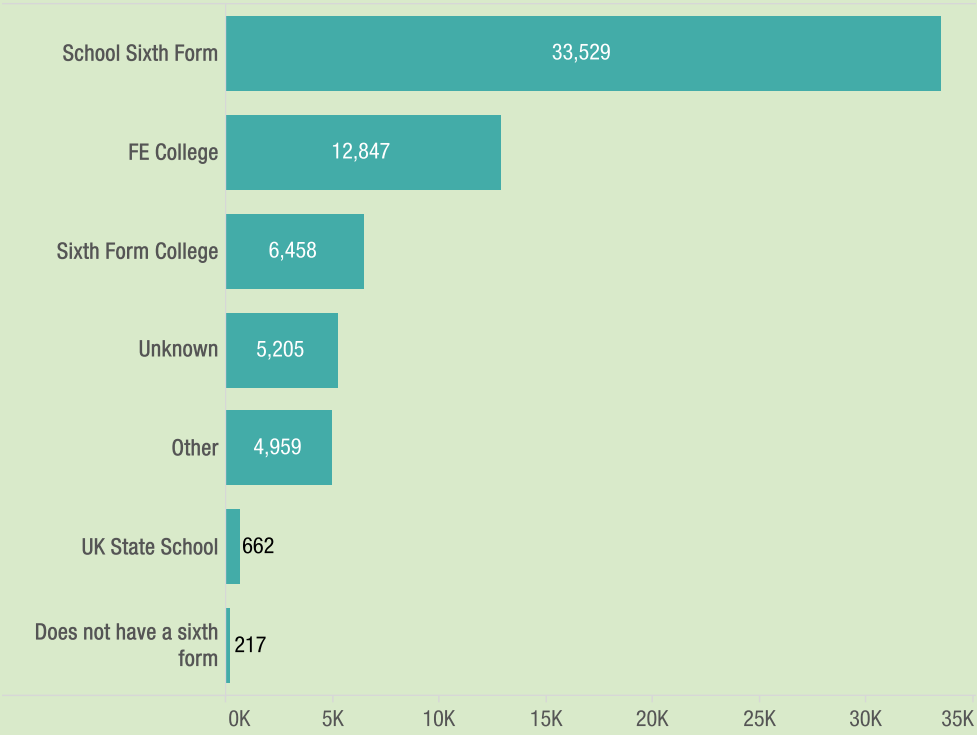


Figure 16: Previous Institution (16-18) by type – 2014/15

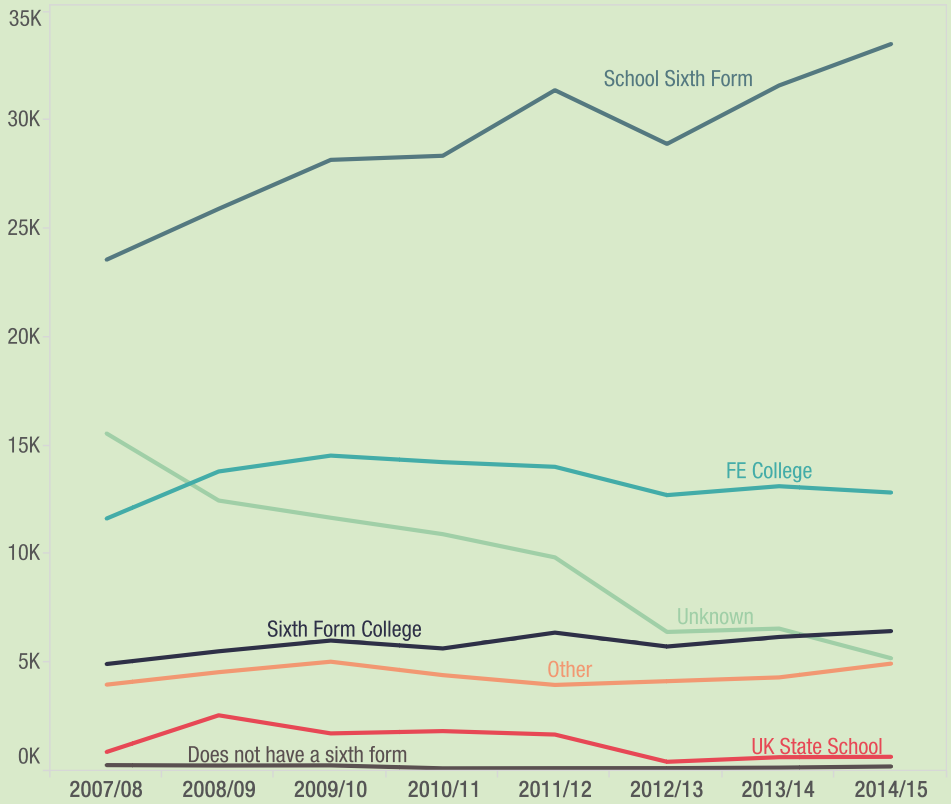


Figure 17: Previous Institution (16-18) by type – 2007/08 - 2014/15

Figure 17 shows that the increases in participation have mainly been from students progressing from school sixth forms, and this is partly due to the increase in the number of school sixth forms in London in recent years, the majority of which offer mainly A Level provision with a focus on progression to HE for their students.

The numbers of young Londoners progressing from school sixth forms has increased by almost 2,100 in 2014/15 since the 2011/12 academic year, whilst the number of students progressing from sixth form colleges has increased by only 80 over the same period and the number progressing from FE colleges has fluctuated considerably from a high in 2009/10 to just over 12,800 students in 2014/15, a reduction of over 1,700 students compared with 2009/10.

This is in part due to a number of FE colleges withdrawing from A Level provision, and reducing Level 3 provision in recent years. Conversely, a number of large FE colleges are now directly funded by HEFCE for provision of HE. A number of colleges in London are now delivering 3 year degree programmes. Although the data is not available within the current HESA dataset, we hope to obtain the data from HEFCE and include it in future reports.

A number of FE colleges are also planning to offer higher level apprenticeships (HLAs) as an alternative pathway to Level 4 provision, as more HLAs become available for delivery, and some colleges are likely to acquire degree awarding powers if they become available in the future.

This will inevitably influence participation patterns within the next few years, as new pathways to HE become increasingly available to young Londoners.

HE Destinations by University Group

This report uses a common classification of universities by group (see Appendix C).

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

Examples of universities in institutional groups are; Kingston, Westminster, Greenwich, and Hertfordshire, which are all Post ’92 universities; Essex, Kent, City, Brunel and Birkbeck are all pre-92 universities; University of the Arts, St George’s Medical School and Ravensbourne are specialist institutions; Roehampton University and Canterbury Christ Church University are former Colleges of HE; and the Universities of Bristol, Southampton, Manchester and Leeds are Russell Group institutions.

Figure 18 provides a time-series analysis which clearly shows that the introduction of increased tuition fees in 2012/13 had the greatest impact on young Londoners progressing to post-92 institutions.

Whilst there has been recovery across the HE sector in the following two years, post-92 institutions have recovered more slowly than institutions in the rest of the sector, and progression of young Londoners in 2014/15 is at the same level as in 2008/09.

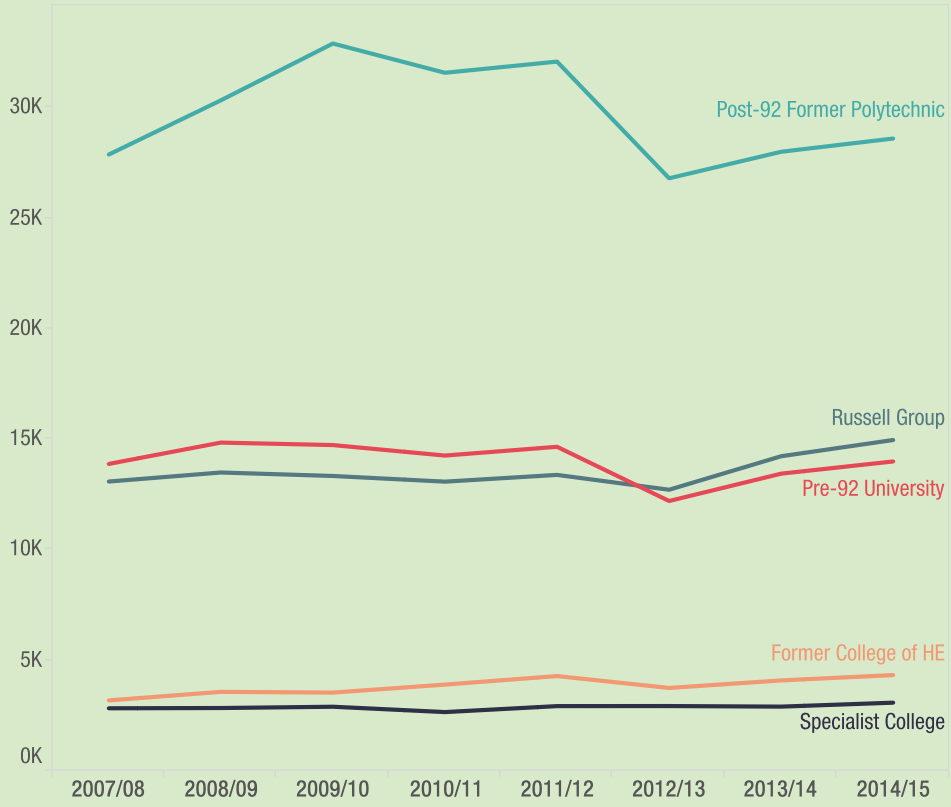


Figure 18: Progression to HE institution group 2007/08 - 2014/15

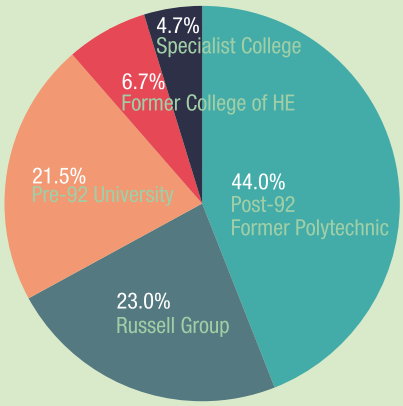
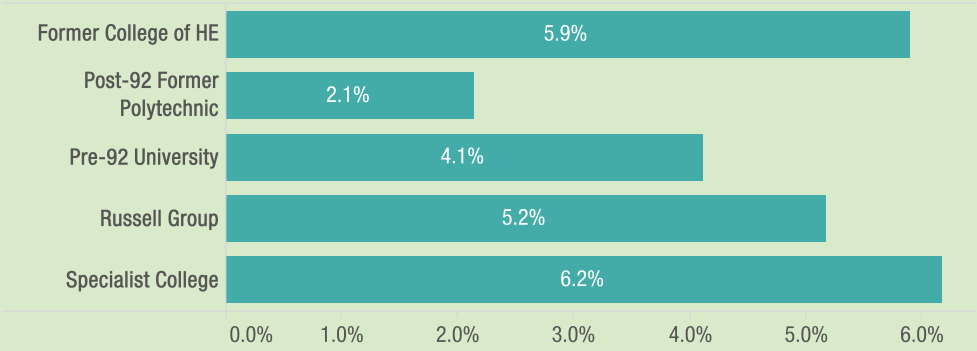


Figure 19: Progression to HE institution by type 2014/15 (%)

Figure 19 shows that in 2014/15, the largest percentage of young London residents still progress to post-92 universities. Both the Russell Group of Universities and the pre-92 universities have increased their market share in 2014/15 compared with the previous year. Former colleges of HE and specialist colleges have also increased their market share, and Figure 20 shows that the percentage increase in post-92 universities is half that of pre-92 institutions, and a third of that of other HE institutional types.

This can be partly explained by the government removing the cap on the number of students that universities could recruit. This has led to increases in the number of home undergraduate places at institutions with higher entry requirements (A Level or equivalent grades AAB & ABB) and a high demand for places, such as at pre-92, Russell Group and specialist institutions and to a reduction in the number of places at some post-92 institutions as competition for students has increased considerably.

Figure 20:
Type of HEI - % change 2013/14 - 2014/15



Higher education destinations of young London residents

Figure 21 shows that the HEIs with the highest number of young London domiciled residents are in London. This is unsurprising given that there are almost 160 higher education institutions in the UK and over 40 of those are based in London. However, there is a small decline year on year in the proportion of young Londoners progressing to HE in London, and gradual increases in students progressing to universities in other parts of the country. This is reflective of young people progressing to Russell Group universities of which 5 are based in London (UCL, LSE, Kings College, Imperial College & Queen Mary) and the other 20 are based in other regions of the UK.

The largest numbers studying outside London enrol at HEIs based in the South East, East and East Midland regions, comprising just under a quarter of all young London new entrants.

Figure 21:
HEIs by geographical location 2014/15 (%)

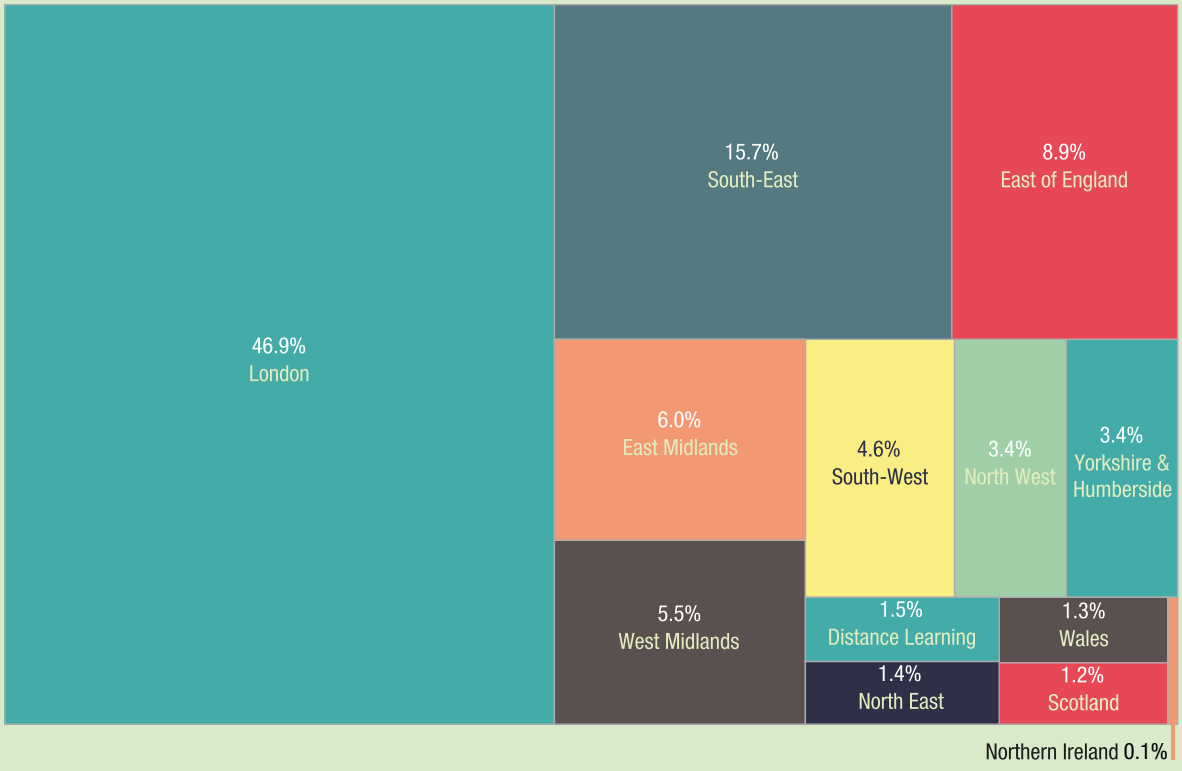


Figure 22 shows that twelve of the top fifteen HEIs attended by London residents in 2014/15 are located in London. Nine of the universities recruiting the highest numbers of young Londoners in 2014/15 were post-92 institutions, four were pre-92 institutions, and two were Russell Group universities.

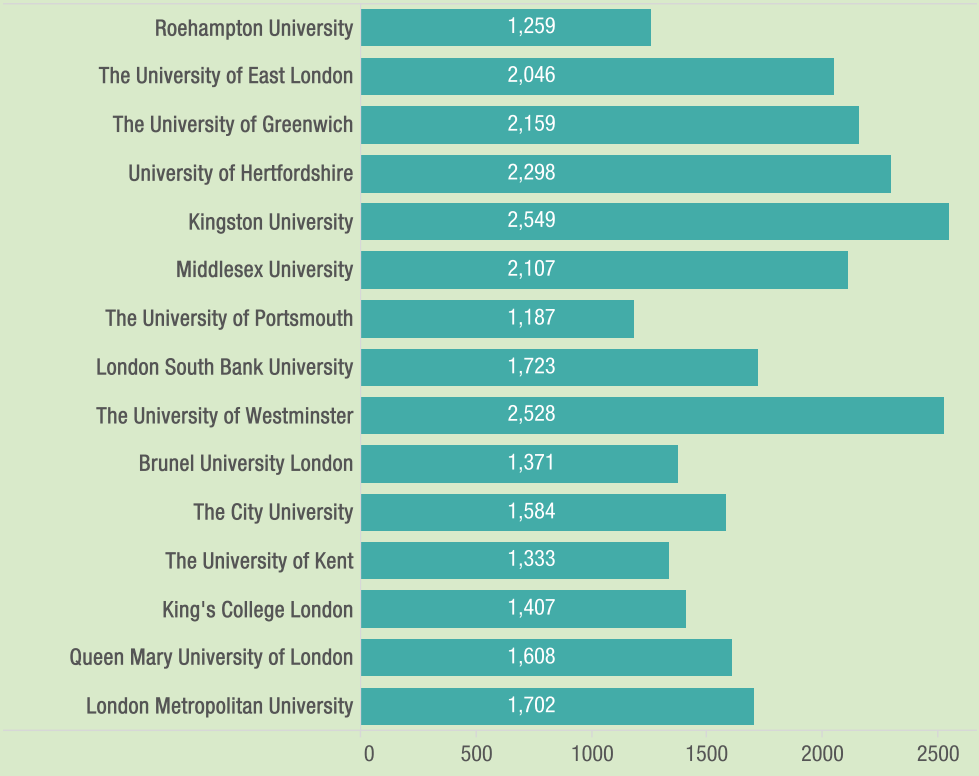


Figure 22:
HEIs by highest number of entrants from London in 2014/15

One interesting pattern to emerge from the time-series analysis of progression to HEIs by region is the increase in the number of young London residents electing to study at universities in Scotland, primarily because of the different student funding regime. In 2014/15, 800 young Londoners (1.2%) chose to study in Scotland, compared with 532 in 2011/12.

In common with other years, the universities with the highest proportions of young Londoners progressing to HE in 2014/15 had similar market shares. Kingston University and University of Westminster had the largest market shares.

These universities are also some of the largest institutions in terms of student places, so it is unsurprising that the highest percentages of young Londoners progress to those institutions.

HEI	%
Kingston University	3.9%
The University of Westminster	3.9%
University of Hertfordshire	3.5%
The University of Greenwich	3.3%
Middlesex University	3.2%
The University of East London	3.1%
London South Bank University	2.7%
London Metropolitan University	2.6%
Queen Mary University of London	2.5%
The City University	2.4%

Table 1:
Market Share 2014/15 (%)

Figure 23 clearly illustrates the fluctuations in university recruitment of young Londoners over an eight year period at the institutions recruiting the highest numbers of young London residents. For many institutions, student recruitment peaked in 2010/11 and 2011/12 before the introduction of higher tuition fees in 2012/13 resulted in a significant reduction in student numbers.

Figure 23:
Progression to HEIs by institution 2007/08 - 2014/15

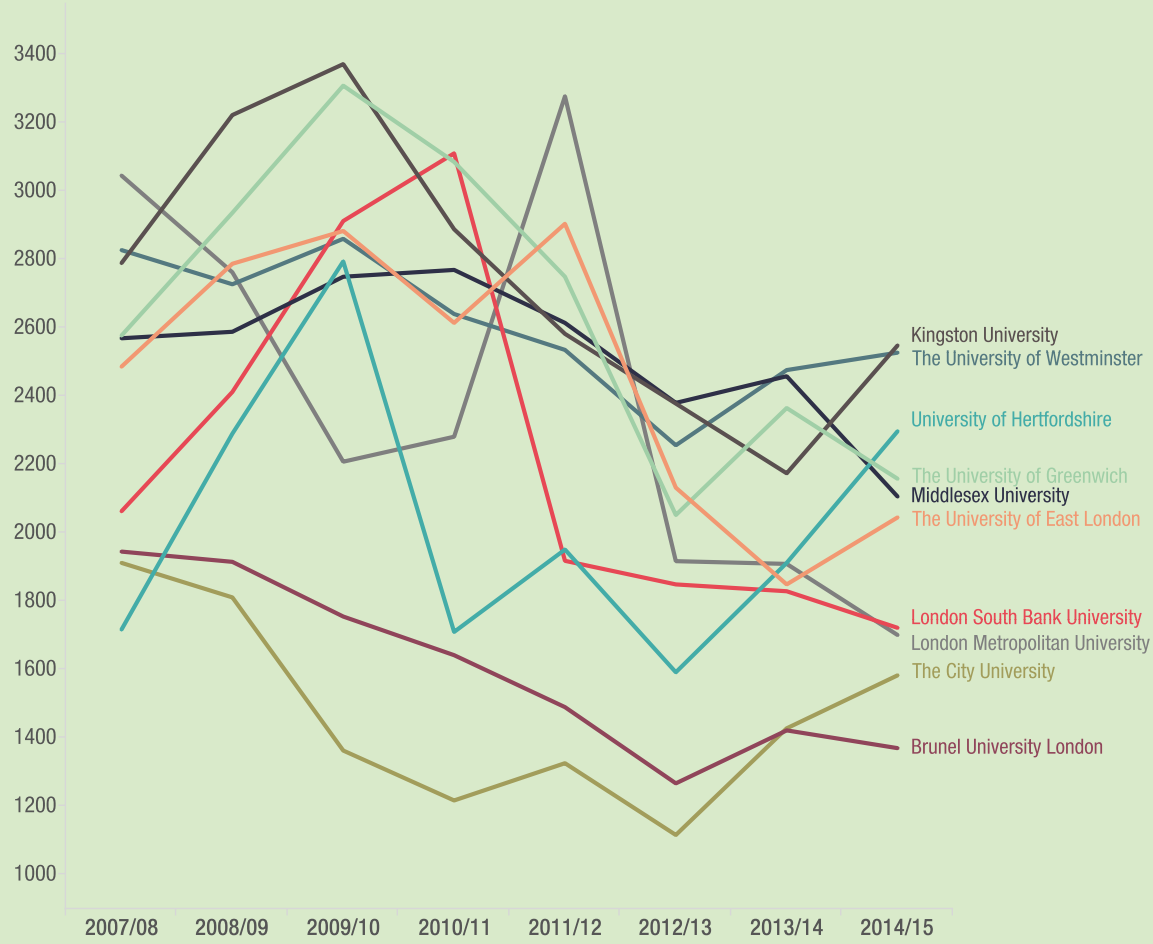


Figure 24 shows that the University of Hertfordshire has increased its market share the most compared to the previous year, followed by Kingston University, City University and University of East London.

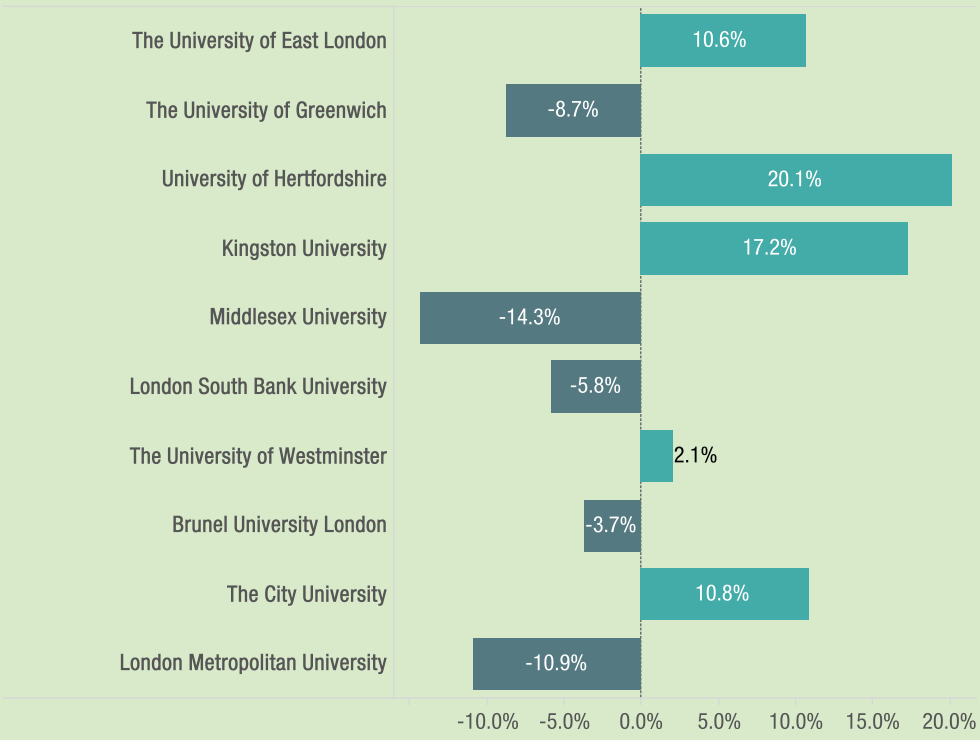


Figure 24: Progression to HEIs by institution - % Annual Change 2013/14 - 2014/15

Higher Education subject of study

The preferred choice of degree subjects for young London residents is relatively similar to the subject distribution nationally. Business studies and psychology remain the two most popular subjects with over 3,200 students studying business and over 2,600 studying psychology.

Figure 25 shows the ten most popular subjects but the total number of different named degree subjects studied by London domiciled new entrants is just over 700. As a consequence, business studies and

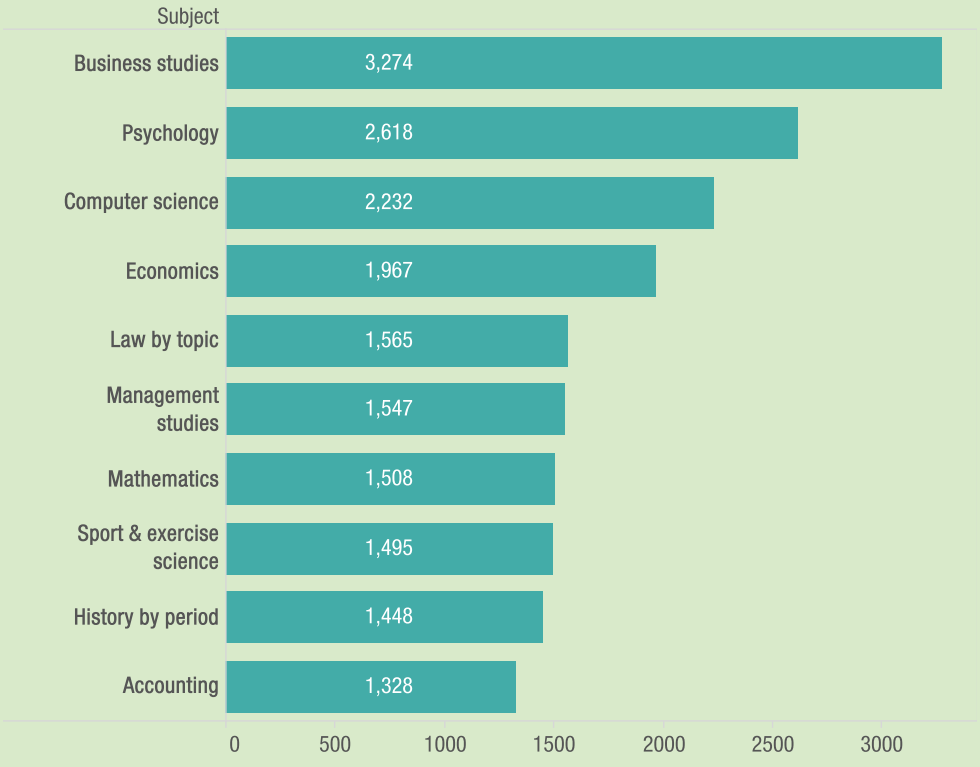


Figure 25: Degree subjects with the highest number of entrants 2014/15

psychology only account for 5% and 4% of new entrants respectively and computer science would only account for just over 3%. The remaining 686 subjects which emphasises the diversity of available academic disciplines represents over 62% of young London residents progressing to higher education in 2014/15.

There is evidence of an increase in 2014/15 in the number of young Londoners across most subjects. The top ten subjects in 2014/15 remains broadly similar to the top ten in 2013/14. Sociology has dropped out of the top 10, and the numbers of history students has dropped compared with last year. Accounting has re-entered the top ten in 2014/15 after dropping out in 2013/14.

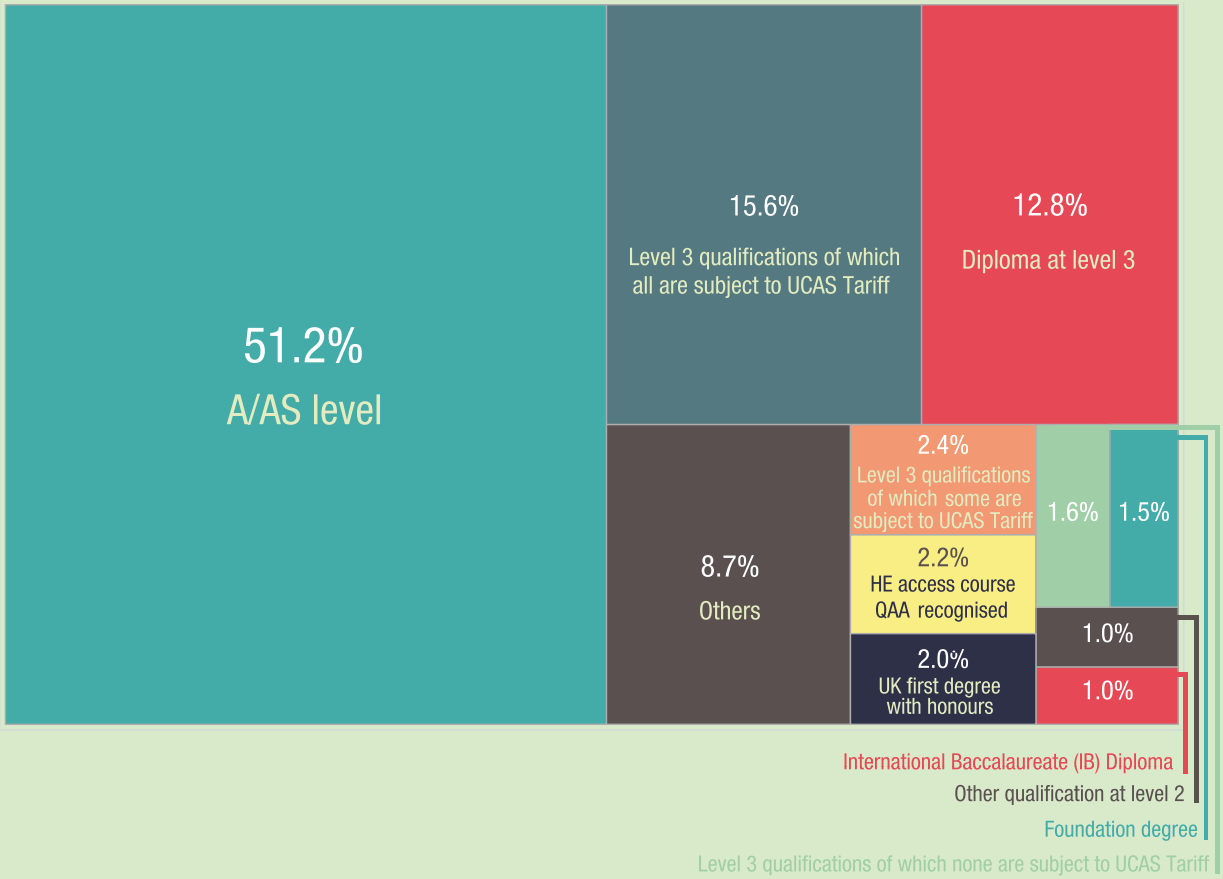
Qualifications for entry to Higher Education

Entry qualifications will differ significantly across higher education institutions given their mission, status and size. Figure 26 provides an indication of the highest qualification of new entrants.

The pattern of entry qualifications for 2014/15 is similar to the previous year with the largest proportion of students entering HE with A Levels

The numbers and percentage of students entering HE with a non A Level,

Figure 26:
Highest qualification on entry to HE in 2014/15



Level 3 qualification equivalent to an A Level is increasing year on year, with 15.6% of students progressing to HE in 2014/15 compared with 12.9% in 2013/14, an increase of over 2,000 in the number of entries. This reflects the increases in the number of students studying Level 3 qualifications such as Diplomas and Extended Diplomas, and their increasing acceptance for HE entry by universities.

Although the percentage of students progressing with A Levels decreased from 52.5% in 2013/14, to 51.2% in 2014/15, the actual number of young London A Level entrants increased by just under 400 compared with the previous year.

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 27 attempts to remedy this by providing a breakdown of the UCAS tariff scores of young London residents in 2014/15.

The tariff framework was established to give an equivalent value to a wide range of qualifications, thereby allowing HE 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 28 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 28 examines the annual percentage change in the numbers of young London students progressing to HE with specific tariff scores.

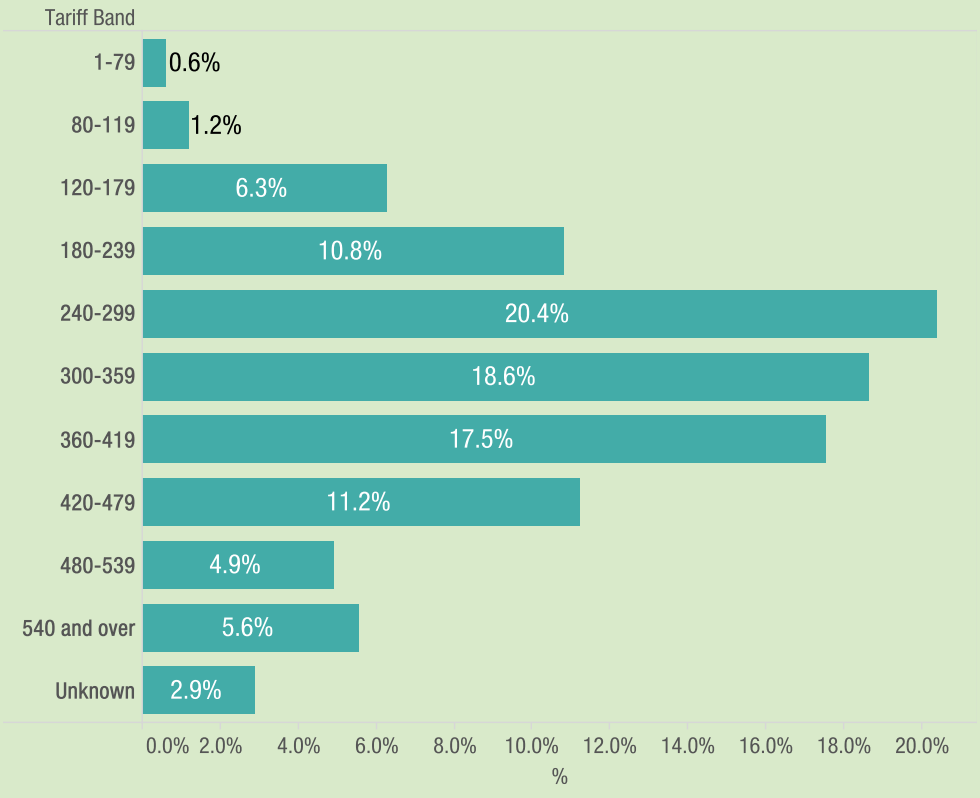
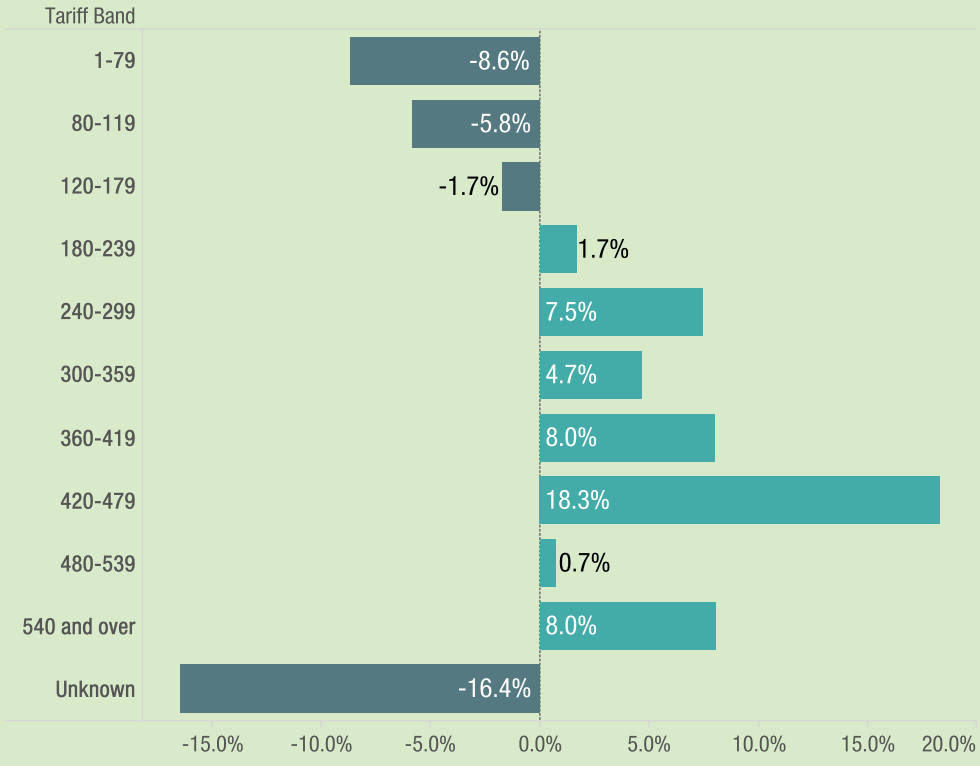


Figure 27:
Tariff scores of young London residents in 2014/15

The trend in the reduction of students undertaking undergraduate study with comparatively low tariff scores continued in 2014/15. The largest increases are in students progressing to HE with 360-479 tariff points. This is partly due to some institutions raising the level of entry qualifications to recruit more students with AAB or ABB grades – 340 and 320 points respectively. The largest increase by far is in higher tariff bands of 420-479, which would generally be required for highly selective courses and by Russell Group universities. There has also been an increase in tariff band 540+. This could be due to an increase in students taking more A Levels, (4 rather than 3), but would not necessarily advantage them in terms of entry to the most competitive courses. The increase in students achieving higher tariff points does however give students a wider choice of universities and courses to choose from.

In actual numbers, the number of entrants progressing to HE in 2014/15 with tariff scores of 420-479 increased by over 1,000 and those progressing with tariff scores of 360-419 increased by over 700. Students with tariff scores of 240-299 increased by 800.

Figure 28:
Tariff scores for entry to HE - % Annual Change 2013/14 - 2014/15



4. Achievement

4.1 Higher Education Qualification Obtained

Table 2 below, shows the wide range of higher education qualifications achieved by young London residents in 2014/15. The number of qualifications awarded dropped by 3,558 on the previous year as the result of the reduction in young Londoners entering HE in 2012/13 coinciding with the introduction of the increased tuition fees. Over 78% achieved honours degrees, down from 80% in the previous year. The other 22% of students achieved a mixture of undergraduate qualifications, including foundation degrees, combined undergraduate/ postgraduate and professional qualifications.

Table 2: Range of higher education qualifications completed by young London residents in 2014/15

Qualifications Obtained	Nos	%
	44,766	100.0%
First degree with honours	35,216	78.7%
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	1,969	4.4%
Integrated undergraduate/postgraduate taught masters degree on the enhanced/extended pattern	1,915	4.3%
Certificate of Higher Education (CertHE)	1,576	3.5%
Foundation degree	861	1.9%
Diploma of Higher Education (DipHE)	539	1.2%
Ordinary (non-honours) first degree	384	0.9%
First degree with honours leading to Qualified Teacher Status (QTS)/registration with a General Teaching Council (GTC)	362	0.8%
Integrated undergraduate/postgraduate taught masters degree on the enhanced/extended pattern leading towards obtaining eligibility to register to practice with a health/social care/veterinary body	323	0.7%
Certificate at level C	288	0.6%
First degree with honours leading towards registration with the Architects Registration Board (Part 1 qualification)	215	0.5%
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	178	0.4%
Higher National Diploma (HND)	118	0.3%
First degree with honours and diploma	115	0.3%
Graduate diploma/certificate at level H but where a previous qualification at level H is a pre-requisite for course entry	83	0.2%
Graduate diploma/certificate at level H	81	0.2%
Professional Graduate Certificate in Education	81	0.2%
Diploma of Higher Education (DipHE) leading towards obtaining eligibility to register to practice with a health or social care or veterinary statutory regulatory body	71	0.2%
First degree with honours on the enhanced/extended pattern but at level H	67	0.1%
Qualified Teacher Status (QTS)/registration with a General Teaching Council (GTC) only	66	0.1%
Higher National Certificate (HNC)	52	0.1%
Qualification at level H leading towards registration with the Architects Registration Board (Part 2 qualification)	41	0.1%
Diploma at level J	31	0.1%
Certificate at level H	28	0.1%
Other qualification at level C	20	0.0%
Other Qualifications	86	0.2%

4.2 Analysis of Degree Class Achieved

Figure 29 indicates that 52% of young London residents that completed their courses in 2014/15 achieved an upper second class degree, and almost 19% achieved a first class degree. This represents an increase of 1.7% in the awarding of first class degrees but a small decline of 0.4% for those gaining an upper second class degree on the previous year. 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 29:
Degree classes achieved 2014/15

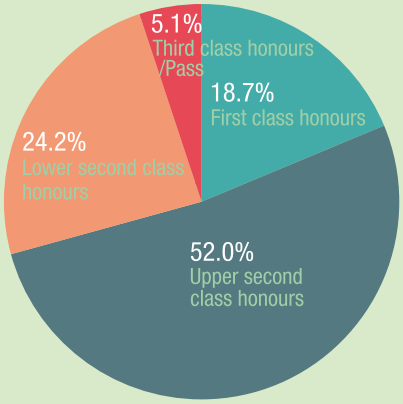


Figure 30 provides a time-series analysis of the proportion of 'good degrees' awarded to young London graduates since 2007/08. The proportion of young Londoners achieving a first or upper second class degree has continued to increase with almost 71% of graduates achieving a 'good degree'.

One of the consequences of this increase in degree performance is that the proportion of young London graduates gaining full-time employment has increased despite difficult and challenging times within the UK economy.

Recent government data shows that the rate of graduate employment has improved nationally. In 2015, the employment rate for young working age graduates is 86.6% and 87.3% for postgraduates. The unemployment rate of 4.9% for young graduates is the lowest rate since the 4.1% recorded in 2007[4].

As Figure 31 indicates, when the HEI institutional group is taken into account, over 86% of young London residents completing higher education qualifications in 2013/14 at Russell Group institutions achieved a first or upper second class degree classification compared to 84% the previous year.

Just over 76% of young London residents completing HE qualifications at pre-92 universities achieved 'good' degrees, compared to just over 60% at post-92 universities.

4 Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (2016) *Graduate Labour Market Statistics: 2015*

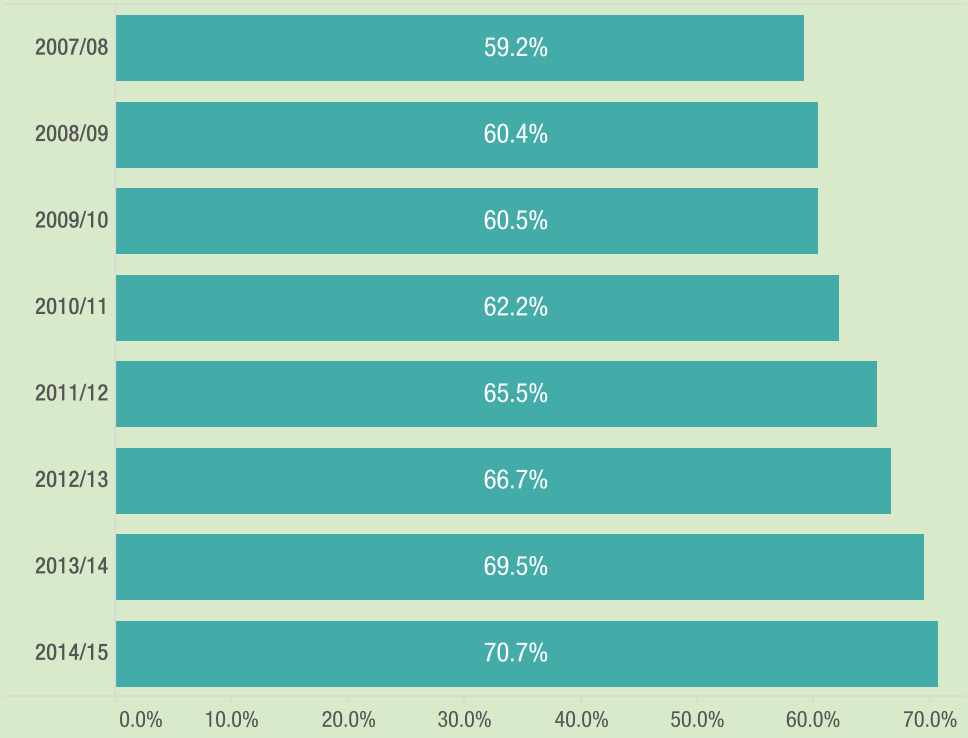


Figure 30:
Proportion of students obtaining a 'good degree' (First & Upper Second class honours) – Time-Series

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.

As previously mentioned, students are likely to have entered higher education at Russell Group or pre-92 universities with high tariff points gained from studying 3+ A Levels and achieving at least AAB or ABB grades.

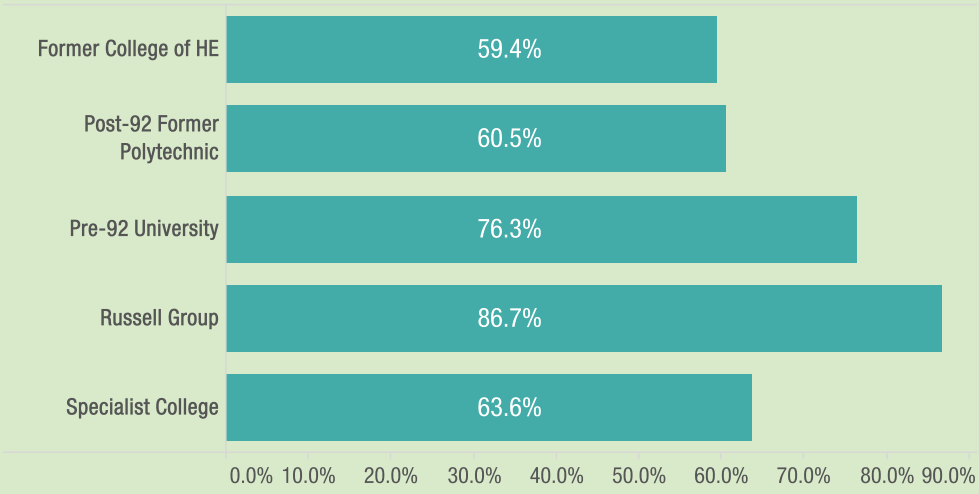


Figure 31:
Proportion of students obtaining a 'good degree' (First & Upper Second class honours) by Type of HEI – 2013/14

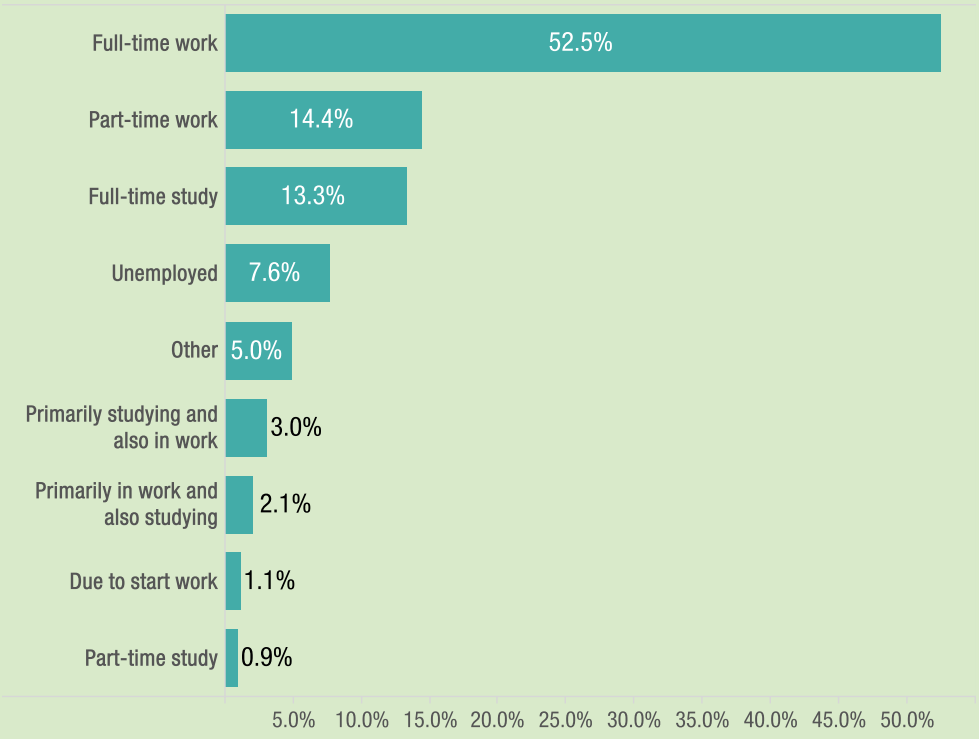
5. Post-study destinations

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 2013/14. 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 data is only for four years. Students who completed in 2013/14 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 2013/14 was 75%. 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 2013/14, 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 2013/14

The DLHE data for 2013/14 shows that over 52% of students were employed in full-time paid work six months after graduation – an increase of 3% compared with the previous year. If part-time work, primarily in work and also studying, and those due to start a job within the next month are taken into account, the employment figure increases to 70%. Graduate unemployment was 7.6%, a 1% decrease on the previous year

Figure 32: Destinations of young London residents completing higher education qualifications in 2013/14



and a significant improvement on the 11% unemployment rate two years ago.

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 33 provides a breakdown of the contractual basis of those in employment and indicates that there has been minor improvements since last year. In 2013/14, almost 56% of young London resident graduates were employed on a permanent or open-ended contract and a further 23% were employed on fixed-term contracts. Those young graduates who are either self-employed or starting up a business equate to just under 7%.

The DLHE destination data also includes some information on starting salaries, with just over 61% disclosing their salary. Although this provides only a partial picture, for young graduates in full-time jobs, the typical starting salary ranges between £20,000 and £30,000 annually and for part-time jobs, the salary would typically be less than £15,000.

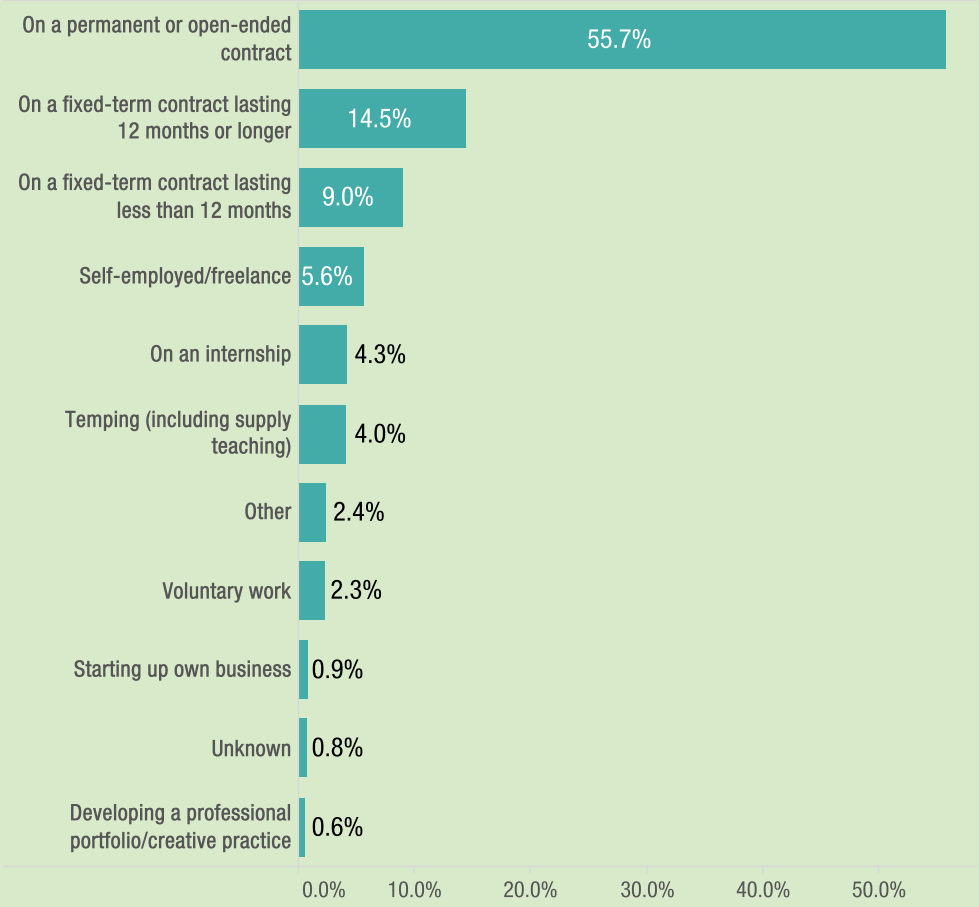
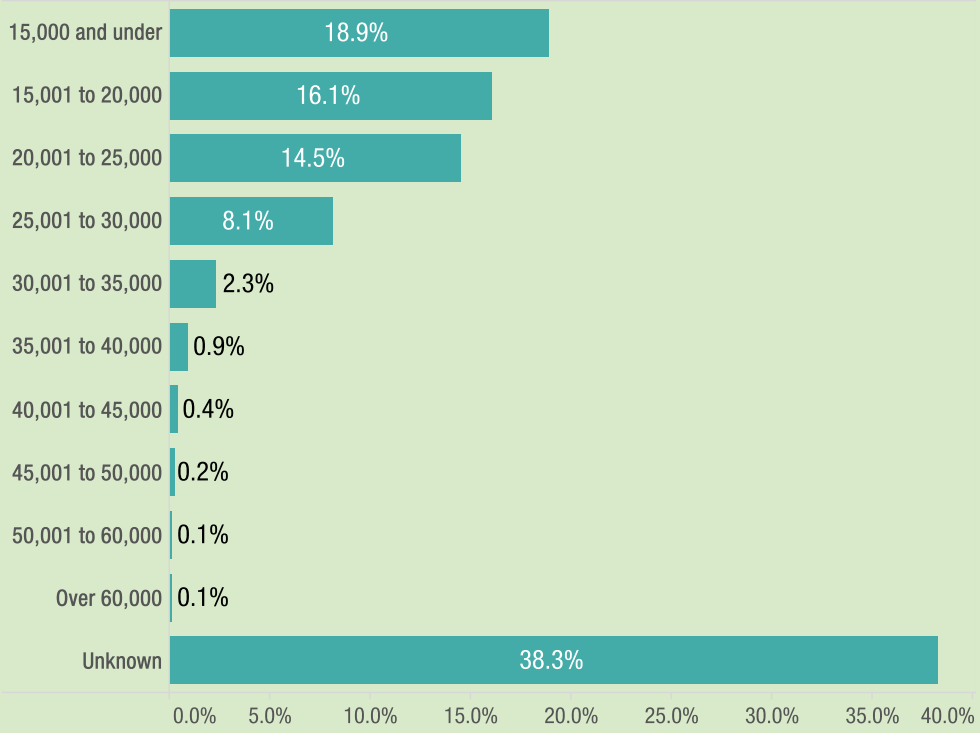


Figure 33:
The contractual basis of young London residents in employment in 2013/14

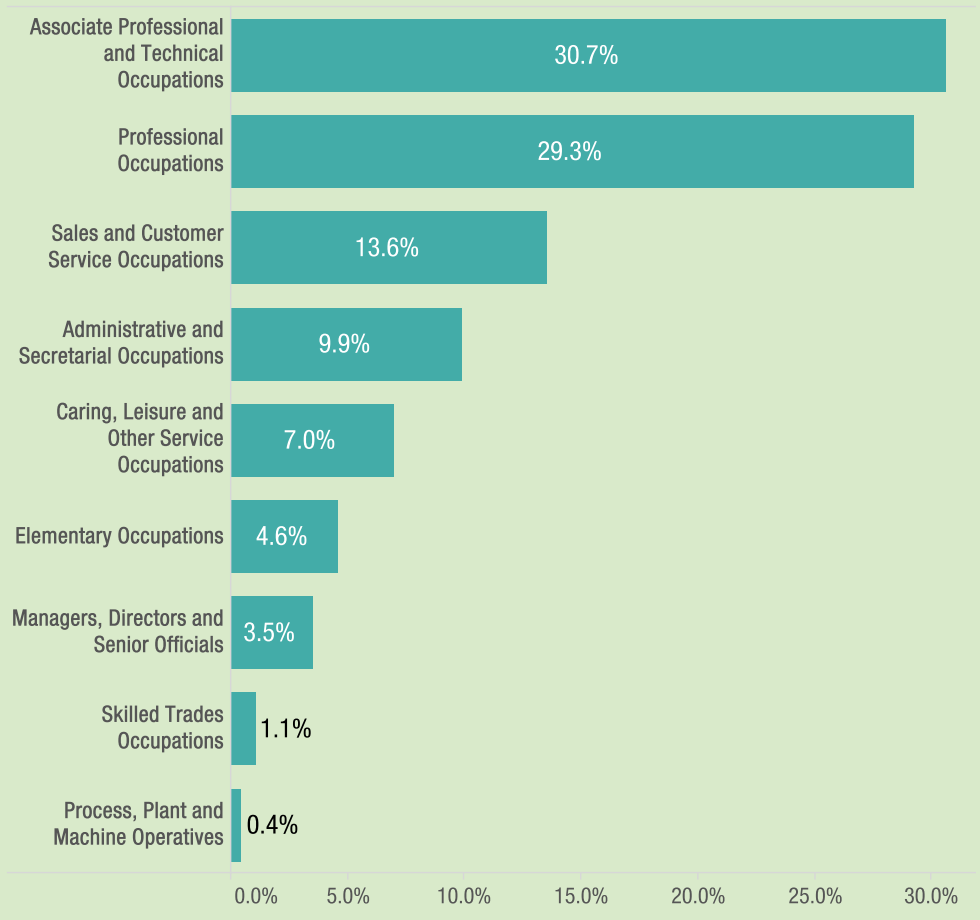
Figure 34:
Salary ranges for those in employment in 2013/14



5.2 Employment destinations by Standard Occupational Classification

The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) is available at different levels, with Level 1 depicted in Figure 35 providing a broad picture of occupational classes, and Level 2 SOC in Table 6 providing a more

Figure 35:
Employment Destinations by Standard Occupational Classification, Level 1 (2013/14)



detailed picture of the employment destinations of the employed cohort of young London domiciled graduates of 2013/14.

There has been little change from the previous year, with just over 63% (+1% on the previous year) of young London resident graduates in 2013/14 who were employed 6 months after graduation, working in professional or associate professional & managerial occupations. These occupations would be classified as 'graduate level' jobs.

Table 3 show 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.

Table 3: Standard Occupation Classification, Level 2 (2013/14)

Business and Public Service Associate Occupations	4,751
Sales Occupations	3,000
Health Professionals	2,615
Administrative Occupations	2,060
Business, Media and Public Service Professionals	2,044
Culture, Media and Sports Occupations	1,962
Teaching and Educational Professionals	1,574
Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals	1,551
Caring Personal Service Occupations	1,545
Elementary Administration and Service Occupations	1,184
Science, Engineering and Technology Associate Professionals	670
Health and Social Care Associate Professionals	661
Customer Service Occupations	607
Corporate Managers and Directors	588
Secretarial and Related Occupations	576
Other Managers and Proprietors	347
Leisure, Travel and Related Personal Service Occupations	310
Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades	187
Protective Service Occupations	109
Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	64
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	54
Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades	54
Skilled Construction and Building Trades	44
Elementary Trades and Related Occupations	34
Skilled Agricultural and Related Trades	8

5.3 Employment destinations by Standard Industrial Classification

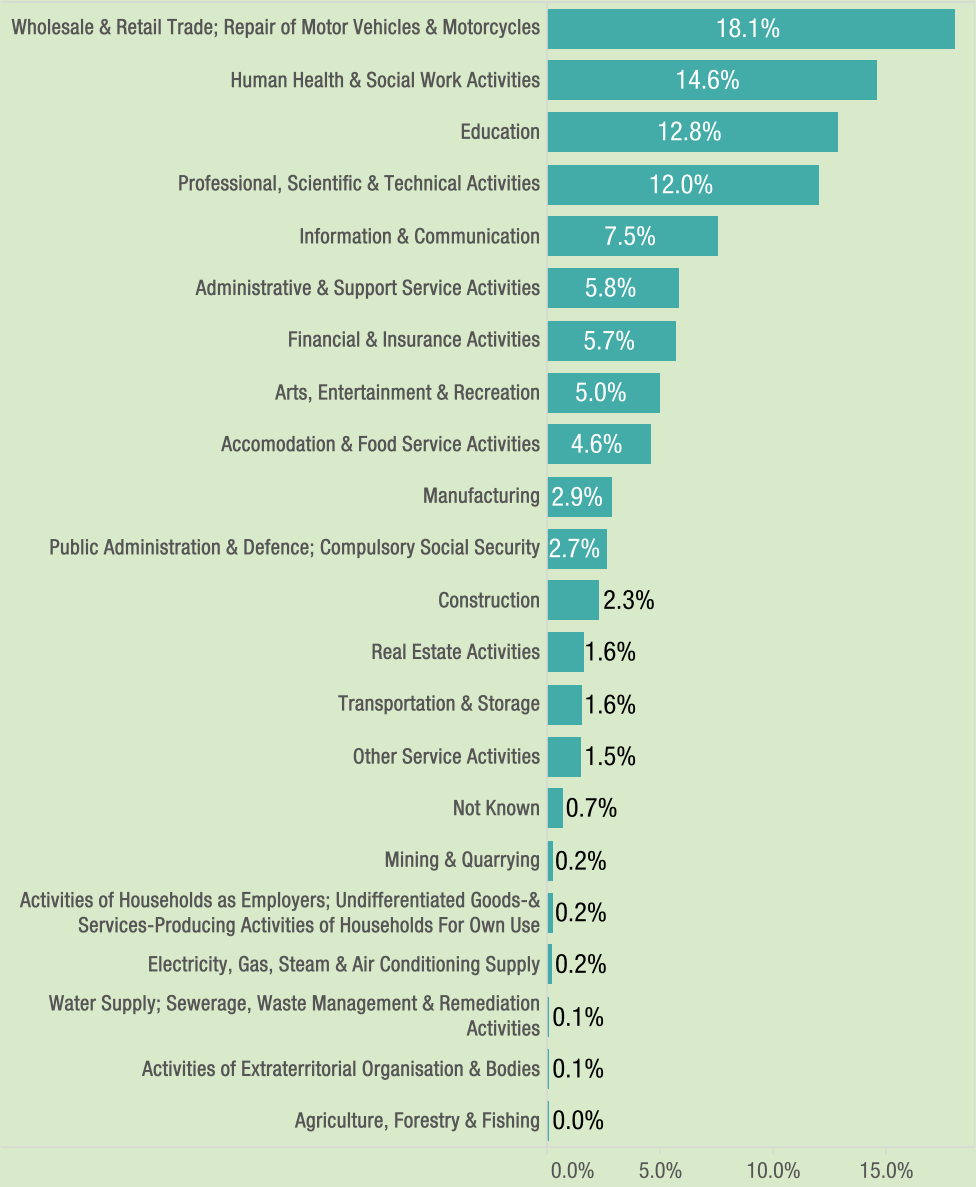
Similar to the SOC, the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) is available at different levels, with Level 1 depicted in Figure 36 providing a broad picture of industrial sectors, and Level 2 SIC in Table 4 providing a more detailed picture of the employment destinations of the employed cohort of young London domiciled graduates of 2013/14.

The largest proportion of young London domiciled graduates from 2013/14 in employment, were working in the wholesale and retail trade. Approximately, one-in-every six recent graduates were working in this sector (the largest employment sector in the UK), although a proportion of these are likely to be 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 activities, the education sector and professional, scientific and technical industries.

Table 4 provides a detailed breakdown at the second Level of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). It clearly reinforces the large numbers employed in the retail trade, human health activities and

Figure 36: Employment Destinations by Standard Industrial Classification, Level 1 2013/14



education. The large numbers employed in health and education reflects the high public sector employment in London.

Table 4: Standard Industrial Classification, Level 2 (2013/14)

Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,514
Education	3,423
Human health activities	2,963
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	1,113
Food and beverage service activities	968
Legal and accounting activities	944
Employment activities	819
Social work activities without accommodation	787
Advertising and market research	765
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	715
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	691
Creative, arts and entertainment activities	588
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	533
Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	502
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	498
Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	477
Real estate activities	424
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	370
Publishing activities	363
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	322
Activities of membership organisations	269
Construction of buildings	266
Accommodation	246
Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	235
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	216

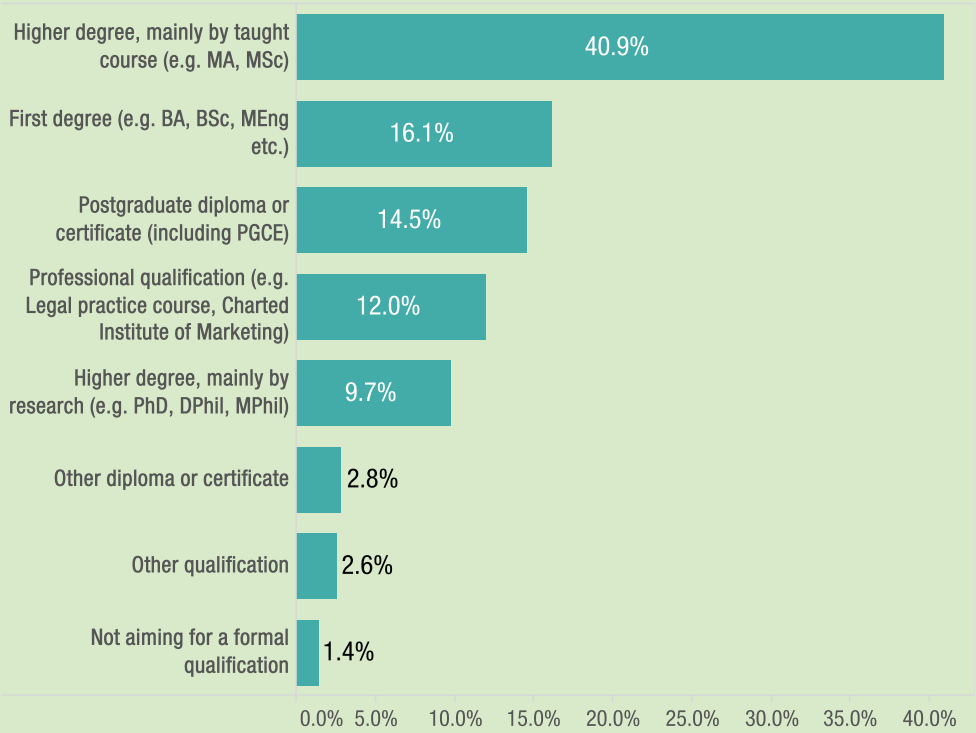
5.4 Graduates undertaking further study

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 32 suggests that just over 19% of young London graduates choose to undertake further study.

Figure 37 provides a breakdown by the type of qualification young London graduates have chosen to study. As you would expect, 77% of young London graduates elect to study for a postgraduate (Masters Degree, MPhil/PhD) degree or a professional qualification, a significant increase of 7% on the previous year.

The remaining 23% 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 an honours degree.

Figure 37: Graduates continuing onto further study – 2013/14



5.5 GIS Maps of 2013/14 Graduate Employment Locations

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 2013/14 and progressed to employment within 6 months of graduating. DLHE data has been overlaid onto Tableau maps to show areas with the largest numbers employed.

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, each map 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.

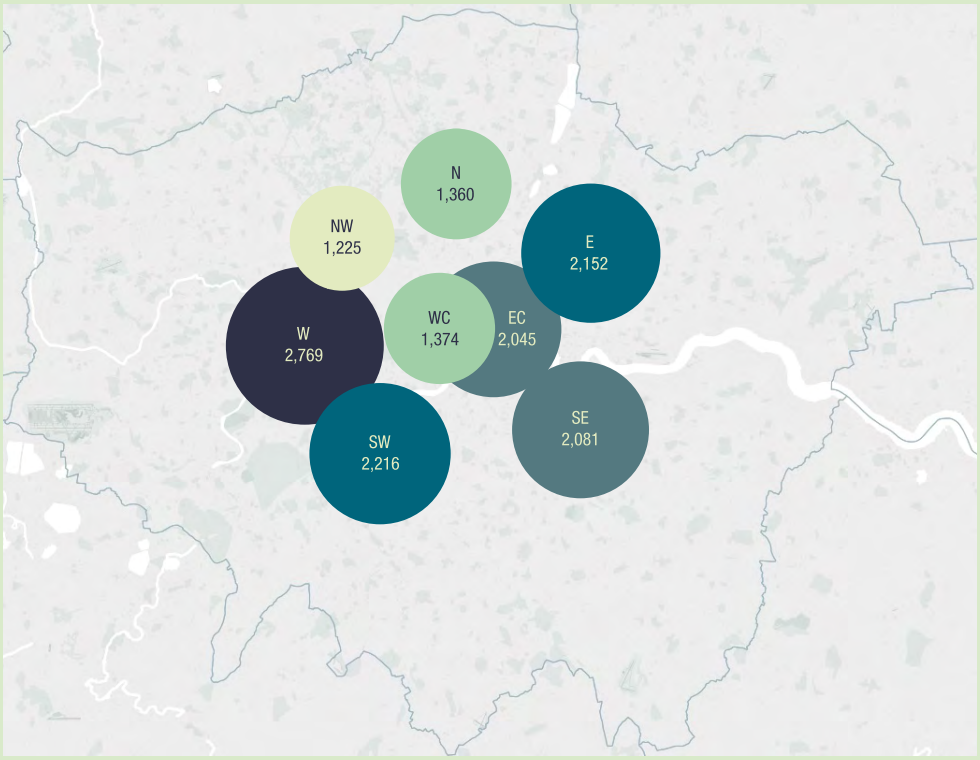


Figure 38:
London employment map

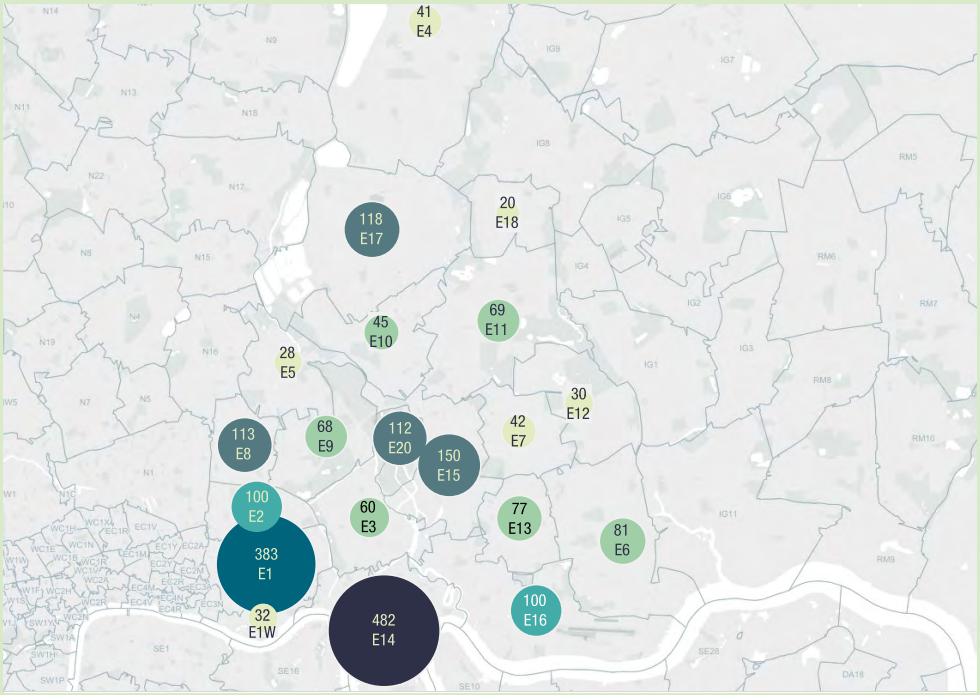


Figure 39:
East London postcodes

Figure 40:
East Central Postcodes

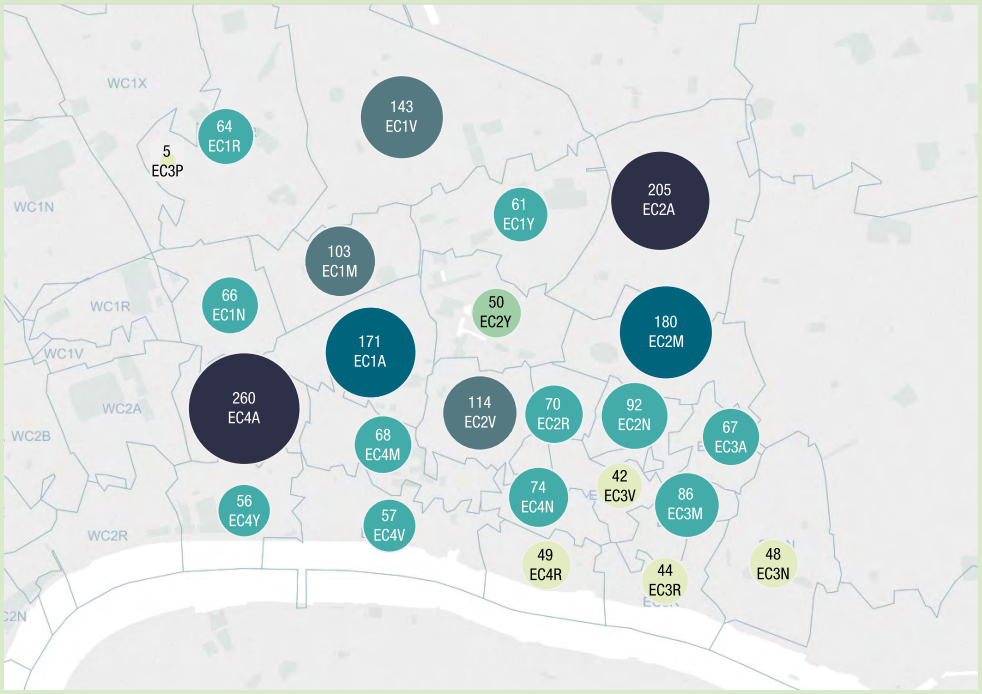
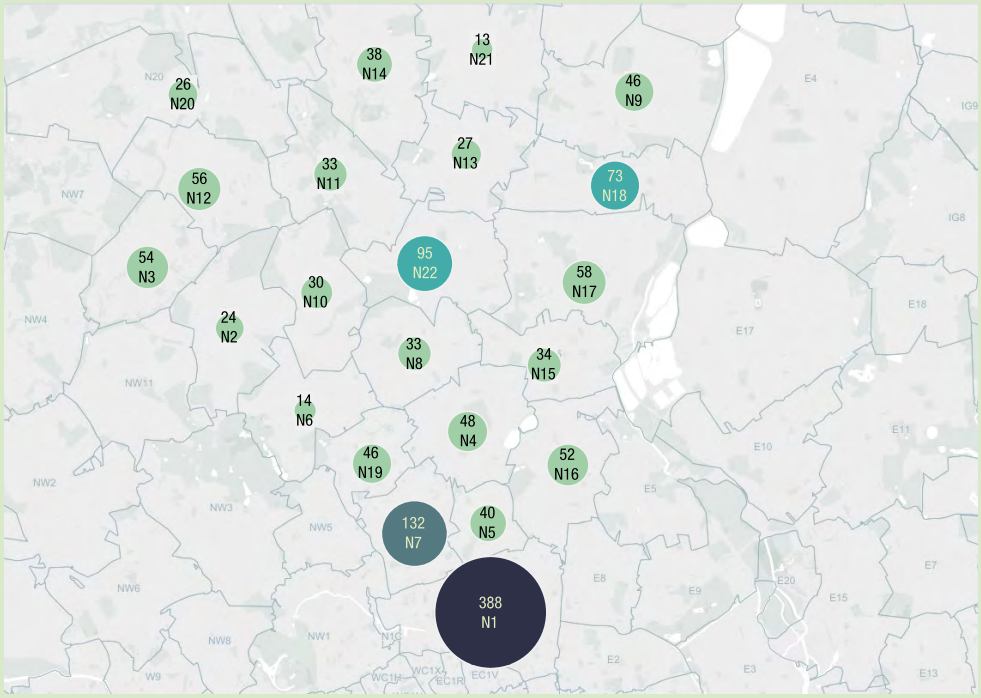


Figure 41:
North London postcodes



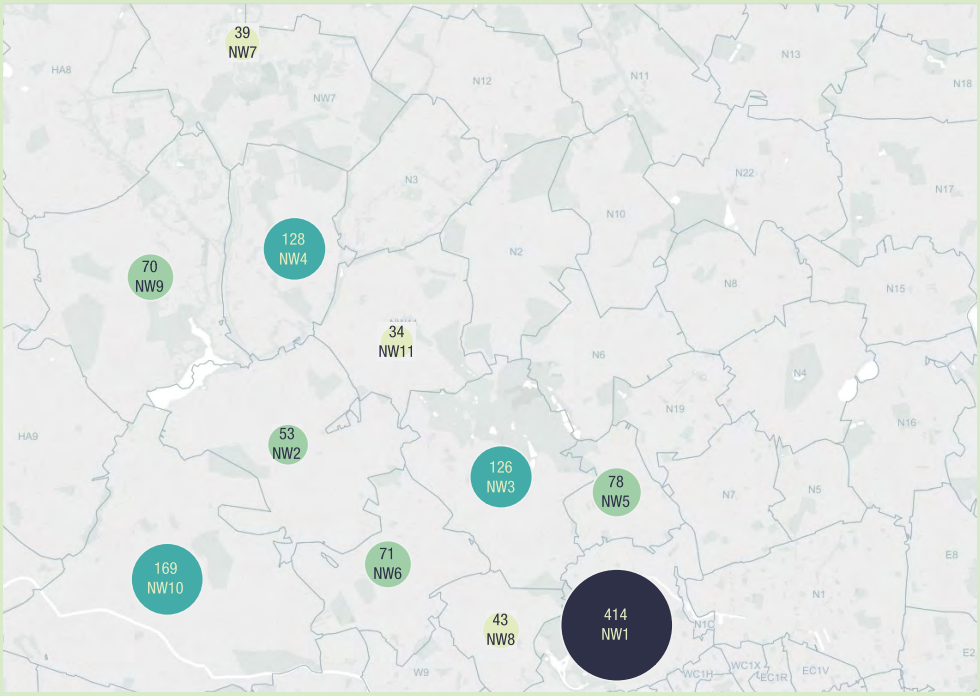


Figure 42:
North West London
postcodes

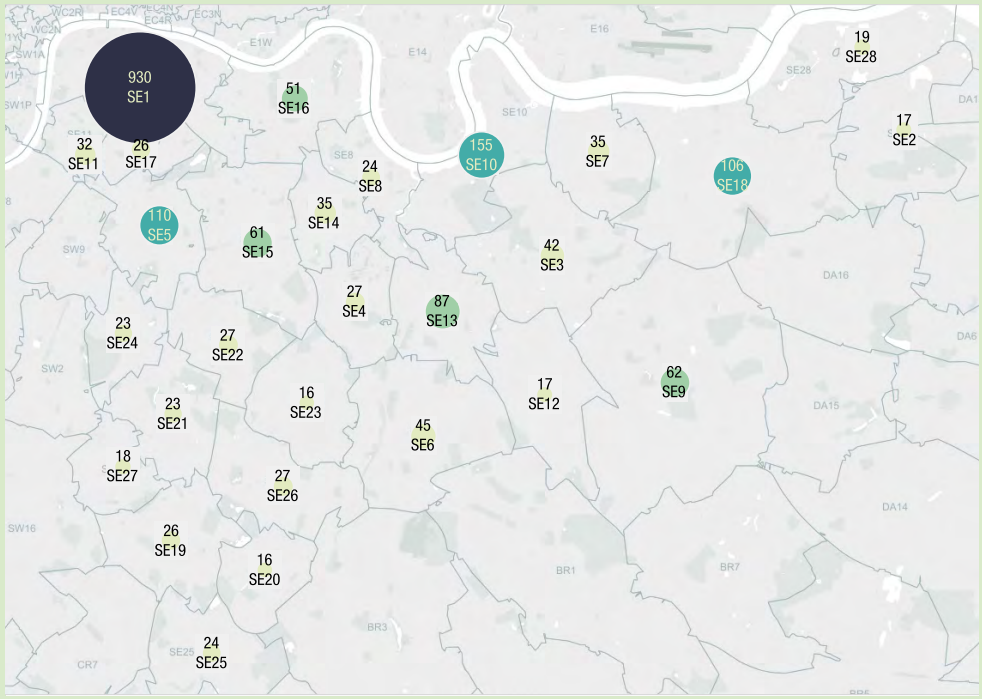


Figure 43:
South East London
postcodes

Figure 44:
South West London postcodes

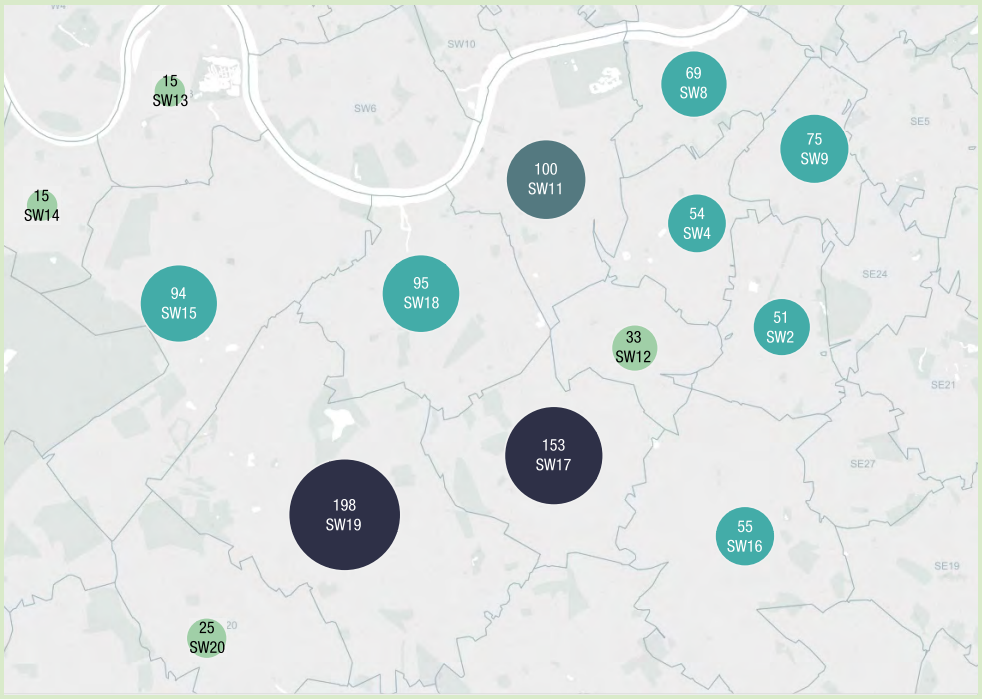


Figure 45:
Other South West London postcodes

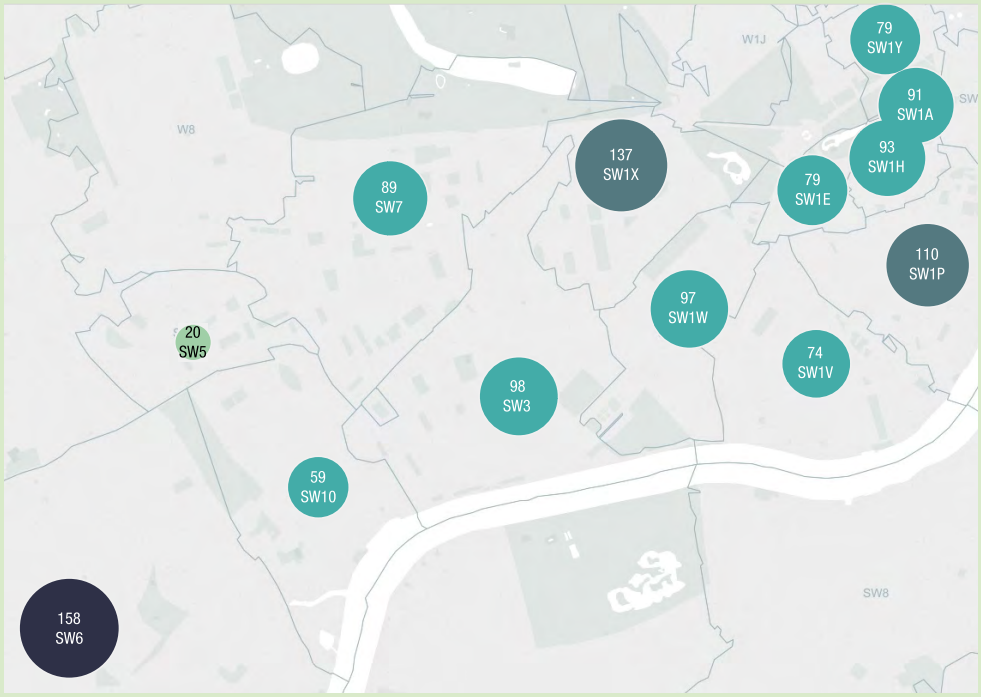


Figure 46:
West London postcodes

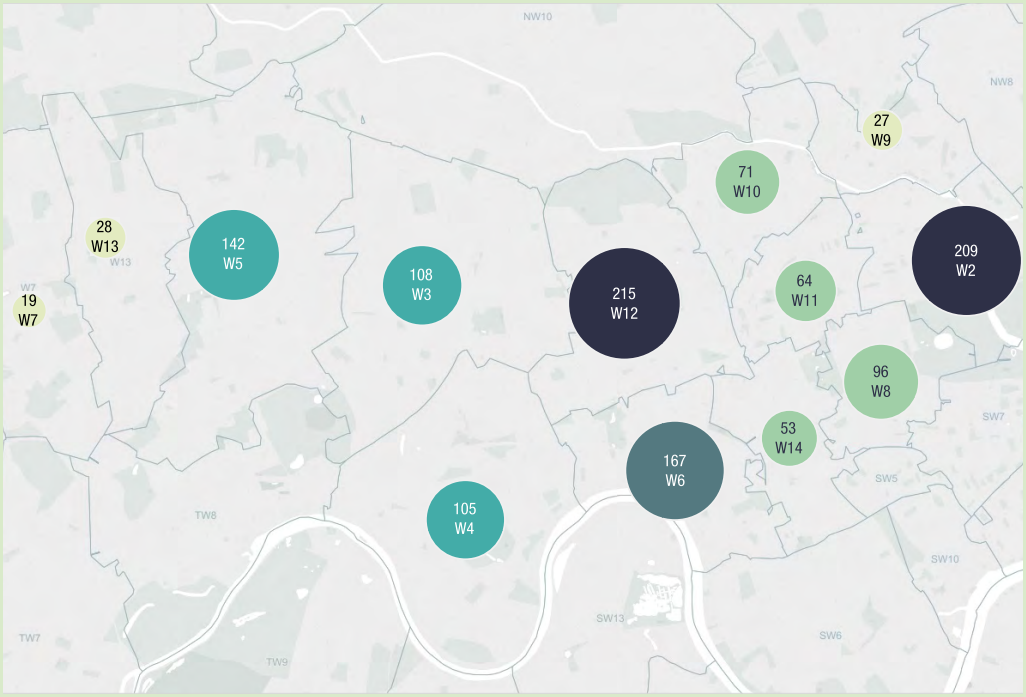
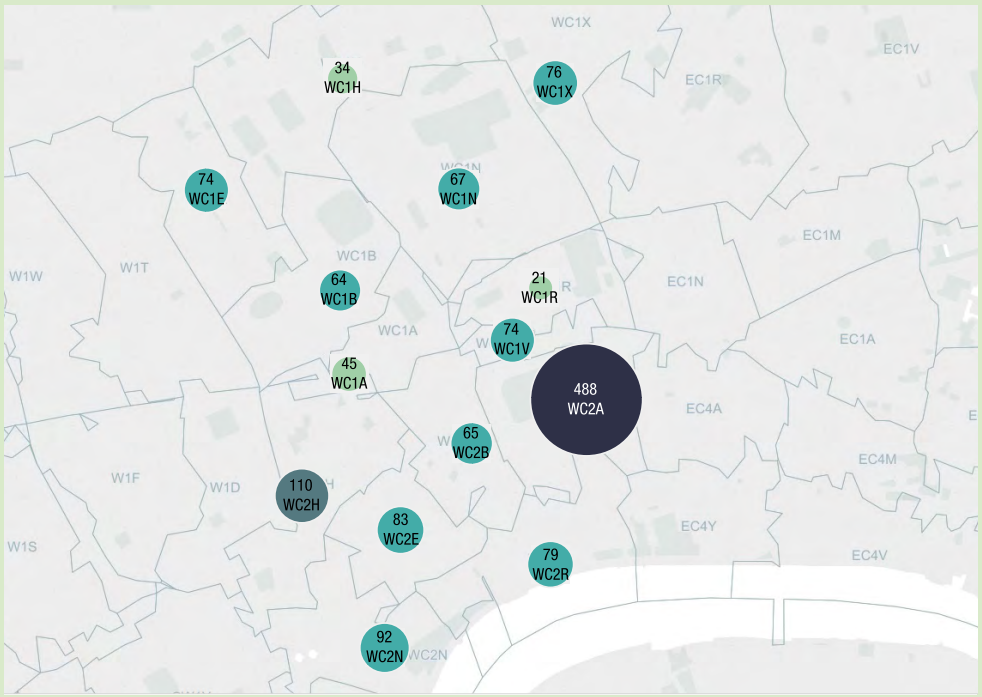


Figure 47:
West Central postcodes



6. Conclusions

Although participation rates in London improved in 2014/15, they have still not fully recovered from the severe impact of the higher tuition fees introduced in 2012/13. Across London, there is a variable picture of recovery, with some boroughs recovering a significant percentage, and some other boroughs with small percentages of recovery. Overall, the numbers progressing to HE in London in 2014/15 were still below 2008/09 levels. We note with concern that the impact is still being felt by 21-24 year olds and part-time students, where numbers are still declining, and that this might be an area for further research. Given the declining numbers of 21-24 year olds in HE, it is even more 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 widening gender gap in participation nationally, which is also reflected in the London data is another area of concern, as fewer males have been progressing to HE since 2012/13, and a greater proportion of the recovery in numbers is in female students. The differences in recovery between male and female participation for different ethnic groups is also an area of concern, as it suggests that the impact of higher tuition fees and the level of recovery is affecting particular groups of young Londoners more than others, and particularly males from a number of ethnic groups. The data should help local authorities, schools, colleges and universities to focus on more targeted outreach work in their local areas. More detailed mapping analysis of London targeted HE outreach is available from Continuums work which can be found at www.uel.ac.uk/research/continuum.

Whilst A Levels are still the main qualification of students progressing to HE, there is evidence of significantly more students with other Level 3 qualifications progressing to university. This is likely to be a result of many universities recognising the increasing numbers of applicants with Level 3 Diplomas and Extended Diplomas. Students are achieving higher UCAS tariff scores, and an increase in the number of places at Russell Group and pre-92 universities, together with an increasing number of these universities offering unconditional places to students, has led to higher growth in the percentages of young Londoners progressing to Russell Group, pre-92 institutions and specialist institutions compared to post-92 institutions. This is likely to be the result of the impact of government policy to allow universities to recruit unlimited numbers of students, and universities which have more applicants than places available have taken the opportunity to increase the numbers of degree places

Whilst post-92 universities are still the most popular group of universities with young Londoners, their market share is declining. There are several likely reasons for this: Firstly, the majority are charging fees of £9,000 per year – the maximum allowed for all universities in England. Secondly, in general, most courses at post-92 universities have lower entry grade requirements than those at pre-92 and Russell Group universities. This means that post-92 universities are finding it harder to recruit students,

and pre-92 and Russell Group universities who generally have course entry grade requirements of ABB or above are able to recruit increasing numbers as students are achieving higher UCAS tariff points. This is borne out in this report by the increasing numbers at pre-92 and Russell Group universities in 2014/15. There has been an increase of over 700 students from London progressing to Russell Group universities, which can only be achieved if these universities increase their numbers. It has been noticeable that the majority of the increases at Russell Group universities are at universities outside of London which have large out of town campuses where physical teaching space is easier to increase than it is for London institutions. Traditionally, the largest numbers of places have been available in post-92 universities, which also generally tend to have a more local recruitment pattern. The pre-92 and Russell Group universities have considerably smaller numbers of places available than post-92 universities, and they have a national recruitment pattern – thus London students are competing for smaller numbers of places with students from across the country.

Although London students still primarily choose to study in London, there is evidence of a changing pattern emerging, with more students prepared to travel further afield to attend a Russell Group university, and more students studying at universities outside of London.

The number of qualifications awarded dropped in 2014/15 compared with the previous year as the result of the reduction in young Londoners entering HE in 2012 coinciding with the introduction of the increased tuition fees. Over 78% achieved honours degrees, down from 80% in the previous year. The importance of first degrees as a route to employment is reflected through the most popular degree subject choices of business studies, psychology, computer science and economics, although there is some evidence of the influence of the growth in students studying A Levels in facilitating subjects which is reflected in the popularity of traditional subjects such as Mathematics and History.

There has been a continuing increase in the percentage of young London residents achieving a first or upper second class degrees in 2014/15, to over 80%, and it is encouraging to see that destinations data from the previous year showing over just under 67% in employment six months after graduation. This represents a 2% increase on the previous year. If employment and further study is taken into account, the figure for young London residents rises to just over 87%, which is similar to the HEFCE findings for all students at London based HEIs, and also reflects Government figures showing growth in graduate employment rates.

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, managerial, 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 2013/14.

There is significant young graduate employment in business and public service occupations, sales, and health and cultural & creative industries. Although, the destinations data is an early snapshot of graduate employment 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' increasing 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 24 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 and Vocational courses.

FE Colleges are general further education colleges, which teach across the age ranges from 16 upwards. Colleges generally teach 16-18 year olds separately from adults (aged over 18). 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. Large colleges are increasingly offering Level 4 provision, and some FE colleges are also colleges of F& HE, with directly funded HEFCE contracts

Level 3 is A Level or equivalent

The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2012/13 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) 2012/13 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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Appendix C: Methodology

Aims of the research

This research was conducted to develop an understanding of the pattern of progression to higher education of London young 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 eight year period 2007/08 – 2014/15, and graduate employment from 2011/12-2013/14

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

Methodology

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 and19 year olds (POLAR3)[5], and the Higher Education Initial Participation Rate (HEIPR)[6] which is 17-30 year olds. The most recent

5 HEFCE (2014) *Further information on POLAR3 An analysis of geography, disadvantage and entrants to higher education*

6 Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (2015) *Participation rates in higher education: 2006 to 2014*

published HEIPR data is for the 2013/14 academic year

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. 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: https://www.hesa.ac.uk/index.php?option=com_studrec&Itemid=232&mnl=14051

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 2013/14, that is, the period 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014. In 2013/14, 424,375 qualifiers provided information about their destinations.

Further information and the full technical data specification is available at: https://www.hesa.ac.uk/pr219

The specification for the data was provided by UEL, and the data purchased by Continuum at UEL. Data analysis and reporting was conducted by UEL and the 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 2014/15 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 an eight year period. In these instances, the data shows students entering HE in those years.

DLHE data is from the 2013/14 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[7]. The institutional groupings are correct for the 2014/15 academic year:

- Russell Group – The Russell Group of 24 research-intensive 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

7 These groupings are fairly common terminology within the HE sector

- 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 are not included in the HESA data. We will investigate the availability of the data for potential inclusion in future reports. We will also discuss the future inclusion of students studying Higher Level Apprenticeships, if the data is returned to HESA by HEIs or directly-funded FECs

Appendix D: List of HEIs by institutional group

Pre-92 institutions

- The Open University
- Brunel University
- The City University
- Birkbeck College
- The University of Kent
- Goldsmiths College
- The University of Sussex
- The University of Essex
- Royal Holloway and Bedford New College
- The University of Surrey
- Loughborough University
- The University of Reading
- The University of East Anglia
- The University of Leicester
- The School of Oriental and African Studies
- The University of Hull
- The University of Bath
- Aston University
- The University of Keele
- Swansea University
- The University of Bradford
- The University of Lancaster
- The University of St Andrews
- The School of Pharmacy
- Aberystwyth University
- The University of Aberdeen
- Cardiff Metropolitan University
- Bangor University
- The University of Salford
- Institute of Education
- University of Wales Trinity Saint David
- Heriot-Watt University
- The University of Dundee
- University of Ulster
- The University of Stirling

Post-92 institutions

- Kingston University
- The University of Greenwich
- The University of Westminster
- Middlesex University
- The University of East London
- London Metropolitan University
- London South Bank University
- University of Hertfordshire
- The University of West London
- The University of Brighton
- The University of Portsmouth
- University of Bedfordshire
- Coventry University

- The Nottingham Trent University
- Anglia Ruskin University
- De Montfort University
- Bournemouth University
- University of the West of England, Bristol
- Oxford Brookes University
- The University of Northampton
- Bournemouth University
- University of the West of England, Bristol
- Oxford Brookes University
- The University of Northampton
- Birmingham City University
- The Manchester Metropolitan University
- The University of Plymouth
- Leeds Metropolitan (Beckett) University
- Staffordshire University
- Bath Spa University
- Sheffield Hallam University
- The University of Lincoln
- University of Derby
- Teesside University
- The University of Wolverhampton
- The University of Central Lancashire
- University of Glamorgan
- University of Gloucestershire
- Liverpool John Moores University
- University of the West of England, Bristol
- Oxford Brookes University
- The University of Northampton
- Birmingham City University
- The Manchester Metropolitan University
- The University of Plymouth
- Leeds Metropolitan (Beckett) University
- Staffordshire University
- Bath Spa University
- Sheffield Hallam University
- The University of Lincoln
- University of Derby
- Teesside University
- The University of Wolverhampton
- The University of Central Lancashire
- University of Glamorgan
- University of Gloucestershire
- Liverpool John Moores University
- The University of Northumbria at Newcastle
- The University of Huddersfield
- The University of Sunderland
- The University of Buckingham
- The University of Bolton
- The University of Wales, Newport
- Edinburgh Napier University
- University of Abertay Dundee
- The Robert Gordon University
- Glasgow Caledonian University
- Queen Margaret University, Edinburgh

- Edinburgh Napier University
- University of Abertay Dundee
- The Robert Gordon University
- Glasgow Caledonian University
- Queen Margaret University, Edinburgh
- The University of the West of Scotland

Specialist HEIs

- University of the Arts, London
- University for the Creative Arts
- St George's Hospital Medical School
- Ravensbourne
- The Arts University Bournemouth
- Conservatoire for Dance and Drama
- University College Birmingham
- The Royal Veterinary College
- Central School of Speech and Drama
- Heythrop College
- Rose Bruford College
- Trinity Laban Conservatoire of Music and Dance
- Writtle College
- Norwich University of the Arts
- Guildhall School of Music and Drama
- Glasgow School of Art
- Leeds College of Music
- The Liverpool Institute for Performing Arts
- Royal College of Music
- Courtauld Institute of Art
- Leeds College of Art
- Royal Academy of Music
- Royal Northern College of Music
- Royal Agricultural University
- Edinburgh College of Art
- Royal Conservatoire of Scotland
- Dartington College of Arts
- SRUC

Former Colleges of HE

- Roehampton University
- St Mary's University College, Twickenham
- Canterbury Christ Church University
- Former Colleges of HE
- Roehampton University
- St Mary's University College Twickenham
- Canterbury Christchurch University
- Buckinghamshire New University
- Southampton Solent University
- The University of Winchester
- The University of Chichester
- University of Cumbria
- Falmouth University
- University of Chester
- University Campus Suffolk
- The University of Worcester

- Edge Hill University
- York St John University
- Liverpool Hope University
- Harper Adams University
- Leeds Trinity University
- Swansea Metropolitan University
- Glyndŵr University
- University of St Mark and St John
- Newman University
- Bishop Grosseteste University
- University of the Highlands and Islands
- Trinity University College

This list includes universities attended by London young residents, grouped according to their HE charter and is not necessarily a full comprehensive list of all UK HEIs

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